



COUNTY COUNCIL

10:00 A.M., WEDNESDAY, March 1, 2023

AGENDA

1. Call to Order.
2. Land Acknowledgment.
3. Moment of Silent Reflection.
4. National Anthem.
5. Roll Call.
6. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof.
7. Adoption of the Minutes of January 25, 2023.
8. Warden's Address.
9. Delegations: none at time of mailing.
10. Correspondence.
11. Committee Reports:

		<u>Page</u>
10:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	a) Health Committee	3
10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	b) Operations Committee	36
10:45 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	c) Finance & Administration Committee	46
11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.	d) Community Services Committee	332
11:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	e) Development & Property Committee	364
	2023 Ontario Winter Games	
12. Closed Meeting – pursuant to Section 239 of the Municipal Act, 2001, as amended for the purpose of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose (Algonquin Land Claim, Cell Tower, Property Purchase).
13. By-laws:
 - a) By-law 21-23 – A By-Law to Adopt Amendment No. 37 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew.
 - b) By-law 22-23 - A By-Law to Adopt Amendment No. 38 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew.
 - c) By-law 23-23 – A By-Law to Adopt Amendment No. 39 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew.
 - d) By-law 24-23 - A By-Law to alter Highways and Structures in the County of Renfrew.
 - e) By-law 25-23 - A By-Law for the Execution of Contract PWC-2023-25 Rehabilitation of County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert).

- f) By-law 26-23 - A By-Law for the Execution of Contract PWC-2023-64 Rehabilitation of County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge)
- g) By-law 27-23 - A By-Law Authorizing the Warden and Clerk to Execute a Lease Agreement between the County of Renfrew and Carefor Health and Community Services for Office Space at 425 Cecelia Street, Pembroke, for the Renfrew County Virtual Triage and Assessment Centre.
- h) By-law 28-23 - A By-Law to Rescind By-Law 37-22, being a By-Law to Approve a Vaccination Policy for Long-Term Care Homes.
- i) By-law 29-23 - A By-Law to amend By-Law 84-09 being a By-Law prohibiting Smoking on the Property of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge by Residents, Staff and the General Public.
- j) By-law 30-23 - A By-Law to authorize the Warden and Clerk to execute the Contribution Agreement with Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation for the National Housing Co-Investment Fund.
- k) By-law 31-23 - A By-Law to amend By-Law 15-15 to authorize the Warden and Clerk to enter into a Contract/Agreement with Licensed Child Care Providers for the purpose of Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant Funding.
- l) By-law 32-23 - A By-Law to amend By-Law 49-17 to Establish Policies and Procedures for Licensed Home Child Care Services for the County of Renfrew.
- m) By-Law 33-23 - A By-Law to enter into an Agreement with Rogers Communications Inc. for the installation and operation of a Telecommunication Tower on County of Renfrew Owned Forest Property, the Ireland South Tract.

14. Written Reports from Representatives Appointed to External Boards

- a) Association of Municipalities Ontario (AMO)
- b) Chalk River Stewardship Council
- c) Eastern Ontario Regional Network (EORN)
- d) Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)
- e) Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA).

15. Notice of Motions.

16. Members' Written Motions.

17. New Business

18. Confirmatory By-law 34-23 - A By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of the Council of the County of Renfrew at the meeting held on March 1, 2023.

19. Adjournment.

NOTE: Any submissions received from the public, either orally or in writing may become part of the public record/package.

March 1, 2023

To the Council of the Corporation
of the County of Renfrew

Members of County Council:

We, your **Health Committee**, wish to report and recommend as follows:

INFORMATION

1. Accreditation Canada Survey

In preparation for the Accreditation Survey scheduled for June 26, 27 & 28, 2023, Health Committee members will receive an invitation to complete the Governance Team survey. The survey seeks an answer of met, unmet or not applicable for seventeen governance standards. Standards answered unmet or requiring work will frame an action plan to bring the standard into compliance. The action plan will be reviewed with Committee and Council prior to the June onsite survey. The onsite survey will be completed by the Director of Long-Term Care, Bonnechere Manor Administrator, Chief Administrative Officer, Chair of Health Committee, and Warden.

RESOLUTIONS

2. Advance Care Paramedic (ACP) Tuition Loan Letter of Understanding

RESOLUTION NO. H-CC-23-02-09

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council approve that the Advanced Care Paramedic Tuition Loan Program be continued through the 2023 calendar year.

Background

Since 2008, the County of Renfrew Paramedic Service and the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) Local 4698 agreed to terms related to an Advanced Care Paramedic Tuition Loan for Primary Care Paramedics (PCP). Only those Primary Care Paramedics accepted into an approved Advanced Care Paramedic Education program delivered by an accredited college would be considered. The previous agreement expired as of December 31, 2022.

The Service is requesting that Health Committee continue to approve up to six (6) Paramedics per year who have been accepted into an accredited institution to receive this funding. The loan shall be based upon the applicable tuition charged by the educational institution to a maximum of \$15,000. Loan repayment in full shall be by payroll deduction of a fixed bi-weekly repayment amount over a term so specified

within an agreement between the employer and the employee with such terms of repayment not to exceed two years upon completion of the program.

Not all applicants ask for the loan and admittance is no longer on a first-come, first-served basis. The employer reserves the right to determine who should receive this funding based on the number of applicants. Of note, Committee was previously advised that legislation has changed, and graduates are no longer permitted to work as an Advanced Care Paramedic until the successful completion of a provincial exam and have been mentored with an Advanced Care Paramedic for 14 shifts. Current employees with the Service wishing to attend schooling are required to request an educational leave of absence, however, are available to work on a part-time basis. This does not start the repayment obligation until the course is completed. This system has worked well to demonstrate the employer's interest in the advancement of staff education. The advanced scope of practice these Paramedics bring to our communities assist the County of Renfrew Paramedic Service to develop services to ensure the continued health and wellness of residents now and in the future. Since 2015, over 40 Paramedics hired as PCPs have chosen to return to school to be ACPs – 10 of these have utilized the loan program offered through the County highlighting the fact that we promote a culture of excellence and direct learning. The Letter of Understanding signed by CUPE 4698 is attached for information as Appendix I.

3. Long-Term Care Service Accountability Agreement and Schedule E – Form of Compliance Declaration

RESOLUTION NO. H-CC-23-02-13

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council authorize the Warden and Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk to sign the annual Schedule E – Form of Compliance Declaration issued pursuant to the Long-Term Care Service Accountability Agreement for each of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge.

Background

Ontario Health advised that the Service Accountability Agreements (SAAs) for the fiscal year 2023/24 and associated timelines and activities information will be forthcoming in the coming weeks. As per past practice, Ontario Health requires Schedule E-Form of Compliance Declarations are required to be signed for each of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge and returned by the March 1, 2023 deadline (as attached as Appendix II).

BY-LAWS

4. Renfrew County Virtual Triage and Assessment Centre (RC VTAC)

RESOLUTION NO. H-CC-23-02-11

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council adopt a By-law authorizing the Warden and CAO/Clerk to sign the Lease Agreement and letter of agreement between the County of Renfrew and Carefor Health and Community Services to lease office space at 425 Cecelia Street, Pembroke for tenancy at the Renfrew County Virtual Triage and Assessment Centre.

Background

The Renfrew County Virtual Triage and Assessment Centre Clinic, previously located at Shady Nook Arena, moved to 425 Cecelia Street on February 13, and the official opening was on February 20, 2023. The lease for the premises is comprised of approximately 1360 square feet, commencing on February 1, 2023 for a 2-month term. This lease may be extended with notification in writing prior to the expiration of the current term with the same terms and conditions. Attached as Appendix III are the by-law, lease agreement, and accompanying lease agreement letter.

5. Long-Term Care Homes Vaccination Policy

RESOLUTION NO. H-CC-23-02-14

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council adopt a by-law rescinding By-law 37-22, revoking Policy G-010 Vaccination Policy for County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes effective March 1, 2023.

Background

The Long-Term Care Homes adopted a Vaccination Policy on March 28, 2022 in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Current vaccination policy dictates that all staff, Essential Care Givers (ECG), students and volunteers require three doses of COVID vaccine and that general visitors have two doses. At present third doses of vaccine were administered for the majority of staff, ECGs, students and volunteers over a year ago, significantly limiting any transmission prevention utility that may have existed. Furthermore, there is no current evidence to support that individuals with current bivalent COVID vaccinations are prevented from contracting and spreading COVID-19.

Our committee is recommending that the Long-Term Care Homes Vaccination Policy, attached as Appendix V, be revoked effective March 1, 2023.

6. **Long-Term Care Homes Smoking Policy**

RESOLUTION NO. H-CC-23-02-15

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council amend By-law 84-09 to revise Long-Term Care Homes Policy G-009 that removes 'residents of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge' from the policy; AND FURTHER THAT this policy be reviewed in six months and again in twelve months.

Background

Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge were declared non-smoking facilities by resolution of the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew effective May 31, 2006. Further, on June 24, 2009 the Council of the County of Renfrew passed By-Law 84-09 banning residents, staff and the public from smoking on Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge property effective March 1, 2010.

The By-law achieved the intended purpose of eliminating smoking on the property, as a significant portion of residents were motivated to quit smoking. Over the years, residents with varying degrees of mobility impairments have endured hazards associated with all weather conditions and vehicular traffic in order to vacate the property to smoke. Some have fallen and sustained injury. Fortunately, to date no resident has fallen unattended for a duration detrimental to their health.

In the interest of resident safety and recognition that Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge are Homes to their respective residents, it is recommended that residents be permitted to smoke on the property no closer than nine metres from the entrance to each Home, in compliance with Smoke Free Ontario Act, 2017. Such conditions are congruent with smoking conditions currently in effect on the County of Renfrew Administrative Building property. The revised policy G-009 Smoking Regulations and the amended By-law are attached as Appendix IV.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Michael Donohue, Chair

And Committee Members: P. Emon, D. Grills, V. Jahn, J. Murphy, N. Nicholson, R. Weir, M. Willmer

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

between

The County of Renfrew Paramedic Service

and

The Canadian Union of Public Employees and its Local 4698

Re: Advance Care Paramedic Tuition Loan Program

Without Precedence and Prejudice

It is in the interest of the employee, the Employer, and CUPE Local 4698 that current County of Renfrew Primary Care Paramedics (PCP) employees be provided with an opportunity to upgrade their skills to become an Advanced Care Paramedic (ACP).

In accordance with Resolution No. H-CC-20-10-71, the following program is intended to assist PCP staff in their attainment of the ACP classification. The approval is for up to six (6) PCP staff per year, to be accepted into the program.

1. It will be the responsibility of each PCP to make application with appropriate training institutions of their choice, for the attainment of the ACP job qualifications.
2. Once registered, a PCP may make an application for tuition assistance related to attainment of the ACP job classification.
3. Applications for the tuition loan program will be accepted until April 30th. Should the Employer receive more than six (6) requests for the ACP tuition loan in any calendar year, applications will be accepted as per seniority. Applications received after the April 30th deadline will be considered on a first-come first served basis, as long as space is available in the program.
4. In the 2023 calendar year, the Employer will make available a loan of up to fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per approved Paramedic to be used to pay for tuition fees for the ACP upgrading. Any tuition loan will be subject to the County's Bank Prime Rate in effect on the date the agreement is signed.
5. Any employee who accepts the tuition loan from the Employer will enter a repayment schedule. Loan repayment in full shall be by payroll deduction of a fixed bi-weekly repayment amount over a term so specified within an agreement between the Employer and the employee, with such terms of repayment not to exceed twenty-four (24) months upon the completion of the program. Loan repayment will begin on the first pay period following the end of the academic (classroom) portion of the ACP Program. It is the employee's responsibility to notify the Service of the final day of the academic (classroom) term.

Should the applicant withdraw from, or be unsuccessful in the ACP Program, it is the responsibility of the employee to notify the Employer immediately. The repayment schedule, as defined above, will commence on the first pay period following notice to the Employer.


Should the employee leave the Service for whatever reason before repaying the loan, any monies the Employer has paid to the college on behalf of the employee, or any balance remaining on the employee's loan, is the responsibility of the employee and shall be repaid immediately, in full.

6. This Letter of Understanding will be in force until December 31, 2023.

Signed this 18th day of January 2023, in Pembroke, Ontario.

Signed on behalf of the
Corporation of the County of
Renfrew

Signed on behalf of CUPE and its
Local 4698





Schedule E – Form of Compliance Declaration

DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE

Issued pursuant to the Long Term Care Service Accountability Agreement

To: The Board of Directors of Ontario Health Attn: Board Chair.
From: The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the County of Renfrew Council (the “HSP”)
For: Bonnechere Manor (the “Home”)
Date: March 1, 2023
Re: January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 (the “Applicable Period”)

The Board has authorized me, by resolution dated March 1, 2023, to declare to you as follows:

After making inquiries of the Director of Long-Term Care, Mike Blackmore and other appropriate officers of the Health Service Provider (the “HSP”) and subject to any exceptions identified on Appendix 1 to this Declaration of Compliance, to the best of the Board’s knowledge and belief, the HSP has fulfilled, its obligations under the long-term care service accountability agreement (the “Agreement”) in effect during the Applicable Period.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the HSP confirms that

- (i) it has complied with the provisions of the *Connecting Care Act, 2019* and with any compensation restraint legislation which applies to the HSP; and
- (ii) every Report submitted by the HSP is accurate in all respects and in full compliance with the terms of the Agreement;

Unless otherwise defined in this declaration, capitalized terms have the same meaning as set out in the Agreement between the Ontario Health and the HSP effective April 1, 2022.

Craig Kelley
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

Peter Emon
Warden County of Renfrew

Schedule E – Form of Compliance Declaration Cont'd.

Appendix 1 - Exceptions

[Please identify each obligation under the LSAA that the HSP did not meet during the Applicable Period, together with an explanation as to why the obligation was not met and an estimated date by which the HSP expects to be in compliance.]

Schedule E – Form of Compliance Declaration

DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE

Issued pursuant to the Long Term Care Service Accountability Agreement

To: The Board of Directors of Ontario Health Attn: Board Chair.
From: The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the County of Renfrew Council (the “HSP”)
For: Miramichi Lodge (the “Home”)
Date: March 1, 2023
Re: January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 (the “Applicable Period”)

The Board has authorized me, by resolution dated March 1, 2023 to declare to you as follows:

After making inquiries of the Director of Long-Term Care, Mike Blackmore and other appropriate officers of the Health Service Provider (the “HSP”) and subject to any exceptions identified on Appendix 1 to this Declaration of Compliance, to the best of the Board’s knowledge and belief, the HSP has fulfilled, its obligations under the long-term care service accountability agreement (the “Agreement”) in effect during the Applicable Period.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the HSP confirms that

- (i) it has complied with the provisions of the *Connecting Care Act, 2019* and with any compensation restraint legislation which applies to the HSP; and
- (ii) every Report submitted by the HSP is accurate in all respects and in full compliance with the terms of the Agreement;

Unless otherwise defined in this declaration, capitalized terms have the same meaning as set out in the Agreement between the Ontario Health and the HSP effective April 1, 2022.

Craig Kelley
Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

Peter Emon
Warden County of Renfrew

Schedule E – Form of Compliance Declaration Cont'd.

Appendix 1 - Exceptions

[Please identify each obligation under the LSAA that the HSP did not meet during the Applicable Period, together with an explanation as to why the obligation was not met and an estimated date by which the HSP expects to be in compliance.]

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 27-23

A BY-LAW AUTHORIZING THE WARDEN AND CLERK TO EXECUTE A LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF RENFREW AND CAREFOR HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR OFFICE SPACE AT 425 CECELIA STREET, PEMBROKE, FOR THE RENFREW COUNTY VIRTUAL TRIAGE AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE.

WHEREAS Sections 8, 9 and 11 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001 as amended, authorizes Council to enter into agreements,

WHEREAS the County of Renfrew deems it desirable to enter into an agreement with Carefor Health and Community Services for office space at 425 Cecelia Street, Pembroke for RCVTAC. The lease for the premises comprised of approximately 1360 square feet, will commence on February 1, 2023, for a 2-month term. The rent shall be computed at the rate of **\$19.31** per square foot totaling \$2188.47 per month for February and March 2023 to be payable on or before the 1st day of each month, with the option to renew, exercisable by written notice, prior to the end of term.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts as follows:

1. The agreement attached to and made part of this by-law shall constitute an agreement between the Corporation of the County of Renfrew and Carefor Health and Community Services.
2. That the Warden and Clerk are hereby empowered to do and execute all things, papers, and documents necessary to the execution of this by-law.
3. That this by-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS INDENTURE made this 20th of January 2023

BETWEEN:

CAREFOR HEALTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES
A Not for Profit Charity, Business Number 11928 4768 RT0001
(hereinafter called the “Landlord”)

OF THE FIRST PART

-and-

RENFREW COUNTY VIRTUAL TRIAGE AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE
(hereinafter called the “Tenant”)

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Landlord is the owner of a commercial building located at 425 Cecelia Street, Pembroke, Ontario;

AND WHEREAS the Landlord has agreed to lease to the Tenant office space, the Parties hereby covenant and agree with each other as hereinafter set forth.

Leased Premises: The Leased Premises shall comprise of approximately 1360 square feet as described in **Schedule A**.

Term: The Term of the lease shall 2 months (February and March 2023)

Commencement: The Term of the lease shall commence on February 1, 2023.

Option to Renew: The Tenant shall have the option, exercisable by notice in writing to the Landlord prior to the expiration of the Term herein, to renew the lease with the same terms and conditions as are contained in the lease, save and except that the amount of annual Rent to be paid during such renewal term shall be agreed to between the parties, and failing such agreement, to be determined by arbitration pursuant to the arbitration statute of the Province having jurisdiction, provided, however, that in any event such Rent shall not exceed the then prevailing rental rates for premises of similar size in comparable buildings, nor will the Rent decrease from the current rate. This option can be delivered to Carefor Health & Community Services at 425 Cecelia Street, Pembroke, ON K8A 1S7.

Use and Exclusive: The Leased Premises is zoned as institutional and is to be used for general office and administration purposes as well as for the purpose of offering the Tenant’s services to its clients.

Insurance: During the Term of this Lease and any renewal thereof the Landlord shall maintain with respect to the Premises, insurance coverage insuring against, loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm and other perils that may

cause damage to the premises or the property of the Landlord in which the Premises are located. The Landlord will also carry liability insurance for bodily injury or death, or property damage sustained by third parties up to such limits as the Landlord in his sole discretion deems advisable.

The Tenant covenants to keep the Landlord indemnified against all claims and demands whatsoever by any person, whether in respect of damage to person or property, arising out of or occasioned by the use or occupancy of the Premises. The Tenant shall carry insurance in his own name to provide coverage with respect to the risk of business interruption to an extent sufficient to allow the Tenant to meet his ongoing obligations to the Landlord and to protect the Tenant against loss of revenues. The Tenant shall carry insurance in his own name insuring against the risk of damage to the Tenant's property within the Premises caused by fire or other perils and the policy shall provide for coverage on a replacement cost basis to protect the Tenant's equipment, decorations and improvements. Proof of insurance must be remitted to Carefor on an annual basis.

Damage

If the Premises or the building in which the Premises are located, are damaged or destroyed, in whole or in part, by fire or other peril, then the following provisions shall apply:

- a. If the damage or destruction renders the Premises unfit for occupancy and impossible to repair or rebuild using reasonable diligence within 180 clear days from the happening of such damage or destruction, then the Term hereby granted shall cease from the date the damage or destruction occurred, and the Tenant shall immediately surrender the remainder of the Term and give possession of the Premises to the Landlord, and the Rent from the time of the surrender shall abate;
- b. If the Premises can with reasonable diligence be repaired and rendered fit for occupancy within 180 days from the happening of the damage or destruction, but the damage rendered the Premises wholly unfit for occupancy, then the rent hereby reserved shall not accrue after the day that such damage occurred, or while the process of repair is going on, and the Landlord shall repair the Premises with all reasonable speed, and the Tenant's obligation to pay Rent shall resume immediately after the necessary repairs have been completed.
- c. If the leased Premises can be repaired within 180 days as aforesaid, but the damage is such that the leased Premises are capable of being partially used, then until such damage has been repaired, the Tenant shall continue in possession and the Rent shall abate proportionately.

Any question as to the degree of damage or destruction of the period of time required to repair or rebuild shall be determined by an architect retained by the Landlord.

Apart from the provisions as set out in a, b, and c, there shall be no abatement from or reduction of the Rent payable by the Tenant, nor shall

the Tenant be entitled to claim against the Landlord for any damages, general or special, caused by fire, water, sprinkler systems, partial or temporary failure or stoppage of services or utilities which the Landlord is obliged to provide according to this Lease, from any cause whatsoever.

Signage:

All signage both exterior and interior must conform with the existing policies of The Landlord, cannot be erected or installed without the expressed written consent of The Landlord and all costs of said signage will be assumed by The Tenant.

Signatures:

Agreed this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Witness

Renfrew County Virtual Assessment Centre (RCVTAC)

Per:

I have the authority to bind the Corporation

Witness

Carefor Health & Community Services

Per: Sharon Maye, Director of Operations

I have the authority to bind the Corporation

ROOM	Square Footage
G-227 (small office)	108
G-227	337
G-234	240
G-236	230
G-240 (incl kitchenette/closet)	226
G-241 (toilet and hallway)	56
G-243	163
<i>TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE</i>	<i>1360</i>

January 20, 2023

Brian Leahey
County of Renfrew
Pembroke, ON

Re: Renfrew County Virtual Triage Assessment Center (RCVTAC) Lease Agreement

Location: 425 Cecelia Street, Pembroke, ON K8A 1S7

Dear Mr. Leahey

Carefor Health and Community Services is hereby agreeing to enter a lease agreement with the following terms:

The lease for the premises comprised of approximately 1360 square feet, will commence on February 1, 2023, for a 2-month term. The rent shall be computed at the rate of **\$19.31** per square foot totaling \$2188.47 per month for February and March 2023 to be payable on or before the 1st day of each month.

RCVTAC is responsible for all renovation costs and has the option to use an external contractor. Any renovations cannot proceed without collaboration with the Building Services Manager and approval of the Landlord. Any renovation cost incurred by Carefor on behalf of the Tenant is considered an additional payment and due upon receipt of invoice.

RCVTAC shall have the option to renew, exercisable by written notice, prior to the end of term.

Other lease conditions, including premise floorplan and summary, are outlined in the attached document.

Regards,



Sharon Maye RN, BN, MHS
Director, Operations



Agreed this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Witness

Renfrew County Virtual Assessment Centre (RCVTAC)
Per:
I have the authority to bind the Corporation

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 28-23

A BY-LAW TO RESCIND BY-LAW 37-22, BEING A BY-LAW TO APPROVE A VACCINATION POLICY FOR LONG-TERM CARE HOMES

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew enacted By-law 37-22 on March 30, 2022 to approve a Vaccination Policy for Long-Term Care Homes.

WHEREAS it is necessary to rescind By-law 37-22 in order to revoke the Long-Term Care Policy G-009 Vaccination Policy;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew enacts as follows:

1. That By-law 37-22, being a By-law to approve a Vaccination Policy for Long-Term Care Homes be rescinded on March 1, 2023.
2. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes Policy			
DEPARTMENT: General			POLICY #: G-010
POLICY: COVID-19 Vaccination for County of Renfrew LTCH's			
DATE: Mar 28/22	REV. DATE: Policy to be revoked March 1, 2023	COVERAGE: All Employees/ Caregivers/ Visitors	PAGE #: 1 of 12

BACKGROUND

The County of Renfrew Department of Long-Term Care wishes to establish a policy that accurately reflects its duty to protect the health and safety of both our vulnerable Long-Term Care residents and the workforce without sacrificing its duty to comply with laws related to Human Rights and Privacy.

We continue to strive to achieve a balance between protecting residents from the evolving level of COVID-19 risk, and supporting overall quality of life and health and wellbeing of residents and their valued team members. We also remain conscious of the need to mitigate staffing pressures to ensure that we continue to provide high quality of care, while seeking to enhance staff satisfaction and experience.

In accordance with Ministry of Health (MOH) guidance, the *County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Home COVID-19 Vaccination Policy* is developed based on science, current best practices, regulatory review, and public health expertise in the context of the evolving global COVID-19 pandemic.

Vaccination remains the best defense against COVID-19, and, combined with other preventative measures, high vaccination rates help limit and prevent the spread of this virus in Long-Term Care homes. Vaccination against COVID-19 helps reduce the number of new cases, and, most importantly, reduces severe outcomes including hospitalizations and death due to COVID-19 in both residents and others who may be present in the long-term care environment.

Frontline healthcare workers can be at risk for occupational exposure and can potentially transmit infection to vulnerable populations. Healthcare workers are essential to the provision of healthcare, and their absence due to illness could compromise health system capacity.

Optimizing the protection of healthcare workers can help to balance any disproportionate burden of those taking on additional risks to protect the public, thereby upholding the ethical principle of reciprocity. Maintaining health system capacity is crucial to minimize serious illness and overall deaths while minimizing societal disruption as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes Policy			
DEPARTMENT: General			POLICY #: G-010
POLICY: COVID-19 Vaccination for County of Renfrew LTCH's			
DATE: Mar 28/22	REV. DATE: Policy to be revoked March 1, 2023	COVERAGE: All Employees/ Caregivers/ Visitors	PAGE #: 2 of 12

While the primary 2-dose COVID-19 vaccine series provided heroic efficacy against COVID-19, emerging evidence has now demonstrated a considerable decrease in COVID-19 vaccine protection against COVID-19 infection over time, and reduced efficacy against the variants of concern (VoC's) including the now predominant Delta and Omicron variants and sub-variants.

“Booster Doses” are COVID-19 vaccines administered after the primary 2-dose series. The intent of a booster dose is to restore the protection that may have decreased to a level that is no longer sufficient for prevention or protection against COVID-19 and/or VoC's. Studies have evidenced improved vaccine efficacy with the booster dose against both the Delta and Omicron variants.

In high-risk settings like long-term care homes, vaccines have proven to be very effective against severe illness and outcomes, especially with a third or fourth dose. Evidence shows that boosters are highly effective against severe outcomes, including hospitalizations and death, with a third dose restoring protection from hospitalization to 95%.

This means people who received a third dose are less likely to become infected and then pass the virus to others.

With less people infected within long-term care homes, residents can enjoy the freedoms that support theirs and their family's overall health and wellbeing. Additionally, with less COVID-19 infections, there is a decreased risk for workers and lessened impact on the workforce as a whole, resulting in reduced staffing challenges and an overall improved experience for workers.

POLICY STATEMENT

This policy is intended to proactively protect those who are at greatest risk of both exposure and serious harms due to COVID-19, prior to severe outcomes being observed.

The County of Renfrew will take every reasonable precaution in the circumstances for the protection of both vulnerable long-term Care residents in accordance with the Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007, and workers from the hazards of COVID-19 per *Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990 (“OHSA”)*, O. Reg. 79/10, and any other applicable legislation or Directives. The

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County endeavors to encourage, support and maximize COVID-19 vaccination in its workplaces, and recognizes it as a critical preventative and control measure.

Towards this effort, a transparent and evidenced based risk analysis framework will be applied to guide the determination of appropriate infection prevention and control and health and safety measures.

The National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) has outlined key considerations in determining risk, inclusive of immunization status and requirements for booster dose(s) of the COVID-19 vaccine. This risk analysis will guide decision-making, and support re-evaluation at appropriate intervals. **This policy be revoked effective March 1, 2023.**

	Assessment of:	Considerations:
Jurisdictional	Local epidemiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation of virus, including VoC • Evidence of decreasing protection against severe disease, infection, transmission
	Health system capacity and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited health system capacity to withstand a surge in cases • Reduced access to health care
	Vaccine coverage of primary series in the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower vaccine coverage at a regional population level leads to lower indirect protection and higher risk of breakthrough infection
Individual	Risk of increased waning of protection and/or less protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorter interval between doses in the primary series • Longer time since completion of primary series • Moderately to severely immunocompromised individuals • Vaccination with only viral vector vaccines
	Risk of severe illness from COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older age • Underlying medical condition (including those who are immunocompromised and who received a three-dose primary series) • Racialized and marginalized populations who have been disproportionately affected due to a number of intersecting equity factors
	Risk of transmission to individuals at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close contact with those at risk for severe disease (e.g., healthcare provider, primary caregiver) • Decreased ability to physically distance (e.g., congregate living settings) • Decreased access to infection prevention and control measures

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(Source: Public Health Agency of Canada (December 2021). An Advisory Statement (ACS) National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) Guidance on booster COVID-19 vaccine doses in Canada – Update December 3, 2021. Retrieved electronically March 10, 2022.)

Based on risk analysis, the precautionary principle supports mandatory vaccination of all County of Renfrew Long-Term Care employees, students, volunteers, support workers, essential caregivers, and general visitors against COVID-19 in accordance with the highest level of protection medically recommended for the Long-Term Care Sector.

Vaccination Requirements for all County of Renfrew Long-Term Care employees, students, volunteers, support workers, and essential caregivers include:

- a) all required doses of a COVID-19 vaccine to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19
- b) booster dose(s) of a COVID-19 vaccine authorized by Health Canada in accordance with the highest-level protection medically recommended for the long-term care sector.
- c) with 14 days passing after receiving last vaccine *(This 14 days will need to be considered in the context of staffing, and onboarding for new employees)*

General visitors, contract workers and children aged 5-11 are required to provide proof of vaccination including a minimum of the primary 2-doses of a COVID-19 vaccine approved by Health Canada with 14-days passing after receiving their last vaccine.

Visitors of any kind who are not fully vaccinated as outlined above are restricted to outdoor visits, based on the ability of the home to reasonably accommodate.

Exceptions:

- A General Visitor or caregiver attending the home to visit or attend to a resident receiving palliative end-of-life care
- Children/Infants under the age of five (5) provided no vaccine has been approved for this demographic.
- A support worker who is attending the home for emergency or palliative situations, to provide timely medical care, or for the sole purpose of making a delivery

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Booster doses following COVID-19 infection confirmed via Rapid Antigen Test (RAT), and/or PCR:

- Individuals who have tested positive for COVID-19 after their primary 2-dose vaccine series, but before receiving the booster dose may be recommended to wait to receive their booster dose until 90 days after testing positive, however, they may receive their booster once they are asymptomatic and isolation completed (with informed consent).

In this event, the individual is required to provide the home with the date of positive RAT/PCR test, and must provide proof of receiving their booster dose no more than 90 days from date of positive test.

POLICY SCOPE

This policy applies to all County of Renfrew Department of Long-Term Care employees, students, volunteers, support workers, essential caregivers, and general visitors. This policy covers the following content:

- Proof of vaccination
- Non-vaccinated parties
- Accommodations
- Encouraging vaccination
- Enforcement
- Roles and responsibilities
- Privacy and confidentiality
- Amendments

Consult the appropriate Collective Agreement for any deviations to this policy.

POLICY DEFINITIONS

Covered individuals includes any staff member, student/trainee, volunteer, or other designated essential caregiver currently working in-person in a health care organization, including workers

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and general visitors that are not providing direct patient care and are frequently in the patient environment (i.e. cleaning staff, research staff, or other administrative staff).

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a highly contagious virus.

Vaccine(s) refers to a vaccine approved by Health Canada for use in Canada in relation to COVID-19.

Vaccination refers to the administration of a vaccine to protect individuals from COVID-19. It may include the administration of one or more doses of a vaccine.

Vaccinated refers to an individual who has received all recommended doses of a vaccine that is recommended or required **with 14 days passing after receiving last vaccine.**

POLICY CONTENT

1. Proof of Vaccination

Covered individuals who receive COVID-19 vaccinations are required to submit proof of vaccination using the Ontario Ministry of Health receipt or equivalent with 14 days passing after receiving last vaccine to be permitted access to the Home. **Any covered individuals that begins to work at the County of Renfrew Department of Long-Term Care are required to submit proof of vaccination as a condition of employment.**

Vaccination status information, including vaccine type and the date, time, and location for each vaccine dosage, will be collected, used and disclosed pursuant to The County's Privacy policy, the terms of this policy, and all applicable privacy legislation. Vaccination status information will only be collected, used and disclosed as required for the reasonable purpose of:

- Health and safety planning and as a reasonable precaution to ensure the health and safety of the workforce amidst a pandemic;
- Limited disclosure to County clients as required by the terms of the service relationship or when determined to be necessary and lawful by the County; and
- Administering this policy.

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- A receipt of vaccination can be obtained by logging into the Ontario COVID-19 portal at <https://covid19.ontariohealth.ca/>. An acceptable Ontario receipt will look like this:



2. Non-vaccinated Parties

Covered individuals who do not submit proof of vaccination will be deemed non-vaccinated and will be denied access to the home. Staff will remain on or be placed on an unpaid leave of absence.

3. Accommodation

The County is committed to a workplace free from discrimination and harassment in accordance with the *Ontario Human Rights Code, 1990*. The County will provide reasonable accommodation for covered individuals belonging to a prohibited ground under the *Code*, short of undue hardship. Covered individuals who refuse vaccination due to personal preference do not qualify for accommodation under the *Code*.

Covered individuals seeking accommodation must identify the specific prohibited ground they believe exempts them from vaccination. Those who request accommodation must reasonably participate in the accommodation process by providing information related to the relevant prohibited ground, any limitations or restrictions that exist, and any remedies that may enable

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accommodation. To discuss possible exemptions related to a prohibited ground, covered individuals should contact their immediate Supervisor and Human Resources. If an exemption is medical in nature, covered individuals should contact an Employee Health Coordinator directly.

Medical Exemptions:

Individuals must provide proof of a valid medical exemption in the form of an enhanced vaccination certificate that:

- a) confirms that the individual cannot be vaccinated against COVID-19 or cannot receive a subsequent dose of a COVID-19 vaccine for a medical reason
- b) is issued in accordance with Ministry of Health's guidance on Medical Exemptions to COVID-19 vaccination (as amended)
- c) specifies the effective time-period for the medical exemption

If the medical exemption is time-limited, the covered individual is required to provide proof of vaccination within 30 days of the medical exemption expiring.

4. Encouraging Vaccination

To maximize vaccination rates for its workforce, the County will, to the extent possible:

- Assist covered individuals by providing information on COVID-19 vaccination and locations where COVID-19 vaccinations may be administered; and
- Approve reasonable time off requests for covered individuals to access vaccination during work hours with no loss of wages, wherever possible.
- Endeavor to provide on-site access to COVID-19 Vaccination during working hours to facilitate accessibility to the vaccine.

Education: County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes shall make available to staff, support workers, student placements, volunteers and caregivers education and/or resources that includes the following information:

- a) how COVID-19 vaccines work
- b) vaccine safety related to the development of the COVID-19 vaccines
- c) the benefits of vaccination against COVID-19

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- d) risks of not being vaccinated against COVID-19
- e) possible side effects of COVID-19 vaccination

5. Enforcement

Employees placed on a general non-statutory unpaid leave of absence are subject to Policy E-08 General and Unpaid Leaves of Absences, which outlines the impacts to employee benefit entitlements.

If misleading or false information has been provided with respect to vaccination status, test results or accommodation the County of Renfrew may issue discipline in accordance with Policy H-02 Discipline and Dismissal where necessary.

Vaccination reduces the chance that you will get sick or infected if you are exposed to COVID-19. A layered approach to workplace infection prevention and control measures reduce the chance of being exposed to the virus. COVID-19 vaccines do not replace the need for strict adherence to established COVID-19 public health measures.

Communication: The County of Renfrew shall ensure that information on the proof of vaccination requirements, is communicated to all covered individuals and to residents and their substitute decision makers.

Communication will include the consequences for individuals who do not provide proof of vaccination, (or approved accommodation) including that they cannot attend the home for the purpose of working, undertaking a student placement, volunteering, or visiting or attending to a resident within the Long-Term Care Home.

Any additional consequences shall be in accordance with the licensees applicable human resource policies, collective agreements, and any applicable legislation, directives and policies. (Source: [Ministers Directive: Long-Term care Home COVID-19 Immunization Policy](#))

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6. Roles and Responsibilities

The County of Renfrew recognizes that we all play a role in upholding this policy. The following outlines the various roles and responsibilities placed on all parties in the workplace.

The Employer is responsible for the following:

- Compliance with this policy, and all applicable legal obligations with respect to occupational health and safety, human rights, privacy and other relevant legislation;
- Ensure protection of all covered individuals and take all reasonable precautions to this end;
- Establish, and review as required, all personal protective equipment requirements and preventive measures needed to reasonably protect its workforce from COVID-19;
- Maintain the dignity, privacy and respect of all covered individuals on matters related to this policy; and

Supervisors are responsible for the following:

- Comply with this policy and fulfil all responsibilities assigned to Supervisors;
- Ensure protection of all covered individuals and take all reasonable precautions to this end;
- Ensure covered individuals are using personal protective equipment and following preventive and control measures set by the County;
- Work with management to collectively administer this policy.

Covered individuals are responsible for the following:

- Comply with all aspects of this policy;
- Use all personal protective equipment required under this policy; and
- Follow all preventive and control measures set by the County with respect to COVID-19.

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7. Privacy and Confidentiality

- Information pertaining to medical contraindication, and/or confirmation with respect to any other exemption granted will be collected and stored by the Occupational Health Department.
- Supporting documentation related to any non-medical request for an exemption will be collected and maintained by Human Resources.
- This information will be used internally by the County for the purpose of administration of the policy, outbreak planning and management, workforce management, scheduling and as otherwise permitted or required by law. It will be held in confidence, securely stored and shared only as required to achieve these purposes.
- Staff should note that the County may be required to collect and maintain statistical information and, on request of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, may need to disclose the statistical information to the Ministry of Health.
- Any other disclosure in accordance with this policy will be de-identified and/or aggregated, unless permitted or required by law (e.g., occupational health or public health reporting etc.).
- Any questions about the collection, use or disclosure of this information should be directed to Human Resources.

8. Amendments

The County will review this policy and update it reasonably as required to mirror the evolving evidence, and nature of the pandemic.

Reference Documents:

- **Government of Canada. COVID-19 vaccine: Canadian Immunization Guide. Retrieved electronically March 11, 2022)**
- **Government of Ontario. (February 10, 2022) Ministers Directive: Long-term care home COVID-19 immunization policy. Retrieved electronically March 11, 2022)**

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- Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1. Retrieved electronically March 10, 2022.

Ontario Human Rights Commission. (September 2021) Policy Statement on COVID-19 vaccine mandates and proof of vaccine certificates. Retrieved electronically March 10, 2022.

- Ontario Ministry of Health (February 2022). COVID-19 Vaccine Third Dose Recommendations. Retrieved electronically March 10, 2022.
- Ontario Ministry of Health (February 2022). RESOURCE GUIDE: MINISTERS DIRECTIVE LONG-TERM CARE HOME COVID-19 IMMUNIZATION POLICY. Retrieved electronically March 22, 2022.
- Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007, S.O. 2007, c. 8. Retrieved electronically March 11, 2022.
- O. Reg. 79/10: GENERAL under Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007, S.O. 2007, c. 8. Retrieved electronically March 11, 2022.
- Public Health Agency of Canada (December 2021). An Advisory Statement (ACS) National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) Guidance on booster COVID-19 vaccine doses in Canada – Update December 3, 2021. Retrieved electronically March 10, 2022.

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 29-23

**A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW 84-09 BEING A BY-LAW PROHIBITING SMOKING ON THE
PROPERTY OF BONNECHERE MANOR AND MIRAMICHI LODGE BY RESIDENTS, STAFF
AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC**

WHEREAS Section 115, of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended, permits a municipal to pass by-laws prohibiting and regulating the smoking of tobacco and the carrying of lighted tobacco products in public places;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew deems it desirable to amend the non-smoking designation of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge to permit residents that reside in the County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes to smoke on the property no closer than nine metres from the entrance to each Home, in compliance with the Smoke Free Ontario Act, 2017;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew continues to deem it necessary to prohibit smoking on the property of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge by staff and the general public.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts as follows:

1. The Warden and Clerk are hereby empowered to do and execute all things, papers, and documents necessary to the execution of this by-law.
2. That this by-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes Policy			
DEPARTMENT: GENERAL			POLICY #: G-009
POLICY: Smoking Regulations			
ORIGINAL DATE: March 1994	DATE LAST REVIEWED: March 1, 2023	COVERAGE: All Residents, Staff/Volunteers/Public	PAGE #: 1 of 1

POLICY:

This policy is intended to ensure that a safe and healthy environment is maintained for residents, staff and visitors while meeting the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Long Term Care regulations, the Tobacco Control Act and the new Smoke Free Ontario Act. It specifically addresses the responsibilities of residents, staff, and visitors and also the actions that will be taken to address unsafe smoking practices in violation of the Home's smoking regulations. It is imperative that all parties involved understand the need for total co-operation and strict adherence to these regulations in order to provide greater safety and compliance to legislation. It is understood that this policy extends to any smoking-related materials, including tobacco, cannabis, electronic cigarettes, and any other substances.

Effective March 1, 2023 residents of the County of Renfrew Long-Term Care Homes will be permitted to smoke on the property no closer than nine metres from the entrance to each Home or in designated areas, in compliance with the Smoke Free Ontario Act, 2017.

Residents	Staff *	Public
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smoking is not permitted inside the long-term care homes. 2. Smoking is only permitted on the property no closer than nine metres from the entrance to each Home or in designated areas, in compliance with the Smoke Free Ontario Act, 2017. 	First Offence: Five (5) Unpaid Suspension from Duty Second Offence: Termination of Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediate extinguishing of smoking materials 2. Written notification by staff to the Administrator or Designate. 3. Written warning noting that if the individual refuses to comply, further actions may be taken up to and including being banned from the Home and property.

* Smoking compromises staff and public safety; employees who are aware or ought to have been aware of non-adherence to this Policy are subject to the same disciplinary action.

The Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew continues to deem it necessary to prohibit smoking on the property of Bonnechere Manor and Miramichi Lodge by staff and the general public. This policy will be reviewed in six months and again in twelve months.

March 1, 2023

To the Council of the Corporation
of the County of Renfrew

Members of County Council:

We, your **Operations Committee**, wish to report and recommend as follows:

INFORMATION

1. Winter Operations

The months of December and January provided a variety of winter weather conditions that required staff responses. The table below outlines the Significant Weather Events declared to date for the 2022/2023 winter season. Staff continues to be ready to respond to winter events as they occur.

Declaration Start			Declaration End			Reason
Month	Day	Time	Month	Day	Time	
Dec	22	10:22 AM	Dec	25	12:13 PM	Snow
Jan	4	11:19 AM	Jan	5	1:47 PM	Ice/Snow
Jan	12	7:51 AM	Jan	14	8:43 AM	Snow
Jan	25	12:39 PM	Jan	26	1:27 PM	Snow

Attached as Appendix I is a comparison of the winter events and precipitation amounts since the 2018/2019 winter season. In viewing the data provided, it must be noted that the precipitation recorded are the totals of a mixture of snow, rain and freezing rain, etc. This table also provides a summary of the type of events which were responded to, as well as the type and amount of material used during the response.

2. Spring Load Restrictions

County of Renfrew By-law 11-12 is a By-law to Designate a Reduced Load Period on County Roads and pertains to spring load restrictions which may be imposed commencing March 1 and extend to May 31. Staff will be monitoring the spring weather conditions to determine the optimum time to impose the spring load restrictions. Notices are placed in the local newspapers and on the website to advise haulers of the spring load restrictions.

BY-LAWS

3. Alterations to County Roads and Structures

RESOLUTION NO. OP-CC-23-02-10

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council pass a By-law approving the alterations to County Roads and Structures.

Background

Section 35 of the Municipal Act 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, as amended allows a municipality to pass By-laws removing or restricting the common law right-of-passage by the public over a highway and the common law right-of-access to the highway by an owner of land abutting a highway. For several of our 2023 capital projects, the work may include temporary or permanent changes, alterations or restrictions to the use of the highway, or to private entrances. These works, therefore, should be authorized by By-law.

Approval of the alterations to a highway is intended to be the final step in the design process, wherein the Committee and Council authorize the work to proceed, subject to the budget and tender process. The approval is intended to apply only to those Capital Projects, which would result in alterations to the highway that could affect a person's access to and from their land, or that could significantly restrict or alter the use of the highway for a period of time. Only those projects that involve significant alterations are presented for approval.

The approval of the alterations deals solely with the nature and extent of the work and does not approve funding or contract awards for the work. The approval of funding and contracts for the work would remain a part of the normal budget, tendering, review and approval processes. Temporary road closures or lane restrictions, and entrance closures may be required during construction. All existing entrances will be reinstated. Schedule I to the By-law outlines the projects that will involve changes to the highways and infrastructures which could affect the common law right-of-passage over the highway, or vehicle access to an adjacent private property.

4. PWC-2023-25 – Rehabilitation of County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert)

RESOLUTION NO. OP-CC-23-02-11

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT Contract PWC-2023-25 as submitted by 1956466 Ontario Inc. (JWK Contracting), Pembroke, Ontario for the rehabilitation of County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert) in the amount of \$613,882.20, plus HST be approved; AND FURTHER THAT County Council pass a By-law to Authorize Execution of the Contract.

Background

County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert) is located on Borne Road, 0.75 km west of County Road 58 (Round Lake Road), in the Township of Laurentian Valley. A Request for Tender was issued for the rehabilitation of Borne Road Culvert. Tenders were received and the results are as follows:

1. 1956466 Ontario Inc. (JWK), Pembroke, Ontario	\$613,882.20
2. Goldie Mohr Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario	\$679,269.00
3. Neptune Security Services Inc., Mississauga, Ontario	\$715,810.00
4. Premier North Ltd., Huntsville, Ontario	\$757,818.00
5. Bonnechere Excavating Inc., Renfrew, Ontario	\$777,959.50
6. Crains' Construction Ltd., Maberly, Ontario	\$928,616.00
7. Fidelity Engineering & Construction Inc., Colborne, Ontario	\$1,080,000.00
8. Louis W. Bray Construction Ltd., Vars, Ontario	\$1,249,618.60
All amounts exclude applicable taxes	

Financial Implications

The current 2023 Capital Works budget includes funds in the amount of \$800,000 for the rehabilitation of County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert). A comparison of the 2023 budget and projected costs is provided in the following table:

C025 (Borne Road Culvert)	2023 Budget	Low Tender	
		Projected	Variance Over/(Under)
Construction	650,000.00	613,882.20	(36,117.80)
Engineering - Design/Tendering	10,000.00	10,000.00	-
Project Administration & Construction Supervision	80,000.00	80,000.00	-
Material Testing (Allowance)	10,000.00	10,000.00	-
Contingency	38,755.00	30,694.11	(8,060.89)
Applicable Taxes	11,245.00	10,620.16	(624.84)
Total	800,000.00	755,196.47	(44,803.53)
*Projected costs are based on Tender results, internal costs, and line painting			

Staff confirm that there are sufficient funds proposed in the 2023 Capital Budget to complete the project as tendered.

5. **PWC-2023-64 – Rehabilitation of County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge)**

RESOLUTION NO. OP-CC-23-02-12

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT Contract PWC-2023-64 as submitted by Bonnechere Excavating Incorporated, Renfrew, Ontario for rehabilitation of County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge) in the amount of \$398,505 plus HST be approved; AND FURTHER THAT County Council pass a By-law to Authorize Execution of the Contract.

Background

County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge) is located on Pilgrim Road, 0.5 km east of Guiney Road, in the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan. A Request for Tender was issued for the rehabilitation of Pilgrim Road Bridge. Tenders were received and the results are as follows:

1. Bonnechere Excavating Inc., Renfrew, Ontario	\$398,505.00
2. Willis Kerr Contracting Ltd., Mountain, Ontario	\$399,648.50
3. Ross and Anglin Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario	\$434,234.00
4. 2585284 Ontario Inc. (Beton), Toronto, Ontario	\$482,350.00
5. 2274084 Ontario Ltd. (GMP), Markham, Ontario	\$526,632.82
6. Dalcon Constructors Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario	\$560,564.00

All amounts exclude applicable taxes

Financial Implications

The current 2023 Capital Works budget includes funds in the amount of \$380,000 for the rehabilitation of County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge). A comparison of the 2023 budget and projected costs is provided in the following table:

	2023 Budget	Low Tender	
		Projected	Variance Over/(Under)
Construction	315,000.00	398,505.00	83,505.00
Engineering - Design/Tendering	2,000.00	1,000.00	(1,000.00)
Project Administration & Construction Supervision	35,000.00	35,000.00	-
Material Testing (Allowance)	5,000.00	5,000.00	-
Contingency	16,910.40	19,925.25	3,014.85
Applicable Taxes	6,089.60	7,516.94	1,427.34
Total	380,000.00	466,947.19	86,947.19

*Projected costs are based on Tender results, internal costs, and line painting

Additional funds in the amount of \$86,947.19 are required to complete the project, however, staff confirm that prices are competitive, and it is beneficial to move forward with construction in 2023 rather than defer and risk greater construction costs in the future due to greater deterioration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Glenn Doncaster, Chair

And Committee Members: D. Bennett, P. Emon, D. Lynch, M. MacKenzie, K. Watt, M. Willmer

Winter Operations Monthly Summary 5-Year Comparison for Committee

Year	Month	No. of Event Days		Type of Event (days)			Material Used (tonnes)		Precipitation (mm)	
		Weekday	Weekend	Snow	Blowing Snow	Freezing Rain	Salt	Sand	Petawawa Station	Bancroft Station
2022	Nov	8	2	9	0	5	1,127.5	215.9	31.8	62.1
2021	Nov	7	2	7	0	7	65.6	588.7	41.0	62.2
2020	Nov	8	3	9	0	3	1,749.0	312.0	39.0	86.8
2019	Nov	13	0	9	0	4	1,770.0	49.0	23.5	48.8
2018	Nov	15	4	17	1	3	4,060.0	229.0	63.0	105.0
2022	Dec	16	7	20	4	2	4,792.0	998.9	29.6	35.2
2021	Dec	18	8	19	1	8	5,565.4	1,679.9	55.0	78.9
2020	Dec	18	11	19	0	6	5,227.0	1,359.0	56.0	94.9
2019	Dec	18	8	20	3	7	5,101.0	1,616.0	43.5	68.5
2018	Dec	19	9	20	6	6	5,633.0	1,659.0	53.0	64.0
2023	Jan	21	6	24	5	7	6,455.5	3,972.2	15.8	26.2
2022	Jan	16	3	17	2	2	4,354.2	2,186.4	33.2	52.2
2021	Jan	15	6	17	2	5	3,322.3	2,121.6	5.0	34.8
2020	Jan	16	6	19	8	7	5,089.0	2,146.0	57.5	127.1
2019	Jan	22	5	26	12	17	5,264.0	6,015.0	49.0	72.0
2023	Feb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	Feb	16	7	14	12	4	5,803.3	1,724.4	57.4	100.8
2021	Feb	14	6	19	8	3	4,279.3	1,464.2	38.0	58.0
2020	Feb	13	5	15	9	1	3,754.0	1,165.0	52.0	53.8
2019	Feb	23	5	13	4	7	5,772.0	1,275.0	71.0	91.0
2023	Mar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	Mar	11	5	12	5	6	3,022.4	1,205.1	15.4	10.6
2021	Mar	8	1	9	3	3	554.8	703.0	35.0	54.9
2020	Mar	7	0	7	3	0	987.3	325.0	23.4	23.5
2019	Mar	8	7	15	7	3	2,185.0	336.0	46.0	66.0

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 24-23

**A BY-LAW TO ALTER HIGHWAYS AND STRUCTURES
IN THE COUNTY OF RENFREW**

WHEREAS the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25 as amended, provides for the construction and maintenance of County Roads and Bridges;

AND WHEREAS Section 35 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, requires the Council to pass a by-law authorizing the removal or restriction of the common law right-of-passage by the public over a highway and the common law right-of-access to the highway by an owner of land abutting a highway;

AND WHEREAS the alterations to various County Roads and Structures were reviewed and accepted by the Operations Committee as part of the 2023 Capital Works Program.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts:

1. That the Council of the County of Renfrew approves of the alterations to County Roads and Structures as detailed on Schedule "I" attached to this By-law.
2. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

Schedule I

<u>Road/ Structure No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Municipality(ies)</u>	<u>Type</u>
1	River Road	Lochwinnoch Road	Algonquin Trail	McNab/Braeside and Horton	Rehabilitation
20	Bruce Street	Highway 60	Highway 17	Renfrew	Rehabilitation
24	White Water Road	Highway 17	County Road 40 (Greenwood Road)	Laurentian Valley	Rehabilitation
24	White Water Road	Stafford Third Line	Highway 17	Laurentian Valley	Rehabilitation
30	Lake Dore Road	Highway 60	Sperberg Road	North Algona/Wilberforce	Rehabilitation
37	Murphy Road	Highway 17	County Road 26 (Doran Road)	Petawawa	Rehabilitation
37	Murphy Road	County Road 26 (Doran Road)	County Road 51 (Petawawa Boulevard)	Petawawa	Rehabilitation
42	Forest Lea Road	Highway 17	County Road 51 (Pembroke Street West)	Laurentian Valley	Rehabilitation
58	Round Lake Road	Deer Trail Road	B101 (Bonnechere River Bridge)	Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards	Rehabilitation
65	Centennial Lake Road	2872 Centennial Lake Road	Black Donald Access Point	Greater Madawaska	Rehabilitation
508	Calabogie Road	County Road 34 (Norton Road)	Mill Street	Greater Madawaska	Rehabilitation
508	Calabogie Road	Goshen Road	Highway 17	McNab/Braeside	Rehabilitation
512	Foymount Road	B257 (Harrington Creek Bridge)	Miller Road	Bonnechere Valley	Reconstruction
515	Palmer Road	Finch road	County Road 514 (Schutt Road)	Madawaska Valley and Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan	Rehabilitation
517	Dafoe Road	Coulas Road	Serran Road	Madawaska Valley	Rehabilitation

<u>Road/ Structure No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Municipality(ies)</u>	<u>Type</u>
517	Dafoe Road	Serran Road	County Road 62 (Combermere Road)	Madawaska Valley	Rehabilitation
635	Swisha Road	Highway 17	Interprovincial Bridge	Laurentian Hills	Rehabilitation
B044	Douglas Bridge	County Road 5 (Stone Road)		Admaston/Bromley	Rehabilitation
B064	Pilgrim Road Bridge	Pilgrim Road		Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan	Rehabilitation
B257	Harrington Creek Bridge	County Road 512 (Foymount Road)		Bonnechere Valley	Rehabilitation
B310	Ski Hill Bridge	County Road 58 (Round Lake Road)		Laurentian Valley	Rehabilitation
C025	Borne Road Culvert	Borne Road		Laurentian Valley	Rehabilitation
C115	Dunlop Crescent Dual Culvert	Dunlop Crescent		Head, Clara and Maria	Rehabilitation
C137	Hanson Creek Culverts	Robertson Line		McNab/Braeside	Rehabilitation
C191	Dicks Road Culvert	Dicks Road		Laurentian Valley	Rehabilitation
C197	Etmanskie Swamp Culvert	County Road 62 (John Street)		Madawaska Valley	Rehabilitation
C204	Bellows Creek Culvert	County Road 12 (Westmeath Road)		Whitewater Region	Rehabilitation
C325	Neilson Creek Culvert	Lake Clear Road		Bonnechere Valley	Rehabilitation

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER

**A BY-LAW FOR THE EXECUTION OF CONTRACT PWC-2023-25
REHABILITATION OF COUNTY STRUCTURE C025 (BORNE ROAD CULVERT)**

WHEREAS under Section 11 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, as amended, the Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew has the authority to pass by-laws to enter into contracts to construct and maintain County Roads and Bridges;

AND WHEREAS public tenders were requested for the rehabilitation of County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert) under Contract PWC-2023-25 in accordance with County of Renfrew Corporate Policy GA-01 Procurement of Goods and Services;

AND WHEREAS the tender submitted by 1956466 Ontario Inc. (JWK Contracting), Pembroke, Ontario was reviewed and accepted by the Operations Committee.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts:

1. THAT the Council of the County of Renfrew approve of the awarding of Contract PWC-2023-25 for the rehabilitation of County Structure C025 (Borne Road Culvert) as submitted by 1956466 Ontario Inc. (JWK Contracting), Pembroke, Ontario in the amount of \$613,882.20 plus HST.
2. THAT the Warden and Clerk be empowered to do and execute all things, papers and documents necessary to the execution of the said contract.
3. THAT this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 26-23

**A BY-LAW FOR THE EXECUTION OF CONTRACT PWC-2023-64
REHABILITATION OF COUNTY STRUCTURE B064 (PILGRIM ROAD BRIDGE)**

WHEREAS under Section 11 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, as amended, the Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew has the authority to pass by-laws to enter into contracts to construct and maintain County Roads and Bridges;

AND WHEREAS public tenders were requested for the rehabilitation of County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge) under Contract PWC-2023-64 in accordance with County of Renfrew Corporate Policy GA-01 Procurement of Goods and Services;

AND WHEREAS the tender submitted by Bonnechere Excavating Incorporated, Renfrew, Ontario was reviewed and accepted by the Operations Committee.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts:

1. THAT the Council of the County of Renfrew approve of the awarding of Contract PWC-2023-64 for the rehabilitation of County Structure B064 (Pilgrim Road Bridge) as submitted by Bonnechere Excavating Incorporated, Renfrew, Ontario in the amount of \$398,505 plus HST.
2. THAT the Warden and Clerk be empowered to do and execute all things, papers and documents necessary to the execution of the said contract.
3. THAT this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

March 1, 2023

To the Council of the Corporation
Of the County of Renfrew

Members of County Council:

We, your **Finance and Administration Committee**, wish to report and recommend as follows:

INFORMATION

1. Weighted Vote System

Staff had received some inquiries from members of County Council on the County's Weighted Vote system, so following the inquiries staff completed a review of By-law 10-01 which contains a schedule for the weighted vote for each municipality. Attached as Appendix I is By-law 10-01, being a By-law to establish a Weighted Vote System for municipalities in the County of Renfrew. The weighted vote is based on one vote per 500 **electors** for each municipality. Also attached is a revised weighted vote sheet that shows the number of electors (residents and non-residents) for each municipality which is obtained from the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) and the revised number of votes per municipality for a total of 221 votes. Previously staff had calculated a total of 208 votes used for two recorded votes in January but the correction to 221 weighted votes did not change the final outcome on those recorded votes. The weighted vote is obtained in a municipal election year.

2. Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Ontario

Attached as Appendix II is a Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission Report for the Province of Ontario, 2023.

In September 2022, the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission issued a similar report that changed the electoral district of Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke removing the Township of Greater Madawaska from Renfrew County. County Council supported a resolution from the Township of Greater Madawaska opposing the proposal of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario.

Former Warden Debbie Robinson sent a letter to the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission outlining the County's concerns. The letter indicated that the removal of the Township of Greater Madawaska, in the southern region of our County, would mean that residents would have to travel well outside of their region to obtain services, meet with their Member of Parliament, and get access to the MPs staff. We also indicated that fractioning of the district would only serve to be detrimental to the effectiveness of coherent communication by our Federally elected leaders, and the service that they provide to all of the constituents.

On page 67 of the revised 2023 report, it indicates that the district of Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke has been renamed to Algonquin-Renfrew-Pembroke recognizing the importance of the Algonquin people's history and presence in this region and the Township of Greater Madawaska has been returned back to the existing boundary.

3. KPMG LLP – 2022 Audit

At our June 2022 County Council meeting, the County of Renfrew was made aware that after a relationship of more than 40 years, the accounting firm of Scott Rosien Black & Locke would not be in a position to provide auditing services beyond the 2021 fiscal year. Accordingly, staff issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) for audit services for a five-year term and as a result KPMG LLP, through their offices/teams located in Perth/Kingston were appointed in September 2022. Attached as Appendix III is their detailed Audit Planning Report for 2022.

4. Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) 2022 Statement of Remuneration

Attached as Appendix IV is a letter dated January 16, 2023 from the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) providing details of Council remuneration and expenses paid to Warden Robinson, AMO Board of Directors, County Caucus, EOWC Chair. AMO only reimburses for mileage, and meetings in 2022 were held virtually.

5. Board of Health 2022 Statement of Remuneration

Attached as Appendix V is a letter dated January 30, 2023 from the Renfrew County and District Health Unit (RCDHU) providing an itemized statement of remuneration and expenses paid for 2022 for the members of County Council appointed to the Board of Health.

6. Provincial Offences Administration (POA) – Critical Incident Report

In January, the POA Manager completed and submitted a critical incident/issue report to the Ministry of Attorney General's POA Unit. This reporting process is used whenever there is a major event or issue to be relayed to the province. The report highlighted the impact that ongoing court closures and limited judicial resources are having here in the County of Renfrew. Despite numerous requests to the Regional Senior Justice of the Peace to reallocate satellite court dates back to Pembroke, or provide additional trial dates, no resources have been made available. The concern is a mounting backlog and a defendant's ability to access justice in a timely manner, putting the Courts in a position of receiving more 11B *Charter* challenges which is a person's right to be tried within a reasonable time. Enforcement agencies, prosecutors and legal counsel have also expressed frustration with the very limited court availability and the high volume of court dockets.

7. **Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) – A Call for Provincial Action on Property Assessments**

Property assessments are typically updated every four years and this process was paused during the height of the pandemic to help municipal governments focus on responding to COVID-19. With the Province’s latest economic statement remaining silent on the assessment cycle, municipalities are eager to understand the government’s intentions regarding the 2024 tax year and beyond. AMO is continuing to call on the government for urgent action as an up-to-date assessment system is the foundation of the municipal tax system that supports strong, vibrant and growing communities. Attached as Appendix VI is a letter from Colin Best, AMO President to the Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance regarding reassessment.

8. **Ministry of the Attorney General – Appointments of Justices of the Peace**

In January 2023, we had advised Council that Ms. Jennifer Grant, who had been operating as the County of Renfrew’s municipal prosecutor under contract since 2019 was appointed as a Justice of the Peace and had been assigned to Pembroke. Staff had indicated that the County of Renfrew was recruiting for a permanent part-time Prosecutor for our Provincial Offences Division to replace Ms. Grant and the Business Case was included as part of the 2023 Budget Workshop. We are pleased to advise that Tara-Lee Hay was the successful candidate in this competition and has begun her new duties as the Prosecutor for the County of Renfrew.

RESOLUTIONS

9. **Strategic Plan 2023 to 2026**

RESOLUTION NO. FA-CC-23-02-15

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council approve the Strategic Plan for 2023-2026.

Background

On January 16, 2023, County Council attended a Strategic Planning session led by Mr. Erik Lockhart of Queen’s Executive Decision Centre. Attached as Appendix VII is the Strategic Plan that County Council and staff developed for this term of this council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jennifer Murphy, Chair

And Committee Members: J. Brose, G. Doncaster, M. Donohue, P. Emon, A. Giardini, V. Jahn, D. Mayville

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 10-01

A BY-LAW TO ESTABLISH A WEIGHTED VOTE SYSTEM
FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN THE COUNTY OF RENFREW

WHEREAS the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1990, Section 26(1), as amended, allows the Council of a County, by by-law, to change the composition and size of the Council and the number of votes given to any member;

AND WHEREAS on March 31, 1999 the Council of the County of Renfrew adopted By-law 23-99, being a by-law to establish a weighted vote system for municipalities in the County of Renfrew, based on one vote per 500 electors for each municipality in the County of Renfrew;

AND WHEREAS Restructuring Orders effective January 1, 2001 for the Township of Madawaska Valley, the Township of Bonnechere Valley, and the Township of Whitewater Region contain clauses which restricts their County Council representatives to a number of votes at County Council which is less than provided for by County of Renfrew By-law 23-99;

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Restructuring Orders noted above supersede County of Renfrew By-law 23-99, however the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1990, Section 25.2(13), as amended, allows a municipality to exercise its powers to amend – by by-law - Council composition and the number of votes given to Council members before or after an order of the Minister comes into force;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable and expedient to enable County Council representatives from all local municipalities within the County of Renfrew to avail themselves of the number of votes at County Council provided by County of Renfrew By-law 23-99;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew enacts as follows:

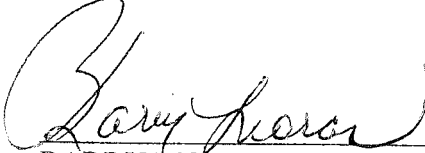
1. That County Council adopt a weighted vote system for County Council based on one vote per 500 electors for each municipality at County Council.
2. That the municipalities within the County of Renfrew and the number of electors within each municipality shall be based on the most current list of municipalities and electors as provided by the Ontario Property Assessment Corporation (OPAC), which shall be the basis of the weighted vote.

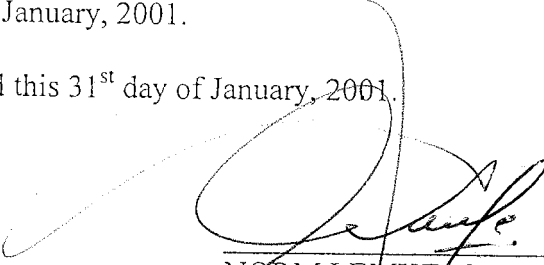
3. That the number of votes for each municipality at County Council will be based on the criteria listed at Schedule "A" attached hereto.
4. That, notwithstanding clause 2, no individual municipality shall have greater than 24% of the total weighted vote.
5. That a review of the weighted voting process occur at least once every five years.
6. That this by-law come into force and take effect upon meeting the conditions prescribed under the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1990, Section 26(3), as amended, as follows:
 - (a) A majority of all votes on County Council are cast in its favour;
 - (b) A majority of the Councils of all municipalities that form part of the County for municipal purposes have passed resolutions consenting to the by-law; and
 - (c) The total number of electors in the local municipalities that have passed resolutions referred to in clause (b) form a majority of all the electors in the County.
7. That County of Renfrew By-law Number 23-99 enacted on March 31, 1999 is hereby repealed.

READ a first time this 31st day of January, 2001.

READ a second time this 31st day of January, 2001.

READ a third time and finally passed this 31st day of January, 2001.


BARRY MORAN, WARDEN


NORM LEMKE, CLERK

SCHEDULE "A"

WEIGHTED VOTE SYSTEM FOR COUNTY COUNCIL

That the number of votes for each municipality at County Council will be based on the following criteria:

- (a) 1 - 500 municipal electors: one (1) vote;
- (b) 501 - 1000 municipal electors: two (2) votes;
- (c) 1001 - 1500 municipal electors: three (3) votes;
- (d) 1501 - 2000 municipal electors: four (4) votes;
- (e) 2001 - 2500 municipal electors: five (5) votes;
- (f) 2501 - 3000 municipal electors: six (6) votes;
- (g) 3001 - 3500 municipal electors: seven (7) votes;
- (h) 3501 - 4000 municipal electors: eight (8) votes;
- (i) 4001 - 4500 municipal electors: nine (9) votes;
- (j) 4501 - 5000 municipal electors: ten (10) votes;
- (k) 5001 - 5500 municipal electors: eleven (11) votes;
- (l) 5501 - 6000 municipal electors: twelve (12) votes;
- (m) 6001 - 6500 municipal electors: thirteen (13) votes;
- (n) 6501 - 7000 municipal electors: fourteen (14) votes;
- (o) 7001 - 7500 municipal electors: fifteen (15) votes;
- (p) 7501 - 8000 municipal electors: sixteen (16) votes;
- (q) 8001 - 8500 municipal electors: seventeen (17) votes;
- (r) 8501 - 9000 municipal electors: eighteen (18) votes;
- (s) 9001 - 9500 municipal electors: nineteen (19) votes;
- (t) 9501 - 10000 municipal electors: twenty (20) votes;
- (u) 10001 - 10500 municipal electors: twenty-one (21) votes;
- (v) 10501 - 11000 municipal electors: twenty-two (22) votes;
- (w) 11001 - 11500 municipal electors: twenty-three (23) votes;
- (x) 11501 - 12000 municipal electors: twenty-four (24) votes;
- (y) 12001 - 12500 municipal electors: twenty-five (25) votes;
- (z) 12501 - 13000 municipal electors: twenty-six (26) votes.

and so on upward, as applicable.

Municipality	Residents	Non-Residents	Total Electors	Previous Weighted Vote	Weighted Vote
McNab/Braeside	6,442	1,342	7,784	16	16
Arnprior	8,121	830	8,951	18	18
Greater Madawaska	2,397	5,243	7,640	15	16
Brudenell Lyndoch Raglan	1,373	1,812	3,185	6	7
Madawaska Valley	3,795	3,387	7,182	14	15
Killaloe Hagarty Richards	2,184	1,707	3,891	8	8
Bonnechere Valley	3,167	2,488	5,655	11	12
Admaston/Bromley	2,679	1,466	4,145	8	9
Horton	2,663	865	3,528	7	8
Renfrew	6,674	629	7,303	15	15
Whitewater Region	5,974	2,535	8,509	17	18
Laurentian Valley	7,936	1,225	9,161	18	19
North Algona Wilberforce	2,578	2,039	4,617	9	10
Petawawa	15,212	932	16,144	32	33
Laurentian Hills	2,372	727	3,099	6	7
Head, Clara, Maria	220	510	730	1	2
Deep River	3,427	236	3,663	7	8
Totals	77,214	27,973	105,187	208	221



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Federal Electoral Districts

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Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of

Ontario

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Overview

This Report presents the final electoral districts drawn by the Federal Electoral Boundary Commission for the Province of Ontario. The Commission was tasked with drawing 122 electoral districts in the Province of Ontario.

The Commission was committed to achieving voter parity throughout the province as much as reasonably possible, as mandated by the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*.

Each electoral district shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the Provincial Electoral Quota (“the Quota”). The Quota is the total population divided by the number of districts. For 2022, the Quota for Ontario is 116,590.

Historical patterns, communities of interest and identity, and manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province were also considered.

The Commission is independent, impartial and non-partisan. There is no consideration of voting patterns or the partisan impacts of the redistribution plan.

The Commission had the responsibility of creating one additional electoral district, given that Ontario had been allocated 122 seats.

The Commission concluded that the effect of uneven population shifts across the province, with significant growth in some areas and only modest growth in others over the past decade, required adjustments to many existing district boundaries in order to address patterns of voter under-representation and over-representation.

In creating our proposal for a redistribution plan, the Commission endeavoured to limit the deviation from the Quota to no more than plus or minus 10 per cent.

The Commission achieved that result in all parts of the province other than Northern Ontario, where the proposed redistribution plan envisioned eight electoral districts with populations within minus 15 per cent of the Quota, and one riding where the Commission found that “extraordinary circumstances” warranted a considerably smaller population exceeding minus 25 per cent from the Quota.

It is important to note that the Commission’s endeavour, described in the proposal, was not a self-imposed limitation on deviation of Quota, but rather a benchmark or starting point from which subsequent adjustments would be necessary after public consultation.

As our proposal made clear, the Commission welcomed input and information from the public.

The Commission's efforts to promote equality of voting power was appreciated and positively commented on in a number of submissions.

The Commission was provided with considerable local knowledge during the public consultation process. As one township put it, their submission provided the context of the cultural impact of the proposed boundary adjustment on their community.

The time and effort committed by the public to this important democratic process was remarkable and very much valued by the Commission.

As a result of the extensive public submissions, the Commission modified our proposed redistribution plan.

Modifications were also made with the opportunity to consider the 2021 linguistic and demographic data made available by Statistics Canada after our proposal was completed.

These modifications have resulted in deviations from Quota beyond the range the Commission originally endeavoured to achieve. However, these results are necessary to better achieve effective representation. The Commission also adjusted the geographic size of electoral districts, particularly in Northern Ontario.

Nevertheless, the following deviations from Quota were achieved:

51% of our districts are within plus or minus 5%;

84% of our districts are within plus or minus 10%;

94% of our districts are within plus or minus 15%.

These results are consistent with the Commission's legislative mandate.

Considering that mandate, the Commission was unable to return the status quo to Northern Ontario and the City of Toronto and maintain the current number of districts in those areas.

The Commission also considered First Nations communities and the interests of Franco-Ontarians in drawing these boundaries. While our proposal endeavoured to create a remote northern district (Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk) that was to have a majority Indigenous population, we have withdrawn this concept based on many submissions attesting that the vast geographic size and diverse Indigenous composition of such a riding would undermine effective representation.

We have noted in this report that, in light of Canada's obligations to reconciliation, further action by Parliament is required to ensure effective representation of Indigenous Peoples – especially in the Far North.

Acknowledgments

The Commission is indebted to the commitment and dedication of Paula Puddy, the Secretary of the Commission, and Nicholas Hinsperger from Elections Canada, who is our statistician and geographer.

The Commission also acknowledges the contributions of Elections Canada. They were responsible for the creation and maintenance of our website, the social media interaction, the creation of the detailed maps and the preparation of the legal descriptions, the publication of our proposal and the notices of our public hearings, the technical and procedural aspects of our virtual hearings and the posting on our website of the written submissions received by the Commission.

Part A – Background

The *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* creates an independent non-partisan process for the review and, if necessary, revision of the federal electoral map following the most recent decennial Census.

The Commission noted that since the enactment of this legislation in 1964 there has been a sharp reduction in voter inequality within each province. Nevertheless, across the country as a whole, the formula for allocation of seats to each province has resulted in increasing disparities from voter equality.

The assignment of seats to Ontario

The Chief Electoral Officer calculates the number of seats assigned to each province in accordance with the representation formula in the *Constitution Act, 1867* (see [redistribution2022.ca](https://www.elections.ca/redistribution2022.ca)).

Pursuant to that formula, Ontario has been allocated 122 seats. There is one additional seat from the last redistribution plan prepared in 2012.

The population of Ontario and calculation of the Provincial Electoral Quota

On February 9, 2022, the Chief Statistician of Canada certified that the population of Ontario, as ascertained by the 2021 Census of Population, is 14,223,942.

The Quota, as previously described, is determined by dividing Ontario's total population by the total number of seats. For 2022, the Quota is therefore 116,590.

The establishment of the Electoral Boundaries Commission

The *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* provides that the Chair of the Commission for the province shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of that province and the other two members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Order in Council dated November 1, 2021, established the Ontario Commission. Madam Justice Lynne Leitch of the Superior Court of Justice serves as Chair. Dr. Karen Bird and Dr. Peter Loewen are the other members of the Commission. Dr. Bird and Dr. Loewen are Professors of Political Science at McMaster University and the University of Toronto, respectively.

Each Commission is assigned a geography specialist who assists the Commission in drawing proposed boundaries.

The legislative rules, the right to vote, and the right to effective representation

The Commission is to prepare a report setting out its recommended boundaries for each electoral district, a description for each district, and a name for each district.

The *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* provides that in preparing its report the Commission shall be governed by certain rules.

The population of each electoral district shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the Quota.

In determining reasonable electoral district boundaries, the Commission shall consider the communities of interest or communities of identity in, and the historical pattern of, electoral districts, and a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

The right to vote is enshrined in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Section 3 states that “every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.”

The “Supreme Court of Canada in the leading case, *Reference Re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158, concluded that “the right to vote enshrined in s. 3 of the *Charter* is not equality of voting power per se but the right to ‘effective representation’.” Effective representation entails voter parity as the primary concern, but deviations are permitted for reasons such as “geography, community history, community interests and minority representation” in order to “effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic.” The Court noted that the right of a Commission to depart from voter parity is circumscribed by the reasons set forth in the Act “and only to the extent that the special circumstances properly permit.”

The *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* allows the Commission to depart from the application of the rule to achieve voter parity, as close as reasonably possible, where the Commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom in order to respect communities of interest or identity in or historical patterns of a district; or in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

However, as required by the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, absent “extraordinary circumstances,” the Commission must make every effort to ensure that the population of each electoral district in the province remains within 25 per cent more, or 25 per cent less, of the Quota.

We discuss in further detail in Part E how we have interpreted the “extraordinary circumstances” clause in relation to districts in Northern Ontario.

Part B – Consultation & Public Engagement

Before drafting the proposed redistribution plan, the Commission welcomed public input in February 2022.

Written submissions were received from interested parties, which were very helpful in the preparation of our proposal. The Commission delivered our proposed redistribution plan to Elections Canada in June 2022.

Elections Canada prepared the detailed maps and legal descriptions, translated the proposal and widely published the proposal in August 2022.

The Commission's proposal was posted on the Commission's website on August 19, 2022 ([redistribution2022.ca](https://www.elections.ca/redistribution2022.ca)). It was also published in the Canada Gazette and was circulated in print via multiple newspapers.

The Commission encouraged public input on the boundaries and/or names of proposed districts by written submissions or representation at virtual and in-person meetings.

In addition to the publications undertaken by Elections Canada, the Commission sent more than 200 letters and 500 emails directly to organizations in Ontario to advise them of the work of the Commission. These included media organizations (TV and radio stations, daily newspapers); current and former Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly; Indigenous organizations and governments (including the band offices of all First Nations, and all Tribal Councils in Ontario); municipalities and related associations; the Ontario Chamber of Commerce and related businesses and labour councils; and the law faculties and political science or political studies departments at all universities within the province.

These communications advised that the Commission had prepared its proposal, which was a key starting point in the redistribution process. We invited all stakeholders and members of the public to participate in our hearings and/or to file written submissions.

In-person meetings

The Commission scheduled in-person hearings in areas where significant changes to districts were proposed. These were held at the following locations:

1. **Sioux Lookout (Northern Ontario)** – Monday, October 3, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., The Royal Canadian Legion, 86 Front Street, Sioux Lookout
2. **Kenora (Northern Ontario)** – Tuesday, October 4, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Douglas Family Art Centre – The Muse, 224 Main Street South, Kenora
3. **Timmins (Northern Ontario)** – Tuesday, October 11, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., The Senator Hotel, 14 Mountjoy Street South, Timmins
4. **Milton (Halton, Guelph, and Wellington)** – Wednesday, October 12, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., First Ontario Arts Centre, 1010 Main Street East, Milton
5. **Brampton (Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin)** – Thursday, October 13, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Peel Art Gallery, Museum & Archives, 9 Wellington Street East, Brampton
6. **Stouffville (Northern GTA)** – Monday, October 17, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., The Whitchurch-Stouffville Museum & Community Centre, 14732 Woodbine Avenue, Stouffville
7. **Scarborough (City of Toronto)** – Tuesday, October 18, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Drive, Scarborough
8. **Toronto central (City of Toronto)** – Wednesday, October 19, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge Street, Toronto
9. **Ottawa** – Thursday, October 20, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Canadian Museum of Nature, 240 McLeod Street, Ottawa
10. **St. Catharines (Hamilton and Niagara)** – Friday, October 21, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Mackenzie Chown Complex, Brock University, 1812 Sir Isaac Brock Way, St. Catharines
11. **London (Southwestern Ontario)** – Friday, October 28, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Ivey Spencer Leadership Centre, 551 Windermere Road, London
12. **Thunder Bay (Northern Ontario)** – Tuesday, November 8, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Valhalla Hotel & Conference Centre, 1 Valhalla Inn Road, Thunder Bay

Virtual meetings

The Commission noted the vastness of the province (the second largest geographically in Canada), the recent extensive use of remote hearings, the public's ability to utilize and access remote meeting technology in their homes or community facilities, the efficiency of remote hearings, and the potential for restrictions on in-person meetings in light of the pandemic.

As a result, the Commission also scheduled many opportunities for participation in a virtual hearing:

1. **Central Ontario; Northern GTA; Eastern GTA; and Central East Ontario** – Monday, September 26, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
2. **Hamilton and Niagara; South Central Ontario; Southwestern Ontario; and Southernmost Ontario** – Tuesday, September 27, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
3. **Halton, Guelph, and Wellington; Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin; and Mississauga** – Wednesday, September 28, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
4. **City of Toronto** – Thursday, September 29, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
5. **Ontario Open Virtual Hearing** – Friday, September 30, 2022, 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.
6. **Ontario Open Virtual Hearing** – Tuesday, October 18, 2022, 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
7. **Ontario Open Virtual Hearing** – Wednesday, October 19, 2022, 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
8. **Northern Ontario; Eastern Ontario; and Ottawa** – Wednesday, October 26, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
9. **Ontario Open Virtual Hearing** – Saturday, October 29, 2022, 12:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.
10. **Ontario Open Virtual Hearing** – Tuesday, November 1, 2022, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
11. **Ontario Open Virtual Hearing** – Wednesday, November 2, 2022, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Extensive public participation

The Commission was very impressed with, and grateful for, the extensive public participation in this important democratic process. Evening in-person meetings and remote hearings proved to be very popular with the public.

The Commission's in-person and remote hearings were observed by 1,137 interested parties.

The Commission heard oral submissions from 462 persons and received 1,899 written submissions. The written submissions will be published on the Commission's website.

This number of written submissions is exclusive of multiple petitions signed by upwards of 6,000 people.

Not surprisingly, areas where the proposal envisioned more significant boundary changes (notably: Northern Ontario; the City of Toronto; Eastern Ontario; Halton, Guelph, and Wellington; Southwestern Ontario; Ottawa) generated the most submissions.

Public submissions

The Commission received specific, and often very valuable, input in relation to proposed boundaries, which is referenced below in the discussion relating to particular districts.

However, other submissions were of a more general nature.

(a) Issues that were beyond the mandate of the Commission

Some raised issues that were beyond the mandate of the Commission. These issues are important, and we have set them out below.

The difficulties in exercising the right to vote

There were numerous submissions expressing concern with the practical difficulties faced by many, including Indigenous peoples, students and Franco-Ontarians, in exercising their right to vote. There was confusion over where they could vote, and the need for French language services was highlighted.

The Commission notes these concerns with the recommendation that Elections Canada consider ways to resolve these difficulties.

It was suggested that Elections Canada, or another agency, develop and maintain ongoing relationships with First Nations communities so that such relationships are in place before elections are called to facilitate hiring and training of staff, the delivery of supplies and the procurement of appropriate polling stations. It was also suggested that internet and telephone voting be implemented, that a voter engagement campaign be developed and that the challenge of delivering election services in remote communities be addressed.

The timing of the redistribution and public consultations

The Commission received a number of submissions which included expressions of concern regarding the fact that municipal elections across the province occurred in October 2022, during the public consultation phase of the redistribution. Some municipalities suggested that this made it difficult for newly elected mayors and councillors to participate.

The Commission developed our proposed redistribution plan as quickly as possible to ensure that it was in the hands of Election Canada in June 2022 to allow time for the detailed maps and legal descriptions to be prepared prior to publication. The public consultation was scheduled as quickly as possible following publication in accordance with the requirements of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, which unfortunately coincided with municipal elections.

The Commission extended the time by which written submissions could be filed by 30 days to October 29, 2022 and provided a further extension in relation to hearings held after that date.

While there were assertions that the public consultation period was too brief and at an inopportune time, as noted, public participation was thorough and extensive and included submissions from many municipalities and their leaders, elected representatives, First Nations Chiefs, First Nation Councils, Tribal Councils, a Grand Council, the Metis Nation of Ontario, and various associations and organizations.

To enable a commission to offer a different or more expansive public consultation period, it would be necessary for Parliament to amend the timelines established in the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*.

The Commission shares the concerns expressed by First Nations and the Metis Nation in relation to appropriate consultation and ensuring their effective representation, as we will discuss more fully below.

The request to add more districts

The Commission was asked to add districts in certain areas and to not reduce the number of districts in Northern Ontario and the City of Toronto. There were queries as to why districts in various parts of Ontario could not, for example, approximate the population of districts in Atlantic Canada. There were many submissions reflecting articles in the media suggesting that growing disparity from representation by population across the country, and the relative underrepresentation of Ontario under the terms of the representation formula, should be addressed. Such requests are beyond the mandate of the Commission as it must fix the boundaries for the number of districts assigned to Ontario pursuant to the representation formula in the *Constitution Act, 1867*. This issue is one to be raised with, and addressed by, Parliament.

The request that the redistribution of Northern Ontario conform with the process and conclusions of the Far North Electoral Boundaries Commission

The Far North Electoral Boundaries Commission (FNEBC), established by the *Ontario Representation Act 2015*, was given a mandate to make recommendations to create at least one and no more than two additional electoral districts within the provincial electoral districts of Kenora—Rainy River and Timmins—James Bay, Ontario's two geographically largest and northernmost ridings, taking into account the following factors: communities of interest; representation of Indigenous people; municipal and other administrative boundaries; sparsity, density and the rate of population growth in the geographic areas; geographical features; the availability and accessibility of means of communication and transportation in the geographic areas; representations by members of the Legislative Assembly who represent constituencies in Northern Ontario, and other interested persons; and anything else that the Commission considered appropriate.

The FNEBC was given 90 days to conduct two rounds of public consultation, one before and one after the proposal. It used this time to carry out public hearings concerning exclusively the far North.

The FNEBC interpreted its mandate as permitting larger than normal deviations from voter parity; the Commission was more attentive to voter parity among Northern Ontario's geographically vast districts (rather than across all of Ontario) and concluded the more specific objective of Indigenous representation must be given greater weight in light of the need to remedy past injustices and provide a means for Indigenous communities to meaningfully participate in the governance of the province.

The FNEBC recommended that two additional districts be created, with the result that there are now four provincial electoral districts (PEDs) in this area of Ontario's far north:

- PED of Kenora—Rainy River – including Dryden, Fort Frances, Kenora and Rainy River;
- PED of Kiiwetinoong – including the northern portion of the former riding of Kenora—Rainy River;
- PED of Mushkegowuk—James Bay – including Weenusk (Peawanuck) First Nation, the James Bay coast, and the corridor along Highway 11 from Smooth Rock Falls to Hearst;
- PED of Timmins – including the City of Timmins.

The FNEBC highlighted that the PED of Kiiwetinoong would be a majority Indigenous district and that the PED of Mushkegowuk—James Bay would be a majority Francophone district.

Our Commission does not have the mandate provided to the FNEBC, and the FNEBC was not subject to the obligation to achieve voter parity throughout Ontario as much as reasonably possible.

It was recommended to our Commission that a committee be struck to investigate the possibility of entrenching into law a minimum of 10 federal representatives in Northern Ontario and/or providing for 12 federal representatives in line with the conclusions of the FNEBC established by the Province.

Further, we note that 49 of the municipalities in Northern Ontario that passed resolutions in relation to the proposed redistribution plan included in their resolutions a petition to the Federal Government to introduce legislation that would provide for a minimum number of “guaranteed” ridings for Northern Ontario, to ensure that the voices of Northern and rural communities are heard.

Our Commission recognizes and appreciates the value of these recommendations, and notes such considerations could also address the related issues of effective representation for Indigenous peoples and Francophone communities. However, these recommendations fall outside the mandate of our Commission and the timelines imposed by the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. These issues are within the sole jurisdiction of Parliament.

The difficulties in accessing federal government services and the need for more resources for constituency work

A common concern expressed in hearings and written submissions was the impact of population levels, population characteristics, and geographic size on the ability of Members of Parliament to deliver “service representation” to their constituents. It was asserted that access to federal services has been diluted over the years and it is the elected representatives who are

the face of government, providing services and resolving problems in their constituency offices. In other words, the constituency office of an elected representative is where people receive access to government services. As observed by one Member of Parliament in the north, “our caseloads are high and we are the Immigration Services, the Passport Offices and the Service Canada of the North.”

It is also noteworthy that in Southern Ontario, the lack of public transportation services to constituency offices was frequently mentioned as a problem for exactly the same reason – people need assistance from constituency offices more and more.

Importantly, different and sometimes contradictory concerns were expressed. Members in geographically large constituencies often described the difficulty constituents face in gaining access to their Member because of distances. Members in geographically small but highly populated constituencies often suggested that the larger number of constituents stretched caseloads beyond capacity. Members in linguistically and culturally diverse constituencies submitted that service provision for such diverse communities was uniquely challenging. The common thread through all of these concerns is that service representation in the constituency is a primary occupation of Members and can be challenging.

These observations are important. They suggest that equitable public access to federal services is a significant problem. One way to address this would be to establish more constituency offices or hire more constituency staff. What are portrayed as problems of district boundaries could likely be addressed if Parliament were to approve substantially increased constituency office budgets in order to enhance public accessibility and help Members of Parliament manage their workload within the district, and thereby enhance the effective representation of constituents.

A related issue highlighted in submissions to the Commission, which also can be addressed by Parliament, is the funding allowance provided to Members of Parliament to support their travel and responsibility of serving constituents across the vast geographic area of the far North.

The implications on provincial and municipal representation

The Commission was mindful that the Province of Ontario has drawn its 111 southern electoral districts with names and boundaries that are identical to those of the federal districts that were in place in 2013, while creating 13 northern electoral districts that are distinct from the federal map for this region, according to the *Representation Act, 2015*. Further, the Commission is aware that in 2018 the Province revised the municipal ward boundaries of the City of Toronto to make them identical to those provincial electoral districts that are within the boundaries of the City, according to the *Better Local Government Act, 2018*. Understandably, this raised concerns about the wider implications of changes to the federal districts. In particular, there were concerns about whether the loss of one federal electoral district in the City of Toronto would be reproduced at the provincial and municipal ward levels.

However, the Commission was obliged to fulfill its mandate and was unable to maintain the existing number of electoral districts in Toronto, as will be explained more fully below. Moreover, we note that it is within the Province of Ontario’s power to draw its own boundaries for provincial and/or municipal elections.

(b) Submissions that raised concerns that were not accurate or valid

Other submissions raised concerns that were not accurate or valid, as we explain below.

The preference for the status quo

The Commission received many submissions requesting that the electoral districts be left the way they are. There were several aspects to these submissions.

Some individuals questioned the need to undertake the redistribution process at all. Some criticized the cost of the exercise. Some believed that, given the COVID pandemic, the process should be postponed until 2031. These submissions spoke neither to the obligations under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, nor the wide population disparities in existing districts that, if unaddressed, would most certainly be exacerbated over time.

Some did not want any changes which would affect their current electoral district. Even in instances where a district exceeded the limit of deviation from Quota allowed by the legislation (+/-25%), the Commission heard arguments that the status quo was reasonable in order to respect the community of interest or the historical integrity of existing boundaries.

Some contended that any changes would confuse residents and erode voter turnout. The Commission notes that there is no conclusive empirical evidence that changes to electoral boundaries in Canada erode civic or political engagement, or undermine public confidence in elections.

Overall, we heard numerous accounts that our proposal went too far in making many changes where none were needed. It was suggested that the Commission should add a single riding where it was most needed but leave others well enough alone.

To address this specific point, we modeled a “status quo” map that adds one district to the most overpopulated area and leaves unchanged all districts beyond that geographic piece. For the sake of simplicity, our model adds the district to Halton, Guelph, and Wellington, calculates a new average population of 115,042 across each of the seven districts in that geographic piece, and leaves all 115 other districts unchanged.

To represent the implications visually, the table below covers the current 121 seats, the allocated 122 seats under the “status quo” model, and the 122 final districts. It shows the frequency distribution of variances based on 2012 and 2022 deviations.

Frequency distribution of existing electoral districts, “Status Quo” model, and Final Electoral Districts			
Size of deviation	Existing Districts (2012 Quota)	Status Quo Model (2022 Quota)	Final Electoral Districts (2022 Quota)
Greater than -25%	1	6	3
-25% to -15%	9	7	2
-15% to -10%	9	9	5
-10% to -2%	27	26	34
-2% to +2%	20	28	21
+2% to +10%	33	24	47
+10% to +15%	19	7	8
+15% to +25%	3	10	2
Greater than +25%	0	5	0
Total number of electoral districts	121	122	122

Comparing the three columns of the table, it is clear that simply adding one electoral district to a geographic area and leaving the rest of the map unaltered is not an adequate response to population changes across the province.

Beyond this modeling exercise, to say that district boundaries should be preserved at all costs would introduce a status quo bias that is beneficial, above all, to elected representatives. In performing our legislated mandate, we do not consider the interests of incumbents.

The Commission cannot fulfill its obligations under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* by a commitment to the preservation of the status quo.

The Commission did however consider historical patterns, as required by the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. In preparing its proposal, the Commission considered, and respected where possible, the historical pattern of electoral districts. We were persuaded by certain public submissions to alter boundary districts to further reflect historical patterns, as will be outlined below.

The questioning of the reliability of the Census data

As described, the Quota is calculated using data from the 2021 Census of Population in accordance with the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*.

In the course of its public hearings, the Commission heard many submissions and anecdotal claims about the reliability of the Census data especially as regards undercounting of vulnerable and marginalized populations, and the possibility that this problem was exacerbated during COVID.

Several submissions regarding Northern Ontario expressed concerns about whether Indigenous populations were adequately counted.

The Commission also heard submissions stating that recent immigrants, frontline workers and people living in rooming houses would not be at home or “unwilling to open their door” to Census takers. We were told that residents of collective dwellings (e.g., retirement homes, assisted living) were not counted or were undercounted. Comments were also made that data collection only in the English language compromised the reliability of the data.

Many of these submissions concerned Toronto’s population count, and there were several references to the City of Toronto’s backgrounder [2021 Census: Population and Dwelling Counts](#), which described a slower rate of growth than expected over the preceding decade, an actual decline in the City’s population between 2020 to 2021 due to losses in both Non-Permanent Residents and net inter- and intra-provincial migration rates, and a higher-than-expected number of dwellings deemed unoccupied in the Census count. Many of the submissions referencing this report claimed that the City’s population was undercounted by 50,000 or more individuals.

Outside of Toronto, one submission suggested that Census population counts in “cottage country” were exaggerated by the temporary presence of cottagers who had moved from the city during the pandemic.

While the Commission understands the public’s apprehensions about Census inaccuracies, it is important to clarify several points.

The Commission is mandated to use the 2021 Census data pursuant to s. 13(1) and (2) of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*.

The Commission noted that Statistics Canada undertakes a postcensal coverage study, with reporting anticipated two years after the enumeration date. In 2016, net undercoverage (that is, the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) was estimated at 2.36% for Canada and 2.76% for Ontario. Further information on the coverage of the 2016 Census, including methods and results, is available here: [Coverage Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016 \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#). However, the Commission is bound by the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* that state that the population counts from the decennial Census must be used by the Commission, without allowing for a later adjustment.

Further, it is important to state that many of the claims and anecdotal observations submitted on this matter are based on misconceptions of how the Census is administered.

It should be noted that the Census was conducted in Canada’s official languages, as well as a number of other languages, including “immigrant and Indigenous languages.” The languages included:

Indigenous languages	Immigrant languages
Atikamekw	Chinese (simplified)
Northern Quebec Cree	Chinese (traditional)
Denesuline (Chipewyan)	Arabic
Oji-Cree	Punjabi
Tlicho	Spanish
Ojibway	Vietnamese
Inuktitut (Nunavik)	Persian
Plains Cree	Italian
Inuktitut (Nunavut)	Portuguese
Swampy Cree	Russian
Montagnais	Korean
Naskapi	Urdu
Mohawk	

It should also be noted that special protocols were adopted during COVID to ensure data quality. For example, the protocol with respect to enumerating populations living in collective dwellings (e.g., hospitals, senior and long-term care homes) relied on administrative data from such facilities rather than requiring residents to complete the forms themselves.

Details on the protocol for administering the Census, as well as steps taken to ensure data quality, are reported in Statistics Canada's [Guide to the Census of Population, 2021, Appendix 1.4 – Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic](#).

As explained in detail in the Guide:

“COVID-19 presented some challenges for conducting the 2021 Census of Population but despite these, the collection response rate for the country as a whole was a resounding success at 98.0%, thanks to Canadians who completed the Census in the midst of the third wave of the pandemic. Additionally, unique challenges were encountered in Northern or remote regions of the country, such as travel restrictions, border closures, shorter and shifted collection periods, unavailability of local staff, and wildfires. Ensuring the health and safety of Canadians and our employees by adapting our collection operations to ensure high quality, trusted Census data was a high priority for Statistics Canada.”

As noted, the Commission received numerous submissions alleging substantial undercounting in relation to ridings in the City of Toronto. Some of these submissions asserted that, if not for undercounting, Scarborough would have a sufficient population count to keep its current six districts (and Toronto maintain its 25). This assertion is problematic in that it takes no account of potential undercounting in other parts of the province. The same concern arises with regard to

the comparable argument that, but for flawed Census data, the population in Northern Ontario would justify 10 ridings.

The Commission also heard assertions that the Census data should be adjusted by taking into account factors such as approved housing and transportation projects, future immigration rates, and even measures of local economic productivity. With respect to the 2021 Census, the Commission was criticized for “looking in the rear-view mirror” rather than relying on data that looks to the future. Again, the Commission is bound by subsections 13(1) and (2) to use the decennial Census.

Nevertheless, we did compare the final redistribution plan against projected growth in population, based on applying the Ontario Ministry of Finance's [Ontario Population Projections](#) (published June 23, 2021). This helps, as much as possible, to assure that the populations of electoral districts across the province do not vary substantially over the period of time to the next Census.

Unnecessary concerns regarding the consequences of redistribution

The Commission heard from numerous individuals who objected to proposed changes that would, as they suggested, require them to cross electoral district boundaries to do their shopping, banking, go to school, visit their local community centre or gymnasium, or attend their place of worship. Some expressed worries that being transferred into another riding would result in them being sent to a different hospital or doctor for medical services. Some did not want to be separated from family members in another district. It is important to note that the boundaries of electoral districts can be crossed at any time and do not impair access to friends and family, schools, community and shopping centres, health and social services, police or emergency services, places of worship or other venues one wishes to attend.

The Commission also received submissions asserting that a change in a property's electoral district would alter the property's value and impact its municipal tax rate. Federal electoral boundaries are not used in the allocation of health and social services, police or emergency services, or in the setting of property tax rates.

Unnecessary concerns of funding reductions

Particularly within geographic pieces where the Commission proposed a reduction in the number of districts (Northern Ontario and the City of Toronto), but also in other parts of Ontario, there were concerns expressed that the loss of a district would result in local losses of federal funding under the New Horizons for Seniors Program and the Canada Summer Jobs wage subsidy program.

The amount of federal funding allocated for such programs is not based on the number of electoral districts in a region, but rather is a function of local population needs as derived from long-form Census data (e.g., number of unemployed youth). The local funding allocation will therefore not be impaired by redistribution, and no local organization that meets the eligibility criteria will be excluded from applying based on a reduction in districts. (See [Canada Summer Jobs wage subsidy](#) and [About the New Horizons for Seniors Program](#)).

(c) Submissions adopted by the Commission

Other submissions were adopted by the Commission and are reflected in this report.

The value of maintaining the established partnerships of municipalities, regions and counties

While the Commission is not mandated to draw district lines according to municipal, regional or county boundaries, we were urged repeatedly to “keep municipalities whole” wherever possible. We found many of these arguments highly compelling and supportive of effective representation.

Municipal leaders – especially those in smaller municipalities – expressed concerns where the proposed redistribution plan split their community across districts, creating the additional burden of having to liaise with multiple elected representatives. For their part, elected representatives described “synergies” and “alignments” with municipal leaders and other stakeholders as essential in advancing the needs of the district. One MP noted this is “where the rubber meets the road” in terms of his capacity to be an effective representative of his district in Ottawa.

Finally, from the perspective of residents of smaller communities, such communities tend to be fairly good proxies for groups of people who share a common interest and electoral boundaries should respect the boundaries of their communities.

Based on these submissions, the Commission found it important to consider and recognize the role of these local building blocks in effective representation. We are mindful that the alignment of federal boundaries with those of lower-level jurisdictions can help to facilitate more coordinated action among representatives at different levels in the advocacy, funding and delivery of complex services, and in major economic development initiatives.

We describe where we have modified our proposed redistribution plan accordingly in our discussion of our geographic pieces.

The importance of respecting communities of interest and identity

The overwhelming majority of submissions received by the Commission concerned communities of interest and communities of identity. These are important factors for the Commission to consider and weigh; however, the terms “community of interest” and “community of identity” are neither defined in statute nor case law. Nor is there any precise framework by which to assess the effectiveness of the act of representation as it relates to such communities.

While the Commission accepts the strong basis in principle for respecting communities of interest and identity, it is not self-evident in practice what constitutes a “bona fide” community of interest or community of identity.

In some cases, it seemed to be a highly subjective judgement. For example, at more than one hearing, the Commission was faced with stark differences of opinion presented by residents of the same neighbourhood with respect to the community of interest (and district) with which that neighbourhood was aligned.

Often, the invocation of communities of interest appeared to be a stand-in for a partisan or other status quo interest, rather than one rooted in deeper conceptions of community. Though shared political interests may well have their own community, the Commission did not take partisan or voting preferences into consideration in drawing its map.

Some constituents expressed a strong sense of identity with their existing district, and a bond of appreciation for the services provided by their local Member of Parliament. They indicated that they preferred not to be transferred into a neighbouring district where they were less familiar with the Member of Parliament and worried they may not enjoy the same level of service. However, it is worth noting that most of our existing districts, which would be unrecognizable 20 years ago, now appear to residents today as reasonably drawn.

A more important consideration is the distinction drawn between urban, suburban and rural communities of interest. The Commission heard that issues and perspectives varied significantly between large urban centres and smaller, remote, rural areas and accepted the assertion that these realities had to be considered in determining effective representation.

The 2021 demographic data was released after the publication of the Commission's proposal, and we had the benefit of that current data in considering communities of interest when preparing this report.

In addition to public input regarding communities of interest and identity, the Commission relied on Census data to assess patterns with respect to demographic and socio-economic indicators (e.g., official languages understood and first spoken, Indigenous, immigrant and visible minority populations as a percentage of residents, household income, percentage of households renting, etc.). While such analyses cannot always provide clarity as to how people perceive their interests and organize themselves collectively, it did help us in considering how groups may be clustered in such a way as to create natural communities of interest within electoral boundaries. Wherever possible, the Commission has endeavoured to protect such clusters, particularly in the case of more marginalized members of our community who may perceive their political power as being diminished with certain shifts to electoral boundaries.

Notwithstanding our reservations discussed above, the Commission interpreted communities of interest and identity as broadly as possible and modified the proposed redistribution plan to reflect these submissions in a number of districts, as set out in our discussion of each geographic piece.

However, the Commission notes that legislative clarity with respect to criteria to define communities of interest and identity would be helpful. This is a further issue for Parliament's consideration.

The importance of respecting historical patterns

The Commission took a broad view with respect to historical patterns of electoral districts. In drawing boundaries, we looked not only at their current configuration but were attentive to also understanding how the lines were drawn in prior readjustments, and how residents may have related to those changes.

The Commission also appreciated the attachment that residents expressed to certain district names that reflect both a sense of history and place.

It would be statutorily unacceptable *not* to take historical patterns (and communities of interest and identity) into account. To do so would mean drawing boundaries arbitrarily with population parity as the only criteria. However, the Commission determined that it would be an error to prioritize these factors above the more objective and neutral baseline of population equality.

Nevertheless, we have identified several contexts in which the importance attached to historical patterns (and to communities of interest or identity) seemed paramount, such that greater deviations from population parity should be accepted to achieve more effective representation. These circumstances are described in relation to the applicable geographic piece.

Part C – Effective Representation of Indigenous Peoples

In preparing our redistribution plan, the Commission considered the location of all First Nations reserves and communities and sought to ensure that no such community would be arbitrarily divided by an electoral district boundary.

If an electoral district included a First Nations reserve that had not participated in the Census, the Commission considered the population data available from the *Indian Registration System* as reported by *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)* in proposing the boundary for that electoral district.

The Commission received expressions of appreciation for noting the distinctive challenges of effective representation in Northern Ontario.

However, as was fairly noted, “the perspectives and needs in the “Far North” and as Indigenous peoples are very different even from those of most of the residents of the other proposed Northern ridings.” It was also importantly noted that “while the number of people is an important factor in setting electoral boundaries, so is geography and the accessibility of that geography.”

The Commission received many valuable submissions with respect to the practical difficulties and inappropriateness of the proposed geographically large district of Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk and its division of Treaty 9, Treaty 3 and Treaty 5 First Nations. These submissions will be discussed more fully under the geographic piece for Northern Ontario.

We also heard strong messages about keeping Tribal Councils intact and keeping First Nations together with municipalities with which they have important relationships. In addition, we were informed of significant off-reserve Indigenous populations living in those northern towns and cities that act as “service hubs” for First Nations and as “home base” for many Indigenous agencies. We have endeavoured to respect these relationships and off-reserve populations in our report.

The Commission proposed the addition of several Indigenous names for proposed districts. The Commission received generally positive responses to that aspect of its proposal. Many appreciated this gesture towards recognizing the vital presence and history of Indigenous peoples in our province.

It was suggested that the Commission add additional Indigenous names. As a result, the Commission requested additional input from Tribal Councils and First Nations as well as Métis leadership organizations on this concept. Specifically, the Commission wrote to these organizations requesting feedback on the proposed Indigenous names, and suggestions for any names that might be appropriately added to other proposed federal ridings.

With the benefit of these submissions and consultations, our redistribution plan has been improved.

However, the Commission is of the view that more can, and should, be done to address effective representation of Indigenous peoples. For example, the Commission's mandate and the legislated timeline (unlike the mandate of Ontario's Far North Electoral Boundaries Commission) did not allow for direct discussions with First Nations prior to the development of the proposed redistribution plan.

The Commission received recommendations that in recognition of Treaties and the Crown's commitment to Nation-to-Nation relationships with First Nations, in-person consultations – particularly in remote fly-in communities – supported by appropriate interpretation and translation, be undertaken.

As was stated, Canada has unique and constitutionally protected obligations to First Nations, and a commitment to reconciliation with them. The Commission urges Parliament to consider how best to address these obligations in the context of electoral district boundaries.

Part D – Effective Representation of Franco-Ontarians

The Commission has taken every step to ensure that the presence and voice of Franco-Ontarians is not diluted by dividing them in such a way as to reduce their weight by riding.

In determining population counts during the preparation of our proposed redistribution plan, the Commission used data from the 2021 Census. The 2021 linguistic data had not been released by Statistics Canada and the Commission instead utilized the available data, namely, from the 2016 Census, in preparing our proposal.

In October 2022, after our proposal was published, the 2021 linguistic data was released by Statistics Canada. The Commission has utilized the more current data in preparing this report.

The Commission received very helpful submissions from the Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario, and implemented their recommendations to the extent possible. One submission, dated September 25, 2022, contained two recommendations: that the Commission follow the provincial electoral map for Northern Ontario; and that the Commission publish data of the Francophone populations in the proposed electoral districts. The second submission, dated October 11, 2022 (marked as the final version), contained three recommendations. The first was identical to the first recommendation in the September 25 submission; the second recommended a better grouping of Francophone communities; and the third requested that the Commission's analysis use more inclusive datasets, such as those used to calculate the *Potential demand for federal communications and services in the minority official language* dataset.

Following these submissions, the Commission has based its analysis on more inclusive data. The tables below show both Mother Tongue and First Official Language Spoken for the ten districts with the largest Francophone population shares.

Existing Districts - Mother Tongue and First Official Language Estimates		
Existing Districts (10 Highest Percentage)	Mother Tongue French %	First Official Spoken Language French %
Glengarry—Prescott—Russell	54%	56%
Nickel Belt	35%	35%
Orléans	28%	31%
Ottawa—Vanier	24%	27%

Existing Districts - Mother Tongue and First Official Language Estimates

Existing Districts (10 Highest Percentage)	Mother Tongue French %	First Official Spoken Language French %
Timmins—James Bay	26%	26%
Algoma—Manitoulin—Kapusksasing	23%	23%
Stormont—Dundas—South Glengarry	17%	17%
Sudbury	17%	17%
Nipissing—Timiskaming	14%	13%
Ottawa South	11%	13%

Final Districts - Mother Tongue and First Official Language Estimates

Final Districts (10 Highest Percentage)	Mother Tongue French %	First Official Spoken Language French %
Prescott—Russell—Cumberland	56%	57%
Kapusksasing—Timmins—Mushkegowuk	35%	35%
Manitoulin—Nickel Belt	31%	31%
Orléans	28%	31%
Ottawa—Vanier—Gloucester	23%	27%
Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry	19%	19%
Sudbury	17%	17%
Nipissing—Timiskaming	14%	14%
Ottawa South	11%	13%
Ottawa Centre	9%	10%

The Commission has, as requested, considered the *Potential demand for federal communications and services in the minority official language* dataset. The Commission has applied this data to ensure that municipalities with demands for Francophone services of over 20% are placed in districts with substantial Francophone populations, implementing the third recommendation in the October 11, 2022 submission. This is discussed further in our section on Northern Ontario.

In their first recommendations, the Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario requested that the Commission add two districts in Northern Ontario as was done by the provincial Far North Electoral Boundaries Commission (FNEBC), which resulted in the addition of a majority Francophone riding. This request was echoed by other Franco-Ontarians. However, as set out above, the Commission's mandate does not allow it to fulfill this request.

We note that the creation of additional districts in consideration of the constitutionally protected language rights of Franco-Ontarians is an issue to be addressed by Parliament.

We endorse the submissions of the Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario that it is important that the Commission ensure “that Francophones are grouped together in common constituencies in order to maintain the representation of our linguistic minorities in Parliament.”

We note that the Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario, in their September 25 submission, estimated that pursuant to our proposal “the French speaking population of Nickel Belt would be reduced by about 50%” and objected to the removal of some large Francophone communities from Nickel Belt into neighbouring districts. The Commission notes that this commentary was not included in the October 11 submission. The Commission further notes that our proposal would not have resulted in such significant reductions. Nevertheless, this submission in relation to Nickel Belt, repeated by others, was impactful.

The October 11 submission suggested that the Commission explore various changes to better regroup the Francophone population, especially as concerns the proposed district of Manitoulin—Nickel Belt. The Commission has done so and regrouped to the extent possible. As a result, in drawing the final map, the Commission has returned the largely Franco-Ontarian municipalities of West Nipissing, St.-Charles, French River, and Markstay-Warren to MANITOULIN—NICKEL BELT (with a population that is 31% Francophone), rather than NIPISSING—TIMISKAMING (which is 14% Francophone).

Furthermore, the Commission ensured that the one federal riding where Francophones are in the majority, Glengarry—Prescott—Russell (renamed PRESCOTT—RUSSELL—CUMBERLAND), has been preserved.

First Official Language French Estimates		
First Official Language French (10 Districts with Highest Percentage)	Existing Districts	Final Districts
Over 50%	1	1
40% to 50%	0	0
30% to 40%	2	3
20% to 30%	3	1
10% to 20%	4	5

The Commission has endeavoured to maintain the level of the Francophone population in the ten federal electoral districts with the largest Franco-Ontarian populations, as shown in the tables above. This has been done by ensuring that the larger Francophone communities are grouped together in common constituencies.

The Commission recognized that a Francophone population is a community of interest and has not moved such a community from a majority Francophone district to a majority Anglophone district simply to balance population or to comply with a self-imposed limit of deviation from Quota.

The movement of a Francophone community in North Glengarry for other reasons is addressed in our discussion of the Eastern Ontario geographic piece.

Part E – The Geographic Pieces

The Commission is presenting our final report by referencing 15 geographic pieces. For each of these, we present visual illustrations of the existing, proposed and final electoral districts. We also provide a description of the most significant changes.

In addition, we have included three tables for each geographic piece, with the districts listed in alphabetical order.

The first table (A) lists the existing electoral districts as established pursuant to the 2012 redistribution process. The table shows their populations as determined by the 2011 Census, and their deviations from the provincial Quota established in 2012, followed by their populations in 2021 and the resulting deviations from the 2022 Quota. The bottom rows present summary data for those existing districts including, most notably, the average deviation from the Quota and the range in deviations from the Quota. The range indicates the total magnitude of deviation from the Quota between the least and most populous districts in a geographic piece. This first table thus reveals the variation from population equality within a geographic piece as well as the changes that have arisen since the last redistribution.

The second table (B) lists the proposed electoral districts as set out in our proposed redistribution plan, their 2021 populations and their deviations from the 2022 Quota. The bottom row presents summary data for the proposed districts, including the range in deviations from the 2022 Quota.

The third table (C) lists the districts established in our final redistribution plan, their 2021 populations and their deviations from the 2022 Quota. The bottom row presents summary data for the districts, including the range in deviations from the 2022 Quota.

Detailed maps of the final redistribution plan with legal descriptions can be reviewed online at redistribution2022.ca via the Map Viewer tool, which allows each user to enter a specific address and locate the applicable electoral district.

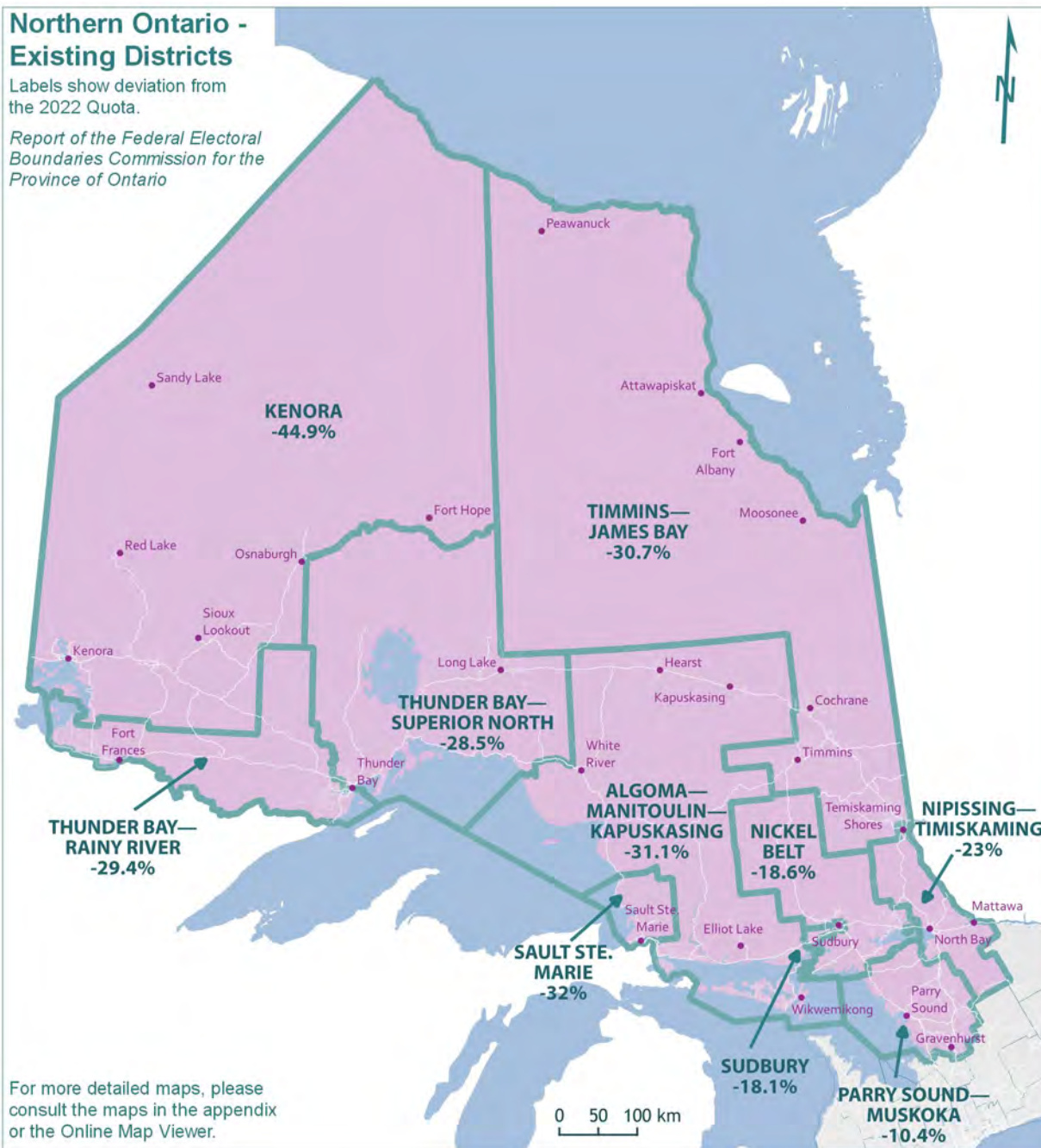
In this section, we first address the two geographical pieces where we concluded that it was necessary to reduce the number of districts: Northern Ontario and the City of Toronto. The discussion will then proceed with the rest of the geographic pieces, from east to west.

Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario - Existing Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

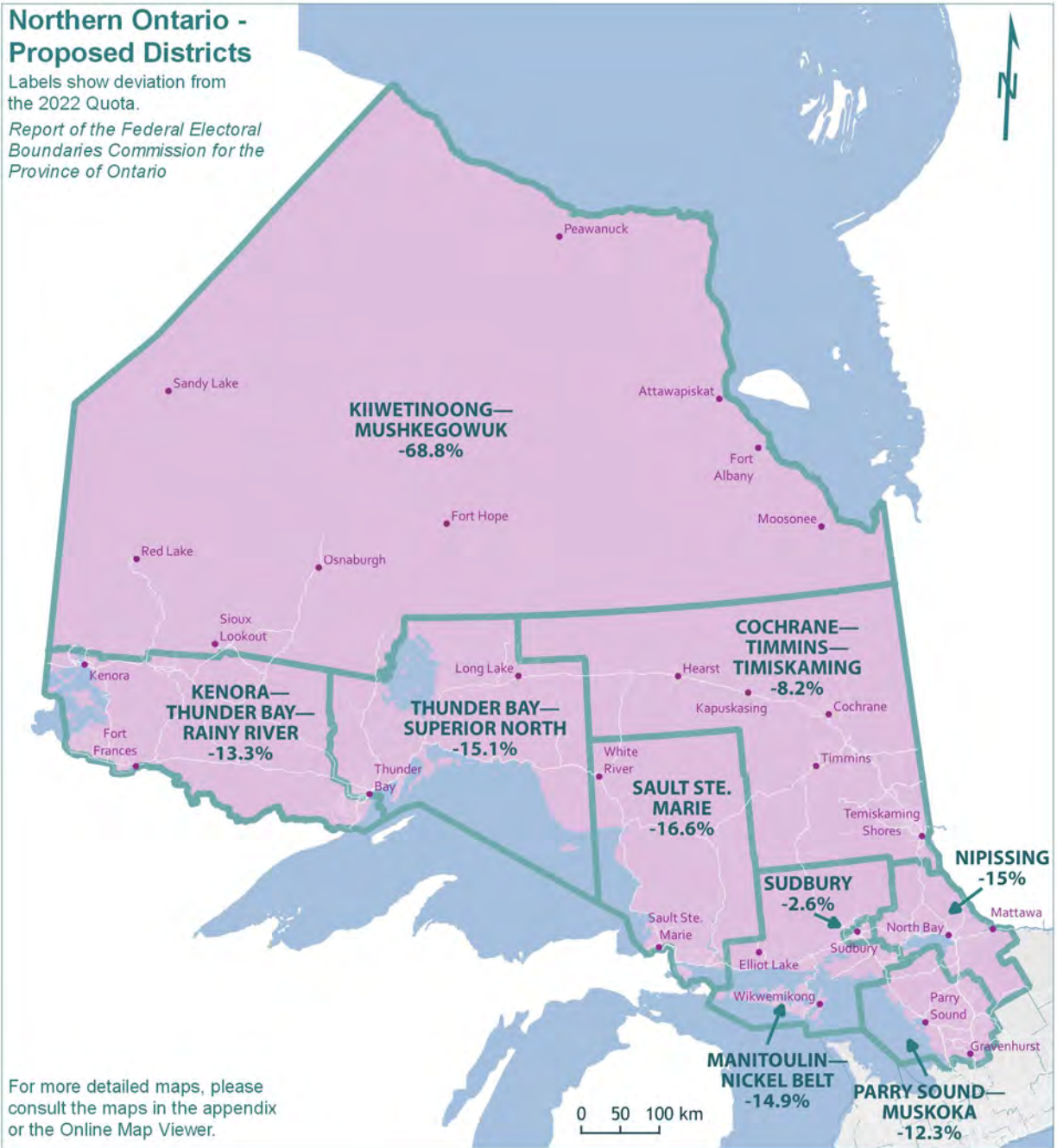


For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

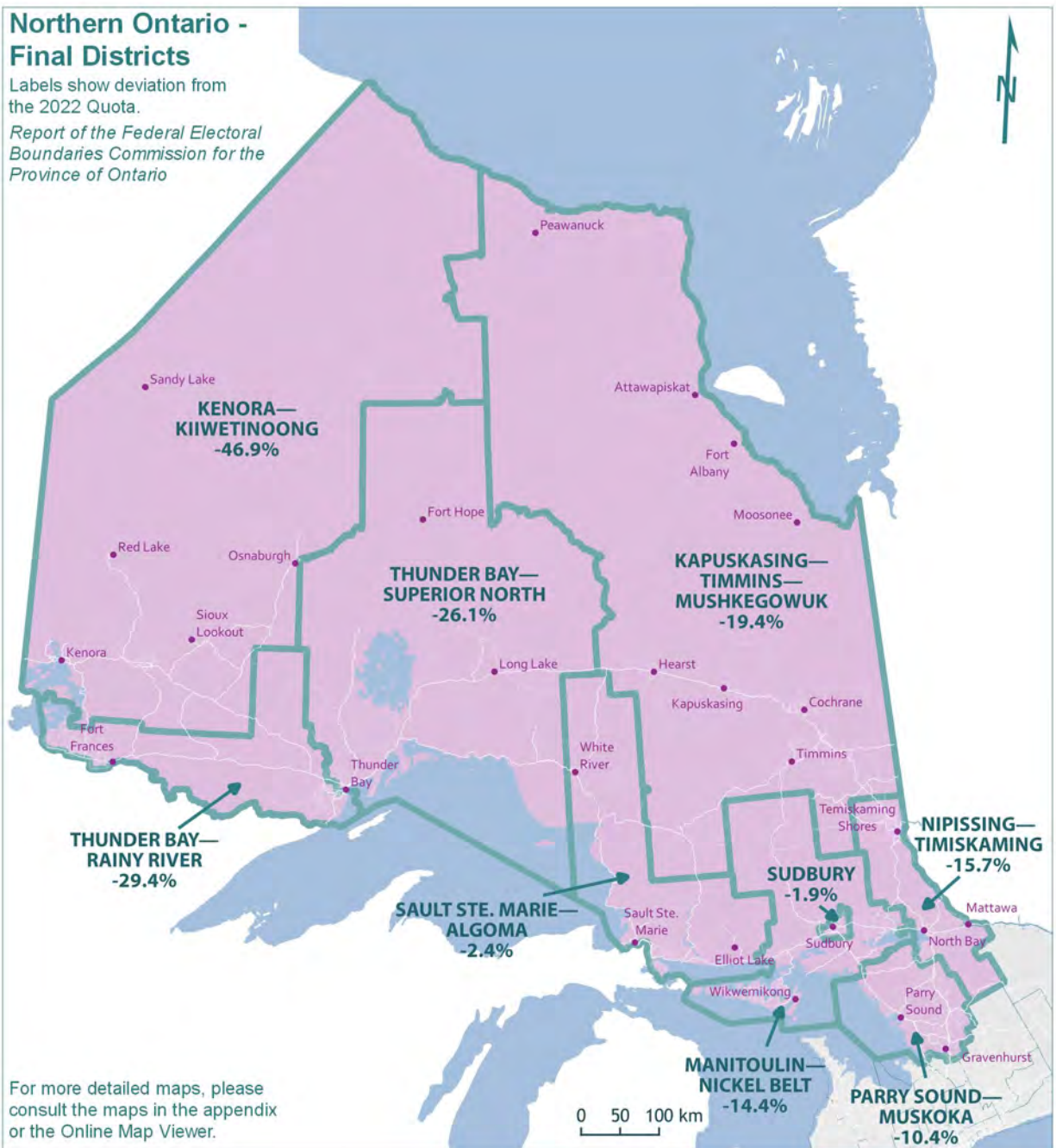
Northern Ontario - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.



There was only modest population growth in Northern Ontario, compared to the rest of the province, over the past decade.

The population of Northern Ontario grew by 2.8% (from 831,984 in 2011 to 855,128 in 2021), while the remainder of Ontario grew by 11.2% in the same period.

The populations and deviations from the Quota for the 10 existing electoral districts in Northern Ontario are shown in Table 1A. These districts have an average 2021 population of 85,513 — a figure that is 26.7% below the Quota of 116,590. While Kenora was deemed an “extraordinary circumstances” district in the 2013 Redistribution Order, there are presently five additional districts in this region with populations that fall more than 25 per cent below the 2022 Quota.

Table 1A – Northern Ontario Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Algoma—Manitoulin—Kapusksasing	79,801	-24.87%	80,310	-31.12%
Kenora (Extraordinary Circumstance)	55,977	-47.30%	64,261	-44.88%
Nickel Belt	90,962	-14.36%	94,947	-18.56%
Nipissing—Timiskaming	90,996	-14.33%	89,781	-22.99%
Parry Sound—Muskoka	91,233	-14.10%	104,494	-10.37%
Sault Ste. Marie	82,052	-22.75%	79,331	-31.96%
Sudbury	92,048	-13.34%	95,537	-18.06%
Thunder Bay—Rainy River	82,984	-21.87%	82,357	-29.36%
Thunder Bay—Superior North	82,827	-22.02%	83,325	-28.53%
Timmins—James Bay	83,104	-21.76%	80,785	-30.71%
Average	83,198	-21.67%	85,513	-26.65%
Range (most populous to least populous)	36,071	33.96 pp	40,233	34.51 pp
Average – Excluding Extraordinary Circumstance	86,223	-18.82%	87,874	-24.63%
Range – Excluding Extraordinary Circumstance	12,247	11.53 pp	25,163	21.59 pp

pp = percentage points

The initial proposal for the North

Given these extreme disparities from population equality and the distinctive challenges of representation in the North, the Commission discussed at great length the meaning of ‘effective representation’ and the challenges of balancing the considerations set forth under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*.

The Commission noted that in 2016 the province of Ontario established the Far North Electoral Boundaries Commission (FNEBC) to make recommendations regarding the creation of at least one, and no more than two, new provincial electoral districts from the geography of the current provincial electoral districts of Kenora—Rainy River and Timmins—James Bay.

As previously discussed, the Commission further noted the distinctions between its own mandate as set out in the rules prescribed by the federal *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* and the legislative mandate of the Ontario Far North Electoral Boundaries Commission. Our Commission is constrained by its mandate and by the smaller number of districts to be created.

The Census population data and the mandate respecting voter parity revealed the potential for a reduction of two electoral districts in Northern Ontario. Our Commission considered this possibility but decided to propose a reduction of one district, thus resulting in nine districts in total, including one “extraordinary circumstances” district. Our Commission acknowledged that most of the eight non-extraordinary districts in Northern Ontario have significant deviations from the Quota (see Table 1B). However, we concluded that any further reduction in the number of districts in the North would imperil the principle of effective representation in this part of the province, considering its widely dispersed population and communities of interest.

The proposed redistribution plan established one “extraordinary circumstances” district, Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk, which encompassed and reflected the exceptional nature of the far North – an isolated and geographically substantial area, in large part not accessible by road, in which the majority of the population is Indigenous.

The eight other proposed electoral districts in Northern Ontario were what we believed to be of manageable geographic size, and accessible via the well-established roadway network anchored by Highways 11 and 17. Their boundaries were redrawn to reduce the large deviations from the Quota.

As set out in the proposed redistribution plan, where a community of Francophones represented a substantial percentage of a riding, the Commission endeavoured in its proposal to ensure that their representation was not diluted or diminished.

In addition to the proposed riding name of Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk, other reconfigured districts were renamed to reflect the communities comprising them.

The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed redistribution plan are shown below in Table 1B.

Table 1B – Northern Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Cochrane—Timmins—Timiskaming	107,092	-8.15%
Kenora—Thunder Bay—Rainy River	101,097	-13.29%
Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk (Extraordinary Circumstance)	36,325	-68.84%
Manitoulin—Nickel Belt	99,268	-14.86%
Nipissing	99,149	-14.96%
Parry Sound—Muskoka	102,255	-12.30%
Sault Ste. Marie	97,299	-16.55%

Table 1B – Northern Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Sudbury	113,618	-2.55%
Thunder Bay—Superior North	99,035	-15.06%
Average	95,015	-18.51%
Range (most populous to least populous)	77,293	66.29 pp
Average – Excluding Extraordinary Circumstance	102,352	-12.22%
Range – Excluding Extraordinary Circumstance	16,319	14.00 pp

The public feedback in the North

This proposal for Northern Ontario generated considerable public interest, input and criticism. There were submissions related to several topics; however, there was an especially high volume of submissions urging the Commission to maintain 10 ridings in this region. This included resolutions from dozens of municipalities, political representatives, various organizations operating in the North, and the general public.

There were repeated assertions that districts in rural Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have smaller populations than Northern Ontario's districts and yet their districts have been maintained. The reason for this is that the quota in these provinces is significantly less than Ontario's Quota, as the table below indicates.

Provincial Quotas - 2022 Redistribution

Province	Population Quota
Alberta	115,206
British Columbia	116,300
Manitoba	95,868
New Brunswick	77,561
Newfoundland and Labrador	72,936
Nova Scotia	88,126
Ontario	116,590
Prince Edward Island	38,583
Quebec	110,413
Saskatchewan	80,893

If, as elected representatives asserted, Northern Ontario should be represented by more elected representatives, Ontario would have to be assigned more seats, a differential Quota would have to be applied to northern regions of the province, or “guaranteed” districts within specified geographies would have to be identified in legislation. All of these alternatives are in the hands of Parliament.

The Commission noted that these recommendations have been previously considered. For example, see the Chief Electoral Officer’s 2005 Report, [Enhancing the Values of Redistribution](#), tabled to the House of Commons.

The Commission also noted that some municipalities passed a resolution to petition the federal government to introduce legislation guaranteeing a minimum number of ridings for Northern Ontario.

During public consultations, the Commission was asked to explain its reasoning for not maintaining ten constituencies in the North, despite the option to do so. Some submissions noted the 2011-12 Commission’s assertion that 10 districts were required to deliver effective representation in Northern Ontario. While we address the challenge of maintaining effective representation in another section of this report, we do note here that circumstances are not perfectly similar between 2012 and 2022.

As previously described, the population growth between Northern Ontario and the remainder of Ontario is starkly different: 2.8% compared to 11.2%, respectively. This mismatch in population growth, and the addition of only one seat to all of Ontario, has led to all districts in Northern Ontario falling further below the Quota. Indeed, if 10 districts were maintained in Northern Ontario, the average district population would be just 85,513, or 73% of the Quota (whereas in 2012 it was 78% of the Quota).

Continued gaps in population growth between Northern Ontario and the rest of the province will only make this disparity more acute. The historical record bears this out. The 1987-88 Commission established 11 districts in Northern Ontario; however, the subsequent Commission in 2001-02 reduced this to 10. The ability of the 2011-12 Commission to maintain 10 seats was facilitated by legislation (*The Fair Representation Act, 2011*) which increased the number of districts in some provinces. That legislative change gave Ontario 15 additional seats, whereas Ontario has only been allocated one additional seat in the current redistribution. Halting the further decline of the number of seats in the North will likely require legislative action.

The Commission considered a variety of alternative maps for the North, and reviewed proposals that would maintain 10 seats in this region by deducting one from elsewhere in the province. (Interestingly, we received and reviewed corollary proposals with respect to the City of Toronto that aimed to preserve 25 seats there, while reducing one from elsewhere in the province). In the Commission’s view, this would not be consistent with the broader and principal goal of assuring population equality between constituencies, while ensuring effective representation.

Redrawing of Northern Ontario

Many submissions applauded our efforts to increase the representation and the voting power of northern First Nations. However, concerns were expressed because of the significant challenges of managing a district of the proposed size of Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk.

The proposed new district was described as daunting in size and breadth, imposing multiple logistical difficulties. Among them is the fact that the fly-in communities of such a vast riding would not be accessible from one central hub, as flights to the Northwest must go through Thunder Bay and Sioux Lookout, flights to the Northeast must go through Timmins, and Thunder Bay and Timmins are a day's drive apart with no direct flights connecting them. While it was generally seen as a positive development to create a district that was majority or substantially Indigenous to give a strong voice and focus to Indigenous perspectives, the Commission agrees the size and navigation challenges make this proposal unworkable.

In addition, it became clear that the proposed district of Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk inappropriately divided the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3. The Commission had failed to observe the Tribal Council lines that separate the northern and southern halves of Treaty #3.

The submissions from Indigenous people were very valuable. As the Commission noted previously, establishing within the federal redistribution process an opportunity for formal consultations with Indigenous communities at multiple stages of the process would be desirable.

The Commission also received many valuable submissions from the Franco-Ontarian community. Some submissions expressed concerns that the removal of a district from Northern Ontario would jeopardize the long-term survival of the French language and minority official language rights in this region.

The problem of slow population growth in the North is one confronting Franco-Ontarians and other population groups in the region. As discussed, it is this overall pattern of slow growth relative to the rest of the province that necessitates removing one seat from this region. Our Commission has nevertheless drawn district boundaries in a way that does not fragment the Franco-Ontarian community or reduce Francophone density within constituencies.

In response to the public submissions, and in consideration of the issues discussed above, the Commission significantly redrew the northern part of the province with an east-west division that retains largely intact the two-district configuration in the far northwestern and northeastern segments (KENORA—KIIWETINOONG and KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK). This final redistribution plan creates districts of more manageable geographic size, an important factor under the legislation. It better respects transportation networks, especially flight networks to remote fly-in communities. It better aligns the communities within Tribal Councils. This plan also protects Franco-Ontarian communities of interest. And, as much as possible, it aligns the electoral boundaries with Northern Ontario district boundaries (which are important lower-level governance structures with respect to service provision in this region). Finally, while it was not possible in this plan to create a district with a majority Indigenous population, the two geographically large districts referenced above each have significant northern Indigenous populations, which helps to ensure that Indigenous interests are not diluted and creates the potential for the election of Indigenous candidates.

The “extraordinary circumstances” in the North

The Commission initially proposed just one “extraordinary circumstances” district, Kiiwetinoong—Mushkegowuk, a vast land mass with a population of just 36,325 (-68.8% below the provincial Quota). This proposal far exceeded population deviations previously established in Ontario (for example, the existing “exceptional circumstances” district of Kenora has a deviation of -44.9%). And it would possibly be the largest intraprovincial deviation across the country (the largest in the 2013 federal redistribution being the district of Labrador, with a deviation of -63.6%). For reasons discussed below, this proposal is not maintained in the final plan, and the Commission views having three “extraordinary circumstance” districts with more manageable geographic size and populations with less variance from the Quota to be an improvement.

The *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* provides that we must follow these rules:

- The population of each electoral district “shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province.”
- The Commission may deviate from adherence to the Quota, where necessary or desirable, “to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district;” or “to maintain a manageable geographical size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions” of a province.
- Where the Commission deviates from the Quota, for any of the reasons above, it must make every effort to ensure a variance of less than +/- 25% from the Quota.
- The Commission may deviate more than +/- 25% from the Quota where it finds extraordinary circumstances.

While the legislation permits deviations within +/- 25% from Quota, it is clear that representation by population is to be the primary consideration in the Commission’s work, with leeway for divergence based on communities of interest and identity as well as cultural and geographical factors. Deviations beyond +/- 25%, while also permitted, must be justified as extraordinary cases.

The Commission received suggestions pertaining especially, though not exclusively, to the North, that it should allow variances greater than +/- 25% from Quota in many districts. However, only in the three northwestern districts – KENORA—KIIWETINOONG (population 61,962), THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH (population 86,147), and THUNDER BAY—RAINY RIVER (population 82,357) – have we identified “extraordinary circumstances” to justify such deviations.

This merits examination of the features that make these districts extraordinary.

Our assessment relates first to geographic size. These are among the geographically largest districts in the province, covering respectively 258,813, 132,054 and 32,688 square kilometres (see Final Electoral Districts Table in the Summary).

While there are others of somewhat comparable size (KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK, MANITOULIN—NICKEL BELT, and SAULT STE. MARIE—ALGOMA), additional features, together with their large land base, make these three districts extraordinary. In particular, their social and physical geography (along the Manitoba border, the international border, or the north shore of Lake Superior) constrain the directions in which the boundaries of these districts can be adjusted.

Another distinctive feature is the sparsity of population, distance from urban centres, and lack of navigable year-round road networks in these districts. Transportation challenges are particularly acute in KENORA—KIIWETINOONG and THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH, which each have many fly-in communities. While the northeastern district of KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK also includes fly-in communities, there is sufficient population in the municipalities along the Highway 11 corridor that this district can be drawn without exceeding -25% from the Quota.

Where our proposal did attempt, in the context of these constraints, to add population by shifting boundaries, we learned that such changes were effectively unworkable given the sizable Indigenous populations, climate and transportation challenges, service networks, and communities of interest that would be disrupted. In short, the Commission concluded that effective representation would be impaired without three “extraordinary circumstance” districts.

As a result, the Commission found that “extraordinary circumstances” existed in three districts justifying deviations from the Quota of -46.9%, -26.1%, and -29.4% in KENORA—KIIWETINOONG (the original “extraordinary circumstance” district), THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH, and THUNDER BAY—RAINY RIVER, respectively.

The final plan for the North

In Northwestern Ontario, the Commission has made several changes to the proposed districts.

The proposed district of Kenora—Rainy River—Thunder Bay drew substantial criticism for joining Kenora and Thunder Bay in a single district. Several submissions referenced a Northern Policy Institute study that showed Thunder Bay and Kenora to be separate economic spheres. It was also pointed out that the travel time would be substantial: a Member of Parliament would need to travel over 1,000 km to drive the Highway 11 and Highway 17 circuit from Thunder Bay to Rainy River, to Kenora, and back to Thunder Bay. Further, as previously noted, the Anishinaabe of Grand Treaty #3 sent an invaluable submission indicating that the proposed boundaries had ignored well established Tribal Council groupings.

The Commission found all of these arguments persuasive, and set out to establish three northwestern districts based on this feedback.

THUNDER BAY—RAINY RIVER has been returned to the boundaries of the existing district. Several municipal councils in the region adopted resolutions requesting this. In the City of Thunder Bay, the boundary was returned to Highway 11 and Harbour Expressway, respecting the old boundary of the amalgamated City of Fort William. The Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge (including the community of Kakabeka Falls) has been returned to the THUNDER BAY—RAINY RIVER district. This municipality was opposed to their municipality being split between two districts.

With KENORA—KIIWETINOONG, the Commission has largely restored the existing district of Kenora, a shift that respects the strong connection between the Municipalities of Kenora and Sioux Lookout and includes communities such as Dryden, Machin, Pickle Lake, Red Lake, Ear Falls, Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls and Ignace, which are the nine municipalities working together as the Kenora District Municipal Association, which has a longstanding history of collaboration and advocacy in the region. This redrawing also respects the District Social Service Boards and the Northwestern Health Unit.

However, adjustments have been made in the area occupied by the First Nations aligning with the Matawa First Nations Management Tribal Council. These First Nations are now in THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH. This will be further discussed below.

The final district of THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH is similar to the existing district of the same name. As discussed above, adjustments have been made to restore the well-established boundary along Highway 11 and the Harbour Expressway.

The First Nations of the Matawa First Nations Management Tribal Council have also been moved into THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH. This allows the entire Tribal Council to be in the same district and has the added benefit of keeping these First Nations communities connected to established transportation networks, as flights to these communities depart from Thunder Bay. This is important as the members of these First Nations access many services within the District of Thunder Bay, and the Tribal Council office is located in the City of Thunder Bay.

THUNDER BAY—RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH and KENORA—KIIWETINOONG respectively have deviations of -29.4%, -26.1% and -46.9%. As discussed above, there are “extraordinary circumstances” justifying these variances.

The Commission was satisfied that to maintain effective representation in THUNDER BAY—RAINY RIVER, the existing alignment had to be maintained and it was necessary and desirable to permit the “extraordinary circumstances” this drawing created.

Similarly, the large geographic size and the sparse population of THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH and KENORA—KIIWETINOONG was the basis for our conclusion that it was necessary and desirable in relation to these districts.

The Cree communities of the James Bay coast and Peawanuck have been reunited with Timmins in the district of KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK. The district’s western boundary has been drawn to include Winisk Indian Reserve No. 90, matching the provincial electoral boundaries. This allows the Weenusk First Nation in Peawanuck to be in the same districts as their reserve lands.

The Commission was advised that the James Bay Cree are connected to Timmins and Cochrane. It was noted that there is a vital link between the James Bay coastal communities and the City of Timmins for health care, transportation, education and economic development. The Mayor of Timmins reported that Timmins has established a Relationship Agreement with the Mushkegowuk Council. Flights to these northeastern communities depart from Timmins.

This district also includes the Matachewan First Nation, Brunswick House, Chapleau Ojibway, Chapleau Cree First Nation and the Township of Chapleau. These First Nations are all members of the Wabun Tribal Council and the Mushkegowuk Council, which are mostly based out of KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK. It was also noted that Timmins is the closest major centre to each of these communities.

The Highway 11 corridor between Hearst and Smooth Rock Falls has also been added to KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK. The Commission noted there was support for including Hearst in the same district as Timmins and Cochrane. The joining of these communities with the cities and communities of the existing district of Timmins—James Bay has made for a district with strong Franco-Ontarian influence: 35% of this district is Francophone, based on estimates using the 2021 Census data.

The cities of the “Tri-Towns” area have been moved into NIPISSING—TIMISKAMING. While the Commission did receive submissions indicating that these communities would prefer the status quo, the population numbers simply did not support this. The final redistribution plan reflects the submission that the whole of the Municipality of Temagami, Temiskaming Shores and North Bay should be within the same district. The southern portions of NIPISSING—TIMISKAMING have been returned to the existing boundaries.

The district of MANITOULIN—NICKEL BELT has been substantially altered from the proposal, particularly based on feedback from the Franco-Ontarian community.

To identify boundaries that will protect effective representation for Franco-Ontarians, notwithstanding the reduction of one district in the North, the Commission has drawn on Census data on *First Official Language Spoken* as well as data on the *Potential demand for federal communications and services in the minority official language* to largely regroup the northern Franco-Ontarian community into two districts which now have substantial Franco-Ontarian populations, KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK (35% Francophone) and MANITOULIN—NICKEL BELT (31% Francophone), plus two others that maintain strong Franco-Ontarian influence, SUDBURY (17% Francophone) and NIPISSING—TIMISKAMING (14% Francophone).

These four districts include all the municipalities in Northern Ontario that have a *Potential demand for federal communications and services in the minority official language* of over 20%, with the exception of Wawa, Dubreuilville, and Greenstone. These three communities are part of the districts that they are geographically connected to: SAULT STE. MARIE—ALGOMA for Wawa and Dubreuilville, and THUNDER BAY—SUPERIOR NORTH for Greenstone.

It was correctly pointed out that the proposed boundaries between Nickel Belt and Nipissing divided the Francophone communities existing in West Nipissing, Markstay-Warren, St.-Charles, French River, and the City of Sudbury.

These communities, which along with Killarney, work together under the umbrella of the Sudbury-East Municipal Association on projects and community issues, have been restored in the district of MANITOULIN—NICKEL BELT. This has created a second district in Northern Ontario with a very strong Franco-Ontarian influence: 31% of this district is Francophone.

The community of Gogama and the Mattagami First Nation have been placed in MANITOULIN—NICKEL BELT. This decision was made in consideration of submissions from the Gogama Chamber of Commerce, residents, and the Member of Parliament, who all stressed the alignment of their community’s interests with Nickel Belt, rather than Timmins.

The Commission received support for the proposed boundary changes for the district of SUDBURY which brought the district closer to the footprint of the City of Greater Sudbury, providing for continuity of service and better reflected communities of interest. It was observed that the proposed district consolidates the urban portions of the City of Greater Sudbury. The Commission was also advised that the proposed boundary changes accurately accounted for the natural boundaries that make up Sudbury such as highways, roadways, rivers and lakes.

The only modifications to SUDBURY's proposed boundary is the inclusion of the community of Skead. This was in response to submissions made by individuals and elected municipal representatives that suggested that SUDBURY should contain all the neighbourhoods within the former City of Nickel Centre.

The district of SAULT STE. MARIE—ALGOMA has been largely drawn to match the City of Sault Ste. Marie and the upper-tier municipal District of Algoma. In light of this fact, the name has been changed to SAULT STE. MARIE—ALGOMA.

The boundary with KAPUSKASING—TIMMINS—MUSHKEGOWUK has been drawn around the Missanabie Cree First Nation's reserves, keeping these lands in the same district as their band office in Sault Ste. Marie.

The territories of the Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation have also been included in SAULT STE. MARIE—ALGOMA, allowing them to be linked with most of the other First Nations within Mamaweswen, The North Shore Tribal Council.

PARRY SOUND—MUSKOKA has been mostly returned to its existing boundaries. The Township of Machar and the Village of South River had been moved to the district of Nipissing in the proposal. The Commission has moved these municipalities back into PARRY SOUND—MUSKOKA based on submissions received from the Village of South River and its residents.

One additional small change in the PARRY SOUND—MUSKOKA proposed boundary is being maintained. At the very southern tip of the district, a small change has been made to the existing boundaries to coincide with updated Census subdivision boundaries for the Township of Georgian Bay, affecting the area around Green Island and Canary Island.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Northern Ontario's final districts are shown in Table 1C.

Table 1C – Northern Ontario Final Electoral Districts

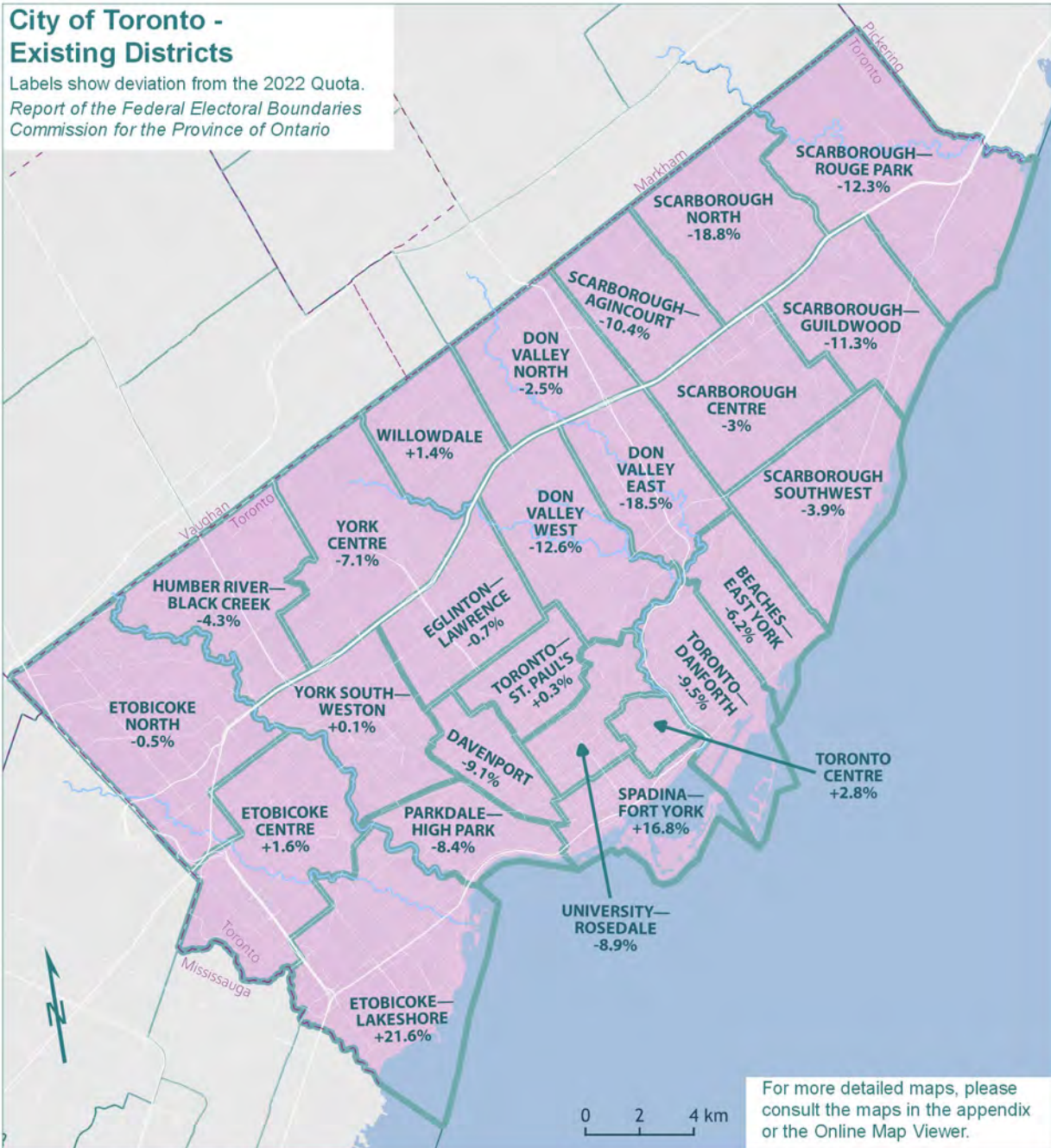
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Kapuskasing—Timmins—Mushkegowuk	93,948	-19.42%
Kenora—Kiiwetinoong (Extraordinary Circumstance)	61,962	-46.85%
Manitoulin—Nickel Belt	99,827	-14.38%
Nipissing—Timiskaming	98,237	-15.74%
Parry Sound—Muskoka	104,504	-10.37%
Sault Ste. Marie—Algoma	113,772	-2.42%
Sudbury	114,384	-1.89%
Thunder Bay—Rainy River (Extraordinary Circumstance)	82,357	-29.36%
Thunder Bay—Superior North (Extraordinary Circumstance)	86,147	-26.11%
Average	95,015	-18.50%
Range (most populous to least populous)	52,422	44.96 pp
Average – Excluding Extraordinary Circumstance	104,112	-10.70%
Range – Excluding Extraordinary Circumstance	20,436	17.53 pp

pp = percentage points

City of Toronto

City of Toronto - Existing Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.
Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

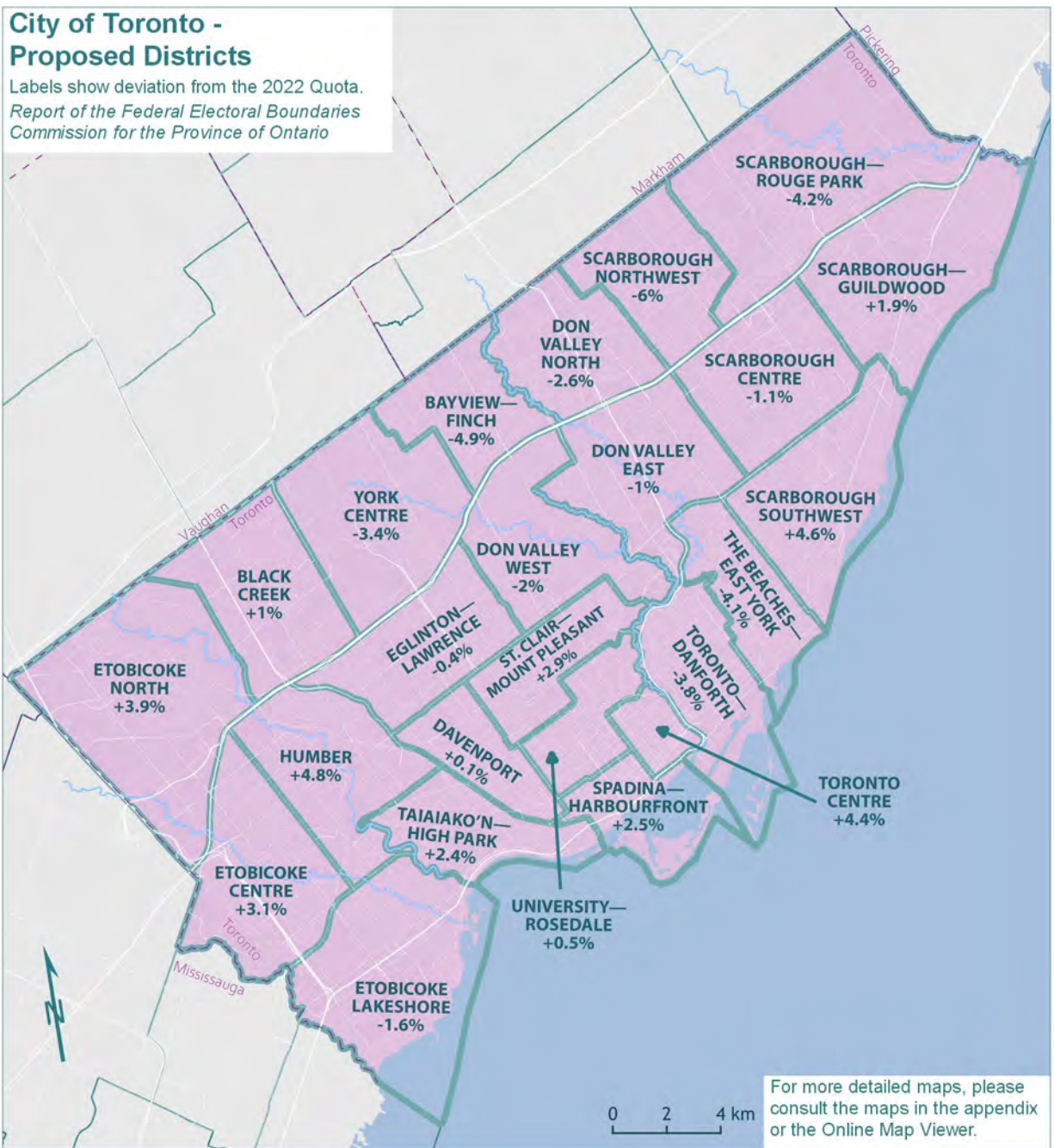


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For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

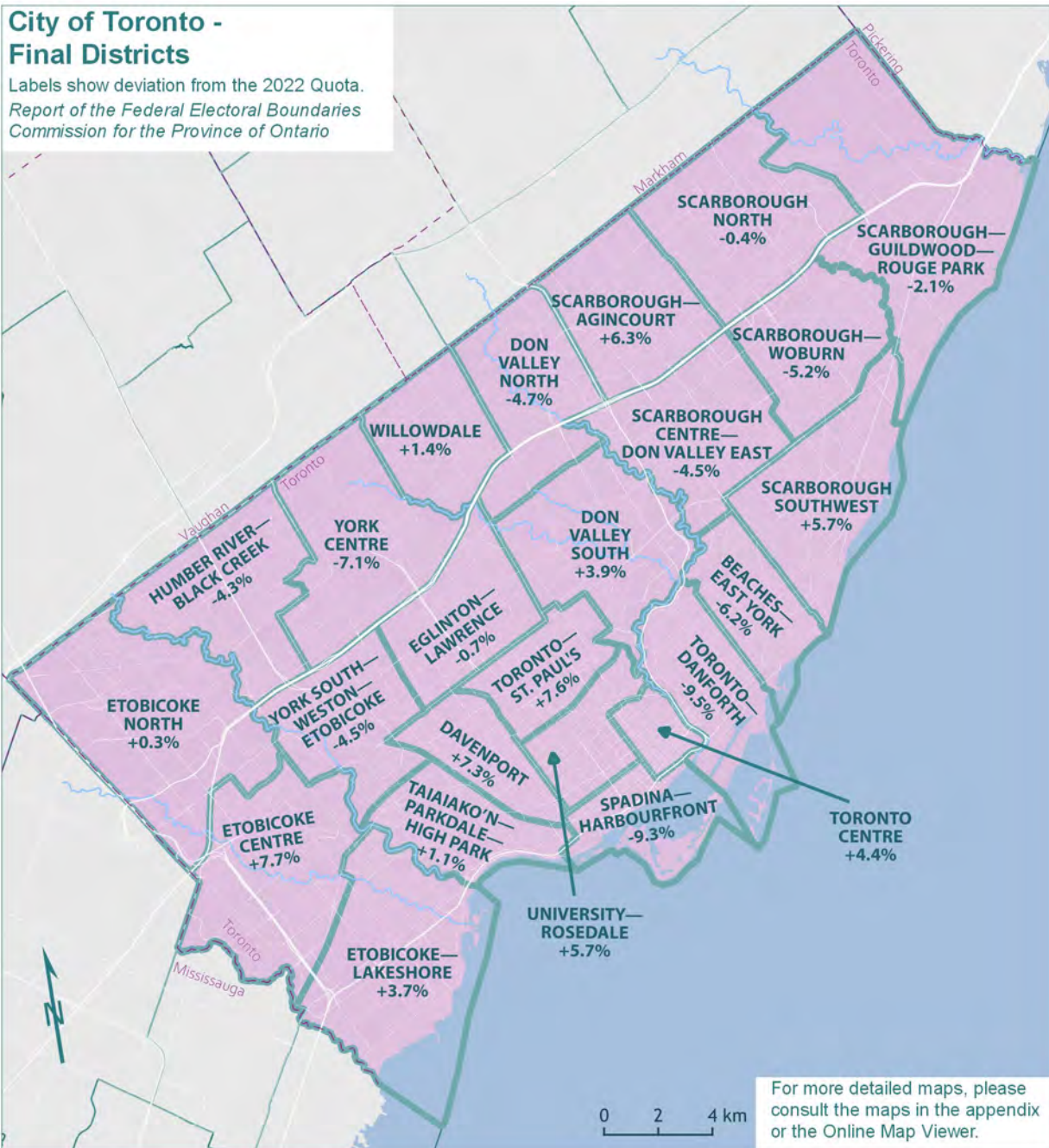
City of Toronto - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.
 Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



City of Toronto - Final Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.
Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



The population of Toronto grew by 6.9%, from 2,615,060 in 2011 to 2,794,356 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 11.7% in the same period.

The existing 25 electoral districts in Toronto would have an average 2021 population of 111,774 — a figure that falls 4.1% below the Quota of 116,590. Furthermore, as indicated by the range of deviations relative to the 2022 Quota (40.3 percentage points), there are substantial disparities in the population size of districts across the City of Toronto. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 2A.

Table 2A – City of Toronto Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Beaches—East York	107,084	+0.82%	109,359	-6.20%
Davenport	102,360	-3.63%	105,946	-9.13%
Don Valley East	93,007	-12.43%	95,039	-18.48%
Don Valley North	103,073	-2.96%	113,663	-2.51%
Don Valley West	99,820	-6.02%	101,959	-12.55%
Eglinton—Lawrence	113,150	+6.53%	115,832	-0.65%
Etobicoke Centre	114,910	+8.19%	118,483	+1.62%
Etobicoke—Lakeshore	115,437	+8.68%	141,751	+21.58%
Etobicoke North	117,601	+10.72%	116,003	-0.50%
Humber River—Black Creek	108,198	+1.87%	111,593	-4.29%
Parkdale—High Park	105,103	-1.05%	106,750	-8.44%
Scarborough—Agincourt	104,499	-1.61%	104,423	-10.44%
Scarborough Centre	108,826	+2.46%	113,104	-2.99%
Scarborough—Guildwood	101,914	-4.05%	103,449	-11.27%
Scarborough North	101,080	-4.83%	94,717	-18.76%
Scarborough—Rouge Park	102,646	-3.36%	102,254	-12.30%
Scarborough Southwest	106,733	+0.49%	111,994	-3.94%
Spadina—Fort York	82,480	-22.35%	136,213	+16.83%
Toronto Centre	93,971	-11.53%	119,901	+2.84%
Toronto—Danforth	104,017	-2.07%	105,472	-9.54%
Toronto—St. Paul's	103,983	-2.10%	116,953	+0.31%
University—Rosedale	98,605	-7.16%	106,216	-8.90%
Willowdale	109,680	+3.26%	118,218	+1.40%
York Centre	100,277	-5.59%	108,307	-7.10%
York South—Weston	116,606	+9.78%	116,757	+0.14%
Average	104,602	-1.52%	111,774	-4.13%
Range (most populous to least populous)	35,121	33.07 pp	47,034	40.34 pp

pp = percentage points

The Commission noted that this overrepresentation in Toronto has emerged due to uneven population growth between Toronto and surrounding areas, which is expected to continue or increase in the future.

The Commission heard several submissions opposing the reduction of the number of districts in Toronto. A large share of these submissions argued that unique features of Toronto — namely its highly diverse population, its economic centrality, and its rapid growth — necessitated maintaining the current number of constituencies. In the Commission’s view, these arguments apply with equal or greater weight to constituencies surrounding Toronto, which are on average faster-growing, similarly diverse, and economically dynamic.

As a result, the Commission concluded that the districts in Toronto be reduced by one.

This reduction, together with the obligation to address the wide population disparities of electoral districts within the City of Toronto, has required shifting many boundaries.

In the proposal, the most significant changes fell in the eastern portion of the City of Toronto, in the historical City of Scarborough. Here, deviations below the Quota were most pronounced. This area, historically described as lying to the east of Victoria Park Avenue, was reduced from six districts to five. This change affected the entire city as district boundaries were generally shifted eastward to generate greater population equality. Boundaries were also shifted to fix the excessively large deviations in Spadina—Fort York and Etobicoke—Lakeshore.

Several district names were changed to better describe their locations or reflect the neighbourhoods and communities that comprise these proposed reconfigured districts.

With 24 proposed districts, the average population in each proposed district was 116,432. The maximum deviation from the Quota was 6%. The populations and deviations from the Quota in the proposed redistribution plan are shown in Table 2B.

Table 2B – City of Toronto Proposed Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Bayview—Finch	110,908	-4.87%
Black Creek	117,740	+0.99%
Davenport	116,728	+0.12%
Don Valley East	115,456	-0.97%
Don Valley North	113,537	-2.62%
Don Valley West	114,229	-2.03%
Eglinton—Lawrence	116,139	-0.39%
Etobicoke Centre	120,157	+3.06%
Etobicoke Lakeshore	114,714	-1.61%
Etobicoke North	121,107	+3.87%

Table 2B – City of Toronto Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Humber	122,220	+4.83%
Scarborough Centre	115,260	-1.14%
Scarborough—Guildwood	118,754	+1.86%
Scarborough Northwest	109,568	-6.02%
Scarborough—Rouge Park	111,713	-4.18%
Scarborough Southwest	121,947	+4.59%
Spadina—Harbourfront	119,497	+2.49%
St. Clair—Mount Pleasant	119,935	+2.87%
Taiaiaiko'n—High Park	119,421	+2.43%
The Beaches—East York	111,805	-4.10%
Toronto Centre	121,703	+4.39%
Toronto—Danforth	112,119	-3.83%
University—Rosedale	117,119	+0.45%
York Centre	112,580	-3.44%
Average	116,432	-0.14%
Range (most populous to least populous)	12,652	10.85 pp

pp = percentage points

The Commission's proposed redistribution plan for Toronto's districts was widely criticized by elected officials, civic organizations, and the general public.

Focusing on Scarborough, several submitters noted that Scarborough has a very high share of immigrants and visible minorities. This is a fact borne out in the recent 2021 Census data. As such, it was argued that it was especially inappropriate to eliminate a Scarborough district.

It was also pointed out that Scarborough has a unique identity. The old municipal boundary on Victoria Park Avenue is a very important landmark to the residents of Scarborough. It was argued that it was inappropriate to move areas of Scarborough into districts where the majority of the population is drawn from districts in the historical boundaries of North York.

It was further noted that many residents of Scarborough feel they have a history of being underrepresented by various levels of government. The Commission received many submissions about the forced municipal amalgamation in 1998 which Scarboroughians overwhelmingly voted against in a referendum; the lack of subway service; and the relatively poorer state of Scarborough's hospitals. In short, the Commission's redistribution plan was seen

as another act against a part of Toronto which feels it has suffered a long series of setbacks and disappointments from governments of all levels.

The Commission also received submissions criticizing its proposed plan in the remainder of Toronto. It was frequently commented that the boundary changes were unwarranted and excessive in parts of the City where the existing district's deviations were already close to the Quota. It was further pointed out that the proposed districts split up several long-established neighbourhoods.

Based on this criticism, the Commission has significantly reconfigured its plan for Toronto. Instead of eliminating a district in Scarborough, the commission is merging the existing district of Don Valley East into Don Valley North, Don Valley West (which is being renamed DON VALLEY SOUTH), and Scarborough Centre (renamed SCARBOROUGH CENTRE—DON VALLEY EAST). We note that Don Valley East was also substantially below the Quota.

There are two main advantages to this new approach.

First, it allows the Commission to maintain six districts that are mostly based in Scarborough. While the final districts of SCARBOROUGH CENTRE—DON VALLEY EAST and SCARBOROUGH—AGINCOURT both cross over Victoria Park Avenue, the majority of residents of these districts are still in the former City of Scarborough. In SCARBOROUGH CENTRE—DON VALLEY EAST, 61,400 of its residents live east of Victoria Park Avenue, making up 55% of the district. In SCARBOROUGH—AGINCOURT, 104,400 of the residents live east of Victoria Park Avenue, making up 84% of the district.

Secondly, the cascading effects of eliminating a district are constrained to the eastern portion of the City. In the proposal, a district in the far eastern edge of the City was eliminated, and the majority of Toronto's districts were shifted eastward in compensation. In the final boundaries, Don Valley East is being merged into neighbouring districts with large negative deviations from the Quota. This constrains the major changes to those districts in the eastern half of the City and allows the remainder of the City to remain very close to the existing boundaries. In fact, seven of Toronto's 24 final districts have been returned to their existing boundaries.

The other districts have received minor changes that do not substantially change their layout or overall configuration.

Many proposed names have also been changed back to their existing names, representing the fact that in our final redistribution plan, we have imposed only minor changes in these districts.

In developing the plan for the final boundaries, the Commission discussed at length the issue of Victoria Park Avenue and the former City of Scarborough. The idea of using Victoria Park Avenue from Toronto's northern boundary to Lake Ontario was considered. In this layout, Scarborough could receive either five or six districts. The Commission did not feel that either option was reasonable.

Scarborough's population is 629,941. In a five district Scarborough scenario, the average deviation from the Quota would be +8%. While this is within 10% from the Quota, this would have the unfair impact of eliminating a district exclusively in Scarborough. By moving the

boundaries of two Scarborough-based districts across Victoria Park Avenue, the loss of a district is shared between Scarborough and the rest of Toronto.

In a six Scarborough district scenario, the Scarborough districts would have an average deviation of -10% from the Quota. This would unfairly reduce representation in the remainder of Toronto. This would also have the unfavourable effect of forcing large scale changes to the remainder of Toronto's districts.

The Commission has thus concluded that it is necessary to cross Victoria Park Avenue.

In developing its final plan for Toronto as a whole, the Commission endeavours to use major geographical features such as railroads, rivers, ravines, and major roads.

The Commission received some submissions suggesting that ravines and rivers should not be used as boundaries in order to keep parks, ecological areas, and protected areas in the same district. However, the Commission noted that rivers and ravines are clearly discernible boundaries between neighbourhoods. The Humber River in particular has been a major boundary for Toronto's former municipalities, municipal wards, and electoral districts. Further, in terms of protecting ecologically fragile areas, it seems advantageous that residents of two districts would identify with such features, rather than just one.

The Commission relies on the City of Toronto's 158 official neighbourhoods and communities ([Neighbourhoods & Communities – City of Toronto](#)) in drawing the final boundaries (hereafter referred to as official neighbourhoods, and indicated in parentheses by their official number). We follow official neighbourhood boundaries, and keep neighbourhoods and communities whole, where possible.

The Commission has also maintained the existing district boundaries where possible.

In SCARBOROUGH—GUILDWOOD—ROUGE PARK, the final plan restores a district that resembles the existing district. Similar to the existing district, the final district spans over Highway 401 and covers the eastern extremity of the City of Toronto. Given that the existing district had a deviation of -12.3% and its two neighbouring districts had deviations of -18.8% and -11.3%, the existing district could not be restored exactly. Starting in the North, the western boundary has been drawn along Rouge River, the power line running north of the Morningside Heights neighbourhood, and down Morningside Avenue

South of Highway 401, the boundary follows Highland Creek to the GO Transit rail line. South of the GO Transit rail line, the boundary deviates from the official neighbourhood boundaries based on a joint written submission from the Guildwood Village Community Association and the Cliffcrest Scarborough Village Southwest Residents Association. This submission gave clearly laid-out details showing how the City's official neighbourhood, Census tracts, and proposed electoral districts do not properly account for the local street network and topography, which includes an escarpment that divides these communities in half. The final boundaries have been drawn to reflect the escarpment and local travel patterns explained by these two neighbourhood associations.

SCARBOROUGH SOUTHWEST's eastern boundaries have been drawn to reflect the above-referenced submission and also to keep Scarborough Village whole. The remainder of the district matches the existing and proposed boundaries.

Scarborough—Guildwood's eastern and western boundaries have both been shifted towards the west from the proposed and existing boundaries. These shifts were done to reflect population equality and to draw boundaries on clear, straight, easily-explained features. As the new boundaries no longer include the Guildwood Village, the district has been renamed SCARBOROUGH—WOBURN.

In SCARBOROUGH NORTH, the eastern boundary has been drawn as described above. The western boundary has been restored on Midland Avenue, matching its location in the existing boundaries. Several submitters urged the Commission to reconsider the proposed boundary on McCowan Road. Submissions to this effect were received from many individuals, community groups, and elected representatives.

In SCARBOROUGH—AGINCOURT, the eastern boundary was restored to the existing district boundary on Midland Avenue, as described above. The western boundary was moved to Highway 404. While the Commission acknowledges that many submitters would prefer the boundary on Victoria Park Avenue, the infeasibility of this has been discussed above. The Commission has chosen Highway 404 because it is a clear, discernible boundary. As previously noted, this extends the district into North York. However, this district remains primarily based in Scarborough as 84% of the residents live east of Victoria Park Avenue.

The name of this district has been returned to the existing name of SCARBOROUGH—AGINCOURT. Many submissions discussed the important identity and long history of Agincourt, going back to its founding in 1858. The Commission appreciates the importance of this historic identity and agrees that Agincourt should remain as an electoral district and also as a name.

SCARBOROUGH CENTRE—DON VALLEY EAST's boundaries also extend over Victoria Park Avenue to include parts of North York. With 55% of this district still residing in the former City of Scarborough, this makes for a Scarborough-majority district.

The Commission had initially deliberated on drawing the western boundary on the Don Valley Parkway (similar to SCARBOROUGH—AGINCOURT). However, the boundary has been drawn on the East Don River. Based on public submissions from the residents of Wynford Drive and comments from elected officials, it was recognized that the official neighbourhood of Flemingdon Park (44) is better placed in DON VALLEY SOUTH. Using the East Don River as a boundary also keeps the official neighbourhoods of Victoria Village (43), Parkwoods-O'Connor Hills (149), and Fenside-Parkwoods (150) whole.

The proposed southern boundary for Scarborough Centre and The Beaches—East York was drawn on Eglinton Avenue. However, the Commission was encouraged to return the boundary to Sunrise Avenue, as in the existing districts. This was based on concerns surrounding development (spurred by the new LRT line) on both sides of Eglinton Avenue. In the final plan, the Commission has chosen to return the southern boundary to Sunrise Avenue.

The districts of BEACHES—EAST YORK and TORONTO—DANFORTH have been returned to their existing boundaries, with one small exception. In the southwestern corner of TORONTO—DANFORTH, the boundary has been shifted to the Gardiner Expressway to simplify the boundary.

The proposal had shifted the boundary between these two districts to Glebe Avenue and Hillingdon Avenue. Submissions were mixed on this idea. The Commission ultimately decided that keeping the boundary on Coxwell Avenue is the preferred option as this matches the historical configuration and also represents a simple, easily-explained boundary.

The proposed district of The Beaches—East York was extended to Eglinton Avenue and also included the eastern portions of the official neighbourhood of Flemingdon Park (44). As discussed above, the final boundaries of BEACHES—EAST YORK have been returned to match the existing boundary.

In the proposal, the Commission had also changed the name of the existing district to *The Beaches—East York*. This was done on the recommendation of the Geographical Names Board of Canada, which has the official name listed as “The Beaches.” The Commission has heard from several people associated with all the main political parties that district name changes force a burdensome administrative hassle on the party’s infrastructure, staff, and volunteers. The Commission recognizes this and has restored the existing name of BEACHES—EAST YORK (as we have done in other districts).

DON VALLEY NORTH’s boundary has been considerably redrawn compared to both the existing and proposed districts. As previously described, the eastern boundary was shifted from Victoria Park Avenue to Highway 404. The majority of the western boundary has been returned to the existing boundary of Bayview Avenue. The major change to this district is the expansion to include the official neighbourhood of St. Andrew-Windfields (40). This change was made as a result of the merger of Don Valley East into its neighbouring districts.

The Commission recognizes that it is preferable to keep the district entirely north of Highway 401. The Commission also acknowledges that this is a significant change from the proposed or existing boundaries and that the public has no opportunity to submit feedback on this change. However, the Commission sees no other option. In adding this area to DON VALLEY NORTH, the Commission has respected the official neighbourhoods. The entirety of St. Andrew-Windfields (40), including the segment north of Old York Mills Road, has been incorporated into DON VALLEY NORTH.

DON VALLEY SOUTH has also seen considerable changes since the proposal. This is in account of the merger of Don Valley East into neighbouring districts. The Commission was also notified by the submissions that it made several errors in this part of Toronto.

As part of the merger of Don Valley East into neighbouring districts, DON VALLEY SOUTH’s eastern boundary has been placed on the East Don River. This allows the official neighbourhoods of Flemingdon Park (44) and Banbury-Don Mills (42) to remain whole.

The northern boundary has been moved from Highway 401 to York Mills Road and Old York Mills Road. The Commission recognizes that Highway 401 is a preferable boundary. However, it is impossible to keep the boundary on Highway 401 while respecting the principle of population

equality and limiting changes to neighbouring districts. The Commission is comfortable with the boundary on York Mills Road and Old York Mills Road as this is a major artery and also matches the official neighbourhood boundaries.

The Commission's proposed boundary through the community of Leaside was heavily criticized. Leaside had been split between the proposed districts of Don Valley West and St. Clair—Mount Pleasant. The Commission received dozens of submissions from members of the public urging the Commission to make Leaside whole. The Commission found these arguments persuasive. Leaside has been reunited in its entirety in the district of DON VALLEY SOUTH.

The western border matches the existing district of Don Valley West's boundary with one major modification. South of Eglinton Avenue, the final boundary will follow Bayview Avenue instead of Mount Pleasant Road. This respects a well-researched submission from the South Eglinton Davisville Residents' Association requesting that the community of Davisville remain whole.

In the extreme south of DON VALLEY SOUTH, the boundary has been extended to the Bayview-Bloor interchange. This incorporates the southern portion of the official neighbourhood of Leaside-Bennington (56) which was previously in University—Rosedale.

UNIVERSITY—ROSEDALE has received considerable changes since the proposal and the existing boundaries. The southern boundary has been moved from Dundas Street to Queen Street. Submissions informed the Commission that Queen Street was preferable to Dundas Street for two reasons. First, Queen Street is the dividing line between high-density condo towers and lower- to medium-density residential units. Second, and more importantly, Dundas Street runs through the centre of downtown Chinatown. Placing the boundary on Queen Street allows Chinatown to remain whole.

The eastern boundary of UNIVERSITY—ROSEDALE will remain on Yonge Street, as it was in the proposal. The Commission feels that this is an improvement over the existing boundary as it follows a simple, straight line that matches the official neighbourhood boundaries. This also places the Chinese community in between Bay Street and Yonge Street, which was previously in Toronto Centre, into UNIVERSITY—ROSEDALE along with the rest of Chinatown.

In the areas around Deer Park and Moore Park, the Commission has made some changes from the proposal. The Commission received submissions about splitting both of these communities. In order to make these communities whole, achieve population parity, and make clear, easily understood boundaries, it was decided to draw the northern boundary along the CP rail line.

The Commission's final boundaries for TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S resemble those of the existing district, with some changes. The boundaries for this district had been considerably altered in the proposal, and it had also been renamed to St. Clair—Mount Pleasant. Both the proposed boundaries and proposed name were ill-received by the public.

In the final plan, the name TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S matches that of the existing district. The Commission was informed in several submissions (from the MP, the residents of Christie Gardens Retirement Residence, and others) that there is a strong identity going back several decades around this name.

However, several changes to the district's borders have been made as a result of changes to neighbouring districts and the goal of achieving population parity. While the Commission has not followed the exact letter of the many submissions requesting a return to the status quo, we have attempted to comply with the spirit of these submissions in respecting the history, community, and identity of this district.

The Commission received two submissions from neighbourhood associations concerning this district. The first submission was from the South Eglinton Davisville Residents' Association. This association supported the proposed boundaries as it keeps the Davisville neighbourhood whole. A few submissions from individuals in the neighbourhood echoed this sentiment. This neighbourhood was wholly in TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S after the 2003 redistribution, but was split up after the 2013 redistribution. The Commission has placed TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S eastern boundary on Bayview Avenue, keeping all of Davisville in TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S.

The Commission also received several submissions concerning Deer Park, including from the Deer Park Residents Group. The proposed boundaries for St. Clair—Mount Pleasant had split Deer Park in half. The Commission agrees that Deer Park should be kept whole and has thus moved the southern boundary for TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S to the CP railway track.

The CP railway track forms the entirety of TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S southern boundary. As previously discussed, this means that Moore Park is being moved into TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S.

The small area in between Broadway Avenue and Eglinton Avenue and in between Yonge Street and Mount Pleasant Road was moved to Don Valley West in the proposal. However, due to other changes to the neighbouring districts, the Commission has had to put this area back into TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S. The Commission notes that placing this in DON VALLEY SOUTH would better reflect the official neighbourhood boundaries and make for a cleaner, straight boundary. However, this boundary has been returned to its existing configuration based on the need to maintain population equality.

For the western boundary of TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S, the boundary has been shifted back to the existing district boundary on Ossington Avenue and Winona Drive. The section north of Holland Park Avenue and Rogers Road was moved to Vaughan Road. The reason for using a slightly modified version of the existing boundary was to respect population equality. With the changes to the neighbouring districts, the proposed boundary was no longer feasible. The western boundary takes a diagonal on Vaughan Road in order to protect the integrity of Little Jamaica along Eglinton Avenue from Marlee Avenue to Dufferin Street.

EGLINTON—LAWRENCE has been returned to its existing boundaries. Several submitters had requested that the Commission do this. The Commission felt that this was a reasonable request, given that the existing district had a deviation of only -0.7% from the Quota.

The final plan for TORONTO CENTRE matches the proposed district. This represents minor changes to the existing districts. The western and northern boundary has been moved to Yonge Street and Bloor Street. This simplifies the boundaries by placing them on major streets, and matches the official neighbourhood boundaries. In the south, the boundary has been shifted to the Gardiner Expressway. This was positively received by submitters, who appreciated that the St. Lawrence Market neighbourhood and the Distillery District were made whole. The Gardiner Expressway also makes for a clear boundary.

Spadina—Fort York grew by 53,733 people between the 2011 and 2021 Census, giving it a deviation from the Quota of +16.8%. This is the second largest population growth in Ontario. This necessitated large changes from the existing boundaries. The northern boundary has been shifted from Dundas Street to Queen Street. This allows downtown Chinatown to remain whole in UNIVERSITY—ROSEDALE.

In the proposal, Liberty Village was moved from Spadina—Fort York to Taiaiko'n—High Park. Submissions were evenly split on this issue. In the end, the Commission decided to move this boundary to match the official neighbourhood on Atlantic Avenue. The Commission has also opted to retain the proposed name of SPADINA—HARBOURFRONT for this district.

DAVENPORT has received minor changes since the proposal. The portions of the existing district south of Queen Street have been returned to DAVENPORT. This keeps the official neighbourhood of Little Portugal (84) whole. The eastern boundary with TORONTO—ST. PAUL'S has been moved to the existing boundary, with a slight modification north of Rogers Road and Holland Park Avenue. This boundary has been moved to Vaughan Road in the interests of promoting population equality.

In the proposal, Parkdale—High Park's name was changed to Taiaiko'n—High Park. This was done in a spirit of reconciliation in recognition of the Haudenosaunee village and burial mounds on the site of High Park. While commenters generally appreciated and approved of using an Indigenous name, several people felt that removing "Parkdale" from the name was inappropriate. The Commission was told that Parkdale had a strong identity and history. As was suggested by many submitters, the Commission has decided to change the name to TAIIAKO'N—PARKDALE—HIGH PARK.

As for TAIIAKO'N—PARKDALE—HIGH PARK's boundaries, the Commission received mixed feedback on the proposed boundary changes in both the southeast and in the north.

In the southeast, submissions were mixed on the appropriateness of moving Liberty Village into the proposed district of Taiaiko'n—High Park. The Commission has decided to place the boundary on Atlantic Avenue, representing a compromise between the existing boundary and the proposed boundary. Atlantic Avenue also has the benefit of matching the official neighbourhood boundaries. It also keeps Little Tibet whole inside TAIIAKO'N—PARKDALE—HIGH PARK.

The proposed district of Taiaiko'n—High Park's northern boundary was also unpopular. The Commission was told that St. Clair Avenue was a poor choice. Some submitters suggested that the boundary be returned to the railway tracks, where the existing boundary was placed. The Commission ultimately decided to use the high-tension powerline along Lavender Creek, as was argued by other submitters, allowing the Tibetan community to remain whole.

The proposed elimination of York South—Weston and the creation of Humber proved to be unpopular. The proposed district of Humber crossed the Humber River and incorporated portions of the existing districts of Etobicoke Centre and York South—Weston. Some submitters from the Etobicoke side supported this new district. It was seen as adding representation to Etobicoke, as Etobicoke was receiving an extra half seat. It was also pointed out that historically districts have crossed the Humber River.

However, submitters from the existing district of York South—Weston were highly critical of this decision. It was pointed out that the Humber River is a major boundary with very different communities on both sides of it. The western side of the river (the portions in the former City of Etobicoke) is much more affluent, while the portions on the eastern side of the Humber River have a much higher share of visible minorities, immigrants, renters, and lower average income.

Given that the final plan for the City of Toronto allows the Commission to keep many of the existing districts, a district largely resembling the existing district of York South—Weston has been restored. This district will be named YORK SOUTH—WESTON—ETOBICOKE as a portion of the boundary still crosses the Humber River. The Commission has chosen to keep the official neighbourhood of Humber Heights-Westmount (8) in this district in the interests of population equality.

The existing district of Etobicoke—Lakeshore has a deviation from the Quota of +21.6%, necessitating changes in the area. In the proposal, the Commission opted to draw the boundary on Dundas Street and Bloor Street. While the boundary on Dundas Street was well-received, the boundary on Bloor Street was not. Submitters urged the Commission to keep the boundary on Dundas Street through the entirety of the district.

There were three concerns with the boundary on Bloor Street. First, the Kingsway Business Improvement Area is centred on Bloor Street. The Commission was encouraged not to split the Kingsway Business Improvement Area in half. The Commission was also informed that the official neighbourhood of Kingsway South (15) (between Dundas Street and Bloor Street) would be better suited in ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE. Finally, the neighbourhood of high-rise condo towers around Mabelle Avenue would also be better suited in ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE.

The Commission is unable to put both the Mabelle Avenue neighbourhoods and the Kingsway area into ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE, as this would give the district an unreasonably high deviation from the Quota. The Commission has returned the official neighbourhood of Kingsway South (15) to ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE. However, west of Mimico Creek, the Commission has opted to use the CP rail line as the boundary, leaving the Mabelle Avenue neighbourhoods and the other high-rise developments along Dundas Street in ETOBICOKE CENTRE.

In the proposal, the Commission had opted to drop the *em dash* (“—”) from the name of Etobicoke Lakeshore. This was done because the *em dash* generally denotes when multiple cities, neighbourhoods, and locations are appended to district names. The *em dash* is generally not used when a name gives directional context. However, based on the feedback from political parties, the Commission recognizes that name changes can impose a burdensome task on political parties' infrastructure, staff, and volunteers. It was also pointed out that the term “Lakeshore” is not merely providing directional context, but refers to literal places in this district, such as Lakeshore Village. Thus, the Commission has opted to return the *em dash* and restore the existing name of ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE.

For ETOBICOKE CENTRE, many of the areas that had been moved to the proposed district of Humber have been returned to ETOBICOKE CENTRE. The southern and eastern boundaries were modified as described above.

The northern boundary of the proposed district was on Highway 401. This received much support. However, in response to the other changes in this area, this boundary had to be moved south. The boundary was drawn on Dixon Road, Kipling Avenue, and The Westway. This configuration was chosen because it allows the official neighbourhood of Kingsview Village-The Westway (6) to remain whole, within ETOBICOKE NORTH.

ETOBICOKE NORTH's southern boundary was drawn as described above, allowing all the official neighbourhood of Kingsview Village-The Westway (6) to be added to the district. The Commission notes that much of this neighbourhood was in the existing district of Etobicoke North.

ETOBICOKE NORTH's eastern boundaries were returned to its existing boundary on the Humber River. This allows the Commission to restore the existing boundaries for HUMBER RIVER—BLACK CREEK, YORK CENTRE, and WILLOWDALE. In all three of these districts, the Commission had been informed that the proposal had inappropriately separated neighbourhoods and communities.

In HUMBER RIVER—BLACK CREEK, it was requested that the western boundary be returned to the Humber River so that the neighbourhoods of Humberlea, Humbermede and Humber Summit could be returned to the district. The Commission was also told of the importance of keeping the Jane and Finch neighbourhoods together in HUMBER RIVER—BLACK CREEK, as it had been in the existing and proposed districts.

In YORK CENTRE, the Commission heard that it was important to keep Downsview in a single district. The Commission was also urged to restore the boundary on Grandravine Drive. Downsview had been one of the main neighbourhoods in YORK CENTRE for several redistribution cycles, and the Commission was told that it was inappropriate to split up this community.

It was also stated that Yonge Street was a poor boundary between the proposed district of York Centre and Bayview—Finch, as Yonge Street splits up the Willowdale Business Improvement Area and the Willowdale neighbourhoods. There were also submissions encouraging the Commission to restore the name of Willowdale.

The Commission accepts all these submissions related to the districts north of Highway 401. These issues were resolved by restoring the existing boundaries and names for HUMBER RIVER—BLACK CREEK, YORK CENTRE, and WILLOWDALE.

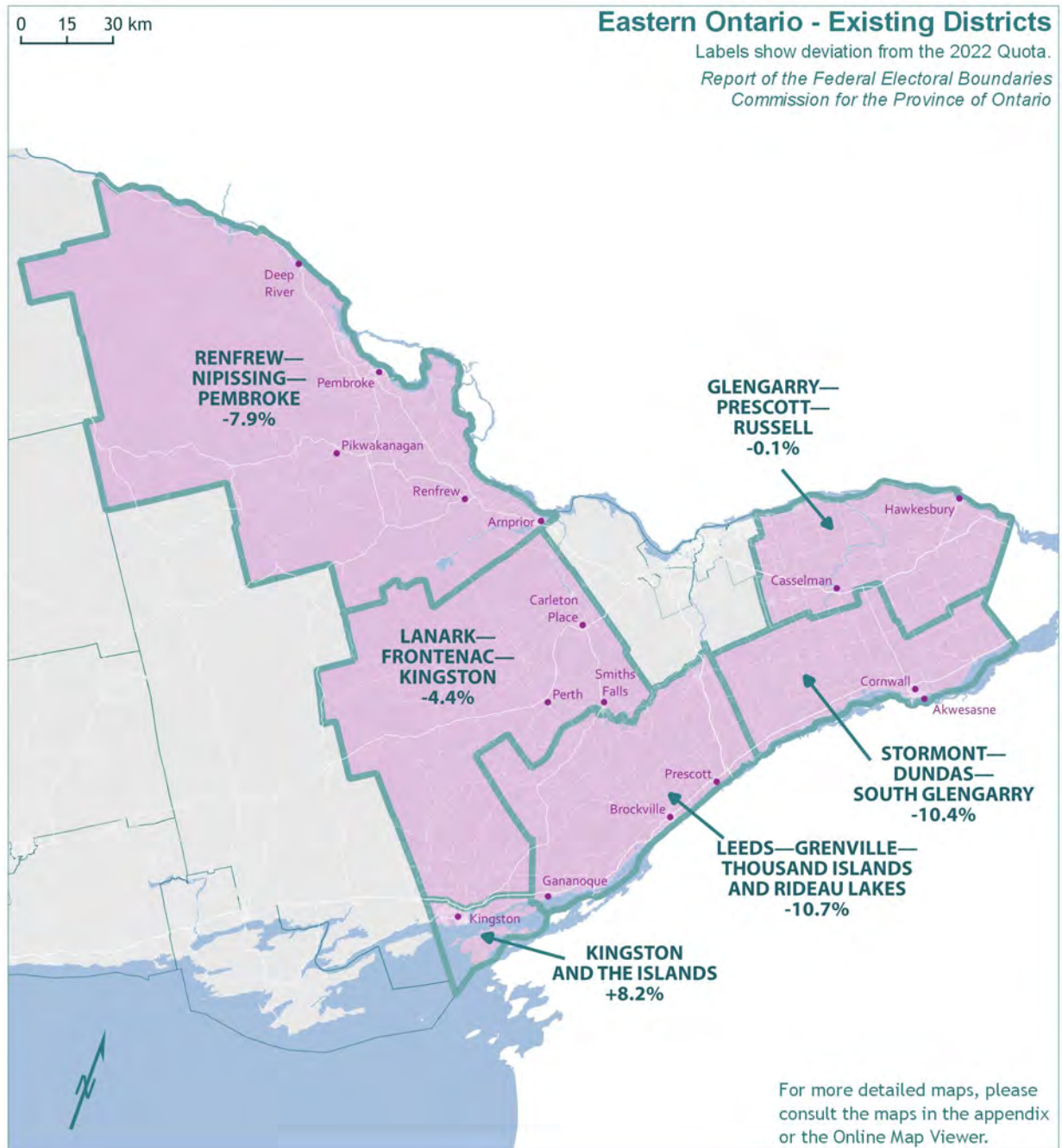
The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for the City of Toronto's final districts are shown in Table 2C.

Table 2C – City of Toronto Final Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Beaches—East York	109,359	-6.20%
Davenport	125,048	+7.25%
Don Valley North	111,122	-4.69%
Don Valley South	121,147	+3.91%
Eglinton—Lawrence	115,832	-0.65%
Etobicoke Centre	125,606	+7.73%
Etobicoke—Lakeshore	120,956	+3.74%
Etobicoke North	116,886	+0.25%
Humber River—Black Creek	111,593	-4.29%
Scarborough—Agincourt	123,969	+6.33%
Scarborough Centre—Don Valley East	111,377	-4.47%
Scarborough—Guildwood—Rouge Park	114,100	-2.14%
Scarborough North	116,177	-0.35%
Scarborough Southwest	123,232	+5.70%
Scarborough—Woburn	110,589	-5.15%
Spadina—Harbourfront	105,739	-9.31%
Taiaiaiko'n—Parkdale—High Park	117,873	+1.10%
Toronto Centre	121,703	+4.39%
Toronto—Danforth	105,472	-9.54%
Toronto—St. Paul's	125,438	+7.59%
University—Rosedale	123,244	+5.71%
Willowdale	118,218	+1.40%
York Centre	108,307	-7.10%
York South—Weston—Etobicoke	111,369	-4.48%
Average	116,432	-0.14%
Range (most populous to least populous)	20,134	17.27 pp

pp = percentage points

Eastern Ontario

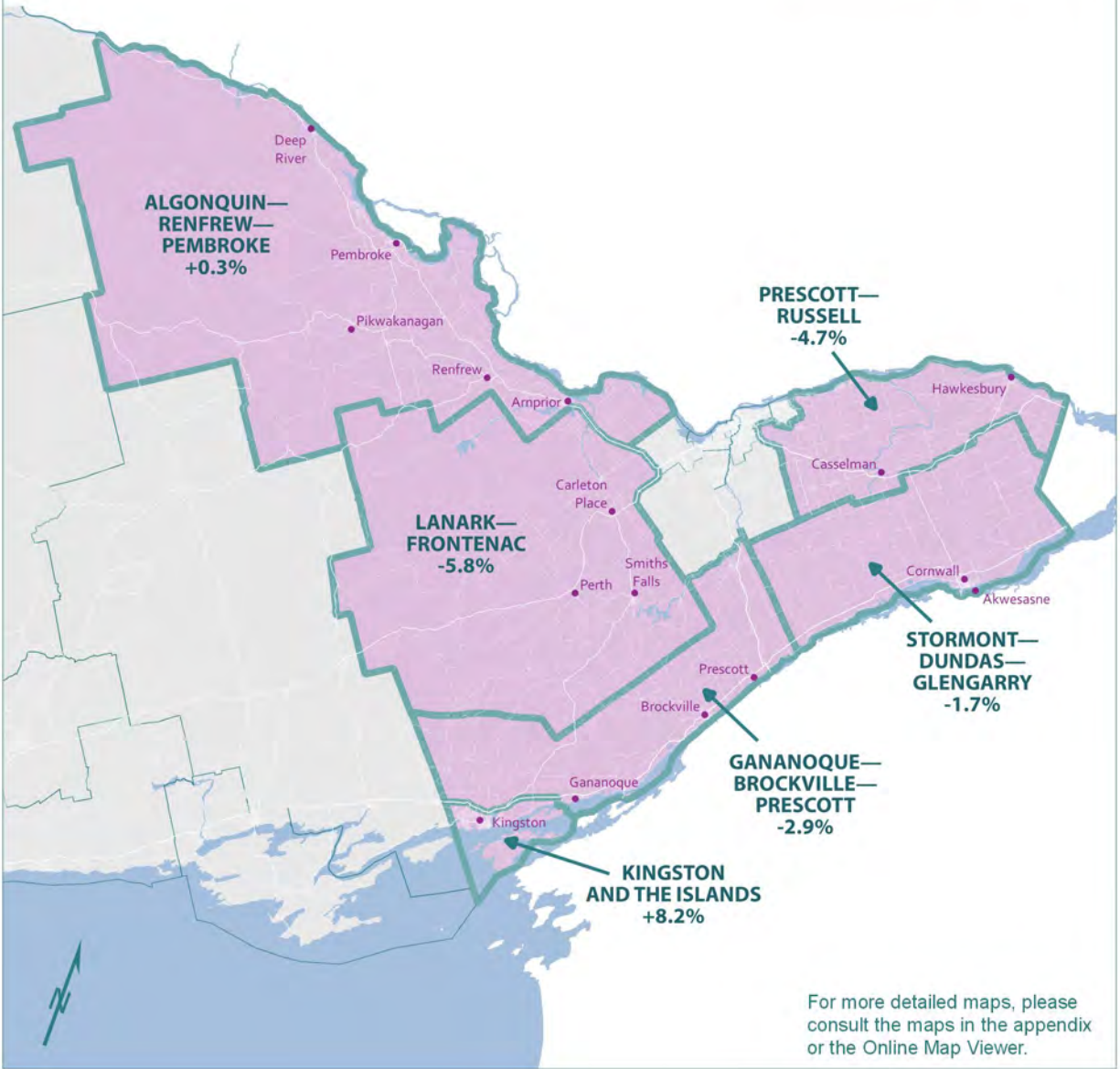


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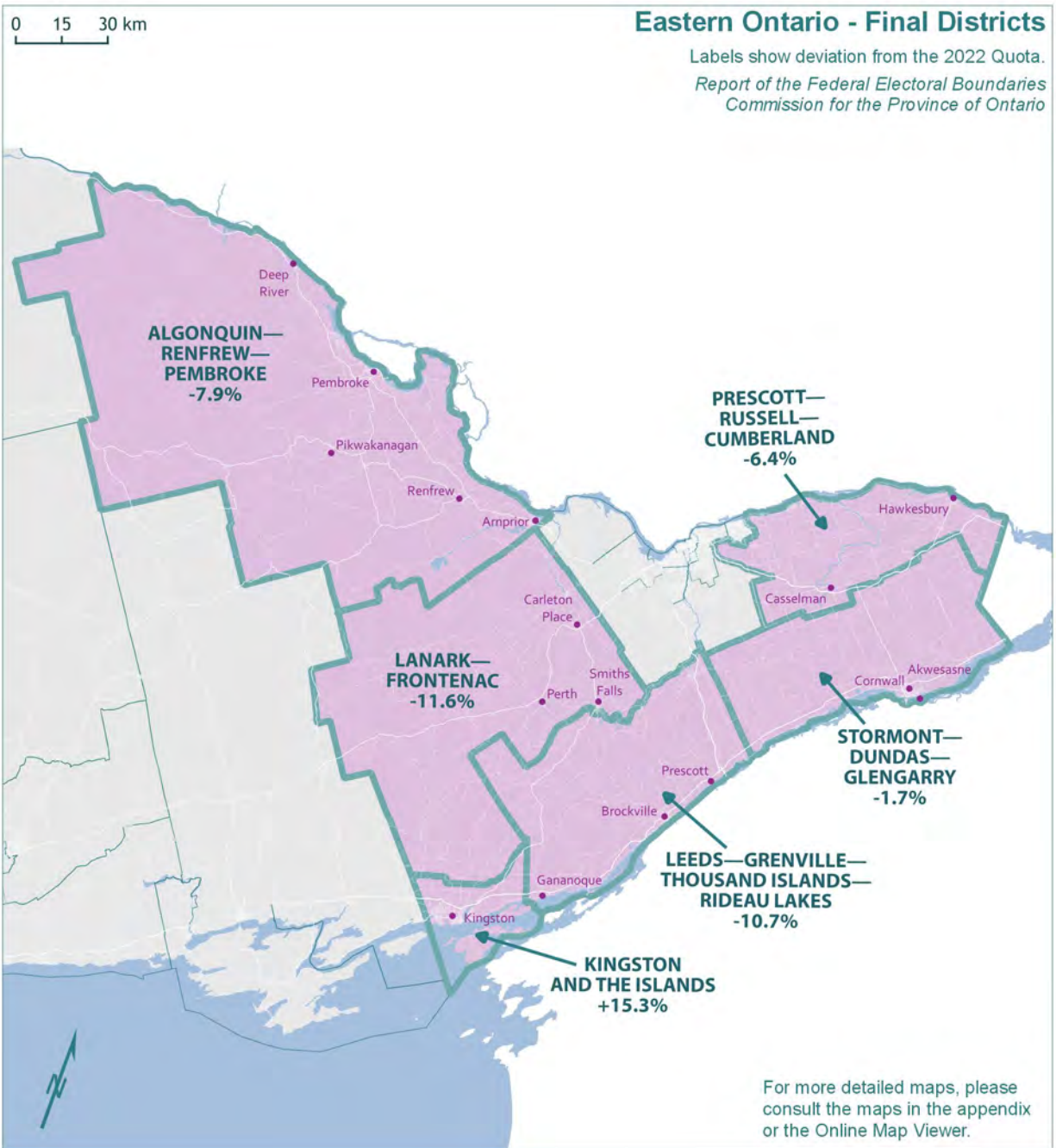
Eastern Ontario - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.



The population of Eastern Ontario grew by 7.3%, from 624,416 in 2011 to 669,976 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.8% in the same period.

The existing six electoral districts in Eastern Ontario would have an average 2021 population of 111,663 and an average deviation of -4.2% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 18.9 percentage points.

The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 3A.

Table 3A – Eastern Ontario Existing Electoral Districts				
Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Glengarry—Prescott—Russell	106,240	+0.02%	116,463	-0.11%
Kingston and the Islands	116,996	+10.15%	126,106	+8.16%
Lanark—Frontenac—Kingston	98,424	-7.33%	111,424	-4.43%
Leeds—Grenville—Thousand Islands and Rideau Lakes	99,306	-6.50%	104,070	-10.74%
Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke	102,537	-3.46%	107,420	-7.87%
Stormont—Dundas—South Glengarry	100,913	-4.99%	104,493	-10.38%
Average	104,069	-2.02%	111,663	-4.23%
Range (most populous to least populous)	18,572	17.48 pp	22,036	18.90 pp

pp = percentage points

In the proposed redistribution plan, changes to boundaries in this geographic piece resulted from the goal of achieving population equality. The Commission endeavoured to maintain districts of manageable size and respect communities of interest. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 3B.

Table 3B – Eastern Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Algonquin—Renfrew—Pembroke	116,900	+0.27%
Gananoque—Brockville—Prescott	113,266	-2.85%
Kingston and the Islands	126,106	+8.16%
Lanark—Frontenac	109,784	-5.84%
Prescott—Russell	111,163	-4.65%
Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry	114,637	-1.68%
Average	115,309	-1.10%
Range (most populous to least populous)	16,322	14.00 pp

pp = percentage points

Several changes have been made to the proposed boundaries in response to submissions. The Commission received many submissions about the portions of Kingston north of Highway 401, the splitting of several counties, and the transfer of the Township of North Glengarry from Glengarry—Prescott—Russell to Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry.

With respect to Kingston and The Islands, there were many submissions that the parts of Kingston north of Highway 401 should be included in that district to preserve their community of interest and to enhance their representation.

The Commission concluded that this should be implemented. All of the City of Kingston is now in the final district of KINGSTON AND THE ISLANDS, along with the Township of Frontenac Islands. This has given the district a deviation from the Quota of +15.3%, the highest in the province.

The Commission determined that this is necessary based on geographical circumstances. There are limitations on where this district can be divided considering that the southern part of the district consists of islands. Further, there was an overwhelming number of independent submissions to maintain the municipal boundary as the district boundary, where the anticipated growth is relatively modest. The Commission observes that it may not be reasonably possible to maintain these boundaries in the future.

The Commission also received submissions from residents in the Township of South Frontenac. Some residents requested that they be placed in KINGSTON AND THE ISLANDS. However, the Commission concluded that the resulting deviation from the Quota would be unreasonably large. Other submissions, including one from the Township itself, suggested that the Township of South Frontenac should be maintained with the rest of Frontenac County in Lanark—Frontenac. The Commission found these arguments persuasive as such a change preserves effective representation. LANARK—FRONTENAC has been restored to its existing boundaries, with the exception of the areas that were within the City of Kingston.

The district of Leeds—Grenville—Thousand Islands and Rideau Lakes has been returned to its existing boundary. The name has been changed to LEEDS—GRENVILLE—THOUSAND ISLANDS—RIDEAU LAKES, as recommended by the Geographic Names Board of Canada, allowing for the same name to be used in English and French.

The proposed redistribution plan had split the ten townships which make up the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville across the proposed districts of Lanark—Frontenac and Gananoque—Brockville—Prescott.

The Commission received requests to keep these ten townships together, where numerous economic, social and historical ties exist. The Commission concluded that this request was reasonable and would preserve the existing effective representation of the lower-tier municipalities. Implementing this request also permitted the Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley to remain whole, as requested, for the same purpose and permitted the municipalities of Rideau Lakes, Westport and Merrickville-Wolford to remain within this district. Similarly, the municipalities of Brockville, Gananoque and Prescott have also been returned to this district.

The Commission implemented the widely supported request to maintain Rideau Lakes in the district name.

ALGONQUIN—RENFREW—PEMBROKE (formerly Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke) has been returned to its former boundaries. In the proposal, the Commission had removed the Township of Greater Madawaska, separating it from the rest of Renfrew County. We heard compelling submissions that this division compromised effective representation and would disrupt coherent communication with elected representatives and service delivery across Renfrew County. Greater Madawaska has thus been returned to ALGONQUIN—RENFREW—PEMBROKE and the southeastern boundary for this district has been moved back to the existing boundary on the Arnprior-Ottawa municipal border.

The name of this district has been changed from Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke to ALGONQUIN—RENFREW—PEMBROKE, representing the fact that only a very small portion of Nipissing is in this district. The new name also recognizes the importance of the Algonquin people's history and presence in this region.

In the most eastern portion of Ontario, the Commission made small but notable changes to boundaries. In doing so, we took careful consideration of the impact of boundary changes for the significant Franco-Ontarian population of this part of the province.

The Commission received submissions to add Cumberland to the name of Prescott—Russell, recognizing that the district extends into the City of Ottawa and includes the former historic township of Cumberland. The Commission agreed with these submissions and has renamed the district PRESCOTT—RUSSELL—CUMBERLAND. There has been a minor change to the western boundary of the proposed district. This simplifies the border by aligning it to Highway 417 and the Ottawa-Russell municipal limits.

In the proposed redistribution plan, the Township of North Glengarry was moved from the existing district of Glengarry—Prescott—Russell to the proposed district of Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry, lying immediately south. This change is maintained in the final districts of PRESCOTT—RUSSELL—CUMBERLAND and STORMONT—DUNDAS—GLENGARRY.

There was considerable support from municipal leaders for this change. The Township of North Glengarry engaged its community regarding the proposed redistribution. The Township posted information on social media and in local newspapers and conducted a survey in French and English. The reported survey results showed overwhelming support for this change, which resulted in the Township being aligned with its upper-tier municipality. In addition, this realignment was also strongly supported by a submission from the Glengarry Federation of Agriculture.

However, there were a few expressions of concern by the Francophone community in the Township of North Glengarry (which itself is 35% First Official Language French, according to the 2021 Census). One submission noted that, under the proposed redistribution plan, the Township would be moving to a more Anglophone district. (In fact, this Township would shift from a district where presently 56% of the population identifies as First Official Language French to a district that would be 19% First Official Language French, as per Tables: Existing and Final Districts – Mother Tongue and First Official Language Estimates on pages 27 and 28). It was asserted that, for Franco-Ontarians in North Glengarry, there was little alignment of interests with the upper-tier municipality (the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry) and that the continued association with the majority Francophone district to the north would better ensure that “Francophone issues remain at the forefront of priorities within the riding and the regional

municipality.” As evidence for this assertion, the Commission was informed that the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry did not translate their website into French, and that an issue around resources for French and English schools had brought North Glengarry into conflict with the other lower-tier municipalities.

In reviewing this issue, the Commission weighed whether it would be more advantageous to Franco-Ontarian interests to place this community with the majority Francophone population in PRESCOTT—RUSSELL—CUMBERLAND than with the minority Francophone population in STORMONT—DUNDAS—GLENGARRY, and whether any such benefit outweighed the interest in restoring the territorial integrity of the United Counties.

Among the municipalities in STORMONT—DUNDAS—GLENGARRY, North Glengarry has the largest Francophone population (35%); however, there are several others (South Glengarry at 26%, North Stormont at 26%, Cornwall at 19%) that ensure substantial weight of Franco-Ontarian interests in the riding. The Commission noted that there is a strong record of the existing minority Francophone district (Stormont—Dundas—South Glengarry) having elected Francophone MPs.

The Commission also noted that the issue of French language services within their community was a key expression of concern by those opposing the North Glengarry change. As we have already indicated, Franco-Ontarians continue to exert their rights to such services notwithstanding the change in electoral boundaries.

The Commission concluded, given all of these circumstances, that it was reasonable to implement the proposed change in relation to the Township of North Glengarry.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Eastern Ontario’s final districts are shown in Table 3C.

Table 3C – Eastern Ontario Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Algonquin—Renfrew—Pembroke	107,420	-7.87%
Kingston and the Islands	134,415	+15.29%
Lanark—Frontenac	103,120	-11.55%
Leeds—Grenville—Thousand Islands—Rideau Lakes	104,075	-10.73%
Prescott—Russell—Cumberland	109,125	-6.40%
Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry	114,637	-1.68%
Average	112,132	-3.82%
Range (most populous to least populous)	31,295	26.84 pp

pp = percentage points

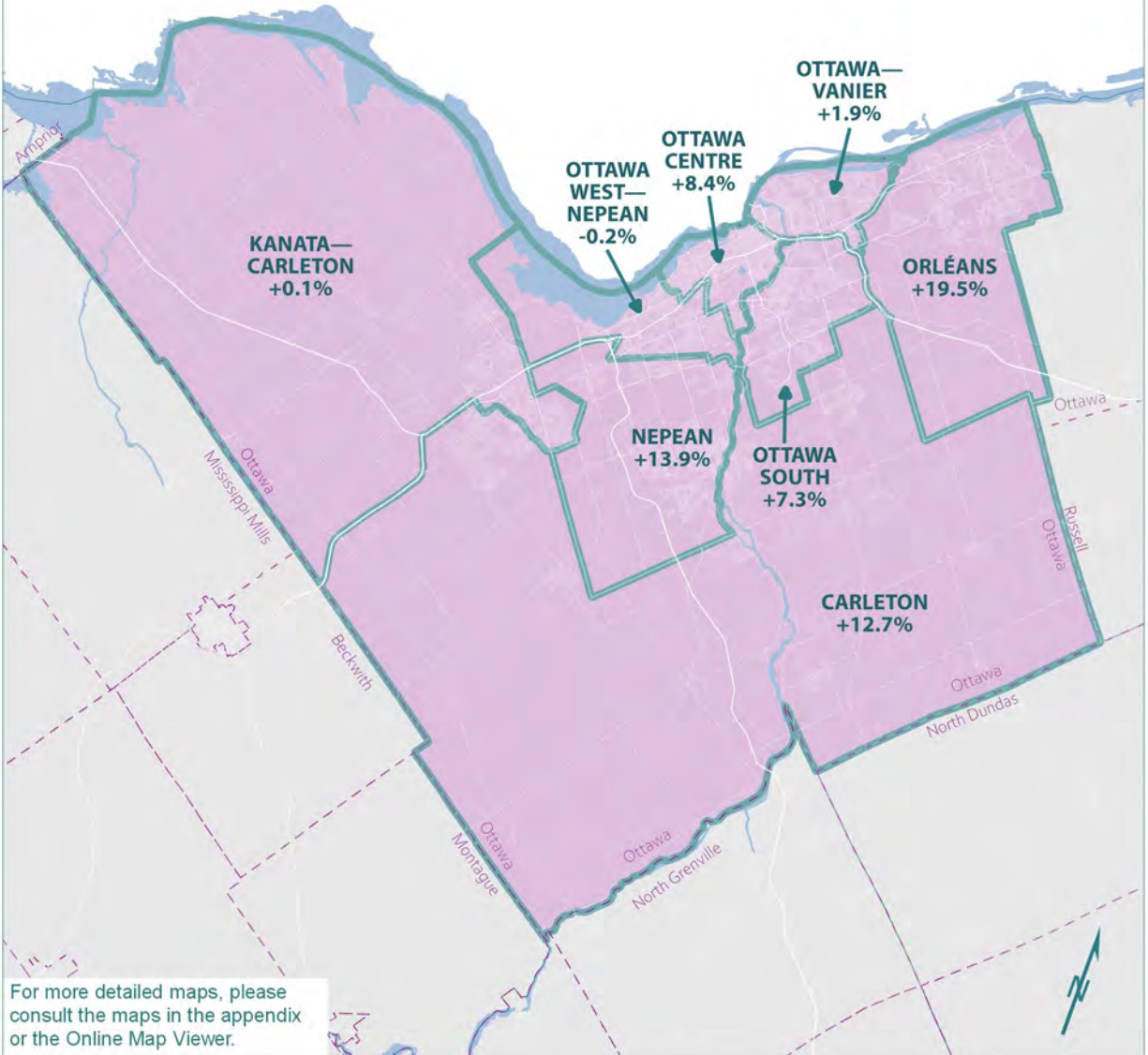
Ottawa

Ottawa - Existing Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

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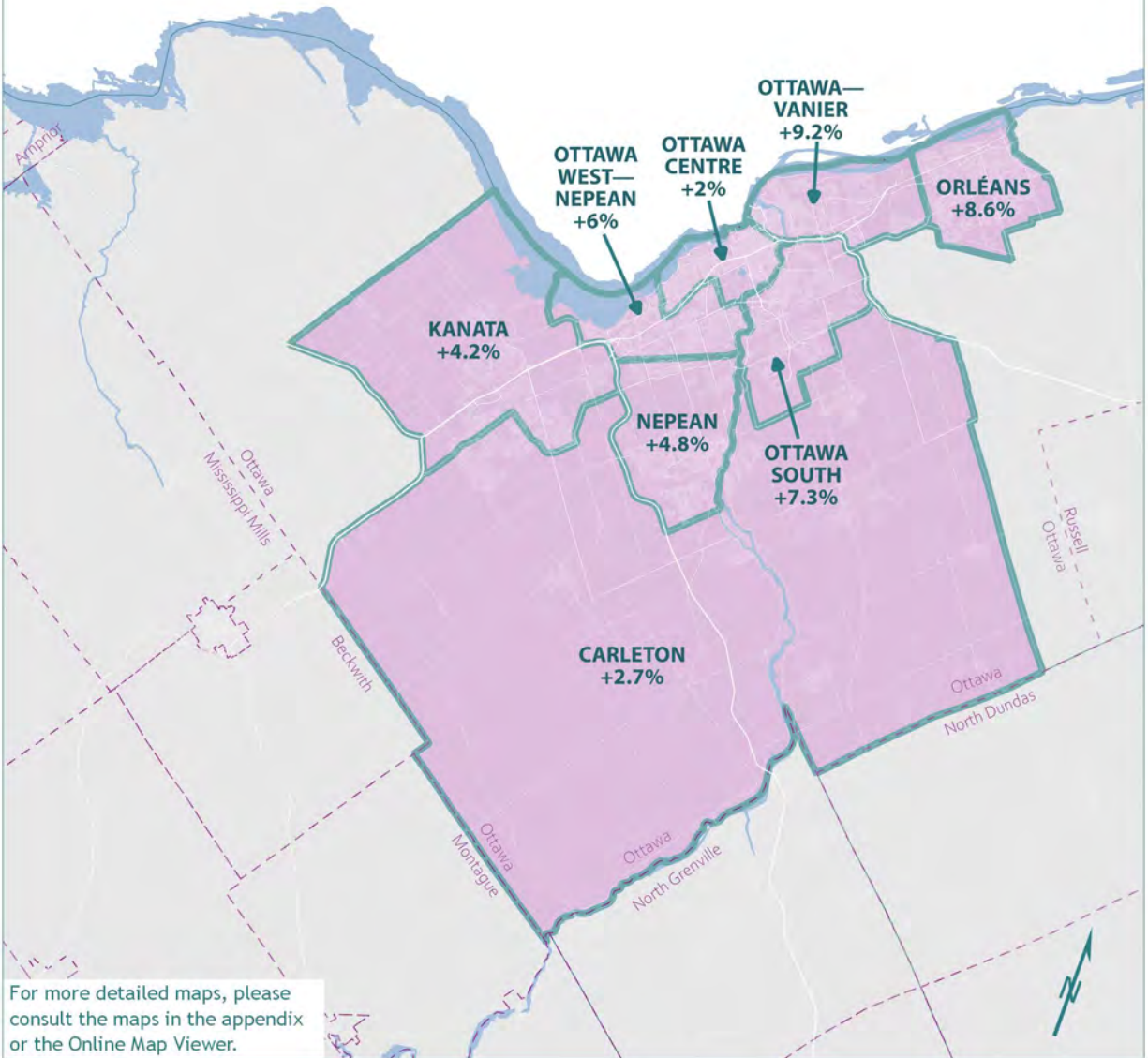
For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

Ottawa - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

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Commission for the Province of Ontario

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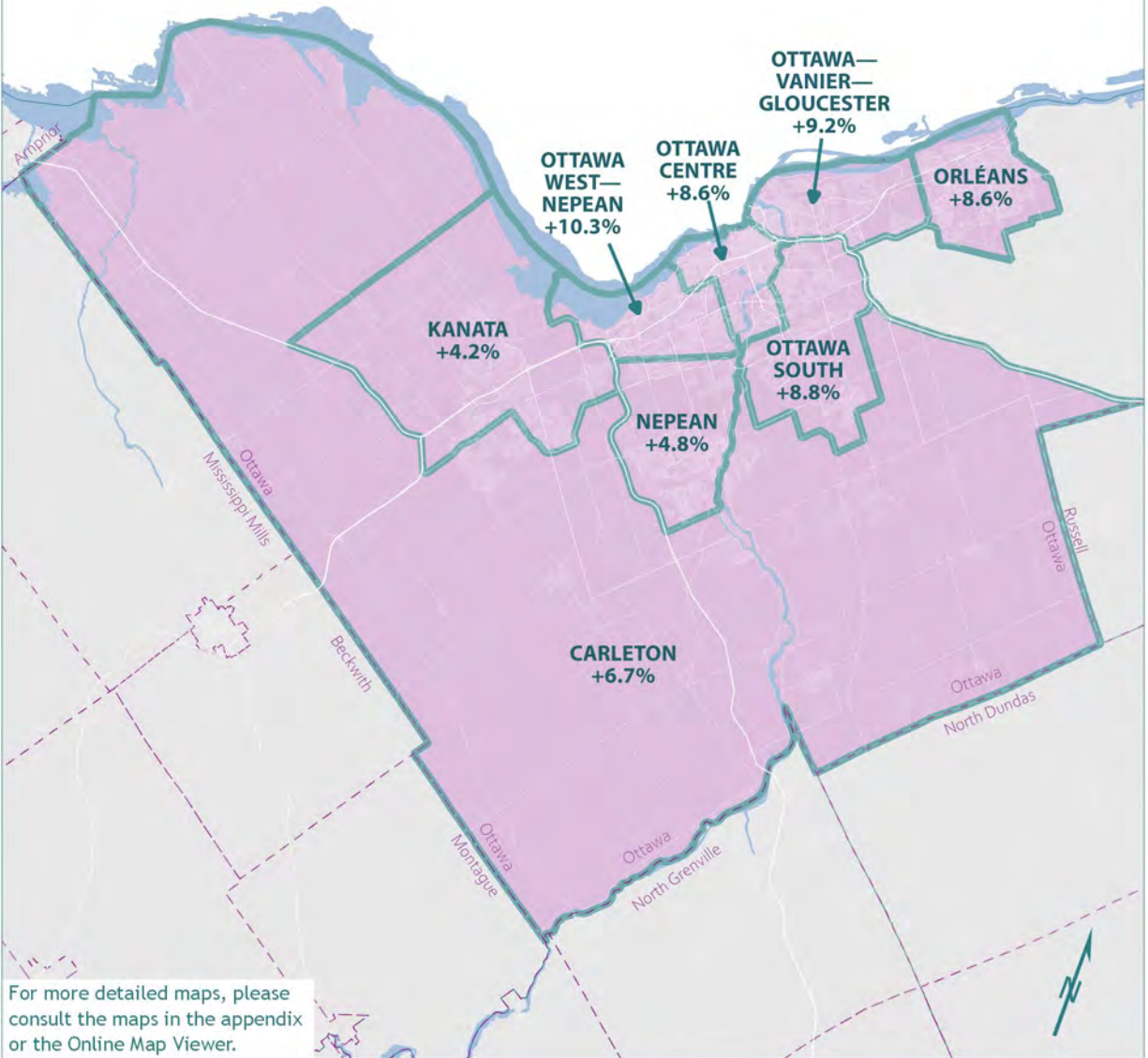


Ottawa - Final Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries
Commission for the Province of Ontario

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The population of the Ottawa geographic piece grew by 15.4%, from 872,783 in 2011 to 1,006,769 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.3% in the same period.

The existing eight electoral districts in the Ottawa geographic piece would have an average 2021 population of 125,846 and an average deviation of 7.9% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 19.7 percentage points. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 4A.

Table 4A – Ottawa Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Carleton	89,522	-15.72%	131,375	+12.68%
Kanata—Carleton	100,846	-5.05%	116,651	+0.05%
Nepean	104,775	-1.35%	132,769	+13.88%
Orléans	119,247	+12.27%	139,309	+19.49%
Ottawa Centre	113,619	+6.97%	126,360	+8.38%
Ottawa South	121,894	+14.76%	125,090	+7.29%
Ottawa West—Nepean	111,881	+5.34%	116,409	-0.16%
Ottawa—Vanier	110,999	+4.51%	118,806	+1.90%
Average	109,098	+2.72%	125,846	+7.94%
Range (most populous to least populous)	32,372	30.48 pp	22,900	19.65 pp

pp = percentage points

When the proposed redistribution plan was prepared, significant redrawing was required, given the large deviations from the Quota in the suburban area comprised of the existing districts of Carleton, Nepean, and Orléans. The Commission noted that these three districts are underrepresented with populations that are, respectively, 12.7%, 13.9% and 19.5% above the Quota. The proposed boundary changes brought these districts closer to the Quota. The populations and deviations from the Quota are shown in Table 4B.

Table 4B – Ottawa Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Carleton	119,737	+2.70%
Kanata	121,458	+4.18%
Nepean	122,229	+4.84%
Orléans	126,662	+8.64%
Ottawa Centre	118,950	+2.02%
Ottawa South	125,075	+7.28%
Ottawa—Vanier	127,255	+9.15%
Ottawa West—Nepean	123,533	+5.96%
Average	123,112	+5.60%
Range (most populous to least populous)	8,305	7.13 pp

pp = percentage points

The most notable change in the proposed redistribution plan concerned the district of Orléans, where an adjustment to the southern boundary pushed it up towards the Ottawa River, bringing its population much closer to parity with surrounding districts.

Population growth in the existing districts of Nepean and Carleton necessitated further boundary changes that in turn impacted the existing district of Kanata—Carleton. The Commission proposed shifting the boundaries of the proposed district of Kanata to the east to address these disparities.

The Commission endeavoured to respect the interests of the Francophone community by ensuring that their representation in the proposed districts of Orléans (31% Francophone), Ottawa—Vanier (27% Francophone) and Ottawa South (13% Francophone) was maintained.

Many submissions reflected support for the proposed boundaries of Kanata while many also asked that their communities be retained in Kanata.

Many submissions in this geographic piece focused on the distinctions between effective representation of urban and rural interests.

In particular, submissions were made regarding the fact that in the proposed redistribution plan West Carleton was divided into three ridings (two of which were large rural districts that extended well over 100 km outside of Ottawa’s municipal limits). The Commission noted that West Carleton no longer officially exists as a township, having been amalgamated with Ottawa in 2001.

Many of these submissions requested that West Carleton be added back to the existing district of Kanata—Carleton. However, the Commission also received many submissions supporting the new boundaries for the proposed district of Kanata.

As a compromise solution, the Commission has added the West Carleton communities to the final district of CARLETON, allowing West Carleton to at least be maintained in a district entirely based in Ottawa. This aligns much of Ottawa’s rural neighbourhoods into a single district.

Two other changes have been made to CARLETON. First, the proposed boundary on 9th Line Road has been shifted to the Boundary Road and Highway 417, as was suggested by residents in the area. This simplifies the boundary and better aligns the district with the municipal boundaries.

Secondly, the suburban neighbourhood of Findlay Creek has been moved to OTTAWA SOUTH. The Commission received submissions requesting that Findlay Creek be part of the suburban OTTAWA SOUTH district as opposed to the more rural district of CARLETON. The Commission recognized the value of creating a district within the rural boundaries of the City of Ottawa and maintaining the suburban districts created by our proposal.

The transfer of Findlay Creek into OTTAWA SOUTH precipitated some domino effects on Ottawa’s proposed urban districts. The neighbourhoods of Carleton Heights and Riverside Park were moved into OTTAWA CENTRE. The Commission felt it was appropriate to move these communities into OTTAWA CENTRE, based on submissions explaining the importance of keeping the Rideau River communities together. Heron Park also had to be placed into OTTAWA CENTRE, in order to bring OTTAWA SOUTH’s deviation from the Quota to acceptable limits.

These shifts also allowed the Commission to move Glabar Park and Carlingwood into OTTAWA WEST—NEPEAN, as was suggested in the public consultations. Carlington will also remain in OTTAWA WEST—NEPEAN, as it was in the proposal. Several submissions supported this, especially noticing the improvement of placing the neighbourhood entirely within a single district.

The Commission also received several requests to allow the community of Blackburn Hamlet to remain in ORLÉANS. The Commission concluded that it was not necessary or desirable to allow the deviation from Quota for this district to move as high as 18%. ORLÉANS remains unchanged from the proposed redistribution plan.

However, the Commission agreed with the alternative suggestion that the district in which Blackburn Hamlet has been located be renamed OTTAWA—VANIER—GLOUCESTER.

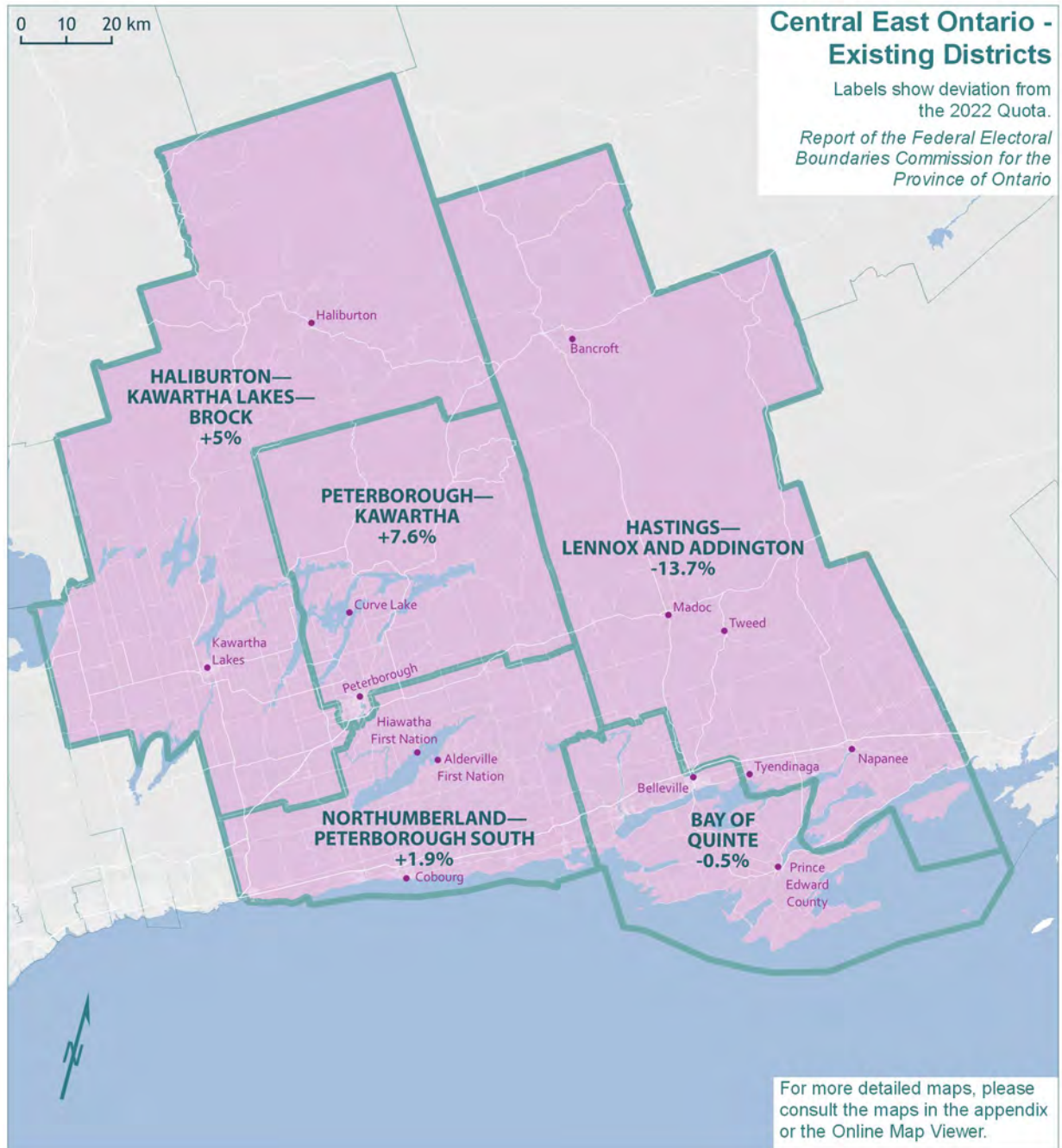
The Commission also received multiple submissions about the community of Bells Corners. The submissions were split as to whether Bells Corners was better in KANATA or NEPEAN. As such, the Commission opted to leave it in KANATA as it had decided in the proposal. Given the generally supportive comments for the proposed boundaries of these two districts, the KANATA and NEPEAN final boundaries will remain unchanged from the proposal.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Ottawa’s final districts are shown in Table 4C.

Table 4C – Ottawa Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Carleton	124,416	+6.71%
Kanata	121,458	+4.18%
Nepean	122,229	+4.84%
Orléans	126,662	+8.64%
Ottawa Centre	126,560	+8.55%
Ottawa South	126,791	+8.75%
Ottawa—Vanier—Gloucester	127,255	+9.15%
Ottawa West—Nepean	128,592	+10.29%
Average	125,495	+7.64%
Range (most populous to least populous)	7,134	6.11 pp

pp = percentage points

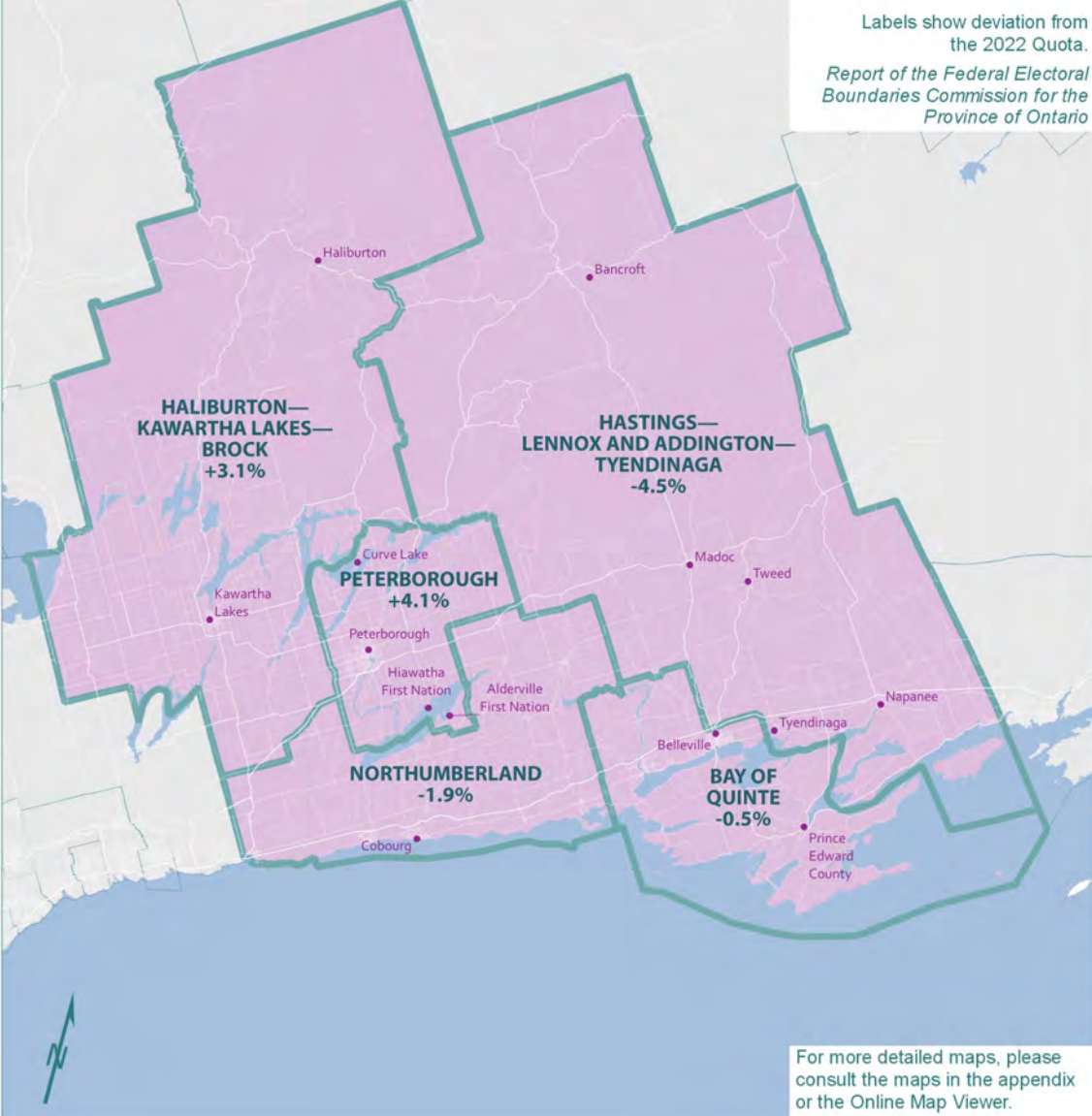
Central East Ontario



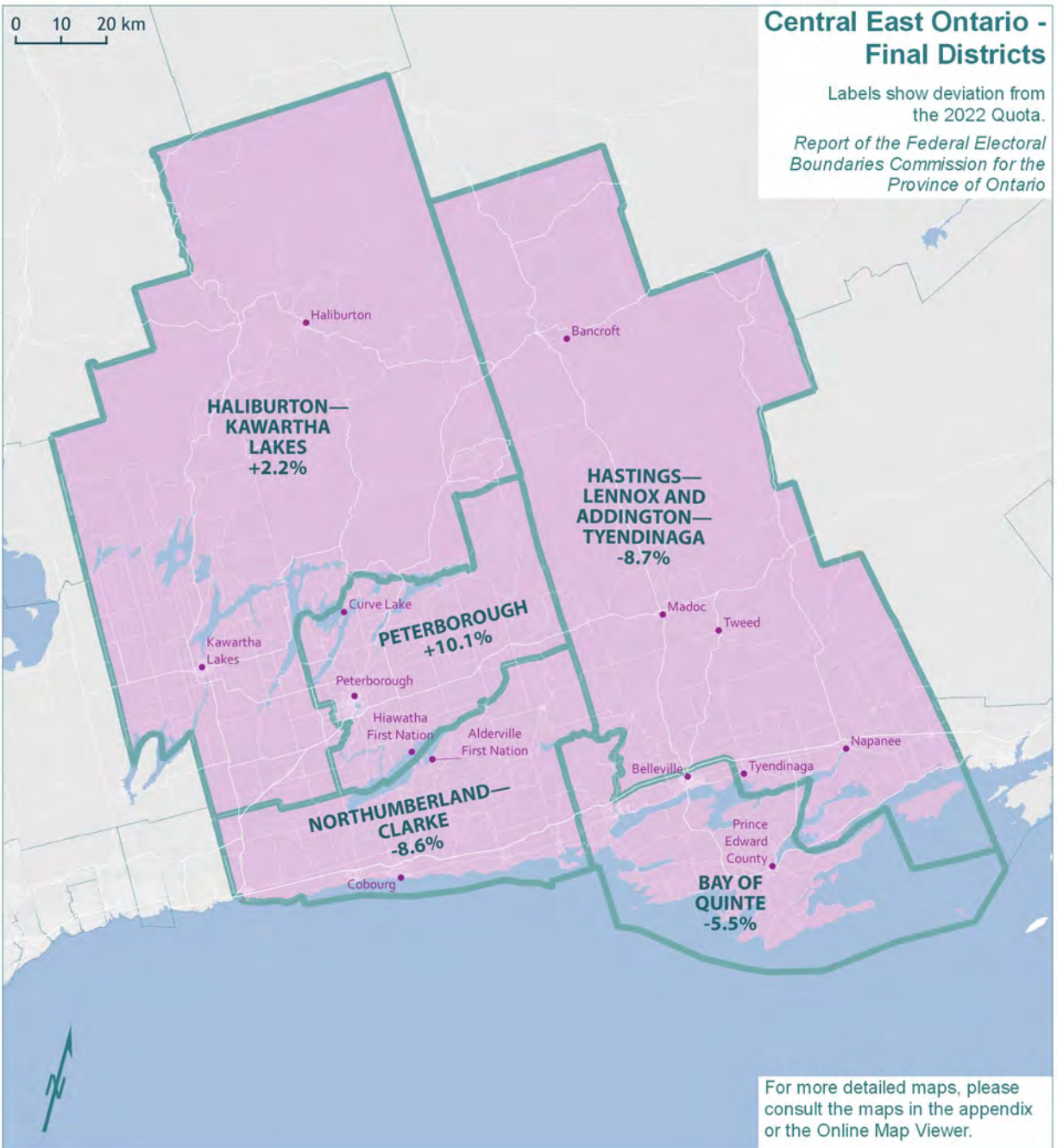
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Central East Ontario - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.
Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.



The population of Central East Ontario grew by 9%, from 535,322 in 2011 to 583,287 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.8% in the same period.

The existing five electoral districts in Central East Ontario would have an average 2021 population of 116,657 and an average deviation of 0.1% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 21.3 percentage points. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 5A.

Table 5A – Central East Ontario Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Bay of Quinte	109,488	+3.08%	116,016	-0.49%
Haliburton—Kawartha Lakes—Brock	110,217	+3.77%	122,401	+4.98%
Hastings—Lennox and Addington	92,513	-12.90%	100,636	-13.68%
Northumberland—Peterborough South	107,840	+1.53%	118,756	+1.86%
Peterborough—Kawartha	115,264	+8.52%	125,478	+7.62%
Average	107,064	+0.80%	116,657	+0.06%
Range (most populous to least populous)	22,751	21.42 pp	24,842	21.30 pp

pp = percentage points

In preparing the proposed redistribution plan for this geographic piece, the Commission noted that the existing electoral boundaries were problematic, particularly for the existing district of Hastings—Lennox and Addington, which had a deviation from the Quota of -13.7%.

As a result, the Commission shifted boundaries to balance the population of the districts across this geographic piece. The proposed populations and deviations from the Quota are shown in Table 5B.

Table 5B – Central East Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Bay of Quinte	116,016	-0.49%
Haliburton—Kawartha Lakes—Brock	120,254	+3.14%
Hastings—Lennox and Addington— Tyendinaga	111,331	-4.51%
Northumberland	114,335	-1.93%
Peterborough	121,336	+4.07%
Average	116,654	+0.06%
Range (most populous to least populous)	10,005	8.58 pp

pp = percentage points

The Commission proposed shifting the boundaries of the existing district of Peterborough—Kawartha southward based on submissions received during the initial consultation phases that stressed the established connection of the Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan with Peterborough. It was also noted that the Alderville First Nation has territory on both sides of Rice Lake, so the boundary was shifted further south to ensure all of Alderville First Nation’s territory would be in the same district. The name PETERBOROUGH was proposed and will be maintained as the final district name, but its boundaries have been altered from the initial proposal, as described below.

We heard, over the course of public hearings, that this southward shift was inappropriate. The Commission was advised that the small portion of the proposed Peterborough district south of Rice Lake (comprising the hamlet of Roseneath and the main reserve of the Alderville First Nation) were more appropriately aligned with the district of Northumberland. This suggestion, which was initiated by the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand and the Alderville First Nation and supported by several other municipalities within Northumberland County, has been implemented by the Commission.

Relative to the foregoing change, there was support for dividing Clarington as proposed – that is maintaining Clarke as part of the Northumberland district (although others suggested that Clarington, which resulted from the merger of Clarke and Darlington, should not be divided).

The Commission accepted the suggestion that the name should include a reference to “Clarke,” the Clarke township being the historical Durham County township which is now all of Ward 4 of Clarington. The name for the district will be NORTHUMBERLAND—CLARKE.

With respect to other proposed changes impacting the Peterborough area, the Commission received some support for creating a more compact urban riding, while others expressed the desire for the existing boundaries to remain the same.

Residents from five municipalities within Peterborough County, with support from municipal officials, indicated a desire to be aligned with the City of Peterborough and ultimately be part of the PETERBOROUGH district. These are the Municipality of Trent Lakes, the Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen, the Township of Asphodel-Norwood, the Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan and the Township of North Kawartha.

The Commission was able to implement the request of two townships and the alternative request of a third township. Ultimately, the Commission concluded that the Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen, the Township of Asphodel-Norwood and the Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan be included within the PETERBOROUGH district.

The Township of North Kawartha and the Municipality of Trent Lakes are being moved into HALIBURTON—KAWARTHA LAKES. The Commission was unable to keep Trent Lakes and North Kawartha in PETERBOROUGH given that the district has a high deviation of 10.1%. It was decided that North Kawartha and Trent Lakes should go into HALIBURTON—KAWARTHA LAKES together, as this would create three Peterborough County municipalities within this district.

The Township of Cavan Monaghan is also being returned to the district of HALIBURTON—KAWARTHA LAKES, as it was in the existing districts. This was requested by the Township and residents. The Commission acknowledges that the proposed boundaries would have been problematic given that the Township was split into three districts.

Concern was also expressed that the proposed redistribution arbitrarily divided the Municipality of Highlands East. This municipality noted the value of maintaining political cohesion with Haliburton County with respect to federal policies affecting its region. The Commission implemented the suggestion, supported by other municipalities, to maintain the whole of the Municipality of Highlands East in the district of HALIBURTON—KAWARTHA LAKES.

The Township of Brock has been moved to YORK—DURHAM, aligning it with several other municipalities within the Regional Municipality of Durham. As a consequence of this, the new district name will be HALIBURTON—KAWARTHA LAKES.

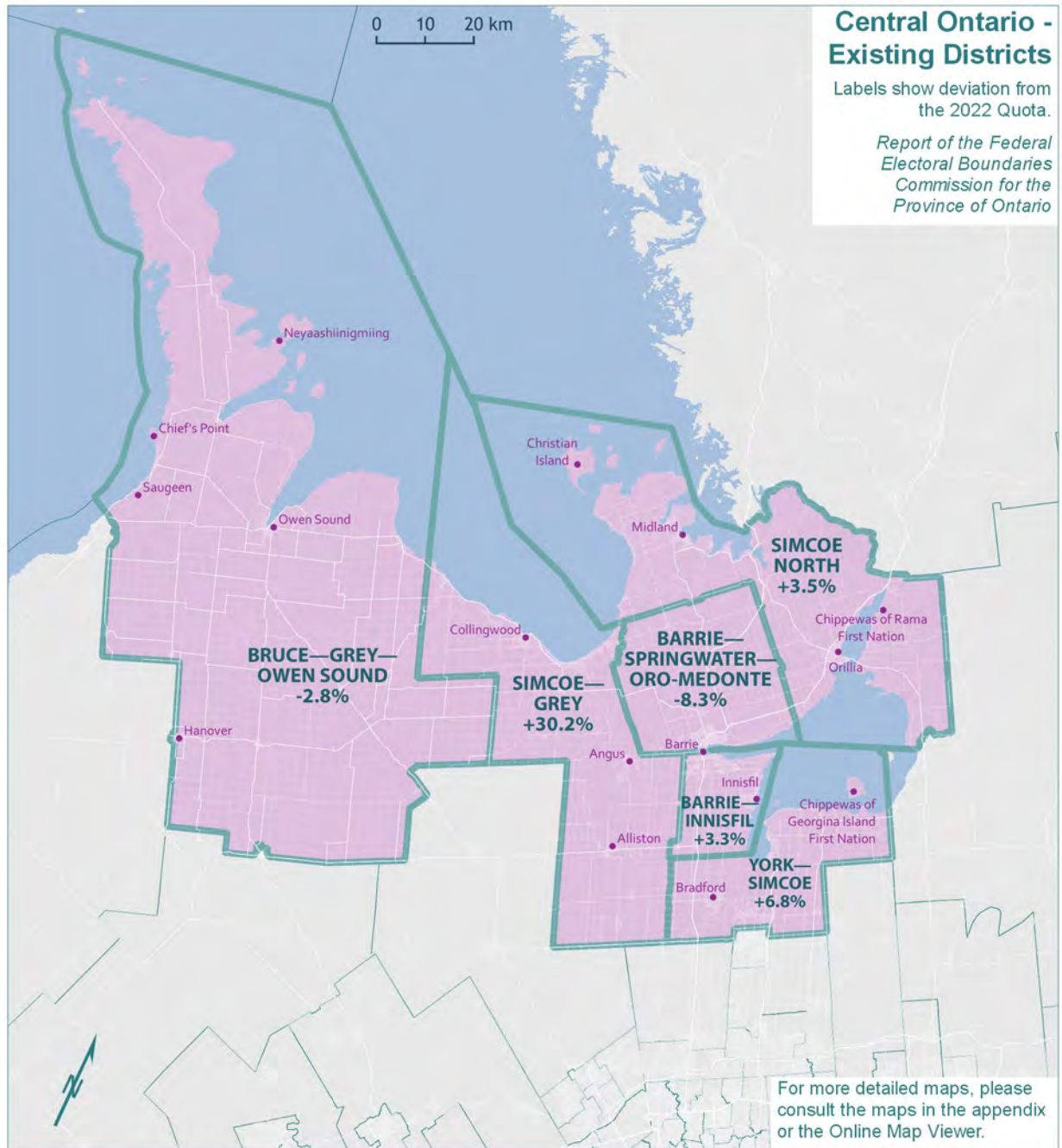
These changes also resulted in a cascading effect on the HASTINGS—LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—TYENDINAGA and BAY OF QUINTE districts. The boundary between these districts was redrawn to divide the City of Quinte West on Highway 401 and the Trent River, in a similar manner to how Belleville has been historically divided, and to place rural portions of Quinte West in the riding of HASTINGS—LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—TYENDINAGA. Care has been taken to not divide the community of Frankford.

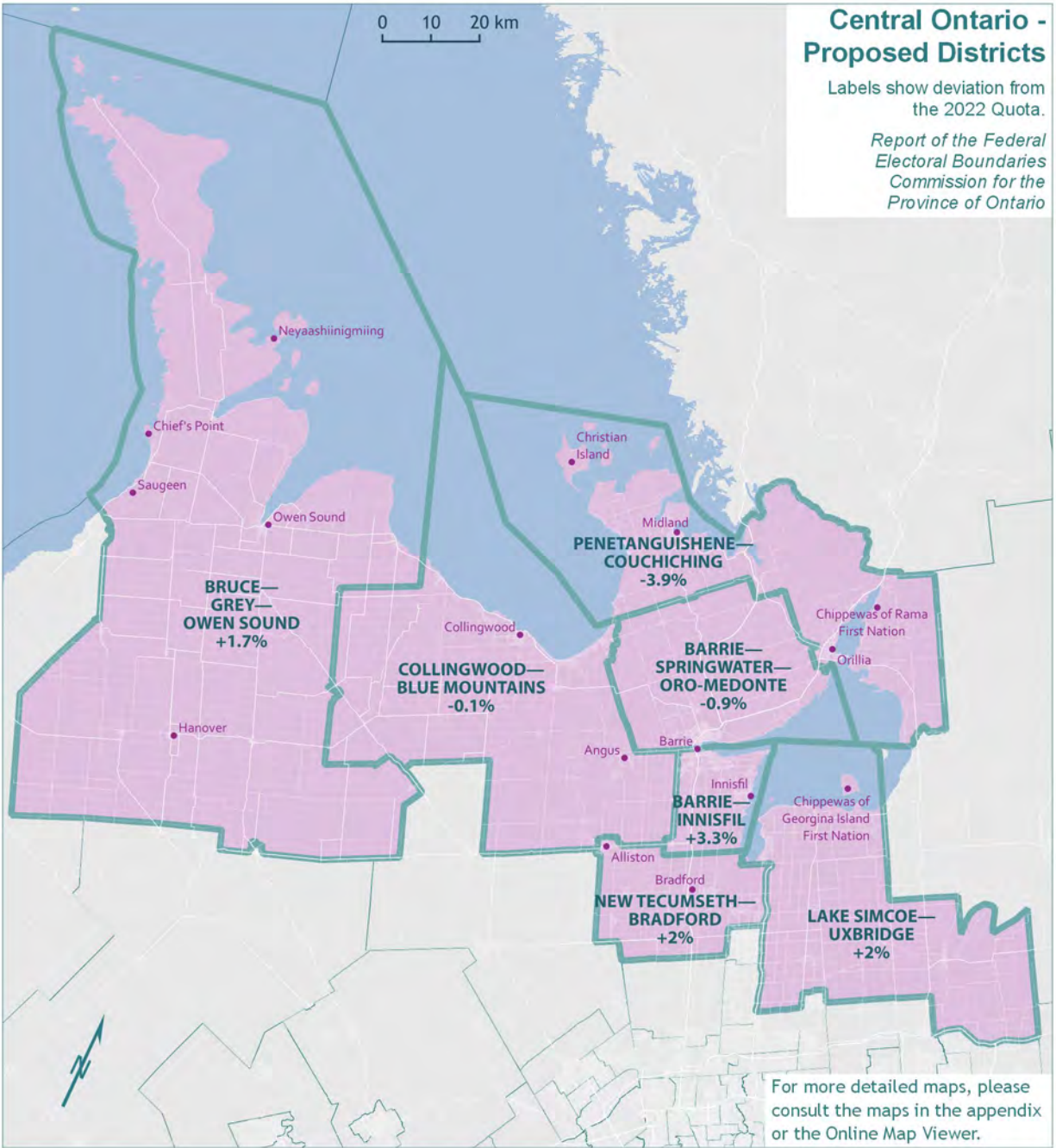
The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Central East Ontario’s final districts are shown in Table 5C.

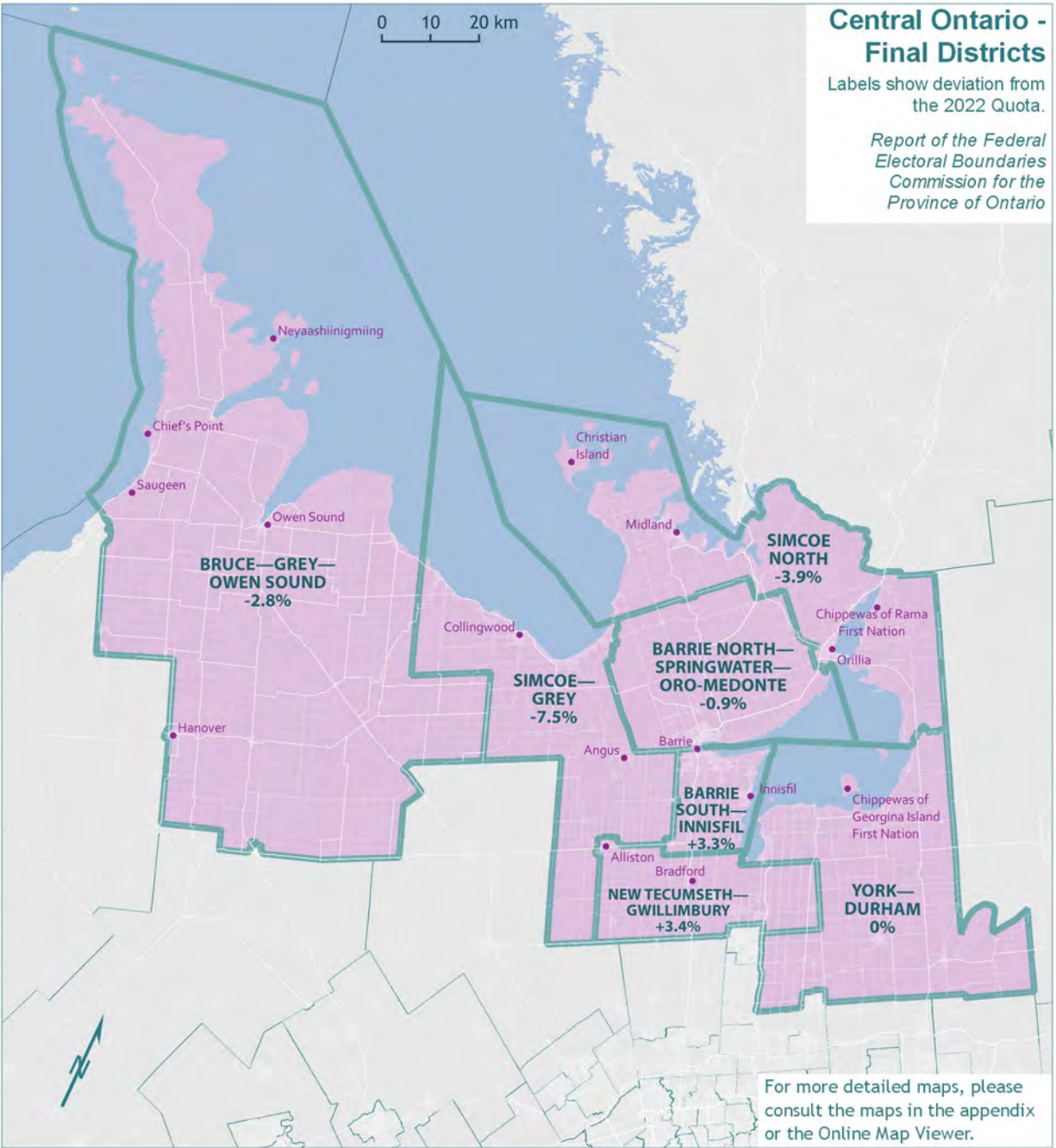
Table 5C – Central East Ontario Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Bay of Quinte	110,164	-5.51%
Haliburton—Kawartha Lakes	119,150	+2.20%
Hastings—Lennox and Addington—Tyendinaga	106,468	-8.68%
Northumberland—Clarke	106,574	-8.59%
Peterborough	128,349	+10.09%
Average	114,141	-2.10%
Range (most populous to least populous)	21,881	18.77 pp

pp = percentage points

Central Ontario







The population of Central Ontario grew by 17.9%, from 625,530 in 2011 to 737,495 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.3% in the same period.

The existing six electoral districts in Central Ontario have an average 2021 population of 122,916 and fall 5.4% above the Quota. As indicated by the deviation range (38.5 percentage points), there are substantial disparities in the population size of districts. Simcoe—Grey has grown especially large, whereas other districts fall reasonably close to the 2022 Quota.

The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 6A.

Table 6A – Central Ontario Existing Electoral Districts				
Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Barrie—Innisfil	101,584	-4.36%	120,378	+3.25%
Barrie—Springwater—Oro-Medonte	97,876	-7.85%	106,871	-8.34%
Bruce—Grey—Owen Sound	106,475	+0.25%	113,348	-2.78%
Simcoe—Grey	116,307	+9.50%	151,784	+30.19%
Simcoe North	108,672	+2.31%	120,656	+3.49%
York—Simcoe	94,616	-10.92%	124,458	+6.75%
Average	104,255	-1.85%	122,916	+5.43%
Range (most populous to least populous)	21,691	20.42 pp	44,913	38.53 pp

pp = percentage points

A new proposed district, Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge, encompassed a portion of the existing district of York—Simcoe plus portions of the existing districts of Markham—Stouffville (which is part of Northern GTA), and Pickering—Uxbridge and Durham (which are part of Eastern GTA).

In addition to this new district in the proposed redistribution plan, boundaries were redrawn to balance the populations of the other six districts. In particular, the southern boundary of the existing district of Simcoe—Grey was shifted north, and it was proposed that this district be renamed Collingwood—Blue Mountains. The growing community of New Tecumseth was placed in a newly named district, New Tecumseth—Bradford.

The Commission also proposed a small adjustment made between Simcoe North and Barrie—Springwater—Oro-Medonte, aligning the boundary with the Township of Oro-Medonte’s municipal limits. The proposed name for this district was Penetanguishene—Couchiching.

The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 6B.

Table 6B – Central Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Barrie—Innisfil	120,378	+3.25%
Barrie—Springwater—Oro-Medonte	115,495	-0.94%
Bruce—Grey—Owen Sound	118,588	+1.71%
Collingwood—Blue Mountains	116,511	-0.07%
Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge	118,867	+1.95%
New Tecumseth—Bradford	118,958	+2.03%
Penetanguishene—Couchiching	112,022	-3.92%
Average	117,260	+0.57%
Range (most populous to least populous)	8,356	7.17 pp

pp = percentage points

There were many submissions regarding the Commission's choice of names for districts in this geographic piece.

While there was some support for the proposed name Penetanguishene—Couchiching as a symbol of reconciliation, it was noted that the name did not reference the largest current Indigenous communities in the district. Further, there were extensive submissions emphasizing the historic nature of the original name, Simcoe North, which has been used since Confederation. The Commission concluded that the historic name of SIMCOE NORTH should be retained for this district.

The Commission received submissions, including a joint submission from two Members of Parliament from Barrie, urging greater geographic differentiation in the two proposed Barrie district names. The Commission accepted these practical suggestions and Barrie—Innisfil has been renamed BARRIE SOUTH—INNISFIL while Barrie—Springwater—Oro-Medonte has been renamed BARRIE NORTH—SPRINGWATER—ORO-MEDONTE.

The Commission also received submissions, from individuals and many municipal leaders and elected representatives, in opposition to the name Collingwood—Blue Mountains suggesting that this name was too narrow and specific to only the northwestern portion of the riding and does not reflect the makeup of the proposed riding. The Commission agreed with these submissions and concluded that the existing name, SIMCOE—GREY, should be retained.

The Commission also received submissions criticizing the proposed new district's name of Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge. Submitters pointed out that this name is unclear and does not adequately represent the area captured by this district. The Commission has opted to change this district's name to YORK—DURHAM, acknowledging that this district makes up parts of the Regional Municipalities of York and Durham and that both names have a long history of being used as district names.

There were also several submissions relating to boundaries. Some of these submissions have resulted in changes to the proposal.

While there were many submissions to the contrary, significant submissions, including from the Township itself, supported the inclusion of all the Township of Oro-Medonte within BARRIE NORTH—SPRINGWATER—ORO-MEDONTE, noting the effectiveness of advocacy with one, rather than two, Members of Parliament for this smaller municipality.

In addition, comparable submissions, from the Township and residents, were made requesting that the whole of the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio be included in the proposed Collingwood—Blue Mountains district (now SIMCOE—GREY) to allow the maintenance of its established, effective and cohesive fiscal relationship with the upper-tier Simcoe County. The Township of Mulmur requested that it be placed in DUFFERIN—CALEDON in order to align it with Dufferin County.

These requests to retain effective representation could be achieved without undue impact on the principle of voter parity.

For similar reasons, there was a submission from the Municipality and its residents that the Municipality of Grey Highlands not be included in the proposed Collingwood—Blue Mountains district (now SIMCOE—GREY) because of its strong relationship with the upper-tier of Grey County and its eight other lower-tier municipalities, noting the successful collaboration in the delivery of many services and the momentum for federal and provincial government-supported initiatives. Retaining this community in the BRUCE—GREY—OWEN SOUND electoral district would allow for more effective representation, and importantly would not unreasonably compromise voter parity.

Similarly, the Municipalities of South Bruce and Brockton have been moved to HURON—BRUCE. This means that BRUCE—GREY—OWEN SOUND has been returned to its existing boundaries.

In the eastern portion of this geographic piece, changes have also been made to the proposed district of Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge, which is being renamed YORK—DURHAM. Changes have been made in order to avoid splitting municipalities, to align municipalities with their upper-tier municipalities and to improve voter parity.

In particular, the Township of Brock was moved to this district to alleviate population pressure on HALIBURTON—KAWARTHA LAKES and also to align it with the Regional Municipality of Durham. Other changes have been made to match the boundary with Clarington, Oshawa, and East Gwillimbury’s municipal limits, limiting the number of districts that these cities are split across.

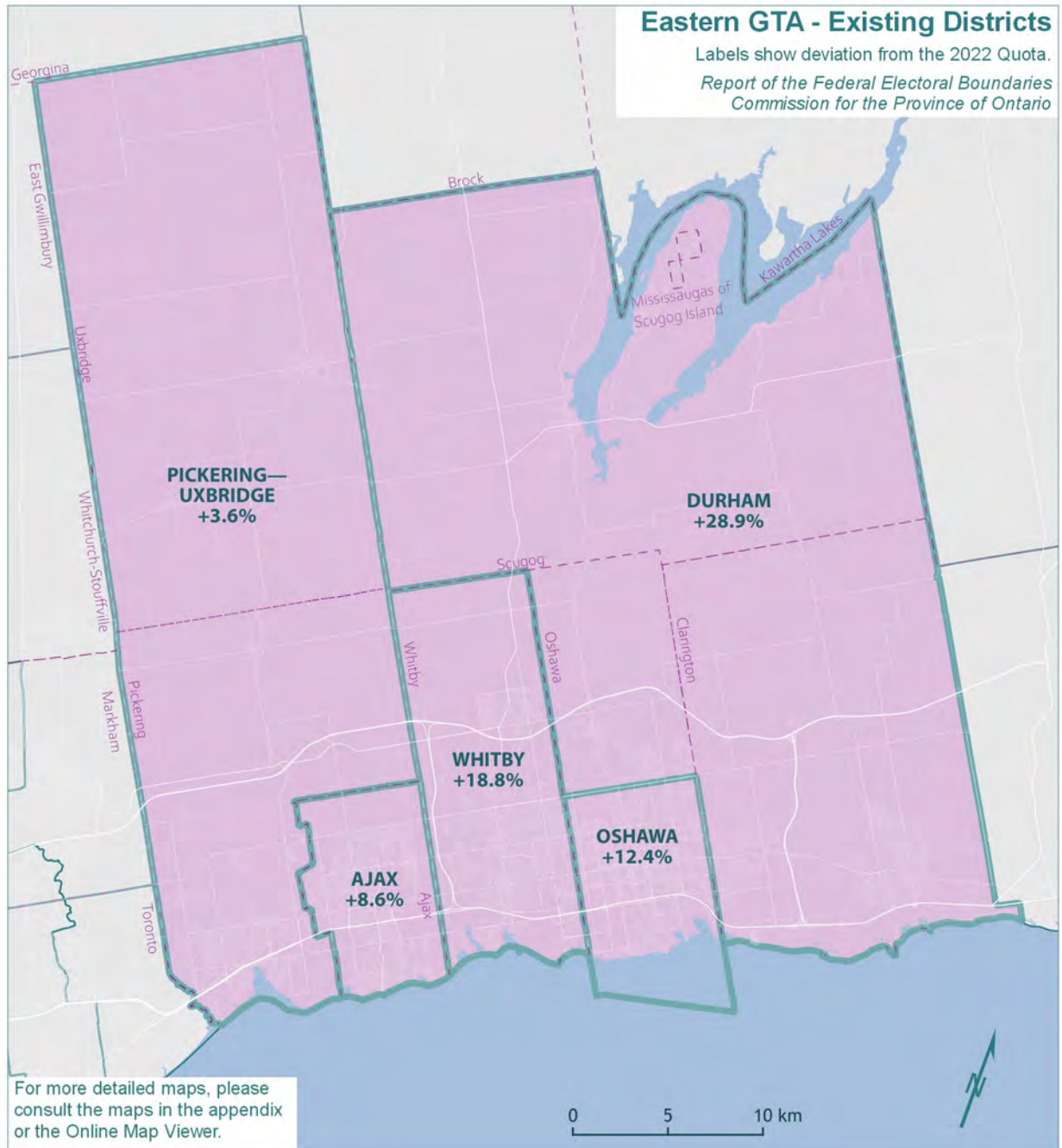
East Gwillimbury has been moved wholly into the proposed district of New Tecumseth—Bradford. Since the district now includes the entirety of both the Town of East Gwillimbury and the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury (with one small exception south of Green Line), the Commission decided to rename the district NEW TECUMSETH—GWILLIMBURY.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Central Ontario’s final districts are shown in Table 6C.

Table 6C – Central Ontario Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Barrie North—Springwater—Oro-Medonte	115,495	-0.94%
Barrie South—Innisfil	120,378	+3.25%
Bruce—Grey—Owen Sound	113,348	-2.78%
New Tecumseth—Gwillimbury	120,533	+3.38%
Simcoe—Grey	107,836	-7.51%
Simcoe North	112,022	-3.92%
York—Durham	116,560	-0.03%
Average	115,167	-1.22%
Range (most populous to least populous)	12,697	10.89 pp

pp = percentage points

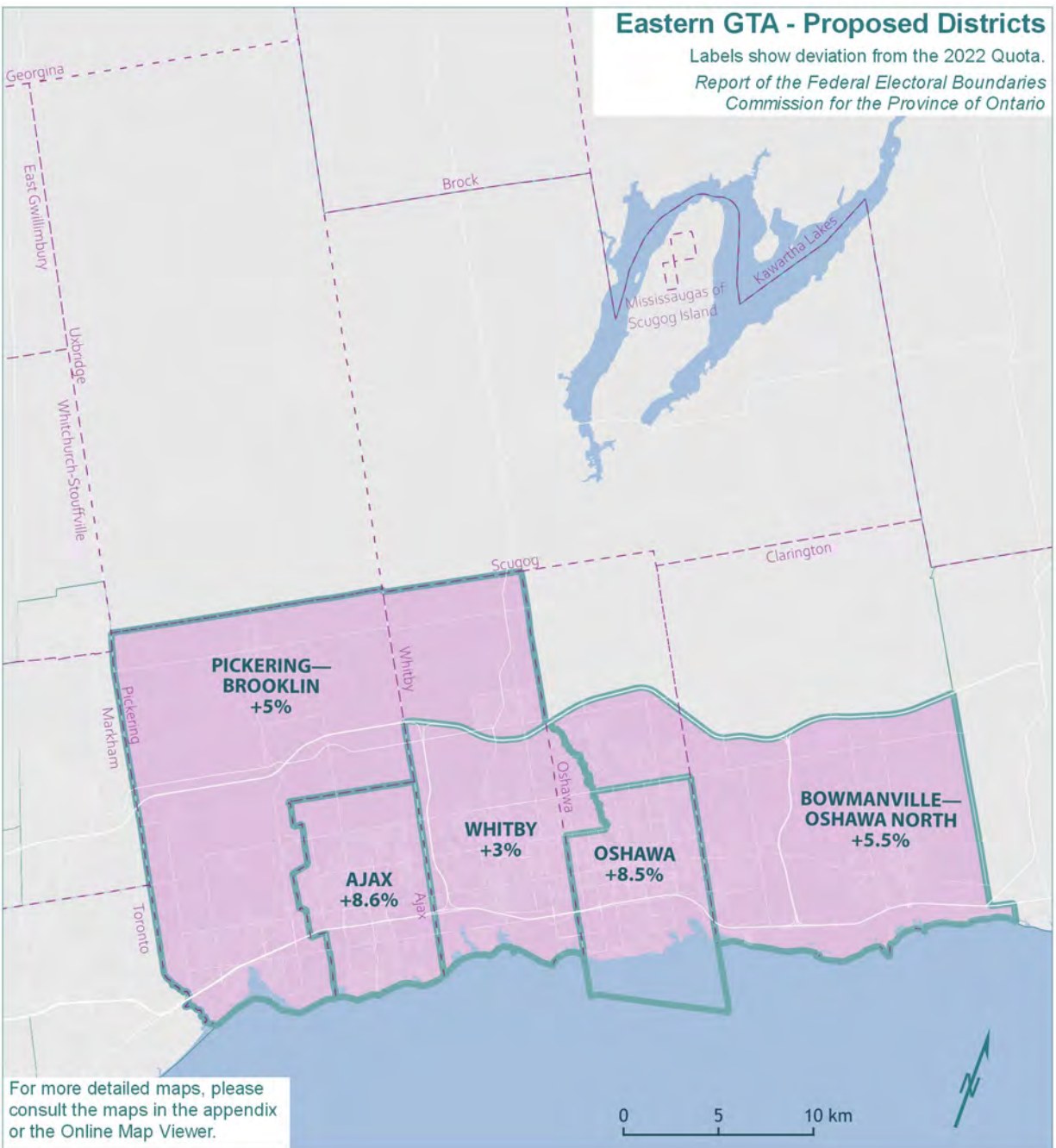
Eastern Greater Toronto Area (GTA)



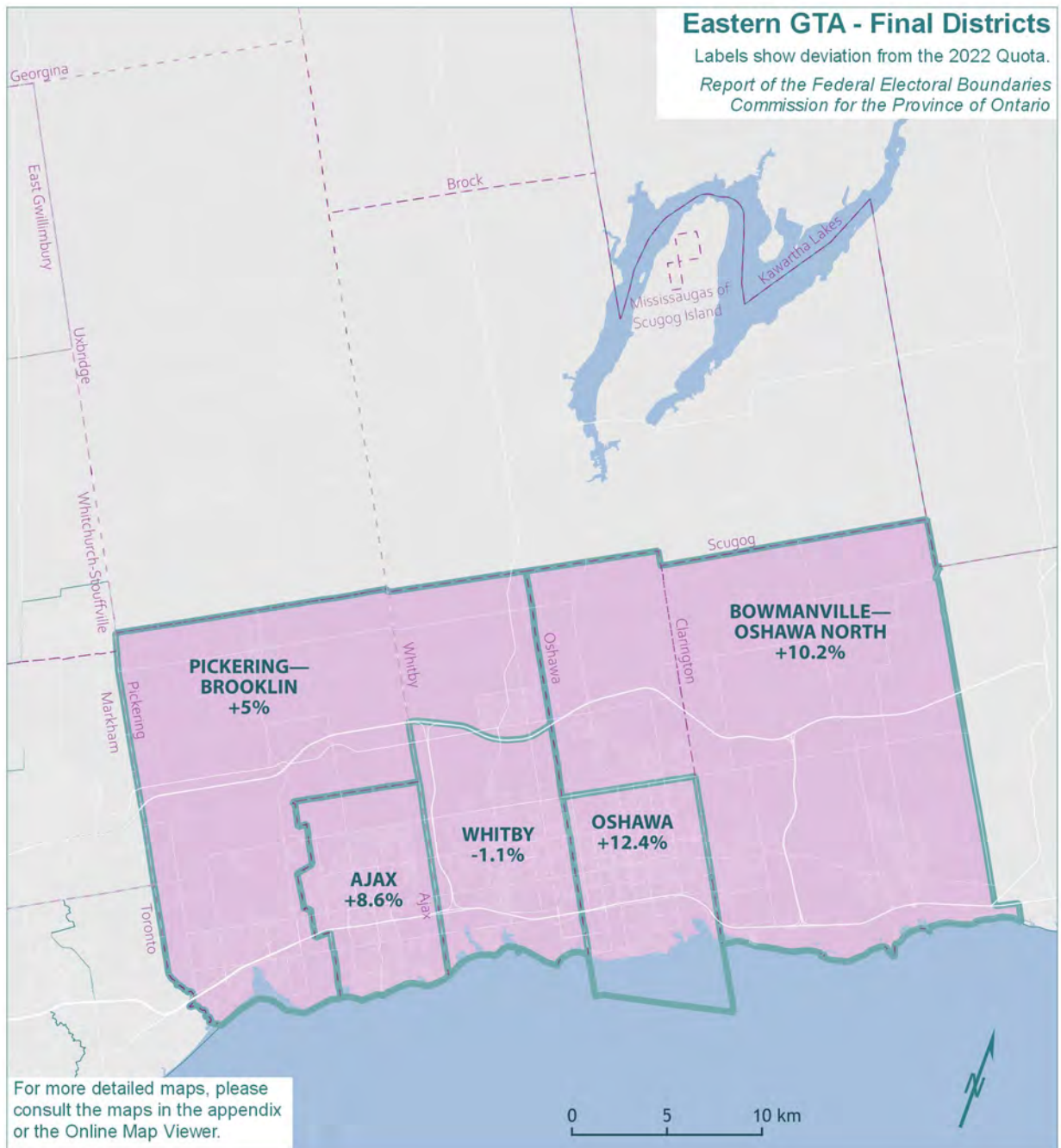
Eastern GTA - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.



The population of Eastern GTA grew by 14.6%, from 582,132 in 2011 to 667,211 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.5% in the same period.

The existing five electoral districts in Eastern GTA would have an average 2021 population of 133,442 and an average deviation of 14.5% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 25.3 percentage points. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 7A.

Table 7A – Eastern GTA Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Ajax	109,600	+3.19%	126,666	+8.64%
Durham	115,395	+8.64%	150,235	+28.86%
Oshawa	125,771	+18.41%	131,067	+12.42%
Pickering—Uxbridge	109,344	+2.95%	120,742	+3.56%
Whitby	122,022	+14.88%	138,501	+18.79%
Average	116,426	+9.61%	133,442	+14.45%
Range (most populous to least populous)	16,427	15.46 pp	29,493	25.30 pp

pp = percentage points

In preparing the proposed redistribution plan, the Commission noted that the population growth over the past decade in the Durham Region necessitated a number of significant boundary adjustments in this geographic piece. Most notably, a new district (Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge, renamed YORK—DURHAM) was created out of the northern portions of Durham Region, combining it with areas in Central Ontario and Northern GTA.

In the proposed redistribution plan, the boundaries of Ajax were unchanged and the Commission proposed more compact districts for Oshawa and Whitby, with populations much closer to the Quota.

The area constituting the southern portion of the current district of Durham was renamed BOWMANVILLE—OSHAWA NORTH. The remainder of Durham was placed in the proposed new district of Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge (renamed YORK—DURHAM), as was discussed in the Central Ontario section.

The proposed district of Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge incorporated the northern portions of the existing districts of Pickering—Uxbridge and Durham. As a result of this change and of population growth in the City of Whitby (and the community of Brooklin in particular), the Commission proposed to place Brooklin in the district of PICKERING—BROOKLIN.

The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 7B.

Table 7B – Eastern GTA Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Ajax	126,666	+8.64%
Bowmanville—Oshawa North	123,036	+5.53%
Oshawa	126,499	+8.50%
Pickering—Brooklin	122,430	+5.01%
Whitby	120,078	+2.99%
Average	123,742	+6.13%
Range (most populous to least populous)	6,588	5.65 pp

pp = percentage points

Some aspects of the Commission’s proposed redistribution plan received positive comments, other areas received criticism. Several boundary changes were made as a result of the public submissions.

The Commission appreciated the submission from the Town of Ajax supporting the Commission’s proposal to leave the Ajax district unchanged. AJAX will continue to remain unchanged in the final boundaries.

In a number of submissions made in response to the proposed plan, including from the City of Whitby and the Chamber of Commerce, the need to “rebalance” Whitby was acknowledged. Some indicated that it was appropriate to separate Brooklin which, it was asserted, had its own history and was separated geographically from Whitby. However, the community of Brooklin, supported by the Town of Whitby, suggested that Brooklin should not become part of the Pickering district and should remain with Whitby, or at a minimum, be placed with Northern Oshawa.

The Commission concluded that this request could not be implemented. In 2012, the previous commission had proposed that Brooklin could no longer be aligned with Whitby, but this change was not ultimately made. Ten years later it is more apparent that Brooklin cannot remain in the same district as Whitby if the principle of voting parity is respected.

Various alternative maps were examined and experimented with by the Commission (including some maps submitted by members of the public). The Commission has decided on this final configuration because this map does a better job of limiting municipal splits and also separates the urban and suburban municipalities along Highways 401 and 407 from the rural municipalities to the north.

The fact that the Commission’s proposal split the City of Oshawa into four districts was a point of concern for a number of parties. The final OSHAWA district boundaries now mirror the existing boundaries. The resulting deviations from Quota exceed what the Commission had endeavoured to achieve; however, the Commission concluded it was reasonable to divide Oshawa into only two districts thus reducing the risk of diminishing the City’s effective representation throughout four districts. The Commission also sees the value in retaining the historical pattern of the electoral district.

BOWMANVILLE—OSHAWA NORTH has also been changed in order to reduce municipal splits. The western and northern boundary has been moved to Oshawa and Clarington’s municipal limits. As discussed above in relation to the geographic piece of Central East Ontario, the Commission did receive submissions on the east-west split of Clarington. Some submissions argued that it was preferable to place the municipality into a single district, while others argued that the more rural eastern half of the municipality was better off with NORTHUMBERLAND—CLARKE. The Commission has opted to maintain this split, as it was in the existing and proposed districts.

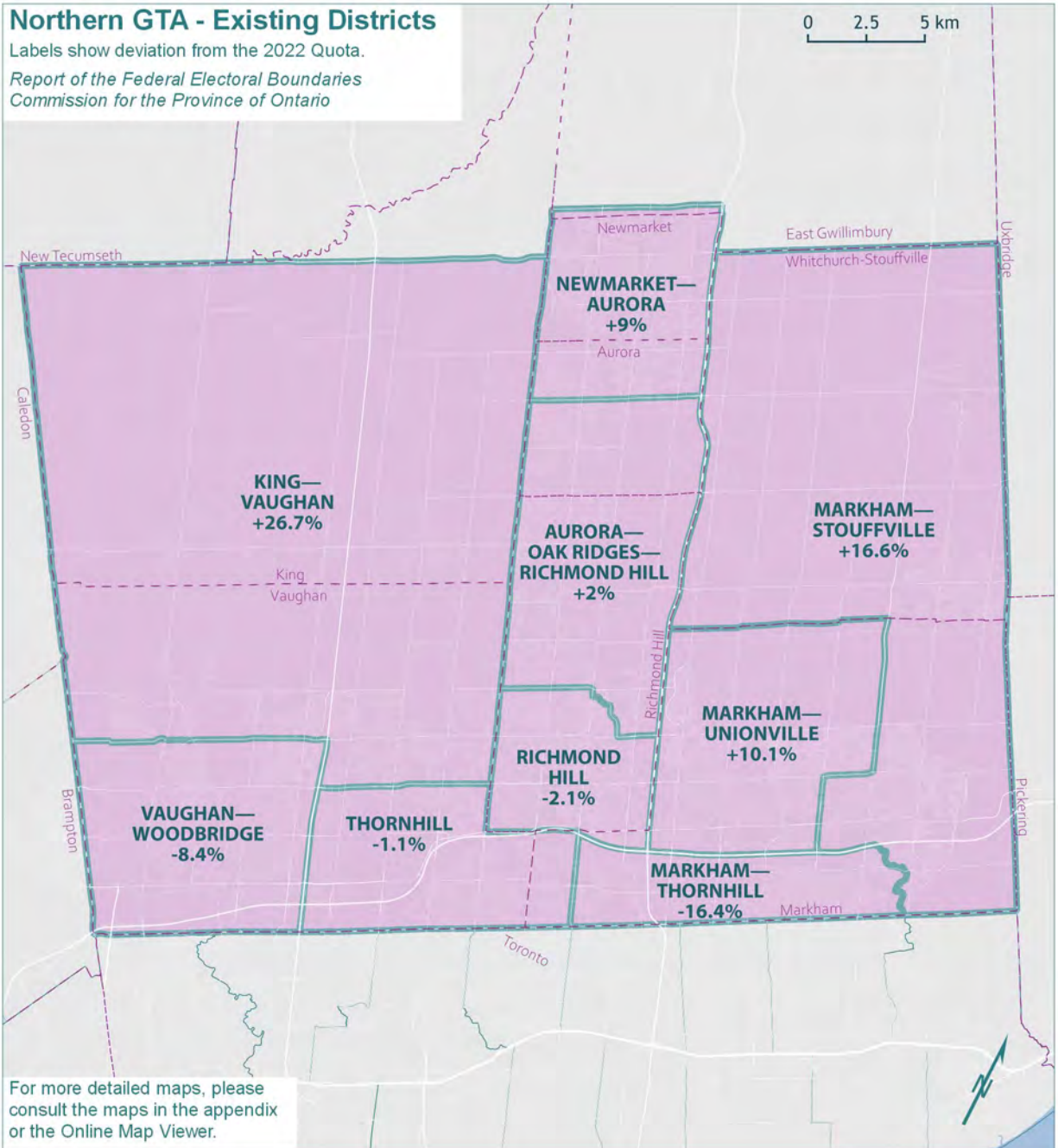
The boundaries for WHITBY have been simplified, as described above. The final district of WHITBY will constitute the Town of Whitby south of Highway 407.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Eastern GTA’s final districts are shown in Table 7C.

Table 7C – Eastern GTA Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Ajax	126,666	+8.64%
Bowmanville—Oshawa North	128,534	+10.24%
Oshawa	131,067	+12.42%
Pickering—Brooklin	122,430	+5.01%
Whitby	115,257	-1.14%
Average	124,791	+7.03%
Range (most populous to least populous)	15,810	13.56 pp

pp = percentage points

Northern Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

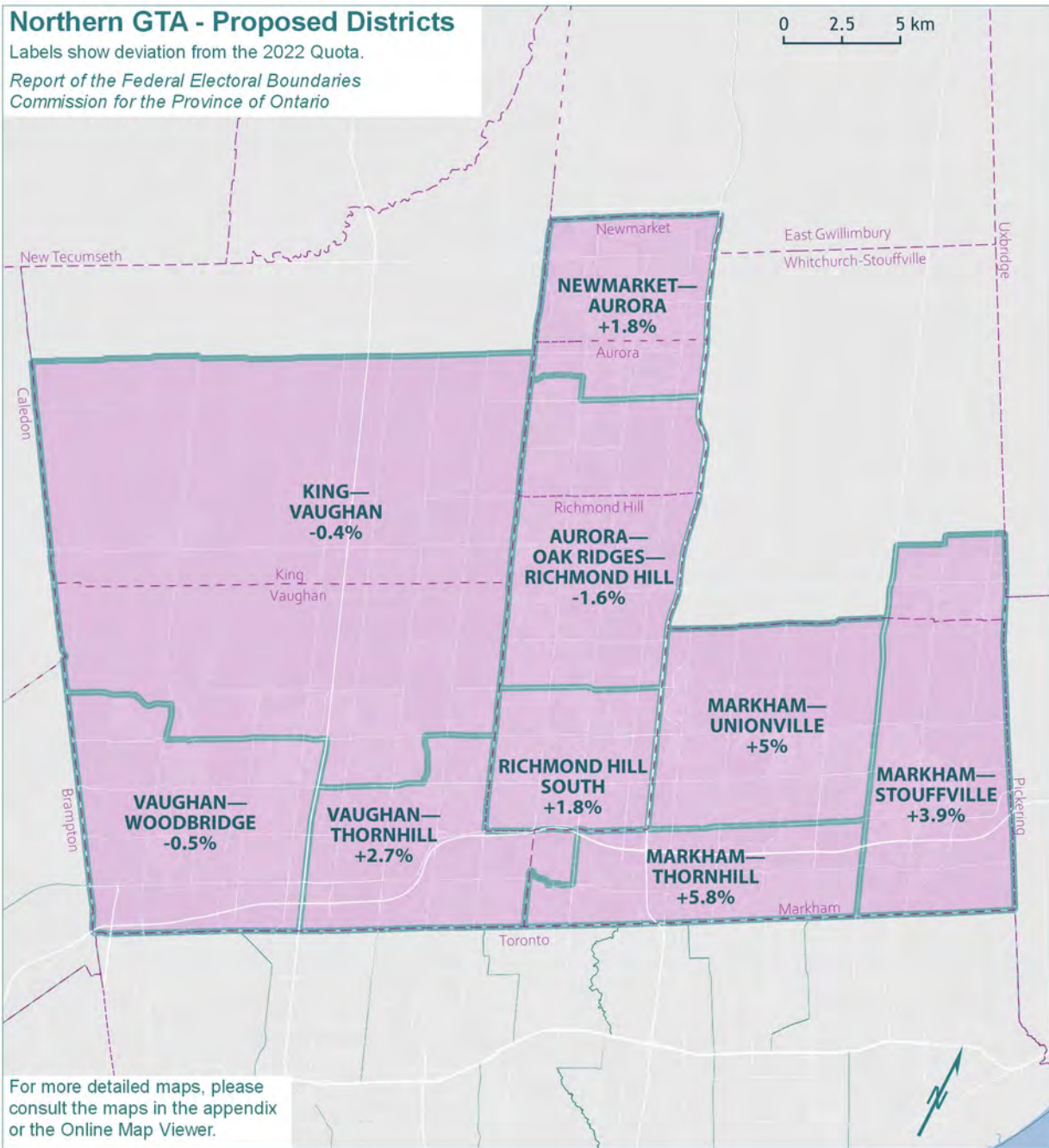


Northern GTA - Proposed Districts

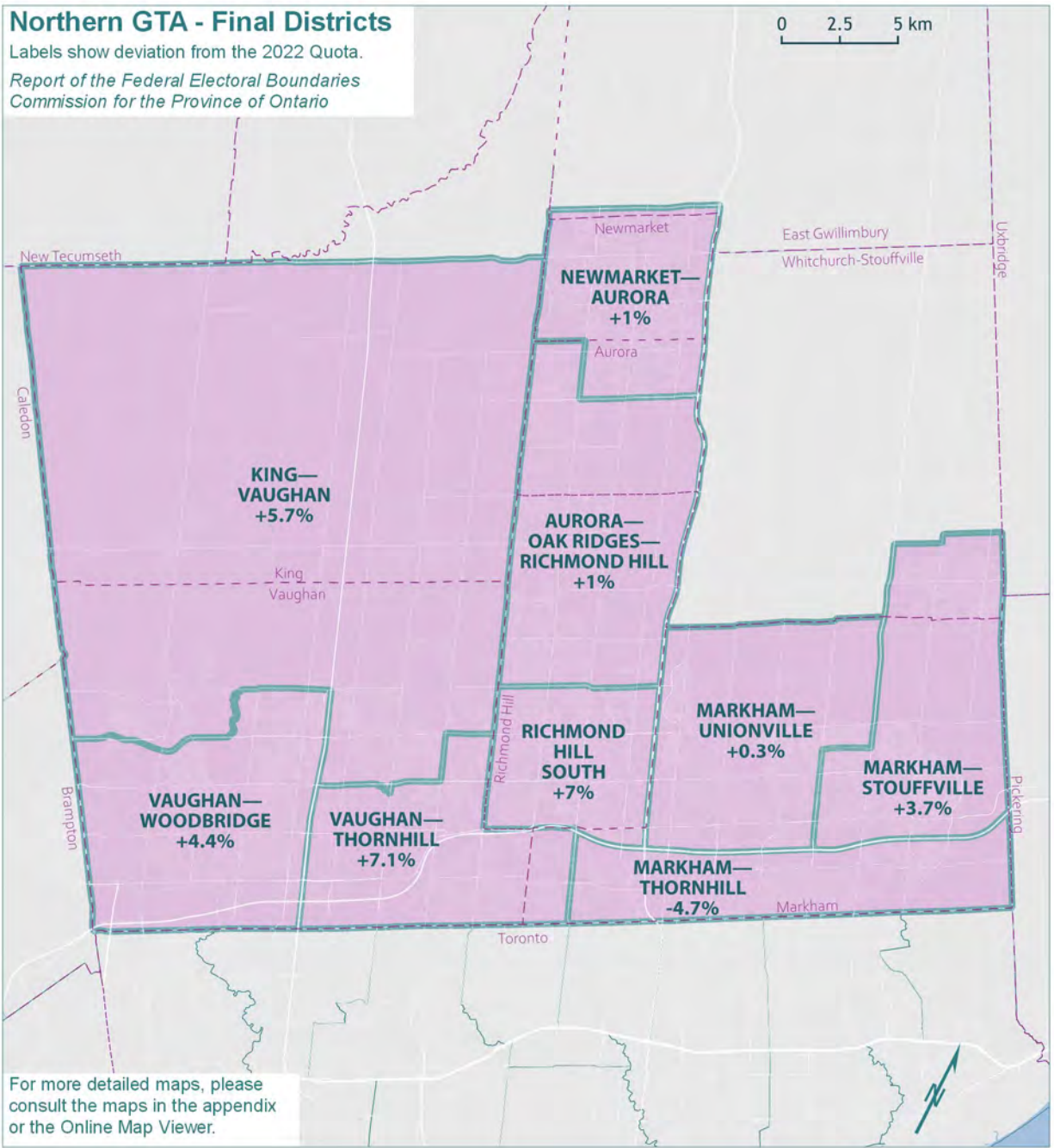
Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

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For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.



The population of Northern GTA grew by 13%, from 965,985 in 2011 to 1,091,756 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.5% in the same period.

The existing nine electoral districts in Northern GTA would have an average 2021 population of 121,306 and an average deviation of 4% from the Quota. The range between the least and most populous districts would be 43.1 percentage points. As shown in Table 8A below, there are wide population disparities among the electoral districts within this geographic piece.

Table 8A – Northern GTA Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Aurora—Oak Ridges—Richmond Hill	106,064	-0.14%	118,883	+1.97%
King—Vaughan	109,235	+2.84%	147,695	+26.68%
Markham—Stouffville	109,780	+3.36%	135,944	+16.60%
Markham—Thornhill	102,221	-3.76%	97,510	-16.37%
Markham—Unionville	104,693	-1.43%	128,308	+10.05%
Newmarket—Aurora	109,457	+3.05%	127,134	+9.04%
Richmond Hill	108,658	+2.30%	114,180	-2.07%
Thornhill	110,427	+3.97%	115,292	-1.11%
Vaughan—Woodbridge	105,450	-0.72%	106,810	-8.39%
Average	107,332	+1.05%	121,306	+4.04%
Range (most populous to least populous)	8,206	7.73 pp	50,185	43.05 pp

pp = percentage points

In its proposed redistribution plan, the Commission noted that significant changes were required to ensure voter parity as much as reasonably possible. Notably, a new district of Lake Simcoe—Uxbridge (renamed YORK—DURHAM) was created out of portions of Markham—Stouffville combined with areas in Eastern GTA and Central Ontario. This allowed the Commission to shift the remaining boundaries in order to achieve population parity. The proposed populations and deviations from the Quota are shown in Table 8B.

Table 8B – Northern GTA Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Aurora—Oak Ridges—Richmond Hill	114,676	-1.64%
King—Vaughan	116,118	-0.40%
Markham—Stouffville	121,176	+3.93%
Markham—Thornhill	123,400	+5.84%
Markham—Unionville	122,401	+4.98%
Newmarket—Aurora	118,666	+1.78%
Richmond Hill South	118,679	+1.79%
Vaughan—Thornhill	119,771	+2.73%
Vaughan—Woodbridge	115,957	-0.54%
Average	118,983	+2.05%
Range (most populous to least populous)	8,724	7.48 pp

pp = percentage points

The Commission received many submissions with respect to boundary changes in this geographic piece.

In Markham, there were many submissions pertaining to the proposed boundaries on Highway 7, Markham Road, and Main Street North. Many submitters suggested that the establishments and amenities along these streets are important community gathering spots and, as such, these streets make poor boundaries. Given other changes, the Commission noted that reasonable population equality could be achieved by moving boundaries back to Highway 407 and McCowan Road. Final districts reflect this change.

The Commission learned that the proposed boundary for Markham—Stouffville would cut Markham Village in two and would also cut off the community of Raymerville-Markville East, which is connected to Markham Village. It was asserted that splitting this community of interest would disrupt existing relationships, weaken Markham Village's voice and could potentially play a role in diminishing the community's unique identity.

The Commission was asked to preserve the existing boundary of Markham—Stouffville to protect the asserted community of interest of Markham Village and Raymerville-Markville East, which does not have a significant impact on voter parity. The Commission found these arguments persuasive and maintained the boundary of MARKHAM—STOUFFVILLE along McCowan Road in the west and Highway 407 in the south. However, the boundary on 16th Avenue has been shifted north to Bur Oak Avenue.

As such, MARKHAM—UNIONVILLE has largely been returned to its existing boundaries, with the boundary transfer from 16th Avenue to Bur Oak Avenue being the only exception.

MARKHAM—THORNHILL's eastern boundary has been shifted eastward to the municipal limit in response to submissions commenting that the proposed boundary on Markham Road was inappropriate because it cuts off the Cedarwood and the Rouge River neighbourhoods.

There were also several differing suggestions as to where to place the boundary between MARKHAM—THORNHILL and VAUGHAN—THORNHILL, with suggestions ranging from Yonge Street to Highway 404. The Commission decided to restore this boundary to its previous location on Bayview Avenue.

There were also submissions that Dufferin Street rather than Peter Rupert Avenue, a residential street, be used to define the boundary between VAUGHAN—THORNHILL and KING—VAUGHAN. In the interests of not splitting up neighbourhoods, the Commission has acceded to this request.

The Commission has also shifted a small section of the boundary between these two districts southward in order to transfer the Sherwood Park neighbourhood into KING—VAUGHAN. This area had previously been in VAUGHAN—THORNHILL, but submitters told the Commission that this was a poor alignment because residents were cut off from the remainder of the district by an industrial zone.

With respect to KING—VAUGHAN, the Commission agreed with submissions to move the northerly boundary to Highway 9 and Davis Drive. This keeps King Township whole except for the portion north of Highway 9 and Davis Drive which is close to the community of Bradford.

The Commission also received submissions opposing how the proposed boundaries had divided the community of Kleinburg in two. The Commission agreed with the suggestion to keep the community whole in the riding of KING—VAUGHAN. This submission was implemented by moving the boundary in the southwest to follow Major MacKenzie Drive. This also shifts the neighbourhood of Park Ridge into KING—VAUGHAN, which was requested by submitters.

To offset the population change caused by unifying the community of Kleinburg, the Commission opted to move the boundary between KING—VAUGHAN and VAUGHAN—WOODBIDGE to Teston Road and close to Pine Valley Drive. It was suggested to the Commission that it was appropriate to include the Vellore Village neighbourhood in VAUGHAN—WOODBIDGE with which it has a strong association and connection. The new boundary follows the City of Vaughan's Ward 3 with one exception. The western boundary was moved westward to the creek in order to avoid splitting the new developments along Pine Valley Drive.

The boundary for AURORA—OAK RIDGES—RICHMOND HILL west of Yonge Street was moved northward in part to align with the Aurora-Newmarket municipal boundary.

While it was reported to the Commission that it had been hoped that Town of Aurora could remain whole as a distinct urban community, if that could not be accomplished, the transition of the very northwest corner of Aurora into the district of AURORA—OAK RIDGES—RICHMOND HILL was supported.

The Commission also moved the proposed northern boundary of NEWMARKET—AURORA to Green Lane to place the Harvest Hills community with Newmarket, as was asked by multiple submitters. This matches the existing boundary.

RICHMOND HILL SOUTH has received one small change to the proposed boundaries. The southern boundary has been returned to the existing boundary on Highway 407. This is part of the general plan of using Highway 407 instead of Highway 7 as the boundary throughout this geographic piece, as was suggested by several submitters.

Overall, most of the revisions requested in this geographic piece could be made without unreasonably infringing on voter parity.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Northern GTA’s final districts are shown in Table 8C.

Table 8C – Northern GTA Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Aurora—Oak Ridges—Richmond Hill	117,750	+0.99%
King—Vaughan	123,226	+5.69%
Markham—Stouffville	120,845	+3.65%
Markham—Thornhill	111,087	-4.72%
Markham—Unionville	116,972	+0.33%
Newmarket—Aurora	117,699	+0.95%
Richmond Hill South	124,748	+7.00%
Vaughan—Thornhill	124,866	+7.10%
Vaughan—Woodbridge	121,705	+4.39%
Average	119,878	+2.82%
Range (most populous to least populous)	13,779	11.82 pp

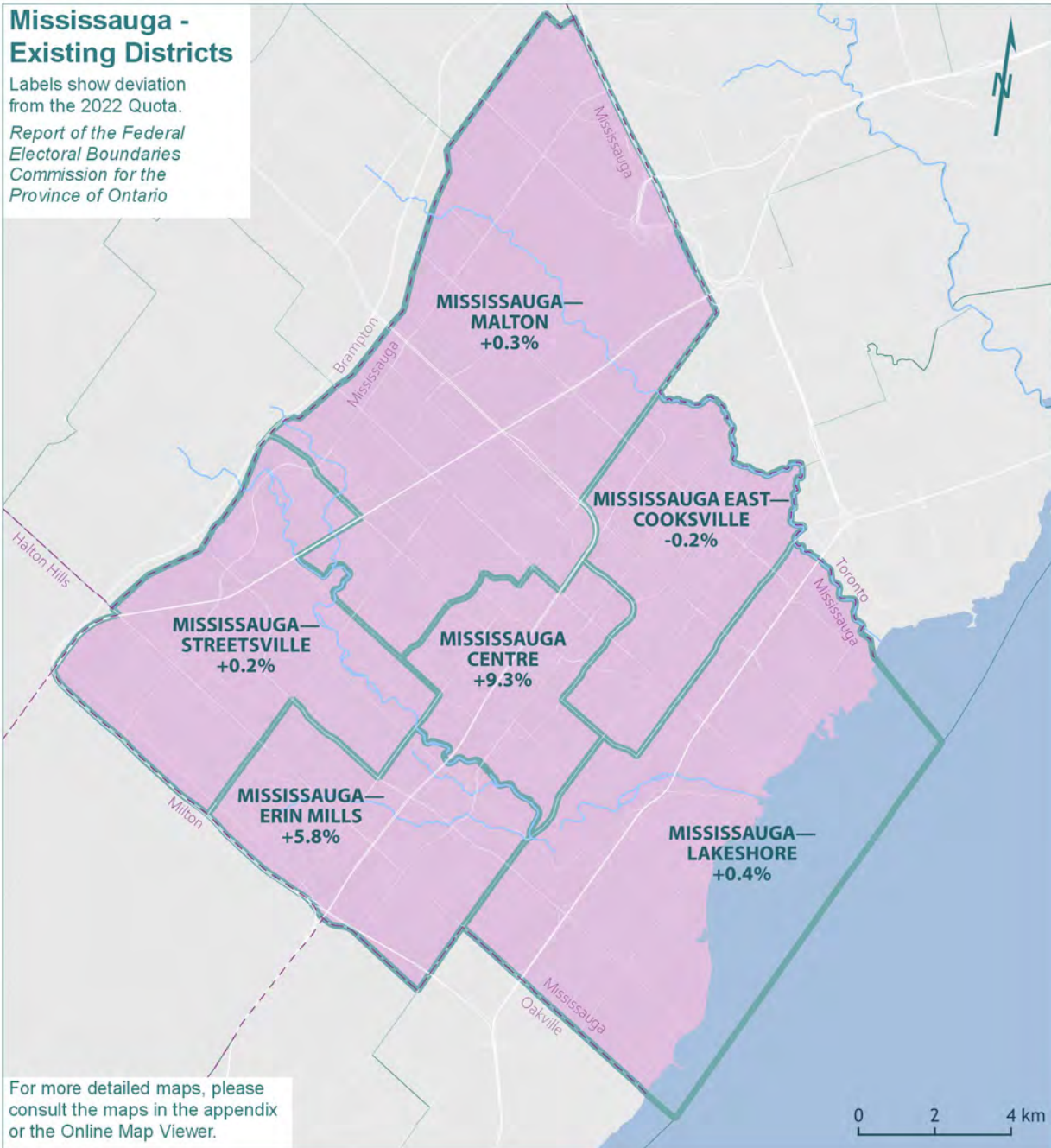
pp = percentage points

Mississauga

Mississauga - Existing Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

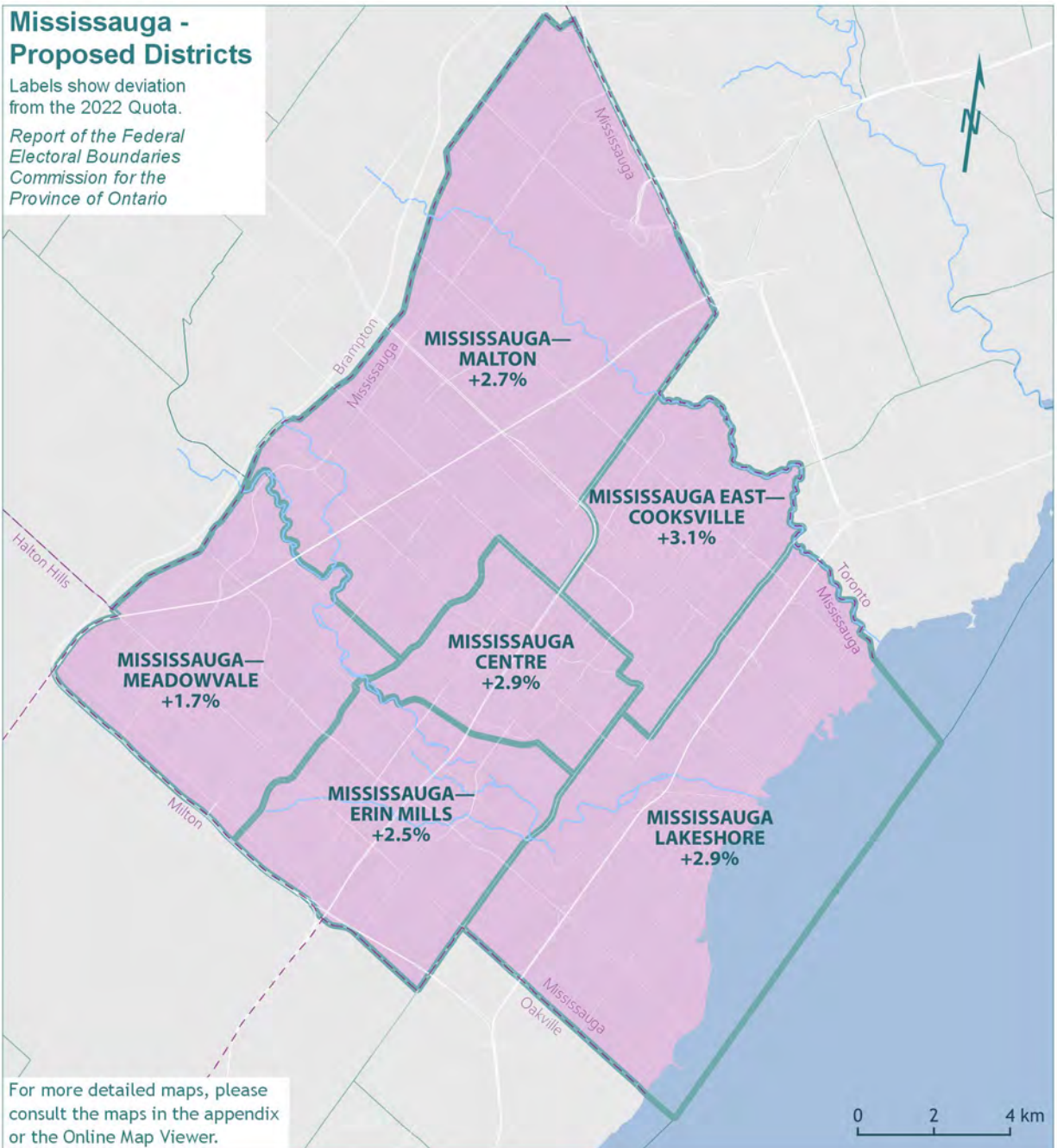


For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

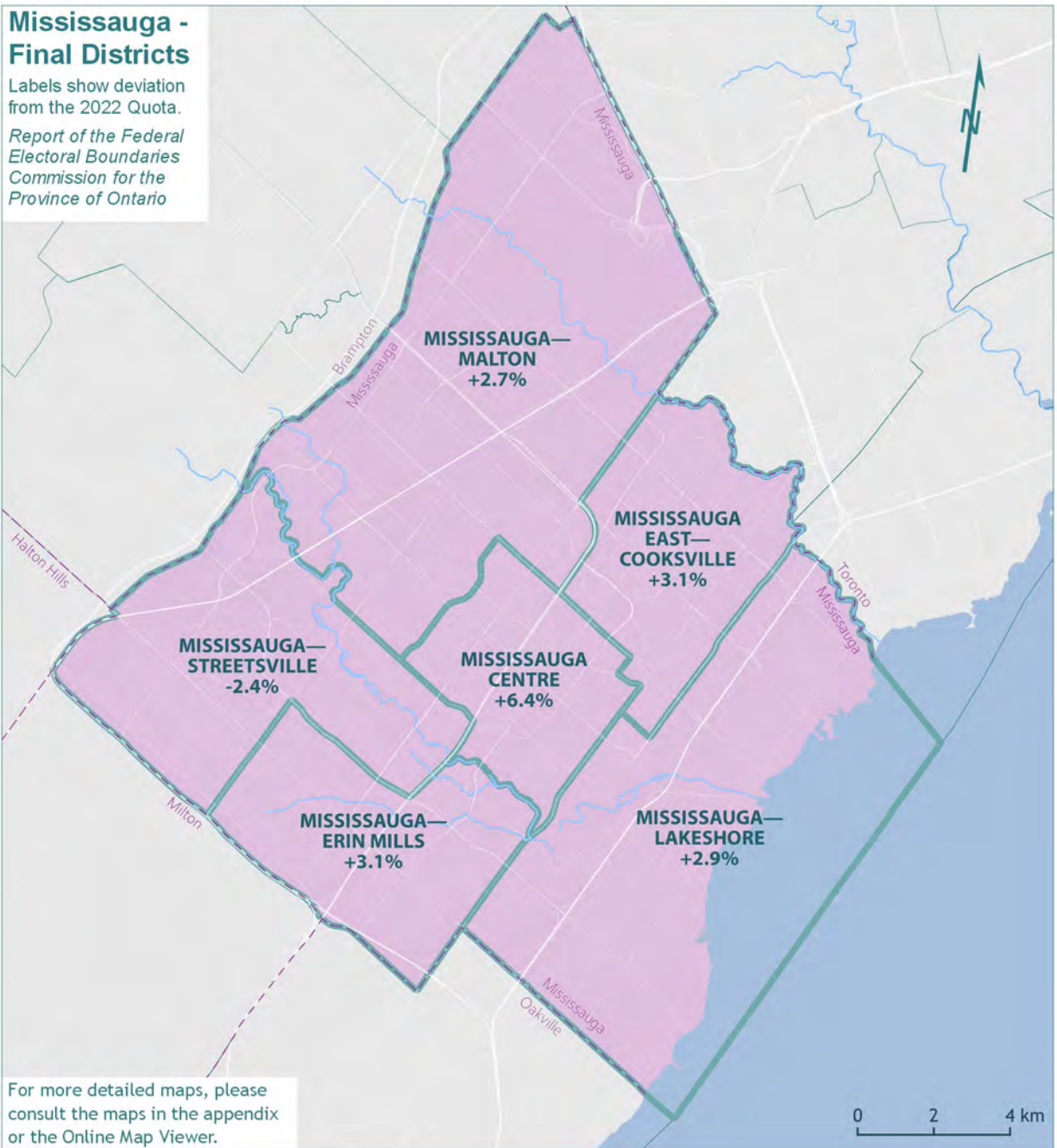
Mississauga - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.



The population of Mississauga has remained relatively constant, with population growth of 0.6%, from 713,443 in 2011 to 717,961 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 11.3% in the same period.

The existing six electoral districts in Mississauga would have an average 2021 population of 119,660 and an average deviation of 2.6% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 9.5 percentage points. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 9A.

Table 9A – Mississauga Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Mississauga Centre	118,756	+11.81%	127,377	+9.25%
Mississauga East—Cooksville	121,792	+14.67%	116,346	-0.21%
Mississauga—Erin Mills	117,199	+10.34%	123,371	+5.82%
Mississauga—Lakeshore	118,893	+11.94%	117,095	+0.43%
Mississauga—Malton	118,046	+11.14%	116,908	+0.27%
Mississauga—Streetsville	118,757	+11.81%	116,864	+0.24%
Average	118,907	+11.95%	119,660	+2.63%
Range (most populous to least populous)	4,593	4.33 pp	11,031	9.46 pp

pp = percentage points

In the proposed redistribution plan, the Commission proposed minor boundary adjustments to balance the populations of the six existing districts in Mississauga. These six proposed districts were within the municipal boundaries of the City of Mississauga, and their boundaries aligned with major roads, the Credit River, and the Canadian Pacific rail line. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 9B.

Table 9B – Mississauga Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Mississauga Centre	119,975	+2.90%
Mississauga East—Cooksville	120,196	+3.09%
Mississauga—Erin Mills	119,526	+2.52%
Mississauga Lakeshore	119,936	+2.87%
Mississauga—Malton	119,741	+2.70%
Mississauga—Meadowvale	118,587	+1.71%
Average	119,660	+2.63%
Range (most populous to least populous)	1,609	1.38 pp

pp = percentage points

Concern was expressed that the proposed redistribution, to create the proposed district of Mississauga—Meadowvale, divided the Streetsville community. There were requests to reconfigure the proposed district so as not to divide Streetsville, which has a significant community identity and history within the larger City of Mississauga. There were also requests to include reference to the Streetsville community as part of the district's name, as has been the case since 2003.

There were also submissions to expand the proposed Mississauga—Erin Mills district to include that segment captured by Highway 407, Britannia Road and Erin Mills Parkway. It was submitted that the proposed boundaries drew an unnatural boundary through the middle of the Churchill Meadows neighbourhood. The proposed new boundary drawn at Thomas Street placed the top third of the Churchill Meadows community in the new riding of Mississauga—Meadowvale. The Commission was requested to recognize the community interest identified by the residents of Erin Mills living south of Britannia Road and north of Thomas Street.

The Commission concluded that it was reasonable to implement these submissions, given that such implementation did not significantly impact voter parity. This encompasses three changes to the proposed redistribution plan.

Firstly, Streetsville was moved back into Mississauga—Meadowvale. This district's name has been returned to the existing name of MISSISSAUGA—STREETSVILLE.

Secondly, the Churchill Meadow neighbourhood has been returned to MISSISSAUGA—ERIN MILLS.

Thirdly, MISSISSAUGA CENTRE's southwestern boundary has been moved to the Credit River.

All other boundaries in Mississauga are unchanged from the proposal, including those of MISSISSAUGA—MALTON, MISSISSAUGA EAST—COOKSVILLE and MISSISSAUGA—LAKESHORE.

In the case of MISSISSAUGA—LAKESHORE, the *em dash* (“—”) is being returned to the name of the district, as it was in the existing name. The Commission recognizes the administrative burden that comes with name changes and has decided that the existing name is preferable.

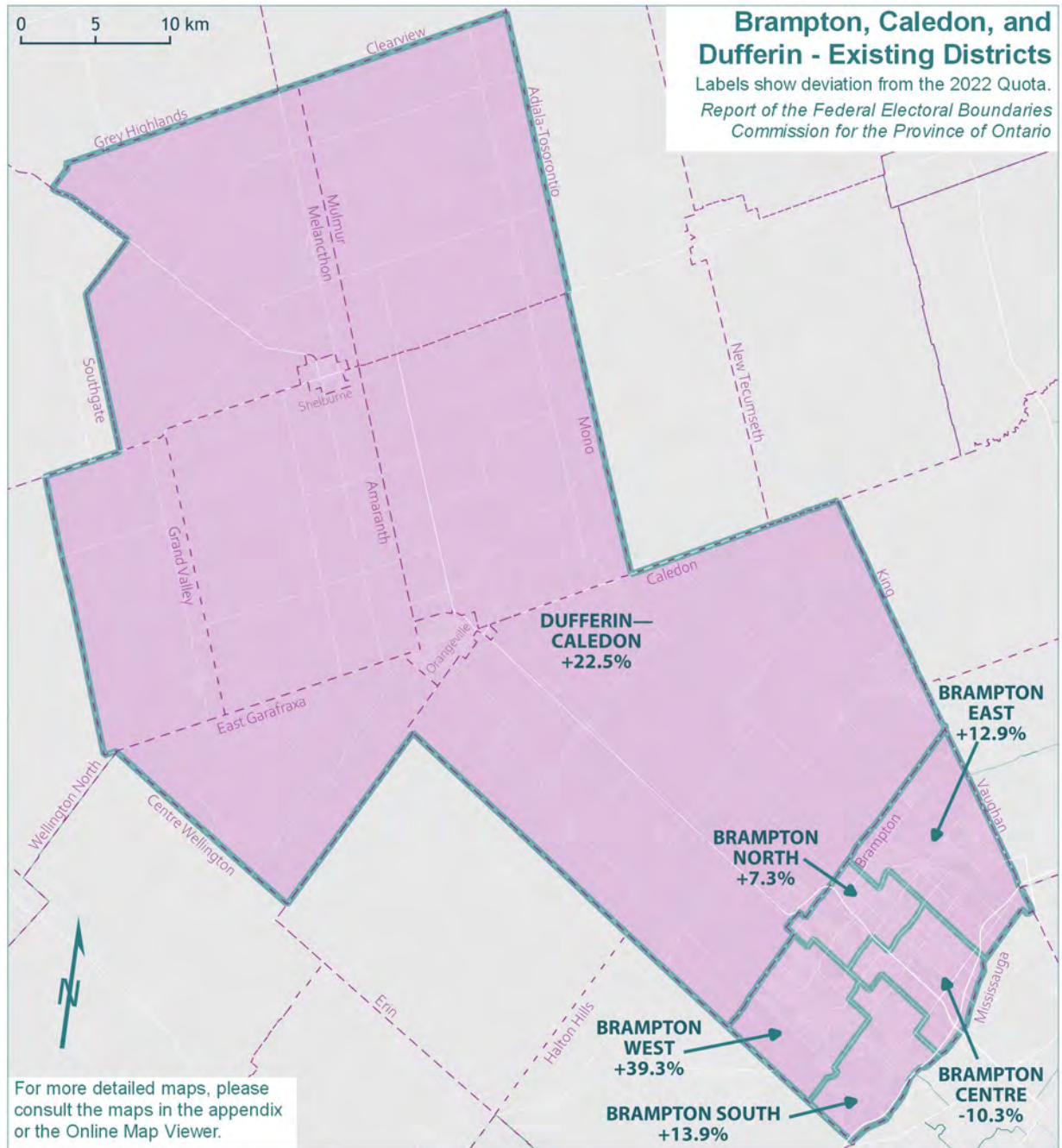
The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Mississauga's final districts are shown in Table 9C.

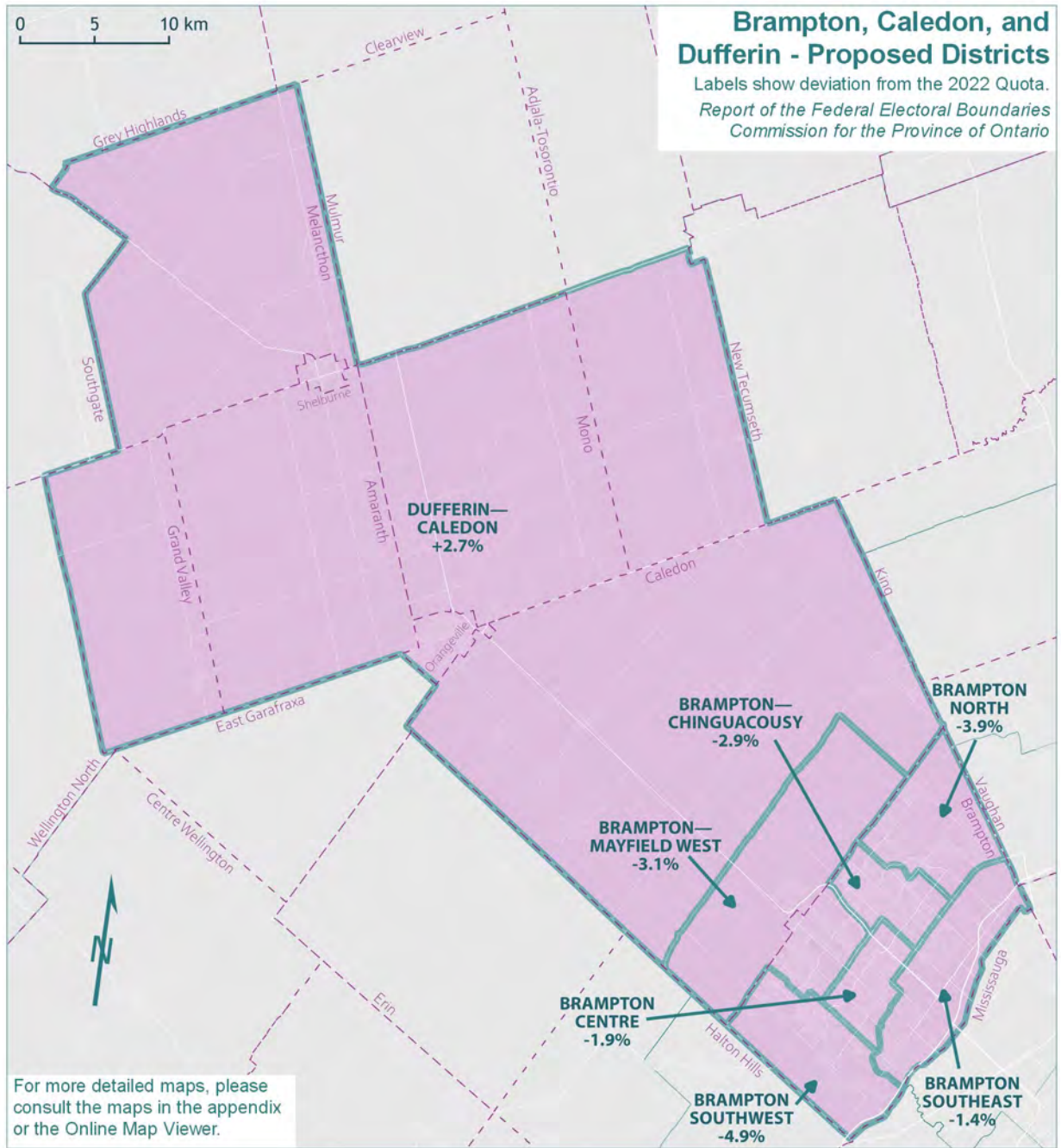
Table 9C – Mississauga Final Electoral Districts

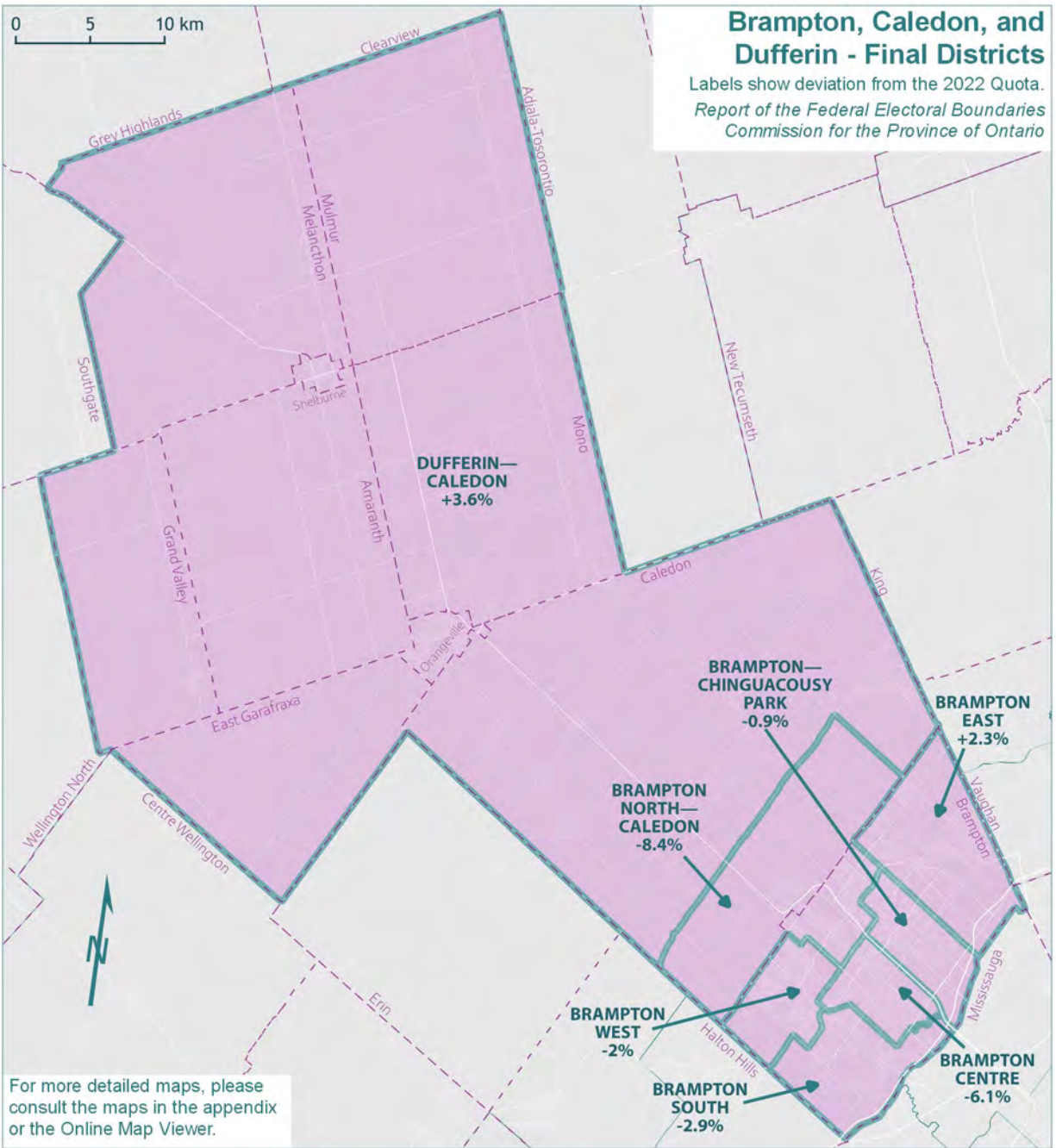
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Mississauga Centre	124,084	+6.43%
Mississauga East—Cooksville	120,196	+3.09%
Mississauga—Erin Mills	120,241	+3.13%
Mississauga—Lakeshore	119,936	+2.87%
Mississauga—Malton	119,741	+2.70%
Mississauga—Streetsville	113,763	-2.42%
Average	119,660	+2.63%
Range (most populous to least populous)	10,321	8.85 pp

pp = percentage points

Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin







Brampton was noted as an area that had seen considerable population growth over the past decade. The City of Brampton itself, with a current population of 656,480, had grown by 25.3% since 2011, with density spreading northward into Caledon and Dufferin County. This is the largest population growth of any Ontario city with a population over 100,000. Taken as a geographic piece, the population of Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin grew by 24.8%, from 640,247 in 2011 to 799,318 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 9.9% in the same period.

The six existing electoral districts in this geographic piece would have an average 2021 population of 133,220, which falls 14.3% above the Quota. Brampton West (with 162,353 residents) currently has the highest population of all districts in the province, while Dufferin—Caledon also falls near the top. As indicated by the deviation range (49.6 percentage points) relative to the 2022 Quota, there are substantial disparities in population size between districts, particularly between the adjacent ridings of Brampton West and Brampton Centre. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 10A.

Table 10A – Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brampton Centre	103,122	-2.91%	104,557	-10.32%
Brampton East	99,712	-6.12%	131,677	+12.94%
Brampton North	111,951	+5.40%	125,141	+7.33%
Brampton South	107,364	+1.08%	132,752	+13.86%
Brampton West	101,757	-4.20%	162,353	+39.25%
Dufferin—Caledon	116,341	+9.53%	142,838	+22.51%
Average	106,708	+0.46%	133,220	+14.26%
Range (most populous to least populous)	16,629	15.65 pp	57,796	49.57 pp

pp = percentage points

Given its population size and pattern of growth, the Commission concluded that this area required a new electoral district.

The proposed addition of a seventh district, together with the obligation to address the wide population disparities described above, required significant boundary reconfigurations, especially of those districts that lay within the City of Brampton. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed redistribution plan are shown in Table 10B.

Table 10B – Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brampton Centre	114,422	-1.86%
Brampton—Chinguacousy	113,201	-2.91%
Brampton—Mayfield West	112,994	-3.08%
Brampton North	112,082	-3.87%
Brampton Southeast	114,952	-1.40%

Table 10B – Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brampton Southwest	110,855	-4.92%
Dufferin—Caledon	119,767	+2.72%
Average	114,039	-2.19%
Range (most populous to least populous)	8,912	7.64 pp

pp = percentage points

One of the main issues of the submissions respecting the proposed redistribution plan for this geographic piece related to the riding names proposed by the Commission which reflected cardinal directions. It was revealed that the existing names and directions were preferred, which correspond to the road grid instead of the literal directions. The Commission felt it was appropriate to acknowledge local orientations and the traditional district names were therefore restored — BRAMPTON EAST, BRAMPTON SOUTH, and BRAMPTON WEST.

It was noted that “Mayfield” in the proposed name Brampton—Mayfield West was not historically significant nor was that name significant to anyone other than those who lived in that immediate area. As a result, the Commission has revised the name to BRAMPTON NORTH—CALEDON as it was suggested this better reflected the location of the district as it straddled the boundary between the municipalities of Brampton and Caledon.

Concern was expressed regarding the inclusion of “Chinguacousy” which is in use throughout the City of Brampton and thus would not reference the specific location of the district. As a result, it was decided that the riding should be named BRAMPTON—CHINGUACOUSY PARK as suggested, to reflect that the riding now encompasses the 40-hectare Donald M. Gordon Chinguacousy Park.

The focus of other submissions related to historical patterns and communities of interest.

In the proposed redistribution plan, the historical centre of the City of Brampton was divided, and the Commission was urged to retain historical Brampton, including Armbro Heights, Peel Village and Four Corners, within the same district, BRAMPTON CENTRE. Significant community projects and infrastructure improvements are in progress which would benefit from cohesive common representation.

Similarly, the Commission was advised of the importance of keeping together the newly established developments around Mississauga Road and Steeles Avenue, including the Susan Fennell Sportsplex and the Churchville community in the district of Brampton South; Heart Lake, Loafer’s Lake, and Springdale in Brampton North; and the Cassie Campbell Community Centre and multiple places of worship in Brampton West. The Commission implemented these submissions which respected communities of interest and did not disturb the achievement of voter parity.

BRAMPTON EAST has been mostly shifted back to its existing position, except in the northwestern corner. The final western boundary will follow Tobram Road in its entirety, making for a clear, simple boundary.

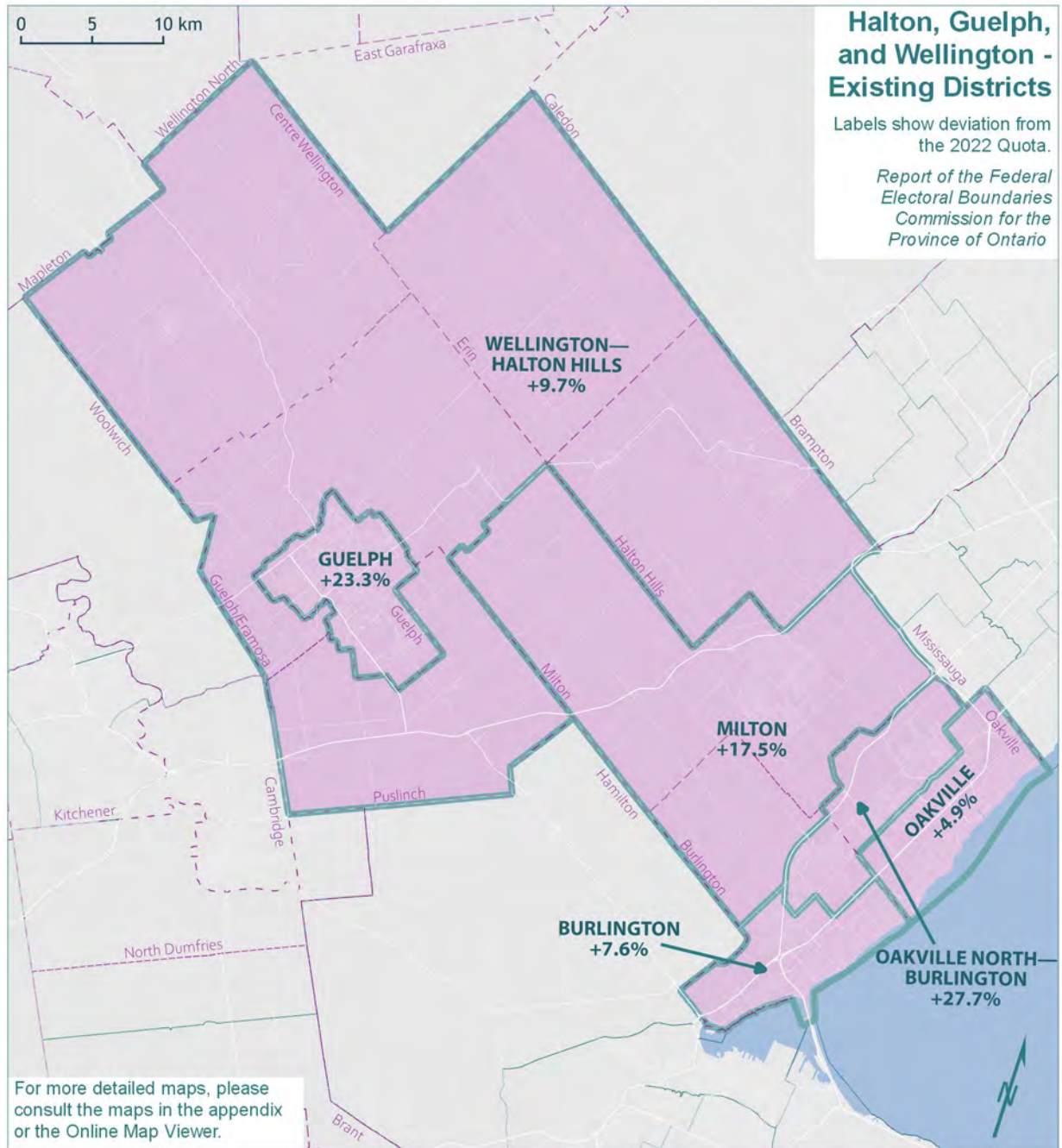
The Township of East Garafraxa and the Township of Mulmur sought to join DUFFERIN—CALEDON which would keep them with all the other municipalities in Dufferin County. Again, because these additions supported effective representation and did not interfere with voter parity, the Commission implemented these submissions.

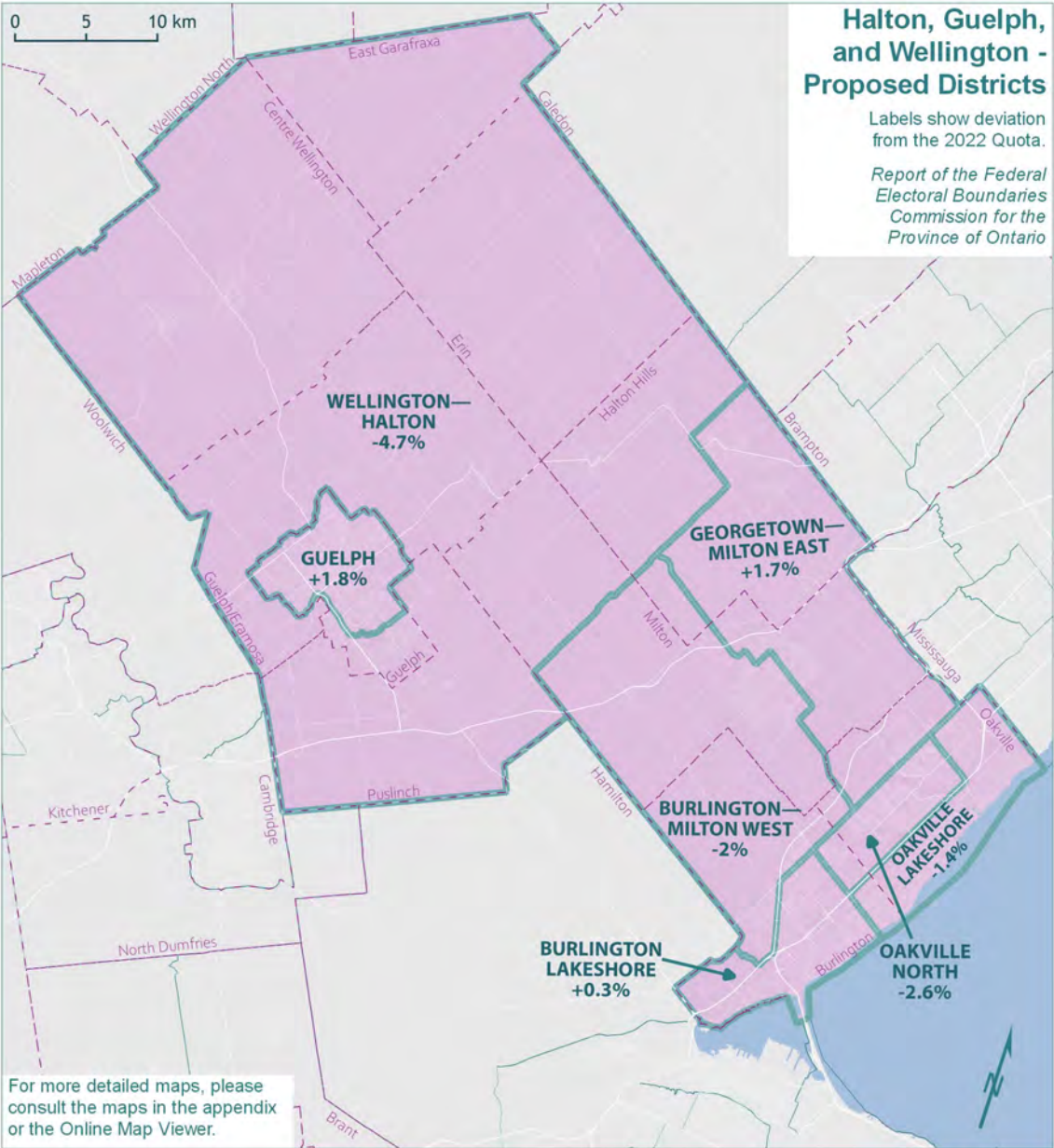
The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin’s final districts are shown in Table 10C.

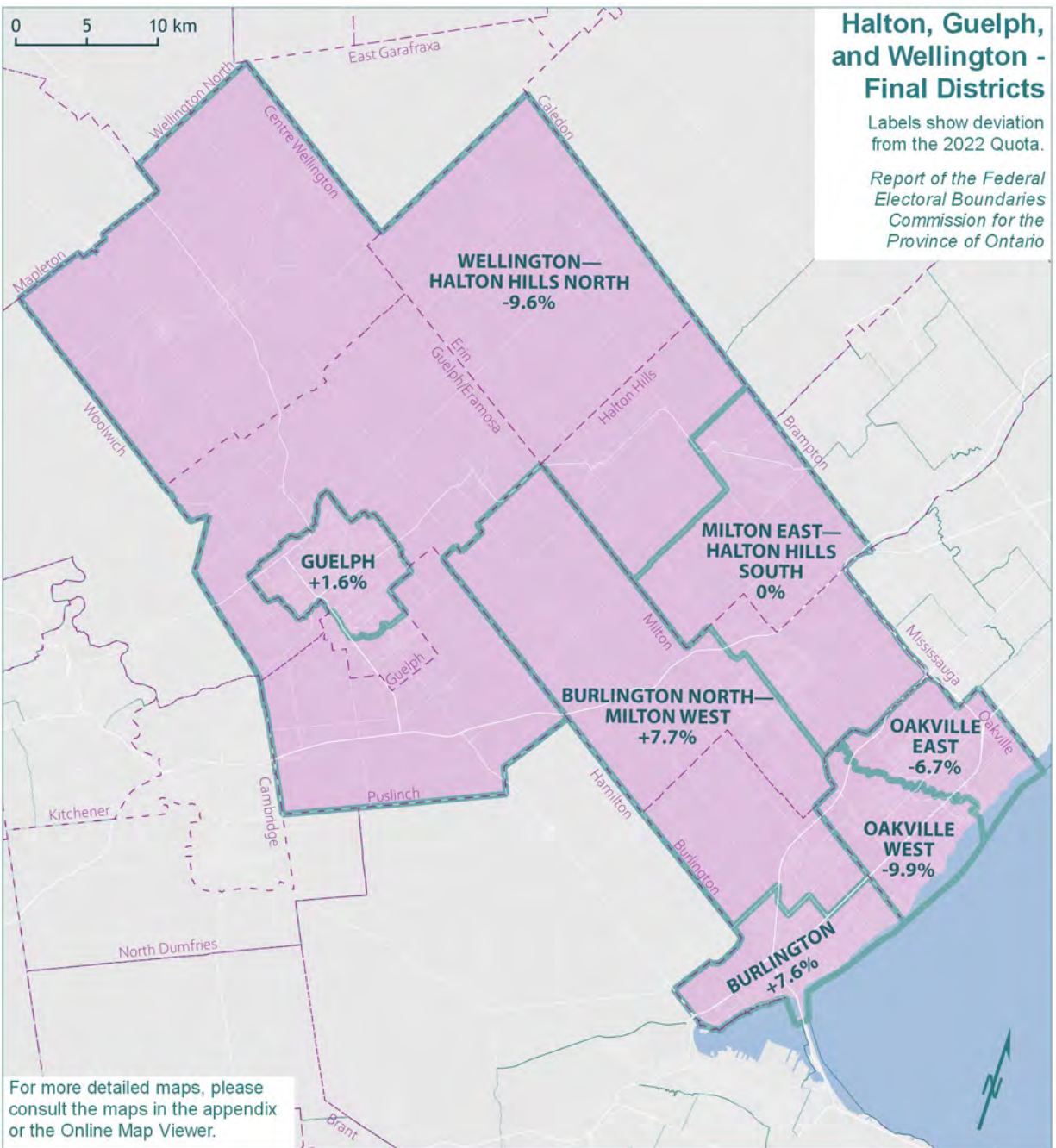
Table 10C – Brampton, Caledon, and Dufferin Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brampton Centre	109,450	-6.12%
Brampton—Chinguacousy Park	115,568	-0.88%
Brampton East	119,214	+2.25%
Brampton North—Caledon	106,762	-8.43%
Brampton South	113,252	-2.86%
Brampton West	114,260	-2.00%
Dufferin—Caledon	120,812	+3.62%
Average	114,188	-2.06%
Range (most populous to least populous)	14,050	12.05 pp

pp = percentage points

Halton, Guelph, and Wellington







The population of Halton, Guelph, and Wellington grew by 18.4%, from 680,234 in 2011 to 805,299 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.2% in the same period.

The six electoral districts in this geographic piece would have an average 2021 population of 134,217 and an average deviation of 15.1% above the Quota. The existing districts of Oakville North—Burlington, Guelph and Milton are at the highest end for population size across the province, with populations that are, respectively, 27.7%, 23.3% and 17.5% above the Quota. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 11A.

Table 11A – Halton, Guelph, and Wellington Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Burlington	120,569	+13.52%	125,435	+7.59%
Guelph	121,688	+14.57%	143,740	+23.29%
Milton	88,065	-17.09%	136,993	+17.50%
Oakville	119,649	+12.65%	122,322	+4.92%
Oakville North—Burlington	114,378	+7.69%	148,936	+27.74%
Wellington—Halton Hills	115,885	+9.11%	127,873	+9.68%
Average	113,372	+6.74%	134,217	+15.12%
Range (most populous to least populous)	33,623	31.66 pp	26,614	22.82 pp

pp = percentage points

The Commission proposed a new electoral district to resolve the underrepresentation in this area, so that it would comprise seven districts with more balanced populations. In this process, several other changes were made, significantly altering the existing districts. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 11B.

Table 11B – Halton, Guelph, and Wellington Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Burlington Lakeshore	116,984	+0.34%
Burlington—Milton West	114,218	-2.03%
Georgetown—Milton East	118,559	+1.69%
Guelph	118,686	+1.80%
Oakville Lakeshore	114,917	-1.43%
Oakville North	113,574	-2.59%
Wellington—Halton	111,155	-4.66%
Average	115,442	-0.98%
Range (most populous to least populous)	7,531	6.46 pp

pp = percentage points

While the additional seat was welcomed, there were nevertheless objections where district boundaries did not align with municipal borders. Some of these concerns are unnecessary. For example, there is no risk that residents' property taxes or access to their local hospital will be impacted as a result of being in a district that crosses into the neighbouring city.

Nevertheless, the Commission appreciates that where municipalities are too populous to be contained within a single district, it is generally preferable to divide them into larger portions across a maximum of two ridings, than to distribute small segments among three or four, as the proposal did in some instances. Several adjustments were thus made so that communities now hold sufficient weight in their new districts.

Consistent with the motion received from the Town of Oakville, and widely endorsed in submissions from residents, we have reorganized the two Oakville districts (Oakville and Oakville North—Burlington) from their current north-south alignment into eastern and western halves, creating OAKVILLE EAST and OAKVILLE WEST. Sixteen Mile Creek serves as a clear natural boundary that divides the Town neatly in half. This solution offers at least two substantial improvements over the initial proposal: it better respects Oakville's municipal boundaries with Burlington (to the west) and Milton (to the north); and it allows for a better blending of differential north/south population growth across both Oakville districts. A third benefit is that the east-west alignment produces two districts that are more socioeconomically balanced, thereby avoiding what one submission referred to as the “gentrifying” of one district over another.

There were also strong objections to the Commission's initial proposal as it impacted the City of Burlington, which had been divided across four electoral districts. The adjustment to Oakville described above allows us to return the district of BURLINGTON to its existing boundaries, thus keeping the communities of Tyandaga, Brant Hills and Elizabeth Gardens, which had been severed in the proposal. As the district has returned to its existing boundaries, the name will be changed back to its original name of BURLINGTON.

The quadrant of the City of Burlington that lies within the existing district of Oakville North—Burlington now transfers to BURLINGTON NORTH—MILTON WEST. It is important to note that Burlington comprises 49% of the population of this new district, with Milton comprising 51%.

In light of the population growth in and around Milton, there was general acceptance of the Commission's proposal to establish two districts in this area with the Town of Milton divided into eastern and western halves. However, we have shifted the boundary to Ontario Street, following advice that this serves as a clearer dividing line.

Given the need to respect reasonable variances from Quota, it was not possible to satisfy requests to keep the Town of Halton Hills whole within this piece. While Acton will stay in the district of WELLINGTON—HALTON HILLS NORTH, Georgetown now falls within the district of MILTON EAST—HALTON HILLS SOUTH.

WELLINGTON—HALTON HILLS NORTH has received some other small changes since the proposal. The Township of East Garafraxa was moved into DUFFERIN—CALEDON, with the remainder of Dufferin County. The boundary with BURLINGTON NORTH—MILTON WEST has been changed to match the municipal limits.

The Commission has made only modest adjustments to the boundaries concerning GUELPH and WELLINGTON—HALTON HILLS NORTH. Like Milton, Guelph is another area of high population growth. Here, and in other areas of the province, we received a few objections to “donut” shaped arrangements where segments from the urban district are shaved off and transferred to the surrounding rural district to achieve relative population parity. While such solutions tend not to generate much immediate controversy (perhaps because they stay close to the status quo), over time they may become less reasonable as suburban populations continue to grow. If these growth patterns continue, in future it may be preferable to draw a more natural east-west or north-south split through the City of Guelph.

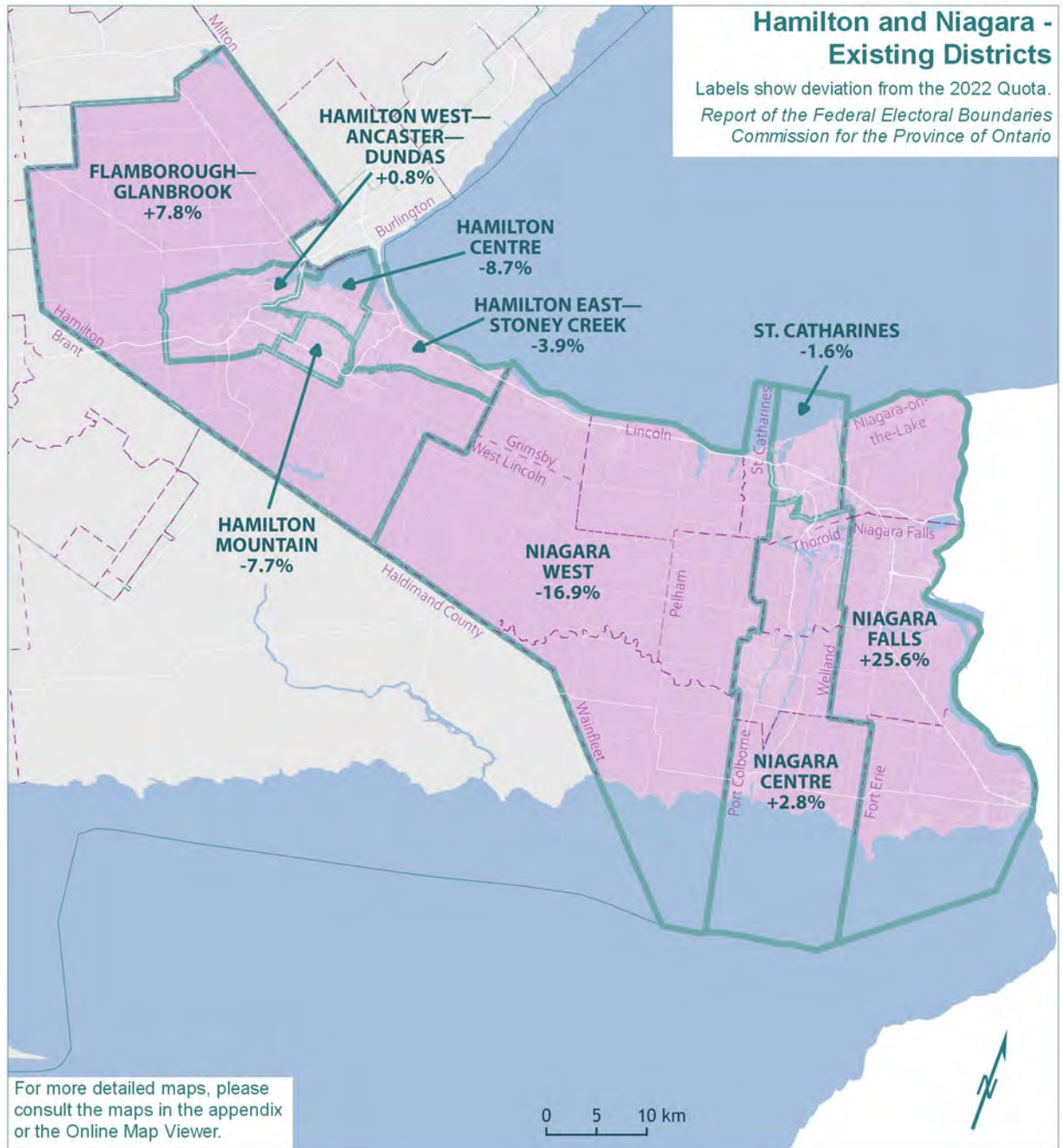
GUELPH’s new southern boundary will be along Hanlon Parkway, Hanlon’s Creek, and Arkell Road, with areas south of this line being in WELLINGTON—HALTON HILLS NORTH.

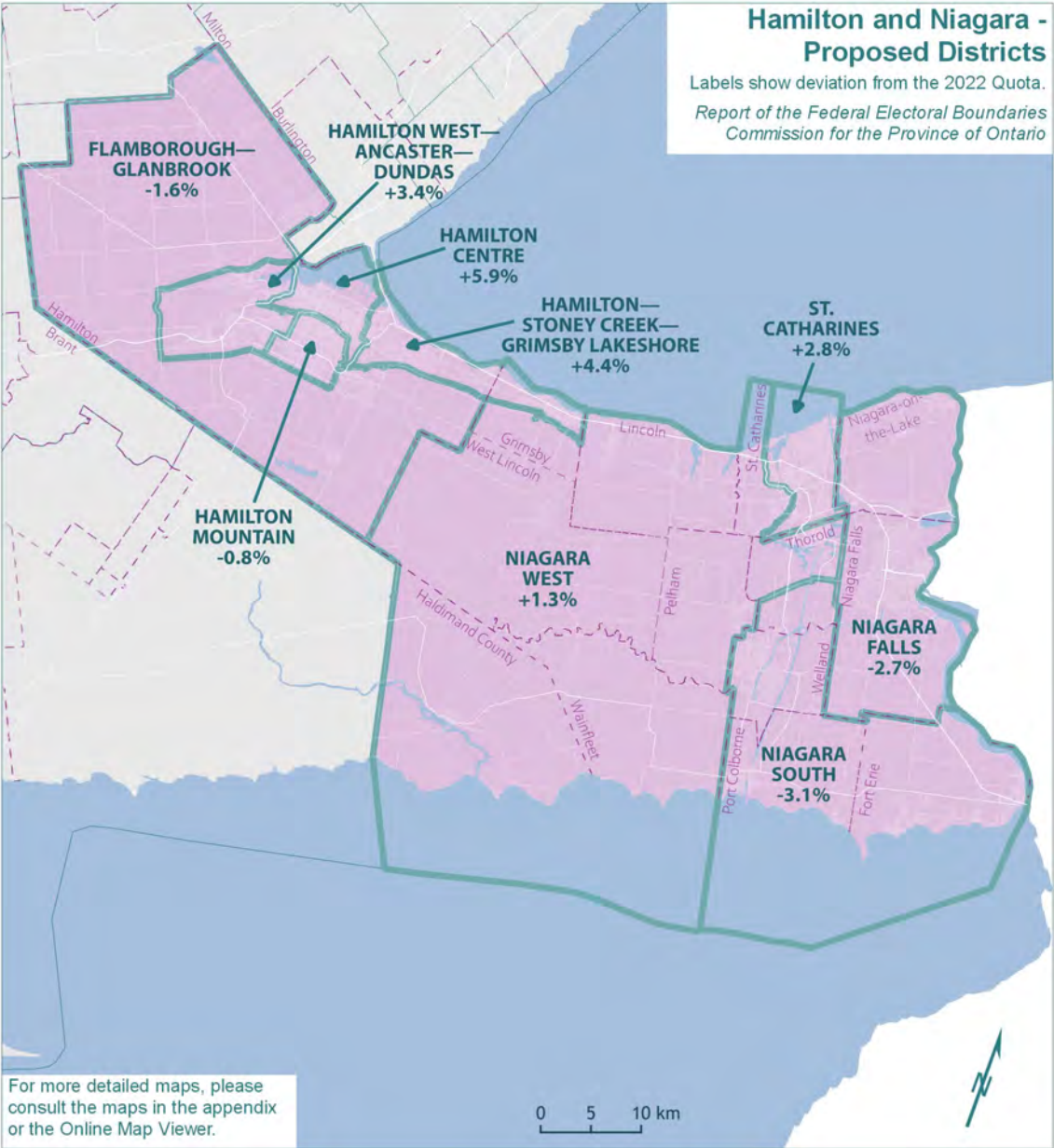
The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Halton, Guelph, and Wellington’s final districts are shown in Table 11C.

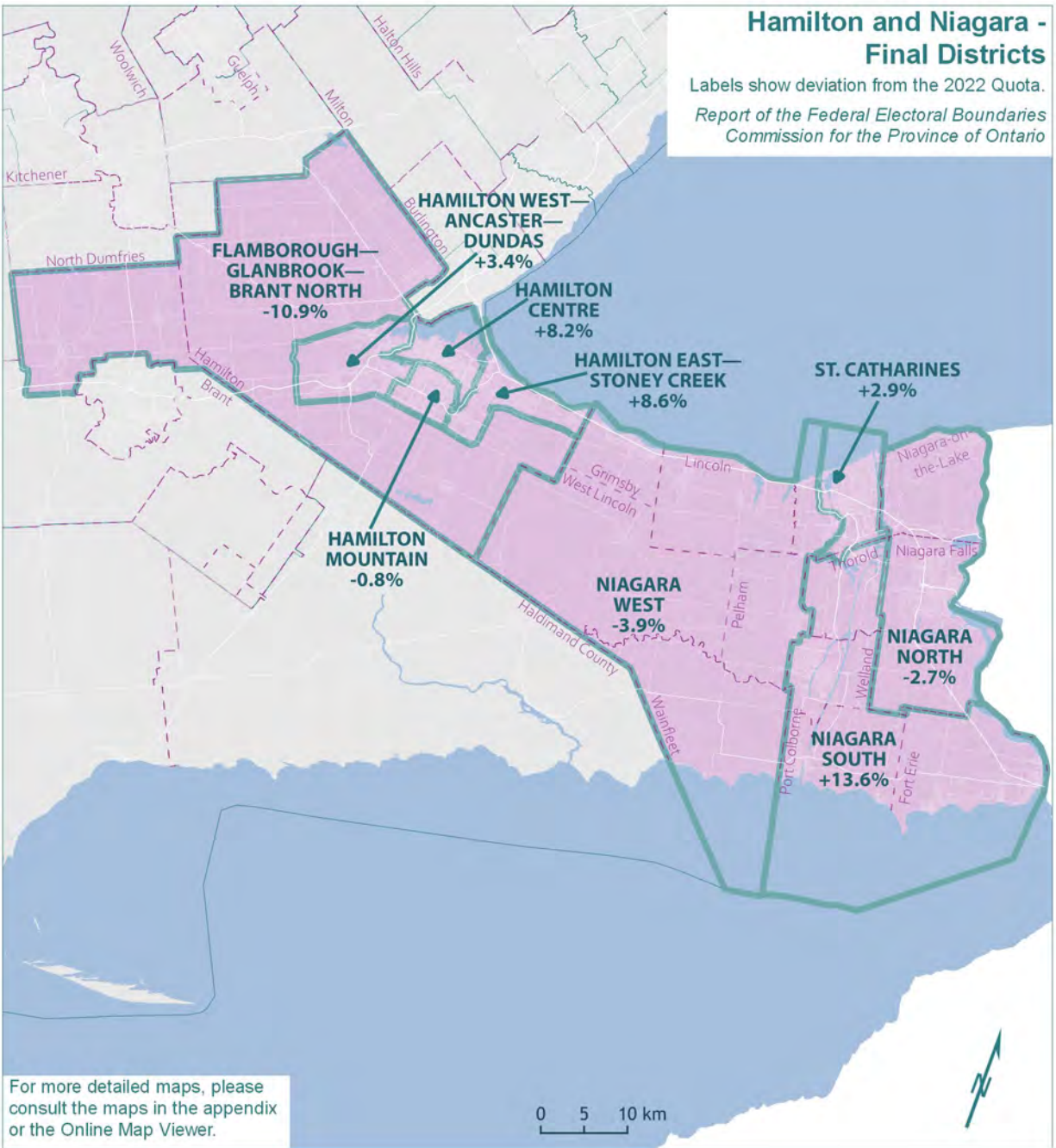
Table 11C – Halton, Guelph, and Wellington Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Burlington	125,435	+7.59%
Burlington North—Milton West	125,575	+7.71%
Guelph	118,498	+1.64%
Milton East—Halton Hills South	116,592	0.00%
Oakville East	108,735	-6.74%
Oakville West	105,024	-9.92%
Wellington—Halton Hills North	105,440	-9.56%
Average	115,043	-1.33%
Range (most populous to least populous)	20,551	17.63 pp

pp = percentage points

Hamilton and Niagara







The population of Hamilton and Niagara grew by 10.1%, from 951,295 in 2011 to 1,047,294 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.7% in the same period.

The existing nine electoral districts in this geographic piece would have an average 2021 population of 116,366, which falls just 0.2% below the Quota. However, the Commission noted the unacceptably high range of deviation (42.4 percentage points) between the least and most populous districts. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing districts are shown in Table 12A.

Table 12A – Hamilton and Niagara Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Flamborough—Glanbrook	97,081	-8.60%	125,692	+7.81%
Hamilton Centre	101,932	-4.03%	106,439	-8.71%
Hamilton East—Stoney Creek	107,786	+1.48%	112,028	-3.91%
Hamilton Mountain	103,615	-2.45%	107,629	-7.69%
Hamilton West—Ancaster—Dundas	109,535	+3.13%	117,565	+0.84%
Niagara Centre	105,860	-0.33%	119,809	+2.76%
Niagara Falls	128,357	+20.85%	146,404	+25.57%
Niagara West	86,533	-18.53%	96,946	-16.85%
St. Catharines	110,596	+4.13%	114,782	-1.55%
Average	105,699	-0.48%	116,366	-0.19%
Range (most populous to least populous)	41,824	39.38 pp	49,458	42.42 pp

pp = percentage points

In preparing the proposed redistribution plan, the Commission noted unreasonable variations in the population size of the existing districts of Niagara Falls and Niagara West. Significant adjustments were required to achieve population equality, with resulting impacts on contiguous areas. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 12B.

Table 12B – Hamilton and Niagara Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Flamborough—Glanbrook	114,701	-1.62%
Hamilton Centre	123,520	+5.94%
Hamilton Mountain	115,634	-0.82%
Hamilton—Stoney Creek—Grimsby Lakeshore	121,709	+4.39%
Hamilton West—Ancaster—Dundas	120,551	+3.40%
Niagara Falls	113,503	-2.65%
Niagara South	112,928	-3.14%
Niagara West	118,158	+1.34%

Table 12B – Hamilton and Niagara Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
St. Catharines	119,873	+2.82%
Average	117,842	+1.07%
Range (most populous to least populous)	10,592	9.08 pp

pp = percentage points

There was support for the Commission’s proposal to place Niagara Falls and Niagara-on-the-Lake together in the same district. It was suggested that this riding be renamed NIAGARA NORTH. The Commission agreed that this suggested name was a more inclusive descriptor.

The Commission received many submissions to recognize the advocacy, collaboration, connectivity and synergy of the Welland Canal communities and that Welland, Thorold (which the Commission had proposed be part of Niagara West), Port Colborne and Fort Erie should be placed together in NIAGARA SOUTH. It was stated that the importance of the Welland Canal to the community identity of Thorold, both historically since Confederation and currently, cannot be underestimated. The Commission concluded that the demonstrated north/south economic development resulting from the canal communities’ aligned representation should be preserved. Thus, these suggestions were implemented.

There was a submission from an elected representative to include Fort Erie within the newly renamed NIAGARA NORTH riding, however such an inclusion created an unreasonably large deviation from Quota and other submissions supported the placement of Fort Erie with the other canal communities.

While the Commission received submissions in support of the proposed boundaries for the district of ST. CATHARINES, it was suggested that the neighbourhood of Western Hill be returned to the district. However, this would result in an unreasonably large disparity between the variances of the adjacent districts of ST. CATHARINES and NIAGARA WEST. The proposal to shift Western Hill into NIAGARA WEST is thus maintained.

The Commission also received submissions to keep Brock University within a single district. The southern boundary of the ST. CATHARINES district has therefore been adjusted to include all of the Brock University campus, as it was clear that the orientation of the University was toward this district and to the City of St. Catharines.

In NIAGARA WEST, several people raised objections to the inclusion of Thorold and Dunnville into this district. It was argued that Thorold’s industrial and urban nature made it a better fit with the Welland Canal communities rather than the rural and agricultural communities in NIAGARA WEST. Arguments were also made that the interests of Dunnville are better aligned with other communities along the Grand River than with those of NIAGARA WEST, and that the boundary

between Haldimand County and the Township of Wainfleet should be respected as much as possible. The Commission found these arguments persuasive and acceded to both requests.

The Commission also accepted the many submissions that portions of the Town of Grimsby not be divided as proposed. Many of these submissions, including one from the Mayor of Grimsby, pointed out the strong ties of identity and history between Grimsby and the Niagara region. All of Grimsby is now retained in the existing district of NIAGARA WEST.

In the Hamilton area, the Commission's proposal had made minor boundary adjustments to achieve voter parity. These changes, other than including portions of Grimsby within the proposed district of Hamilton—Stoney Creek—Grimsby Lakeshore were generally supported.

With the removal of Grimsby, the district is returned to the name HAMILTON EAST—STONEY CREEK. Given the need to gain more population, the southern boundary of this district is shifted further south to the powerline. Specifically, the area that lies between the powerline and the edge of the escarpment, bounded on the west by Glover Road and on the east by Upper Centennial Parkway is added to HAMILTON EAST—STONEY CREEK. This added area (taken from the more rural district of Flamborough—Glanbrook) is relatively suburban and urban in character, and its population demographics are fairly similar to those of HAMILTON EAST—STONEY CREEK.

While these adjustments respect the Town of Grimsby's alignment to the Niagara Region rather than to the City of Hamilton, they in turn create a need to gain additional population for the district of Flamborough—Glanbrook. To solve this problem, and to respond to a series of objections to the Commission's proposal impacting the Counties of Brant and Oxford, the boundaries of the existing district of Flamborough—Glanbrook are extended west to the Brant-Oxford County Line, encompassing the communities of Paris and St. George. This district is renamed FLAMBOROUGH—GLANBROOK—BRANT NORTH. The discussion of Paris, St. George, and the remainder of Brant County is continued in the *South Central Ontario* section.

The Commission recognizes that this is a relatively significant set of changes to make after the proposal phase, however these adjustments best respond to the legitimate concerns made in submissions regarding the Hamilton and Niagara region.

HAMILTON—MOUNTAIN and HAMILTON WEST—ANCASTER—DUNDAS have received no changes since the proposal. HAMILTON CENTRE has received one modification. The boundary with HAMILTON EAST—STONEY CREEK on Walter Avenue and Strathearne Avenue has been moved to Parkdale Avenue, making for a simple, clear boundary.

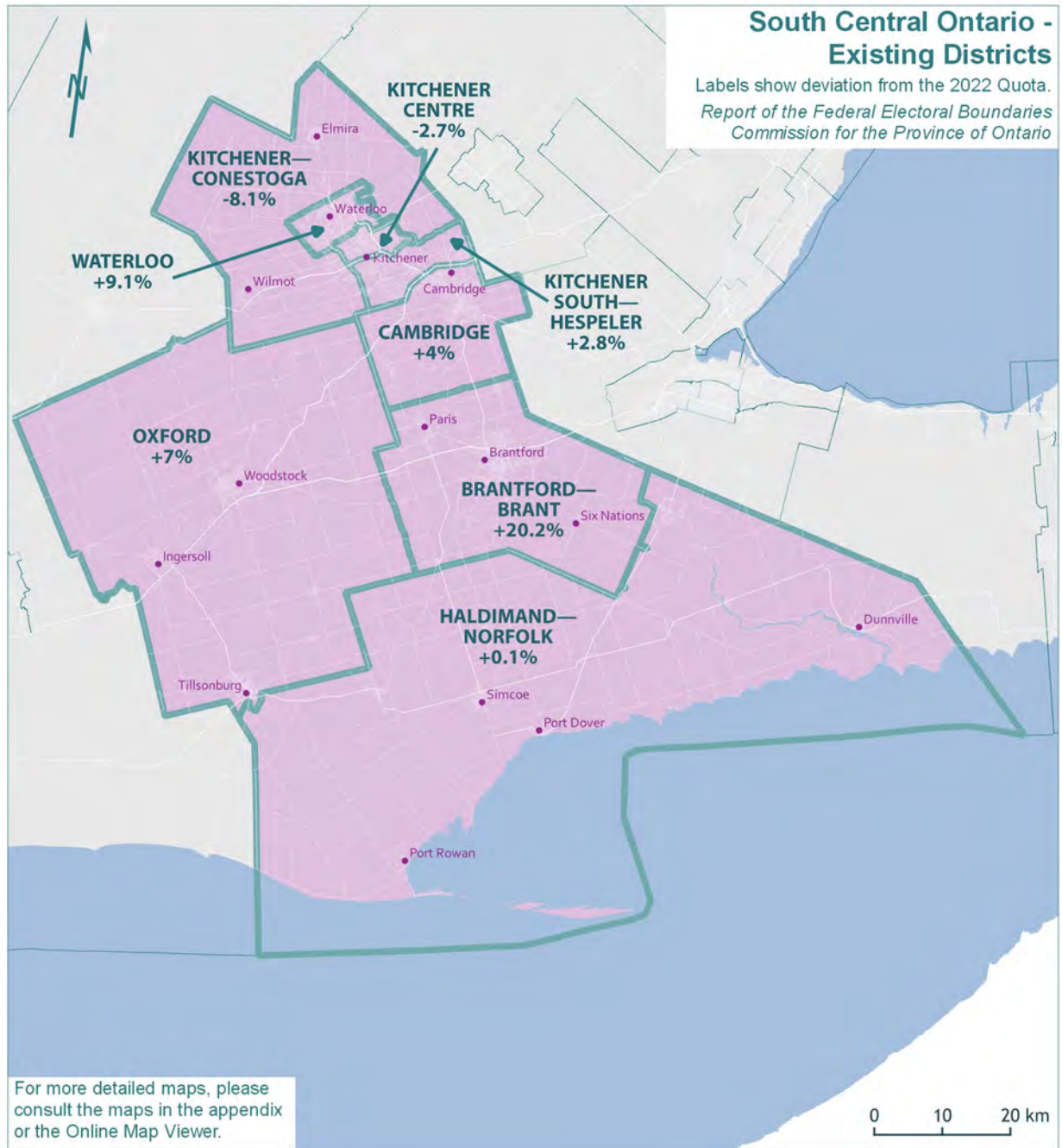
The resulting deviations are wider than the Commission had originally proposed; however, the submissions to make the changes described were compelling. The submissions demonstrated that effective representation required these deviations from absolute voter parity.

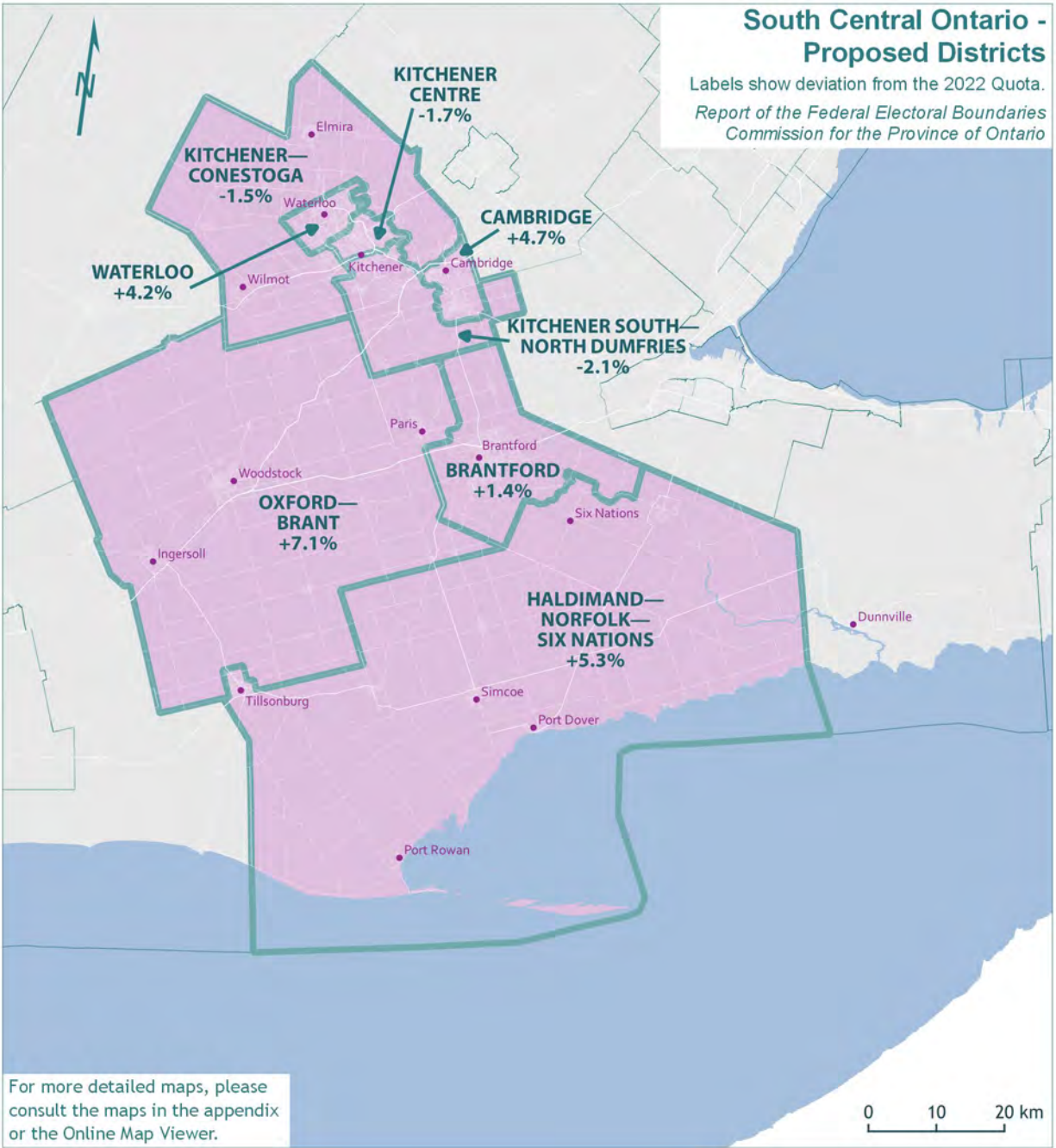
The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Hamilton and Niagara’s final districts are shown in Table 12C.

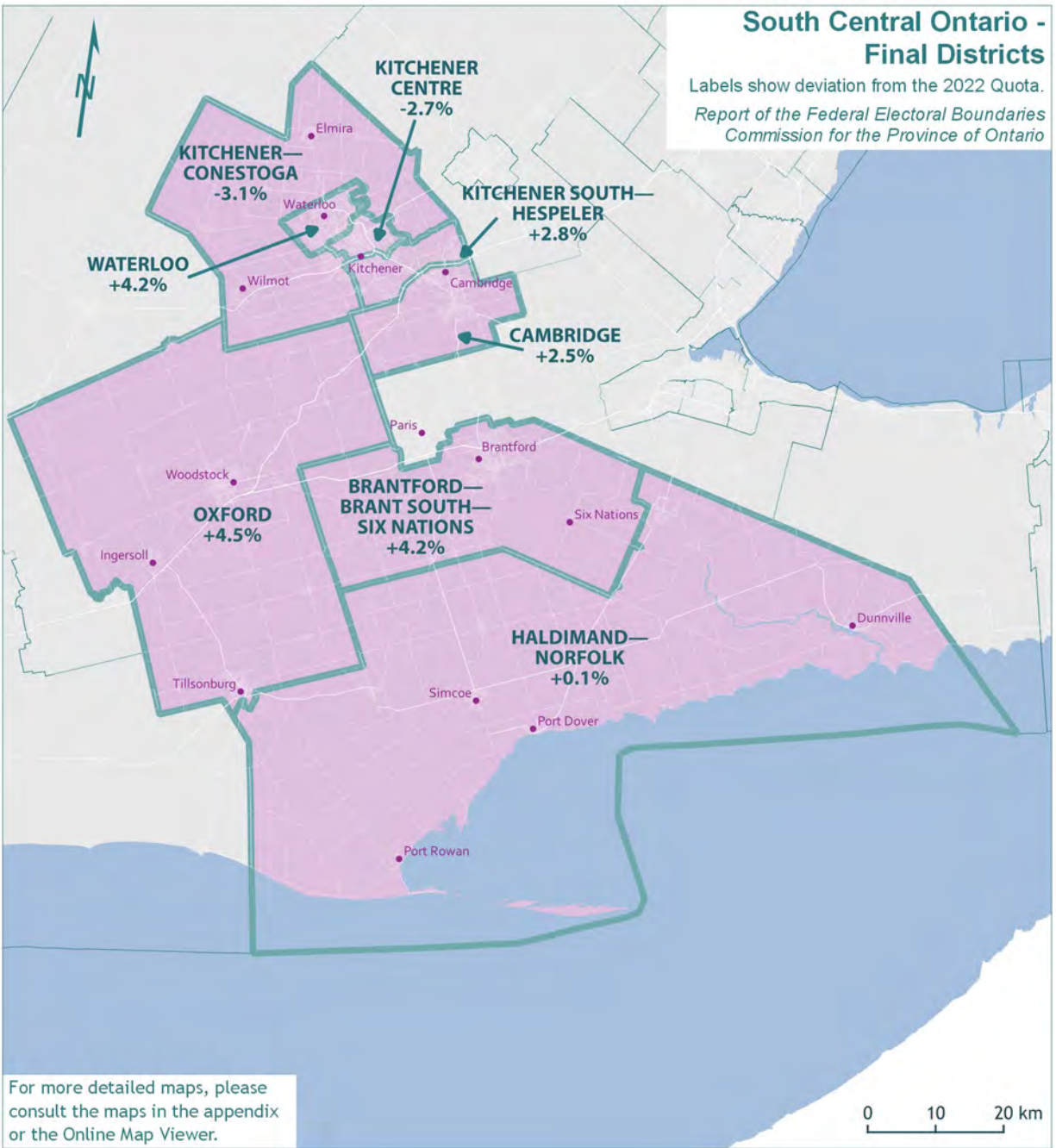
Table 12C – Hamilton and Niagara Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Flamborough—Glanbrook—Brant North	103,836	-10.94%
Hamilton Centre	126,188	+8.23%
Hamilton East—Stoney Creek	126,570	+8.56%
Hamilton Mountain	115,634	-0.82%
Hamilton West—Ancaster—Dundas	120,551	+3.40%
Niagara North	113,503	-2.65%
Niagara South	132,396	+13.56%
Niagara West	112,065	-3.88%
St. Catharines	119,977	+2.91%
Average	118,969	+2.04%
Range (most populous to least populous)	28,560	24.50 pp

pp = percentage points

South Central Ontario







The population of South Central Ontario grew by 13.1%, from 857,968 in 2011 to 970,608 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.5% in the same period.

The existing eight electoral districts in South Central Ontario would have an average 2021 population of 121,326 and an average deviation of 4.1% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 28.3 percentage points. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 13A.

Table 13A – South Central Ontario Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brantford—Brant	132,443	+24.69%	140,139	+20.20%
Cambridge	111,693	+5.16%	121,301	+4.04%
Haldimand—Norfolk	108,051	+1.73%	116,706	+0.10%
Kitchener Centre	102,433	-3.56%	113,452	-2.69%
Kitchener—Conestoga	93,827	-11.66%	107,134	-8.11%
Kitchener South—Hespeler	97,673	-8.04%	119,851	+2.80%
Oxford	108,656	+2.30%	124,790	+7.03%
Waterloo	103,192	-2.85%	127,235	+9.13%
Average	107,246	+0.97%	121,326	+4.06%
Range (most populous to least populous)	38,616	36.35 pp	33,005	28.31 pp

pp = percentage points

In preparing the proposed redistribution plan, the Commission noted the significant deviation from the Quota in the prior redistribution in the existing district of Brantford—Brant. A reduced geographic size of this district was thus proposed in order to balance populations. This resulted in several communities in this area being re-assigned to other districts.

Additionally, in the interest of achieving voter parity, a series of boundary changes was proposed in the districts surrounding Kitchener, Waterloo, and Cambridge. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 13B.

Table 13B – South Central Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brantford	118,167	+1.35%
Cambridge	122,099	+4.73%
Haldimand—Norfolk—Six Nations	122,813	+5.34%
Kitchener Centre	114,595	-1.71%
Kitchener—Conestoga	114,856	-1.49%
Kitchener South—North Dumfries	114,179	-2.07%
Oxford—Brant	124,844	+7.08%
Waterloo	121,436	+4.16%

Table 13B – South Central Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Average	119,124	+2.17%
Range (most populous to least populous)	10,665	9.15 pp

pp = percentage points

Public submissions endorsed some aspects of these proposals. However, there were strong objections to the transfer of several towns into districts that did not align with their county seats. Fortunately, many of these issues could be addressed by a set of more-or-less reciprocal population transfers among districts.

The Commission has revised its proposal in order to keep the boundaries of the district of OXFORD aligned with Oxford County boundaries, thus retaining Tillsonburg in the district as requested by the County and the Town of Tillsonburg to maintain their advocacy partnership. The final district of OXFORD will be very similar to the existing district of Oxford, with the exceptions of the parts located in the County of Brant which have been added to BRANTFORD—BRANT SOUTH—SIX NATIONS.

The population of the County of Brant and the City of Brantford are too large to be contained in a single electoral district. The combined populations of Brant and Brantford would have an unreasonably high deviation of 24% above the Quota, so requests to keep this county whole could not be accommodated.

The Commission had proposed to split Brantford and Brant into east and west halves, with the western half (including the communities of Paris, Burford, and Scotland) joining with Oxford County in Oxford—Brant.

The Commission received much feedback from the communities of Burford and Paris. These submissions objected to being removed from the City of Brantford, with which they claim to have strong social and economic ties. They also objected to being added to a district primarily based on Oxford County with a population centre in Woodstock and Ingersoll. Based on this feedback, the Commission has significantly altered the proposed plan for Brantford and the County of Brant.

The Commission has returned Burford to within county lines, restoring it and the remainder of southwestern Brant County to the district of BRANTFORD—BRANT SOUTH—SIX NATIONS.

However, the population of Paris (at approximately 15,000) is too large to accommodate within that district. It has been shifted, together with the northern portions of Brant County, into the district of FLAMBOROUGH—GLANBROOK—BRANT NORTH.

The town of Paris will carry greater demographic weight within this district, compared to the Commission's initial proposal that placed Paris in a district dominated by Oxford County and a population centred in Woodstock.

This solution is also consistent with a submission received from the Council of the County of Brant, which suggested that the Commission examine a north-south split and requested that any split be drawn to match ward boundaries. Wards one, two and three have been placed in FLAMBOROUGH—GLANBROOK—BRANT NORTH, while Wards four and five are in BRANTFORD—BRANT SOUTH—SIX NATIONS.

The proposal had shifted the Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nations out of the existing district of Brantford—Brant and into the proposed district of Haldimand—Norfolk—Six Nations. One oversight in this proposal was that the Woodland Cultural Centre (established on the site of the former Mohawk Institute Residential School and serving as a significant cultural heritage centre for the Haudenosaunee people) is situated within the City of Brantford, some distance from the main reserve. Returning the two First Nations to the district of BRANTFORD—BRANT SOUTH—SIX NATIONS resolves this error. It also better reflects the historical alignment of these communities with the City of Brantford, which we were advised is much stronger than their alignment with Caledonia.

These adjustments facilitate restoring Dunnville to the district of HALDIMAND—NORFOLK, rather than putting it across the county line in the NIAGARA WEST district. The Commission had received several submissions about this issue. These modifications return HALDIMAND—NORFOLK to its existing boundaries.

In the Kitchener, Waterloo and Cambridge areas, the Commission heard support for its proposal to transfer the Bridgeport area from the district of WATERLOO into KITCHENER—CENTRE.

Suggestions were also made to re-join the historically aligned communities of Forest Hills and Forest Heights, which had been divided in the prior redistribution, as well as to return the community of Rosenberg to KITCHENER—CONESTOGA. Both these requests could be satisfied while balancing populations.

The Commission had intended to better unify the various parts of the City of Cambridge; however, through submissions the Commission learned that keeping each of the distinct communities of Cambridge whole was a greater priority. In particular, the Commission heard strong objections to the division of Hespeler. Whereas the proposal endeavoured to reunite most of Hespeler within Cambridge (effectively dissolving the district of Kitchener South—Hespeler), the Commission was told that it made no sense to transfer the established urban portion of Hespeler that lies north of the Mill Pond into the more expansive rural district of Kitchener—Conestoga. Hearing this message repeatedly both from elected representatives and residents of North Hespeler, and from rural residents in various parts of Kitchener—Conestoga, the Commission has heeded this recommendation. To keep Hespeler united, the Commission has thus maintained the district of KITCHENER SOUTH—HESPELER, which reflects the Commission's retention of the original name, an issue that was raised by elected representatives and many residents.

With Hespeler now fully removed from CAMBRIDGE, the Commission can satisfy the request of the Township and residents of North Dumfries to be returned to the district, respecting that it is a key partner community with the City of Cambridge. Whereas the proposal had divided the City of Cambridge across three districts, this has now been reduced to two. The final district of CAMBRIDGE is the same as the existing district, with the exception of those areas that were within the County of Brant, which are transferred to FLAMBOROUGH—GLANBROOK—BRANT NORTH.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for South Central Ontario's final districts are shown in Table 13C.

Table 13C – South Central Ontario Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Brantford—Brant South—Six Nations	121,511	+4.22%
Cambridge	119,493	+2.49%
Haldimand—Norfolk	116,706	+0.10%
Kitchener Centre	113,404	-2.73%
Kitchener—Conestoga	112,981	-3.10%
Kitchener South—Hespeler	119,851	+2.80%
Oxford	121,781	+4.45%
Waterloo	121,436	+4.16%
Average	118,395	+1.55%
Range (most populous to least populous)	8,800	7.55 pp

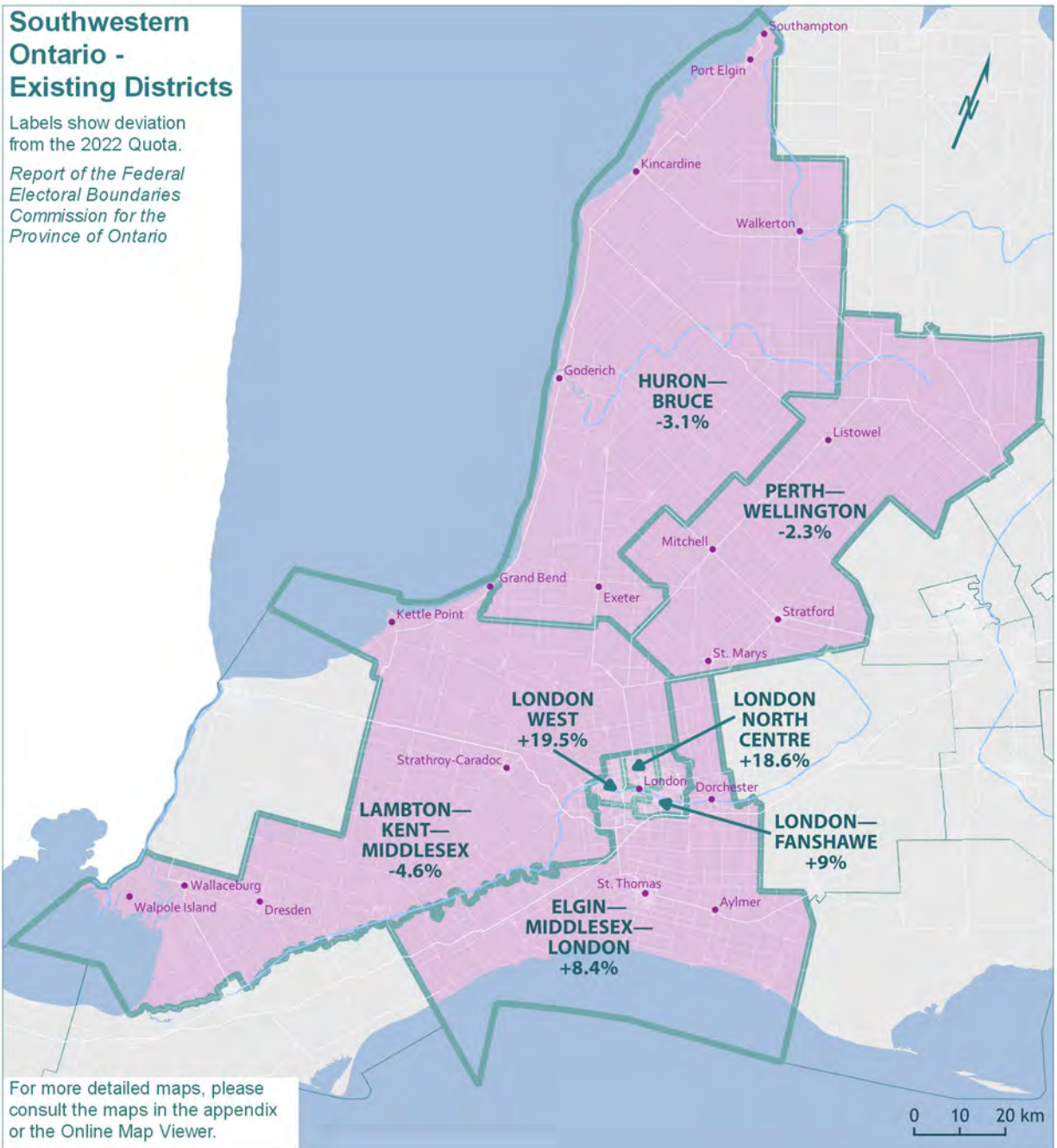
pp = percentage points

Southwestern Ontario

Southwestern Ontario - Existing Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

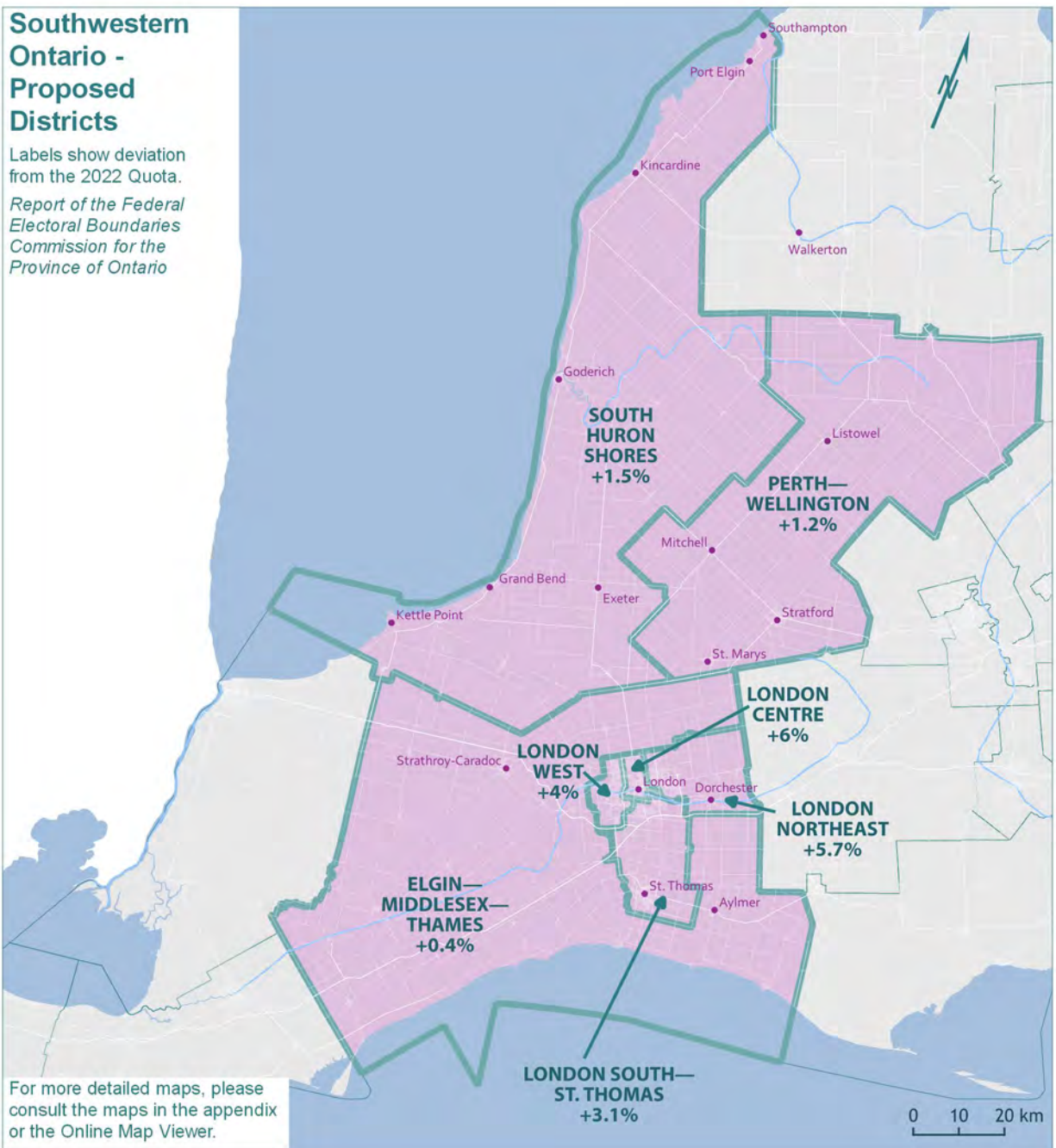
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Southwestern Ontario - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

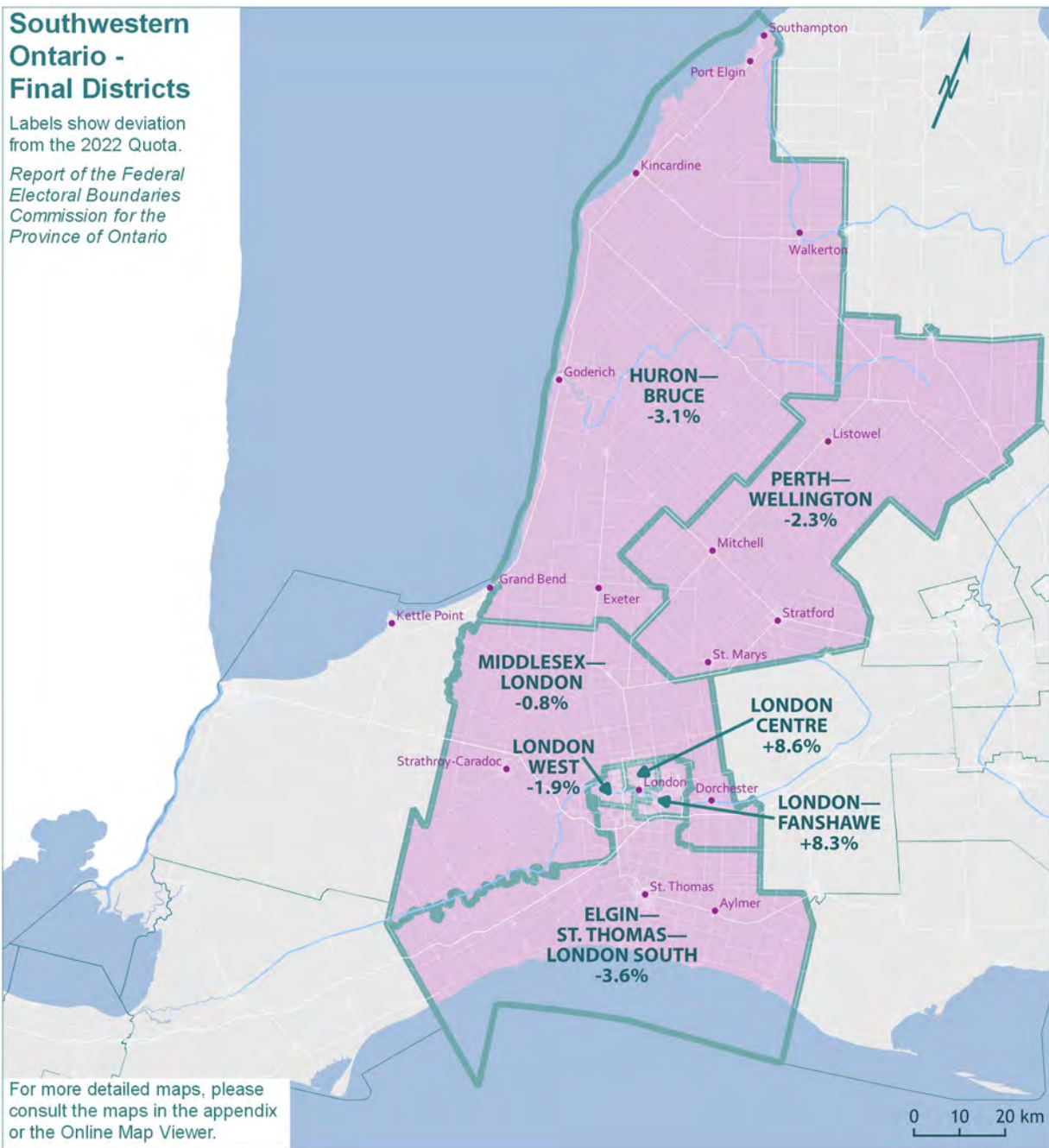


For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

Southwestern Ontario - Final Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

The population of Southwestern Ontario grew by 11.1%, from 782,285 in 2011 to 869,137 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.6% in the same period.

The existing seven electoral districts in this geographic piece would have an average 2021 population of 124,162 and an average deviation of 6.5% from the Quota. The absolute range between the least and most populous districts would be 24.1 percentage points. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 14A.

Table 14A – Southwestern Ontario Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Elgin—Middlesex—London	110,109	+3.67%	126,428	+8.44%
Huron—Bruce	104,842	-1.29%	112,929	-3.14%
Lambton—Kent—Middlesex	105,919	-0.28%	111,242	-4.59%
London—Fanshawe	119,334	+12.35%	127,068	+8.99%
London North Centre	118,079	+11.17%	138,255	+18.58%
London West	119,090	+12.12%	139,305	+19.48%
Perth—Wellington	104,912	-1.23%	113,910	-2.30%
Average	111,755	+5.22%	124,162	+6.49%
Range (most populous to least populous)	14,492	13.64 pp	28,063	24.07 pp

pp = percentage points

With respect to the proposed redistribution plan for Southwestern Ontario, the Commission noted that the three existing and largely urban districts within the City of London are underrepresented with populations that are 9%, 18.6% and 19.5% above the Quota. Consequently, considerable redrawing was required. The boundaries of these three districts were reconfigured to better balance populations with adjacent and more rural districts. The southern part of the City of London and the northern part of the City of St. Thomas were both included in the proposed district of London South—St. Thomas.

In the more northern part of the City of London, the boundaries of London West and London Centre (the existing district of London North Centre) were modestly changed. The boundaries of the existing district of London—Fanshawe are shifted to the east, and this proposed district was renamed London Northeast.

In the southern portion of this geographic piece, the newly named proposed district of Elgin—Middlesex—Thames was extended from Kent Bridge Road (County Road 15) in Chatham-Kent at its western edge, and wrapped around the City of London along the east. This proposed district comprised portions of the existing districts of Elgin—Middlesex—London and Lambton—Kent—Middlesex.

In the northern portion of this geographic piece, the proposed districts of Perth—Wellington and the newly named South Huron Shores (the existing district of Huron—Bruce) had received minor changes.

Many of these proposed districts were renamed to, in the belief of the Commission, better describe their locations and reflect their communities of interest. The populations and deviations from Quota of the proposed districts are shown in Table 14B.

Table 14B – Southwestern Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Elgin—Middlesex—Thames	117,082	+0.42%
London Centre	123,531	+5.95%
London Northeast	123,241	+5.70%
London South—St. Thomas	120,208	+3.10%
London West	121,199	+3.95%
Perth—Wellington	117,974	+1.19%
South Huron Shores	118,316	+1.48%
Average	120,222	+3.11%
Range (most populous to least populous)	6,449	5.53 pp

pp = percentage points

The Commission received many submissions concerning this geographic piece from residents, municipalities, counties, agricultural associations, the Western Ontario Wardens’ Caucus, and elected representatives. There were two major themes across these submissions.

First, the Commission was urged to restore three primarily urban districts in London, as opposed to the two urban districts and two urban-rural mixed districts contemplated in the proposal.

Secondly, many submissions suggested that municipalities and counties should be maintained whole within a single electoral district to preserve their effective and cohesive representation. These submissions were made by municipal leaders and supported by individuals, business organizations, and not-for-profit entities, such as the Western Ontario Wardens’ Caucus and various agricultural federations.

For the final districts, the Commission has generated a new map that meets these goals. London will receive three compact urban districts that are similar in layout to the existing districts. Rural districts in both Southwestern Ontario and Southernmost Ontario have been drawn to largely match county boundaries (as was generally done across all of rural Ontario).

The proposed districts of London South—St. Thomas and Elgin—Middlesex—Thames received much criticism for their division of municipalities, the division of Elgin County, and the joining of the City of St. Thomas with urban portions of London.

The County of Elgin, an upper-tier municipality, expressed concern that under the proposed redistribution plan, two of its seven constituent municipalities, namely the Municipality of Central Elgin and the Township of Southwold, were split between two federal districts. The County made a persuasive case, supported by submissions from the Township of Southwold and the

Municipality of Central Elgin. There was further support for this reconfiguration from the Town of Aylmer with its shared local identity with these communities, from the Municipality of Dutton/Dunwich with its partnership through Elgin County with the City of St. Thomas, and from the Municipality of Bayham which coordinates efforts with Elgin County and the City of St. Thomas.

The Commission also heard that St. Thomas's interests are aligned with the more rural character of Elgin County and not the City of London.

The Commission recognized that placing the whole of the County of Elgin in one district along with the City of St. Thomas respected communities of interest and preserved relationships fostering effective representation.

The final district of ELGIN—ST. THOMAS—LONDON SOUTH encompasses the entirety of the County of Elgin, the City of St. Thomas, and the portions of the City of London south of Southdale Road, Exeter Road, and Highway 401. This represents the less urban areas within the City of London's boundaries, including the community of Lambeth. This portion of London was part of the existing district of Elgin—Middlesex—London, providing for historical continuity.

The Commission heard similar arguments from municipalities within the County of Middlesex. The County of Middlesex and its residents expressed concern that under the proposed redistribution plan the County was divided into five districts creating issues of engagement with, and access to, elected representatives and diluting rural influence. One of the eight local municipalities within the County, the Municipality of Thames Centre, was divided among four districts in the proposal.

The final district of MIDDLESEX—LONDON has been created in response to these concerns. This district encompasses the entirety of the County of Middlesex, including the whole of the Municipality of Thames Centre and the other seven municipalities within the County.

The final district of MIDDLESEX—LONDON also includes a portion of the City of London north of Fanshawe Park Road. While the Commission endeavoured to keep the urban areas of London in three distinctly urban districts, it was impossible to meet this goal in full. Middlesex County has a population of approximately 78,000, which would have a deviation of -33%. At the same time, the three existing urban London districts had a population of 404,628, giving the three districts an average deviation of 16% above Quota. By shifting some of urban London into MIDDLESEX—LONDON, the Commission was able to achieve a deviation of -0.8% for MIDDLESEX—LONDON and an average of 5% for the three London districts.

As noted above, with respect to districts in the City of London, the Commission received several complaints focused on the creation of mixed urban-rural districts which, it was argued, would diminish representation of both urban and rural voters.

The three existing urban districts in London have largely been restored, with changes to bring them as close as reasonably possible to the Quota while respecting neighbourhoods and community boundaries. However, as discussed above, certain parts of London needed to be moved into MIDDLESEX—LONDON. The Commission has drawn the northern boundary for London's three urban districts at Fanshawe Park Road. Approximately 37,000 residents of London have been moved into MIDDLESEX—LONDON, giving the residents considerable demographic weight.

In addition to the northern area discussed above, LONDON WEST's southeastern boundary has been drawn on Wharnccliffe Road, keeping Wortley Village in LONDON CENTRE. There were different submissions on exactly where the Commission should draw this boundary. We heard many submissions about the importance of Wortley Village, Manor Park, and Berkshire Village. Ultimately, the Commission chose to draw it on Wharnccliffe Road because it is a clear boundary that avoids splitting any of these neighbourhoods.

LONDON CENTRE's northern boundary has been placed on Fanshawe Park Road, as previously discussed. The eastern and western boundaries have been put back to Highbury Avenue and Wonderland Road, as they were in the existing boundaries. This has ensured that the Old East Village has remained wholly within this district, as was requested by several submitters. A large portion of LONDON CENTRE's southern boundary has been moved southward, bringing the neighbourhood of Wortley Village into the district.

The proposed district of London Northeast has been re-drawn to a district that closely resembles the existing district of London—Fanshawe, with the only exception being the previously discussed section north of Fanshawe Park Road. In light of this, the Commission has chosen to restore the existing name of LONDON—FANSHAWE. The Commission received several submissions requesting the preservation of this name, noting that this has been a district name for decades.

The City of Stratford supported the proposed boundaries for the riding of PERTH—WELLINGTON and observed that it was of vital importance that the City of Stratford, the County of Perth and the Town of St. Marys be in the same district given their long history of integration and cooperation and their social and economic intertwinement. There was also support for the retention of Municipality of North Perth and northern Wellington County in the same district.

One change has been made to the proposed district of PERTH—WELLINGTON. The Township of Howick has been moved into South Huron Shores (renamed HURON—BRUCE). PERTH—WELLINGTON's boundaries now match the existing district boundaries.

In relation to the proposed district of South Huron Shores, the Commission received criticism for ignoring county limits, and also for its proposed name on the basis that such a name was not descriptive of the whole district. The Commission found these submissions reasonable and reverted to the original district name HURON—BRUCE.

HURON—BRUCE has been returned to its existing boundaries. By returning to its existing boundaries, the municipalities of Huron County have been united. The southern boundary has been shifted northward to the Huron County limit and the Township of Howick has been returned to the district.

The County of Huron, along with the Municipality of Central Huron, the Township of North Huron and the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry supported the request of the Township of Howick to be realigned with the County given its common concerns, partnerships and shared services with all of the other lower-tier municipalities in the County.

The Municipalities of Brockton and South Bruce also opposed its proposed alignment with Bruce—Grey—Owen Sound and sought to remain in what has been named the HURON—BRUCE district. This aligns them with several other municipalities in Bruce County. The Commission implemented this request focused on preserving that community’s representational relationships.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Southwestern Ontario’s final districts are shown in Table 14C.

Table 14C – Southwestern Ontario Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Elgin—St. Thomas—London South	112,448	-3.55%
Huron—Bruce	112,929	-3.14%
London Centre	126,597	+8.58%
London—Fanshawe	126,286	+8.32%
London West	114,374	-1.90%
Middlesex—London	115,610	-0.84%
Perth—Wellington	113,929	-2.28%
Average	117,453	+0.74%
Range (most populous to least populous)	14,149	12.13 pp

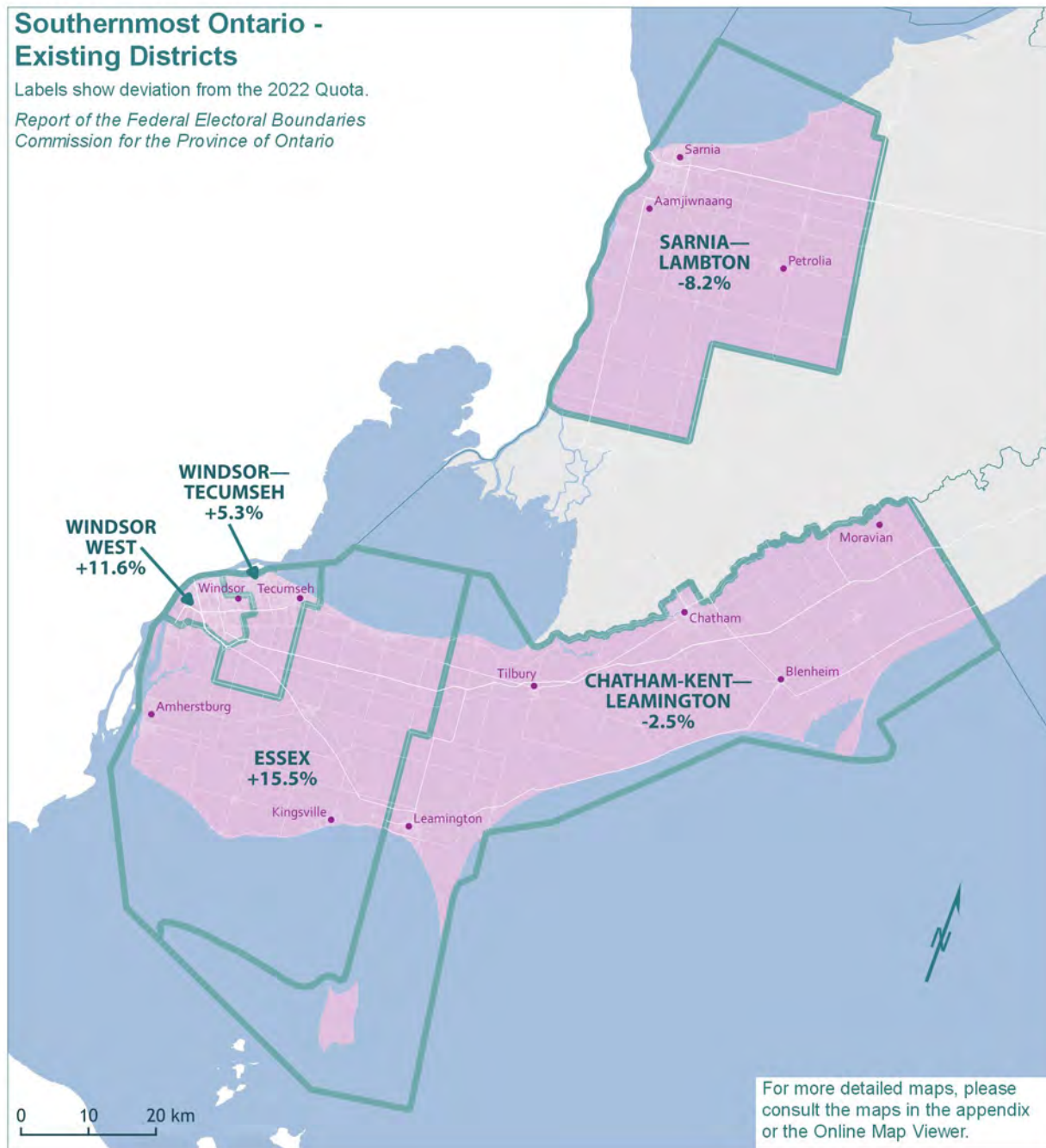
pp = percentage points

Southernmost Ontario

Southernmost Ontario - Existing Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

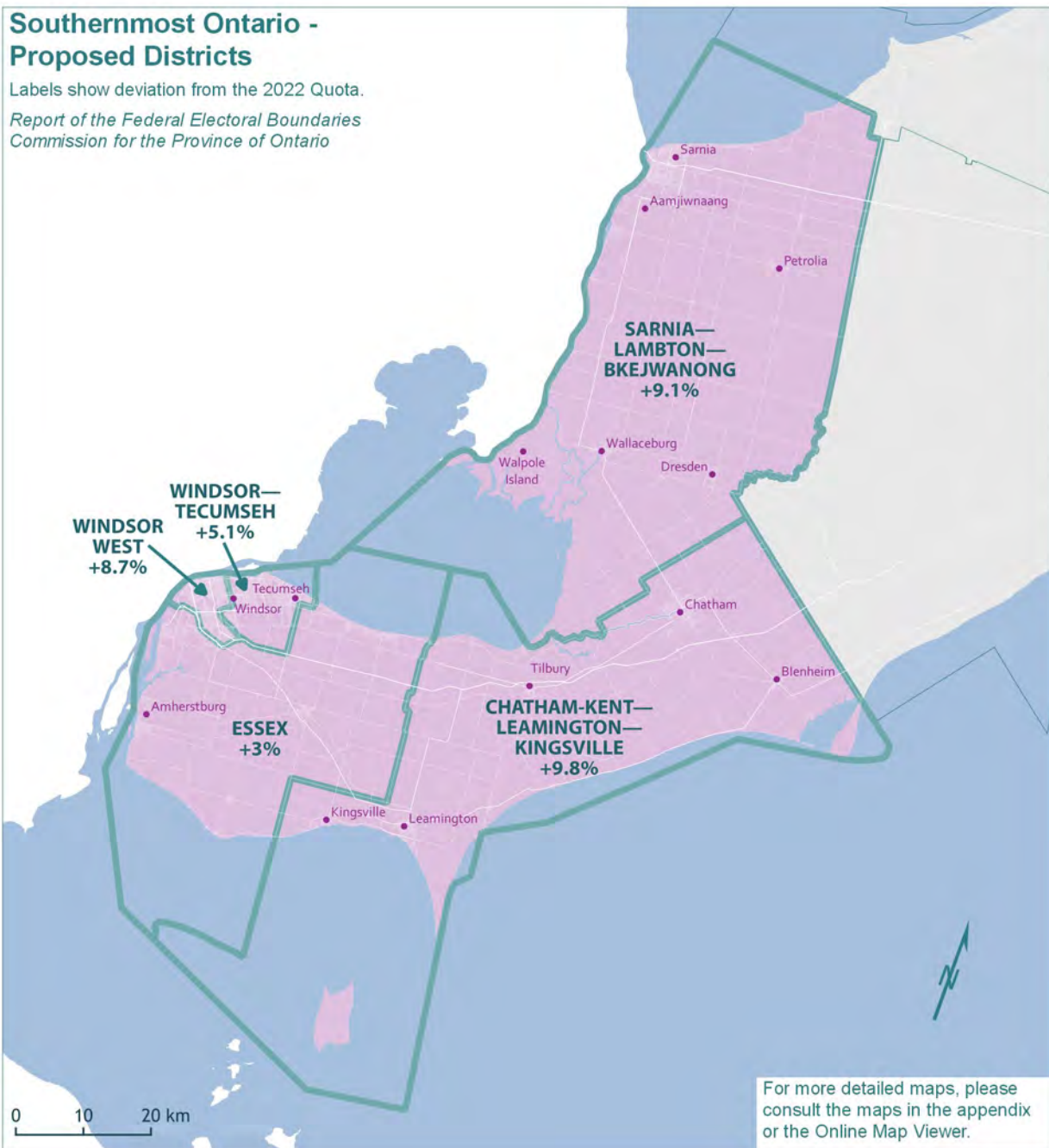
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Southernmost Ontario - Proposed Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.

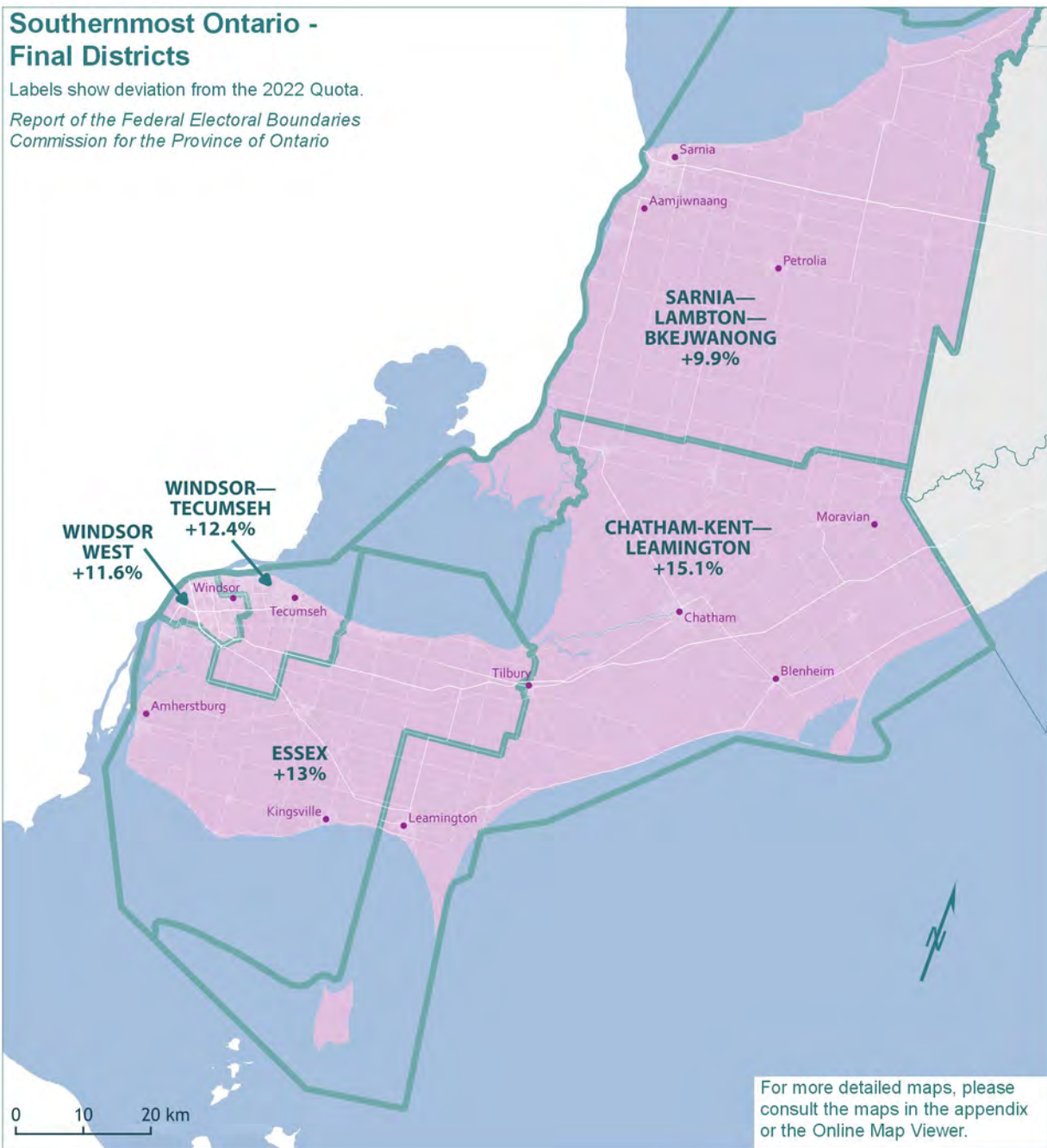
Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario



For more detailed maps, please consult the maps in the appendix or the Online Map Viewer.

Southernmost Ontario - Final Districts

Labels show deviation from the 2022 Quota.
*Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries
 Commission for the Province of Ontario*



The population of the southernmost part of Ontario grew by 6.1%, from 573,137 in 2011 to 608,347 in 2021. The remainder of Ontario grew by 10.9% in the same period.

The existing five electoral districts in this geographic piece would have an average 2021 population of 121,669 and an average deviation of 4.4% above the Quota. As indicated by the deviation range (23.7 percentage points), there are substantial disparities in the population size of districts. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the existing electoral districts are shown in Table 15A.

Table 15A – Southernmost Ontario Existing Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2011	Deviation from Quota – 2012	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Chatham-Kent—Leamington	111,866	+5.32%	113,654	-2.52%
Essex	120,477	+13.43%	134,656	+15.50%
Sarnia—Lambton	106,293	+0.07%	107,077	-8.16%
Windsor—Tecumseh	115,528	+8.77%	122,798	+5.32%
Windsor West	118,973	+12.01%	130,162	+11.64%
Average	114,627	+7.92%	121,669	+4.36%
Range (most populous to least populous)	14,184	13.36 pp	27,579	23.66 pp

pp = percentage points

In the proposed redistribution plan for Southernmost Ontario, the Commission aimed to reduce the significant population disparities among districts. This necessitated shifting the boundary of the existing district of Essex westward to reduce its population size. The community of Kingsville was incorporated into the proposed district of Chatham-Kent—Leamington—Kingsville. The communities of Wallaceburg and Dresden and the Walpole Island First Nation were added to the proposed district of Sarnia—Lambton—Bkejwanong. The boundaries of the proposed districts of Windsor West and Windsor—Tecumseh were adjusted to balance population equality. The populations and deviations from the Quota for the proposed districts are shown in Table 15B.

Table 15B – Southernmost Ontario Proposed Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Chatham-Kent—Leamington—Kingsville	128,045	+9.83%
Essex	120,132	+3.04%
Sarnia—Lambton—Bkejwanong	127,200	+9.10%
Windsor—Tecumseh	122,533	+5.10%
Windsor West	126,695	+8.67%
Average	124,921	+7.15%
Range (most populous to least populous)	7,913	6.79 pp

pp = percentage points

The Municipality of Chatham-Kent, a single tier municipality, expressed concern that it was being split from two into three districts. In this final plan, the Commission has reconfigured the boundaries so that the Municipality of Chatham-Kent is within one district. Leamington and Pelee Island have also been placed in this district, as they were in the existing boundaries. This reinforces effective representation of these communities. The name of this district has been returned to the existing name of CHATHAM-KENT—LEAMINGTON.

With respect to the Windsor districts, there were many submissions requesting that communities of interest be preserved and that historical patterns be respected. The Commission found these submissions persuasive and has revised the redistribution plan accordingly.

WINDSOR WEST has been returned to its existing boundaries. The Commission received submissions that the proposed southwestern boundary on Huron Church Road and the E.C. Row Expressway was not optimal because it needlessly cut off part of the city. The eastern boundary is also returned to its original boundary, based on submissions suggesting that the Walkerville neighbourhood should be returned to WINDSOR—TECUMSEH.

The boundary for WINDSOR—TECUMSEH has also been changed to include all of the Town of Tecumseh, as it was in the existing boundary. The eastern boundary is also pushed eastward to the Puce River; this satisfies the interests of population equality and is a clear and distinct boundary.

ESSEX has been re-configured based on these changes. This reconfiguration facilitates the Town of Kingsville remaining within the ESSEX district, pursuant to many submissions including from the Town of Kingsville itself. The eastern portion of the Municipality of Lakeshore has been moved into the district. The district of ESSEX has been drawn to match Essex County as much as possible, but with a population of approximately 193,000, this could not be fully achieved.

The district of SARNIA—LAMBTON—BKEJWANONG has received significant change. It has been re-drawn to match Lambton County, as was suggested in several submissions. This is generally consistent with the Commission's approach in rural Ontario to maintain the cohesiveness of upper-tier municipalities and to preserve effective representation.

The Commission also received multiple submissions about the negative impact on effective representation with the proposed division of the Township of Dawn-Euphemia. This included a submission from the municipality itself. Under the final boundaries, Dawn-Euphemia has been maintained wholly within SARNIA—LAMBTON—BKEJWANONG.

Walpole Island First Nation and Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation remain together in this new district, along with Aamjiwnaang First Nation. The Commission notes that the Aamjiwnaang First Nation and Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation are both members of the Southern First Nations Secretariat Tribal Council.

The Commission notes that the deviations from the Quota in this geographic piece are especially high. The Commission has concluded that geographic considerations and the need for effective representation warrants these deviations. The relatively fewer choices for boundary options on a peninsula, combined with the desire to keep lower-tier and upper-tier municipalities together, makes this plan reasonable. However, this will need to be re-assessed in the future, as the population in this geographic piece shifts.

The names, populations and deviations from the Quota for Southernmost Ontario's final districts are shown in Table 15C.

Table 15C – Southernmost Ontario Final Electoral Districts		
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022
Chatham-Kent—Leamington	134,226	+15.13%
Essex	131,691	+12.95%
Sarnia—Lambton—Bkejwanong	128,154	+9.92%
Windsor—Tecumseh	131,097	+12.44%
Windsor West	130,162	+11.64%
Average	131,066	+12.42%
Range (most populous to least populous)	6,072	5.21 pp

pp = percentage points

Summary

The Commission's final redistribution plan reflects the following:

Final Electoral Districts			
Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022	Area (km ²)
Ajax	126,666	+8.64%	67
Algonquin—Renfrew—Pembroke	107,420	-7.87%	11,475
Aurora—Oak Ridges—Richmond Hill	117,750	+0.99%	96
Barrie North—Springwater—Oro-Medonte	115,495	-0.94%	1,156
Barrie South—Innisfil	120,378	+3.25%	331
Bay of Quinte	110,164	-5.51%	1,441
Beaches—East York	109,359	-6.20%	17
Bowmanville—Oshawa North	128,534	+10.24%	393
Brampton Centre	109,450	-6.12%	30
Brampton—Chinguacousy Park	115,568	-0.88%	37
Brampton East	119,214	+2.25%	81
Brampton North—Caledon	106,762	-8.43%	152
Brampton South	113,252	-2.86%	55
Brampton West	114,260	-2.00%	38
Brantford—Brant South—Six Nations	121,511	+4.22%	899
Bruce—Grey—Owen Sound	113,348	-2.78%	6,125
Burlington	125,435	+7.59%	76
Burlington North—Milton West	125,575	+7.71%	377
Cambridge	119,493	+2.49%	257
Carleton	124,416	+6.71%	1,881
Chatham-Kent—Leamington	134,226	+15.13%	2,790
Davenport	125,048	+7.25%	15
Don Valley North	111,122	-4.69%	27

Final Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022	Area (km ²)
Don Valley South	121,147	+3.91%	33
Dufferin—Caledon	120,812	+3.62%	2,059
Eglinton—Lawrence	115,832	-0.65%	23
Elgin—St. Thomas—London South	112,448	-3.55%	2,060
Essex	131,691	+12.95%	1,255
Etobicoke Centre	125,606	+7.73%	38
Etobicoke—Lakeshore	120,956	+3.74%	36
Etobicoke North	116,886	+0.25%	49
Flamborough—Glanbrook—Brant North	103,836	-10.94%	1,099
Guelph	118,498	+1.64%	65
Haldimand—Norfolk	116,706	+0.10%	2,862
Haliburton—Kawartha Lakes	119,150	+2.20%	9,063
Hamilton Centre	126,188	+8.23%	43
Hamilton East—Stoney Creek	126,570	+8.56%	71
Hamilton Mountain	115,634	-0.82%	38
Hamilton West—Ancaster—Dundas	120,551	+3.40%	101
Hastings—Lennox and Addington—Tyendinaga	106,468	-8.68%	8,589
Humber River—Black Creek	111,593	-4.29%	31
Huron—Bruce	112,929	-3.14%	5,624
Kanata	121,458	+4.18%	213
Kapuskasing—Timmins—Mushkegowuk	93,948	-19.42%	269,356
Kenora—Kiiwetinoong	61,962	-46.85%	258,813
Kingston and the Islands	134,415	+15.29%	629
King—Vaughan	123,226	+5.69%	417
Kitchener Centre	113,404	-2.73%	49
Kitchener—Conestoga	112,981	-3.10%	903
Kitchener South—Hespeler	119,851	+2.80%	106
Lanark—Frontenac	103,120	-11.55%	6,202
Leeds—Grenville—Thousand Islands—Rideau Lakes	104,075	-10.73%	3,372
London Centre	126,597	+8.58%	50

Final Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022	Area (km ²)
London—Fanshawe	126,286	+8.32%	108
London West	114,374	-1.90%	63
Manitoulin—Nickel Belt	99,827	-14.38%	32,640
Markham—Stouffville	120,845	+3.65%	79
Markham—Thornhill	111,087	-4.72%	59
Markham—Unionville	116,972	+0.33%	82
Middlesex—London	115,610	-0.84%	2,941
Milton East—Halton Hills South	116,592	0.00%	244
Mississauga Centre	124,084	+6.43%	23
Mississauga East—Cooksville	120,196	+3.09%	31
Mississauga—Erin Mills	120,241	+3.13%	32
Mississauga—Lakeshore	119,936	+2.87%	61
Mississauga—Malton	119,741	+2.70%	101
Mississauga—Streetsville	113,763	-2.42%	46
Nepean	122,229	+4.84%	81
Newmarket—Aurora	117,699	+0.95%	54
New Tecumseth—Gwillimbury	120,533	+3.38%	768
Niagara North	113,503	-2.65%	344
Niagara South	132,396	+13.56%	453
Niagara West	112,065	-3.88%	1,002
Nipissing—Timiskaming	98,237	-15.74%	16,793
Northumberland—Clarke	106,574	-8.59%	2,212
Oakville East	108,735	-6.74%	72
Oakville West	105,024	-9.92%	68
Orléans	126,662	+8.64%	62
Oshawa	131,067	+12.42%	61
Ottawa Centre	126,560	+8.55%	36
Ottawa South	126,791	+8.75%	97
Ottawa—Vanier—Gloucester	127,255	+9.15%	55
Ottawa West—Nepean	128,592	+10.29%	44
Oxford	121,781	+4.45%	2,046

Final Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022	Area (km ²)
Parry Sound—Muskoka	104,504	-10.37%	12,551
Perth—Wellington	113,929	-2.28%	3,586
Peterborough	128,349	+10.09%	1,908
Pickering—Brooklin	122,430	+5.01%	291
Prescott—Russell—Cumberland	109,125	-6.40%	2,341
Richmond Hill South	124,748	+7.00%	44
Sarnia—Lambton—Bkejwanong	128,154	+9.92%	3,020
Sault Ste. Marie—Algoma	113,772	-2.42%	40,066
Scarborough—Agincourt	123,969	+6.33%	27
Scarborough Centre—Don Valley East	111,377	-4.47%	30
Scarborough—Guildwood—Rouge Park	114,100	-2.14%	60
Scarborough North	116,177	-0.35%	35
Scarborough Southwest	123,232	+5.70%	30
Scarborough—Woburn	110,589	-5.15%	24
Simcoe—Grey	107,836	-7.51%	1,591
Simcoe North	112,022	-3.92%	1,587
Spadina—Harbourfront	105,739	-9.31%	11
St. Catharines	119,977	+2.91%	63
Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry	114,637	-1.68%	3,320
Sudbury	114,384	-1.89%	924
Taiaiaiko'n—Parkdale—High Park	117,873	+1.10%	18
Thunder Bay—Rainy River	82,357	-29.36%	32,688
Thunder Bay—Superior North	86,147	-26.11%	132,054
Toronto Centre	121,703	+4.39%	6
Toronto—Danforth	105,472	-9.54%	20
Toronto—St. Paul's	125,438	+7.59%	16
University—Rosedale	123,244	+5.71%	13
Vaughan—Thornhill	124,866	+7.10%	67
Vaughan—Woodbridge	121,705	+4.39%	88
Waterloo	121,436	+4.16%	64
Wellington—Halton Hills North	105,440	-9.56%	1,372

Final Electoral Districts

Electoral Districts	Population – 2021	Deviation from Quota – 2022	Area (km ²)
Whitby	115,257	-1.14%	88
Willowdale	118,218	+1.40%	20
Windsor—Tecumseh	131,097	+12.44%	220
Windsor West	130,162	+11.64%	79
York Centre	108,307	-7.10%	35
York—Durham	116,560	-0.03%	1,823
York South—Weston—Etobicoke	111,369	-4.48%	24

*The land area figures mentioned in the table and elsewhere in the report are preliminary calculations and will be reviewed and certified after the proclamation of the Representation Order.

This plan and the accompanying report will be presented to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada to be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons for consideration.


After Parliament has considered the report in accordance with the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, it is returned to the Commission with any objections, the minutes, and evidence of the House of Commons committee. Once the objections have been addressed, a certified copy of our report shall be returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker.

Once the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada has received the final reports of all Commissions, a representation order is prepared describing and naming the electoral districts established by all Commissions.

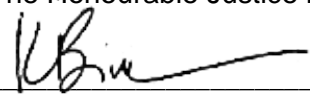
The Governor in Council announces the new boundaries in a proclamation published in the Canada Gazette.

New boundaries can first be used in an election if at least seven months have passed between the date that the representation order was proclaimed and the date that Parliament is dissolved for a general election.

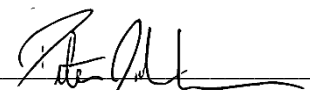
Respectfully submitted and dated at our respective locations, in the Province of Ontario, this 8th day of February 2023.



 The Honourable Justice Lynne C. Leitch, Chair



 Dr. Karen Bird, Member



 Dr. Peter Loewen, Member

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario

APPENDIX – Maps, Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Ontario one hundred and twenty-two (122) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member. In the following descriptions:

- (a) references to “roads,” “electric power transmission lines,” “water features” and “railways” signify their centre lines unless otherwise described;
- (b) any reference to a “township” signifies a township that has its own local administration;
- (c) any reference to a “geographic township” signifies a township without local administration;
- (d) all cities, municipalities, towns, villages, Indian reserves and First Nations territories lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included unless otherwise described;
- (e) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was delimited on the first day of January 2021;
- (f) the translation of the terms “street,” “avenue,” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards; the translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition; and
- (g) all coordinates are in reference to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2021 decennial census.

Ajax

(Population: 126,666)

(Map 9)

Consists of the Town of Ajax.

Algonquin—Renfrew—Pembroke

(Population: 107,420)

(Maps 2 and 4)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Pembroke;

(b) the towns of Arnprior, Deep River, Laurentian Hills, Petawawa and Renfrew;

(c) the townships of Admaston/Bromley; Bonnechere Valley; Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan; Greater Madawaska; Head, Clara and Maria; Horton; Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards; Laurentian Valley; Madawaska Valley; McNab/Braeside; North Algona Wilberforce; South Algonquin; and Whitewater Region;

(d) that part of the Unorganized Area of Nipissing (South Part) lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said unorganized area and the northerly limit of Nightingale Geographic Township; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of Airy Geographic Township to the westerly limit of Preston Geographic Township; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Geographic Township of Dickson to the southerly limit of Anglin Geographic Township; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said geographic township to the northerly limit of Freswick Geographic Township; thence westerly along said limit to the westerly limit of Lister Geographic Township; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said geographic township to the westerly limit of Deacon Geographic Township; thence northerly along said limit to the northerly limit of said unorganized area; and

(e) the Pikwakanagan Indian Reserve (formerly known as Golden Lake Indian Reserve No. 39).

Aurora—Oak Ridges—Richmond Hill

(Population: 117,750)

(Map 21)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Richmond Hill lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Elgin Mills Road East; thence westerly along said road and Elgin Mills Road West to the westerly limit of said city (Bathurst Street); and

(b) that part of the Town of Aurora lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said town and Wellington Street East; thence westerly along said street to Yonge Street; thence northerly along said street to the northerly limit of said town.

Barrie North—Springwater—Oro-Medonte

(Population: 115,495)

(Maps 3 and 5)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Barrie lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Dunlop Street West; thence easterly along said street to Tiffin Street; thence easterly along said street and its northeasterly production to the easterly limit of said city (Kempenfelt Bay); and

(b) the townships of Oro-Medonte and Springwater.

Barrie South—Innisfil

(Population: 120,378)

(Maps 3 and 5)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Barrie lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Dunlop Street West; thence easterly along said street to Tiffin Street; thence easterly along said street and its northeasterly production to the easterly limit of said city (Kempenfelt Bay); and

(b) the Town of Innisfil.

Bay of Quinte

(Population: 110,164)

(Maps 4 and 6)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Belleville lying southerly of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway);

(b) that part of the City of Quinte West lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said city (Wallbridge-Loyalist Road) and Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); thence southwesterly along said highway to the Trent River; thence generally northerly along said river to the southwesterly production of Harrington Road; thence northeasterly along said production and Harrington Road to McMullen Road; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along said road to Collins Lane; thence northwesterly along said lane and Collins Road to Frankford Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Flyboy Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Fish and Game Club Road; thence southwesterly along said road and its production to the Trent River (west of Bata Island); thence generally northeasterly and generally southwesterly along said river to a point at approximate latitude 44°14'54"N and longitude 77°38'23"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the northwesterly limit of said city; and

(c) the County of Prince Edward.

Beaches—East York

(Population: 109,359)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sunrise Avenue and Victoria Park Avenue; thence generally southerly along Victoria Park Avenue to Queen Street East; thence westerly along said street to Nursewood Road; thence southerly along said road and its southerly production to the southerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario); thence generally southwesterly along said limit to approximate latitude 43°38'54"N and longitude 79°18'51"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the mouth of Ashbridges Bay; thence generally northwesterly along said bay to its northerly shoreline at approximate latitude 43°39'43"N and longitude 79°18'55"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of Lake Shore Boulevard East and Coxwell Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Coxwell Boulevard; thence generally northeasterly along said boulevard and its production to Taylor Massey Creek; thence generally westerly along said creek to the Don River East Branch; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the westerly production of Sunrise Avenue; thence easterly along said production and Sunrise Avenue to the point of commencement.

Bowmanville—Oshawa North

(Population: 128,534)

(Map 9)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Oshawa lying northerly of Taunton Road West and Taunton Road East; and

(b) that part of the Municipality of Clarington lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipality and a point on Regional Road 20 at approximate latitude 44°03'33"N and longitude 78°41'20"W; thence southerly along said road to Concession Road 10; thence easterly along said road to Darlington-Clarke Townline Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road and its intermittent productions to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Highway of Heroes); thence easterly along said highway to Cobbledick Road; thence southeasterly along said road and its southeasterly production to the southerly limit of said municipality (Lake Ontario).

Brampton Centre

(Population: 109,450)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Brampton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Bovaird Drive East and Highway 410; thence southeasterly along said highway to Etobicoke Creek; thence generally westerly along said creek to Steeles Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue and Steeles Avenue West to McLaughlin Road South; thence northwesterly along said road and McLaughlin Road North to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Chinguacousy Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Bovaird Drive West; thence northeasterly along said drive and Bovaird Drive East to the point of commencement.

Brampton—Chinguacousy Park

(Population: 115,568)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Brampton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sandalwood Parkway East and Torbram Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of said city; thence generally southerly along said limit to Highway 410; thence generally northwesterly along said highway to Bovaird Drive East; thence northeasterly along said drive to Dixie Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Sandalwood Parkway East; thence northeasterly along said parkway to the point of commencement.

Brampton East

(Population: 119,214)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Brampton lying northeasterly of Torbram Road.

Brampton North—Caledon

(Population: 106,762)

(Map 16)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Brampton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city (Mayfield Road) and Torbram Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Sandalwood Parkway East; thence southwesterly along said parkway to Dixie Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Bovaird Drive East; thence southwesterly along said drive to Hurontario Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Wanless Drive; thence southwesterly along said drive to the former Orangeville-Brampton Railway; thence northwesterly along said railway to the northwesterly limit of said city (Mayfield Road); thence generally northeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the Town of Caledon lying southeasterly and southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said town (Winston Churchill Boulevard) and King Street; thence generally northeasterly along said street to The Gore Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of said town (Mayfield Road).

Brampton South

(Population: 113,252)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Brampton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 410 and the southeasterly limit of said city; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the southeasterly and southwesterly limits of said city to Bovaird Drive West; thence northeasterly along said drive to Mississauga Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Williams Parkway; thence northeasterly and generally northerly along said parkway to Chinguacousy Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to McLaughlin Road North; thence southeasterly along said road and McLaughlin Road South to Steeles Avenue West; thence northeasterly along said avenue and Steeles Avenue East to Etobicoke Creek; thence generally easterly along said creek to Highway 410; thence southeasterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Brampton West

(Population: 114,260)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Brampton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Bovaird Drive West; thence southwesterly along said drive to Chinguacousy Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Williams Parkway; thence generally southerly and southwesterly along said parkway to Mississauga Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Bovaird Drive West; thence southwesterly along said drive to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence northwesterly and northeasterly along the southwesterly and northwesterly limits of said city to the former Orangeville-Brampton Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway to Wanless Drive; thence northeasterly along said drive to Hurontario Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the point of commencement.

Brantford—Brant South—Six Nations

(Population: 121,511)

(Maps 3 and 7)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Brantford;

(b) that part of the County of Brant lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said county (Governors Road) and Puttown Road; thence southerly along said road to King Edward Street; thence easterly along said street to Bishopsgate Road; thence generally southerly along said road to Bethel Road; thence easterly along said road and its easterly production to the westerly limit of the City of Brantford; thence generally northeasterly, easterly and generally southeasterly along the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said city to Powerline Road; thence easterly along said road to the northeasterly limit of the County of Brant; and

(c) the Indian reserves of New Credit No. 40A and Six Nations No. 40.

Bruce—Grey—Owen Sound

(Population: 113,348)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Owen Sound;

(b) the towns of Hanover and South Bruce Peninsula;

(c) the municipalities of Arran-Elderslie, Grey Highlands, Meaford, Northern Bruce Peninsula and West Grey;

(d) the townships of Chatsworth, Georgian Bluffs and Southgate; and

(e) the Indian reserves of Chief's Point No. 28, Neyaashiinigmiing No. 27, and Saugeen No. 29.

Burlington

(Population: 125,435)

(Map 12)

Consists of that part of the City of Burlington lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said city (Kerns Road) and Dundas Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Highway 407; thence southerly along said highway to Guelph Line; thence southeasterly along said line to Upper Middle Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Walkers Line; thence southeasterly along said line to Queen Elizabeth Way (Highway 403); thence northeasterly along Queen Elizabeth Way to the northeasterly limit of said city (Burloak Drive).

Burlington North—Milton West

(Population: 125,575)

(Map 12)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Burlington lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said city (Kerns Road) and Dundas Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Highway 407; thence southerly along said highway to Guelph Line; thence southeasterly along said line to Upper Middle Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Walkers Line; thence southeasterly along said line to Queen Elizabeth Way (Highway 403); thence northeasterly along Queen Elizabeth Way to the northeasterly limit of said city (Burloak Drive); and

(b) that part of the Town of Milton lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of said town (Lower Base Line West) and Regional Road 25; thence northwesterly along said road, Ontario Street South and Ontario Street North to Steeles Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Martin Street; thence northwesterly along said street and Regional Road 25 to the northerly limit of said town (5 Side Road).

Cambridge

(Population: 119,493)

(Maps 3 and 8)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Cambridge lying southerly of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); and

(b) the Township of North Dumfries.

Carleton

(Population: 124,416)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Hawthorne Road and Hunt Club Road; thence northeasterly along Hunt Club Road to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally southwesterly, northwesterly and generally northeasterly along the easterly, southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said city to the northeasterly production of Berry Side Road; thence southwesterly along said production, Berry Side Road and its southwesterly production, Constance Lake Road, Murphy Side Road and its southwesterly production and Holland Hill Road to Carp Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Craig's Side Road; thence southwesterly along said road, Donald B. Munro Drive and Vaughan Side Road to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence easterly and southeasterly along said highway to Highway 7 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally southerly along said highway to Hazeldean Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Terry Fox Drive; thence generally southeasterly along said drive and northeasterly along Hope Side Road to Old Richmond Road; thence northerly along said road to West Hunt Club Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Highway 416 (Veterans Memorial Highway); thence generally southeasterly along said highway to Barnsdale Road; thence northeasterly along said road to the Rideau River (westerly of Long Island); thence generally northerly along said river (westerly of Nicolls Island) to Hunt Club Road; thence easterly along said road to Riverside Drive; thence southeasterly along said drive and Limebank Road to Leitrim Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Bowesville Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Earl Armstrong Road; thence northeasterly along said road to High Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Albion Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Rideau Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Bank Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Blais Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Hawthorne Road; thence northwesterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Chatham-Kent—Leamington

(Population: 134,226)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the municipalities of Chatham-Kent and Leamington;
- (b) the Township of Pelee; and
- (c) the Indian Reserve of Moravian No. 47.

Davenport

(Population: 125,048)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Eglinton Avenue West and the northwesterly production of Vaughan Road; thence generally southeasterly along said production and Vaughan Road to Winona Drive; thence generally southerly along said drive to Davenport Road; thence westerly along said road to Ossington Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Queen Street West; thence westerly along said street to Dovercourt Road; thence southerly along said road and its southerly production to the GO Transit rail line; thence generally northwesterly along said rail line and the Canadian Pacific railway to Eglinton Avenue West; thence generally easterly along said avenue to the point of commencement.

Don Valley North

(Population: 111,122)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city (Steeles Avenue East) and Highway 404; thence generally southerly along said highway to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence westerly along said highway to the Don River East Branch; thence generally southeasterly along said river to York Mills Road; thence westerly along said road to Old York Mills Road; thence generally westerly along said road to Yonge Street; thence northerly along said street to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence northeasterly along said highway to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Don Valley South

(Population: 121,147)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of York Mills Road and the Don River East Branch; thence generally southeasterly and southwesterly along said river to the Don River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the Don Valley Parkway ramp (to Bayview Avenue); thence southwesterly along said ramp to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the Beltline trail at approximate latitude 43°40'51"N and longitude 79°22'06"W; thence generally northerly and northwesterly along said trail to Moore Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Bayview Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Eglinton Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Mount Pleasant Road; thence northerly along said road to Broadway Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to Yonge Street; thence northerly along said street to Old York Mills Road; thence generally easterly along said road to York Mills Road; thence easterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Dufferin—Caledon

(Population: 120,812)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Grand Valley, Mono, Orangeville and Shelburne;

(b) that part of the Town of Caledon lying northwesterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said town and King Street; thence generally northeasterly along said street to The Gore Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of said town; and

(c) the townships of Amaranth, East Garafraxa, Melancthon and Mulmur.

Eglinton—Lawrence

(Population: 115,832)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express) and Yonge Street; thence southerly along said street to Eglinton Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to the GO Transit rail line; thence northerly along said rail line to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence easterly and northeasterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Elgin—St. Thomas—London South

(Population: 112,448)
(Maps 3 and 14)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of St. Thomas;
- (b) that part of the City of London lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); thence westerly along said highway to Exeter Road; thence westerly along said road to White Oak Road; thence northerly along said road to Southdale Road East; thence westerly along said road and Southdale Road West to Westdel Bourne; thence southerly along Westdel Bourne to Dingman Creek; thence generally westerly along said creek to the westerly limit of said city;
- (c) the Town of Aylmer;
- (d) the municipalities of Bayham, Central Elgin, Dutton/Dunwich and West Elgin; and
- (e) the townships of Malahide and Southwold.

Essex

(Population: 131,691)
(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, LaSalle and Kingsville; and
- (b) that part of the Town of Lakeshore lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said town and Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); thence easterly along said highway to the Puce River; thence generally northerly along said river to Lake St. Clair; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said town.

Etobicoke Centre

(Population: 125,606)
(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express) and Dixon Road; thence easterly along said road to Kipling Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to The Westway; thence generally northeasterly and northerly along The Westway to Royal York Road; thence southerly along said road to Eglinton Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to

the Humber River; thence generally southerly and easterly along said river to Dundas Street West; thence southwesterly along said street to Islington Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Mimico Creek; thence southeasterly along said creek to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to the westerly limit of said city (shoreline of Etobicoke Creek); thence generally northerly, northwesterly, northeasterly and northwesterly along said limit to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence generally northeasterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Etobicoke—Lakeshore

(Population: 120,956)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Dundas Street West and the Humber River; thence generally southeasterly along said river and its southeasterly production to the southerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario); thence generally southwesterly and generally northwesterly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence generally northeasterly along said railway to Mimico Creek; thence northwesterly along said creek to Islington Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Dundas Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to the point of commencement.

Etobicoke North

(Population: 116,886)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and the Humber River; thence generally southeasterly and generally southerly along said river to Saint Phillips Road; thence generally southerly along said road and Royal York Road to The Westway; thence generally southerly and southwesterly along The Westway to Kipling Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Dixon Road; thence westerly along said road to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence generally southwesterly along said highway to the westerly limit of said city; thence northwesterly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Flamborough—Glanbrook—Brant North

(Population: 103,836)

(Maps 7 and 13)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Hamilton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city on the Niagara Escarpment; thence generally westerly along said escarpment to the Upper Centennial Parkway; thence generally southerly along said parkway and Regional Road 56 to an electric power transmission line situated southerly of Dalgleish Trail; thence westerly and southwesterly along said electric power transmission line to Trinity Road South; thence generally northerly along said road, Highway 52 South and Highway 52 North to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally northeasterly along said railway to Highway 403 (Alexander Graham Bell Parkway); thence northeasterly along said highway to the northeasterly limit of said city (Highway 6); thence northwesterly, generally northeasterly, northwesterly, generally southwesterly, generally southeasterly and generally northerly along the northerly, westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the County of Brant lying northeasterly and northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said county and Puttoun Road; thence southerly along said road to King Edward Street; thence easterly along said street to Bishopsgate Road; thence generally southerly along said road to Bethel Road; thence easterly along said road and its easterly production to the westerly limit of the City of Brantford; thence generally northeasterly, easterly, and generally southeasterly along the northwesterly and northeasterly limits of said city to Powerline Road; thence easterly along said road to the northeasterly limit of said county.

Guelph

(Population: 118,498)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the City of Guelph lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwestery limit of said city and College Avenue West; thence northeasterly along said avenue to Hanlon Parkway; thence southeasterly along said parkway to Hanlon's Creek; thence generally northeasterly and northwesterly along said creek to Edinburgh Road South; thence northeasterly along said road to Gordon Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Arkell Road; thence northeasterly along said road to the northeasterly limit of said city (Victoria Road South).

Haldimand—Norfolk

(Population: 116,706)

(Map 3)

Consists of the cities of Haldimand County and Norfolk County.

Haliburton—Kawartha Lakes

(Population: 119,150)

(Map 4)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Kawartha Lakes;
- (b) the municipalities of Dysart et al and Highlands East;
- (c) the Municipality of Trent Lakes, excepting the islands of the Curve Lake Indian Reserve No. 35A; and
- (d) the townships of Algonquin Highlands, Cavan Monaghan, North Kawartha and Minden Hills.

Hamilton Centre

(Population: 126,188)

(Map 13)

Consists of that part of the City of Hamilton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Highway 403 (Alexander Graham Bell Parkway); thence generally southerly and southwesterly along said highway to an electric power transmission line situated westerly of Chateau Court; thence southerly along said transmission line to the Niagara Escarpment; thence generally easterly, southerly and northeasterly along said escarpment to Red Hill Valley Parkway; thence generally northerly along said parkway to King Street East; thence northwesterly along said street to Parkdale Avenue South; thence northerly along said avenue and Parkdale Avenue North to Burlington Street East (Nikola Tesla Boulevard); thence westerly along said street to Strathearne Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Pier 24 Gateway; thence generally northeasterly along said gateway to the northeasterly shoreline of Hamilton Harbour; thence generally northwesterly along said shoreline to the northerly limit of said city; thence southwesterly, northwesterly and generally southwesterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Hamilton East—Stoney Creek

(Population: 126,570)

(Map 13)

Consists of that part of the City of Hamilton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and the Niagara Escarpment; thence generally westerly along said escarpment to Upper Centennial Parkway; thence generally southerly along said parkway and Regional Road 56 to an electric power transmission line situated southerly of Dalgleish Trail; thence westerly along said electric power transmission line to Glover Road; thence northerly along said road and its northerly production to Anchor Road; thence generally northerly along said road, Arbour Road, its intermittent production and its northeasterly production to the Niagara Escarpment; thence generally northeasterly along said escarpment to Red Hill Valley Parkway; thence northerly along said parkway to King Street East; thence northwesterly along said street to Parkdale Avenue South; thence northerly along said avenue and Parkdale Avenue North to Burlington Street East (Nikola Tesla Boulevard); thence westerly along said street to Strathearne Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Pier 24 Gateway; thence generally northeasterly along said gateway to the northeasterly shoreline of Hamilton Harbour; thence generally northwesterly along said shoreline to the northerly limit of said city; thence generally southeasterly, easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Hamilton Mountain

(Population: 115,634)

(Map 13)

Consists of that part of the City of Hamilton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of James Mountain Road and the Niagara Escarpment; thence southerly along said road and West 5th Street to Lincoln M. Alexander Parkway; thence westerly along said parkway to Garth Street; thence generally southerly along said street to an electric power transmission line; thence easterly along said transmission line to Glover Road; thence northerly along said road and its northerly production to Anchor Road; thence generally northerly along said road, Arbour Road, its intermittent production and its northeasterly production to the Niagara Escarpment; thence generally northerly and westerly along said escarpment to the point of commencement.

Hamilton West—Ancaster—Dundas

(Population: 120,551)

(Map 13)

Consists of that part of the City of Hamilton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 403 (Alexander Graham Bell Parkway) and the Canadian National Railway; thence generally southerly and generally southwesterly along said highway to an electric power transmission line situated westerly of Chateau Court; thence southerly along said

transmission line to the Niagara Escarpment; thence generally easterly along said escarpment to James Mountain Road; thence generally southerly along said road and West 5th Street to Lincoln M. Alexander Parkway; thence westerly along said parkway to Garth Street; thence generally southerly along said street to an electric power transmission line; thence westerly and southwesterly along said transmission line to Trinity Road South; thence generally northerly along said road, Highway 52 South and Highway 52 North to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally northeasterly and easterly along said railway to the point of commencement.

Hastings—Lennox and Addington—Tyendinaga

(Population: 106,468)

(Maps 4 and 6)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the City of Belleville lying northerly of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway);
- (b) that part of the City of Quinte West lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said city (Wallbridge-Loyalist Road) and Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); thence southwesterly along said highway to the Trent River; thence generally northerly along said river to the southwesterly production of Harrington Road; thence northeasterly along said production and Harrington Road to McMullen Road; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along said road to Collins Lane; thence northwesterly along said lane and Collins Road to Frankford Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Flyboy Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Fish and Game Club Road; thence southwesterly along said road and its production to the Trent River (west of Bata Island); thence generally northeasterly and generally southwesterly along said river to a point at approximate latitude 44°14'54"N and longitude 77°38'23"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the northwesterly limit of said city;
- (c) the towns of Bancroft, Deseronto and Greater Napanee;
- (d) the municipalities of Centre Hastings, Hastings Highlands, Marmora and Lake and Tweed;
- (e) the townships of Addington Highlands, Carlow/Mayo, Faraday, Limerick, Loyalist, Madoc, Stirling-Rawdon, Stone Mills, Tudor and Cashel, Tyendinaga and Wollaston; and
- (f) the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory Indian Reserve.

Humber River—Black Creek

(Population: 111,593)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Keele Street; thence southerly along said street to Grandravine Drive; thence westerly along said drive to Black Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to Sheppard Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Jane Street; thence southerly along said street to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence westerly along said highway to the Humber River; thence generally northerly and generally northwesterly along said river to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Huron—Bruce

(Population: 112,929)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the towns of Goderich and Saugeen Shores;
- (b) the municipalities of Bluewater, Brockton, Central Huron, Huron East, Kincardine, Morris-Turnberry, South Bruce and South Huron; and
- (c) the townships of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Howick, Huron-Kinloss and North Huron.

Kanata

(Population: 121,458)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Davidson's Side Road and Carling Avenue; thence generally northeasterly and easterly along said avenue to Moodie Drive; thence southerly along said drive to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway, Queensway); thence northeasterly along said highway to Highway 416 (Veterans Memorial Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to West Hunt Club Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Old Richmond Road; thence southerly along said road to Hope Side Road; thence southwesterly along said road and generally northwesterly along Terry Fox Drive to Hazeldean Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Highway 7 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence northerly along said highway to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally northwesterly along said highway to Vaughan Side Road; thence northeasterly along said road, Donald B. Munro Drive and Craig's Side Road to Carp Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Holland Hill Road; thence northeasterly along Holland Hill Road and its northeasterly production, Murphy Side Road, Constance Lake Road and its northeasterly

production, Berry Side Road and its northeasterly production to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec; thence southeasterly along said boundary to a point at approximate latitude 45°22'58"N and longitude 75°51'26"W; thence generally southerly to the northwesterly endpoint of Davidson's Side Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Kapuskasing—Timmins—Mushkegowuk

(Population: 93,948)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Timmins;
- (b) the towns of Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Kirkland Lake, Moosonee and Smooth Rock Falls;
- (c) the townships of Black River-Matheson, Chapleau, Fauquier-Strickland, Gauthier, Larder Lake, Matachewan, Mattice-Val Côté, McGarry, Moonbeam, Opasatika and Val Rita-Harty;
- (d) the unorganized areas of Cochrane (South East Part), Cochrane (South West Part) and Timiskaming (East Part);
- (e) that part of the Unorganized Area of Algoma (North Part) lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said unorganized area and a point at approximate latitude 48°26'59"N and longitude 84°00'53"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 49°26'57"N and longitude 84°00'52"W;
- (f) that part of the Unorganized Area of Cochrane (North Part) lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly limit of said unorganized area at a point at approximate latitude 49°42'31"N and longitude 84°41'09"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the Kenogami River at approximate latitude 50°13'33"N and longitude 84°41'20"W; thence generally northerly along said river to the northerly limit of said unorganized area;
- (g) that part of the Unorganized Area of Kenora lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said unorganized area and a point at approximate latitude 51°31'11"N and longitude 86°32'53"W; thence northerly in a straight line to latitude 54°00'00"N; thence west to the Winisk River; thence generally northerly along said river to the southerly boundary of the Winisk Indian Reserve No. 90; thence southwesterly, northwesterly and northeasterly along the southeasterly, southwesterly and northwesterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the Winisk River; thence generally northerly and easterly along said river to a point at approximate latitude 54°44'38"N and longitude 86°33'01"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 55°48'23"N and longitude 86°32'44"W;

(h) that part of the Unorganized Area of Sudbury (North Part) lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly limit of said unorganized area at a point at approximate latitude 47°14'09"N and longitude 82°36'11"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 48°05'52"N and longitude 82°36'02"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 48°06'14"N and longitude 81°51'25"W, excluding the Missanabie Cree First Nation Indian Reserve;

(i) that part of the Unorganized Area of Timiskaming (West Part) lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly limit of said unorganized area at a point at approximate latitude 47°19'13"N and longitude 80°23'54"W; thence northerly in a straight line passing along the westerly limit of the Township of James to a point at latitude 47°56'30"N and longitude 80°24'22"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the westerly limit of the Township of Chamberlain; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said township to the easterly limit of said township; thence easterly in a straight line to the westerly limit of the Township of Larder Lake; thence easterly along the southerly limit of said township and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said unorganized area;

(j) the Indian reserves of Abitibi No. 70, Attawapiskat No. 91A, Chapleau No. 74A and No. 75, Chapleau Cree Fox Lake, Constance Lake No. 92, Duck Lake No. 76B, Factory Island No. 1, Flying Post No. 73, Fort Albany (Part) No. 67, Matachewan No. 72, Moose Factory No. 68, and New Post No. 69A; and

(k) the Indian Settlement of Peawanuck.

Kenora—Kiiwetinoong

(Population: 61,962)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the cities of Dryden and Kenora;

(b) the municipalities of Red Lake and Sioux Lookout;

(c) the townships of Ear Falls, Ignace, Machin, Pickle Lake and Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls;

(d) that part of the Unorganized Area of Kenora lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said unorganized area and longitude 89°00'00"W; thence north to latitude 53°00'00"N; thence east to the westerly boundary of the Webequie Indian Reserve; thence generally northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to latitude 53°00'00"N; thence east to a point at longitude 86°33'08"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 54°00'00"N and longitude 86°33'09"W; thence westerly along said latitude to the Winisk River at approximate longitude 87°04'51"W; thence generally northerly along said river to the southerly boundary of the Winisk Indian Reserve No. 90; thence southwesterly, northwesterly and northeasterly along the southeasterly, southwesterly and northwesterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the Winisk River; thence generally northerly and easterly along said river to a

point at approximate latitude 54°44'38"N and longitude 86°33'01"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 55°48'23"N and longitude 86°32'44"W;

(e) that part of the Unorganized Area Thunder Bay lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the northerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 51°08'01"N and longitude 90°10'01"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 50°03'49"N and longitude 90°10'12"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 50°03'46"N and longitude 90°57'58"W;

(f) the Indian reserves of Bearskin Lake, Cat Lake No. 63C, Deer Lake, Eagle Lake No. 27, English River No. 21, Fort Severn No. 89, Kasabonika Lake, Kee-Way-Win, Kenora No. 38B, Kingfisher Lake No. 1, Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki No. 84, Lac Seul No. 28, Lake of the Woods No. 37, Muskrat Dam Lake, North Spirit Lake, Northwest Angle No. 33B, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen (Savant Lake), Osnaburgh No. 63A, Osnaburgh No. 63B, Pikangikum No. 14, Poplar Hill, Rat Portage No. 38A, Sabaskong Bay No. 35D, Sachigo Lake No. 1, Sandy Lake No. 88, Shoal Lake No. 34B2 and 39A, Slate Falls Nation, The Dalles No. 38C, Wabaseemoong, Wabauskang No. 21, Wabigoon Lake No. 27, Wapekeka No. 2, Wawakapewin, Weagamow Lake No. 87, Whitefish Bay No. 32A, Whitefish Bay No. 33A, Whitefish Bay No. 34A and Wunnumin No. 1; and

(g) that part of Shoal Lake Indian Reserve No. 40 lying easterly of the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Manitoba.

Kingston and the Islands

(Population: 134,415)

(Map 4)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Kingston; and
- (b) the Township of Frontenac Islands.

King—Vaughan

(Population: 123,226)

(Map 21)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Vaughan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Major Mackenzie Drive West; thence generally easterly along said drive to a creek at approximate latitude 43°50'12" N and longitude 79°35'56" W; thence

generally northerly along said creek to Teston Road; thence easterly along said road to Pine Valley Drive; thence northerly along said drive to Teston Road; thence easterly along said road to Highway 400; thence southerly along said highway to Rutherford Road; thence generally northeasterly along said road to the Don River West Branch; thence generally southeasterly along said river to Keele Street; thence northerly along said street to Rutherford Road; thence generally northeasterly along said road to Dufferin Street; thence northerly along said street to Major Mackenzie Drive West; thence easterly along said drive to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly, generally westerly and generally southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said city to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the Township of King lying southerly of Davis Drive West and Highway 9.

Kitchener Centre

(Population: 113,404)

(Map 8)

Consists of that part of the City of Kitchener described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Fischer-Hallman Road; thence generally northeasterly and southeasterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said city to the southeasterly production of Woolner Trail; thence northwesterly along said production and said trail to Fairway Road North; thence generally southwestwardly along said road and Fairway Road South to Highway 8; thence northwesterly along said highway to Highway 7/8 (Conestoga Parkway); thence southerly and southwestwardly along said highway to Westmount Road East; thence generally northwesterly along said road and Westmount Road West to Highland Road West; thence southwestwardly along said road to Fischer-Hallman Road; thence generally northwesterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Kitchener—Conestoga

(Population: 112,981)

(Maps 3 and 8)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Kitchener lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Fischer-Hallman Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road to Highland Road West; thence northeasterly along said road to Westmount Road West; thence generally southeasterly along said road and Westmount Road East to Highway 7/8 (Conestoga Parkway); thence southwestwardly along said highway to Fischer-Hallman Road; thence southeasterly and southerly along said road to the southerly limit of said city; and

(b) the townships of Wellesley, Wilmot and Woolwich.

Kitchener South—Hespeler

(Population: 119,851)

(Map 8)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Cambridge lying northerly of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); and

(b) that part of the City of Kitchener described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and Fischer-Hallman Road; thence northerly and northwesterly along said road to Highway 7/8 (Conestoga Parkway); thence northeasterly along said highway to Highway 8; thence southeasterly along said highway to Fairway Road South; thence northerly, northeasterly and easterly along said road and Fairway Road North to Woolner Trail; thence southeasterly along said trail and its southeasterly production to the easterly limit of said city (Grand River); thence generally southerly, southwesterly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Lanark—Frontenac

(Population: 103,120)

(Map 4)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Carleton Place, Mississippi Mills, Perth and Smiths Falls; and

(b) the townships of Beckwith, Central Frontenac, Drummond/North Elmsley, Lanark Highlands, Montague, North Frontenac, South Frontenac and Tay Valley.

Leeds—Grenville—Thousand Islands—Rideau Lakes

(Population: 104,075)

(Map 4)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Brockville;

(b) the towns of Gananoque and Prescott;

(c) the Municipality of North Grenville;

(d) the townships of Athens, Augusta, Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, Elizabethtown-Kitley, Front of Yonge, Leeds and the Thousand Islands and Rideau Lakes; and

(e) the villages of Merrickville-Wolford and Westport.

London Centre

(Population: 126,597)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of London described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Fanshawe Park Road East and Highbury Avenue North; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the Canadian National Railway (south of Oakland Avenue); thence westerly and southerly along said railway to Commissioners Road East; thence westerly along said road to Wharncliffe Road South; thence northerly along said road to the Canadian National Railway (south of Stanley Street); thence westerly along said railway to the Thames River; thence westerly and southerly along said river to Wonderland Road North; thence generally northerly and northwesterly along said road to Fanshawe Park Road West; thence northeasterly along said road and Fanshawe Park Road East to the point of commencement.

London—Fanshawe

(Population: 126,286)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of London described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); thence westerly along said highway to Exeter Road; thence westerly along said road to White Oak Road; thence northerly along said road to Southdale Road East; thence westerly along said road to Wharncliffe Road South; thence northerly along said road to Commissioners Road East; thence easterly along said road to the Canadian National Railway; thence northwesterly, northerly and easterly along said railway to Highbury Avenue North (south of Oakland Avenue); thence northwesterly along said avenue to Fanshawe Park Road East; thence northeasterly along said road and its production to the easterly limit of said city; thence easterly and generally southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

London West

(Population: 114,374)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of London described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Fanshawe Park Road West and Wonderland Road North; thence southeasterly and generally southerly along said road to the Thames River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to Wharncliffe Road South; thence southerly along said road to Southdale Road West; thence westerly along said road to Westdel Bourne; thence southeasterly along Westdel Bourne to Dingman Creek; thence

generally westerly along said creek to the westerly limit of said city; thence northwesterly, generally northeasterly and northerly along said limit to Fanshawe Park Road West; thence northeasterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Manitoulin—Nickel Belt

(Population: 99,827)

(Maps 1 and 10)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Greater Sudbury, excluding that part described as follows: commencing at a point on the easterly limit of said city at approximate latitude 46°37'29"N and longitude 80°41'39"W; thence southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally westerly and northerly along the southerly limit of said city to Reserve Road; thence northerly along said road and its northerly production to Highway 144 (North-West Bypass); thence generally northerly along said highway to a point at approximate latitude 46°30'38"N and longitude 81°11'59"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 46°30'35"N and longitude 81°04'17"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 46°32'15"N and longitude 81°04'15"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the intersection of Maley Drive (Road 73) and Barry Downe Road; thence northerly along Barry Downe Road and its northerly production to the intersection of Notre Dame Avenue and Bodson Drive East; thence easterly along said drive and its easterly production to a point at latitude 46°37'21"N and longitude 80°49'10"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the southerly shoreline of Wanapitei Lake at latitude 46°43'15"N and longitude 80°49'05"W; thence generally southeasterly along said shoreline to the mouth of the Wanapitei River (Wanapitae Dam); thence generally southerly along the westerly shoreline of said river to the easterly limit of said city at approximate latitude 46°37'30"N and longitude 80°39'36"W; thence westerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(b) the towns of Espanola and Gore Bay;

(c) the municipalities of Central Manitoulin, French River, Gordon/Barrie Island, Killarney, Markstay-Warren, Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, St.-Charles and West Nipissing;

(d) the townships of Assiginack, Baldwin, Billings, Burpee and Mills, Cockburn Island, Nairn and Hyman, Sables-Spanish Rivers and Tehkummah;

(e) the Unorganized Area of Manitoulin (West Part);

(f) the Unorganized Area of Sudbury (North Part), excluding that part lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the southerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 47°14'09"N and longitude 82°36'11"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 48°05'52"N and longitude 82°36'02"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 48°06'14"N and longitude 81°51'25"W; and

(g) the Indian reserves of M'Chigeeng No. 22, Mattagami No. 71, Point Grondine No. 3, Sheguiandah No. 24, Sheshegwaning No. 20, Sucker Creek No. 23, Wahnapiatae No. 11, Whitefish Lake No. 6, Whitefish River No. 4, Wikwemikong Unceded and Zhiibaahaasing No. 19A.

Markham—Stouffville

(Population: 120,845)

(Map 21)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Markham described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Highway 48; thence southerly along said highway and Markham Road to Bur Oak Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to McCowan Road; thence southerly along said road to Highway 407; thence generally northeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city (York-Durham Line); thence northwesterly and generally westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said town and Highway 48; thence northerly along said highway to Bethesda Road; thence easterly along said road to Ninth Line; thence northerly along Ninth Line to Bethesda Road; thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said town (York-Durham Line); thence southerly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said town to the point of commencement.

Markham—Thornhill

(Population: 111,087)

(Map 21)

Consists of that part of the City of Markham described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Highway 407; thence generally southwesterly along said highway to Bayview Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to the southerly limit of said city; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Markham—Unionville

(Population: 116,972)

(Map 21)

Consists of that part of the City of Markham described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Highway 48; thence southerly along said highway and Markham Road to Bur Oak Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to McCowan Road; thence southerly along said road to Highway 407; thence westerly along said highway to Highway 404; thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of said city; thence generally easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Middlesex—London

(Population: 115,610)

(Maps 3 and 14)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of London lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Fanshawe Park Road West; thence northeasterly along said road, Fanshawe Park Road East and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said city;

(b) the municipalities of Middlesex Centre, Southwest Middlesex, North Middlesex, and Thames Centre;

(c) the townships of Adelaide-Metcalf, Lucan Biddulph and Strathroy-Caradoc;

(d) the Village of Newbury; and

(e) the Indian reserves of Chippewas of the Thames First Nation No. 42, Munsee-Delaware Nation No. 1 and Oneida No. 41.

Milton East—Halton Hills South

(Population: 116,592)

(Map 12)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Town of Halton Hills lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said town (Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline) and 15 Side Road; thence generally northeasterly along said road to Trafalgar Road; thence northwesterly along said road and Highway 7 to 22 Side Road; thence northeasterly along said road and its intermittent production to the northeasterly limit of said town (Winston Churchill Boulevard); and

(b) that part of the Town of Milton lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of said town (Lower Base Line West) and Regional Road 25; thence northwesterly along said road, Ontario Street South and Ontario Street North to Steeles Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Martin Street; thence northwesterly along said street and Regional Road 25 to the northerly limit of said town (5 Side Road).

Mississauga Centre

(Population: 124,084)
(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Mississauga described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Bristol Road West; thence southeasterly along said street to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to Confederation Parkway; thence southeasterly along said parkway to Dundas Street West; thence southwesterly along said street to the Credit River; thence generally northerly and northwesterly along said river to Highway 403; thence northeasterly along said highway to Creditview Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Bristol Road West; thence generally northeasterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Mississauga East—Cooksville

(Population: 120,196)
(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Mississauga described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Etobicoke Creek and The Queensway East; thence southwesterly along The Queensway East and The Queensway West to Stillmeadow Road; thence northwesterly along said road to approximate latitude 43°34'17"N and longitude 79°37'34"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to Dundas Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to Confederation Parkway; thence northwesterly along said parkway to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to Hurontario Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Highway 403; thence northeasterly and northwesterly along said highway to Eglinton Avenue East; thence northeasterly along said avenue to Etobicoke Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to the point of commencement.

Mississauga—Erin Mills

(Population: 120,241)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Mississauga described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Britannia Road West and Erin Mills Parkway; thence southeasterly along said parkway to Highway 403; thence northeasterly along said highway to the Credit River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to Dundas Street West; thence southwesterly along said street and Dundas Street East to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence generally northwesterly along said limit to Britannia Road West; thence northeasterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Mississauga—Lakeshore

(Population: 119,936)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Mississauga described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Etobicoke Creek with The Queensway East; thence southwesterly along The Queensway East and The Queensway West to Stillmeadow Road; thence northwesterly along said road to approximate latitude 43°34'17"N and longitude 79°37'34"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to Dundas Street West; thence southwesterly along said street to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence southeasterly, northeasterly and generally northwesterly along the southwesterly, southeasterly and northeasterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Mississauga—Malton

(Population: 119,741)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Mississauga described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city with the Credit River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to Creditview Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Bristol Road West; thence generally northeasterly along said road to Hurontario Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Highway 403; thence northeasterly and northwesterly along said highway to Eglinton Avenue East; thence northeasterly along said avenue to the northeasterly limit of said city; thence northwesterly, generally southwesterly, northwesterly and generally southwesterly along the northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Mississauga—Streetsville

(Population: 113,763)

(Map 16)

Consists of that part of the City of Mississauga described as follows: commencing at the intersection of northwesterly limit of said city and the Credit River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to Creditview Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Highway 403; thence southwesterly along said highway to Erin Mills Parkway; thence northwesterly along said parkway to Britannia Road West; thence southwesterly along said road to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence northwesterly and generally northeasterly along the southwesterly and northwesterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Nepean

(Population: 122,229)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 416 (Veterans Memorial Highway) and the Canadian National Railway; thence generally easterly along said railway to the Rideau River; thence generally southerly along said river to Barnsdale Road (passing west of Nicolls Island and Long Island); thence southwesterly along said road to Highway 416 (Veterans Memorial Highway); thence generally northwesterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Newmarket—Aurora

(Population: 117,699)

(Map 21)

Consists of:

(a) the Town of Newmarket;

(b) that part of the Town of Aurora lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said town and Wellington Street East; thence westerly along said street to Yonge Street; thence northerly along said street to the northerly limit of said town; and

(c) that part of the Town of East Gwillimbury lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said town and Green Lane West; thence easterly along said lane and Green Lane East to Highway 404; thence southerly along said highway to the southerly limit of said town.

New Tecumseth—Gwillimbury

(Population: 120,533)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the towns of Bradford West Gwillimbury and New Tecumseth;
- (b) that part of the Town of East Gwillimbury lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said town (Bathurst Street) and Green Lane West; thence easterly along said lane and Green Lane East to Highway 404; thence southerly along said highway to the southerly limit of said town; and
- (c) that part of the Township of King lying northerly of Highway 9 and Davis Drive West.

Niagara North

(Population: 113,503)

(Maps 3 and 17)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Niagara Falls; and
- (b) the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Niagara South

(Population: 132,396)

(Maps 3 and 17)

Consists of:

- (a) the cities of Port Colborne and Welland;
- (b) the City of Thorold, excepting an area described as follows: commencing at the northerly limit of said city and Highway 406; thence southerly along said highway to Decew Road; thence westerly along said road to Lake Moodie; thence northwesterly along said lake to the northerly limit of said city; thence northeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement; and
- (c) the Town of Fort Erie.

Niagara West

(Population: 112,065)

(Maps 3 and 17)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of St. Catharines lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and the southerly production of First Street Louth; thence northerly along said production and said street to Twelve Mile Creek; thence generally northerly along said creek to Highway 406; thence westerly and generally northerly along said highway to Queen Elizabeth Way; thence westerly along said way to Third Street Louth; thence northerly along said street, Courtleigh Road and its northerly production to the northerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario);

(b) the towns of Grimsby, Lincoln and Pelham; and

(c) the townships of Wainfleet and West Lincoln.

Nipissing—Timiskaming

(Population: 98,237)

(Maps 1 and 2)

Consists of:

(a) the cities of North Bay and Temiskaming Shores;

(b) the towns of Cobalt, Englehart, Latchford and Mattawa;

(c) the municipalities of Callander, Charlton and Dack, East Ferris, Powassan and Temagami;

(d) the townships of Armstrong, Brethour, Bonfield, Calvin, Casey, Chamberlain, Chisholm, Coleman, Evanturel Harley, Harris, Hilliard, Hudson, James, Kerns, Mattawan, Nipissing and Papineau-Cameron;

(e) the Village of Thornloe;

(f) the Unorganized Area of Nipissing (North Part);

(g) that part of the Unorganized Area of Nipissing (South Part) lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said unorganized area and the northerly limit of Nightingale Geographic Township; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of Airy Geographic Township to the westerly limit of Preston Geographic Township; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of Dickson Geographic Township to the southerly limit of Anglin Geographic Township; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said geographic township to the northerly limit of Freswick Geographic Township; thence westerly along said limit to the westerly limit of Lister Geographic Township; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of

said geographic township to the westerly limit of Deacon Geographic Township; thence northerly along said limit to the northerly limit of said unorganized area;

(h) the Unorganized Area of Timiskaming (West Part) excepting of the part lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly limit of said unorganized area at a point at approximate latitude 47°19'13"N and longitude 80°23'54"W; thence northerly in a straight line passing along the westerly limit of the Township of James to a point at latitude 47°56'30"N and longitude 80°24'22"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the westerly limit of the Township of Chamberlain; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said township to the easterly limit of said township; thence easterly in a straight line to the westerly limit of the Township of Larder Lake; thence easterly along the southerly limit of said township and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said unorganized area; and

(i) the Indian reserves of Bear Island No. 1 and Nipissing No. 10.

Northumberland—Clarke

(Population: 106,574)
(Maps 4 and 9)

Consists of:

(a) the Town of Cobourg;

(b) the municipalities of Brighton, Port Hope and Trent Hills;

(c) that part of the Municipality of Clarington lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipality and a point on Regional Road 20 at approximate latitude 44°03'33"N and longitude 78°41'20"W; thence southerly along said road to Concession Road 10; thence easterly along said road to Darlington-Clarke Townline Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road and its intermittent productions to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Highway of Heroes); thence easterly along said highway to Cobble Dick Road; thence southeasterly along said road and its southeasterly production to the southerly limit of said municipality (Lake Ontario);

(d) the townships of Alnwick/Haldimand, Cramahe and Hamilton; and

(e) the Alderville First Nation Indian Reserve.

Oakville East

(Population: 108,735)

(Map 12)

Consists of that part of the Town of Oakville lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said town and Sixteen Mile Creek; thence generally easterly along said creek to Lake Ontario; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the southeasterly limit of said town.

Oakville West

(Population: 105,024)

(Map 12)

Consists of that part of the Town of Oakville lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said town and Sixteen Mile Creek; thence generally easterly along said creek to Lake Ontario; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the southeasterly limit of said town.

Orléans

(Population: 126,662)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Regional Road 174 and Cardinal Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to Innes Road; thence westerly along said road to Frank Kenny Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road to Wall Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to Tenth Line Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the Prescott-Russell Recreational Trail; thence westerly along said trail to a point at approximate latitude 45°25'22"N and longitude 75°31'43"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to Renaud Road at approximate latitude 45°25'28"N and longitude 75°31'47"W; thence northerly in a straight line to Navan Road at approximate latitude 45°26'02"N and longitude 75°31'59"W; thence westerly along said road to Blackburn Hamlet Bypass; thence northerly along said bypass and Innes Road to a point at approximate latitude 45°26'26"N and longitude 75°32'27"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec at approximate latitude 45°28'51"N and longitude 75°33'48"W; thence northeasterly along said boundary to a point at approximate latitude 45°30'44"N and longitude 75°28'54"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the mouth of Cardinal Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to the point of commencement.

Oshawa

(Population: 131,067)

(Map 9)

Consists of that part of the City of Oshawa lying southerly of Taunton Road West and Taunton Road East.

Ottawa Centre

(Population: 126,560)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Rideau River and Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway, Queensway); thence generally southwesterly along said river to Bank Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the Canadian National Railway (north of Johnston Road); thence southwesterly and southerly along said railway to the Rideau River; thence northerly along said river to the easterly production of Borden Side Road; thence westerly along said production to Prince of Wales Drive; thence southerly along said drive to Fisher Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Carling Avenue (eastbound); thence generally southwesterly along said avenue to Cole Avenue South (Clyde Avenue North); thence northwesterly along said avenue to Tillbury Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue and its westerly production to Golden Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Richmond Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Berkley Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Tay Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Dominion Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to a point at approximate latitude 45°23'32"N and longitude 75°45'35"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec at approximate latitude 45°23'45"N and longitude 75°46'21"W; thence generally northeasterly along said boundary to the northwesterly production of the Rideau Canal; thence southeasterly along said production and along said canal to the northeasterly production of Waverley Street; thence easterly along said production to the intersection of Nicholas Street and Greenfield Avenue; thence generally southeasterly along Nicholas Street to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway, Queensway); thence easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Ottawa South

(Population: 126,791)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Rideau River with Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway, Queensway); thence generally easterly and southeasterly along said highway to Hunt Club Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Hawthorne Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Blais Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Bank Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Rideau Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Albion Road; thence northwesterly along said

road to High Road; thence westerly along said road to Earl Armstrong Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Bowesville Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Leitrim Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Limebank Road; thence northwesterly along said road and Riverside Drive to Hunt Club Road; thence westerly along said road to the Rideau River; thence generally northerly along said river to the Canadian National Railway (just south of Old Riverside Drive); thence northeasterly along said railway to Bank Street (north of Johnston Road); thence northwesterly along said street to the Rideau River; thence generally northerly along said river to the point of commencement.

Ottawa—Vanier—Gloucester

(Population: 127,255)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at a point on the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec at approximate latitude 45°28'51"N and longitude 75°33'48"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to a point on Innes Road at approximate latitude 45°26'26"N and longitude 75°32'27"W; thence generally southwesterly along said road, Blackburn Hamlet Bypass and Innes Road to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence northwesterly and westerly along said highway to Nicholas Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Greenfield Avenue; thence westerly in a straight line to the intersection of the Rideau Canal and the northeasterly production of Waverley Street; thence generally northwesterly along said canal and its production to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec; thence northeasterly and easterly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Ottawa West—Nepean

(Population: 128,592)

(Map 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at a point on the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec at latitude 45°23'45"N and longitude 75°46'21"W; thence easterly to a point on Dominion Avenue at latitude 45°23'32"N and longitude 75°45'35"W; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Tay Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Berkley Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Richmond Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Golden Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the westerly production of Tillbury Avenue (at the beginning of Tillbury Avenue West); thence easterly along said production and Tillbury Avenue to Cole Avenue South; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Carling Avenue (eastbound); thence generally northeasterly along said avenue to Fisher Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Prince of Wales Drive; thence northerly along said drive to Borden Side Road; thence easterly along the easterly production of said road to the Rideau River; thence southeasterly along said river to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally westerly along said railway to Highway 416 (Veterans Memorial Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to Highway 417

(Trans-Canada Highway); thence westerly along said highway to Moodie Drive; thence northwesterly along said drive to Carling Avenue; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue to Davidson's Side Road; thence northwesterly along said road to the endpoint of said road; thence northerly to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec at latitude 45°22'58"N and longitude 75°51'26"W; thence generally southeasterly and northeasterly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Oxford

(Population: 121,781)
(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Woodstock;
- (b) the towns of Ingersoll and Tillsonburg; and
- (c) the townships of Blandford-Blenheim, East Zorra-Tavistock, Norwich, South-West Oxford and Zorra.

Parry Sound—Muskoka

(Population: 104,504)
(Maps 1 and 2)

Consists of:

- (a) the towns of Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, Kearney and Parry Sound;
- (b) the municipalities of Magnetawan, McDougall and Whitestone;
- (c) the townships of Armour, Carling, Georgian Bay, Joly, Lake of Bays, Machar, McKellar, McMurrich/Monteith, Muskoka Lakes, Perry, Ryerson, Seguin, Strong and The Archipelago;
- (d) the villages of Burk's Falls, South River and Sundridge;
- (e) the unorganized areas of Parry Sound (Centre Part) and Parry Sound (North East); and
- (f) the Indian reserves of Dokis No. 9, French River No. 13, Henvey Inlet No. 2, Magnetawan No. 1, Moose Point No. 79, Naiscoutaing No. 17A, Parry Island First Nation, Shawanaga No. 17 and the Wahta Mohawk Territory.

Perth—Wellington

(Population: 113,929)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Stratford;
- (b) the towns of Minto and St. Marys;
- (c) the municipalities of North Perth and West Perth; and
- (d) the townships of Mapleton, Perth East, Perth South and Wellington North.

Peterborough

(Population: 128,349)

(Map 4)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Peterborough;
- (b) that part of the Municipality of Trent Lakes comprising the islands of the Curve Lake Indian Reserve No. 35A;
- (c) the townships of Asphodel-Norwood, Douro-Dummer, Havelock-Belmont-Methuen, Otonabee-South Monaghan and Selwyn; and
- (d) the Indian reserves of Curve Lake First Nation No. 35 and Hiawatha First Nation.

Pickering—Brooklin

(Population: 122,430)

(Map 9)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Pickering; and
- (b) that part of the Town of Whitby lying northerly of Highway 407.

Prescott—Russell—Cumberland

(Population: 109,125)
(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Clarence-Rockland;
- (b) that part of the City of Ottawa described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec with the northwesterly production of Cardinal Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said production and said creek to Innes Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Frank Kenny Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road to Wall Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to Tenth Line Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the Prescott-Russell Recreational Trail; thence westerly along said trail to a point at approximate latitude 45°25'22"N and longitude 75°31'43"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to Renaud Road at approximate latitude 45°25'28"N and longitude 75°31'47"W; thence northerly in a straight line to Navan Road at approximate latitude 45°26'02"N and longitude 75°31'59"W; thence westerly along said road to Blackburn Hamlet Bypass; thence generally southwesterly along said bypass and Innes Road to Highway 417 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally southeasterly and easterly along said highway to the southeasterly limit of said city; thence generally northeasterly, northwesterly and westerly along the southeasterly, northeasterly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement;
- (c) the Town of Hawkesbury;
- (d) the Municipality of The Nation;
- (e) the townships of Alfred and Plantagenet, Champlain, East Hawkesbury and Russell; and
- (f) the Village of Casselman.

Richmond Hill South

(Population: 124,748)
(Map 21)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the City of Markham described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Bayview Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Highway 407; thence easterly along said highway to Highway 404; thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of said city (Highway 7); thence westerly along said limit to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the City of Richmond Hill lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Elgin Mills Road East; thence westerly along said road and Elgin Mills Road West to the westerly limit of said city (Bathurst Street).

Sarnia—Lambton—Bkejwanong

(Population: 128,154)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Sarnia;
- (b) the towns of Petrolia and Plympton-Wyoming;
- (c) the municipalities of Brooke-Alvinston and Lambton Shores;
- (d) the townships of Dawn-Euphemia, Enniskillen, St. Clair and Warwick;
- (e) the villages of Oil Springs and Point Edward; and
- (f) the Indian reserves of Kettle Point No. 44, Sarnia No. 45 and Walpole Island No. 46.

Sault Ste. Marie—Algoma

(Population: 113,772)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

- (a) the cities of Elliot Lake and Sault Ste. Marie;
- (b) the towns of Blind River, Bruce Mines, Spanish and Thessalon;
- (c) the municipalities of Huron Shores and Wawa;
- (d) the townships of Dubreuilville, Hilton, Hornepayne, Jocelyn, Johnson, Laird, Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional, Plummer Additional, Prince, St. Joseph, Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional, The North Shore and White River;
- (e) the Village of Hilton Beach;
- (f) the Unorganized Area of Algoma (South East Part);

(g) the Unorganized Area of Algoma (North Part), excluding the area lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said unorganized area and a point at approximate latitude 48°26'59"N and longitude 84°00'53"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 49°26'57"N and longitude 84°00'52"W;

(h) that part of the Unorganized Area of Sudbury (North Part) comprising the Missanabie Cree First Nation Indian Reserve; and

(i) the Indian reserves of Garden River No. 14, Goulais Bay No. 15A, Gros Cap No. 49, Mississagi River No. 8, Obadjiwan No. 15E, Rankin Location No. 15D, Sagamok, Serpent River No. 7 and Thessalon No. 12.

Scarborough—Agincourt

(Population: 123,969)
(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Midland Avenue; thence generally southerly along said avenue to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence southwesterly along said highway to Highway 404; thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Scarborough Centre—Don Valley East

(Population: 111,377)
(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express) and Midland Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to an electric power transmission line; thence southwesterly along said transmission line to the GO Transit rail line; thence southerly along said rail line to Eglinton Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Victoria Park Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Sunrise Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue and its production to the Don River East Branch; thence generally northwesterly along said river to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Scarborough—Guildwood—Rouge Park

(Population: 114,100)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and the Rouge River; thence generally southerly along said river to an electric power transmission line; thence westerly along said transmission line to Morningside Avenue; thence generally southeasterly along said avenue to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence westerly along said highway to East Highland Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to Highland Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek and West Highland Creek to a point at approximate latitude 43°45'26"N and longitude 79°12'17"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the GO Transit rail line at latitude 43°45'13"N and longitude 79°12'17"W; thence easterly along said rail line to Kingston Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Guildwood Parkway (Cromwell Road); thence generally southerly along said parkway to a point at approximate latitude 43°44'49"N and longitude 79°12'16"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 43°44'24"N and longitude 79°12'27"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to Bellamy Ravine Creek at approximate latitude 43°43'40"N and longitude 79°13'03"W; thence easterly and southerly along said creek and its production to the southerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario); thence northeasterly, northerly and westerly along the southerly, easterly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Scarborough North

(Population: 116,177)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the northerly limit of said city and the Rouge River; thence generally southerly along said river to an electric power transmission line; thence southwesterly along said transmission line to Morningside Avenue; thence generally southeasterly along said avenue to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence westerly along said highway to Midland Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Scarborough Southwest

(Population: 123,232)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the GO Transit rail line and Kingston Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Guildwood Parkway (Cromwell Road); thence generally southerly along said parkway to a point at approximate latitude 43°44'49"N and longitude 79°12'16"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 43°44'24"N and longitude 79°12'27"W; thence southwesterly in a straight

line to Bellamy Ravine Creek at approximate latitude 43°43'40"N and longitude 79°13'03"W; thence easterly and southerly along said creek and its production to the southerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario); thence southwesterly along said limit to the southerly production of Nursewood Road; thence northerly along said production and Nursewood Road to Queen Street East; thence easterly along said street to Victoria Park Avenue; thence generally northerly along said avenue to Eglinton Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to the GO Transit rail line (easterly of McCowan Road); thence northeasterly along said rail line to the point of commencement.

Scarborough—Woburn

(Population: 110,589)
(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express) and East Highland Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to Highland Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek and West Highland Creek to a point at approximate latitude 43°45'26"N and longitude 79°12'17"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the GO Transit rail line at approximate latitude 43°45'13"N and longitude 79°12'17"W; thence westerly and southwesterly along said rail line to Eglinton Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to the GO Transit rail line; thence northerly along said rail line to an electric power transmission line; thence northeasterly along said transmission line to Midland Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Simcoe—Grey

(Population: 107,836)
(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the towns of Collingwood, The Blue Mountains and Wasaga Beach; and
- (b) the townships of Adjala-Tosorontio, Clearview and Essa.

Simcoe North

(Population: 112,022)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Orillia;
- (b) the towns of Midland and Penetanguishene;
- (c) the townships of Ramara, Severn, Tay and Tiny; and
- (d) the Indian reserves of Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Christian Island No. 30 and Christian Island No. 30A.

Spadina—Harbourfront

(Population: 105,739)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the F.G. Gardiner Expressway and Parliament Street; thence generally southeasterly along said street, its southeasterly production, the Inner Harbour and Eastern Channel to the mouth of said channel; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said city at approximate latitude 43°36'45"N and longitude 79°20'39"W (south of the Outer Harbour East Headland [Tommy Thompson Park]); thence generally westerly along said limit to the southeasterly production of Spencer Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production to the F.G. Gardiner Expressway; thence northeasterly along said expressway to the southerly production of Atlantic Avenue; thence northerly along said production, Atlantic Avenue, its northerly production and Dovercourt Road to Queen Street West; thence easterly along said street to Yonge Street; thence southerly along said street to the F.G. Gardiner Expressway; thence easterly along said expressway to the point of commencement.

St. Catharines

(Population: 119,977)

(Map 17)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the City of St. Catharines lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and the southerly production of First Street Louth; thence northerly along said production and said street to Twelve Mile Creek; thence generally northerly along said creek to Highway 406; thence westerly and generally northerly along said highway to Queen Elizabeth Way; thence westerly along said way to Third

Street Louth; thence northerly along said street, Courtleigh Road and its northerly production to the northerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario); and

(b) that part of the City of Thorold described as follows: commencing at the northerly limit of said city and Highway 406; thence southerly along said highway to Decew Road; thence westerly along said road to Lake Moodie; thence northwesterly along said lake to the northerly limit of said city; thence northeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Stormont—Dundas—Glengarry

(Population: 114,637)

(Map 4)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Cornwall;

(b) the Municipality of South Dundas;

(c) the townships of North Dundas, North Glengarry, North Stormont, South Glengarry and South Stormont; and

(d) the Akwesasne Indian Reserve No. 59.

Sudbury

(Population: 114,384)

(Map 10)

Consists of that part of the City of Greater Sudbury described as follows: commencing at a point on the easterly limit of said city at approximate latitude 46°37'29"N and longitude 80°41'39"W; thence southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally westerly and northerly along the southerly limit of said city to Reserve Road; thence northerly along said road and its northerly production to Highway 144 (North-West Bypass); thence generally northerly along said highway to a point at approximate latitude 46°30'38"N and longitude 81°11'59"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 46°30'35"N and longitude 81°04'17"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 46°32'15"N and longitude 81°04'15"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the intersection of Maley Drive (Road 73) and Barry Downe Road; thence northerly along Barry Downe Road and its northerly production to the intersection of Notre Dame Avenue and Bodson Drive East; thence easterly along said drive and its easterly production to a point at latitude 46°37'21"N and longitude 80°49'10"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the southerly shoreline of Wanapitei Lake at latitude 46°43'15"N and longitude 80°49'05"W; thence generally southeasterly along said shoreline to the mouth of the Wanapitei River (Wanapitae Dam); thence generally southerly along the westerly shoreline of said river to the easterly limit of said city (at approximate latitude 46°37'30"N and longitude 80°39'36"W); thence westerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Taiaiko'n—Parkdale—High Park

(Population: 117,873)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Humber River and an electric power transmission line lying northerly of Dundas Street West; thence generally northeasterly along said transmission line to the GO Transit rail line; thence generally southeasterly along said rail line to the northerly production of Atlantic Avenue; thence southerly along said production, Atlantic Avenue and its southerly production to the F.G. Gardiner Expressway; thence southwesterly along said expressway to the southeasterly production of Spencer Avenue; thence southeasterly along said production to the southerly limit of said city (Lake Ontario); thence generally westerly along said limit to the southeasterly production of the Humber River; thence generally northwesterly along said production and Humber River to the point of commencement.

Thunder Bay—Rainy River

(Population: 82,357)

(Maps 1 and 18)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the City of Thunder Bay lying southerly of Highway 11/17 (Trans-Canada Highway), Harbour Expressway, Main Street and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said city;
- (b) the towns of Atikokan, Fort Frances and Rainy River;
- (c) the municipalities of Neebing and Oliver Paipoonge;
- (d) the townships of Alberton, Chapple, Conmee, Dawson, Emo, Gillies, La Vallee, Lake of the Woods, Morley, O'Connor;
- (e) the Unorganized Area of Rainy River;
- (f) that part of the Unorganized Area of Thunder Bay lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the westerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 50°03'46"N and longitude 90°57'58"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 50°03'45"N and longitude 90°00'00"W; thence south to the Dog River; thence generally southeasterly along said river, Taman Lake and the westerly shoreline of Dog Lake to the northerly limit of Silver Falls Provincial Park; thence westerly, southerly, and easterly along the northerly, westerly and southerly limits of said park to the Kaministiquia River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said unorganized area; and

(g) the Indian reserves of Agency No. 1, Assabaska, Big Grassy River No. 35G, Big Island Mainland No. 93, Couchiching No. 16A, Fort William No. 52, Lac des Mille Lacs No. 22A1, Manitou Rapids No. 11, Nequaguon Lake No. 25D, Rainy Lake nos. 17A, 17B, 18C and 26A, Saug-a-Gaw-Sing No. 1, Seine River No. 23A and Sturgeon Falls No. 23.

Thunder Bay—Superior North

(Population: 86,147)

(Maps 1 and 18)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Thunder Bay lying northerly of Highway 11/17 (Trans-Canada Highway), Harbour Expressway, Main Street and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said city;

(b) the Town of Marathon;

(c) the municipalities of Greenstone and Shuniah;

(d) the townships of Dorion, Manitouwadge, Nipigon, Red Rock, Schreiber and Terrace Bay;

(e) that part of the Unorganized Area of Cochrane (North Part) lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly limit of said unorganized area at approximate latitude 49°42'31"N and longitude 84°41'09"W; thence northerly in a straight line to Kenogami River at approximate latitude 50°13'33"N and longitude 84°41'20"W; thence generally northerly along said river to the northerly limit of said unorganized area;

(f) that part of the Unorganized Area of Kenora described as follows: commencing at the southerly limit of said unorganized area (the Albany River) at approximate latitude 51°31'10"N and longitude 86°32'53"W; thence northerly in a straight line to latitude 53°00'00"N and longitude 86°33'09"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the easterly limit of the Indian Reserve of Webequie; thence generally northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said Indian reserve to a point at latitude 53°00'00"N; thence west to longitude 89°00'00"W; thence south to the southerly limit of said unorganized area (the Albany River); thence generally easterly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(g) that part of the Unorganized Area of Thunder Bay lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said unorganized area and a point at approximate latitude 51°08'01"N and longitude 90°10'01"W; thence southerly in a straight line to latitude 50°03'49"N and longitude 90°10'12"W; thence easterly in a straight line to latitude 50°03'45"N and longitude 90°00'00"W; thence south to the Dog River; thence generally southeasterly along said river, Taman Lake and the westerly shoreline of Dog Lake to the northerly limit of Silver Falls Provincial Park; thence westerly, southerly and easterly along the northerly, westerly and southerly limits of said park to the Kaministiquia River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said unorganized area;

(h) the Indian reserves of Fort Hope No. 64, Ginoogaming First Nation, Gull River No. 55, Lake Helen No. 53A, Lake Nipigon, Long Lake No. 58, Marten Falls No. 65, Neskantaga, Pays Plat No. 51, Pic Mobert North, Pic Mobert South, Pic River No. 50, Red Rock No. 53, Rocky Bay No. 1, Sand Point First Nation, Webequie and Whitesand; and

(i) the Indian settlements of Aroland, Lansdowne House and Summer Beaver.

Toronto Centre

(Population: 121,703)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Bloor Street East and the Don River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the Don Valley Parkway northbound; thence southwesterly along said parkway to the F.G. Gardiner Expressway; thence generally westerly along said expressway to Yonge Street; thence northerly along said street to Bloor Street East; thence generally easterly along said street to the point of commencement.

Toronto—Danforth

(Population: 105,472)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Taylor Massey Creek and the northeasterly production of Coxwell Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said production and Coxwell Boulevard to Coxwell Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Lake Shore Boulevard East; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the northerly shoreline of Ashbridges Bay at approximate latitude 43°39'43"N and longitude 79°18'55"W; thence generally southeasterly through said bay to its mouth (Lake Ontario); thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said city at approximate latitude 43°38'54"N and longitude 79°18'51"W; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to the southerly corner of said city (south of the Outer Harbour East Headland [Tommy Thompson Park]); thence northerly in a straight line to the mouth of the Eastern Channel; thence generally northwesterly along said channel, the Inner Harbour, the production of Parliament street and Parliament Street to the F.G. Gardiner Expressway; thence generally northeasterly along said expressway and Don Valley Parkway to the Don River; thence generally northerly and generally easterly along said river and the Don River East Branch to Taylor Massey Creek; thence generally easterly along said creek to the point of commencement.

Toronto—St. Paul's

(Population: 125,438)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Eglinton Avenue East and Bayview Avenue; thence southerly along Bayview Avenue to Moore Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the Beltline Trail; thence generally southeasterly along said trail to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence generally southwesterly and westerly along said railway to Ossington Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Davenport Road; thence easterly along said road to Winona Drive; thence generally northerly along said drive to Vaughan Road; thence northwesterly along said road and its northwesterly production to Eglinton Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Yonge Street; thence northerly along said street to Broadway Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Mount Pleasant Road; thence southerly along said road to Eglinton Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to the point of commencement.

University—Rosedale

(Population: 123,244)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Beltline Trail; thence generally southerly along said trail to Bayview Avenue at approximate latitude 43°40'51"N and longitude 79°22'06"W; thence generally southerly along said avenue to the Don Valley Parkway ramp (to Bayview Avenue); thence northeasterly along said ramp to the Don River; thence generally southerly along said river to Bloor Street East; thence generally westerly along said street to Yonge Street; thence southerly along said street to Queen Street West; thence westerly along said street to Ossington Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly and generally northeasterly along said railway to the point of commencement.

Vaughan—Thornhill

(Population: 124,866)

(Map 21)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Markham lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Bayview Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to the southerly limit of said city (Steeles Avenue East); and

(b) that part of the City of Vaughan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Major Mackenzie Drive West; thence westerly along said drive to Dufferin Street; thence southerly along said street to Rutherford Road; thence westerly along

said road to Keele Street; thence southerly along said street to the Don River West Branch; thence generally northwesterly along said river to Rutherford Road; thence westerly along said road to Highway 400; thence southerly along said highway to the southerly limit of said city; thence easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Vaughan—Woodbridge

(Population: 121,705)

(Map 21)

Consists of that part of the City of Vaughan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and Highway 400; thence northerly along said highway to Teston Road; thence westerly along said road to Pine Valley Drive; thence southerly along said drive to Teston Road; thence westerly along said road to a creek at approximate latitude 43°51'22" N and longitude 79°35'53" W; thence generally southerly along said creek to Major Mackenzie Drive West; thence generally southwesterly along said drive to the westerly limit of said city; thence southeasterly and easterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Waterloo

(Population: 121,436)

(Map 8)

Consists of the City of Waterloo.

Wellington—Halton Hills North

(Population: 105,440)

(Maps 3 and 12)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Guelph lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said city and College Avenue West; thence northeasterly along said avenue to Hanlon Parkway; thence southeasterly along said parkway to Hanlon's Creek; thence generally northeasterly and northwesterly along said creek to Edinburgh Road South; thence northeasterly along said road to Gordon Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Arkell Road; thence northeasterly along said road to the northeasterly limit of said city (Victoria Road South);

(b) the Town of Erin;

(c) that part of the Town of Halton Hills lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said town (Nassagaweya-Esquesing Townline) and 15 Side Road; thence generally northeasterly along said road to Trafalgar Road; thence northwesterly along said road and Highway 7 to 22 Side Road; thence northeasterly along said road and its intermittent production to the northeasterly limit of said town (Winston Churchill Boulevard); and

(d) the townships of Centre Wellington, Guelph/Eramosa and Puslinch.

Whitby

(Population: 115,257)

(Map 9)

Consists of that part of the Town of Whitby lying southerly of Highway 407.

Willowdale

(Population: 118,218)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Bayview Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence southwesterly along said highway to the Don River West Branch; thence generally northwesterly along said river to Bathurst Street; thence northerly along said street to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Windsor—Tecumseh

(Population: 131,097)

(Maps 3 and 20)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Windsor lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the northwesterly production of Langlois Avenue; thence southeasterly along said production and Langlois Avenue to Tecumseh Road East; thence easterly along said road to Pillette Road; thence southeasterly along said road and its intermittent productions to the northerly limit of the Windsor International Airport; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally southeasterly along said railway to the southerly limit of said city (Provincial Road);

(b) the Town of Tecumseh; and

(c) that part of the town of Lakeshore lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said town and Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway); thence easterly along said highway to the Puce River; thence generally northerly along said river to Lake St. Clair; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said town.

Windsor West

(Population: 130,162)

(Map 20)

Consists of that part of the City of Windsor lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the northwesterly production of Langlois Avenue; thence southeasterly along said production and Langlois Avenue to Tecumseh Road East; thence easterly along said road to Pillette Road; thence southeasterly along said road and its intermittent productions to the northerly limit of the Windsor International Airport; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally southeasterly along said railway to the southerly limit of said city (Provincial Road).

York Centre

(Population: 108,307)

(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Bathurst Street; thence generally southerly along said street to the Don River West Branch; thence generally southeasterly along said river to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence southwesterly and westerly along said highway to Jane Street; thence northerly along said street to Sheppard Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Black Creek; thence generally northwesterly along said creek to Grandravine Drive; thence generally easterly along said drive to Keele Street; thence northerly along said street to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

York—Durham

(Population: 116,560)

(Maps 3 and 4)

Consists of:

(a) the Town of Georgina;

(b) that part of the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Bethesda Road and the easterly limit of said town; thence northwesterly, southwesterly, generally southerly and generally northeasterly along the easterly, northerly, westerly and southerly limits of said town to Highway 48; thence northerly along said highway to Bethesda Road; thence easterly along said road to Ninth Line; thence northerly along Ninth Line to Bethesda Road; thence easterly along said road to the point of commencement;

(c) the townships of Brock, Scugog and Uxbridge; and

(d) the Indian reserves of Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation and Mississaugas of Scugog Island.

York South—Weston—Etobicoke

(Population: 111,369)

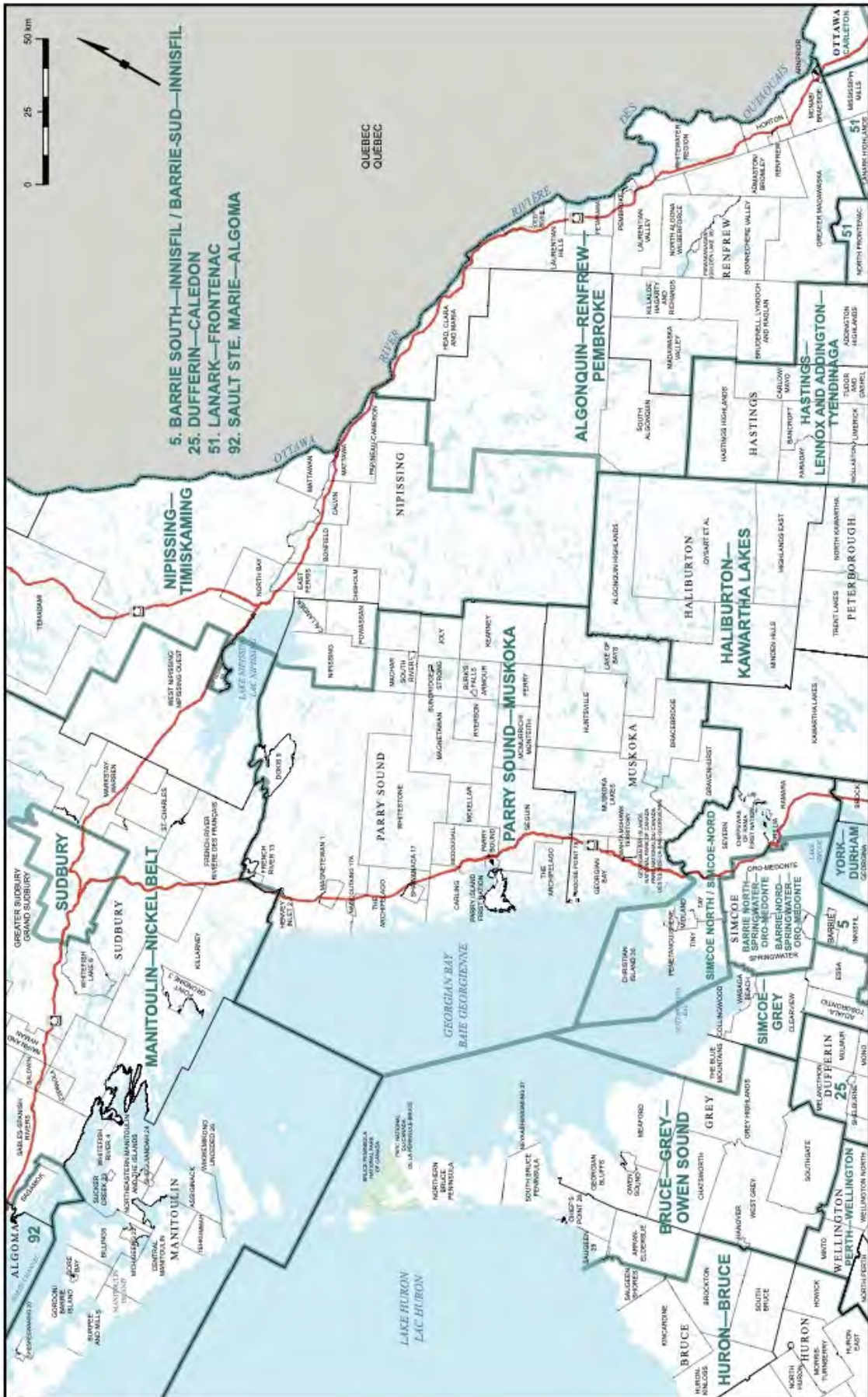
(Map 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Toronto described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express) and the GO Transit rail line lying easterly of Connie Street; thence southerly along said rail line to Eglinton Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway and the GO Transit rail line to an electric power transmission line lying northerly of Brickworks Lane; thence generally southwesterly along said transmission line to the Humber River; thence generally northerly along said river to Eglinton Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Royal York Road; thence generally northerly along said road and Saint Phillips Road to the Humber River; thence generally northerly along said river to Highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, Ontario 401 Express); thence easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

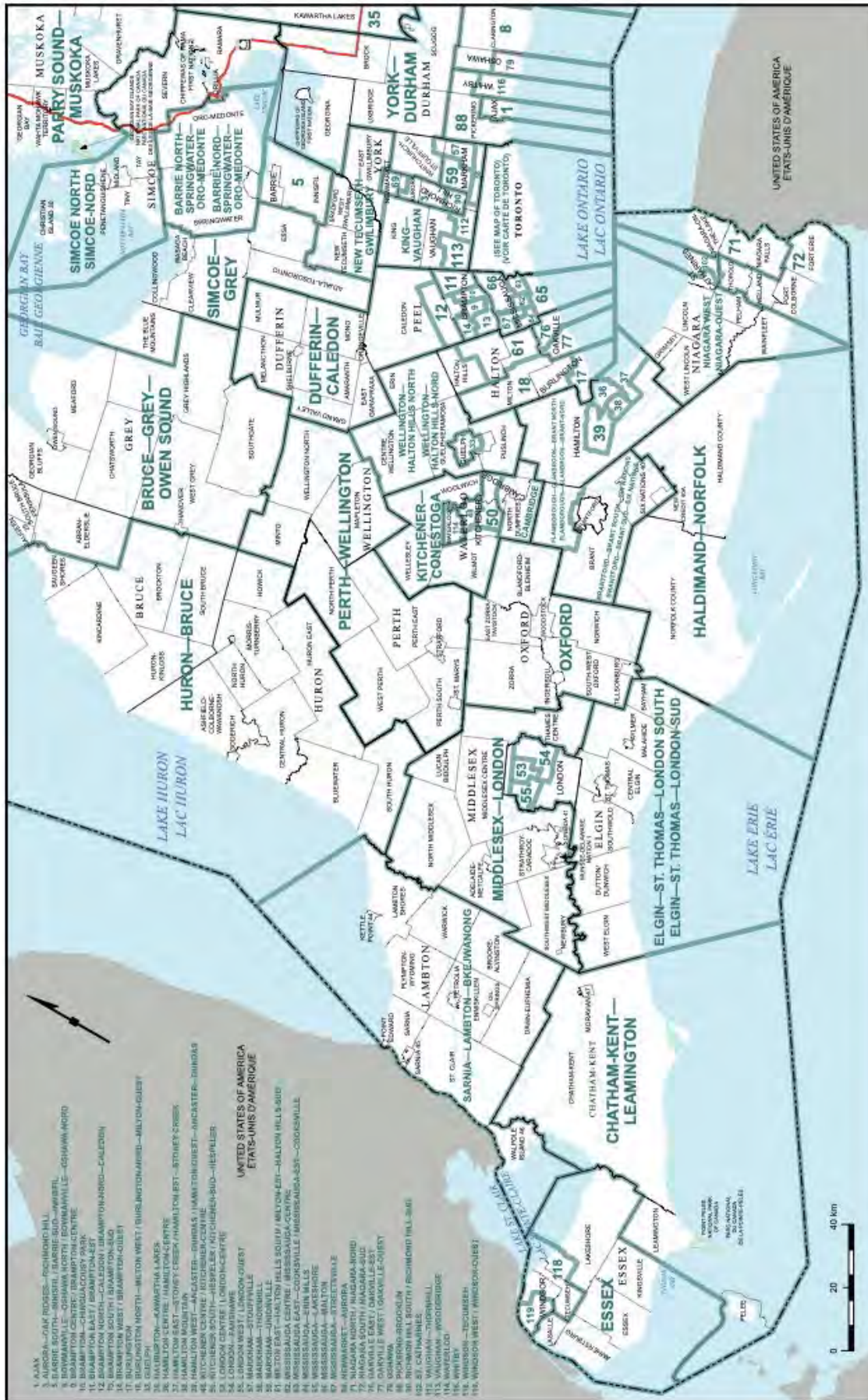
Province of Ontario



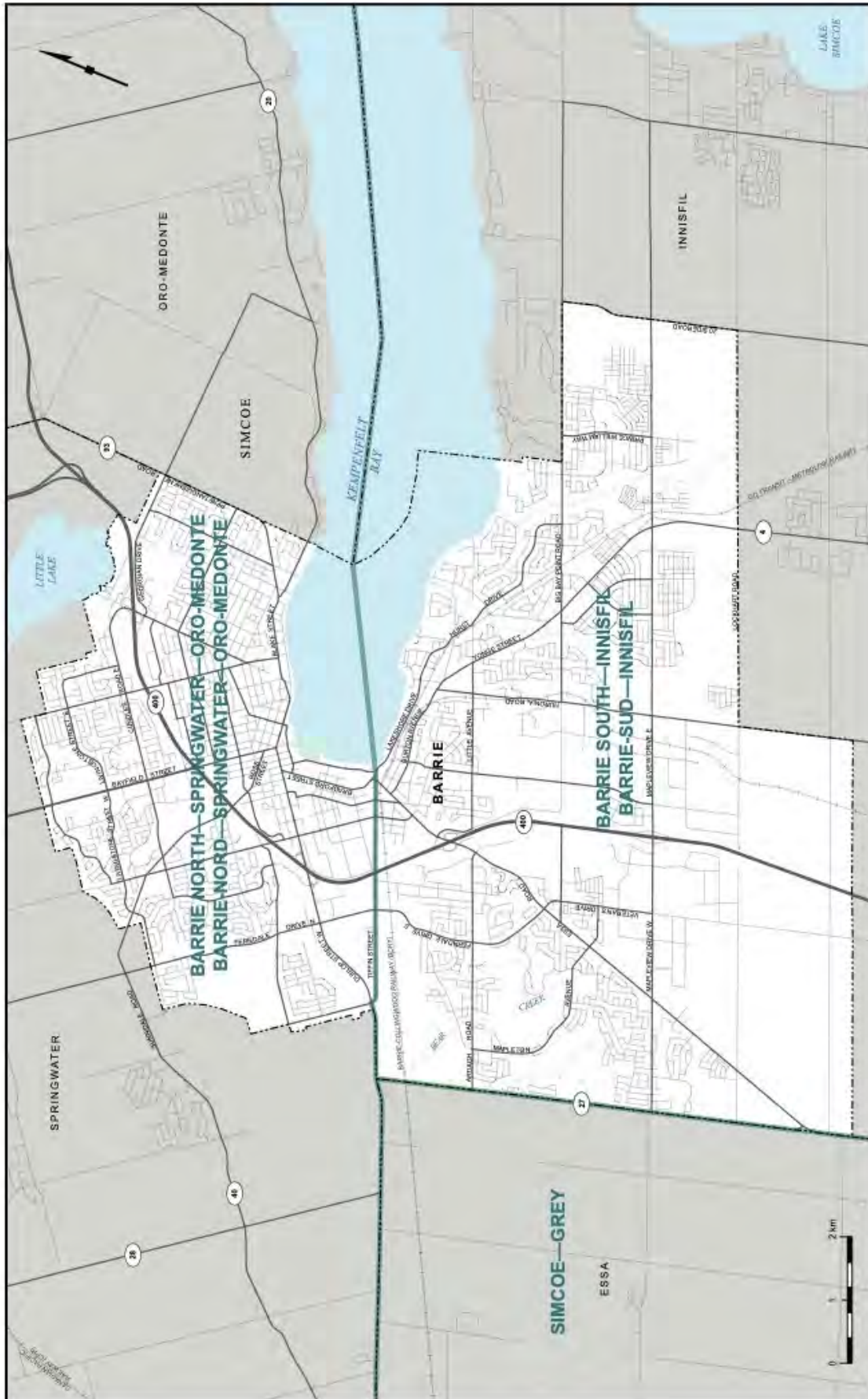
Southern Ontario (part A)



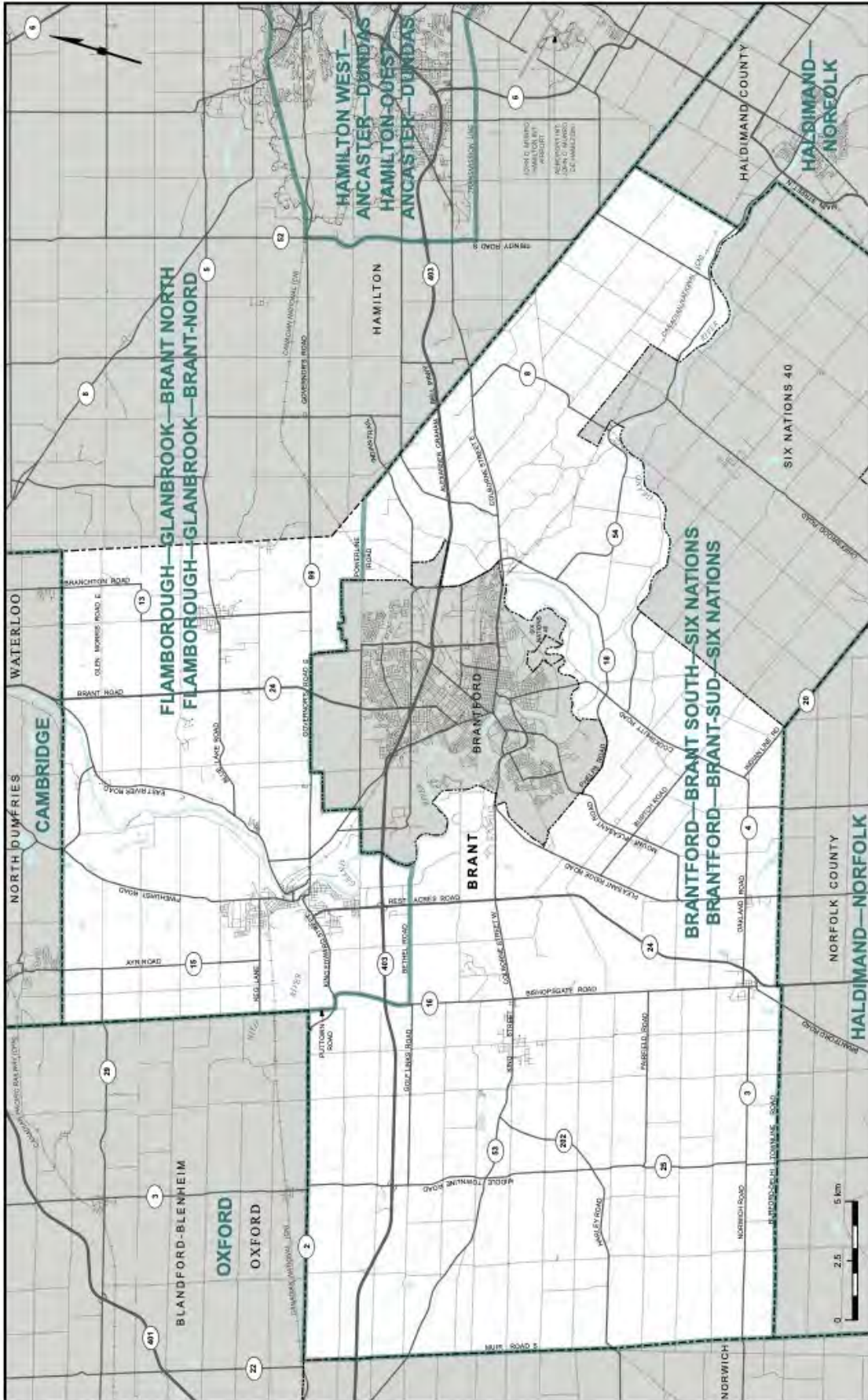
Southern Ontario (part B)



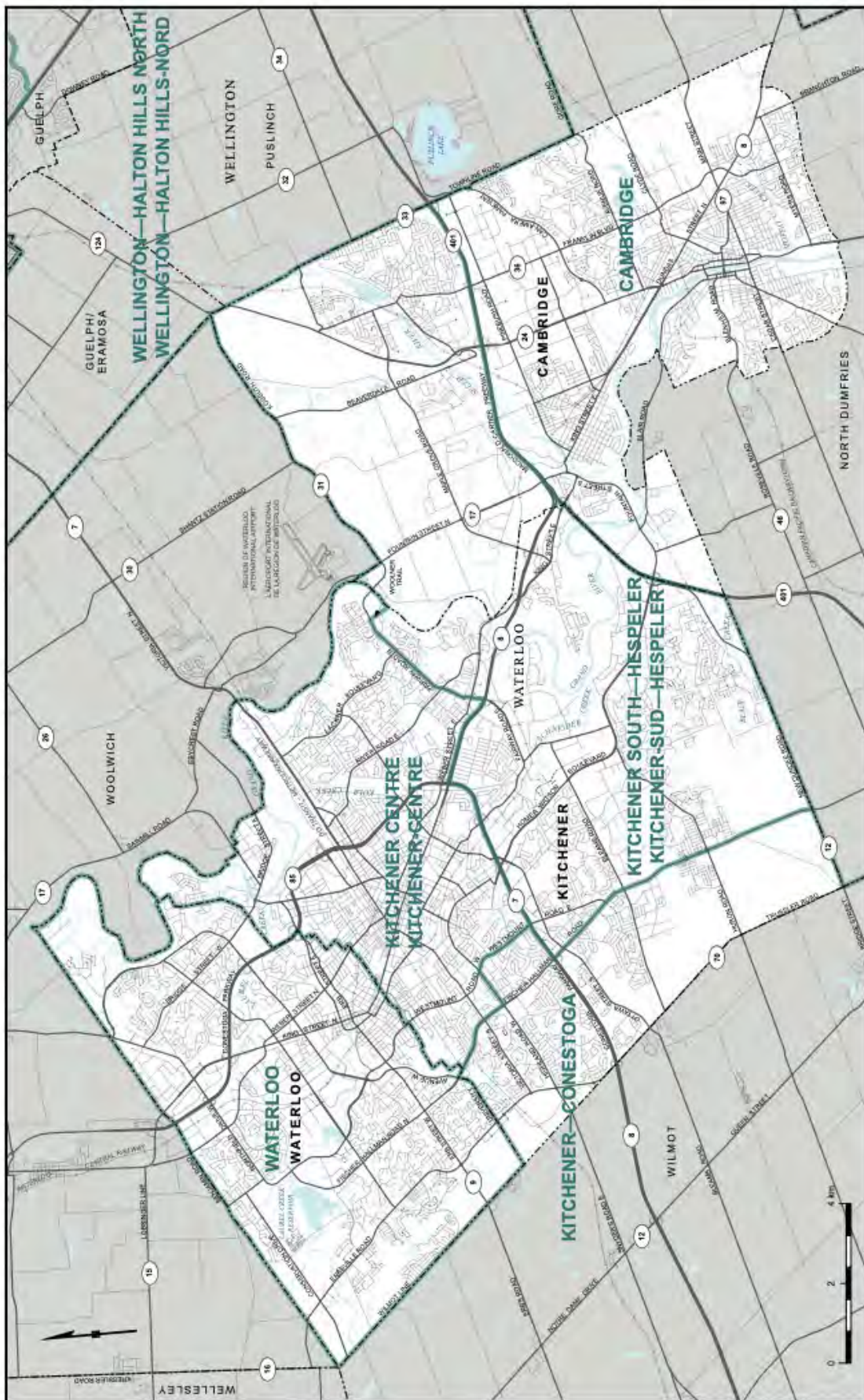
City of Barrie



County of Brant



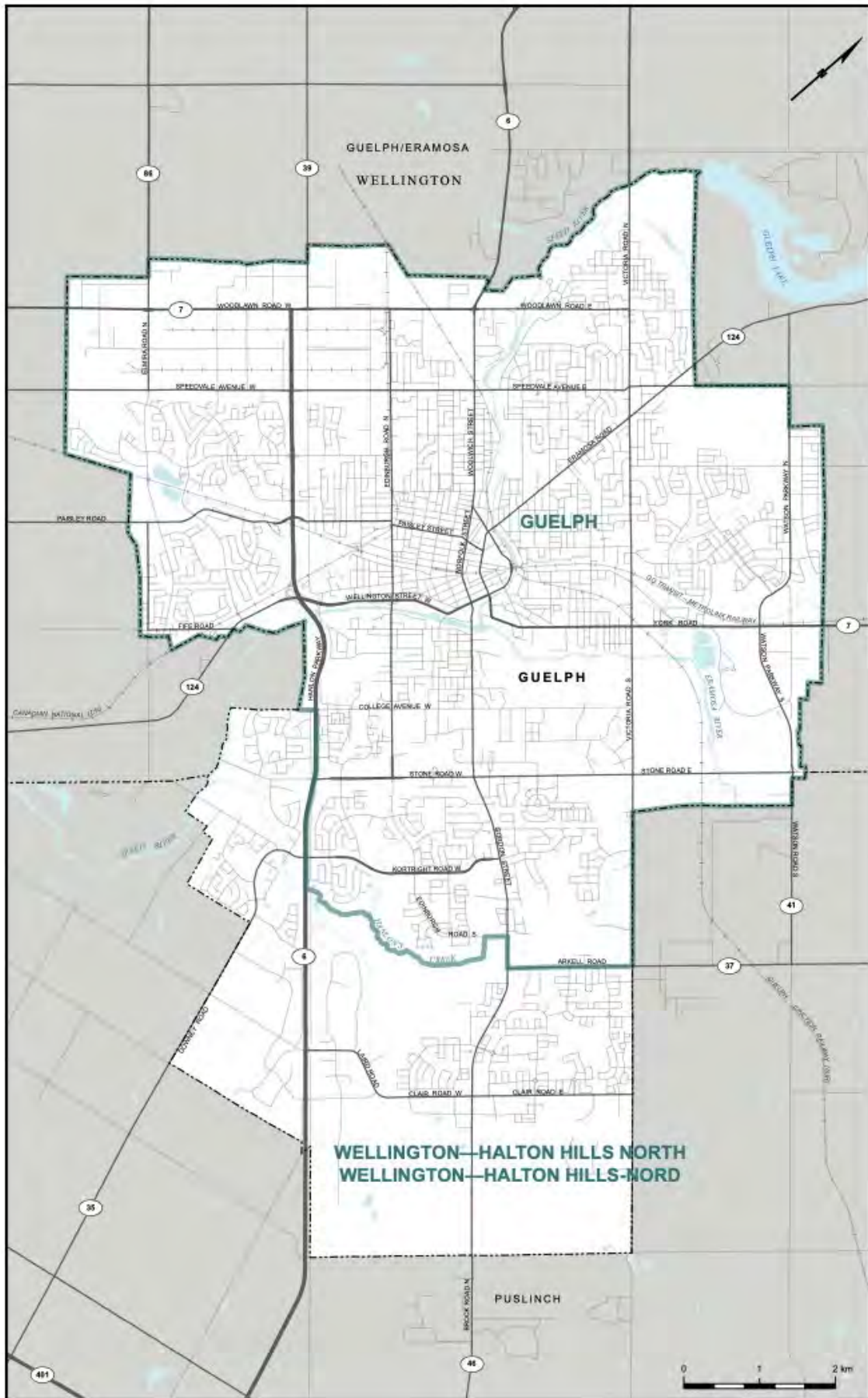
Cities of Cambridge, Kitchener and Waterloo



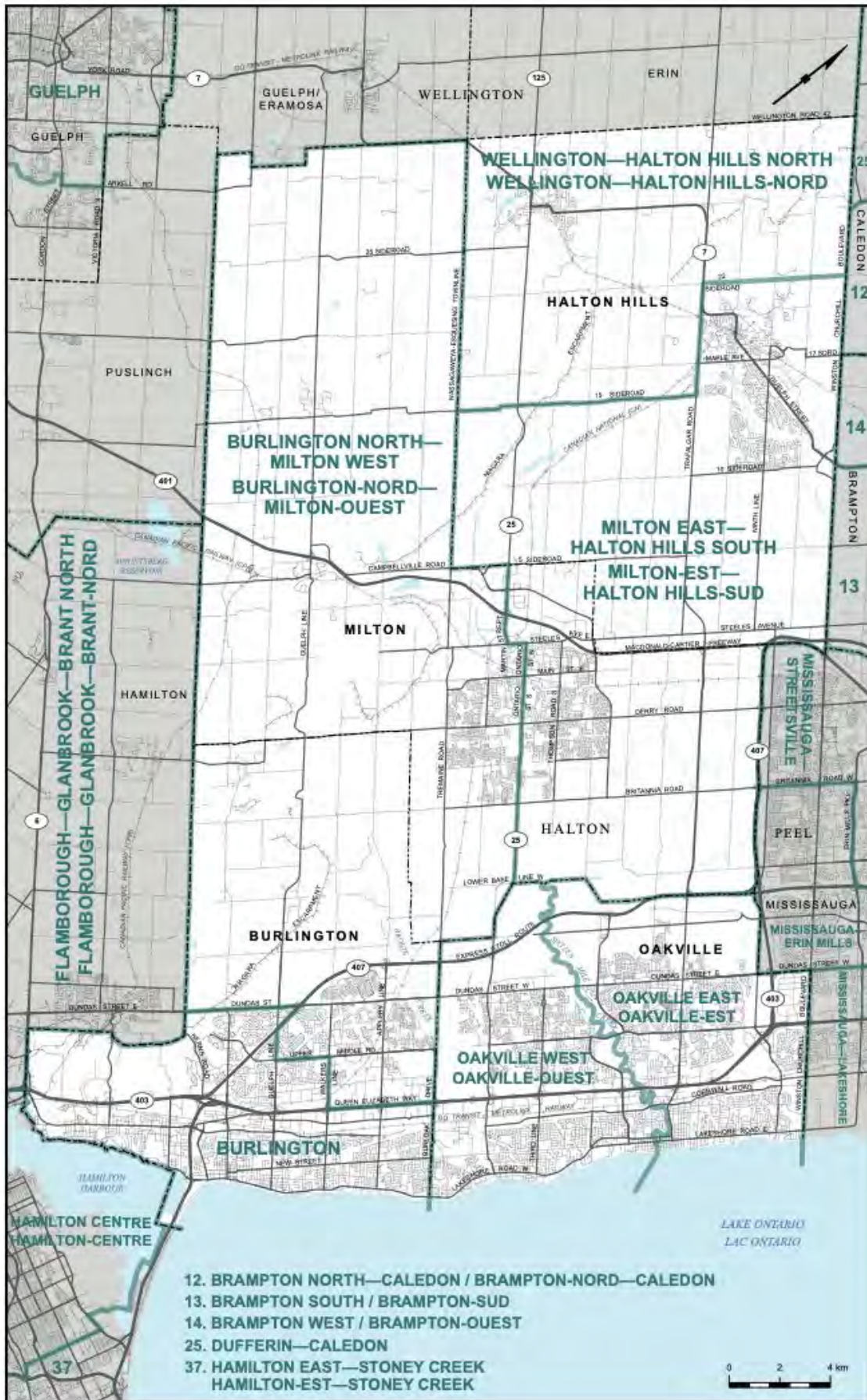
City of Greater Sudbury



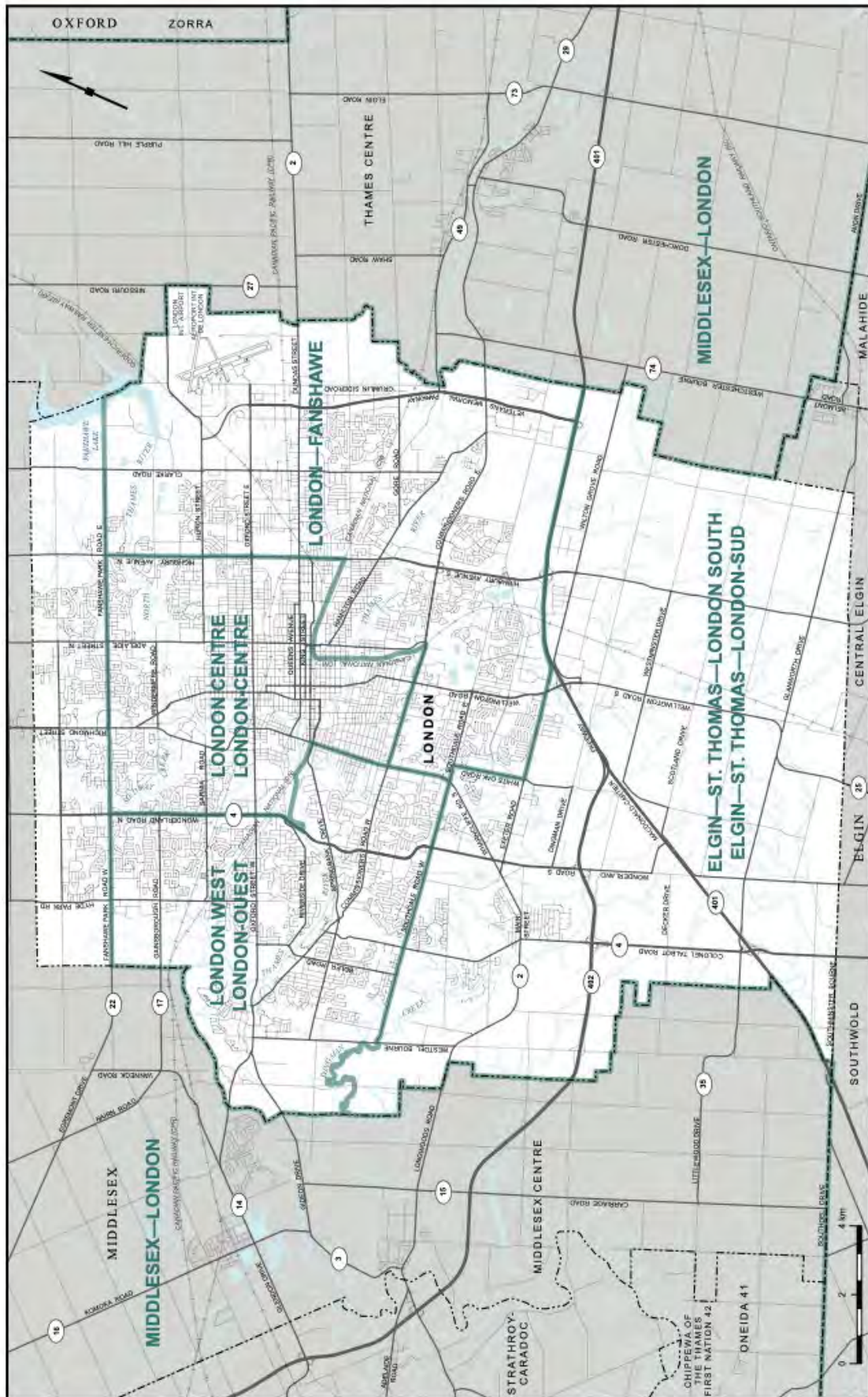
City of Guelph



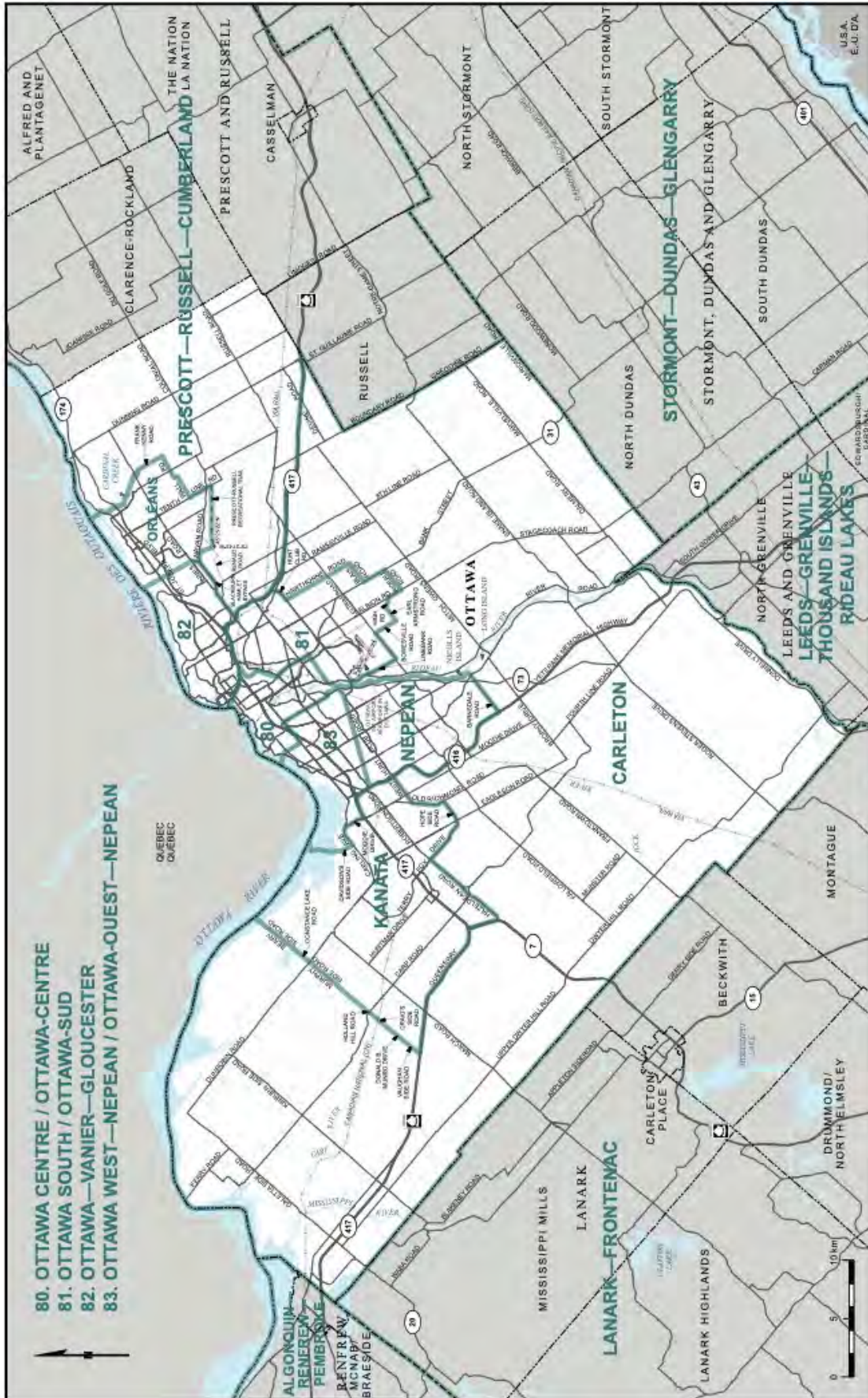
Regional Municipality of Halton



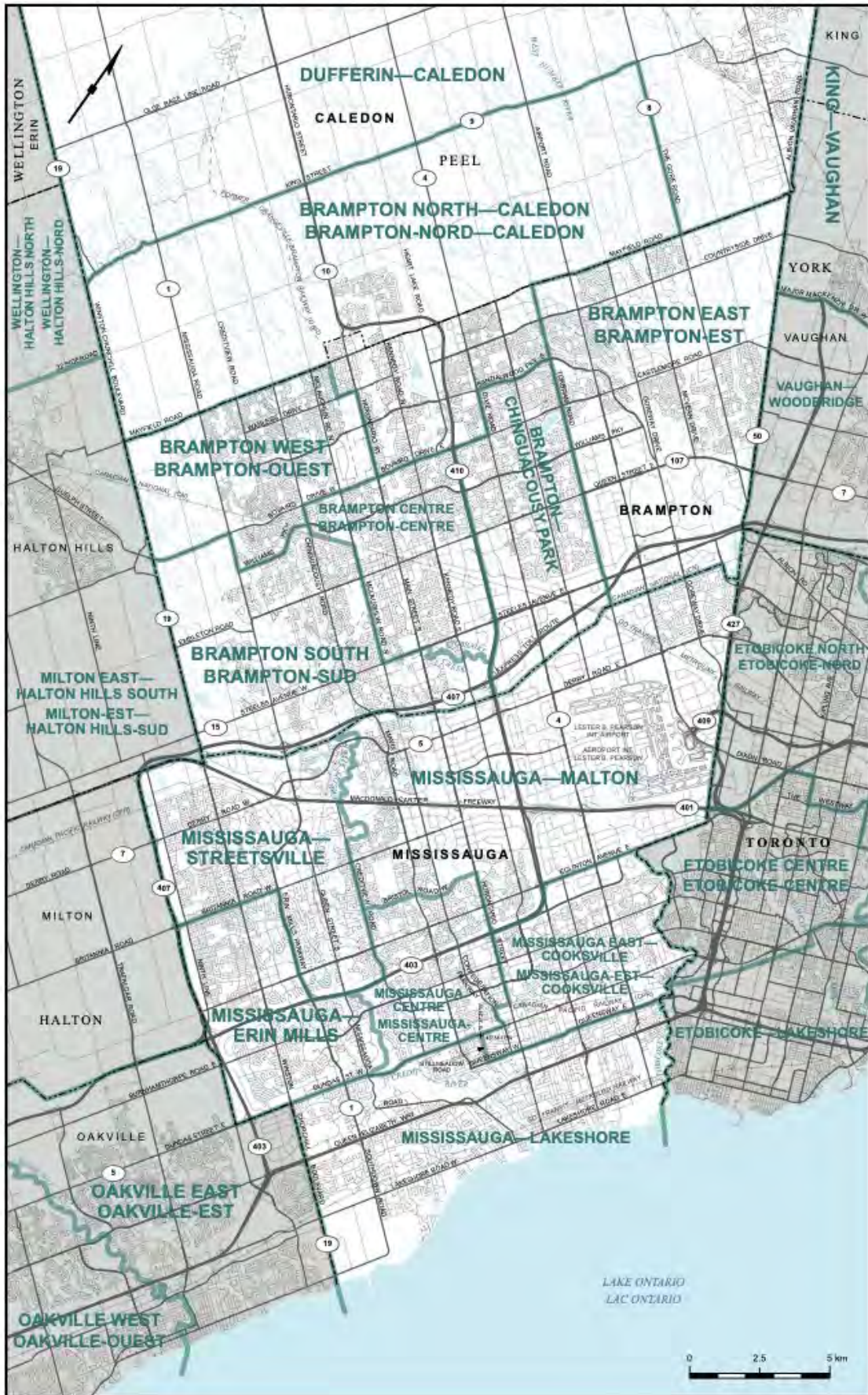
City of London



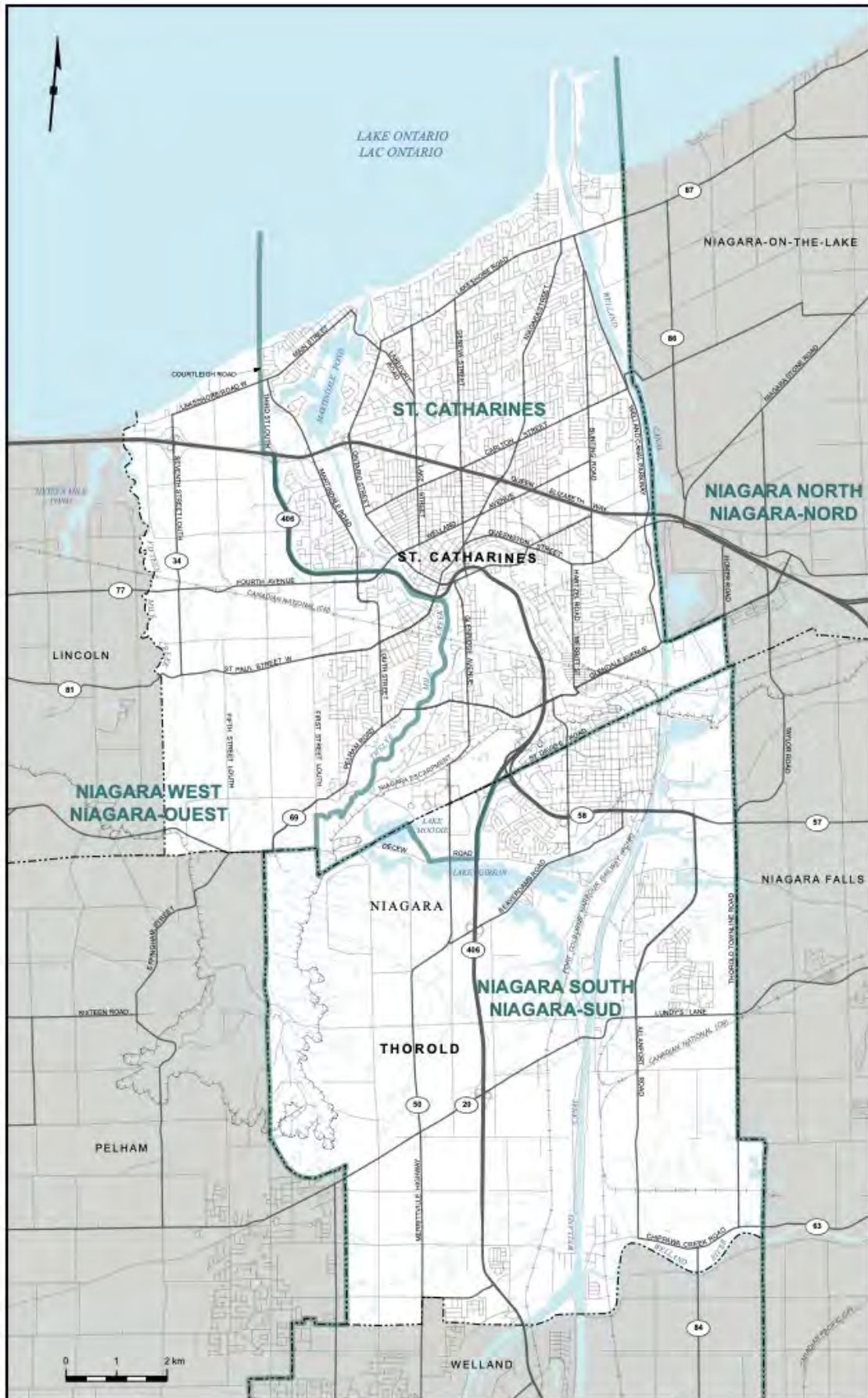
City of Ottawa



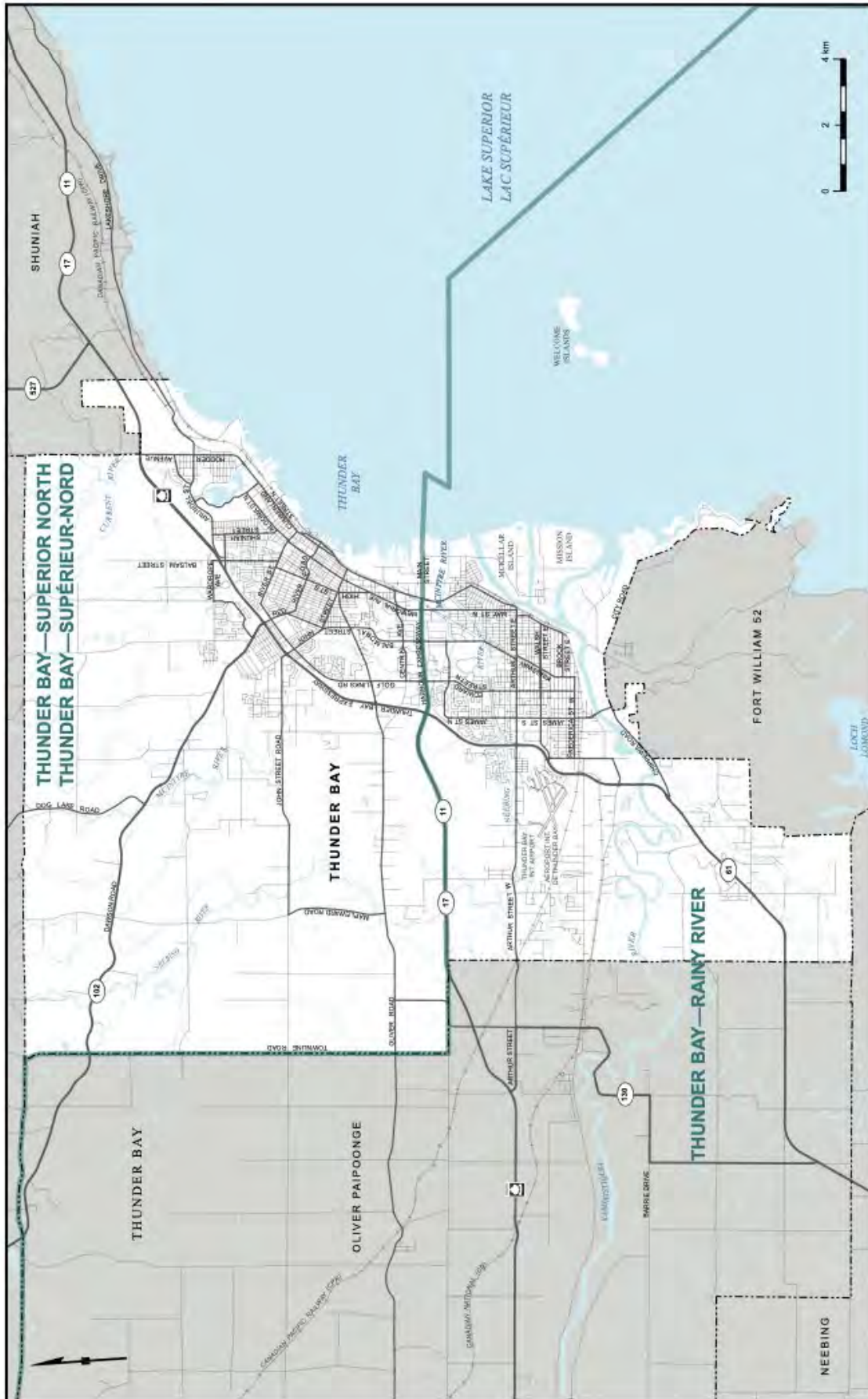
Regional Municipality of Peel (part)



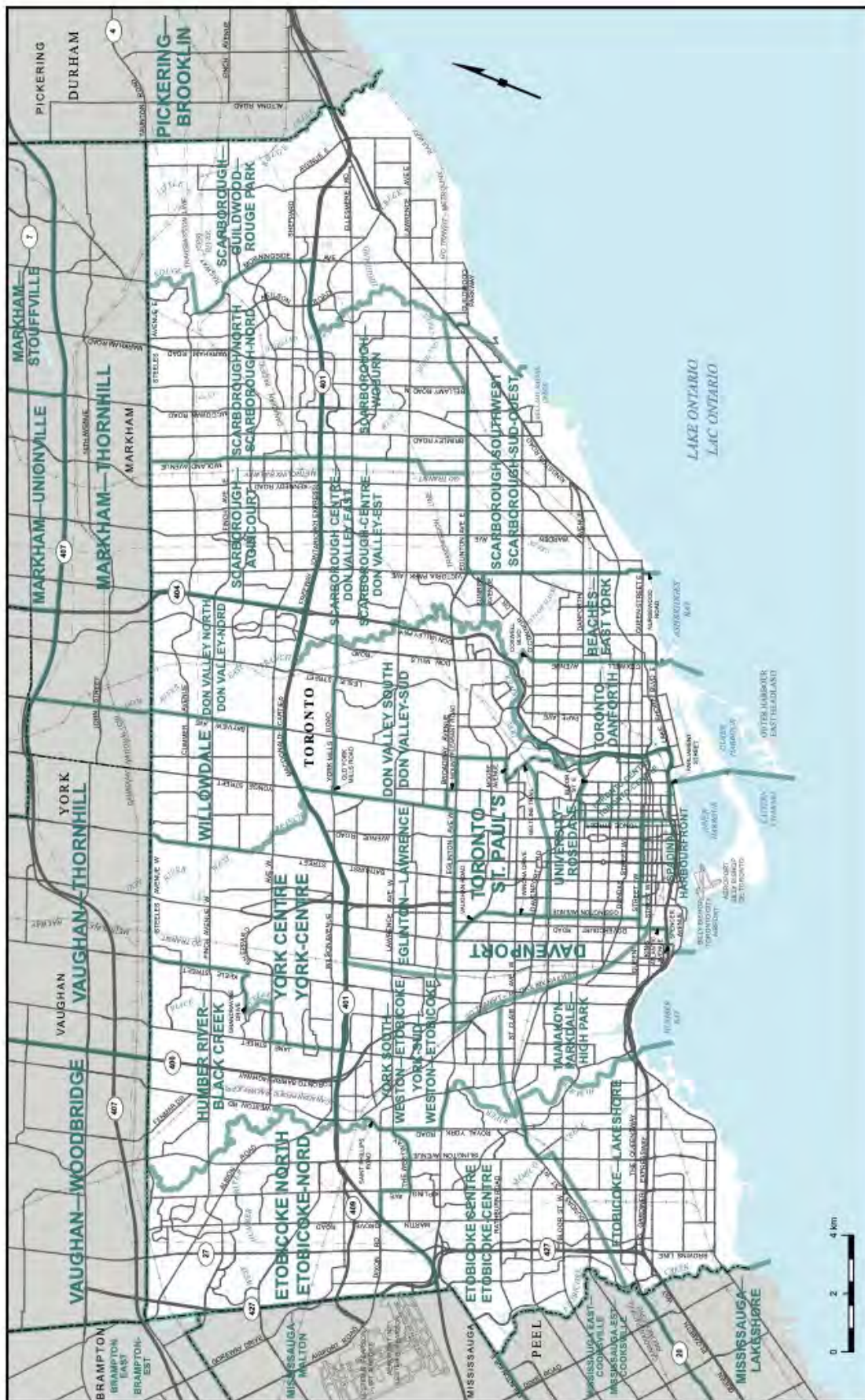
Cities of St. Catharines and Thorold



City of Thunder Bay



City of Toronto



City of Windsor





Corporation of the County of Renfrew

**Audit Planning Report
for the year ended December 31, 2022**

KPMG LLP

Prepared on January 31, 2023 for the Finance and Administration
Committee meeting on February 16, 2023



KPMG contacts

Key contacts in connection with this engagement



Lori Huber, CPA, CA, LPA

Lead Audit Engagement Partner

613-541-7320

lahuber@kpmg.ca



Caitlyn Cox, CPA, CA

Audit Senior Manager

613-541-7401

caitlyncox@kpmg.ca

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Digital use information

This Audit Planning Report is also available as a “hyper-linked” PDF document.

If you are reading in electronic form (e.g. In “Adobe Reader” or “Board Books”), clicking on the home symbol on the top right corner will bring you back to this page.



Click on any item in the table of contents to navigate to that section.

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7	Audit plan	11	Group audit plan	12	Audit risks
16	Key milestones and deliverables	17	Proposed fees	19	Appendices

This report to the Finance and Administration Committee (the “Committee”) is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Committee, and Council, and should not be used for any other purpose or any other party. KPMG shall have no responsibility or liability for loss or damages or claims, if any, to or by any third party as this report to the Committee has not been prepared for, and is not intended for, and should not be used by, any third party or for any other purpose.



Audit Quality: How do we deliver audit quality?

Quality essentially means doing the right thing and remains our highest priority. Our **Global Quality Framework** outlines how we deliver quality and how every partner and staff member contribute to its delivery.

'**Perform quality engagements**' sits at the core along with our commitment to continually monitor and remediate to fulfil on our quality drivers.

Our **quality value drivers** are the cornerstones to our approach underpinned by the **supporting drivers** and give clear direction to encourage the right behaviours in delivering audit quality.

We define '**audit quality**' as being the outcome when:

- audits are **executed consistently**, in line with the requirements and intent of **applicable professional standards** within a strong **system of quality controls**; and
- all of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of **objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity**.



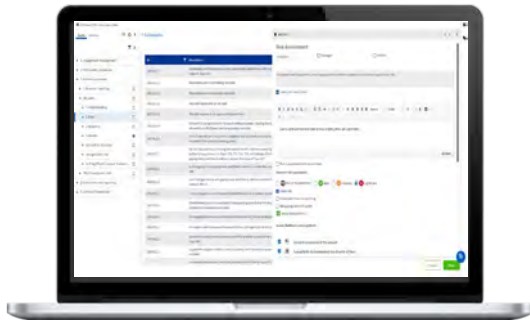
Doing the right thing. Always.



Our audit platform - KPMG Clara

Building upon our sound audit quality foundations, we are making significant investments to drive consistency and quality across our global audit practices. We've committed to an ongoing investment in innovative technologies and tools for engagement teams, such as KPMG Clara, our smart audit platform.

KPMG Clara workflow



Globally consistent execution

A modern, intuitively written, highly applicable audit methodology that allows us to deliver globally consistent engagements.

[▶ Learn more](#)

KPMG Clara for clients



Real-time collaboration and transparency

Allows the client team to see the real-time status of the engagement and who from our KPMG team is leading on a deliverable.

[▶ Learn more](#)

KPMG Clara analytics



Insights-driven efficient operations

Using the latest technologies to analyze data, KPMG Clara allows us to visualise the flow of transactions through the system, identify risks in your financial data and perform more specific audit procedures.

[▶ Learn more](#)

Highlights

Scope of the audit

Our audit of the consolidated financial statements (“financial statements”) of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew (the “County”) as of and for the year ending December 31, 2022 will be performed in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards (CASs).



Significant risks

The presumed fraud risk related to management override of controls.

Rebuttable significant risks

The presumed fraud risk involving improper revenue recognition has been rebutted by us.

Newly effective auditing standards

CAS 315 is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2021. See Appendix 2: Newly effective auditing standards.

Upcoming accounting standards

The Asset Retirement Obligations standard will be applicable in fiscal 2023 and is expected to have a significant impact. See Appendix 3: Future accounting pronouncements for the new standards coming in future years.

Transition to KPMG

We will work closely with the County’s management to ensure a seamless transition of the external audit relationship including audit processes and methodology.

Report highlights

7

An Audit with KPMG

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Other Areas of Focus





An audit with KPMG



Risk Assessment

What we do

Planning – Planning sets the tone for the whole audit. We will get the planning right so that your audit is focused, efficient and effective. This includes the preparation and presentation of our tailored Audit Planning Report.

Control evaluation – Risk assessment underlies the entire audit process, including the determination of significant accounts and disclosures and relevant assertions. The complexity of the organization, business unit, or process will play an important role in our risk assessment and the determination of the necessary procedures.

Substantive testing – Testing consists of substantive procedures or a combination of tests of operating effectiveness of controls and substantive procedures. We perform tests of the operating effectiveness of controls, if relevant, and substantive procedures to respond to our risk of material misstatement for each relevant assertion.

Completion – Based on the audit procedures performed and the audit evidence obtained, we evaluate before the conclusion of the audit whether the assessments of the risks of material misstatement remain appropriate. This includes the presentation of our tailored Audit Findings Report



An audit with KPMG (continued)

Our values – what we believe:



Integrity

We do what is right.



Excellence

We never stop learning and improving.



Courage

We think and act boldly.



Together

We respect each other and draw strength from our differences.



For Better

We do what matters.

On your engagement, this means...

- We will demonstrate objectivity and skepticism, holding ourselves to the highest moral and ethical standards - even when under pressure
- We take responsibility and accountability for our day-to-day behavior
- We will keep our promises and provide context if the situation changes
- We will have conversations at the right time, and be honest, fair and consistent in our words, actions and decisions

- We will maintain an unwavering focus on audit quality in line with the requirements and intent of applicable professional standards
- We will bring a continuous improvement mindset, to learn and adapt with you
- We will invite your feedback and act on it to go above and beyond
- We will acknowledge when we don't have the answer, then try and find it

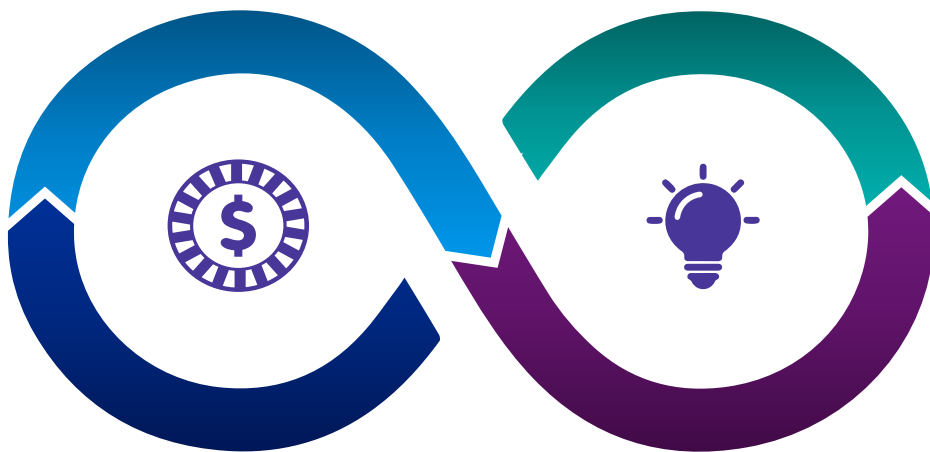
- We will be decisive and deal with challenges head on in the face of difficult circumstances
- We will apply professional skepticism to the work we do and speak up where we have doubts

- We will take time to listen to drive clarity and understanding to solve your biggest challenges
- We will consult with our colleagues and our wider stakeholders, utilizing their diverse skills, experience and specialist expertise to inform our work
- We will bring diverse teams, views and perspectives to the table and ensure everyone's voice is heard
- We will treat everyone with respect and dignity, always

- We will help you think through the long-term implications of your decisions on stakeholders and society
- We will do the small things every day that make a big difference
- We will act in a way that protects and serves the capital markets and the wider public interest
- Together with you, we will support our local communities to create sustainable, positive change



Materiality



We **initially determine materiality** at a level at which we consider that misstatements could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users. Determining materiality is a matter of **professional judgement**, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors, and is affected by our perception of the common financial information needs of users of the financial statements as a group. We do not consider the possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely.

We **reassess materiality** throughout the audit and revise materiality if we become aware of information that would have caused us to determine a different materiality level initially.

Plan and perform the audit

We **initially determine materiality** to provide a basis for:

- Determining the nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures;
- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement; and
- Determining the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures.

We design our procedures to detect misstatements at a level less than materiality in individual accounts and disclosures, to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Evaluate the effect of misstatements

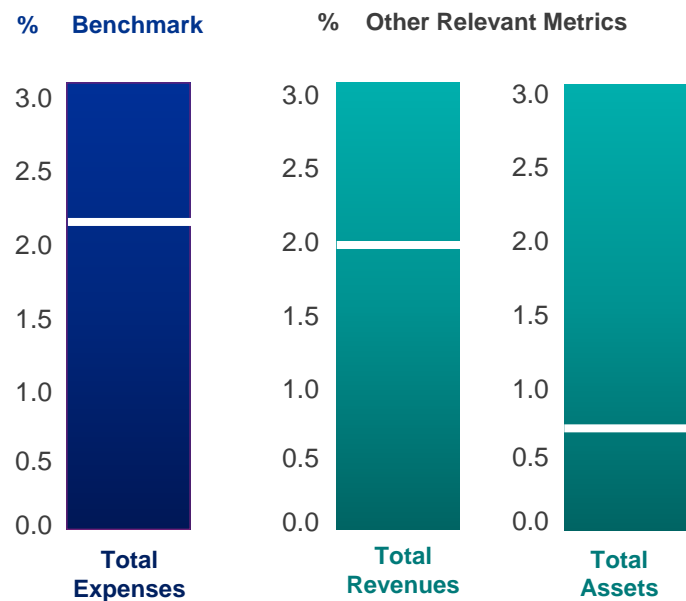
We also use materiality to evaluate the effect of:

- Identified misstatements on our audit; and
- Uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements and in forming our opinion.

Materiality



Group Materiality
\$3,000,000



Prior year total expenses
\$135,000,000

Prior year total revenues
\$145,000,000

Prior year total assets
\$382,000,000



Group audit - scoping

Type of work performed	Total assets	Total revenue
Total full-scope audits	100%	100%
Total consolidated	100%	100%

Component	Component's business activities	Classification	Procedures completed by
County of Renfrew*	Represents the activities of the municipal operation proper.	Individually financially significant	KPMG Canada – Kingston office
Renfrew County Housing Corporation	Administers the social housing units in the County.	In-scope, not significant – subject to a separate financial statement audit.	KPMG Canada – Kingston office

*The Bonnechere Manor Long-Term Care Home and Miramichi Lodge are included as departments of the County and will be audited as part of the audit of the County.



Risk assessment summary

Our planning begins with an assessment of risks of material misstatement in your financial statements.

We draw upon our understanding of the County and its environment (e.g. the industry, the wider economic environment in which the business operates, etc.), our understanding of the County's components of its system of internal control, including our business process understanding.

	Risk of fraud	Risk of error	PY risk rating
● Management override of controls	✓		Significant
● Cash and investments		✓	Base
● Accounts receivable		✓	Base
● Tangible capital assets		✓	Base
● Long-term liabilities		✓	Base
● Post-employment benefits		✓	Base
● Property taxation		✓	Base
● Government grants		✓	Base
● User charges		✓	Base
● Payroll expenses		✓	Base
● Operating expenses		✓	Base
● Consolidation process		✓	Base
● Financial reporting		✓	Base

Legend:

- PRESUMED RISK OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT
- OTHER AREA OF FOCUS



Significant risks



Management Override of Controls

RISK OF



FRAUD

Why is it significant?

**Presumption
of the risk of fraud
resulting from
management
override of
controls**

Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk nevertheless is present in all entities.

Audit approach

As this presumed risk of material misstatement due to fraud is not rebuttable, our audit methodology incorporates the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk. These procedures include:

- assess the design and implementation of controls surrounding the journal entry process
- testing of journal entries and other adjustments,
- performing a retrospective review of estimates
- evaluating the business rationale of significant unusual transactions.



Other areas of focus

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Cash and investments	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Confirmation with third parties for cash and investment balances. – Review of bank reconciliations and vouch significant reconciling items to supporting documentation. – Review of restrictions and disclosures including presentation considerations. – Perform a substantive analytical procedure over investment income.
Accounts receivable	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Perform substantive tests of details on accounts receivable and other receivables including vouching a selection of receivable balances to supporting documentation. – For accounts receivable at year-end, we will inquire of management as to the collectability of the receivable balance. – Evaluate revenue recognition, revenue restrictions, deferral and presentation considerations.
Tangible capital assets	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vouch significant additions and disposals to supporting documentation. – Review of repair and maintenance expenses for proper accounting treatment. – Review the existence of the capital assets schedule with capital assets inventory maintained by management. – Review assets under construction to ensure appropriately accounted for. – Perform analytical audit procedures to ensure adequacy of amortization. – Enquire as to the impairment of any tangible capital assets. – Enquire as to land held for resale and ensure the appropriate valuation and financial statement presentation.
Long-term liabilities	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct confirmation of all indebtedness including terms with third parties. – Review of debt agreements and covenant compliance with external sources, if any.
Post-employment benefits	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We will obtain the County's actuarial valuation report and will agree the details to the provision and applicable note disclosure related to employee future benefit accruals. – We will perform required accounting estimates procedures per the auditing estimates standards including gaining a detailed understanding of the process used by Management to make the assumptions and develop procedures to test the reasonableness of the assumptions, completeness and accuracy of the data and resulting amount recorded in the County's financial statements.

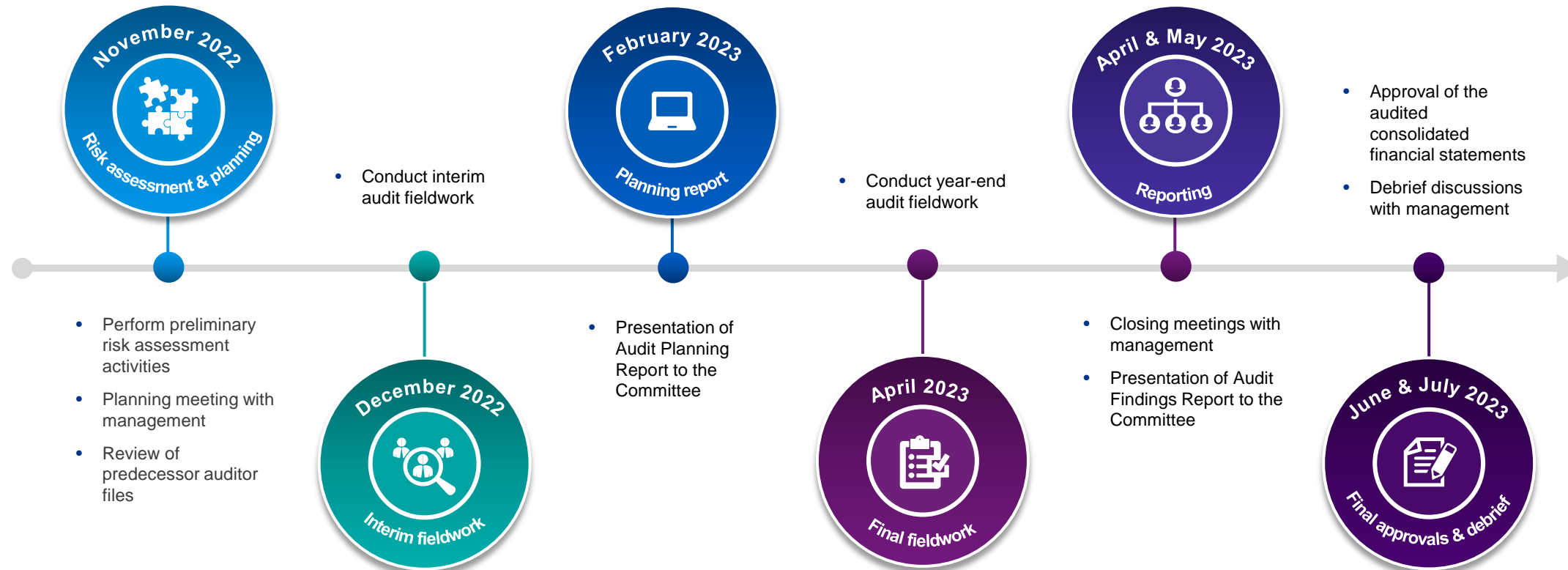


Other areas of focus (continued)

Areas	Risk due to error	Audit approach
Property taxation	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will complete substantive analytical procedures to address the relevant assertions, including a reconciliation of approved tax rates and property assessments.
Government grants (including related deferred revenue)	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the year-end reconciliation of closing grant balances and obtain supporting documentation for significant reconciling items. Confirm certain balances or review supporting documentation for significant grant funds received by the County during the year to ensure any performance criteria have been met.
User charges	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will verify key changes in the composition of user charges. We will obtain a breakdown of user charges by type and complete substantive analytical procedures tailored to the nature of the accounts by incorporating volume and rate changes. Vouch a sample of user charges to supporting documentation.
Payroll expenses (including related payables)	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test and evaluate design and operating effectiveness over controls related to payroll . Perform substantive analytical procedures over salaries, benefits and staff expenses and related accounts. Recalculate significant accruals and review collective agreements for liabilities related to retroactive pay or any other outstanding amounts.
Operating expenses (including accounts payable and accrued liabilities)	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will perform substantive procedures over operating expenses and accounts payable. Perform a search for unrecorded liabilities and recalculate significant accruals. Vouch a sample of expenses to supporting documentation.
Consolidation process	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review management's consolidation of the reporting entity by cross-checking to audited statutory financial statements for the Housing Corporation. Review eliminating entries as prepared by management for accuracy and completeness. Verify that the related party disclosures are complete and prepared in accordance with PSAS.
Financial reporting	Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review by the engagement partner to ensure the disclosure is consistent with current public sector accounting, disclosure requirements and industry practice.



Key milestones and deliverables





Proposed fees



In determining the fees for our services, we have considered the nature, extent and timing of our planned audit procedures as described above. Our fee analysis has been reviewed with and agreed upon by management based on our most recent competitive proposal dated August 19, 2022.

Description of service	Current period (budget)
Audit of the consolidated financial statements of the County	\$ 39,000
Audit of the financial statements of the Renfrew County Housing Corporation and preparation of the corporate tax return	\$ 14,750
Audit of the Bonnechere Manor Long-Term Care Home Annual Reconciliation Report	\$ 4,500
Audit of the Bonnechere Manor Adult Day Program Annual Reconciliation Report	\$ 2,500
Audit of the Miramichi Lodge Long-Term Care Home Annual Reconciliation Report	\$ 4,500
Review of the Ministry of Community and Social Services: Ontario Works Report	\$ 3,500
Review of the Child Care Service Manager Report	\$ 3,000
Review of the Child Care EarlyON Program Report	\$ 3,000
Audit of the lease costs for 450 O'Brien Road	\$ 2,500



Proposed fees (continued)

Matters that could impact our fee

The proposed fees outlined above are based on the assumptions described in our engagement letter. The following factors could cause a change in our fees:

- Significant changes to the relevant financial reporting framework including any new accounting standards
- Significant new or changed accounting policies or application thereof
- Significant changes to internal control over financial reporting
- Significant unusual and/or complex transactions
- New audit standards or requirements arising as a result of changes in audit standards
- Changes in the timing of our work
- Other significant issues (e.g. cyber security breaches)
- Any accounting advice

Appendices

1

Other required communications

2

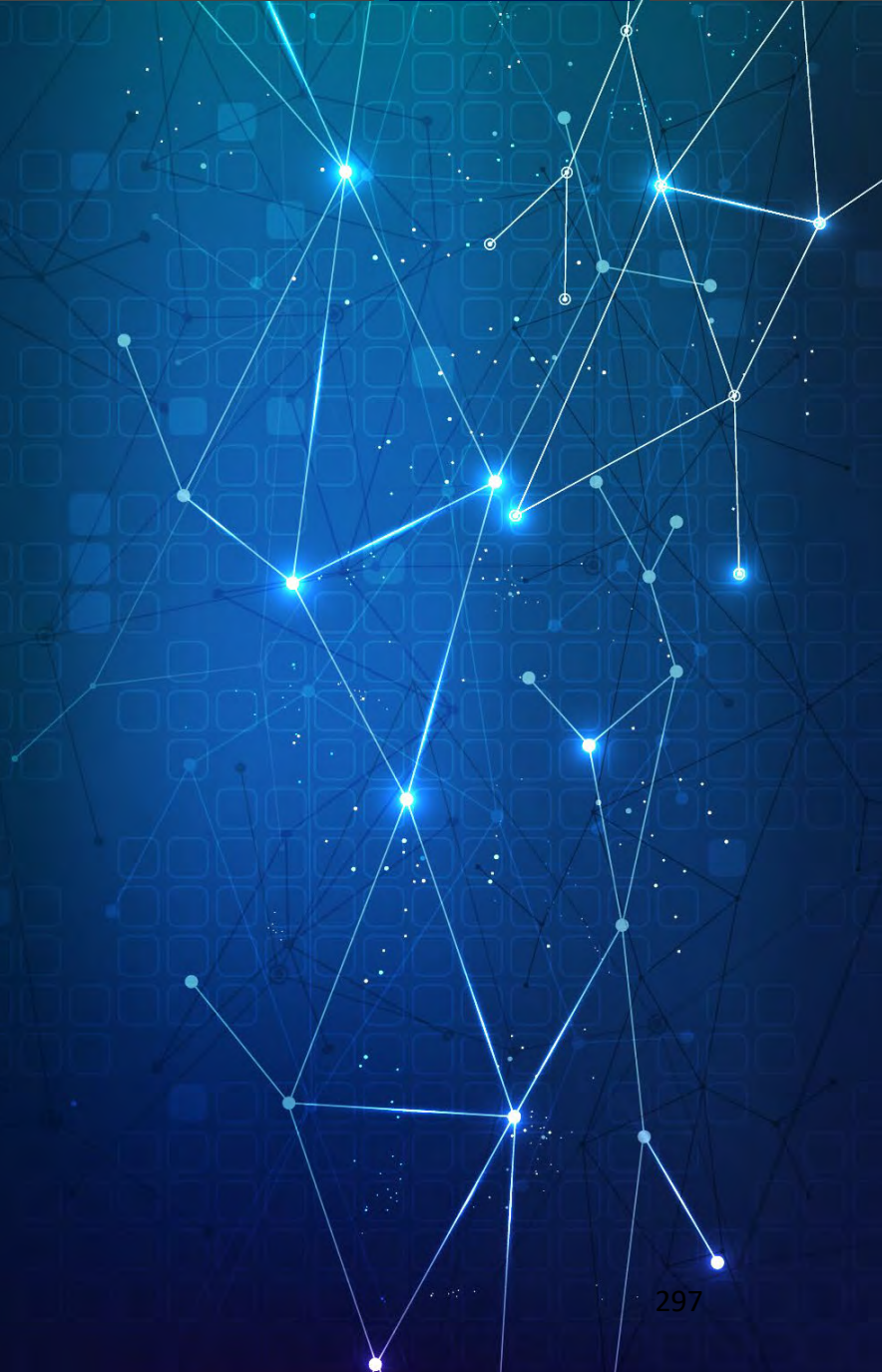
Newly effective auditing standards

3

Future accounting pronouncements

4

Audit and assurance insights





Appendix 1: Other required communications



Required inquiries

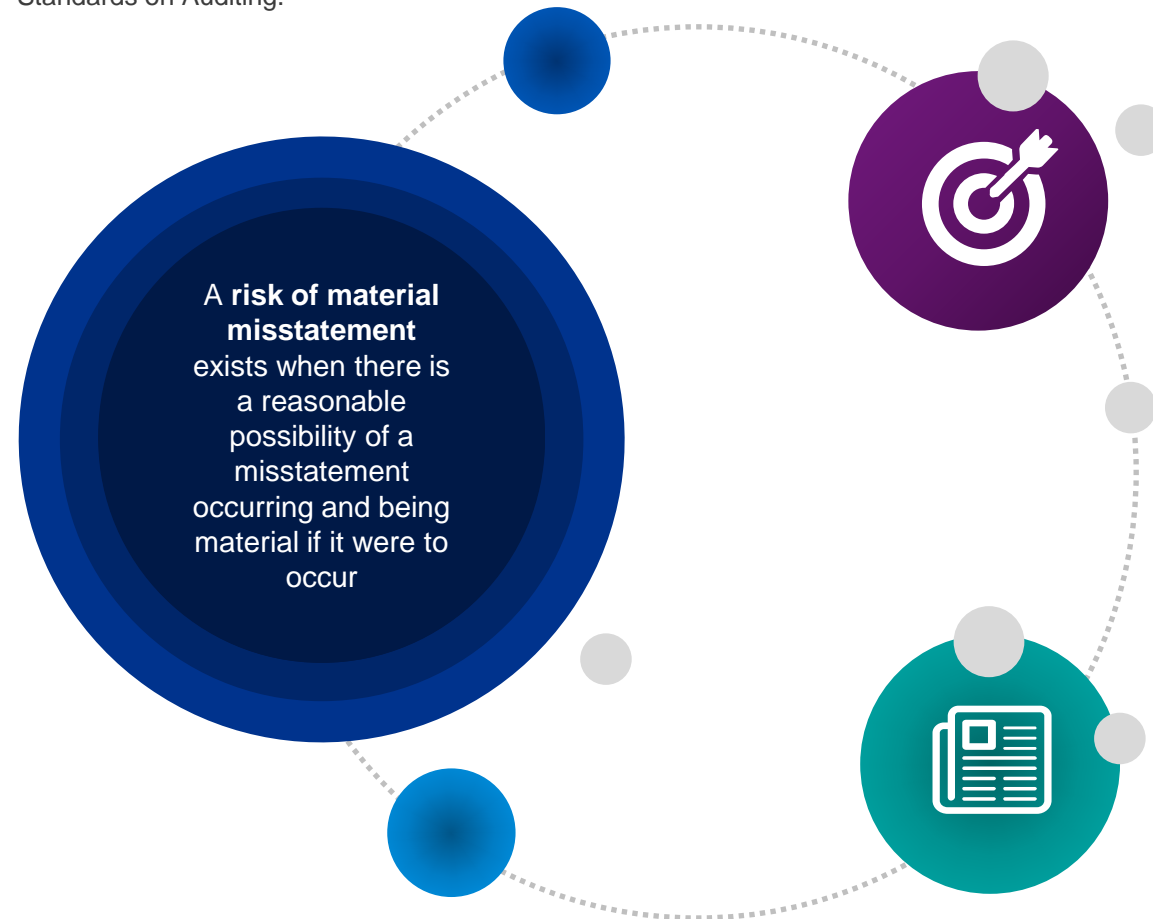
Required inquiries with the Committee, annually, include:

- How do you oversee fraud risk assessments and the establishment of controls to address fraud risks?
- What are your views about fraud risks at the entity?
- Are you aware of, or have you identified, any instances of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud, including misconduct or unethical behavior related to financial reporting or misappropriation of assets? If so, have the instances been appropriately addressed and how have they been addressed?
- Are you aware of or have you received tips or complaints regarding the entity's financial reporting (including those received through the internal whistleblower program, if such program exists) and, if so, what was your response to such tips and complaints?
- What is the Committee's understanding of the entity's relationships and transactions with related parties that are significant to the entity?
- Does any member of the Committee have concerns regarding relationships or transactions with related parties and, if so, what are the substance of those concerns?
- Has the entity entered into any significant unusual transactions?



Appendix 2: Newly effective auditing standards

CAS 315 (Revised) Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement has been revised, reorganized and modernized in response to challenges and issues with the previous standard. It aims to promote consistency in application, improve scalability, reduce complexity, support a more robust risk assessment and incorporate enhanced guidance material to respond to the evolving environment, including in relation to information technology. Conforming and consequential amendments have been made to other International Standards on Auditing.



Affects both preparers of financial statements and auditors

Applies to audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2021

See here for more information from CPA Canada



We design and perform risk assessment procedures to obtain an understanding of the:

- entity and its environment;
- applicable financial reporting framework; and
- entity's system of internal control.

The audit evidence obtained from this understanding provides a basis for:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- the design of audit procedures that are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement.



Appendix 2: Newly effective auditing standards (continued)

Key change

Overall, a more robust risk identification and assessment process, including:

- New requirement to take into account how, and the degree to which, 'inherent risk factors' affect the susceptibility of relevant assertions to misstatement
- New concept of significant classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures and relevant assertions to help us to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement
- New requirement to separately assess inherent risk and control risk for each risk of material misstatement
- Revised definition of significant risk for those risks which are close to the upper end of the spectrum of inherent risk

Impact on the audit team

When assessing inherent risk for identified risks of material misstatement, we consider the degree to which inherent risk factors (such as complexity, subjectivity, uncertainty, change, susceptibility to management bias) affect the susceptibility of assertions to misstatement.

We use the concept of the spectrum of inherent risk to assist us in making a judgement, based on the likelihood and magnitude of a possible misstatement, on a range from higher to lower, when assessing risks of material misstatement

The changes may affect our assessments of the risks of material misstatement and the design of our planned audit procedures to respond to identified risks of material misstatement.

If we do not plan to test the operating effectiveness of controls, the risk of material misstatement is the same as the assessment of inherent risk.

Impact on management

If the effect of this consideration is that our assessment of the risks of material misstatement is higher, then our audit approach may increase the number of controls tested and/or the extent of that testing, and/or our substantive procedures will be designed to be responsive to the higher risk.

We may perform different audit procedures and request different information compared to previous audits, as part of a more focused response to the effects identified inherent risk factors have on the assessed risks of material misstatement.



Appendix 2: Newly effective auditing standards (continued)

Key change	Impact on the audit team	Impact on management
<p>Overall, a more robust risk identification and assessment process, including evaluating whether the audit evidence obtained from risk assessment procedures provides an appropriate basis to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement</p>	<p>When making this evaluation, we consider all audit evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory to management assertions. If we conclude the audit evidence obtained does not provide an appropriate basis, then we perform additional risk assessment procedures until audit evidence has been obtained to provide such a basis.</p>	<p>In certain circumstances, we may perform additional risk assessment procedures, which may include further inquiries of management, analytical procedures, inspection and/or observation.</p>
<p>Overall, a more robust risk identification and assessment process, including performing a 'stand back' at the end of the risk assessment process</p>	<p>We evaluate whether our determination that certain material classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures have no identified risks of material misstatement remains appropriate.</p>	<p>In certain circumstances, this evaluation may result in the identification of additional risks of material misstatement, which will require us to perform additional audit work to respond to these risks.</p>



Appendix 2: Newly effective auditing standards (continued)

Key change

Modernized to recognize the evolving environment, including in relation to IT

New requirement to understand the extent to which the business model integrates the use of IT.

When obtaining an understanding of the IT environment, including IT applications and supporting IT infrastructure, it has been clarified that we also understand the IT processes and personnel involved in those processes relevant to the audit.

Based on the identified controls we plan to evaluate, we are required to identify the:

- IT applications and other aspects of the IT environment relevant to those controls
- related risks arising from the use of IT and the entity's general IT controls that address them.

Examples of risks that may arise from the use of IT include unauthorized access or program changes, inappropriate data changes, risks from the use of external or internal service providers for certain aspects of the entity's IT environment or cybersecurity risks.

Enhanced requirements relating to exercising professional skepticism

New requirement to design and perform risk assessment procedures in a manner that is not biased toward obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or toward excluding audit evidence that may be contradictory. Strengthened documentation requirements to demonstrate the exercise of professional scepticism.

Impact on the audit team

Impact on management

We will expand our risk assessment procedures and are likely to engage more extensively with your IT and other relevant personnel when obtaining an understanding of the entity's use of IT, the IT environment and potential risks arising from IT. This might require increased involvement of IT audit professionals.

Changes in the entity's use of IT and/or the IT environment may require increased audit effort to understand those changes and affect our assessment of the risks of material misstatement and audit response.

Risks arising from the use of IT and our evaluation of general IT controls may affect our control risk assessments, and decisions about whether we test the operating effectiveness of controls for the purpose of placing reliance on them or obtain more audit evidence from substantive procedures. They may also affect our strategy for testing information that is produced by, or involves, the entity's IT applications.

We may make changes to the nature, timing and extent of our risk assessment procedures, such as our inquires of management, the activities we observe or the accounting records we inspect.



Appendix 2: Newly effective auditing standards (continued)

Key change

Clarification of which controls need to be identified for the purpose of evaluating the design and implementation of a control

Impact on the audit team

We will evaluate the design and implementation of controls that address risks of material misstatement at the assertion level as follows:

- Controls that address a significant risk.
- Controls over journal entries, including non-standard journal entries.
- Other controls we consider appropriate to evaluate to enable us to identify and assess risks of material misstatement and design our audit procedures

Impact on management

We may identify new or different controls that we plan to evaluate the design and implementation of, and possibly test the operating effectiveness to determine if we can place reliance on them.

We may also identify risks arising from IT relating to the controls we plan to evaluate, which may result in the identification of general IT controls that we also need to evaluate and possibly test whether they are operating effectively. This may require increased involvement of IT audit specialists.



Appendix 3: Future accounting pronouncements

Asset retirement obligations (“AROs”)

Effective date

December 31, 2023

Summary and implications

- The new standard addresses the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of legal obligations associated with retirement of tangible capital assets in productive use. Retirement costs will be recognized as an integral cost of owning and operating tangible capital assets.
- The ARO standard will require the public sector entity to record a liability related to future costs of any legal obligations to be incurred upon retirement of any controlled tangible capital assets (“TCA”).
- As a result of the new standard, the public sector entity will:
 - Consider how the additional liability will impact net debt, as a new liability will be recognized with no corresponding increase in a financial asset.
 - Carefully review legal agreements, senior government directives and legislation in relation to all controlled TCA to determine if any legal obligations exist with respect to asset retirements.

Financial instruments & foreign currency translation

Effective date

December 31, 2023

Summary and implications

- Equity instruments quoted in an active market and free-standing derivatives are to be carried at fair value. All other financial instruments, including bonds, can be carried at cost or fair value depending on the public sector entity's choice and this choice must be made on initial recognition of the financial instrument and is irrevocable.
- Hedge accounting is not permitted.
- A new statement, the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, will be included in the financial statements. Unrealized gains and losses incurred on fair value accounted financial instruments will be presented in this statement. Realized gains and losses will continue to be presented in the statement of operations.
- PS 3450 *Financial Instruments* was amended subsequent to its initial release to include various federal government narrow-scope amendments.



Appendix 3: Future accounting pronouncements (continued)

Revenue

Effective date

December 31, 2024

Summary and implications

- The new standard establishes a single framework to categorize revenues to enhance the consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement.
- The standard notes that in the case of revenues arising from an exchange transaction, a public sector entity must ensure the recognition of revenue aligns with the satisfaction of related performance obligations.
- The standard notes that unilateral revenue arises when no performance obligations are present, and recognition occurs when there is authority to record the revenue and an event has happened that gives the public sector entity the right to the revenue.

Effective date

December 31, 2024

Summary and implications

Public Private Partnerships (“P3s”)

- PSAB has introduced Section PS3160, which includes new requirements for the recognition, measurement and classification of infrastructure procured through a public private partnership. The standard may be applied retroactively or prospectively.
- The standard notes that recognition of infrastructure by the public sector entity would occur when it controls the purpose and use of the infrastructure, when it controls access and the price, if any, charged for use, and it controls any significant interest accumulated in the infrastructure when the P3 ends.
- The public sector entity recognizes a liability when it needs to pay cash or non-cash consideration to the private sector partner for the infrastructure.

Effective date

December 31, 2024

Summary and implications

Purchased intangibles

- The guideline allows public sector entities to recognize intangibles purchased through an exchange transaction. The definition of an asset, the general recognition criteria and GAAP hierarchy are used to account for purchased intangibles.
- Narrow scope amendments were made to *PS 1000 Financial statement concepts* to remove the prohibition to recognize purchased intangibles and to *PS 1201 Financial statement presentation* to remove the requirement to disclose purchased intangibles not recognized.
- The guideline can be applied retroactively or prospectively.



Appendix 3: Future accounting pronouncements (continued)

Asset retirement obligations: key audit risks

1

Do you have **completeness** of ARO's on your financial statements, particularly in terms of assets identified as in-scope?

2

Have you determined **measurement** of ARO's based on reliable data and costing models?

3

Have you correctly applied an appropriate **transition method**?

4

Do you have adequate **documentation** of your process and audit working papers enabling auditability?



Appendix 3: Future accounting pronouncements (continued)

Asset retirement obligations: implementation project

Project planning

- Project team is cross-functional and includes Finance and non-Finance personnel.
- Sufficient personnel resources are available for the implementation project.
- Where required, external experts have been engaged.
- The project plan identifies who is responsible for each project task.
- Project timelines are reasonable.
- Auditor involvement has been scheduled at each significant project milestone.
- Asset retirement obligations policy has been drafted.
- Recurring project updates are provided to the Audit Committee or other governance body to engage them in the implementation process.

Scoping

- The tangible capital assets listing reconciles to the audited financial statements.
- Agreements (e.g. leases, statutory rights of way, etc.) have been reviewed for potential legal obligations.
- Productive and non-productive assets have been included in the scoping analysis.
- Assets with similar characteristics and risks have been grouped together in the scoping analysis.
- All relevant legal acts, regulations, guidelines, etc. have been identified.
- Relevant internal stakeholders have been interviewed to obtain information about potential retirement obligations.

Measurement

- Cost information is relevant and reliable.
- Only costs directly attributable to legally required retirement activities have been included in the liability.
- If applicable, the discount rate is consistent with the risks and timelines inherent in the cash flows.
- If discounting is applied, it is based on reliable information to inform the timing of future cash flows.
- Asset retirement obligations have been linked to specific tangible capital assets.
- The useful life of the tangible capital asset remain appropriate and are consistent with estimated asset retirement date.
- The transition method selected is appropriate based on the measurement information available.
- Calculations are mathematically accurate.

Financial reporting

- Financial statements have been mocked up to include asset retirement obligations.
- Note disclosures, including significant accounting policies, have been drafted.
- Documentation prepared during the project has been reviewed to ensure it is accurate and complete.
- Plans have been implemented for the annual post-implementation review and update of the asset retirement obligation liability.



Appendix 3: Future accounting pronouncements (continued)

Asset retirement obligations: implementation milestones

PHASE 1

Step 1:

Development of a PS3280 compliant policy. Include a definition for in-scope assets, productive and non-productive assets, and document known sources of legal obligations (such as regulations and contracts) as well as key roles and responsibilities for retirement obligation identification, measurement and reporting.

Step 2:

Identification of TCA/sites inventory. Develop an inventory of potential in-scope assets or sites based on existing TCA listings, and inventories used for PS3260 contaminated sites. Reconcile the listing of TCA items to the audited financial statements. Assess in-scope assets against PS3280 recognition criteria.

Milestone – KPMG Audit Team review of PS3280 policy, asset listings, and in-scope assets

PHASE 2

Step 3:

Measure the estimated liability. Assess available information, and consider the need for additional environmental assessment of any sites. Document key assumptions and variables, and selection of transition method. Determine if discounting will be applied for any assets. Consider impacts on useful life assumptions for in-scope assets. Document measurement methodology and range of estimate for in-scope assets.

Milestone – KPMG Audit Team review of measurement methodology and range of estimates

Step 4:

Reporting. Prepare a library of documentation and assumptions supporting each retirement obligation for audit purposes, and comprehensive documentation of the process followed for implementation. Prepare template financial statements and related note disclosure for 2023 year end.

Milestone – KPMG Audit Team review of working papers and template financial statements



Appendix 4: Audit and assurance insights

Our latest thinking on the issues that matter most to Audit Committees, board of directors and management.

KPMG Audit & Assurance Insights

Curated research and insights for Audit Committees and boards.

Board Leadership Centre

Leading insights to help board members maximize boardroom opportunities.

Current Developments

Series of quarterly publications for Canadian businesses including Spotlight on IFRS, Canadian Securities & Auditing Matters and US Outlook reports.

Audit Committee Guide – Canadian Edition

A practical guide providing insight into current challenges and leading practices shaping Audit Committee effectiveness in Canada

KPMG Learning Academy

Technical accounting and finance courses designed to arm you with leading-edge skills needed in today's disruptive environment.

Accelerate

The key issues driving the audit committee agenda in 2023.

IFRS Breaking News

A monthly Canadian newsletter that provides the latest insights on international financial reporting standards and IASB activities.

KPMG Climate Change Financial Reporting Resource Centre

Our climate change resource centre provides insights to help you identify the potential financial statement impacts to your business.

Momentum

A quarterly newsletter providing curated insights for management, boards and Audit Committees.

Uncertain Times Financial Reporting Resource Centre

Uncertain times resource center provides insights to support clients facing challenges relating to COVID-19, natural disasters and geopolitical events.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG)

Building a sustainable, resilient and purpose-led organization

Other Insights



[kpmg.ca](https://www.kpmg.ca)

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KPMG member firms around the world have 227,000 professionals, in 145 countries.





January 16, 2023

County of Renfrew
9 International Drive
Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5

Attention: Director of Finance/Treasurer

Re: Remuneration and expenses of council appointees (elected officials)
to the AMO, ROMA, MEPCO, LAS, ONE Investment Board of Directors for year ended December
31, 2022.

Dear: Jeffrey Foss

Please find attached a statement of remuneration and expense of council appointees (elected officials) to the AMO, ROMA, MEPCO, LAS, and ONE Investment Board of Directors for the year ended December 31, 2022. This statement is prepared in accordance with section 284 (1) of The Municipal Act (S.O. 2001, c25).

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or concerns regarding this statement.

Yours truly,

Suma Mullangi, CPA, CA
Accounting Manager
Association of Municipalities of Ontario

Tel: 416-971-9856 #314
Fax: 416-971-6191
Smullangi@amo.on.ca

Enclosure

200 University Ave. Suite 801	www.amo.on.ca	Tel 416.971.9856	Toll Free in Ontario
Toronto, ON, M5H 3C6	amo@amo.on.ca	Fax 416.971.6191	877.426.6527



REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2022

Name	Position	Period Served on Board	Elected Officials	Municipality	Official Title	Total Amount Paid	Honorarium	Expenses Only
A. Councillors								
1. Debbie Robinson	AMO Director - County Caucus, EOWC Chair	Jan - Nov 2022	Y	Renfrew, County of	Warden	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

B. Other Appointees

CERTIFIED CORRECT

Suma Mullangi

Name (Please PRINT)

Signature

Accounting Manager

(416) 971-9856 x 314

Title

Telephone No.

Association of Municipalities of Ontario:

200 University Avenue, Suite 801, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3C6

Name of Board

Address



Renfrew County and District Health Unit

"Optimal Health for All in Renfrew County and District"

January 30, 2023

County of Renfrew
9 International Drive
Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5

Attention: Mr. Craig Kelley, Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk

RE: 2022 Statement of Remuneration – Board of Health

Please find below an itemized statement of remuneration and expenses paid for the year 2022, pursuant to the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25 Statement 284. (3):

Name	Honoraria	Mileage (kms)
Councillor Michael Donohue	\$ 2,975.00	\$ 104.76
Warden Peter Emon	\$ 1,925.00	-
Councillor Jennifer Murphy	\$ 1,750.00	-
Councillor James Brose	\$ 4,550.00	\$ 33.48
Councillor Neil Nicholson	\$ 175.00	

Kind regards,

Heather G. Daly, CPA, CMA
Chief Executive Officer
Renfrew County and District Health Unit

HD/mz

cc: Jeff Foss, Director, Corporate Services



Office of the President

Sent via email to: minister.fin@ontario.ca

January 13, 2023

The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy
Minister of Finance
Frost Building South, 7th Floor
7 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1Y7

RE: Reassessment

Dear Minister Bethlenfalvy:

Through recent correspondence and engagement with the Ministry of Finance, AMO has expressed very strong support for a timely return to the assessment cycle. We recognize how important it was to pause reassessment during the height of the pandemic. We made sure our members understood it too.

The province's latest economic statement was silent on the assessment cycle, leaving the sector eager to understand the government's intentions regarding the 2024 tax year and beyond. We also understand that there is a very narrow window for opportunity left for the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) to move forward in time for the 2024 taxation year.

A well-functioning, up-to-date assessment system is the foundation of the municipal tax system that supports strong, vibrant, and growing communities. Ontario's property tax system works well and provides municipalities with a stable and predictable source of revenue. Just as important, it provides stability and predictability for property taxpayers.

With the ROMA conference now just over a week away, our members will be looking to the government for direction on returning to the assessment cycle. We'd encourage the government to heed the sector's call to clarify its intentions. We will continue to work closely with MPAC and with the Ministry of Finance to ensure that the public, media, and municipal councils understand the benefits and the importance of moving forward with the reassessment at this time, and the value to municipalities and taxpayers of a modern, up-to-date, and reliable assessment system.

We would welcome the opportunity to meet with you again to discuss this important matter.

Yours truly,



Colin Best
AMO President
Halton Regional Councillor

cc: The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Parliamentary Assistant Byers, Ministry of Finance
Al Spacek, Chair, Municipal Property Assessment Corporation


Strategic Plan

2023-2026



**County of
Renfrew**
Ontario . Canada

Experience Our History, Share Our Future!

A photograph of two women sitting on a large, dark, layered rock formation that juts out over a dense green forest. The woman on the left is wearing a light blue jacket and red shorts, looking upwards. The woman on the right is wearing a dark jacket and shorts, looking to the right. The background is a vast, misty forest of green trees. The entire image has a semi-transparent green overlay.

County of Renfrew
Strategic Plan 2023-2026
Produced February 2023.
Not for reproduction without permission.

Facilitated by: Erik Lockhart
President, Lockhart Facilitation and Associate Director
Queen's University Executive Decision Centre



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Messages

Message from the Warden

A forward-looking Strategic Plan is a very important document as we guide the future direction and priorities for our municipality. The consultation sessions in early January were very helpful and thought-provoking as elected, staff and our community worked toward forming our priorities for the term of council and beyond.

Our proposed Strategic Plan encourages us to review our progress on an annual basis and to review our priorities with each new term of council on an on-going basis. The Strategic Plan will provide us with an excellent opportunity to match our priorities with regular asset renewal and our annual budget considerations.

Strategic Planning can be, and is expected to serve as a guide for present and future investment in the fabric of our community both in terms of physical infrastructure and social and community development. We will continue to enhance our community and the lives and health of our residents. The County of Renfrew will contribute to the success of our businesses, and strengthen and further develop our service, economic and social partnerships. We will continue to welcome, embrace and cherish our visitors.

County Council looks forward to continuing to evaluate and adjust the Strategic Plan and to move forward in a positive manner to ensure that all communities and contributors to our community in the County of Renfrew are prosperous and financially sustainable.



Peter Emon
Warden
County of Renfrew



Message from the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)



In January 2023, County Council gathered to review the vision, agree on priorities, and identify key objectives for the next four years. Through a facilitated process, the group conducted an environmental scan by looking at trends, opportunities and threats. Based on this discussion, six priorities were agreed upon. Subsequently, the Senior Leadership Team met alongside departmental managers to define the steps and actions required to achieve these goals and objectives. This document serves as the roadmap for the strategic direction that Council and staff will follow for this term of County Council.

Building upon the successes of the previous strategic plans over the past two terms of Council, and as presented to County Council in the Fall of 2022, this plan is meant to represent a renewed focus on our Vision and Mission Statements. It clearly defines smart, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound goals as we emerge from a tremendously difficult and tumultuous three years living in and through a pandemic that changed the way we approach governmental actions, policies and procedures.

I believe that this Strategic Plan presents some new and unique opportunities for the County of Renfrew to be innovative leaders, encourage development of staff, work with our municipal partners, and present an action plan that our public stakeholders can follow and understand. Over the next four years we will continue to identify, through our business plans and reports, how our recommendations fit with the direction and priority setting of this Council. We will continue to refine and adjust the action plan as we achieve milestones and look to advance the goals beyond our initial expectations. We will deliver an annual report card and an end of term report on each of the six goals and seek further engagement from County Council to ensure that we are still meeting the intended results of this Strategic Plan.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who participated in the process of the development of this plan. I am extremely proud of the renewed commitment to shared goals and objectives and look forward to seeing the rollout and results.

Craig Kelley

Craig Kelley, CMO, Dipl.M.A., Dipl.M.M., Ec.D.
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)/Clerk
County of Renfrew

Council

County Council 2023



Back Row (L-R): Councillor Glenn Doncaster, Town of Deep River; Deputy Clerk Rose Gruntz, Councillor James Brose, Township of North Algona Wilberforce; Laura LePine, Director of Community Services; Councillor Dan Lynch, Town of Arnprior; Lee Perkins, Director of Public Works & Engineering; Councillor Mark MacKenzie, Township of McNab/Braeside; Jason Davis, Director of Development & Property; Councillor Rob Weir, Township of Greater Madawaska; Michael Nolan, Director of Emergency Services; Councillor Neil Nicholson, Township of Whitewater Region; Councillor Mark Willmer, Township of Madawaska Valley; Jeff Foss, Director of Corporate Services/Treasurer; Councillor David Mayville, Township of Killaloe, Hagarty & Richards; Mike Blackmore, Director of Long-Term Care; Councillor Gary Serviss, Town of Petawawa

Front Row (L-R): Councillor Keith Watt, Township of Laurentian Valley; Councillor Anne Giardini, Town of Laurentian Hills; Councillor Debbi Grills, United Townships of Head, Clara & Maria; Councillor Michael Donohue, Township of Admaston/Bromley; Warden Peter Emon, Town of Renfrew; Councillor Jennifer Murphy, Township of Bonnechere Valley; Councillor Valerie Jahn, Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch & Raglan; Councillor Dave Bennett, Township of Horton; Craig Kelley, Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk.



Mission

To deliver high quality services to the residents of the County of Renfrew in an efficient and cost effective manner, focussed on the following six priorities in 2023-2026.

Vision (2023-2033)

The County of Renfrew is recognized as a model rural community balancing fiscal responsibility and the delivery of services and infrastructure that meet community needs. We have earned this reputation by:

Advocating with a strong voice to the Federal & Provincial Governments on shared investments;

Embracing technology that supports our residents and positions us as a leader in advancements in digital communications;

Managing our fiscal position through sustainable asset management and long term financial planning;

Identifying innovative solutions/approaches that allow the County to improve service delivery while meeting the service level expectations of our residents;

Progressing the County of Renfrew's pillars of economic development leading to improved quality of life;

Working effectively with local municipalities on common priorities and shared services.

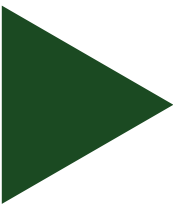
Objectives and Goals



Objectives by end of 2026

Priority	
Financial Sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and update Asset Management Plan (AMP) and Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP) 3.0 version, using new assumptions and baselines 2. Develop a coordinated government relations / advocacy strategy
Workforce Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobby the Ontario College of Trades / Skill Trades Ontario to enable the transfer of qualified people from other regions into vacant positions 2. Collaboration with High Schools, Colleges and Universities to have students with skills that are required to fill vacancies and keep them in the Community 3. Encourage continued support for business development through Starter Company, Summer Company, other entrepreneur programs
Community Wellness & Healthcare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable program and funding for Renfrew County Virtual Triage & Assessment Centre (RC VTAC), community paramedicine & mental health initiatives 2. Expand community based seniors health services 3. Ensure residents have access to primary care support
Shared Services & Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the possible shared services with local municipalities and then complete an evaluation of the services that could benefit from a shared service agreement 2. Develop and deploy a plan that results in agreements that allow for sharing of resources and/or equipment and/or expertise that will lead to efficiencies
Attainable Housing & Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a true community housing strategy that would identify a future state 2. Engage a consulting firm to complete inventory of lands and services across the County 3. Develop a program to attract first time buyers 4. Support reliable connectivity (Broadband or fixed wireless) to 99% of our residents
Environmental resiliency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a Climate Action Plan 2. Ensure joint emergency exercises across the County 3. Establish a County baseline and model template for local municipalities

GOAL #1



Financial Sustainability

OBJECTIVES

- Review and update Asset Management Plan (AMP) and Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP) 3.0 version, using new assumptions, baselines
- Develop a coordinated government relations / advocacy strategy

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

- Demographic impact analysis of all County of Renfrew services
- Hire grants person for increasing revenue streams
- Coordinate procurement (to consolidate all County-wide depts.)
- Integrate GIS with financial and public works data
- Hire a government relations firm to manage government relations
- Update LTFP and AMP to acknowledge new baselines; review and present on an annual basis to County Council through the budget process
- Continue to monitor and implement efficiency measures identified in the recommendations from 2020 service delivery review(s)

TIMING

- 2024
- 2024/2025
- 2024 - 2025
- 2023
- 2023 - 2024
- 2023 - 2024
(Review annually)
- 2023 - 2026

CHAMPIONS: Corporate Services, CAO/Clerk



GOAL #2

Workforce Development

OBJECTIVES

- Lobby the Ontario College of Trades / Skill Trades Ontario to enable the transfer of qualified people from other regions into vacant positions
- Collaboration with High Schools, Colleges and Universities to have students with skills that are required to fill vacancies and keep them in the Community
- Encourage continued support for business development through Starter Company, Summer Company, other entrepreneur programs

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

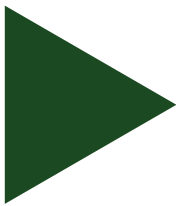
TIMING

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| • Establish a County Wide Human Services strategy, including a newcomer plan, with local Chambers of Commerce | 2023 |
| • Internal HR strategy (to attract, retain people to work at the County), including execution of deliverables suggested from the 2022 staffing survey | 2023 - 2024 |
| • Align with Algonquin College and Labour Market Conditions study/ongoing efforts | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Continue promotion of Summer Company and Starter Company through Enterprise Renfrew County, Economic Development | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Lobby efforts at Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), Rural Ontario Municipalities of Ontario (ROMA), Ontario East Economic Development Commission (OEEDC), Eastern Ontario Leadership Council (EOLC) | 2023 - 2026 |

CHAMPIONS: Economic Development, Corporate Services/Human Resources



GOAL #3



Community Wellness and Healthcare

OBJECTIVES

- Sustainable program and funding for Renfrew County Virtual Triage and Assessment Centre, community paramedicine & mental health
- Expand community based seniors health services
- Ensure residents have access to primary care support

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

TIMING

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| • Advocate for inter-governmental support (multi-government financial resources) for integrated approach to transitional housing | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Create partnerships, pool resources, build/repurpose transitional housing (create a Senior's Village prototype in Renfrew County); Continue to expand on the findings and action plan of the Seniors Housing Strategy (2020) | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Initiate/continue with advanced models of care (RC VTAC Medical Urgent Care Clinic Model) | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Community Needs analysis of demographics and wellness services | 2024 |

CHAMPIONS: Community Services, Emergency Services, Ottawa Valley Ontario Health Team (OVOHT), Ottawa - West Four Rivers Ontario Health Team (OWFR-OHT)



GOAL #4

Shared Services and Resources

OBJECTIVES

- Define the possible shared services and then complete an evaluation of the services that could benefit from a shared service agreement
- Develop and deploy a plan that results in agreements that allow for sharing of resources and/or equipment and /or expertise that will lead to efficiencies

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

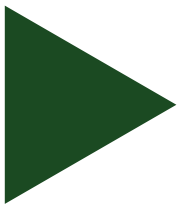
TIMING

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • Municipal Shared Services Forum: Establish an inventory of opportunities between the County of Renfrew and the local municipalities | 2023 |
| • Update and implement recommendations from 2020 service delivery review(s) | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Review policies regarding uploading/downloading/sharing and update where necessary | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Negotiate and enter into service level agreements with local municipalities (and boards, etc., where applicable) | 2023 - 2026 |

CHAMPIONS: Corporate Services, CAO/Clerk



GOAL #5



Attainable Housing and Infrastructure

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a true community housing strategy that would identify a future state of attainable housing
- Engage consulting firm to complete inventory of lands and services across the County
- Develop a program to attract first time buyers
- Reliable connectivity (Broadband or fixed wireless) to 99% of our residents

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

TIMING

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • Enhance Community housing and homelessness strategy with defined number of housing goals, housing units, etc. | 2023 |
| • Strengthen broadband infrastructure saturation to support remote work option, working with partners at EORN, etc. | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Create an outward focused communications plan to support housing needs in Renfrew County that would include developers, non-profits, etc. | 2023 - 2026 |
| • Prioritize establishing a plan for underutilized municipal lands, including identification of upper and lower tier inventories (Housing Property Study, Building Condition Assessments) | 2023 - 2024 |
| • Lead role in the Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus (EOWC) "7 in 7" plan for housing | 2023 - 2026 |

CHAMPIONS: Community Services, Development & Property, CAO/Clerk



GOAL #6

Environmental Resiliency

OBJECTIVES

- Implement a Climate Action Plan
- Ensure joint emergency exercises across the County
- Establish a County baseline and model template for local municipalities

ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

- Establish a plan to position the County as a climate leader
- Complete flood-mapping GIS initiative with municipalities
- Advocate for federal/provincial grants to promote a greener building stock housing
- Reinvigorate active transportation plan through a review, and update where necessary, the trails strategy and active transportation plan
- Multi-municipality emergency management exercise

TIMING

- 2023 - 2024
- 2023 - 2024
- 2023 - 2026
- 2023 - 2024
- 2023 - 2026

CHAMPIONS: Public Works & Engineering, Development & Property, Emergency Services, CAO/Clerk





**County of
Renfrew**
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Experience Our History, Share Our Future!

9 International Drive, Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5
613.735.7288 | 800.273.0183 | info@countyofrenfrew.on.ca

   @CountyofRenfrew

March 1, 2023

To the Council of the Corporation
Of the County of Renfrew

Members of County Council:

We, your **Community Services Committee**, wish to report and recommend as follows:

INFORMATION

1. Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus (EOWC) Regional Housing Plan

A priority of the Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus (EOWC) over the past year was identified as finding supports and solutions for the housing crisis. To that end, once again the EOWC is ready to take a regional leadership role and have developed a plan to reduce the wait list and build the supply of community rental housing by developing what is now referred to as the '7 in 7' plan. The '7 in 7' plan will deliver 7,000 affordable community rental units new over 7 years. The plan would also incent an additional 21,000 attainable market rate units from the private and non-profit sectors. Using the public-private partnership (P3) approach, which proved to be a successful model for telecommunications expansion in Eastern Ontario, this plan will have the added benefit of bringing on thousands more additional market rent units. Together using a mixed model approach, an EOWC regional housing plan has the potential of increasing the supply by an estimated 28,000 units. The plan supports the Provincial and Federal Governments' goal of increasing housing supply across all communities, and is expected to generate \$9 billion in economic activity (estimated).

This plan and presentation were launched during a multi-ministerial delegation at the recent ROMA conference in Toronto.

Attached as Appendix I is a handout from the EOWC regarding the '7 in 7' Plan. The video is available at [Eastern Ontario Wardens Caucus 7 in 7 Plan.](#)

BY-LAWS

2. National Housing Co-Investment Fund Contribution Agreement

RESOLUTION NO. CS-CC-23-02-05

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council approve an agreement with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the National Housing Co-Investment Fund program; AND FURTHER THAT County Council pass a by-law to authorize the Warden and Clerk to execute the Contribution Agreement between the County of Renfrew and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Background

The National Housing Co-Investment Fund (NHCF) is a program under the National Housing Strategy (NHS) that provides capital for the renovation and repair of existing affordable and community housing. The contribution by CMHC under the proposed agreement is \$5,000,000 and the following conditions must be met:

- renovations and upgrades for at least 500 affordable housing units owned by Renfrew County Housing Corporation
- renovated units must have affordable rent for at least 20 years after the upgrades are completed
- at least 100 units must meet accessibility criteria
- minimum 25% reduction in portfolio energy consumption and greenhouse gas
- County of Renfrew responsible for 70% of total repair costs (contribution funding provides up to 30% of total repair costs)
- best efforts to ensure a minimum of 33% of repaired units are targeted for women and/or women and their children
- that an attestation detailing repairs is submitted to the CMHC within 90 days following the repair or when the totality of the repairs is complete
- the contribution agreement must be signed and executed by March 3, 2023

Attached as Appendix II is a By-law to execute the Contribution Agreement with Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation for the National Housing Co-Investment Fund and the National Housing Co-Investment Fund Contribution Agreement.

3. Amendment to By-law 15-15 - County of Renfrew Wage Enhancement Agreement with Licensed Child Care Providers

RESOLUTION NO. CS-CC-23-02-06

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council approve that By-law No. 15-15 be amended to enter into a Wage Enhancement Agreement with Bamoonzhe Daycare for the purpose of receiving Wage Enhancement Grant Funding.

Background

In 2015, the province of Ontario mandated municipalities with the responsibility to distribute Ministry of Education Wage Enhancement funding to all licensed child care centres.

Bamoonzhe Daycare is a child care centre that will be operating out of Herman Street Public School in Petawawa. Their proposed opening date is March 1st, 2023. This daycare is eligible under provincial guidelines to receive Wage Enhancement Funding. This agreement is separate from all other Child Care and Early Years agreements and does not include provisions for Fee Subsidy or Special Needs Resource Funding.

Attached as Appendix III is the By-law to amend By-law 15-15 authorizing the County of Renfrew to enter into an agreement with licensed child care providers for the purpose of Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding, as well as the agreement for Bamoonzhe Daycare.

4. **Amendment to By-law 49-17- County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care Policies and Procedures**

RESOLUTION NO. CS-CC-23-02-07

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council approve that By-law No. 49-17 be amended authorizing the County of Renfrew to amend polices LHCC-11 and LHCC-13, and to approve the addition of a new policy LHCC-19 (Privately Placed Children Policy) to the Licensed Home Child Care Policies and Procedures.

Background

On April 19, 2017, the County of Renfrew Child Care and Early Years Division received a license from the Ministry of Education to operate a Licensed Home Child Care Agency. There are Policies and Procedures that have been created to guide this program.

Attached as Appendix IV is the By-law to amend By-law 49-17, as well as the following amended and new policies:

LHCC-11 Standing Bodies of Water be amended to clarify the definition of 'access' in order to meet the requirements of the Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014.

LHCC-13 Compliance and Contravention Policy, be amended to include our new policy: LHCC-19 Privately Placed Children Policy

Policy LHCC-19 Privately Placed Children Policy be added to meet the requirements of the Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Anne Giardini, Chair

And Committee Members: P. Emon, D. Grills, D. Mayville, N. Nicholson, G. Serviss



EOWC's Regional Housing Plan

#EOWC7in7

The Challenge

Safe, attainable and affordable housing is the main priority for the Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus (EOWC).

There are approximately **12,000 to 14,000*** community housing units needed to clear the municipal wait lists across the region.

The average wait time for community housing is **almost 5 years** across all unit types, and as high as 10 years for some units.

We need more of the right type of housing to address housing affordability. As part of the Ontario Government's goal of building **1.5 million homes by 2031**, rental housing must be included in the overall housing solution.



The Bold Solution

The EOWC is ready to take a regional leadership role. We have a bold plan to reduce the wait list and build the supply of community rental housing by developing the '7 in 7' plan.

The '7 in 7' plan will deliver **7,000** affordable community rental units new **over 7 years**. The plan would also incent an **additional 21,000** attainable market rate units from the private and non-profit sectors. This would total 28,000 housing units (approximately).

The EOWC wants to be part of the solution. Our plan supports the Provincial and Federal Governments' goal of increasing housing supply across all communities.

The '7 in 7' will help to meet the needs of people across different incomes, ages, and stages of life.

The Bold Investment

The EOWC knows how to bring all parties, including the private and non-profit sectors, and all three orders of government, to the table to tackle major regional build projects.

A \$3.1 billion investment for 7,000 units (estimated) will generate a **3x multiplier effect** of \$9 billion in economic activity (estimated). The '7 in 7' plan has the potential to **drive the regional economy** forward for years to come.

Using the public-private partnership (P3) approach will have the added benefit of bringing on thousands more additional market rent units. Together using a mixed model approach, an EOWC regional housing plan has the potential of increasing the supply by an estimated 28,000 units.

The EOWC is ready to work with provincial, federal, private, and non-profit partners to fill the housing gap. Our approach would draw from EOWC's experience with a successful Eastern Ontario Regional Network (EORN) procurement model and the Eastern Ontario Leadership Council (EOLC) skills and markets knowledge. We also have a history of delivering on time and on budget. The EOWC will work with EORN, EOLC and KWM Consulting Services Inc. to develop a **regional business case** to cover the project's full scope.

The project requires regional servicing investments to ensure rural communities can participate.



Next Steps

The EOWC is ready to work together to make the '7 in 7' solution a reality. The EOWC invites the Federal and Provincial Governments to commit to be part of the '7 in 7' plan.

- Ongoing: The EOWC will work with government to ensure alignment as the plan is developed
- Winter-Summer 2023: EOWC to complete business case and seek senior government support
- Summer 2023: Initiate Indigenous consultations, discussions with private and non-profit sectors
- Fall 2023: Launch zone pilot projects and begin zone RFPs
- Winter 2024; Release zone RFPs

Contact Information

Peter Emon
Chair, 2023
info@eowc.org

Meredith Staveley-Watson
Manager of Government Relations and Policy
meredith.staveley-watson@eowc.org



COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 30-23

**A BY-LAW TO AUTHORIZE THE WARDEN AND CLERK TO EXECUTE THE CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT
WITH CANADA HOUSING AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING CO-
INVESTMENT FUND**

WHEREAS Sections 8, 9 and 11 of the *Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25*, as amended, authorizes Council to enter into agreements;

AND WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Renfrew wishes to participate in the National Housing Co-Investment Fund;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew enacts as follows:

1. That authority is hereby granted for the Warden and Clerk to execute the Contribution Agreement with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
2. That Schedule A, attached hereto, being the Agreement, as to form and content, forms part of this By-law.
3. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March, 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March, 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CAO/CLERK

NATIONAL HOUSING CO-INVESTMENT FUND CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made as of the 13th day of January, 2023 (the "**Effective Date**") between **CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION** ("**CMHC**") and **County of Renfrew** ("**Recipient**").

(collectively the "**Parties**" and individually a "**Party**")

WHEREAS \$5,000,000 are to be made available to County of Renfrew in contributions through the National Housing Co-Investment Fund to support the renovation of affordable housing units for vulnerable Canadians across the country; and

WHEREAS this commitment will help with a more streamlined approach for County of Renfrew to access funding and an opportunity to continue working together in order to achieve quick results; and

WHERE this collaboration will further support the shared goal of preserving affordable housing stock into the future for vulnerable Canadians; and

WHEREAS in connection with the National Housing Co-Investment Fund (NHCF), CMHC is authorized under the *National Housing Act* to make contributions to the Recipient for the purposes of repairing and renovating on a Portfolio (as defined in Schedule A) basis at least 500 affordable housing units in the County of Renfrew (the "**Units**");

NOW THEREFORE for value received, the Parties agree as follows:

1. Contribution and Purposes

The contribution by CMHC under this Agreement is \$5,000,000 (the "**Contribution**") and will be advanced to the Recipient following signature of this Agreement, subject to the terms and conditions herein and only to be used for the following eligible purposes (to the exclusion of any other purpose) (the "**Eligible Purposes**"):

- a. The contribution shall only be used in respect of the repairing of Recipient (Municipally) Owned Affordable Housing Units (as defined in Schedule A) (the "**Units**").
- b. The Eligible Purposes include repairing any of the following building purposes:
 - i. Community/Affordable Rental
 - ii. Shelters
 - iii. Transitional and Supportive Housing
 - iv. Urban Indigenous Community Housing
 - v. Mixed-use Market/Affordable Rental
- c. Revenue loss due to decanting of tenants to accommodate necessary repair activities will also be considered an Eligible Purpose.

and all of the costs associated with the foregoing, including pre-development, pre-construction (e.g. environmental site assessments, cost consultant reports, architectural or engineering reports for the repair of any Units), shall be deemed to fall within the Eligible Purposes.

For greater certainty, the Eligible Purposes do not extend to nor include operational expenses or administrative costs, including staff.

2. Expiration of Commitment

If this Agreement is not executed by the Recipient by 3rd day of March, 2023, or such other date as CMHC may agree to in writing, then CMHC's obligations to make the Contribution shall end at CMHC's sole discretion.

3. Conditions to Funding

The Recipient agrees it will:

- (a) ensure that at the time of response to offer and for a minimum period of 20 years commencing upon expiry of the Repair Period or 30 days after completing the repairs, whichever occurs first, or on another date as may be set by CMHC at its discretion (the "**Term**"), the Units meet the Affordability Criteria (as defined in **Schedule A**);
- (b) ensure that on a Portfolio basis that at least 100 Units will meet the Accessibility Criteria (as defined in Schedule A) by the end of the Repair Period;
- (c) ensure that the repair of the Portfolio will achieve the minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements (as set forth and defined in Schedule A); Energy Efficiency upgrades that have been completed within the last two years before the date of this agreement will be permitted to contribute towards achievement of the Energy Efficiency Requirements and cost sharing requirement;
- (d) ensure CMHC funding under this Agreement will not exceed 30% of total repair costs and, therefore, it will be responsible for a minimum of 70% of total repair costs, these percentages will be based on Eligible Purposes;
- (e) make best efforts to ensure a minimum of 33% of Units repaired are those which target women and/or women and their children.

4. Return of Contribution

The Recipient agrees that in the following circumstances it will return a prorated amount of the Contribution based on required adjustments, subject always to CMHC's calculation:

- (i) The Recipient indicates to CMHC, prior to the end of the Repair Period, that it will not be able to achieve Affordability, Accessibility, or the minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements, or the required level of its own funding, as described in article 3 (d) above.
 - (ii) The Recipient fails to comply with its reporting obligations under article 6 (Reporting) below and fails to provide CMHC with a signed Attestation and Repair Summary within timeframe allotted,
 - (iii) CMHC becomes aware of misrepresentation of a signed attestation in any material respect, including but without being limited to, in respect of achieving of Affordability, Accessibility, the minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements, or the required level of Municipal funding, as defined in Schedule A and article 3 (d) above in this Agreement
- (a) In such cases, CMHC reserves the right to request information necessary to carry out relevant calculations in order to determine the required adjustments and prorated amounts to be returned.

- (b) If at any point until the end of the agreement period, the Recipient becomes aware that they are not meeting the conditions of funding, they will advise CMHC in a timely manner and the parties will work together to come to a mutually acceptable resolution.

5. Disposition and Encumbrance of Units

(a) The Recipient shall not make any Disposition of the Units during the term of the Agreement, without the prior written consent of CMHC, who may impose any conditions it deems necessary and appropriate, acting reasonably. For greater certainty, at a minimum, CMHC would require that the project be substituted by a project such that commitments of the Portfolio, as defined in this Agreement, notably Affordability, as defined in Schedule A, is maintained.

(b) The Recipient may encumber the Units, without CMHC's prior written consent, acting reasonably and provided that the conditions of this Agreement are respected and that such encumbrance does not limit the ability of the project to be viable.

6. Reporting

The Recipient agrees it will within 90 days following the Repair Period or when the totality of the repairs is complete, whichever occurs first, deliver a duly executed attestation and repair summary to CMHC that shall be in accordance with and using the form as prescribed in Schedule B of this Agreement (the "Attestation and Repair Summary").

Schedules attached hereto, including the Definitions (Schedule A), the Attestation and Repair Summary (**Schedule B**) and the Additional Terms (**Schedule C**), form a part of this Agreement.

[Signature pages follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

**CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING
CORPORATION**

700 Montreal Rd
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Name: Simon Lahoud
Title: Director, Financial Solutions

*[Signature page for the National Housing Co-Investment Fund
between Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and County of Renfrew]*

County of Renfrew

Name: Peter Emon

Title: Warden

Name: Craig Kelley

Title: CAO/Clerk

*[Signature page for the National Housing Co-Investment Fund
between Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and County of Renfrew]*

SCHEDULE A

Definitions

Accessibility Standard, means:

A unit will be designated as 'accessible' if:

1. It meets provincial accessibility standards, or;
2. In the opinion of a qualified professional, it meets the accessibility requirements of the target population, in instances where a degree of accessibility features is required to address the barriers of that individual and/or population, or;
3. Additional definitions will be considered on case-by-case basis in order to provide sufficient flexibility for units to meet the needs of tenants.

Affordability Criteria, means: at least 30% of units of the Portfolio must be below 80% of Median Market Rent, which must be maintained for a commitment period of 20 years following expiry of the Repair Period or completion of all repairs, whichever occurs first.

Bilateral Agreement, means: any bilateral agreement between CMHC and any Province/Territory under the NHS.

Contribution, means: the amount set forth in Canadian dollars in article 1 of this Agreement.

Disposition, means: with respect to a Recipient, any sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, lease, licence or other disposition of any nature or kind whatsoever of any property or of any right, title or interest in or to any property.

Energy Efficiency Requirements, means: the repair of the Portfolio will achieve a minimum reduction of 25% in Portfolio energy consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions relative to past or pre-repair levels.

Portfolio, means: more than one residential rental building, where the primary use is residential, ("Buildings") to be repaired over the Repair Period that will be subject to the Conditions of Funding. Any calculations of Conditions of Funding are to be done at the portfolio level which, in turn, will allow for flexibility at the project level. Additionally, calculating Conditions of Funding at the portfolio level will grant proponents a level of flexibility on what they are to achieve.

For the purpose of clarity:

- (a) Total number of units of the Portfolio is the sum all the units of the buildings included within the Portfolio.
- (b) Conditions to Funding, and the commitments they represent within the agreement, are calculated at the Portfolio level.
- (c) Portfolio achievement in energy consumption and GHG reduction is calculated as the weighted average reduction of all the buildings within the Portfolio.

Recipient (Municipally) Owned Affordable Housing Units (the “Units”), means: Units within the Portfolio that are owned by the Recipient. The Units identified for repair within the Portfolio cannot be in receipt of any other federal funding through the National Housing Strategy and/or any Bilateral Agreements between CMHC and a Province or Territory and which are counted towards repair targets under that agreement.

Repair Period, means: a period of three years following execution of this Agreement.

Vulnerable population, means the following groups and the individuals belonging to these groups:

- Women and children fleeing domestic violence;
- Seniors;
- Young adults;
- Indigenous peoples;
- People with disabilities;
- People dealing with mental health and addiction issues;
- Veterans;
- LGBTQ2+;
- Racialized groups;
- Black Canadians;
- Recent immigrants or refugees; and
- Homeless people or those at risk of homelessness.

SCHEDULE B

Attestation and Repair Summary

[see attached]

SCHEDULE C
Additional Terms

Parties agree to the following additional terms and conditions:

1. Termination

In the event that the Recipient (or a representative thereof) does not adhere to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or commits fraud, misconduct, criminal acts, gross negligence or willful misconduct, CMHC may immediately terminate this Agreement and declare the Contribution to be repayable to CMHC, in whole or in part, and may exercise any other rights and remedies it has by operation of law or equity. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this **Schedule C** shall survive the expiry or termination of this Agreement.

2. Indemnification

The Recipient agrees to indemnify and save harmless the Government of Canada, CMHC, its officers, directors and employees against all claims, demands, actions, suits or other proceedings (including but not limited to environmental claims) of any nature whatsoever arising from or as consequence of or relating to (a) any breach by the Recipient of its obligations, or any misrepresentation by the Recipient under this Agreement, (b) the construction or operation of the Units, (c) the failure of the Recipient to comply with all environmental laws or losses suffered in connection with the presence of any hazardous material on the land upon which Units are situated; or (d) any act or failure to act on the part of the Recipient in connection with the Contribution or the Units, whether or not CMHC is named as a party.

3. Liability

CMHC shall not be liable to the Recipient or any other party in relation to the Contribution. To the extent the Recipient engages or retains any third party in respect of its obligations under this Agreement, the Recipient shall remain primarily liable to CMHC for the fulfillment of its obligations under this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement, CMHC will only deal with the Recipient, and not with third parties retained by the Recipient.

4. Recipient's Representations and Warranties

(a) The Recipient has the requisite power, authority and capacity to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under this Agreement, which has been duly authorized, executed, and delivered by the Recipient and constitutes a legal, valid, and binding obligation of the Recipient.

(b) The Recipient and any property on which the Units are situated are in compliance with all applicable laws, including all environmental laws and municipal zoning, in all material respects.

(c) It is a condition of this Agreement that all representations and warranties made in this Agreement or any other document or reporting by the Recipient are true, complete and correct.

5. Audit

(a) CMHC and any of its officers, employees and agents shall have the right to inspect, audit and make extracts from the Recipient's books and records in relation to the Contribution upon its request, acting reasonably, until the completion of the Term.

(b) CMHC or a third party-representative may conduct onsite visits to inspect and monitor the repair and operation of the Units and compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement. All site visits are for

CMHC's program and risk management purposes only and are not to be considered a technical inspection to confirm the quality of the work or the Recipient's compliance with applicable laws, including building codes.

6. Information and Communications

(a) Subject to the *Access to Information Act* (Canada), the *Privacy Act* (Canada), and the applicable provincial, territorial or municipal freedom of information and privacy legislation or by-laws, the Parties shall hold confidential any information clearly identified and marked as confidential or that reasonably should be understood to be confidential given the nature of the information and the circumstances of disclosure. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed in a manner that would contravene the access to information and privacy legislation that applies to the Parties.

(b) The Recipient consents to the collection, use and disclosure of information submitted to CMHC by the Recipient for the following purposes: (i) to assess the Recipient's eligibility under the NHCF; (ii) for analytics, policy analysis, auditing and research by CMHC; (iii) to communicate to the Recipient possible opportunities under other CMHC programs, or possible collaboration opportunities with third parties; (iv) for evaluation of the NHCF; (v) for use by CMHC and the Government of Canada for purposes related to the *National Housing Act* (Canada) or the *National Housing Strategy Act* (Canada); and (vi) for information verification and due diligence purposes, including to detect and protect CMHC from errors and fraud. The Recipient shall obtain the foregoing consents from any third party intermediary engaged by the Recipient to repair and/or operate the Units.

(c) CMHC and its representatives are authorized to use and disclose the information, on a need-to-know basis, to CMHC employees, officers and directors, the office of the Minister responsible for CMHC and provincial/territorial/municipal entities collaborating with CMHC for the purposes outlined in Section 6 (b) of this **Schedule C**.

(d) Any public communications related to projects under this Agreement must be approved in advance by CMHC. Notwithstanding the preceding, each Party retains the right to communicate information to Canadians about the projects to meet its respective legislated and regulatory obligations, with prior notice to the other Party.

(e) If requested by CMHC, the Recipient shall publicly acknowledge CMHC's and the Government of Canada's Contribution under this Agreement in a manner acceptable to CMHC, acting reasonably, including through use of signage at the project (at the costs of CMHC).

7. Notice

Delivery of notice under this Agreement shall be effective three days after posting by regular mail, or on the day following transmission by e-mail, to the Parties at addresses set out on the signature pages of this Agreement.

8. Independent Recipient

The Parties agree that under this Agreement CMHC is solely a financial contributor in respect of the Units and there shall be no legal partnership or joint venture between CMHC and the Recipient. No Party will use the name, logo or marks of the other party without the prior express written consent of that other party.

9. Costs

The Recipient is responsible for its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation, execution, enforcement and implementation of this Agreement.

10. Conflict of Interest

The Recipient shall avoid any conflict of interest during the Term of this Agreement and shall immediately declare any existing, potential or apparent conflict and shall, upon direction of CMHC, take steps to eliminate any conflict, or perception that a conflict of interest exists.

11. House of Commons/Senate

No member of the House of Commons or the Senate of Canada shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit arising therefrom.

12. Assignment and Amendment

This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall ensure to the benefit of the Parties and their successors and assigns. This Agreement may not be assigned by a Party without the prior written consent of the other Party. Any amendment to this Agreement must be approved by both Parties in writing.

13. Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, which taken together will be deemed to constitute one and the same instrument. This Agreement may be executed by electronic signature and such electronic signature shall be deemed to be an original signature for the purpose of this Agreement with the same legal effect as a manual signature.

14. Waiver

The failure of CMHC to insist on strict compliance with one or more of the terms of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of its right to enforce those terms at a later date. No provision of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been waived as a result of a breach by either Party of the provisions of this Agreement, unless such waiver is in writing and signed by CMHC. Any such waiver shall not be deemed a waiver for a subsequent breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

15. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the province or territory where the Units are situated, and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein. The courts of such jurisdiction shall exclusively hear any dispute related to this Agreement. Funding under this Agreement is at all times subject to appropriations by the Parliament of Canada.

16. Entire Agreement

This Agreement contains all of the agreements and understandings between the Parties and no other representations or warranties, verbal or otherwise, exist between the Parties. If any provision of this Agreement is held by a competent authority to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions of this Agreement and any schedules attached hereto, will continue to be in full force and effect.

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 31-23

**A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW 15-15 - AUTHORIZE THE WARDEN AND CLERK TO ENTER INTO
A CONTRACT/AGREEMENT WITH LICENSED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF
WAGE ENHANCEMENT/HOME CHILD CARE ENHANCEMENT GRANT FUNDING**

WHEREAS the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, as amended, authorizes Council to enter into agreements;

AND WHEREAS on February 26, 2015, the Corporation of the County of Renfrew enacted By-law No. 15-15, being a By-law to enter into a contract/agreement with Licensed Child Care Providers for the purpose of Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Funding;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to enter into a service contract/agreement between the County of Renfrew and the following Licensed Child Care Provider by the Province of Ontario for the purpose of receiving Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding:

- Bamoonzhe Daycare

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts as follows:

1. That the Warden and Clerk are hereby authorized and instructed to enter into a service contract/agreement with the following child care provider:
 - Bamoonzhe Daycare
2. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March, 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March, 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March, 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

WAGE ENHANCEMENT/HOME CHILD CARE ENHANCEMENT GRANT SERVICE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN:

**The Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew
(the County of Renfrew)**

-and-

**Bamoonzhe Daycare
(the Service Provider)**

WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Renfrew has been appointed by the Province of Ontario as the Consolidated /Municipal Service Manager for the provision of Social Services:

AND WHEREAS the Service Provider has agreed to provide Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding allocations provided by the County of Renfrew in accordance with relevant provincial legislation, the polices, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures as amended from time to time.

THEREFORE THE PARTIES agree as follows:

1. Definition

Definitions under the *Act* and Regulations

In this Agreement, unless there is something in the subject matter or context inconsistent therewith, terms and expressions used in this Agreement that are defined terms and expressions under the *Act* or Regulations shall have the same meaning as in the *Act* or Regulations.

Definitions under this Agreement

"Agreement" means this Agreement, as may be amended from time to time.

"County Staff" means the staff of the County of Renfrew authorized to exercise the rights and perform the duties of the County of Renfrew under this Agreement.

"Service Provider" means Bamoonzhe Daycare, providing services in whole or in part under this Agreement.

2. Term

This agreement shall be in force from March 1, 2023, to in perpetuity until it is superseded or replaced by a subsequent agreement, or unless terminated in its entirety by either party. In the event of termination of this agreement, the Service Provider will refund forthwith to the County of Renfrew any monies advanced by the County of Renfrew and not expended in accordance with their entitlement.

3. Program

- a) The Service Provider agrees to provide Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding allocations provided by the County of Renfrew in accordance with relevant provincial legislation, the policies, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures as amended from time to time.

4. Consideration

- a) The Service Provider shall expend and/or distribute Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding allocations provided by the County of Renfrew in accordance with relevant provincial legislation, the policies, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures as amended from time to time.
- b) The County of Renfrew reserves the right to determine the time, and manner of such payments.
- c) The County of Renfrew reserves the right to audit reporting and expenditure of Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding.
- d) The County of Renfrew reserves the right to determine the process for reconciling Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding with Service Providers at year end and the recovery process for funds not utilized in accordance with the eligible expenditures according to relevant provincial legislation, the policies, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures as amended from time to time.
- e) It is understood that, if the Service Provider is in breach of its obligation under the agreement, the County of Renfrew will withhold payments to the Service Provider.
- f) Grant funds that are not utilized in accordance with relevant provincial legislation, the policies, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures shall be reimbursed to The County of Renfrew.

5. County of Renfrew Access and Consultation

- a) In order to allow County staff (as designated by the County of Renfrew) to observe and evaluate the expenditure of Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding and inspect all records relating to the services provided pursuant to this agreement, the Service Provider shall:
 - i. permit County Staff, during regular business hours of the Service Provider or at such other times as the County of Renfrew, in its sole discretion, may deem to be reasonable in the circumstances, to enter any premises used by the Service Provider in connection with the provision of the services pursuant to this agreement;
 - ii. make available to the County of Renfrew all relevant attendance and/or financial records in a timely manner as deemed by the County of Renfrew;
 - iii. allow for the County of Renfrew to copy those records on site, or alternatively, allow for the removal of the aforementioned records by the County of Renfrew for the purpose of copying such records; and
 - iv. make its staff responsible for providing the services under this agreement available for consultation with the County of Renfrew, upon reasonable request by the County of Renfrew.

6. Reports

- a) The Service Provider shall maintain service records respecting each site where Wage Enhancement/Home Child Care Enhancement Grant funding is being provided in accordance with relevant provincial legislation, the policies, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures as amended from time to time.
- b) The Service Provider shall provide and submit to the County of Renfrew, in a form and substance acceptable to the County of Renfrew, which report shall include program data such as statistics on target achievements and such other information as the County of Renfrew requires.
- c) The Service Provider will also prepare and submit to the County of Renfrew, annually or at any time upon request of the County of Renfrew, a comprehensive report, in a form and substance acceptable to the County of Renfrew, respecting the services being provided that may include, service delivery and employee statistics.

7. Financial Reports

The Service Provider shall:

- a) maintain financial records and books of account respecting services provided pursuant to this agreement for each site where service is being provided and will allow the County of Renfrew or such other persons appointed by the County of Renfrew, at all reasonable times, to inspect and audit such records and books of account both during the term of this agreement and subsequent to its expiration or termination.
- b) provide and submit to the County of Renfrew on an annual basis or when requested, a completed annual Child Care Financial Year End Reconciliation Report as provided to the Service Provider by the County of Renfrew.
- c) adhere to any additional financial reporting requirement in accordance with relevant provincial legislation, the policies, guidelines and requirements of Canada, Ontario and the County of Renfrew's Child Care Policies and Procedures as amended from time to time.
- d) retain the records and books of account referred to in section 7(a) above for a period of seven (7) years.
- e) prepare and submit annually, or at any time upon reasonable request, a financial report in such form and containing such information as the County of Renfrew may require.
- f) comply with the County of Renfrew's policies on the treatment of revenues and expenditures.

8. Program Records

In the event the Service Provider ceases operations, it shall not, without the prior written consent of the County of Renfrew, dispose of any records related to the services provided for under this agreement.

9. Confidentiality

The Service Provider, its directors, officers, employees, agents and volunteers will hold confidential and will not disclose or release to any person other than the County of Renfrew at any time during or following the term of this agreement, except where required by law, any information or document that tends to identify any individual in receipt of services without first obtaining the written consent of the individual or the individual's parent or guardian prior to the release or disclosure of such information or document. Where the Service Provider is a municipality or other such institution as

defined in the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, as amended, the provisions of such *Act* with respect to the disclosure or release of information shall apply.

10. Indemnification

The Service Provider will, both during and following the term of this agreement, indemnify and save harmless the County of Renfrew, its officers, directors, employees, agents, servants and volunteers from all costs, losses, damages, judgments, claims, demands, suits, actions, complaints or other proceedings in any manner based upon, occasioned by or attributable to anything done or omitted to be done by the Service Provider, its directors, officers, employees, agents, servants or volunteers in connection with services provided, purported to be provided or required to be provided by the Service Provider pursuant to this agreement.

11. Freedom of Information

Any information collected by the County of Renfrew pursuant to this agreement is subject to the rights and safeguards provided for in the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

12. Human Rights Code

It is a condition of this agreement, and of every agreement entered into pursuant to the performance of this agreement, that no right under s. 5 of *Ontario Human Rights Code*, as amended, will be infringed. Breach of this condition is sufficient grounds for immediate cancellation of this agreement with no further notice required.

13. Disposition

The Service Provider will not, without the prior written consent of the County of Renfrew, sell, change the use or otherwise dispose of any item; furnishing or equipment purchased with County of Renfrew funds pursuant to this agreement and that property purchased with County of Renfrew funds becomes the property of the County of Renfrew. Such written consent may be given subject to such conditions, as the County of Renfrew deems advisable.

14. Severability

If any provision or portion of any provision in this agreement shall be held by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, invalid or illegal, such provision or such portion of the provision shall be severable and shall be deemed to be completed and the remaining provisions or portions shall remain valid and binding.

15. Governing Law

- a) This agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws in force in the Province of Ontario and as interpreted by the Courts of that Province.
- b) The parties agree that any legal proceedings in connection with any matter arising from or related to this agreement shall be commenced in the Province of Ontario.

16. Laws

The Service Provider, its directors, officers, employees, agents, volunteers and other representatives, if any, shall at all times comply with any and all applicable federal, provincial and municipal laws, by-laws, ordinances, statutes, rules, regulations and orders and policies and procedures in respect of the performance of this agreement.

17. Notice

Any notice required or desired to be given hereunder shall be delivered in person or sent by prepaid registered mail addressed as follows:

- a) To: The County of Renfrew
7 International Drive
Pembroke, Ontario, K8A 6W5
Attn: Director, Community Services

Copy to: County of Renfrew Child Care and Early Years Division
7 International Drive
Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5
Attn: Manager, Child Care and Early Years Division
- b) To: Bamoonzhe Daycare
15 Herman Street
Petawawa, ON K8H 1W1
Attn: Administrator

or at such other address as may be furnished in writing from time to time by either party to the other. Any notice mailed as aforementioned by registered mail shall be deemed to have been received three (3) business days after the posting thereof.

18. Amendments

This agreement, nor any provision of this agreement, shall be amended, altered or waived save by a further written agreement and signed by the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this contract has been signed by an authorized County of Renfrew official on behalf of the County of Renfrew and on behalf of the Service Provider by its proper signing officers.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED:

On the _____ day of _____, 2023

On Behalf of the County of Renfrew:

Witness - County of Renfrew

Warden
County of Renfrew

Witness - County of Renfrew

Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk
County of Renfrew

On Behalf of Bamoonzhe Daycare:

Witness Signature

Signature

**(Name and Position)

Witness Signature

Signature

**(Name and Position)

* Witness required where the Service Provider is a sole proprietor or partner in a partnership. Not required when corporate seal is affixed.

** I have the authority to bind the corporation.

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER – 32-23

**A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW 49-17 - TO ESTABLISH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR
LICENSED HOME CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY OF RENFREW**

WHEREAS on April 26, 2017, the Corporation of the County of Renfrew enacted By-law No. 49-17, being a By-law to establish policies and procedures for Licensed Home Child Care Services for the County of Renfrew, as amended on April 25, 2018, September 29, 2021 and March 1, 2023;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable and expedient to amend the said By-law for the purpose of amending Policy LHCC-11, and LHCC-13;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable and expedient to amend the said By-law for the purpose of adding one new policy;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts as follows:

1. That the following policy attached to this By-law be hereby enacted as an amendment to the said by-Law 49-17 and be included in Schedule “A” of By-law 49-17:
 - LHCC-11 – Standing Bodies of Water Policy
 - LHCC-13 – Monitoring Compliance and Contravention
 - LHCC-19 – Privately Placed Children Policy
2. That the following policies be added to By-law 49-17 and be included in Schedule “A” of By-law 49-17:
 - LHCC-19 – Privately Placed Children Policy
3. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March, 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March, 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March, 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

Community Services Policies and Procedures			
DEPARTMENT: Community Services- Child Care and Early Years Division- Licensed Home Child Care			Policy #: LHCC-11
POLICY: Standing Bodies of Water			
DATE: April 26, 2017	REV. DATE: January 30, 2023	COVERAGE: Licensed Home Child Care Providers	PAGE #: 1 of 1

POLICY STATEMENT

This policy is intended to regulate children’s use of and access to bodies of water while in the care of a child care provider licensed within County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care.

DEFINITION

For the purpose of this policy, “access” is defined as contacting, by means of approaching or entering the body of water.

PROCEDURE

1. All Child Care Providers associated with County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care will ensure that the children in their care will not have access to, nor be permitted to play in the Child Care Provider’s in-ground pool, above-ground pool, or kiddie wading pool.
2. Homes with existing standing bodies of water require consultation with the Licensed Home Visitor to ensure a safety plan is in place to prohibit the use of and access to standing bodies of water.
3. Swimming pools must be fenced with a locked gate and be made inaccessible while children are in care. Fencing must be intact and the latch must be working.
4. Children aged 6 years and older may attend and use public pools that have on duty qualified life guard(s) while accompanied and directly supervised by the approved Child Care Provider. Children are NOT permitted to swim or have access to private pools, ponds, beaches or hot tubs.
5. Written consent is required for all children to participate in swimming/water play activities.
6. The use of splash pads, sprinklers, hoses and water tables is permitted under the close supervision of the provider.

References:

- CCEYA Reg. 137/15, ss. 30.1

Community Services Policies and Procedures			
DEPARTMENT: Community Services – Child Care and Early Years Division – Licensed Home Child Care			POLICY #: LHCC-13
POLICY: Monitoring Compliance and Contraventions			
DATE: April 26, 2017	REV. DATE: January 30 2023	COVERAGE: Licensed Home Child Care Providers	PAGE #: 1 of 3

POLICY STATEMENT:

The County of Renfrew Department of Community Services – Child Care Division is committed to ensuring that all individuals affiliated through the County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care Agency will adhere to the policies, procedures and individualized plans as outlined in the Home Child Care Licensing Manual and the Ontario Child Care and Early Years Act. Both compliance and contraventions to the policies, procedures and individualized plans will be monitored, recorded and addressed with Child Care Providers & their families, students, and volunteers.

The following required policies and procedures include:

- Standing Bodies of Water Policy
- Anaphylactic Policy
- Sanitary Practices Policy
- Sleep Supervision Policy
- Serious Occurrence Policy
- Medication Policy
- Supervision of Volunteers and Students Policy
- Program Statement Implementation Policy
- Staff Training and Development Policy
- Criminal Reference Check/Vulnerable Sector Check Policy
- Fire Safety/Evacuation Procedures
- Waiting List Policy
- Parent Issues and Concerns Policy
- COVID-19 Immunization Disclosure Policy
- **Privately Placed Children Policy**
- Children’s individualized plans developed in consultation with parents and other professionals indicating how the home child care agency will support a child with an anaphylactic allergy or a child with special needs.

PROCEDURE:

1. Compliance and contraventions of the above policies will be monitored daily as they occur and on an ongoing basis. They will be monitored using observation through in-person site visits, reviewing documentation, interviews with Child Care Providers and also through spot checks and self-reporting. Compliance and contraventions will be recorded by all individuals involved when appropriate and addressed by the Licensed Home Visitor on an as needed basis.

Community Services Policies and Procedures			
DEPARTMENT: Community Services – Child Care and Early Years Division – Licensed Home Child Care			POLICY #: LHCC-13
POLICY: Monitoring Compliance and Contraventions			
DATE: April 26, 2017	REV. DATE: January 30 2023	COVERAGE: Licensed Home Child Care Providers	PAGE #: 2 of 3

Contraventions to policies will be dealt with using the following guidelines:

- a. Upon first contravention, initial discussion will take place with the individual involved and the Licensed Home Visitor, identifying the applicable contravention
 - b. The policy or plan will be reviewed, with expectations discussed, agreed upon and recorded.
 - c. Second contraventions will be addressed as above, followed with a verbal warning recorded in their personnel file.
 - d. Third contraventions could include progressive discipline up to and including immediate termination of the Caregiver Agreement.
2. Compliance and Contraventions will be documented using the Compliance and Contravention to Policies & Procedures Monitoring Form (APPENDIX A - Compliance and Contravention to Policies & Procedures Monitoring Form) This form will document the following:
- a. Name of Provider
 - b. Location of Provider
 - c. Name of Individual(s) Involved
 - d. Policy / Plan
 - e. Date of Contravention
 - f. Details of Compliance/Contravention
 - g. Outcome
3. Records of compliance or contraventions observed will be stored in a secure location at the County of Renfrew Child Care Services Office for at least seven years from the date of creation in accordance with section 82 of the Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014 and the County of Renfrew Records Retention Policy.
4. The Licensed Home Visitor is required to ensure that a review of policies, procedures and individualized plans is conducted. A record must be signed by each person who conducted or participated in the review. If the Child Care Provider is the individual who conducted the review of the policies, procedures and individualized plans, they can date and sign the review.
5. The date on the records of review must indicate that the policies, procedures and individualized plans have been reviewed at least annually by the licensee.

Community Services Policies and Procedures			
DEPARTMENT: Community Services – Child Care and Early Years Division – Licensed Home Child Care			POLICY #: LHCC-13
POLICY: Monitoring Compliance and Contraventions			
DATE: April 26, 2017	REV. DATE: January 30 2023	COVERAGE: Licensed Home Child Care Providers	PAGE #: 3 of 3

APPENDIX A – Compliance and Contravention to Policies & Procedures Monitoring Form

Community Services Policies and Procedures			
DEPARTMENT: Community Services – Child Care and Early Years Division- Licensed Home Child Care			POLICY #: LHCC-19
POLICY: Privately Placed Children			
DATE:	REV. DATE: NEW	COVERAGE: Licensed Home Child Care	PAGE #: 1 of 2

POLICY STATEMENT:

This policy is intended to provide direction regarding the responsibilities of the Licensed Home Visitor and Child Care Provider regarding privately placed children.

PROCEDURE:

1. **County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care Agency** are required to ensure that the following records listed under subsection 72. (1) of the Child Care and Early Years Act (CCEYA) are in the care and custody of the agency:
 - a) The name and date of birth for each child
 - b) Immunization or exemption records for each child
 - c) A copy of any accident reports for each child

2. **Child Care Providers** are to obtain and retain the following records at the provider's premises for all other records listed under subsection 72. (1):
 - a) Contact information for a parent of the child
 - b) Emergency contact information
 - c) Relevant medical history
 - d) Names of individuals to whom the child may be released
 - e) Written and signed instruction related to drug administration, special dietary instructions, including written instructions for children under one year old, crib use/cot for children over or under 18 months of age
 - f) Daily written records
 - g) Daily attendance records

3. **Child Care Providers** are also responsible for the following:
 - a) Ensuring all policies and procedures are implemented according to the requirements outlined in the CCEYA and County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care Policies and Procedures.
 - b) Communicating with privately contracted parents/guardians the requirements under the CCEYA and County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care Policies and Procedures.
 - c) Collecting and maintaining the required information and agreements from privately contracted parents/guardians.

Community Services Policies and Procedures			
DEPARTMENT: Community Services – Child Care and Early Years Division- Licensed Home Child Care			POLICY #: LHCC-19
POLICY: Privately Placed Children			
DATE:	REV. DATE: NEW	COVERAGE: Licensed Home Child Care	PAGE #: 2 of 2

- d) Providing County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care access to and copies of private children’s information.
 - e) Ensuring there is a written agreement to provide child care at the premises between the Child Care Provider and privately contracted parents/guardians.
 - f) Entering into a written agreement with County of Renfrew Licensed Home Child Care to ensure the requirements for privately contracted children will be met.
 - g) Licensed Home Child Care Providers operating under the agency are permitted to include one privately placed child within their care. Child Care Providers are to ensure they are caring for maximum of six children at one time as per Sub Section 6(3)1.i.A. CCEYA.
 - h) Child Care Providers are required to keep records associated with privately placed children while the children are in care and for three years after the children have left care.
4. Child Care Providers must advise the County of Renfrew Licensed Agency of changes to privately placed children in their care.
5. Should the Child Care Provider not comply with the above requirements, the following procedure will be implemented:
- a) Licensed Home Visitor would identify the non-compliance.
 - b) Licensed Home Visitor would provide a time frame to the Child Care Provider to complete requirements.
 - c) The County of Renfrew Licensed Home Agency reserves the right to temporary close the Licensed Home until compliance is met.

March 1, 2023

To the Council of the Corporation
of the County of Renfrew

Members of County Council:

We, your **Development and Property Committee**, wish to report and recommend as follows:

INFORMATION

1. Cell Gap Project Update

Attached as Appendix I is a Cell Gap Project update that has been received from Eastern Ontario Regional Network (EORN).

2. 2024 Municipal Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Forum

The County of Renfrew has been named the host community for the 2024 Municipal Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Forum.

Economic development and planning staff will be shadowing this year's Host Organizing Committee to learn more about the planning and delivery, as well as attend the Fall event in Temiskaming Shores.

Dates and location for the 2024 event will be decided in the coming months. The event format typically includes a full day of conference programming followed by a half or full day of local tours.

The Municipal Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Forum was established in 2009 and is a program of OMAFRA.

3. Save the Date for OVTA Tourism Conference and Annual General Meeting

The Ottawa Valley Tourist Association (OVTA) Tourism Conference and Annual General Meeting will be returning as an in-person event for the first time since 2019. Mark your calendars for Tuesday, April 25, 2023. More details including location, program and registration information will be announced in the coming weeks via the OVTA's industry newsletter.

4. Summer Company Program Opens for 2023

The 2023 Summer Company program is now open and accepting applications. Students aged 15-29 interested in pursuing self-employment throughout the summer are encouraged to apply. The Summer Company program provides training and support for

individuals to open and run their own business during the summer months. Successful applicants can also receive up to \$3,000 in grant funding to support operations.

Enterprise Renfrew County Program Officer, Lindsay Debertin, is currently conducting outreach with educational institutions across Renfrew County to promote the program.

More information is available at <https://www.enterpriserenfrewcounty.com/programs/> or by emailing ercinfo@countyofrenfrew.on.ca.

5. Francophone Entrepreneurship Programming

Program delivery is underway as part of the Francophone Language funding grant. Programming includes a series of virtual marketing workshops. Sessions were held in February and two further sessions are scheduled for March 21 and 29. A Networking Breakfast is scheduled for March 6 where the Francophone Entrepreneur Award will be presented.

Enterprise Renfrew County has partnered with le Centre Culturel Francophone de Pembroke, Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation and the City of Pembroke to deliver these events.

6. 2022 Annual Renfrew County Forest Report

The 2022 Annual Report for Activities in Renfrew County Forest is attached as Appendix II. 58 hectares of forest were harvested, producing \$163,151.23 in revenue. This is slightly lower than budgeted, since several operations were extended into 2023 due to delays caused by the May 2022 windstorm. As a result, 2023 revenue will be higher than normal.

7. 2022 Renfrew County Forest Health Update

The 2022 Renfrew County Forest Health Update is attached as Appendix III. Although the Spongy Moth population crashed in 2022 for much of the County, other major forest health events occurred, including an outbreak of cedar leafminer, and significant blowdown as a result of the May 2022 windstorm. Pressure to forests continue from invasive species including emerald ash borer and beech bark disease.

8. Invasive Species – Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid is an invasive species, which was found within 200km of Renfrew County in 2022. To date, monitoring by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) has been very limited geographically for this pest. The Ontario Woodlot Association and other community forests in Central Ontario have requested MNRF to increase involvement and funding to monitor, research, educate and control existing populations. Our Committee directed staff to send a letter to the Honourable Graydon Smith, Minister of Natural Resources

and Forestry requesting the Province take action to support ongoing efforts to address the threat of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid. This letter, attached as Appendix IV, is consistent with the County of Renfrew's previous responses sent to the Ministry supporting efforts to address invasive species.

RESOLUTIONS

9. Letter of Support – Increased Small Business Enterprise Centres Funding

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-13

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council send a letter under the Warden's signature to MPP John Yakabuski, Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke in support of the request for increased core funding to all Small Business Enterprise Centres across Ontario, including Enterprise Renfrew County.

Background

Enterprise Renfrew County is part of the Small Business Centres Ontario (SBCO) network comprised of 54 Small Business Enterprise Centres (SBEC) located across the Province.

Funding from the Government of Ontario has remained unchanged for a number of years creating budget pressures as it relates to increased staffing and program delivery costs. Data compiled from the SBCO Network indicates that annual inquiries to the business centres has increased on average by 25-50% across the Province. While an increase in inquiries is positive, it does affect the centre's capacity for providing follow-up consultations and support.

The SBCO is advocating on behalf of the network to increase core funding from the Province and is encouraging individual centres to send a letter, attached as Appendix V, to their local MPP supporting the efforts.

10. Bill 23 – Revisions to Planning Process (Subdivision Condominium/Consent)

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-14

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council recommends that staff discontinue holding a public meeting for plans of subdivision.

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-15

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council recommends that staff amend the Consent Delegation Approval By-law to delegate to staff the decision on “contested” applications and bring back in March for adoption.

Background

On November, 28, 2022, Royal Assent was given to Bill 23, The More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022. The Province indicates that the main purposes of the Bill are to encourage more housing, in particular affordable housing, and then find efficiencies to reduce the amount of time the planning process takes. Two of the changes include: 1) Removal of the mandatory public meeting for a plan of subdivision/condominium, and 2) Removal of a third-party appeal for consent applications.

The Province has indicated a desire to speed up the planning approval process, in particular when it comes to residential lot creation. Bill 23 removed the mandatory component of holding a public meeting for a plan of subdivision or condominium. Previous amendments to the Planning Act have already restricted public appeals to a plan of subdivision. The holding of the public meeting adds several weeks to the approval process of a plan of subdivision. Typically, the County requests that the local municipality host the public meeting where the subdivision is located. There would be cost savings for the local municipality, the County, and the developer (preparation costs, travel, and attendance) if the public meetings were discontinued.

Now that this public meeting requirement has been removed from the Planning Act, and the public has no right to appeal a decision of the County for a plan of subdivision, it is recommended that Council provide direction to staff whether to continue to hold public meetings or not. Staff recommend that the meetings be discontinued because there would be a reduction in the processing time, a reduction in costs, and the public already does not have any appeal rights. If the public meeting was discontinued, concerned/interested members of the public would still have opportunity to provide written comments on an application for County or the developer’s consideration.

Another significant change Bill 23 made to the Planning Act was to eliminate third party appeals to consent applications. The public no longer has the ability to appeal the decision of the County with respect to consent applications. County of Renfrew By-law 25-20 delegates to the Manager of Planning Services the authority to decide upon “straight forward” consent applications – meaning a consent that conforms to a municipality’s planning documents (Official Plan and Zoning By-law) is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and has not raised concerns or objections from the public or a public body. Consent applications that have a concern raised from the public trigger the need to have a Land Division Hearing, where the decision to approve or not is delegated to the Land Division Committee.

A disputed consent can add several months to the decision-making process of a severance application. Disputed consents as a result of public concerns or objections make up the majority of files brought to the Land Division Committee for a decision. As a result of Bill 23 removing the public's ability to appeal, some municipalities are considering changing their procedures to delegate to staff the decision for neighbour contested applications.

Attached as Appendix VI is the proposed amended By-law. Staff are recommending that the By-law be changed to remove public concerns as a trigger for a Land Division Committee meeting. A disputed application as a result of concerns from the local municipality, other public agency, or conformity with a planning document would still trigger a Land Division Committee decision. The removal of public concerns/objections would reduce application processing times, reduce County costs (staff and committee), and reduce costs to the applicant from having to attend a Committee Hearing.

BY-LAWS

11. Calabogie Motorsport Track – Official Plan Amendment No. 37 (OPA 37)

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-16

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council pass a By-law to adopt and approve Official Plan Amendment No. 37.

Background

Attached as Appendix VII is the proposed Official Plan Amendment No. 37 and Planning Report.

The application proposes to amend the Rural-Exception Five designation, which applies to the Calabogie Motorsport Track, to allow additional uses on the property which are usually permitted within rural areas – including residential uses. Residential uses permitted by the Rural policies include limited low density residential uses, typically considered to be single detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings, as well as dwellings related to resource based recreational uses.

The type and amount of future residential use that could occur within the Rural-Exception Five designation will be subject to many factors, including but not limited to road access, site suitability for buildings, private well and sewer services, impacts on environment and natural features, and noise. The policies set out in the Rural-Exception Five designation, in addition to the General Policies Section 2.0 of the Official Plan provide wide-ranging requirements to ensure all relevant land use matters are considered for any new proposed development within the Rural-Exception Five designation. This includes the submission of additional studies, plans or any other

supporting documentation deemed necessary by the municipality at the time of any new development proposals on site.

12. **Selle Quarry – Official Plan Amendment No. 38 (OPA 38)**

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-17

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council pass a By-law to adopt and approve Official Plan Amendment No. 38.

Background

Attached as Appendix VIII is the proposed Official Plan Amendment No. 38 and Planning Report.

OPA 38 would change the designation of a parcel of land from Rural to Mineral Aggregate to facilitate the expansion of the Selle Quarry in the Township of Bonnechere Valley. The approval of OPA 38 will allow the Owner to proceed with an application to the Ministry for an aggregate license.

13. **Voyager Bay – Official Plan Amendment No. 39 (OPA 39)**

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-18

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council pass a By-law to adopt and approve Official Plan Amendment No. 39.

Background

Attached as Appendix IX is the proposed Official Plan Amendment No. 39 and Planning Report.

OPA 39 would redesignate approximately 7.69 hectares of land to a site-specific Waterfront – Exception Five designation. There have been 12 waterfront residential lots previously created from the holding. This re-designation would add an additional eight new waterfront lots (plus a retained) to be created through the consent process instead of the plan of subdivision process.

Section 14.2(1) of the Official Plan includes policies that direct the approval authority that a plan of subdivision will be the method of dividing land where: a significant number of new lots would be created, or there is the potential to create a significant number of new lots, or where extensive investigations regarding matters such as hydrogeology, surface drainage or environmental impact will be required. Section 14.3 (3), (4), and (5) of the Official Plan includes policies that direct the number of lots that can be created through the consent process from an original holding. The proposal to

create additional lots from this holding through the consent process does not meet these policies – hence the Official Plan Amendment.

No objections were received regarding the proposed Official Plan Amendment. A public meeting was held at the Township of Whitewater Region municipal building on February 1, 2023. Attached as Appendix X are responses to the circulation of the amendment submitted by various provincial ministries and public agencies. The comments are applicable to future consent applications when processed by the Township. The comments highlight requirements for:

- Hydrogeological assessments in accordance with provincial guidelines.
- Stormwater management practices in accordance with stormwater management manual and the need for Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) approval.
- Items to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) (significant woodlands; significant valleylands, species at risk).
- Wildland fire risk.
- Minimum 30 metre setback from the highwater mark of the river and work permits required from Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) if the shoreline/crown land is being altered.
- Future agreements between landowners and Ontario Power Generation (OPG) for use of OPG lands.

14. **Wireless Radio Communication Tower Agreement**

RESOLUTION NO. DP-CC-23-02-29

Moved by Chair

Seconded by Committee

THAT County Council pass a By-law to execute an agreement with Rogers Telecommunications Inc. to erect a 90-metre wireless radio communication tower on the County of Renfrew owned property, the Little Ireland Tract, located at Highway 28 and Little Ireland Road in the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan.

Background

Rogers Communications Inc. is proposing to install on County of Renfrew owned forest property, the Ireland South Tract, at Lalande Road and Little Ireland Road in the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan to provide wireless voice and data for the surrounding area.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

James Brose, Chair

And Committee Members: D. Bennett, P. Emon, D. Lynch, M. MacKenzie, G. Serviss, K. Watt, R. Weir

EORN Cell Gap Project County Update

January 31, 2023

Regional view

	Planned	Completed	New this month
Upgrades to existing towers	312	291	3
New towers in service	260	7	2
New co-locations	74	8	2
Land use authority	260	147	2
Please note that this information is collected monthly and is subject to change as the project moves forward.			

Renfrew County

	Planned	Completed	New this month
Upgrades to existing towers	25	23	1
New towers in service	47	1	1
New co-locations	9	0	0
Land use authority	47	37	0
Please note that this information is collected monthly and is subject to change as the project moves forward.			

Note: data is updated by Rogers on the 15th of each month. Data provided received January 15, 2023.

2022 ANNUAL REPORT FOR ACTIVITIES IN RENFREW COUNTY FOREST

PREPARED BY L. ROSE, R.P.F., ON JANUARY 30, 2023

HARVEST

Timber sales for 2022 harvest activities were advertised in November 2021. Successful bids were received for four out of five sales. One bid was received for Ruby Tract (natural mixedwood) but was not accepted due to below-market pricing. In addition, revenue was incurred from one carry-over operation (Brudenell red pine) and one unplanned salvage operation (Centennial Lake blowdown). A summary is provided in Table 1.

Harvesting activities took place in almost all seasons of 2021, with the exception of spring melt, species at risk and recreational timing restrictions. The derecho storm of May 2022 resulted in several extensions granted to 2022 harvest tenders, because of operator unavailability. Salvage is time-sensitive work, as timber must be picked up before staining occurs in warm months. As a result, revenues for 2022 are below forecast but additional revenue will be generated in 2023. A significant amount of staff time was spent looking for blowdown in the months following the storm.

Approximately 18 local residents were employed on the Renfrew County Forest (RCF) in 2022¹, on tendered harvest operations, cutting and skidding or forwarding wood, building roads, processing timber on site, supervising operations, and hauling logs to mills.

One County of Renfrew staff completed all planning (timber cruising, analysis, prescription writing), layout, tendering, wood measurement and operations monitoring activities. Tree marking was carried out mostly by contractors in 2022 (in preparation for 2023 operations), while some was done in-house.



Figure 1. Dominic and David Burchat of Wilno, operating at the Lorwall Lake Tract.

Table 1. Summary of 2022 Harvest Activities in RCF

Tract (DPF)	Harvest Type and Details	Area (ha)	Volume (m3)	Revenue (\$)
Brudenell (02-21)	Red pine and spruce thinning. Most revenue occurred in 2021 (\$66,305.56).	4 ²	264	\$8,483.95
Lorwall Lake (01-22)	Red pine thinning.	38	2,183	\$113,505.39
Brudenell (02-22)	Cedar and poplar. Extension granted into 2023, requires frozen conditions.	12 ³	896	\$24,586.10
Beachburg (03-22)	White pine shelterwood. Extension granted into 2023, due to salvage pressures.	4 ⁴	228	\$11,800.00
Round Lake East (04-22)	Red pine thinning. Extension granted until Dec. 31, 2023 due to salvage pressures.	0	0	0
Centennial Lake (Salvage-01)	Unplanned salvage. Mainly red and white pine. Scattered patches, not definable area.	n/a	478	\$4,775.79
Total for 2022		58	4,049	\$163,151.23

¹ During active operations, employed by successful bidders.

² Approximate. Most of total allocated area (26ha) was harvested in 2021.

³ Approximate. The total area for this tender is 16ha, the remainder will be cut in 2023.

⁴ Approximate. The total area for this tender is 43ha, the remainder will be cut in 2023.

RENEWAL & MAINTENANCE

No renewal work occurred in 2022, aside from monitoring. Control of invasive species took place at Centennial Lake (garlic mustard, manual), Pershick, Ruby and Kennelly Tracts (wild parsnip, chemical).

EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Opportunities are taken to positively promote sustainable forest management that occurs on RCF, as well as in Renfrew County as a whole, when staff time permits.

- The County Forester was sponsored to attend and [present](#) as a keynote at the World Forestry Congress in Seoul, South Korea.
- Forestry presentations were delivered to two colleges and four school classrooms.
- The County Forester was interviewed for TimberConnect [Podcast](#).
- A public information tour was held at Beachburg Tract on August 4 to discuss the planned forest management activities, forest health and invasive species. There was a good turnout of about 20 participants.
- Staff hosted a forest operations tour for participants in Algonquin College's [Job Seekers - Pembroke Campus \(algonquincollege.com\)](#) 4-week program.
- A Facebook page was created for [Renfrew County Forest](#), in advance of harvest operations at Beachburg Tract, to increase public awareness in a well-used area. It has since been used to communicate with and educate the public about forestry in Renfrew County. The most-viewed post was about cedar leafminer, which reached more than 31,000 people.

OTHER

Forestry staff purchased a small drone to assist with fieldwork, including operations monitoring and scouting for natural disturbance damage. It has already proved helpful during the mapping and salvage of blowdown at Centennial Lake Tract.

Issues related to public use of RCF are on the rise: fires, dumping and encroachment issues occupied significant staff time in 2022, in collaboration with law enforcement officers.

Several letters were sent to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks in response to Black Ash being listed as Endangered. This is an ongoing consultation, but could have dramatic impacts to forestry, public works and economic development.

Two wells were filled at Lorwall Lake Tract. Old wells associated with homestead areas are filled on an ongoing basis as they are discovered and become accessible through improved access created by forest management activities.

On the forest health front, Spongy Moth, which was a major concern in 2020 and 2021, experienced a population collapse with very limited damage in 2022. The spread of Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) continues, with damage and decline becoming more visible in most areas of the County. Cedar leafminer was the major cause of public inquiries in 2022. This native pest causes browning of cedar leaves, but most do reflush later in the season. A forest health update is prepared by County staff to summarize the major events of the year. The report will be made available to the public on the [County of Renfrew Website](#).



Renfrew County Forest Health Update 2022

Prepared by L. Rose, R.P.F., County Forester

After a few challenging years, 2022 saw improvements in some forest pest problems, and some remarkable new infestations. There was generally more rain, which helped mitigate stress from previous dry periods and aid in the collapse of the spongy moth population. However, increased moisture helped other pests thrive. Several invasive species continue to spread and impact the natural biodiversity of the areas' forests.

Spongy Moth

[Spongy moth](#) (previously known as LDD and Gypsy Moth) caused severe defoliation and disruption in 2021 throughout much of Renfrew County. Fortunately, natural controls including egg parasitization, a virus and bacteria, came into effect and the population collapsed in much of Renfrew County and Ontario. We experienced a cool, wet spring which likely aided in reducing the success of overwintered egg masses.

Although less than 500 hectares were mapped as defoliated in 2022 (mostly in the Madawaska Valley), it will take several years for trees stressed in 2021 to fully recover. Spongy moth outbreaks typically occur every 7-10 years, but usually at a much smaller scale than this past infestation – the most severe in Ontario's history.

Cedar Leafminer

[Cedar leafminer](#) is a complex of four native insects that feed on eastern white cedar foliage, causing a browning of the leaves. The damage is very noticeable and was the main public inquiry about forest health in 2022. In May, significant swaths of cedar forest area were visibly impacted in the Eganville, Renfrew and surrounding areas. Once the hollowed out leaves turn brown and fall off, cedar are able to produce new leaves in the same season, and re-greening was observed later in the summer. However, some trees were severely impacted and showed little or no recovery.

The outlook for 2023 is unknown but it is likely that if the outbreak continues, more mortality will occur in previously affected areas. Homeowners can reduce the impact on ornamental trees by pruning back and properly disposing of affected branches over the winter.

Derecho Wind Damage

On May 21, 2022, a powerful windstorm classified as a derecho affected a wide swath of central Ontario and resulted in 12 lives lost, significant property and infrastructure damage and extensive forest blowdown. Several areas in the southern part of Renfrew County were affected, with Matawatchan Township most impacted by downburst winds. Three Renfrew County Forest tracts were impacted, mostly with patchy blowdown or snapping of trees. A salvage operation took place at Centennial Lake Tract, with 500m³ of volume picked up and utilized.



Figure 1. Parasitized and unsuccessful spongy moth egg mass.



Figure 2. Cedar leafminer damage.

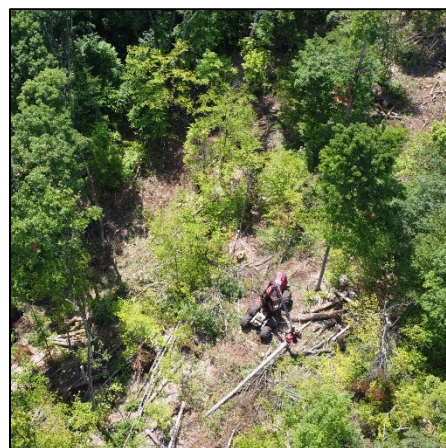


Figure 3. Salvage operation at Centennial Lake Tract.

Emerald Ash Borer

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an invasive, wood-eating beetle that is threatening Ontario's ash trees. As discussed in previous year's reports, EAB was first discovered in Renfrew County in 2013. Since then, it has spread to most areas of Renfrew County, especially along roadways, in towns and parks. Most interior forest areas are not yet showing significant decline. However, a drive along Highway 17 south of Cobden into Ottawa during the summer illustrates vast mortality, with many dead ash tree tops visible. Increased winter woodpecker activity such as pictured in Figure 4 is also a sign of high EAB population.

The Province of Ontario listed black ash as an Endangered Species in 2021. This decision has potential detrimental implications for forestry, trails, public works and development in Ontario. Feedback was provided to the Province on numerous occasions through the Environmental Registry of Ontario.

Residents of Renfrew County can help slow the spread of EAB and other invasive insects by not moving firewood – it is likely that is how most of the infestations arrived here. If you have ash trees on your lawn, you may consider planting another species now to maintain tree cover once EAB arrives in your area. Treatment options are available for high-value specimens, but are not practical on a large scale. Pre-emptive removal of ash on your property is not recommended.



Figure 4. Heavy woodpecker feeding on EAB larvae while they overwinter.

Beech Bark Disease

Beech bark disease (BBD) was first identified in Renfrew County in 2013. It is the result of an invasive scale insect infestation (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*) followed by a fungal invasion known as *Neonectria*. Tree death usually occurs within 2-5 years of fungal infestation. In addition, trees with BBD are more susceptible to other decay fungi and insects and are prone to snapping during wind events.

BBD is widespread in Renfrew County at this point. County forestry staff observe it in most tracts where beech is present. Prior to the introduction of BBD, most beech was retained during a harvest to provide wildlife value. The sad reality is once the disease arrives, there is little that can be done to protect beech in forests. The greater problem is the "aftermath forest", where beech regeneration aggressively outcompetes other species after death or salvage of mature infested trees. This regeneration will also succumb to BBD, but continue to re-sprout into a beech thicket and limit future regeneration of other species.

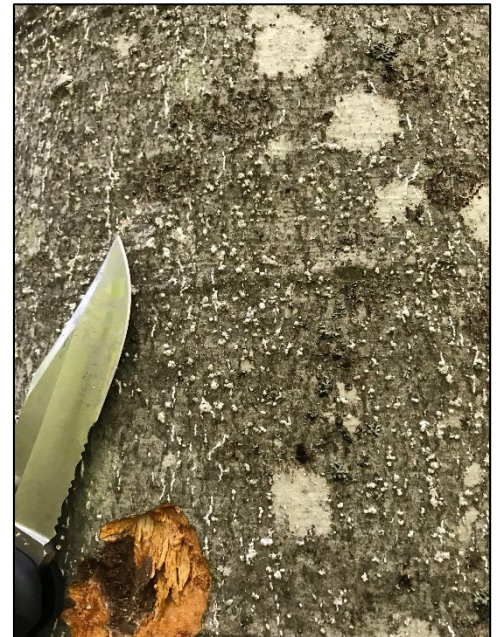


Figure 5. Beech bark disease: scale and cankers

Woodlot owners may wish to learn to identify BBD and target removal of infected trees for firewood or wood products in winter – moving logs around in summer and fall may spread the spores faster. Because of the high value for wildlife, retaining the healthiest beech is a good practice, and pre-emptive removal of all healthy beech is not advised. However, when managing your forest, you may choose to preferentially harvest beech over other species without imminent health concerns (e.g. retain basswood over beech in a selective harvest). Controlling regeneration sprouts will help other species succeed.

For Additional Information

Reporting Tools

[EDDMapS](#) – For reporting invasive species, species information and distribution maps.

[A Community for Naturalists · iNaturalist](#) – For help identifying and to contribute to citizen science about species occurrence and distribution.

Cedar Leafminer

[Cedar Leafminer Fact Sheet \(Irconline.com\)](#) - For information about identification, life cycle, prevention and control.

May Derecho Windstorm

[Wind Storm Damage – Practical Advice for Salvage and Clean-up](#) – Recorded webinar provided by the Ontario Woodlot Association.

[ON-QC Derecho - May 21, 2022 - Event Summary Map | NTP-OpenData \(arcgis.com\)](#) – Map compiled by the Northern Tornadoes Project.

Emerald Ash Borer

[Preparing-for-EAB.pdf \(eomf.on.ca\)](#) – A Landowner’s Guide to Managing Ash Forests, OMNRF, 2012.

[YouTube Video](#): Emerald Ash Borer: For Woodlot & Forest Managers.

[Emerald Ash Borer - Profile | Invasive Species Centre](#) – Signs, symptoms and fact sheets.

Beech Bark Disease

[Beech bark disease | ontario.ca](#) – Overview, identification and basic information.

[Beech Bark Disease in Ontario: A Primer and Management Recommendations](#) – McLaughlin and Greifenhagen, 2012.

9 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE
 PEMBROKE, ON, CANADA
 K8A 6W5
 613-735-7288
 FAX: 613-735-2081
www.countyofrenfrew.on.ca

Department of Development &
 Property



February 21, 2023

Minister Graydon Smith
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
 Whitney Block, 99 Wellesley St W,
 Toronto, ON M7A 1W3
 Via email: minister.mnrf@ontario.ca

Dear Honorable Graydon Smith,

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA), an invasive species, poses an enormous risk to Ontario forests and economy. As a County Forester for the County of Renfrew, I am writing with a specific request that you take action to support ongoing efforts to address this threat. We are aware of the specific request that the Ontario Woodlot Association (OWA) and Eastern Ontario Model Forest (EOMF) has made of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to address HWA. We strongly support this request and would work closely with the OWA on this effort.

Hemlock plays an important role in Renfrew County, historically, ecologically and economically. Although not a dominant species in this area, it exists in small patches, which provide important animal refuges in winter, scattered individuals, which provide diversity and larger stands, which are intrinsically important and sometimes managed for timber products. Significant effort is put into regenerating and managing forests for the increase or maintenance of hemlock, as it was historically more widespread before being targeted for harvest in the early 1950s to support the construction of the Toronto subway system.

As you are likely aware, HWA often causes up to 100% mortality of Eastern Hemlock trees. It has already done so throughout the eastern United States and southwestern Nova Scotia. Populations are currently establishing in Ontario. In 2019 a population was found in Niagara Region and in Grafton in 2022. The Grafton find is troubling to us as it is close to contiguous hemlock populations and cottage country, and only 200 kilometers from the boundary of Renfrew County.

Hemlock is a foundational species in Ontario's forests. It is a large, long-lived, conifer that is valued by wildlife, property and cottage owners, the forest industry, and the tourism industry. Hemlock provides above average value in all these areas. Without action, HWA threatens to all but eliminate hemlock from Ontario's forests, much like Emerald Ash Borer has done to ash trees. The loss of hemlock would economically and emotionally devastate many thousands of property and business owners across Ontario. Thousands of cottage properties would lose substantial or all tree cover. Twenty-two sawmills in Ontario currently process hemlock and would lose this feedstock. Hemlock provides unique, critical and above-average habitat to birds, mammals, fish, and insects, many of whom depend on Hemlock for survival. The tourism industry, including hunters and anglers, could lose out as aesthetics are degraded and habitat for game species such as deer,

moose, and sport fish is lost. The loss of Hemlock would fundamentally alter Ontario's forests. The potential negative impacts cannot be overstated and will be in the many millions of dollars.

Fortunately, there are actions that can be taken now to address the risks. Other state and provincial governments with HWA populations, such as New York and Nova Scotia, have already acted. The OWA and EOMF have been working closely with the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Forest Managers Working Group, of which the County of Renfrew is a member. This is an ad hoc group of concerned forest managers who are cooperating to address the threat of HWA. While we have made progress in addressing this issue, we need additional partnerships to be successful. The OWA and EOMF have proposed that the Ontario Government, through MNRF, work together on efforts to address this threat. We are requesting you support the following partnership actions proposed by the OWA and EOMF:

1. Provide sufficient funding to monitor 100 to 200 sites per year for HWA
2. Consider emergency Registration for the insecticides Xytect (Imidacloprid), Starkle (Dinotefuran)
3. Have the MNRF meaningfully reengage with Canadian Forest Service to collaborate and conduct research regarding the impact of HWA in Ontario
4. Show leadership on this issue by making a public statement about the threat of HWA and actions being taken

In closing, I would like to emphasize that by working together, the above actions are achievable and represent impactful first steps in addressing HWA. The costs of these actions are far smaller than the costs of inaction on this issue. Should you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, we welcome a meeting at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Lacey Rose, RPF
County Forester
County of Renfrew

c: Peter Henry, Director, Crown Forests and Lands Policy Branch, MNRF
Trisha Westman, Director, Science and Research Branch, MNRF

Office of the
County Warden



9 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE
PEMBROKE, ON, CANADA
K8A 6W5
613-735-7288
FAX: 613-735-2081
www.countyofrenfrew.on.ca

Appendix V

March 1, 2023

MPP John Yakabuski
Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke
84 Isabella Street, Unit 6
Pembroke, Ontario K8A 5S5

RE: Increased Funding Support for Small Enterprise Centres

Dear MPP Yakabuski,

In November 2021, the not-for-profit association SBC Ontario was incorporated to support the 54 Small Business Enterprise Centres across Ontario. This is an exciting opportunity for the centres to collaborate, partner, and to be best in class in providing services to small businesses. The association goals are to maintain a proven record of positive impact on business development and growth by:

- Advocating on behalf of the 54 small business centres
- Supporting the professional development of the centres' business advisors to best serve clients
- Seeking funding opportunities to support the network, which has consistently proven to have a positive impact on business development and growth (for example, the digital advisory service program implemented during the pandemic).

The Small Business Enterprise Centres of Ontario (SBECs) including Enterprise Renfrew County are truly the first stop on an entrepreneur's journey. When entrepreneurs ask, "where to start", they are directed to the SBECs from various sources such as the Government of Canada, Province of Ontario, Economic Development at our local regions, libraries, Employment Ontario offices, Chambers of Commerce, CFDC's and other entrepreneurship support organizations. The SBEC's role has changed to not only support start-up businesses, but to ensure the continued success of established businesses in our local economies. The ecosystem refers to the SBECs as the most logical first point of reference for any new or existing business owner, as well as the organization that will triage and assist with all business-related inquiries. Because of this, SBEC staff must have the ability to consult, advise, network, refer, assist, mentor, direct and coordinate.

In the past 20 years, the demand for SBEC services, support and expertise has increased exponentially, and with that, increased demand on staff time and resources. Current core funding makes it difficult to meet the service requirements. Designated programming delivery cost increases strain the already thinly stretched capacity of staff and resources. There is also the consistent issue of providing our SBEC teams with fair wages and benefits to keep pace with cost-of-living increases.

In the past four years within the SBC Ontario network:

Annual inquiries have increased, on average 25% to 50% across the province, resulting in reduced time to thoroughly explore client needs. Growth in new client consultation requests has reduced capacity for follow up consultations by 15%-20%.

Through the Pandemic, the SBECs demonstrated that we are resilient, adaptable and have the expertise and knowledge to service all businesses despite economic and operational challenges. We stepped up to the plate in a big way and feel we were, and continue to be, a key reason why many businesses survived and thrived. Many centres including Enterprise Renfrew County (ERC) have found efficiencies with technology to help manage increased volumes while developing creative ways to deliver programs and client services. Even with those efficiencies, our resources are becoming more and more prohibitive due to our stagnant funding.

Since April 2022, (post-pandemic) ERC has delivered 254 business consultations on an annual target of 175, a 45% increase in request for service.

As ERC experiences a significant increase in outreach from new and existing businesses this reduces capacity to conduct follow up consultations, which supports business sustainability. Imagine how much more we could achieve with increased base funding - improving operational efficiencies by leveraging technology improvements to speed up scheduling, facilitation of resources, and access to information, is one way ERC would be supported to meet rising demand for services with increased base funding.

As our Province strives to be best in class in attracting innovation, entrepreneurs, and removing barriers for small businesses it only makes sense to ensure adequate funding to the SBEC's. We are one of Ontario's strategic, mandated, and successful entrepreneurship service delivery partners. SBC Ontario network SBEC's are operated by seasoned and experienced entrepreneurs and business owners, which is a compelling advantage for our small business clients.

As we coach our small business clients to plan for sustainability, we are respectfully asking the Treasury Board to do the same. Please consider increasing our base funding to reflect present day costs so that we can maintain staff, continue to provide excellent small business services, resources, and programs to our communities, and to contribute quality expertise to driving economic stability regionally.

Sincerely,

Peter Emon
Warden

warden@countyofrenfrew.on.ca

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER

**A BY-LAW TO DELEGATE TO THE LAND DIVISION COMMITTEE AND TO APPOINTED OFFICERS
PART OF THE AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE GRANTING OF CONSENTS**

WHEREAS pursuant to the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, as amended, hereinafter referred to as “the Act”, the Council of the County of Renfrew has authority to give consents to convey, mortgage or charge, grant, assign or exercise a power of appointment in respect to land, or enter into an agreement in respect to land, where the land is situated within the County of Renfrew;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to Sections 54(4) and 54(7) of the Act, the authority of County Council may be delegated by by-law to an appointed officer identified in the by-law by name or position or to a Land Division Committee, subject to such conditions as County Council by by-law provides;

AND WHEREAS County Council considers it advisable to delegate some of the powers vested in it pursuant to Sections 50 and 53 of the Act, to the Land Division Committee, and to certain appointed officers;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts as follows:

1. That the delegation of authority and procedures relating to consents be as set out in Schedule “A” to this By-law.
2. That this By-law comes into force and effect on the day it is passed.
3. That By-law 25-20 is hereby repealed.

READ a first time this _____ day of _____ 2023.

READ a second time this _____ day of _____ 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this _____ day of _____ 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

SCHEDULE "A"

DELEGATION OF POWERS

1. Delegation by County Council to the Manager of Planning Services and the Director of Development and Property

The Council of the County of Renfrew delegates to the Manager of Planning Services and in his/her absence the Director of Development and Property, the authority to:

- (1) decide upon, in accordance with the Act and regulations thereunder, any consent application which is straight forward;
- (2) for straight forward consent, change the conditions of a provisional consent at any time before a consent is given, and to determine if a change to conditions is minor or not, for the purposes of giving notice;
- (3) deem abandoned and closed consents which have remained inactive for more than three years, but only after the applicant has been notified in writing and given 30 days to respond. The County's letter will specify that, if there is no response from the applicant within 30 days, it will be taken as acknowledgement of abandonment and the file will be closed. The letter will also indicate that if an applicant wants to keep a file open, new information may be required and new requirements met to ensure the application is up to current planning standards before the granting of consent can be considered. Finally, the letter will advise the applicant that a timetable must be established in consultation with the County for moving the file forward, failing which the County will deem the file abandoned and closed.

In all cases involving the closing of files, the County will send a final letter to the applicant advising that the file has been closed but indicate that closing the file does not preclude the making of a future application.

If the land that is the subject of the consent has changed ownership, the current owner, based on Municipal Property Assessment Corporation records, will be sent the 30-day letter.

An inactive file is one in which there has been no action and/or contact by the applicant with the County for three years or more, based on the last known point of contact noted in the file.

2. Delegation by County Council to Land Division Committee

Subject to the delegation contained in Section 1 herein, the Council of the County of Renfrew hereby delegates to the Land Division Committee the authority to hold hearings and decide whether to grant any disputed applications for consent made to the County of Renfrew, in accordance with the Act, and any regulations thereunder.

3. For the purposes of this By-law, straight forward consent and disputed consent shall mean as follows:

Straight Forward Consent - means a consent which conforms to a municipality's planning documents (official plan or zoning by-law), is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement, and has not raised concerns or objections from ~~the public~~, a public body or the municipality.

Disputed Consent - means a consent application which includes one or more of the following:

- (1) does not conform with a municipality's planning documents (official plan or zoning by-law);
- (2) is not consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement;
- ~~(3) has raised concerns or objections from a member of the public which, in the opinion of the Manager of Planning Services, or in his/her absence the Director of Development & Property, are based on land use planning grounds;~~
- (4)(3) does not satisfy the requirements of a public body;
- (5)(4) does not satisfy the requirements of the municipality.

Applications not conforming to a zoning by-law may be approved by the Manager of Planning Services as a straight forward consent application conditional upon rezoning, if the applicable municipality has indicated that a rezoning is required.

The Manager of Planning Services and in ~~his/her~~ their absence the Director of Development and Property has the authority to make, at ~~his/her~~ their discretion, minor changes to conditions for consents granted by the Land Division Committee.

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 21-23

**A BY-LAW TO ADOPT AMENDMENT NO. 37
TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW**

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17 and 22 of the Planning Act, as amended hereby enacts as follows:

1. THAT Amendment No. 37 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew, consisting of the text attached as Schedule "I" is hereby adopted.
2. THAT this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of final passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

Schedule I

AMENDMENT NO. 37

TO THE

OFFICIAL PLAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF RENFREW

Prepared By: Development & Property Department
(Planning Division)
County of Renfrew
9 International Drive
Pembroke, Ont. K8A 6W5

February 2023

AMENDMENT NO. 37 TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN FOR
THE COUNTY OF RENFREW

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATEMENT

PART A - THE PREAMBLE does not constitute part of this amendment.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT consisting of the following text constitutes Amendment No. 37 to the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

PART A - THE PREAMBLE

Purpose

To amend the policies of Section 5.4(E)(1) Rural Exception-Five in the County of Renfrew Official Plan to add the uses permitted in the Rural designation as set out in Section 5.3(1) of the Official Plan, as additional uses in the Rural Exception-Five designation. The Rural-Exception Five designation currently only permits a motorsport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism related commercial uses. The uses permitted under the Rural designation that are proposed to be added as additional uses include agriculture, forestry, limited low density residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, resource based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings), and conservation uses.

Location

The lands affected by this amendment are described as part of Lots 13, 14 and 15, Concessions 7 and 8, in the geographic Township of Bagot, located on Wilson Farm Road, in the Township of Greater Madawaska.

Basis

The Official Plan for the County of Renfrew was adopted by the Council of the County of Renfrew on March 27, 2002, and approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing on June 16, 2003. The Official Plan was recently updated by Official Plan No. 31, under Section 26 of the Planning Act, and approved by the County of Renfrew on August 19, 2021. This amendment represents the thirty-seventh amendment to the Official Plan.

Proposal

The subject lands are approximately 485 hectares in area with road frontage on Wilson Farm Road. Approximately 248 hectares of the subject lands are currently designated Rural-Exception Five and Environmental Protection in the County of Renfrew Official Plan and this application only applies these lands. TrackCorpCanada has applied to amend the policies of Section 5.4(E)(1) Rural Exception-Five in the County of Renfrew Official Plan to add the uses permitted in the Rural designation as set out in Section 5.3(1) of the Official Plan, as additional uses in the Rural Exception-Five designation. The uses permitted in the Rural designation include agriculture, forestry, limited low density residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, resource based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings), and conservation uses.

Site Characteristics and Surrounding Land Uses

The subject lands are located approximately 2.3 km east of Calabogie, south of the Madawaska River and east of Lanark Road (County Road 511) with access via Wilson Farm Road. The entire property shown outlined in yellow, below, is approximately 485 hectares (1299 acres) in area with approximately 706 metres of road frontage on Wilson Farm Road. It is very large property covered mostly by natural bush with wetlands scattered throughout. The Calabogie Motorsport Park is located in the southwest half of the property in Lots 13-15, Concession 8.

The lands immediately to the north consist of large, vacant acreage and beyond that is the Madawaska River with residential lots along the north shore of the river. The remainder of the property, to the east, consists of natural bush, wetlands and water bodies/courses, and includes an area licensed for aggregate extraction. Further east, beyond the property are large, vacant acreages of natural bush, wetlands and watercourses. Lands to the south includes a large, vacant acreage of natural bush and includes a licensed aggregate pit. Beyond that is Stones Lake with residential lots on the south shore of the Lake. To the west are large acreages of natural bush, wetlands and water bodies/courses, and scattered residential lots along Lanark Road.

Background

This application relates to the previously approved Official Plan Amendment No. 17 to the County of Renfrew Official Plan, which originated in 2010.

January 12, 2010 An application for an Official Plan Amendment (OPA) was filed with the Township of Greater Madawaska to expand the Rural – Exception Five designation within the entire 485 hectare (600 acre) CMP property in order to permit a motorsport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses in addition to the uses already permitted in the Rural designation.

The application was supported by numerous supporting studies including:

- Planning Justification Report
- Environmental Impact Study (EIS)
- Geotechnical Study
- Hydrogeological Report
- Natural Environment Report
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Natural Heritage Report
- Servicing Options Report

- Traffic Impact Study

February 14, 2012	To address comments received from provincial agencies, the application was amended to reduce the area of lands to be redesignated to approximately 242.82 hectares (600 acres) and to revise the Rural-Exception Five polices. The application was further reviewed by Township staff and their consultants, but remained inactive for a several years.
February 14, 2019	The application was reactivated.
May 9, 2019	The application was presented to the public at a meeting held at the Township of Greater Madawaska and then forwarded to the County of Renfrew.
September 25, 2019	The amendment as proposed was adopted as Official Plan Amendment No. 17 (OPA 17) by County Council and was subsequently forwarded to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing for a decision.
November 12, 2020	The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing approved OPA 17, with modifications. One of the modifications implemented by the MMAH was to amend the wording of the OPA to only allow a motorsport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses as permitted uses, and not include the permitted uses of the Rural designation. The modification further required the Township to implement a special tourism zone for the same lands and place it in a holding zone subject to all Provincial approval being obtained and site plan control approvals.

The intent of this Official Plan Amendment is to approve the wording that was originally adopted by the Township and County Council, which would allow the uses permitted in the Rural designation in addition to the current permitted uses of Rural-Exception Five designation.

Provincial Policy Statement 2020 (PPS)

Section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that, in exercising any authority that affects a planning matter, the council of a municipality “shall be consistent with” policy statements issued under the *Act* that are in effect. The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) guides the overall direction of land-use matters as they are declared to be a matter of Provincial interest. The Provincial Policy Statement is required to be read in its entirety but a number of policies are related to the subject lands and potential future development are identified

below:

Subsection 1.1.1 sets out matters to ensure the sustainability of healthy, liveable and safe communities. This includes promoting efficient development and land use patterns that sustain both the financial well-being of the Province, and municipalities. It also identifies avoiding development and land use patterns, which may cause environmental or public health and safety concerns.

Subsection 1.1.4 of the PPS provides policy direction for rural areas in municipalities that involve rural lands, natural heritage features and areas, and resource areas. Subsection 1.1.4.1 states that healthy, integrated and viable rural areas should be supported by building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets.

Sections 1.1.5.2 through 1.1.5.6 speak to uses permitted on rural lands which include but are not limited to the management or use of resources; resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings); and residential development, including lot creation, that is locally appropriate. Recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities and development that is compatible with the rural landscape and can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted. Development must be appropriate to the planned or available infrastructure avoiding the need for the unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this infrastructure.

Land use compatibility is referenced in Section 1.2.6, wherein major facilities and sensitive lands uses shall be planned and developed to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential adverse effects, including odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety and ensure long-term operational and economic viability of major facilities, in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures. Where avoidance is not possible, planning authorities must protect uses vulnerable to encroaching sensitive lands uses by ensuring the latter are only permitted if there is a need for the use, there are no other alternative locations and adverse effects on both sensitive uses and the other uses are minimized and mitigated.

Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 identify that natural heritage features shall be protected for the long term and that the diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, the long-term ecological function and biodiversity of natural heritage systems should be maintained, restored or where possible, improved recognizing linkages between and among natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features.

Section 2.5.1 identifies that mineral aggregate resources shall be protected for long-term use and, where provincial information is available, deposits of mineral aggregate resources shall be identified.

Natural hazards, including forest types for wildland fire are identified in Section 3.1.8 directing development outside of these areas unless mitigated in accordance with wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards.

County of Renfrew Official Plan

The County of Renfrew Official Plan designates the subject lands as Rural, Mineral Aggregate, Rural-Exception Five and Environmental Protection. This amendment applies only to those lands designated as Rural-Exception Five, found largely on the west side of the property. Schedule B-Map 1–Hazards Map identifies areas of wildland fire risk on the property and a mining hazard just to the west of the property. Schedule B-Map 2-Infrastructures identifies that Wilson Farm Road connects to Lanark Road (County Road 511). Schedule B-Map 3-Mineral Aggregate and Mining Resources identifies both aggregate resources and active aggregate licenses on both the subject lands and the lands immediately to the south of the subject lands. Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features only identifies local wetlands on the subject lands.

Section 5.3(1) of the Rural designation permits limited low-density residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses, as well as agricultural uses, forestry and conservation. Section 5 contains specific policies that direct how the various permitted uses should be developed, including Section 5.3(2)-(4) for residential uses, 5.3(5) for recreational uses, and Section 5.3(6) for institutional, commercial and industrial uses.

Section 5.4(E)(1) Rural-Exception Five applies to that portion of the property designated as such on Schedule A, as shown and permits only a motor sport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses. Subsections (b) to (f) contain detailed requirements specific to development related to the motorsport track, related automotive commercial uses and tourism related uses that include protection of natural features and Ministerial approvals where required.

The policies of Section 8.0 Environmental Protection designation limits uses to soil and wildlife conservation, non-intensive outdoor recreation, agriculture, forestry, water control devices and boat anchorages/moorings. Section 8.0 contains various policies that address how development should occur adjacent to these areas.

Section 13.3(3) identifies local municipal roads and that development adjacent to these roads must meet the requirements of the local road authority.

General Policies are set out in Section 2.0 and are applied, as required, to new development proposals, depending the type and scale of development. These address a variety of matters including, but not limited to 2.2(3) Buffering and Land Use Compatibility, 2.2(4) Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Uses, 2.2(8) Natural Heritage Features, 2.2(9) Hazards, 2.2(2)(11) Water Setback and Protection of Shoreline Integrity, 2.2(12) Servicing,

2.2(15) Noise Attenuation and Vibration, and 2.2(30) Stormwater Management. The policies of Sections 13.0 Transportation and 14.0 Land Division are also applied, as required.

Township Zoning By-law 22-2003

The lands impacted by the Official Plan amendment application are zoned Tourism Commercial-Exception Sixteen (TC-E16) and Tourism Commercial-Exception Sixteen-holding (TC-E16-h) in the Township of Greater Madawaska's Zoning By-law 22-2003.

Section 11.1 of the Tourism Commercial (TC) Zone permits low density residential uses, including single detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings, as well as accessory dwelling unit and staff dormitory dwelling. A variety of non-residential uses including various types of eating establishments, accommodations for the travelling public, recreational campgrounds, resorts, places of entertainment, active and passive recreational uses, retail and business office, etc. are also permitted. Section 19.2 sets out the specific requirements for lot development.

Section 11.3(q) Tourism Commercial-Exception Sixteen (TC-E16) sets out the site specific permitted uses and zoning provisions for lands that match the Rural-Exception Five designation, in the Official Plan. The TC-E16 Zone permits the following uses:

Residential Uses

- accessory dwelling units
- staff dormitory dwelling

Permitted Uses

- active recreational use
- automotive-gasoline bar
- automotive-store
- automotive-storage garage
- automotive-go-kart track facility
- automotive-vehicle sales or rental establishment
- clubhouse facility
- convenience store
- eating establishment
- eating establishment-full service
- eating establishment-take-out
- hotel
- motel
- motor hotel
- motor sport track
- office, business

- park, private
- passive recreational uses
- resort
- retail store
- place of entertainment
- tourist establishment
- villa accommodations
- uses, buildings and structures which are accessory to the forgoing permitted uses including accessory dwelling units.

There are also additional provisions for parking, and prohibition of septic systems, disturbances to grading, vegetation removal, etc. within 30 metres of wetlands. The site specific zoning also provides definitions of a motor sport track, villa accommodations and clubhouse facility. The definition of motor sport track mirrors the exact wording of the in Section 5.4(E)(1)(b) Rural-Exception Five designation, of the Official Plan.

Only the motorsport track and lands within 300 metres of the outside edge of the track are zoned TC-E16 and the remaining portion is in a holding zone (TC-E16-h). The TC-E16-h Zone specifies the following:

Condition for removal of the Holding (h) Symbol

The holding symbol shall not be removed until the following condition has been met and approved to Council's satisfaction:

- a) Approval of a site plan agreement by the Township under Section 41 of the Planning Act and registered on title to the property. The site plan agreement shall include, but not be limited to lot grading and drainage; parking; buffering; landscaping; construction and mitigation plans for the protection of wetland and aquatic habitat, tree retention plans.
- b) All necessary Provincial approvals have been obtained to facilitate the proposed development.

Uses within the Environmental Protection (EP) Zone are set out in Section 21 and are limited to existing uses; passive recreation, existing and limited farms, and structures for water, flood and erosion control.

General Provisions are set out in Section 3.0 and are applied, as required, to new development proposals, depending the type and scale of development. These address a variety of matters including, but not limited to access to lots, separation distances and water setbacks.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT

All of this part of the document entitled Part B - The amendment, consisting of the following text constitutes Amendment No. 37 to the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

Details of the Amendment

The Official Plan is amended as follows:

- (i) By deleting subsection (a) of Section 5.4(E)(1) Rural-Exception Five, in its entirety and replacing it with the following:
 - (a) In addition to the uses permitted in the Rural designation, the uses permitted within the Rural-Exception Five designation shall include a motor sport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses.

Implementation and Interpretation

The implementation and interpretation of this Amendment shall be in accordance with the respective policies of the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT 37 PLANNING REPORT

1. **FILE NO.:** OPA No.37
2. **APPLICANT:** Jp2g Consultants Inc. (Agent)
Trackcorpcanada Inc.
3. **MUNICIPALITY:** Township of Greater Madawaska
(geographic Township of Bagot)
4. **LOCATION:** Part Lots 13, 14 and 15, Concessions 7 and 8
462 Wilson Farm Road
5. **APPLICATION:** Official Plan Amendment 37 (OPA 37)

SUBJECT LANDS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>6. COUNTY OF RENFREW
OFFICIAL PLAN
Land Use Designation(s)</p> | <p>Rural-Exception Five
Environmental Protection
Mineral Aggregate</p> |
| <p>7. TOWNSHIP OF GREATER
MADAWASKA
ZONING BY-LAW
Zone Category(s):</p> | <p>Rural (RU)
Rural-Exception Fifteen (RU-E15)
Environmental Protection (EP)
Extractive Industrial (EM)</p> |

8. DETAILS OF OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT REQUEST:

The applicant submitted an application to the County of Renfrew to amend the permitted uses of the Rural-Exception Five designation of the County Official Plan which applies to approximately 243 hectares (600 acres) of the subject lands. The amendment proposes to add the uses permitted under the Rural designation as additional permitted uses within the Rural-Exception Five designation. The Rural-Exception Five designation currently only permits a motorsport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism related commercial uses. The uses permitted under the Rural



designation that are proposed to be added as additional uses include agriculture, forestry, limited low density residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, resource based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings), and conservation uses. The remainder of the property will remain designated Mineral Aggregate and Environmental Protection.

9. SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND SURROUNDING LAND USES

The subject lands are located approximately 2.3 km east of Calabogie, south of the Madawaska River and east of Lanark Road (County Road 511) with access via Wilson Farm Road.

The entire property shown outlined in yellow, below, is approximately 485 hectares (1299 acres) in area with approximately 706 metres of road frontage on Wilson Farm Road. It is very large rural property covered mostly by natural bush with wetlands scattered throughout. The Calabogie Motorsport Park is located in the southwest half of the property in Lots 13, 14 and 15, Concession 8. The lands affected by the proposed amendment are shown in yellow hatching.

The surrounding land uses consist of:

- North: Large, vacant acreage immediately to the north and beyond that the Madawaska River and residential lots on the north side of the river.
- East: Remainder of property consisting of natural bush, wetlands and water bodies/courses, including an aggregate licensed area. Beyond that are large, vacant acreages of natural bush, wetlands and watercourses.
- South: Large, vacant acreage, including a licensed aggregate pit. Beyond that is Stones Lake and residential lots on the south side of Stones Lake.
- West: Large acreages of natural bush, wetlands and water bodies/courses and scattered residential lots along Lanark Road.



10. BACKGROUND:

This application relates to the previously approved Official Plan Amendment No. 17 to the County of Renfrew Official Plan, which originated in 2010.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| January 12, 2010 | <p>An application for an Official Plan Amendment (OPA) was filed with the Township of Greater Madawaska to expand the Rural – Exception Five designation within the entire 485 hectare (600 acre) CMP property in order to permit a motorsport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses in addition to the uses already permitted in the Rural designation.</p> <p>The application was supported by numerous supporting studies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Planning Justification Report · Environmental Impact Study (EIS) · Geotechnical Study · Hydrogeological Report · Natural Environment Report · Noise Impact Assessment · Natural Heritage Report · Servicing Options Report · Traffic Impact Study |
| February 14, 2012 | <p>To address comments received from provincial agencies, the application was amended to reduce the area of lands to be redesignated to approximately 242.82 hectares (600 acres) and to revise the Rural-Exception Five polices. The application was further reviewed by Township staff and their consultants, but remained inactive for a several years.</p> |
| February 14, 2019 | <p>The application was reactivated.</p> |
| May 9, 2019 | <p>The application was presented to the public at a meeting held at the Township of Greater Madawaska and then forwarded to the County of Renfrew.</p> |
| September 25, 2019 | <p>The amendment as proposed was adopted as Official Plan Amendment No. 17 (OPA 17) by County Council and was subsequently forwarded to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing for a decision.</p> |
| November 12, 2020 | <p>The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing approved OPA 17, with modifications. One of the modifications implemented by the MMAH was to amend the wording of the OPA to only allow a motorsport track, automotive related retail,</p> |

maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses as permitted uses, and not include the permitted uses of the Rural designation. The modification further required the Township to implement a special tourism zone for the same lands and place it in a holding zone subject to all Provincial approval being obtained and site plan control approvals.

The intent of this Official Plan Amendment is to approve the wording that was originally adopted by the Township and County Council which would allow the uses permitted in the Rural designation in addition to the current permitted uses of Rural-Exception Five designation.

11. PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT (PPS):

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. The PPS is required to be read in its entirety, but a number of the policies that are related to the subject lands and future development are identified below.

Subsection 1.1.1 sets out matters to ensure the sustainability of healthy, liveable and safe communities. This includes promoting efficient development and land use patterns that sustain both the financial well-being of the Province, and municipalities. It also identifies avoiding development and land use patterns, which may cause environmental or public health and safety concerns.

Subsection 1.1.4 of the PPS provides policy direction for rural areas in municipalities that involve rural lands, natural heritage features and areas, and resource areas. Subsection 1.1.4.1 states that healthy, integrated and viable rural areas should be supported by building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets.

Sections 1.1.5.2 through 1.1.5.6 speak to uses permitted on rural lands which include but are not limited to the management or use of resources; resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings); and residential development, including lot creation, that is locally appropriate. Recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities and development that is compatible with the rural landscape and can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted. Development must be appropriate to the planned or available infrastructure avoiding the need for the unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this infrastructure.

Land use compatibility is referenced in Section 1.2.6, wherein major facilities and sensitive lands uses shall be planned and developed to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential adverse effects, including odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety and ensure long-term operational and economic viability of major facilities, in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures. Where avoidance is not possible, planning authorities must protect uses vulnerable to encroaching sensitive lands uses by ensuring the latter are only

permitted if there is a need for the use, there are no other alternative locations and adverse effects on both sensitive uses and the other uses are minimized and mitigated.

Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 identify that natural heritage features shall be protected for the long term and that the diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, the long-term ecological function and biodiversity of natural heritage systems should be maintained, restored or where possible, improved recognizing linkages between and among natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features.

Section 2.5.1 identifies that mineral aggregate resources shall be protected for long-term use and, where provincial information is available, deposits of mineral aggregate resources shall be identified.

Natural hazards, including forest types for wildland fire are identified in Section 3.1.8 directing development outside of these areas unless mitigated in accordance with wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards.

12. OFFICIAL PLAN:

The County of Renfrew Official Plan implements the PPS, and sets out policies to implement County goals and objectives.

The lands impacted by this application are designated Rural-Exception Five and Environmental Protection.

Section 5.3(1) of the Rural designation permits limited low-density residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses, as well as agricultural uses, forestry and conservation. Section 5 contains specific policies that direct how the various permitted uses should be developed, including Section 5.3(2)-(4) for residential uses, 5.3(5) for recreational uses, and Section 5.3(6) for institutional, commercial and industrial uses.

Section 5.4(E)(1) Rural-Exception Five applies to that portion of the property designated as such on Schedule A, as shown and permits only a motor sport track, automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses. Subsections (b) to (f) contain detailed requirements specific to development related to the motorsport track, related automotive commercial uses and tourism related uses that include protection of natural features and Ministerial approvals where required.



Section 7.3(2) Mineral Aggregate designation permits pits, quarries, accessory uses to a licensed operation, and uses such as forestry, farming not involving buildings and structures that do not preclude extraction of the resource.

The policies of Section 8.0 Environmental Protection designation limits uses to soil and wildlife conservation, non-intensive outdoor recreation, agriculture, forestry, water control devices and boat anchorages/moorings. Section 8.0 contains various policies that address how development should occur adjacent to these areas.

Section 13.3(3) identifies local municipal roads and that development adjacent to these roads must meet the requirements of the local road authority.

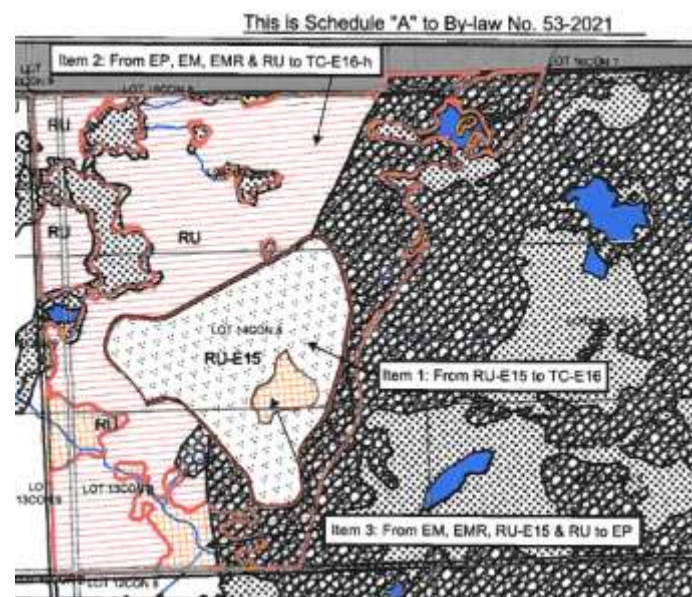
General Policies are set out in Section 2.0 and are applied, as required, to new development proposals, depending the type and scale of development. These address a variety of matters including, but not limited to 2.2(3) Buffering and Land Use Compatibility, 2.2(4) Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Uses, 2.2(8) Natural Heritage Features, 2.2(9) Hazards, 2.2(2)(11) Water Setback and Protection of Shoreline Integrity, 2.2(12) Servicing, 2.2(15) Noise Attenuation and Vibration, and 2.2(30) Stormwater Management. The policies of Sections 13.0 Transportation and 14.0 Land Division are also applied, as required.

13. ZONING BY-LAW:

The lands impacted by the Official Plan amendment application are zoned Tourism Commercial-Exception Sixteen (TC-E16) and Tourism Commercial-Exception Sixteen-holding (TC-E16-h) in the Township of Greater Madawaska's Zoning By-law 22-2003.

Section 11.1 of the Tourism Commercial (TC) Zone permits low density residential uses, including single detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings, as well as accessory dwelling unit and staff dormitory dwelling. A variety of non-residential uses including various types of eating establishments, accommodations for the travelling public, recreational campgrounds, resorts, places of entertainment, active and passive recreational uses, retail and business office, etc. are also permitted. Section 19.2 sets out the specific requirements for lot development.

Section 11.3(q) Tourism Commercial-Exception Sixteen (TC-E16) sets out the site specific permitted uses and zoning provisions for lands that match the Rural-Exception Five designation, in the Official Plan. The TC-E16 Zone permits the



following uses:

Residential Uses

- accessory dwelling units
- staff dormitory dwelling

Permitted Uses

- active recreational use
- automotive-gasoline bar
- automotive-store
- automotive-storage garage
- automotive-go-kart track facility
- automotive-vehicle sales or rental establishment
- clubhouse facility
- convenience store
- eating establishment
- eating establishment-full service
- eating establishment-take-out
- hotel
- motel
- motor hotel
- motor sport track
- office, business
- park, private
- passive recreational uses
- resort
- retail store
- place of entertainment
- tourist establishment
- villa accommodations
- uses, buildings and structures which are accessory to the forgoing permitted uses including accessory dwelling units.

There are also additional provisions for parking, and prohibition of septic systems, disturbances to grading, vegetation removal, etc. within 30 metres of wetlands. The site specific zoning also provides definitions of a motor sport track, villa accommodations and clubhouse facility. The definition of motor sport track mirrors the exact wording of the in Section 5.4(E)(1)(b) Rural-Exception Five designation, of the Official Plan.

Only the motorsport track and lands within 300 metres of the outside edge of the track are zoned TC-E16 and the remaining portion is in a holding zone (TC-E16-h). The TC-E16-h Zone specifies the following:

Condition for removal of the Holding (h) Symbol

The holding symbol shall not be removed until the following condition has been met and approved to Council's satisfaction:

- a) Approval of a site plan agreement by the Township under Section 41 of the Planning Act and registered on title to the property. The site plan agreement shall include, but not be limited to lot grading and drainage; parking; buffering; landscaping; construction and mitigation plans for the protection of wetland and aquatic habitat, tree retention plans.
- b) All necessary Provincial approvals have been obtained to facilitate the proposed development.

Uses within the Environmental Protection (EP) Zone are set out in Section 21 and are limited to existing uses; passive recreation, existing and limited farms, and structures for water, flood and erosion control.

General Provisions are set out in Section 3.0 and are applied, as required, to new development proposals, depending the type and scale of development. These address a variety of matters including, but not limited to access to lots, separation distances and water setbacks.

14. SUMMARY OF STUDIES:

None submitted; none required.

15. OTHER APPLICATIONS

No other Planning Act applications have been submitted.

16. AGENCY CIRCULATION:

The Official Plan Amendment application was circulated in accordance with the *Planning Act*. Comments received to date from public agencies include the following:

Enbridge Gas, December 13, 2022

- Does not object to the proposed application however, we reserve the right to amend our development conditions.

Conseil des Ecoles Publiques de l'est de l'Ontario, December 21, 2022

- No comments or concerns.

Conseil des Ecoles Catholiques Du Centre-Est, January 4, 2023

- Does not oppose the proposed proposed OPA 37.

17. PUBLIC COMMENTS

As of the date of this report public comments received are as follows:

Brian Gorman, Stones Lake resident, January 10, 2023 (submitted for public meeting)

- quality of life for the residents on the lake has not been taken into consideration when changes are made to the operation of the race track and I would like to see that change
- over the years there have been several Official Plan changes to the race track lands, to the point that racing is almost a daily occurrence for about eight months of the year
- Township allowed the race track to self police where noise was concerned. Now noise complaints are seldom investigated and responses are rubber stamped as "no offence found" by the Township
- If the proposed changes in this year's plan are approved we will see additional recreational activities (a snowmobile track perhaps), residential and recreational housing added to the existing on site possibilities
- The level of the existing noise the lake's residents put up with, is an insult to the Calabogie lifestyle. The planned growth proposed in the OP will only make the quality of life worse for future generations.
- Requests comments be considered and protect the residents of Stone's lake and their neighbours when considering changes to the Official Plan

Brian Gorman, Stones Lake resident, January 18, 2023 (official comments)

- Requests that any future planning application notices relating to the Calabogie Motor Park (CMP) property include residents of Stones Lake which are beyond the regulated 120 metre notification requirement.
- Concerned about the number of zoning changes requested by the property owner over the years. It appears that the Rural uses, including residential housing and recreational dwellings are being added to the lands zoned TC-E16-h. If they were previously permitted by the Rural (RU) Zone, why was the TC-E16 Zone requested.
- Asks if changes were made to the Township's noise by-law, as per the SS Wilson Associates Noise Impact Assessment, relating to noise control protocols for the new uses proposed under the previous OPA 17.
- CMP assumed the role of noise monitoring and noise complaints investigation in 2015, so the Township no longer controls it and the by-law is ineffective.
- Submits that Renfrew County and the Township of Greater Madawaska should reject OPA 37 until a joint audit is undertaken of all noise controls within the noise by-law (with reference to specific sections) to ensure all aspects/conditions of the by-law are being met and comply with the SS Wilson noise assessment.
- Requests email notification of any decisions for OPA 37.

18. ANALYSIS

The Calabogie Motorsport Track use was first established after the approval of Official Plan Amendment No. 2 to the County of Renfrew Official Plan by the Ontario Municipal Board in 2006/2007, where the only permitted use was a closed motor sport track.

The subsequent Official Plan Amendment No. 17 proposed to expand on the uses that could be permitted. These included not only the motor sport track, but automotive related retail, maintenance and storage uses, and tourism-related commercial uses, and the uses permitted by the Rural designation. Broadly, the Rural designation permits agriculture, forestry, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, resource based recreational uses, and conservation uses. More specifically they include dwellings related to resource based recreational uses and limited low density residential.

Numerous studies (listed in Section 10 of this Report) were submitted in support of OPA 17 but no residential development (uses, new free-hold lots, new multi-unit private residences) was included in the proposed development. The studies focused on servicing, the environment, hydrogeology, traffic, noise, etc., as it pertained to the proposed related uses, and impacts on existing surrounding uses.

County Council supported the proposed OPA 17 including the rural and residential uses permitted in the Rural designation when it adopted the amendment in September 2019. However, when the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing issued its decision on November 12, 2020, it approved OPA 17 with a modification that removed the uses permitted by the Rural designation and also required that the Township implement a special tourism zone with a holding (-h) for the lands designated as Rural-Exception Five, and those lands be placed in a holding that required conditions be met prior to future development and site alteration. The TC-E16 and TC-E16-h zones implemented through the zoning by-law amendment process in 2021, by the Township of Greater Madawaska conforms to the Official Plan policies.

The current amendment proposes to re-instate the standard permitted rural uses, that County Council supported in 2019. The residential uses permitted by the Rural policies include limited low density residential uses, typically considered to be single detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings, as well as dwellings related to resource based recreational uses.

The type and amount of future residential use that could occur within the Rural-Exception Five designation will be subject to many factors, including but not limited to road access, site suitability for buildings, and private well and sewer services, impacts on environment and natural features, and noise. The policies set out in the Rural-Exception Five designation, in addition to the General Policies Section 2.0 of the Official Plan provide wide-ranging requirements to ensure all relevant land use matters are considered for any new proposed development within the Rural-Exception Five designation. This includes the submission of additional studies, plans

or any other supporting documentation deemed necessary by the municipality at the time of any new development proposals on site.

Regarding Mr. Gorman's concerns:

- With proposed OPA 37, the policies of the Rural Exception Five designation will enable the Township to consider permitting residential housing and recreational dwellings on the those lands through zoning. The existing TC-E16 and TC-E16-h zones apply to the same lands but the zoning currently does not permit residential housing and recreational dwellings.
- Any future development will be subject to meeting the conditions for removal of the holding symbol
- Concerns pertaining to the contents and enforcement of the municipal noise by-law should be directed to the Township of Greater Madawaska.

19. RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS:

That, subject to any additional concerns or information raised at the public meeting, the Official Plan amendment be forwarded to County Council for adoption and approval.

Date: February 14, 2023

Planner: Anne McVean
County Planner

Reviewed by: Bruce Howarth
Manager of Planning

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 22-23

**A BY-LAW TO ADOPT AMENDMENT NO. 38
TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW**

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17 and 22 of the Planning Act, as amended hereby enacts as follows:

1. THAT Amendment No. 38 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew, consisting of the text attached as Schedule "1" and map attached as Schedule "A" is hereby adopted.
2. THAT this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of final passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

Schedule I

AMENDMENT NO. 38

TO THE

OFFICIAL PLAN OF

THE

COUNTY OF RENFREW

Prepared By: Development & Property Department
(Planning Division)
County of Renfrew
9 International Drive Pembroke, Ont.
K8A 6W5

February 2023

AMENDMENT NO. 38 TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN FOR THE
COUNTY OF RENFREW

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATEMENT

PART A - THE PREAMBLE does not constitute part of this amendment.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT consisting of the following text and Schedule "A" constitutes Amendment No. 38 to the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

PART A - THE PREAMBLE

Purpose

To amend Schedule A of the County of Renfrew Official Plan to redesignate approximately 6 hectares of lands designated as Rural, to Mineral Aggregate to permit an expansion to an existing quarry.

Location

The lands affected by this amendment are described as part of Lot 10, and part of the road allowance between Lots 10 and 11, Concession 17, geographic Township of Grattan, located on Fourth Chute Road, in the Township of Bonnechere Valley.

Basis

The Official Plan for the County of Renfrew was adopted by the Council of the County of Renfrew on March 27, 2002, and approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing on June 16, 2003. The Official Plan was recently updated by Official Plan No. 31, under Section 26 of the Planning Act, and approved by the County of Renfrew on August 19, 2021. This amendment represents the thirty-eighth amendment to the Official Plan.

Proposal

The subject lands are approximately 14 hectares in area with approximately 650 metres of road frontage on Fourth Chute Road. Approximately 8 hectares of the subject lands are currently designated Mineral Aggregate in the County of Renfrew Official Plan and licensed as a Class A Category 4 quarry (license no. 623601) with a maximum extraction of 200,000 tonnes of bedrock per year above the water table and operated by the owner R. J. Selle and Son Sand and Gravel.

The owner has applied to redesignate the remaining 6 hectares from Rural to Mineral Aggregate to permit the expansion of the existing quarry. The expansion lands are subject to the licensing requirements under the Aggregate Resources Act (ARA), by the Ministry of Northern Development Mines Natural Resources and Forestry. The ARA process requires the lands to appropriately designated and zoned to permit a quarry.

Site Characteristics and Surrounding Land Uses

The subject lands are located approximately 5 km southeast of Eganville, on the south side of Fourth Chute Road and south of the Bonnechere River.

The subject property is located on a ridge, above the surrounding lands. The active quarry is located on the west side of the property. The east side where the quarry is proposed to be expanded has been mostly cleared, except for a treed buffer along Fourth Chute Road. The

access to the site is west of the quarry.

The surrounding land uses consist of:

North: immediately to the north is Fourth Chute Road, then vacant lands between it and the Bonnechere River. There are two long-existing vacant residential buldign lot across the road from the current quarry. North of the Bonnechere River in the Township of North Algona/Wilberforce are large rural properties, mostly covered with natural bush.

East: immediately to the east is Fourth Chute Road, then vacant lands between it and the Bonnechere River. East of the Bonnechere River in the Township of North Algona/Wilberforce are large rural properties, mostly covered with natural bush.

South: large, rural properties, mostly covered with natural bush and wetlands. There are a few residential lots located to the southeast, more than 700 metres from the proposed expansion lands

West: large rural properties with natural bush and wetlands. The closest dwelling is just over 500 metres to the northwest from the existing quarry and there are a few residential lots beyond that to the northwest.

Proposed Aggregate License Expansion

It is understood that the current licensed area is nearing its extraction limit. With the proposed expansion, the final licensed area would cover 14 hectares, with 11 hectares of extraction area. The expanded quarry is proposed to be licensed and operated the same as the current quarry, being a Class A Category 4 quarry with a maximum of 200,000 tonnes of limestone being extracted annually, in three phases, across the entire site. The final quarry floor will meet the ARA standard of at least 2 metres above the potentiometric groundwater level. Only the land area, not the tonnage is being increased.

Blasting on site will occur approximately 6 times a year and equipment used in the operation includes dump trucks, crushers, rock drillers, excavators, loaders and screening equipment. There will be no concrete or asphalt processing on-site. Vehicles will leave the site via the existing entrance and travel east and west on Fourth Chute Road.

There are no existing drainage facilities nor are any proposed for the expansion lands. Limited water collection on the quarry floor can occur and typically evaporates. Rarely, pumping may occur, if necessary. There will be no changes to, or impacts on, drainage patterns outside of the quarry limits.

After complete extraction the site will be rehabilitated, in phases, with quarry faces sloped using overburden and topsoil to allow natural vegetation regeneration so the site will blend with the surrounding area.

Details are provided on the four final ARA plans submitted with the planning applications.

Background

Applications for an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment were filed with the Township of Bonnechere Valley to redesignate 6 hectares of land to permit a quarry expansion and was supported by an archaeology study, ground water level study and natural environment report.

Provincial Policy Statement 2020 (PPS)

Section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that, in exercising any authority that affects a planning matter, the council of a municipality “shall be consistent with” policy statements issued under the *Act* that are in effect. The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) guides the overall direction of land-use matters as they are declared to be a matter of Provincial interest. The Provincial Policy Statement is required to be read in its entirety but a number of policies are related to the subject lands and potential future development are identified below:

Section 1.1.4 recognizes that Ontario’s rural areas have diverse population levels, natural resources, geographies and physical characteristics, and economies; local circumstances vary by region, across Ontario

Section 1.1.4.1 states that healthy integrated and viable rural areas should be supported by: building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets; and promoting diversification of the economic base and employment opportunities through goods and services, including value-added products and the sustainable management or use of resources.

Section 1.1.5.2 includes the management or use of resources as permitted uses on rural lands.

Section 1.1.5.6 encourages opportunities to locate new or expanding lands uses that require separations from other uses.

Section 2.1 contains policies regarding natural heritage and the protection of natural features for the long-term.

Section 2.2 directs planning authorities to protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of water.

Section 2.5 contains policies regarding the protection and extraction of mineral aggregate resources.

Section 2.5.2.1 states that as much of the mineral aggregate resources as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.

Section 2.5.2.2 requires that extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.

Section 2.5.3 requires progressive and final rehabilitation after aggregate extraction.

Section 2.6 contains policies related to the areas of archaeological potential.

County of Renfrew Official Plan

The County of Renfrew Official Plan implements the PPS, and sets out policies to implement County goals and objectives.

The lands impacted by this application are designated Rural and proposed to be designated Mineral Aggregate.

Section 5.3(1) of the Rural designation permits limited low-density residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses, as well as agricultural uses, forestry and conservation. Section 5 contains specific policies that direct how the various permitted uses should be developed, including Section 5.3(2)-(4) for residential uses, 5.3(5) for recreational uses, and Section 5.3(6) for institutional, commercial and industrial uses.

Section 7.3(2) of the Mineral Aggregate designation permits pits and quarries, and uses that will not preclude future aggregate extraction including forestry, farming (no buildings), conservation and outdoor recreation. Uses that are accessory to a licensed aggregate operation such as crushing, screening, stockpiling, etc. are also permitted. Portable asphalt and concrete plants, and permanent asphalt batching and concrete batching plants are also permitted, subject to additional requirements. Subsection (3) allows for Council to consider an amendment to Mineral Aggregate for extraction where a resource has not been designated but has been determined to be suitable for extraction. Under subsection (4) an expansion of a pit or quarry, requires a zoning by-law amendment with full public notice and opportunities for appeal. Matters required to be considered for the zoning change include:

- Exposure of the operation to the public and the need for and effectiveness of any required mitigating measures;
- Haulage routes and resulting impact on the transportation system;
- Progressive rehabilitation and final rehabilitation plans and their suitability regard for the surrounding lands;
- Area of proposed operation is in a known area of aggregate resources
- Water table, existing and proposed drainage facilities, and setbacks from water courses;
- Effects on adjacent lands, nearby communities, and natural heritage features;

- Studies may be required for matters such as hydrology, wildlife, etc.;
- Any other matters Council deems advisable.

Section 13.3(3) identifies local municipal roads and that development adjacent to these roads must meet the requirements of the local road authority.

General Policies are set out in Section 2.0 and are applied, as required, to new development proposals, depending the type and scale of development, the location of the site and nearby features on the landscape. These address a variety of matters including, but not limited to 2.2(3) Buffering and Land Use Compatibility, 2.2(8) Natural Heritage Features, 2.2(9) Hazards (karst topography), 2.2(15) Noise Attenuation and Vibration, and 2.2(30) Stormwater Management. Many of these policies contain requirements for studies and reports to address issues and provide recommendations for mitigation measures.

Township Zoning By-law 2022-042

The lands impacted by this application are zoned Rural (RU) in the Township of Bonnechere Valley Zoning By-law 2022-042.

Section 22.1 of the Rural (RU) Zone permits low density residential uses, including single detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings, and a variety of non-residential uses, such as forestry, farm, hunt and fish camp, passive recreation. Section 22.2 sets out the specific requirements for lot development.

Section 18.1 of the Mineral Aggregate Quarry (MQ) Zone prohibits residential use but permits a pit, quarry, processing of aggregates, an extractive industrial facility (i.e. wash plant, crusher), forestry and limited farm. Section 18.2 sets out the provisions for buildings or structures in the MQ Zone, such as setbacks, and landscaped buffers strips.

Section 3.26.2(e) of the General Provisions requires that no quarry be located within 500 metres of an existing dwelling or building lot for a dwelling.

Summary of Studies

Planning Rationale, Novatech, September 14, 2022

The purpose of this report is to set out the land use planning rationale and support for the amendments to the County of Renfrew Official Plan and the Township of Bonnechere Zoning By-law to permit the quarry expansion. The rationale identifies and analyses Provincial Policy, relevant policies and provisions of the Official Plan and Zoning By-law, and the submitted supporting studies and their findings.

Each of the submitted studies was summarized, including the archaeology studies and the traffic impact statement, which were previously submitted for OPA 29, but not with this current submission. In addition to this the Rationale addressed why a noise/vibration study and updated traffic impact study which were not submitted.

Subsection (a) pertains to exposure of the operation to the public and the need for, and effectiveness of any mitigating measures. The rationale references the 500 metre area of influence associated with quarry operation and potential impacts related to noise and vibration for sensitive receptors (dwellings) within that area. The rationale confirms there are no habitable dwellings within the area of influence, but there is one abandoned, derelict dwelling. The latter is not considered a sensitive receptor. Based on this and the other non-residential lands within 500 metres, noise and vibration impacts were not assessed for the proposed quarry expansion. It states that blasting will only occur approximately six times a year. It goes on to explain that impacts to the travelling public will be limited to the entrance on, and trucks travelling along, Fourth Chute Road, which is anticipated to be in keeping with current trucking patterns. Lastly, it describes the quarry site as being on a ridge that is elevated from surrounding lands, including Fourth Chute Road. Also, the approved quarry plans establish a 30 metre forested buffer along Fourth Chute Road.

Subsection (b) pertains to haulage routes and the resulting impact on the transportation system. The report references the previously submitted 2016 Traffic Impact Study (TIS), prepared by Novatech. The TIS originally identified a potential maximum of 260 truck trips per week based on maximum extraction through eight months of the year. However, the current quarry extracts much less, based on market demand, and generates 40 to 50 truck trips per week. The quarry expansion does not increase the tonnage to be extracted and the number of truck trips is expected to be in keeping with current volumes. It notes that an alternative entrance to Fourth Chute Road has been identified, as shown on the approved plan, should the current access over abutting lands be terminated. It recognizes that an entrance permit would be required from the Township. The TIS identified a 60/40 percentage split of trucks travelling east/west on Fourth Chute, from the quarry site. There are no anticipated changes to that traffic pattern.

Section 4.4 of the Novatech planning rationale further references the 2017 Traffic Impact Statement with regards to Fourth Chute Road, its condition and potential impacts of truck traffic related to the quarry expansion. Fourth Chute Road is a paved, two-lane municipal road owned by the Township of Bonnechere Valley and at the time of study, was identified as being in fair to poor condition. The TIS recommended and the Township made changes to near-term road reconstruction plans in the Township's Asset Management Plan to address the state of the roads in the area. Regardless, the TIS concluded that the traffic generation and distribution, with the expansion, would remain consistent with the current quarry operation and, even if increased would not impact the deterioration rate of the study area roadways.

Section 3.2.1 of the report lays out the rationale, showing how the quarry expansion meets all

requirements, and in particular, the criteria set out in Section 7.3.4(a) to (h) of the Official Plan.

The Planning rationale finds that the proposed amendments to permit the quarry expansion meet the criteria of the Official Plan for the long term management of resources and land use planning objectives. The site as a quarry serves greater public interest with no adverse impact on surrounding land uses and natural environment. Overall, the Planning Rationale finds the proposed quarry expansion is consistent with both Provincial and municipal planning policies and that the proposed Official Plan and Zoning By-law amendment approvals would represent good land use planning.

Natural Environment Level 1 Report, Ontario Resource Management Group Inc., September 5, 2015

This report was initially prepared in support of the 2018 Official Plan amendment application. The purpose was to study, in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry requirements, the flora/fauna, wildlife and potential for habitat of threatened and endangered species on both the existing quarry site and proposed expansion lands. Potential for habitat of threatened and endangered species was also studied for adjacent lands. Only one species (Common Nighthawk) categorized as being of “special concern” was identified just south of the site and the report concluded that habitat for this species is located to the south and east of the subject lands.

Results of 2nd Field Assessment, Ravenwood Environmental, June 9, 2022

This assessment was requested as part of the 2021 Pre-consultation, due to the time that had passed since the 2015 Natural Environment Level 1 Report had been prepared. Both the County Official Plan policies and list of threatened and endangered species have since been updated and would need to be considered.

Site visits were conducted in August and September 2021, and focused on the expansion lands. The majority of the expansion lands were found to have been cleared of vegetation, with mature mixed wood forest remaining in the proposed setback areas along Fourth Chute Road. No changes to or increases in vegetation were observed. There is no new habitat since the 2015 assessment was done, due to the lack of overburden on the bedrock. The site may be used as a travel corridor and the vegetated strip along the road is not sufficient in size to support any wildlife of species at risk. The vegetated setback will not be disturbed by the extraction operation. The assessment finds that expansion area has been historically disturbed/cleared, there will be minimal ecological impacts to natural features on or adjacent to the site, and the quarry expansion will not impact adjacent lands

Groundwater Level Determination, BluMetric Environmental, August 20, 2015

The purpose of this report is to determine the level of the groundwater on the quarry expansion lands in relation to the excavated quarry floor. Three wells were drilled in 2011 along the east boundary of the current licensed quarry and a fourth well drilled in 2012 on the west side of the current licensed quarry, all for the purpose of monitoring groundwater levels. Survey work was done to establish a benchmark elevation in one of the wells, all the wells were purged, then subsequently the static groundwater water levels in each of the wells were measured. The water levels ranged from 80.99 to 92.34 metres above sea level. The variation in water levels across the wells was attributed to seasonal surface water infiltration through cracks along the existing quarry walls. The direction of groundwater flow was inferred to be towards the northeast, based on topography, elevations, and the Bonnechere River being located to the northeast. The highest groundwater level at 92.34 metres asl was found to be 7.41 metres below the ground surface elevation of the existing quarry.

Phase 1 Karst Assessment, BluMetric Environmental, March 30, 2022

This study was prepared to determine if karst topography is present on site and to determine any potential impacts to water quality. The study involved a desktop review of geology and physiology maps, aerial photos, nearby well records, and a site visit in September 2021.

Key land uses nearby were identified as a residential dwelling approximately 500 metres to the northwest, the Bonnechere River 160 metres to the northeast and an unevaluated wetland to the southwest. The overall surface water drainage and shallow groundwater flows to the northwest.

The three well records confirmed hard porous limestone bedrock, overlain by fractured limestone, then shallow overburden. The bedrock extends below the lowest extent of the drilled well depths (48 metres). As provided in the BluMetric Groundwater Level Determination report, the borehole logs for four monitoring wells on the quarry site were also reviewed showing light brown to gray coarse-grained limestone to depth 11.5 m below grade. The site visit confirmed potential karstic features including solution enhanced fractures and small crevasses in exposed bedrock. The report indicates that karst bedrock is likely to be encountered during excavation and there is a potential risk for collapse during excavation due to voids in the bedrock.

The report confirms that the license does not permit extraction below the groundwater table and the karst features identified in this report are not expected to negatively impact local water resources associated with karst terrain in the area.

The following recommendations were provided:

1. Ensure that a robust Spill Control and Management Plan is in place for the site as there may be enhanced groundwater flow pathways due to karst features:
2. When bedrock is encountered during excavation, it should be inspected for karst features such as solution-enhanced fractures which could pose limitations on the operation of the quarry; and

3. Should significant karst features be encountered during excavation, a qualified person should be retained to conduct additional inspections.

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Letter, September 2014

A Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Central Archaeology Group Inc., September 12, 2017, was submitted with OPA 29 and is on file with the County planning office. The Stage 1 Assessment identified archaeological potential based on a review of historic documents, proximity of the site to the Bonnechere River, and potential for pre-contact First nations and Euro-Canadian settlement thereby triggering a Stage 2 Assessment. The site work involved the advancement and study of test pits dug in prescribed intervals on site. No archaeological materials were recovered. The Assessments recommended the site be cleared of archaeological concern.

As required by legislation, the assessments have been lodged with the Ministry and the applicant has provided the Ministry letter confirming the reports meet Ministry standards.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT

All of this part of the document entitled Part B - The amendment, consisting of the following text constitutes Amendment No. 38 to the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

Details of the Amendment

The Official Plan is amended as follows:

- (i) By amending Schedule A for those lands described as part of Lot 11 and part of the unopened road allowance between Lots 10 and 11, Concession 17, in the geographic Township of Grattan, in the Township of Bonnechere Valley, from Rural to Mineral Aggregate, as shown in Schedule A, to this amendment.


Implementation and Interpretation

The implementation and interpretation of this Amendment shall be in accordance with the respective policies of the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW

SCHEDULE 'A'

(Part of Lot 11, and the road allowance
between Lots 10 and 11, Concession 17
in the Geographic Township of Grattan)

 Area affected by this Amendment
From Rural
To Mineral Aggregate

COUNTY of RENFREW OFFICIAL PLAN LEGEND

-  Road
-  Permanent Streams and Rivers
-  Lakes and Rivers
-  At Capacity Lakes
-  Urban Community
-  Village Community
-  Non County Areas
-  Special Policy Exception Areas
-  Active Waste Disposal Site
-  Inactive Waste Disposal Site
-  Environmental Protection Area
-  Rural
-  Crown Land
-  County Forest
-  Mineral Aggregate
-  Mining Resource
-  Agriculture



Note: This schedule forms part of Amendment No. 38 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew and must be read in conjunction with the written text.

**OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT 38
And ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT
PLANNING REPORT**

- 1. FILE NO.:** OPA No.38
ZB2238.6
- 2. APPLICANT:** Ravenwood Environmental (Agent)
RJ Selle and Son Sand and Gravel
- 3. MUNICIPALITY:** Township of Bonnechere Valley
(geographic Township of Grattan)
- 4. LOCATION:** Part Lots 10 & 11, Concession 17
Fourth Chute Road
- 5. APPLICATIONS:** Official Plan Amendment 38 (OPA 38)
Zoning By-law Amendment

SUBJECT LANDS

- 6. COUNTY OF RENFREW
OFFICIAL PLAN
Land Use Designation(s)** Mineral Aggregate
Rural
- 7. TOWNSHIP OF
BONNECHERE VALLEY
ZONING BY-LAW
Zone Category(s):** Rural (RU)
Mineral Aggregate Quarry (MQ)

**8. DETAILS OF OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND ZONING BY-LAW
AMENDMENT REQUEST:**

The applicant has submitted concurrent applications to the County of Renfrew and the Township of Bonnechere Valley to amend the County of Renfrew Official Plan and the Township of Bonnechere Valley Zoning By-law 2022-42 to permit the expansion of a quarry owned and operated by RJ Selle and Son Sand and Gravel.

The current quarry is approximately 8 hectares in area. The expansion lands are proposed to be approximately an additional 6 hectares, located south and east of the current quarry.

The Official Plan amendment application proposes to amend Schedule A to the Official Plan to redesignate the expansion lands from Rural to Mineral Aggregate. The Zoning By-law amendment application proposes to amend Schedule A (Grattan) to the Zoning By-law to rezone the expansion lands from Rural (RU) to Mineral Aggregate-Quarry (MQ).

The submission includes:

- Planning Justification Study, Novatech, September 14, 2022
- Natural Environment Level 1 Report, Ontario Resource Management Group Inc.
- Results of 2nd Field Assessment, Ravenwood Environmental, June 9, 2022
- Groundwater Level Determination, BluMetric Environmental, August 20, 2015
- Phase 1 Karst Assessment, BluMetric Environmental, March 30, 2022
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Letter, September 2014
- Diagram for 500 metre sensitive receptors
- Selle Quarry Existing Features Aerial Image & Cross Sections Final Plan (2018 v2)
- Selle Quarry Operations Final Plan (2018 v2)
- Selle Quarry Rehabilitation Final Plan (2018 v2)
- Various materials related to previous official plan and zoning by-law amendment applications

9. SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND SURROUNDING LAND USES

The subject lands are located approximately 5 km southeast of Eganville, on the south side of Fourth Chute Road and south of the Bonnechere River.

The figure on the next page, shows the entire property outlined in yellow. It is approximately 14 hectares (34.86 acres) in area with approximately 650 metres of road frontage on Fourth Chute Road. Approximately 8 hectares of the property is currently licensed by the Ministry of Northern Development Mines Natural Resources and Forestry (Licence No. 623601), and used as a quarry. The remaining 6 hectares of the property for the proposed quarry expansion (yellow hatching) have been mostly cleared of trees, except along Fourth Chute Road. The licensed quarry is currently accessed, from Fourth Chute Road, across the abutting lands to the northwest. An alternate entrance to Fourth Chute Road is possible at an existing unmaintained access on Fourth Chute Road.

The surrounding land uses consist of:

North: immediately to the north is Fourth Chute Road, then vacant lands between it and the Bonnechere River. There are two long-existing vacant residential building lots across the road from the current quarry. North of the Bonnechere River in the Township of North Algona/Wilberforce are large rural properties, mostly covered with natural bush.

East: immediately to the east is Fourth Chute Road, then vacant lands between it and the Bonnechere River. East of the Bonnechere River in the Township of North Algona/Wilberforce are large rural properties, mostly covered with natural bush.

South: large, rural properties, mostly covered with natural bush and wetlands. There are a few residential lots located to the southeast, more than 700 metres

from the proposed expansion lands

West: large rural properties with natural bush and wetlands. The closest dwelling is just over 500 metres to the northwest from the existing quarry and there are a few residential lots beyond that to the northwest.



10. PROPOSED AGGREGATE LICENCE EXPANSION:

It is understood that the current licensed area is nearing its extraction limit. Therefore, the applicant has applied to the Ministry of Northern Development Mines Natural Resources and Forestry for a license under the Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) for the proposed quarry expansion. The applicant has completed the ARA process and the issuance of the license is forthcoming, subject to the redesignation and rezoning of the lands to permit the quarry use on the expansion lands.

With the proposed expansion, the final licensed area would cover 14 hectares, with 11 hectares of extraction area. The expanded quarry is proposed to be licensed

and operated the same as the current quarry, being a Class A Category 4 quarry with a maximum of 200,000 tonnes of limestone being extracted annually, in three phases, across the entire site. Phase 1 is intended to continue from the existing quarry to the southern limit of the expanded licensed area. From there, Phase 2 will move to the eastern boundary of the expanded licensed area. Phase 3 will see the quarry expand north and west to the limits of the licensed area. The final quarry floor will meet the ARA standard of at least 2 metres above the potentiometric groundwater level. Only the land area, not the tonnage is being increased.

Blasting on site will occur approximately 6 times a year and equipment used in the operation includes dump trucks, crushers, rock drillers, excavators, loaders and screening equipment. There will be no concrete or asphalt processing on-site. Vehicles will leave the site via the existing entrance and travel east and west on Fourth Chute Road.

There are no existing drainage facilities nor are any proposed for the expansion lands. Limited water collection on the quarry floor can occur and typically evaporates. Rarely, pumping may occur, if necessary. There will be no changes to, or impacts on, drainage patterns outside of the quarry limits.

After complete extraction the site will be rehabilitated, in phases, with quarry faces sloped using overburden and topsoil to allow natural vegetation regeneration so the site will blend with the surrounding area.

Details are provided on the four final ARA plans submitted with the planning applications.

11. BACKGROUND:

This application relates to the previously submitted Official Plan Amendment No. 29 to the County of Renfrew Official Plan, which originated in 2018. Applications for an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment were filed with the Township of Bonnechere Valley to redesignate 6 hectares of land to permit a quarry expansion and was supported by an archaeology study, ground water level study, natural environment report and traffic impact study.

At that time, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) staff advised the County that the aggregate license submission was complete and the license expansion was approved by the Ministry in April 2018, subject to the proper designation and zoning of the expansion lands. County staff were of the opinion that additional studies were required in support of the municipal applications.

Without the additional studies, the Township supported Official Plan Amendment 29 (OPA 29) with a resolution of Council and passed amending zoning by-law 2018-045. County Council subsequently adopted OPA 29 (By-law 102-18) and

forwarded it to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) in September 2018, for a decision. The applicant chose to not provide the required fee to MMAH and the application stalled. In accordance with the Planning Act, the amending Township zoning by-law never came into effect, because the Official Plan amendment was never finalized.

In May 2021, County planning staff pre-consulted with the applicant's agent regarding the resubmission of applications for the quarry expansion. In addition to the previous studies provided, the applicant was advised that a planning justification report, updated natural environment assessment, and justification for why a noise/blasting study and updated traffic impact study would not required, must also be submitted. The applicant was also advised that the application for OPA 29 would need to be withdrawn.

In June 2022, the Township of Bonnechere Valley repealed Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2006-28 and replaced it with a new Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2022-42.

On September 23, 2022 the County received a request from the applicant that the previous application pertaining to OPA 29 be withdrawn.

The current applications for Official Plan amendment and Zoning By-law amendment are requesting amendments to permit the same quarry expansion proposed in 2018.

12. PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT (PPS):

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. The PPS is required to be read in its entirety, but a number of the policies that are related to the subject lands and future development are identified below.

Section 1.1.4 recognizes that Ontario's rural areas have diverse population levels, natural resources, geographies and physical characteristics, and economies; local circumstances vary by region, across Ontario

Section 1.1.4.1 states that healthy integrated and viable rural areas should be supported by: building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets; and promoting diversification of the economic base and employment opportunities through goods and services, including value-added products and the sustainable management or use of resources.

Section 1.1.5.2 includes the management or use of resources as permitted uses on rural lands.

Section 1.1.5.6 encourages opportunities to locate new or expanding lands uses

that require separations from other uses.

Section 2.1 contains policies regarding natural heritage and the protection of natural features for the long-term.

Section 2.2 directs planning authorities to protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of water.

Section 2.5 contains policies regarding the protection and extraction of mineral aggregate resources.

Section 2.5.2.1 states that as much of the mineral aggregate resources as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.

Section 2.5.2.2 requires that extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.

Section 2.5.3 requires progressive and final rehabilitation after aggregate extraction.

Section 2.6 contains policies related to the areas of archaeological potential.

12. OFFICIAL PLAN:

The County of Renfrew Official Plan implements the PPS, and sets out policies to implement County goals and objectives.

The lands impacted by this application are designated Rural and proposed to be designated Mineral Aggregate.

Section 5.3(1) of the Rural designation permits limited low-density residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses, as well as agricultural uses, forestry and conservation. Section 5 contains specific policies that direct how the various permitted uses should be developed, including Section 5.3(2)-(4) for residential uses, 5.3(5) for recreational uses, and Section 5.3(6) for institutional, commercial and industrial uses.

Section 7.3(2) of the Mineral Aggregate designation permits pits and quarries, and uses that will not preclude future aggregate extraction including forestry, farming (no buildings), conservation and outdoor recreation. Uses that are accessory to a licensed aggregate operation such as crushing, screening, stockpiling, etc. are also permitted. Portable asphalt and concrete plants, and permanent asphalt batching



and concrete batching plants may also be permitted, subject to additional requirements. Section 7.3(3) allows for Council to consider an amendment to Mineral Aggregate for extraction where a resource has not been designated but has been determined to be suitable for extraction. Under Section 7.3(4)(a) to (h), an expansion of a pit or quarry, requires a zoning by-law amendment with full public notice and opportunities for appeal. Criteria to be met in support of a zoning change are:

- (a) degree of exposure of the operation to the public and the need for and effectiveness of any mitigating measures (berms, screening, etc.);
- (b) the haulage routes and the resulting impact on the transportation system (traffic density, etc.);
- (c) the progressive rehabilitation and final rehabilitation plans, and the suitability of these plans having regard to the character of the surrounding lands:
 - i. where extractive operations are proposed on prime agricultural lands (Classes 1, 2 and 3 soils) which are located within the larger Agriculture designation, Council shall require rehabilitation of the site to substantially restore the same acreage and average soil capability for agriculture; and
 - ii. on prime agricultural lands, complete agricultural rehabilitation is not required if:
 - 1. there is a substantial quantity of mineral aggregates below the water table warranting extraction; or
 - 2. other alternatives have been considered by the applicant and found unsuitable. Other alternatives include resources in areas of Classes 4 to 7 agricultural lands, resources on lands committed to future urban uses, and resources on prime agricultural lands where rehabilitation to agriculture is possible;
 - 3. the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible; and
 - 4. in those areas remaining above the water table following extraction, agricultural rehabilitation will be maximized.
- (d) the area in which the proposed operation is located should be within an area of known aggregate resources, of which there exists some estimate of the geographic distribution and potential of the deposits.
- (e) the water table, existing and proposed drainage facilities, and setbacks from watercourses;
- (f) effects on adjacent land uses, nearby communities, and natural heritage features;

- (g) hydrology, wildlife or such studies as may be required due to special concerns related to a specific site; and
- (h) any other matters which Council deems advisable.

Section 7.3(6) speaks to areas of influence around aggregate resources and extraction operations stipulating that potential impacts must be considered for sensitive land uses within 500 metres of a quarry. Proponents are required to provide studies demonstrating that sensitive uses will not be negatively impacted. (i.e. in terms of groundwater interference, noise, dust, blasting, truck traffic, etc.) Where a study is not provided, the separation distance between the quarry and a sensitive use must be 500 metres. New dwellings, reciprocally, are required be 500 metres from a bedrock resource or quarry.

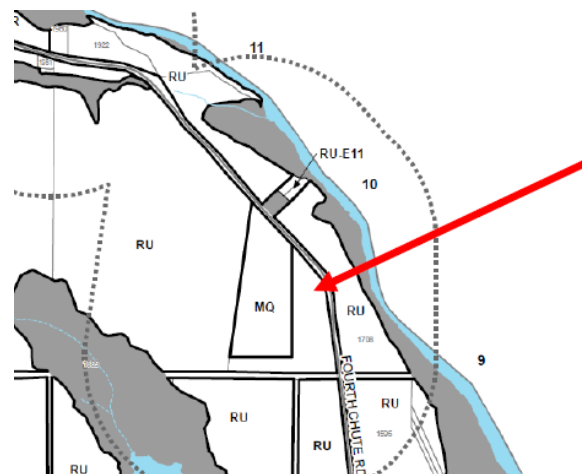
Section 13.3(3) identifies local municipal roads and that development adjacent to these roads must meet the requirements of the local road authority.

General Policies are set out in Section 2.0 and are applied, as required, to new development proposals, depending the type and scale of development, the location of the site and nearby features on the landscape. These address a variety of matters including, but not limited to 2.2(3) Buffering and Land Use Compatibility, 2.2(8) Natural Heritage Features, 2.2(9) Hazards (karst topography), 2.2(15) Noise Attenuation and Vibration, and 2.2(30) Stormwater Management. Many of these policies contain requirements for studies and reports to address issues and provide recommendations for mitigation measures.

13. ZONING BY-LAW:

The lands impacted by this application are zoned Rural (RU) in the Township of Bonnechere Valley Zoning By-law 2022-042.

Section 22.1 of the Rural (RU) Zone permits low density residential uses, including single detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings, and a variety of non-residential uses, such as forestry, farm, hunt and fish camp, passive recreation. Section 22.2 sets out the specific requirements for lot development.



Section 18.1 of the Mineral Aggregate Quarry (MQ) Zone prohibits residential use but permits a pit, quarry, processing of aggregates, an extractive industrial facility (i.e. wash plant, crusher), forestry and limited farm. Section 18.2 sets out the provisions for buildings or structures in the MQ Zone, such as setbacks, and

landscaped buffers strips.

Section 3.26.2(d) stipulates that no sensitive use shall be erected within 500 metres of a Mineral Quarry (MQ) or Mineral Quarry Reserve (MQ-R) Zone. Section 3.26(i) provides an exception to subsection (d) where a lot that is zoned to permit a dwelling is located entirely within a separation distance set out in subsection (d), the separation distance shall not apply.

Section 3.26.2(e) of the General Provisions requires that no quarry be located within 500 metres of an existing dwelling or building lot for a dwelling.

14. SUMMARY OF STUDIES:

Planning Rationale, Novatech, September 14, 2022

The purpose of this report is to set out the land use planning rationale and support for the amendments to the County of Renfrew Official Plan and the Township of Bonnechere Zoning By-law to permit the quarry expansion. The rationale identifies and analyses Provincial Policy, relevant policies and provisions of the Official Plan and Zoning By-law, and the submitted supporting studies and their findings.

Each of the submitted studies was summarized, including the archaeology studies and the traffic impact statement, which were previously submitted for OPA 29, but not with this current submission.

Section 3.2.1 of the report lays out the rationale, showing how the quarry expansion meets all the criteria set out in Section 7.3.4(a) to (h) of the Official Plan. For subsections (a) and (b), the planning rationale explains why a noise/vibration study and updated traffic impact study were not submitted.

Subsection (a) pertains to exposure of the operation to the public and the need for, and effectiveness of any mitigating measures. The rationale references the 500 metre area of influence associated with quarry operation and potential impacts related to noise and vibration for sensitive receptors (dwellings) within that area. The rationale confirms there are no habitable dwellings within the area of influence, but there is one abandoned, derelict dwelling. The latter is not considered a sensitive receptor. Based on this and the other non-residential lands within 500 metres, noise and vibration impacts were not assessed for the proposed quarry expansion. It states that blasting will only occur approximately six times a year. It goes on to explain that impacts to the travelling public will be limited to the entrance on, and trucks travelling along, Fourth Chute Road, which is anticipated to be in keeping with current trucking patterns. Lastly, it describes the quarry site as being on a ridge that is elevated from surrounding lands, including Fourth Chute Road. Also, the approved quarry plans establish a 30 metre forested buffer along Fourth Chute Road.

Subsection (b) pertains to haulage routes and the resulting impact on the transportation system. The report references the previously submitted 2017 Traffic Impact Study (TIS), prepared by Novatech. The TIS originally identified a potential maximum of 260 truck trips per week based on maximum extraction through eight months of the year. However, the current quarry extracts much less, based on market demand, and generates 40 to 50 truck trips per week. The quarry expansion does not increase the tonnage to be extracted and the number of truck trips is expected to be in keeping with current volumes. It notes that an alternative entrance to Fourth Chute Road has been identified, as shown on the approved plan, should the current access over abutting lands be terminated. It recognizes that an entrance permit would be required from the Township. The TIS identified a 60/40 percentage split of trucks travelling east/west on Fourth Chute, from the quarry site. There are no anticipated changes to that traffic pattern.

Section 4.4 of the Novatech planning rationale further references the 2017 Traffic Impact Statement with regards to Fourth Chute Road, its condition and potential impacts of truck traffic related to the quarry expansion. Fourth Chute Road is a paved, two-lane municipal road owned by the Township of Bonnechere Valley and at the time of study, was identified as being in fair to poor condition. The TIS recommended and the Township made changes to near-term road reconstruction plans in the Township's Asset Management Plan to address the state of the roads in the area. Regardless, the TIS concluded that the traffic generation and distribution, with the expansion, would remain consistent with the current quarry operation and, even if increased would not impact the deterioration rate of the study area roadways.

The remaining subsections (c) through (h) of Official Plan policy 7.3(4) are addressed. The applicant's quarry plans under the Aggregate Resources Act, and the submitted studies address the quarry operation and rehabilitation requirements, confirm there is suitable bedrock resource for extraction, and that impacts on natural environment, groundwater, municipal infrastructure, impacts on existing sensitive uses and archaeological potential have been satisfied.

The Planning rationale finds that the supporting studies support the proposed amendments to permit the quarry expansion and meet the criteria of the Official Plan for the long term management of resources and land use planning objectives. The site as a quarry serves greater public interest with no adverse impact on surrounding land uses and natural environment. Overall, the Planning Rationale finds the proposed quarry expansion is consistent with both Provincial and municipal planning policies and that the proposed Official Plan and Zoning By-law amendment approvals would represent good land use planning.

Natural Environment Level 1 Report, Ontario Resource Management Group Inc.,
September 5, 2015

This report was initially prepared in support of the 2018 Official Plan amendment application. The purpose was to study, in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry requirements, the flora/fauna, wildlife and potential for habitat of threatened and endangered species on both the existing quarry site and proposed expansion lands. Potential for habitat of threatened and endangered species was also studied for adjacent lands. Only one species (Common Nighthawk) categorized as being of "special concern" was identified just south of the site and the report concluded that habitat for this species is located to the south and east of the subject lands.

Results of 2nd Field Assessment, Ravenwood Environmental, June 9, 2022

This assessment was requested as part of the 2021 Pre-consultation, due to the time that had passed since the 2015 Natural Environment Level 1 Report had been prepared. Both the County Official Plan policies, and the list of threatened and endangered species have since been updated and would need to be considered.

Site visits were conducted in August and September 2021, and focused on the expansion lands. The majority of the expansion lands were found to have been cleared of vegetation, with mature mixed wood forest remaining in the proposed setback areas along Fourth Chute Road. No changes to or increases in vegetation were observed. There is no new habitat since the 2015 assessment was done, due to the lack of overburden on the bedrock. The site may be used as a travel corridor and the vegetated strip along the road is not sufficient in size to support any wildlife of species at risk. The vegetated setback will not be disturbed by the extraction operation. The assessment finds that expansion area has been historically disturbed/cleared. There will be minimal ecological impacts to natural features on or adjacent to the site, and the quarry expansion will not impact adjacent lands

Groundwater Level Determination, BluMetric Environmental, August 20, 2015

The purpose of this report is to determine the level of the groundwater on the quarry expansion lands in relation to the excavated quarry floor. Three wells were drilled in 2011 along the east boundary of the current licensed quarry and a fourth well drilled in 2012 on the west side of the current licensed quarry, all for the purpose of monitoring groundwater levels. Survey work was done to establish a benchmark elevation in one of the wells, all the wells were purged, then subsequently the static groundwater water levels in each of the wells were measured. The water levels ranged from 80.99 to 92.34 metres above sea level. The variation in water levels across the wells was attributed to seasonal surface water infiltration through cracks along the existing quarry walls. The direction of groundwater flow was inferred to be towards the northeast, based on topography,

elevations, and the Bonnechere River being located to the northeast. The highest groundwater level at 92.34 metres above sea level was found to be 7.41 metres below the ground surface elevation of the existing quarry.

Phase 1 Karst Assessment, BluMetric Environmental, March 30, 2022

This study was prepared to determine if karst topography is present on site and to determine any potential impacts to water quality. The study involved a desktop review of geology and physiology maps, aerial photos, nearby well records, and a site visit in September 2021.

Key land uses nearby were identified as a residential dwelling approximately 500 metres to the northwest, the Bonnechere River 160 metres to the northeast and an unevaluated wetland to the southwest. The overall surface water drainage and shallow groundwater flows to the northwest.

The three well records confirmed hard porous limestone bedrock, overlain by fractured limestone, then shallow overburden. The bedrock extends below the lowest extent of the drilled well depths (48 metres). As provided in the BluMetric Groundwater Level Determination report, the borehole logs for four monitoring wells on the quarry site were also reviewed showing light brown to gray coarse-grained limestone to depth 11.5 m below grade. The site visit confirmed potential karstic features including solution enhanced fractures and small crevasses in exposed bedrock. The report indicates that karst bedrock is likely to be encountered during excavation and there is a potential risk for collapse during excavation due to voids in the bedrock.

The report confirms that the license does not permit extraction below the groundwater table and the karst features identified in this report are not expected to negatively impact local water resources associated with karst terrain in the area.

The following recommendations were provided:

1. Ensure that a robust Spill Control and Management Plan is in place for the site as there may be enhanced groundwater flow pathways due to karst features;
2. When bedrock is encountered during excavation, it should be inspected for karst features such as solution-enhanced fractures which could pose limitations on the operation of the quarry; and
3. Should significant karst features be encountered during excavation, a qualified person should be retained to conduct additional inspections.

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Letter, September 2014

A Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Central Archaeology Group Inc., September 12, 2017, was submitted with OPA 29 and is on file with the County planning office. The Stage 1 Assessment identified

archaeological potential based on a review of historic documents, proximity of the site to the Bonnechere River, and potential for pre-contact First nations and Euro-Canadian settlement thereby triggering a Stage 2 Assessment. The site work involved the advancement and study of test pits dug in prescribed intervals on site. No archaeological materials were recovered. The Assessments recommended the site be cleared of archaeological concern.

As required by legislation, the assessments have been lodged with the Ministry and the applicant has provided the Ministry letter confirming the reports meet Ministry standards.

15. OTHER APPLICATIONS

A zoning by-law amendment application has been submitted concurrently to the Township of Bonnechere Valley to amend Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2022-042 to rezone the same lands affected by OPA 38, from Rural (RU) to Mineral Aggregate-Quarry (MQ), and is being considered in conjunction with OPA 38.

16. AGENCY CIRCULATION:

The Official Plan Amendment application was circulated in accordance with the *Planning Act*. No agency comments have been received as of the date of this Report.

17. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No comments received as of the date of this Report.

18. ANALYSIS

The applicant has provided the additional supporting information that was stipulated in 2021 when the proposed quarry expansion was re-instigated by the applicant. The studies and information submitted address the various impacts that the quarry could potentially have on surrounding land uses.

With regards to sensitive land uses, the applicant has confirmed that there are no existing sensitive receptors (i.e. dwellings) within 500 metres of the existing and expanded quarry boundary and as such a noise/blasting study is not required. This meets Official Plan policy 7.3(6).

Section 3.26 of the Township's Zoning By-law contains provisions to ensure the reciprocal 500 metre separation is applied between quarries and dwellings but, Section 3.26.1(i) provides for existing residential building lots that are located entirely within 500 metres of lands zoned Mineral Quarry-Reserve (MQ-R) or Mineral Quarry (MQ) to be developed, thereby preserving landowners' development rights.

There are two long-existing, vacant residential buildings lots located across Fourth Chute Road, from the existing quarry. Although these lots have remained vacant for decades, there is potential that they may be developed at some point in the future. The proposed quarry expansion is further east from these lots than the existing quarry and the bulk of the proposed expansion lands are further south. Regardless, the lots are relatively close to the quarry and if developed could be impacted, particularly by blasting activities, in terms of noise and vibration. The applicant has indicated that at the maximum allowable extraction per year, it would take between 16 and 17 years to complete extraction of the expansion lands. More moderate extraction rates would take longer to complete full extraction. If and when the lots are developed, the potential impact of the quarry operation would need to be addressed.

For the quarry expansion Section 3.26.2(e) of the Zoning By-law applies which requires a new quarry to be 500 metres from an existing dwelling or a residential building lot. For the proposed expansion, a zoning exception is required to permit the quarry within 500 metres of an existing residential building lot.

Regarding the Karst Assessment, recommendations have been provided relating to spill control and potential karst features. The applicant has confirmed that there is no fuel storage on site, and as part of the ARA process, all quarries are required to have a spill plan in place in accordance with Ministry of Environment requirements. Karst can be further evaluated if karst features are found during extraction.

19. RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS:

That, subject to any additional concerns or information raised at the public meeting, the Official Plan amendment be forwarded to County Council for adoption and approval.

Date: December 16, 2022

Planner: Anne McVean
County Planner

Reviewed by: Bruce Howarth, MCIP, RPP
Manager of Planning

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 23-23

**A BY-LAW TO ADOPT AMENDMENT NO. 39
TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW**

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17 and 22 of the Planning Act, as amended hereby enacts as follows:

1. THAT Amendment No. 39 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew, consisting of the text attached as Schedule "1" and map attached as Schedule "A" is hereby adopted.
2. THAT this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of final passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

Schedule I

**AMENDMENT NO. 39
TO THE
OFFICIAL PLAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF RENFREW**

AMENDMENT NO. 39 TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN FOR
THE COUNTY OF RENFREW

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<u>Part B - The Amendment</u>	8
Schedule "A" Land Use Plan	

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATEMENT

PART A - THE PREAMBLE does not constitute part of this amendment.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT consisting of the following text and Schedule "A" constitutes Amendment No. 39 to the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

PART A - THE PREAMBLE

Purpose

To redesignate the lands shown on Schedule "A" attached hereto from Waterfront to Waterfront-Exception Five (Voyageur Bay), in the County of Renfrew Official Plan. The proposed Official Plan Amendment will permit the creation of up to 8 lots (plus a retained) through the consent process, rather than by means of a registered plan of subdivision.

Location

The lands affected by this amendment are described as part of Lot 13, Concession 12, in the geographic Township of Ross, in the Township of Whitewater Region.

Basis

The Official Plan for the County of Renfrew was adopted by the Council of the County of Renfrew on March 27, 2002, and approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing on June 16, 2003. The Official Plan was recently updated by Official Plan No. 31, under Section 26 of the Planning Act, and approved by the County of Renfrew on August 19, 2021. This amendment represents the thirty-ninth amendment to the Official Plan.

Proposal

The subject lands are approximately 7.69 hectares in area with water frontage on the Ottawa River. The lands are accessed by a private road, Voyageur Bay Road, which connects to Pettigrew Road, a Township Road. Fourteen lots have been created through the consent process from the original holding that the subject lands are a part of. The landowner, Joe Kowalski, has applied to re-designate the lands to Waterfront – Exception Five, in order to permit the creation of an additional eight new lots and one retained lot through the consent process. The application is supported by a Planning Justification Brief, prepared by JP2G Consultants Inc.

Surrounding Land Uses

The site is located on a small peninsula on the Ottawa River, approximately six kilometers east of the Village of Foresters Falls. A private road, Voyageur Bay Trail, connects the property to Pettigrew Road, a Township road. Voyageur Bay Trail also runs along the property's western and southern borders, providing access to 12 other waterfront residential lots, each approximately 1 acre in size. These lots were created through consent between 2015 and 2021. Ten of these lots are located south of the property, and of these ten, only three have been developed (the others remain vacant). The two lots north of the subject lands also appear to be vacant.

The lands to the west and north of the property comprise of large, treed lots, several of which are undeveloped.

Provincial Policy Statement 2020 (PPS)

Section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that, in exercising any authority that affects a planning matter, the council of a municipality "shall be consistent with" policy statements issued under the *Act* that are in effect. The Provincial Policy Statement guides the overall direction of land-use matters as they are declared to be a matter of

Provincial interest.

While the Provincial Policy Statement is required to be read in its entirety, the following policies have specific bearing on this amendment:

Section 1.1.5.2 – Rural Lands in Municipalities states that permitted uses in these areas include the management or use of resources, resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings); residential development that is locally appropriate, and other rural uses.

Section 1.1.5.4 states that development in Rural Lands in Municipalities is to be compatible with the rural landscape and be sustained by rural service levels.

Section 1.1.6.4 Planning for Sewage and Water Services, states that where municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services are not available, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts.

Section 2.1.2 Natural Heritage Features, states that the diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term ecological function and biodiversity of natural heritage systems, should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features.

Section 2.6.3 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, states that planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

County of Renfrew Official Plan

The Township of Whitewater Region Chapter in the County of Renfrew Official Plan designates the property as Waterfront. Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features identifies Significant Woodlands and Significant Valley Lands on the property.

Section 16.2.3(1) of the Waterfront policies of the Official Plan state that the predominate use of these lands shall be for limited residential development, tourist commercial uses, agricultural uses, and conservation and open space uses. Section 16.2.3(2) requires that all new development in the Waterfront Designation adhere to the General Provisions (Section 2) of the Official Plan.

Section 16.2.4 outlines policies relating to residential development in the Waterfront Designation. Relevant to this amendment is policy 16.2.4(4), which states that the maximum number of residential lots permitted via consent shall be in accordance with the Land Division Policies (Section 14) of the Official Plan. Section 14.3(3) of the Official states that the maximum number of new lots permitted through consent for residential development from an original holding is three. Policy 14.3(4) states that an additional two lots may be considered under certain criteria, and Policy 14.3(5) states that while creating more than 5 new lots per holding is generally discouraged, additional consents may be considered provided the approval authority is satisfied that a plan of subdivision is not required, and the applicant submits a study that addresses the following:

- a) justification of the proposed water supply and sewage disposal services consistent with the servicing policies of Section 2.2(12)
- b) why a plan of subdivision is not necessary for the proper and orderly development of the lands;
- c) the need for a hydrogeology study (including a nitrate impact assessment) to ensure that the quality and quantity of potable water meets provincial standards and is consistent with the servicing policies of Section 2.2(12);
- d) the need for a lot grading and drainage plan; and
- e) the impact of the proposed development on the financial resources of the municipality.

Section 14.2 includes policies that direct the approval authority that a plan of subdivision will be the method of dividing land where: a significant number of new lots would be created, or there is the potential to create a significant number of new lots, or where extensive investigations regarding matters such as hydrogeology, surface drainage or environmental impact will be required.

Several of the General Development Policies in Section 2 of the Official Plan also apply to the proposed use of the subject lands:

Section 2.2(6) requires that archaeological assessment is required for development that is proposed within an area of high archaeological resource potential. This assessment must be done in accordance with Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation guidelines by a qualified, licensed archaeologist.

Section 2.2(8)(e) references Significant Woodlands as identified on Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features, related to woodlands. Any development located in or within 120 metres of these features are to be supported by an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) that development will not negatively impact the feature or its function as part of a natural heritage system.

Section 2.2(8)(f) references Significant Valleylands as identified on Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features, related to watercourses. Any development located in or within 120 metres of these features are to be supported by an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) that development will not negatively impact the feature or its function as part of a natural heritage system.

Section 2.2(9) references Wildland Fire hazards, as identified on Schedule B-Map 3-Hazards. Any development proposed in these areas requires the submission of a Wildland Fire Risk Mitigation checklist.

Section 2.2(11) requires that any new buildings, structures and private waste disposal systems be set back a minimum of 30 meters from the high water mark of a water body. New lots created through the consent process must be of a sufficient size to accommodate a building envelope that meets this setback.

Section 2.2(12) sets out the Provincial servicing hierarchy requirements for development. Development on individual on-site water and sewage disposal systems maybe considered if site conditions are shown to be favourable over the long term with no negative impacts. Section 2.2(12)(f) describes negative impacts as being degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive water and sensitive groundwater features and related hydrologic functions as a result of development. A hydrogeological assessment is required for any proposed new lots under one hectare in size.

Township Zoning By-law 2010-49

The lands to be redesignated are zoned Limited Service Residential – holding (LSR-h) (RU) in the former township of Ross. The holding provisions require that a development agreement and private road agreement for Pettigrew Road and Voyageur Bay Trail, as well as the submission of a Planning Justification Report submitted to the satisfaction of the Township, prior to a rezoning to lift the holding symbol.

Analysis

Section 14.2 of the Official Plan includes policies that direct the approval authority that a plan of subdivision will be the method of dividing land where: a significant number of new lots would be created, or there is the potential to create a significant number of new lots, or where extensive investigations regarding matters such as hydrogeology, surface drainage or environmental impact will be required. Section 14.3(3),(4), and (5) of the Official Plan includes policies that direct the number of lots that can be created through the consent process from an original holding. The proposal to create an additional lots from this holding through the consent process does not meet these policies.

On October 5th, 2022, a motion was passed by the Council of the Township of Whitewater Region to allow the remaining development of the Voyageur Bay property to proceed by consent, provided an Official Plan Amendment be submitted and approved. This Official Plan Amendment has been filed in fulfilment of this motion to allow the new lots to be created through the consent process despite not meeting Section 14.2 or 14.3(3-5).

The County, as the approval authority of Official Plan Amendments, must ensure the application is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and the County's Official Plan. The applicant submitted a Planning Justification Brief in support of this requirement. The Brief, prepared by JP2G consultants Inc, provides a concept plan for the new lots and outlines how the proposal is consistent with the PPS and the Waterfront Designation policies of the Official Plan. The concept plan shows the location of the eight proposed lots in relation to the previously severed lots, as well as how the lots complete the development of the holding. The lots are to be accessed by an existing private road. The proposed lots will be compatible and complementary to the existing waterfront residential lots.

For future severance applications on these lands, there are a number of land use matters that will need to be studied and addressed in accordance with Provincial requirements and the Official Plan policies to ensure appropriate development. It is understood that the Township will require the relevant studies and plans to be submitted prior to the approval of any new lots on these lands.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT

All of this part of the document entitled Part B - The amendment, consisting of the following text and Schedule "A" constitutes Amendment No. 36 to the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.

Details of the Amendment

The Official Plan is amended as follows:

- a) Section 16.2 Waterfront is amended by adding a new Subsection 16.2.11(5) Waterfront – Exception 5 (Voyageur Bay), immediately following Subsection 16.2.11(4) Waterfront – Exception Four, as follows:
“(5) Waterfront – Exception Five (Voyageur Bay)
Notwithstanding the policies of Section 14.2(1) and Sections 14.3(3) to (5) of Section 14.0 Land Division policies, for the lands designated Waterfront Exception Five on Schedule "A" to this Plan, a total of eight (8) new waterfront residential lots, plus one (1) retained parcel may be created through the consent process.”

- b) Schedule "A" of the Official Plan is hereby amended by redesignating those lands described as part of Lot 13, Concession 12, geographic Village of Ross in the Township of Whitewater Region, from Waterfront to Waterfront-Exception Five, as shown on the Attached Schedule "A"

Implementation and Interpretation

The implementation and interpretation of this Amendment shall be in accordance with the respective policies of the Official Plan for the County of Renfrew.



From Waterfront
To Waterfront -
Exception Five



**AMENDMENT NO. 39 TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN
FOR THE COUNTY OF RENFREW
SCHEDULE "A"**

Note: This Schedule forms part of Amendment No. 39 to the Official Plan of the County of Renfrew and must be read in conjunction with the written text.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Active Waste Disposal Site | Non County Areas | Area Affected by this Amendment
From Waterfront to Waterfront Exception 5 |
| Inactive Waste Disposal Sites | Crown Land | |
| Special Policy Exception Areas | Urban Community (see Local Official Plan) | |
| Environmental Protection | Village Community | |
| Flood Plain | Rural Hamlets | |
| Municipal Roads | Rural (for North Altona Wilberforce see Policy 5.4 (C) - Forestry) | |
| Municipal Seasonal Roads | Agriculture | |
| Crown Access Roads | Mineral Aggregate | |
| County Roads | Environmental Protection Area | |
| Provincial Highways | Provincially Significant Wetland | |
| Railway | Waterfront | |
| Natural Gas Pipeline | Waterfront Exception | |
| Municipal Boundary | Lakes and Rivers (for all islands in Bonnechere Valley see Policy 9.4 (2)) | |
| Property Parcels | County Forest | |
| Geographic Township Boundary | Mining Resource | |
| Special Study Area (Islands in Ottawa River) | | |



OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT 39 PLANNING REPORT

1. **FILE NO.:** OPA No.39
2. **APPLICANT:** Jp2G Consultants Inc – For Joseph Kowalski
3. **MUNICIPALITY:** Township of Whitewater Region
(geographic Township of Ross)
4. **LOCATION:** Part Lots 13, Concession 12
Voyager Bay Trail
5. **APPLICATIONS:** Official Plan Amendment 39 (OPA 39)

SUBJECT LANDS

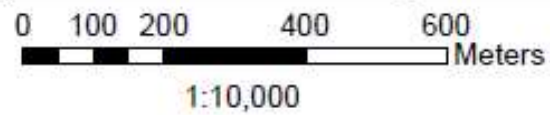
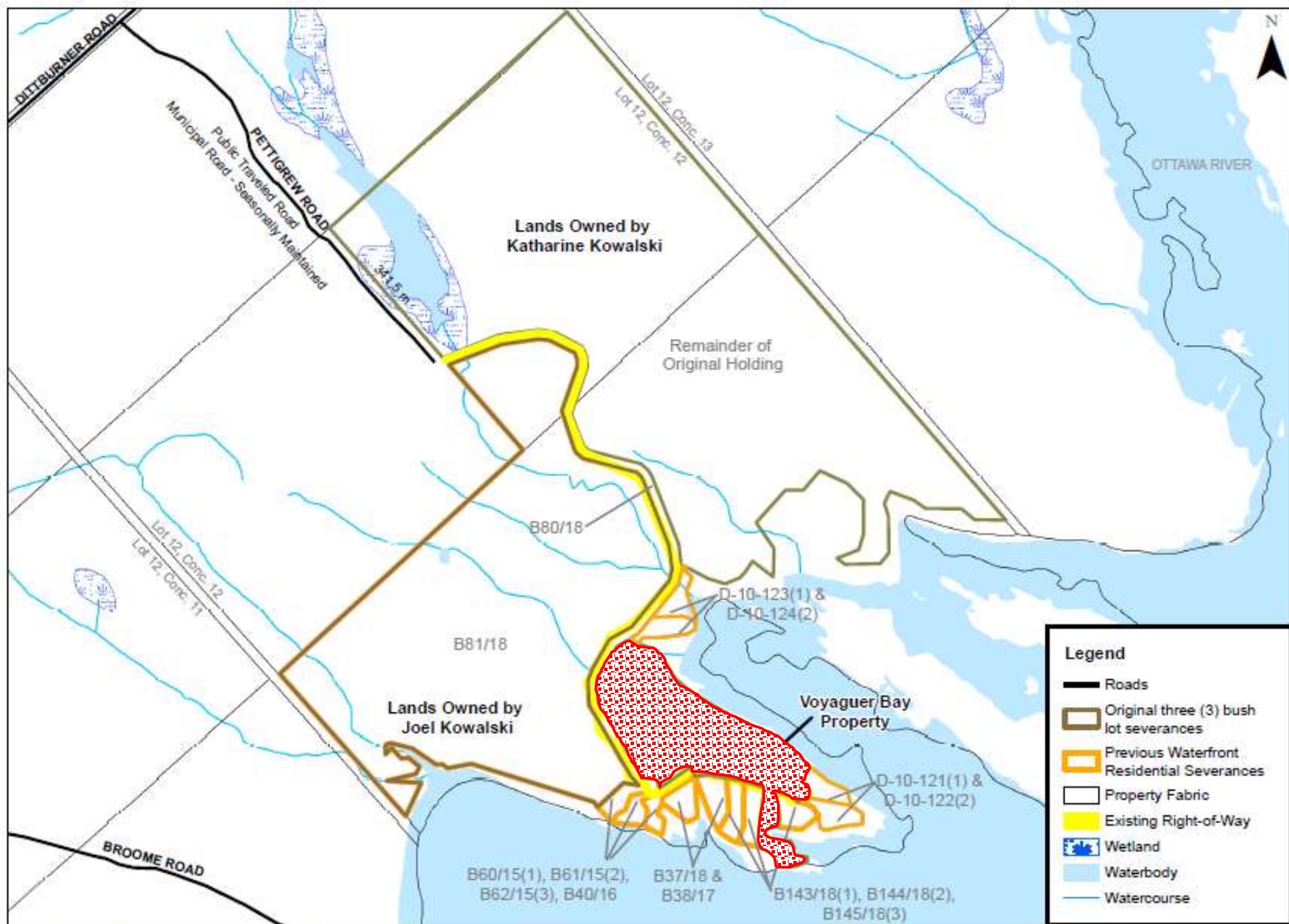
6. **COUNTY OF RENFREW OFFICIAL PLAN Land Use Designation(s)** Waterfront
7. **TOWNSHIP OF Whitewater Region Zone Category(s):** Rural (RU)

8. DETAILS OF OFFICIAL PLAN AMENDMENT:

The application proposes to redesignate the subject lands from a Waterfront designation to Waterfront-Exception Five, in the County of Renfrew Official Plan. The proposed Official Plan Amendment will permit the creation of up to 8 lots (plus a retained) through the consent process, rather than by means of a registered plan of subdivision.

9. SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND SURROUNDING LAND USES

The lands affected by this amendment are described as part of Lot 13, Concession 12, in the geographic Township of Ross, in the Township of Whitewater Region. As illustrated in the below Map 1, the lands are located on the shores of the Ottawa River, are accessed by a private road known as Voyager Bay Trail, and are in the vicinity of other waterfront recreational residential lots.



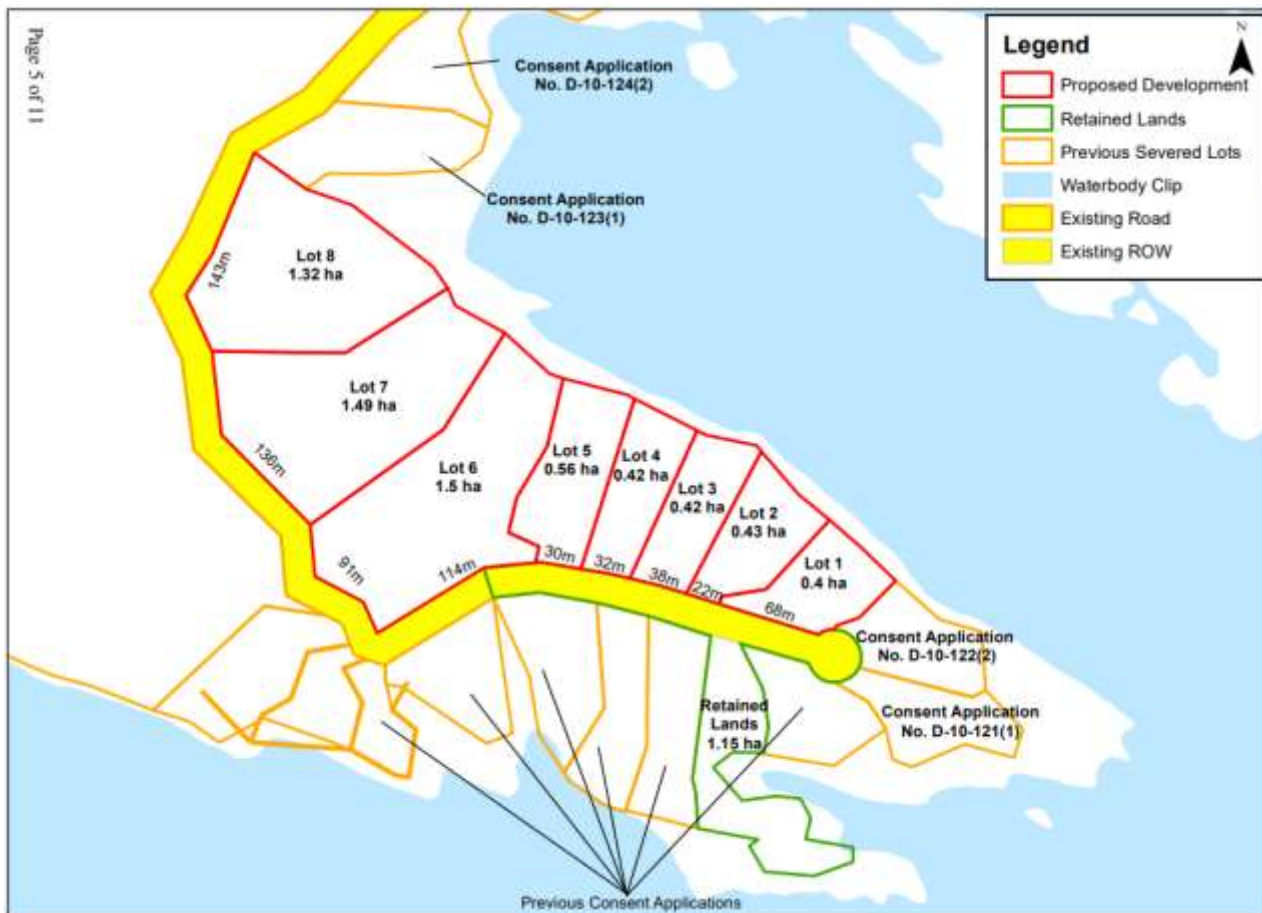
Map 1: Lot Development - Original Holding

Project No. 2007063F
Prepared By: Jp2g Consultants Inc.
Date: November 2022

10. BACKGROUND:

The site is located on a small peninsula on the Ottawa River, approximately six kilometers east of the Village of Foresters Falls. A private road, Voyageur Bay Trail, connects the property to Pettigrew Road, a Township road. Voyageur Bay Trail also runs along the property’s western and southern borders, providing access to 12 other waterfront residential lots, each approximately 1 acre in size. These lots were created through consent between 2015 and 2021. Ten of these lots are located south of the property, and of these ten, only three have been developed (the others remain vacant). The two lots north of the subject lands also appear to be vacant.

The lands to the west and north of the property comprise of large, treed lots, several of which are undeveloped. The future lots proposed to be created by consent are illustrated below.



11. PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT (PPS):

Section 3 of the Planning Act requires that, in exercising any authority that affects a planning matter, the council of a municipality “shall be consistent with” policy

statements issued under the Act that are in effect. The Provincial Policy Statement guides the overall direction of land-use matters as they are declared to be a matter of Provincial interest.

While the Provincial Policy Statement is required to be read in its entirety, the following policies have specific bearing on this amendment:

Section 1.1.5.2 – Rural Lands in Municipalities states that permitted uses in these areas include the management or use of resources, resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings); residential development that is locally appropriate, and other rural uses.

Section 1.1.5.4 states that development in Rural Lands in Municipalities is to be compatible with the rural landscape and be sustained by rural service levels.

Section 1.1.6.4 Planning for Sewage and Water Services, states that where municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services are not available, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts.

Section 2.1.2 Natural Heritage Features, states that the diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term ecological function and biodiversity of natural heritage systems, should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features.

Section 2.6.3 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, states that planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protect heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

12. OFFICIAL PLAN:

The Township of Whitewater Region section in the County of Renfrew Official Plan designates the property as Waterfront. Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features identifies Significant Woodlands and Significant Valley Lands on the property.

Section 16.2.3(1) of the Waterfront policies of the Official Plan state that the predominate use of these lands shall be for limited residential development, tourist commercial uses, agricultural uses, and conservation and open space uses. Section 16.2.3(2) requires that all new development in the Waterfront Designation adhere to the General Provisions (Section 2) of the Official Plan.

Section 16.2.4 outlines policies relating to residential development in the

Waterfront Designation. Relevant to this amendment is policy 16.2.4(4), which states that the maximum number of residential lots permitted via consent shall be in accordance with the Land Division Policies (Section 14) of the Official Plan. Section 14.3(3) of the Official states that the maximum number of new lots permitted through consent for residential development from an original holding is three. Policy 14.3(4) states that an additional two lots may be considered under certain criteria, and Policy 14.3(5) states that while creating more than 5 new lots per holding is generally discouraged, additional consents may be considered provided the approval authority is satisfied that a plan of subdivision is not required, and the applicant submits a study that addresses the following:

- a) justification of the proposed water supply and sewage disposal services consistent with the servicing policies of Section 2.2(12);
- b) why a plan of subdivision is not necessary for the proper and orderly development of the lands;
- c) the need for a hydrogeology study (including a nitrate impact assessment) to ensure that the quality and quantity of potable water meets provincial standards and is consistent with the servicing policies of Section 2.2(12);
- d) the need for a lot grading and drainage plan; and
- e) the impact of the proposed development on the financial resources of the municipality.

Section 14.2 includes policies that direct the approval authority that a plan of subdivision will be the method of dividing land where: a significant number of new lots would be created, or there is the potential to create a significant number of new lots, or where extensive investigations regarding matters such as hydrogeology, surface drainage or environmental impact will be required.

Several of the General Development Policies in Section 2 of the Official Plan also apply to the proposed use of the subject lands:

Section 2.2(6) requires that archaeological assessment is required for development that is proposed within an area of high archaeological resource potential. This assessment must be done in accordance with Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation guidelines by a qualified, licensed archaeologist.

Section 2.2(8)(e) references Significant Woodlands as identified on Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features, related to woodlands. Any development located in or within 120 metres of these features are to be supported by an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) that development will not negatively impact the feature or its function as part of a natural heritage system.

Section 2.2(8)(f) references Significant Valleylands as identified on Schedule B-Map 4-Natural Heritage Features, related to watercourses. Any development located in or within 120 metres of these features are to be supported by an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) that development will not negatively impact the feature or its function as part of a natural heritage system.

Section 2.2(9) references Wildland Fire hazards, as identified on Schedule B-Map 3- Hazards. Any development proposed in these areas requires the submission of a Wildland Fire Risk Mitigation checklist.

Section 2.2(11) requires that any new buildings, structures and private waste disposal systems be set back a minimum of 30 meters from the high water mark of a water body. New lots created through the consent process must be of a sufficient size to accommodate a building envelope that meets this setback.

Section 2.2(12) sets out the Provincial serving hierarchy requirements for development. Development on individual on-site water and sewage disposal systems maybe considered if site conditions are shown to be favourable over the long term with no negative impacts. Section 2.2(12)(f) describes negative impacts as being degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive water and sensitive groundwater features and related hydrologic functions as a result of development. A hydrogeological assessment is required for any proposed new lots under one hectare in size.

13. ZONING BY-LAW:

The lands to be redesignated are zoned Limited Service Residential – holding (LSR-h) (RU) in the Zoning By-law of the former township of Ross. The holding provisions require that a development agreement and private road agreement for Pettigrew Road and Voyageur Bay Trail, as well as the submission of a Planning Justification Report submitted to the satisfaction of the Township, prior to a rezoning to lift the holding symbol.

14. SUMMARY OF STUDIES:

Planning Rationale, Jp2g – December 5, 2022

The owner submitted a planning rational with the Official Plan Amendment. The rational provided an overview of the development application, background information and site context. In addition, the report provided an overview of applicable Provincial Policy and Official Plan policies. The rational concluded that the proposed application “will satisfy the requirements of the County of Renfrew and allow the Township of Whitewater Region to consider the completion of eight (8) future waterfront residential lots and one (1) retained lot through the Consent process. The Official Plan amendment will allow the Township to process and consider the applications under the delegation of authority for consents and meet the requirement of the Planning Act and the conditions of delegated authority to ensure that consents conform to the Official Plan”.

15. AGENCY CIRCULATION:

The Official Plan Amendment application was circulated in accordance with the *Planning Act*. The following is a summary of comments received from various

agencies including the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and Ontario Power Generation. The comments highlight requirements for:

- Hydrogeological assessments in accordance with provincial guidelines D-5-4 & D-5-5;
- Stormwater management practices in accordance with stormwater management manual and the need for MECP approval;
- Items to be addressed in the EIS (significant woodlands; significant valleylands, species at risk)
- Wildland fire risk;
- Minimum 30 metre setback from the highwater mark of the river and work permits required from MNRF if the shoreline/crown land is being altered.
- Future agreements between landowners and OPG for use of OPG lands

16. PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Township received letters in support from a few surrounding property owners. No objections were received/submitted to the County ,either written or verbally at the public meeting which was held on February 1.

17. ANALYSIS

OPA 39 would redesignate approximately 7.69 hectares of land to a site specific Waterfront – Exception Five designation. There have 12 waterfront residential lots previously created from the holding. This re-designation would all an additional eight new waterfront lots (plus a retained) to be created through the consent process instead of the plan of subdivision process.

Section 14.2 of the Official Plan includes policies that direct the approval authority that a plan of subdivision will be the method of dividing land where: a significant number of new lots would be created, or there is the potential to create a significant number of new lots, or where extensive investigations regarding matters such as hydrogeology, surface drainage or environmental impact will be required. Section 14.3(3),(4), and (5) of the Official Plan includes policies that direct the number of lots that can be created through the consent process from an original holding. The proposal to create an additional lots from this holding through the consent process does not meet these policies – hence the Official Plan Amendment.

With the approval of this amendment, a number of land use issues and studies will need to be addressed with any future consent applications. The Township has identified that the following information/studies are to be submitted to the municipality for the review of the consent applications:

- Land-use planning rationale;
- Hydrogeological study;
- Environmental Impact Study;
- Lot grading and drainage plans (stormwater management - surface water

- quality impacts);
- Archeological Impact Assessment.

In accordance with the comments provided by the circulated agencies, including Provincial ministries, the studies are to satisfy Provincial standards and guidelines. As Whitewater Region is the approval authority for future consent applications, it is the municipality's responsibility for the review of the consent applications, the supporting information, and ensuring any Provincial or OPG permits/approvals are obtained.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS:

That, subject to any additional concerns or information raised at the public meeting, the Official Plan amendment be forwarded to County Council for adoption and approval.

Date: February 14, 2023

Prepared by: Bruce Howarth, MCIP, RPP
Manager of Planning



**Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks**

**Ministère de l'Environnement,
de la Protection de la nature
et des Parcs**

Environmental Assessment
Branch

Direction des évaluations
environnementales

1st Floor
135 St. Clair Avenue W
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
Tel.: 416 314-8001
Fax.: 416 314-8452

Rez-de-chaussée
135, avenue St. Clair Ouest
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
Tél. : 416 314-8001
Télééc. : 416 314-8452

January 16, 2023

County of Renfrew
Development and Property

BY EMAIL

Attention: Mr. Bruce Howarth,
Manager of Planning Services

Dear Bruce Howarth:

Re: MECP - MMAH Municipal Plan Review partner ministry circulation OPA-39

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on OPA-39 to the County of Renfrew Official Plan. The concerns and comments we offer are technical in nature and concern due consideration of the application our guidelines, the Provincial Policy Statement and the environment for a proposal of this scale.

I have completed my review of the Official Plan Amendment and offer the following comments.

Our review indicates that this proposal is attempting to avoid the planning processes and environmental considerations associated with a plan of subdivision as opposed to the less rigorous consent application process.

The proposal as presented indicates that there are 8 new lots proposed to be created by severance, in addition to the 12 lots that were created previously in addition to one retained for a total of 21 residential lots created in close proximity. These lots range in size - with a minimum lot area of 1 acre in a waterfront setting on the Ottawa River. In addition, we recognize that there is also substantial additional area with development potential in the retained parcel. If this proposal were approved what would restrict similar future development in the same manor on the remaining retained lands without appropriate environmental considerations?

Premised on the above and the information provided the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) recommends that this proposal proceed through the plan of subdivision process as opposed to the consent granting process.

I note that from page 5 of the Planning Justification Report prepared by JP2G that a list of studies and/or reports are to be provided to the municipality in support of severances by the consent granting process.

MECP highlights the following concerns that demonstrate the shortcomings of the consent granting process to facilitate lot creation outside of the plan of subdivision process.

- Bullet point #2. Indicates that a hydrogeological study will be required. I would assert that the study should be in keeping with Servicing Guideline D54 and D55. These guidelines are in place to ensure development at a subdivision scale can be supported and serviced without any adverse impacts to the environment or human health and safety.
- Bullet point #4 (Lot grading and drainage plans) indicates that stormwater management will be considered. MECP asserts that in order to support a development of this scale (cumulatively 21 lots and potential for more later) that stormwater should be appropriately evaluated through the production of a stormwater management report respecting our Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003). **The result of such a report may result in the need for an MECP sewage approval for stormwater works in a waterfront location.** It is our understanding that this area is limited in soil depth and drainage and shallow bedrock.
- Bullet point #6. "Other matters" talks about minimum water setbacks etc. The minimum water setback should be noted here as "30 m" from the high water mark of the Ottawa River supporting the creation of new lots to be specific and transparent. The reference to the minimum 30 m setback is in the County of Renfrew Official Plan. In addition, there is no mention regarding species at risk, its evaluation, consideration or mitigation proposals. I will be forwarding this on to our SAR biologist that covers the Ottawa Renfrew area for their knowledge and consideration.

This concludes MECP's comments on the Official Plan Amendment to the County of Renfrew Official Plan. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions regarding these or any other comments.

Regards,



Jon K. Orpana
Environmental Planner & Environmental Assessment Coordinator
Ministry of the Environment
Kingston Regional Office
1259 Gardiners Road, PO Box 22032
Kingston, Ontario
K7M 8S5

Phone: 613 548 6918
Fax: 613 548 6908
Email: jon.orpana@ontario.ca

CC.

Dan Ethier, Senior Planner
Ontario Ministry Municipal Affairs and Housing
Dan.ethier@ontario.ca

Emily Diamond, Environmental Officer
Ottawa District Office
Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Emily.diamond@ontario.ca

Emily Tieu, District Compliance Supervisor
Ottawa District Office
Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
Emily.tieu@ontario.ca

Brandon Norman, Management Biologist
Land and Water Division
Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
Brandon.norman@ontario.ca

Victor Castro, Water Resources Unit Supervisor
Eastern Region,
Ontario Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks
Victor.castro@ontario.ca

Hello Bruce,

MNRF received this request for MPR input through Dan Either located at the Kingston MSO office.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) provides the following technical information in respect to the proposed County of Renfrew OPA No. 39.

The Ministry generally does not provide comment on planning applications where the municipality is the approval authority. As such, we have not conducted a detailed review of the documents circulated. Rather, we provide MMAH and municipal planning authorities with technical guidance/resources, and information when there are specific technical questions related to provincial policies within MNRF's mandated interests.

MNRF notes that the subject lands have been identified in the OPA as containing significant woodlands, significant valleylands, and potential for wildland fire risk. A cursory review of MNRF's natural heritage information available through LIO indicates that the subject lands may also contain or be adjacent to significant wildlife habitat and fish habitat. MNRF's natural heritage and natural resources GIS data layers can be obtained through the Ministry's [Land Information Ontario \(LIO\)](#) website. You may also view natural heritage information online using the [Make a Map: Natural Heritage Areas](#) tool.

MNRF also notes that the subject area is located on the Ottawa River. The bed the Ottawa River in this location is Crown land, therefore any work on shorelands would be subject to a work permit under the Public Lands Act. More information on work permits can be found at [Crown land work permits | ontario.ca](#). We note that Ontario Power Generation (OPG) has a water power lease on this section of the Ottawa River. This information may be useful to provide to the proponent for their awareness.

Finally, if you have any questions or require assistance locating technical information relating to MNRF's mandated interests please do not hesitate to reach out.

Thank you,

Karen Cook
Regional Planner
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)
(705) 772 3096
karen.cook2@ontario.ca

Good afternoon Bruce,

Further to Jon's email below I wanted to follow up regarding *the Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA), our review/authorization process, and responsibilities yourself as the proponent may have.

Please note it remains the clients responsibility to:

- Carry out preliminary screening for their project,
- Obtain the best available information for all applicable information sources,
- Conduct necessary field studies or inventories to identify and confirm the presence of absence of Species at Risk (SAR) or their habitat,
- Consider any potential impacts to SAR that a proposed activity might cause, and
- Comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

For your reference I have attached a Proponents Guide to Preliminary Screening. It is important to note that a lack of information for a site does not mean that SAR or their habitat are not present. There are many areas where the Government of Ontario does not currently have information, especially in more remote parts of the province. On-site assessments can better verify site conditions, identify and confirm presence of SAR and/or their habitats. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that species at risk are not killed, harmed, or harassed, and that their habitat is not damaged or destroyed through the activities carried out on the site.

Please note that the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation & Parks is only responsible for SAR and the Endangered Species Act. If you would like further confirmation of fisheries or other natural heritage features outside of SAR please contact the nearest Ministry of Natural Resources, and Forestry district office.

Let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Regards,
Brandan Norman



Brandan Norman
A/Management Biologist
Permissions Section
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
brandan.norman@ontario.ca
(705) 761-6850

From: Orpana, Jon (MECP) <Jon.Orpana@ontario.ca>
Sent: January 17, 2023 12:06 PM
To: Bruce Howarth (BHowarth@countyofrenfrew.on.ca) <BHowarth@countyofrenfrew.on.ca>
Cc: Ethier, Dan (MMAH) <Dan.Ethier@ontario.ca>; Diamond, Emily (MECP) <Emily.Diamond@ontario.ca>; Tieu, Emily (MECP) <Emily.Tieu@ontario.ca>; Norman, Brandan (MECP) <Brandan.Norman@ontario.ca>; Castro, Victor (MECP) <Victor.Castro@ontario.ca>
Subject: OPA 39 Rafters Subdivision

Hello Bruce,

I was forwarded this MPR review request through Dan Ethier at our local MSO office here in Kingston.

Please find our ministry's comments attached for your consideration. By way of this email I have let our Ottawa District Office, Species at Risk and our regional Water Resources Unit know our concerns regarding this proposal.

As always, thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jon

Jon K. Orpana
Regional Environmental Planner
Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Kingston Regional Office
PO Box 22032, 1259 Gardiners Road
Kingston, Ontario
K7M 8S5

Phone: (613) 548-6918
Fax: (613) 548-6908
Email: jon.orpana@ontario.ca

SENT VIA E-MAIL: rali@countyofrenfrew.on.ca

January 26, 2023

File: County of Renfrew – Application to
Amend Official Plan – Jan-09-2023

Rajat Ali, Junior Planner
County of Renfrew
9 International Drive
Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5

Dear Mr. Ali,

**SUBJECT: Application to amend the County of Renfrew Official Plan
Part Lot 13, Concession 12, geographic Township of Ross, Township of Whitewater
Region**

Ontario Power Generation Inc. - Review Comments

Ontario Power Generation Inc. (OPG) received your Notice dated January 9th 2023 for the subject Application to amend the County of Renfrew Official Plan. The amendment proposes to re-designate approximately 7.69 hectares of land, described as PIN 57212-0137, from Waterfront to Waterfront-Exception Five to permit the creation of up to 8 lots (plus the retained parcel) through the consent process, rather than by means of registered plan of subdivision.

Ontario Power Generation Inc. (OPG) does not object to the proposed Official Plan amendment, provided the following comments and conditions are considered:

1. OPG reserves the right to review and provide further commentary on any future consent applications deriving from the proposed Official Plan amendment, if approved. OPG will require details related to the development proposals for the subject lands.
2. OPG's flooding rights under the existing restrictive covenant described in Instrument R317431 are carried forward to the title of all new lots created, pending approval of any future consent applications.
3. OPG is the owner of the shoreline lands along the Ottawa River described as PIN 57212-0091, that are adjacent to the subject lands, particularly along the northern property boundary. Use of the OPG-owned lands, or access to the water across the OPG-owned lands, will require the property owner(s) to request and obtain a Waterfront Licence from OPG.

Cont'd...

OPG appreciates the opportunity to comment on this Application and wishes to be informed of any decision or appeal filed with regard to this Application.

Sincerely,



Jim Tamas, P.Eng.
Real Estate Associate

Cc: Ray Davies OPG - Senior Manager, Real Estate Services

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 33-23

**A BY-LAW TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH ROGERS
COMMUNICATIONS INC. FOR THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF A
TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER ON COUNTY OF RENFREW OWNED FOREST PROPERTY, THE
IRELAND SOUTH TRACT**

WHEREAS Sections 8, 9 and 11 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended, authorizes Council to enter into agreements for the purpose of leasing;

AND WHEREAS the County of Renfrew deems it desirable to enter into a telecommunications site agreement with Rogers Communications Inc. for the installation and operation of a 90-metre telecommunication tower on the County of Renfrew owned forest property, the Ireland South Tract, at Lalande Road and Little Ireland Road in the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby enacts as follows:

1. THAT the Telecommunications Site Agreement marked as Schedule "I" attached to and made part of this By-law shall constitute an agreement between the Corporation of the County of Renfrew, Landlord and Rogers Communications Inc., Tenant.
2. THAT the Warden and Clerk are hereby empowered to do and execute all things, papers, and documents necessary to the execution of this By-law.
3. THAT By-law 59-22 is hereby rescinded.
4. THAT this By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of final passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK

COUNTY OF RENFREW

BY-LAW NUMBER 34-23

**A BY-LAW TO CONFIRM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW AT THE MEETING HELD
ON MARCH 1, 2023**

WHEREAS Subsection 5(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, Chapter 25*, as amended, provides that the powers of a municipal corporation are to be exercised by its Council;

AND WHEREAS Subsection 5(3) of the said Municipal Act provides that the powers of every Council are to be exercised by by-law;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the proceedings of the Council of the County of Renfrew at this meeting be confirmed and adopted by by-law;

THEREFORE the Council of the County of Renfrew enacts as follows:

1. The action of the Council of the County of Renfrew in respect of each motion and resolution passed and other action taken by the Council of the County of Renfrew at this meeting is hereby adopted and confirmed as if all such proceedings were expressly embodied in this by-law.
2. The Warden and the appropriate officials of the County of Renfrew are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the action of the Council of the County of Renfrew referred to in the preceding section.
3. The Warden, and the Clerk, or in the absence of the Clerk the Deputy Clerk, are authorized and directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf and to affix thereto the corporate seal of the County of Renfrew.
4. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon the passing thereof.

READ a first time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a second time this 1st day of March 2023.

READ a third time and finally passed this 1st day of March 2023.

PETER EMON, WARDEN

CRAIG KELLEY, CLERK