Development and Property Committee

Tuesday, November 12, 2024 at 9:30 AM

Council Chambers

Agenda

Page

1. Call to Order

2. Land Acknowledgement

3. Roll Call

4. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof

5. Adoption of Open Minutes - October 15, 2024

a. Minutes - October 15, 2024 5 - 10

Development and Property Committee - Oct 15 2024 - Minutes

Recommendation: THAT the minutes of the October 15, 2024, meeting be approved.

6. Delegations

a. 9:30 a.m. - Ainsworth - Climate Action Plan 11 - 27

Presentation - County of Renfrew Action Plan

7. Development and Property Department Report

Director's Report

a. Director's Report 28 - 37

Treasurer's Report - Development and Property - September

Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) Delegation Request

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee recommends that, after a review of the current state of Development and Property issues, staff submit delegation request(s) at the upcoming Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) Conference that are consistent with the 2023-2026 County of Renfrew Strategic Plan, the 2024-2026 Economic Development Strategy current initiatives that require further advocacy, and previous delegations that addressed funding shortfall(s); AND THAT the Chair of the Standing Committee, along with the Warden, be designated to attend the delegation.

Establishing a Construction Municipal Services Corporation

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee directs staff to investigate the creation of a Municipal Services Corporation for the construction of purpose-built affordable rental housing, and for the purposes of the development of municipal-owned lands for workforce development housing.

Economic Development Division Report

b. Economic Development Report 38 - 49
Growing Together Forum Program

Ottawa Valley Tourist Association Report

c. Ottawa Valley Tourist Association Report 50 - 67
Renfrew County Food Guide-2024

Tourism Data Collection

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee recommends that the County Council support the Ottawa Valley Tourist Association's request that Statistics Canada reinstate tourism data reporting at the census level for communities in Ontario.

Enterprise Renfrew County Report

d. Enterprise Renfrew County Report 68

Forestry Report

e. Forestry Report 69

Real Estate Division Report

f. Real Estate Division Report 70 - 73
Capital Projects - Update
450 O'Brien Lighting - Delegated Authority Award Memo

Planning Division Report

g. Planning Division Report 74 - 195
47T24005 Campbell Lands Subdivision Review
Climate Action Plan DRAFT
Green House Gas Report DRAFT

Climate Action Plan

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee recommends that County Council receive the Climate Action Plan, as amended; AND THAT an Ad Hoc Climate Action Committee be formed to review the recommendations of the plan and provide possible implementation recommendations to Committee.

8. Approval of the Report as a Whole

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Department Report be approved as presented.

9. Written Reports from Representatives Appointed to External Boards

10. New Business

11. Closed Meeting - None at time of mailing

12. Adjournment

Recommendation: THAT this meeting adjourn.

NOTE:

- County Council: Wednesday, November 27, 2024.

- Submissions received from the public either orally or in writing, may become part of the public record.

Development and Property Committee

Tuesday, October 15, 2024 at 9:30 AM

Council Chambers

Minutes

Present: Chair James Brose, Warden Peter Emon, Councillor Daniel Lynch, Councillor Mark MacKenzie, Councillor Daina Proctor, Councillor Gary Serviss, Councillor Keith Watt, Councillor Rob Weir

Also Present: Craig Kelley, Chief Administrative Officer/Deputy Clerk, Jason Davis, Director of Development and Property, Andrea Patrick, Director of Community Services, Daniel Burke, Manager of Finance/Treasurer, Bruce Howarth, Manager of Planning Services, Kevin Raddatz, Manager of Real Estate, Lacey Rose, County Forester, Gwen Dombroski, Clerk, Tina Peplinskie, Media Relations and Social Media Coordinator, Evelyn VanStarkenburg, Administrative Assistant

1. Call to Order

Chair Brose called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

2. Land Acknowledgement

The land acknowledgement identifying that the meeting was being held on the traditional territory of the Omàmiwininì People was recited.

3. Roll Call

The roll was called.

4. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof

No pecuniary interests were disclosed.

5. Adoption of Open Minutes - September 9 and 25, 2024

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-109

Draft

THAT the minutes of the September 9, 2024, meeting be approved.

Moved by: Rob Weir
Seconded by: Gary Serviss

CARRIED

a. Minutes - September 9, 2024
Development and Property Committee - Sep 09 2024 - Minutes

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-110
THAT the minutes of the September 25, 2024, meeting be approved.

Moved by: Daniel Lynch
Seconded by: Keith Watt

CARRIED

b. Minutes - September 25, 2024
Special Development and Property Committee - Sep 25 2024 - Minutes

6. Adoption of the Closed Minutes - September 9 and 25, 2024

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-111
THAT the closed minutes of the September 9, 2024, meeting be approved.

Moved by: Rob Weir
Seconded by: Warden Peter Emon

CARRIED

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-112
THAT the closed minutes of the September 25, 2024, meeting be approved.

Moved by: Daniel Lynch
Seconded by: Mark MacKenzie

CARRIED

7. Development and Property Department Report

Draft

Director's Report
The Director of Development and Property overviewed the Director's Report.

a. DP - Director Report
Renfrew County MLS Residential Market Activity
Cell Gap Project Summary August 2024

Economic Development Division Report
The Director of Development and Property overviewed the Economic Development Division Report.

The Director noted that staff will advise Committee when the next intake for the Ministry of Natural Resources Forest Biomass Program is announced. The elected and the public are welcome to reach out to the Director of Development and Property, the Manager of Economic Development and the County Forester for further information on the 'AA' zone rating the County of Renfrew received under the Bioeconomy Development Opportunity (BDO).

b. DP - Economic Development Report

Ottawa Valley Tourist Association Report
The Director of Development and Property overviewed the Ottawa Valley Tourist Association Report.

Warden Emon requested that staff provide an update on the return of investment the trails have within the County of Renfrew at a future meeting. The Director of Development and Property noted that a Trails Usage Report completed in 2021 by the Ontario Trails Council indicated that the impact of trails economically was over $5 million per year. The Director of Development and Property noted that staff will follow up on this report and also update the Renfrew County Trails Strategy, which was completed in 2016.

c. DP - Ottawa Valley Tourist Association Report

Enterprise Renfrew County Report
The Director of Development and Property overviewed the Enterprise Renfrew County Report.

d. DP - Enterprise Renfrew County Report

Forestry Report

The County Forester overviewed the Forestry Report.

An inquiry was made on whether the County of Renfrew would consider a program where individuals are able to make a donation to plant a tree in memory of a loved one. The County Forester advised that this could be taken into consideration in the future. She noted that there are organizations, such as the Canadian Forestry and Forests Ontario, who have this program.

e. DP - Forestry Report

Real Estate Division Report

The Manager of Real Estate overviewed the Real Estate Division Report.

Committee was advised that with the two lease agreements with the Minister of Infrastructure finalized, all leased spaces are filled at the Renfrew County Place. The Manager of Real Estate advised that there will be some external leases due for review in 2026.

f. DP - Real Estate Division Report
Real Estate Capital Projects
By-law 135-24 D Lease Agreement L11838 - 450 O'Brien Rd Renfrew
By-law 136-24 D Lease Agreement L11459 - 450 O'Brien Rd Renfrew

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-113

THAT the Development and Property Committee directs staff to issue a Request for Proposal for architectural services for the design of a paramedic base within the City of Pembroke.

Moved by: Rob Weir

Seconded by: Mark MacKenzie

CARRIED

Planning Division Report

The Manager of Planning Services overviewed the Planning Division Report.

Draft

Warden Emon vacated the meeting at 10:35 a.m.

Committee was advised that funding for the flood hazard identification and mapping program will be available as long as the funds last on a first come first serve basis. The deadline to move forward with the second phase of the project is February 2025. Committee requested that staff include all municipalities regarding any information that is sent out with regards to the flood hazard identification and mapping program.

g. DP - Planning Division Report
All in One Scanner Award Memo
Modular Home Award Memo

8. Approval of the Development and Property Department Report as a Whole

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-114
THAT the Development and Property Department Report be approved as presented.

Moved by: Gary Serviss
Seconded by: Mark MacKenzie

CARRIED

9. New Business

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories

Councillor Lynch advised that there will be a radioactive movie screening at Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) on Thursday, October 24, 2024, from 7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m., and a CNL Stewardship meeting will be held on October 31, 2024.

10. Date of next meeting (Tuesday, November 12, 2024) and adjournment

RESOLUTION NO. DP-C-24-10-115
THAT this meeting adjourn and the next regular meeting be held on Tuesday, November 12, 2024. Time: 11:06 a.m.

Moved by: Daniel Lynch
Seconded by: Keith Watt

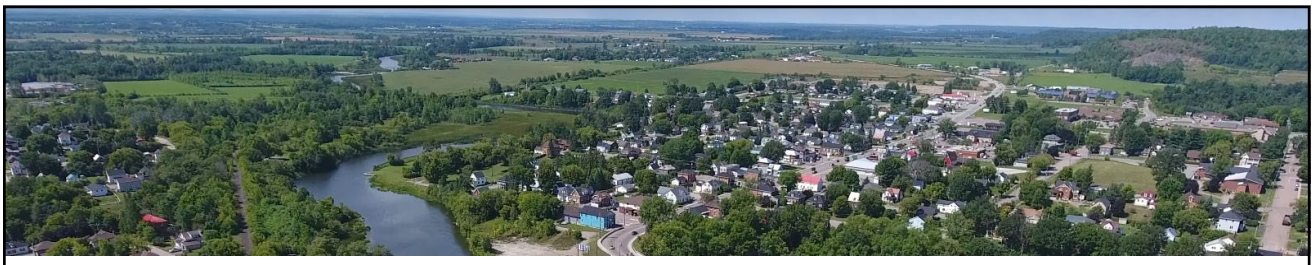
Draft

CARRIED

James Brose, Chair

Gwen Dombroski, Clerk

Draft



COUNTY OF RENFREW

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN [RFP-DP-2023-01]

7 November 2024 –
for comments

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I. OBJECTIVES OF THE MANDATE
II. SUMMARY OF THE GHG INVENTORY
III. FORECAST FOR BUSINESS AS USUAL (BAU) SCENARIO
IV. PROPOSED TARGETS
V. ACTION PLAN
VI. PROJECTED GHG EMISSIONS

Objectives of the mandate

To provide a GHG emissions inventory and an Action Plan

GHG emissions inventory for FY2021

- Data collection
- Quantification of emissions
- Presentation of results

Action plan

- List of mitigation actions
- Estimation of GHG emissions reduction and budget allocation
- Forecasting
- GHG reduction targets (to be reviewed)
- Final Action Plan (to be reviewed)

4

Main results for the Corporate County

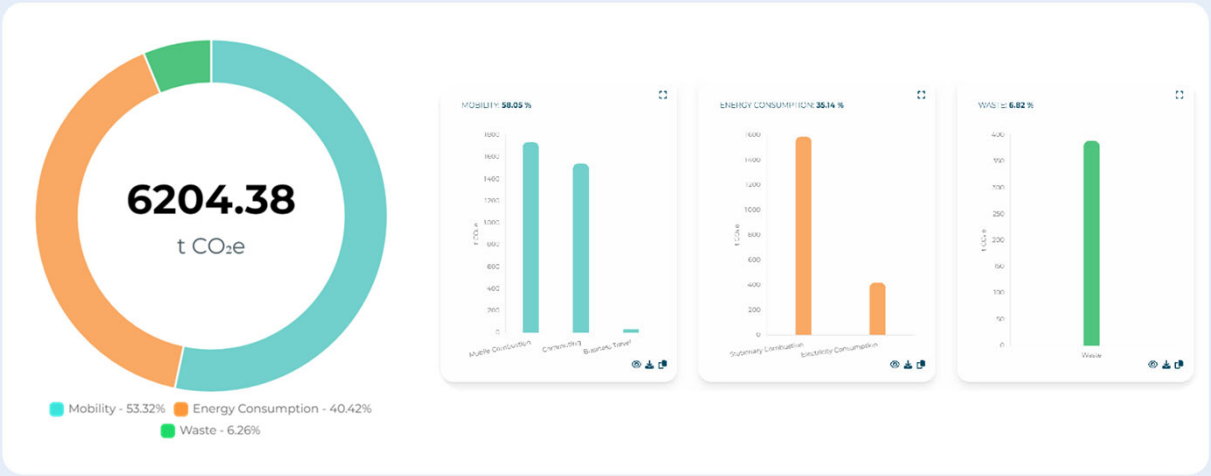

Fig. 1. GHG emissions for the County (Corporate) per main category and driver, *Ainsworth, 2024*

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Main contributor : Energy consumption

For our inventory, "Stationnary combustion" represents 35% of the county's GHG emissions.

Energy (Scope 1 & 2)

First Emission Sources (Scope 1): The most significant sources are linked to stationary combustion (**28%**), heavily influenced by:

- The Miramichi Lodge, the County admin building and Renfrew county place's **natural gas consumption**: Together they account for **8%** (448.7tCO2e), **1.9%** (108 tCO2e) and **1.5%** (88 tCO2e) respectively.

Second Emission Sources (Scope 2): The second most significant sources of mobility emissions are related to **electricity consumption** (**7.3%**), with the Miramichi Lodge accounting for **1.3%** (73 tCO2e) alone.

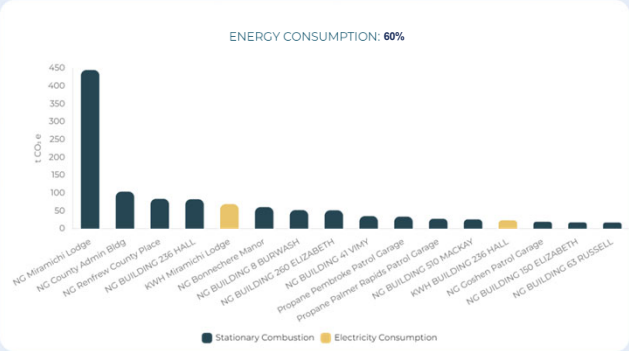

Fig. 3. GHG emissions for the County (Corporate) for stationary assets, *Ainsworth, 2024*

Main results for the Community

Fig. 3. GHG emissions for the Community per main category and driver, *Ainsworth, 2024*

Main results for the Community

Fossil fuels (Scope 1)

First Emission Sources (Mobility): The most significant sources of emissions category are linked to **mobile combustion** (**50.6%**), heavily influenced by:

- Commercial and passenger vehicles **fossil fuel consumption:** Together they account for **23.4%** (315 441 tCO2e) and **15.7%** (212 327 tCO2e) of total emissions, respectively.

Second Emission Sources (Stationary combustion): The second most significant sources of emissions are related to **energy usage** in stationary assets **(27.2%),** with natural gas consumption accounting for **20%** of total emissions (269 660 tCO2e) alone.

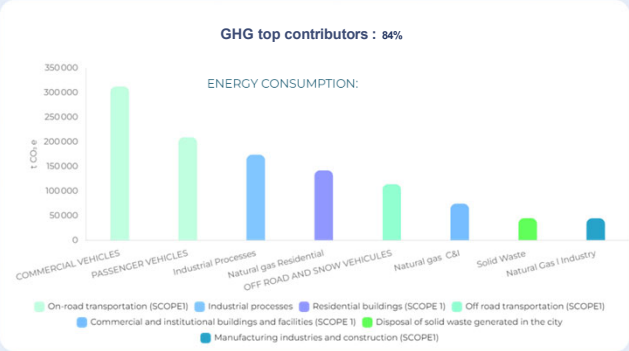

Fig. 4. TOP 8 GHG emissions for the County (Community), *Ainsworth, 2024*

III Forecast for Business as Usual (BAU) scenario

Business as usual scenario (t CO2e)

A Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario in GHG emissions accounting represents the projected emissions level if current practices, policies, and growth trends continue without additional interventions. It serves as a baseline against which the impact of new policies or actions to reduce emissions is measured.

	2021	2030	2050
County GHG emissions	**6,204**	**6,328**	**6,797**
Difference total emissions (base year 2021)	**-**	**2%**	**10%**
Community GHG emissions	**1,443,167**	**1,392,452**	**1,310,397**
Difference total emissions (base year 2021)	**-**	**-4%**	**-9%**

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Business as usual scenario (t CO2e)

Specific assumptions were developed to account for factors such as population growth, green policy implementation, and other relevant drivers.

	Scope	Category name in the report	2021	2030	2050
County	1	County buildings - Natural gas	2 055	2 055	2 055
	2	County buildings - Electricity	453	481	586
	1	Motorized equipment - County vehicles	1 735	1 734	1 731
	3	Commuting	1 539	1 634	1 994
	3	Business trips	33	36	43
	3	Residual material	388	388	387
			6 204	**6 328**	**6 797**
		Difference total emissions (base year 2021)	**-**	**2%**	**10%**
Community	1	Fossil Fuels - Commercial and Institutional	82 745	82 745	82 745
	1	Fossil Fuels - Industrial	92 890	92 890	92 890
	1	Fossil Fuels - Residential	157 265	162 042	179 040
	1	Commercial and passenger vehicles	529 618	498 021	405 692
	1	Buses	5 377	5 708	6 964
	1	Off-Road Transport	116 794	109 959	89 936
	1	Air Transport	31 536	31 517	31 454
	1	Waste Management	47 775	50 714	61 881
	1	Industrial Processes and Product Use	129 212	129 212	129 212
	1	Farming and Livestock	216 988	216 988	216 988
	2	Electricity - Commercial and Institutional	8 347	8 860	10 811
	2	Electricity - Industrial	4 702	4 991	6 090
	2	Electricity - Residential	19 918	21 143	25 799
			1 443 167	**1 392 452**	**1 310 397**
		Difference total emissions (base year 2021)	**-**	**-4%**	**-9%**

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Canada's and Ontario's climate targets

- The Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan, aims to achieve **40-45%** emissions reductions below 2005 levels **by 2030**
- Ontario's Climate Change Strategy aims to achieve 37% emissions reduction by 2030 and **80% by 2050** with respect to 1990 levels.

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Targets of counties and cities

City/County	Target coverage	Reduction goals			Baseline
		2030	2040	2050	
Ottawa	City	50%	Net-zero	-	2012
	Community	68%	96%	Net zero	
Lennox and Addington County	-	-	-	Net-zero	na
Lanark County	County	25%	-	80%	2019
	Community	10%	-	80%	
Prince Edward County	County	20%*	-	Carbon neutral	2019
Grey County	County	40%	-	Net-zero	2018
	Community	30%	-	Net-zero	
County of Wellington	Community	6%	-	80%	2017

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Proposed GHG emissions reduction targets for the County of Renfrew

- 20% reduction of GHG emissions from **County activities** by 2030, based on a 2021 baseline
- Net-zero by 2050

- 20-25% reduction of GHG emissions from **community activities** by 2030, based on a 2021 baseline
- net-zero by 2050

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Priorities and objectives - County

Ressource management	Mobility	Governance	Culture
Buildings Energy Plan	County Zero Fossil Fleet	Climate governance	Employee awareness
	Employee mobility		

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County - Ressource management – Building Energy Plan

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Improve building energy efficiency	Completion of a comprehensive energy level 2 audit that meets ASHRAE standards for selected buildings and implementation of the recommendations identified.	-	$$
	Implementation of recommendations identified within the scope of the audit, leading to a 20% GHG emissions reduction by 2030.	High	$$$
	Analysis of thermal energy recovery opportunities.	-	$
	Densification of activities and cessation of non-essential assets. (Arnprior Paramedic Base)	Low	$
	On-site or nearby renewable energy production scaling up.	Medium	$$$
	Substitution of natural gas, by using more renewable natural gas (RNG).	High	$$
	Energy-saving habits promotion in Renfrew County Housing Corporation (RCHC).	Low	$

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County – Mobility - County Zero Fossil Fleet

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Reduce the carbon footprint of the County's vehicle fleet	Audit of the vehicle fleet utilization and asset management through telematics.	-	$
	Training focused on eco-friendly transport practices.	Low	$
	Route optimization based on inventory results.	Low	$
	Setting up electric vehicle charging stations at County facilities.	-	$
	Replacement of targeted internal combustion engine vehicles by electric vehicles.	High	$$

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County – Mobility - County Zero Fossil Fleet

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Encourage the reduction of the average distance travelled, promote the proximity of activities, and facilitate short journeys	Develop an Employee Travel Management Plan (TDM).	Medium	$
	Pursue carpool initiative to encourage ride sharing and WFH arrangement when relevant.	Low	$

County – Climate governance and culture

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS
Promote a culture of climate care	Increase employee awareness of corporate climate initiatives through outreach campaigns and training programs.
	Communicate on the advancement of climate measures implementation through annual reports.
Ensure the success of mitigation activities through strong climate governance	Form a Climate Action Committee composed of relevant stakeholders.

Priorities and objectives - Community

Mobility

Zero Fossil Mobility

Multi-modal Mobility

Material and Energy Flows

Energy Consumption of Buildings

Industrial Fabric of the Territory

Residual Matter

Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

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Community - Zero Fossil Mobility

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Reduce the carbon footprint of transportation.	Charging infrastructure.	-	$ - $$
	Encourage residents to transition to electric vehicles.	Medium	$
	Implementation of an awareness campaign to reduce idling of vehicles.	Low	$
	Smart Traffic Light Management	Medium to High	$$

Community - Multi-modal Mobility

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Promote the attractiveness of collective, active, and shared modes of transportation, in accordance with the Transportation Master Plan	Financial and Regulatory Incentives	To be assessed	$$
	Urban Planning	Medium to High	-
	Promotion of Public Transportation	High	$$$
	Safe and Functional Infrastructure for Active Mobility	Medium to High	$$-$$$

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Community - Energy Consumption of Buildings

OBJECTIVES	COUNTY ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Making residential, commercial, and institutional buildings more energy-efficient	Revision of Existing Regulations (during permit demand)	-	$
	New Constructions - Promotion of Strict Energy Performance Standards	Low	$
	Existing Buildings - Establishment of Minimum Insulation and Energy Efficiency Standards	Low	$
	Facilitation of Transition to Renewable Heating Technologies	Low	$ to $$
	On-site Energy Production: Encourage the installation of solar panels on the roofs of the county's buildings	Low	$ to $$
	Encourage the Adoption of Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)	Low	$
	Develop initiatives to advance markets for woody biomass and agricultural/organic waste as sustainable energy sources	Low	$
	Engage Collaboration within the Industrial Fabric and Enable Synergy Between Stakeholders	-	$

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Community - Industrial Fabric of the Territory

OBJECTIVES	COUNTY ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Increase synergy among local businesses, enhance its competitiveness, and engage the industrial companies to set targets by 2030	Engage in Discussions with Industrial Zone Stakeholders	-	
	Collaboration with Industrial Companies for Engagement with SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative)	Medium to High	$

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Community - Residual Matter

OBJECTIVES	COUNTY ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Reduce non-recycling of waste and accelerate their transformation into useful resources for the territory.	Promotion of Short Supply Chains for Waste Management	Low	$
	Financial Incentives and Eco-Taxation	Low	$-$$
	Encouragement and Recognition of Recycling	Low	$

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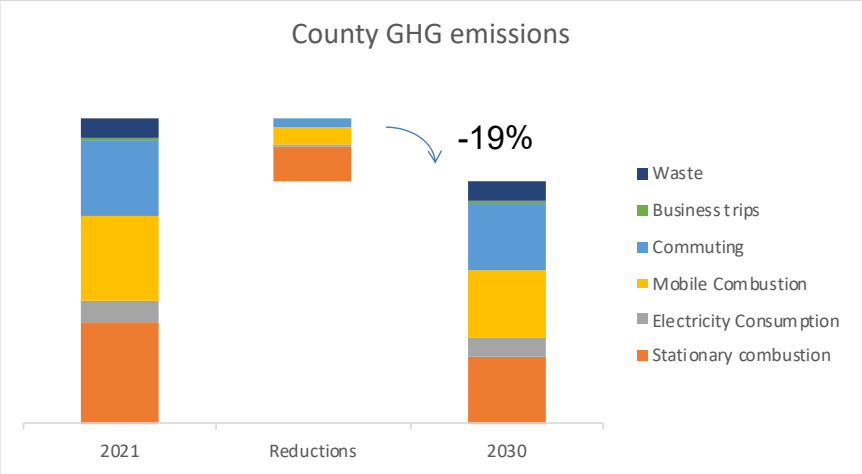
Community - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

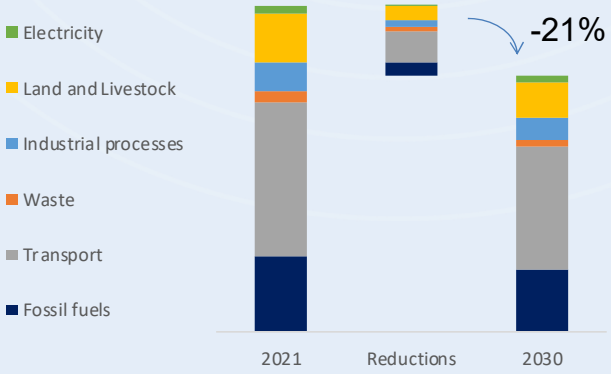
OBJECTIVES	COUNTY ACTIONS	GHG emissions reduction potential	Cost
Support agricultural businesses in integrating climate issues	Engage in Discussions with Agricultural Stakeholders	-	-
	Collaboration with Agricultural Companies for Engagement with SBTi (Science Based Target Initiatives)	Low	$
	Promote the Adoption of Projects Aimed at Lowering GHG Emissions	Medium	$
	Facilitate Innovation in the Agricultural and Forestry Sectors	**Low**	**$**

County – Forecast of GHG emissions

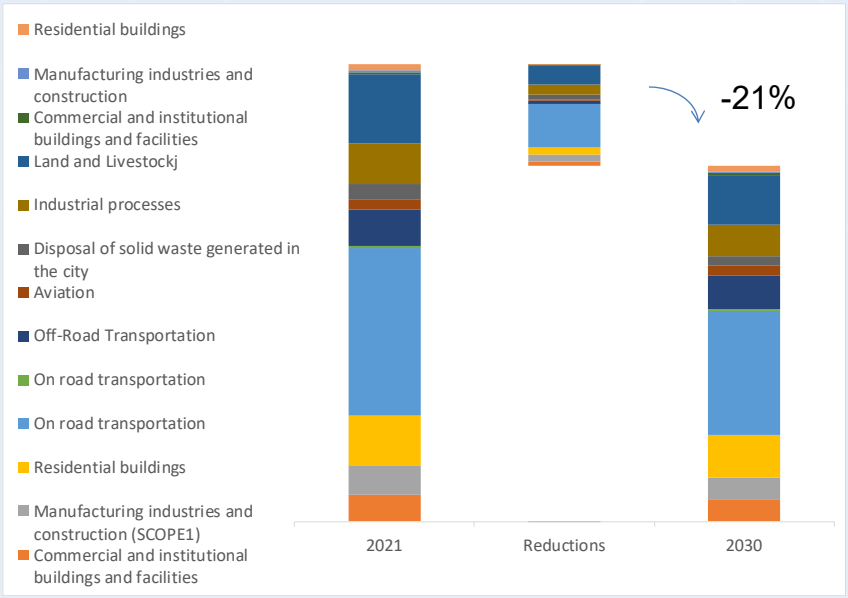
Forecasted GHG emissions were calculated based on assumptions for the deployment and impact of each individual action. This approach produces the following overall emissions projection for 2030, reflecting anticipated reductions from each implemented measure.



Community – Forecast of GHG emissions



Community – Forecast of GHG emissions



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COUNTY OF RENFREW

DEVELOPMENT AND PROPERTY DEPARTMENT REPORT

TO: Development and Property Committee

FROM: Jason Davis, Director of Development and Property

DATE: November 12, 2024

SUBJECT: Department Report

INFORMATION

1. **Treasurer's Report**

Attached as information is a copy of the Treasurer's Report for the Development and Property Department as of September 30, 2024.

RESOLUTIONS

2. **Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) Delegation Request**

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee recommends that, after a review of the current state of Development and Property issues, staff submit delegation request(s) at the upcoming Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) Conference that are consistent with the 2023-2026 County of Renfrew Strategic Plan, the 2024-2026 Economic Development Strategy current initiatives that require further advocacy, and previous delegations that addressed funding shortfall(s); AND THAT the Chair of the Standing Committee, along with the Warden, be designated to attend the delegation.

Background
Staff is reviewing all options within the Development and Property Department's scope and may submit a request to have a delegation at the upcoming Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) Conference.

3. **Establishing a Construction Municipal Services Corporation**

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee directs staff to investigate the creation of a Municipal Services Corporation for the construction of purpose-built affordable rental housing, and for the purposes of the development of municipal-owned lands for workforce development housing.

Background
The County of Renfrew faces increasing pressure to address housing shortages, affordability, and local workforce housing needs as traditional reliance on private developers may not fully meet these demands. To attract talent and grow a labour force it is essential that workforce housing be readily available.

In order to find a solution within its control, the County is exploring the possibility of creating a Municipal Services Corporation, outside of Renfrew County Housing Corporation, that would facilitate the construction of purpose-built rental housing that would meet the affordability thresholds. As the County embarks on a multi-year build cycle and as an alternative solution to our historic procurement practices, the County could review the model of our own Public Works division that has had in-house success, but in our case, one that is focused on designing and building (or building from a set design) a set of houses.

Operating as either a public utility or a Municipal Services Corporation, this venture would give the County of Renfrew end-to-end control over housing development, from planning and design to construction and delivery.

Section 11(1) of the *Municipal Act* grants broad authority to an upper-tier municipality to "provide any service or thing that the municipality considers necessary or desirable for the public". This is subject only to the spheres of jurisdiction – which would not preclude the County from creating a construction department to build housing. In short, if the County can own housing and operate it, and as part of that jurisdiction, hire contractors to do that work, there is no reason that the County could not develop its own in-house expertise to do the same.

<u>Key Considerations</u>

a. **Structure of the Entity**
   Public Utility Model: If the construction business operates as a public utility, it could benefit from direct oversight by the County and function as an essential service for residents. Utilities often prioritize public need over profit, allowing the County to focus on affordable housing solutions.

   Municipal Services Corporation (MSC): As an MSC, the entity would have a semi-autonomous structure, combining public oversight with operational flexibility. This could enable it to operate with business efficiencies while aligning with municipal priorities.

   Each model offers unique governance and funding mechanisms, and the choice would depend on factors like the County's capacity for oversight, legal requirements, and desired level of operational autonomy.

Potential Benefits of Establishing a County-Run Construction Entity

b. **Direct Control Over Housing Development**
Customization for Local Needs: A County-run construction entity could prioritize affordable housing, senior and family housing, or workforce housing in ways that align with the specific needs of County of Renfrew's communities. The entity could make decisions based on local demographics, market demands, and long-term housing projections.

Quality and Standards: With the County overseeing the entire construction process, quality standards can be strictly enforced, ensuring that the homes meet both current regulations and potential future sustainability goals.

c. **Increased Housing Supply and Affordability**
Reducing Reliance on Private Developers: Publicly managed construction could enable the County to maintain a steady flow of new housing, independent of private developers' priorities or market fluctuations.

Cost-Saving Potential: Eliminating the need to provide a profit margin for private developers could reduce construction costs, potentially making housing more affordable. Additionally, with control over the supply chain and economies of scale, the County could realize further cost efficiencies.

d. **Economic Development and Job Creation**
Local Job Creation: A County-run construction business would create stable jobs for local construction workers, project managers, and administrative staff. By hiring locally, the entity could also reduce transportation and housing needs for out-of-area labour.

Boosting the Local Economy: With construction-related spending retained within the community, local suppliers, contractors, and service providers could benefit, creating a ripple effect that stimulates the County of Renfrew's economy.

e. **Supporting Environmental and Sustainability Goals**
Green Building Practices: A county-led approach allows the County of Renfrew to implement green building standards, energy-efficient designs, and sustainable construction materials. This can align with provincial or federal sustainability targets, potentially attracting funding or grants.

Long-Term Infrastructure Investment: A publicly controlled entity could prioritize long-term durability and environmental responsibility over short-term profit, allowing the County to invest in resilient infrastructure that benefits the community for decades.

Challenges and Potential Drawbacks

f. **Financial Risk and Initial Investment**
High Start-Up Costs: Establishing a construction business requires a significant capital investment in equipment, labour, and initial project costs. The County may need to fund this through bonds, taxes, or reallocation of existing funds, which could impact other County services.

Ongoing Financial Obligations: Once established, the entity will require a continuous flow of funds for materials, maintenance, salaries, and potential contingencies for unforeseen project challenges.

g. **Operational and Management Complexities**
Need for Expertise: Construction and real estate management demand specialized knowledge. The County may need to recruit experts in construction, project management, finance, and procurement, which could be costly and challenging in a competitive market.

Risk of Inefficiency: Public entities sometimes face challenges with inefficiency and bureaucracy, potentially leading to slower project timelines and higher-than-expected costs. Clear accountability measures and streamlined decision-making processes would be necessary to prevent delays.

h. **Market Impact on Local Developers**
Competition with Private Sector: Establishing a county-owned construction business could be perceived as unfair competition by private developers, potentially affecting local construction companies. If not managed carefully, this could reduce private-sector investment in housing projects within the County of Renfrew.

Risk of Market Disruption: A government-backed construction entity could impact real estate prices or lead to a shift in market dynamics, affecting supply and demand and potentially creating unintended economic consequences.

i. **Legal and Regulatory Challenges**
Complex Legal Framework: Municipal services corporations or public utilities are subject to strict regulations and compliance requirements, including procurement rules, labour laws, and public accountability standards. Navigating this landscape can be resource-intensive and time-consuming.

Liability and Risk Management: Construction activities carry inherent risks, including safety concerns, environmental impact, and potential liabilities from construction defects. The County of Renfrew would need comprehensive insurance and risk management strategies to protect public funds and minimize liability.

The establishment of a County-run marketing and construction entity for housing development in the County of Renfrew presents an innovative approach to address housing needs, promote local economic growth, and control development processes. However, the significant financial and operational challenges warrant a cautious, well-planned approach. A detailed feasibility study should assess the financial viability, potential for cost savings, and long-term economic benefits and explore regulatory implications. Engaging in stakeholder consultations with local developers, community leaders, and residents can also help align the entity's goals with community priorities.

Recent examples of this innovative approach are already in-place in Northumberland County and the City of Calgary, and we will be engaging with both entities to determine similarities and differences. Through a carefully designed model, the County of Renfrew could create an entity that serves as a model for sustainable, community-focused development, contributing to a balanced, affordable, and vibrant housing market in the region.

COUNTY OF RENFREW
TREASURER'S REPORT - Development & Property Committee
SEPT 2024

	YTD ACTUAL	YTD BUDGET	over / (under) VARIANCE	FULL YEAR BUDGET
PROPERTY - Pembroke Admin	**152,688.01**	**209,407.00**	**(56,718.99)**	**96,977.00**
Salaries	141,906.54	140,080.00	1,826.54	182,105.00
Employee Benefits	39,719.11	45,751.00	(6,031.89)	59,479.00
Advertising	0.00	747.00	(747.00)	1,000.00
Capital - under threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation	317,546.45	316,503.00	1,043.45	422,000.00
Elevator Maintenance	5,826.32	5,958.00	(131.68)	7,949.00
Garbage Disposal	5,982.54	5,247.00	735.54	7,000.00
Groundskeeping	4,764.97	5,247.00	(482.03)	7,000.00
Insurance	50,604.20	57,812.00	(7,207.80)	57,812.00
Janitorial Contract	70,314.48	69,435.00	879.48	92,580.00
Legal	1,325.93	1,503.00	(177.07)	2,000.00
Lights,Heat & Power	89,230.12	97,389.00	(8,158.88)	129,857.00
Mechanical	11,876.78	16,497.00	(4,620.22)	22,000.00
Memberships/Subscriptions	1,270.89	378.00	892.89	500.00
Miscellaneous	5,602.88	2,250.00	3,352.88	3,000.00
Office Supplies	25,117.68	13,401.00	11,716.68	17,860.00
Professional Development	255.54	1,503.00	(1,247.46)	2,000.00
Purchased Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recoveries - County	(416,790.00)	(416,790.00)	0.00	(555,715.00)
Recoveries - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recruitment	170.96	567.00	(396.04)	750.00
Repairs & Maintenance	38,578.45	33,750.00	4,828.45	45,000.00
Revenue - Provincial - One Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Security & Monitoring	12,237.55	4,725.00	7,512.55	6,300.00
Special Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	58,561.56	117,576.00	(59,014.44)	156,765.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(317,546.45)	(316,503.00)	(1,043.45)	(422,000.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF from Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(156,765.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF to Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telephone	2,659.55	2,250.00	409.55	3,000.00
Travel	1,014.15	1,503.00	(488.85)	2,000.00
Vehicle Expenses	2,457.81	2,628.00	(170.19)	3,500.00
PROPERTY - Renfrew County Place	**404,725.18**	**190,700.00**	**214,025.18**	**(194,983.00)**
Salaries	45,665.01	70,778.00	(25,112.99)	92,009.00
Employee Benefits	16,060.31	0.00	16,060.31	0.00
Capital - Under Threshold	14,734.85	0.00	14,734.85	0.00
Depreciation	163,522.69	158,553.00	4,969.69	211,399.00
Elevator Maintenance	3,499.99	5,328.00	(1,828.01)	7,100.00
Garbage Removal	2,650.84	2,997.00	(346.16)	4,000.00
Groundskeeping	29,220.84	24,003.00	5,217.84	32,000.00
Insurance	25,697.78	25,674.00	23.78	25,674.00
Janitorial Contract	46,809.44	52,443.00	(5,633.56)	69,924.00
Lease Revenue- Outside	(174,500.51)	(157,806.00)	(16,694.51)	(210,403.00)
Lights,Heat & Power	56,818.05	75,222.00	(18,403.95)	100,296.00
Mechanical	18,889.67	14,625.00	4,264.67	19,500.00
Miscellaneous	5,673.23	3,825.00	1,848.23	5,100.00
Municipal Taxes	0.00	11,250.00	(11,250.00)	15,000.00
Office Supplies / Admin Costs	3,039.62	2,403.00	636.62	3,200.00
Recoveries - County	(308,241.00)	(308,241.00)	0.00	(410,983.00)
Recoveries - Outside	(18,115.34)	(11,250.00)	(6,865.34)	(15,000.00)
Repairs & Maintenance	32,420.19	31,122.00	1,298.19	41,500.00
Revenue - Provincial - One Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

COUNTY OF RENFREW
TREASURER'S REPORT - Development & Property Committee
SEPT 2024

	YTD ACTUAL	YTD BUDGET	over / (under) VARIANCE	FULL YEAR BUDGET
Security & Monitoring	6,947.50	4,572.00	2,375.50	6,100.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	597,454.71	343,755.00	253,699.71	458,341.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(163,522.69)	(158,553.00)	(4,969.69)	(211,399.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF from Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(458,341.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF to Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00
PROPERTY - Base Stations	**279,514.39**	**95,517.00**	**183,997.39**	**0.00**
BLDG - Repairs & Maint	36,119.83	42,255.00	(6,135.17)	56,314.00
Capital Under Threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation	45,040.41	46,287.00	(1,246.59)	61,722.00
Groundskeeping	35,369.74	48,456.00	(13,086.26)	64,596.00
Internal Charges	0.00	11,610.00	(11,610.00)	15,500.00
Janitorial Contract	15,799.10	29,376.00	(13,576.90)	39,185.00
Lights, Heat & Power	35,440.90	38,385.00	(2,944.10)	51,160.00
Mechanical	8,395.86	4,680.00	3,715.86	6,250.00
Misc - Building Expenses	2,235.66	8,280.00	(6,044.34)	11,000.00
Recoveries - County	(392,445.00)	(392,445.00)	0.00	(523,262.00)
Recoveries - Outside	0.00	(9,000.00)	9,000.00	(12,000.00)
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	538,598.30	313,920.00	224,678.30	418,565.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(45,040.41)	(46,287.00)	1,246.59	(61,722.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF from Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(418,565.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF to Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	291,257.00
PROPERTY - Arnprior Office	**(43,055.65)**	**74,207.00**	**(117,262.65)**	**0.00**
Bldg - Repairs & Maintenance	3,411.95	1,125.00	2,286.95	1,500.00
Capital Under Threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation	26,596.08	28,827.00	(2,230.92)	38,440.00
Groundskeeping	5,771.83	3,600.00	2,171.83	4,804.00
Insurance	4,200.00	4,133.00	67.00	4,133.00
Janitorial Contract	26,101.07	22,500.00	3,601.07	30,000.00
Lights, Heat & Power	8,404.64	10,125.00	(1,720.36)	13,500.00
Mechanical	1,445.70	1,575.00	(129.30)	2,100.00
Misc Bldg Other	2,539.84	378.00	2,161.84	500.00
Recoverable County	(71,361.00)	(71,361.00)	0.00	(95,152.00)
Recoverable Outside	(35,007.50)	(34,767.00)	(240.50)	(46,360.00)
Revenue - Provincial - One Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Security	0.00	1,197.00	(1,197.00)	1,600.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	11,437.82	135,702.00	(124,264.18)	180,941.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(26,596.08)	(28,827.00)	2,230.92	(38,440.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF from Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(180,941.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF to Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	83,375.00
PROPERTY - Renfrew OPP	**3,863.35**	**61,704.00**	**(57,840.65)**	**0.00**
Salaries / Benefits	38,797.31	35,898.00	2,899.31	46,665.00
Capital Under Threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses Recoverable from Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garbage Removal	1,302.52	1,647.00	(344.48)	2,200.00
Groundskeeping	15,264.00	27,000.00	(11,736.00)	36,000.00
Insurance	23,308.51	22,939.00	369.51	22,939.00
Interest Expense	86,465.01	86,465.00	0.01	86,465.00
Internal Charges	12,222.00	603.00	11,619.00	800.00
Depreciation	87,056.01	86,823.00	233.01	115,758.00
Mechanical	12,325.64	0.00	12,325.64	0.00
Municipal Taxes	0.00	34,497.00	(34,497.00)	46,000.00

COUNTY OF RENFREW
TREASURER'S REPORT - Development & Property Committee
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	YTD ACTUAL	YTD BUDGET	over / (under) VARIANCE	FULL YEAR BUDGET
Office Expenses	8,214.30	2,250.00	5,964.30	3,000.00
Repairs & Maint	9,027.17	24,372.00	(15,344.83)	32,500.00
Revenue - Lease - Base Rent	(348,850.17)	(348,849.00)	(1.17)	(465,134.00)
Revenue - Lease - Expense Recoveries	(165,944.18)	(134,505.00)	(31,439.18)	(179,335.00)
Security/Monitoring	2,343.53	0.00	2,343.53	0.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(87,056.01)	(86,823.00)	(233.01)	(115,758.00)
Surplus Adjustment - From Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus Adjustment - Debt Principal Payments	309,387.71	309,387.00	0.71	309,387.00
Surplus Adjustment - TRF To Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	58,513.00
FORESTRY DEPT.	**(76,838.59)**	**81,745.00**	**(158,583.59)**	**73,239.00**
Salaries	120,472.98	169,729.00	(49,256.02)	220,643.00
Benefits	36,180.27	0.00	36,180.27	0.00
Advertising	0.00	450.00	(450.00)	600.00
Conventions	980.92	1,386.00	(405.08)	1,850.00
COVID	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation	10,786.22	12,582.00	(1,795.78)	16,772.00
Legal	0.00	1,872.00	(1,872.00)	2,500.00
Memberships/Subscriptions	7,643.37	7,047.00	596.37	9,396.00
Miscellaneous	3,430.16	1,278.00	2,152.16	1,700.00
Office Supplies	1,706.95	2,250.00	(543.05)	3,000.00
Professional Development	301.91	1,917.00	(1,615.09)	2,550.00
Recoveries - Other	(4,146.94)	(7,875.00)	3,728.06	(10,500.00)
Revenue - Provincial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Revenues - Timber Sales	(266,862.54)	(135,000.00)	(131,862.54)	(180,000.00)
Small Tools / Supplies & Maintenance	2,113.99	747.00	1,366.99	1,000.00
Special Project	177.22	1,872.00	(1,694.78)	2,500.00
Special Project - Well Remediation	0.00	2,700.00	(2,700.00)	3,600.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(10,786.22)	(12,582.00)	1,795.78	(16,772.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF from Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(90,100.00)
Surplus Adjustment - TRF to Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00
Travel	3,768.58	4,500.00	(731.42)	6,000.00
Tree Marking	0.00	1,503.00	(1,503.00)	2,000.00
Tree Planting	12,596.31	19,872.00	(7,275.69)	26,500.00
Vehicle Expenses	4,798.23	7,497.00	(2,698.77)	10,000.00
GIS	**145,459.72**	**275,436.00**	**(129,976.28)**	**323,597.00**
Salaries	105,154.75	118,889.00	(13,734.25)	154,551.00
Benefits	27,194.83	36,936.00	(9,741.17)	49,246.00
Cell Telephone/Pagers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Computer Supply/Maintenance	49,330.61	86,004.00	(36,673.39)	114,670.00
Conventions	62.17	747.00	(684.83)	1,000.00
Depreciation	4,583.13	4,257.00	326.13	5,680.00
Membership	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office Supplies	202.25	1,503.00	(1,300.75)	2,000.00
Professional Development	0.00	747.00	(747.00)	1,000.00
Recoveries - internal	(18,549.00)	(18,549.00)	0.00	(24,735.00)
Recoverable Outside	(653.10)	(15,075.00)	14,421.90	(20,100.00)
Recoverable - Prov	(45,105.95)	(45,935.00)	829.05	(45,935.00)
Recoveries - Municipal	0.00	(6,975.00)	6,975.00	(9,300.00)
Special Projects - Flood Study	9,203.43	75,150.00	(65,946.57)	100,200.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	18,603.38	41,247.00	(22,643.62)	55,000.00
Surplus Adjustment - Depreciation	(4,583.13)	(4,257.00)	(326.13)	(5,680.00)
Surplus Adjustment - Transfer From Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(55,000.00)

COUNTY OF RENFREW
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SEPT 2024

	YTD ACTUAL	YTD BUDGET	over / (under) VARIANCE	FULL YEAR BUDGET
Travel	16.35	747.00	(730.65)	1,000.00
Weed Inspection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	**301,246.70**	**377,054.00**	**(75,807.30)**	**493,739.00**
Salaries	190,276.79	202,971.00	(12,694.21)	263,863.00
Benefits	57,106.62	66,200.00	(9,093.38)	86,056.00
Computer Maintenance	728.89	3,753.00	(3,024.11)	5,000.00
Conventions	1,598.54	1,575.00	23.54	2,100.00
Marketing Program	47,044.82	49,122.00	(2,077.18)	65,500.00
Memberships/Subscriptions	3,958.62	3,375.00	583.62	4,500.00
Office Expense	5,511.44	4,500.00	1,011.44	6,000.00
ON Winter Games expenses	379,977.45	0.00	379,977.45	0.00
ON Winter Games Recoveries - other	(525.45)	0.00	(525.45)	0.00
ON Winter Games Recoveries - Provincial	(279,452.00)	0.00	(279,452.00)	0.00
ON Winter Surplus Adjustment - Transfer To Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ON Winter Surplus Adjustment - Transfer From Reserves	(100,000.00)	0.00	(100,000.00)	0.00
Professional Development/Staff Training	0.00	567.00	(567.00)	750.00
Recoveries-Other	(32,891.60)	(29,997.00)	(2,894.60)	(40,000.00)
Recoveries-Provincial	(11,171.68)	(52,497.00)	41,325.32	(70,000.00)
Recruitment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Projects - Agriculture Grant	22,470.00	16,857.00	5,613.00	22,470.00
Special Projects - Renfrewshire Twinning	0.00	1,872.00	(1,872.00)	2,500.00
Special Projects - Newcomer	15,127.83	11,250.00	3,877.83	15,000.00
Special Projects -AG Conference	(5,441.53)	15,003.00	(20,444.53)	20,000.00
Special Projects -Taste of the Valley	1,938.04	3,753.00	(1,814.96)	5,000.00
Special Projects - RED Workforce	2,442.24	74,997.00	(72,554.76)	100,000.00
Travel	2,547.68	3,753.00	(1,205.32)	5,000.00
ENTERPRISE CENTRE	**24,841.00**	**24,841.00**	**(0.00)**	**28,055.00**
Salaries	106,304.89	111,531.00	(5,226.11)	144,993.00
Benefits	36,390.21	40,480.00	(4,089.79)	52,623.00
COVID	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marketing	1,670.26	4,500.00	(2,829.74)	6,000.00
Office Expenses	15,992.31	2,250.00	13,742.31	3,000.00
Professional Development	0.00	522.00	(522.00)	700.00
Purchased Service	5,067.00	5,067.00	0.00	6,754.00
Recoveries - Federal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recoveries - Municipalities	(5,000.00)	(4,122.00)	(878.00)	(5,500.00)
Recoveries - Other	(7,213.65)	(7,497.00)	283.35	(10,000.00)
Recoveries - Provincial	(132,103.61)	(130,311.00)	(1,792.61)	(173,745.00)
Recoveries - Provincial - One Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recruitment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Projects	2,757.43	12,375.00	(9,617.57)	16,500.00
Special Projects - Summer Company	25,934.78	0.00	25,934.78	0.00
Starter Company - Provincial Revenue	(52,765.21)	(51,525.00)	(1,240.21)	(68,700.00)
Starter Company - Special Projects	52,944.31	51,525.00	1,419.31	68,700.00
Summer Company - Provincial Revenue	(25,923.53)	(12,375.00)	(13,548.53)	(16,500.00)
Telephone/Internet Access	834.34	1,674.00	(839.66)	2,230.00
Travel	(48.53)	747.00	(795.53)	1,000.00
OTTAWA VALLEY TOURIST ASSOCIATION	**211,590.05**	**229,346.00**	**(17,755.95)**	**298,984.00**
Salaries	141,820.38	152,538.00	(10,717.62)	198,296.00
Benefits	44,452.67	51,491.00	(7,038.33)	66,938.00
Direct Contribution to OVTA	25,317.00	25,317.00	0.00	33,750.00
Recoveries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PLANNING DEPARTMENT	**459,729.00**	**788,310.00**	**(328,581.00)**	**872,876.00**

COUNTY OF RENFREW
TREASURER'S REPORT - Development & Property Committee
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	YTD ACTUAL	YTD BUDGET	over / (under) VARIANCE	FULL YEAR BUDGET
Salaries	570,700.93	661,971.00	(91,270.07)	860,564.00
Employee Benefits	163,302.28	184,011.00	(20,708.72)	239,218.00
Computer Supplies / Maintenance	4,421.84	9,000.00	(4,578.16)	12,000.00
Conventions	6,842.00	3,753.00	3,089.00	5,000.00
Purchased Service	0.00	18,747.00	(18,747.00)	25,000.00
Land Division Advertisement Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Fees	3,808.87	747.00	3,061.87	1,000.00
Memberships	150.00	4,275.00	(4,125.00)	5,700.00
Office Expense	8,240.04	13,797.00	(5,556.96)	18,394.00
Professional Development	(751.04)	4,500.00	(5,251.04)	6,000.00
Recoveries - Provincial - One Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recruitment	1,835.61	4,500.00	(2,664.39)	6,000.00
Revenues - Municipal Severances/Projects	(5,542.10)	(29,997.00)	24,454.90	(40,000.00)
Revenues - Official Plan Fees	(3,300.00)	0.00	(3,300.00)	0.00
Revenues - Other	(1,072.50)	(1,503.00)	430.50	(2,000.00)
Revenues - Service Charges	(49,353.88)	(31,500.00)	(17,853.88)	(42,000.00)
Revenues - Severance Applications	(193,117.00)	(142,497.00)	(50,620.00)	(190,000.00)
Revenues - Subdivision Applications	(56,365.00)	(45,000.00)	(11,365.00)	(60,000.00)
Special Project & Official Plan	3,531.14	118,503.00	(114,971.86)	158,000.00
Surplus Adjustment - Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus Adjustment - TRF from Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	(150,000.00)
Travel	6,397.81	15,003.00	(8,605.19)	20,000.00
Total Development & Property	**1,863,763.16**	**2,408,267.00**	**(544,503.84)**	**1,992,484.00**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION REPORT
Prepared by: Melissa Marquardt, Manager of Economic Development
Prepared for: Development and Property Committee
November 12, 2024

INFORMATION

1. **Municipal Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Forum**

The Municipal Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Forum was held October 22-24, 2024, at the Best Western Pembroke Inn and Conference Centre. The event kicked off with an evening welcome reception on October 22, a bus tour to various agricultural sites on October 23 and a forum day on October 24. The full program is attached to this report and copies of presentations are available online.

The event drew in a total of 122 registered delegates from across rural Ontario, representing municipal and provincial governments, regional and provincial agricultural organizations, financial supporters, farm owners/operators and other key stakeholders. Of the registered delegates, just over 50% attended the forum for the very first time.

Event attendance breakdown included:
- Welcome Reception: 65
- Bus Tour: 61 (68 for dinner)
- Forum Day: 106 (92 in-person + 14 virtual)

Based on feedback received through the post event survey, the event was an overall success.

- 71% of respondents rated the event as excellent; 29% rated as good
- 90% of respondents indicated the information was timely and improved their understanding of agriculture economic development and planning
- 86% indicated the information received will influence plans in the next 1-2 years
- 77% of respondents indicated they are now able to identify possible areas of collaboration with other municipalities
- 76% indicated the registration costs were reasonable

"We are in the process of determining roles for the municipality in supporting the Ag Sector and creating an Ag Roundtable what this will look like - the information presented was very helpful."

"It was nice to have a tour for real-world learning and a full day paired with sit-down panels. Sometimes several days of slides can lead to information overload."

"Renfrew County staff did an excellent job hosting this event. Enjoyed the format, bus tour and topics covered."

2. **Rural Change Makers Program**

The Rural Ontario Institute (ROI) has confirmed there will be four youth from Renfrew County participating in the 2024 Rural Change Makers program. A total of 36 applicants have been accepted from across rural Ontario.

Participants were welcomed to the program during a virtual session on October 16, 2024, and will be participating in a virtual learning lab until the end of December. In the new year, participants will begin planning and executing independent projects in their communities.

The County of Renfrew Economic Development Division and Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation are the local partners supporting ROI on program delivery. An official announcement naming the program participants is expected to be released by ROI in the coming weeks.

3. **Taste of the Valley Series**

The fourth and biggest event in the 2024 Taste of the Valley series, was held on October 19, 2024, in Cobden with a record number of 140 vendors participating and attracting over 5,500 visitors.

The final event in the series is the Holiday Edition on December 14, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., at the Renfrew Armouries in Renfrew.

The Economic Development Division expresses appreciation and thanks from the host municipal partners who helped make the 2024 series a success, including the Townships of Madawaska Valley, Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards, Whitewater Region and the Town of Petawawa.

4. **Community Outreach and Engagement**

a. <u>Best Places to Work, Career and Training Expo</u>
The Economic Development Division, in partnership with the County of Renfrew's Human Resources Department, participated in the Best Places to Work, Career and Training Expo, at the Shaw Centre in Ottawa on October 17, 2024 from 11:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

The event was free for attendees, which largely attracted newcomers and students living in Ottawa. Organizers estimate attendance at over 4,000 with over 75

exhibitors, which included companies, government agencies, educational institutions and other communities. Staff report engaging with just over 100 attendees at the County booth.

b. Local Business Outreach
The Economic Development Division, Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation and Business Development Bank of Canada have initiated outreach meetings with local businesses to learn more about them and identify areas of support and financial assistance. On October 30, 2024, the teams met with Throttle Powersports, Convergence Design Services and Calabogie Motorsports Park.

OCTOBER 22-24, 2024
COUNTY OF RENFREW

Growing Together

MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING FORUM

OCTOBER 22-24, 2024
COUNTY OF RENFREW

Growing Together

MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING FORUM

G'Day, G'Day!

Greetings from Renfrew County and welcome to the 2024 Municipal Agriculture Economic Development & Planning Forum!

We are excited to be hosting you in the County of Renfrew for the 16th edition of this OMAFA event. This year's theme, "Growing Together – Nurturing Agriculture for Rural Community Prosperity", will highlight the importance of fostering agriculture growth, sustainability and collaboration in rural communities. The forum is an opportunity to share best practices and lessons learned with fellow economic development and planning peers and colleagues who support Ontario's vibrant agriculture industry.

Designed to be engaging, educational and informative, the program offers more than two days of networking in a rural and relaxed environment. From sampling locally grown and produced food and beverages to meeting innovative and unique farmers to learning and sharing with industry professionals, we guarantee you will leave the forum feeling inspired and excited about the future of agriculture in your community.

While you are here, we hope you take the time to visit Pembroke and the area and take in some of that true Valley hospitality!

Your Forum Co-Chairs,

Melissa Marquardt

Manager of Economic Development
County of Renfrew

Karen Fischer

Economic and Business Advisor
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Agribusiness

County of Renfrew
Ontario . Canada

Ontario

Summary

9% of Ontario Farm cash receipts

9% of Ontario Agri-food GDP

12% of Ontario's population

11% of Ontario Agri-food Employment

Local Economic Snapshot

Eastern Ontario

2021

Eastern Ontario Agriculture at a Glance

1,475,250 acres of farmland across **6,330** farms, averaging **233** acres per farm

25% DOWN FROM 2016

223,657 acres of pastureland

UP 3% FROM 2016

974,078 acres of land in crops

UP 13% FROM 2016

1,503,043 acres of potential unused farmland

Agri-food Sector Contributions

$1,654 million in Farm Cash Receipts

UP 29% FROM 2016

→

2 1 3

Dairy Products, Soybeans, and Corn

through →

9,655 farm operators actively farming **1,997,046 acres** of farm area, and through **11,589** local agri-food business establishments employing **70,415** workers

supporting →

$3,621 million in GDP and **73,800 employees** in the Agri-food sector across Ontario

Thriving in Abundance

5% DOWN FROM 2016

18% of farms in Eastern Ontario sell directly to the consumer

11% DOWN FROM 2016

67% of farms in Eastern Ontario are small farms generating less than $100,000 in revenue

Eastern Ontario contributes to provincial inventories through the following commodities

75,248 dairy cows accounting for **23%** of Ontario's inventory

411,362 acres of hay **24%** of Ontario's total

451 acres of strawberries **17%** of Ontario's total

Looking to the Future

UP 78% FROM 2016

16% of farm operations use renewable energy producing systems

UP 46% FROM 2016

11% of farm operations have a written succession plan

UP 6% FROM 2016

437,722 acres of soybeans are cultivated in Eastern Ontario **16%** of Ontario's total, and soybeans remain a top commodity in the region

UP 12% FROM 2016

The number of farms in Eastern Ontario selling value-added agricultural products directly to consumers has increased since 2016

County Agri Profile: https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/ontario-farm-data-by-county/resource/65f6ddde-4a04-4036-92e2-1b0ec741ed51
Farm Cash Receipts by Crops & County: https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/ontario-farm-cash-receipts-by-county-and-crop
Key Impact Statement: https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/ontario-business-agri-food-and-farm-data-profiles-economic-impact-summary
MPAC Data by County: https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/ontario-total-farm-area

Ontario

Ministry of A and Rural Affairs

OCTOBER 22-24, 2024
COUNTY OF RENFREW

Growing Together

MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING FORUM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23

AGRICULTURAL TOUR

DEPARTURE LOCATION	DEPARTURE
Best Western *Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre* *1 International Dr, Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5*	Meet bus in parking lot at 7:40 am **7:50 am**

DESTINATION	TOUR LENGTH
Hedgeview Farm Organics | Guided walking tour of farm property. *2519 Greenwood Rd, Pembroke, ON K8A 6W2* Hedgeview Farm is a woman-led, certified organic, market garden growing 50 different field crops for a local farmers' market and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Program. Making a living on just 3 acres of rented farm land, this farm is focussed on sustainable agricultural practices and community engagement. The farm also produces 17,000 garlic annually, with a mix of small tractor equipment and hand tools. *Host: Brenna Jansen.*	**45 minutes**
Fepro Farms | Guided walking tour of digester and barn. *520 Government Rd, Cobden, ON K0J 1K0* Fepro Farms is a dairy farm which milks 180 cows using robotic milkers. Automation is also employed for feeding and bedding. There is an anaerobic digester that creates 500 kw of electricity per hour by capturing the methane from the manure which in turn fuels a generator. Additionally, there is a 300 kw roof mount solar power system on the buildings. *Hosts: Paul & Elias Klaesis.* Washroom on-site.	**60 minutes**
Valley Bio Ltd | Guided walking tour of seed operation. *18374 ON-17, Cobden, ON K0J 1K0* Valley Bio is a family-run team of growers, cleaners and sellers of seed in the beautiful Ottawa Valley. Owned by Reuben Stone, and operated jointly with his wife Keanan, Valley Bio has become a local leader in seed production, conditioning, seed treatment and crop research. *Hosts: Reuban & Keanan Stone.* Washroom on-site.	**60 minutes**
Ottawa Valley Farm To Fork | Lunch & guided walking tour. *1320 Scotch Bush Rd, Bonnechere Valley, ON K0J 1S0* Ottawa Valley Farm to Fork brings farm-to-table fun with grass-fed beef meatballs, organic pierogi, and heritage crops. Their Scottish Highland cattle, dairy goats, and free-range chickens are pampered for maximum flavour. Committed to sustainability and community, they deliver delicious, locally sourced food with a passion for excellence. *Hosts: Marshall Buchanan & Kathleen Lindhorst.* Washrooms on-site.	**90 minutes**
Farm Fresh Produce & Market Stand | Short tour & discussion *5653 Highway 60, Douglas, ON K0J 1S0* The Mennonite community has been growing in the County of Renfrew in the last 10 years. Learn about their traditional methods of farming, including how they have transformed underutilized farmland into a large volume producing vegetable farm, and popular market stand operation. *Hosts: David & Menno Hoover.* Market stand on-site (cash sales only)	**45 minutes**
Hugli's Blueberry Ranch & Country Market | Guided wagon ride of fields and agri-tourism operation. *2139 Greenwood Rd, Pembroke, ON K8A 6W2* Hugli's Blueberry Ranch & Country Market is an agri-tourism business that grows blueberries, pumpkins, Christmas trees & family fun that is located in Pembroke, Ontario. Established in 1978, the business has diversified over the years and now also offers a summer play park, fall family fun activities, birthday parties, school tours & community events. *Hosts: Brian Hugli.* Country market & washrooms on-site.	**75 minutes**
Return to Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre *1 International Dr, Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5*	**5:13 pm**

OCTOBER 22-24, 2024
COUNTY OF RENFREW

Growing Together

MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING FORUM

PROGRAM

CO-HOSTED BY THE COUNTY OF RENFREW AND ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND AGRIBUSINESS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22

4:00 pm – 7:00 p.m. **Registration Desk Open**
Lobby - Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre

6:00 pm – 8:00 p.m. **Welcome Reception (appetizers and cash bar)**
Lobby - Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre
Sponsored by Renfrew County Federation of Agriculture, Elliott Farm Equipment & North Algona Wilberforce Township

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23

Breakfast on own at hotel

7:15 am – 7:45 a.m. **Registration Desk Open**
Lobby - Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre

7:40 am – 5:30 p.m. **Bus Tour - Renfrew County**
(lunch and refreshments provided) Pick-up at Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre
Sponsored by Farm Credit Canada & National Farmers' Union

4:00 – 6:30 p.m. **Registration Desk Open**
Lower Level – Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre

6:00 pm – 8:30 p.m. **Dinner (Cash bar opens at 6 pm, followed by dinner at 6:30 pm)**
Copeland-Mackay Room - Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre
Sponsored by Township of Whitewater Region

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

7:45 am – 9:30 p.m. **Registration Desk Opens**
Lower Level – Best Western Pembroke Inn & Conference Centre

8:15 am **Coffee & Networking**

8:45 am **Welcome & Opening Remarks**

9:15 am *Keynote*
Our Food Futures - A review of the sector, challenges, opportunities and municipal support for agri-food systems
Margaret Walton, Senior Associate - Planscape and Chair - Ontario Farmland Trust

As rural areas experience rapid changes and agricultural practices evolve, municipal governments need to be at the forefront of developing effective strategies and solutions. Explore the critical role municipalities play in addressing the complex challenges faced by rural communities and the agri-food sector
Sponsored by Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation

10:00 am *Panel Discussion*
What's New? Updates about the Provincial Planning Statement (PPS)
Moderator: Lauree Armstrong, Township Planner, Township of Laurentian Valley
Anna Kalnina, Planner & Nancy Rutherford, Senior Planner, OMAFA
Bruce Howarth, Manager of Planning Services, County of Renfrew

Learn about the tools and resources available to municipalities that support recent updates to the Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) and how these changes may impact your municipality.

10:30 am	*Panel Discussion* **What's New? Updates about Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Community of Practice (COP)** **Danielle Sharman, Farm Policy Analyst, Ontario Federation of Agriculture**
	Find out what's new with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture's Community of Practice, and how this network can support rural planning and economic development activities across Ontario.
10:35 am	**Health Break** **Sponsored by M&R Feeds**
10:50 am	*Panel Discussion* **Rural Planning Perspectives: Planning for Agriculture and Rural Prosperity** **Moderator: Carolyn Puterbough, Regional Advisor, OMAFA** **Erik Acs, Manager of Community Sustainability, Niagara Region** **Shanna Armstrong, Agriculture Economic Development Commissioner, MRC Pontiac** **Margaret Walton, Senior Associate - Planscape and Chair - Ontario Farmland Trust**
	What is agriculture systems planning and how do we use it to encourage viability and local prosperity? What other creative tools have communities developed to support innovation and diversification. Hear examples of how municipalities can support innovation and diversification while addressing infrastructure planning challenges in rural communities.
11:35 am	**Local Case Studies** **Moderator: Melissa Marquardt, County of Renfrew** **Caitlin Rivet-Carnac, VP Sales & Marketing, St. Francis Herb Farm** **Jeff Black, Founder & CEO, GlassHouse Botanics**
	Take a closer look at two Renfrew County companies, St. Francis Herb Farm, an herbal medicine manufacturer, and GlassHouse Botanics, a medical cannabis producer, as they discuss challenges and solutions in operating value-added and ag-adjacent businesses in a rural setting.
12:05 pm	**Lunch** **Sponsored by Jp2g Consultants Inc.**
1:05 pm	*Highlights* **Agriculture Advisory Committees – the Power of Local Expertise** **Moderator: David Wybou, Business Development Officer, County of Renfrew** **Keanan Stone, Renfrew County Agriculture Economic Development Committee** **Michael Scott, Durham Agriculture Advisory Committee** **Kelly Maloney, Kawartha Lakes Agriculture Development Advisory Committee**
	Agriculture Advisory Committees are becoming more prominent in rural Ontario municipalities. How do we engage and leverage local expertise that leads to the development of improved policies that support the agriculture sector? Hear from a panel of committee representatives from across Ontario.
1:50 pm	*Panel Discussion* **Growing Together: The Why and How of Farming for the Next Generation** **Moderator: Keanan Stone, General Manager - Valley Bio Ltd.,** **Sean Richards, Owner/Operator – RB Farms** **Samantha Harris, Owner - Our Neighbours Farm & Co-ordinator - Harvest Hastings** **Jennifer Doelman, Bonnechere Haven Farms, Farmer's Daughter Honey & Community Leader**
	Join us for an inspiring panel discussion featuring young, innovative farmers who have successfully navigated the challenges of modern agriculture. This session will spotlight the experiences, strategies, and insights of young farmers who are leading the way in diversifying family farming operations, incorporating cutting-edge technologies and sustainable practices, and creating alternative land access models.
2:50 pm	**Health Break** **Sponsored by Township of Admaston/Bromley**
3:05 pm	*Highlight* **ConnectON Asset Mapping Tool** **Janet Horner, Executive Director - Golden Horseshoe Food & Farming Alliance** **Gabriel Pothier - Maudsley, Project Manager – Golden Horseshoe Food & Farming Alliance**
	Learn about ConnectON, an economic development tool that provides geo-mapped data and dashboards to support investment, business retention and growth across Ontario.
3:20 pm	*Facilitated Discussion* **Nurturing Agriculture for Rural Community Prosperity** **Facilitator: Karen Fischer, Economic and Business Advisor, OMAFA**
	Wrap up your conference experience by participating in our Open Space facilitated discussion featuring burning topics from the day.
4:20 pm	**Closing Remarks & 2025 Forum Host**

THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS FOR HELPING TO MAKE THIS EVENT A SUCCESS!

GOLD

national farmers union
Ontario
nfu unf
de l'Ontario
union nationale des fermiers

fcc

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DIVERSE & UNITED

BRONZE

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NORTH ALGONA
WILBERFORCE

SUPPORTING

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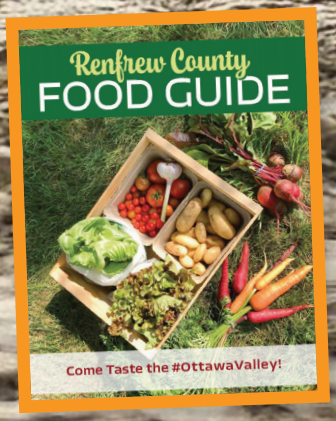
LAURENTIAN VALLEY
GRAINS



Ottawa Valley

ottawavalley.travel

Download a copy of the
Renfrew County Food Guide.

Come wan[illegible]

OTTAWA VALLEY TOURIST ASSOCIATION REPORT

Prepared by: Melissa Marquardt, Manager of Economic Development
Prepared for: Development and Property Committee
November 12, 2024

INFORMATION

1. **Municipal Accommodation Tax Update**

The Ottawa Valley Tourist Association (OVTA) has been in discussions with the Town of Petawawa regarding potential implementation of a Municipal Accommodation Tax (MAT) and naming the OVTA as the eligible tourism entity. The Town is proposing to implement, effective January 1, 2025, a rate of 3%.

Draft agreements from the City of Pembroke and Town of Petawawa have been presented to the OVTA Board of Directors. The projected annual combined MAT revenues shared with the OVTA from both communities is approximately $298,500.

2. **Small Business Month Workshop**

On October 7, 2024, the OVTA delivered an in-person workshop, "Collaborate to Elevate: Strategic Co-Marketing for Growth" at the Calabogie Community Hall as part of Enterprise Renfrew County's Small Business Month workshop series. The presentation covered the benefits of businesses leveraging their networks to create joint promotions and foster growth through long-term partnerships. A total of 18 participants attended.

3. **Travel Trade Partnership Familiarization Tour**

On October 21 and 22, 2024, staff participated in a familiarization tour with the Travel Trade Partnership. The purpose of the tour was to introduce products and experiences to new members, share information and network. The tour focused on the Ottawa Valley and Lanark County areas and included stops at OWL Rafting, Whitewater Inn, Bonnechere Caves, Somewhere Inn, Madawaska Kanu Centre, Spectacle Lake Lodge, Pine Brae Eco Resort and Best Western Parkside Inn and Spa.

A second familiarization tour is planned for early spring and will highlight partners in the Haliburton and Hastings County areas.

4. **Instagram Influencer Partnership**

On October 19 and 20, 2024, in partnership with the Town of Petawawa, staff hosted influencer Louika Zigoumis (@mrsloulou) to attend the Pints and Gourds and Farm to

Trail events. The paid partnership appeared on Instagram and has been viewed over 8,000 times.

5. **Fall Workshop Series**

The OVTA's virtual fall workshop series kicked off on October 30, 2024, with Increasing Your Online Presence, followed by Using AI in the Tourism Industry on November 5, 2024, with a total of 11 participants.

Upcoming workshops in the series include The Anatomy of an Ad on November 12, 2024, and Introduction to Sustainable and Regenerative Tourism on November 19, 2024. The cost to attend is $10/person/workshop and registration is required.

6. **Renfrew County Food Guide**

The OVTA and Economic Development Division have produced a Renfrew County Food Guide featuring local food producers, farms and farm gate stands, and farmers' markets that sell products directly to consumers. The guide includes a variety of products, such as meat, fresh produce, baked goods, preserves and more, as well as recipes.

RESOLUTIONS

7. **Tourism Data Collection**

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee recommends that the County Council support the Ottawa Valley Tourist Association's request that Statistics Canada reinstate tourism data reporting at the census level for communities in Ontario.

Background

At the November 6, 2024 Ottawa Valley Tourist Association (OVTA) Board meeting, a discussion took place around the lack of available tourism data. In 2016, Statistics Canada stopped providing tourism data at the census level creating a gap in the availability of information at the local level. Destination Ontario and Destination Canada provide tourism data, but the information is only available at the regional tourism organization level. Statistic and data collection programs are costly and unaffordable, particularly for small and rural communities. Being able to access timely and relevant tourism data at the local level helps to measure destination performance, supports informed decision-making and is a resource for investment and attraction.

Renfrew County FOOD GUIDE

Come Taste the #OttawaValley!

Introducing the Renfrew County Food Guide, your go-to resource for discovering the freshest local food in our region! From charming farm stands to local meat producers, the guide showcases the best of what Renfrew County has to offer. Whether you're looking for farm-fresh veggies, artisanal products, or locally raised meats, it's all just a short drive away. Supporting local has never been easier, with this guide making it simple to find delicious, homegrown options. Explore the bounty of Renfrew County and taste the difference that local makes!

A SIMPLER TIME FAMILY FARM

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *242 Berndt Road, Golden Lake, ON*
- **1.613.438.7805**
- **simplertimefarm**

Year round

Unpasteurized Wildflower Honey, Maple Syrup, Beeswax Candles and ornaments and wax by-products such as lipbalms.

ALDER CREEK FARM

- *On farm meat sales*
- *620 Roesler Road, Golden Lake, ON*
- **1.613.717.3795**
- **www.aldercreek.ca**
- **aldercreeksheep**
- **aldercreekfarm1**

Year round

Alder Creek Farm has been in our family for five generations now. Today we run an 80 ewe flock mostly comprised of animals that have been born and raised on the property. We believe in animals grazing freely and raising their young. We raise quality Ontario lamb. Our products are frozen cuts of lamb such as loin chops, ground lamb, shanks, rack of lamb, legs and stew meat. Half or whole lamb custom orders are filled in the fall.

AGRAFORE ENTERPRISES

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *65 Mud Lake Road, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.639.3385**

Seasonally

Maple Syrup, Garlic, vegetables in season, cut flowers.

BROMLEY ACRES WAGYU

- *On farm meat sales*
- *72 Forest Park, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.717.5737**
- **www.bromleyacreswagyu.ca**
- **bromleyacreswagyu**
- **bromleyacreswagyu**

Year round / with online orders

The world's finest beef produced through ethical and regenerative practices, ensuring the well-being of our animals and the sustainability of our land for future generations.

CLAY HOUSE FARMS

- *Farm stand / roadside stand*
- *1238 Westmeath Road, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.416.708.9323**
- **www.clayhousefarms.com**
- **clayhousefarms**

Year round / with online orders

Clay House Farms specializes in growing a variety of fresh, local produce, with an emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices. Their products include seasonal vegetables and fruits.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER HONEY (BONNECHERE HAVEN FARMS)

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *2039 Barr Line, Douglas, ON*
- **1.613.570.0677**
- **www.farmersdaughterhoney.com**
- **farmersdaughterhoney**

Year round

Farmers Daughter Honey produces pure, raw honey from their beekeeping operations. Their honey is locally sourced, and they focus on maintaining healthy, sustainable hives.

FOOD YARD

- *Farmers Market*
- *21 Watchorn Dr., Beachburg, ON*
- **1.613.582.3225**
- **www.thefoodyard.org**
- **foodyard.org**

Seasonally / with online orders

Experience the best of local farming!

Grown with care on our family-run farm, you can enjoy our fresh produce at local farmers' markets, order online, or visit us during onsite market hours.

Sign up for our Weekly and Bi-weekly Baskets starting in February. Your first basket will be ready by the end of June.

FORAGER BEE

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *238 Munroe Ave East, Renfrew, ON*
- **1.613.433.7861**
- **www.foragerbee.square.site**
- **foragerbee**

Year round

Local honey separated by season and location, comb honey, and specialty linden flower honey, garden fresh herbs, foraged goods, pottery and outdoor education.

HUGLI'S BLUEBERRY RANCH & COUNTRY MARKET

- *Pick your own*
- *139 Greenwood Road, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.638.1288**
- **www.blueberryranch.ca**
- **huglisblueberryranch**
- **hugliblueberryranch**

Seasonally

Pick your own blueberries & pumpkins. Our Country Market is open from May - Dec 31 and offers picked blueberries (mid July - early Sept) and pumpkins (mid Sep - Oct). You'll also find Hugli's blueberry gourmet foods including jam, hot pepper jelly, syrup, bbq sauce, chocolate covered blueberries, salsa, marmalade, mustard & more. Our on-site bake shop produces sweet treats including fresh fudge, muffins, scones, donuts,

cookies plus other seasonal goodies. We also carry other locally produced food such as Uncle Jim's Meats (famous for their blueberry maple sausages) & Wilkie Bread (delicious sourdough bread).

Credit: Hugli's Blueberry Ranch & Country Market

BLUEBERRY CRISP

4 cups blueberries
2 Tbsp tapioca
1/2 cup sugar
1 Tbsp lemon juice
2/3 cup brown sugar
1 cup rolled oats
1/2 cup flour
1/2 tsp cinnamon
1/8 tsp salt
6 Tbsp butter

Mix blueberries, tapioca, sugar and lemon juice and pour into 9 inch pan. Mix brown sugar, rolled oats, flour, cinnamon, salt and butter. Spread on top of berries. Bake at 375°F for 40 minutes.

LONG LANE FARMS

▶ *Meat sales delivery*
▶ *273 Ashdad Road, Renfrew, ON*
1.613.324.4514
www.longlanefarms.ca
longlanefarms
longlanefarms

Year round / with online orders

Local, pasture raised pork, beef and chicken. Our animals are raised out on pasture where they enjoy sunlight, fresh air and grass.

MADAWASKA BEE COMPANY

▶ *Honey / maple syrup producer*
▶ *49 Dam Road, Palmer Rapids, ON*
1.289.685.7130
Madawaska-bee-co.square.site
madawaska_bee_co

Seasonally / with online orders

Madawaska Bee Company offers wildflower honey, comb and creamed honey with flavoured creamed honey. Wax, candles, and wax products are made from the comb when the honey is processed.

MCGREGOR'S PRODUCE

▶ *Farm stand / roadside stand*
▶ *351 Lochwinnoch Road, McNab Braeside, ON*
1.613.432.9726
www.mcgregorsproduce.com
mcgregorsproduce
mcgregorsproduce

Seasonally

We grow fruits and vegetables and sell directly to consumers at various roadside stands and home farm stand. We also offer u-pick strawberries and raspberries - when in season.

NEEDHAM'S MARKET GARDEN

Farm stand | roadside stand

1335 Ottawa Road 29, Arnprior, ON

1.613.983.6082

www.needhamsmarketgarden.com

needhamsmarketgarden

Seasonally with online orders

Fresh fruit and vegetables.

NORTHERN VIKING FARM

Farm stand / roadside stand

921 Cold Creek Road, Eganville, ON

1.613.628.1999

www.northernvikingfarm.com

northernvikingfarm

Seasonally

We offer grass fed Icelandic lamb products seasonally, as well as having a farm store that is open by appointment with our artisanal products; Icelandic yarns, roving and other Viking inspired and handmade goods.

OTTAWA VALLEY FARM TO FORK

Farm stand / roadside stand

1358 Scotch Bush Road, Douglas, ON

1.343.369.0533

www.ottawavalleyfarmtofork.ca

ovf2f

ottawavalleyfarmtofork

Year round / with online orders

At Ottawa Valley Farm to Fork, we take pride in being one of the select farms that craft gourmet foods directly from the bounties of our land. With careful attention to detail, we transform our grass-fed beef into delectable sausage rolls and burgers, and our organic potatoes into mouthwatering pierogi. This allows us to generate exceptional value from a small area of land, showcasing the true potential of our farm.

Our dedication extends to the animals we raise. We lovingly care for Scottish Highlands Cattle, Dairy Goats, and Free-Range Chickens, ensuring their well-being and providing them with a nurturing environment. By prioritizing the welfare of our livestock, we can guarantee the superior quality and taste of our products.In addition to our animal husbandry, we cultivate organic, heritage varieties of vegetables and fruits.

PAX TIBI FARMSTEAD

- *Farm stand / roadside stand*
- *157 Rox Siding Road, Cobden, ON*
- **1.289.214.4479**
- **paxtibifarmstead**

Year round

Offering fresh, organically grown produce, preserves, and dried foods, grown on a small, well-cared for farm. Eager to educate people on good food and how it's grown. Specializes in garlic and tomatoes.

PICKLING DIXIE

- *Retail Sale for Meats & Preserves*
- *44 Alva Drive, Cobden, ON*
- **1.613.325.0098**
- **www.pickling-dixie.square.site**
- **picklingdixie**

Year round / with online orders

Pickling Dixie curates artisnal preserves using traditional recipes from garden fresh produce grown on her farm. Jennifer raises heritage pastured hogs, grass fed beef, pastured turkeys and pastured duck meat.

PINNACLE HAVEN FARM

- *On farm meat sales*
- *865 Garden of Eden Rd, Renfrew, ON*
- **1.613.433.8255**
- **www.pinnaclehaven.ca**
- **pinnaclehaven**

Year round / with online orders

We offer quality lamb, chickens and eggs raised on our farm by our family. All animals are raised on pasture during the growing season in an intensive rotational grazing system. It's local, quality protein you can be proud to serve your family. Some of our products include: lamb chops, roasts, stewing lamb, sausage, pepperettes, chickens and fresh colourful eggs.

GRILLED BUTTERFLIED LEG OF LAMB

By Martha Stewart Updated on May 16, 2017
Prep Time: 10 mins Total Time: 2 hrs Servings: 10

Ingredients

½ cup olive oil
¼ cup fresh lemon juice
2 tablespoons balsamic vinegar
2 tablespoons minced fresh rosemary, or 2 teaspoons dried
4 garlic, minced
Coarse salt and ground pepper
1 butterflied leg of lamb (4 to 5 pounds), trimmed of excess fat

Directions

In a medium bowl, whisk together oil, lemon juice, vinegar, rosemary, garlic, 2 teaspoons salt, and 1/2 teaspoon pepper. Place lamb in a large shallow dish with marinade, and turn to coat. Cover, marinate 1 hour at room temperature or up to overnight in refrigerator, turning occasionally. (Bring to room temperature before grilling.)Heat grill to medium-high. Thread several metal skewers through lamb in both directions to hold meat together during cooking.

Grill lamb until an instant-read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat registers 140 degrees for medium rare, 10 to 15 minutes per side. Let the meat rest, covered, about 10 minutes. Remove the skewers. Slice the meat thinly, against the grain where possible.

Cook's Notes

Skewer the meat in both directions to keep it together. That way, it will be easier to manage once it's on the grill.

PREP'D

- *Prepared meals*
- *640 Jean Ave, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.602.1286**
- **www.griffithfarm.ca**
- **griffithfarm**

Year round / with online orders

Prepared fresh meals or frozen meals in individual and family size servings. All meals made with our farm-raised meat in our health inspected kitchen. We provide traditional and custom requested food.

STONEHEDGE HOMESTEAD

- *Farm stand / roadside stand*
- *1271 Risto Road, Eganville, ON*
- **1.647.881.5094**
- **www.stonehedgehomestead.square.site**
- **stonehedgehomestead**

Seasonally / with online orders

Shop fresh, organically grown vegetables, flowers, and free-range eggs in Eganville! As a female farmer, I'm passionate about providing my community with nutrient-rich, sustainably grown produce from my market garden. Whether you're interested in flexible CSA options or custom weekly orders, we have something for everyone. Seasonal veggies, eggs, and more always harvested fresh for you. Support small local farming and taste the difference!

MAPLE PIE

1/4 cup salted butter
1/2 cup sugar
1 cup maple syrup
1/8 tsp salt
3 eggs
1 cup walnut pieces

Cream butter and sugar. Add syrup, salt and beaten eggs. Stir in nuts. Pour into unbaked pie shell. Bake at 350 for 50 min or until knife comes out clean.

THE MAPLE STORE AT GRANTS SETTLEMENT FARMS

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *43 Dittburner Road, Foresters Falls, ON*
- **1.613.639.9567**
- **www.grantssettlementfarms.ca**
- **grantssettlementfarms**

Year round

Come visit the 19th century Maple Farm & Sugar Shack at Grant's Settlement Farms for all things Maple. GSF is a year round working farm. We produce Maple Syrup Products. As authorized Maple Equipment dealers GSF offers a wide selection of Maple Syrup making equipment and specialty packaging at our retail store on site. Our Knowledge as 6th generation Ottawa Valley sugar makers is ready to help hobbyist make pure maple syrup that will make Grandpa proud.

TWIN CREEKS FARM

- *Farm stand / roadside stand*
- *2651 Queens Line, Foresters Falls, ON*
- **1.709.290.3939**
- **www.twincreeksfarm2020.com**
- **twincreeksfarm2020**

Year round / with online orders

Twin Creeks Farm is a 6th generation family farm based in the Ottawa Valley. We manage our farm in an environmentally conscious, ethical and sustainable manner. We currently offer a variety of beef products and in the coming year will be adding a variety of meats, maple syrup, fresh produce, and agricultural products.

VALLEY VEGGIES

- *Farm stand / roadside stand*
- *662 Joe Street, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.433.2497**
- **www.valleyveggies.ca**

Seasonally

Valley Veggies provides a wide range of fresh, locally grown vegetables, focusing on seasonal crops and sustainable farming practices.

WHISPERING PINES HONEY

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *333 Grist Mill Road, Eganville, ON*
- **1.613.628.9641**
- **www.whisperingpineshoney.ca**
- **whisperingpineshoney**

Year round

Creamed and liquid Wildflower honey, pollen, propolis and bees wax products.

WHITE PINE BISON

- *On farm meat sales*
- *89 Hila Road, RR#2, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.582.7389**
- **www.whitepinebison.ca**
- **whitepinebison**
- **whitepinebison**

Year round

White Pine Bison offers grass-fed and finished bison meats using non-GMO grass seed, authentic ornamental bison bones (skulls), and branded merchandise.

WHITEWATER HONEY CO.

- *Honey / maple syrup producer*
- *19G Moores Beach Road, Pembroke, ON*
- **1.613.281.1049**
- **whitewaterhoney.com**
- **whitewaterhoney**

Year round / with online orders

Liquid and creamed wildflower honey, beeswax, cinnamon creamed honey, blueberry, raspberry and buckwheat blossom honey, cut comb honey, pollen, and propolis.

LOCAL FARMERS' MARKETS

ARNPRIOR FARMERS' MARKET

Downtown Arnprior, ON, John St. in between Madawaska St. and Elgin St.

www.Arnprior.ca/en/recreation-and-culture/arnprior-market.aspx

Operates Sundays, June – September

BARRY'S BAY FARMERS' MARKET

Royal Canadian Legion
250 John Street (Hwy 62) at Stafford Street, Barry's Bay, ON

barry'sbayfarmers'market

Operates Fridays, May – October

BURNSTOWN FARMERS' MARKET

Lot beside Café Laurent
1716 Calabogie Road, Burnstown, ON

burnstownfarmersmarket

Operates Fridays, June – October

CALABOGIE FARMERS' MARKET

Community Centre Covered Outdoor Rink
574 Mill Street, Calabogie, ON

www.calabogiemarket.ca

thenewcalabogiemarket

Operates Saturdays, June – September

COBDEN FARMERS' MARKET

Cobden Fair Grounds
43 Astrolab Road. Cobden, ON

cobdenfarmersmarket

Operates Saturdays, May long weekend – October

COMBERMERE FARMERS' MARKET

Corner of Mill Street & Hwy 62,
across from Hudson House B&B
1001 Mill Street, Combermere, ON

combermerefarmersmarket

Operates Saturdays, June – October

Recipe

BLUEBERRY & MAPLE APPLE CRISP

Toss together:
6 cups sliced, peeled apples 300 g pkg frozen blueberries

Topping:
1/2 cup packed brown sugar
1/4 cup sugar
1/2 cup flour
2 Tbsp flour
1/2 cup rolled oats
1 Tbsp lemon juice
1/2 tsp cinnamon
1/3 cup maple syrup
1/4 tsp cinnamon
2 Tbsp butter, melted

Spread in 8 inch baking pan

Combine brown sugar, flour, rolled oats and cinnamon. Pour in maple syrup and butter. Toss until moistened. Sprinkle over fruit. Bake in 350°F oven for 1 hour or until golden and fruit is tender. Let cool on rack for 15 minutes

Credit: Hugli's Blueberry Ranch.

BLUEBERRY MOUSSE

1/4 cup cold water
2 envelopes unflavoured gelatine
1 cup boiling water
2/3 cup sugar
10 oz pkg frozen blueberries
1/3 cup lemon juice
1 cup whipping cream

Pour boiling water into 4 cup measure. Sprinkle gelatine over water. Add boiling water. Stir until gelatine dissolves. Add sugar, frozen blueberries and lemon juice. Stir. Transfer mixture to blender. Blend 1 minute. Return to measuring cup and refrigerate until mixture is partially set. Beat whipping cream until stiff. Fold into partially set blueberry mixture. Pour into serving dish. Chill.

Credit: Hugli's Blueberry Ranch.

DEEP RIVER FARMERS' MARKET

Town Hall Parking Lot
100 Deep River Road, Deep River, ON

www.deepriverfarmersmarket.ca

Operates Saturdays, May – September

EGANVILLE FARMERS' MARKET

Legion Memorial Field
8 Foran Street, Eganville, ON

www.eganvillefarmersmarket.com

eganvillefarmersmarket

Operates Fridays, June – October

KILLALOE FARMERS' MARKET

Downtown Killaloe Station Park
Queen Street & Water Street, Killaloe, ON

killaloefarmersmarket

Operates Saturdays, June – October

Credit: Foodland Ontario

BABY HONEY CAKES

Ingredients:
1 cup (250 mL) all-purpose flour
1/4 cup (50 mL) granulated sugar
2 tsp (10 mL) baking powder
1/2 tsp (2 mL) grated lemon rind
1/8 tsp (0.5 mL) salt
1 Ontario Egg
1/3 cup (75 mL)
milk1/4 cup (50 mL)
Ontario liquid honey
3 tbsp (45 mL) extra-virgin olive oil

Honey Syrup and Yogurt Topping:
1/2 cup (125 mL) Ontario liquid honey
2 tbsp (25 mL) fresh lemon juice
1/2 cup (125 mL) plain greek yogurt
1/2 tsp (2 mL) grated lemon rind

Directions:
In large bowl, whisk together flour, sugar, baking powder, lemon rind and salt. In another bowl, whisk together egg, milk, honey and oil; pour over dry ingredients and stir just until moistened.

Spoon batter into greased 6-cup nonstick muffin pan. Bake in 325°F (160°C) oven for 20 to 25 minutes or until tops are firm to the touch. Let cool in pan on rack for 5 minutes.

Honey syrup and yogurt topping: In microwavable measuring cup, combine honey and lemon juice; remove 2 tsp (10 ml) of the honey syrup to small bowl; stir in yogurt and lemon rind to make yogurt topping. Cover and refrigerate.

Microwave remaining honey syrup on high for 30 seconds or until warm. Remove cakes from pan and generously brush all over with some of the honey syrup. Place upside down on serving plates. Let cool for at least 10 minutes.

Make-ahead: Store, covered, at room temperature for up to 2 days. Drizzle remaining honey syrup all over each cake. Top with a dollop of yogurt topping.

PEMBROKE FARMERS' MARKET

- *Pembroke Farmers Market*
  Corner of Lake Street & Victoria Street, Pembroke, ON
- **www.pembrokefarmersmarket.com**
- **pembroke.farmersmarket**

Operates Wednesdays & Saturdays, May – October

PETAWAWA CONTAINER MARKET

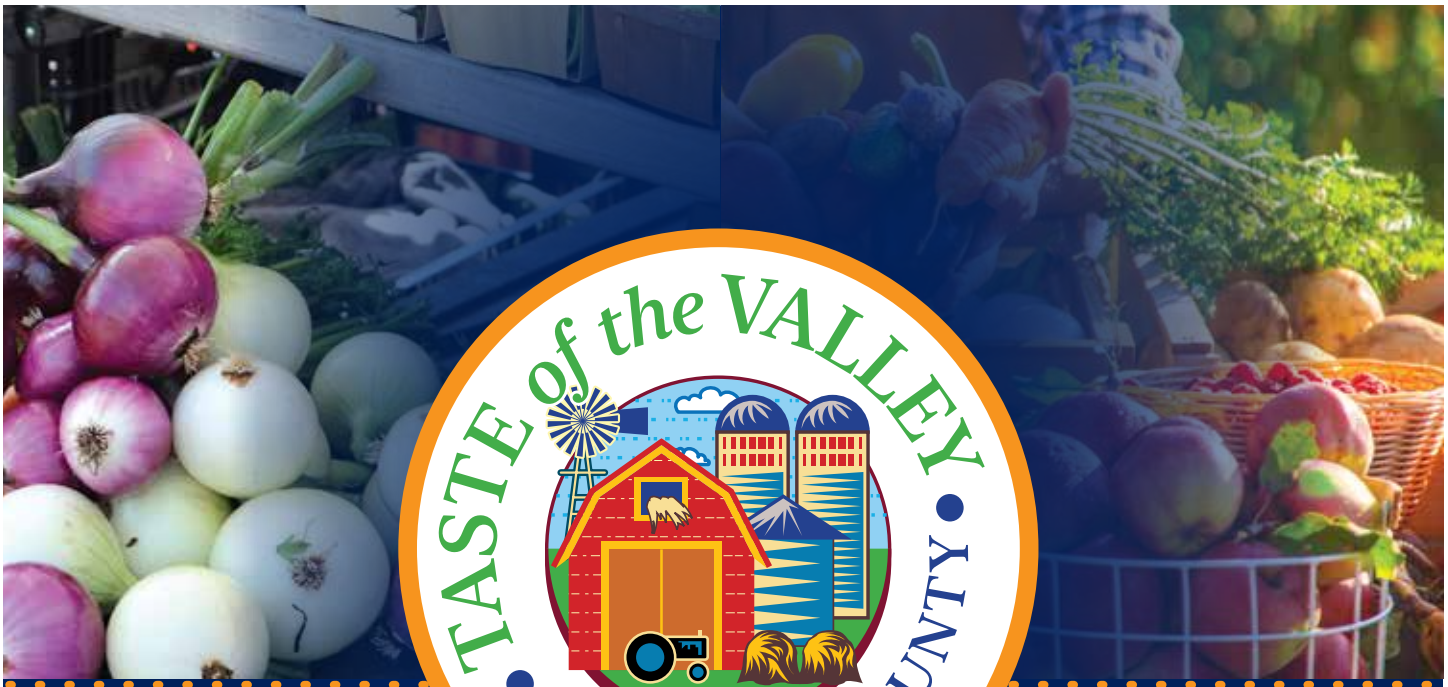
- *Petawawa Container Market/ Petawawa Civic Centre Grounds*
  16 Civic Centre Road & Corner of Volunteer Way, Petawawa, ON

Operates Fridays & Saturdays, May – October
AND Thursdays, July – August

PETAWAWA FARMERS' MARKET

- *Burnt Bridge Market at the Victoria Mall*
  20 Wolfe Avenue, Petawawa, ON

Operates Fridays, June – October



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FOR DATES AND LOCATIONS




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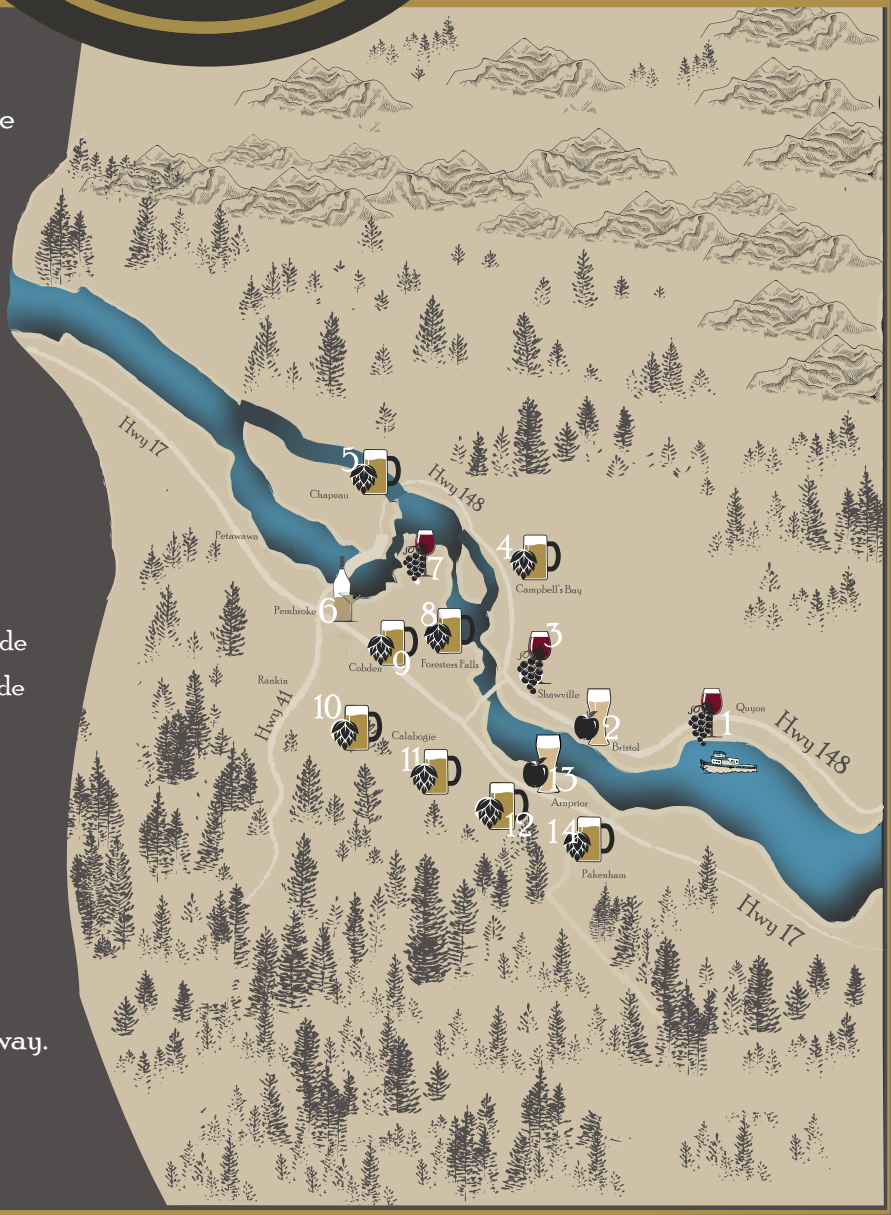
6. O'Kenny Craft Spirits
7. Whitewater O'Brien Winery
8. Whitewater Brewing Company ~ Riverside
9. Whitewater Brewing Company ~ Lakeside
10. Brooker's Cider
11. Calabogie Brewing Company
12. Cold Bear Brewing Co
13. Farmgate Cider
14. Cartwright Springs Brewery



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ENTERPRISE RENFREW COUNTY REPORT

Prepared by: Melissa Marquardt, Manager of Economic Development
Prepared for: Development and Property Committee
November 12, 2024

INFORMATION

1. Small Business Month

In celebration of Small Business Month in October, Enterprise Renfrew County (ERC) delivered a series of virtual and in-person workshops to help support learning and growth in Renfrew County's small business and entrepreneurship sectors.

A total of 103 registrants attended four in-person events in Barry's Bay, Calabogie, Cobden and Petawawa covering a variety of topics including AI, marketing and photography. Additionally, 48 participants attended a virtual webinar on the topic of adaptive marketing.

ERC gratefully acknowledges the partnership support from the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario) and Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation and sponsorship support from the City of Pembroke, Towns of Arnprior and Petawawa, and Townships of Greater Madawaska, Laurentian Valley, Madawaska Valley and Whitewater Region.

2. Upcoming Workshops and Events

- November 13, 2024 (in person): Content Creation Workshop with Amanda Talker Media, delivered in partnership with Renfrew County Community Futures Development Corporation and Town of Arnprior. Registration full.

- November 19 and 26, 2024 (two-part virtual series, free): Mastering the Essential Steps of Sales with David Cohen of Your Big Venture, delivered in partnership with the Town of Petawawa. Register in advance at https://www.enterpriserenfrewcounty.com/workshops-events

In December, webinars with the Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) and Consumer Protection Ontario will be offered. Stay tuned for dates and registration launch.

FORESTRY REPORT

Prepared by: Lacey Rose, County Forester
Prepared for: Development and Property Committee
November 12, 2024

INFORMATION

1. **Communications Updates**

a. The County Forester delivered a presentation on forestry and related careers to a Grade 9 class at Opeongo High School on October 10, 2024, and a keynote address to 80 high school girls attending a Jill of all Trades event at Algonquin College on October 25, 2024.
b. Thirty students from Opeongo High School attended a walking tour of the Beachburg Tract with the County Forester on October 30, 2024, followed by a guided tour of Lavern Heideman & Son mill. Bus funding and logistical assistance was provided by Forests Ontario.
c. The County Forester and Chair Brose attended a Board meeting for the Shaw Woods Outdoor Education Centre on October 17, 2024. The Centre is looking forward to resuming on-site visits as soon as possible. Significant bus subsidies, provided by private and corporate donations, are available to all local school boards.
d. The County Forester and foresters from the United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and the United Counties of Prescott and Russell met with Species at Risk staff from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks on November 6, 2024, to discuss a potential exemption for black ash protection during sustainable forest management activities on private land.

2. **Harvest and Renewal on Renfrew County Forest**

a. 2024 Harvest: Operations are now active at Petznick Lake and Ruby Tracts.

b. 2025 Tree Plant: Quotations were requested and received as follows:

1. Heritage Reforestation Inc., Waltham, Québec $14,880.28
2. Brinkman Reforestation Ltd., Port Hope, Ontario $15,793.20
3. Allumette Forestry Inc., Chapeau, Québec $22,256.00
4. Tamarack Reforestation Inc., Harcourt, Ontario (without return of tree totes) $25,038.00
5. Tamarack Reforestation Inc., Harcourt, Ontario (with return of tree totes) $25,894.00

All amounts exclude applicable taxes.

The quotation has been awarded to Heritage Reforestation Inc., Waltham, Québec.

REAL ESTATE DIVISION REPORT
Prepared by: Kevin Raddatz, Manager of Real Estate
Prepared for: Development and Property Committee
November 12, 2024

INFORMATION

1. **Real Estate – 2024 Capital and Capital Under Threshold Projects**

   Attached as information is a summary report of capital and capital under threshold projects approved in the 2024 budget.

DELEGATED AUTHORITY APPROVALS

2. The following item was approved under By-law 98-24, Delegated Authority By-law:

BY-LAW/ RESOLUTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DELEGATED AUTHORITY BY-LAW REFERENCE
DP-C-24-10-116	November 6, 2024	Contract Award – RE-2024-27-RP – LED Lighting Upgrade, 450 O'Brien Road – Ethier Electric Inc., Petawawa, ON, $46,381.10, plus applicable taxes (memo attached)	2.1 - Tender award contained within approved budget

Real Estate - 2024 Capital Projects

Location	Work Description	Status			Comments
		Budget	Quote	Status	
County Admin Building					
	B30 - Roofing	$123,765.40	$159,861	Work in progress - 95% complete	Anticipate completion - Early Nov.
	Generator Transfer Switch	$33,000		In Design	Schedule for mid Q4
Renfrew County Place					
	HVAC - Replacement/upgrade	$220,000	$90,603	Project completed	Completion date - March 22 ,2024
	Flat Roof Replacement	$341,000	$238,621	Project completed	Completion date - Sept. 20 ,2024
	Paramedic Parking Shelter	$250,000	$128, 600	Project completed	Completed on October 29, 2024
	D5022 - Lighting Equipment	$74,259.24	$52,616	Awarded to Ethier	Construction start - End of Nov
	D5038 - Security Systems	$74,081.66		In Review	Schedule for mid Q4
80 McGonigal					
	Garage Upgrade to Store Vehicle	$30,000.00	$24,525	Work in progress - 95% complete	Completion Mid-Nov
	Garage Oil/Water Seperator (floor drain)	$50,000.00		Cancelled	Reviewed , not required
	D5038 - Security Systems	$30,941.00		In Review	Schedule for mid Q4
	Generator	$70,000.00	$34,000	Equipment ordered	Anticipate completion - late Q4
Paramedic Bases					
	Eganville - Fit Up/Renovation	$400,000.00	$514,824.89	Project completed	Completion date - Sept. 25 ,2024
		$140,000.00			Additional funding approved
	D3034 - Packaged Air Conditioning Unit	$18,564.81		Cancelled	Future project

Department of
Development & Property

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www.countyofrenfrew.on.ca

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jason Davis, Director of Development and Property

CC: Kevin Raddatz, Manager of Real Estate

FROM: Dennis Lazary, Supervisor of Technical Services

DATE: November 5, 2024

SUBJECT: **Contract Award by Delegated Authority – RE-2024-27-RP – LED Lighting Upgrade at 450 O'Brien Rd., Renfrew**

BACKGROUND

The County of Renfrew has issued a Request for Tender (RFT) RE-2024-27-RP for the LED lighting upgrade at 450 O'Brien Rd., Renfrew, Ontario. The tender was managed through the Real Estate Tenders with the County of Renfrew, with two submissions received by the closing date. The bid results are as follows:

Ethier Electric Inc. - $46,381.10 ($52,616.28 including additional options)
Energy Network Service Inc. - $45,569.00

Procurement for this RFT followed Policy GA-01 – Procurement of Goods and Services, ensuring all requirements were met. In accordance with By-law 98-24, Section 2.1, authority for contract signing is delegated to the Warden, Clerk, and CAO, contingent on approval within budget allocations and no irregularities in the procurement process. Staff confirm no irregularities in the tender submissions.

A selection committee reviewed both bids, focusing on lighting specifications for the EMS Bay and Garage areas. Ethier Electric's proposed LED fixture (3680378) provides 34,000 lumens per unit, deemed appropriate for the garage environment. In comparison, Energy Network Service's fixture proposal offered only 5,859 lumens, which was considered insufficient by the committee.

For the Child's Paradise area, Ethier Electric recommended a decorative 2x4 troffer-style fixture (TCAT24-40MWG-ED347) to match existing aesthetics at a unit cost of $189.15. Energy Network Services proposed a standard 2x4 fixture at $72.00, but without a decorative alternative. Ethier Electric's bid included a lower-cost standard option ($71.50) if non-decorative fixtures were preferred.

The review process determined that Ethier Electric met all RFT criteria, providing the most suitable options for each area based on material, design, and lumens output.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Ethier Electric's total bid amount of $46,381.10 is within the pre-approved 2024 project budget of $74,259.24.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Contract RE-2024-27-RP be awarded to Ethier Electric Inc. for the LED Light Upgrade at 450 O'Brien Rd., Renfrew, Ontario, in the amount of $46,381.10, and that the necessary contractual arrangements be executed.

Recommended by:

Dennis Lazary
Supervisor – Technical Services

Endorsed by:

Kevin Raddatz
Manager of Real Property Assets

Approved by:

Jason Davis
Director of Development and Property

PLANNING DIVISION REPORT

Prepared by: Bruce Howarth, MCIP, RPP, Manager of Planning Services
Prepared for: Development and Property Committee
November 12, 2024

INFORMATION

1. **Subdivision Update**

a. Granite Village (47T-22004) – Township of Greater Madawaska
Granite Village (West Side) was final approved on October 10, 2024. This plan of subdivision creates 15 lots for single detached dwellings on the southwest side of Norton Road. There is a block for stormwater management. Draft approval was given for this subdivision on September 26, 2023. The applicant met all required conditions for final approval.

b. Granite Village (47T-22005) – Township of Greater Madawaska
Granite Village (East Side) was final approved on October 10, 2024. This plan of subdivision creates 37 lots for single detached dwellings and five blocks on the northeast side of Norton Road. The various blocks are meant for natural areas and stormwater management features. Draft approval was given for this subdivision on September 26, 2023. The applicant met all required conditions for final approval.

c. New Application – Campbell Lands Subdivision (47T-24005)
Attached is the planning review memorandum for a new subdivision application in the Town of Arnprior. The application proposes to create 150 single detached units, 108 multiple attached, and 14 medium density multiple attached for a total of 272 units.

RESOLUTIONS

2. **Climate Action Plan**

Recommendation: THAT the Development and Property Committee recommends that County Council receive the Climate Action Plan, as amended; AND THAT an Ad Hoc Climate Action Committee be formed to review the recommendations of the plan and provide possible implementation recommendations to Committee.

Background
The attached Climate Action Plan was presented earlier this meeting. It is recommended that County Council receive the plan subject to any amendments or recommendations of Committee.

In September 2023, Ainsworth was awarded the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the creation of the County of Renfrew's first Climate Action Plan. The plan is to assist the County to achieve the objectives for decarbonization in accordance with the foundation established by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program. Over the course of the last year, Ainsworth has

worked with County staff and has provided an interim status presentation to the Development and Property Committee and County Council. There were four phases to the project and with County Council approval this will be the completion of the project.

The four phases were:

a. Project planning, visioning and communication plan;
b. Completion of a full inventory of greenhouse gases in the corporation and the community;
c. Assessment of current situation and setting emissions reduction target;
d. Create a Climate Action Plan and set the structure to develop implementation and monitoring strategy.

REVIEW MEMORANDUM

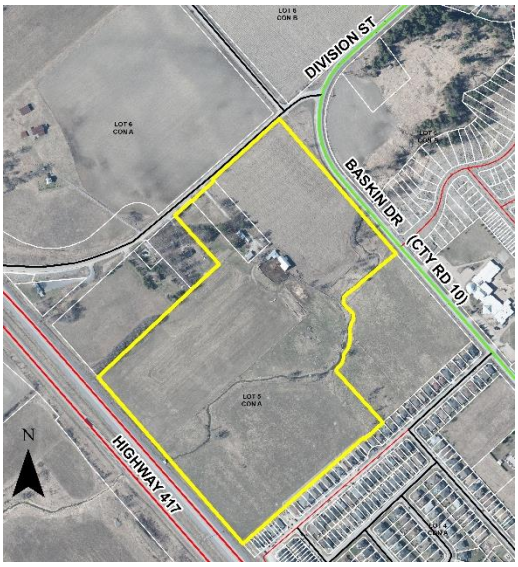
File No.:	47T24005 Campbell Lands
Municipality:	Town of Arnprior
Applicant:	Owner: Cambpell Farm Regional Inc. Agent: Novatech (Trevor McKay)
Date Application Rec'd:	October 4, 2024
Target Date:	120 days (February 2, 2025)
Location:	Part of Lot 5, Concession A (McNab)
Date of Public Meeting:	not applicable
Municipal Water:	y
Sanitary Sewers:	y
Storm Sewers	y

SUBMISSION REVIEW:

The submission can be considered complete and the application may be circulated for review and comment by the required agencies, and peer review.

SUBJECT SITE AND SURROUNDING USES:

The development proposal is located on lands in Part of Lot 5, Concession A, geographic Township of McNab, in the Town of Arnprior and are owned by Campbell Farm Regional Inc. The lands consist of two lots and are located at the northeast corner of the Town. The Township of McNab/Braeside is located immediately on the west side of Highway 417 and on the north side of Division Street South.



The development site is 22.19 hectares in area and has frontage on Division Street South and Baskin Drive West (County Road 10), and directly abuts Highway 417. It includes a farm property that contains existing farm buildings. The land has been actively farmed for decades. It also includes a separate residential lot known as 400 Division Street with a dwelling and accessory buildings. The Robert Scheel Award Drain (Jedd Creek) crosses the site from the southwest to the northeast.

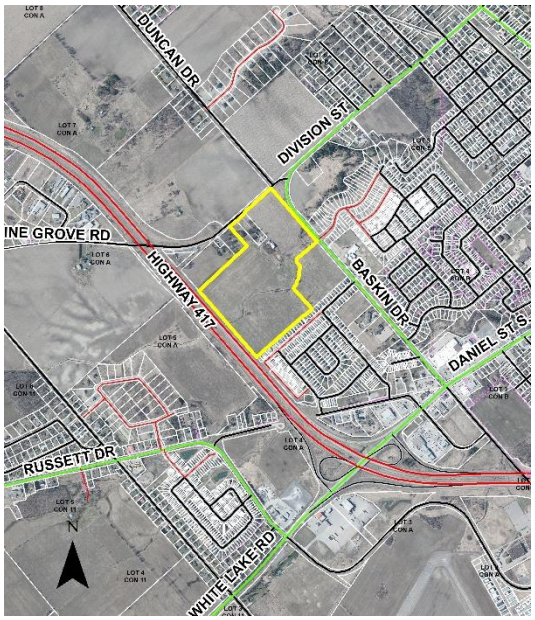
The surrounding lands consist of:

North – an indoor shooting range south of Division Street, agricultural lands on the north side of Division Street, and beyond that established residential development, all within the Township of McNab/Braeside

East – Baskin Drive West, a vacant parcel. On the east side of Baskin Drive is the built up area of Arnprior including A.J. Charbonneau Elementary School, recent and long existing residential development.

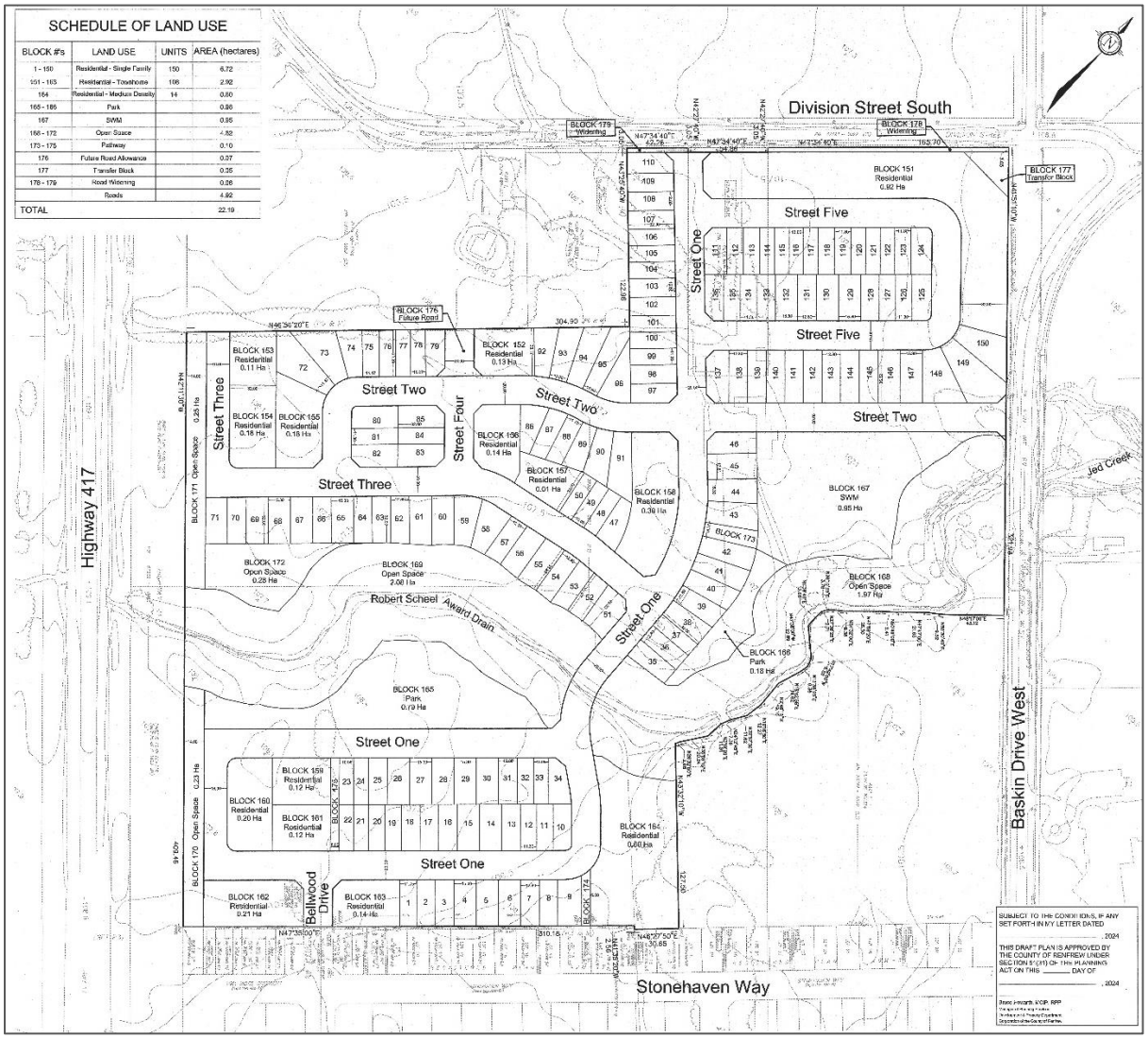
South – the Highway 417/White Lake Road/Daniel Street interchange, and a mix of urban residential, and commercial development around the interchange and along Daniel Street. The Arnprior Airport is located further south of the interchange.

West – future development lands south of Division within the Town of Arnprior, Highway 417 and, newer and established residential development within the Township McNab/Braeside. Immediately west of Highway 417 are vacant lands earmarked for commercial and light industrial uses, and north of that is McNab/Braeside's Pine Grove industrial park.



Purpose:
The application proposes to develop a residential subdivision in four phases, consisting of:

Land Use	Lot/Block Numbers	Area (Ha)	Number of Units
Single detached units	Lots 1-150	6.72	150
Multiple attached units	Blocks 151-163	2.92	108
Multiple attached units (medium density)	Block 164	0.60	14
Parkland	Blocks 165-166	0.98	-
Stormwater management	Block 167	0.95	-
Open Space	Blocks 168-172	4.82	-
Pathways and Servicing	Block 173-175	0.10	-
Future Road Allowance	Block 176	0.07	
Transfer Block	Block 177	0.05	
Road widening	Blocks 178-180	0.06	-
Roads (5)		4.92	-
Total	**154 lots and 24 blocks**	**22.19**	**272 units**
Singles lot frontages will range from 33 ft to 50 ft in width. Townhouse units are proposed to consist of a mix of bungalow units and two storey units. Only one block is proposed for medium density units (no housing type provided).			



PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT 2024

The following are the key policies applicable to this development:

2.1 Planning for People and Homes

6. Planning authorities should support the achievement of *complete communities* by:
   a) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of land uses, *housing options*, transportation options with *multimodal* access, employment, *public service facilities* and other institutional uses (including schools and associated child care facilities, long- term care facilities, places of worship and cemeteries), recreation, parks and open space, and other uses to meet long-term needs;
   b) improving accessibility for people of all ages and abilities by addressing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society; and
   c) improving social equity and overall quality of life for people of all ages, abilities, and
   d) incomes, including equity-deserving groups.

2.2 Housing

1. Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* and densities to meet projected needs of current and future residents of the *regional market area* by:
   a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing that is *affordable* to *low and moderate income households*, and coordinating land use planning and planning for housing with Service Managers to address the full range of *housing options* including *affordable* housing needs;
   b) permitting and facilitating:
      1. all *housing options* required to meet the social, health, economic and wellbeing requirements of current and future residents, including *additional needs housing* and needs arising from demographic changes and employment opportunities; and
      2. all types of residential *intensification*, including the *development* and *redevelopment* of underutilized commercial and institutional sites (e.g., shopping malls and plazas) for residential use, development and introduction of new *housing options* within previously developed areas, and *redevelopment*, which results in a net increase in residential units in accordance with policy 2.3.1.3;
   c) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, and support the use of *active transportation*; and

2.3.1 General Policies for Settlement Areas

1. *Settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development.

2. Land use patterns within *settlement areas* should be based on densities and a mix of land uses which:
   a) efficiently use land and resources;
   b) optimize existing and planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*;
   c) support *active transportation*;

3. Planning authorities shall support general *intensification* and *redevelopment* to support the achievement of *complete communities*, including by planning for a range and mix of *housing options* and prioritizing planning and investment in the necessary *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*.

4. Planning authorities shall establish and implement minimum targets for *intensification* and *redevelopment* within built-up areas, based on local conditions.

2.9 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

1. Planning authorities shall plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate* through approaches that:

   a) support the achievement of compact, *transit-supportive*, and *complete communities*;
   b) incorporate climate change considerations in planning for and the development of *infrastructure*, including stormwater management systems, and *public service facilities*;

c) support energy conservation and efficiency;
d) promote *green infrastructure*, *low impact development*, and *active transportation*, protect the environment and improve air quality; and
e) take into consideration any additional approaches that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build community resilience to the *impacts of a changing climate*.

3.1 General Policies for Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities

1. *Infrastructure* and *public service facilities* shall be provided in an efficient manner while accommodating projected needs.

   Planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* shall be coordinated and integrated with land use planning and growth management so that they:
   a) are financially viable over their life cycle, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning;
   b) leverage the capacity of development proponents, where appropriate; and
   c) are available to meet current and projected needs.

2. Before consideration is given to developing new *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*:

   a) the use of existing *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be optimized; and
   b) opportunities for adaptive re-use should be considered, wherever feasible.

3. *Infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services, and to ensure the protection of public health and safety in accordance with the policies in Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety.

4. *Public service facilities* should be planned and co-located with one another, along with parks and open space where appropriate, to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and *active transportation*.

3.2 Transportation Systems

1. *Transportation systems* should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, are appropriate to address projected needs, and support the use of zero- and low- emission vehicles.
2. Efficient use should be made of existing and planned *infrastructure*, including through the use of *transportation demand management* strategies, where feasible.
3. As part of a *multimodal transportation system*, connectivity within and among *transportation systems* and modes should be planned for, maintained and, where possible, improved, including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

3.3 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

1. Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for *infrastructure*, including transportation, transit, and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems to meet current and projected needs.

2. *Major goods movement facilities and corridors* shall be protected for the long term.

3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* in *planned corridors* that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.

4. New *development* proposed on *adjacent lands* to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities should be compatible with, and supportive of, the long-term purposes of the corridor and should be designed to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate *negative impacts* on and *adverse effects* from the corridor and transportation facilities.

3.5 Land Use Compatibility

1. *Major facilities* and *sensitive land uses* shall be planned and developed to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate any potential *adverse effects* from odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term operational and economic viability of *major facilities* in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

2. Where avoidance is not possible in accordance with policy 3.5.1, planning authorities shall protect the long-term viability of existing or planned industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* that are vulnerable to encroachment by ensuring that the planning and *development* of proposed adjacent *sensitive land uses* is only permitted if potential *adverse affects* to the proposed *sensitive land use* are minimized and mitigated, and potential impacts to industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* are minimized and mitigated in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

3.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater

2. *Municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for *settlement areas* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety. For clarity, *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* include both centralized servicing systems and decentralized servicing systems.
8. Planning for stormwater management shall:
   a) be integrated with planning for *sewage and water services* and ensure that systems are optimized, retrofitted as appropriate, feasible and financially viable over their full life cycle;
   b) minimize, or, where possible, prevent or reduce increases in stormwater volumes and contaminant loads;
   c) minimize erosion and changes in water balance including through the use of *green infrastructure*;
   d) mitigate risks to human health, safety, property and the environment;
   e) maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces;
   f) promote best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, water conservation and efficiency, and *low impact development*; and
   g) align with any comprehensive municipal plans for stormwater management that consider cumulative impacts of stormwater from development on a *watershed* scale.

3.9 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open Space

3. Healthy, active, and inclusive communities should be promoted by:
   a) planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of persons of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, foster social interaction and facilitate *active transportation* and community connectivity;
   b) planning and providing for the needs of persons of all ages and abilities in the distribution of a full range of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, public spaces, open space areas, trails and linkages, and, where practical, water-based resources;
   c) providing opportunities for public access to shorelines; and
   d) recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts on these areas.

4.1 Natural Heritage

1. Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.

6. Development *and* site alteration *shall not be permitted in* fish habitat *except in accordance with* provincial and federal requirements.

7. Development *and* site alteration *shall not be permitted in* habitat of endangered species and threatened species, *except in accordance with* provincial and federal requirements.

8. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on *adjacent lands* to the *natural heritage features and areas* identified in policies 4.1.4, 4.1.5, and 4.1.6 unless the *ecological function* of the *adjacent lands* has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no *negative impacts* on the natural features or on their *ecological functions*.

4.2 Water

1. Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the *quality and quantity of water* by:

   a) using the *watershed* as the ecologically meaningful scale for integrated and long-term planning, which can be a foundation for considering cumulative impacts of development;
   b) minimizing potential *negative impacts*, including cross-jurisdictional and cross-*watershed* impacts;
   c) identifying *water resource systems*;
   d) maintaining linkages and functions of *water resource systems*;
   e) implementing necessary restrictions on *development* and *site alteration* to:
      i. protect all municipal drinking water supplies and *designated vulnerable areas*; and
      ii. protect, improve or restore *vulnerable* surface and ground water, and their *hydrologic functions*;
   f) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and
   g) ensuring consideration of environmental lake capacity, where applicable.

2. *Development* and *site alteration* shall be restricted in or near *sensitive surface water features* and *sensitive ground water features* such that these features and their related *hydrologic functions* will be protected, improved or restored, which may require mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.

4.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

1. *Protected heritage property*, which may contain *built heritage resources* or *cultural heritage landscapes*, shall be *conserved*.

2. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless the *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*.

3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* unless the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

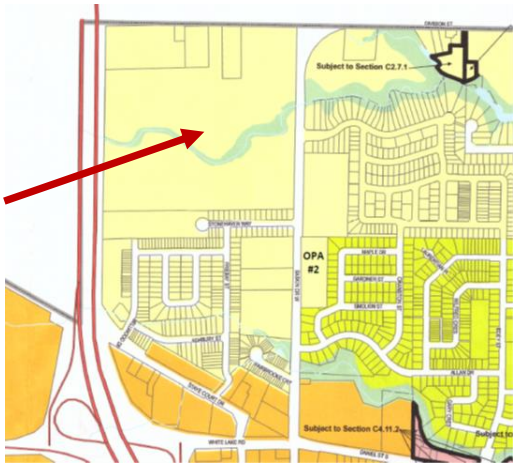
5.2 Natural Hazards

1. Planning authorities shall, in collaboration with conservation authorities where they exist, identify *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* and manage development in these areas, in accordance with provincial guidance.

   a) Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of:

   b) *hazardous lands* adjacent to the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes* which are impacted by *flooding hazards*, *erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*;
   c) *hazardous lands* adjacent to *river, stream and small inland lake systems* which are impacted by *flooding hazards* and/or *erosion hazards*; and
   d) *hazardous sites*.

OFFICIAL PLAN DESIGNATION: Low Medium Density Residential Area



A3.8 Goals and Strategic Objectives including achieving residential intensification, affordable housing, housing opportunities for all income levels
B6 New development adjacent to built-up area
B7 Reserve Capacity
B9 Housing Policies including achievement of residential intensification, 15% target of affordable housing
B12 Economic/Fiscal Impact
C2 Low/Medium Density Residential Area including housing types to ensure accessible, affordable housing for all socio-economic groups
D1 Natural Heritage Resources
D3.4 Archaeological Resources
D5 Natural Hazards
E1 Subdivision requirements
E2 Transportation
E3 Land Use Compatibility
E5 Sustainable Development
E6 Public Parkland
E7.3.2 Urban Design Private Realm
F6 Phasing of Development
F8 Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities
F11 Complete Applications
Appendix 1 List of Natural Heritage Areas – Area 9 Natural Corridors Creek

ZONING BY-LAW: Future Development

4.6 Frontage on a Street or Highway
4.15 Special Setbacks
5.0 Parking and Loading Standards
6.0 Residential Zones (R1, R2, R3 and R4)
9.5 Open Space Zone Provisions
9.6 Environmental Zone Provisions
9.8 Future Development Zone Provisions

SUBMITTED STUDIES:

The following studies have been submitted with the subdivision application. These studies have been prepared by experts of various disciplines that involves work that can include but is not limited to historical and desktop research, review of various databases and information sources, site visits, on-site data/sample collection and/or monitoring, laboratory testing, computer modelling, etc., while following Provincial legislative and regulatory requirements, and industry standards. The following summarizes the purpose and main findings of each study:

Planning Rationale, Novatech, September 25, 2024

Purpose:

To confirm that the proposed development is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and the Official Plans of both the County of Renfrew and the Town of Arnprior, and that the development represents good land use planning.

Findings:

The study provides an overview of the development proposal, the site characteristics and the surrounding land uses. The development is to consist of 272 residential units comprised of a mix of single detached and multiple attached units, including a medium density block of 14 units. Road connections are proposed to Division Street South, Stonehaven Way via Bellwood Drive and Baskin Drive West (County Road 10). Narrower "window" streets are proposed next to Highway 417 and development will meet the required 14 metres setback from Highway 417. The Robert Scheel Award Drain (Jedd Creek) runs through the property and will be protected by a 30 metre setback to the high water mark, resulting in 60 metre wide open space buffer with proposed walkways connecting to two new proposed activity based parkland blocks, and a stormwater management block. Walking pathways and a proposed pedestrian link to Stonehaven Way are proposed. The 5% parkland requirement will be met through a combination of parkland dedication and cash-in-lieu. A block of land at the northeast corner of the development site is proposed for transfer to the County of Renfrew for future road improvements at Division Street South and Duncan Drive.

The study reviews various relevant policies of the Provincial Policy Statement confirming that the proposed development meets the policies because it represents an efficient use of land within the urban area of Arnprior and is adjacent to the existing developed area of Arnprior. There is adequate infrastructure to support the proposed subdivision. The proposed street layout provides connections both within the development and to the adjacent lands. A mix of housing types are being provided for. Various studies have been completed that support the development.

In reviewing the Arnprior Official Plan, the study focuses only on Section C2.4 Development and Redevelopment Policies for the Low/Medium Density Residential Area designation. It confirms that the proposal at 55% single dwellings, exceeds the minimum 50% requirement for single dwellings. The housing types are interspersed with the single dwellings and will have compatible built form. The development is consistent with other newer neighbouring developments. There are no reverse frontages proposed and driveways will be paired where possible. Views of the natural areas within the development will be preserved. Open spaces will incorporate active transportation with walkways. Three access points to existing municipal roads are proposed. Ministry or Transportation (MTO) setback requirements will be met and there will be no direct access to Highway 417. The development represents efficiency both in land consumption and municipal servicing.

The current zoning of the lands is Future Development (FD) and Environmental Protection (EP). A concurrent zoning by-law amendment has been submitted to rezone the lands to Residential Three (R3) and Residential Four zones, with some exceptions to reduce lot frontages and yard setbacks, similar to the zoning in the nearby Callahan Estates Subdivision. The stormwater management pond, parklands, MTO setbacks and award drain setbacks will be zoned Open Space and Environmental Protection (EP), respectively.

Overall, the study finds that the proposed development is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and the Town of Arnprior Official Plan, and it represents good land use planning.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Matrix Heritage, December 2023

Purpose:

To assess the archaeological potential of the study area in support of a residential development application under the Planning Act, as required by the County of Renfrew. The assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of

Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

Findings:

There is potential for both pre-contact Indigenous sites due to physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape soils types and resource availability, and the creek that bisects the study area.

There is also potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites due to the proximity of the site to historic transportation routes, historic community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, any known archaeological or culturally significant sites, and the early occupation of the lot by the MacDonnell family.

A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is to be conducted, by a licensed consultant archaeologist in accordance with 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, using the recommended survey methods set out in the assessment.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Matrix Heritage, June 2024

Purpose:

To conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment based on the findings and recommendations of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment.

Findings:

Pedestrian surveying and subsurface test pits were both conducted across the development site at 5 metre intervals on October 26-27, 2023, and April 23, 2024. A total of 123 surface finds were identified, all in the northeast agricultural field. All were post-colonial domestic artifacts from the 19th century. No pre-contact Indigenous artifacts or sites were found. Three nodes were identified within the northeast field, with Node 1 producing 281 artifacts, Node 2 producing 13 artifacts and Note 3 producing 49 artifacts. Each node appears to represent a different phase of occupation of the Campbell Farm site. Based on this and that more than 20 artifacts are dated pre-1900 the Campbell Farm Site, now registered as BiGc-12, is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Recommendations include that partial clearance of the development site be granted. A number of recommendations were also provided for the physical protection of the Stage 3 study area, archaeological assessment requirements, and Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) clearance of the remainder of the site from further study.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Supplementary Documentation, Matrix Heritage, June 2024

Purpose:

To provide GPS coordinates for the Campbell Farm (BiGc-12) Site Area. Maps are provided showing the location of the BiGc-12 site, 20 metre "no-go zone" and 50 m "monitoring zone" overlain on a site location map and the proposed development plan, and air photography (with nodes and find spots details).

Environmental Impact Statement, GEMTEC, September 24, 2024

Purpose:

To identify and confirm with field investigations, the presence and significance of any natural heritage features and species at risk (SAR) or their habitat on site and within 120 metres of the property boundary. Secondly, to assess the potential impacts from the proposed development on the identified natural heritage features and SAR or their

habitat, and demonstrate that the proposed development will not negatively impact the identified features/species through mitigation measures that will protect them over the long-term.

The site falls within Egoregion 6E-11. Field investigations including breeding bird surveys were completed in the fall of 2023 and the spring of 2024. The site consists of open agriculture and, graminoid and cultural meadow vegetation communities. Jed Creek crosses the property and is an Award Drain for which the owner is responsible for maintenance. For the purposes of this study Jed Creek is considered as a watercourse.

Natural heritage features identified on-site or within the study area include:
- Significant valleyland (Jed Creek);
- Significant wildlife habitats including:
  - Reptile hibernaculum (candidate)
  - Wetland amphibian breeding habitat (candidate)
  - Special concern and rare wildlife habitat (barn swallow, eastern wood-pewee, snapping turtle)
  - Animal movement corridors
  - Seasonal concentration habitats – turtle wintering areas and reptile hibernaculum
  - reptile hibernaculum-candidate (presence or absence of reptiles on-site was not confirmed);
- SAR and their habitat on-site or within broader study – bank swallow, bobolink, eastern meadowlark, eastern small-foot myotis, little brown myotis, tri-colored bat, butternut(none observed on-site)
- Regulated Category 1, 2 and 3 habitat (on-site) – bobolink and eastern meadowlark

Potential impacts to the natural heritage futures within the study area due to the proposed development include:
- vegetation removal and loss of meadow habitat impacting bobolink and eastern meadowlark;
- habitat fragmentation and loss;
- disturbance of the natural soil mantle;
- increased noise generation;
- increased human interaction/disturbance;
- increase stormwater generation;
- increased nutrient loading to adjacent surface water features;
- increase in impervious surfaces; and
- increases in sedimentation and/or erosion.

Cumulative impacts can be mitigated by implementing the required habitat or monetary compensation for loss of 2.15 Ha of regulated habitat, avian nesting surveys, proposed setbacks from the Jedd Creek watercourse and significant valleyland, recommended avoidance and mitigation measures and best management practices (i.e. exclusionary fencing, silt fence barriers, timing of vegetation removal, pre-work site sweeps) which are outlined in detail in Section 7 of the study.

Additional consideration is given to future minor (i.e. 5 metre) reduction to the 30 metre setback from the watercourse provided the sensitivity of the fish community present in the watercourse is assessed and the EIS is updated accordingly. Also, within the 30 metre setback, but outside the slope stability setback, mitigation measures to protect fish habitat and water quality are provided for to allow the proposed passive low-impact pedestrian pathways, moderate regrading and stormwater management facilities. No other development or site alteration will be permitted.

Based on the analysis, impacts to the natural environment are anticipated to be minimal provided that mitigation measures and compensation measures recommended in the study are implemented as proposed. No significant residual impacts are anticipated from the proposed development. The proposed development complies with the Provincial Policy Statement and the natural heritage policies of both the County of Renfrew and Town of Arnprior Official Plans.

Preliminary Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, GEMTEC, February 11, 2022

Purpose:

To account for potential contaminating activities on the subject site and from properties/areas and land use activities within 250 metres of the site. To determine the likelihood of contamination in the soil or groundwater at the subject site, and determine the need for a limited Phase II ESA.

Findings:

The subject property has been used for agricultural purposes, with a dwelling, and several barns at the north end of the site.

Six (6) Potentially Contaminating Activities (PCAs) were found to be present within the study area. These are associated with historical potential imported fill of unknown origin, aboveground storage tanks (diesel and heating oil), pesticide and herbicide use and storage, a barn storing farming equipment destroyed by fire and an historical 13.5 L oil spill from transformer on adjacent property.

Four (4) Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APECs) were identified on the property, being the same as the PCAs, described above, except for the off-site transformer oil spill. The APECs for unknown fill and pesticide/herbicide use are present across the site. The APECs for storage tanks and the barn fire are in the vicinity of the dwelling and barns, respectively.

Prior to proceeding with development plans a Phase One ESA will be required and it is likely that a Phase Two ESA will need to be completed, both in accordance with O.Reg. 153/04 to support redevelopment, further informed by a review of any preliminary environmental soil screening investigations which may be completed in advance.

Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, GEMTEC, March 17, 2022

Purpose:

To complete a limited Phase II ESA, as recommended in the Preliminary Phase I ESA. The objective of the work proposed was to provide subsurface information relative to the four (4) potential areas of potential environmental concern (APECs), on site, as described above in the summary for the Preliminary Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment. Environmental sampling was carried out to characterize the soil quality within the identified APECs.

Findings:

Eight (8) environmental test pits were advanced in the four (4) APEC location and 17 soil samples were collected and underwent required on-site analysis and/or laboratory analysis. The soil sample at test pit 22-7 SA 1 exceeded the MECP Table 2 SCS for lead. The soil samples from the remaining test pits submitted for analysis met the MECP Table 2 SCS for all parameters analyzed.

Based on the findings of the Phase 1 ESA, the impacted soil encountered on-site during the Limited Phase II ESA may be a result of the on-site diesel above-ground storage tank near the barns on the subject property or fill of unknown quality. Based on the findings of the Limited Phase II ESA and preliminary Phase I ESA, it is recommended that additional soil sampling be conducted to delineate the lead exceedance found at test pit 22-7 SA1.

***Note**: The assessment notes that the ESA II soil quality investigation was completed in general accordance with CAN/CSA-Z769-00 (R2018), and other applicable industry standards to support the client directed due diligence requirements for property transaction. The environmental investigation was limited to soil quality sampling in specific locations and the completion of monitoring wells and groundwater quality sampling was considered outside of the present scope of work (as dictated to GEMTEC by Regional Group). This Phase Two ESA is not sufficient to support the submission of a Record of Site Condition (RSC) in accordance with Ontario Regulation (O.Reg.) 153/04, as amended.

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation, GEMTEC, September 17, 2024

Purpose:

To identify the general subsurface conditions at the subject property by analysis of factual information obtained from a limited number of test pits and, to provide preliminary engineering guidelines on the geotechnical design aspects of the project, including construction considerations that could influence design decisions.

Findings:

Nine (9) test pits were advanced across the site from which soil samples were collected and sent for laboratory examination. One (1) sample was sent for laboratory basic chemical testing to determine corrosion potential for buried concrete and steel. The site consists of deposits of firm to very stiff silty clay and/or glacial till. Fill material was found in two test pits. Bedrock refusal ranged from 0.9 to 3.6 m below existing ground surface.

Prior to detailed design, supplemental geotechnical investigation should be carried out to confirm the guidelines and recommendations provided in this report. Full depth of clay layers should be confirmed to determine grade raise restrictions. Some bedrock excavation may be required in the northern area of the site for foundations and site services. This may be achieved through drill and blasting, hoe ramming or a combination of both techniques, and should be supervised by a blasting specialist engineer. Preconstruction surveys should be carried out on adjacent structures for addressing potential damage claims. Water levels in bedrock were not determined as part of this investigation. Water pumping and possibly a Ministry Permit to Take Water may be required. The latter may also apply to groundwater during construction. Recommendations for the various components related to the installation of building footings, and site services and road/pavement structures are provided.

Noise Study Brief, Novatech, December 2023, Revisded September 25, 2024

Purpose:

To analyze existing and projected traffic levels, determine traffic noise impacts from Highway 417, Baskin Drive West and Division Street (collector roads), and recommend any necessary noise mitigation measures. Local roads Stonehaven Way and Vimy Ridge Crescent are not considered in this study. Nearby stationary noise sources and levels were also considered and include the Arnprior Rifle and Revolver Association (indoor shooting range). The nearby A.J. Charbonneau Elementary School was determined not to be a stationary noise source for the study.

Regulatory Requirements:

Under the Ministry of Environment NPC-300 publication the site is considered a Class 2 Area being a mix of urban and rural. The sound level criteria for daytime (07:00-23:00) at the plane of window (Living/Dining Rooms/Bedrooms) is 45 dBA, and 55 dBA for outdoor living areas. For nighttime (23:00-07:00) sound level criteria at the plane of window at Bedrooms/Sleeping Quarter is 40 dBA. When the noise criteria is exceeded noise attenuation measures (i.e. revised site layout, noise barrier and/or berm, installation of forced air ventilation system with provision of central air, and installation of central air) are recommended and standard warning clauses (Type A, B, C and/or D) are registered on title and may be included in a subdivision agreement and in purchase and sale agreements as a way to alert potential buyers and/or renters of elevated noise levels and proposed mitigation measures. When noise levels are less than the noise criteria, no attenuation measures are required.

Findings:

For the indoor shooting range, noise levels were based on measured noise data levels collected by the consultant. Traffic noise levels were based on speed limits, a prediction of traffic volumes to 2035 and an assumption of 2-storey dwellings, as a worst case scenario. The modeled results identified the need for mitigation measures for those lots/blocks located closest to Highway 417 and/or the indoor shooting range, and closest to Division Street South and Baskin Drive West.

The study recommends the following noise mitigation measures for specific lots/blocks with the subdivision, as detailed in Table 5 and Figure 5 of the study:

- installation of noise barriers, subject to the confirmation of final grades and unit heights during the detailed design process;
- inclusion of warning clauses be registered as a notice on title and incorporated into the lease/rental/sale agreements to warn potential purchaser/buyers/tenants of the possible elevated noise level;
- installation of a forced air ventilation system with provision for central air for units;
- installation of central air for units; and
- additional façade analysis for identified lots based on the actual unit configuration to determine specific STC (sound transmission class) rating for windows.

During detailed design the grades and unit heights must be confirmed. Expanded façade analysis and noise redistribution will be utilized at that time if additional noise mitigation is required.

The report concludes that noise levels for sensitive use areas within the proposed residential development will be within established guidelines.

Serviceability and Stormwater Management Report, Novatech, December 15, 2023

Purpose

To outline the conceptual design for the water distribution, sanitary servicing, stormwater drainage and stormwater management for the proposed development. (This site will be serviced with full municipal services.)

Findings

The site is relatively flat sloping downwards from northwest to northeast, towards the Award Drain (Jedd Creek). Future development of other lands north of the site but south of Division Street have been considered for service sizing and road patterns. Findings of the Geotechnical Study and Slope Stability Assessment were considered.

Pre-development drainage conditions are documented to ensure post-development peak stormwater flows match pre-development levels. A dual-drainage system is proposed wherein frequent events will drain to gravity sewers (minor system) and larger storm events will drain via overland routes along proposed roadways (major system). Inlet control devices will be used for roadway and rear-yard catch basin flows. Foundation drains will be connected to the storm sewers. Both major and minor systems will flow to the on-site stormwater management pond, designed to provide required quality (removal of 80% TSS) and quantity (pre-development flows) controls before discharging to the existing watercourse. The preliminary stormwater management pond is designed to ensure it will be adequately sized and meet water quality and quantity control requirements. During detailed design, an emergency overflow outlet from the pond will be designed. Best management practices and low-impact development techniques will be implemented at the detailed design stage. Modelling of the pre-development and post-development conditions demonstrates that post-development peak flows will be very similar to the pre-development levels for all storms up to and including the 100-year design event. The proposed storm sewer system is capable of conveying the 2-year design flows to the stormwater management facility for both the proposed development and the future development lands within the urban boundary.

New gravity sanitary sewers will connect to an existing stub at a block on Stonehaven Way in the development to the south. Oversized sanitary sewers are proposed along Street One to provide capacity for development of the off-site lands to the north and likewise a sanitary sewer stub is provided for future connection of the same development lands. The proposed sanitary design considered the population and sanitary flow estimates for the development and found that the proposed sanitary sewer network can accommodate the peak design flows calculated for the proposed development, at a rate less than anticipated by the Town's Master Plan Update. Consideration has been given to accommodating servicing for lands just north of the site and additional lands north of Division Street. The need for the latter is subject to additional discussions with the Town.

Existing watermain infrastructure consists of a stub at the north end of Bellwood Drive and a watermain along Baskin Drive West with a stub south of Street 2. The new watermains will be connected at these stubs. The main

watermain sizes will be increased to accommodate fire flow conditions. Design criteria was established for the development. Fire flow demands were calculated ensuring flows for Class AA rated hydrants. Hydraulic analysis was modelled based on the proposed watermain configuration under two system pressure scenarios (proposed layout and looping for development on off-site lands immediately to the north. Flushing hydrants will be required at specific locations until the off-site lands are developed. Reduced fire flows for townhomes at Node 12 (Figure 8) will be managed at detailed design stage. Further review of watermain sizing and layout is proposed for Phase 3 that will consider connection of future potential development of lands to the north. It is concluded that the development can be adequately serviced with the proposed watermain system. The proposed watermain system is capable of servicing the future development of the lands to the northwest of the site within the urban boundary.

The development will be serviced by hydro, communications, and natural gas in a 4-party joint utility trench. All roads will have a 20-metre right-of-way with an 8.5-metre asphalt width and barrier curbs, except road adjacent to Highway 17 which will have a 16.0-metre width. Any disturbances to existing roadways will be reinstated. Details are provided for the proposed Award Drain crossing, including recommendations for the sewer and watermain crossings. Both detailed temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures are provided.

Slope Stability Assessment, GEMTEC, October 31, 2023

Purpose:

To assess the “limit of hazard lands” associated with the existing slopes along the watercourse that crosses the site and its impact on the proposed development.

Findings:

Findings from the GEMTEC Geotechnical Investigation for test pits near the watercourse were used to determine the subsurface soil conditions for this assessment. The native silty clay overlying glacial till and inferred bedrock were confirmed through on-site investigation. As well, a topographic survey prepared in September 2023 was used to determine the height of the slopes along the watercourse. They ranged from 0.7 to 1.1 metres along the west to east extent of the watercourse (Zone 1), and 0.8 metres to 3.5 metres in height along the portion of the watercourse that turns to the north-northeast (Zone 2). Existing vegetation ranged from ground cover and some trees in the westerly to easterly portion of the water course to ground cover, shrubs and trees along the north-northeast portion.

The Limit of Hazard Lands equals the total of the Toe Erosion Allowance, the Stable Slope Allowance and the Erosion Access Allowance and was calculated for each Zone. The Zone 1 and Zone 2 Limits of Hazard Lands, were calculated to be 11.3 metres and 18.5 metres, respectively, measured from the toe of the existing slopes. These limits fall within the 30 metre setback from the watercourse. No development is proposed within the Limit of Hazard Lands.

Additional considerations were provided to reduce the risk of slope instability, as follows:
- Existing vegetation along the slopes should not be disturbed, and be maintained/expanded.
- Fill for grade raises should not be placed within the Limit of Hazard Lands;
- Surface water should not be directed towards the slopes, including subsurface conduits associated with the development without adequate mitigative measures that protect the stability of the slopes; and
- No structures should be constructed within the Limits of Hazard Lands.

Final plans/grades for development adjacent to the slopes should be reviewed by GEMTEC to ensure findings of this report are interpreted as intended.

Traffic Impact Study, Novatech, December 19, 2023

Purpose:

To prepare a scoped Traffic Impact Study, based on pre-consultation discussions with Town of Arnprior and the County of Renfrew staff to:

- Review existing conditions, including intersection capacity analysis, within the study area.
- Estimate traffic generated by the subdivision during peak hours.
- Review of auxiliary lane requirements at the proposed accesses to Division Street and Baskin Drive West.
- Complete intersection capacity analysis at the proposed accesses to Division Street and Baskin Drive West, and at the intersections of Baskin Drive at Division Street, Stonehaven Way, and at the intersections of Baskin Drive/Daniel Street, and White Lake Road/Staye Court Drive during the weekday AM and PM peak hours for the build-out year and five-year horizon, and recommend the necessity of intersection improvement including traffic signalization.
- Review sight distance requirements at the proposed accesses to Division Street, Baskin Drive West, and Stonehaven Way.
- Review the proposed Baskin Drive West access location with respect to potential access to the future development parcel opposite the development.

This report includes revisions based on feedback on the initial 2023 version. The draft plan has been modified slightly with minor changes to the proposed road network and to the park and open space areas, resulting in a reduction in the total number of proposed units by 15 units. The intersection capacity analysis has not been updated and is considered conservative. The conclusions are consistent with the initial Traffic Impact Study.

Findings:

- The proposed development is anticipated to generate 233 trips (59 in, 174 out) in the AM peak and 302 trips (191 in, 111 out) in the PM peak;
- Site traffic is not expected to adversely impact the LOS of the majority of study area intersections as all intersections except for the Daniel Street/Baskin Drive intersection operate with a LOS C or better. During the PM peak hour the Daniel Street/Baskin Drive intersection operates with a LOS E but can be reduced to a LOS D with signal timing adjustments;
- An auxiliary left turn lane is recommended as part of Phase 4 of the proposed development at the proposed access to Baskin Drive. No other auxiliary left or right turn lanes are required as part of this development. A northbound left turn lane would be required based on background traffic at the Baskin Drive/Division Street intersection, this is identified for the County's consideration;
- Sufficient intersection sight distance is available at each access for all turning movements;
- All streets within the subdivision have a proposed right of way (ROW) width of 20.0 metre except the window street sections of Street 1 and Street 3 adjacent to Highway 417, which will have a 16.0 metre cross section. All roads will have an 8.5 metre road platform with a sidewalk on at least one side; and
- All intersections within the subdivision meet TAC minimum spacing requirements.

Based on the findings the proposed development can be recommended from a transportation perspective.

ONE WINDOW SCREENING:

Main issues identified for this proposal are impacts related to natural heritage features, protection of the Highway 417 corridor, noise impacts related to Highway 417, archaeological resources, contaminated lands, traffic movement and safety, municipal servicing and stormwater management, and geotechnical considerations. The aforementioned studies/reports have been prepared to ensure the development conforms to the PPS and the Town of Arnprior Official Plan.

In addition to the information set out in the submitted studies, the County's review of the application will include how the PPS and Official Plan policies regarding housing targets and the provision of affordable housing can be addressed. The Province has identified the following affordable housing costs for Arnprior:

Municipality	Tier	Region	Affordable purchase price of a detached house	Affordable purchase price of a semi-detached house	Affordable purchase price of a row/townhouse	Affordable purchase price of a condominium apartment
Arnprior	LT	Eastern	$319,800	$319,800	$319,800	$225,000

Agency Consultation:
Town of Arnprior, County of Renfrew Public Works & Engineering, School Boards (RCDSB, RCCDSB, CECCE, CEPEO), Enbridge, Hydro One Networks Inc., Bell, Telus, Rogers, Canada Post, County of Renfrew GIS/9-1-1, Ministry of Transportation, Township of McNab/Braeside and Cambium Inc. (County Peer Review agent)

As this is a preliminary review, additional concerns may be raised through agency comments or further review. Circulation of this application does not imply endorsement of the proposal.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The application and draft plan can be deemed complete and is ready to be circulated in accordance with the Planning Act for consultation.
- Copies of all the studies and plans be provided to the Town of Arnprior.
- Peer review of the Environmental Impact Study be conducted by Cambium Inc., on behalf of the County.
- Peer review of any other studies be co-ordinated with the Town of Arnprior.
- The County of Renfrew Public Works and Engineering Department be circulated, including a copy of the Traffic Impact Study, and Serviceability and Stormwater Management Report.
- The Ministry of Transportation will be circulated, including a copy of the Traffic Impact Study, and Serviceability and Stormwater Management Report.

County Planner: _____ Date: Oct 18/2024

Manager of Planning Services: _____ Date: Oct 18/24

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County of Renfrew Climate Action Plan

Prepared for:

County of Renfrew

Submitted by:

Ainsworth Inc.

131 Bermondsey Road

Toronto, ON M4A 1X4

Date: November 8th, 2024

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1 Introduction and Context

In 2024, the County of Renfrew joined municipalities across Canada in addressing climate change as a member of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program. This initiative reflects a commitment to reducing GHG emissions from both municipal operations and community sources, aiming to mitigate climate change across our communities. As part of the PCP program, the County of Renfrew's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) sets forth a roadmap to lower greenhouse gas emissions, cut fossil fuel use, and prepare for anticipated climate impacts. The plan outlines targeted strategies and actions tailored to the needs of each community within the County, ensuring a coordinated approach that strengthens local environmental and economic stability.

Renfrew County, like the rest of Ontario, has experienced a significant increase in average temperatures. Between 1948 and 2008, the average annual temperature in Ontario increased by approximately 1.5 degrees Celsius[1]. This warming trend has continued, with projections indicating that average temperatures in the region could rise by 3 to 8 degrees Celsius over the next century.

Counties and municipalities play a critical role in climate action, as they are the closest to the community and have the ability to implement localized solutions that address unique regional needs. By leading efforts in GHG reduction and climate resilience, they can directly influence sectors such as transportation, building efficiency, and waste management, which are key to lowering emissions. Through proactive climate policies and engaging residents, they set the foundation for a sustainable future, fostering healthier, more resilient communities while contributing to broader national and global climate goals.

The climate action plan is grounded in the GHG inventory, which provides a comprehensive analysis of emission sources across sectors such as transportation, energy, buildings, and waste. This inventory serves as the baseline for identifying the largest contributors to GHG emissions, guiding the prioritization of actions and enabling measurable targets for emissions reduction. By establishing a clear emissions profile, the GHG inventory allows for targeted strategies that address specific local needs, ensuring that the climate action plan is both data-driven and impactful. The GHG inventory is available in Appendix 1.

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[1] https://files.ontario.ca/moh-ontario-climate_change-health-modelling-study-en-2016-08-01.pdf

2 Business-as-Usual (BAU) Emissions Projections

The Business-as-Usual (BAU) emissions scenario provides a projection of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through 2030, assuming no additional climate actions beyond current policies and practices. This scenario establishes a baseline trajectory, showing anticipated increases in emissions driven by key factors such as population growth, rising energy demand, and economic development. Under the BAU scenario, emissions are expected to continue on an upward path as community needs to expand and energy consumption increases. These projections underscore the necessity for targeted interventions to alter the trajectory and achieve long-term GHG reduction goals.

- **Table 2.1: BAU emissions projections (tCO_2e[2])**

	2021	2030	2050
County GHG emissions	**6,204**	**6,328**	**6,797**
Difference total emissions (base year 2021)	**-**	**2%**	**10%**
Community GHG emissions	**1,443,167**	**1,392,452**	**1,310,397**
Difference total emissions (base year 2021)	**-**	**-4%**	**-9%**

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[2] tCO_2e stands for "tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent." It is a standard unit used to express the global warming potential of different greenhouse gases (GHGs) in terms of the amount of CO_2 that would produce an equivalent warming effect. By converting various GHGs (like methane, nitrous oxide, etc.) to CO_2e, this measure enables a unified approach to tracking and comparing emissions across diverse sources and types.

3 GHG emissions targets

The climate action plan establishes ambitious GHG reduction targets for both municipal operations and the broader community, reflecting a strong commitment to mitigating local contributions to climate change. For municipal operations, these targets outline reductions in areas under direct control, such as public buildings, municipal fleets, and waste management. The wider community targets encompass emission sources beyond municipal operations, like residential and commercial energy use, as well as transportation.

These local targets should align closely with both Canada's and Ontario's GHG reduction goals, underscoring the county's role in advancing provincial and national climate priorities. Canada's current targets commit to reducing emissions by 40-45% below 2005 levels by 2030, with a net-zero goal by 2050. Ontario has similarly adopted a 30% reduction target by 2030 based on 2005 levels, emphasizing the need for collaborative action across all sectors.

The climate action plan sets a clear target for GHG emissions reduction, aiming for a 20% decrease in emissions from county operations and a 20-25% reduction in community-wide emissions by 2030, with 2021 as the baseline year.

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4 Climate change action plan

4.1 Description of the action plan

The County's Climate Action Plan organizes actions into key categories that address priority areas for GHG reduction and climate resilience.

- **Improve building energy efficiency**: this category encompasses actions focused on the efficient use and conservation of resources, as well as energy management in county-owned buildings.
- **Mobility,** which aims at reducing the carbon footprint of the County's vehicle fleet through green and high-performance solutions.
- **Governance**: and **culture**, which recognizes the importance of a culture of sustainability.

The community action plan is structured around the emission sources that benefit from the various proposed measures. It's important to note that some actions have effects across multiple categories and cannot be considered in isolation. This is why a ranking system was implemented for actions on a scale from 0 to 10. A score of 10 indicates that the action has the highest potential for positive impact in the category it affects. This scoring system is designed to help prioritize actions effectively and strategically. This ranking system not only allows us to evaluate the potential impact of each action but also to visualize the synergies between different measures. As a result, decision-makers and the community can better understand the relative importance of each initiative and focus their efforts on the most promising actions to reduce emissions and achieve the set climate goals. By adopting this approach, the aim is to maximize the effectiveness of the action plan and ensure that resources are optimally allocated to achieve the best possible results in the fight against climate change.

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4.2 Actions for the County

Improve building energy efficiency		
Reduction potential		
30%	Reduction of:	751 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**2,508 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**1,757 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Cost	GHG SCORE
AE1	**Completion of a comprehensive energy level 2 audit that meets ASHRAE standards**	Completion of the audit for Bonnechere Manor, the Miramichi Lodge, the County Admin Bldg, Renfrew County Place, the Building 236 and the buildings of the Renfrew County Housing Corporation (RCHC).	100,000$	**0**
AE2	**Implementation of the audit recommendations**	Implementation of recommendations identified within the scope of the audit, leading to a 20% GHG emissions reduction by 2030.	0	**10**
AE3	**Analysis of thermal energy**	Analysis of thermal energy recovery opportunities and optimization of heat network with surrounding buildings.	50-100k$	**0**
AE4	**Densification of activities**	Densification of activities and cessation of non-essential assets. (Arnprior Paramedic Base)	0	**0**
AE5	**On-site renewable energy production**	On-site or nearby renewable energy production scaling up.	~3,000,000$	**2**
AE6	**Substitution of natural gas**	Done by using more renewable natural gas (RNG).	~223,000$	**5**
AE7	**Energy-saving habits promotion in Renfrew County Housing Corporation (RCHC)**	Done by enhancing tenant awareness (for instance, updating tenants on enhancements, offering energy-saving suggestions via a newsletter, displaying information in shared areas, etc.)	0	**1**

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Reduce the carbon footprint of the County's vehicle fleet through green and high-performance solutions		
Encourage the reduction of the average distance travelled, promote the proximity of activities, and facilitate short journeys		
Reduction potential		
20%	Reduction of:	353 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**1,735 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**1,382 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Cost	GHG SCORE
AM8	**Audit of vehicle fleet utilization**	Also add asset management through telematics.	0	**0**
AM9	**Training focused on eco-friendly driving**	Training focused on eco-friendly driving, fuel consumption optimization during usage, and systematic remote mechanical diagnostics, and use of low-resistance tires.	0	**1**
AM10	**Route optimization**	Route optimization based on inventory results when relevant (waste trucks) and optimization of low-emission vehicle sharing between different departments aside from EMS.	0	**1**
AM11	**Set up electric vehicle charging stations**	Set up electric vehicle charging stations at County facilities for the County fleet, as well as for staff, counselors, and public access.	0	**0**
AM12	**Replacement of targeted internal combustion engine vehicles by electric vehicles**	Replacement of targeted internal combustion engine vehicles by electric vehicles (25 pick-ups and trucks, not including critical services such as EMS for which the next generation of batteries are needed).	250,000$	**10**
AM13	**Develop an Employee Travel Management Plan (TDM).**		0	**4**
AM14	**Pursue carpool initiative**	Encourage ride sharing and WFH arrangement when relevant.	0	**2**

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Promote a culture of climate care		
Ensure the success of mitigation activities through strong climate governance		
ID	Action	Description
AC15	**Increase employee awareness**	**Increase employee awareness** of corporate climate initiatives through outreach campaigns and training programs.
AC16	**Annual reports**	Communicate on the advancement of climate measures implementation through annual reports.
AG17	**Climate Action Committee**	Form a Climate Action Committee composed of relevant stakeholders, including public representatives.

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4.3 Actions for the Community

Fossil Fuels - Commercial, Institutional & Residential					
Reduction potential					
Total		Commercial and industrial		Residential	
15%	Reduction of:	13,743 tCO_2e	17%	22,136 tCO_2e	14%
	Level in 2021:	**82,745 tCO_2e**		**157,265 tCO_2e**	
	Level in 2030:	**69,002 tCO_2e**		**135,129 tCO_2e**	

ID	Action	Description	Investment	GHG SCORE
CM26	**Revision of Existing Regulations**	Simplify the permit acquisition process for projects that align with the plan's objectives (see minimum standards below), while preventing any activity that doesn't align with these standards during permit applications or property transfers between individuals.		**0**
CM27	**New Constructions - Promotion of Strict Energy Performance Standards**	Establish regulations requiring all new buildings to be constructed with high-quality insulation and integrated renewable technologies. The county can also consider adopting measures to limit new connections to fossil fuels for new constructions.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**0**
CM28	**Existing Buildings - Establishment of Minimum Insulation and Energy Efficiency Standards**	Define standards requiring minimum insulation levels for all existing buildings, thereby encouraging property owners to improve the energy efficiency of their properties. Consider tax incentives for owners who comply with established standards or go beyond by adopting more advanced technologies.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**2**

CM29	**Facilitation of Transition to Renewable Heating Technologies**	Implement technical and financial assistance programs to help property owners overcome barriers related to the adoption of renewable heating systems, such as heat pumps. Collaborate with local partners to develop initiatives aimed at increasing the availability of trusted contractors and training a skilled workforce to meet the growing demand for eco-energy renovations.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**2**
CM30	**On-site Energy Production: Encourage the installation of solar panels on the roofs of the county's buildings.**	By integrating community solar farm panels into a "microgrid", the county can reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and increase energy resilience by ensuring local electricity supply, even in case of disruptions to the main grid. These solar farms located on county or municipal lands or lands shared by the community, allow residents to participate in renewable energy production.	$$ (between $150 and $500/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**2**
CM31	**Encourage the Adoption of Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)**	RNG, produced from organic materials such as agricultural waste or municipal organic waste, offers a renewable alternative for heating.	$$ (between $150 and $500/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**1**
CM32	**Develop initiatives to advance markets for woody biomass**	For woody biomass and agricultural/organic waste as sustainable energy sources, with considerations for district heating applications. This includes fostering partnerships and policies to support the adoption of woody biomass within the community, particularly in areas where it can serve district heating needs.	0	**0**
CM33	**Engage Collaboration within the Industrial Fabric and Enable Synergy Between Stakeholders**	Encourage the development of local heat loops, allowing the recovery and reuse of residual heat from various sources, such as factories for heating county residential and commercial buildings.	0	**0**

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Fossil Fuels - Industrial		
Reduction potential		
15%	Reduction of:	13,743 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**82,745 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**69,002 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Investment	GHG SCORE
CM34	**Engage in Discussions with Industrial Zone Stakeholders**	Obtain first-hand information about their GHG emissions. This could involve interviews to understand production processes and potential emission sources.	0	**0**
CM35	**Collaboration with Industrial Companies for Engagement with SBTi**	Engage in discussions with involved companies and mobilize stakeholders in the development and implementation of science-based GHG emission reduction targets. The SBTi encourages companies to adopt emission reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**10**

Reduce the carbon footprint of transportation through green and efficient solutions.		
Promote the attractiveness of collective, active, and shared modes of transportation, in accordance with the Transportation Master Plan		
Reduction potential		
24%	Reduction of:	136,760 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**683,324 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**546,564 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Investment	GHG SCORE
CM18	**Charging Infrastructure**	The county can invest in deploying additional charging infrastructure for electric vehicles to encourage fuel substitutions. This could include installing charging stations in public places, parking lots, and residential areas.	0	**0**
CM19	**Encourage residents to transition to electric vehicles**	Promoting the availability of national subsidies and incentives for EV adoption.	$$ (between $150 and $500/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**2**
CM20	**Implementation of an awareness campaign to reduce idling of vehicles**	Aimed at lowering air pollution and improving air quality. This campaign will focus on educating drivers about eco-friendly practices.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**1**

CM21	**Smart Traffic Light Management**	The county can invest in intelligent management systems that optimize real-time traffic flow, thereby reducing waiting times and emissions associated with congestion.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**4**
CM22	**Financial and Regulatory Incentives**	The county can offer financial incentives for the purchase of bicycles, electric bicycles, cargo bikes, or for the installation of charging stations. Additionally, it can encourage carpooling by implementing financial incentives for drivers who share their rides with others. In parallel, it can also establish regulations to limit the access of ICE vehicles in certain urban areas, thereby promoting the adoption of more sustainable transportation modes.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**0**
CM23	**Urban Planning**	The country can promote soft densification by planning urban development around public transportation axes, Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs), and by encouraging functional mixed use to reduce travel distances. This supports active mobility by creating dedicated infrastructure for active transportation modes.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**3**
CM24	**Promotion of Public Transportation**	The county can encourage the use of public transportation by investing in quality infrastructure and by offering an attractive solution to the population. For example, integrating on-demand transportation services can enhance mobility by providing personalized trips based on the specific needs of citizens.	$$$ (>$500/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**4**
CM25	**Safe and Functional Infrastructure for Active Mobility**	The county can invest in deploying suitable and safe infrastructure, promoting the movement of pedestrians and cyclists includes wide sidewalks, bike lanes separated from traffic, well-signposted pedestrian crossings, adequate lighting, and landscaping that facilitates soft mobility. This serves major points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping centres, and workplaces.	$$ (between $150 and $500/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**4**

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Reduce non-recycling of waste and accelerate their transformation into useful resources for the territory		
Reduction potential		
36%	Reduction of:	17,427 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**47,775 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**30,348 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Investment	GHG SCORE
CM36	**Promotion of Short Supply Chains for Waste Management**	Encourage the creation of composting sites for the community where residents can bring their organic waste to be transformed into compost for use in county green spaces.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**1**
CM37	**Financial Incentives and Eco-Taxation:**	The county can offer financial incentives such as grants or tax credits to encourage businesses aiming for waste reduction and the installation of domestic composting systems or greywater reuse. Additionally, it can implement regulations promoting waste reduction at the source, such as a pay-as-you-throw system where residents pay based on the amount of waste produced, thereby encouraging source reduction and composting.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**1**
CM38	**Encouragement and Recognition of Recycling**	The county can implement awareness programs aimed at encouraging residents to recycle properly. In parallel, it can introduce a symbolic reward system, such as placing a star on the bins of households that recycle exemplary. This positive approach aims at valorizing the efforts of environmentally conscious citizens, creating a benevolent and collaborative recycling culture within the community.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**1**

Increase synergy among local businesses, enhance its competitiveness, and engage the industrial companies to set targets by 2030		
Reduction potential		
24%	Reduction of:	31,583 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**129,212 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**97,629 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Investment	GHG SCORE
CM34	**Engage in Discussions with Industrial Zone Stakeholders**	Obtain first-hand information about their GHG emissions. This could involve interviews to understand production processes and potential emission sources.	0	**0**
CM35	**Collaboration with Industrial Companies for Engagement with SBTi**	Engage in discussions with involved companies and mobilize stakeholders in the development and implementation of science-based GHG emission reduction targets. The SBTi encourages companies to adopt emission reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**10**

Support agricultural businesses in integrating climate issues

Reduction potential

28%	Reduction of:	61,072 tCO_2e
	Level in 2021:	**216,988 tCO_2e**
	Level in 2030:	**155,916 tCO_2e**

ID	Action	Description	Investment	GHG SCORE
CM39	**Engage in Discussions with Agricultural Stakeholders**	Obtain first-hand information about their GHG emissions. This could involve interviews to understand production processes and potential emission sources.	0	**0**
CM40	**Collaboration with Agricultural Companies for Engagement with SBTi**	Engage in discussions with involved companies and mobilize stakeholders in the development and implementation of science-based GHG emission reduction targets. The SBTi encourages companies to adopt emission reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**2**
CM41	**Promote the Adoption of Projects Aimed at Lowering GHG Emissions**	The county can support producers by identifying and implementing measures to reduce agricultural emissions, as well as raising awareness about available funding through the Renewable Fuel Standard regulation.	$$ (between $150 and $500/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**0**
CM42	**Facilitate Innovation in the Agricultural and Forestry Sectors**	By integrating practices based on natural solutions, such as regenerative agriculture, sustainable forest management, the use of biochar, sustainable livestock systems, and ecosystem restoration, the county can offer technical support and advice to businesses to develop and implement carbon capture solutions.	$ (<$150/$tCO_2e$ avoided)	**0**

5 Forecast GHG emissions

5.1 County forecast

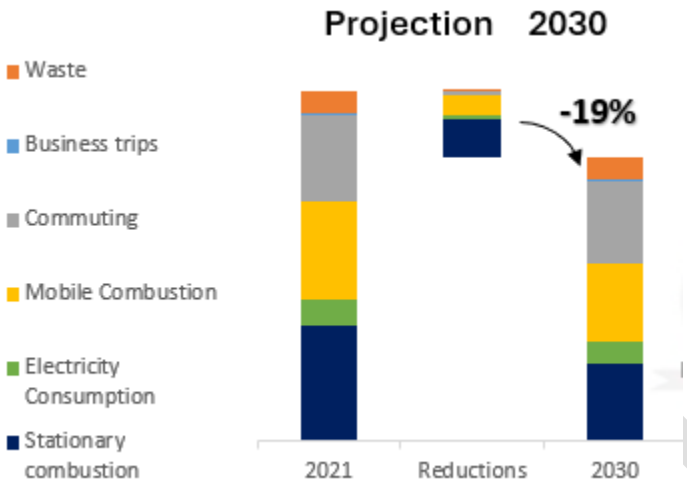

Figure 5.1: County GHG emission forecast by 2030

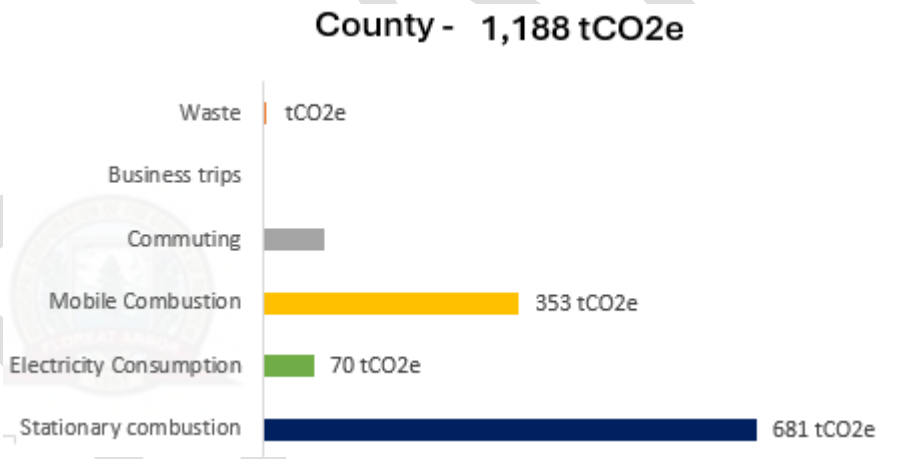

Figure 5.2: County GHG emission category contributions to the reductions

5.2 Community forecast

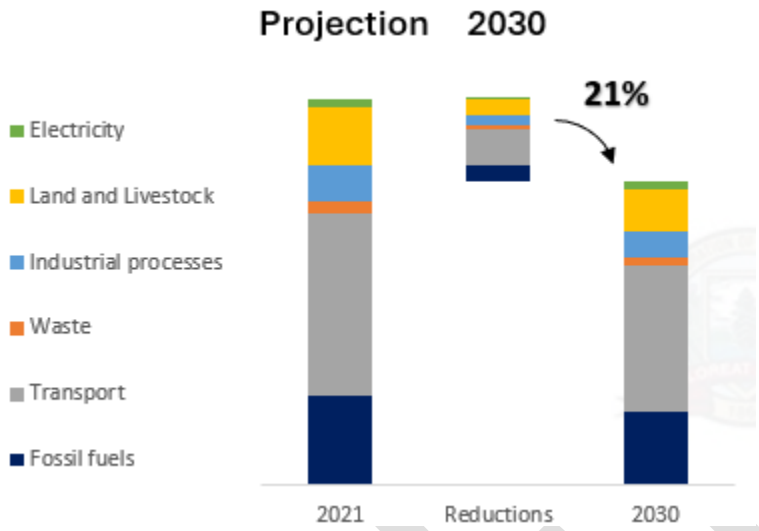

Figure 5.3: Community GHG emission forecast by 2030

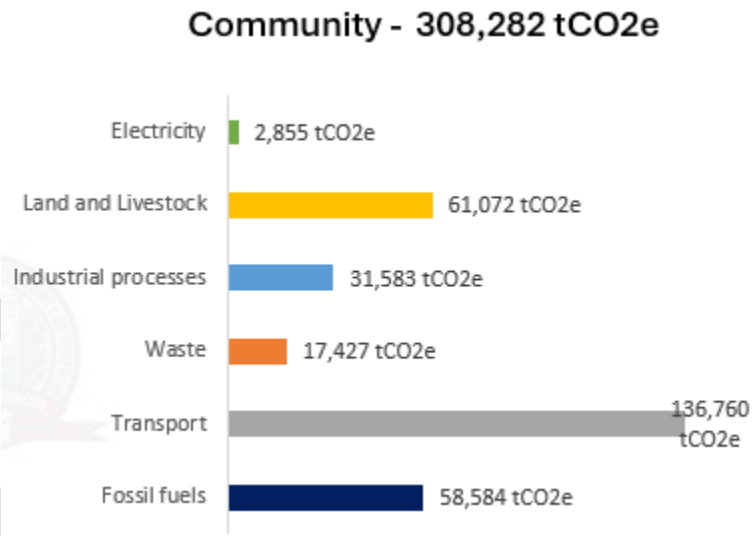

Figure 5.4: Community GHG emission category contributions to the reductions

Appendix 1 : GHG emissions inventory

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Greenhouse Gas Inventory of the County of Renfrew

GES 360 Mandate

Technical report – Final version

Author : Saad EL KASSAB

DRAFT

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3 GLOSSARY

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3. Glossary

AFOLU: Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
CH_4: Methane
CO_2: Carbon Dioxide
Inorganic CO_2: Carbon can exist in inorganic form (CO_2) or organic form (biomass, oil, or natural gas).
CO_2e: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
Community: Also referred to as Collective or Territorial
Corporate: Also referred to as Administration, or County
Commuting : Home-to-workplace commuting by employees of an organization
Fugitive emissions: Refers to emissions resulting from transportation and leaks upstream of natural gas consumption
FTE: Full-time equivalent representing the personnel working for the city in proportion to the hours worked
Emission factor or EF: Converts a physical, quantitative, or monetary data into carbon dioxide equivalent emissions
GHG: Greenhouse Gas
IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
HFC: Hydrofluorocarbon
$kgCO_2e$: Kilogram of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas
N2O: Nitrous Oxide
Scope: Used to refer to the Scope of emissions of the GHG Protocol
PFC: Perfluorocarbon
PCP: Partners for Climate Protection Program
GWP: Global Warming Potential
SF6: Sulfur Hexafluoride
tCO2e: Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

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4. Summary

The inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was accounted for the year 2021 for the Renfrew Administration and its territory. The GHG inventory consists of two distinct parts:

1. The inventory of GHG emissions attributable to the activities of the Administration
2. The inventory of GHG emissions resulting from the community on the territory of Renfrew

The sectors of activity included for each inventory are detailed in the following tables which show the total GHG emissions and their distribution by scope (1).

The activities of the Administration generated a total of **3,649 tCO_2e**, of which **59%** are from motorized vehicles and business travel, and **38%** are due to the energy consumption of fossil fuels and electricity.

Table 1 shows the emissions by sector of activity of the County while Table 2 summarizes the emissions by scope.

(1) The term scope (1, 2, and 3) is used here to refer to scopes (1, 2, and 3) used in the GHG methodology.

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Table 1:
Summary of emissions (tCO_2e) by main business sectors of the County.

Business sector	Emissions (tCO_2e)
County buildings - Natural gas	2,055
County buildings - Electricity	453
Total energy consumption	**2,508**
Motorized equipment - County vehicles	1,735
Commuting	1,539
Business trips	33
Total Mobility	**3,308**
Total residual material	388
Total	**6,204**

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Table 2:
Summary of emissions (tCO_2e) by scope for the County.

Business sector	Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Energy consumption of fossil fuels - County buildings	**Scope 1**	2,055
Motorized equipment of the Administration and subcontractors	**Scope 1**	1,735
Total scope 1		**3,790**
Electricity consumption of County buildings, public lighting, signage, and pumping stations	**Scope 2**	453
Total scope 2		**453**
Mobility - Business trips and Commuting	**Scope 3**	1,573
Production of waste materials by employees	**Scope 3**	388
Total scope 3		**1,961**
Total		**6,204**

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Table 3:

Summary of emissions (tCO_2e) by sector of activity and by scope for the territory of Renfrew.

GHGIy, the community inventory, or territorial inventory, includes activities that produce greenhouse gas emissions within the County's territory. These activities include the transportation and energy consumption of the residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors, as well as the agriculture and land use sectors, industrial processes and product use. **These activities emit a total of 1,443,167 tCO_2e.**

Sector of activity	Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Fossil Fuels - Commercial and Institutional	Scope 1	82,745
Fossil Fuels - Industrial	Scope 1	92,891
Fossil Fuels - Residential	Scope 1	157,265
Road transport	Scope 1	534,995
Off-Road Transport	Scope 1	116,794
Air Transport	Scope 1	31,536
Waste Management	Scope 1	47,775
Industrial Processes and Product Use	Scope 1	129,212
Farming and Livestock	Scope 1	216,988
Total scope 1		**1,410,200**
Electricity - Commercial and Institutional	Scope 2	8,347
Electricity - Industrial	Scope 2	4,702
Electricity - Residential	Scope 2	19,918
Total scope 2		**32,967**
TOTAL		**1,443,167**

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5
CONTEXT

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5 Context

5.1 Setting the Context

5.1.1 Climate Protection Partners Program

In 2012, ICLEI–Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI Canada) and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities launched the "Partners for Climate Protection" (PCP) program to encourage and support actions to reduce GHG emissions within businesses, public organizations, and counties in the province. This program aims to mobilize Canadian stakeholders to contribute to GHG reduction goals and combat climate change.

The program is structured around several key areas:

➔**Financial incentives :** The program offers financial grants to participating organizations undertaking projects aimed at reducing their GHG emissions. These initiatives can include improving energy efficiency, adopting clean technologies, developing sustainable transportation, and more.

➔**Voluntary commitment:** Participating organizations voluntarily commit to designing and implementing action plans to reduce their GHG emissions. They are encouraged to set specific goals and assess their progress.

➔**Technical support:** The Government provides technical support and resources to assist participants in designing and executing their action plans.

➔**Recognition:** Organizations that achieve their GHG reduction goals receive recognition and are acknowledged for their contributions to climate protection.

(2) https://fr.pcp-ppc.ca/

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Figure 1: Presentation of the 5 stages of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program from inventory establishment to progress monitoring (https://www.pcp-ppc.ca/program).

Thus, this report presents the methodology used and the results obtained during the first stage of the PCP program, establishing the inventory of emissions for the County of Renfrew, both for the Administration and the Territory.

1. **The Administration inventory, or County inventory, refers to the assessment of emissions at the organizational scope, similar to inventories carried out for businesses or companies.**

2. **As for the territorial inventory, or community inventory, it encompasses greenhouse gas emissions from the entire community of the relevant territory. In other words, the County inventory is integrated into the community inventory.**

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5.2 Reference Year

This report focuses on the emissions of the Administration and the Territory for the calendar year 2021. This year was chosen due to the availability of data at the time of the study and the ease of extrapolating certain information based on demographic evolution.

➔It should be noted that the County also conducted a partial carbon inventory for the Administration in the past. However, since the perimeters are different, it is not possible to directly compare these two inventories.

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5.3 Definition of inventory boundaries

The inventory is developed according to the guidelines of the PCP program. Through a five-step process (FIG1) focused on local measures, PCP program participants are guided in developing greenhouse gas inventories, defining realistic and achievable reduction objectives, as well as in designing and implementing local action plans based on concrete and measurable initiatives to reduce their emissions.

The PCP program adopts the greenhouse gas accounting methodology of the GHG Protocol. However, greenhouse gas emissions resulting from activities upstream of energy consumption are not included in the total emissions presented.

➔The GHG Protocol is a multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, and other entities, under the auspices of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It is worth noting that the GHG Protocol is in line with other greenhouse gas accounting standards such as ISO 14064.

According to the GHG Protocol, the carbon footprint is both (1) a reference for excellence in greenhouse gas accounting. Its main objective is to provide a comprehensive assessment of all greenhouse gas emissions generated by an organization's or territory's activities; and (2) an environmental management tool. It serves as a guide and support for organizations in the context of their energy and climate transition initiatives.

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5.3.1 Corporate Inventory

In accordance with the obligations of the PCP program, the inventory of the County of Renfrew includes all emissions for which the County is responsible according to an operational control approach.

The perimeter is defined according to the current PCP protocol.

The sectors of the County that have been taken into account are as follows:

- ➔ County buildings and other facilities
- ➔ Lighting and signage
- ➔ Motorized vehicles
- ➔ Wastewater and solid waste
- ➔ Subcontracting activities normally provided by the County organization

Emissions directly emitted within the operational boundary fall under **scope 1.** Sources of indirect emissions related to energy consumption (e.g. electricity and heat) within the operational boundary fall under **scope 2.** From a GHG emission standpoint, sources related to the County's activities but resulting from its value chain are grouped under **scope 3.**

(3) The term Administration being equal to County.

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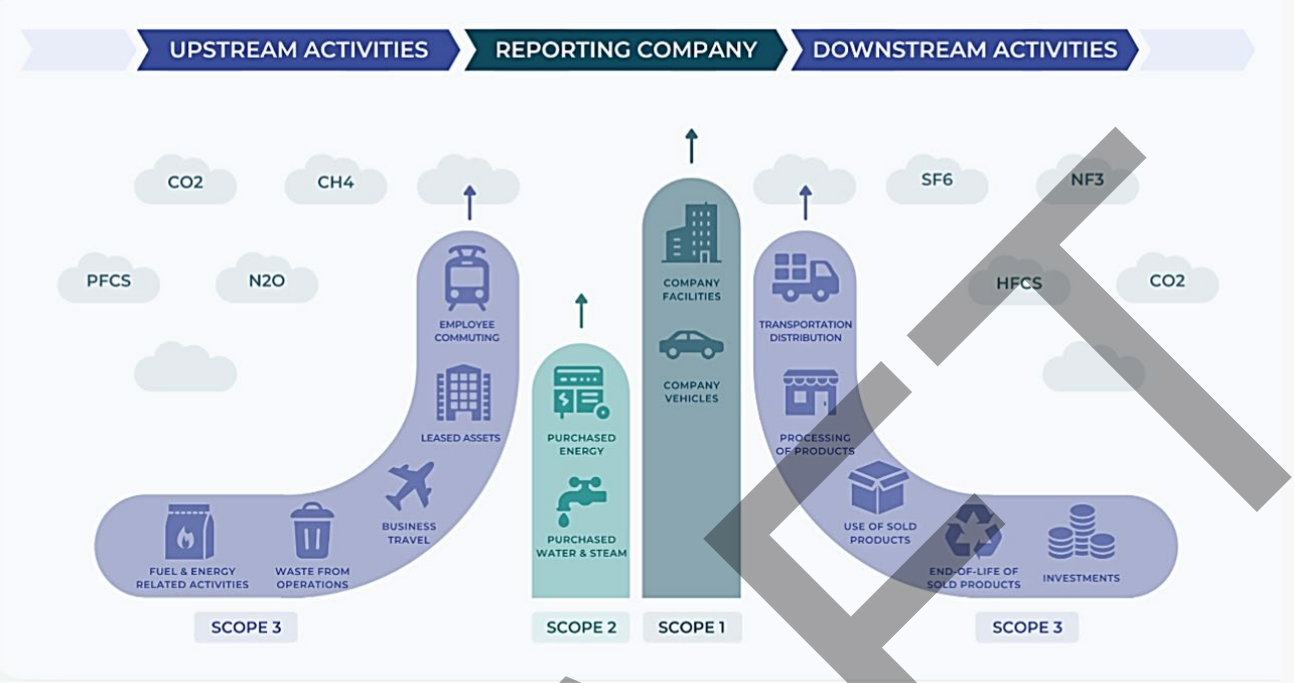

Figure 2: Infographic detailing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and their definitions according to the greenhouse gas protocol.

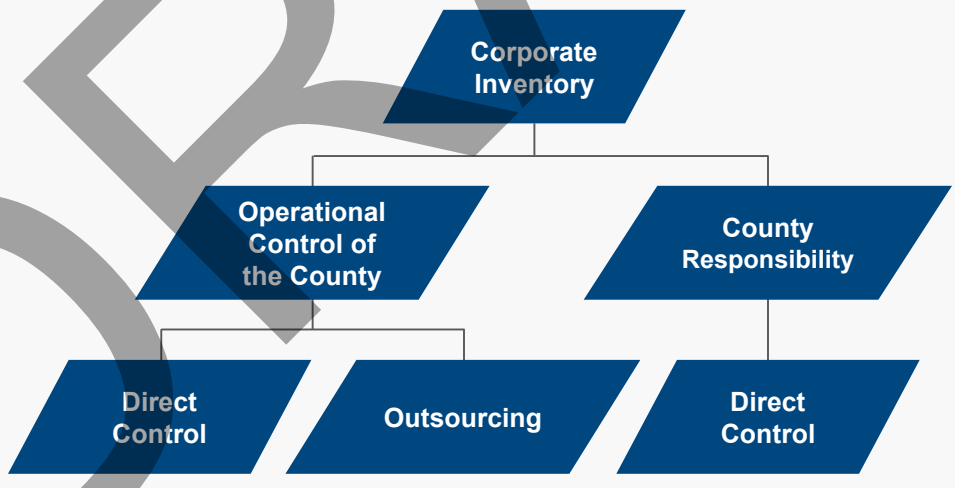

Figure 3: Composition and description of the corporate inventory of the County of Renfrew and the competencies as a County.

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5.3.2 Territorial inventory

Community or territorial inventories (4), in accordance with the PCP program, must include emissions from at least the following five sectors of activity:

- ➔Residential buildings
- ➔Institutional and commercial buildings
- ➔Industrial buildings
- ➔Transport
- ➔Wastewater and community waste materials

The territorial inventory is based on the physical boundaries of the County and includes greenhouse gas emissions from the aforementioned sectors as well as from agriculture and land use, industrial processes, and product use.

In the context of this inventory, all sectors have been accounted for with the necessary establishment of assumptions to estimate certain emission sources.

(4) The terms community, collective, or territorial are used similarly to qualify the inventory of the territory of Renfrew.

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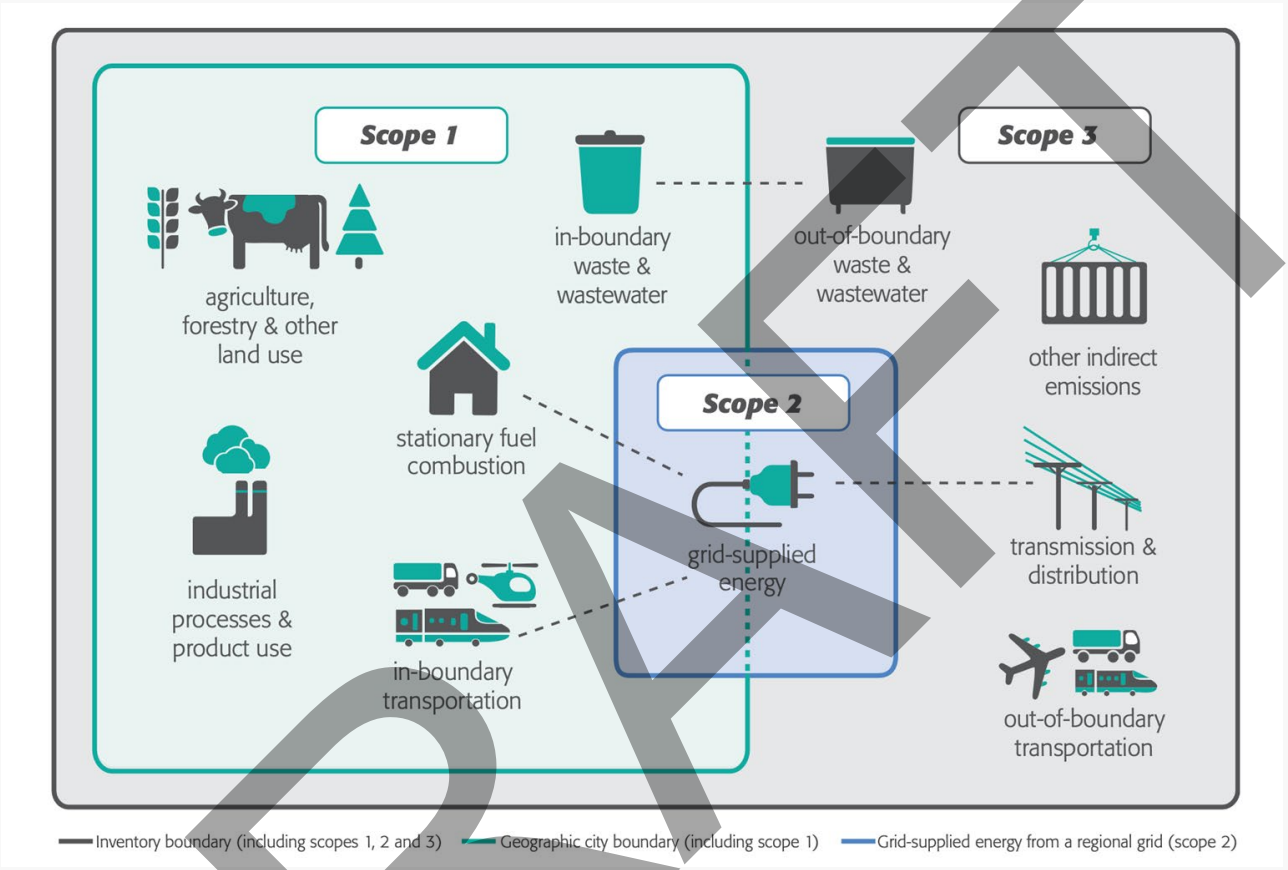

Figure 4: Infographic showing GHG emissions by scope for the territorial inventory according to the GHG Protocol (https://ghgprotocol.org/ghg-protocol-cities).

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5.4 General definition of GHGs

Three gases are particularly responsible for the phenomenon of global warming: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Other greenhouse gases, although less abundant due to their lower concentration, also contribute to this phenomenon, notably sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), perfluorocarbons (PFC), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC).

➔**NB**: Greenhouse gas emissions are expressed in CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) to standardize them relative to CO_2. The concept of Global Warming Potential (GWP) is used to measure the relative capacity of each gas to retain heat in the atmosphere compared to CO_2.

The GWP of a greenhouse gas takes into account two key factors: on the one hand, the radiative forcing caused by the increase in its atmospheric concentration, and on the other hand, its lifetime in the atmosphere. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recommends the use of GWP over a period of one hundred years for the development of national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse Gas	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
1. Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1
2. Methane (CH4)	29.8
3. Nitrous Oxide (N2O)	273
4. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	5 – 14,600
5. Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	78 – 12,400
6. Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)	25,200
7. Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)[2]	17,400

Figure 5: Summary of the main greenhouse gases (GHGs).

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5.5 Document Structure

This report begins with a detailed presentation of the studied territory and the administration of the County of Renfrew. It then outlines the methodology adopted and the results obtained during the inventory of the County as well as those of the studied territory.

This document is complementary to the Tapio platform, providing you with an in-depth overview of the calculations carried out for this study and ensuring the transparency of the results. Furthermore, the platform allows access to activity values and emission factors used, while also offering the possibility to create restricted access or a dedicated public page for stakeholders.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY UNDER STUDY

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6 Description of the territory under study

6.1 Physical and demographic description

The County of Renfrew, located in eastern Ontario, is a scenic region known for its diverse landscapes and vibrant communities. Covering an area of approximately 7,600 km², the County encompasses a mix of rural and urban areas, including charming towns and bustling municipalities. It is bordered by counties such as Ottawa, Lanark, and Haliburton.

The County is celebrated for its natural beauty, including lush forests, pristine lakes, and extensive trails, making it a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts. The region hosts various cultural and community events throughout the year, contributing to its warm and welcoming atmosphere.

The County's economy is well-rounded, with key industries including agriculture, manufacturing, healthcare, and tourism. This economic diversity supports a wide range of local businesses and attracts investments from both national and international sources.

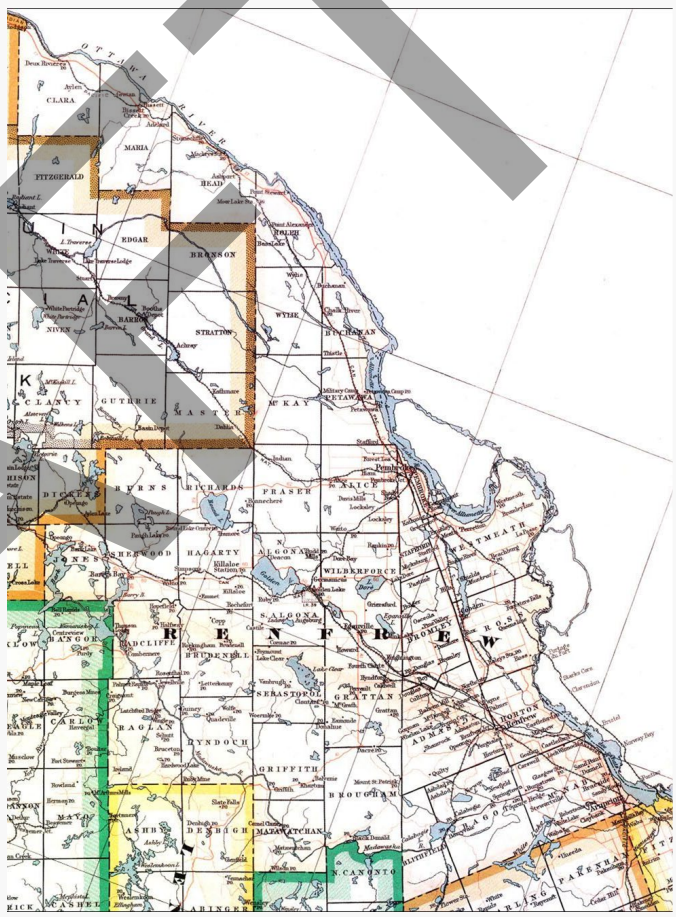

Figure 6: Territory under study - County of Renfrew (https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/maps/counties/renfrew big.aspx)

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The County of Renfrew showcases a rich legacy influenced by settlers from around the world, driven by the area's natural resources and picturesque landscapes. As a significant administrative, educational, and cultural hub, the County is known for its vibrant community life and the serene charm of its rural communities.

The County is home to a variety of local festivals and events that highlight its cultural diversity and lively spirit. Its economic landscape is supported by a range of industries including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism, bolstered by a network of local businesses and innovative enterprises.

Renfrew County is committed to enhancing the quality of life for its residents while focusing on sustainable development and economic growth. By leveraging its natural beauty and diverse economic base, the County is well-positioned to meet future opportunities and challenges.

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6.2 Description of the Administration

In 2021, the Administration of Renfrew had **850** full-time equivalent (FTE) positions (5).

➔Regarding the real estate heritage, the County has a set of buildings and County infrastructures powered either by fossil fuels or electricity.
➔The County of Renfrew has a range of motorized equipment classified as road vehicles using gasoline, diesel, or operating on another energy source.

(5) FTEs represent the personnel working for the County.

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UNCERTAINTY AND DATA RELIABILITY

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7 Uncertainty and Data Reliability

7.1 Calculation of Uncertainty

This section describes the calculation performed to evaluate the overall uncertainty of the inventory, encompassing both the Administration and the territory.

- ➔ The uncertainty is influenced by the source of activity data. This source, provided by the user (for example, energy bills, assumptions, etc.), determines the intrinsic quality of the data.
- ➔ In addition to this first uncertainty, a relative uncertainty is also associated with the emission factor (EF) defined by the GHG Protocol, and it depends on the database used.

These two uncertainties are combined to calculate the relative uncertainty on the data:

$$U_{Post} = \sqrt{(U_{FE}^2)+(U_{data}^2)}$$

where:

- Upost is the overall uncertainty in the emissions estimate.
- Ufe and Udata are the uncertainties associated with emissions factors and the activity data, respectively

Upost is then multiplied by the CO2e emissions of the relevant source.(6)

(6) It is important to emphasize that the confidence interval used in GHG inventories is 95%. This confidence interval is centered on the value selected for a data point, within which it is 95% likely that the true value of that data point is included.

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8
INVENTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION
Activities under the governance of the County

DRAFT

8 Administration Inventory - Activities under the governance of the County

This chapter details the inventory of GHG emissions from County activities of the County of Renfrew. It includes GHG emissions associated with County buildings, motorized equipment of the County, commuting and business trips taken by County employees, as well as waste produced by them.

For each County activity sector, we present the adopted methodological approach as well as the results obtained. Unless otherwise indicated, the base data used for calculating emissions were provided by the County's representatives. The details of the calculations and emission factors used are directly presented or accessible on the Tapio platform. All results are expressed in CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e).(7)

(7) Tonnes of CO_2e = tCO_2e;
kilogram of CO_2e = $kgCO_2e$

8.1 Energy consumption - Buildings

8.1.1 Methodological approach

County buildings encompass all buildings owned or leased by the County.

GHG emissions from buildings mainly stem from two distinct sources.

1. The first is related to energy consumption for lighting, heating, air conditioning, hot water production, and the operation of electrical appliances or fixtures.
2. The second source of emissions comes from gas leaks from refrigeration systems and fire fighting installations in the buildings. Emissions associated with refrigeration systems were taken into account at the scope of refrigerant gas refills for cooling systems.

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Greenhouse gas emissions from energy consumption mainly come from the use of fuels such as natural gas, propane, light fuel oil, or diesel (in the case of dedicated generators), resulting in direct emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O on-site.

In parallel, electricity consumption also generates indirect greenhouse gas emissions. However, Ontario stands out for its electricity production mainly from renewable sources.

The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions related to energy consumption is carried out directly from the 2021 annual consumption data (e.g. invoices), which were provided by the County. Emissions from triple net leases were quantified on a per square foot basis, utilizing an internal benchmark for extrapolation.

These annual consumption values were multiplied by the specific emission factors for each energy source. The final result thus represents greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalent based on their global warming potential (GWP).

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8.1.2 Balance – County Buildings – Fossil fuel

This section presents the GHG emissions in 2021 from County buildings. The consumption of natural gas emitted a total of **2,055 tCO_2e.**

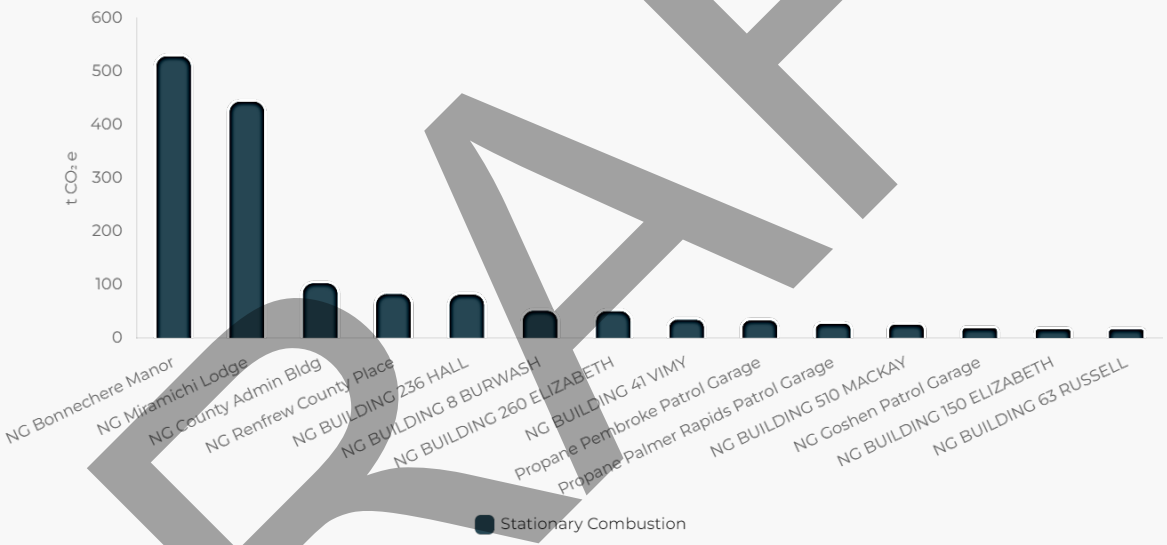

Figure 7: Distribution of emissions (tCO2e) from the energy consumption of County buildings (fossiel fuel).

The Bonnechere Manor is the main emitter of greenhouse gases, followed by the Miramichi lodge.

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8.1.3 Balance - County Buildings - Electricity

This section presents the GHG emissions resulting from the electricity consumption of County buildings. The County's structures emit a total of **453 tCO_2e**. The Miramichi Lodge and the Bonnechere Manor are also the largest emitters of GHG for electricity.

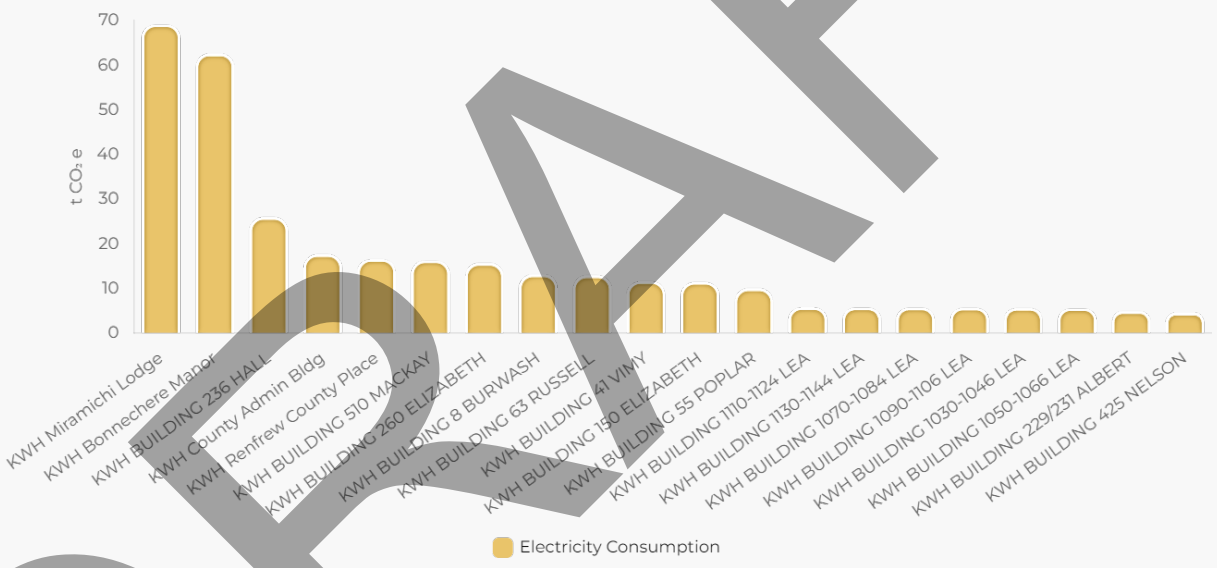

Figure 8: Distribution of emissions (kgCO2e) among the various structures of the County following their electricity consumption.

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8.1.4 Balance – County Buildings – Refrigerant Gas and Other Products

Emissions stemming from the replenishment of refrigerant gases in the cooling systems of County facilities have not been quantified, owing to the lack of corresponding invoices.

Furthermore, the PCP protocol does not mandate the reporting of these emissions.

8.1.5 Public lighting, signage, and pumping stations

8.1.5 Methodological approach

Public lighting and signage, encompassing traffic signals, street lamps for parks, and playgrounds, as well as illuminated road signs are not within the County's jurisdiction.

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8.1.6 Reliability of Results

As mentioned earlier (see section 7), the accuracy of the results depends on the quality of the collected data and the greenhouse gas emission factors.

The basic data related to the energy consumption of buildings is very reliable with a relative uncertainty of 5%.

- ➔ The County has precise data on electricity and natural gas consumption, for the year 2021, eliminating the need for estimation for most buildings.The greenhouse gas emissions from triple net leases were quantified on a per square foot basis, utilizing an internal standard for measurement. When compared to the largest structures in the country's portfolio, their environmental footprint was relatively minor.

Finally, regarding the greenhouse gas emission factors, they are based on values evaluated by Environment Canada as part of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report. (8)

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

(8) https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.502402/publication.html

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8.2 Motorized Equipment

8.2.1 Methodological Approach

Greenhouse gas emissions from motorized equipment include emissions associated with the fleet of vehicles used by employees in the course of their duties and motorized equipment used for County activities. Emissions from trips not made with County-owned vehicles (e.g. business trips or commuting) were also accounted for.

- ➔ The County's motorized equipment includes vehicles powered by gasoline, diesel, or natural gas. For electric vehicles, the electricity consumption at charging stations was used.

The calculation of GHG emissions is based on direct emissions related to fuel use in vehicles and other motorized equipment. When fuel consumption data in liters were available for the reference year, they were used as a priority. In the absence of this data, data from an adjacent year (2022) or the distance traveled were used to estimate the GHG emissions.

Exclusions:

1. Some County vehicles are equipped with air conditioning systems that result in fugitive emissions of refrigerant gases. Due to the lack of direct data availability, these emissions were not taken into account.

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8.2.2 Balance - Vehicles owned by the County

The GHG emissions from the fleet of thermal and electric vehicles owned by the County are shown in the following figure.

A total of **1,735 tCO_2e** was recorded for all vehicles, with a predominance of emissions from diesel-fueled vehicles. Details of fuel consumption and emission factors are available on the tapio platform.

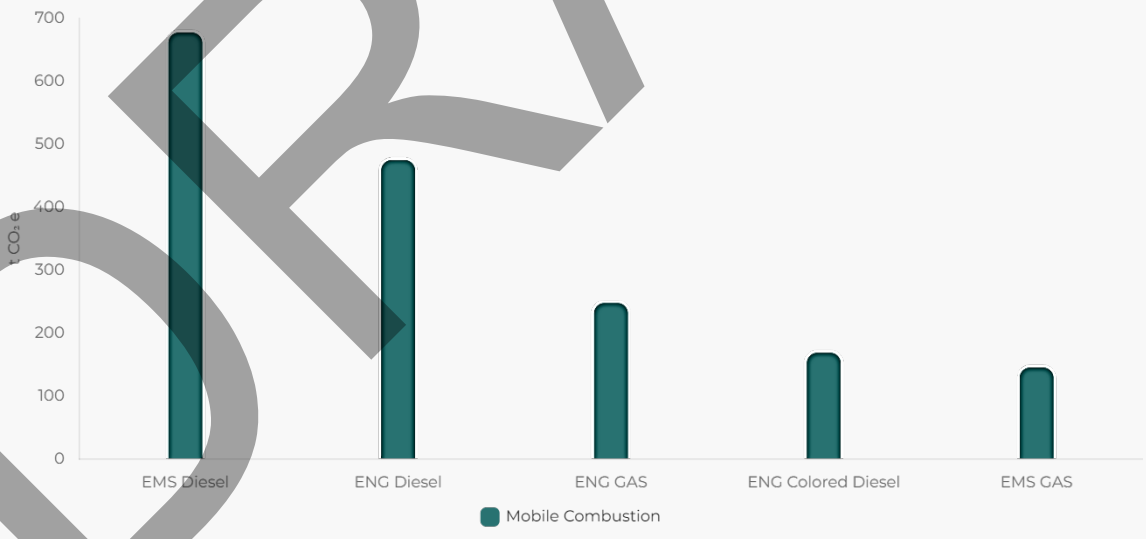

Figure 9: Comparison of emissions (kg CO_2e) from various motorized equipment in the County and airport activities.

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8.2.3 Balance - Business Trips and Commuting

Thanks to the data provided by the County, the distances covered in the context of business trips and Commuting made by County employees have been retrieved.

A total of 173 employees responded for the Commuting questionnaire. The most used mode of transport is the gasoline car.

Business trips and commuting account for a total of **1,5731 tCO_2e.**

Figure 10: Comparison of emissions (tCO2e) from commuting different business trips made by employees.

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8.2.4 Balance - Motorized Equipment

By combining the emissions from County vehicles and business trips, the total emissions amount to **3,308 tCO_2e**. Of this total, 52.5% come from the mobility of the County's vehicles, while 46.5% come from commuting and 1% from business travel.

8.2.5 Reliability of Results

The relative uncertainty of the results is influenced by the accuracy of the base data and the greenhouse gas emission factors used.

For County vehicles, fuel consumption data was available for 2022, which increases the uncertainty associated with this data.

Regarding business trips and commuting, the data is based on a questionnaire, and the reliability of the responses can also vary. In addition, assumptions about the actual vehicle consumptions also contribute to increasing the overall uncertainty of this data.

As for greenhouse gas emission factors, they are derived from values by Environment Canada as part of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report.

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

(9) https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.502402/publication.html

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8.3 Residual Materials

8.3.1 Methodological Approach

Emissions from the production of residual materials and their treatment have been accounted for in the Administration's balance sheet. The methodology uses an emission factor that takes into account the emissions resulting from an average production of residual materials per employee based on community results.

A total of 850 full-time equivalents (FTEs) were used to calculate the emissions resulting from the production of residual materials per employee.

8.3.2 Balance - Residual Materials

Emissions related to the production of residual materials by County office employees amount to **388 tCO_2e.**

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8.3.3 Reliability of results

The uncertainty regarding the production of waste is high, as it is based on an average estimate of waste production per capita in the community. Waste production in a work environment can vary, as can employee awareness and consciousness. Nevertheless, we consider our assumption to be conservative.

Improving the quality of this data could be achieved by conducting an audit of waste production within the organizational scope of the County administration.

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

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8.4 Administration Report - Activities under the County's Governance

Taking into account all the emission sources above, activities under the operational control of the County have produced **6,204 tCO_2e.**

The County's activities are characterized by 53.3% of emissions resulting from mobility, 40.4 % from energy consumption, and 6.3% from the production of waste materials.

Table 4: Distribution of emissions (tCO_2e) and total relative uncertainty for each sector of activity of the County.

Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Energy consumption	2,508
Mobility	3,3088
Waste materials	388

Figure 11: Distribution of emissions by category for the County.

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INVENTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

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9 Community Inventory

The inventory of greenhouse gas emissions of the community covers all activities concerning all residents of the geographical area considered. However, within the framework of the PCP program, some emission sources are mandatory, while others are optional and depend on the availability of data or existing statistics.

This report includes emissions from the sectors of energy consumption, transportation, waste management, agriculture, land management, and industrial processes.

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9.1 Energy consumption

9.1.1 Methodological approach

For the energy sector, this inventory is based on:

1. The energy distribution in Ontario according to the different energy sources is expressed in percentage.(10) The different energy sources vary depending on the sector considered: residential, commercial and institutional, industrial.

2. To focus exclusively on the territory of Renfrew, the fixed energy consumption is presented in gigajoules (GJ) for each sector. The methodological document containing information related to this database is referenced in footnotes.(11)

3. The percentage of energy distribution is used to calculate the energy consumption in GJ of the different sectors (residential, commercial and institutional, industrial) for the different energy sources. The following calculation was applied:

% * GJ = GJ

1. The data in GJ has been converted into kWh, m3, L, and kg depending on the relevant energy source, thus providing the final value .

2. Since some statistics date back to 2018, a correction factor has sometimes been applied to account for the population variation between 2018 and 2021.

(10) https://oee.rncan.gc.ca/organisme/statistiques/bnce/apd/showTable.cfm?type=CP&sector=tran&juris=on&year=2021&rn=13&page=0

(11) https://meed.info/documentsMEED_Tech_doc_v0-1.pdf

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It should be noted that emissions from the combustion of firewood, woody waste, and residual liquor (biogenic combustion) were not taken into account, in accordance with the GHG protocol and the PCP program protocol. Non-biogenic emissions from biomass were considered not significant.

Fugitive emissions, whether intentional or unintentional, related to the extraction, processing, storage, and transportation of natural gas to its point of use, were not taken into account.

Table 5: *Distribution of different energy sources according to the sectors considered (residential, commercial and institutional, and industrial).*

Energy sources	Residential	Commercial and institutional	Industrial
Electricity	x	x	x
Natural gas	x	x	x
Propane	x	x	
Light fuel oil	x	x	x
Kerosene		x	x
Heavy fuel oil		x	x
Steam			
Coal		x	x
Diesel fuel			x
Distillation gas			x
Petroleum coke			x
LPG and LNG from gas plants			x
Coke and coke oven gas			x
Steam and Residual Fuel From the Cement Industry			x

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9.1.2 Balance - Energy Consumption

Following the calculations carried out in section 9.1.1, the stationary energy consumption of the community generated a total of **365,867 tCO_2e**.

The emissions reveal a significant distribution among the different sectors of activity. Fossil fuels, especially natural gas, clearly dominate the emissions landscape, while electricity, although contributing less in volume, remains a factor to consider.

The residential sector is the largest emitter with **157,265 tCO_2e** from fossil fuels and **19,918 tCO_2e** from electricity. The industrial sector follow with **92,89 tCO_2e** from fossil fuels and **4,702 tCO_2e** from electricity. Finally, commercial businesses and institutions generates **82,745 tCO_2e** from fossil fuels and **8,347 tCO_2e** from electricity.

In conclusion, natural gas, widely used in the residential sector (59.8% of energy consumption) and in the industry (37.1% of energy consumption), is the main contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

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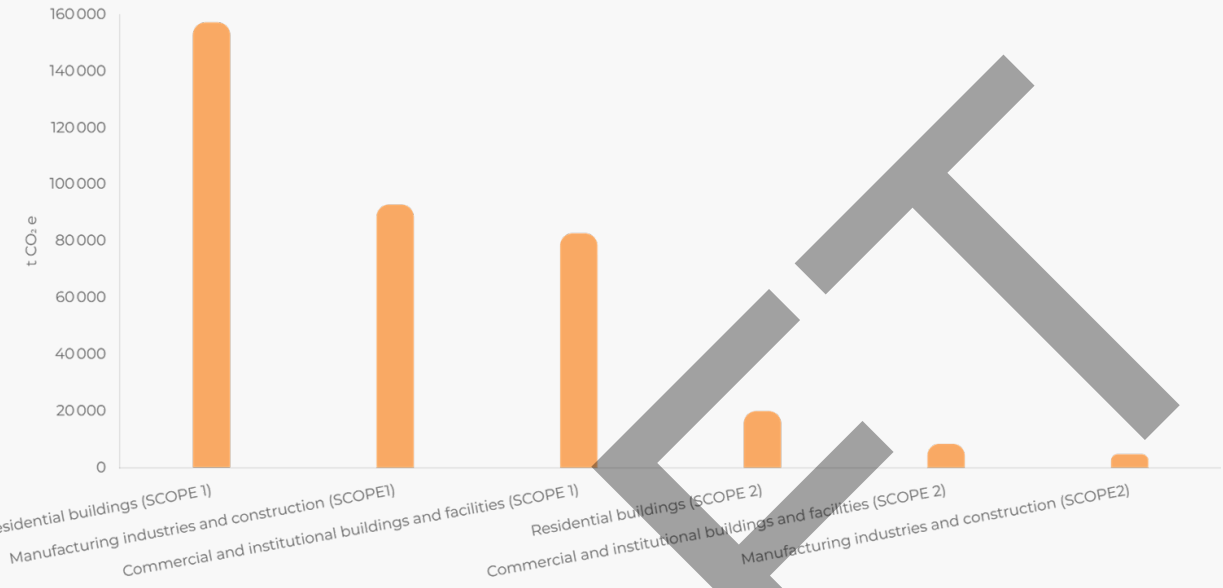

Figure 12: Distribution of energy consumption in the residential sector.

Taking into account emissions from all sectors (residential, commercial and institutional, and industrial) as well as all sources of energy, the total emissions due to energy consumption in the territory of Renfrew represent 25.4% of the County's total emissions.

Table 6: *GHG Emissions (tCO_2e) for each category.*

Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Fossil Fuels - Commercial and Institutional	82,745
Fossil Fuels - Industrial	92,890
Fossil Fuels - Residential	157,265
Electricity - Commercial and Institutional	8,347
Electricity - Industrial	4,702
Electricity - Residential	19,918
Total	**365,867**

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9.1.3 Reliability of Results

The results are based on regional statistics concerning the distribution (%) of energy consumption among various sectors and energy sources. The references used, namely Natural Resources Canada and MEED, are reliable and allow for a precise estimation. The unit conversion between GJ and physical data has only a minimal impact on the uncertainty of the value.

Regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emission factors, they are tailored and specific to each energy source. These factors are based on assessments conducted at the Ontario scope by Environment Canada as part of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report. (14)

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

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(14) https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.502402/publication.html

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9.2 Road Transport

9.2.1 Methodological Approach for Road Transport

The road transport sector covers a wide range of vehicles, such as cars, vans, motorcycles, heavy goods vehicles, and buses, commonly used on the roads. Due to the mobile nature of GHG emissions in this sector, it becomes complex to attribute them to a specific geographical area, thus requiring the development of certain assumptions. Indeed, some vehicles emit GHGs while traveling in an area, while others only transit, and some start their journey in one area before moving away. Movements therefore occur within the same geographical area, but also between different areas.

The analysis of GHG emissions related to road transport is mainly based on the statistical report of the Driver and Vehicle Services Branch from the province of Ontario, which provides data on the number of vehicles in Ontario.

The province of Ontario provides the following information regarding the province of Ontario as well as for the County of Renfrew:

1. The number of inhabitants in Ontario and in Renfrew
2. The number of vehicles for personal use (Passenger, Motorcycle, Moped)
3. The number of vehicles for institutional, professional, or commercial use (Commercial, Bus, Trailer)
4. The number of off-road vehicles (Off-Road, snowmobiles)

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The total number of these vehicles is added up to identify the categories of the Ontario inventory, without making a distinction based on the type of use, since the National Inventory of Canada provides the associated GHG emissions ($ktCO_2e$) for transportation in the province of Ontario for various types of vehicles.

These three sources of information (Driver and Vehicle Services Branch, National Inventory of Canada, Environment Canada) thus allow to determine, by type of vehicle, the GHG emissions associated with the scale of the province of Ontario.

➔By adjusting these emissions based on the number of vehicles for the County of Renfrew, the transport-related emissions of the analyzed territory are calculated.

For informational purposes, several assumptions were necessary for the integration of the results on the tapio platform:

1. The transport of residual materials within the territory is included at the scope of road transport. No particular distinction was made in this regard.

2. With the exception of heavy vehicles running on diesel, such as buses, school buses, and heavy trucks, other vehicles were considered to run on gasoline. This assumption is considered relevant because the emissions from gasoline and diesel vehicles are comparable. According to Environment Canada, the proportion of emissions attributed to gasoline-powered vehicles is higher than that of diesel vehicles, indicating a higher number of gasoline vehicles on the road.

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9.2.2 Balance - Road Transport

Based on the statistics from the Driver and Vehicle Services Branch, the following table presents the number of vehicles within the province of Ontario and Renfrew.

Table 7: *Number of vehicles according to their categorization for the province of Ontario and the territory of Renfrew.*

	Ontario (Province)	Renfrew (County)
PASSENGER	8,620,783	78,304
MOTORCYCLE + MOPED	257,787	3,964
COMMERCIAL	1,906,216	30,820
BUS	36,169	340
OFF ROAD	608,777	21,195
SNOW VEHICLE	297,682	8,758

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The following table presents the distribution of the number of vehicles in the territory of Renfrew. The GHG emissions (tCO_2e) and the emission factor used by type of vehicle are also presented. This emission factor depends on the type of fuel.

Thus, the GHG balance of road transport within the territory of Renfrew for the different types of vehicles is summarized below.

A total GHG emission of **651,789 tCO_2e** was recorded, representing 45.2% of the total balance of the territory.

Table 8: *Presentation of the number of vehicles by category, emissions (tCO_2e), emission factors used ($kgCO_2e/L$), type of fuel, and resulting consumption (L) for the territory of Renfrew*.

	Emissions (tCO_2e)	EF ($kgCO_2e/L$)	Type	Estimated Consumption (L)
Passenger	212,327	2.31	Gasoline	91,858,426
Motorcycles + Mopeds	1,851	2.34	Gasoline	791,263
Buses	5,377	2.73	Diesel	1,970,817
Commercial	315,441	2.73	Diesel	115,620,333
Off-road vehicles and Snow vehicles	116,794	2.45	Diesel	47,605,350

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The following table shows the distribution of the emissions of vehicles in the territory of Renfrew.

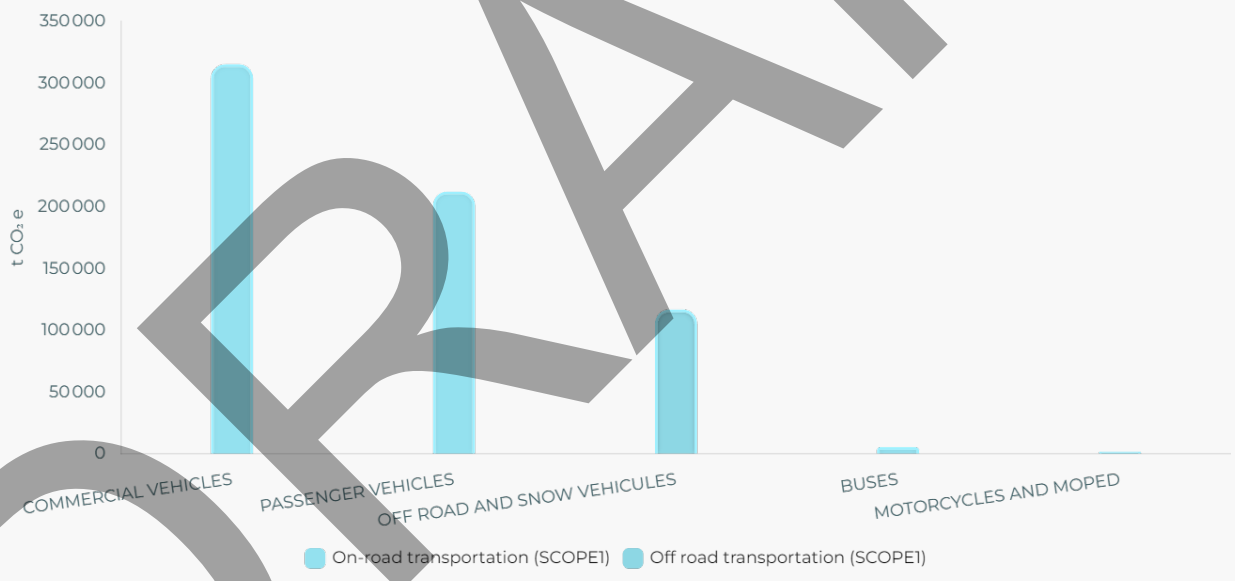

Figure 13: Distribution of GHG emissions by types of road transport in the County.

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9.2.2 Reliability of Results

When estimating greenhouse gas emissions from road transport for a County, assumptions must be made because it is complex to precisely attribute emissions from a mobile source to a specific geographical area. The method adopted in this inventory is representative and consistent with the practices of other territories in terms of emission inventories. The crucial aspect is to maintain a uniform methodology for assessing the evolution of greenhouse gas emissions over time.

The analyzed data come from regional statistics provided by the province. These information were used to establish a proportional calculation of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the road transport sector, based on the overall figures disclosed by Ontario. Therefore, it is possible to consider this data as a reliable source, although they have a moderate degree of uncertainty.

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9.3 Other types of transport

9.3.1 Air transport - Methodological approach

For the air transport sector, the methodology is similar to that used for the energy consumption sector (see Section 9.1.1). The calculation of emissions is based on extrapolated air movements from small airports, military bases, and neighboring aerodromes.

Emissions from local air bases have been considered to be within the County's territory. Thus, a significant portion of air transport is considered part of Scope 1 territory, similar to other types of transport (road).

9.3.2 Air Transport - Balance

Air transport accounts for a total of **31,536 tCO_2e.**

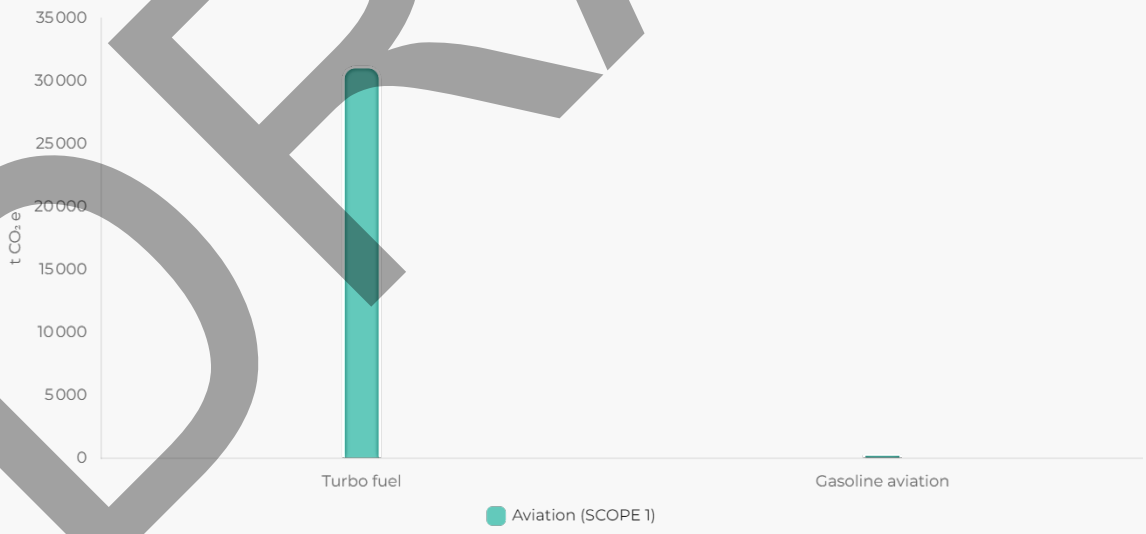

Figure 14: Distribution of GHG emissions by types of air transport in the County.

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9.3.3 Reliability of results

The data presented is derived from 2018 consumption estimations, as reported by available databases. Additionally, uncertainties concerning flight-specific movements and the origin and destination of flights introduce further potential for error in the final results. Therefore, the uncertainty can be considered as high.

For an accurate assessment of emissions from air transport, it is crucial to have detailed information on the destination of each flight as well as the aircraft model used, as these factors significantly influence the carbon footprint of air travel. All values can be found on the Tapio platform.

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9.4 Residual Materials

The disposal of waste in landfills generates gases, typically composed of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). It is essential to emphasize that, according to the standards of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the CO_2 resulting from the anaerobic decomposition of biomass is not included in greenhouse gas inventories. Therefore, only the emissions of CH_4 from landfills are accounted for.

Typically, the anaerobic transformation of liquid wastewater can also lead to the creation of methane (CH_4), while nitrification and denitrification stages produce N_2O. N_2O emissions from County wastewater treatment are calculated following IPCC guidelines. This method is based on the number of individuals served, regardless of the treatment method used, and considers the nitrogen content of organic residues.

For CH_4 and N_2O emissions, they are evaluated using specific emission factors to calculate equivalent CO_2 emissions (CO_2e) based on the type of waste treated and the treatment method.

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9.4.1 Methodological approach - Quantity of residual materials

The County was unable to provide data corresponding to the quantity of treated residual materials concerning recyclable materials, garbage, organic materials, green residues, but also aggregates and glass.

The data were estimated with the results obtained in Ottawa, adjusted according to the population proportion, to allow for a regional extrapolation of waste circuits.

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9.4.2 Balance - Residual Materials

Figure 17 shows all emissions resulting from the treatment of residual materials based on regional extrapolation. A total of **47,775 tCO_2e** was estimated for residual materials

Figure 15: Distribution of emissions (tCO_2e) related to residual materials within and outside the territory.

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9.4.3 Reliability of Results

The results are not based on specific data on the quantity of residual materials within the territory of the County. Therefore, the uncertainty can be considered as high.

In terms emission factors, uncertainty remains a significant challenge when it comes to evaluating emission factors related to waste management.

This uncertainty can be attributed to several factors, such as the variability of waste materials, different treatment methods, and the specific conditions of each management site.

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

9.5 Industrial Processes and Product Use

GHG emissions result from a wide variety of industrial activities that are not related to energy production. The main sources of emissions are related to industrial processes that transform materials, whether through chemical reactions or physical changes. For example, the blast furnace in the steel industry is a major source of emissions, as well as the production of ammonia and other chemicals derived from fossil fuels used as raw materials.

During these processes, a variety of GHGs can be generated. Furthermore, some products used by industry and end consumers, such as air conditioning equipment, foams, or aerosol cans, also contain GHGs that can be released during their use or disposal.

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9.5.1 Methodological approach

Taking into account the GHG emissions from industrial activities and the use of products in a given territory represents a challenge, especially in the absence of specific data. For the territory of Renfrew, where this data is lacking, an approach based on the use of a coefficient has been adopted.

For the year 2021, GHG emissions related to industrial combustion in Ontario (15) were estimated at 15.6 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent ($MtCO_2e$). In parallel, emissions specific to Renfrew, calculated from the local energy inventory of the industrial sector, amount to 0.093 $MtCO_2e$. The ratio of these two figures provides a coefficient of 0.00595%.

Furthermore, the inventory of GHG emissions in Ontario reports emissions of 21.70 $MtCO_2e$ related to industrial processes and product use. Assuming proportionality between emissions from industrial combustion and those from industrial processes, this coefficient can be used to estimate emissions from industrial processes and product use specific to Renfrew.

(15) https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.506002/publication.html

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9.5.2 Balance - Industrial Processes and Product Use

The following table summarizes the methodology applied previously and shows the result obtained for the territory of Renfrew.

Table 9: *Summary of the methodology applied and the results obtained for the calculation of GHG emissions from industrial processes and product use.*

Industrial combustion	Value	Unit
Emissions related to combustion in Ontario	15.6	Mt CO_2e
Emissions related to combustion in Renfrew	0.093	Mt CO_2e
Coefficient	0.00595	%
Industrial processes and product use		
Emissions related to industrial processes and product use in Ontario	21.70	Mt CO_2e
Emissions related to industrial processes and product use in Renfrew	0.1292	Mt CO_2e
Total	129,212	t CO_2e

GHG emissions related to industrial processes and product use amount to **129,212 tCO_2e.**

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9.5.3 Reliability of results

The results are based on the Ontario inventory of GHG emissions, both for industrial combustion and for industrial processes and product use. These data are reliable. However, the assumptions used are difficult to verify without on-site analysis at the industrial sector and product type scope. The uncertainty of these results is therefore high.

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

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9.6 Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use

Emissions and removals in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector come from various sources, such as livestock (enteric fermentation and animal waste management), land use practices and land use change (such as conversion of forest land to agricultural land or urban areas), as well as other aggregated and non-CO_2 emissions sources on land (such as fertilizer application and rice cultivation).

Within this inventory, agricultural practices including the type of farming and livestock are taken into account.

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9.6.1 Methodological approach for the agricultural and livestock sector

9.6.1.1 Agricultural sector

For the agricultural and livestock sector, the methodology is based on the number of acres of each farm present in the territory and the number of animal heads.

The data from Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture provided precise information for the territory of Renfrew, both in terms of the agricultural land within the territory and the number of farms.

Thus, to account for emissions in the AFOLU sector, an extrapolation factor has been applied. Specifically, GHG emissions from Agricultural Soils, Liming, Urea Application, and other carbon-containing fertilizers were assessed using the acreage.

Table 10: *Summary of land emissions estimation for the territory of Renfrew.*

Description	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Agricultural Soils	103,379
Liming, Urea Application and Other Carbon-Containing fertilizer	6,051

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9.6.1.2 Livestock Sector

Human activity promotes the increase in animal populations through livestock farming. Thus, direct emissions of CH_4 from livestock and N_2O from the spreading of nitrogen fertilizers are taken into account in methods for accounting for human-induced greenhouse gas emissions.

Herbivores produce methane during their digestion, a process where microorganisms break down carbohydrates into simple molecules for blood absorption. The amount of methane generated depends on factors such as the type of animal's digestive system, its age, weight, and the quality and quantity of food consumed. Ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, are significant sources of methane due to the intense fermentation of their food.

The management of animal waste also leads to greenhouse gas emissions. This term encompasses both manure and slurry, which are the solid and liquid parts produced by animals. When these wastes decompose under anaerobic conditions, they produce methane. Furthermore, the nitrification and denitrification of the nitrogen contained in these wastes under aerobic conditions generate nitrous oxide. From a GHG standpoint, some of the nitrogen in the wastes is transformed into ammonia or nitrogen oxides (NO_x), which can then contribute to the formation of nitrous oxide.

For this mandate, GHG emissions from Enteric Fermentation and Manure Management were extrapolated based on the number of farms.

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Table 11: *Summary of livestock emissions estimation for the territory of Renfrew.*

Type of activity	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Enteric Fermentation	68,258
Manure Management	39,300

The emission factors used are based on the National Inventory of Canada. (16)

(16) https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.502402/publication.html

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9.6.2 Balance - Agricultural Sector and Livestock Sector

9.6.2.1 Balance - Agricultural Sector

Emissions related to the agricultural sector include emissions related to the energy consumption of agricultural machinery that was not included in the off-road agricultural vehicle transport. Furthermore, the spreading of fertilizers also contributes to CO_2e emissions along with associated N_2O emissions (nitrogen inputs on cultivated soils with the spreading of mineral and animal origin fertilizers).

Various agricultural practices promote sustainable agriculture by improving soil health and their ability to sequester carbon. Among these practices are conservation agriculture, organic agriculture, agroforestry, cover crops, crop rotation, residue management, organic fertilization, and land regeneration. Although some of these methods contribute to the retention of organic carbon in the soil, they have not been taken into account in our assumptions due to climate variations, regional differences, and soil types.

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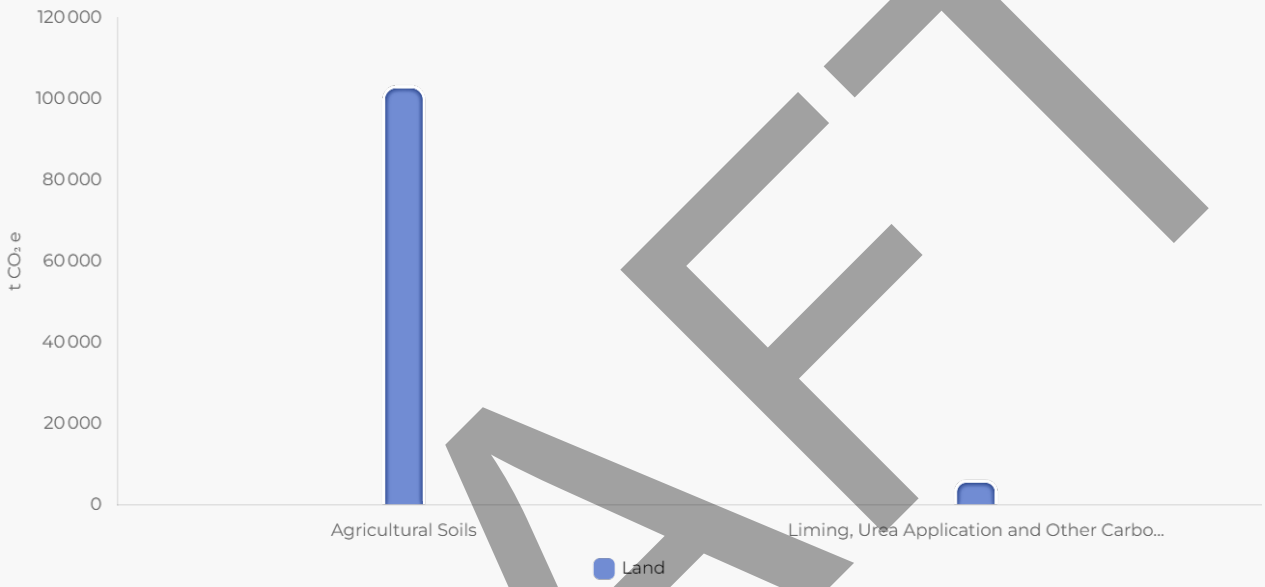

Figure 16: Distribution of emissions (tCO_2e) for different types of land activity in the territory of Renfrew.

A total of **109,430 tCO_2e** is accounted for in the land sector.

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9.6.2.2 Reliability of results

The data used to extrapolate emissions in the land sector is sourced from reliable references specific to the Renfrew region, ensuring a moderate level of uncertainty. However, a field study will be crucial for accurately identifying the type of agricultural operations, including practices, areas, and cultivated species.

Emission factors are derived from Canadian government sources and are tailored to the local practices, leading to a moderate level of uncertainty in these results.

All values can be found on the tapio platform.

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9.6.2.3 Balance - Livestock Sector

The livestock sector is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions on a global scale. It is mainly associated with methane (CH_4) emissions from enteric fermentation. These emissions vary depending on the animal species, with cattle being the highest emitters, and the animals' diet.

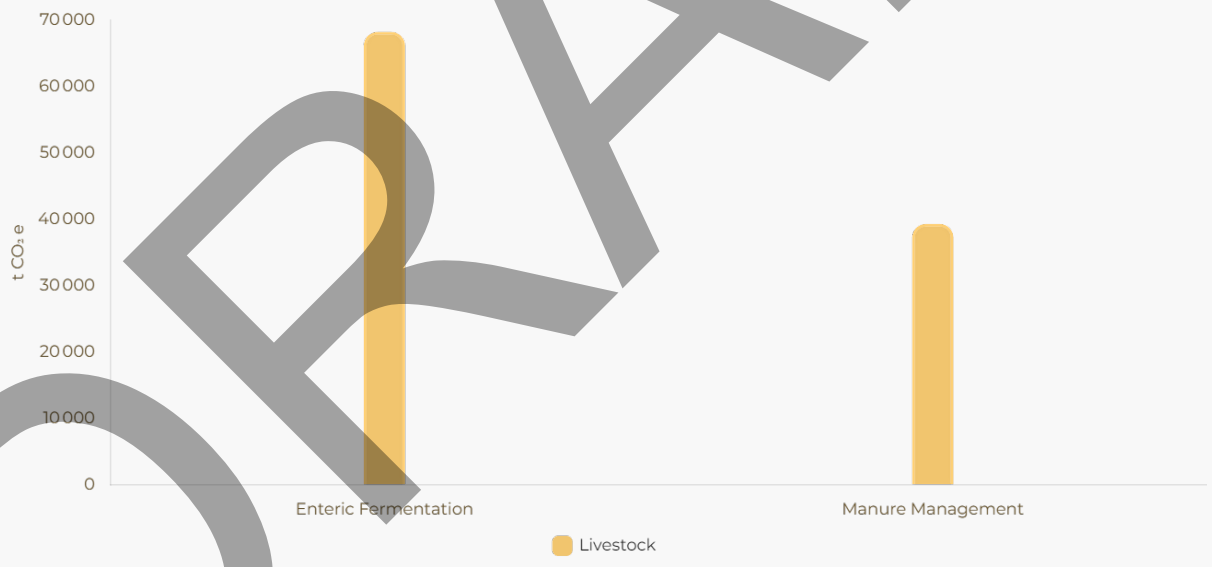

Figure 17: Distribution of emissions (tCO2e) for different types of livestock activity in the territory of Renfrew.

A total of **107,558 tCO_2e** is accounted for in the livestock sector.

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9.6.2.4 Reliability of Results

The data used to extrapolate emissions in the livestock sector is sourced from reliable references specific to the Renfrew region, ensuring a moderate level of uncertainty. However, a field study will be crucial for accurately identifying the type of livestock operations, including practices, areas, and species.

Emission factors are derived from Canadian government sources and are tailored to the local practices, leading to a moderate level of uncertainty in these results.

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10 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

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Community Inventory Report

The inventory of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the community of the Renfrew territory is **1,443,167 tCO_2e**. Mobility accounts for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions at 47.4%, followed by energy consumption at 25.4% and AFOLU at 15%. Emissions from IPPU and waste materials account for 8.9% and 3.3% of total emissions, respectively.

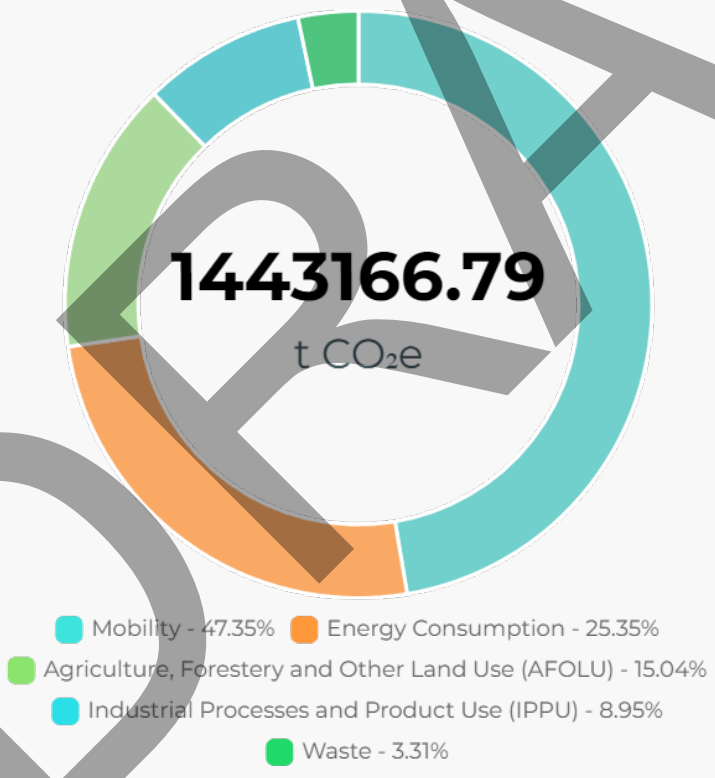

Figure 18: Inventory balance of the community for the Renfrew territory in 2021.

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11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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11 Conclusions et Recommandations

11.1 Recommandations

As part of the optimization of County processes, the comprehensive audit of assets and operations represents a critical initiative, requiring cross-departmental collaboration among various departments and stakeholders for effective data collection. This report highlights the need to refine methodologies for data collection and inventory accuracy.

Similarly, it is imperative to formulate targeted strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, aligned with the goals of this data collection and inventory strategy, in order to catalyze the achievement of reduction objectives through real-time progress monitoring.

Here are the observations regarding data collection for greenhouse gas inventory in the County of Renfrew:

1. Although the current data is reliable, implementing a centralized data management system would be beneficial for optimizing the data collection process.
2. Furthermore, it would be beneficial to improve the granularity of data related to energy practices and profiles within the region. This would ensure that the data more accurately reflects the specific energy usage patterns and practices within the County, leading to more precise assessments and targeted strategies for improvement.
3. Additionally, it is recommended to implement a regular verification and auditing process for GHG emissions data. Conducting periodic external audits and validation checks would ensure the accuracy and reliability of the reported emissions figures. This process would help identify and address any discrepancies or errors in the data, improve the credibility of the inventory, and ensure that emission reduction efforts are based on accurate and up-to-date information.

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Conclusion

To conclude, our analysis indicates that the data collected for the development of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory of the County of Renfrew overall demonstrate a scope of precision that ensures the reliability of the inventory.

However, we suggest the adoption of targeted improvements to the data collection process to optimize the compilation of the inventory in the years to come. These adjustments will help refine the accuracy of the data and streamline the inventory process, thereby ensuring better management of greenhouse gas emissions and more effective monitoring of the County's sustainable development goals.

➔Our analysis reveals that greenhouse gas emissions from motorized vehicles constitute the majority of the total emissions from the County and its associated services and should be carefully considered in the County's sustainable development strategy.

➔In terms of collective impact, mobility and energy consumption represent comparable challenges in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. To make significant progress in reducing carbon footprint, it is imperative to consider modal shift towards collective or non-motorized transportation. Additionally, the adoption of renewable energy sources, replacing natural gas for the private sector, should be carefully considered in the community's sustainable development strategy.

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