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<td>33-38</td>
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<td>Support Cambridge Resolution: Request to Impose a Moratorium on All New Gravel Applications</td>
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<td>County of Lennox and Addington</td>
<td>Support Cambridge Resolution: Request to Impose a Moratorium on All New Gravel Applications</td>
<td>41</td>
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Government Relations and Consultation Activity (January - April 2022)

The Government Relations Consultation review process was developed in order to provide a centralized way to coordinate and track opportunities for the city to provide input into Federal and Provincial legislative, regulatory and programming considerations. This process is governed by the Government Relations Consultation Tracking Policy (Policy Number A09 ADM 008).

From January 1 to April 30, 2022, a total of nine (9) government relations activities took place (Appendix A).

- Three (3) were consultation responses submitted to the appropriate legislative body
- One (1) was advocacy-related submissions (provincial budget), and
- Five (5) were reviewed with no response provided

It should be noted that this summary does not include advocacy, meetings and other consultations attended by the Mayor and/or Council. Examples of this include consultation with the local Members of Parliament, Members of Provincial Parliament, and the Ontario Big Cities Mayors Caucus. In December 2021 and January 2022 the Province of Ontario held a Housing Summit that was attended by the Mayor. Additional comment was provided to the province on some of the outcomes related to those discussions. Staff will be preparing a more fulsome Housing report for Council on May 31, 2022.

External Grant Application Tracking and Results

From January to April 30, 2022, there have been Seven (7) completed grant applications tracked through the Employee Grant Application Database (Appendix B) of those completed:

- 3 were successful
• 1 was unsuccessful
• 2 are awaiting results, and
• 1 was reviewed and determined to be ineligible.

Attachments

Appendix A – Summary of GR activities
Appendix B – Summary of Grant Applications

Approvals:
☐ Manager/Supervisor  ☒ Deputy City Manager  ☒ City Manager
## Appendix A: Government Consultation Tracking Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Title of Consultation/Proposed Legislative Change</th>
<th>Ministry, Department or Agency</th>
<th>Consultation Deadline (or date of submission) (MM/DD/YYYY)</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>Housing Affordability Consultation</td>
<td>Ministry of Municipal Affairs &amp; Housing</td>
<td>01/13/2022</td>
<td>Consultation Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>Fire Certification Regulation Response</td>
<td>Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services</td>
<td>02/5/2022</td>
<td>Consultation Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>Ontario Budget Consultation</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>02/10/2022</td>
<td>Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>More Homes for Everyone Act</td>
<td>Legislative Assembly of Ontario</td>
<td>4/29/2022</td>
<td>Consultation Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Requirements for Advanced Recycling Facilities</td>
<td>Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks</td>
<td>02/25/2022</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Building Broadband Faster Act</td>
<td>Ministry of Infrastructure</td>
<td>4/7/2022</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Floating Accommodations</td>
<td>Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources &amp; Forestry</td>
<td>4/19/2022</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Green belt Plan</td>
<td>Ministry of Municipal Affairs &amp; Housing</td>
<td>4/23/2022</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed</td>
<td>Housing Services Act</td>
<td>Ministry of Municipal Affairs &amp; Housing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Reviewed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix B: Grant Application Tracking Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Grant Program</th>
<th>Purpose of Grant</th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Successful</td>
<td>Community Buildings Retrofit Initiative</td>
<td>To repair, renovate or retrofit existing sport and recreation facilities to help strengthen communities.</td>
<td>$347,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful</td>
<td>Small Grant – SCWW Expansion Project</td>
<td>Provides the opportunity for participants to join in on health and wellness seminars, educational lectures, brain-stimulating activities, listen to live musical entertainment, join in on general conversations, and make new and meaningful friendships</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful</td>
<td>Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program (Lead by the Region)</td>
<td>Address the lack of charging stations and refueling stations for electric vehicles in Canada</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsuccessful</td>
<td>My Main Street 2/2</td>
<td>Placemaking projects in Southern Ontario designed to draw visitors and increase local vibrancy</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaiting Results</td>
<td>Active Transportation Fund</td>
<td>To help build new and expanded networks or pathways, bike lanes, trails and pedestrian bridges.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaiting Results</td>
<td>Municipal Climate Resiliency Grant Program</td>
<td>For climate adaption projects</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed &amp; Not Eligible</td>
<td>Low Carbon Economy Fund – Champions Stream</td>
<td>Projects that will result in measurable GHG emissions reductions towards Canada’s 2030 emissions reductions target.</td>
<td>N/A`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Resolution Number 124-22
Title: Info Item H.5.f - City of Waterloo Resolution re: Ontario Must Build it Right the First Time
Date: Tuesday, April 19, 2022

Moved by Councillor Maydan
Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT Council support the City of Waterloo’s resolution,

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

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

WHEREAS the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is consulting on changes for the next edition of the Ontario Building Code (ERO #: 019-4974) that generally aligns with the draft National Model Building Code except it does not propose adopting energy performance tiers, it does not propose timelines for increasing minimum energy performance standards step-by-step to the highest energy performance tier, and, according to Efficiency Canada and The Atmospheric Fund, it proposes adopting minimum energy performance standards that do not materially improve on the requirements in the current Ontario Building code;

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

WHEREAS municipalities are already leading the way in adopting or developing energy performance tiers as part of Green Development Standards, including Toronto and Whitby with adopted standards and Ottawa, Pickering, and others with standards in development;

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

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council request the Province of Ontario to include energy performance tiers and timelines for increasing minimum energy performance standards step-by-step to the highest energy performance tier in the next edition of the Ontario Building Code, consistent with the intent of the draft National Model Building Code and the necessity of bold and immediate provincial
action on climate change;

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

THAT Council request the Province of Ontario provide authority to municipalities to adopt a specific higher energy performance tier than the Ontario Building Code, which would provide more consistency for developers and homebuilders than the emerging patchwork of municipal Green Development Standards;

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

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

CARRIED

I, Casey Munro, Deputy Clerk for the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution enacted by Council.

Casey Munro, Deputy Clerk
March 23, 2022

Hon. Steve Clark
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
College Park, 17th Floor
777 Bay St.
Toronto, ON M7A 2J3

RE: Resolution from the City of Waterloo passed March 21st, 2022 re: Ontario Must Build it Right the First Time

Dear Minister Clark,

Please be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Waterloo at its Council meeting held on Monday, March 21st, 2022 resolved as follows:

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

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

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

WHEREAS the City of Waterloo recently adopted a net-zero carbon policy for new local government buildings and endorsed a corporate greenhouse gas and energy roadmap to achieve a 50% emissions reduction by 2030 for existing local government buildings and net-zero emissions by 2050 (provided the provincial electricity grid is also net-zero emissions),

WHEREAS the draft National Model Building Code proposes energy performance tiers for new buildings and a pathway to requiring net zero ready construction in new buildings, allowing the building industry, skilled trades, and suppliers to adapt on a predictable and reasonable timeline while encouraging innovation;
WHEREAS the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is consulting on changes for the next edition of the Ontario Building Code (ERO #: 019-4974) that generally aligns with the draft National Model Building Code except it does not propose adopting energy performance tiers, it does not propose timelines for increasing minimum energy performance standards step-by-step to the highest energy performance tier, and, according to Efficiency Canada and The Atmospheric Fund, it proposes adopting minimum energy performance standards that do not materially improve on the requirements in the current Ontario Building code;

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

WHEREAS municipalities are already leading the way in adopting or developing energy performance tiers as part of Green Development Standards, including Toronto and Whitby with adopted standards and Ottawa, Pickering, and others with standards in development;

WHEREAS the City of Waterloo is finalizing Green Development Standards for its west side employment lands and actively pursuing Green Development Standards in partnership with the Region of Waterloo, the Cities of Kitchener and Cambridge, and all local electricity and gas utilities through WR Community Energy;

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

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council request the Province of Ontario to include energy performance tiers and timelines for increasing minimum energy performance standards step-by-step to the highest energy performance tier in the next edition of the Ontario Building Code, consistent with the intent of the draft National Model Building Code and the necessity of bold and immediate provincial action on climate change;

THAT Council request the Province of Ontario to adopt a more ambitious energy performance tier of the draft National Model Building Code as the minimum requirement for the next edition of the Ontario Building Code than those currently proposed;
THAT Council request the Province of Ontario provide authority to municipalities to adopt a specific higher energy performance tier than the Ontario Building Code, which would provide more consistency for developers and homebuilders than the emerging patchwork of municipal Green Development Standards;

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

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

Please accept this letter for information purposes only.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Julie Scott  
City Clerk, City of Waterloo

CC (by email):

Catherine Fife, M.P.P (Waterloo)  
Laura Mae Lindo, M.P.P (Kitchener Centre)  
Belinda C. Karahalios, M.P.P (Cambridge)  
Amy Fee, M.P.P (Kitchener-South Hespeler)  
Mike Harris, M.P.P (Kitchener-Conestoga)
April 25, 2022

The Honourable Doug Ford, MPP
Premier of Ontario
Premier’s Office, 1 Queen’s Park
Legislative Building, Room 281
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1
premier@ontario.ca

Dear Premier Ford:

Re: Support of Resolution – Request to the Province of Ontario for a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability

At the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand’s Regular Council Meeting held on April 7, 2022, Council received the resolution sent by the City of Barrie on March 17, 2022 regarding a plan of action to address joint and several liability. Council of the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand supported and passed the following resolution:

R-114-2022

Moved by Councillor Greg Booth, seconded by Deputy Mayor Sherry Gibson;

"Be it resolved that the correspondence from the City of Barrie dated March 17, 2022, RE: Request to the Province for a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability, be received; and

Further that Council supports the resolution from the City of Barrie, RE: Request to the Province for a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability; and

Further that this motion be provided to all Ontario municipalities. CARRIED

A copy of the above noted resolution from the City of Barrie is attached for your reference.

Sincerely yours,

Yolanda Melburn, Deputy Clerk
Township of Alnwick/Haldimand
905-349-2822 ext. 32
ymelburn@ahhtwp.ca

cc: All Ontario Municipalities; and The Honourable David Piccini, MPP
March 17, 2022

The Honourable Doug Ford, MPP
Premier of Ontario
Premier’s Office, 1 Queen’s Park
Legislative Building, Room 281
Toronto ON M7A 1A1
premier@ontario.ca

Dear Premier Ford:

Re: REQUEST TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR A PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY

On behalf of the Council of The Corporation of the City of Barrie, I wish to advise that on March 7, 2022, City Council adopted the following resolution regarding a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability:

REQUEST TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR A PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY

WHEREAS the cost of municipal insurance in the Province of Ontario has continued to increase with especially large increases going into 2022; and

WHEREAS Joint and Several Liability continues to ask property taxpayers to carry the lion’s share of a damage award when a municipality is found at minimum fault; and

WHEREAS these increases are unsustainable and unfair and eat at critical municipal services; and

WHEREAS the Association of Municipalities of Ontario outlined seven recommendations to address insurance issues including:

1. That the Provincial Government adopt a model of full proportionate liability to replace joint and several liability.

2. Implement enhancements to the existing limitations period including the continued applicability of the existing 10-day rule on slip and fall cases given recent judicial interpretations and whether a 1-year limitation period may be beneficial.

3. Implement a cap for economic loss awards.

4. Increase the catastrophic impairment default benefit limit to $2 million and increase the third-party liability coverage to $2 million in government regulated automobile insurance plans.
5. Assess and implement additional measures which would support lower premiums or alternatives to the provision of insurance services by other entities such as non-profit insurance reciprocals.

6. Compel the insurance industry to supply all necessary financial evidence including premiums, claims and deductible limit changes which support its own and municipal arguments as to the fiscal impact of joint and several liability.

7. Establish a provincial and municipal working group to consider the above and put forward recommendations to the Attorney General.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council for the Corporation of the City of Barrie call on the Province of Ontario to immediately review these recommendations despite COVID-19 delays, as insurance premiums will soon be out of reach for many communities and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this motion be provided to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, the Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance, the Honourable Doug Downey, Attorney General of Ontario and MPP for Barrie-Springwater, the Honourable Andrea Khanjin, MPP for Barrie-Innisfil, and all Ontario municipalities.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned, wendy.cooke@barrie.ca or (705) 739.4220, Ext. 4560.

Yours truly,

Wendy Cooke
City Clerk/Director of Legislative and Court Services

WC/bt

Cc:
- The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance
- The Honourable Doug Downey, Attorney General and MPP for Barrie-Springwater
- The Honourable Andrea Khanjin, MPP for Barrie-Innisfil
- All Ontario municipalities
April 27, 2022

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Office of the Minister
777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto, ON
M7A 2J3

Overview of Bill 109, More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022 – PLAN-23-22

Resolution No.2022-121
Moved by Councillor Clark
Seconded by Councillor Van Egmond

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council receive Report PLAN-2022-23 for information; and

THAT Council direct staff to prepare a resolution letter to be endorsed by Council, signed by the mayor, and sent to David Piccini, MPP and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing prior to April 29, 2022.

CARRIED.

Re: Bill 109: More Homes for Everyone Act

Dear Minister Clark,

This letter is in response to the request for feedback concerning Bill 109 in addition to the April 20, 2022 Information Session and Technical Overview for Bill 109 presented by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

It is acknowledged that housing affordability and availability is becoming a serious issue in the province of Ontario, however it is the concern of many that the proposed changes will not achieve the goals being set for expediting the housing project process.

Whereas the Township of Cramahe supports housing supply initiatives, especially initiatives that balanced and sustainable growth which is a key objective of its Strategic Plan, the Township of Cramahe and the Northumberland County Official Plans. Although all Municipalities are wanting to expedite housing project processes, it is difficult to see how the proposed changes are executing this goal responsibly.

Whereas municipalities, including the Township of Cramahe, are facing unprecedented development pressures, complex development files, and ongoing resource challenges on the heels of a global pandemic.

Corporation of the Township of Cramahe
P.O. Box 357, Colborne, Ontario K0K 1S0 • T (905)355-2821 • F (905)355-3430
Whereas the Province of Ontario through the Homes for Everyone Act, 2022 proposes to:

- enact legislation to refund application fees should certain planning approvals not be issued within prescribed timeframes;
- regulate the supporting materials necessary for a complete site plan application; and,
- to provide limitations on the types of subdivision conditions that can be imposed on development applications.

Now therefore be it resolved that while Council for the Township of Cramahe generally supports many of the revisions to provincial legislation to support increased housing supply, the Township of Cramahe respectfully objects to:

1. Refunding development application fees that would result in lost revenue for staff time spent on files, and which delays may not be attributed to a lack of staff resources on the file, but rather the result of increasingly complex matters that impact timeframes and are largely outside the control of municipal planning departments, including the quality and timeliness of application material by the applicant and/or their consulting team.

2. Prescribing the requirements for a complete site plan application. At the pre-consultation stage together with staff and agencies a detailed list of requirements for the complete site application is provided. Municipal and agency staff together with the applicant work well to scope the types of studies and level of detail through approved Terms of Reference, as required. This practice should be left to Municipalities, with appeal rights provided to the applicant under the Planning Act, should a dispute arise.

3. Limiting the types of conditions of approval for Draft Plans of Subdivision may impact staff and Councils’ ability to appropriately respond to the unique and complex nature of development applications and to best protect the interests of the Municipality. The applicant has the right to appeal under the Planning Act should a dispute arise.

And further that that this resolution be circulated to David Piccini, MPP and through the Provincial commenting window for the More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022.

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

Sincerely,

Mandy Martin
Mayor
Township of Cramahe
(905) 376-7241
mmartin@cramahe.ca

cc. Members of Council
David Piccini, MPP
Municipal Clerk
May 3, 2022

Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
200 University Ave., Suite 801
Toronto, ON  M5H 3C6

Sent via email: resolutions@amo.on.ca

RE: AMO – Firefighter Certification.

RESOLUTION #C-2022-04-23

MOVED BY: Mick Wicklum
SECONDED BY: Fred Dobbie

“THAT, the Council of Tay Valley Township supports the Association of Municipalities of Ontario’s letter to the Solicitor General of Ontario outlining their concerns with the draft regulations regarding firefighter certification;

AND THAT, this resolution be forwarded to Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Premier of Ontario, the Solicitor General, the Association of Fire Chiefs and all municipalities in Ontario.”

ADOPTED

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (613) 267-5353 ext. 130 or clerk@tayvalleytwp.ca.

Sincerely,

Amanda Mabo, Acting CAO/Clerk

cc: Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
Hon. Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General
All Municipalities of Ontario
Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs
May 3, 2022

Karen Redman
Regional Chair
Region of Waterloo
150 Frederick Street
Kitchener ON N2G 4J3
kredman@regionofwaterloo.ca

Dear Regional Chair Redman:

Thank you for completing the community safety and well-being (CSWB) plan for the Region of Waterloo on behalf of Cambridge, Kitchener, North Dumfries, Waterloo, Wellesley, and Wilmot and Woolwich.

The Building a safe and well community for all: A journey towards transformational change demonstrates leadership and commitment to proactively addressing crime and complex social issues facing your community. To this end, I would like to commend the joint efforts of all municipalities in the county, including Cambridge, Kitchener, North Dumfries, Waterloo, Wellesley, Wilmot and Woolwich, and your multi-sectoral partners for your collaborative efforts on the development of a comprehensive plan that will target local priority risks such as mental health supports, climate change, and housing through the implementation of your identified programs and strategies. As you know, it is by working together that we can truly make our communities safer and healthier.

The positive impacts of CSWB planning are clear. Through this collaborative planning process, communities can ensure better coordination between police services and community partners. Your CSWB plan will allow for appropriate crisis response and proactive programs that address local risks and improve the social determinants of health such as education, housing, and mental services. This type of planning can also lead to improvements in service delivery across multiple sectors, benefitting everyone in the community.

Further, by engaging in this holistic approach to CSWB planning, communities can ensure that those in need receive the correct response by the appropriate service provider in a timely manner. In so doing, this will alleviate the long-term reliance on the criminal justice system, emergency services, the financial burden of crime on society and will support long-term community safety and well-being.

…/2
Throughout the implementation of your CSWB plan, it will be essential to measure outcomes on an ongoing basis in order to determine progress on addressing local priority risks. Over time, priorities may change as improvements are made to reduce identified risks in the community. Therefore, it will be important to regularly monitor and update your CSWB plan to ensure that the plan continues to be reflective of the needs of the community.

As we move forward with CSWB planning in Ontario, I want to thank you for your continued support and ongoing efforts in helping to build safer, stronger communities in Ontario.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General

c: Her Worship Kathryn McGarry
   Mayor
   City of Cambridge

   His Worship Berry Vrbanovic
   Mayor
   City of Kitchener

   Her Worship Susan Foxton
   Mayor
   Township of North Dumfries

   His Worship Dave Jaworsky
   Mayor
   City of Waterloo

   His Worship Joe Nowak
   Mayor
   Township of Wellesley

   His Worship Leslie Armstrong
   Mayor
   Township of Wilmot
Her Worship Sandy Shantz
Mayor
Township of Woolwich
April 22, 2022

Dear Heads of Council:

As part of the province’s commitment to review and update regulations under the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019 (PAWS Act) to keep animals safe, Ontario has been reviewing the existing standards of care for dogs that live outdoors under the PAWS Act.

On January 21, 2022, the Ministry of the Solicitor General posted a consultation summary of the proposed updated standards on the Ontario Regulatory Registry. The posting was open for public comment until March 7, 2022.

I am happy to notify you that the updated standards of care for outdoor dogs were filed as an amendment to Ontario Regulation 444/19 (Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements) on April 19, 2022. The amending regulation can be read by visiting Ontario e-Laws. The updates will also appear on the Ontario e-Laws page for Ontario Regulation 444/19 shortly.

The updated standards will come into force on July 1, 2022.

The updated standards are based on stakeholder and public feedback, jurisdictional reviews, academic literature and other published information as well as expert technical advice from veterinarian care, animal sheltering, industry, animal advocacy, enforcement and subject matter experts.

The updated standards replace the previous standards of care for dogs that live outdoors under the PAWS Act and create more comprehensive requirements related to:

- **General care** – including access to shade, food and water, grooming and nail care, and health and welfare maintenance.
- **Outdoor dog shelter** – including when an outdoor dog shelter is required (with exceptions for livestock guardian dogs and dogs that have access to a structure housing livestock), as well as design features and size-related specifications for an outdoor dog shelter.
- **Use of tethering** – including when dogs cannot be tethered, the safe usage of tethers, minimum space requirements when a dog is tethered, and maximum time a dog can spend on a tether (with limited exceptions).
- **Use of housing pens** – including the use of housing pens, minimum housing pen size and restrictions on outdoor dogs that can be penned together (with limited exceptions).
• **Tethering and housing pen containment area** – including adequate cleaning and sanitation, as well as features to support the physical comfort and welfare of a dog while they are contained outdoors.

Please refer to the attached fact sheet as well as the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for more information. We welcome you to share the link to the regulation, fact sheet and FAQs with others who may be interested in learning more about the updates.

Please note, the updated standards will not impose any new requirements on municipal by-law enforcement departments. Animal Welfare Services, a branch within the ministry, is the primary body responsible for the enforcement of the PAWS Act and its regulations.

In the event of a conflict between a municipal by-law and the updated standards, section 67 of the PAWS Act continues to apply. Section 67 of the PAWS Act specifies that if there is a conflict between a provision of the PAWS Act or its regulations and a municipal by-law related to the welfare of animals or the prevention of cruelty to animals, the provision that provides the greater protection to animals prevails.

As a next step, the ministry will develop a guidance document that will help impacted owners and custodians understand the updated standards of care and set out additional recommended best practices to assist in meeting the new requirements.

We remain committed to ensuring that appropriate and effective measures are in place to provide animals with the protections they deserve. These updated standards of care will help ensure the welfare, health and safety of outdoor dogs in Ontario.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General

Enclosures
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Updates to the Standards of Care for Outdoor Dogs under the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019 (PAWS Act)

1. What do these updates mean for owners and custodians that have their dogs outdoors? What requirements do I need to meet?

Currently, Ontario Regulation 444/19, the Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements regulation under the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS Act), includes standards of care for dogs that “live primarily outdoors”.

With this amendment, the existing standards of care for dogs that “live primarily outdoors” will be replaced with a new set of standards. The updated standards establish a definition of a dog “kept outdoors” – a dog that is outdoors continuously for 60 or more minutes without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian – and create associated care requirements. The updated standards will also set out a maximum amount of time that a dog may be tethered outdoors in a 24-hour period before it must receive off-tether time for exercise and enrichment.

The updated requirements create more comprehensive requirements related to:

- **General care** – including access to shade, food and water, grooming and nail care, and health and welfare maintenance.
- **Outdoor dog shelter** – including when an outdoor dog shelter is required (with exceptions for livestock guardian dogs and dogs that have access to a structure housing livestock), as well as design features and size-related specifications for an outdoor dog shelter.
- **Use of tethering** – including when dogs cannot be tethered, the safe usage of tethers, minimum space requirements when a dog is tethered, and maximum time a dog can spend on a tether (with limited exceptions).
- **Use of housing pens** – including the use of housing pens, minimum housing pen size and restrictions on outdoor dogs that can be penned together (with limited exceptions).
- **Tethering and housing pen containment area** – including adequate cleaning and sanitation, as well as features to support the physical comfort and welfare of a dog while they are contained outdoors.

Please review the attached fact sheet or review the amending regulation by visiting Ontario e-Laws.

To assist the public, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) will develop a guidance document that provides examples of different ways that owners and custodians of outdoor dogs can meet the updated requirements.
2. Is there a deadline for when the public and businesses will need to meet these new requirements?

The updated standards will apply across Ontario as of July 1, 2022. This provides time for the public and businesses that choose to keep and tether their dogs outdoors to meet these updated requirements to help ensure the welfare, health and safety of outdoor dogs in Ontario.

3. Who will be responsible for enforcing these new requirements once they are in effect on July 1, 2022?

The updated standards will be enforced by the province’s animal welfare enforcement body, Animal Welfare Services (AWS). AWS is responsible for the enforcement of the PAWS Act and its regulations. Provincial inspectors carry out inspections and investigations and respond to concerns of distress. They also conduct outreach and education on animal care best practices.

4. What are the penalties for someone who breaches these updated standards when they come into effect on July 1, 2022 (for example, fines or jail time)?

The penalties for contravening the standards of care and administrative requirements for animals under the PAWS Act are:

- In the case of individuals, a fine of up to $75,000 and/or up to six months imprisonment for a first offence and a fine of up to $100,000 and/or up to one year imprisonment for a subsequent offence.
- In the case of corporations, a fine of up to $100,000 for a first offence and a fine of up to $250,000 for a subsequent offence.

Animal welfare inspectors may apply their discretion to enforce based on the circumstances. Inspectors also engage in providing education and use compliance-related tools to encourage adherence to the PAWS Act (for example, warnings and orders).

5. Where can I report breaches of the new standards, once they are in effect on July 1, 2022?

If you believe the new standards are not being met after they have come into effect on July 1, 2022, or that an animal is in distress, you can call the Ontario Animal Protection Call Centre (OAPCC) at 1-833-9ANIMAL (1-833-926-4625) to report your animal welfare concerns. This call centre is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Reporting to the OAPCC ensures prompt and appropriate triaging. Kindly note, the call centre cannot provide information about what calls have been received or the status of ongoing investigations.
6. Who was consulted to help develop these updated standards?

To help inform the development of updated and new regulations under the PAWS Act, in November 2020, the ministry established a multi-disciplinary PAWS Advisory Table made up of a group of experts including veterinarians and animal advocates.

Additionally, in March 2021, the ministry formed an Outdoor Dogs Technical Table (Technical Table) to seek further technical expertise. The Technical Table included representation from various dog-related industries (sled and sporting dogs, livestock guardian dogs, kennels and breeders), veterinarians, enforcement entities and other subject matter experts.

Feedback from the PAWS Advisory Table and Technical Table, public and stakeholder submissions received through Ontario’s Regulatory Registry and a review of laws and policies in other Canadian and international jurisdictions, academic literature and other reports helped to inform these updated standards.

7. Why not apply the updated standards to all dogs? What protections exist for other dogs?

The PAWS Act and its regulations ensure that all animals covered under the Act are protected and treated in a humane manner.

Ontario Regulation 444/19 (Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements) contains basic standards that apply to all animals covered under the Act. These standards have general requirements to provide adequate and appropriate food, water, medical attention and care, sanitary conditions, and space to enable natural movement and exercise and more. More details on the basic standards of care can be found at: https://www.ontario.ca/page/animal-welfare.

Due to the risks faced by outdoor dogs, the ministry has determined that additional specific standards are required for the health and safety of outdoor dogs.

8. Why do the updated standards have an exemption from the requirement for a dog shelter for livestock guardian dogs and dogs that have access to a building that houses livestock?

Livestock guardian dogs that are of a typical breed used for protecting livestock from predation and living with the flock or herd they are protecting do not require a dog shelter as they are likely to receive protection from the elements and shelter from living alongside the livestock (for example, livestock guardian dogs will burrow into the centre of the flock to block out wind). Dogs that have access to a building that is housing livestock, such as a barn, are likely to receive warmth and protection through their access to a barn which is warmed by livestock and do not require a dog shelter.
9. **Will the updated standards impact First Nation communities?**

Animal Welfare Services endeavours to engage with First Nation leadership as a matter of practice prior to enforcing the PAWS Act in First Nation communities. The ministry also respects that First Nations have the authority to make their own by-laws related to animals.

10. **Will the updated standards impact municipalities? How will these updated standards work with municipal by-laws that govern the care of outdoor dogs?**

The updated standards will not impose any new requirements on municipal by-law enforcement departments. In the event of a conflict between a municipal by-law and the updated standards, Section 67 of the PAWS Act continues to apply. Section 67 of the PAWS Act specifies that if there is a conflict between a provision of the PAWS Act or its regulations and a municipal by-law related to the welfare of animals or the prevention of cruelty to animals, the provision that provides the greater protection to animals prevails.
Fact Sheet: Standards of Care for Dogs Kept Outdoors under the PAWS Act – Summary of Requirements (As of July 1, 2022)

### Shade, Shelter and Protection from the Elements:

- **Sufficient protection from the elements** to prevent heat or cold-related distress, and **shade** as required by the weather, including to protect from direct sunlight.
- **A dog shelter**, available at all times, that:
  - Is waterproof and provides protection from the elements
  - Is structurally sound and does not cause injury
  - Has an insulated roof, a level, elevated and dry floor, and is ventilated
  - Has a doorway free from obstructions
  - Has bedding at least 3 inches thick, changed as needed to stay clean, dry, comfortable and unsoiled

### Size of the shelter

Must allow all dogs using it to turn around, lie down with their legs extended and stand with their heads held at normal height.

### Livestock guardian dogs

- **Livestock guardian dogs** and dogs with access to a structurally sound building used to house livestock do not require a dog shelter.

### Food and Water:

- **Food** that meets daily caloric requirements, is fit for consumption, not spoiled and does not contain dirt, feces, urine or toxic substances.
- **Water** at all times that is not frozen, does not contain dirt, feces, urine or toxic substances, and is replaced at least once every 24 hours.

### Food and water containers

Must be constructed to avoid injury and difficulty accessing food and water.

### Health and Grooming:

- **Daily health and welfare checks**
- **Isolation** from other healthy dogs if the dog is at high risk of or suffering from a contagious disease (with exceptions).
- **Dogs must not be kept outdoors** if they have an injury or illness that affects their ability to regulate temperature or restricts mobility (with exceptions).
- **Grooming**, as needed, of nails and to avoid matting of the dog’s coat or accumulation of ice or mud on its coat or under its paws.

The full text of the regulation is available at the Ontario e-Laws website. This document is intended to provide a summary only and is not legal advice. If there is any conflict between this document and the regulation, the regulation is the final authority. Produced April 2022.
Tethers:

- Permit 3 metres of horizontal movement
- Allow the dog to move about safely
- Be a size, type and weight that won’t cause discomfort or injury
- Have a swivel at both ends
- Be in good condition and well-attached to prevent escape

Collars and harnesses used with a tether must be of a size, type, design and fit that won’t cause discomfort or injury.

When tethering a dog kept outdoors, an owner/custodian must not:
- Use a choke, pinch, prong, slip, head halter or martingale collar
- Tether dogs under 6 months or that are in heat, whelping or nursing
- Cause undue distress, including because of the age, health or reproductive status of the dog or objects or hazards they can reach

Housing Pens:

Use of housing pens must not cause undue distress and housing pens must be constructed to prevent escape and provide protection from predators.

Housing pen minimum size must be scaled to the height of the dog (measured at shoulder):
- 1.5m² for each additional dog housed in the same pen (with exceptions)

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<tr>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
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<td>less than 20</td>
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Aggressive dogs must not be housed together, and dogs in heat or coming into heat must not be housed with male dogs (with exceptions)

Housing Pen and Tether Area:

Must provide enough space for natural behaviours and distinct areas for feeding and drinking and defecating and urinating

Dog must not be forced to stand, sit or lie in feces, urine, mud or water; area must be cleaned as needed to prevent the accumulation of waste; keep sanitary and minimize parasites

Additional Standards for Dogs Tethered Outdoors:

Dogs tethered outdoors for 23 hours in a 24-hour period, whether the 23 hours are consecutive or not, must be taken off the tether for at least 60 continuous minutes to allow for exercise and enrichment (with exceptions)

Note: the definition of “kept outdoors” does not apply to this requirement
Dear Mayor McGarry:

I am pleased to announce that the province has released its plan to build a better transportation system in the Greater Golden Horseshoe to meet forecasted population growth and future needs of the region. *Connecting the GGH: A Transportation Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* is a 30-year plan that will support population and employment growth, reduce gridlock, connect communities and improve people’s access to jobs, housing, health care and education.

The Greater Golden Horseshoe is a dynamic, integrated economic region with diverse communities requiring different transportation needs. Ontario’s plan considers many new challenges to prepare for the future including impacts of climate change, new technologies such as automated and connected vehicles, and shifting demographics that will change the way people travel.

The 2051 vision includes proposed infrastructure improvements, service improvements and policies organized under four inter-related themes:

- Fighting gridlock and improving road performance;
- Getting people moving on a connected transit system;
- Supporting a more sustainable and resilient region;
- Efficiently moving goods.

Progress is already being made towards this vision, with many actions underway. The plan also sets out more than 100 immediate and near-term actions that the province and its partners are taking, and will take, to make substantial progress towards our 2051 vision for mobility.
Municipalities have been important partners at every stage of the planning process, and will be essential to support implementation of our plan. We are committed to working closely with municipalities, the public, transportation agencies, Indigenous communities and organizations, industry, and businesses as we consider implementation of the individual elements of the vision.

If you have any questions or comments, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to email GGHTransportationPlan@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Caroline Mulroney
Minister of Transportation
Subject: Decision Notice - Proposed Regulation Changes under the Aggregate Resources Act

Greetings,

Further to my letter dated January 11th, I am writing to inform you that a decision notice has been posted regarding the Proposed regulatory changes for the beneficial reuse of excess soil at pits and quarries in Ontario (ERO #019-4801). The Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry made changes so that requirements in Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the Aggregate Resources Act are consistent with provincial requirements that exist under the Environmental Protection Act for excess soil. The proposal was posted for 45 days and during that time we received over 390 comments from key stakeholders including industry, municipalities, Indigenous communities, community groups and individuals. Most comments received were supportive of consistency with the Rules for Soil Management and Excess Soil Quality Standards referenced in the On-site and Excess Soil Management Regulation under the Environmental Protection Act.

The amendments to Ontario Regulation 244/97, which take effect July 1, 2022, include:

- Alignment with the Soil Rules and Excess Soil Standards referenced in Ontario Regulation 406/19 On-site and Excess Soil Management
- Requirements for importation, storage, and placement of excess soil
- Specific quality standards for excess soil placed below the water table, or on Crown land
- Record-keeping requirements to document soil quality, quantity, source site(s), and final placement
- Requirements for licensees and permittees to retain a Qualified Person (i.e., professional engineer or geoscientist) for large sites that import more than 10,000 m³ of excess soil, or sites where excess soil will be placed below the water table
- Self-filing – for licences/permits approved before July 1, 2022, rules have been added that, when followed, enable some conditions to be removed from a site plan when filed with the ministry; and
- Other policy changes to support the beneficial reuse of excess soil at pits and quarries in Ontario
For complete details of these changes please refer to the decision notice posted on the Environmental Registry at the following address: www.ero.ontario.ca; then search for notice: 019-4801.

If you have any questions about the new requirements, or should you require a French version of this letter, please contact us by email at aggregates@ontario.ca.

Sincerely

Jennifer Keyes,
Director, Resources Planning and Development Policy Branch
February 18, 2022

Dear Colleague:

Ontario is currently experiencing an outbreak of LDD moth (previously referred to as gypsy moth), particularly in southern Ontario and some areas of the northeast region of the province. Severe LDD moth infestations are cyclical, occurring every seven to 10 years, and usually last three to five years.

In the spring and early summer, LDD moth larvae consume leaves, defoliating trees and leaving them looking nearly dead. LDD prefers oak trees, but during severe outbreaks other hardwoods and, in some cases, conifer will be defoliated. Hardwood trees can produce a second crop of leaves during the growing season allowing them to continue growing and storing nutrients into the fall and winter months. Since conifers can’t produce a second crop of foliage, they may be impacted by severe defoliation. Healthy growing trees can withstand a few seasons of severe defoliation before branch and twig dieback start to occur.

In 2021, the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) conducted aerial and ground surveys to map damaged areas and forecast defoliation for 2022. The results suggest 2022 will be another year with high populations of LDD moth causing moderate to severe defoliation in some areas. Lighter defoliation is forecasted in some areas that have been impacted in previous years. NDMNRF will continue to monitor LDD moth throughout the current outbreak cycle.

Although the ministry conducts pest management programs on Crown land to protect foliage of high-value stands (e.g., jack pine and spruce budworm programs), management of LDD moth on private land is the responsibility of the landowner or municipality. The ministry supports these efforts by providing information on forest pests and options for reducing defoliation by LDD moth. Ontario’s Invasive Species Centre also offers resources and information to help people prevent LDD moth from damaging their trees.

In the spring, landowners can put bands of burlap around their trees. This gives the larvae a place to congregate during warm days and they can be physically removed and killed. In the fall, landowners can remove and destroy egg masses.
Landowners wishing to reduce impacts on their property can also have trees sprayed with Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*) in the spring by a licensed insecticide application company. This is best carried out by coordinating efforts with other local landowners. Landowners can check their local listings for a reputable insect control provider in their area.

In the past, demand for aerial spraying of LDD has exceeded industry capacity. If landowners are considering having their property sprayed, it is best to engage a licensed insecticide application company as early as possible.

There are also natural controls on LDD moth populations in Ontario:
- Cool, wet conditions provide an ideal environment for a natural fungus (*Entomophaga maimaiga*) known to contribute to LDD moth population collapse.
- A viral infection (nuclear polyhedrosis virus or NPV) also kills LDD larvae.
- There are other natural enemies of LDD moth as well, including parasitic insects and predators such as birds and mammals.

I have attached a fact sheet and a roles and responsibilities document to help your office assist your constituents who may have questions about managing LDD moths during the outbreak period.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

The Honourable Greg Rickford
Minister of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry

Attachments
Provincial forest health monitoring

Forest health is monitored every year by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR). The ministry conducts ground and aerial surveys to map major forest health disturbances on the landscape. When pest populations reach outbreak levels, NDMRNRF may complete pest specific forecast surveys to help predict defoliation for future years.

The forest health monitoring program provides scientific advice and supports training and interpretation of forest health disturbances.

LDD moth information

NDMNR provides information on LDD moth (previously referred to as gypsy moth), defoliation maps and forecasts, and control options at www.ontario.ca/page/lymantria-dispar-dispar-ldd-moth.

LDD moth monitoring

NDMNR’s aerial forest health surveys include determining the severity and extent of the LDD moth defoliation. The ministry also conducts egg mass surveys to collect forecast data to guide activities, including monitoring of virus and fungus impacts on the population.

In 2022, NDMRNRF expects a continued outbreak with substantial levels of defoliation in the same areas that experienced it last year – most of southern and parts of northeastern Ontario.

As part of the annual monitoring program, the ministry also works with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to deploy pheromone traps outside the area where LDD moth infestations are known to occur. These traps are used as an early detection tool and to support federal quarantine legislation.

The forest health program will continue to conduct surveys to monitor this pest throughout the duration of its outbreak cycle.

NDMNR works with Canadian Forest Service (CFS, Natural Resources Canada) to support the development of science and evaluate sampling methodologies.

Federal regulation and enforcement

LDD moth is a regulated pest by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). The CFIA is responsible for establishing and maintaining standards to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests in Canada.
**Pesticide regulation**

The Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is responsible for pesticide regulation in Canada. Pesticides are stringently regulated in Canada to ensure they pose minimal risk to human health and the environment. Under authority of the Pest Control Products Act, Health Canada requires thorough scientific evaluation to determine that pesticides are acceptable for a specific use and that registered pesticides remain acceptable for use once on the market.

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) regulates the sale, storage, use, transportation and disposal of pesticides in Ontario. Ontario regulates pesticides by placing appropriate education, licensing and/or permit requirements on their use under the Pesticides Act and Ontario Regulation 63/09 (O. Reg. 63/09).

**Insect management on Crown land**

In Ontario, to achieve sustainable forest management on Crown land, there is a forest management planning system under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act (CFSA).

For more information about this process visit [Sustainable forest management](#).

The CFSA and the Forest Management Planning Manual dictate acceptable forest management activities on Crown land in Ontario. Decisions to conduct an insect control program on Crown land are science-based and involve NDMNRF staff and local forest managers.

Some insect outbreaks can cause extensive tree mortality on high-value stands that may lead to significant economic and cultural impacts and increase the risk of fire to northern communities. During these outbreaks, usually in Northern Ontario, an insect pest management program is developed as required in the Forest Management Planning Manual to evaluate all options. If the pest management program involves aerial application of insecticides, the Forest Management Planning Manual outlines a specific process which includes creating project proposals, First Nation and Métis community involvement, and public consultation.

Currently, there is no alternative process for private landowners to request permission to spray on Crown land.

**Insect management on private land**

NDMNRF does not manage LDD moth on private land; insect management on private land is the responsibility of property owner. The ministry does provide information on forest pests that includes suggestions for landowners on how to control localized populations. The ministry also leverages partners such as [Ontario’s Invasive Species Centre](#), and the [Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters’ Invading Species Awareness Program](#) to provide information to landowners, and to assist with tracking citizen reports of LDD moth.

Municipalities and conservation authorities may choose to develop integrated pest management plans to manage trees, parks and other green spaces within their jurisdiction.
LDD moth (Lymantria dispar dispar) is an invasive species that is native to Europe. It was first detected in Ontario in 1969. This defoliator feeds on a variety of hardwood species, preferring oak, birch, and aspen. During severe outbreaks, softwoods such as eastern white pine, balsam fir, and Colorado blue spruce may be affected. LDD moth outbreaks have become cyclical, typically occurring every seven to 10 years, with outbreaks lasting three to five years.

What does LDD moth do to forests?

- Larvae (caterpillars) feed on new foliage.
- After defoliation, hardwood trees can produce a second crop of leaves during the growing season enabling them to continue to grow.
- Conifers can't produce a second crop of foliage but healthy trees can withstand repeated years of defoliation before branch and twig dieback start to occur.
- Defoliation stresses trees making them more susceptible to damage from secondary pests, drought, and poor growing conditions.

LDD moth life cycle

1. Overwinters in the egg stage — tan-coloured masses — often on the bark of trees.
2. In spring, eggs hatch and larvae ascend the trees to feed on the new foliage. Initially, larvae feed during the day but as they mature feeding occurs mainly at night.
3. Mature larvae, seen in early summer, are about 50 mm long, dark-coloured, hairy, with a double row of five pairs of blue spots down their backs followed by a double row of six pairs of red spots.
4. By July, the larvae are done feeding, pupate for 1 to 2 weeks, then hatch into moths.
5. Male moths are light brown and slender-bodied, while females are white, wingless, and heavy-bodied. They live only long enough to mate and lay eggs.
Control methods

The ministry does not manage LDD moth on private land. Landowners can find licensed insect control service providers with experience in controlling LDD moth populations by checking their local listings.

In spring, placing burlap bands around the tree stem gives the travelling larvae a place to congregate during warm days. The larvae can then be removed and killed.

After larvae have emerged, registered insecticides can also be applied to help protect trees from defoliation. Landowners considering spraying their property should engage a licensed insecticide application business as early as possible, as commercial capacity may be limited.

In fall and winter, removal of egg masses is also effective.

Tip: During a drought year, help your trees by watering them into the fall where appropriate to do so (ornamental or open grown trees). In a woodlot setting, manage trees to allow proper spacing and light to promote a healthy forest. Plant a diversity of species for a forest that is more resilient to insect and disease disturbances!

Ontario's forest health monitoring

The ministry monitors forest health across the province every year. Previous years’ LDD moth defoliation information is included in our annual Forest Health Conditions in Ontario reports, available at ontario.ca/page/foresthealth-conditions.

Related information

ontario.ca/page/lymantria-dispar-dispar-lddmoth

Invasive Species Centre
invasivespeciescentre.ca/invasive-species/meet-the-species/invasive-insects/gypsy-moth/

Invading Species Awareness Program
invadingspecies.com/invaders/forest/ldd-moth/
April 19, 2022

City of Cambridge
50 Dickson Street
Cambridge, ON
N1R 5W8

Re: Support Resolution

At its meeting held on April 19, 2022, the Township of Armour passed Resolution #14.

A copy of Council’s Resolution dated is attached for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Danika McCann
Administrative Assistant
(Enclosed)
CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ARMOUR

RESOLUTION

Date: April 12, 2022

That the Council of the Township of Armour supports the City of Cambridge in requesting that the Province impose an immediate temporary moratorium on all new gravel applications, including expansions to existing licensed sites, pending a broad consultation process that would include First Nations, affected communities, independent experts and scientists, etc. to chart a new path forward for the extraction and processing of aggregates in Southern Ontario.

Moved by: Blakelock, Rod  
Brandt, Jerry  
MacPhail, Bob  
Ward, Rod  
Whitwell, Wendy

Seconded by: Blakelock, Rod  
Brandt, Jerry  
MacPhail, Bob  
Ward, Rod  
Whitwell, Wendy

Declaration of Pecuniary Interest by:

Recorded vote requested by:

Recorded Vote:
Blakelock, Rod
Brandt, Jerry
MacPhail, Bob
Ward, Rod
Whitwell, Wendy

For  
Opposed

Carried / Defeated

Recorded Vote:  
For  
Opposed

40
April 28, 2022

Danielle Manton
City Clerk
City of Cambridge
50 Dickson Street, P.O. Box 669
Cambridge ON N1R 5W8

Dear Ms. Manton,

Please be advised that the Council of the County of Lennox and Addington endorsed the following resolution at its Regular Meeting held April 27, 2022:

*That the March 31, 2022 - resolution re: Request to Impose a Moratorium on All New Gravel Applications (City of Cambridge) be endorsed.*

*CARRIED*

*(signed) Warden Ric Bresee*

I trust that County Council’s support may be beneficial in your pursuit of this matter.

Sincerely,

Tracey McKenzie
Clerk