



The Regional Municipality of Durham

Planning & Economic Development Committee Agenda

Council Chambers
Regional Headquarters Building
605 Rossland Road East, Whitby

Tuesday, May 7, 2019

9:30 AM

1. Declarations of Interest

2. Adoption of Minutes

- A) Planning & Economic Development Committee meeting
– [April 2, 2019](#)

Pages 4 - 10

3. Statutory Public Meetings

- 3.1 Proposed Regional Official Plan Amendment - Rural Water and Sanitary
Sewer Service Connections, File: OPA 2019-001 ([2019-P-22](#))

11 - 21

A) Presentation

1. Ashley Yearwood, Project Planner

B) Public Input

C) Report

- 3.2 Application to Amend the Durham Regional Official Plan, submitted by
Beverley Turf Farms Ltd., to permit the severance of a dwelling
rendered surplus as a result of the consolidation of non-abutting farm
parcels, in the Township of Brock, File: OPA 2019-002 ([2019-P-23](#))

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A) Presentation

1. Vannitha Chanthavong, Planner

B) Public Input

C) Report

4. Delegations

There are no delegations

5. Presentations

- 5.1 Cameron Richardson and Gary Bowen, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, Re: Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Update (2019-P-25) [Item 6.2 B)]
- 5.2 Aneesah Luqman, Project Planner, re: Envision Durham – Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper (2019-P-26) [Item 6.2 C)]

6. Planning

6.1 Correspondence

6.2 Reports

- A) Durham Active Transportation Committee (DATC) Membership Appointment – Town of Whitby Nominee (2019-P-24) 29 - 30
- B) Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Update (2019-P-25) 31 - 55
- C) Envision Durham – Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper (2019-P-26) 56 - 106
- D) Proposed amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act and associated regulations (2019-P-27) 107 - 114

7. Economic Development

7.1 Correspondence

7.2 Reports

- A) Tribute Communities Centre Suite – Annual Usage Report and Lease Renewal (2019-EDT-6) 115 - 118
- B) Investment Attraction Statistics – 4th Quarter 2018 and Annual Review 2018 (2019-EDT-7) 119 - 143
- C) 2017 and 2018 Non-residential Development and Job Growth in Durham Region (2019-EDT-8) 144 - 156
- D) Bid for 2022 Ontario Summer Games (2019-EDT-9) 157 - 163

8. Advisory Committee Resolutions

There are no advisory committee resolutions to be considered

9. Confidential Matters

There are no confidential matters to be considered

10. Other Business

11. Date of Next Meeting

Tuesday, June 4, 2019 at 9:30 AM

12. Adjournment

Notice regarding collection, use and disclosure of personal information:

Written information (either paper or electronic) that you send to Durham Regional Council or Committees, including home address, phone numbers and email addresses, will become part of the public record. This also includes oral submissions at meetings. If you have any questions about the collection of information, please contact the Regional Clerk/Director of Legislative Services.

The Regional Municipality of Durham

MINUTES

PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Tuesday, April 2, 2019

A regular meeting of the Planning & Economic Development Committee was held on Tuesday, April 2, 2019 in the Council Chambers, Regional Headquarters Building, 605 Rossland Road East, Whitby, Ontario at 9:30 AM

Present: Councillor Ryan, Chair
Councillor Joe Neal, Vice-Chair
Councillor Bath-Hadden
Councillor Highet
Councillor Kerr
Councillor Lee
Councillor Yamada
Regional Chair Henry

Also

Present: Councillor Wotten

Staff

Present: E. Baxter-Trahair, Chief Administrative Officer
B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
S. Gill, Director, Economic Development and Tourism
C. Goodchild, Manager, Policy Planning & Special Studies
S. Jones, Manager, Data, Mapping and Graphics
T. Lavery, Director, Corporate Communications
C. Leitch, Principal Planner
M. McKnight, Manager, Application & GIS Services, Corporate Services - IT
G. Muller, Director of Planning
B. Pickard, Manager, Tourism
S. Rashad, Systems Support Specialist, Corporate Services – IT
N. Rutherford, Manager, Economic Development, Agriculture and Rural Affairs
K. Ryan, Senior Solicitor, Corporate Services – Legal Services
L. Trombino, Manager, Plan Implementation
T. Fraser, Committee Clerk, Corporate Services – Legislative Services
C. Tennisco, Committee Clerk, Corporate Services – Legislative Services

1. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

2. Adoption of Minutes

Moved by Councillor Joe Neal, Seconded by Councillor Lee,
(34) That the minutes of the regular Planning & Economic Development
Committee meeting held on Tuesday, March 5, 2019, be adopted.
CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Joe Neal, Seconded by Councillor Lee,
(35) That the minutes of the special Planning & Economic Development
Committee meeting held on Wednesday, March 27, 2019, be adopted.
CARRIED

3. Statutory Public Meetings

There were no statutory public meetings.

4. Delegations

There were no delegations to be heard.

5. Presentations

**5.1 Chris Leitch, Principal Planner, re: 2016 Transportation Tomorrow Survey Results
(2019-P-21)**

C. Leitch, Principal Planner, provided a PowerPoint presentation outlining the details of Report #2019-P-21 of the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development. Highlights of his presentation included:

- Background and Purpose
 - What is the Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS)?
 - Why is TTS Data Important?
 - When is the TTS Data Collected?
 - Where was the TTS Conducted?
 - Who Conducted the 2016 TTS?
- Summary of Results
 - Daily Trips Made by Durham Residents
 - Demographic Characteristics
 - Work Trip Lengths
 - Work Trip Travel Patterns
- Conclusions

Staff responded to questions with respect to whether a breakdown is available by area municipality; the breakdown of transit trips; whether TTS data is used to create linkages and for transportation planning; whether the TTS data aligns with trends identified in other Regional data; the increase in licensed drivers and vehicles per household and potential planning impacts; how the data for Durham Region compares to other regions; ways to increase the use of active transportation; population growth compared to the increase in public transit trips; and projections for public transit trips in future surveys.

Staff agreed to provide Councillor Lee with a link to the summary reports available on the Transportation Tomorrow Survey website.

With the consensus of the Committee, the order of the agenda was altered to consider Report #2019-P-21 at this time.

6.2 Reports

G) 2016 Transportation Tomorrow Survey Results (2019-P-21)

Report #2019-P-21 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Lee,
(36) That Report #2019-P-21 of the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development be received for information.

CARRIED

6. **Planning**

6.1 Correspondence

There were no communications to consider.

6.2 Reports

A) Region of Durham Site Contamination Protocol, Five Year Review (2019-P-15)

Report #2019-P-15 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Staff responded to questions with respect to the purpose of the Site Contamination Protocol; and whether the Site Contamination Protocol addresses the importing of fill.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,
(37) That Report #2019-P-15 of the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development be received for information.

CARRIED

- B) Approval to award NRFP-1066-2017 for the supply, integration, delivery, implementation, training and ongoing support of a Land Development Tracking Software System (2019-P-16)
-

Report #2019-P-16 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Staff responded to questions with respect to the possibility of linking the Region's land development software with the software used by the area municipalities.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,
(38) That we recommend to Council:

- A) That Phase 1 of NRFP-1066-2017 for the supply, integration, delivery, implementation and training of a Land Development Tracking Software System be awarded to Computronix Canada Ltd., at an upset limit of \$1,730,000 to be financed from within the approved project budget;
- B) That Phase 2 of NRFP-1066-2017 for the supply, integration, delivery, implementation and training of a Land Development Tracking Software System be awarded to Computronix Canada Ltd., at an upset limit of \$300,000 upon 2020 budget approval;
- C) That the ongoing annual maintenance and support fees, at an estimated cost of \$68,000 per year (\$272,000 for the five-year contract), be funded from the annual Planning Business Plan and Budget; and
- D) That the Commissioner of Finance be authorized to award the contract and execute any necessary agreements.

CARRIED

- C) Annual Subdivision/Condominium Activity Report for 2018 (2019-P-17)

Report #2019-P-17 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,
(39) That Report #2019-P-17 of the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development be received for information.

CARRIED

D) Durham Regional Cycling Plan Update (2019-P-18)

Report #2019-P-18 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Staff responded to questions with respect to the goal of the Regional Cycling Plan; and creating connections with local cycling networks.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,

(40) That Report #2019-P-18 of the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development be received for information.

CARRIED

E) Recommendation for Award of RFP 1087-2018 – Growth Management Study (2019-P-19)

Report #2019-P-19 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Staff responded to questions with respect to the amount of financing from the Development Charge Studies Reserve Fund; the Growth Plan forecast; the need for external consulting services; and whether proposed settlement area boundary expansions will be kept confidential.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,

(41) That we recommend to Council:

A) That in response to the Request for Proposals RFP-1087-2018 (the "RFP"), the firm of Urban Strategies Inc. be retained to provide consulting and related services for the Envision Durham Growth Management Study required for the Region's Municipal Comprehensive Review;

B) That financing for external consulting services in the estimated amount of up to \$835,800 be provided as follows:

i.	Development Charge Studies Reserve Fund	\$180,000
ii.	Property taxes (Non-Departmental), prior year funding	\$400,000
iii.	Property taxes (Non-Departmental), 2019 budget	<u>\$255,800</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$835,800</u>

C) That the Commissioner of Finance be authorized to execute the Consulting Services Agreement and any amendments required to complete the work.

CARRIED

F) Summary of Commissioner's Delegated Planning Approval Authority, and
Summary of Planning Activity in the Fourth Quarter of 2018 (2019-P-20)

Report #2019-P-20 from B. Bridgeman, Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development, was received.

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,
(42) That we recommend to Council:

That Report #2019-P-20 of the Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development be received for information.

CARRIED

G) 2016 Transportation Tomorrow Survey Results (2019-P-21)

This item was considered earlier in the meeting. Refer to page 3 of these minutes.

7. Economic Development

7.1 Correspondence

There were no communications to consider.

7.2 Reports

There were no Economic Development reports to consider.

8. Advisory Committee Resolutions

There were no advisory committee resolutions to be considered.

9. Confidential Matters

There were no confidential matters to be considered.

10. Other Business

There was no other business to be considered.

11. Date of Next Meeting

The next regularly scheduled Planning & Economic Development Committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 7, 2019 at 9:30 AM in the Lower Level Boardroom (LL-C), Regional Headquarters Building, 605 Rossland Road East, Whitby.

12. Adjournment

Moved by Regional Chair Henry, Seconded by Councillor Kerr,
(43) That the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 10:28 AM

Respectfully submitted,

D. Ryan, Chair

T. Fraser, Committee Clerk



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-P-22](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Public Meeting Report

Proposed Regional Official Plan Amendment - Rural Water and Sanitary Sewer Service Connections, File: OPA 2019-001

Recommendation:

- A) That Commissioner's Report #2019-P-22 be received for information; and
 - B) That all submissions received be referred to the Planning Division for consideration.
-

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 This report provides information on a proposed amendment to the Durham Regional Official Plan (ROP) to consider future connections to existing municipal water and sanitary sewer services outside the Urban Area, in prescribed circumstances.
- 1.2 A "Notice of Public Meeting" has been advertised in the appropriate newspapers and posted on the Region's website. This report was made available to the public prior to the meeting.

2. Background

- 2.1 On March 27, 2019, Regional Council directed staff to initiate a process to amend the ROP to enable consideration of requests for service connections for properties abutting existing municipal services outside the Urban Area (Commissioner's Report

#2019-P-9).

- 2.2 Over the past several years, Regional staff have received requests from property owners outside the Urban Area to connect to existing municipal services that abut their property. These properties are currently on private services (well and/or private sewage disposal), and front a municipal watermain or sanitary sewer, within a public right of way or easement. These properties are typically at the edge of the Urban Area boundary.
- 2.3 In this report, service “extensions” or “expansions” refer to new sanitary sewers and watermains, whereas service “connections” refer to the individual pipes from the sanitary sewers and watermains to the property line of each individual property.
- 2.4 With a few exceptions, development in the Rural Area is intended to be on private water and sewage services. Provincial policy limits growth in the Rural Area by prioritizing municipal water and sanitary sewer services to Urban Areas. The policy intent is to maintain the distinction between Urban Areas and Rural Areas by preventing new development or redevelopment to be supplied with municipal services. This controls lot sizing, and the character, scale and density of development within the Rural Area.
- 2.5 The ROP includes detailed policies that limit the extension of municipal water and sanitary sewer services to the Rural Area, and specifies that onsite private water and sewage disposal services is the preferred method of servicing.
- 2.6 The Region’s current practice is to not allow rural municipal service connections outside Urban Areas, or outside of rural settlement areas (i.e. Hamlets), that have municipal services. Part of the rationale behind this approach has been to maintain the distinction between urban and rural areas, and ensure that lots abutting municipal services within the Rural Area are not subject to urban development pressures, or are developed to urban lotting standards.

3. Policy Context

- 3.1 A policy context for this matter is included as Attachment #1.
- 3.2 For properties within the Greenbelt, Section 4.2.2.2 of the Greenbelt Plan indicates that the extension of municipal or private communal sewage or water services outside of a settlement area boundary shall only be permitted in the case of health issues, or to service existing uses and the expansion thereof, adjacent to the settlement area. It also states that where municipal water services exist outside of a

settlement area, **existing uses** within the service area boundary as defined by the environmental assessment **may be connected** [emphasis added] to such a service. There is not a similar statement related to sanitary sewer service connections.

- 3.3 The ROP contains detailed policies related to the provision of services outside the Urban Area Boundary. The ROP also limits the “extension” of municipal services in the Rural Area, as per the Greenbelt Plan. However, the ROP is silent on municipal water and sanitary sewer service “connections” along existing infrastructure.

4. Analysis

- 4.1 There are approximately 20 geographic areas across the Region where there is an existing municipal water service running adjacent to, or through, a Rural Area. There are approximately 300 properties with existing uses and vacant lots of record that could connect to an existing water service.
- 4.2 There are three geographic areas across the Region where there are existing sanitary sewer services running adjacent to or through the Rural Area. The largest concentration of potentially serviceable existing uses or vacant lots of record are along Townline Road in Clarington, along the municipal boundary with Oshawa. Other areas are along Taunton Road in Ajax and Whitby.

5. Policies in Other Regions

- 5.1 Inquiries were made of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, Halton, and Niagara regarding policies and approaches to municipal service connections in rural areas.
- 5.2 York and Halton Regions do not allow rural service connections. Halton Region had the most restrictive and clear policies that prohibit private connections outside of the Urban Area. A companion document, entitled “Urban Services Guidelines” provides additional details on when and where a connection may be considered, and is limited to addressing a large-scale failure of private water or wastewater services or to provide municipal services to public uses. York Region also operates in a two-tiered system for water and sanitary sewer services. The York Region Official Plan is silent on municipal service connections but includes policies that direct municipal services to Urban Areas, and thereby restricts connections within the rural area.
- 5.3 In Peel Region, municipal service connections in the rural area have been permitted on rare occasions. Such connections are limited to situations where an on-site well has failed. In such circumstances, Peel Region staff have relied on the partial

servicing provisions of the PPS as contained in Policy 1.6.6.5, and similar provisions contained in the Peel Region Official Plan.

- 5.4 In Niagara Region, the water system is two-tiered, with the Region responsible for the larger transmission mains and area municipalities having jurisdiction over local distribution lines. Niagara does not allow service connections to Region owned watermain outside of Urban Areas. This is in part because the Regionally owned transmission lines are large concrete mains, which are not desirable or appropriate for direct service connections. Niagara Region is not involved in connection requests to existing buildings where the local distribution line is under the jurisdiction of the area municipality.

6. Proposed Amendment

- 6.1 Attachment #2 is a proposed Regional Official Plan Amendment that has been drafted for consideration by Council, agencies and the public. While no formal input has been received on this process to date, the Planning Act requires a draft of the amendment to be made available to the public prior to the public meeting.
- 6.2 This draft ROPA would enable properties which **abut** regional water and sanitary sewer infrastructure outside the Urban Area Boundary to connect to the Regional system if the connection is **technically feasible**, to the satisfaction of the Region. If a connection is permitted, payment would be in accordance with the Region of Durham Works Department policies and Water Supply and Sanitary Sewer By-laws related to frontage and connection fees.
- 6.3 For further clarification, this proposed ROPA would **not** allow **extensions** of watermain and sanitary sewer services to existing or proposed development in the rural area.
- 6.4 The ROPA proposes to permit a municipal water and/or sanitary sewer connection outside the Urban Area Boundary to: an existing use; a vacant lot of record that is eligible for a building permit; or where a lot can be created, so long as it conforms to the applicable Regional lot sizing policies related to private services.
- 6.5 Examples where connections would not be technically feasible include: large water feeder mains leading to/from a reservoir with inappropriate pressure for a connection, or a large concrete feeder main that does not allow for individual connections. Similarly, connections to large diameter trunk sanitary sewers are inappropriate due to the importance of maintaining maximum structural integrity of these critical pieces of infrastructure, and to allow for surcharging of these pipes in the event of high

flows.

7. Consultation

- 7.1 The proposed Amendment has been circulated to a variety of agencies for review and comment, including: the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Durham Region area municipalities, neighbouring upper and lower-tier municipalities, and conservation authorities.

8. Public Participation

- 8.1 Anyone who attends the Region's public meeting may present an oral submission, and/or provide a written submission to Planning and Economic Development Committee and Regional Council on the proposed amendment. Also, any person may make written submissions at any time before Regional Council makes a decision.
- 8.2 If a person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting, or does not make written submissions before the proposed official plan amendment is adopted, the person or public body:
- Is not entitled to appeal the decision of Regional Council to the Land Use Planning Appeal Tribunal; and
 - May not be added as a party to an appeal before the Land Use Planning Appeal Tribunal unless, in the opinion of the Tribunal, there are reasonable grounds to add the person or public body as a party.
- 8.3 Anyone wishing to be notified of Regional Council's decision on the subject amendment must submit a written request to:

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Planning and Economic Development Department
Regional Municipality of Durham
Durham Region Headquarters
605 Rossland Road East
Whitby, ON L1N 6A3
planning@durham.ca

9. Future Regional Council Decision

- 9.1 The Planning and Economic Development Committee will consider the subject application at a future meeting and will make a recommendation to Regional Council. Council's decision will be final unless appealed.
- 9.2 All persons who made oral or written submissions, or have requested notification in writing, will be given written notice of the future meetings of Planning and Economic Development Committee and Regional Council at which the proposed Regional Official Plan Amendment will be considered.

10. Attachments

Attachment #1: Policy Context

Attachment #2: Proposed Amendment

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer

Policy Context

1. Provincial Policy Context

- 1.1 The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) focuses growth and development within settlement areas, while supporting the viability of rural areas. It also directs that growth and development be accommodated in a manner that promotes the optimization of existing municipal water and sewage services (1.6.6.1 a). Further, these systems are to be provided in a manner that can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely, are financial viable, comply with regulatory requirements, and protect human health and the natural environment (1.6.6.1 b).
- 1.2 The PPS outlines a servicing hierarchy in policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4, and 1.6.6.5. Municipal sewage and water services are the preferred form of servicing within settlement areas. Where municipal services are not available, private communal sewage and water services may be considered. Where municipal and communal systems are not viable, individual on-site water and sewage services may be used. The PPS states in Policy 1.6.6.5 that partial services are only to be permitted in the following circumstances:
 - a. Where they are necessary to address failed individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services in existing development;
 - b. Within settlement areas, to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development on partial services, provided the site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts.
- 1.3 The sewage and water infrastructure policies of the PPS primarily address services within settlement areas and the associated servicing hierarchy.

2. Greenbelt Plan

- 2.1 For properties within the Greenbelt, Section 4.2.2.2 of the Greenbelt Plan indicates that the extension of municipal or private communal sewage or water services outside of a settlement area boundary shall only be permitted in the case of health issues, or to service existing uses and the expansion thereof, adjacent to the settlement area. It also states that where municipal water services exist outside of a settlement area, **existing uses** within the service area boundary as defined by the environmental assessment **may be connected** [emphasis added] to such a service. Most, but not all, the land in the Region outside the Urban Area is within the Greenbelt Plan Area. The Greenbelt Plan does not include a similar statement

related to sanitary sewer connections.

- 2.2 Section 4.2.2.2 of the Greenbelt Plan is one of the policies intended to discourage urban-type development or intensification within the Greenbelt Plan Area.

3. Durham Regional Official Plan

- 3.1 A review was undertaken of the current Regional Official Plan policies related to water and sanitary sewer servicing outside of the Urban Area.

Cultural, Health and Communities Facilities, and Infrastructure – Water and Sewerage Services Policies (Section 5)

- 3.2 Policy 5.3.22 states that Rural Settlements are to develop on individual on-site private services, however, the extension of full or partial municipal services to Rural Settlements or the consideration of new Regionally owned and operated water and/or sewerage facilities in Rural Settlements may be considered where it is deemed necessary to address a serious health or environmental concern as per the policies of the Greenbelt Plan.

Rural System Policies (Section 9)

- 3.3 Policy 9.2.1 states that development in the Rural System is to be on individual private drilled wells and private sewage disposal systems, unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the ROP.

Rural Settlement Policies (Section 9B)

- 3.4 If private wells in Rural Settlements become contaminated, Policy 9B.1.5 places emphasis on addressing the contamination and mitigation measures, rather than the provision of new and/or extended municipal water services. This policy also refers to municipal water service extension proposals, and the requirement for a study to identify impacts arising from a water service extension, as well as establishing any implications for further development on private sewage disposal systems.
- 3.5 Principles for development within Hamlets is provided through Policy 9B.2.4 of the ROP. One of these principles is to guide the preservation, cultural attributes and historic heritage of the Hamlet by providing larger lots to accommodate private services.
- 3.6 Development within Hamlets is to be individually serviced with private drilled wells and private sewage disposal systems where groundwater quantity and quality

permits, as per Policy 9B.2.6. Municipal services may be extended to a Hamlet, provided a detailed study has been undertaken. If municipal services are extended to a Hamlet, the capacity of the service is to be for the delineated Hamlet area only.

- 3.7 Section 9B also contains policies related to infilling within Hamlets and development within Hamlets. The policies emphasize the importance of ensuring that the development has an adequate supply of potable water and satisfactory soil conditions for the effective operation of a private waste sewage system on each proposed residential lot. If a Hamlet is serviced by municipal water supply, a report is required to demonstrate that development on partial municipal services is feasible and sustainable.
- 3.8 Development within Hamlets is only permitted if the required technical studies conclude that the development on individual private services is sustainable, in accordance with Policy 9B.2.13.
- 3.9 Policy 9B.2.14 states that the provision of new and/or expanded municipal services in a Hamlet shall take into consideration, a series of criteria, including but not limited to the following:
- the availability of municipal water and/or sewerage facilities;
 - the feasibility of providing municipal water and/or sewerage facilities;
 - the prohibition of connections to municipal water and/or sewerage facilities outside the Hamlet boundary;
 - sufficient system capacity to service any existing or proposed development, including provision for a reserve capacity to maintain long-term security of the water supply;
 - the soil and groundwater conditions that would enable the effective operation of private sewage disposal systems and justify the lot sizes of the proposed development; and
 - a monitoring program to determine the cumulative effect of the various stages of development on adjacent wells, the capacity of the municipal water supply system and the soil and groundwater conditions.
- 3.10 The ROP also recognizes that there are distinct clusters of non-farm residential development that exist, that have been identified in area municipal official plans and/or zoning by-laws. These are referred to as Rural Clusters. Infill development within the boundary of such clusters may be permitted, provided the infill development is privately serviced and meets the standards of the Region and the Province, as per Policy 9B.2.15.

3.11 Country residential subdivisions are to be individually serviced with drilled wells and private sewage disposal systems, unless otherwise specified.

3.12 Shoreline Residential Areas are to be individually serviced with a private drilled well and a private sewage disposal system which complies with the requisite standards as per Policy 9B.2.23 and implement efficient sewage disposal facilities to reduce nutrient inputs to groundwater and the lake.

Major Open Space Policies (Section 10A)

3.13 The development of non-agricultural uses in Major Open Space Areas are to be serviced with an individual private waste disposal system, and an individual private drilled well, which meet Provincial and Regional standards as per Policy 10A.2.5.

Severances (Section 14.8)

3.14 Policy 14.8.7 states that all parcels of land are to be an adequate size for the use proposed, and where municipal services do not exist and are not to be provided for the development, regard shall be had to the suitability of the soil conditions to provide for an adequate potable private water supply, and for the installation of a satisfactory private sewage disposal system which complies with the requisite standards.

4. Conclusion

4.1 As demonstrated, the ROP contains detailed policies that limit the “extension” of municipal services. However, the ROP is silent on municipal water and sanitary sewer service “connections” along existing infrastructure. As described earlier, the Greenbelt Plan delineates the difference between a municipal service extension and a municipal service connection. While service extensions are explicitly restricted, connections are enabled, subject to meeting certain criteria.

4.2 The Greenbelt Plan permits municipal water service **connections**, subject to meeting specific criteria. There are no conflicting or contrary policies in the Municipal Act, PPS or ROP that would preclude the implementation of Policy 4.2.2.2 of the Greenbelt Plan to permit rural municipal water service connections. There is no similar provision for sanitary sewer connections included in the Greenbelt Plan.

Proposed Amendment

Regional Official Plan Amendment Application 2019-001

Introductory Statement:

The following text constitutes this amendment.

Basis:

This Amendment will enable properties which abut regional water and sanitary sewer infrastructure outside of Urban Areas to connect to the Regional system, removing the necessity to construct, operate and/or maintain a private water supply and/or sewage disposal system.

Details of the Amendment:

The Official Plan of The Regional Municipality of Durham is hereby amended as follows:

- 1) Adding Policy language to Section 5.4 of the Durham Regional Official Plan as per Table 1 attached hereto and forming part of this amendment.

Table 1
Policy Amendment

Item	New Section Number	Details of Policy Amendment
1.	5.4.8	<p>Add a new policy that states:</p> <p>“Notwithstanding Section 5.3.22, or any other policy of this Plan to the contrary, a municipal water and/or sanitary sewer connection may be permitted outside the Urban Area Boundary to an existing use, a vacant lot of record that is eligible for a building permit, or where lot creation is permitted subject to conforming to the applicable Regional lot sizing policies related to private services. The property shall abut a municipal watermain or sanitary sewer service within a public right-of-way or easement, and the connection shall be technically feasible, to the satisfaction of the Region.”</p>



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-P-23](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Public Meeting Report

Application to Amend the Durham Regional Official Plan, submitted by Beverley Turf Farms Ltd., to permit the severance of a dwelling rendered surplus as a result of the consolidation of non-abutting farm parcels, in the Township of Brock, File: OPA 2019-002.

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends to Regional Council:

- A) That Commissioner's Report #2019-P-23 be received for information; and
 - B) That all submissions received be referred to the Planning Division for consideration.
-

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 On March 8, 2019, Clark Consulting Services Ltd., on behalf of Beverley Turf Farms Ltd., submitted an application to amend the Regional Official Plan (ROP) to permit the severance of a dwelling rendered surplus as a result of the consolidation of non-abutting farm parcels in the Township of Brock.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The subject land is located on the north side of Regional Road 50, approximately one kilometer east of the Hamlet of Gamebridge, south of Talbot River, municipally known as B1625 Regional Road 50, Part of Lot 8, Concession 11, in the Township of Brock (refer to Attachment 1).
- 2.2 The agricultural parcel is primarily flat and rectangular shape. The farm is occupied by an existing dwelling and a small fram shed located at the southern portion of the property. A woodland exists at the northerly edge of the property.
- 2.3 Beverley Turf Farms Ltd. is a private corporation owned by Peter McCuaig. The company began its sod operation in 1984 and now has approximately 12 full-time seasonal employees. The business markets and sells sod to clients across most of Ontario. The applicant presently owns a total of approximately 310.79 ha (768 acres) of agricultural land and farms on a total of 337.91 ha (835 acres).
- 2.4 The surrounding uses located adjacent to the subject land include:
- a) North - a woodland, the Talbot River, and the Brock/Ramara municipal boundary;
 - b) East - agricultural lands and rural residences;
 - c) South - Regional Road 50, rural residences, and agricultural lands; and
 - d) West - rural residences and agricultural lands
- 2.5 The proposed amendment to the ROP would permit the severance of a 0.66 ha (1.63 acre) parcel of land containing a surplus farm dwelling from an 80 ha (197 acre) agricultural parcel. The dwelling is not utilized by a farm employee and is currently being rented. The retained farm will continue to be used for sod production.

3. Reports Submitted in Support the Application

A Planning Justification Report prepared by Clark Consulting Services Ltd., has been submitted in support of the application. The report concludes that the proposed amendment meets the objectives and requirements of the Provincial Policy Statement, the Greenbelt Plan, and the ROP.

- 3.1 A Farm Holdings Inventory Report prepared by Clark Consulting Services Ltd., indicates Beverley Turf Farms Ltd. presently owns six sod farms in the Township of Brock and the Township of Ramara (refer to Attachment 2). Four of the agricultural

properties contain four existing dwellings. Two of the dwellings are occupied by the principal shareholders of the corporation, one dwelling is used as the business's main office, and one dwelling is currently being rented to persons not involved in the farming operation.

- 3.2 A Phase One Environmental Site Assessment completed GHD indicated that there are no significant concerns from an environmental site contamination perspective.

4. Provincial Plans and Policies

- 4.1 The subject land is located within the Protected Countryside of the Greenbelt Plan. Both the Greenbelt Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement permit the severance of a residence surplus to a farming operation as a result of farm consolidation, provided that the planning authority ensures that a residential dwelling is not permitted on the proposed retained farm lot created by the severance.

5. Durham Regional Official Plan Context

- 5.1 The subject land is located within the "Prime Agricultural Areas" designation of the ROP. The northerly portion of the site contains Key Natural Heritage and/or Hydrologic Features. Severance applications for agricultural uses may be considered in accordance with the relevant policies of Sub-Section 9A of the ROP.
- 5.2 Policy 9.A.2.10 of the ROP permits the severance of a farm dwelling rendered surplus as a result of a farmer acquiring a non-abutting farm, provided that:
- a) the dwelling is not needed for a farm employee;
 - b) the farm parcel is a size which is viable for farm operations;
 - c) for sites within the Protected Countryside of the Greenbelt Plan, the dwelling was in existence as of December 16, 2004; and
 - d) the farm parcel is zoned to prohibit any further severances or the establishment of any residential dwelling.

6. Consultation

- 6.1 The ROP Amendment has been circulated to a variety of agencies, including the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing; the Township of Brock; the Regional Health Department; the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority; and the Durham Agricultural Advisory Committee.

7. Public Consultation

- 7.1 Anyone who attends the public meeting may present an oral submission, and/or provide a written submission to the Planning and Economic Development Committee on the proposed amendment. Also, any person may make written submissions at any time before Regional Council makes a decision.
- 7.2 If a person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting, or does not make written submissions before the proposed official plan amendment is adopted, the person or public body:
- a) is not entitled to appeal the decision of the Region of Durham to the Local Area Planning Tribunal (LPAT) (formerly the Ontario Municipal Board); and
 - b) may not be added as a party to the hearing of an appeal before the LPAT, as appropriate, unless in the opinion of the Tribunal, there are reasonable grounds to add the person or public body as a party.
- 7.3 Anyone who wants to be notified of Regional Council's decision on the proposed ROP Amendment must submit a written request to:

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Planning and Economic Development Department
Regional Municipality of Durham
Durham Regional Headquarters
605 Rossland Road East
Whitby, ON L1N 6A3

8. Future Regional Council Decision

- 8.1 The Planning and Economic Development Committee will consider the proposed ROP Amendment at a future meeting and will make a recommendation to Regional Council. Council's decision will be final unless appealed.
- 8.2 All persons who make oral submissions, or have requested notification in writing, will be given notice of the future meeting of the Planning and Economic Development Committee and Regional Council at which the subject application will be considered.

9. Attachments

Attachment #1: Location Sketch

Attachment #2: Beverley Turf Farms Ltd. Agricultural Land Holdings

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

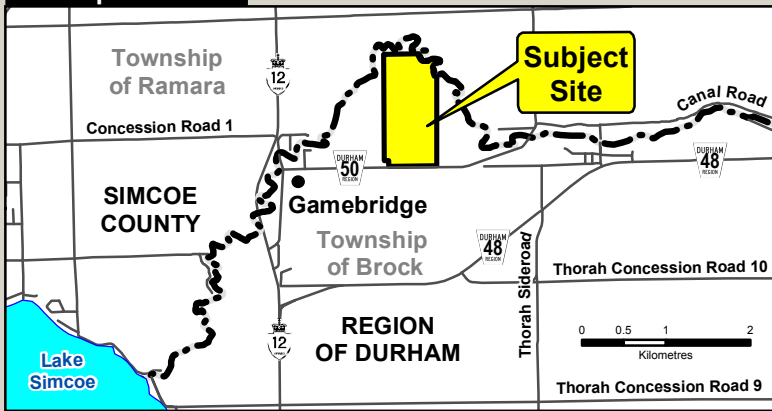
Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer

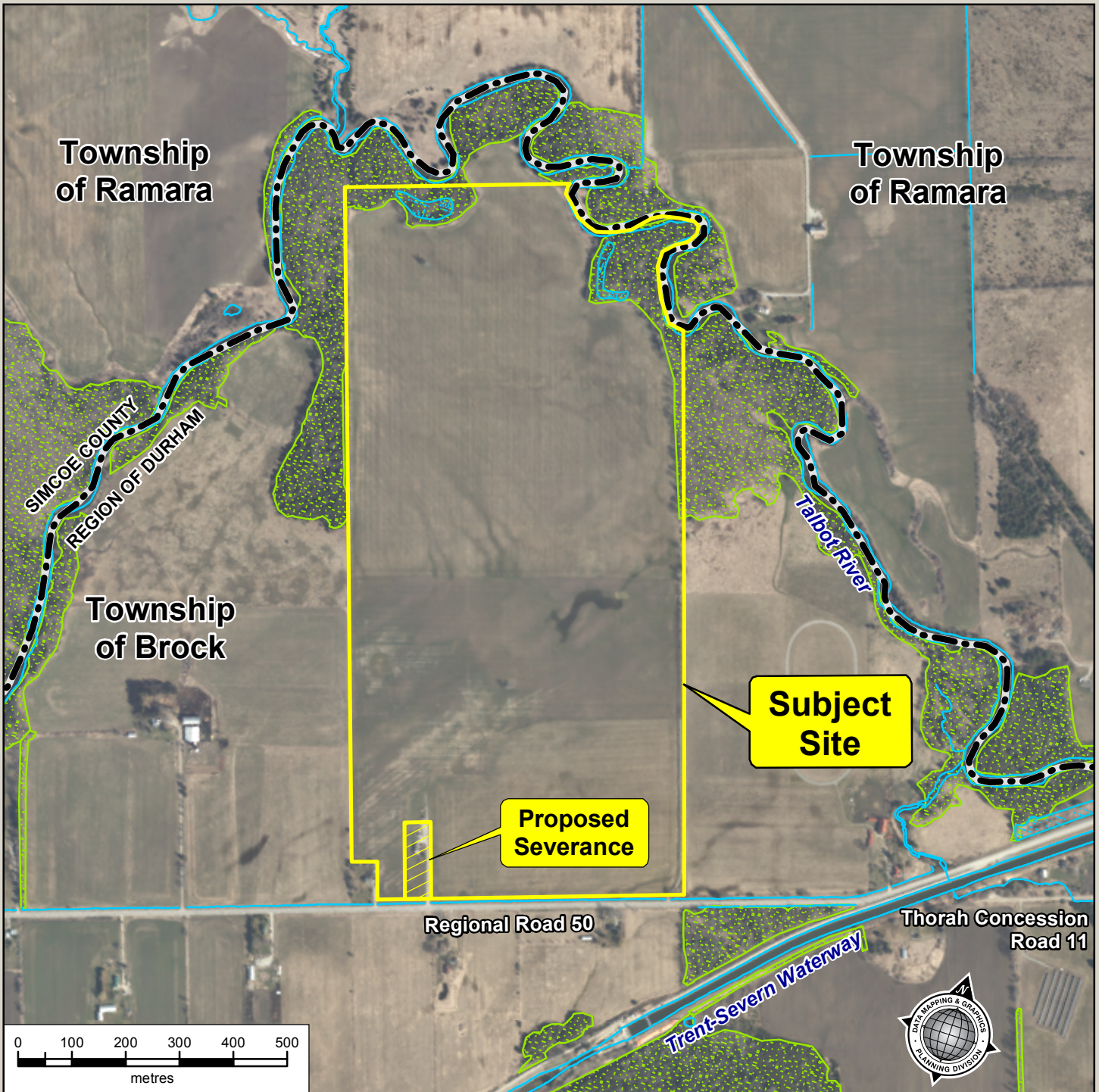
Municipal Context



Attachment:1
 Commissioner's Report: 2019-CR-23
 File: OPA 2019-002
 Municipality: Township of Brock

Legend

	Subject Site		Proposed Severance
	Municipal Boundary		Wetland
	Woodland		River or Stream

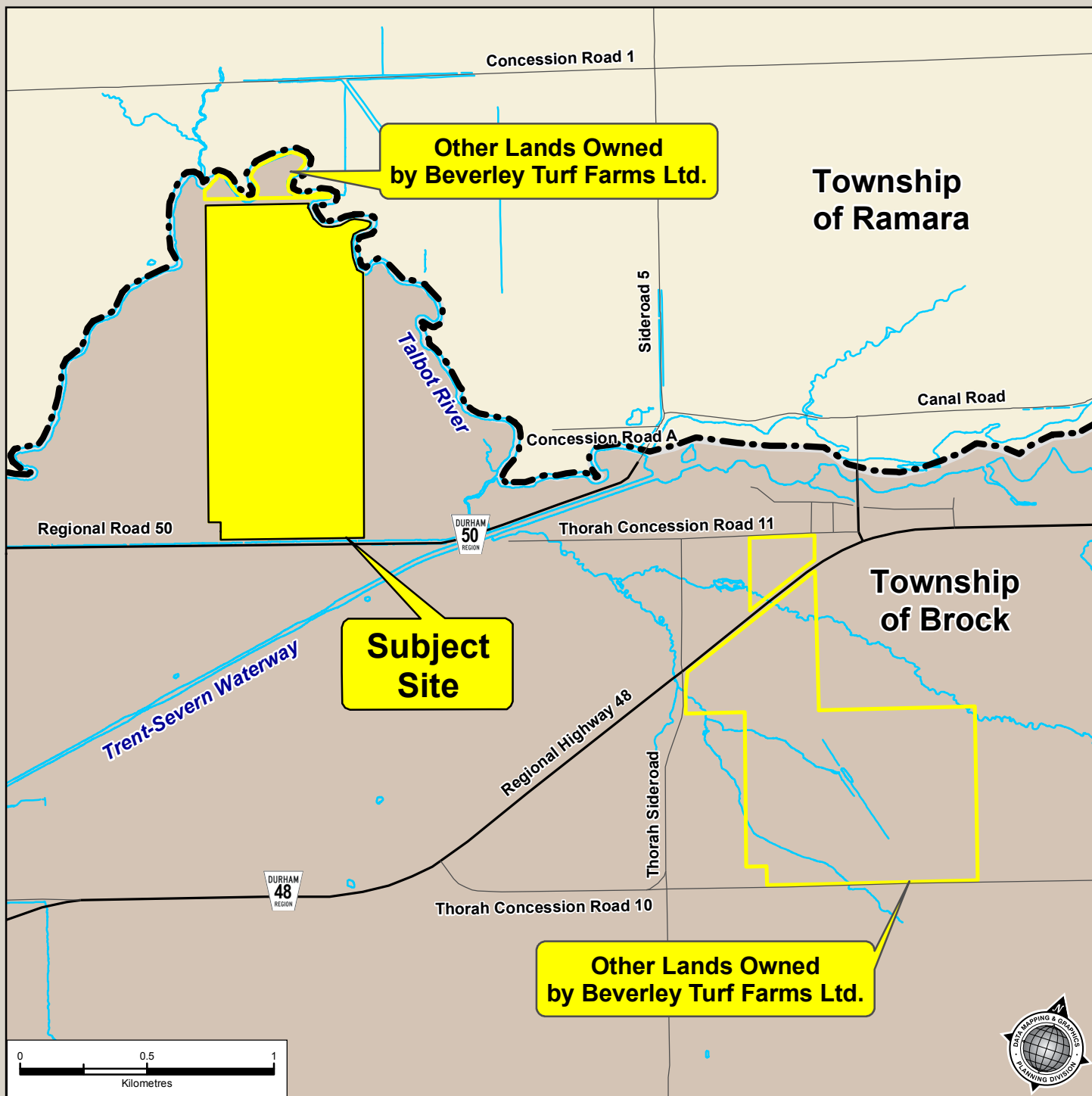


Municipal Context



Attachment:2
Commissioner's Report: 2019-CR-23
File: OPA 2019-002
Municipality: Township of Brock

Legend





The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-P-24](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Durham Active Transportation Committee (DATC) Membership Appointment – Town of Whitby Nominee

Recommendations:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends to Regional Council:

- A) That the appointment of Mr. Ron Lalonde, as Area Municipal Citizen Volunteer from the Town of Whitby, be confirmed;
 - B) That Mr. Lalonde be advised of his appointment; and
 - C) That a copy of Commissioner's Report #2019-P-24 be forwarded to the Town of Whitby and to the Durham Active Transportation Committee.
-

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to confirm the appointment of an individual to serve on the Durham Active Transportation Committee (DATC).

2. Report

- 2.1 Apart from the Town of Whitby, all area municipal citizen volunteers have been confirmed to the DATC as per the March 5, 2019 Commissioner's Report (2019-P-8).

2.2 Accordingly, it is recommended that the appointment of the citizen volunteer member represented in this report, be confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-P-25](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Update, File: D07-17-01

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends:

That this report be received for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Committee of the activities undertaken by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) as part of the initial stages of Phase 2 of the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Update, between April 2018 and April 2019.

2. Background

- 2.1 On April 1, 2015, Regional Council authorized staff to engage the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) in a consulting capacity to update the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan on the Region's behalf. In June of 2015, the TRCA received Board authority to enter into a servicing agreement with the Region and to initiate the project.
- 2.2 The Watershed Plan update is being completed in two Phases over a four-year period. Phase 1 culminated in the preparation of seven peer reviewed technical reports that characterize the watershed's existing conditions. Phase 2 was initiated

in January of 2018 and includes public consultation, further technical reports, watershed scenario analyses, and an examination of management actions. The final Watershed Plan is scheduled for completion by the end of 2019.

3. Phase 2 Progress

3.1 The Phase 2 work plan includes several tasks that are being undertaken concurrently. Attachments #1 and #2 provides a detailed update of the work completed and underway for each of the seven steps in the Phase, as follows:

- a. Step 1: Establish updated goals and objectives for the watershed **(complete)**;
- b. Step 2: Based on the conditions observed through Phase 1 and other watershed health assessments, develop targets for the watershed and identify the actions to achieve the goals and objectives **(complete)**;
- c. Step 3: Establish watershed response methodologies / assessments to be used to measure how the watershed could respond to changes in land use and other factors **(partially complete / underway)**;
- d. Step 4: Develop, model and evaluate five scenarios for the watershed, consisting of historic conditions, existing conditions, approved development (as per current Official Plan designations), enhanced natural heritage system and a development scenario with an enhanced natural heritage system **(scenario development complete, modelling underway)**;
- e. Step 5: Formulate and evaluate candidate management actions to achieve the desired state of watershed health **(underway)**;
- f. Step 6: Develop management recommendations **(underway)**; and,
- g. Step 7: Deliver the completed Watershed Plan **(not yet started)**.

3.2 Similar to the Phase 1 process, an external peer review of all technical reports is being undertaken to ensure the analysis was rigorous and completed at or above technical standards.

3.3 TRCA staff have completed the first stage of consultation which took place between December 2017 and October 2018, and included:

- a. A Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan project website;
- b. A dedicated email address for public submissions / input;
- c. An online survey, which ran from February 2018 to August 2018;
- d. Distribution of information post cards to raise awareness of the project and direct interested parties to the website and project email address;
- e. Information “pop-up” venues between June 2018 to September 2018;

- f. Stakeholder workshops;
 - g. Staff to staff meetings; and
 - h. Presentations to Councils and Committees.
- 3.4 Additional information on the stage one consultation, including the summary results of what was heard, can be found in Attachment #3.
- 3.5 A key component of early consultation was to review and update the Vision for Carruthers Creek, as established in the 2003 Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan. The feedback generally confirmed that the existing Vision was positive and remains relevant, but would benefit from updates to:
- a. Incorporate resiliency, sustainability and climate change adaption;
 - b. Highlight the importance of research and sound science;
 - c. Focus on the health benefits of nature;
 - d. Encourage all stakeholders to participate in protecting the watershed; and,
 - e. Be direct and to the point.
- 3.6 Based on Stakeholder comments, an updated Vision statement has been developed as follows:

“Carruthers Creek watershed is a healthy and resilient natural system that is managed through partnerships to balance resource protection with human activity. Sound science and best management practices will protect and restore the ecosystem functions, protect watershed residents from natural hazards like flooding, and maintain our natural heritage and water resources for present and future generations.”

4. Consultation: Next Steps

- 4.1 The second stage of consultation will focus on draft management recommendations, scheduled to end in June 2019. The final stage of consultation will focus on the development of a draft Watershed Plan and will take place from July to September 2019.
- 4.2 Consultation will include monthly meetings with area municipal staff, ongoing interaction with stakeholders (including Public Open Houses), and presentations to Durham, Ajax, and Pickering councils and/or standing committees of council, whichever is preferred. Further details regarding the next steps in consultation can be found in Attachment #2 and Planning Commissioner’s Report #2018-INFO-54 and #2018-INFO-102.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan update is proceeding on budget and is scheduled for completion in the fourth quarter of 2019. Committee will be kept apprised of the study progress, including an information report update on stage two consultation (draft management recommendations) in July/August 2019.
- 5.2 A copy of this report will be forwarded to the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, the Town of Ajax, and the City of Pickering.

6. Attachments

- Attachment #1: Correspondence dated April 1, 2019 from Gary S. Bowen, TRCA, providing a status update on the project
- Attachment #2: Phase 2 work plan, including status updates of the various steps and tasks, dated April 2019
- Attachment #3: Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Communications and Consultation Summary for Phase 2, Stage 1, dated January 2019

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development



1 April 2019

Brad Anderson MCIP, RPP
Principal Planner
Planning and Economic Development
Regional Municipality of Durham
PO Box 623
605 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario
L1N 6A3

Sent via email: brad.anderson@durham.ca

RE: Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Phase 2 Update

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I am pleased to submit this letter which provides an overview of various aspects of the Phase 2 study approach and progress report. TRCA's overall four-year workplan for the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan (CCWP) process was outlined in our submission approved by the Region of Durham in April 2015. The characterization of current watershed conditions (Phase 1) was completed in Fall 2017. The steps to be completed as part of Phase 2 of the CCWP were described in our letter, and associated attachments, dated March 27, 2018.

1a.) Status of Phase 2 Technical Studies

The purpose of the Phase 2 technical work is to model, assess and evaluate how the Carruthers Creek watershed responds to scenarios of land use changes. The *Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Phase 2 - Updated April 2019* (Attachment 1) is an amended version of the workplan submitted as part of Report #2018-INFO-54 from the April 13, 2018 Planning and Economic Development Committee Meeting that provides a status update on all workplan items.

The hydrological modelling being undertaken in Phase 2 plays a vital role in the update to the CCWP. TRCA engineers are working collaboratively with Town of Ajax and City of Pickering engineering staff to determine the next steps in model validation and calibration using available data throughout the watershed. A collaborative approach will ensure that this critical component of the CCWP is completed to a standard accepted by all parties involved. A detailed update on the hydrological modelling process and progress will be provided to you in the coming weeks.

1b.) Next Steps in Phase 2 Technical Studies

External peer review will be undertaken for all technical analysis reports. This will ensure that analysis was rigorous and completed to the highest technical standard. Management recommendations will be drafted concurrently as Phase 2 technical studies are finalized and a draft *Table of Contents* for the CCWP will be developed and shared with Region of Durham before finalizing. Final integration of all Phase 2 technical work will culminate in the draft CCWP in Q4 2019.

2a.) Communications and Consultation Summary Report (Phase 2, Stage 1)

The *Communications and Consultation Summary Report (Phase 2, Stage 1)* (Attachment 2) is a detailed report of all communications and consultation activities undertaken by TRCA for Phase 2, Stage 1 of the CCWP. It also describes what was heard throughout the process of consultation and how public input is reflected in the new CCWP Vision Statement.

2b.) Updated Vision Statement

Generally, the feedback received on the 2003 Carruthers Creek Watershed Vision was positive and noted that it remains relevant. Suggestions for improving the Vision Statement include:

- Incorporate resiliency, sustainability, and climate change adaptation
- Highlight the importance of research and sound science
- Focus on health benefits of nature
- Encourage all stakeholders to participate in protecting the watershed
- Keep it direct and to the point

Stakeholders' comments and suggestions were incorporated to create an updated Vision Statement for the CCWP:

Carruthers Creek watershed is a healthy and resilient natural system that is managed through partnerships to balance resource protection with human activity. Sound science and best management practices will protect and restore ecosystem functions, protect watershed residents from natural hazards like flooding, and maintain our natural heritage and water resources for present and future generations.

2c.) Next Steps in Communications and Consultation

As part of the planned next steps for the CCWP, consultation and communication will continue as approved in the *CCWP Communications and Consultation Strategy* and discussed in our previous letter dated May 31, 2018. The next milestones of public and stakeholder consultation are as follows:

i.) Draft Management Recommendations (Phase 2, Stage 2)

TIMING

January to June 2019

PURPOSE

Gather feedback from partners, stakeholders, and the general public on the draft Management Recommendations. The result will be the final Management Recommendations.

COUNCIL PRESENTATIONS

Town of Ajax Council: May/June 2019

City of Pickering Executive Committee/Council: May/June 2019

Region of Durham Council: June 2019

ii.) Draft Watershed Plan (Phase 2, Stage 3)

TIMING

July to September 2019

PURPOSE

Gather feedback from partners, stakeholders, and the general public on the draft Watershed Plan. The result will be the final Watershed Plan to be submitted to Regional Council.

COUNCIL PRESENTATIONS

Town of Ajax Council: October 2019

City of Pickering Executive Committee/Council: October 2019

Region of Durham Council: November 2019

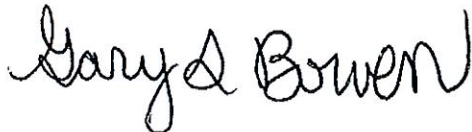
Exact dates for presentations to Councils and the TRCA Board of Directors will be confirmed as technical work progresses. TRCA staff will continue our current practice of providing correspondence to municipal staff in order to share information and seek input and comments as components of the project are advanced. Starting in March 2019, TRCA and the Region of Durham initiated monthly meetings with local municipal partners which will continue until the completion of the CCWP. TRCA will continue to consult the general public and other stakeholders through the methods identified in the *CCWP Communications and Consultation Strategy* which may include traditional Public Open Houses at key milestones of Phase 2.

Since the project began, TRCA and Region of Durham have developed an excellent working relationship and we look forward to your continued collaboration as we complete the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan.

In summary, the CCWP is proceeding well and along the timelines identified in our previous progress letters. Visit <https://yoursay.ca/carruthers-creek> to learn more and to download project documents and reports.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance or you have questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary S. Bowen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Gary S. Bowen
Watershed Specialist

Attachment 1: Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Phase 2 - Updated April 2019

Attachment 2: Communications and Consultation Summary Report (Phase 2, Stage 1)

Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Phase 2 – Updated April 2019

STEP 1: Establish Goals and Objectives for the Watershed

TIMING

January to June 2018

PURPOSE

Review the fundamental building blocks provided in the 2003 Watershed Plan and supporting documents in the context of advancements in scientific approaches and language since the last Watershed Plan was completed. The goals and objectives will be revisited throughout the plan development process to ensure implementation of the new management actions can meet these goals.

WORK TO BE DONE

TECHNICAL

- Review Goals, Objectives, Management Actions from 2003 Watershed Plan, 2004 Fisheries Management Plan, other supporting documents: assess gaps, add new information, update/remove elements which are no longer relevant; **Status: Complete**

CONSULTATION

- Consult public and stakeholders on vision and management philosophy from 2003 Watershed Plan which will form the principles of the new plan; **Status: Complete**

STEP 2: Current Watershed Conditions

TIMING

January to June 2018

PURPOSE

Protocols for watershed health assessment follow a similar process to that of the 2003 Watershed Plan, with appropriate scientific and engineering knowledge of the evolving state of best practice. Based on the biophysical conditions observed from 2015 and 2016 field studies and previous watershed health assessment ratings and targets, develop current targets for the watershed which will identify the actions required to achieve the goals and objectives. Begin integration of the seven Phase 1 technical reports to derive a holistic view of the watershed based on the separate studies.

WORK TO BE DONE

TECHNICAL

- The various subject matter experts (SMEs) on the staff technical team will assess the targets from 2003 Watershed Health Ratings Report for relevance, updating, gaps, and set new targets; **Status: Complete**
- Begin the integration exercise based on the Phase 1 technical reports and management recommendations, a comprehensive exercise which requires a multi-disciplinary approach; **Status: Complete**

STEP 3: Watershed Response “Tool Box”

TIMING

January to December 2018

PURPOSE

The “tool box” is a collection of models and evaluation methodologies which assess various criteria from the land use scenarios. The modelling results and findings from the terrestrial and aquatic response methodologies illustrate how the watershed can reasonably be expected to respond to land use changes, and other factors such as climate change, based on the best available science. TRCA scientists and planners will interpret the outcomes in order to develop recommended management actions which protect, restore, and enhance Carruthers Creek watershed.

WORK TO BE DONE

TECHNICAL

- SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool) model which assesses surface water quality set up and calibrated (initial data from Phase 1); **Status: Complete, report currently being drafted**
- Groundwater model set up and calibrated; **Status: Complete, report completed and peer reviewed**
- Hydrology model set up and calibrated (initial data from Phase 1); **Status: Model complete, validation of model underway with review from TRCA, City of Pickering, and Town of Ajax engineers**
- Assess options/tools to evaluate watershed’s terrestrial response; **Status: Complete, report drafted and under internal review**
- Assess options/tools to evaluate watershed’s aquatic response; **Status: Underway**
- Surface water quantity report based on stream flow gauges completed and peer reviewed; **Status: Complete, report completed and under peer review**

CONSULTATION

- Review Hydrology model results with Ajax and Pickering staff; **Status: Not started, will follow model validation**

STEP 4: Watershed Scenario Evaluation

TIMING

January to September 2018

PURPOSE

Develop five scenarios for the watershed, evaluating past, current, future, and potential future watershed conditions to be analysed using state-of-the-art modelling and watershed response tools. Knowledge garnered will be shared amongst the technical experts, allowing for integration of outputs and best outcomes for the overall health of the watershed.

WORK TO BE DONE

TECHNICAL

Finalize mapping for each of the five scenarios, each subsequent scenario builds on the previous, ranging from historic conditions (1999) to development as per current approved Official Plans to 2031 and an enhanced Natural Heritage System, plus prospective development post-2031.

- Using various inputs such as Official Plans, existing natural cover, older TRCA Terrestrial Natural Heritage System plans, etc., delineate an enhanced Natural Heritage System for use in the future scenarios; **Status: Complete**
- Evaluate opportunities for urban forestry enhancement; **Status: Complete, report drafted and under internal review**
- Complete Ecosystem Services Valuation study and identify Green Infrastructure features/ practices which could be incorporated into existing urban areas and in new urban development; **Status: Complete**
- Complete a storm water management retrofit study; **Status: Complete, report currently being drafted**

CONSULTATION

- Review scenario criteria/conditions with Ajax and Pickering staff; **Status: Complete**

STEP 5: Evaluate Management Actions

TIMING

July 2018 to June 2019

PURPOSE

Formulate candidate management actions which will be evaluated when recommendations are developed, to ensure that the overall conditions in the watershed will sustain the desired state of health once the plan is adopted and implemented.

WORK TO BE DONE

TECHNICAL

- Management actions will be derived as the modelling is carried out and the terrestrial and aquatic response tools are applied. Actions tend to be specific and are expected to arise through non-linear, multi-disciplinary analysis, as all SMEs integrate their findings. Actions will be evaluated against the plan's draft recommendations, goals, and objectives; **Status: Underway**

STEP 6: Draft Management Recommendations

TIMING

July 2018 to September 2019

PURPOSE

Develop draft recommendations for the optimal management of the watershed based on the most advanced scientific knowledge available. They will be practical and make the best use of partnerships and available resources, and anticipate the challenges ahead. The recommendations inform the management actions and guide the implementation of the Watershed Plan.

WORK TO BE DONE

TECHNICAL

- Management recommendations will be evaluated against meeting the vision, management philosophy, goals, and objectives established earlier in the process. This is a non-linear, multi-disciplinary exercise which involves all SMEs and is integrated with other steps throughout the process; **Status: Underway**

CONSULTATION

- Review draft management recommendations with Ajax and Pickering staff; **Status: Not started**
- Consult public and stakeholders about draft management recommendations; **Status: Not started**

STEP 7: Final Watershed Plan

TIMING

October to December 2019

PURPOSE

Complete the process to develop the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan.

WORK TO BE DONE

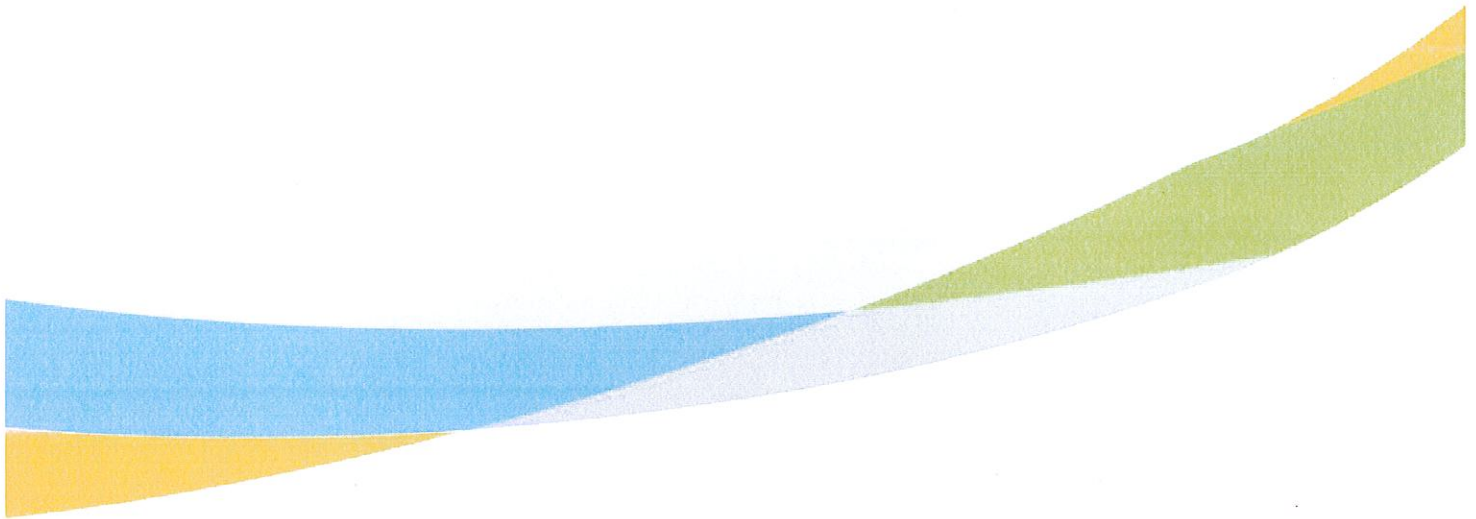
TECHNICAL

- Finalise the Watershed Plan document; **Status: Not started**

CONSULTATION

- Once received by Durham Council, TRCA will post the final Watershed Plan for stakeholder and public comment, dates to be determined; **Status: Not started**

#	Key Tasks	Schedule
1	Complete scenario evaluation	2018 – Q4
2	Peer Review of 2018 technical work	2019 – Q1
3	Recommendations and implementation schedule	2019 – Q2
4	Peer Review of 2019 technical work	2019 – Q3
5	Study complete	2019 – Q4



**Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan
Communications and Consultation Summary
Phase 2, Stage 1**

January 2019

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1 Context for This Report

Carruthers Creek is a relatively small watershed with a drainage area of approximately 3,748 hectares, ranging from 2-3km in width and 18km in length (See Appendix 1). It is the easternmost watershed in Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's jurisdiction and is located entirely within the Region of Durham with a population of approximately 41,000 residents. Carruthers Creek's headwaters form to the south of the Oak Ridges Moraine, in the City of Pickering, and the creek enters Lake Ontario in the Town of Ajax. The watershed is mainly rural north of Highway 7 and urbanized south of Taunton Road to the lakeshore. From Highway 7 south to Taunton Road, the majority of lands are in the Protected Countryside of the provincial Greenbelt.

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), in partnership with the [Region of Durham](#) is undertaking an update to [the last Watershed Plan for Carruthers Creek](#), which was completed in 2003. TRCA will assess the many changes and impacts which have occurred in the Carruthers Creek watershed since 2003 and review the current conditions of the watershed through a multi-year process. The updated Watershed Plan will not make decisions about land use however; it will make recommendations for the protection, restoration, enhancement and overall management of the watershed that will guide future decision making for the watershed.

The goal of communication and consultation is to inform and consult with the public and stakeholders in and neighbouring the watershed to create awareness about the updated Watershed Plan and to review and consider input as the watershed plan progresses. TRCA hired a third party Consultation Advisor to ensure an independent, credible consultation process. Public input is important to establish the updated Watershed Plan [Vision Statement](#) and to consider public and stakeholder feedback on Management Recommendations. A new Watershed Plan will aim to protect Carruthers Creek's ecological health now and for years to come.

Phase 1 of the project, which culminated in the preparation of seven peer-reviewed technical reports characterising the watershed's existing conditions, was completed in Fall 2017. Phase 1 did not include public consultation as the work was completed by technical staff. Phase 2 of the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan update has been initiated; the process is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Phase 2 Key Tasks for updating the Watershed Plan

1	Establish updated goals and objectives for the watershed.
2	Based on the conditions observed through Phase 1 and other watershed health assessments, develop targets for the watershed and identify the actions required to achieve the goals and objectives.
3	Establish watershed response methodologies / assessments that will be used to measure how the watershed could be expected to respond to changes in land use and other factors, such as climate change.
4	Develop, model and evaluate five scenarios for the watershed, consisting of historic conditions, existing conditions, approved development (as per current Official Plan designations), enhanced natural heritage system, and a development scenario with an enhanced natural heritage system.
5	Formulate and evaluate candidate management actions to achieve the desired state of watershed health.
6	Develop Management Recommendations.
7	Deliver the completed Watershed Plan.

As part of Phase 2, TRCA is undertaking extensive stakeholder and public consultation. Consultation will occur in stages throughout Phase 2 of the Watershed Plan update and will follow the *Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Communications and Consultation Strategy*. The *Communications and Consultation Strategy* was received by Durham Regional Council in May 2018, and time lines were refined at Council's request in June 2018. It is a dynamic document that is adapted to respond to communications and consultation needs and opportunities as the work proceeds.

Phase 2, Stage 1 involved updating the Vision which will guide this new Watershed Plan. During this initial stage, communications and consultation were undertaken to seek input on the Vision for the Watershed Plan. Consultation will also be undertaken in subsequent stages to solicit feedback on the draft Management Recommendations and draft Watershed Plan, including the technical work completed as part of Phase 2. This consultation is set to occur starting in mid-2019.

This report is a compilation of the communications and consultation by TRCA on Phase 2, Stage 1 which were undertaken from December 2017 to October 2018. It outlines the public process objectives which guided the communications and consultation and describes the methods and activities used to inform and consult the public and stakeholders. It also describes what was heard and how public input is reflected in the new draft Vision and ongoing Phase 2 work.

2 Communications and Consultation for Phase 2

2.1 Public Process Objectives

A key objective of Phase 2, Stage 1 was to promote awareness and interest in the watershed planning process and to seek feedback on the 2003 Vision Statement. Durham Region and TRCA are committed to a process to develop the Watershed Plan that provides opportunities for residents and stakeholders to learn about the health of the watershed and to share issues and ideas for protecting the health of Carruthers Creek watershed.

The purpose of the consultation for Phase 2, Stage 1 was to:

- Raise awareness about the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan.
- Inform partners, stakeholders, and the general public about the process for updating the Watershed Plan.
- Gather feedback on the Vision developed for the 2003 Watershed Plan and preliminary issues and ideas to be considered in all the Phase 2 work.

2.2 Audiences for Communications and Consultation: Who was consulted?

The Region of Durham, Town of Ajax, and City of Pickering (Councils, Staff and Advisory Committees) have a key role in protecting the health of the watershed and implementing the 2003 Watershed Plan and the new updated plan. As such, the groups mentioned above are a key audience and stakeholder in all stages of the watershed planning process and some were already actively engaging the public on issues they identified within the Carruthers Creek watershed prior to the initiation of the Watershed Plan update.

The Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan will also be of interest to residents across Ajax and Pickering (in and neighbouring the Carruthers Creek watershed), environmental stakeholders, land owners, farmers, golf course operators, businesses, and land developers.

Various audiences have different levels of knowledge of, and interest in, the watershed and communications and consultation methods were geared to these different audiences. Methods utilized are outlined in section 2.3 of this report.

Additional stakeholders expected to be affected by, and who will have an interest in, this Watershed Plan continue to be identified as work to develop the plan progresses.

3 Communications and Consultation Activities: What methods were used?

The communications and consultation efforts used various formats and tools to share information and gather input. The following provides an overview of the communications and consultation methods used during stage 1 and should be read in conjunction with section 4 of this report which describes what was heard.

Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Project Website: The website yoursay.ca/carruthers-creek was developed for the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan update as a mobile device-friendly online portal for information on watershed features, current issues, and projects occurring in the watershed. Information available includes the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan Technical Reports completed in 2017. The website provides information on how the Plan is being developed, identifying the Phases of work, and includes feedback mechanisms for receiving comments. As of 1 October 2018 (the end of Phase 2, Stage 1), the website has received more than 1000 visits.

Dedicated Carruthers Creek email – carruthers@trca.on.ca: A dedicated email address was established for the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan update to provide a single point of contact for residents and stakeholders to provide input. This dedicated email address was promoted through a media release and post cards distributed throughout the watershed. The TRCA's Project Manager receives, responds to, and documents emails from this address.

Online Survey: From February to August 2018, a survey was live on the website to receive input on the 2003 Carruthers Creek Vision and issues and opportunities for the watershed. A total of 72 people participated in the survey. Specific questions on the Vision provided responses which guided the drafting of a new Vision for the watershed. Survey responses were reviewed by TRCA staff and the Consultation Advisor and where possible, incorporated into the Vision statement. The responses will continue to be reflected in the Watershed Plan as it is developed.

Post Cards: A post card was developed and distributed by TRCA, the Town of Ajax and the City of Pickering at public events in 2018 to raise awareness of the Watershed Plan and direct people to the project website and project email address. Over 1500 post cards were distributed.

Pop-Ups: Pop-up outreach was undertaken from June 2018 to September 2018. TRCA staff with public outreach training and experience facilitated the pop-ups. Each pop-up consisted of a three panel display with photos (with the exception of the GO Station pop-ups) of the watershed and a future Visioning exercise. At some of the pop-ups, interactive children's activities with bright graphics were incorporated to draw attention from families and spark

interest in conversation with staff. The pop-ups generally took place over several hours with a few occurring over a full day. The pop-up workshops were conducted at the following locations / events:

- Ajax Trail Fest
- Ajax Electric Vehicle Show
- Ajax Canada Day
- Pickering Auxiliary Rescue Association (PARA) Waterfront Festival
- Ajax National Tree Day celebration
- Ajax GO Station (morning commute peak hours)
- Pickering GO Station (morning commute peak hours)

By going to where public already gather and high pedestrian traffic locations, staff reached residents who might not attend an open house event, and who were able to offer ideas to TRCA and informally learn about the watershed. The pop-ups were effective at raising awareness of the watershed and project website. Approximately 600 residents were reached through the pop-ups. Post cards were distributed to encourage visits to the project website and participate in the online survey.

Stakeholder Workshops: Interactive, small group, stakeholder workshops were held with key stakeholders who have an interest in or are affected by the watershed. Each meeting occurred over several hours and included a short presentation on the Watershed Planning process, key findings on the health of the watershed and review of the 2003 Vision. Following the presentation, roundtable discussion occurred to identify issues and concerns, observations and ideas for protecting the health of the watershed. Three stakeholder workshops were held with:

- Former members of the Carruthers Creek Task Force (an advisory and action-based TRCA committee) who participated in the 2003 Carruthers Watershed Planning process.
- Golf Courses within the watershed (Bunker Hill Golf Course, Hawthorne Valley Golf Course, and Deer Creek Golf Club).
- Environmental Non-government organisations with interests in the watershed and the watershed's context in environmental issues across Southern Ontario (Ducks Unlimited, Environmental Defense, Green Durham Association).

The small group stakeholder workshops facilitated reciprocal dialogue on suggested changes to the 2003 Vision and ideas to be incorporated in the new Watershed Plan. The golf course operators shared their observations about changes in stream conditions over time. They also provided information on their best management practices in the field.

Staff to Staff meetings: Interactive meetings were held between staff of the Town of Ajax, City of Pickering, Region of Durham, and TRCA. Two meetings were held, one in December 2017 and one in October 2018. The first meeting involved a presentation and discussion on the watershed planning process and review of the 2003 Vision and Management Philosophy. The second meeting involved a presentation and discussion on the status of Phase 2 technical work as well as communications and consultation for Stage 1. The meetings provided an opportunity for a broad discussion amongst different departmental staff from each municipality. Further, TRCA regularly coordinates directly with municipal staff through teleconferences, emails and correspondence on a variety of issues and technical studies throughout the process. Group meetings will continue at regular intervals and key milestones throughout Phase 2.

Presentations to Councils and Committees: TRCA presented to Councils and Advisory Committees to provide an overview of the watershed planning process, information on the health of the watershed, and to seek feedback on the relevance of the 2003 Vision. Presentations to Councils and Committees were effective for clarifying the purpose and approach for the watershed planning process and receiving input. An important outcome of the presentations to Councils and Committees was for TRCA to clarify that the Watershed Plan does not make recommendations about Greenbelt expansion, as this was a major misconception.

Presentations were made to the following groups:

- Town of Ajax Council
- City of Pickering Executive Committee (of Council)
- TRCA Regional Watershed Alliance
- Ajax Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC)
- Durham Agricultural Advisory Committee (DAAC)
- Durham Environmental Advisory Committee (DEAC)
- Ontario Power Generation Pickering Nuclear Generating Station Community Advisory Committee

In addition to the presentations, two tours of the Carruthers Creek watershed were hosted for councillors from Ajax and Pickering. The tours with elected officials and TRCA staff were to observe various sites and conditions within the watershed.

A comprehensive list of the communications and consultation activities undertaken for Phase 2, Stage 1 can be seen in Appendix 2.

4 What we Heard

Key goals of Phase 2, Stage 1 of the communications and consultation were to promote awareness of the watershed planning process, to inform the public and stakeholders on how they could provide input, and to seek input on the relevance of the 2003 Watershed Plan Vision. Public input received throughout Phase 2, Stage 1 could be categorised in four key topics as follows:

- Discussion and understanding of the watershed planning process including clarification on expectations and outcomes
- Feedback on the 2003 Vision
- Challenges facing the watershed
- General themes and key messages for input to the development of the new Watershed Plan

Section 4 of this report provides a synthesis of what was heard with respect to these three topics.

4.1 Discussion and Understanding of the Watershed Planning Process

The consultation and outreach activities undertaken were important for raising awareness of the Watershed Plan. The pop-ups were effective for informing residents about the Plan and the watershed, and to promote their involvement through the project website and survey.

The postcard was effective for connecting people to the website and email address. Many people commented that they didn't really know anything about Carruthers Creek watershed and were interested to learn more as the

process continues. With over 1000 visitors to the website as of October 2018, there was good uptake with many reviewing multiple documents on the site. Those that completed the survey provided detailed comments on what they perceive as challenges facing Carruthers Creek today, along with ideas about the 2003 Vision.

Additional input was received through the focused stakeholder workshops which identified ideas for updating the Vision and concepts and approaches for consideration in the development of recommendations which will result from the technical work in Phase 2. At one workshop, specific information about how conditions in the Creek have changed over time was shared by golf course operators.

The presentations to Councils and Committees identified many important questions about how the Watershed Plan process is undertaken. It was important to be able to hear and respond to these questions, to learn about concerns, and to clarify that the watershed planning process and Watershed Plan will guide future decision-making for the watershed but that it will not make decisions about land use.

The communications and consultation activities will continue through Phase 2, adapting to continuously improve how information is shared with stakeholders, with both online and in-person opportunities for residents and stakeholders to provide input and feedback.

4.2 Feedback on the 2003 Vision

Generally, the feedback received on the 2003 Watershed Vision is that it is a good statement and remains relevant. When asked about what the public would like the Vision to say (question 7 in the online survey), some responses were:

"The essence of the Vision is on the mark. Enhance and protect the Carruthers Creek Watershed to ensure that it continues to provide valuable environmental and societal benefits to the community."

Watershed resident

"The Vision needs to emphasise sustainability, climate change and biodiversity and retrofitting existing areas. The importance of continued research and science are important to acknowledge."

Environmental Stakeholder

There is a desire to update the Vision with more current language and to incorporate new concepts and approaches. It was also noted that a shorter version for the Vision would make it easier to be understood and recalled by residents and stakeholders.

The following ideas were frequently suggested for inclusion in the new Vision:

- Incorporate resiliency and adaptation to climate change.
- Have more focus on biodiversity and improving ecological health and integrity through a systems management approach.
- Incorporate more emphasis on sustainability, restoration and retrofitting existing urban areas.
- Highlight the importance of continued research and science.
- More focus on health benefits of nature not just the risk versus benefit.
- Encourage all stakeholders to participate in the stewardship of the watershed.

4.3 Challenges facing the Carruthers Creek Watershed Today

The following is a synthesis of the frequently noted challenges and concerns that were identified through the consultation activities undertaken (specifically Question 5 of the survey that asked respondents to list what they think are the top 3 challenges that the Carruthers Creek watershed faces today):

- Impacts from urban development and continuing development pressure with concerns about the impact of more growth on the ecosystems
- Health of the natural environment, noting concerns about how to reduce the spread of invasive species.
- How to reduce habitat loss and increase biodiversity.
- Concerns about waste, illegal dumping, excessive fill placement in the headwater areas which are exacerbated by the perceived lack of enforcement of by-laws preventing such.
- Concerns about human/pet encroachment particularly in sensitive areas
- Insufficient storm water management in the urban portion of the watershed noting concerns about potential temperature increases impacting species of fish and the resulting poorer water quality
- Concerns about erosion, silt, and road salt, and pesticides in surface runoff
- Flooding risks downstream due to increasing upstream development and the impacts of climate change
- Political commitment and funding for maintaining a sustainable watershed.
- Climate change impacts.
- Perceived lack of environmental protection for Carruthers watershed because it is outside the Greenbelt.

4.4 General Themes and Key Messages Heard Throughout Phase 2, Stage 1

A synopsis of the general themes from key messages heard at the presentations, stakeholder workshops, pop-ups, online survey, and staff to staff meetings is provided in Table 3. Please note that these key messages are an amalgamation of what was heard from all engaged audience types including municipal staff and council, environmental organizations, business owners, landowners and developers, and residents in and near the watershed. Some of the themes and key messages heard throughout consultation may not be directly applicable to the updated watershed plan as they may be outside of the scope of the watershed planning process. These themes are being reviewed as part of the process to develop Management Recommendations in Phase 2 but some frequently heard key messages are outside of the scope of the Watershed Plan.

Table 3 – General themes and key messages heard

General themes	Key messages
<i>Address resiliency and adaptation to climate change</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRCA should clearly identify how the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan will incorporate consideration of climate change and adaptation, as this is a major change since the last Watershed Plan was completed in 2003. • Protecting the watershed is critical to prevent flooding. • Climate change modelling is of interest, especially as related to flooding, impacts on biodiversity, and determining the ecological restoration and natural area protection needed to prepare for 500-year floods.
<i>Incorporate sustainability, restoration, and adaptive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate sustainability principles and incorporate newer concepts such as green infrastructure, restoration and adaptive management

General themes	Key messages
<i>management practices</i>	<p>practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis is needed on mitigating urban development impacts in the watershed. Management actions to retrofit urban areas should be considered such as tree planting to address heat islands, edible fruits and forests promote connection to the earth, and increasing green infrastructure. • More consideration of building practices that do not harm wildlife or environment. • Highlight good practices being taken by landowners (e.g., golf courses) to inspire and encourage others. • Ensure use of buffers, best management practices and low impact development techniques for agriculture and urban development. • Explore ways to increase local food and food systems.
<i>Enhance the natural heritage system.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the ecological health and integrity of the watershed. • Ensure that the headwaters are protected. • Increase biodiversity of species. • Protect and enhance habitat for wildlife. • Consider how a systems management approach focusing on environmental gain and ecological integrity could enhance the natural heritage system of Carruthers Creek watershed.
<i>Consider health benefits and appropriate public use that place priority on the ecological health of the watershed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While there is an interest in having more focuses on human health and the benefits of nature, priority should be afforded to ecological health and connectivity of natural areas. • Many residents want to be able to walk throughout the watershed and experience such things as a healthy active fishing community. There is a desire for more trails and public use facilities. • Residents are also concerned that there is too much access in sensitive areas, citing issues with human and pet encroachment, dogs off leash, increasing litter and waste left in natural areas. • TRCA should consider how trails and public use can contribute to human health and increased stewardship and support for implementation, without compromising the ecological integrity of the watershed.
<i>Develop strategies for land use working with private land owners to reduce impacts of human activity on the watershed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is important for the Region and best management practices should be applied to reduce nutrient runoff from agricultural lands. • Ensure buffers for agricultural lands and urbanization are adhered to. Require LID (low impact development techniques/practices) for developments where stormwater flows into the creek. • More thought needs to be put into how our building practices harm wildlife; storm drains are death traps to small animals, work with builders to find solutions.

General themes	Key messages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private land owners should maintain a certain proportion of their lot as permeable surface; slow stormwater by de-paving, put in rain gardens and use permeable paving. Highlight good practices and pilot projects currently being undertaken by landowners in the watershed to inspire and encourage others.
<i>Strengthen controls and enforcement of activities that impact the health of the watershed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address concerns raised by what is described as excessive fill placement in the headwaters. Increase enforcement of illegal dumping. Address concerns about road salt.
<i>Increase public education, awareness and stewardship.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More focus is needed on stewardship, partnerships and collaboration, and responsibility for the watershed, along with accountability and transparent decision making. Priority should be placed on showcasing demonstration projects on sustainable living and sustainable community design. School projects were also noted to be key to building awareness and action in the watershed. All stakeholders should be encouraged to participate in the stewardship of the watershed. Everyone's efforts are needed. There is a general concern that many residents and community members in and near the watershed do not know much about it. There needs to be more education and awareness of the importance of its health and ways for people to participate and contribute. Increased knowledge is seen as important to increase compliance among all types of property owners to protect the watershed. Would like to see TRCA continue ongoing stewardship programs in conjunction with local government and the public. Opportunities could be pursued to engage with Indigenous groups for stewardship and environmental protection.
<i>Develop an effective implementation and compensation plan as a key part of the new Watershed Plan.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRCA should describe how the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan will be used and how implementation and action will be measured, including establishing priorities, targets, follow-up, monitoring and how stakeholders such as Environmental Non-Government Organisations can help to achieve priorities for the watershed. There should be more focus on ecological restoration and how to measure outcomes, including how to work with developers and use compensation offsetting to achieve biodiversity and improve environmental function. Offsetting discussion should include restoration of lost wetlands. Private businesses should be forced to provide compensation for any damage caused to the natural environment and be required to make capital investments to ensure prevention. This includes developers, manufacturing industries, commercial vehicles, etc. Enforcement needs to be included in the implementation plan to address ongoing concerns raised that by-laws are not being enforced

General themes	Key messages
	<p>and resulting in damage to the natural environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRCA should continue to monitor and report on watershed health and ecological integrity to ensure the Vision established is realised.

5 Conclusion

This report is a compilation of the communications and consultation by TRCA on Phase 2, Stage 1 which were undertaken from December 2017 to October 2018. It outlines the public process objectives which guided the communications and consultation and describes the methods and activities used to inform and consult the public and stakeholders. It also describes what was heard and how public input is reflected in the new draft Vision and ongoing Phase 2 work. As the watershed plan continues to develop, consultation and communication with partners, stakeholders, and the public will be an important tool in helping to create the final Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan.

We would like to give our sincere gratitude to everyone who took the time and effort to become involved in the Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan by sending in their questions and comments, attending meetings, and completing the survey during Phase 2, Stage 1 consultation. All of your efforts and passion will help develop a new Watershed Plan that will protect, restore, enhance, and manage the Carruthers Creek watershed now and in the future. You can continue to be involved as the Watershed Plan progresses by visiting <https://yoursay.ca/carruthers-creek> to stay up-to-date and submit any questions/comments you may have.



7 Appendix 2

Table 2 –Phase 2, Stage 1 Communications and Consultation Activities

	Phase 2, Stage 1 Consultation Activities	Date
1	Staff to Staff meeting: Durham, Pickering, and Ajax staff	12 December 2017
2	Launch website and online survey	7 February 2018
3	Stakeholder workshop: golf courses	20 March 2018
4	Responded via email, or postal mail where no email address available, to all stakeholders who contacted TRCA regarding Carruthers Creek Watershed Plan since the project began in 2015	22 March 2018
5	Media release, in partnership with Region of Durham, to local news outlets	4 April 2018
6	Stakeholder workshop: former members of Task Force for 2003 Watershed Plan for Duffins Creek and Carruthers Creek	27 April 2018
7	Carruthers Creek Watershed Tour	11 May 2018
8	Presentation to Town of Ajax Council	22 May 2018
9	Presentation to TRCA Regional Watershed Alliance	23 May 2018
10	Presentation to Town of Ajax Environmental Advisory Committee	07 June 2018
11	Presentation to Region of Durham Agricultural Advisory Committee	12 June 2018
12	Stakeholder workshop: ENGOS	13 June 2018
13	Presentation to City of Pickering Executive Committee	18 June 2018
14	Presentation to Ontario Power Generation Pickering Nuclear Generating Station Community Advisory Council	19 June 2018
15	Presentation to Region of Durham Environmental Advisory Committee	21 June 2018
16	Pop-Up at Ajax Trail Fest	24 June 2018
17	Pop-Up at Ajax Electric Vehicle show	24 June 2018
18	Pop-Up at Ajax GO station	26 June 2018
19	Pop-Up at Pickering GO station	27 June 2018
20	Pop-Up at Ajax Canada Day Celebrations	1 July 2018
21	Carruthers Creek Watershed Tour	19 July 2018
22	Pop-Up at PARA (Pickering Auxiliary Rescue Association) Waterfront Festival	25 August 2018
23	Pop-Up at Ajax National Tree Day celebration	26 September 2018
24	Staff to Staff meetings: Durham, Pickering, and Ajax staff	3 October 2018



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-P-26](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Envision Durham – Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper, File D12-01

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends to Regional Council:

- A) That a copy of Report #2019-P-26 be received for information; and
 - B) That a copy of Report #2019-P-26 be forwarded to Durham's area municipalities; conservation authorities; the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing; the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, the Durham Region Roundtable on Climate Change, and the Durham Environmental Advisory Committee for review and comment.
-

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper which is the second in a series to be released as part of Envision Durham, the Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR) of the Regional Official Plan (ROP) (see Attachment 1).
- 1.2 Comments on this Discussion Paper are requested by August 5, 2019 (90-day commenting period).

2. Background

- 2.1 On May 2, 2018, Regional Council authorized staff to proceed with Envision Durham, as detailed in [Commissioner's Report #2018-COW-93](#).
- 2.2 On February 5, 2019, the Planning Division initiated the first stage ("Discover") of the public engagement program for Envision Durham by launching a project web page and public opinion survey, as detailed in [Commissioner's Report #2019-P-4](#). With the release of the first Discussion Paper (Agriculture and Rural System, [Commissioner's Report #2019-P-12](#)) on March 5, 2019, the Planning Division initiated the second stage ("Discuss"), wherein participants are being asked to provide input on various theme-based Discussion Papers, of which the Climate Change and Sustainability Paper is the second one.
- 2.3 The Discussion Paper topics are as follows:
- a. Agriculture and Rural System (released March 5, 2019);
 - b. Climate Change and Sustainability;
 - c. Growth Management, including but not limited to reports on:
 - The Urban System;
 - Land Needs Assessment (LNA) and related technical studies, i.e. Employment Strategy, Intensification Strategy, Designated Greenfield Area Density Analysis, etc.; and
 - Additional feasibility studies, if required based on the results of the LNA.
 - d. Environment and Greenlands System;
 - e. Transportation System; and
 - f. Housing.
- 2.4 Each Paper will contain discussion questions, with a supplemental workbook, to help facilitate discussion and input.

3. Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper

- 3.1 The Discussion Paper provides an overview of the trends and long-term impacts that climate change will have on Durham. It highlights the current ROP policy framework related to climate change and sustainability, recognizes Provincial policy requirements since the last ROP review, and identifies preliminary approaches and questions for discussion and feedback.
- 3.2 Climate change and its long-term weather patterns can result in a variety of impacts such as floods, droughts, and severe weather events. These impacts speak to the

need for appropriate mitigation and adaptation mechanisms. Municipalities are some of the many key players positioned to respond to climate change risks to help improve community resiliency.

3.3 The Discussion Paper is intended to serve as a starting point for stakeholder input on potential strategic directions, and to evoke discussion on how climate adaptation and mitigation issues can be addressed and translated into ROP goals and policies. Relevant topics that have implications on climate change policies today include:

- Urban built form;
- Energy infrastructure;
- Transportation; and
- Natural environment.

3.4 Through Envision Durham, the Region will review its climate change and sustainability policies by:

- a. Exploring how climate change adaptation and mitigation that may be addressed by the ROP;
- b. Updating goals and objectives for these subject areas; and
- c. Updating definitions (and associated policies) to reflect current provincial policies.

3.5 This Discussion Paper was prepared by Regional planning staff in consultation with staff from the Office of the CAO, Envision Durham's Area Municipal and Conservation Authority Working Groups, and the Durham Environmental Advisory Committee.

3.6 The Discussion Papers do not present positions on potential changes that may be part of the ROP, but rather provide information and pose questions for consideration.

4. Next Steps

4.1 Each of the Discussion Papers will be posted to the project web page at durham.ca/EnvisionDurham for public input. Interested parties are encouraged to subscribe for project updates and email notifications through this web page. The Discussion Papers will be announced by way of:

- a. News releases and public service announcements;
- b. Social media platforms, including Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn;

- c. Email notifications;
 - d. Publications in internal and external newsletters; and
 - e. Materials published online.
- 4.2 Comments on the Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper are requested by August 5, 2019 (90-day commenting period). Regional staff will report to Committee on the results of the Discussion Papers through future Policy Proposal Reports during the next stage of the public engagement process.
- 4.3 It is recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to Regional Council for information, and forwarded to Durham's area municipalities, Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, the Durham Region Roundtable on Climate Change, and the Durham Environmental Advisory Committee for review and comment.

5. Attachments

Attachment #1: Climate Change and Sustainability Discussion Paper

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer

Climate Change & Sustainability

Discussion Paper



May 2019
Durham Region
Planning and Economic
Development Department

This Discussion Paper is published for public and agency comment as part of Envision Durham, the Municipal Comprehensive Review of the Regional Official Plan.

Report contents, discussion questions, and proposed directions, where applicable, do not necessarily represent the position of Regional Council on changes that may be considered to the Regional Official Plan.

All information reported and/or collected through this Discussion Paper will help inform, and be used as part of the Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Please provide your comments on this Climate Change & Sustainability Discussion Paper by August 5, 2019.

Climate Change & Sustainability

About Durham Region

Durham Region is the eastern anchor of the Greater Toronto Area, in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area of Ontario. At over 2,590 square kilometres, Durham offers a variety of landscapes and communities, with a mix of rural, urban, and natural areas. The southern lakeshore communities of Pickering, Ajax, Whitby, Oshawa, and Clarington provide urban areas and a diverse employment base. The northern townships of Scugog, Uxbridge, and Brock are predominantly rural, with a thriving agricultural sector. The region is the home of the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation and spans a portion of the territories covered by the Williams Treaties of 1923.¹

Over 80 per cent of the region lies within the provincially-designated Greenbelt which also contains the environmentally significant Oak Ridges Moraine. With access to ample green space and lakes, rivers, and urban amenities, Durham Region offers a high quality of life for both city and rural residents.

Today, Durham is home to just under 700,000 people. By the year 2041, our population is expected to grow to 1.2 million people, with over 430,000 jobs. Our vision is to create healthy and complete, sustainable communities; shaping Durham into a great place to live, work, play, grow, and invest.



Figure 1: Map of the Region of Durham

About Envision Durham

Envision Durham, the Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR) of the Regional Official Plan (ROP), is an opportunity to plan for fundamental change, by replacing the current ROP and establishing a progressive and forward-looking planning vision for the Region to 2041.

Over the next few years, the Region is undertaking Envision Durham to review:

- How and where our cities and towns may grow.
- How to use and protect our land and resources.

¹ The Williams Treaties include traditional territories of seven First Nations, including the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and

Rama and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island.

- What housing types and job opportunities are needed for our residents.
- How people and goods move within, across, and beyond our region.

We're planning for an attractive place to live, work, play, grow, and invest – and we're asking for your help.

Why review the Official Plan?

The ROP guides decisions on long-term growth, infrastructure investment, and development – providing policies to ensure an improved quality of life – to secure the health, safety, convenience, and well-being of present and future residents of Durham.

Under the Planning Act, there is a legislative requirement to review the existing ROP every five years. Since the approval of the last ROP update (January 2013), the Province of Ontario has completed several significant Provincial policy initiatives, including the co-

ordinated review and update to the following provincial plans:

- The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 (Growth Plan), which is proposed to be further amended by Proposed Amendment 1.
- The Greenbelt Plan, 2017.
- The Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, 2017 (ORMCP).

The Planning Act requires the Region to complete a Provincial Plan conformity exercise to amend the ROP to ensure that it:

- Conforms with Provincial Plans or does not conflict with them.
- Has regard to matters of Provincial interest.
- Is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement.

Envision Durham constitutes Durham's Provincial Plan conformity exercise and its five-year review of the ROP, satisfying these legislative requirements.

How to get involved

Public input is integral to the success of Envision Durham – we want to hear from you!

Please use this opportunity to share your vision for Durham – tell us your thoughts and opinions on the key Discussion Questions raised throughout this document (Appendix A).

Join the conversation by visiting durham.ca/EnvisionDurham to submit your comments.

To receive timely notifications on the Envision Durham process, please visit durham.ca/EnvisionDurham to subscribe for project updates.

Climate Change & Sustainability

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Climate Change & Sustainability

Executive summary

Global warming describes the recent rise in the average global temperature as being caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gas (GHG) trapped in the atmosphere. GHG emissions are largely caused by burning fossil fuels to produce energy.

Climate change is defined as a significant change in long-term weather patterns. It can apply to any major change in temperature, wind patterns, or precipitation that occurs over time. These changes can result in impacts, such as floods, droughts, and severe weather events, including thunderstorms, ice storms, blizzards, and tornadoes. Urban and rural areas in Ontario, and their interdependent infrastructure networks, are vulnerable to the threat of these climate hazards.² These impacts signal that our climate is changing. Regions and area municipalities are some of the many key players positioned to respond to climate change risks, and can help improve our resiliency.

As a leader in climate change, the Region of Durham is committed to understanding and responding to climate change. The policies of the Durham Regional Official Plan (ROP) are one of the many tools that can help in this effort.

Many of Durham's area municipalities have also completed reviews and updates of their

local official plans. The Region will be considering recent updates and resulting policies in the Envision Durham exercise.

The following paper is the second in a series of discussion papers that will be released as part of the Envision Durham exercise. It provides an overview of the climate change policy framework in the current ROP, various Regional initiatives related to climate change, and examines its role in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

This paper highlights trends and provincial policy requirements that will inform the ROP review. It identifies potential strategic directions and approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the context of existing Regional climate change initiatives from:

- [Durham Region's Strategic Plan.](#)
- [Durham Community Climate Change Local Action Plan.](#)

It also includes implementation measures identified within:

- [The Durham Community Climate Adaptation Plan.](#)
- [Keeping Our Cool: Managing Urban Heat Islands in Durham Region.](#)
- [The Durham Community Energy Plan.](#)

This paper is intended to serve as a starting point for stakeholder input on potential strategic directions, and evoke discussion on which adaptation and mitigation issues the

² Henstra, D., & Thistlethwaite, J. (2017). Climate change, floods, and municipal risk sharing in Canada. *IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc*, IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2017.

Region should address; and how they may be translated into ROP goals and policies.

Relevant topics that have implications on climate change policies today include:

- Urban built form.
- Energy infrastructure.
- Transportation.
- Natural environment.

Through Envision Durham, the Region will review its climate change and sustainability policies by:

- Exploring the scope of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures that may be included in the ROP.

- Updating goals and objectives for these subject areas.
- Updating definitions (and associated policies) to reflect current provincial policies.

The Region is committed to working collaboratively with all stakeholders, including Durham's area municipalities; conservation authorities; the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; and other key stakeholders (such as development community, and public) to develop climate change and sustainability policies that implement provincial direction that is tailored to Durham's context.

How to get involved

Public input is integral to the success of Envision Durham – we want to hear from you!

Please use this opportunity to share your vision for Durham – tell us your thoughts and opinions on the key Discussion Questions raised throughout this document (Appendix A).

Join the conversation by visiting durham.ca/EnvisionDurham to submit your comments.

To receive timely notifications on the Envision Durham process, please visit durham.ca/EnvisionDurham to subscribe for project updates.

Climate Change & Sustainability

1.0 Introduction

Climate change is an alteration to the composition of the global atmosphere beyond natural climate variability as a direct or indirect result of human activity.³ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has concluded that the last three decades have been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any decade since 1850.

1.1 Climate change: A global challenge

Climate change extends beyond just temperature and includes sea-level shifts, storm surges, irregular flooding, heavy precipitation events, prolonged droughts, spreading of disease, and resource depletion around the globe.⁴ Although these changes are likely to impact local communities the most, determining how to best ensure resiliency speaks to co-ordinated and co-operative action on many fronts, involving governments, agencies, employers, builders, and individuals.

In 2015, the province released updated climate change projections that highlighted significant future greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations, hotter and dryer summers, and warmer winters with more precipitation. The impacts of these climate shifts are now

being felt across a variety of economic and social sectors, ranging from:

- Agriculture: including crop productivity.
- Forestry: including regional changes in timber supply and the increased frequency and extent of forest fires.
- Public health: including increased water and air quality issues, and the emergence of new insect-borne diseases.
- Power generation: including higher maximum summer power requirements and reduced hydroelectric power generation due to lower flow rates and lake levels.
- Tourism: including fewer winter outdoor recreation-based economic activities.
- Transportation: including shipping disruptions and infrastructure fatigue.
- Ecological integrity: including increased difficulties for species at risk.⁵

Discussion Question:

Are there any other areas or sectors where you have experienced the impacts of climate change first-hand?

1.2 Local trends and impacts

In 2009, the Region commissioned an inventory of community GHG emissions, which projected emissions to 2020. The inventory shows that if we did not implement any adaptation or mitigation measures and

³ 1771 UNTS 107; S. Treaty Doc No. 102-38; U.N. Doc. A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1; 31 ILM 849 (1992).

⁴ Hunt, A., & Watkiss, P. (2011). Climate change impacts and adaptation in cities: A review of the literature. *Climatic Change*, 104(1), 13-49. doi: 10.1007/s10584-010-9975-9976.

⁵ Colombo, S.J., McKenney, D.W., Lawrence, K.M., & Gray, P.A. (2007). Climate Change Projections for Ontario: Practical Information for Policymakers and Planners. *Climate Change Research Report CCRR-05*. Ontario Ministry of Resources.

continue down a “business as usual” path, both our energy use and GHG emissions will increase.

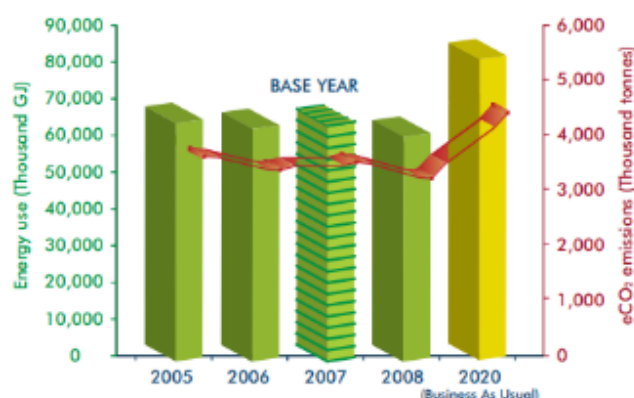


Figure 2: Summary of energy consumption and eCO₂ emissions in the Region of Durham

In response, Regional Council adopted three emission-reduction targets to tackle climate change:

- A 5 per cent by 2015.
- A 20 per cent by 2020.
- An 80 per cent by 2050.

Best efforts are being made to meet these targets. Achieving the goals of the Low Carbon Pathway outlined in the Durham Community Energy Plan is projected to result in 70 per cent emission reductions by 2050.⁶

The Region also commissioned a study entitled “Durham Region’s Future Climate (2040-2049)” using town halls in all eight area municipalities as representative sites. Expected changes to the Region’s overall climate include:

- A 4°C average increase in annual temperatures.
- Substantial increases in the number of days of rain greater than 25 millimetres.
- More extreme rainstorm events, including a 15 per cent increase in the potential for violent storms.

Projections indicate a **warmer, wetter, and wilder** climate in Durham.

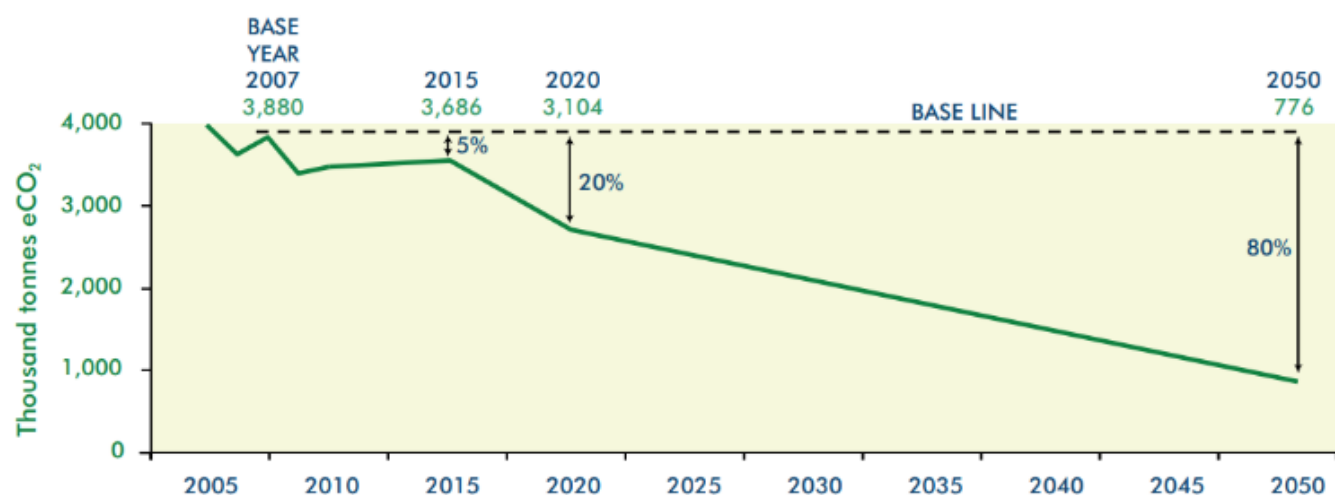


Figure 3: Graph illustrating Region of Durham Projected Community Emissions Reduction Targets

⁶ Durham Community Energy Plan (2019). Region of Durham.

Climate Change & Sustainability

Municipalities and conservation authorities have historically relied on statutory approaches such as a hazard-based model, that separates people and assets from known hazards. This model uses standards (such as the likelihood of a 100-year flood) as a basis for public infrastructure decisions. Using flood mitigation as an example, structural flood control elements such as dams may be incorporated to reduce flood risks in developed floodplain areas, while financial assistance programs are in place to compensate communities in the event of a flooding event.⁷

This approach, in and of itself, is insufficient for building resilient communities. It relies heavily on sharing the financial and social cost of losses through public compensation, insurance, and restoration following an extreme weather event; but does not allow for sufficient resource allocation towards proactively reducing future risks. Its sustainability, as a model, assumes that such events are few and far between.⁸ However, evidence of increasing long-term severe weather patterns and the risks they pose, suggests this approach is proving to be costly and unsustainable in the long-term.⁹

Combining various approaches encourages the participation of various stakeholders in the decision-making process, and

incorporates a host of technological, social, economic, and institutional measures towards climate change adaptation, mitigation, and resiliency.¹⁰ The policies in the ROP can play a role as part of a broad and holistic approach.

One such example is through new development, where various elements such as Low Impact Development measures, the application of “cool” or “green” roofs, the use of water efficient fixtures, grey water recycling, improved efficiency of on-site lighting, the use of permeable pavements to assist with water infiltration, etc. can be included as adaptation or mitigation measures.

Many approaches appear to be necessary if a continued commitment for further adaptation and mitigation is to be maintained.

“Climate change” was identified by several respondents in the public opinion survey as being one of the most important land use planning issues in Durham Region today.

The Region can play a role in establishing approaches to advance adaptation and mitigation measures that can help lessen the severity of climate change impacts on Durham residents.

⁷ Henstra, D., & Thistlethwaite, J. (2017). Climate change, floods, and municipal risk sharing in Canada. *IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc*, IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2017.

⁸ Tucker, Chris. 2000. “Floods in Canada: An Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) Perspective.” *Environments* 28 (1): 75–87

⁹ Henstra, D., & Thistlethwaite, J. (2017). Climate change, floods, and municipal risk sharing in Canada. *IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc*, IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2017.

Climate Change.” *Macleans.ca*. June 24. Retrieved from <http://www.macleans.ca/news/canada/alberta-flooding-sets-records-prompts-calls-for-action-on-climate-change/>

¹⁰ Simonovic, Slobodan P. 2013. *Floods in a Changing Climate: Risk Management*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

1.3 Adaptation and mitigation

Adaptation and mitigation are key to managing risks associated with climate change. The IPCC recognizes that developing capacities to adapt and mitigate are foundational to ensuring that local communities remain strong and resilient, as the climate shifts.

Climate change adaptation

Actions taken to reduce our vulnerability and protect against possible adverse impacts of climate change. For example, enhanced stormwater management or tree planting.

Climate change mitigation

Actions taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from entering the atmosphere, thus reducing the likelihood and magnitude of increases in temperature and extreme weather events. For example, switching to electric vehicles or solar panels.

Options for adaptation exist in all sectors and policy areas, including infrastructure development, technological innovation, natural resource management, food production, social service provision, etc. A broad range of approaches, with supportive policies will help the Region to continue to build resiliency in the face of climate change. ROP policies also need to be supported through individual and collective adaptation measures and mitigation plans as the next step towards implementation.

Options to address mitigation can range between regulatory approaches to incentives that encourage eco-friendly practices. They can also be more specific to include action items that may be identified within local sustainability initiatives or region-wide climate change action plans.

The Ontario Climate Consortium (OCC), identifies official plans as one of many relevant documents for addressing climate change in Durham. The framework outlined in their report, *Integrating Climate Change Considerations into Plans and Policies in Durham Region*, views the purpose of an official plan as providing broad vision statements and goals related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, encompassing broad land use planning activities, and increasing awareness of climate change while providing high-level governance.¹¹

Ontario Climate Consortium (OCC)

The OCC was established in 2011 to work collaboratively with municipalities, conservation authorities, university researchers, and other public, private, and NGO sectors to understand how climate change may impact Ontario. It aims to provide regionally specific climate data, intelligence, and adaptation services that enable decision makers to respond effectively to climate change through policy and investment.¹²

¹¹ Ontario Climate Consortium. (2018). *Integrating Climate Change Considerations into Plans and Policies in Durham Region*. Toronto, Ontario.

<https://climateconnections.ca/app/uploads/2018/10/Integrating-CC-in-Durham.pdf>

¹² About Us – OCC, Ontario Climate Consortium.
<https://climateconnections.ca/about-us/>

Climate Change & Sustainability

The current ROP contains an overall foundation for climate change adaptation and mitigation in various policy areas including: energy efficiency, air quality through reduced emissions, compact urban form, and mitigation through the protection and enhancement of natural features.

Section 2 of the current ROP (Environment) recognizes the implications of climate change in the region. It encourages adaptation and mitigation practices, such as tree planting, as a key tool for improving air quality, health, and reducing energy use by way of the natural shading and sheltering that trees provide. This section further encourages energy efficiency by supporting:

- Alternative, renewable energy sources and green technology.
- Retrofits of existing buildings to more energy efficient standards.
- The reduction of GHG emissions generated by the Region's corporate activities.
- Area municipal official plan policies adopting energy efficiency standards, and green roofs.
- Building orientation to maximize exposure to sunlight to balance energy efficiency, and cost.

Energy efficiency is currently addressed in the ROP through promoting good urban design principles by orienting and designing buildings to maximize exposure to direct sunlight, and balancing energy efficiency and cost.

Other policies currently identified in Section 7 of the ROP include:

- Achieving compact urban areas which support the development of healthy and complete, sustainable communities.
- Efficiently using the land, resources, and finances of the Region.
- Supporting Transportation Demand Management (TDM) by promoting sustainable transportation options in Section 11 (Transportation).

The Envision Durham exercise provides an opportunity to explore various considerations, including:

- A lens for considering climate change-specific adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Provincial requirements that can be incorporated into the ROP.
- Appropriate land use planning-related recommendations from Regionally led climate change plans and reports.

Discussion Question:

What is your vision for climate change adaptation and mitigation in Durham?

2.0 Land use planning policy context

2.1 The hierarchy of planning in Ontario

Land use planning in Ontario is a hierarchy, with policy direction stemming from the province to be implemented by the Regional Official Plan, and furthermore by local area municipal official plans and zoning by-laws.



Figure 4: Hierarchy of provincial planning in Ontario

The Planning Act, 1990 sets out the broad policies for land use planning in the province. It describes how and by whom land uses may be controlled. The Planning Act was amended in 2015 to require official plans to contain policies that identify goals, objectives, and actions to mitigate GHG emissions, and provide policies for adaptation to a changing climate, including through increasing resiliency.

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS) outlines the government's policies on land use planning. Municipalities apply the PPS when developing their official plans and to guide and inform decisions on land use planning matters. The PPS contains planning policies that facilitate the development of a prosperous economy, healthy and strong communities, and preserve and protect the

environment and natural resources. It also includes some high-level approaches to help address climate change such as:

- Compact urban form.
- Permeable surfaces through urban design.
- Strengthened stormwater management requirements.
- Active transportation, such as cycling, walking, etc.
- Transit.
- Renewable and alternative energy systems.

Climate Change & Sustainability

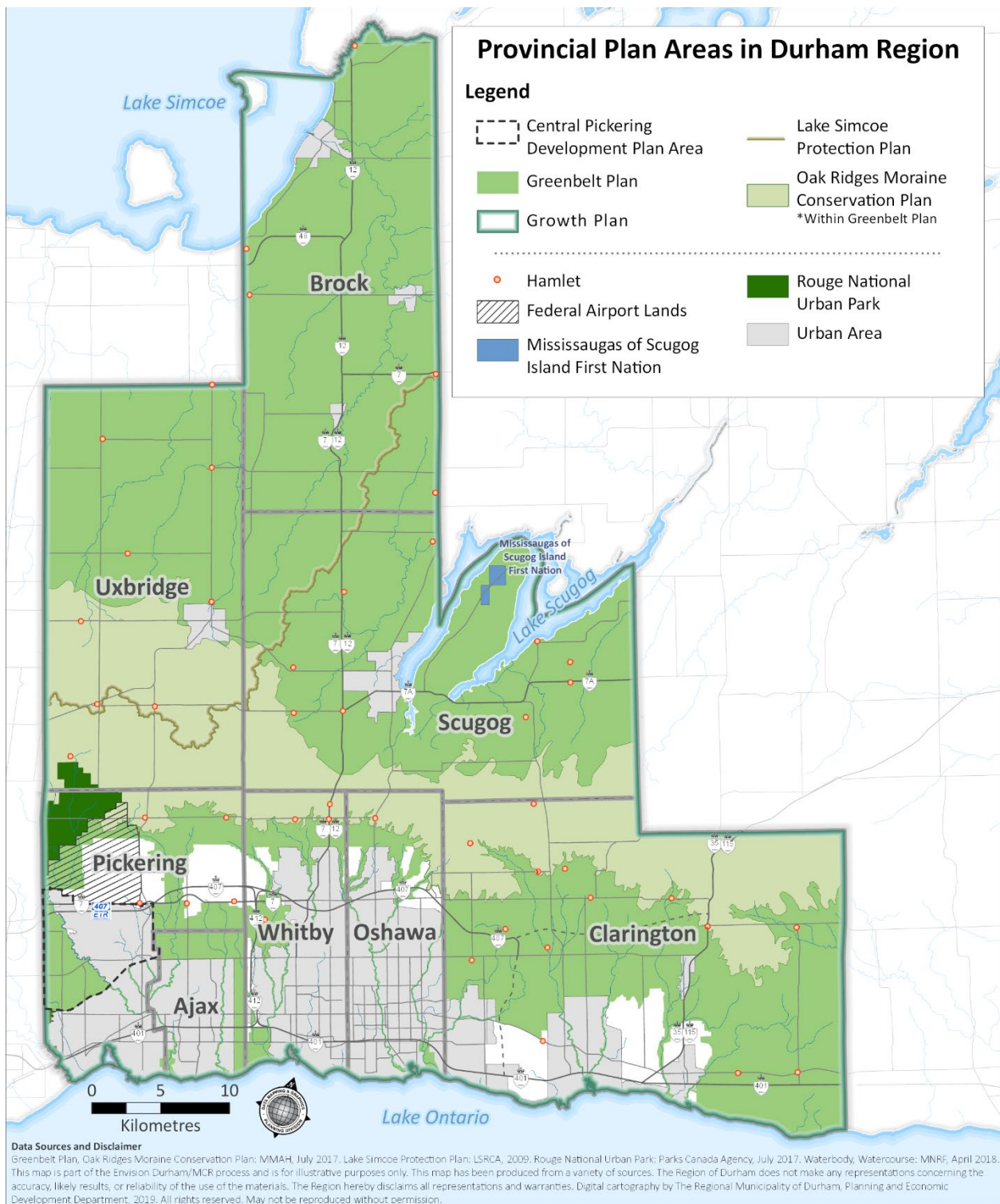


Figure 5: Context map of the Region with ORMCP, Greenbelt, Growth Plan, LSPP, and CPDP areas

The following area-specific provincial plans stem from the Planning Act and the PPS, and apply to lands within Durham:

- Lake Simcoe Protection Plan, 2009 (LSPP).
- Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 (Growth Plan).
- Greenbelt Plan, 2017.
- Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, 2017 (ORMCP).
- Central Pickering Development Plan, 2006 (CPDP).

2.2 A new direction for planning in Ontario

In 2014, the province released an updated PPS and in 2017, it updated the Growth Plan, Greenbelt Plan, and Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan following its Coordinated Provincial Land Use Plans Review (the Review). Climate change was considered as one of the most significant challenges facing the Greater Golden Horseshoe at the time. As a result of the review, key climate change policies were added to the plans.

The updated plans were intended to work in conjunction with Ontario's previous Climate Change Strategy (2015) which was aimed at reducing GHG emissions and achieving net-zero communities.

As of the date of this paper, the PPS and Planning Act remain under review. The outcome or implications on the provincial climate change direction are yet to be known.

2.2.1 Growth Plan, 2017

A key vision of the Growth Plan is to support climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Greater Golden Horseshoe through natural areas, agricultural lands, and urban centres; and integrate climate change considerations into the planning and management of growth as a guiding principle.

"Natural areas and agricultural lands will provide a significant contribution to the region's resilience and our ability to adapt to a changing climate. Unique and high quality agricultural lands will be protected for the provision of healthy, local food for future generations. Farming will be productive, diverse, and sustainable."

Urban centres will be vibrant and characterized by more compact development patterns that support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provide a diversity of opportunities for living, working, and enjoying culture."

Vision for the GGH
Section 1.2, Growth Plan

As such, the Growth Plan requires municipalities to include policies in their official plans to reduce GHG emissions by:

- Balancing jobs and housing to reduce automobile dependency, and the need for long distance commuting.
- Encouraging alternative travel, such as transit and active transportation.
- Minimizing land consumption through compact built form in greenfield areas

Climate Change & Sustainability

and intensifying in the existing built-up areas.

- Completing infrastructure vulnerability risk assessments and identifying actions and investments to address these challenges.
- Requiring stormwater management planning that assesses the impacts of extreme weather, and incorporating green infrastructure and low impact development.
- Recognizing the importance of watershed planning for identifying hydrologic features and the protection of the quality and quantity of water.
- Protecting the Natural Heritage System and water resource systems.
- Protecting agricultural lands and promoting local food and food security.
- Providing direction that supports a culture of conservation.

In addition, the Growth Plan encourages municipalities to reduce GHG emissions by including policies in their official plans through:

- Creating GHG reduction strategies.
- Developing GHG inventories.
- Creating interim and long-term GHG reduction targets.

In January 2019, the province released a proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan (2017) that amongst other matters, would replace the achievement of low-carbon and net-zero communities with “environmentally sustainable communities” as a long-term goal. The amendment is expected to be released in spring 2019.

2.2.2 Greenbelt Plan, 2017

The Greenbelt Plan requires municipalities to develop official plan policies identifying actions that will reduce GHG emissions and address climate change adaption goals, while also providing further direction for municipalities on how to meet these goals. The Greenbelt Plan requires municipalities in the GGH to:

- Integrate climate change considerations into planning and managing growth in settlement areas in official plans, in accordance with the policies of the Growth Plan.
- Develop stormwater management plans.
- Conduct climate change vulnerability risk assessments when planning or replacing infrastructure.

Furthermore, it encourages municipalities to develop greenhouse gas inventories, emission reduction strategies, and related targets and performance measures, as also noted in the Growth Plan.

Discussion Question:

Should the additional GHG reduction policies that are encouraged in the Growth Plan and Greenbelt Plan be incorporated into the Regional Official Plan? How do you think this topic should be addressed?

2.2.3 Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, 2017

The Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (ORMCP) was updated to align better with the climate change policies in the 2014

Provincial Policy Statement. It includes a renewed focus on maintaining and restoring the ecological and hydrological integrity of the Moraine and contributing to climate change mitigation through carbon sequestering.

The plan also mandates climate change considerations in watershed plans, GHG emissions reduction actions in infrastructure development, and the use of Low Impact Development (LID) to mitigate potential flood risks. The moraine as a natural environment plays a key role in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Through Envision Durham, the Region will implement the PPS and provincial plans, as well as other legislation and plans that will help achieve the province's climate change adaptation and mitigation goals.



Figure 6: Covers of Provincial Plans

Climate Change & Sustainability

3.0 The land use planning and climate change connection

3.1 Urbanization

Where and how growth is directed within municipalities has significant implications related to climate change. The connection between human settlement and climate change is linked to the pattern and density of urban development.



Ainsbury Avenue and Kerrison Drive, Ajax. Source: Toronto Star



Source: Wide Open Spaces

Figure 7: Examples of low-density ground related housing that spans large areas

Approximately 35 per cent of Durham’s residential growth in 2018 was in the form of low-density, single-family homes. This form of development depends on automobiles, as it spans large geographical areas. It makes active transportation (such as walking and

cycling) less practical, decreases transit efficiency, and increases dependency on personal vehicles, which are key contributors to carbon pollution.

Low density urban development – including ground-related housing, low density warehousing and other space expansive uses, auto-oriented retail centres and extensive roads for vehicular travel – increases the requirement to provide and maintain servicing infrastructure over large areas (roads, highways, sewers etc.), and related consumption of energy-intensive materials (such as asphalt). The conversion of undeveloped areas for development increases the urban heat island effect.

3.2 Transportation

Road transportation produces 47 per cent of Ontario’s carbon pollution. A large proportion of GHG emissions are caused by personal vehicles. The type, distribution, and density of land uses along with the availability and reliability of alternative travel options directly affects how and where residents choose to travel.

Compact land use patterns with higher densities and a mix of uses, that are designed to support transit and encourage active transportation such as walking and cycling, allow for more efficient utilization of existing infrastructure overall (when compared to ground related development patterns). The Growth Plan refers to “Complete Communities,” which is a key consideration when planning for growth in the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

Complete communities

The Growth Plan defines complete communities as “places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and settlement areas that offer and support opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to conveniently access most of the necessities for daily living, including an appropriate mix of jobs, local stores, and services, a full range of housing, transportation options and public service facilities. Complete communities are age-friendly and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts.”

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is one approach that can help decrease the use of less sustainable forms of transportation (specifically, driving alone in a vehicle) in new and existing communities. It pairs infrastructure development with other approaches, such as marketing and education, to promote behavioural shifts and

encourage residents to choose sustainable modes of transportation. This can include approaches like carpooling, supporting and providing cycling amenities at places of work, implementing car-share programs, or supporting alternative work arrangements to reduce commuting pressures.

Transportation Demand Management measures

Durham works with local employers and schools to provide employees and students with strategies that support the use of sustainable modes of transportation to improve air quality and traffic in Durham Region, while reducing transportation costs for commuters.

Cycle Durham program

A Regional communications strategy that supports current cyclists, encourages more people to try cycling, and educates all road users on how to safely share the road.



Figure 8: Breakdown of emissions by sector (Source: Data Source: Durham Community Energy Plan Baseline Energy Study for 2015, Final Report, May 2017)

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Discussion Question:

Do you see bike lanes, transit stops, sidewalks, etc. and other infrastructure in your own neighbourhood that provide a safe place to cycle, walk, or take transit to your destinations? Does the availability of this infrastructure impact your travel choices?

3.3 Energy

Sustainable energy and energy efficiency/conservation practices are important to adapt to, and mitigate climate change impacts. Energy used today for transportation, home heating/cooling, and electricity mainly comes from the following sources:

- Nuclear.
- Coal.
- Oil.
- Natural gas.
- Hydro-electric.

Energy from these sources are transferred and distributed through a centralized generation model. The energy consumed by industry and households typically comes from a power plant that is distributed via a transmission network.

Renewable energy and energy efficiency/conservation models includes the generation of electricity from a variety of sources, including the following:

- Photovoltaics.
- Wind.
- Biomass.

- Geothermal.
- Solar thermal.
- Combined heat and power.
- District energy.
- Low impact hydro-electric.

Renewable energy sources present the opportunity for a distributed generation model – meaning the energy is produced, stored, and used near where it will be consumed. This approach can create a more efficient and resilient system, and can be applied to residential, commercial, and/or industrial uses. It is especially effective in intensifying communities where planned or existing higher density and mixed-use environments predominate.



Figure 9: Examples of the various forms of renewable energy/energy efficiency infrastructure, including solar and wind. (Source: National Energy Board)

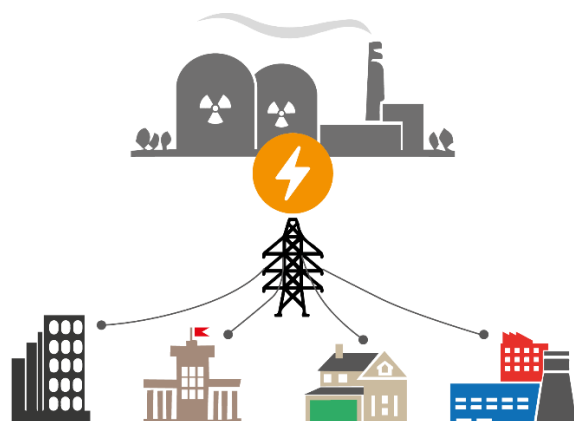


Figure 10: Diagram of a centralized generation model

The Region may wish to consider a more significant role in the project siting and approval process. For example, through the consideration of siting renewable energy projects, it would be important to have regard for natural hazards and the natural heritage and hydrological systems in Durham; and minimize the potential environmental risk that new infrastructure projects may have on surrounding areas, including adjacent communities and natural habitats.

Discussion Question:

Do you see additional opportunities for sustainable energy development in Durham?

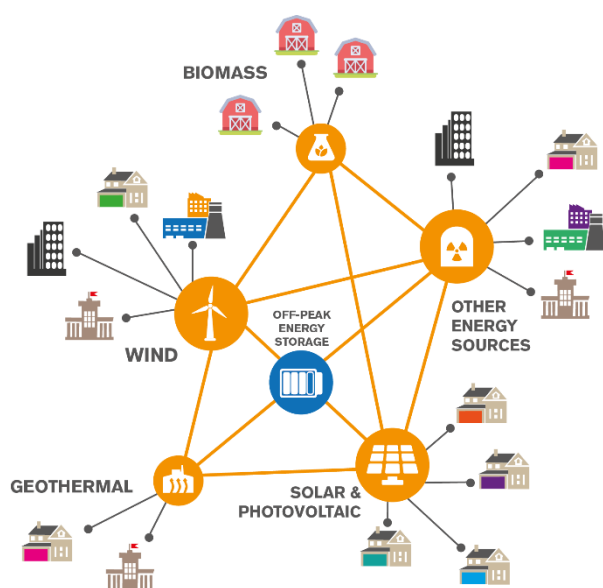


Figure 11: Diagram of a distributed generation model

Discussion Question:

To what extent should the Regional Official Plan have policies that support the development of alternative energy production?

Energy efficiency and conservation can also be realized through the design of buildings (heating, cooling, and electricity). Net-zero and/or passive building designs are energy efficient, and can become net energy producers from onsite renewables, such as solar, wind, geothermal, and/or solar water heating, etc. These designs can apply to residential, commercial, and/or industrial buildings.

Net-zero refers to a building or community that is highly energy efficient and fully powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources.¹³ Net-zero buildings are designed and constructed to produce at least as much energy as they consume on an annual basis.¹⁴

¹³ World Green Building Council
<<https://www.worldgbc.org/advancing-net-zero/what-net-zero>>

¹⁴ Natural Resources Canada, 2015. *Net Zero Energy (NZE) Housing*. Accessed March 9, 2019.

Climate Change & Sustainability

Sustainable development measures can be implemented through various methods, including: applying green development standards; constructing LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) buildings; implementing community energy plans, such as the Durham Community Energy Plan (DCEP); as well as integrating appropriate measures as official plan policy.

Area municipal green development approaches

Priority Green Clarington: Establishes policies, criteria, a process, and incentives to encourage green development.

Pickering Sustainable Development Guidelines: Set of standards and targets achieved via a scoring system (modelled on LEED), with a mandatory minimum to ensure a minimum level of performance for all new developments.

Whitby Sustainable Design Guidelines: Currently finalizing the Terms of Reference with development of the Guidelines expected in 2019.

Ajax Green Development and Environmental Design Guidelines: Initiated work on the development of a points-based system.



Ajax Fire Hall (LEED Platinum). (Source: IPM Canada)



Oshawa City Hall (LEED Silver) (Source: IPM Canada)

Figure 12: LEED building examples in Durham

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

Green certification program that can be applied to both buildings and neighbourhood developments. LEED rates a building on green design, construction, operation and maintenance and gives the development a designation based on an overall score.

<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/efficiency/housing/research/5131>

3.4 Natural Environment

Preserving, protecting, and enhancing our natural areas plays a significant role in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Natural areas assist with mitigating the impacts of climate change in the following ways:

- Forests and agricultural soils remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- Green spaces can provide protection from storms, flooding, and erosion.
- Wetlands filter and regulate water supplies.

One key tool for climate change adaptation is landscape restoration, such as tree planting. Trees produce oxygen and improve urban air quality by absorbing pollution. Tree species that once thrived in our region may not survive in future decades due to rising temperatures that create an unsuitable climate.

One measure to ensure trees remain an effective adaptation measure is to plant native species in urban and forested areas that are known to be adaptable to the overall changes in climate and thrive in warmer temperatures. Some area municipalities and conservation authorities within Durham have

introduced programs that take adaptable species into consideration as part of tree planting initiatives.

Trees located along road corridors can also help reduce dust, ice build-up, wind, and blowing snow. Trees can reduce the amount of road salt required for winter maintenance, which also reduces the environmental risks that excess salt may pose on soil and groundwater and runoff to lakes, rivers, and streams.

Ajax Urban Forest programs

With the many benefits that trees provide, the Town of Ajax offers programs to help increase its urban forest, which includes planting trees (on boulevards and in parks), community tree planting events, private property planting, and full-service backyard planting through the Local Enhancement & Appreciation of Forests (LEAF) Backyard Planting Program.

LEAF is a not-for-profit organization helping to protect and improve Ajax's urban forest through the delivery of a subsidized Full Service Backyard Tree Planting Program in partnership with the Town of Ajax, the Region of Durham, and Ontario Power Generation.

Climate Change & Sustainability

The Rouge National Urban Park, an area of natural capital in our region, provides \$115 million dollars¹⁵ in non-market economic benefits to the Greater Toronto Area every year through cleaner air, filtered water, and an improved habitat for agricultural pollinators and wildlife.



Figure 13: Tree planting as part of urban forest programs
(Sources: Durham Community Climate Change Local Action Plan, and Clarington Trees for Rural Roads)

3.5 Growth management strategies

Implementing compact and mixed-use development in correct locations can be significantly beneficial to achieving climate adaptation.

Compact built form that emphasizes a mix of land uses (residential, retail, workplaces, schools, and areas of recreation) – located within proximity to each other – encourages sustainable and active transportation, such as walking, cycling, and public transit. This approach can reduce a neighbourhood's overall reliance on personal vehicles, and associated GHG emissions to improve air quality.

Compact built forms, such as townhomes and apartments, take up less land than single detached homes. Intensification can reduce the rate at which additional land is consumed by development and preserve agricultural and ecologically-sensitive areas, while also reducing the need for additional infrastructure.

Intensification includes:

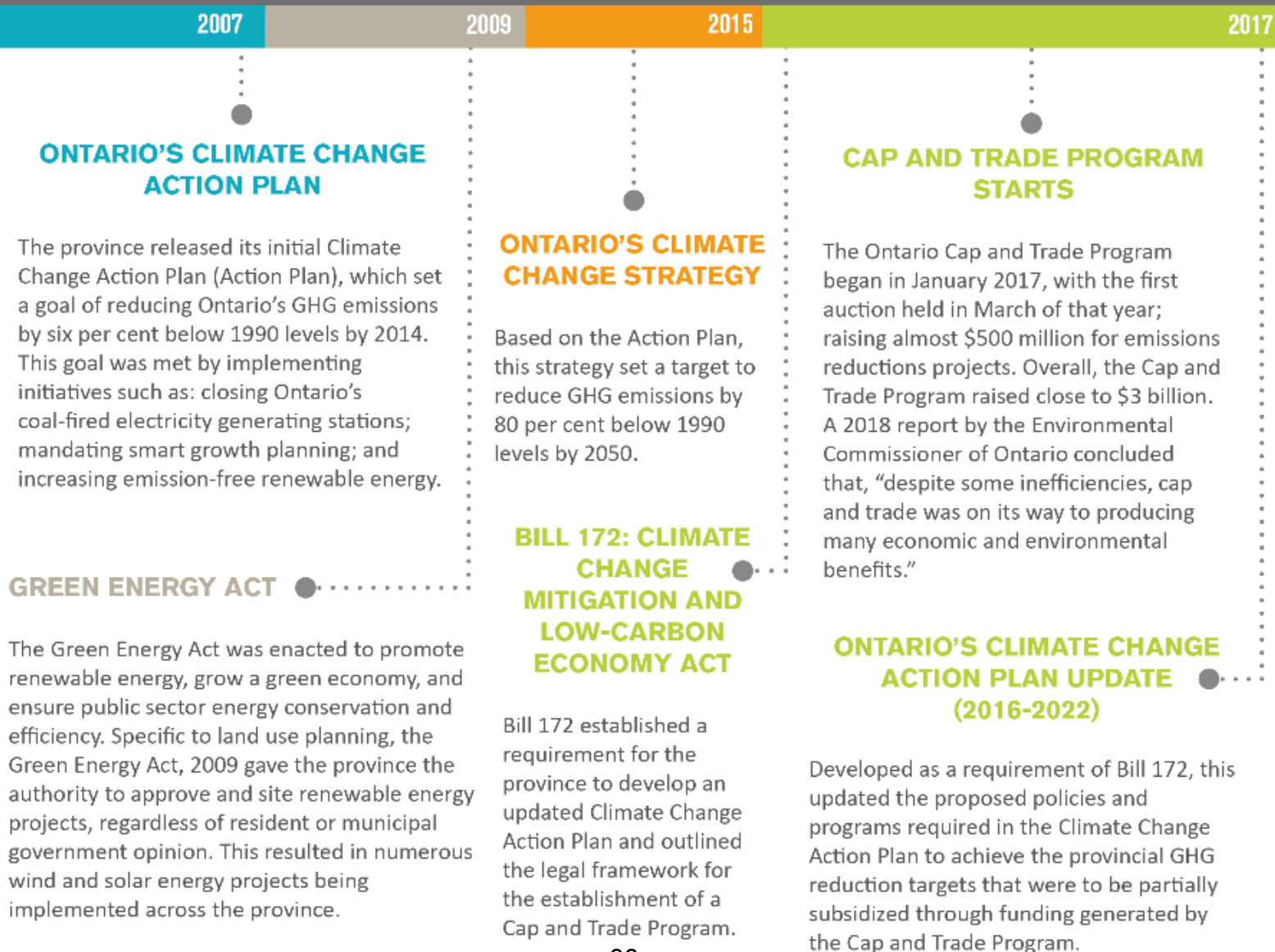
- Expanding or converting existing buildings to new uses.
- Redeveloping underutilized sites.
- Developing vacant land in between existing developments (infill).

Compact built form and intensification are encouraged throughout the Growth Plan as key considerations for growth in the GGH.

¹⁵ Natural Capital Research and Consulting (2012). *Canada's Wealth of Natural Capital: Rouge National Park*. Vancouver, British Columbia: David Suzuki Foundation.

The province defines Compact Built Form in the Growth Plan as: A land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods; mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace, and institutional) all within one neighbourhood; proximity to transit; and reduced need for infrastructure. Compact built form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots, as well as townhouses and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail. Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and active transportation, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads to encourage active transportation.

4.0 The Provincial Climate Change Approach





2017 (continued)

2018

**BILL 68:
MODERNIZING
ONTARIO'S
MUNICIPAL
LEGISLATION
ACT**

A key land use planning direction, proposed within the new Action Plan, sought to amend the Municipal Act, 2001, to make mitigation of GHG emissions and adaptation to a changing climate a matter of provincial interest in Ontario's Planning Act, 1990. This change was realized through Bill 68, Modernizing Ontario's Municipal Legislation Act, 2017.

**BILL 4:
CAP AND TRADE
CANCELLATION ACT**

Bill 4 revoked the Cap and Trade Program and proposed to set new provincial GHG emission reduction targets through a new climate change plan.

**REPEAL OF THE GREEN
ENERGY ACT**

This repeal will result in amendments to the Planning Act, 1990; removing exemptions for renewable energy projects from most land use planning instruments, restoring municipal authority, and providing immunity from litigation over the siting of renewable energy projects. This change requires that Envision Durham consider the Region's position on renewable energy projects.

**UPDATE TO
ONTARIO
ELECTRICITY
ACT (1998)**

Following the repeal of the Green Energy Act, the province updated the Ontario Electricity Act to include certain elements that were in previously in the Green Energy Act, such as conservation and energy efficiency initiatives, including an energy reporting regulation.

**PRESERVING AND
PROTECTING OUR
ENVIRONMENT FOR
FUTURE GENERATIONS:
A MADE-IN-ONTARIO
ENVIRONMENT PLAN**

The province released its Environment Plan in late 2018, which includes a section on climate change.

**FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT
INTRODUCES CARBON
TAX**

A price of \$20 per tonne of GHG emissions, produced from fossil fuel sources, will be levied from provinces not part of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, including Ontario.

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4.1 Current directions

The current draft “Made-in-Ontario” Environment Plan, introduced in late 2018, includes a section on addressing climate change. Actions include, but are not limited to:

- Improving our understanding of climate change impacts through climate data collection and sharing.
- Updating government policies, including the Ontario Building Code to improve resiliency.
- Reviewing land use planning policies and laws related to climate resilience.
- An emissions reduction target of 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.
- Establishing the Ontario Carbon Trust (emissions reduction fund).
- Emission performance standards for large emitters primarily within the industrial sector.
- Encouraging private investments in clean technologies and green infrastructure.
- Providing home-owners with data about their home energy use.
- Increasing access to clean energy.
- Making climate change a cross-government priority and empowering effective local leadership on climate change.
- Improving public transportation.

Details surrounding the implementation of these actions have not yet been released. As a result, the connections between the actions and the ROP are unknown. Further direction from the province will aid in establishing key considerations and next steps through Envision Durham.

The repeal of the Green Energy Act, will result in amendments to the Planning Act, removing exemptions for renewable energy projects from most land use planning instruments, restoring municipal authority, and providing immunity from litigation over the siting of renewable energy projects. Following this change, the Region may consider its own role in the siting of renewable energy projects through Envision Durham, as previously discussed in section 3.3.

Discussion Question:

What role should regional and area municipal planning have in regulating the siting of renewable energy projects?

4.1.1 Provincial guidance material

Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Guidance Manual (Draft, April 2017)

Low Impact Development (LID) plays an important role in mitigating the effects of climate change. In 2017, the province released a draft Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Guidance Manual (LID Manual). The intent of this piece is to build upon the previously released 2003 Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual, to help municipalities implement LID measures.

The LID Manual promotes LID as an innovative approach to managing stormwater, by treating runoff at its source, and recognizing stormwater as a resource to be managed and protected rather than as a waste. To this end, the LID Manual

encourages the design of roads, parks, grassed areas, sidewalks, etc. as elements that could effectively protect existing hydrologic features and functions, create habitat, and support complete, livable communities.



Source: City of London, ON



Source: KCI Technologies



Source: University of Arkansas Community Design Center

Figure 14: Examples of LID initiatives

Community Emissions Reduction Planning: A Guide for Municipalities

Recognizing that municipalities have both direct and indirect control and influence over GHG emissions – through land use planning policies, infrastructure, and investment – the province released Community Emissions Reduction Planning: A Guide for Municipalities in 2018 (the Guide).

The guide is intended to support provincial land use planning direction related to the completion of energy and emissions plans. The Growth Plan encourages municipalities to incorporate emission reduction strategies into their official plans (see Discussion Paper Section 2.2.1). To achieve these reductions, the Region's Community Energy Plan has a focus on reducing energy consumption, improving efficiency, and shifting towards low carbon sources of energy (see Discussion Paper Section 6.3).

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5.0 Federal context

Federal Carbon Tax

In October 2018, the Government of Canada introduced a federal carbon tax to levy a price of \$20 per tonne of GHG emissions produced from fossil fuel sources. The price will increase annually by \$10 per tonne until it reaches \$50 per tonne by 2022.¹⁶

If it moves forward, the tax could be collected from provinces that are not currently part of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth Climate Change, including Ontario. The federal carbon tax could reduce GHG emissions by 80 to 90 million tonnes by 2022 once all provinces and territories are able to implement it. That is the equivalent of taking nearly 23 to 26 million cars off the road for a year.¹⁷ This program has an indirect impact on achieving regional GHG emission reduction targets.

Federal Sustainable Development Strategy

In 2016, the Government of Canada introduced the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (the Strategy) for Canada. It is a three-year strategy that is currently being updated for 2019-2022. The current draft strategy sets out environmental

sustainability priorities, establishes goals and targets, and identifies actions. It includes 13 long-term goals in various areas such as energy, agriculture, natural environment, infrastructure, etc.

The strategy identifies municipalities as essential partners in the decision-making and implementation process. The following goals in the strategy relate directly to municipal land use planning and support key climate change themes that are also included in provincial legislation:

- Effective action on climate change.
- Clean growth.
- Modern and resilient infrastructure.
- Clean energy.
- Safe and healthy communities.

As part of achieving these long-term goals, the strategy identifies municipal planning bodies as key partners in helping to reduce GHG emissions in the following ways:

- Identifying adaptation measures in municipal plans, strategies, and reports.
- Advancing energy efficient, low-carbon, and green infrastructure, such as water and wastewater systems.
- Encouraging the adoption of clean energy technologies and renewable energy infrastructure.
- Municipal planning decisions related to public transit, waste management,

¹⁶ Government of Canada (2017). *Pricing carbon pollution in Canada: how it will work*. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/05/pricing_carbon_pollutionincanadahowitwillwork.html>

¹⁷ Government of Canada (2018). *Estimated impacts of the Federal Carbon Pollution Pricing System*. <<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-action/pricing-carbon-pollution/estimated-impacts-federal-system.html>>

buildings, and other areas that contribute to air quality.

Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change

The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change was established in 2016 as a partnership between the Government of Canada and many provinces and territories as a collective effort to meet our national GHG emissions reduction targets, grow the economy, and build resilience to a changing climate.¹⁸

6.0 Regional climate change initiatives

6.1 Strategic directions on climate change

Durham Region Strategic Plan

Durham Regional Council introduced its first Community [Strategic Plan](#) in 2003. Beginning with its update in 2008, there was a notable shift to include an increased awareness of climate change and its potential effects on current and future residents. As a result, the update introduced “protecting and enhancing our environment through stewardship of our natural resources” as a strategic theme. A key goal of “implementing strategies to use energy efficiently and reduce light pollution” was identified with respect to the development of a community-

based action plan to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

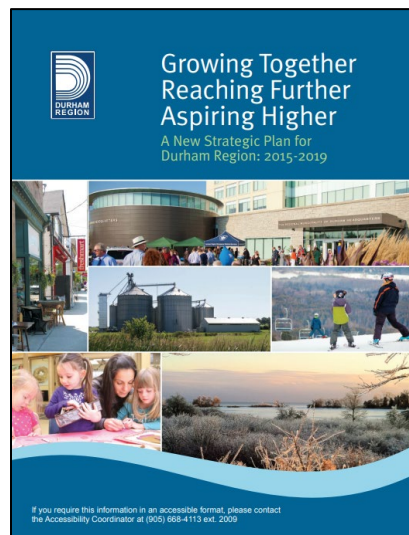


Figure 15: The cover of Growing Together

Durham Region Roundtable on Climate Change

In 2009, Regional Council established the Durham Region Roundtable on Climate Change (DRRCC) with direction to “position the Region of Durham as a leader in addressing climate change issues by preparing and recommending a comprehensive strategy with detailed actions that can be undertaken across the region to address climate change.” The DRRCC achieves this by co-ordinating the development of various plans and programs to bring the climate conversation to the forefront and help the Region contribute to the fight against global climate change.

¹⁸ Government of Canada (2019). *Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change*.

<<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climate-change/pan-canadian-framework.html>>

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Following its 2015 update, “Healthy Environment & Sustainable Communities” emerged as a key theme with an explicit commitment to “invest in efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change to build resiliency across the region.”

Regional Council is undertaking a review of the Durham Region Strategic Plan, which will identify priorities for this Council term.

Over 80 per cent of survey respondents think that investing in efforts to build resiliency from the effects of climate change is “very” to “extremely important.”

(Based on the Envision Durham public opinion survey results, 391 respondents).

Engagement and outreach activities of Envision Durham will align with the Region’s Strategic Plan exercise, and address any potential shifts in vision, goals, and strategies that may affect this exercise.

Durham Community Climate Change Local Action Plan

Led by the DRRCC (and adopted by Regional Council in 2012), “[From Vision to Action: Region of Durham Community Climate Change Local Action Plan](#)” (LAP) identifies programs that could help to achieve the Region’s GHG emission reduction targets. The LAP also identified the various roles that the Region, area municipalities, and community partners play through a shared effort. The mission of the LAP is “to work with our community to develop and advocate innovative policies, strategies, and actions that address the threat of climate change.”

Regional GHG Emission Reduction Targets:

A 5 per cent by 2015.
A 20 per cent by 2020.
An 80 per cent by 2050.

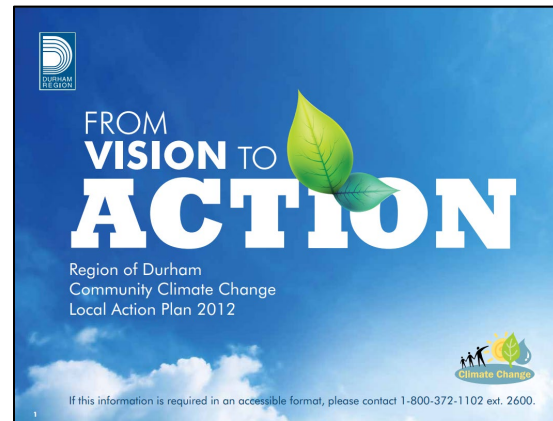


Figure 16: Cover of the LAP

Programs outlined in the LAP fall within six key themes:

1. Built environment (e.g. residential retrofits, green affordable housing).
2. Energy (e.g. offshore wind power generation, biofuel program).
3. Food system (e.g. urban agriculture program, local food hub).
4. Natural systems and resources (e.g. tree planting, source water protection).
5. Transportation (e.g. active transportation or transit programs).
6. Waste (e.g. freecycle programming).

It highlights the environmental, economic, and social impacts that potential programming in these areas will have on the Region, while also identifying implementation methods, including using ROP policies to further facilitate compact and

efficient community design that will help achieve our reduction targets.

While the ROP contains key policies that relate to the six themes of the LAP and contribute to GHG emissions reductions, through Envision Durham, the Region will continue to review and consider policies around climate change adaptation, mitigation, and resiliency.

Discussion Question:

Have you seen evidence of mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change in your community? Moving forward, what are some good examples that you think would be beneficial if implemented in Durham?

6.2 How we plan to adapt

Durham Community Climate Adaptation Plan

In 2016, Regional Council approved, in principle, the [Durham Community Climate Adaptation Plan](#) (Adaptation Plan). The Adaptation Plan's goals, to be achieved through the implementation of various sectoral programs, include:

- Increasing the resiliency of public infrastructure (for example, roads and sewers), programs, and services.
- Promoting and facilitating the incorporation of the proposed programs and climate change information into the business planning of the responsible agencies.
- Improving emergency planning for weather extremes.

- Improving the awareness, knowledge, skills, and resources of government, citizens, and business people regarding climate adaptation.
- Improving the sustainability of Durham Region and its attraction as a place to invest, live, work, and play.
- Facilitating the recognition of Durham Region as a leader in climate adaptation planning and implementation.

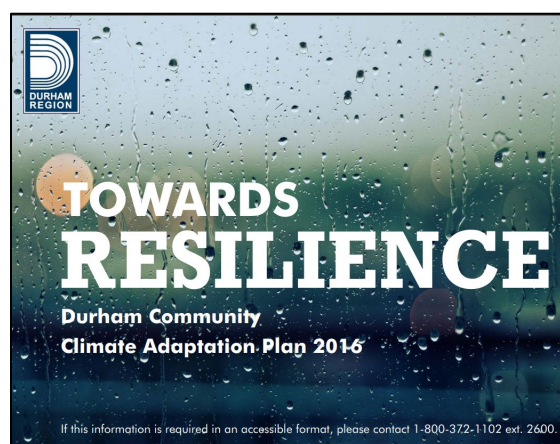


Figure 17: Cover of the Durham Community Climate Adaptation Plan

Responsibility for implementation is varied, ranging from the Region, local municipalities, electrical utilities, conservation authorities, and provincial and federal agencies.

Over three quarters of survey respondents (76 per cent) think that promoting green infrastructure strategies, such as low impact development, is “very” to “extremely important.”

(Based on the Envision Durham public opinion survey results, 390 of 391 respondents).

Envision Durham will consider the following elements as subjects for investigation, and the form that potential future policies may

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take in consultation with affected stakeholders:

- Green infrastructure and LID.
- Climate Resilience Standards.
- Less land consumptive roads and parking areas.
- A Regional Natural Heritage System (NHS).
- Policies that consider cumulative impacts to the NHS.
- Updated Regional climate projections.

Durham Region Wins FCM Sustainable Communities Award

In 2018, the Region of Durham was awarded a Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Sustainable Communities Award in the Climate Change category for the Adaptation Plan.

Discussion Question:

In your view, is there anything else that the Regional Official Plan should do to encourage adaptation to climate change in Durham?

6.3 How we plan to mitigate

Keeping Our Cool: Managing Urban Heat Islands in Durham Region (2018)

A key consequence of climate change is the development of “Urban Heat Islands.” This term refers to urban areas with higher temperatures, typically caused by heat-absorbing buildings, roads, and other “hard”

surfaces, resulting in social, economic, health, and environmental impacts.

Many of Durham Region’s urban areas are experiencing some of these impacts. [Keeping Our Cool: Managing Urban Heat Islands in Durham Region](#) (Keeping Our Cool) identifies the causes, impacts, and measures that can lessen their effects.

Causes of Urban Heat Islands

Removal of vegetation: Bare soil absorbs and retains more heat than vegetated landscape (such as trees that provide shade and absorb solar energy).

Dark surface materials: Typically used on roads, roofs, parking lots, and sidewalks, darker materials absorb and hold more solar energy.

Urban form: Urban form can affect wind flow and the amount of heat that is naturally removed. Tall buildings trap heat, and their large, extensive asphalt, concrete, and flat roofs absorb more of the sun’s energy.

Waste heat: Heat produced by machines, such as air conditioners and ventilation, cooling and refrigeration appliances, vehicles, and industrial activities.

Weather: Calm winds and clear skies provide more of an opportunity for urban areas to absorb energy. Temperatures are also moderated near bodies of water or mountains.

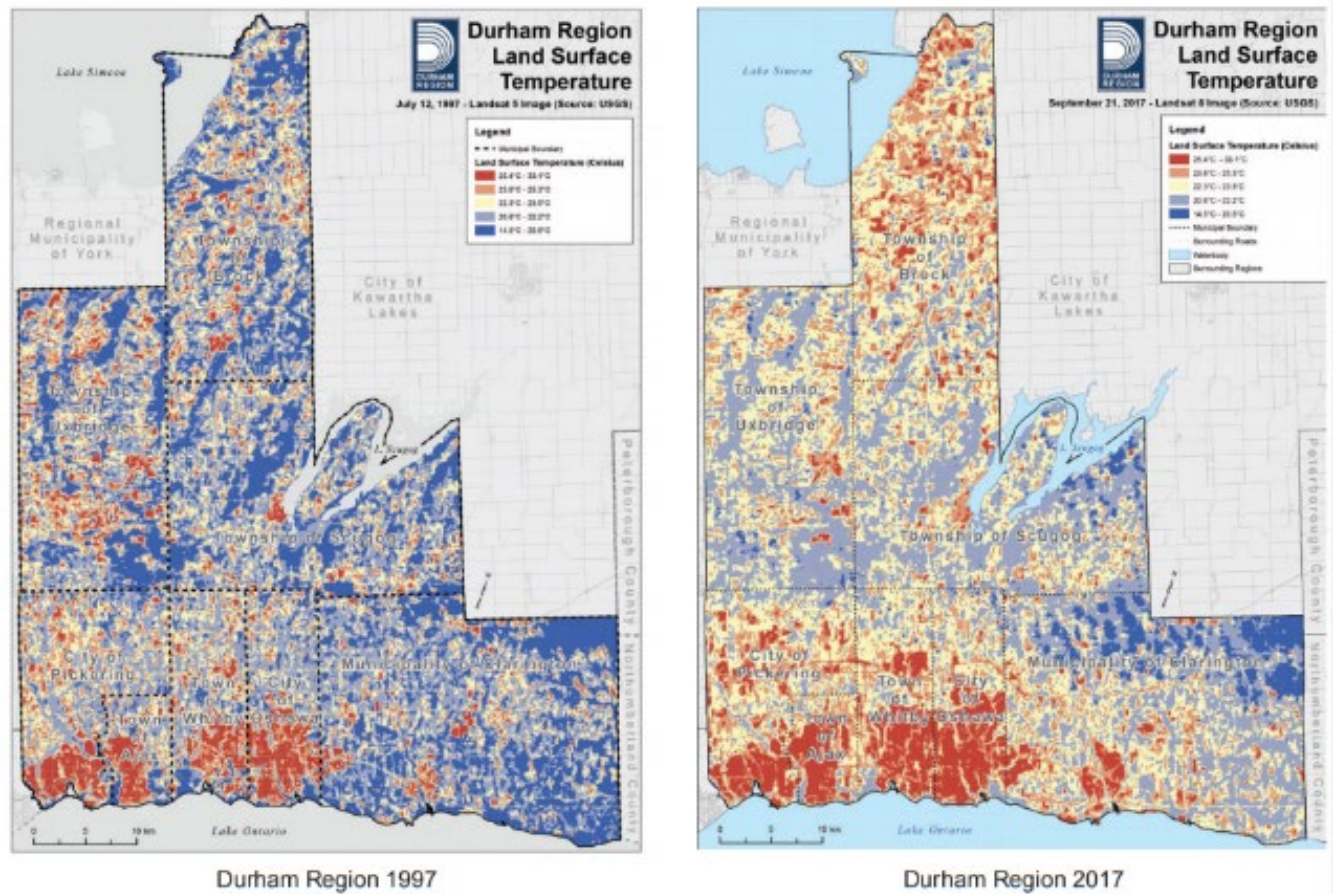


Figure 18: Comparative maps illustrating urban vs. rural surface temperatures between 1997 and 2017

Pickering, Ajax, Whitby, and Oshawa have higher land surface temperatures, on average, than rural municipalities in the region (due to their urban landscape).

The Region predicts that the number of days per year over 30 degrees Celsius will increase by an average of five to 23 days by 2040, along with a sharp increase in humidity. This means the effects of urban heat islands will not only increase in intensity, but also frequency.

Population growth may also result in more conversion of lands from cooler vegetated spaces to hotter areas with pavement, roads,

and dark roofs, worsening the urban heat island effect.

Responding to urban heat islands requires strategies related to both the built and natural environment. Envision Durham can investigate the ROP's potential role in:

- Promoting green or white roofs.
- Establishing a tree canopy target.
- Encouraging area municipalities to develop green building standards.

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Durham Community Energy Plan

The [DCEP](#) identifies ways to improve sustainable energy production and efficiency, while reducing GHG emissions at the local level. It also serves to help Durham's green economy move forward with clean energy production. The DCEP further supports a range of approaches, including:

- Building retrofits.
- Electric vehicle use and charging station installation.
- Investigating, identifying, and planning for the potential for projects across the region for district energy, combined heat and power, geothermal, etc.
- General education and outreach.

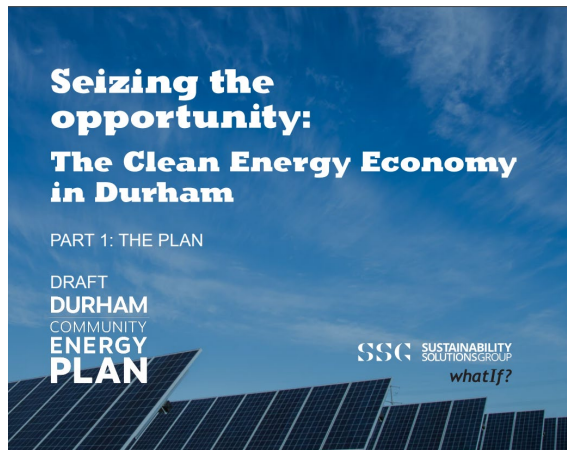


Figure 19: Cover of the DCEP

Through the Health Neighbourhoods initiative, the Durham Region Health Department identified seven priority neighbourhoods where emergency room visits for asthma and cardiovascular disease are highest. These indicators should be taken into consideration when planning to reduce extreme heat and urban heat islands.

Discussion Question:

Should a tree canopy target be established? If so should there be separate targets for urban versus rural areas?



Oshawa Centre white roof (Source: Oshawa Centre)



University of Ontario Institute of Technology green roof (Source: Kalvin Taylor/UOIT)



White roof and walls on new GO Rail Maintenance Facility in Whitby (Source: Town of Whitby and Metrolinx)

Figure 20: Examples of measures in Durham that combat urban heat islands

7.0 Next steps

This discussion paper is the second in a series of documents being released over the course of 2019. These discussion papers provide an overview and background on theme-based land use planning matters and pose various questions to gather opinions and help shape future policy.

Your feedback is important to us. The Regional Planning Division appreciates your interest and encourages your participation throughout the Envision Durham process. To submit your comments, please visit durham.ca/EnvisionDurham.

Following the release of these discussion papers, interested parties will also have opportunities to provide feedback on theme-based policy proposals and, a future draft of the Regional Official Plan.

To stay up-to-date on Envision Durham, please visit durham.ca/EnvisionDurham and subscribe to receive email updates.

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Appendix A: Discussion questions workbook

Discussion questions are posed throughout the Climate Change & Sustainability Discussion Paper. We are interested in hearing from you on these topics or any others that are important to you, and which have not been addressed. The following is a summary of the questions contained within this discussion paper:

1. **Are there any other areas or sectors where you have experienced the impacts of climate change first-hand? (Page 7)**

2. **What is your vision for climate change adaptation and mitigation in Durham? (Page 11)**

3. **Should the additional GHG reduction policies that are encouraged in the Growth Plan and Greenbelt Plan be incorporated into the Regional Official Plan? How do you think this topic should be addressed? (Page 15)**

4. Do you see bike lanes, transit stops, sidewalks, etc. and other infrastructure in your own neighbourhood that provide a safe place to cycle, walk, or take transit to your destinations? Does the availability of this infrastructure impact your travel choices? (Page 19)

5. To what extent should the Regional Official Plan have policies that support the development of alternative energy production? (Page 20)

6. Do you see additional opportunities for sustainable energy development in Durham? (Page 20)

7. What role should regional and area municipal planning have in regulating the siting of renewable energy projects? (Page 27)

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8. Have you seen evidence of mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change in your community? Moving forward, what are some good examples that you think would be beneficial if implemented in Durham? (Page 32)

9. In your view, is there anything else that the Regional Official Plan should do to encourage adaptation to climate change in Durham? (Page 33)

10. Should a tree canopy target be established? If so should there be separate targets for urban versus rural areas? (Page 35)

Appendix B: Glossary

Adaptation: Actions taken to reduce our vulnerability and protect against possible adverse impacts of climate change. For example, enhanced stormwater management or tree planting.

Alternative transportation: Refers to transportation modes alternative to a personal vehicle. It can include, but is not limited to: public transit, walking, or cycling.

Carbon sequestering: A clean energy technology that aims to capture emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), a greenhouse gas (GHG), before they are released into the atmosphere from fossil-fuelled power plants and industrial facilities.¹⁹

Compact built form: A land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace, and institutional) all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for infrastructure. Compact built form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail. Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and active transportation, sidewalks with minimal

interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads to encourage active transportation. (Growth Plan, 2014)

Complete communities: Places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and settlement areas that offer and support opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to conveniently access most of the necessities for daily living, including an appropriate mix of jobs, local stores, and services, a full range of housing, transportation options and public service facilities. Complete communities are age-friendly and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts. (Growth Plan, 2014)

Cool roof: Reflects the sun's rays and reduce heat build-up through a coating applied over an existing roof system, or a new single-ply waterproofing membrane.²⁰

District energy: Systems that distribute thermal energy to multiple buildings in an area or neighbourhood. These systems typically consist of a heating and cooling centre, and a thermal network of pipes connected to a group of buildings.²¹ It is an example of a distributed energy model.

Global warming: The sudden heating of the Earth's temperatures due to human activity. It is the sudden departure from the

¹⁹ Natural Resources Canada. 2015. *Carbon Capture and Storage: Canada's Technology Demonstration Leadership*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/publications/16226>>

²⁰ City of Toronto. 2019. *Eco-Roof Incentive Program*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/environmental-grants-incentives-2/green-your-roof/>>

²¹ City of Toronto. 2019. *District Energy*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/environmentally-friendly-city-initiatives/district-energy/>>

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temperatures that have been typical for the past 10,000 years.²²

Greenhouse gas (GHG): Gases such as carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat and warm the planet.²³ Climate change is caused by the increase in concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These increases are primarily due to human activities such as the use of fossil fuels.²⁴

Green infrastructure: Means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrologic functions and processes. Green infrastructure can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces, and green roofs. (PPS, 2014)

Green roof: Supports the growth of vegetation and consists of a waterproofing membrane, drainage layer, organic growing medium (soil), and vegetation.²⁵

Green technology (or clean technology): Any process, product, or service that reduces environmental impacts through:

- a) Environmental protection activities that prevent, reduce, or eliminate

pollution or any other degradation of the environment.

- b) Resource management activities that result in a more efficient use of natural resources.
- c) The use of goods that have been modified or adapted to be significantly less energy or resource intensive than the industry standard.²⁶

Grey water: Recycled shower, dishwasher, or laundry water suitable for toilets and irrigation.²⁷

Ground-related housing: Refers to low-density, single-family residential built form that spans large areas. This housing type provides residents with ground-level access and a yard or patio (or both) at the ground level.²⁸

Infrastructure: Physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. Infrastructure includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, stormwater management systems, waste management systems, electricity generation facilities, electricity transmission and distribution systems, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil

²² Climate Atlas of Canada. 2018. *Climate Change: The Basics*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://climateatlas.ca/climate-change-basics>>

²³ Climate Atlas of Canada. 2018. *Greenhouse gases*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://climateatlas.ca/greenhouse-gases>>

²⁴ Government of Canada. 2018. *Greenhouse gas emissions*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/greenhouse-gas-emissions.html>>

²⁵ City of Toronto. 2019. *Eco-Roof Incentive Program*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/environmental-grants-incentives-2/green-your-roof/>>

²⁶ Government of Ontario. 2019. *Ontario's Cleantech Strategy*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontarios-cleantech-strategy>>

²⁷ Canada Green Building Council. 2019. *Urban Water Solutions*. Accessed April 16, 2019. <<http://www.cagbctoronto.org/4-professional-resources/home/290-urban-water-solutions>>

²⁸ Centre for Urban Research & Land Development. 2016. *Will GTA Homebuyers Really Give UP Ground-Related Homes for Apartments?* Ryerson University.

and gas pipelines and associated facilities. (PPS, 2014)

Intensification: The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a) Redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites.
- b) The development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas.
- c) Infill development.
- d) The expansion or conversion of existing buildings. (PPS, 2014)

Low impact development (LID): An approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution. It includes a set of site design strategies and distributed, small-scale structural practices to mimic the natural hydrology to the greatest extent possible through infiltration, evapotranspiration, harvesting, filtration, and detention of stormwater. Low impact development can include: bio-swales, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and exfiltration systems. Low impact development often employs vegetation and soil in its design, however, that does not always have to be the case. (Growth Plan, 2014)

Mitigation: Actions taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from entering the atmosphere, thus reducing the likelihood and magnitude of increases in temperature and extreme weather events. For example, switching to electric vehicles or solar panels.

Municipal comprehensive review: A new official plan, or an official plan amendment, initiated by an upper- or single-tier municipality under section 26 of the Planning Act that comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of the Growth Plan. (Growth Plan, 2014)

Natural heritage system (NHS): The system mapped and issued by the Province in accordance with the Growth Plan, comprised of natural heritage features and areas, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. The system can include key natural heritage features, key hydrologic features, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features and areas, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, associated areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue. (Growth Plan, 2014)

Net-zero: Means a building or community that is highly energy efficient and fully powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources. Net-zero buildings are designed and constructed to produce at least as much energy as they consume on an annual basis.

Renewable energy: A system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a renewable energy source. For the purposes of this definition: A renewable energy source is an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water,

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biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces. (PPS, 2014)

Resiliency: Can be generally defined as the capacity to:

- a) Absorb stresses and maintain function in the face of external stresses imposed upon it by climate change.
- b) Adapt, reorganize, and evolve, and improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future climate change impacts.²⁹

Retrofits: Upgrading a building's energy-consumption system to ensure its preservation, continued operation, and maintenance of energy efficiency technologies. Retrofitting may involve improving or replacing lighting fixtures, ventilation systems or windows and doors, or adding insulation where it makes economic sense.³⁰

Stormwater management plan: A plan that provides direction to avoid or minimize and mitigate stormwater volume, contaminant loads, and impacts on receiving water courses to: maintain groundwater quality and flow and stream baseflow; protect water quality; minimize the disruption of pre-existing (natural) drainage patterns wherever possible; prevent increases in stream channel erosion; prevent any increase in flood risk; and protect aquatic species and their habitat. (Growth Plan, 2014)

Transportation Demand Management

(TDM): A set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the transportation system by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost. (PPS, 2014)

Tree canopy: The layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above. In urban areas, the tree canopy provides an important stormwater management function by intercepting rainfall that would otherwise run off of paved surfaces and be transported into local waters through the storm drainage system, picking up various pollutants along the way. A tree canopy also reduces the urban heat island effect, reduces heating/cooling costs, lowers air temperatures, reduces air pollution, increases property values, provides wildlife habitat, and provides aesthetic and community benefits such as improved quality of life.³¹

Urban Heat Islands: Refers to urban areas with higher temperatures, typically caused by heat-absorbing buildings, roads and other "hard" surfaces, resulting in social, economic, health and environmental impacts.

Watershed planning: Planning that provides a framework for establishing goals, objectives, and direction for the protection of water resources, the management of human activities, land, water, aquatic life, and resources within a watershed and for the

²⁹ Folke, C (2006). "Resilience: The emergence of a perspective for social-ecological systems analyses". *Global Environmental Change*. 16 (3): 253–267.

³⁰ Natural Resources Canada. (2019). *Retrofitting*. Accessed April 16, 2019.

<<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/efficiency/buildings/20707>>

³¹ Center for Watershed Protection. 2018. *Urban Tree Canopy*. <<https://www.cwp.org/urban-tree-canopy/>>

assessment of cumulative, cross-jurisdictional, and cross-watershed impacts. Watershed planning typically includes: watershed characterization, a water budget, and conservation plan; nutrient loading assessments; consideration of climate change impacts and severe weather events; land and water use management objectives and strategies; scenario modelling to evaluate the impacts of forecasted growth and servicing options, and mitigation measures; an environmental monitoring plan; requirements for the use of environmental best management practices, programs, and performance measures; criteria for evaluating the protection of quality and quantity of water; the identification and protection of hydrologic features, areas, and functions and the interrelationships between or among them; and targets for the protection and restoration of riparian areas. Watershed planning is undertaken at many scales, and considers cross-jurisdictional and cross-watershed impacts. The level of analysis and specificity generally increases for smaller geographic areas such as subwatersheds and tributaries. (Greenbelt Plan)



The Regional Municipality of Durham
605 Rossland Road East, Whitby, Ontario L1N 6A3
905-668-7711 or 1-800-372-1102
www.durham.ca



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-P-27](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Proposed amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act and associated regulations,
File: L14-45

Environmental Registry of Ontario posting # 013-5018: Modernizing conservation
authority operations–Conservation Authorities Act

Environmental Registry of Ontario posting # 013-4992: Focusing conservation authority
development permits on the protection of people and property–Conservation Authorities
Act

Recommendations:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends to Regional
Council:

- A) That due to the short commenting window to submit comments to the Province of Ontario, staff be authorized to prepare and submit preliminary comments on Environmental Registry of Ontario posting #013-5018 and #013-4992 related to the Conservation Authorities Act and associated regulations on behalf of the Region of Durham;
- B) That staff be directed to report back to Planning and Economic Development Committee on June 4, 2019 to consider and if necessary, modify the submitted comments related to the Conservation Authorities Act and associated regulations for subsequent Council endorsement; and

- C) That the Province be advised that a 45-day comment period is insufficient and does not provide an adequate opportunity for proper or meaningful consultation.
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Report:**1. Purpose**

- 1.1 On April 5, 2019 the Province released notices for public consultation on the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) for updates to the Conservation Authorities Act (the Act) and associated regulations.
- 1.2 The deadline for comment on ERO Postings [#013-5018](#) and [#013-4992](#) is May 20 and May 21, 2019, respectively. The 45-day commenting period does not allow for sufficient time to prepare meaningful comments and have them considered by Council prior to the commenting deadline.
- 1.3 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Provincial proposals to amend the Act and associated regulations, and to request authorization for staff to provide preliminary Regional comments to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MOECP) following the May 29, 2019 Regional Council meeting. In June, staff will report back to Committee on these comments, for subsequent endorsement by Council at its meeting on June 26, 2019. Provincial staff have advised that comments will be accepted after the deadline; however, the Region is encouraged to submit comments as soon as possible so that the comments can be considered when Provincial staff are drafting the legislation and regulations.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Conservation Authorities Act was passed in 1946 in response to extensive flooding erosion, deforestation and soil loss resulting from poor land, water and forestry management practices. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the organization and delivery of programs and services that further the conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources in watersheds in Ontario. The Act outlines the process to establish, fund, dissolve, amalgamate and operate a Conservation Authority (CA). The Act has been updated several times, most recently in 1996 and 1998.
- 2.2 The purpose of a CA is to deliver a local resource management program at the watershed scale for both provincial and municipal interests. Conservation

Authority programs contribute to achieving outcomes of many provincial and municipal priorities including: protection from flooding hazards, ensuring healthy Great Lakes, sustainable growth, protection and restoration of natural heritage (biodiversity), outdoor recreation, health and tourism, outdoor and other environmental education curriculum, water quality and quantity, as well as, environmental monitoring and reporting. There are 36 CAs in Ontario, the majority of which are in southern Ontario.

2.3 There are five CAs within Durham Region (refer to Attachment #1), including:

- Toronto and Region (TRCA) – Pickering, the majority of Ajax and a portion of Uxbridge;
- Central Lake Ontario (CLOCA) – Whitby, Oshawa, portions of Ajax and Pickering, and the western portion of Clarington;
- Ganaraska Region (GRCA) – the eastern portion of Clarington;
- Kawartha Region (KRCA) – the majority of Scugog, portions of Brock and a small portion of Uxbridge;
- Lake Simcoe Region (LSRCA) – the majority of Brock and Uxbridge, and the western portion of Scugog.

2.4 In July 2015, the MNRF released the Conservation Authorities Act Discussion Paper. The Region responded with comments in October 2015 (Report #2015-J-49) in response to the following themes:

- Governance;
- Funding mechanisms; and
- Roles and responsibilities.

2.5 Building on feedback from the Discussion Paper, in May 2016 the MNRF released a consultation document entitled “Conserving our Future: Proposed Priorities for Renewal”. The Region responded with comments in September 2016 (Report #2016-COW-12) to address the following proposed priority actions:

- Strengthening oversight and accountability;
- Increasing clarity and consistency;
- Improving collaboration and engagement;
- Modernizing funding mechanisms; and
- Enhancing flexibility for the Province.

2.6 In 2017, Bill 139, Building Better Communities and Conserving Watersheds Act, 2017, modernized the Conservation Authorities Act framework by:

- Strengthening oversight and accountability in CA decision making;
- Increasing clarity and consistency in CA programs and services;
- Increasing clarity and consistency in regulatory requirements;
- Enhancing collaboration and engagement; and
- Modernizing funding mechanisms.

Regional comments were provided to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry on Bill 139 through Report #2017-INFO-79.

2.7 Through Bill 139, the Province indicated that the proposed actions to modernize the Conservation Authorities Act framework will involve legislative changes, regulatory changes, policy, procedure and program changes that would be advanced over the next several years following further consultation.

3. Overview of the Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act

3.1 The MECP posting entitled “Modernizing conservation authority operations—Conservation Authorities Act” (# 013-5018) proposes to amend the Act that if passed, would:

- Define the core mandatory programs and services provided by CAs to be, natural hazard protection and management, conservation and management of conservation authority lands, drinking water source protection (as prescribed under the Clean Water Act), and protection of the Lake Simcoe watershed (as prescribed under the Lake Simcoe Protection Act);
- Increase transparency in how CAs levy municipalities for mandatory and non-mandatory programs and services;
- Update the CA Act to conform with modern transparency standards by ensuring that municipalities and CAs review levies for non-core programs after a certain period of time (such as 4 to 8 years);
- Establish a transition period (such as 18 to 24 months) and process for CAs and municipalities to enter into agreements for the delivery of non-mandatory programs and services and meet these transparency standards;
- Enable the Minister to appoint an investigator to investigate or undertake an audit and report on a CA;

- Clarify that the duty of CA Board members is to act in the best interest of the CA, similar to not-for-profit organizations; and
 - Proclaim un-proclaimed provisions of the Act related to:
 - fees for programs and services;
 - transparency and accountability;
 - approval of projects with provincial grants;
 - recovery of capital costs and operating expenses from municipalities (municipal levies);
 - regulation of areas over which CAs have jurisdiction (e.g., development permitting);
 - enforcement and offences; and
 - additional regulations.
- 3.2 The posting provides an overview of the proposed changes, but it does not include the actual proposed revisions. The posting indicates that in spring of 2019, the Province will develop and consult on a suite of regulatory and policy proposals to support the proposed amendments to the Act and proclaim the un-proclaimed provisions of the Act.
- 4. Overview of Regulation Proposal Related to the Conservation Authorities Act**
- 4.1 The MNRF posting entitled “Focusing conservation authority development permits on the protection of people and property” (# 013-4992) describes in general terms, a proposed regulation that if passed, would revise how CAs permit development and other activities with respect to impacts to natural hazards and public safety.
- 4.2 Prohibited activities set out in Section 28 of the Act, as amended by Schedule 4 of the Building Better Communities and Conserving Watersheds Act, include:
- Development in areas related to natural hazards such as floodplains, shorelines, wetlands and hazardous lands (i.e. lands that could be unsafe for development because of naturally occurring processes associated with flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock); and
 - Interference with or alterations to a watercourse or wetland.
- 4.3 The proposed regulation is intended to further define the ability of a CA to regulate prohibited development and other activities for impacts to the control of flooding and other natural hazards. This regulation is proposed to replace an existing

regulation and harmonize and consolidate 36 existing individual regulations into one regulation to be approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry.

4.4 The MNRF is also proposing changes to the regulations that support the Act which would:

- a. Update definitions for key regulatory terms to better align with other provincial policy, including: “wetland”, “watercourse” and “pollution”;
- b. Define undefined terms including: “interference” and “conservation of land” as consistent with the natural hazard management intent of the regulation;
- c. Reduce regulatory restrictions between 30 metres and 120 metres of a wetland and where a hydrological connection has been severed;
- d. Exempt low-risk development activities from requiring a permit including certain alterations and repairs to existing municipal drains subject to the Drainage Act provided they are undertaken in accordance with the Drainage Act and Conservation Authorities Act Protocol;
- e. Allow CAs to further exempt low-risk development activities from requiring a permit provided in accordance with CA policies;
- f. Require CAs to develop, consult on, make publicly available and periodically review internal policies that guide permitting decisions;
- g. Require CAs to notify the public of changes to mapped regulated areas such as floodplains or wetland boundaries; and
- h. Require CAs to establish, monitor and report on service delivery standards by including requirements and timelines for determining complete applications and timelines for permit decisions.

5. Regional Comments on the Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act and Associated Regulations

5.1 Regional staff are proposing to work with other Regional Departments and consult with the CAs in Durham to inform staff comments for submission to the MNRF and the MOECP by the commenting deadline. These comments will be presented to Committee and Council in June 2019 for consideration and endorsement for submission.

6. Conclusion and Next Steps

6.1 On April 5, 2019 the Province released proposal notices for public consultation on the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) for updates to the Act and associated regulations.

6.2 Regional Staff are seeking authorization to:

- a. Prepare staff comments for submission to the MNRF and the MOECP following the May 29, 2019 Regional Council meeting; and
- b. Present staff's comments in June 2019 for consideration by Committee and Council, to be forwarded to the MNRF and the MOECP immediately following Council's decision.

7. **Attachments**

Attachment #1: Map of Conservation Authority Jurisdictions in Durham

Respectfully submitted,

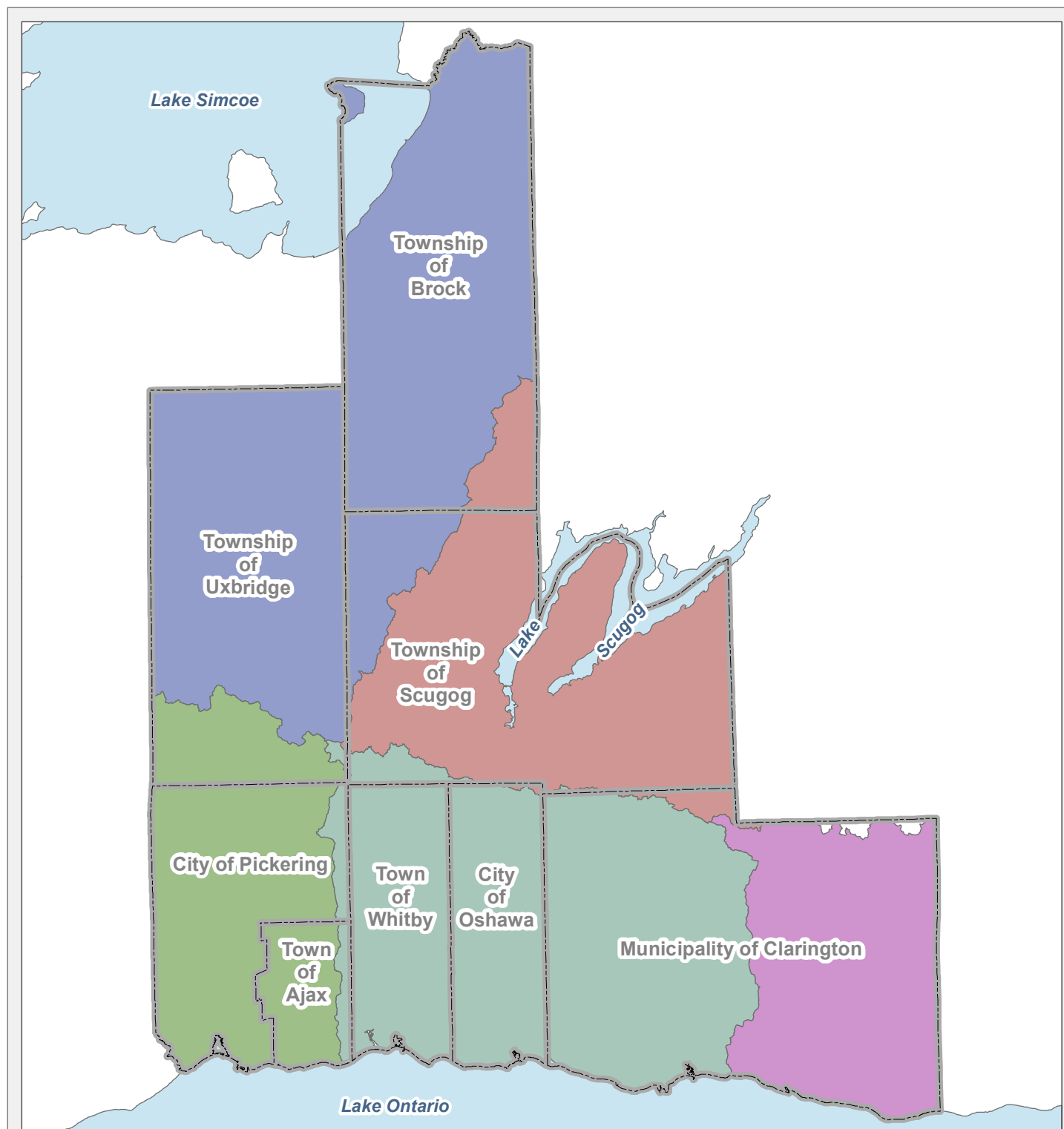
Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer



Conservation Authorities within the Regional Municipality of Durham

Legend

Conservation Authority

- Central Lake Ontario
- Ganaraska Region
- Kawartha Region
- Lake Simcoe Region
- Toronto and Region

- Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody

0 2.5 5 10
Kilometres



This map has been produced from a variety of sources. The Region of Durham does not make any representations concerning the accuracy, likely results, or reliability of the use of the materials.

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The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-EDT-6](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Tribute Communities Centre Suite – Annual Usage Report and Lease Renewal

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends to Regional Council that:

- A) The Regional Chair and the Regional Clerk be authorized to enter into a licence renewal agreement with Global Spectrum Facility Management L.P. for the Region's suite at the Tribute Communities Centre for a five-year period commencing September 1, 2019 and concluding on August 31, 2024;
 - B) That an amount of \$50,000 for the next year of the term be included in the annual Business Plans and Budgets, with the inclusion of an annual increase in fees of 1.5%; and
 - C) That fifty percent (50%) of the total amount be allocated from the Economic Development and Tourism budget and fifty percent (50%) from the Regional Chair's budget.
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Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The Regional Municipality of Durham has been leasing Suite #205 at the Tribute Communities Centre (formerly GM Centre) since 2006. The purpose is to promote the Region to potential clients; demonstrate appreciation to local stakeholders and volunteer organizations that actively support and serve the regional community; and

support the United Way through an auction process for ticket sales and use of the suite.

- 1.2 The suite continues to be well used with annual updates to Committee and Council. Analysis for usage in 2018 is as follows:

User Group or Division	Number of Bookings
Region of Durham	6
Economic Development and Tourism	3
Volunteer organizations and charities	44
Total bookings	53

- 1.3 Attachment #1 provides a detailed report of the usage from 2015 to 2018.
- 1.4 The current five-year lease will expire on August 31, 2019 and this report seeks authorization to renew for another five years.

2. Conclusion

- 2.1 The term of the Executive Suite License Agreement will be extended for a period of five (5) years commencing on September 1, 2019 and ending on August 31, 2024 for an annual licensing fee of \$30,000 plus HST. The annual service fee is subject to an annual increase of 1.5%.
- 2.2 Sufficient funding for the first year of this expenditure, in the amount of \$50,000, has been included in the approved 2019 Regional Business Plans and Budgets of Economic Development and Tourism (50%) and the Regional Chair's Office (50%). The approved budget is inclusive of an additional amount of \$20,000 to cover costs associated with additional tickets and other associated expenses.
- 2.3 The additional \$20,000 will be reassessed during the 2020 budget process, to ensure this amount is warranted through an assessment of actual versus projected expenses.

3. Attachments

Attachment #1: Tribute Communities Centre Suite Usage 2015 to 2018

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer

Tribute Communities Centre Usage

2018 Usage of the Durham Tribute Communities Centre Suite

User Group or Division	Number of Bookings
Total bookings	53
Not used	0
Region of Durham	6
Economic Development and Tourism	3
Volunteer organizations or charities	44

2017 Usage of the Durham Tribute Communities Centre Suite

User Group or Division	Number of Bookings
Total bookings	60
Not used	0
Region of Durham	10
Economic Development and Tourism	4
Volunteer organizations or charities	46

2016 Usage of the Durham Tribute Communities Centre Suite

User Group or Division	Number of Bookings
Total bookings	52
Not used	0
Region of Durham	2
Economic Development and Tourism	2
Volunteer organizations or charities	48

2015 Usage of the Durham Tribute Communities Centre Suite

User Group or Division	Number of Bookings
Total bookings	64
Not used	2
Region of Durham	0
Economic Development and Tourism	6
Volunteer organizations or charities	56

Volunteer organizations or charities:

This use is to raise funds directly for charitable or volunteer causes in the Region, including the auctioning of tickets for the donation of all proceeds to the United Way of Durham Region.

Region of Durham:

This use is the hosting of partners, the Colleges, Universities, and other Regional stakeholders by the CAO's office.

Economic Development and Tourism:

This use is the hosting of economic development partners and stakeholders such as the Parasport volunteer organizing committee, by the Economic Development and Tourism Department.



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-EDT-7](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Investment Attraction Statistics – 4th Quarter 2018 and Annual Review 2018

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends:

That this report be received for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 This report summarizes the investment attraction activity handled by the Economic Development and Tourism Division in the fourth quarter of 2018. It also provides an annual review of the investment attraction activities conducted in 2018.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Economic Development and Tourism Division's investment attraction activities are focused on four areas: (i) Generate and source leads for potential new investment, including Investment Attraction missions, and hosting investor tours and delegations; (ii) Respond to investment inquiries; (iii) Promote the Region among the real estate and development community; and (iv) Cultivate relationships with Toronto Global, as well as the Federal and Provincial Governments to promote investment attraction to Durham.

3. Fourth Quarter 2018

- 3.1 In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Investment Attraction team handled fifty-one investment leads, forty-six of these leads came directly to the Region or through the Region's global investment missions. Five of these investment leads came through outside agencies. Details of these leads can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.
- 3.2 The inquiries from this quarter came from a number of different sectors, specifically; Agri-Business (24); Innovative Technology (18); Manufacturing (8); and Life Sciences (1).
- 3.3 Forty-three of the Investment leads from Q4 are currently "Open" and still considering their investment plans. Eight of the investment leads are "Closed".
- 3.4 The Investment Attraction team has categorized potential investors based on level of commitment and planned investment time horizon. See Attachment #1 for an overview of the Durham Region Economic Development Sales Funnel, which includes a definition of the categories 'Target', 'Lead', 'Prospect', 'Opportunity', and 'Active Investor'.
- 3.5 In the fourth quarter of 2018, three investment missions were undertaken. The purpose of these missions was to identify new investment leads and to create partnerships that will assist the Region in identifying potential investment projects in the future. Details of these missions can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.
- 3.6 Economic Development and Tourism staff hosted two investor visits in the Region. Details of these investor visits can be found in Appendix 3 of this report.
- 3.7 Economic Development and Tourism also hosted one in-bound delegation. Details of this in-bound delegation can be found in Appendix 4 of this report.

4. Year End Review 2018

- 4.1 In 2018, the Investment Attraction team, with support from our area municipal partners, secured four new investments in the Region, with the potential to create hundreds of new jobs. Details of these can be found in Appendix 5 of this report.
- 4.2 In 2018, the Investment Attraction team handled 144 investment inquiries.
- 4.3 Inquiries were generated by or referred to staff through a number of different sources. These include international promotional activities resulting in 89 inquiries ('Direct'), 48 generated through the Region's participation in the Ontario

Manufacturing Communities Alliance (OMCA), the Ontario Food Cluster (OFC), and Toronto Global ('Partnerships'), with another 7 from outside agencies ('Other'). The breakdown of inquiries by source and quarter can be found in Appendix 6 of this report.

- 4.4 A wide range of sectors were represented among the inquiries received. Manufacturing and Agri-Business represented the largest percentage. Other sectors represented were Innovative Technology; Life Sciences; Professional Services; and Energy. The breakdown of inquiries by sector can be found in Appendix 7 of this report.
- 4.5 In 2018, a total of 10 investment missions were conducted to meet with potential investors and to create partnerships that will enable the Region to attract new investment. Details can be found in Appendix 8 of this report.
- 4.6 In 2018, Economic Development and Tourism staff hosted 7 potential investors, undertaking visits to the Region to better understand the potential suitability for their investment plans. Details of these investor visits can be found in Appendix 9 of this report.
- 4.7 In 2018, Economic Development and Tourism staff participated and/or coordinated 7 in-bound delegations. These delegations and their outcomes can be found in Appendix 10 of this report.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 2018 was a busy year for the Investment Attraction team, securing four new investments, providing business services in response to 144 investment inquiries; participating in 10 investment missions; hosting 7 familiarization tours for potential investors; and organizing programs for 7 in-bound delegations.
- 5.2 The Investment Attraction team continues to deliver its 2019 work plan to promote Durham as a region that is "open for business".

6. Attachments

Attachment #1: Durham Region Economic Development Sales Funnel

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Appendix 1: Investment Inquiries (Q4 2018)

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
1.	Medicinal Cannabis Facility	Oct 2/18	Direct	Opportunity	The company grows and produces quality medicinal cannabis. They are currently seeking land in North Durham to grow their product.
2.	German Technology Provider	Oct 18/18	E360	Target	Technology provider for the power and automotive industries in the North of Germany. Interested in entering North American market.
3.	South Korean Manufacturing Facility	Oct 25/18	Toronto Global	Prospect	Korean company looking to acquire real estate for their Canadian expansion and they are interested in the Toronto region.
4.	Customized Solutions for Paper Industry	Oct 25/18	Direct	Prospect	Product development company focused on environmental solutions for the pulp and paper production industry. Interested in establishing office in Canada.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
5.	German Electrical Products	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Produces plugs and receptacles for international markets. North American Headquarters is in NJ with possible interest in Canada.
6.	Fast Charging Solutions for EV Market	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Leading designer and manufacturer of fast charging solutions for the electric vehicle market. Interested in establishing relationship between Quebec sales team and Ontario.
7.	Electric Vehicle Technology	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Australian micro-business selling the “Gold Controller” for electric vehicles. Interested in entering Canadian market.
8.	EV Charging Solutions	Oct 29/18	E360	Lead	Manufactures a wide range of EV charging solutions that covers all market needs. Interested in entering North American market.
9.	E-mobility Service Provider	Oct 29/18	E360	Lead	Full service provider for e-mobility. Plans to enter North American market in short term.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
10.	EV Software and Hardware Supplier	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Europe's leading supplier of software and hardware for smart charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. Long term plans to enter North American market.
11.	Mobile Charging Station	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	The company designs and manufactures mobile charging stations for EV.
12.	Affordable Electric Mobility	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Develops tailor-made EV charging solutions and charging infrastructure for municipalities, companies and transport companies.
13.	Charging Manufacturer	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Large Chinese charging manufacturer. Interested in identifying partner in Canada / East Coast.
14.	Modern Urban Infrastructure	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Designs high-quality electric car charging stations, intelligent street lighting and smart city sensors. Interested in entering Canadian market.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
15.	Innovation Value Chain	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Supports companies with implementing innovative ideas into marketable products and services.
16.	German Charging Infrastructure	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Specializes in charging infrastructure, in cooperation with utility companies.
17.	Innovative Charging Stations	Oct 29/18	E360	Lead	Offer state-of-the-art technology in charging stations, numerous interfaces and IT support. Highly interested in expanding in North America with Canada as clear focus.
18.	German Industrial Plugs	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Produces standardised industrial plugs and sockets. Long term plans to enter North American market.
19.	Charging Station Designer	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Designs innovative charging stations for EV. Currently focus on Europe with long terms plans for North America.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
20.	Charging Infrastructure Installation	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Focus on deployment/installation of charging infrastructure. Plans to enter North America after gaining more international expertise with the Netherlands.
21.	E-Charging Products	Oct 29/18	E360	Target	Provider of e-charging products. Interested in learning more about opportunities in Canada.
22.	Solutions for EV	Oct 29/18	E360	Lead	World leading experience in anchoring solutions for EV chargers. Sees clear future in North America and would favour Canada over the US.
23.	Power Distribution	Oct 29/18	E360	Lead	Development, production and sales of charging infrastructures for electromobility, power distributors and transformer stations.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
24.	Mobile Charging Station Designer	Oct 29/18	E360	Lead	Designer of mobile charging stations in Europe. Considering Canada as their gateway to North American market.
25.	Super Foods	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Lead	Specializes in gluten free superfood snacks. Interested in identifying joint venture partner in North America.
26.	Food Packaging	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Closed/Lost (Initial meeting to qualify interest, but no plans for NAFTA market)	One of the largest and best-equipped processing and food packing plants in the Middle East. All production in Egypt with no plans for Canada.
27.	Fresh/Frozen Potato Supplier	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Lead	Supplies own label and branded lines of fresh and frozen potatoes to retail and wholesale. Long terms plan to enter North American market.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
28.	Private Label Breakfast Cereals	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Prospect	Private label breakfast cereals and B2B solutions for the food industry. Highly interested in entering Canada via partner company.
29.	Agri-Food Exporter	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Target	Agri-food exporter in Europe. Interested in establishing relationship with Costco in Canada.
30.	Basmati Rice Exporter	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Closed/Lost (initial meeting determined there was no suitable fit)	Company is one of the leading exporters of super basmati rice in Pakistan. Already distributes under various private labels in Canada.
31.	Cocoa Producer	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Target	Cocoa producer using cutting-edge production facilities and advanced R&D services to serve confectionery sector. Interested in identifying distributor in Canada to sell product.
32.	Logistics Company	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Closed/Lost	Logistics company that controls supply chain for fresh products in France and Italy. Not interested in Canada.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
33.	Bavarian Brewery	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Target	Currently selling in Quebec with Ontario as their next target market.
34.	Pecan Exporter	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Target	One of the top 3 exporters in the US for inshell pecans. Interested in learning about Canadian market.
35.	Tea Producer	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Closed/Lost	Oregano and mountain tea producer. Not ready to enter North American market.
36.	Whisky Producer	Oct 30/18	SIAL	Lead	Supplier of cask and bottled whisky and related distillery services to the Scotch whisky industry. Currently working with British Consulate-General Toronto to expand product to Canada.
37.	Manufacturing Facility	Oct 30/18	Direct	Prospect	Manufacturing client headquartered in the US, but with a facility in the GTA that needs to be relocated.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
38.	Frozen Desserts	Nov 5/18	PLMA	Target	The company provides preserves, frozen desserts, apple sauce, and iced tea.
39.	International Food Producer	Nov 5/18	PLMA	Target	International producer and marketer of food, agricultural, financial and industrial products and services.
40.	Mexican Snack Foods	Nov 5/18	PLMA	Lead	Mexican snack food producer. Interested in learning about the Canadian market.
41.	Canned/Frozen Vegetables	Nov 5/18	PLMA	Closed/Lost	The company offers canned and frozen vegetables. Already distributes in Canada.
42.	Italian Oil Producer	Nov 5/18	PLMA	Closed/Lost	Italian oil producer. Not interested in Canadian market.
43.	Fruit Preservatives	Nov 5/18	PLMA	Closed/Lost	Produces handcrafted, small batch fruit syrups, toppings, preserves and salsas. Already selling to retailers in Canada.
44.	Fruit Supplier	Nov 6/18	PLMA	Target	Supplier of cranberries, strawberries, pomegranate arils and asparagus.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
45.	Soup and beans Producer	Nov 6/18	PLMA	Lead	Producer of canned soup and beans. Interested in learning more about Canada's competitive advantages.
46.	Food and Beverage Distributor	Nov 6/18	PLMA	Lead	The company offers flavored and baked beans, pasta, organics, and vegetables.
47.	Aquaculture Lab	Nov 22/18	Toronto Global	Closed/Lost (reason not provided by investor)	Swiss aquaculture company interested in establishing R&D lab in Ontario. Located outside of Toronto region.
48.	Biomedical Company	Nov 23/18	Ontario Investment Office	Prospect	Biomedical company interested in establishing operation in Ontario with lab, warehouse and office.
49.	Insect Protein Producer	Nov 27/18	Toronto Global	Lead	Advanced insect protein producer in Netherlands. Interested in identifying potential partners, suppliers, and clients in Canada to explore possibility of building a production plant in Canada.

	Project Name	Date of Inquiry	Source	Category	Project Description
50.	Vaping/E-Cigarette Company	Dec 12/18	Toronto Global	Lead	Vaping/e-cigarette company from US. Looking to establish distribution/sales office in Toronto region.
51.	Cannabis Regulatory Services	Dec 12/18	Toronto Global	Lead	Provides analytical services for legally-authorized distributors, producers, and licensed regulators of cannabis. Currently expanding worldwide.

Appendix 2: Investment Missions (Q4 2018)

Mission	Purpose	Partner	Meetings	Leads
SIAL Food Tradeshow, Paris	Investment	OFC	12	3
Private Label Manufacturers Association Tradeshow, Chicago	Investment	OFC	10	3
E360, Germany	Investment	None	21	6

Appendix 3: Investor Visits (Q4 2018)

Company	Month	Outline Program	Outcome
German Equipment Reseller	October	Collaborated with 2 communities from the Ontario Manufacturing Communities Alliance (OMCA), London and Windsor, to provide a tour of the Region's business leaders in the manufacturing sector.	The company is highly interested in establishing a sales/distribution office in Windsor.
Brazilian Blockchain	October	Hosted the CEO of a start-up blockchain company interested in establishing headquarters in Canada. Provided information on Durham's innovative technology ecosystem and support services.	The CEO is currently undertaking their start-up visa through Spark centre.

Appendix 4: Inbound Delegations (Q4 2018)

Delegation	Month	Purpose	Outcome
Nuremberg Metropolitan Region	October	To promote investment and trade and build foreign direct investment prospects between Durham Region and Nuremberg Region.	Led to the signing of agreements between The Technical University of Nuremberg and the University of Ontario Institute of Technology and Durham College to build collaboration and student exchange.

Appendix 5: Secured Investments (Full Year 2018)

Project Name	Source	Category	Investment Location	Project Description
Loehrke GmbH	Drinktec Tradeshow (Germany)	WIN	Whitby	German manufacturer of hygiene equipment solutions for the global food and beverage industry. They have leased a 1000 sq. ft. space for a sales and technical office in Whitby. Currently, a Key Account Manager has been hired with the expectation of hiring 5 additional support staff within 1 year. The long term (2 years) vision is to build a manufacturing facility to serve their newly acquired North American clients with an additional 40 jobs.
Gordon Food Services	Ontario Investment Office	WIN	Ajax	Major American foodservice distributor. They have purchased land for construction of a 330,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art foodservice distribution facility, to service customers across Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada. Building is underway with a plan to create hundreds of jobs in Durham.

Project Name	Source	Category	Investment Location	Project Description
Cuore Platform	Brazil Canada Chamber of Commerce	WIN	Oshawa (Spark Centre)	Brazilian blockchain technology company focused primarily on the private lending industry. The company envisions to empower all financial agents by providing a full digital operational hub based on cutting edge technologies. The CEO has emigrated to Durham with his family through the Start-Up Visa program and is currently operating out of Spark Centre.
Menvia	Direct – Brazil Mission 2016	WIN	Spark Centre - Oshawa	Brazilian technology company that markets a coin-sized blue-tooth sensor and app that can be used for a variety of purposes from automatically scanning inventory, to tracking a lost or stolen wallet. In 2016, the CEO participated in Spark Centre's Soft Landing Program and is currently operating out of Spark Centre.

Appendix 6: Investment Inquiries by Source and Quarter (Full Year 2018)

Inquiry Source	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Direct	14	43	8	24	89
Partnerships	0	17	4	27	48
Other	1	2	4	0	7
Total	15	62	16	51	144

Appendix 7: Investment Inquiries by Sector (Full Year 2018)

Sector	# of Inquiries	% of Inquiries
Manufacturing	44	30.6
Agri-Business	31	21.5
Innovative Technology	30	20.8
Life Sciences	25	17.4
Professional Services	6	4.2
Other	6	4.2
Energy	2	1.3

Appendix 8: Investment Missions (Full Year 2018)

Mission	Purpose	Partner	Meetings	Targets/Leads/Prospects/ Opportunities
MedLab Conference	Investment	None	15	11
SAE Tradeshow	Investment	None	12	3
Analytica Tradeshow	Investment	None	25	18
Hannover Messe	Investment	OMCA	39	11
Investment Mission to China	Investment	Spark Centre	8	7
Pegasus Nuremberg Mission	Investment	Pegasus Partners	12	11

Mission	Purpose	Partner	Meetings	Targets/Leads/Prospects/ Opportunities
Automatica Conference	Investment	OMCA	16	2
SIAL Food Tradeshow	Investment	OFC	12	3
PLMA Tradeshow	Investment	OFC	10	3
E360	Investment	None	21	6

Appendix 9: Investor Visits (Full Year 2018)

Company	Month	Outline Program	Outcome
Cloud Computing Company	January	Arranged site visit to properties in Pickering, Whitby and Oshawa. Organized meetings with Veridian, Hydro One and Oshawa Power & Utilities Corporation to assess electrical capacity of properties of interest.	The company decided to establish their facility in Eastern Europe due to lower electricity prices.
Chinese Investor	February	Chinese investor visited local Oshawa technology company for possible investment.	Discussion regarding investment ongoing.
Chinese Paper Recycling Plant	June	Chinese investor interested in opening a paper recycling plant in Durham. Toured Canada Fibres in Oshawa to gain an understanding of urban waste recycling and develop potential partnership.	Discussion regarding investment ongoing.
Clean-Tech Start-Up	June	Co-founders presented business proposal for a road energy	Connected company to incubator

Company	Month	Outline Program	Outcome
		harvesting device that generates electricity from passing vehicles.	programs in the Region.
Government of Canada Agency	June	Durham Regional staff met representatives from agency to discuss relocation of their 10-15 person office from Scarborough to Durham Region. Regional staff provided site visits of suitable properties.	Representatives from agency presented visited real estate options in Durham to key management staff.
German Equipment Reseller	October	Collaborated with 2 communities from the Ontario Manufacturing Communities Alliance (OMCA), London and Windsor, to provide a tour of the Region's business leaders in the manufacturing sector.	The company is highly interested in establishing a sales/distribution office in Ontario.
Brazilian Blockchain	October	Hosted the CEO of a start-up blockchain company interested in establishing headquarters in Canada. Provided information on Durham's innovative technology ecosystem and support services.	The CEO is currently undertaking their start-up visa through Spark centre.

Appendix 10: In-bound Delegations (Full Year 2018)

Delegation	Month	Purpose	Outcome
Chinese Ice Fishing Delegation	January	Chinese Consul General and employees from Toronto, and other Chinese businesses and investors were invited to experience ice	The annual event brings awareness to the Northern areas in Durham and enhances economic growth through the acquisition of group travel

Delegation	Month	Purpose	Outcome
		fishing in Lake Scugog.	and leisure tourism.
Brazilian Blockchain Company	February	Provided a tour of the Community Innovation Lab, UOIT and Spark Centre.	The investor has emigrated to Durham with his family and now has office space in Spark Centre.
High-Tech Lab Equipment Manufacturer	March	Provided a tour of Spark Centre, LHEARN Centre, and the G Centre.	Potential for Durham to become their entry into the North American market.
Toronto Global/Ontario Investment Office FAM Tour	June	Provided a tour of the Region's assets, including innovative businesses in our key sectors, incubators, R&D centres, post-secondary institutions, real estate opportunities, and new investments.	The tour provided an overview of the Region to staff at Toronto Global, Province, Federal Government, and OCE which showcased opportunities to potential investors in international markets.
Vietnamese Delegation	July	A group of twenty senior officials from the Vietnamese Federal Government travelled to Durham as part of a long-term initiative to send civil servants around the world to learn best practices and create relationship via face-to-face meetings.	The delegations learned about Durham's robust economic development strategy and effectiveness in foreign direct investment.

Delegation	Month	Purpose	Outcome
Professor C.C. Chan Symposium and Unveiling Event	August	The unveiling ceremony was preceded by a seminar by Professor C.C.Chan, known as the “Father of Asian Electric Vehicles”. The ceremony was attended by elected officials, business leaders and professors from Ontario’s universities.	The event announced the formation of the C.C.Chan Academician Science and Technology Centre to be located in the Durham. The centre will be a space for electric vehicle academic research projects, connecting academic experts from around the world.
Nuremberg Metropolitan Region	October	To promote investment and trade and build foreign direct investment prospects between Durham Region and Nuremberg Region.	Led to the signing of agreements between The Technical University of Nuremberg and the University of Ontario Institute of Technology and Durham College to build collaboration and student exchange.

Durham Region Economic Development Sales Funnel

1. Target

Identified as a company that may potentially invest, but no contact or discussion yet

2. Lead

Commitment to Durham	Executive Team Commitment	Time Horizon & Communication
Indicated an interest in expanding to/within North America; Durham is a possibility	Little to no investment business planning completed	Investment time horizon is ≤ 5 years

3. Prospect

Commitment to Durham	Executive Team Commitment	Time Horizon & Communication
Seriously considering Durham, among other possibilities	Business plan in development, but no executive team approval (or unknown)	Investment time horizon is ≥ 2 years. We have been providing information.

If we have not heard back in ≥ 12 months, Prospects/Opportunities will be bumped down to Lead.

4. Opportunity

Commitment to Durham	Executive Team Commitment	Time Horizon & Communication
Durham is a primary choice to invest	Business planning advanced; and either: executive team approval of investment business plan; or	< 2 year investment horizon

Must maintain contact with Durham at least once every < 4 month to reaffirm interest. If we have not heard back in 4 to 12 months, Opportunities will be bumped down to Prospect.

5. Active Investor

Commitment to Durham	Executive Team Commitment	Time Horizon & Communication
In the process of investing in Durham	Business Plan approved, and in active negotiation to purchase or lease property, or in zoning/OP application stage	≤3 month investment horizon We are assisting on logistics

6. Win

Investment has been successfully made in Durham

7. Closed-Lost

Discontinued due to no reasonably foreseeable future investment potential



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-EDT-8](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

2017 and 2018 Non-residential Development and Job Growth in Durham Region

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends:

That this report be received for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a high-level summary of the number of non-residential projects, and volume of total job growth, that took place in Durham in 2017 and 2018. The information presented in this report has been compiled from information provided by Durham's area municipalities, with each municipality providing information on "significant" investments in their community.
- 1.2 The significance of an investment selected by an area municipality to be highlighted may be determined in a variety of ways, including: a new business investing in the municipality; new buildings or expansion of existing space; the growth of an existing business creating local employment; a major investment in new equipment or machinery; or an investment of strategic importance to the economy.
- 1.3 The report is intended to provide a "snapshot" of the general nature of non-residential development and job creation in Durham.

2. Report

- 2.1 Across Durham Region in 2017, the value of non-residential building permits was approximately 441,246,576. Details of this activity can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.
- 2.2 In 2018, the value of non-residential building permits was approximately \$561,074,382. Details of this activity can be found in Appendix 3 of this report.
- 2.3 The area municipalities identified 31 significant investments in 2017. Combined, these significant investments created over 685 jobs and represented \$267,455,321 in investment. In total these significant investments created an additional 385,857sq. ft. of non-residential floor space. Details of these investments can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.
- 2.4 The area municipalities identified 37 significant investments in 2018. These investments created over 470 jobs and represented over \$250,318,753 in investment. In total these significant investments created an additional 1,837,046 sq. ft. of non-residential floor space. Details of these investments can be found in Appendix 4 of this report.

3. Conclusion and Next Steps

- 3.1 The Region and the Durham Economic Development Partnership (DEDP) agree that in 2017 and 2018, Durham experienced considerable growth in non-residential development and jobs.
- 3.2 Through the ongoing collaboration by the DEDP on multiple projects and joint initiatives, the economic development teams of Durham Region and area municipal are advancing the Region's investment-readiness and working to create a climate that is open for business.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Appendix 1: 2017 Non-residential Building Permit Values

	Value of non-residential Building Permits (\$)
Ajax	97,764,252
Brock	3,800,000
Clarington	41,903,716
Oshawa	130,752,500
Pickering	127,909,000
Uxbridge	13,100,000
Whitby	23,117,079
Scugog	2,900,029
Durham	441,246,576

Appendix 2: 2017 Significant Investment Highlights by Area Municipality

Ajax

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Belmont	7,000,000	-	Multi-buildings, multi-units of commercial space at the corner of Harwood and Rossland Roads. Created 300 jobs.
Lakeridge Auto Gallery Endras Volvo Jaguar & Land Rover	21,000,000	-	Individual high end automotive dealerships as part of master-planned automotive park at 401 and Salem Road Interchange. Created 125 jobs.
Lexus of Lakeridge	22,000,000	70,000	State-of-the-art facility and a flagship store for the Lexus brand. Part of the Endras Automotive Group and master plan at the 401/Salem Road interchange, Salem Business Area. Created 100 jobs.
MalPak Expansion	12,000,000	-	Industrial expansion of existing plastic wrap business. Created 20 jobs.
RioCan Centre	6,170,000	-	Redevelopment and reuse of Target Canada store to accommodate new tenants. Created 90 jobs.
Axalta Coatings	500,000	-	Axalta purchased a company out of the US to expand their expertise in water-based paints and coatings. Required interior expansion to accommodate new equipment and staff. Created 15 jobs.

Brock

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Brian Wood (Evan Wood Farms)	1,500,000	18,300	Robotic dairy barn in Cannington.

Clarington

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Westmore Poleline & Electric	1,028,463	13,500	Created 25 jobs.
LCBO Newcastle	3,050,000	10,500	Created 10 jobs.

Oshawa

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Durham District School Board	11,900,000	-	School addition and renovations
Lakeridge Health	10,000,000	-	Interior alterations to hospital
Oshawa Centre Holdings Inc.	7,400,000	-	Oshawa Centre alterations
Canada Post Corp.	6,800,000	-	Distribution center
Oshawa Public Utilities	6,000,000	-	Transformer station

Pickering

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
OPB Realty Inc	88,000,000	5,973	Cineplex addition
City of Pickering	21,000,000	5,001	New operations centre
OPB Realty Inc Trustee	7,000,000	832	New Pickle Barrel restaurant
2512856 Ontario Inc.	5,000,000	251	New C-Store & drive thru
Durham District School Board	4,268,000	1,130	Elementary school addition

Uxbridge

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Douglas Crossing Retirement	7,500,000	43,055	Six-storey addition to a Douglas Crossing Retirement living
Guycan Commercial Roofing	800,000	13,304	Addition to commercial roofing manufacturing facility
Urban Construction	1,400,000	19,953	New industrial building
Heritage Restoration	756,000	9,041	Addition to industrial building

Scugog

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Trading Post	60,000	1,840	Open air addition
Trading Post	50,000	1,442	Covered loading dock
DJ Realco Holdings Inc	300,000	6,398	Industrial building

Whitby

Company	2017 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
KingSett Capital	5,126,978	96,500	185 William Smith Drive - Interior alteration to existing building and 96,500 sq.ft. extension
RioCan	4,579,000	-	Interior redemise into three new tenant spaces: Reptilia, Flying Squirrel and The Tile Store
HN Construction	2,200,000	9,982	Construction of one storey office building, 927.75 sq.m. at 1550 Dundas Street West (northwest corner of Thickson Road and Dundas Street)
Flanagan Foodservice	2,066,880	53,600	Installation of free standing pallet rack storage system, interior alterations to employee amenity and locker area
P.D. McLaren Ltd.	1,000,000	5,255	Interior alterations to office and warehouse

Appendix 3: 2018 Non-residential Building Permit Values

	Value of non-residential Building Permits (\$)
Ajax	220,486,010
Brock	5,845,524
Clarington	66,570,314
Oshawa	118,277,717
Pickering	30,708,000
Uxbridge	27,013,500
Whitby	77,600,196
Scugog	14,573,121
Durham	561,074,382

Appendix 4: 2018 Significant Investment Highlights by Area Municipality

Ajax

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Gordon Food Services	50,000,000	330,000	Construction of a state of the art food distribution centre. Expected to create 300 jobs upon completion.
Safran	2,500,000	3,896	Construct new mezzanine with offices
Dominion Colour Corp.	500,000	2,572	Building addition for a mechanical room and area to relocate an existing lab.

Brock

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Marshall-Barwick Properties	551,924	7,200	Industrial building renovation
Daryl & Sherry Pehonix	1,000,000	37,000	New poultry barn
Roman Catholic Church	500,000	434	Public building addition/renovation
2278400 Ontario Inc.	1,500,000	10,016	New commercial building
Elmcroft Farms	450,000	9,600	New poultry barn

Clarington

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Toyota Parts Distribution Centre	40,126,000	350,000	Permits and site servicing (opening Jan 2020)
3D Cana Inc.	2,000,000	23,000	Cannabis facility, opening Q2 2019
Bowmanville West Commercial Development (St. Louis Grill)	1,300,000	9,000	Retail
Boyle Excavating	1,050,000	12,000	Industrial/office (relocation, new build)

Oshawa

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Dymon Group of Companies	26,200,000	269,033	3-storey self-storage & commercial
Durham District School Board	10,500,000	62,958	2-storey elementary school
Durham Catholic District School Board	10,300,000	58,297	New elementary school
TT7 Inc.	10,100,000	47,124	Renovation to Genosha Hotel

Pickering

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
City of Pickering	21,000,000	2,816	Maintenance building for the storage of seasonal equipment
Hydro One Networks	2,500,000	800	Electric Transmission Relay Station South
Hydro One Networks	2,500,000	980	Electric Transmission Relay Station North
Home Sense/Winners(PTC)	2,400,000	367	addition for a retail store
Altona Road Subdivision Ltd.	1,000,000	2,471	8-unit commercial plaza

Uxbridge

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Westdell Development Corp	1,400,000	13,939	Symposium Restaurant, Popeyes, Pizza Hut, Osmows Restaurant
Westdell Development Corp	327,000	2,347	Starbucks
Westdell Development Corp	322,500	2,314	Wendy's
Deluxe Stair & Railing Ltd.	2,600,000	23,446	Industrial building (stair manufacturing & office)
Pine Valley Packaging	3,345,000	29,999	Addition to industrial building
BRND Properties Inc.	1,149,000	9,999	To erect warehouse

Scugog

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Tri-Grow Enterprises	4,000,000	150,443	Construct mushroom growing rooms
Old Flame Brewing Co.	80,000	985	Addition for beer packaging
IPCF Properties Inc.	390,000	5,354	Interior renovations for Time Hortons & Wendy's
Brian's Towing	390,000	6,400	Rebuild of building that was lost due to fire
Goreski Summer Resort Ltd	212,875	1,842	New deck and shorewall

Whitby

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
Le Nordik Spa	11,092,000	59,675	4015 Cochrane Street - Phase 1 construction for a state-of-the-art spa and relaxation centre.
Carttera	10,302,000	185,000	1652 Tricont Avenue - Construction for the first phase of an industrial building for logistics and distribution uses.
Brookvalley Development	10,175,000	32,829	72-76 Baldwin Street- Site servicing and two storey shell commercial and office building
Playdium	9,580,000	32,140	Site servicing and construction of new state-of-the-art gaming centre (2,987 sq.m.)

Company	2018 Investment (\$)	Building Size / New floor space added (sq ft)	Comments
This building is an expansion to the former Sony of Canada Ltd. building. Occupied by Pinnacle Transport and American Tire.	6,975,454	40,770	Construct addition to existing warehouse (+40,770 sq.ft.) and demising walls for offices, interior alteration to office space



The Regional Municipality of Durham Report

To: Planning and Economic Development Committee
From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: [#2019-EDT-9](#)
Date: May 7, 2019

Subject:

Bid for 2022 Ontario Summer Games

Recommendation:

That the Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends to Regional Council, that:

- A) Regional Council endorse a bid for the 2022 Ontario Summer Games to be developed and submitted by Sport Durham prior to the deadline of June 14, 2019;
 - B) Regional Council endorse and support in principle the hosting of this event, including the acknowledgement that if the Region is awarded a bid, accepts an award, and enters into a hosting agreement for these Games, the Region would bear the cost responsibility for any financial deficit resulting from the Games;
 - C) Regional Council approve in principle the Region's financial contribution for this bid in the amount of \$130,000 (\$50,000 cash and approximately \$80,000 in-kind for internal transportation); and
 - D) If the 2022 Ontario Summer Games are awarded to the Region, staff will report back to seek approval of the terms of the hosting agreement, prior to execution of the agreement.
-

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to recommend that Regional Council endorse a bid to host the 2022 Ontario Summer Games, to be submitted by Sport Durham prior to

June 14, 2019, building on the momentum from the successful Ontario Parasport Games hosted by Durham Region in February 2019.

- 1.2 Additionally, this report provides background information on the event and recommends a combination of cash and in-kind financial contributions, that would be payable by the Region if the Region is selected as the host community.

2. Background

- 2.1 In February 2019, Durham Region welcomed approximately 500 participants to the Ontario Parasport Games, which involved competition in 11 sports at eight venues, as well as other special events. On March 5, 2019, an information report (2019-EDT-4) highlighting the success and tremendous community support for the Games, was presented to the Planning and Economic Development Committee. Initial projections for the 2019 Ontario Parasport Games estimated the total economic impact to be in the range of \$500,000. Through these Games, the Region proved that it has the capability and experience to host multi-sport games events within the Region, and Economic Development & Tourism Staff are confident in the Region's capability and capacity to successfully execute a larger-scale event.
- 2.2 To build on the momentum from the Ontario Parasport Games, and other successful sport event hosting activities, Sport Durham is exploring the opportunity to host the 2022 Ontario Summer Games.
- 2.3 If the Region submits and is awarded the bid, the Region would then be required to enter into a hosting agreement with the Province of Ontario. Staff would present this hosting agreement to Committee and Council for approval which, if executed, would bind the Region to financial responsibility for any financial deficit for the event, as well as other host community obligations.
- 2.4 In addition to the direct economic benefits to the Region, hosting multi-sport events fosters community pride, showcases Durham as a welcoming and inclusive community, strengthens sport culture locally and beyond, significantly increases the visibility and profile of the Region across the Province and Country, and contributes to the development of legacy plans which benefit Durham residents. Following the Ontario Parasport Games, there is now a legacy fund that supports Durham-based youth with disabilities to participate in parasport. A 'Parasport Grow It' school program and an 'Adaptive Sport Collective' are also being launched.

2.5 On or before April 30, 2019, Sport Durham intends to submit a Letter of Intent to bid on the 2022 Ontario Summer Games, the largest of the five Ontario Games events managed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Games Ontario program.

a. Event overview:

- Held in August 2022 from Thursday to Sunday (three nights)
- 3,000 to 3,500 participants
- 21 sports
- A sample expense budget from the bid guidelines – \$1.56 million which includes \$100,000 surplus to fund legacy fund plans, is attached as Appendix #1.
- \$900,000 hosting grant from the Province of Ontario
- \$4 to \$6+ million local economic impact

2.6 Submitting a letter of intent does not commit a community to submit a bid. It provides the community with the opportunity to consult with Games Ontario to determine if it is the right opportunity for the community, to ask questions and discuss aspects of the bid.

2.7 The bid is due on June 14, 2019. Should Council endorse this report's staff recommendations, Sport Durham will conduct further research and develop a comprehensive bid document for submission prior to the deadline.

2.8 Games Ontario will appoint a Site Review Committee (SRC) to evaluate bid submissions and short list communities for site visits. During the site visits, held in July 2019, the SRC will further evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of bid submissions. The successful host community will be announced in August 2019.

3. Financial Implications

3.1 It is a requirement of the bid to include a resolution from Regional Council indicating support to host the event and acceptance of responsibility for any financial deficit from the Games, in principle, if the Region is awarded and accepts the bid to host the Games. Responsibility for the financial deficit for the Games and the commitments of the event rights holder and the host community will be documented in a formal hosting agreement following the award and the Region's acceptance of the bid. This hosting agreement would be presented for approval in a report to the Planning and Economic Development Committee and Council if the Region is awarded a bid.

- 3.2 Additionally, a financial commitment is required to present a competitive bid and demonstrate the Region's strong level of support to host the event. Staff recommend approval in principle of the following:
- a. Funding in the amount of \$130,000, which includes \$50,000 (cash) and approximately \$80,000 (in-kind) to cover the cost of internal transportation by Durham Region Transit. This in-kind cost is an estimate based on the bid guidelines within the bid information package and will need to be validated with Durham Region Transit.
- 3.3 If the Region is awarded the Games, and Council then approves entering into a host agreement, the Region's contributions would need to be included in the Region's 2021 and/or 2022 Business Plan & Budget. If the Games experience a financial deficit, the Region would bear the cost responsibility for that deficit in 2022. Based on Games hosted by other municipalities, the likelihood of a material deficit is considered low. The 2018 Ontario Summer Games resulted in a legacy of \$75,000.

4. Regional Department Support and Staffing Implications

- 4.1 A successful multi-sport games requires Management support and in-kind contributions from staff in several Regional Departments, including Planning and Economic Development (Sport Durham), Durham Region Transit, Finance, and Communications.
- 4.2 Staff from these Departments would be involved in the planning and execution of these Games. Further, A Games Organizing Committee, which will include community volunteers, would be established. There would be an increasing level of involvement in late 2020, and throughout 2021 leading up to the Games in the summer of 2022. Sport Durham staff have not yet consulted with these departments regarding their possible roles in supporting a future multi-sport games but will begin to do so immediately as development of the bid commences.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 Hosting a multi-sport games has significant economic and social benefits. It is recommended that the Region build on the momentum of the successful Ontario Parasport Games held in February 2019 by hosting another games with increased local economic impact.

- 5.2 Sport Durham recommends that Regional Council endorse this bid and provide support in principle for Regional financial contributions in the amount of \$130,000 for the 2022 Ontario Summer Games (estimated local economic impact of \$4 to \$6+ million).
- 5.3 If the Region is awarded these Games, the Region would then be required to enter into a hosting agreement with the Province of Ontario that would detail the host community obligations, including the responsibility for any financial deficit that might result from the event. This hosting agreement would be presented in a future report to the Planning and Economic Development Committee and Council for approval.
- 5.4 Preliminary review suggests that this event would be an excellent fit for Durham Region. Further research, assessment using the Canadian Sport Tourism Alliance Bid Evaluation Model and consultation with Games Ontario will be conducted to confirm this preliminary review.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

Brian Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

Recommended for Presentation to Committee

Original signed by

Elaine C. Baxter-Trahair
Chief Administrative Officer

Appendix #1: 2022 Ontario Summer Games – Games Budget Worksheet

Expenditure	Bid Budget	Sample Budget
Accommodations	\$ 27,543.75	\$ 415,000.00
Total Hotel Cost	\$ 27,543.75	\$ 400,000.00
Additional Hotel Expenses	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00
Administration	\$ -	\$ 153,000.00
Staffing	\$ -	\$ 120,000.00
Translation	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Insurance	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00
Office Supplies / Equipment	\$ -	\$ 3,000.00
Travel	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Food Services	\$ 34,432.00	\$ 375,000.00
Total Sport Food Service	\$ 34,432.00	\$ 360,000.00
Volunteer Food	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Other Food	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
IT & Equipment	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
Website	\$ -	\$ 17,500.00
Equipment Rentals	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00
Medical	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Medical Supplies	\$ -	\$ 8,000.00
Medical Personnel	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
Marketing & Communications	\$ -	\$ 45,000.00
Signage	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00
Promotional Items	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Advertising	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Other	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Registration	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00
Registration System	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Registration Kits	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00
Accreditation	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Security	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Security @ Venues	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00
Security @ Accomodations	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
Security @ Special Events	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
Special Events	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00
Pre-Games Events	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
VIP Reception	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Opening Ceremony		
Audio/Visual & Staging	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
Talent	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00
Venue	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00

Expenditure	Bid Budget	Sample Budget
Sponsorship/Fundraising	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Sponsorship Servicing	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00
Sponsorship Expenses	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00
Sport	\$ -	\$ 135,000.00
Total Sport Venue	\$ -	\$ 95,000.00
Sport Equipment	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
Equipment Transportation	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Medals/Awards	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00
Transportation	\$ -	\$ 160,000.00
Internal Transportation	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00
External Transportation	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00
Volunteer Services	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00
Recruitment	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00
Clothing	\$ -	\$ 17,500.00
Training	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Recognition Event	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
Contingency	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00
Total Expenses	\$ 61,975.75	\$ 1,453,000.00
Revenues		
Hosting Grant	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 900,000.00
Participant Registration Fees	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 285,000.00
Municipal Contributions	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00
Admission Fees	\$ -	\$ -
Sponsorship/Fundraising	\$ -	\$ 155,000.00
Merchandise	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00
Total Revenues	\$ 1,185,000.00	\$ 1,455,000.00
Surplus/Deficit	\$ 1,123,024.25	\$ 2,000.00
Legacy Funds	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Total Legacy	\$ 1,223,024.25	\$ 102,000.00