



TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON ELECTRONIC MEETING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2022 - 5:00 P.M.

Council meetings are recorded and will be available on the Township website under Quick Links – Council Agendas and Minutes within 5 business days of the Council meeting.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89026029147?pwd=QjFZd1prek12YmltL0VKU0xIZEhIZz09>

Meeting ID: 890 2602 9147

Passcode: 353753

One tap mobile

+14388097799,,89026029147#,,,,*353753# Canada

+15873281099,,89026029147#,,,,*353753# Canada

Dial by your location

+1 438 809 7799 Canada

+1 587 328 1099 Canada

+1 647 374 4685 Canada

+1 647 558 0588 Canada

+1 778 907 2071 Canada

+1 780 666 0144 Canada

+1 204 272 7920 Canada

Meeting ID: 890 2602 9147

Passcode: 353753

AGENDA

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Land Acknowledgement Statement**

We will begin the meeting by sharing the Land Acknowledgement Statement:

We would like to begin by acknowledging that Melancthon Township recognizes the ancestral lands and treaty territories of the Tionontati (Petun/Wyandot(te)), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe Peoples. The Township of Melancthon resides within the lands named under the Haldimand Deed of 1784 and the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty (Treaty 18).

These territories upon which we live and learn, are steeped in rich Indigenous history and traditions. It is with this statement that we declare to honour and respect the past and present connection of Indigenous peoples with this land, its waterways and resources.

- 3. Announcements**
- 4. Additions/Deletions/Approval of Agenda**

- 5. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest and the General Nature Thereof**
- 6. Approval of Draft Minutes – August 11, 2022**
- 7. Business Arising from Minutes**
- 8. Point of Privilege or Personal Privilege**
- 9. Public Question Period** (Please visit our website under Agendas and Minutes for information on Public Question Period)
 1. Unfinished Business
 1. Mayor White – Tripp/Serbin Written Response to Questions - Update
- 10. Public Works**
 1. Accounts
 2. Report from Craig Micks, PW Superintendent regarding Revision to Tender for Tack Coat on 2nd Line SW
 3. Report from Craig Micks, PW Superintendent regarding Recommendation for Pick-Up Truck Tender
 4. Winter Sand Quote - Recommendation
 5. Other
- 11. Planning**
 1. Applications to Permit
 2. Other
- 12. Strategic Plan**
- 13. Climate Change Initiatives**
- 14. Police Services Board**
- 15. Committee/Board Reports & Recommendations**
- 16. Correspondence**

Board, Committee & Working Group Minutes

Items for Information Purposes

1. Report from Gagnon Walker Domes regarding East Part Lot 1, Concession 1 OS, Dufferin County Municipal Comprehensive Review
2. RJ Burnside Drainage Superintendent Services from April 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022
3. Melancthon NVCA 2021 Annual Report Supplement
4. Dufferin County Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report
5. Invitation Dufferin County Memorial Walk For Residential Schools
6. Letter from Michael Kerzner, Solicitor General regarding Standards of Care for Dogs Kept Outdoors in Ontario
7. Letter from Ontario Sheep Farms – Livestock Guardian Dog use in Ontario

Items for Council Action

1. Petition for Drainage Works on Part Lot 23, Concession 7 SW

17. General Business

1. Accounts
2. New/Other Business/Additions
 1. Budget Expense Summary as at August 24, 2022

2. Park Board Accessible Walking Path & Financial Update – Discussion
3. Unfinished Business
 1. Township Diversity Policy

18. Delegations

19. Closed Session

20. Third Reading of By-laws

21. Notice of Motion

22. Confirmation By-law

23. Adjournment and Date of Next Meeting – Thursday, September 15, 2022 – 5:00 p.m.

24. On Sites

25. Correspondence on File at the Clerk's Office



The Corporation of
THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON
157101 Hwy. 10, Melancthon, Ontario, L9V 2E6

Telephone - (519) 925-5525

Fax No. - (519) 925-1110

Website: www.melancthontownship.ca

Email: info@melancthontownship.ca

**CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON
MEMORANDUM**

TO: MAYOR WHITE AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

FROM: CRAIG MICKS, PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENT

**SUBJECT: REVISION TO TENDER 01-2022 & 02-2022 – QUOTE FOR SUPPLY
AND APPLY TACK COAT**

DATE: AUGUST 22, 2022

After meeting on site with Cox Construction they have advised that we should be applying a layer of tack coat on top of the existing asphalt before paving to ensure that the new layer of asphalt sticks to the existing asphalt. Cox Construction has provided the Township with a quote for this additional work at the cost of \$16,080.00 plus HST for a total of \$18,170.40. Tack coat is a thin layer of asphalt that ensures the bonding between old and new asphalt layers. It is used to achieve better strength and is sticky which forms a secure bond between the two layers of asphalt. It would be best for the longevity of the pavement if we apply the tack coat prior to paving and accept the quote from Cox Construction.

PN# 10.2
SEP 01 2022



Road Work of All Types Since 1946

P.O. Box 427, 965 York Road
 Guelph, Ontario, N1H 6K5
 Phone 519-824-6570 Fax 519-824-6579
 email bjcrampton@coxconstruction.ca

To: Township Of Melancthon	Contact:
Address: 157101 ON-10 Melancthon, ON L9V 2E6 CANADA	Phone:
	Fax:
Project Name: Melancthon Twp 2nd Line Paving , SS-1 Tack Coat Application	Bid Number: 2022-852
Project Location: 2nd Line	Bid Date: 8/18/2022

Item #	Item Description	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Supply And Apply SS-1 Tack Coat To Existing Roadway Surface Prior To Placement Of HL-4 Hot Mix Asphalt	26,800.00	m2	\$0.60	\$16,080.00

Total Bid Price: \$16,080.00

Notes:

- We are pleased to provide a quotation for additional work for the 2nd Line Paving Projects . Please see below terms and conditions.
- Contingent on placing the entire quantity
- Payment as per weigh scale tickets or field measurements
- Please notify within 7 days of award for scheduling purposes
- **Traffic Control included**
- Completed when mobilized to site for paving operation
- Pricing valid for 10 days
- Pricing **Includes Sweeping of road prior to placement , (side cast to shoulders)**
- HST additional

Payment Terms:

Net 30 days from Invoice

<p>ACCEPTED: The above prices, specifications and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby accepted.</p> <p>Buyer: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date of Acceptance: _____</p>	<p>CONFIRMED: Cox Construction Limited</p> <p>Authorized Signature: _____</p> <p>Estimator: Brad Crampton 519-824-6570 bjcrampton@coxconstruction.ca</p>
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THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON
157101 Hwy. 10, Melancthon, Ontario, L9V 2E6

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**CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON
MEMORANDUM**

TO: MAYOR WHITE AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

FROM: CRAIG MICKS, PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENT

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDATION FOR PICK UP TRUCK TENDER 03-2022

DATE: AUGUST 22, 2022

The Township tendered for the purchase of a two door dually pick-up truck that closed on August 9th, 2022. We received two bids for tender: one from Trillium Ford Lincoln Ltd, and the second from Orangeville Chrysler. The tender from Trillium Ford Lincoln Ltd was disqualified as they listed a clause in their tender submission advising that their price was based on a 2022 model, and they will not price protect into a 2023 model. The tender did not allow for any clauses to be added to the submission. Orangeville Chrysler tendered a Ram 5500 Reg Cab Chassis for \$135,521.00 plus HST \$17,617.73 for a total of \$153,138.73. We have reached out to Orangeville Chrysler, and they have confirmed in writing that they will guarantee the price submitted if awarded the tender for a 2022 or a 2023 model. I recommend to Council that we accept the tender 03-2022 from Orangeville Chrysler for \$153,138.73.

Pw #10.3
SEP 01 2022

Township of Melancthon - Unofficial Truck Tender Results 03-2022

Tender Company	Truck Price	HST	Truck Price Including HST	Notes
Orangeville Chrysler	\$135,521.00	\$17,617.73	\$153,138.73	
Trillium Ford Lincoln Ltd	\$139,870.00	\$18,181.41	\$158,051.41	* Disqualified due to clause in tender documents

**APPLICATIONS TO PERMIT FOR APPROVAL
Sept 1, 2022 COUNCIL MEETING**

PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	SIZE OF BUILDING	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	USE OF BUILDING	DOLLAR VALUE	D.C.'s	COMMENTS/APPROVED OR NOT APPROVED
Mirosław Grygoruk Applicant: Hadi Malekghasemi - Exceptional Engineering	5 Rutledge Heights Lot 3, Plan 7M48	420 m2 (4521 sq ft)	single family dwelling	home	\$1,500,000	YES	
Amsey Bauman Applicant: Aaron Bauman	116116 2nd Line SW Part Lot 302, Con 3 SW	416.2 m2 (4480 sq ft)	on farm shop	woodworking	\$300,000	YES	
Christian Martin - Marcoat Enterprises Inc	238480 4th Line NE Part Lot 28, Con 4 NE	12 m2 (129 sq ft)	concrete pad and silo	feed storage	\$2,500	NO	
Owen Hoover	783129 County Road 9 Pt Lot 32, Con 4 NE	34.5 m2 (371 sq ft)	power/storage addition	power/storage room	\$10,000	YES	
David Martin-Leisure Craft Applicant: Eli Sherk	318448 8th Line NE Pt Lot 30, Con 8 NE	92.18 m2 (992 sq ft)	dock-office addition	loading dock & office	\$60,000	YES	
Helder & Wenddy Da Silva	4th Line SW Pt Lot 20, Con 5 SW RP 7R3902 Pt 2	234 m2 (2518 sq ft)	single family dwelling	home		YES	
John Parkinson	116278 2nd Line NE Lot 296, Con 3 SW RP 7R 3593 Pt 2	44m2 (473 sq ft)	rooftop solar panels	solar	\$5,000	NO	
Bruce Hunking	745178 30 Sideroad Pt Lot 30, Con 3 OS			finalize house addition		NO	

Plan #11.1
SEP 01 2022

Denise Holmes

From: Michelle Harris <mharris@gwdplanners.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2022 4:10 PM
To: 'clerk@dufferincounty.ca'; 'warden@dufferincounty.ca'; 'wmills@dufferincounty.ca'; 'sanderson@dufferincounty.ca'; 'sbrown@dufferincounty.ca'; 'jcreelman@dufferincounty.ca'; 'bcurrie@amaranth.ca'; 'ggardhouse@dufferincounty.ca'; 'cgerrits@dufferincounty.ca'; 'ehawkins@dufferincounty.ca'; 'jhorner@dufferincounty.ca'; 'amacintosh@dufferincounty.ca'; 'fred.nix@townofmono.com'; 'prentsch@dufferincounty.ca'; 'ssoloman@dufferincounty.ca'; 'dwhite@dufferincounty.ca'; 'wbenotto@shelburne.ca'; 'lbuffett@shelburne.ca'; 'kfeagan@shelburne.ca'; 'shall@shelburne.ca'; 'lwegener@shelburne.ca'; 'jwilloughby@shelburne.ca'; 'cjoudry@dufferincounty.ca'; Darren White; David Besley; Margaret Mercer; James McLean; Bill Neilson; Denise Holmes
Cc: Michael Gagnon; Marc DeNardis; Marilyn Mascarenhas
Subject: Dufferin County Municipal Comprehensive Review - '0' Highway 89, Township of Melancthon; GWD File PN 2974 MCR
Attachments: 20220818160603043.pdf

Good day.

Gagnon Walker Domes Ltd. is pleased to submit on behalf of 2415998 Ontario Inc.; the Registered Owner of the property known municipally as '0' Highway 89, in the Township of Melancthon, formal correspondence in connection with the Municipal Comprehensive Review. We appreciate the opportunity to provide public input.

Regards,

Michelle Harris, M.Sc.
Planning Associate



Brampton Office: 21 Queen Street East, Suite 500, Brampton ON L6W 3P1 P: 905-796-5790 ext. 227
E: mharris@gwdplanners.com W: www.gwdplanners.com TF: 1-855-771-7266

Note: The content of this e-mail message should be treated as confidential and is the property of Gagnon Walker Domes Ltd. (GWD) This e-mail message is for the sole use of the intended recipient and may not be copied, modified, distributed, or used without the express permission of GWD. If you are not the intended recipient, please destroy all copies of this e-mail and notify GWD immediately. Information related to this e-mail is automatically monitored and recorded and the content may be required to be disclosed by GWD to a third party in certain circumstances.



Principals

Michael Gagnon
Lena Gagnon
Andrew Walker
Richard Domes

August 18, 2022

GWD File:
22.2974.00 MCR

The Corporation of the County of Dufferin
W. & M. Edelbrock Centre
30 Centre Street
Orangeville, Ontario
L9W 2X1

Attention: Warden and Members of Dufferin County Council
Cody Joudry, Director of Development and Tourism

Subject: Dufferin County Municipal Comprehensive Review
PUBLIC INPUT – 2415998 Ontario Inc.
'0' Highway 89
Township of Melancthon

Gagnon Walker Domes Ltd. (GWD) acts as Planning Consultant to 2415998 Ontario Inc.; the Registered Owners of the property located at '0' Highway 89, in the Township of Melancthon ("subject site"). The subject site measures approximately 28.09 gross hectares (69.43 acres), with a street frontage of 452 metres (1,483 feet) on the north side of Highway 89. The subject site is uniquely situated at the confluence of multiple municipal jurisdictions; including, the Township of Melancthon, the Town of Shelburne, the Township of Amaranth, the Township of Mono and the Township of Mulmur (**Attachment 1**).

Land Needs Analysis (LNA) and Official Plan Amendment (OPA)

Our Client has requested that we undertake a review of the Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR) Lands Need Assessment (LNA) and associated Official Plan Amendment (OPA) which has been tabled for consideration at the August 18, 2022 Dufferin County Council Meeting. Please consider the following comments, observations and recommendations:

1. Our Client has an interest in participating in the MCR and believes that now is the opportune time for the authorities having jurisdiction to consider not only the potential expansion of Urban Settlement Areas, but also Municipal Boundaries. Toward this end, we are of the opinion that our Client's lands can play an important role in accommodating a portion of projected growth.
2. From a land use and built form context, the subject site is located immediately to the east of the existing Town of Shelburne Urban Settlement Area; coinciding with the Municipal Boundary (**Attachment 2**). It is our understanding that the lands which are located immediately to the west of our Client's property (municipally known as 900 Main Street East, in the Town of Shelburne) are owned by Fieldgate Developments. These lands were recently approved for a residential Draft Plan of Subdivision (DPS 18/01), commonly referred to as 'Emerald Crossing'. The 'Emerald Crossing' development envisages the construction of 257 residential dwellings, supported by commercial, future medium/high density residential, a neighbourhood park, a stormwater management facility, natural areas and buffers (**Attachment 3**).

GAGNON WALKER DOMES LTD.

21 Queen Street East, Suite 500 • Brampton ON Canada L6W 3P1 • P: 905-796-5790
3601 Highway 7 East, Suite 310 • Markham ON Canada L3R 0M3 • P: 905-477-6556
www.gwdplanners.com • Toll Free: 1-855-771-7266



3. Pursuant to the Dufferin County Official Plan, the subject site is located within the 'Countryside Area', designated as 'Rural' with a predominantly "Environmental Conservation" overlay in the Township of Melancthon (Melancthon) Official Plan. While the subject site is not located within close proximity to any of the modest existing established Township of Melancthon Residential and/or Community Areas; including namely, Corbetton, Horning's Mills and Riverview (**Attachment 4**), it is located immediately adjacent to the Town of Shelburne Municipal Boundary. The Town of Shelburne, similar to the Town of Orangeville and the Town of Grand Valley, is one of Dufferin County's largest and most thriving Settlement Areas.
4. Our Client's lands have a greater geographic affinity with the Town of Shelburne (and to a less extent with the existing estate residential subdivision located in the Township of Amaranth, situated to the south of our Client's property) than they do with any of the aforementioned communities located in Melancthon. The geographic location and juxtaposition of our Client's property to adjacent existing and/or planned development cannot be ignored. We firmly believe, that our Client's property should be planned and developed with a view to responding to the opportunities associated with their location, relative to not only existing and proposed land uses and development, but also transportation and infrastructure.
5. While the LNA has not recommended expansion of the Community Settlement Areas located within Melancthon, we note for the record that on Page 12 of the LNA, the Town of Shelburne is identified as a candidate for Settlement Area Expansion:

"Local staff in Shelburne, the second largest population and economic centre in Dufferin County, estimate that a population of approximately 15,000 can be accommodated on the basis of servicing by 2051. The GMS allocation also recognizes the Shelburne West Expansion Area and acknowledges that it represents the last logical Settlement Area expansion opportunity within the corporate municipal boundary;"
6. As illustrated on **Attachment 2**, once the Urban Settlement Area of the Town of Shelburne is expanded westward to the limits of the Municipal Boundary, the whole of the Town will become an Urban Settlement Area; leaving no room for additional growth and expansion. With this in mind, being practical, in our respectful submission it would be appropriate and reasonable to consider a modest eastward expansion of the Town of Shelburne to include our Client's property. Doing so would be in keeping with similar historic annexation exercises which resulted in lands being added to the Town of Shelburne.
7. When considering where and how to accommodate project growth, it is important to face reality. Toward this end, as we understand it from our review of the LNA, due to limits on how much intensification can reasonably be achieved and the finite amount of land currently located within the Urban Settlement Areas associated with Grand Valley, Orangeville, and Shelburne it is necessary (if there is any hope to accommodating projected growth) to consider expanding Municipal Boundaries. In order to gain an understanding of the magnitude of the situation, Section 4.1, Exhibit 4: Projected Dwelling Growth Inside & Outside of Settlement Areas, suggests that Dufferin County will need to grow by 10,339 dwelling units to accommodate the allocated population; with approximately 4,135 of these new dwelling units being located within the delineated Built-up Area.



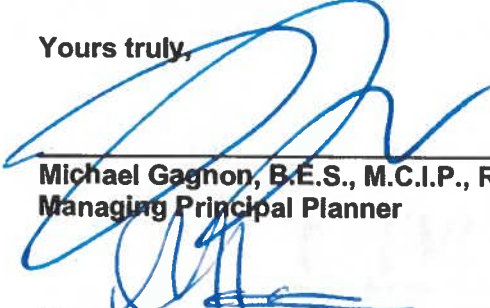
8. According to Section 4.1.1.2 of the LNA, based on the greenfield area dwelling capacity analysis, there is a potential dwelling capacity shortage in the County's Urban Settlement Areas. More specifically, the shortage is estimated to be approximately 681 dwelling units within the Town of Shelburne alone. The remedy to this is predicament rest with expanding the Town of Shelburne Urban Settlement Area and expanding the Municipal Boundary.

Conclusion

We wish to thank you for this opportunity to participate in the MCR process. We would welcome an opportunity to engage in constructive dialogue with municipal staff and Members of Council with a view to exploring how the subject site could play a role in assisting Dufferin County in meeting projected growth.

We respectfully request to be notified of any and all future Open House and Statutory Public Meetings, as well as the tabling of Staff Reports, Official Plan Amendment(s) to Community Development and Tourism Committee/Council related to the Dufferin County MCR; including Notices of Decision.

Yours truly,



Michael Gagnon, B.E.S., M.C.I.P., R.P.P.
Managing Principal Planner



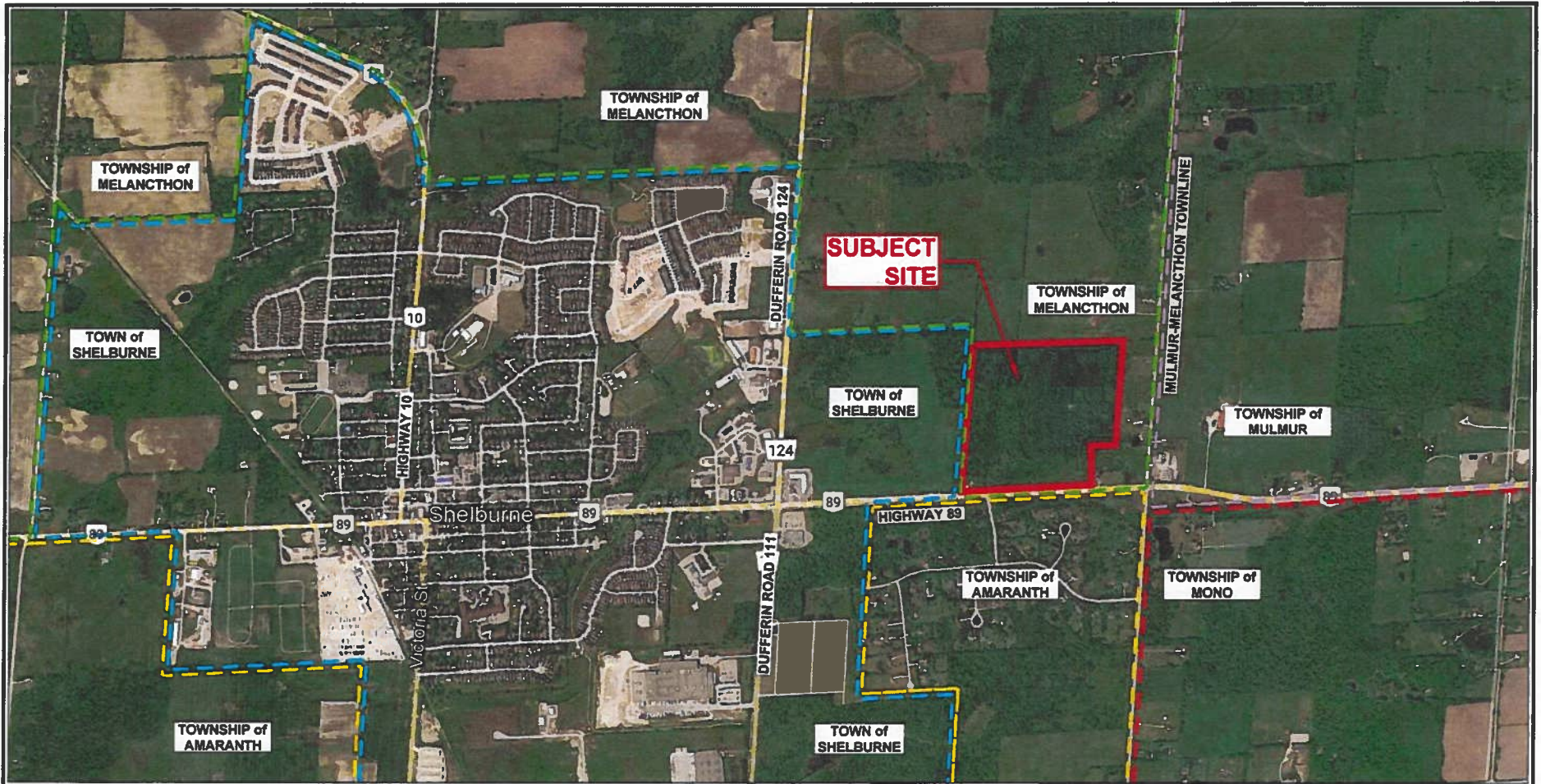
Marc DeNardis, B.U.R.PI., M.C.I.P., R.P.P.
Planning Associate

Michelle Harris, M. Sc.
Planning Associate

C.c.: Mayor and Members of Township of Melancthon Council
Mayor and Members of Town of Shelburne Council
Matt Alexander, WSP Canada Inc.
C. Farooq Khalid, 2415998 Ontario Inc.
N. Farooqi, 2415998 Ontario Inc.



ATTACHMENT 1



AERIAL IMAGE - CONTEXT PLAN
'0' HIGHWAY 89
TOWNSHIP of MELANCTHON
DUFFERIN COUNTY

Image Source: Google Earth

LEGEND

- SUBJECT SITE
- TOWN of SHELBURNE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- TOWNSHIP of MELANCTHON MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- TOWNSHIP of MULMUR MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- TOWNSHIP of AMARNATH MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- TOWNSHIP of MONO MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY

P.N.: 22.2974.00 Date: January 18, 2022

Scale: N.T.S. Revised:

Drawn By: D.S. File No.: PN 2974_ Aerial_Images



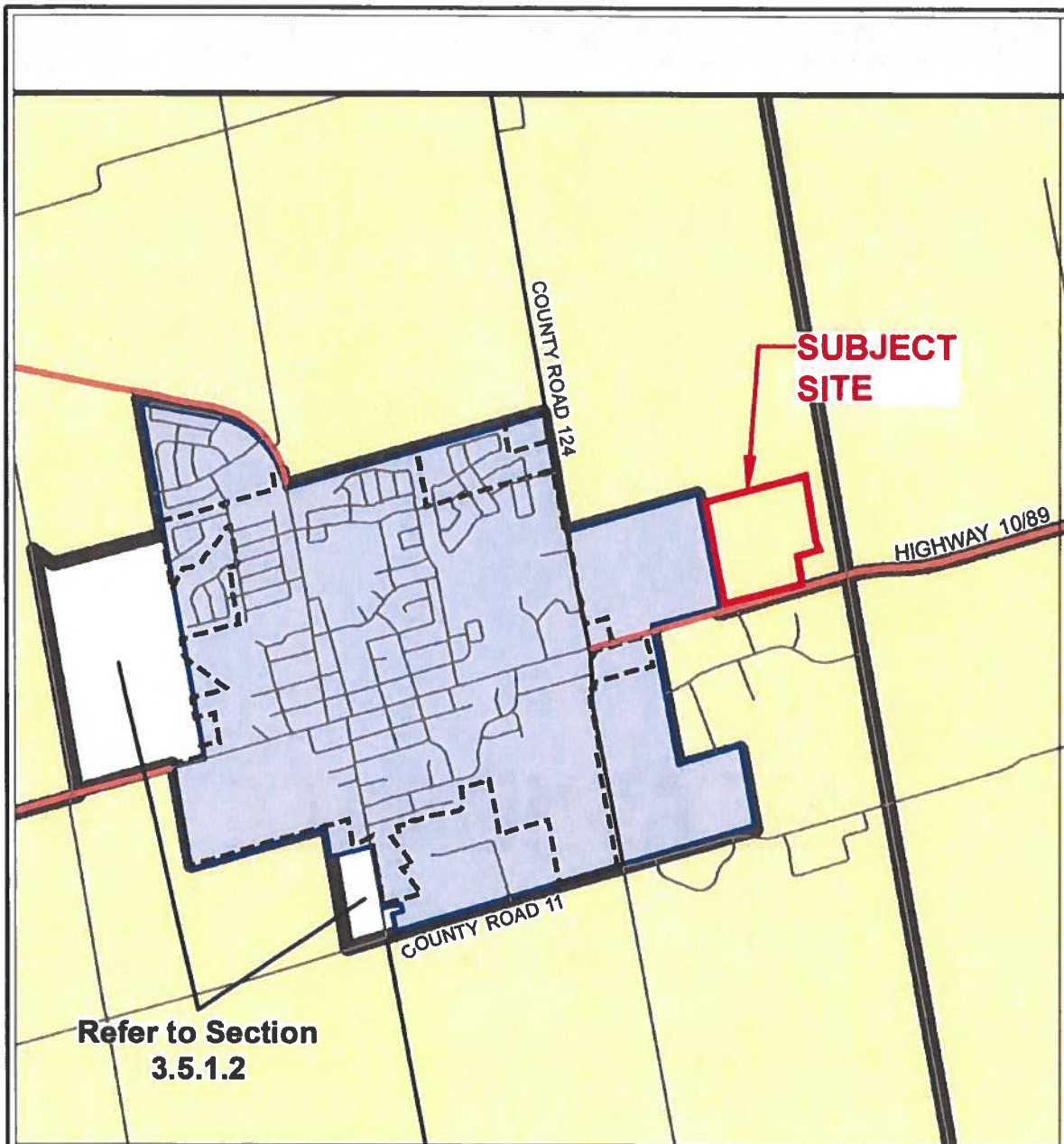
21 Queen Street East
 Suite 500
 Shelburne, ON
 L9W 5P1
 P (505) 786 - 5750



3801 Highway 7 East
 Suite 310
 Markham, ON
 L3R 9K3
 P (905) 477 - 0598



ATTACHMENT 2



Legend

- Provincial Highway
- County Road
- Other Road
- Dufferin County Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries
- Urban Settlement Area (S. 3.3.2)
- Built Boundary Area (S. 3.5.1)
- Community Settlement Area (S. 3.3.3)
- Countryside Area (S. 4.0)
- Provincial Plan Areas (S. 2.0)
- Provincially Significant Wetlands (S. 5.3.1)

Sources: LMO (2012), MTO (2012), Dufferin County Master OP, East Garafraca OP, Amaranth OP, Grand Valley OP, Mono OP, NEP



OFFICIAL PLAN

**Schedule B1
Community Structure
and Land Use**



Date March 2015

**EXTRACT from SCHEDULE B1
COMMUNITY STRUCTURE and LAND USE
DUFFERIN COUNTY OFFICIAL PLAN
'0' HIGHWAY 89
TOWNSHIP of MELANCTHON**

LEGEND

SUBJECT SITE

P.N.: 22.2974.00	Date: August 18, 2022
Scale: N.T.S.	Revised:
Drawn By: D.B.	File No.: PN 2974_Aerial_Images_Aug 2022



**21 Queen Street East
Suite 303
Burlington, ON
L7R 3P1
1 (800) 771-2222
www.gwd.com**



**2201 Highway 7 East
Suite 203
Markham, ON
L3R 0L0
1 (905) 477-8888**

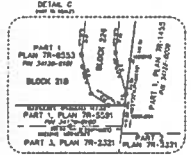
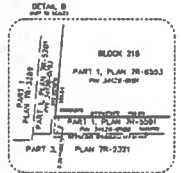
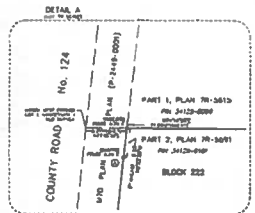
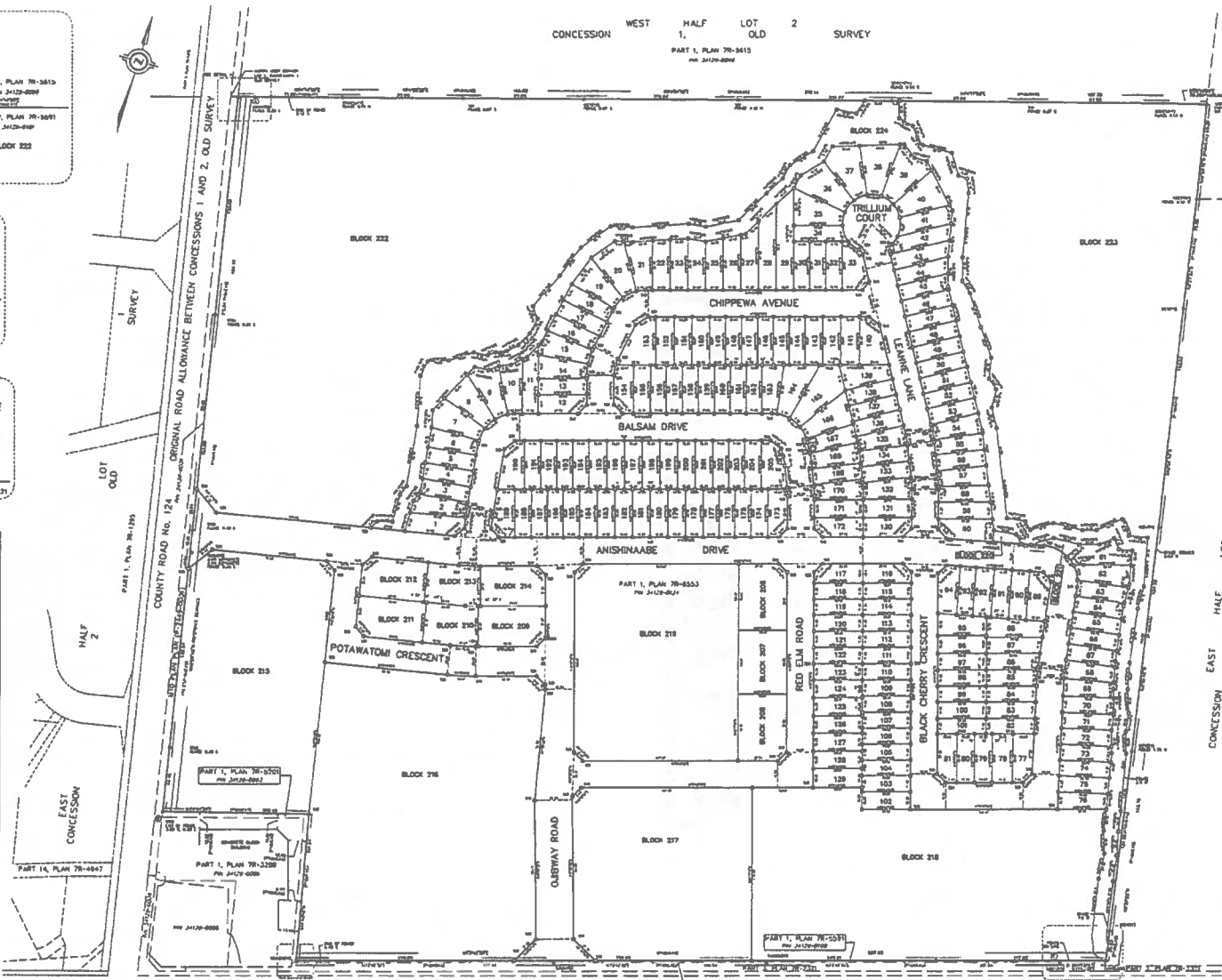


ATTACHMENT 3

CONCESSION WEST HALF LOT 2 SURVEY
 PART 1, PLAN 78-5415
 REG. 24120-0000

EAST HALF LOT 2 CONCESSION

EAST HALF LOT 1 CONCESSION



Lot No.	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (sq. m.)
1	1000	72.6
2	1000	72.6
3	1000	72.6
4	1000	72.6
5	1000	72.6
6	1000	72.6
7	1000	72.6
8	1000	72.6
9	1000	72.6
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99	1000	72.6
100	1000	72.6

HIGHWAY No. 89
 ORIGINAL ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN TOWNSHIPS OF MELANCTHON AND AMARANTH

PLAN 78-
 I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS SUBMITTED IN THE LAND REGISTRY OFFICE FOR THE LAND SURVEY DIVISION OF SASKATCHEWAN IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN BY THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR AND THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR HAS RECEIVED AS PLAN REGISTRY NO. 24120-0000

PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN

J.D. BARNES LIMITED
 METRIC: 1:1000

SCALE: 1:1000

NOTES
 1. THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.
 2. THE TOTAL AREA OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN IS 1000 SQ. METERS.
 3. THE TOTAL AREA OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN IS 1000 SQ. METERS.
 4. THE TOTAL AREA OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN IS 1000 SQ. METERS.
 5. THE TOTAL AREA OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN IS 1000 SQ. METERS.

HYDRAULIC DATA

Channel	Flow (m³/s)	Velocity (m/s)	Depth (m)
1	100	1.0	1.0
2	200	1.4	1.4
3	300	1.7	1.7
4	400	2.0	2.0
5	500	2.2	2.2
6	600	2.4	2.4
7	700	2.5	2.5
8	800	2.6	2.6
9	900	2.7	2.7
10	1000	2.8	2.8

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE - PLAN OF SUBDIVISION
 I, THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.
 I, THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.
 I, THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

LEGEND

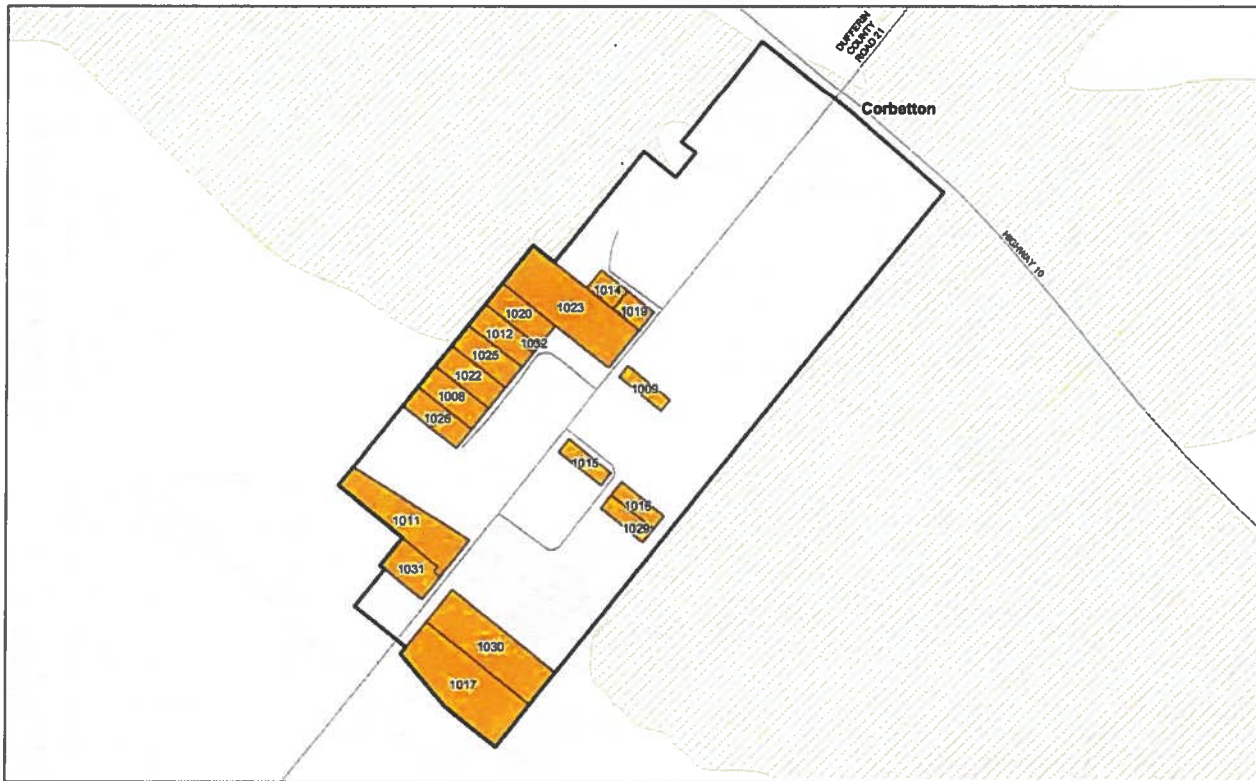
Symbol	Description
1	Proposed Lot
2	Proposed Street
3	Proposed Alley
4	Proposed Drive
5	Proposed Court
6	Proposed Lane
7	Proposed Road
8	Proposed Highway
9	Proposed Railway
10	Proposed Canal
11	Proposed Waterway
12	Proposed Power Line
13	Proposed Gas Line
14	Proposed Sewer Line
15	Proposed Water Main
16	Proposed Storm Sewer
17	Proposed Easement
18	Proposed Right-of-Way
19	Proposed Boundary
20	Proposed Survey

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
 I, THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.
 I, THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.
 I, THE REGISTERED CONVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN IS A PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1 CONCESSION 1, (OLD SURVEY) GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON COUNTY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

J.D. BARNES LIMITED
 LAND SURVEYORS
 1000 10th Avenue S.E. Regina, Saskatchewan S4R 0T8
 Phone: (306) 766-1111
 Fax: (306) 766-1112
 Email: info@jdbarnes.com



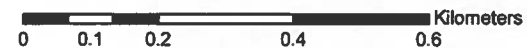
ATTACHMENT 4



- Settlement Area Boundary
- Delineated Built Boundary
- Parcels
- NHS Area

- Supply Type**
- Community Area (Commercial/Institutional & Potentially Residential)
 - Residential

**Residential and Community Area Supply
Corbetton - Melancthon**



**EXTRACT from APPENDIX B: LAND SUPPLY MAPS -
RESIDENTIAL and COMMUNITY AREA SUPPLY -
CORBETTON - MELANCTHON
DUFFERIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW
DRAFT LAND NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT, JULY 13, 2022**

LEGEND

SUBJECT SITE

P.N.: 22.2974.00 Date: August 17, 2022

Scale: N.T.S. Revised:

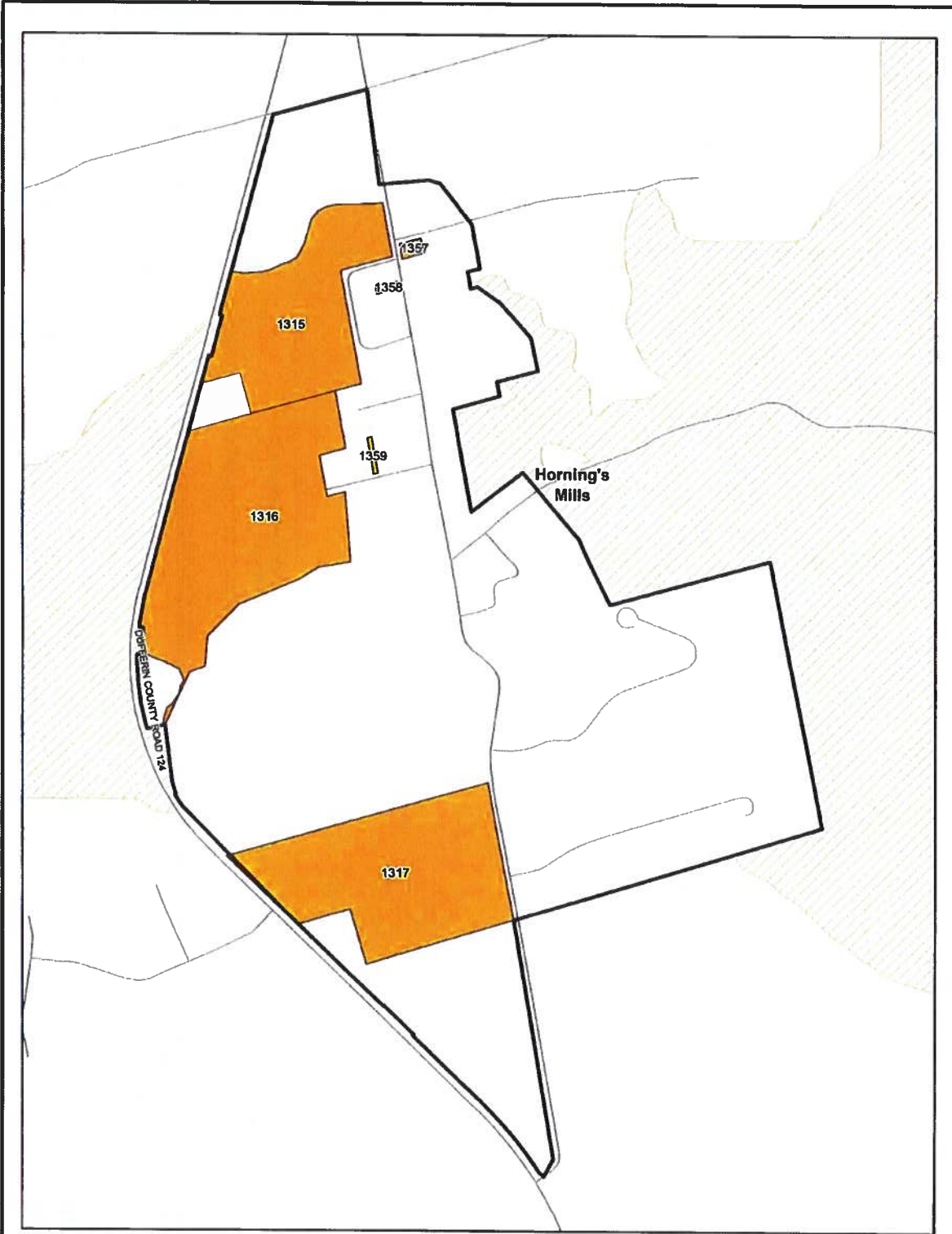
Drawn By: D.S. File No.: PN 2974_ Aerial_Images



PREPARED BY
21 Oakes Street East
Suite 800
Shelburne, ON
L9W 3P1
P (505) 786 - 5780



GWD
3001 Highway 7 East
Suite 310
Markham, ON
L3R 0A3
P (905) 477 - 8288



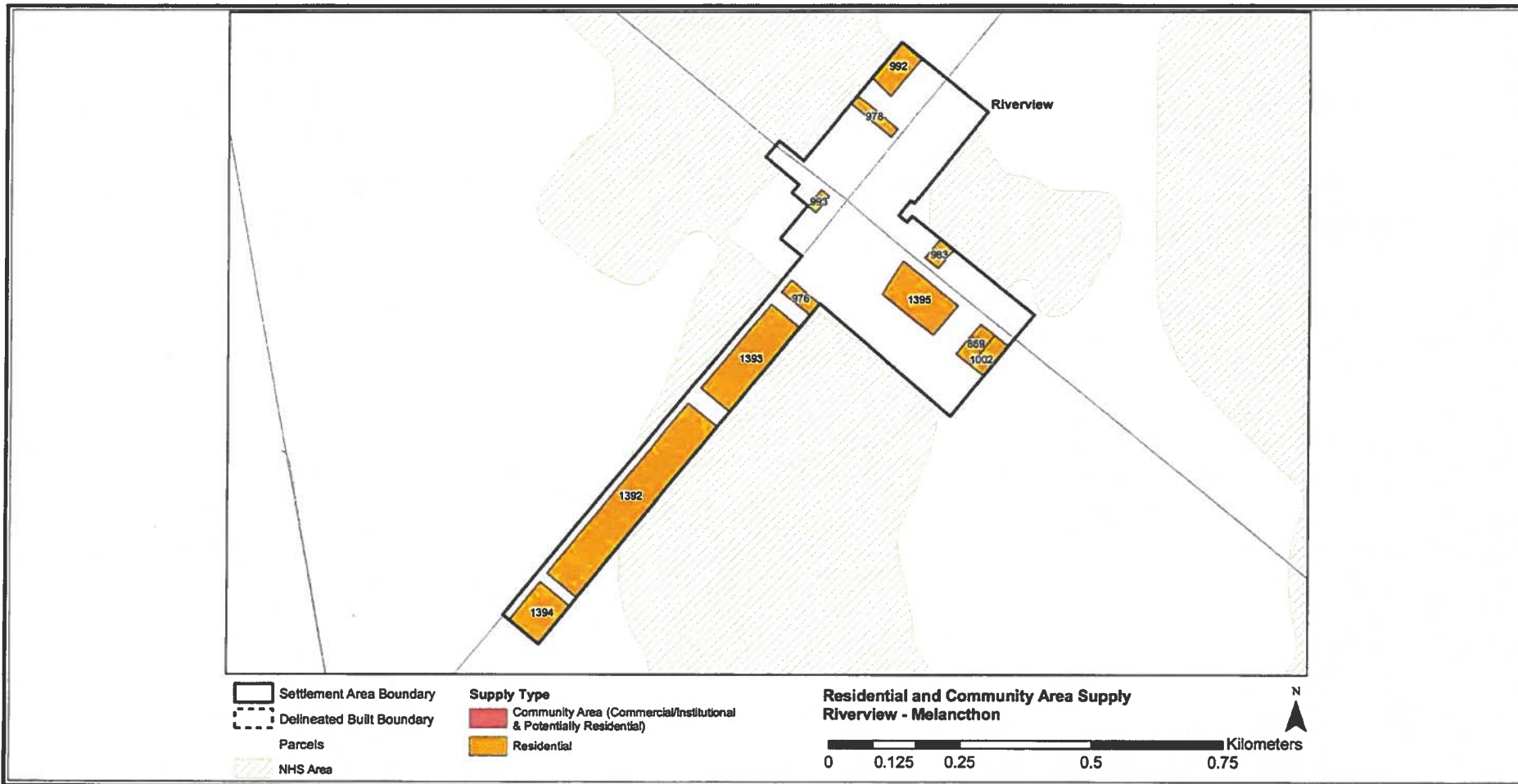
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Settlement Area Boundary | Supply Type |
| Delineated Built Boundary | Community Area
(Commercial/Institutional & Potentially Residential) |
| Parcels | Residential |
| NHS Area | |

**Residential & Community Area Supply
Horning's Mills - Melancthon**



**EXTRACT from APPENDIX B: LAND SUPPLY MAPS -
RESIDENTIAL and COMMUNITY AREA SUPPLY -
HORNING'S MILLS - MELANCTHON
DUFFERIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW
DRAFT LAND NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT, JULY 13, 2022**

LEGEND SUBJECT SITE	P.N.: 22.2974.00	Date: August 17, 2022
	Scale: N.T.S.	Revised:
	Drawn By: D.S.	File No.: PN 2974_Aerial_Images
21 Queen Street East Suite 202 Burlington, ON L7R 5P1 P: (519) 768-5790	3611 Highway 7 East Suite 310 Markham, ON L3R 0H2 P: (905) 477-6006	



- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Settlement Area Boundary | Supply Type |
| Delineated Built Boundary | Community Area (Commercial/Institutional & Potentially Residential) |
| Parcels | Residential |
| NHS Area | |

**Residential and Community Area Supply
Riverview - Melancthon**

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 Kilometers

N

**EXTRACT from APPENDIX B: LAND SUPPLY MAPS -
RESIDENTIAL and COMMUNITY AREA SUPPLY -
RIVERVIEW - MELANCTHON
DUFFERIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW
DRAFT LAND NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT, JULY 13, 2022**

LEGEND SUBJECT SITE	P.N.: 22.2974.00	Date: August 17, 2022
	Scale: N.T.S	Revised:
	Drawn By: D.S.	File No.: PN 2974_ Aerial_images
	21 Queen Street East Suite 600 Burlington, ON L7M 5P4 P (905) 786 - 5700	3821 Highway 7 East Suite 310 Markham, ON L3R 0A0 P (905) 477 - 8586



July 25, 2022

Via: Email

Sarah Culshaw
Treasurer / Deputy Clerk
Township of Melancthon
157101 Highway 10
Melancthon ON L9V 2E6

Dear Sarah:

Re: Drainage Superintendent Services
File No.: D-ME-SUP
Project No.: MSO019743.2022

As we are into the second half of the business year, we would appreciate updating our account for Professional Services. The enclosed invoice covers the time period from April 1, 2022, through June 30, 2022.

The work undertaken during this period includes the following:

April 2022

- Preparation and submission of an application package to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) for the proposed minor cleanout of the James Foley Municipal Drain. Received and reviewed DFO approval.
- Review of preliminary pit expansion plans of Duivenvoorden Haulage Ltd. (E½ Lot 14, Con. 4 O.S.) and internal discussion with review Engineer regarding potential impact on proposed municipal drains in the area.
- Preparation of 2021 OMAFRA – Agricultural Drainage Infrastructure – Maintenance Application. Forwarded Application to Treasurer for signature and uploaded completed form to the Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) website.
- Site investigation of minor private work undertaken on the Cague Drain. Telephone discussion with tenant regarding process for undertaking cleanouts of Municipal Drains.
- Site investigation on the Henderson Drain to determine the location of existing beaver dams.

May 2022

- Telephone discussion with property owner on the Shier Drain regarding flooding concerns due to a beaver dam. Met on-site with owner and determined the location of the dam. Received written permission to enter private property and forwarded the required documentation to the County of Dufferin. Meeting with Jeff Demmans (Contractor) and coordinated removal of beaver dams.

Info #2
SEP 01 2022

- Telephone discussions with Leo Blydorp and Dave Cowen (Trapper) regarding trapping required on the Stewart Drain. Prepared plan and forwarded required the documentation to the County of Dufferin. Followed up with Dave Cowen regarding the status.
- Coordinated trapping on the Henry Drain. Email correspondence with the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) regarding authorization as the property owner. Prepared plan and forwarded the required documentation to the County of Dufferin. Followed up with Dave Cowen regarding status.
- Prepared and forwarded letter to CAO/Clerk regarding recommended maintenance work on the James Foley Drain. Received and reviewed Council's resolution authorizing the minor remedial work and advised the owners accordingly.
- Received, reviewed, and forwarded invoice from Dave Cowen for setting traps, opening of beaver dams and travel expenses on various drains, prior to the County program taking effect.
- Site meeting with Scott Martin (County of Dufferin) regarding the drainage concerns of Brian Besley and Leo Blydorp along County Road 17.
- Received, reviewed, and forwarded invoice from Demmans Excavating Inc. for the removal of beaver dams on the Molter Drain.
- Received email from CAO/Clerk regarding levelling concerns of David Hayles on the Dickson Drain. Review of file and email to owner regarding the work being completed in accordance with the governing report.
- Telephone discussion with Public Works Superintendent regarding a large beaver dam south of 250 Sideroad in Concession 2 SW. Field investigation confirming location of dam downstream of the end of the Broster Drain on the Grand River. Telephone discussion with Doug Meyers (Meyercroft Farms Ltd.) regarding trapping and removal of beaver dam. Explained to Mr. Meyers that trapping and removal would need to be done privately as the dam is not on the Drain.

June 2022

- Discussion with a property owner on the McKibbon Drain regarding the trapping of beavers and removal of beaver dams. Prepared plan and forwarded required the documentation to the County of Dufferin. Followed up with Dave Cowen regarding the status.
- Forwarded required documentation to the County of Dufferin for the trapping of beavers on the Westicott Drain.
- Telephone discussion with a property owner regarding a beaver dam on the Day Drain. Email correspondence with the property owner where the beaver dam is located. Prepared plan and forwarded required the documentation to the County of Dufferin.
- Forwarded required documentation to the County of Dufferin for the trapping of beavers on the McCue Drain.
- Email correspondence with a property owner and Township Staff regarding the road signing off for trapping downstream of the 5th Line. Prepared plan and forwarded required the documentation to the County of Dufferin.
- Site meeting with Jeff Demmans and review of maintenance work required on the Henderson Drain.
- Received, reviewed, and forwarded invoices from Demmans Excavating Inc. for the cleanout work to date on the Henderson Drain and the removal of beaver dams on the Shier Drain.

- Review request from County representative regarding beaver concerns at Day Drain. Review of Drain file. Discussed concerns with Township Staff.
- Provided back-up information as requested by OMAFRA for the Grant Application for the Curphy Municipal Drain.
- Discussion with Dave Cowen regarding ongoing trapping activity in the Township.

As you are aware, the cost of employing a Drainage Superintendent is eligible for a 50% grant. The Ministry has requested that the grant application be submitted yearly. As such, the application will be completed for you at year's end.

Should you have any questions, or if we can be of any further assistance, please call.

Yours truly,

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited
Drainage Superintendent



T.M. Pridham, P.Eng.
Drainage Engineer
TMP:ao

Enclosure Invoice No. MSO019743.2022-2

Other than by the addressee, copying or distribution of this document, in whole or in part, is not permitted without the express written consent of R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited.

019743.2022 SCulshaw Drainage Sup Services Q2 220725.docx
26/07/2022 10:06 AM



R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited
 15 Townline
 Orangeville, ON L9W 3R4
 Phone: (519) 941-5331 Fax: (519) 941-7721
 www.rjburnside.com

Township of Melancthon
 157101 Highway 10
 Melancthon, ON L9V 2E6

13 July 2022
 Invoice No: MSO019743.2022 - 2

Project MSO019743.2022 RJB File: D-ME-SUP-2022
Professional Services through June 30, 2022

	Hours	Amount	
Senior Engineer II			
Pridham, Thomas	22.50		
Tech IV			
Douglas, Myles	36.60		
Tech VI			
Uderstadt, Gerd	2.00		
Project Support I			
Pridham, Hayley	10.00		
Project Support II			
Peart, Shannon	.50		
Totals	71.60		
Total Labour			9,357.50
Travel - Mileage		184.27	
Misc Reimbursable Expense		48.66	
Total Reimbursables		232.93	232.93
HST #885871228	13.00 % of 9,590.43	1,246.76	
Total Tax		1,246.76	1,246.76
	Total Amount Due in CDN Funds		<u><u>\$10,837.19</u></u>

Billings to Date

	Current	Previously	Billed to Date
Labor	9,357.50	6,033.50	15,391.00
Expense	232.93	269.90	502.83
Tax	1,246.76	819.44	2,066.20
Totals	10,837.19	7,122.84	17,960.03

Project	MSO019743.2022	RJB File: D-ME-SUP-2022	Invoice	2
---------	----------------	-------------------------	---------	---

Project Manager: Thomas Pridham

Client Number: 1008

Please reference your billing client number when making payments via direct deposit or electronic transfer.

To pay via e-Transfer please use etransfers@rjburnside.com as payee.

Denise Holmes

From: Alicia Sharp <asharp@nvca.on.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2022 10:46 AM
To: Denise Holmes
Cc: Maria Leung; Margaret Mercer
Subject: Melancthon NVCA 2021 Annual Report Supplement

Hi Denise,

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority has developed annual reports supplements for the Township of Melancthon, and they are [here](#).

Please forward this to the councillors in the Township of Melancthon and other appropriate staff.

For reference, here is our [full 2021 Annual Report](#).

Best regards,

Alicia

Alicia Sharp (she/her/hers)
Communications Assistant

Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority
8195 8th Line, Utopia, ON L0M 1T0
T 705-424-1479
asharp@nvca.on.ca | nvca.on.ca

Township of Melancthon

Supplement to the NVCA 2021 Annual Report



Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) has the responsibility to regulate activities in natural and hazardous areas in order to avoid the loss of life and damage to property due to flooding and erosion, and conserve and enhance natural resources.

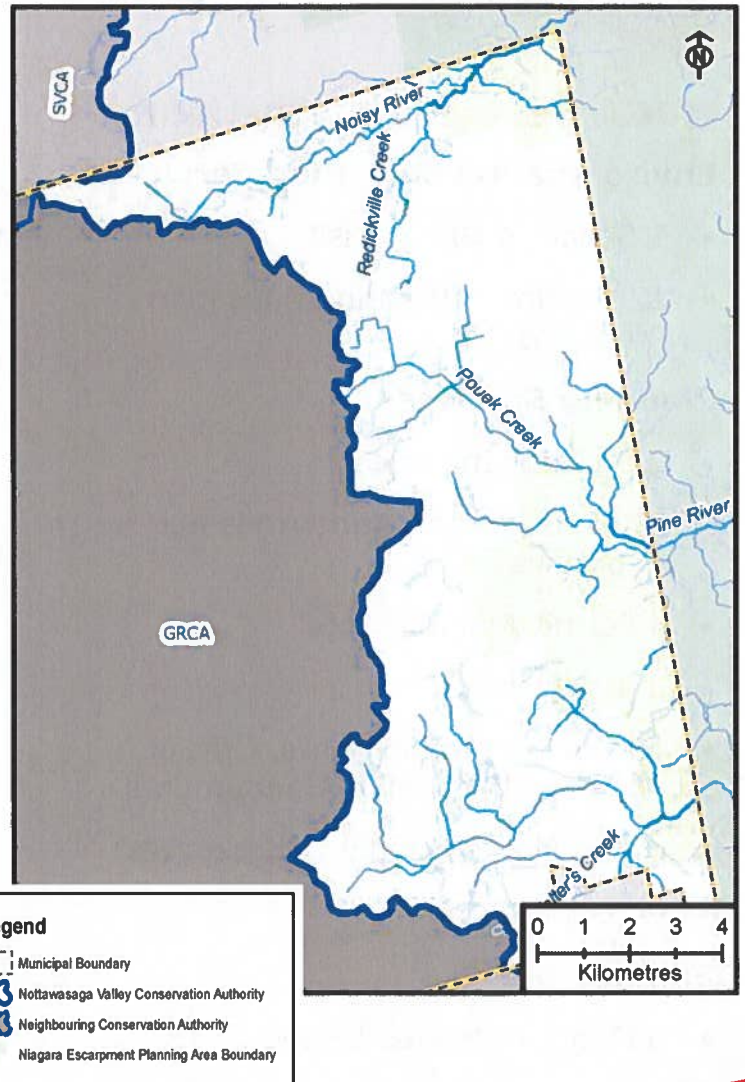
NVCA works to manage our watershed in order for it to thrive and become resilient against the effects of climate change, urban growth as well as other stressors. A healthy watershed means health for humans, the economy, and our ecosystem.

NVCA strives to connect to the community by providing high quality recreational opportunities for visitors from inside and outside of our watershed.

The Nottawasaga Watershed is situated within 18 municipalities in the counties of Simcoe, Dufferin, and Grey as well as a small area in the Region of Peel. The watershed is mainly made up of rural areas, although there is significant urban development in areas such as Barrie, Alliston, Shelburne, Wasaga Beach and Collingwood. Though most of the land is used for agriculture, natural areas also make up a large part of the landscape.

In Melancthon, NVCA's jurisdiction covers 128.8 km² (41%) of the municipality. Land adjacent to the Noisy and Pine rivers and their tributaries are part of the Nottawasaga Valley watershed.

NVCA in Melancthon



2021 NVCA Board Member
Councillor Margaret Mercer

2021 Levy Contribution
\$12,130

Total 2021 NVCA Budget
\$5,055,624

NVCA Service Delivery Melancthon



NVCA Services by the Numbers

Environmental Education Services

- 1 School & Group Visit
- 12 Children Attending Education Programs

Planning Services

- 2 Solicitor Inquiries
- 17 Conservation Authorities Act Approvals
- 4 Permit Amendments
- 3 Violations
- 10 Zoning Amendments, Official Plans & Official Plan Amendments
- 1 Site Plan (Including Aggregates)
- 94 General Inquiries

Engineering

- 5 Flood messages Issued
- 1 Storm Water Management Plan Reviewed

Watershed Science

- 1 Benthics Monitoring Site
- 4 Temperature Monitoring Projects
- 2 Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Sites



Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority
8195 8th Line, Utopia, ON L0M 1T0
705-424-1479

A member of:





Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority



2021
Annual
Report

Contents

Message from Chair and CAO	5	Watershed Safety	30
The Nottawasaga Watershed	6	Mapping	30
Benefits of Having a Healthy Watershed	6	Improving Flood Resiliency, Naturally	30
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Our Vision

A sustainable watershed that is resilient to the effects of climate change, urban growth and other stressors and provides for safe, healthy and prosperous people and communities.

Our Mission

Working together to deliver innovative, integrated watershed management that is responsive to the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Nottawasaga Watershed.

What We Value

An abundance of clean water, clean air and fertile soils that provide for healthy people and ecosystems.

Natural heritage systems and the ecosystem services they provide, particularly as they support resilience to the effects of a changing climate.

Distinctive landforms and waterways including the Georgian Bay coastline, Niagara Escarpment, Minesing Wetlands and others that give our watershed a unique sense of place.

Quality recreational opportunities that our hills, forests, meadows, wetlands, waterways and coastline provide for residents and tourists alike.

A wealth of resources within the capacity of our watershed to provide for thriving communities, successful economies and sustainable agriculture, now and in the future.

Message from Chair and CAO

It is safe to say that we have had an incredible 2021. We have started to implement changes to the *Conservation Authorities Act (CA Act)* while at the same time, continuing on the path on the 20-year Integrated Watershed Management Plan.

There is much to be proud of across our watershed. Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) staff worked hard to protect lives and properties from the risk of flooding and erosion. They were dedicated to creating resilient habitats and strived to maintain high quality recreational opportunities for visitors inside and outside our watershed. Our next generation is blessed to have devoted educators who show them the importance of protecting our environment. And this was all accomplished under the pressure of climate change, urbanization and many other stressors. The passion and commitment of our professional staff cannot be surpassed.

All of this would not have been possible without the support of our watershed municipalities as well as our dedicated Board Members, federal and provincial governments, foundations, private businesses and volunteers. Of course, we give thanks to the local residents who provide their lands, and often dollars, to help restore the environment in our watershed.

We are pleased to highlight our work in this 2021 NVCA Annual Report and we look forward to continued progress in 2022 as we work collaboratively to meet the changes to the *CA Act*.



Mariane McLeod
Chair



Doug Hevenor
Chief Administrative Officer

The Nottawasaga Watershed

The NVCA jurisdiction is 3,600 km² and spans from Wasaga Beach in the northeast to Moonstone and Bass Lake, south through Barrie and Bond Head to Highway 9, west to Orangeville then heading north through Collingwood to Nottawasaga Bay. It consists of the Nottawasaga Watershed, the Blue Mountain subwatershed and the Severn Sound Tributary headwaters.

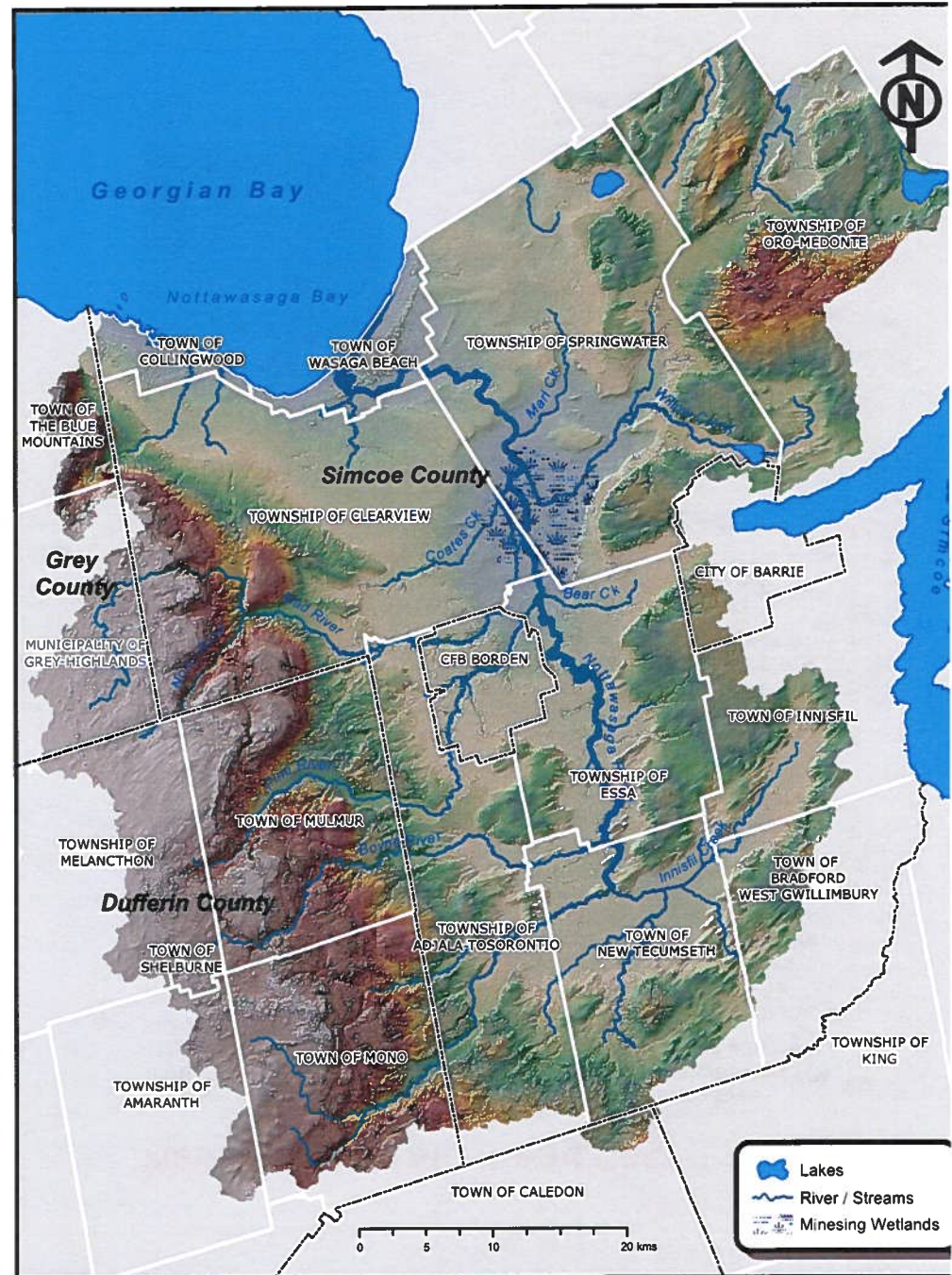
The Nottawasaga Watershed is shaped like a bowl. The rim, or the highest areas of the watershed, are the Niagara Escarpment (a World Biosphere Reserve) to the west, the Oak Ridges Moraine to the south, and the Oro Moraine to the east. The Simcoe Lowlands lie at the bottom of the bowl in the north where the Nottawasaga River flows into Georgian Bay at Wasaga Beach.

The Blue Mountain Watershed encompass approximately 222 km². Here, four rivers form above the Niagara Escarpment, and flow directly into Nottawasaga Bay along the Town of Collingwood shoreline.

Benefits of Having a Healthy Watershed

Our watershed is home to approximately 200,000 people and thousands of farms and businesses. A healthy watershed helps protect and enhance our lives in many different ways.

Developing in a watershed sustainably requires a well thought out plan. NVCA and its partner municipalities work together to manage human activities and natural resources on a watershed-wide basis while considering social, economic and environmental issues.



Human Health

Our well-being depends on a healthy watershed. For example, healthy streams provide clean water for drinking and cooking, agricultural irrigation, waste water dilution, and recreational enjoyment.

When we spend time outside, we look for clean rivers, lush forests and areas with abundant wildlife. Activities like exercising, fishing, boating, hiking and bird watching are best enjoyed in these healthy environments. A healthy Nottawasaga Watershed also provides habitat for countless wildlife as well as prized sports fish such as trout, salmon, walleye, pike and bass.

Economic Health

Local economies are strongly tied to a healthy watershed.

Agriculture is the economic engine of the Nottawasaga Watershed and relies on clean water for irrigation as well as healthy soils and pollinators.

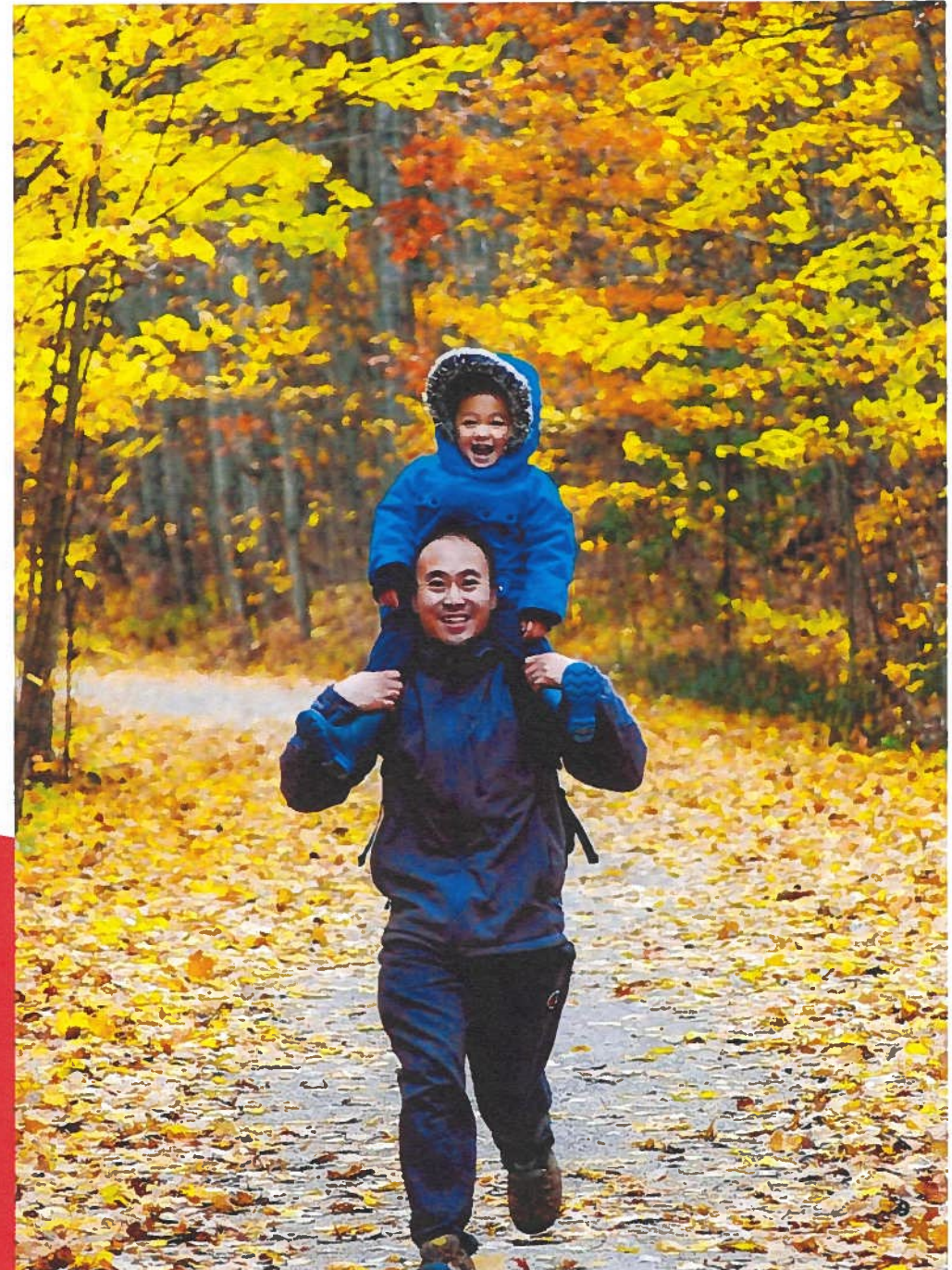
Urban areas also rely on healthy environments as it provides neighbourhoods with access to greenspaces. Our rivers also receive and dilute waste from wastewater treatment plants.

Our strong tourism industry depends on a healthy environment. For example, the Nottawasaga River hosts one of Georgian Bay's largest salmon runs. Wasaga Beach, the world's longest fresh water beach is also situated in the watershed.

Ecological Health

The composition of local plants, animals and their surrounding environment is fundamentally linked to the health of the watershed. Local environments are interconnected and rely on each other. If one or more of these pieces become unhealthy, the entire system can suffer, and affect our health as well as the economy. Healthy ecosystems and species diversity can also increase resiliency to climate change.

For example, rivers and streams and their surrounding environments help link natural areas across the watershed and are an important part of natural heritage systems. When rivers and streams flood, it helps fertilize the soil and disperse seeds from native plants, greatly benefiting land animals and landscapes. River systems help with nutrient management and flood attenuation.



Our Natural Heritage

Natural heritage features include woodlands, wetlands, watercourses and the plant and animal life that live within them. When linked together, natural heritage features form natural heritage systems

Together, these systems provide important ecosystem services that support our health, economy and community sustainability, including resiliency in the face of climate change.

The Nottawasaga Watershed contains 38 areas of Natural and Scientific interest, and 20 Areas of Earth Science interest. These provincially designated areas include Niagara Escarpment and Oak Ridges Moraine. A lesser known but significant corridor connects the Niagara Escarpment to the Canadian Shield. It passes through the Nottawasaga Watershed and is made up of a system of watercourses, wetlands and forests extending from the Niagara Escarpment northeast through Minesing Wetlands to the Canadian Shield in Severn Township.

Wetlands

NVCA's jurisdiction contains more than 4,000 individual wetlands that are greater than 0.1 hectares. Whether they are large or small, wetlands directly and indirectly provide invaluable natural services for landowners, businesses, and numerous other stakeholders. This includes maintaining healthy drinking water, providing recreational opportunities, and ensuring that native plants and wildlife have the necessary space to thrive.

Wetlands are also very important for flood control, water filtering, groundwater recharge and discharge and wildlife habitat. When there is a lot of rain or snowmelt, wetlands absorb and slow floodwaters, which helps to alleviate property damage and can even save lives. In the face of climate change, these wetlands are ever more important as we experience more extreme storm events.

NVCA is mandated to regulate all wetlands and has developed internal policies that provide guidance for how these wetlands should be protected or conserved.



Assessing Our Wetlands to Protect Our Wetlands

As the Nottawasaga Watershed becomes more developed, it becomes more important to understand our wetlands. In 2021, NVCA's Watershed Science team completed the NVCA Watershed Wetland Evaluation and Prioritization Report.

The report identified a total of 3,333 Provincial Significant Wetlands (PSW), 34 evaluated non-PSWs and 80 unevaluated wetland complexes. With this information, future wetland evaluation efforts can be prioritized accordingly.

Under the *CA Act*, development must be located at least 30 m away from wetlands to ensure the long-term protection and enhancement of these features.

Ecological Net Gains

NVCA is responsible for conserving, restoring, developing, and managing the watershed's natural resources. Population growth, and resulting urbanization, presents a challenge for the protection and enhancement of wetlands throughout the watershed.

In 2021, NVCA's Planning Services team developed the *Achieving Net Gains Through Ecological Offsetting Guidelines* to address ongoing loss of wetlands and other ecological features in the watershed.

These guidelines aim to ensure that further losses of regulated natural heritage features within the Nottawasaga Watershed are highly limited, and where appropriate, met with equal or greater gains in area, value, and function.

It's important to note that by instituting a formal offsetting policy, NVCA is not promoting or supporting an increase in removal of wetlands and associated natural features throughout the watershed, but rather to overcome challenges to ensure high quality water resources are available for generations to come.





Native Grasslands

In Southern Ontario, native grasslands once covered more than 400,000 hectares of land. Today, less than 3% remain.

This puts species that depend on them, like the Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark, at risk.

In 2021, NVCA started eight projects covering over 82.9 hectares with farmers, rural landowners, volunteers and the Nature Conservancy of Canada to help restore some of these grasslands and enhance hay and pasture management.

This work was made possible thanks to funding from Forests Ontario's Grassland Initiative, World Wildlife Canada, Environment Canada and Nature Conservancy Canada.

Planting Trees to Make Up for Losses

In recent years, trees in the Nottawasaga Watershed have become increasingly threatened by invasive species such as emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Farmaire) and *Lymantria dispar dispar* (LDD), formerly known as European Gypsy Moth.

LDD Moths

LDD is a non-native, invasive species from Asia that was introduced to Massachusetts in the 1860s. These moths spread to Ontario in 1969. LDD caterpillars feed on deciduous trees, including oaks, poplars and birches, but will also consume conifers if there are no alternatives available.

LDD populations are cyclical, peaking after 7-10 years then crashing from parasites or fungus. Although they are not harmful to people, high concentrations of the caterpillars will defoliate trees. A healthy tree will likely survive, however young, newly planted or trees that were already stressed by other factors may not bounce back as easily from the defoliation.

In 2021, LDD impacted NVCA's planting sites by stressing and sometimes killing the trees that were planted. The population of LDD was predicted to peak in 2021. If true, their population will slowly decrease over the next few years, until there is a natural crash in their population. When populations of LDD are very high, the only way to manage trees is to patiently wait for the population to crash.

Emerald Ash Borers

In recent years, the emerald ash borer has killed thousands of ash trees across the watershed.

Travelling all the way from Asia, the emerald ash borer was first observed in an Ontario ash tree in 2002. Over a very short amount of time, this small forest pest had managed to cause great economic and environmental destruction.

Infestations of emerald ash borer can occur in both stressed and healthy ash trees. Once this system is disturbed by emerald ash borer larvae, the affected ash tree will die.

The spreading of the emerald ash borer is of high concern because it affects all forests and residential areas in the watershed, including the ash-dominated wetlands in Collingwood and Wasaga Beach and the internationally significant Minessing Wetlands.

To compensate for this NVCA's forestry and stewardship programs planted over 100,000 trees in 2021 to help compensate for the loss of tree canopy from the emerald ash borer.



Science

By monitoring surface water quality, groundwater and natural heritage, NVCA's Watershed Science team can identify stressors and their impacts on the local environment. This information can shape land use planning and policy decisions, and can measure the effectiveness of environmental restoration projects or the impacts of new development.

To fully understand the health of the watershed, NVCA monitors for specific attributes that can tell a strong story about the impacts on the local environment.



Water chemistry sampling provides a snapshot of the quality of rivers at the time the sample was taken. It allows for the direct comparison of results to Provincial Water Quality Objectives. However, water chemistry alone does not provide enough information about the state of the river, or how to repair degraded sections. That's where monitoring other attributes - benthic macroinvertebrates (small aquatic animals that can be seen with the naked eye and have no backbone), stream temperature and flow, as well as fish come in.

Natural heritage monitoring includes formal breeding bird surveys in forest and marsh wetland settings as well as informal monitoring of other plants and animals.

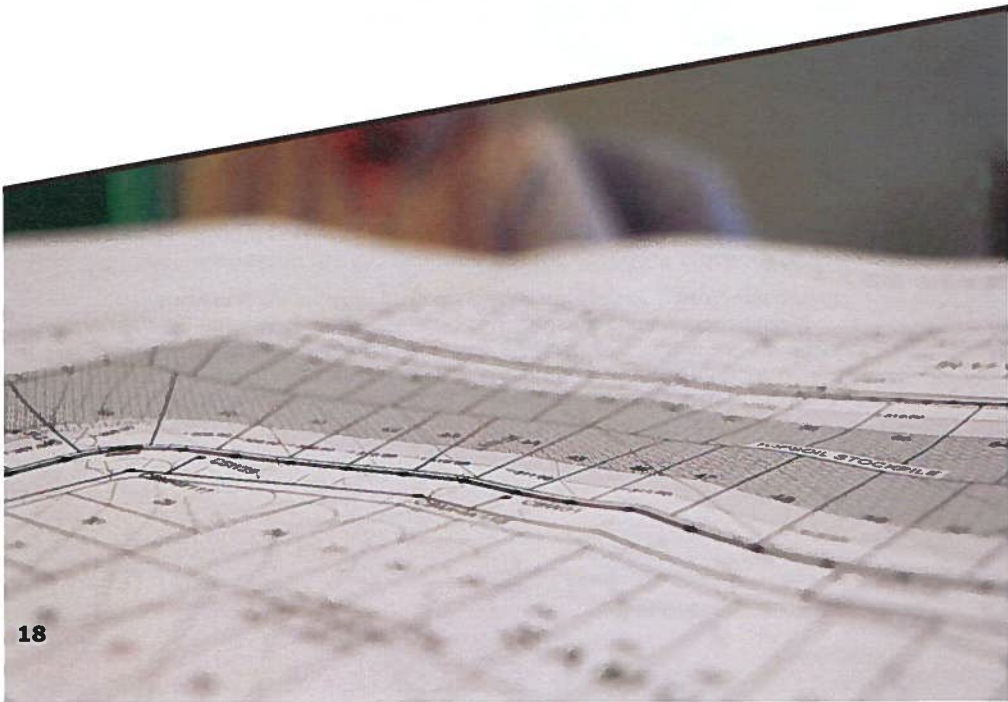
Combined, this information helps NVCA understand the human impacts on our streams and rivers. For example, impacts of development, agriculture and industry, as well as the benefits of environmental restoration.

In 2021, the Watershed Science team undertook a critical review of the watershed monitoring program to ensure all aspects of the program continue to be cost-effective and focused on directly supporting the goals of NVCA and its municipal partners.

Partnerships

NVCA manages our watershed sustainably so that it is resilient to climate change, urban growth and other stressors. But we cannot do this alone.

We must work together with our municipalities, communities, funders and stakeholders to deliver innovative, integrated watershed management that is responsive to the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Nottawasaga Watershed.



Working With Our Partner Municipalities

Permits and Regulation

Property owners looking to develop in areas with natural hazards associated with rivers, streams and wetlands, and shorelines must apply for a permit from NVCA. Similar to municipal permits such as a building permit or a site alteration permit, this permit is one of the applicable law approvals needed prior to issuance of a building permit.

NVCA's Regulation team works closely with municipal partners to ensure proper permits are in place prior to development to avoid the loss of life and damage to property due to flooding and erosion, and conserve and enhance natural resources.

In the case of non-compliances, NVCA works with municipalities to investigate the case, which may result a request for include site restoration and potential court action.

Planning

As experts in natural hazards and plant and animal communities in the Nottawasaga Watershed, NVCA's Planning Services team works closely with municipalities, developers and consultants to find a balance between development and preserving natural environment while protecting lives and property from natural hazards.

This work begins early in the development planning process. NVCA's engineers, ecologists and groundwater specialists review the proposed development plan to identify potential risks and environmental features that may be impacted by the development. This information is communicated to developers and municipalities, and may include requests for supplementary information such as environmental impact studies, natural hazard studies and stormwater management studies.

NVCA establishes annual partnership agreements with municipalities to identify key roles and services in the development plan review process. Examples include expertise in flooding, erosion, stormwater management, natural heritage and groundwater. The partnership agreements help ensure that development application reviews are coordinated and streamlined.

Stormwater

Soil in natural areas or farmland absorbs rainfall and snowmelt and slowly releases it into rivers and streams, helping to create a constant, permanent flow of water. As the Nottawasaga Watershed becomes more urbanized, more hard surfaces (such as pavements) are created.

It becomes harder for water to infiltrate into soil, causing large volumes of stormwater to flow into streams and rivers at a fast pace. Often, this creates erosion and flooding. The permanent flow of water entering rivers and streams from underground springs will also decrease. Going unchecked, stormwater runoff can result in contaminants (oil, pesticides, metal) going into streams and rivers.

As all streams and rivers in a watershed are connected, Ontario's legislation promotes the management of stormwater using a watershed-wide approach.

Municipalities are responsible for the management of stormwater, such as planning, design, building and the maintenance of stormwater facilities. These facilities include stormwater management ponds and various Low Impact Development techniques.

NVCA collaborates with municipalities during the development process to help ensure that stormwater meets provincial standards that ensure the protection and enhancement of our wetlands, watercourses, Georgian Bay shoreline and wildlife habitat.



Pretty River Dyke

In 2021, NVCA and the Town of Collingwood started the Pretty River Dyke Maintenance Project.

The Town of Collingwood was built on a shallow floodplain, making it prone to flooding. The Pretty River Dyke was built in the 1970s to reduce the risk of flooding in the urban areas of Collingwood. While considering the ecological functions of the corridor, vegetation growing along the sides of the dyke must be removed from time to time to ensure its full functionality.

NVCA and the Town of Collingwood produced a public education campaign to inform residents about the project and why removing vegetation was necessary. It included a mailout of letters and brochures to all town residents as well as two virtual public question and answer sessions.

Working With Education Partners

Developed through years of passion and experience, NVCA's education program has proven to be a valuable asset to educate youth about our natural environment. In 2021, six new programs were created with external organizations to offer even better learning opportunities to the future generations in our watershed. Two of these programs are the Great Lakes Virtual Field Trip and a microplastics program in Collingwood.



Great Lakes Virtual Field Trip

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks approached NVCA and four other environmental organizations across Ontario to create a virtual field trip about the Great Lake closest to each organization. As rivers and streams in the Nottawasaga Watershed flow into Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, it was the focal point for the Education team.

This collaboration was enriched with the help of experts such as indigenous peoples, museum curators, scientists, and NVCA staff to speak to students about how lucky we are in Ontario to have this precious resource, and the work that is being done to care and protect our Great Lakes.

Microplastics in Our Great Lakes

All over the world, including in the Nottawasaga Watershed, hundreds of thousands of microfibrils go down the drain after a cycle in the washing machine. Many are too small to be captured by wastewater treatment plants and end up in our streams, lakes and finally into Georgian Bay.

With generous funding from Georgian Bay Forever, NVCA delivered a free microplastics program for students in the Town of Collingwood. The program aims to take 400 students per year to the Georgian Bay lakeshore or other areas where water collects in their community to understand how water moves through the water cycle and across the land. Students will then take sand soil samples from a beach in Collingwood and a beach in Wasaga Beach, and peer through microscopes lens to find microplastics in the samples.

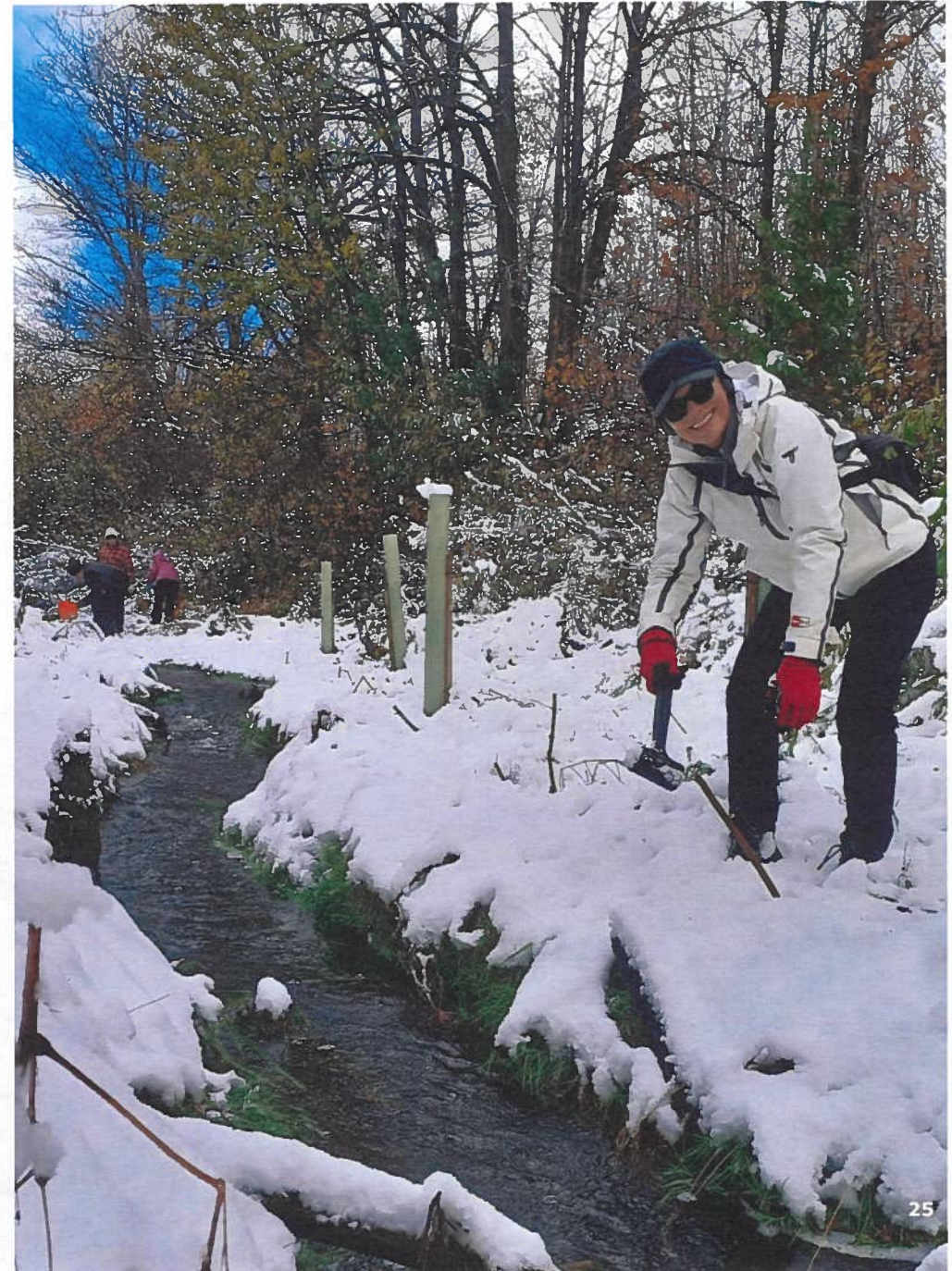
Working With Our Stewardship Funders and Supporters

Petun Dam

The Petun Dam Removal Project is complete! In 2020, the Petun Dam was removed to help return Black Ash Creek to its original condition. This year, staff and volunteers applied finishing touches, such as planting trees, installing live dogwood stakes and constructing in-stream habitat.

Historically, water trapped behind the dam created a 100-metre long stagnant pond, causing summer stream downstream temperatures to increase by 7°C. Not only was the dam a flood risk to communities downstream but it also degraded fish and wildlife habitat.

This project was generously funded and supported by Bruce Power, Greenbelt Foundation, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Blue Mountain Watershed Trust, Georgian Triangle Angler's Association, Nottawasaga Steelheaders, Lake Huron-Georgian Bay Watershed Community Action Initiative, Enbridge, the Town of the Blue Mountains, Rumball Excavation, the Province of Ontario and the H. John McDonald Foundation.





Nottawasaga River Restoration Program

Sports fisheries provide important economic benefits for many municipalities in the Nottawasaga Watershed. For example, summer Chinook salmon fishing is extremely popular in the Town of Collingwood and Town of Wasaga Beach. In the fall, many anglers fish for Chinook salmon and rainbow trout in the Township of Essa.

The Nottawasaga River is also home to native species such as brook trout and river burbot, as well as two species at risk: lake sturgeon and northern brook lamprey. All of these fish rely on healthy waterways to thrive.

The Nottawasaga River Restoration Program (NRRP) is a stream restoration initiative coordinated by NVCA and Nottawasaga Futures – South Simcoe Streams Network. The program aims to improve the water quality in the Nottawasaga River in order to enhance the world class trout and salmon sport fishery, as well as restore native fish habitat.

Restoration efforts begin in the Upper Nottawasaga River, downstream from the Village of Hockley where excellent water quality from the Niagara Escarpment deteriorates quickly. This is caused by soil and nutrients released from eroding river banks and surrounding lands. Summer stream temperatures also rise quickly as there are no forests providing shade to the stream.

Together, all of these factors degrade the habitat for sports fisheries in the Nottawasaga River.

Thanks to funding and support from many partners, NVCA's Stewardship team and volunteers planted native trees and shrubs along the river, stabilized eroding streambanks, constructed woody instream cover habitats, re-created floodplain habitats, enhanced wetlands and worked with local landowners to install livestock exclusion fencing.

These achievements were made possible through support from local landowners, volunteers, Nottawasaga Steelheaders, Mono Headwaters Streams Committee, Headwaters Flyfishers, Township of Adjala Tosorontio and the Town of Mono.

The NRRP is funded by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Ontario Trillium Foundation, Patagonia-Tides Foundation, Bass Pro Shops – Cabelas Outdoor Fund, H. John McDonald Foundation, Takla Foundation, Somerville Nurseries and Rumball Excavation.

Thanks to the H. John McDonald Foundation, NVCA began to collect information about the Pine River to determine if the methods used for the Upper Nottawasaga River could be applied to restore sections of the Pine River in Township of Mulmur.

Phragmites Control

Phragmites australis (European Common Reed) is an invasive perennial grass that is spreading rapidly throughout Ontario causing severe impacts in our communities and ecosystems.

It forms thick stands that choke out native vegetation. It limits shoreline access, impeding recreational activities like swimming and boating, and degrading shoreline ecosystems. This tall grass spreads rapidly and can take over wetlands harming turtle, bird and native plant habitat. It is most easily managed when stands are small or still establishing.

Since 2014, NVCA has been working with the Town of Collingwood, Blue Mountain Watershed Trust, Georgian Bay Forever and community groups in the Silver Creek Wetland Complex to remove *Phragmites* in an effort to control the spread of this invasive plant. After pausing in 2020 due to COVID-19, NVCA staff and community volunteer groups got together again in 2021 and removed over 1,190 kg of *Phragmites* from the Collingwood shoreline and nearby watercourses and wetlands.



Working With Volunteers

In 2021, stewardship staff worked with funders and partners to purchase and plant over 9,900 native trees and shrubs along streams, wetlands and in parks.

Typically, over 2,000 volunteers and landowners help with habitat and water quality projects. COVID-19 lockdowns prevented them from helping during the intense spring planting season which presented some challenges. Thanks to some charitable donations and funders, NVCA hired hand planters to ensure the trees were not wasted. Individual landowners also stepped up and planted them beside streams with their families.

Finally, with restrictions lifted in the fall, over 250 volunteers were able to participate in our fall tree planting events.

Funding for these projects was generously donated by Environment and Climate Change Canada, Forest Ontario, Nature Conservancy Canada, TD Friends of the Environment, World Wildlife Fund, Trillium Foundation, Somerville Tree Nursery, and many more.

Planting in Conservation Areas and Other Public Places

With so many people enjoying getting outside into local parks and trails, NVCA completed stewardship projects to give back to the natural areas we enjoy.

This year, staff completed a wide variety of habitat restoration projects including establishing forest, wetland, stream, grassland and pollinator patches. This was possible thanks to the many volunteers and funding partners that made this possible!

The Township of Essa's Healthy Communities Committee teamed up with NVCA's Stewardship team to create a pollinator patch to enhance the park and support native pollinators at LeClair Park in Angus.

Other projects were completed in the Utopia Conservation Area, Petun Conservation Area, Edenvale Conservation Area, Stayner EcoPark, Minesing Wetlands Conservation Area, Tottenham Conservation Area and Dunsmore Park in Barrie.

Watershed Safety

Mapping

Thanks to partnerships with our municipalities, NVCA's Information Services & Technology team obtained higher resolution topographic data and refined flood hazard limits for select areas. Updates also incorporated flood studies, natural features inventory, and assembling a land use layer for modeling. With these updates, NVCA was able to provide technical recommendation to our municipal partners such as the Town of Collingwood for the Pretty River Dyke maintenance project.

Improving Flood Resiliency, Naturally

In addition to reducing flood risks through planning and regulations, another important tool is enhancing our forests, wetlands and grasslands.

These natural areas allow water to soak directly into the ground to replenish groundwater, instead of flowing directly into streams and rivers. Restoring stream and riverbanks reduces erosion as the roots of the vegetation stabilizes the soil.

Forests also help provide drought resilience. As the snow melts in the spring, the snow under the trees will take longer to melt, reducing the storm peak.

NVCA's Healthy Waters Program also helps farmers increase flood resiliency through providing technical advice and grant incentives.



Servicing Our Watershed Communities

Educating Our Youth

Each year, NVCA educates our youth about the wonders of nature and the environment in our watershed. These topics are often discussed among family members at home, inspiring families and communities to make change.

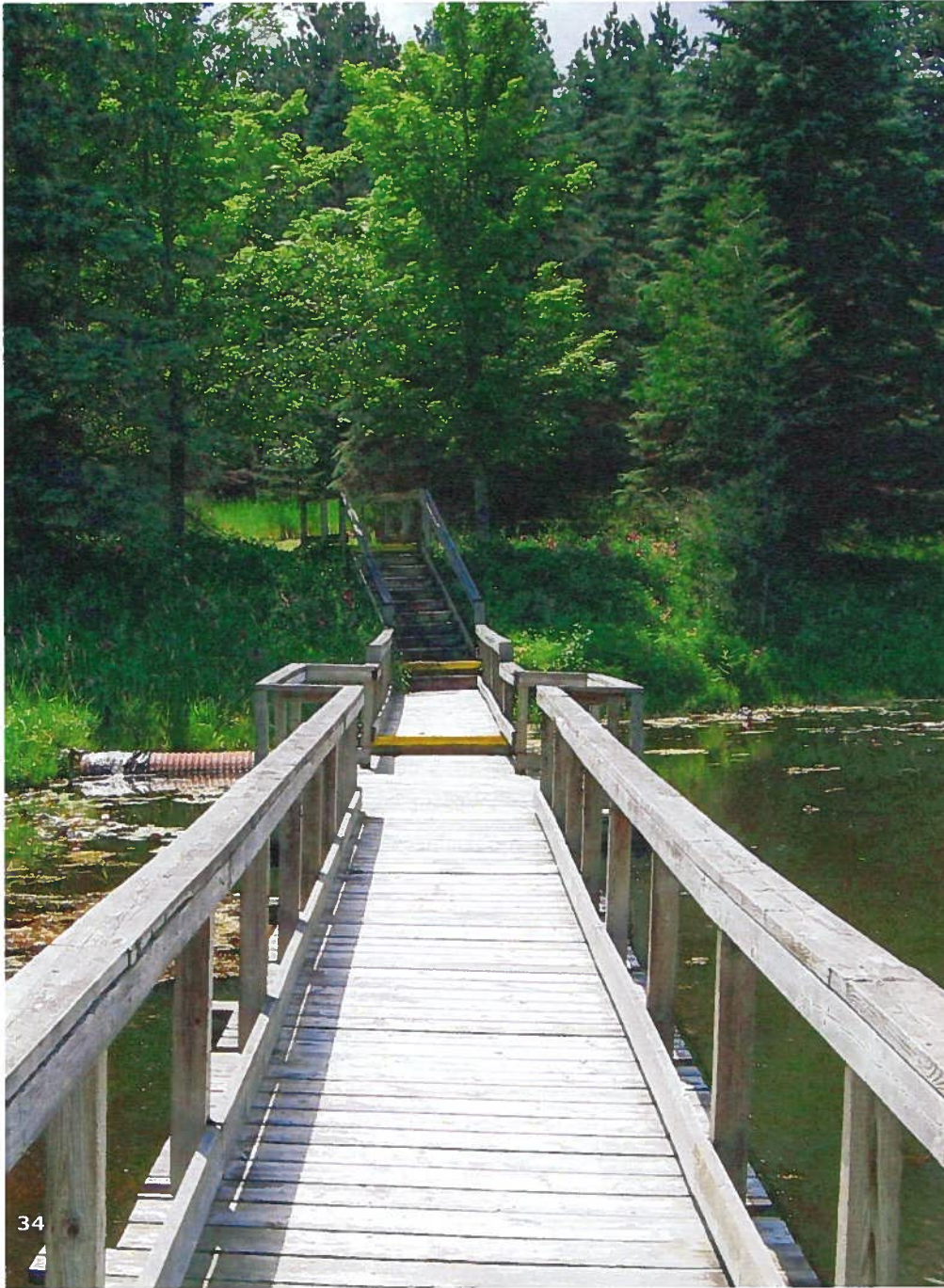
In 2021, some of the topics that were introduced to youth include the 7 R's (refuse, reduce, reuse, repair, recycle, rot, rethink), road salts and the importance of water quality.

Teaching Hope in Climate Change

Targeted towards youth in Grades 4-8, NVCA's Education team developed a new climate change program. Through using games and technology, students will learn about what climate change is and how they and their families can make better choices to create change. As eco-anxiety is as prevalent as ever, program content will focus on the positive work that humans have done and will continue to do to make change.

This program is built on the current green energy education program. With tablets generously donated by Enbridge, students scan QR codes to launch videos about how green energy can help reduce climate change. Staff made new videos to highlight other features at the Tiffin Centre for Education, such as wetlands, and talk about the roles of those areas in climate change.





Our Conservation Areas

Outdoor spaces provide many benefits for humans, including the ability to reduce symptoms of stress, anxiety, depression, and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Regular use of natural areas for physical activity can reduce the risk of mental health problems by 50%.

The benefits of walking or running in a natural setting compared to indoors include greater sense of revitalization and positive engagement, decreased tension, confusion, anger, and depression, increased energy, and a greater intent to repeat the activity.

Providing Nature Spaces for Our Communities

Visitors to NVCA's conservation areas have been increasing every year, but visitor numbers exploded in 2020 when many other activities were not available to the public due to the pandemic. Usage continued to grow in 2021, however, it was the sale of annual parking passes that saw the most significant increase, doubling annually since 2019. This is an indication that visitors value and enjoy the experiences provided by NVCA's conservation areas and recognize the value these greenspaces provide.

New Infrastructure at Utopia Conservation Area

With funding support from the Ontario Trillium Foundation and extensive community fundraising by the Friends of the Utopia Gristmill and Park, accessible, compostable washrooms were installed to compliment the newly resurfaced accessible hiking trails. Interpretive signs were installed along the trail system to highlight the natural features and history of the property.

A new parking lot is available for visitors for passive recreation, like hiking, bird watching or cross-country skiing.

Fundraising efforts are ongoing to continue with the implementation of the 2020 Utopia Master Plan.



New Parking Lot for Petun Conservation Area

The Petun Conservation Area may be located in the far, western reaches of the Nottawasaga Watershed, but that doesn't mean the property is any less important than NVCA's more central properties.

The Petun Conservation Area is one of the highest points along the Niagara Escarpment and part of the Bruce Trail transects its hills and forests. The property also supports an externally managed, seismic monitoring station that measures ground motion which can determine location and magnitude of earthquakes.

The increase of visitors noted at all of NVCA's conservation areas, was particularly pronounced at the Petun Conservation Area. In partnership with the Bruce Trail, Georgian Triangle Anglers Association and the Town of the Blue Mountains, NVCA developed year-round parking to accommodate passive recreational visitors. This project will improve the safety of visitors to the site, allowing them to park within the property boundaries and off the road.





Festivals Canada Funding

Every year, the Festival at Fort Willow welcomes Grade 7 students from across the watershed to learn how the Historic Fort Willow Conservation Area was used before, during and after the war of 1812. For the second year in a row, this annual festival was cancelled.

With support from Local Festivals, a grant through the Federal government, NVCA's Lands and Communications teams recreated the festival and bringing it to students through a virtual field trip. Reenactors, local experts, indigenous representatives and an archeologist provided curriculum-based information that would otherwise have been provided at the festival.

The interactive video will be provided to the Simcoe County District School Board, the Simcoe Muskoka Catholic School Board and Bluewater District School Board.

Support

Excellent Customer Service

Although most staff continued to work remotely in the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, NVCA continued to provide excellent customer service to our watershed residents.

The Information Management team was able to meet the needs of staff allowing access to centralized information to carry out CA business. The databases and application built over the years provided easy transition to remote working. NVCA's new phone system, with collaborative tools, staff was able to maintain good communication with our partners, the public, and co-workers.

Budget Review

In anticipation of the changes to the CA Act, regulations and the move towards categorizing the work of conservation authorities, the Finance team completed a preliminary review of the budget to determine how NVCA may be impacted.

This involved going through many spreadsheets line by line, as well as creating a new potential platform for future budgets as new regulations are approved.

Switch to Hybrid Working

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, NVCA was facing increasing pressure to construct a new building to accommodate the growing number of staff. As remote working proved to be a good alternative, staff will be transitioning to a hybrid working model, working from the office and remotely.

NVCA's Management team reorganized the John Hix Administration Building to accommodate shared offices and hoteling stations, preventing the construction of a new building.



Retrained Staff Accessibility

NVCA continues to be committed to identify, prevent and remove barriers that may limit access to our services, facilities and information. We are dedicated to creating a sustainable culture that continues to facilitate inclusive environments for continued success.

All NVCA staff received mandatory accessibility training for documents that are posted to websites to ensure that they are accessible for people using assistive technologies such as screen readers.

IT Security

Protecting interest of the public and our staff, the Information Management team incorporated additional security practices to NVCA's data and back-up data centre. NVCA implemented industry standards for cyber threats, additional securities on network access, and were able to migrate our data to a new back-up data server.

Revenues and Expenses

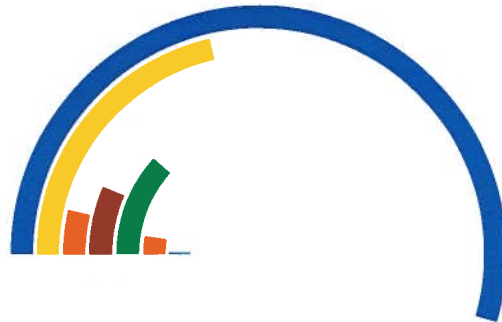
NVCA's total 2021 operational budget was \$4,949,422. Revenue came from diverse sources, including member municipalities, provincial and federal governments, local non-governmental partners, and user fees for programs and services and the NVCA ended the year with revenue at 5,104,491. Operational expenses for the year came in at \$5,055,642.

In 2021, NVCA purchased \$65,802 in capital assets (from an approved capital budget of \$293,287), funded through the capital asset levy. The NVCA was able to delay the purchase of some assets due to COVID-19.

This financial information is condensed from year-end, unaudited, statements. The auditor's report for the year ending December 31, 2021, is posted on the NVCA website at nvca.on.ca once approved by the Board of Directors.

Revenues

- Municipal Levy, 45.5%
- User Fees, 22.3%
- Federal Grants, 16.2%
- Provincial Grants, 5.7 %
- Contributions & Donations 8.3%
- Municipal Grants, 1.8 %
- Reserves & Other, 0.2 %



Expenses

- Planning Services, 26.9%
- Engineering - Special Projects, 1.6%
- Flood Forecast & Warning, 5.4%
- Watershed Science, 9.0%
- Corporate Services 11.2%
- Information Management & Technology, 5.3%
- Governance, 6.6%
- Conservation Lands, 10.9%
- Stewardship, 18.8%
- Education, 4.4%



NVCA Staff as of December 2021

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Doug Hevenor

CORPORATE SERVICES

Sheryl Flannagan, Director

Finance & Administration

Haleigh Ferguson, Executive Administrator

Kerry Jenkins, Administrative Assistant

Christine Knapp, General Accountant

Felicia Najudjaja, Accounting Clerk

Kelcey Montag, Accounting Clerk

Kimberly Winder, Receptionist/Administrative Assistant

Communications

Maria Leung, Communications Coordinator

Information Management and Technology

Hendrik Amo, Manager GIS/IT

Robert Bettinelli, Information Management and Technology Specialist

Lyle Wood, GIS Analyst

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Engineering & Flood Program

Mark Hartely, Senior Engineer

Megan Durkin, Water Resource Engineer

Marianne Maertens, Water Resource Engineer

Michael Saunders, Engineering Technologist

Sheri Steinginga, Flood Operations Field Specialist

Watershed Science

Ryan Post, Manager

David Featherstone, Senior Ecologist

Ian Ockenden, Watershed Monitoring Specialist

Sarah Thompson, Watershed Monitoring Technician

Taryn Arsenault, Watershed Monitoring Technician

Mackenzie Clark, Watershed Monitoring Technician

Planning

Ben Krul, Manager

Emma Perry, Planning Ecologist

Amy Knapp, Supervisor, Planning Services

Regulation & Enforcement

Tyler Mulhall, Regulations Technician

Kate Thomson, Regulations Technician

Meagan Kieferle, Regulations Technician

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Lands & Operations

Kyra Howes, Manager

Clint Collis, Lands & Operations Technician

Mike Bacon, Lands & Operations Technician

Spencer Macdonald, Lands & Operations Technician

Environmental Education

Naomi Saunders, Manager

Susan Hall, Education Assistant

Emily Febrey, Environmental Education Associate

Charlotte Driscoll, Environmental Education Associate

Jo-Ann White-McKenna, Environmental Education Associate

Vandita Watts, Environmental Education Associate

Samantha Smith, Environmental Education Associate

Stephanie Zsolnay, Environmental Education Associate

Forestry

Rick Grillmayer, Manager

Stewardship

Fred Dobbs, Manager

Sarah Campbell, Aquatic Biologist

Shannon Stephens, Healthy Waters Program Coordinator

Laura Wensink, Restoration Biologist



Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority

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Denise Holmes

From: Michelle Dunne <mdunne@dufferincounty.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2022 3:42 PM
To: Nicole Martin; Jessica Kennedy; Meghan Townsend; Tracey Atkinson ; Jennifer Willoughby; Fred Simpson; Carolina Khan; Denise Holmes
Cc: Anna McGregor
Subject: Community Safety and Well-Being Plan - Annual Report 2021
Attachments: HHS 2022-06-23 Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report.pdf; HHS-2022-06-23-Community-Safety-and-Well-Being-Plan-2021-Annual-Report Attachment.pdf

Hello Everyone,

Please find attached the 2021 Annual Report on the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan for Dufferin, as approved at County Council on July 14, 2022.

The original plan was submitted to the Province (Office of the Solicitor General) on June 16, 2021, before the deadline of July 1, 2021.

The Community Safety and Well-Being Advisory Committee, who created the plan then became the Community Safety and Well-Being Integration Table and created the first Annual Report.

The Integration Table are continuing to engage the services of Jennifer Kirkham to assist. Jennifer Kirkham is the consultant who has been assisting with this work from the beginning.

Part of the mandated requirements are that the plan and associated updates are publicly available online. The County have posted details here:

[Community Services | Dufferin County](#) - link to web page for the plan, annual report and Integration Table

Minutes

<https://joinindufferin.com/cswbp-consultation> - link to Join In Dufferin where updates are posted

Can you please update the details you have publicly shared on your own web site? This would not only help meet the mandatory requirement for sharing information; it would help highlight the ongoing work and help foster the overall Dufferin wide approach.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to either of the Community Safety and Well-Being Integration Table Chairs as noted below, or contact the Community Safety and Well-Being general enquiries email: cswb@dufferincounty.ca

Anna McGregor
Director Community Services
County of Dufferin
amcgregor@dufferincounty.ca
Co-Chair

Jennifer Payne
Executive Director
Headwaters Communities in Action
jennifer@headwaterscommunities.org
Co-Chair

Thanks!

Michelle Dunne, Dipl.M.M.[Clerk] Corporate Services

County of Dufferin|Phone: 519-941-2816 Ext. 2504| mdunne@dufferincounty.ca |30 Centre Street,
Orangeville, ON L9W 2X1

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REPORT TO COMMITTEE

To: Chair Rentsch and Members of the Health and Human Services Committee

From: Anna McGregor, Director of Community Services

Meeting Date: June 23, 2022

Subject: **Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

Good Governance - ensure transparency, clear communication, prudent financial management

Inclusive and Supportive Community – support efforts to address current and future needs for a livable community

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to share the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report.

Background and Discussion

The Provincial Government enacted legislation through the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019, requiring municipal governments to adopt Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) plans. The legislation stated that every municipal council was required to develop and adopt these plans by working in partnership with a multi-sectoral advisory committee, effective January 1, 2019 and to be completed by January 1, 2021. That date was then extended to July 1, 2021.

Creating the Original Plan

The County of Dufferin was recognised as the lead for the coordination and development of the Dufferin CSWB Plan. Despite the unforeseen challenges the pandemic created, Dufferin did move forward with work on the plan.

The Advisory Committee met several times, with ongoing support from consultant, Jennifer Kirkham.

The Advisory Committee reviewed survey data gathered from the general public and local community partners, reviewed, local demographic and service data, and then built the physical plan which identified strategic partners for implementation of the plan. Dufferin was able to build upon many existing partnerships and collaborations. Many of the strategic partner agencies were already part of the Advisory Committee.

Following approval at both the County and lower tier levels. The first Dufferin County Community Safety and Well-Being Plan (2021-2024) was submitted to the Office of the Solicitor General on June 16, 2021.

Moving Forward

The former Advisory Committee then formed an Integration Table, to ensure the priority areas identified in the plan were addressed. With help from the consultant the Integration Table worked on setting the foundation for taking this work forward. They set in place a timetable for meetings, quarterly reporting structure, agenda and minute templates and an annual action plan. County staff also helped to facilitate that work.

For Year 2 of this work the focus will be on more engagement with the local community, the Lead Tables and the lower tier municipalities.

Financial, Staffing, Legal, or IT Considerations

The initial costs for the development and update of a County wide CSWB came from the Rate Stabilization Reserve from the 2020 and 2021 budget years. However, there still have been no funding announcements to support the implementation of the plans, the review of the plans or the creation of updated plans.

At this time, many of the areas of work identified in the plan for implementation will be addressed by existing committees and planning tables.

However, resources will continue to be needed to continue this work. Those resources currently do not exist within the Community Services Department. Additional funding will be required in order to retain consultancy services, to continue to move forward with the plan.

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Director, Community Services dated June 23, 2022, titled Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report, be received;

AND THAT staff be directed to forward the annual report to each lower tier municipalities for their review;

AND THAT Council approve up to \$15,000 to be set aside from the Rate Stabilization Reserve, in 2022, to assist with ongoing engagement and administration costs for the plan.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Anna McGregor
Director, Community Services

Attachment – Dufferin County Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report



Dufferin County Community Safety and Well-Being Plan 2021 Annual Report



June 14, 2022

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Call to Action

11 Acknowledgements

A1 Appendix

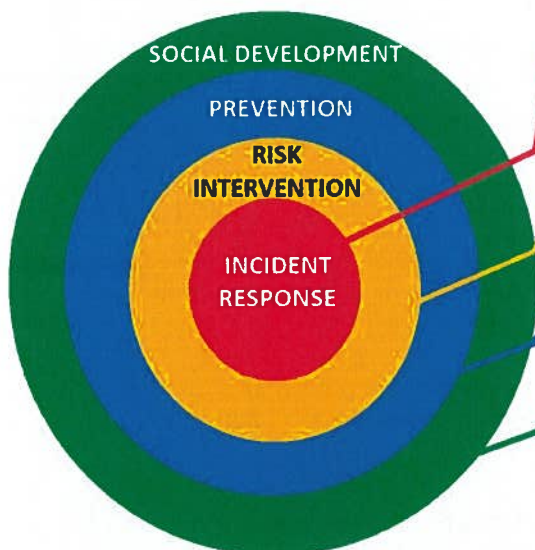
Community Safety and Well-Being Planning In Ontario: A Brief Summary

The *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019* mandates every municipal council to prepare and adopt a Community Safety and Well-Being Plan. Under the legislation, municipalities have the discretion and flexibility to develop joint plans with surrounding municipalities. The municipalities in Dufferin are working collaboratively to develop a shared Community Safety and Well-Being Plan for all of Dufferin County.

As part of the legislation, the province mandated a number of requirements. Municipalities must:

- Prepare and adopt a Community Safety and Well-Being Plan
- Work in partnership with a multisectoral advisory committee comprised of representation from the police service board and other local service providers in health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services
- Conduct consultations with the advisory committee and members of the public

The Ontario **Community Safety and Well-Being Planning** framework operated as a guide in developing the Dufferin County Community Safety and Well-Being Plan. This framework focuses on collaboration, information sharing and performance measurement, and identifies four areas in which communities can be made safer and healthier:



INCIDENT RESPONSE - *Critical and non-critical incident response*, or what is traditionally thought of when referring to crime and safety, including service responses such as police, fire, a school principal expelling a student, etc.

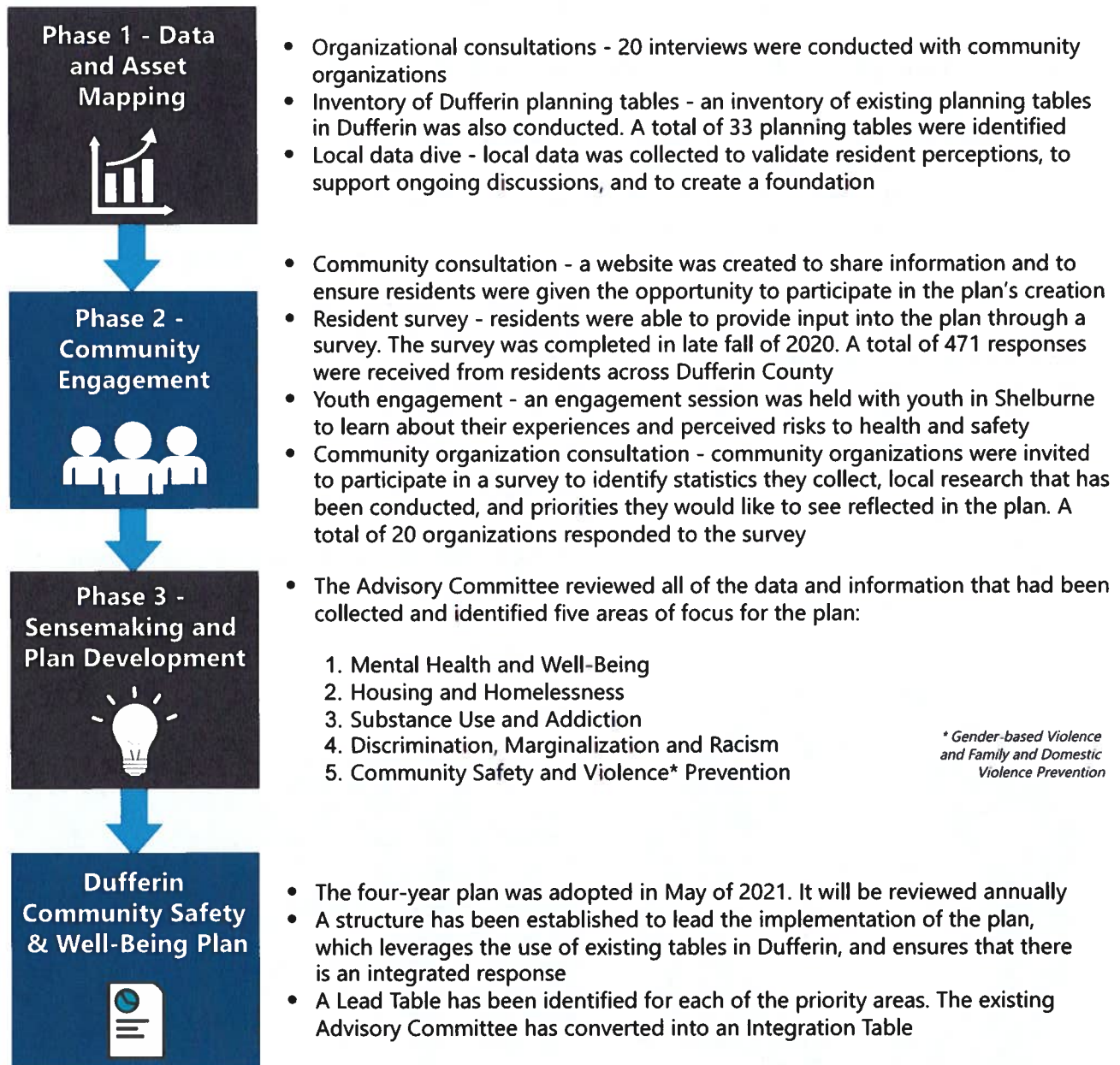
RISK INTERVENTION - *Mitigating situations of elevated risk* by multiple sectors working together to address situations where there is an elevated risk of harm (stopping something bad from happening right before it is about to happen).

PREVENTION - *Proactively reducing identified risks* by implementing measures, policies or programs to reduce priority risks before they result in crime, victimization or harm.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - *Promoting and maintaining community safety and well-being* by bringing together a wide range of sectors, agencies and organizations to address complex social issues from every angle.

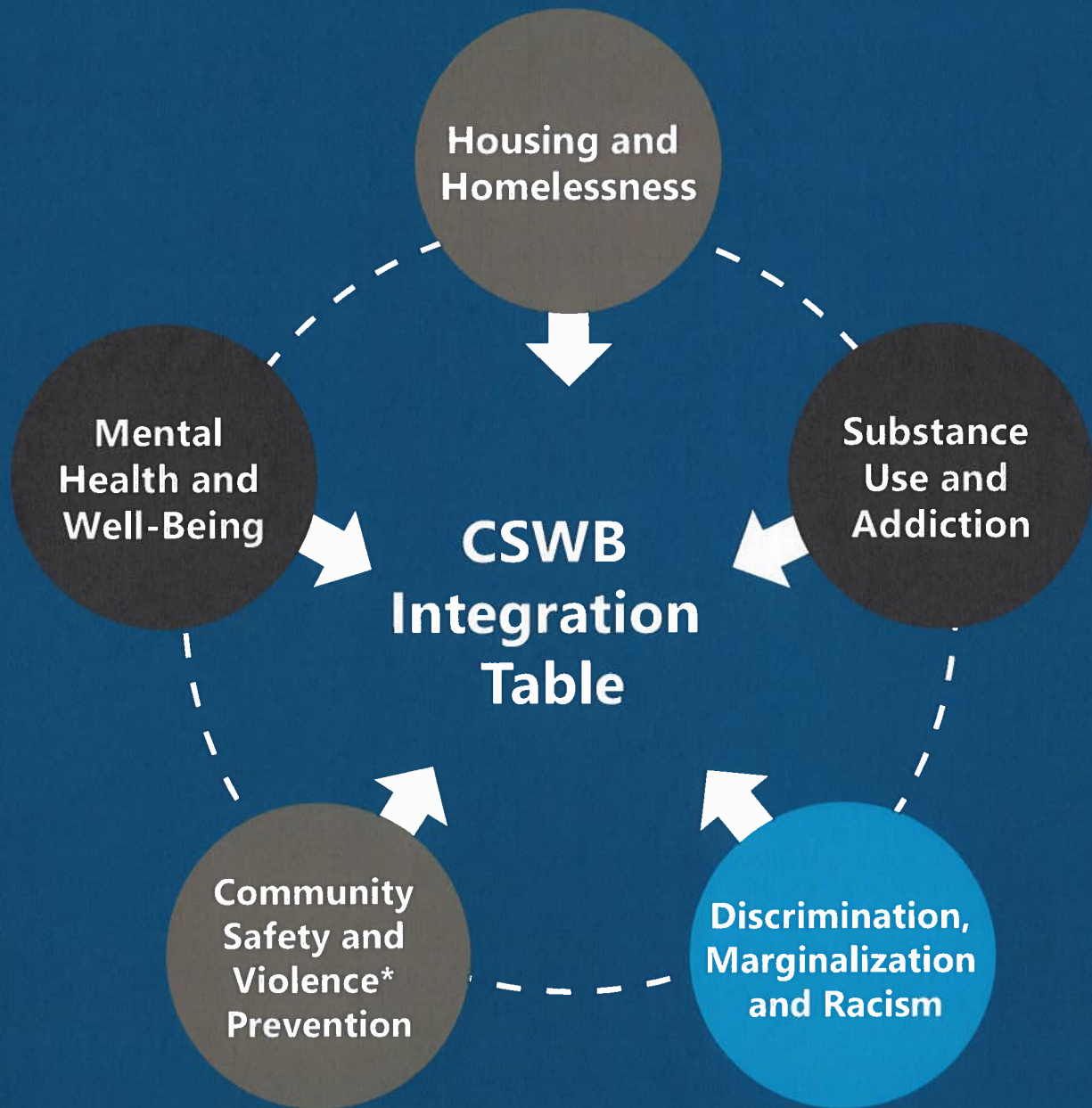
Dufferin's Approach to CSWB

Our approach to developing the Dufferin Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Plan and the four year plan itself is aligned with Ontario's Framework and critical success factors. An Advisory Committee was established to guide the development of Dufferin's CSWB Plan. This committee was comprised of a broad cross-section of organizations. The Advisory Committee (later named Integration Table) met over the course of 2020 and early 2021 to facilitate three phases of the planning process. These phases included:



With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic situation, the Integration Table (see page 11 for list of organizations) continues with this extremely important work through an online process.

Priority Area Updates



* Gender-based Violence and Family and Domestic Violence Prevention

Mental Health and Well-Being

Lead Table: Hills of Headwaters Collaborative Ontario Health Team (HOH OHT) Mental Health and Addictions (MH&ADD) Community Sector Working Group

About: The Ontario Health Teams (OHT) were asked to identify priority populations for their new integrated care pathways in the first three years of implementation, and the HOH OHT identified MH&ADD as a priority population. The Ministry of Health and Long Term Care accountabilities indicate that MH&ADD work should focus on several critical milestones including:

- Care is re-designed for mental health and addiction patients
- Mental health and addiction patients experience coordinated transitions between providers
- Mental health and addiction patients have access to 24/7 coordination and system navigation services

These are in accordance with key pillars of the HOH OHT strategic vision which aims to:

- Better integrate mental health and addictions services to expand access and improve care
- Decrease the health equity gap across the community
- Better connect other health services to primary care and specialized care
- Focus on COVID-19 pandemic response and recovery

2021 Areas of Focus:

1. Expand access to mental health services and supports
2. Improve care

2021 Update:

- The Dufferin Caledon Integrated Crisis Response working group has achieved cross-sectoral partnerships including a mix of clinical and non-clinical approaches. The team responds to crisis in the community, when possible, to prevent unnecessary ER visits. Crisis workers from any agency can accompany each other on a crisis call. Getting connected to support as soon as possible decreases the frequency of ER visits and allows for proactive intervention. Jointly responding to crisis calls with OPP has positively impacted the need for apprehensions related to mental health crisis. The Integrated Crisis Response group has been working with Openly Consulting Group to conduct a thorough review of crisis services in the region. To date 15 stakeholder interviews and a stakeholder engagement snapshot has been completed. The review identified barriers and gaps and recommendations on how to move ahead with implementation
- The Community Response Working Group mobilized during the COVID-19 pandemic as a collaborative response to the local needs of community and service providers. The group was recognized provincially with a 'Bright Lights' Award at the AFHTO annual conference on October 27, 2021, specifically for providing a community response to COVID-19 due to our collaborative efforts to address mental health and well-being. This working group continues its efforts in the wellbeing and resilience of all health human resources. To date the group has completed 8 resiliency initiatives on compassion fatigue, reducing stress, psychological personal protective equipment. The group will continue to offer workshops the offer ways to manage stress, burnout and taking care of mental health during COVID-19

Housing and Homelessness

Lead Table: Dufferin County Equity Collaborative (DCEC) Housing & Homelessness Working Group

About: The DCEC Housing & Homelessness Working Group was formed in Spring 2019. The group's 2021 goal was that *"members of the community will have equitable opportunities to find and maintain housing. Housing instability and homelessness will be prevented."*

2021 Areas of Focus:

1. Address housing affordability, availability and equity
2. Prevent housing instability and homelessness
3. Maintain, and where possible, improve housing
4. Meet a range of complex community needs

2021 Update:

INTENDED RESULTS	HOW WE MADE A DIFFERENCE IN 2021
Increase awareness of housing and homelessness challenges in Dufferin County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued disbursement of the "Are You Homeless in Dufferin" contact cards out to the community • Created the housing postcard campaign to give voice to people who were struggling with housing and homelessness. Over 1,000 postcards were distributed to agencies in the community to pass on to their clients, staff, and volunteers. The postcards were self-addressed and people were asked to fill it out and send them to the Town of Orangeville to help stress the need for more affordable housing in the area
Increase access to affordable rental housing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented OPHI/CHHAP/COHB Housing Allowances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPHI provided housing allowances to 55 households • COHB provided a total of 22 households with a portable housing benefit • CHHAP provided 16 chronically homeless individuals with a portable housing allowance
Greater prevention initiatives to help maintain existing housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased funding - Social Services Relief Funding and Reaching Home funding to help obtain/maintain housing
Explore options to increase supply of affordable housing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background discussions and research took place on potential ideas to increase supply (i.e. tiny homes, trailer parks, developers and landlords, etc.)

Substance Use and Addiction

Lead Table: The Dufferin Caledon Drug Strategy

About: The Dufferin Caledon Drug Strategy started back in 2017 as a group of community agencies coming together to organize a local event in recognition of Overdose Awareness Day on August 31. At that time, the agencies felt strongly that something needed to be done to draw awareness and offer support to the community as the number of overdose related deaths were increasing and the “Overdose Awareness Day” Committee was formed. Over the years the committee has stayed committed to increasing the community’s awareness of the issue and morphed into the “Dufferin Caledon Drug Strategy” in 2020 recognizing that the work needed to be broader than just organizing a one day event each year.

2021 Areas of Focus:

1. Reduce the harms related to substance use and/or addictive behaviours
2. Expand access to substance use and addiction services and supports
3. Improve care

2021 Update:

The work focused on designing and rolling out an Anti-Stigma campaign that was based on the work of the British Columbia government campaign “People who use drugs are real people” with the call to action “Stop the Shame. Stop the Blame. Stop the Stigma.” Focus groups were held so the campaign could be informed by voices of those with lived experience. Posters and rack cards were created that included pictures of local community members who lost their lives to overdoses. An educational video was also developed featuring the stories of people with lived experience or family members. Campaign (including focus groups, print material and video) were financially supported by the Hills of Headwaters OHT.

**SONS.
DAUGHTERS.
FRIENDS.
PARENTS.**

People who use drugs
are real people.



**STOP THE SHAME.
STOP THE BLAME.
STOP THE STIGMA.**



The Dufferin-Caledon Drug Strategy committee needs your help to end drug use and drug-related stigma. Addiction can affect anyone—your family members, your friends, your co-workers. Sadly, there are those who don't survive.

It doesn't have to end this way.

With your help, we can challenge these stereotypes and get support for those who are in need.

Help us raise awareness about addiction and drug-related stigma to save lives.

If you or someone you care about is affected by the ongoing use of substances, there are community resources available to help in Dufferin and Caledon.

For more information on this campaign, the Dufferin-Caledon Drug Strategy Committee and for event updates, please visit www.hillofheadwaterscollaborative.ca/addiction-support-information/ or scan the following QR code:



You can also find us on:
@DufferinODAwarenessCommittee

#EndtheStigmaDufferinCaledon

This campaign was funded by the



Creative adapted from the *Stop Overdose BC* campaign, launched by the British Columbia Ministry of Mental Health and Addictions in 2018.

Discrimination, Marginalization and Racism

Lead Table: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Community Advisory Committee

About: The Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Community Advisory Committee (DEICAC) will support provide advisory support in the following areas but not limited to:

- Identifying systemic barriers faced in accessing county services, information, programs and facilities
- Strategies for building connections and fostering a deeper sense of inclusion and belonging especially for marginalized groups
- Proposed County of Dufferin initiatives, services, and policies to meet changing needs of a diverse community
- Employment and employee awareness policies, initiatives, and programs
- Provide recommendations on opportunities for education and awareness programs for the Committee, Council and staff on anti-racism, diversity, equity and inclusion
- Development of a DEICAC Strategic Plan

2021 Areas of Focus:

The DEICAC is a newly formed committee and has not yet established a formal work plan. In addition, Shelburne has an Anti-Black Racism, Anti-Racism and Discrimination Task Force. We will work with these new tables to determine community goals and strategies.

2021 Update:

The work conducted throughout 2021 focused on an environmental scan of all County of Dufferin departments, as well as the creation of subcommittees to closer evaluate current County services/programs from a DEI lens. Also in 2021, DEICAC will be working to develop a strategic plan to help drive and prioritize areas of focus for the community in the upcoming years. Working in conjunction with the Advisory Committee, the DEICAC is committed to supporting the work outlined by the local Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, with a focus on the Discrimination, Marginalization, and Racism priority area.

Community Safety and Violence* Prevention

Lead Table: Dufferin/Caledon Domestic Assault Review Team (DART)

About: The Dufferin/Caledon Domestic Assault Review Team (DART), established in 1994, is a group of representatives from the County of Dufferin and Town of Caledon (Region of Peel) criminal justice, medical, child protection and community service agencies. Each agency has an individual mandate to deal with domestic abuse either supporting victims, or children who have been exposed to abuse, or the perpetrators of the abuse.

The work of the Committee is accomplished through agency representatives who take part in interagency decision-making, by commitment to the Protocol, by commitment to deal with new challenges as they emerge and with the assistance of interagency agreements.

2021 Areas of Focus:

This priority area will focus on crime, mobility safety, and the prevention of domestic and family violence. The Lead Table is in the process of determining goals and strategies specific to Gender-based Violence and Family and Domestic Violence Prevention.

2021 Update:

During 2021, the committee worked on a few projects including major updates to the DART website and a workshop entitled, 'Language Matters' with speaker Pamela Cross which took a look at the importance of the language we use to describe gender-based violence and how it impacts how people understand the message. The DART Coordinator also supported the Survivor Panel in four meetings throughout the year. They began a new initiative called the Notebook Project where the panel members wrote messages of hope in notebooks for other survivors to help inspire and support them through their journey.

The DART committee, endorsed the local Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, and committed to act as the Lead Table for the Community Safety and Violence* Prevention.

* Gender-based Violence and Family and Domestic Violence Prevention

Moving Forward and a Call to Action

Moving Forward

As agencies work together to follow the plan, we recognize that this is a constantly moving process. This work does not operate in a vacuum. The work and the plan will continue to evolve over time. We will move back and forth between different stages as we progress. Moving forward we must:



- Promote and maintain CSWB on an ongoing basis
- Respond to emergency needs
- Focus on risk intervention and how to deliver services/programming despite challenges
- Know that prevention will become more evident as we see the positive effects of decisions and actions



- Continue to strengthen collaboration and commitment among community partners, organizations, and residents
- Recognize that no single individual, agency or organization can fully own the work
- Keep the "big picture" in mind, knowing that the current priorities of the plan are all interconnected
- Leverage what we each bring to the table



- Recognize some needs and services change over time
- Acknowledge that engagement and consultation will take place at different times
- Explore new ways of delivering services, seek opportunities
- Shift and realign services/programming
- Change the impossible to the possible

Call to Action

We open the invitation to others to join the effort to improve the safety and well-being of the residents of Dufferin County. How you can be part of the action:

- Share this report with your contacts
- Spread the word about the CSWB Plan
- Answer future surveys
- Visit and take part in *Join In Dufferin*

Join In Dufferin: 
<https://joinindufferin.com>

* Gender-based Violence and Family and Domestic Violence Prevention

Acknowledgements

It takes many people and community partners to promote and maintain community safety and well-being. We have leveraged existing planning tables to maximize their great work and to help us continue to move the needle on community safety and well-being in Dufferin. Let us continue together with our collaborative approach to create a vibrant, equitable, inclusive, safe and healthy community.

We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of all individuals, local agencies and service providers involved in doing this important work. We appreciate and want to thank all of you. In particular we would like to recognize the people and organizations that are a part of the Community Safety and Well-Being Lead Tables and the Integration Table:

- Alzheimer Society of Dufferin County
- Caledon\Dufferin Victim Services
- Canadian Mental Health Association Peel Dufferin (CMHA)
- Community Living Dufferin
- County of Dufferin- Community Services Department
- County of Dufferin - Paramedic Services
- County of Dufferin Diversity, Equity, Inclusion Community Advisory Committee
- DC MOVES¹/DCEC²
- Dufferin Area Family Health Team (DAFHT)
- Dufferin Caledon Domestic Assault Review Team (DART)
- Dufferin Caledon Drug Strategy Committee
- Dufferin Child and Family Services (DCAFS)
- Dufferin Community Foundation
- Dufferin OPP
- Dufferin Situation Table
- Family Transition Place (FTP)
- Headwaters Communities in Action (HCIA)
- Hills of Headwaters Ontario Health Team Mental Health and Addictions Work Group
- Orangeville Probation and Parole Services
- Services and Housing In the Province (SHIP)
- White Owl Native Ancestry Association

We would also like to acknowledge our municipal partners:



A People Place. A Change of Pace
SHELburne
ONTARIO, CANADA

¹ DC MOVES - Dufferin County – Managing Organizing Validating Engagement Strategy
² DCEC - Dufferin County Equity Collaborative

Appendix A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ACRONYMS, & ABBREVIATIONS

- CHHAP - Chronic Homeless Housing Allowance Program
- Chronic homelessness: refers to individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness AND who meet at least 1 of the following criteria: they have a total of at least 6 months (180 days) of homelessness over the past year; they have recurrent experiences of homelessness over the past 3 years, with a cumulative duration of at least 18 months (546 days)
- CMHA - Canadian Mental Health Association Peel Dufferin
- COHB - Canada-Ontario Housing Benefit
- *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019* - is a law in the province of Ontario that brought a number of reforms to policing in the province. It mandates that every municipality across Ontario must have prepared and adopted a Community Safety and Well-being Plan by July 2021
- CSWB - Community Safety and Well-being
- DAFHT - Dufferin Area Family Health Team
- DART - Domestic Assault Review Team
- DCAFS - Dufferin Child and Family Services
- DCEC - Dufferin County Equity Collaborative
- DC MOVES - Dufferin County – Managing Organizing Validating Engagement Strategy
- DEI - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
- DEICAC - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Community Advisory Committee
- FTP - Family Transition Place
- HCIA - Headwaters Communities in Action
- HOH OHT - Hills of Headwaters Collaborative Ontario Health Team
- Integration Table - a cross-sectoral table which will ensure a proactive, balanced and collaborative response across the five priority areas. This table works to ensure an integrated response to community safety and well-being which leverages resources and recognizes the interrelationships amongst the five priority areas
- Lead Table - an existing planning table that is leading the implementation of strategies and actions in each of the five priority areas
- MH&ADD - mental health and addictions
- OHT - Ontario Health Team
- OPHI - Ontario Priorities Housing Initiative Housing Allowance Program
- OPP - Ontario Provincial Police
- Outcomes: actions, behavior changes, etc., that contribute to overall goals
- SHIP - Services and Housing In the Province

Denise Holmes

From: Althea Alli <dcmulticulturalfoundation@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 19, 2022 3:12 PM
To: Denise Holmes
Cc: dccrcboard@gmail.com; Kristin Vandenberg
Subject: Re: Annual walk in support of those affected by Residential School
Attachments: 1.jpg

Hi,
We have changed the plan a little bit to have one event for all of Dufferin County. The event will be hosted by the Dufferin County Cultural Resource Circle in partnership with the Dufferin County Multicultural Foundation. We would like to invite Council, staff and the community to the event.
Is it possible for the event poster, attached, to be shared on your website and social media?

*Thank you,
Althea Alli,
President/Founder
905-872-5070*



DUFFERIN COUNTY
MULTICULTURAL
FOUNDATION

On Wed, Aug 10, 2022 at 1:40 PM Denise Holmes <dholmes@melancthontownship.ca> wrote:

Hi Althea,

I will put this on the next Agenda (September 1st) for consideration.

Thank you.

Denise B. Holmes, AMCT

CAO/Clerk, Township of Melancthon

519-925-5525 Ext. 101

From: Althea Alli <dcmulticulturalfoundation@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2022 1:37 PM
To: Denise Holmes <dholmes@melancthontownship.ca>
Cc: dccrcboard@gmail.com
Subject: Annual walk in support of those affected by Residential School

Hello,

I am reaching out to the Town of Melancthon to see if there is any interest in having an annual walk in support of those affected by Residential Schools.

Our Foundation would like to partner with the DCCRC and the Town of Melancthon to schedule this event. We believe this is an important event that further shows our support for the Indigenous community. It is a way for our communities to come together and show a sense of hope and healing and truly understand the significance of wearing Orange Shirts.

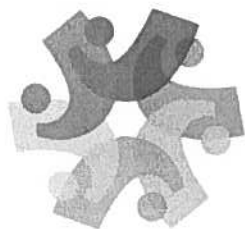
Orangeville has scheduled their annual walk in support of those affected by Residential Schools on October 1st.

Thank you,

Althea Alli,

President/Founder

905-872-5070



DUFFERIN COUNTY
MULTICULTURAL
FOUNDATION

DUFFERIN COUNTY MEMORIAL WALK FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS - ORANGE SHIRT

Oct 1st, 2022 - 1pm - 3pm

**Location: Alder Arena 275 Alder St, Orangeville, ON
L9W 5H6**

- Walking quietly sending prayers and love to the children recovered and yet to be recovered, their families and communities.
- Praying for those recovering survivors or Inter-generational family traumas from the schools.
- Sharing the importance of the Orange Shirt
- Smudging ceremony.



Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General

25 Grosvenor Street, 18th Floor
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Sans frais : 1 866-517-0571
SOLGEN.Correspondence@ontario.ca



132-2022-2204
By email

July 26, 2022

Dear Heads of Council:

I am pleased to connect with you as the new Solicitor General of Ontario. I am looking forward to working in partnership with you to ensure the continued safety and well-being of animals across the province.

On April 20, 2022, the Ministry of the Solicitor General informed you of updates to Ontario Regulation 444/19 (Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements) under the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019* (PAWS Act). The updated standards of care for dogs kept outdoors and dogs tethered outdoors are now in effect as of **July 1, 2022**. The updated standards can be read in full on the [Ontario e-Laws page for Ontario Regulation 444/19](#) and by viewing sections 4 to 4.5 of the regulation. A [summary of the regulation in accessible language](#) is publicly available at the [Ontario.ca page for dogs kept outdoors](#).

The ministry has prepared the attached guidance document, the ***Standards of Care for Dogs Kept Outdoors in Ontario – Legal Requirements and Best Practice Guidelines***, to help owners and custodians understand the updated standards and gain knowledge of best practices to help ensure the welfare of their dog(s).

To further support owners and custodians of dogs kept outdoors or dogs tethered outdoors, please find attached **Updated Frequently Asked Questions**, which will help address additional questions regarding the updated standards.

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

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

.../2

Info # 6
SEP 01 2022

Page 2

Please share the guidance document and FAQs with your network, including municipal staff, members of the public, or any others who may be interested in learning more about the updates and associated best practices. Anyone who would like a copy of the guidance document can also contact the ministry at animalwelfareservices@ontario.ca.

We will continue to ensure that appropriate and effective measures are in place to provide animals with the protections they deserve. These updated standards of care will help safeguard the welfare, health and safety of dogs kept and tethered outdoors in Ontario.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Kerzner", written in a cursive style.

Michael Kerzner
Solicitor General

Enclosures



**Standards of Care
for Dogs Kept
Outdoors in Ontario –
Legal Requirements
and Best Practice
Guidelines**

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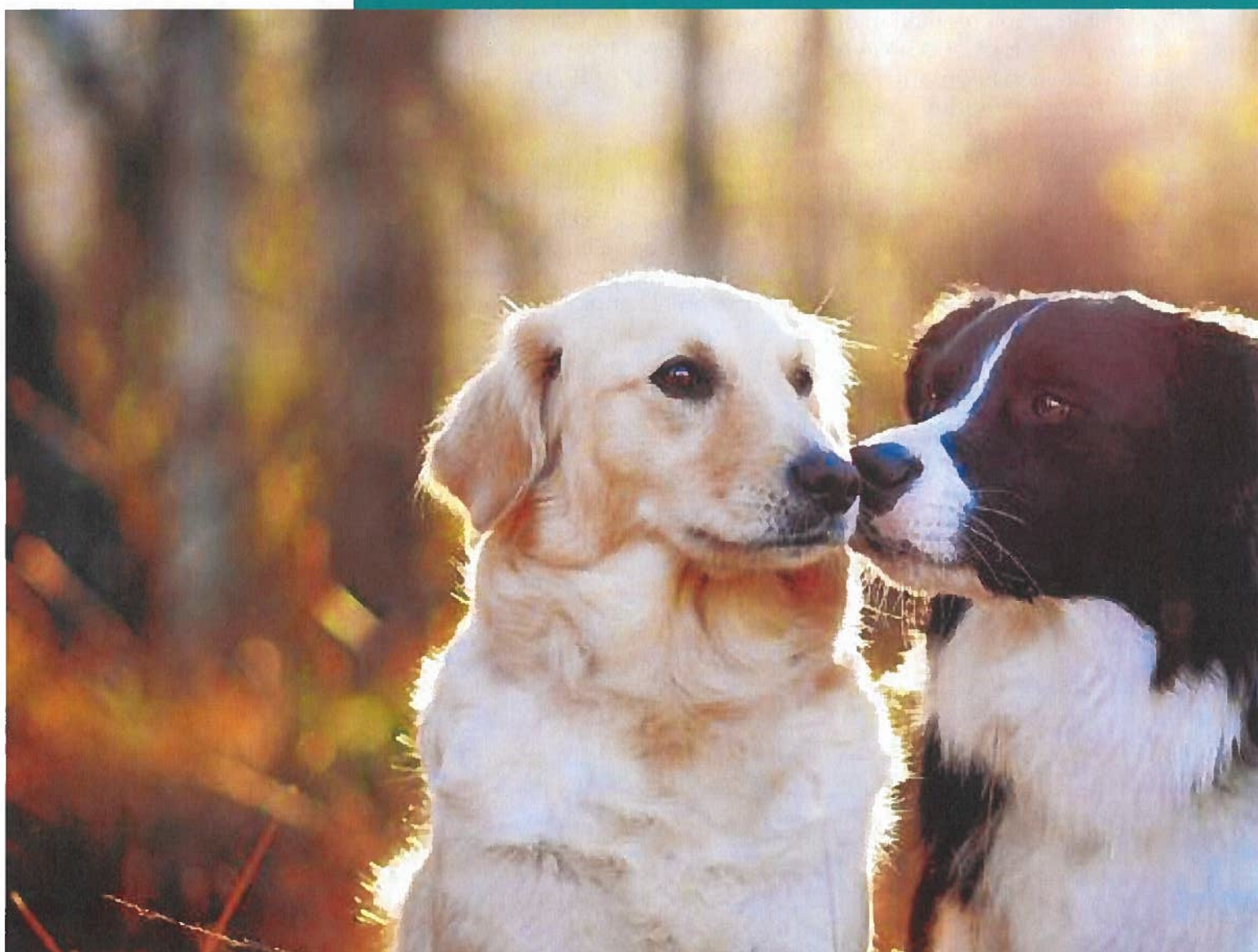




Acknowledgements

This document benefitted greatly from feedback from a group of experts including veterinarians, academics, industry members, agricultural organizations, enforcement officers, animal sheltering organizations, and animal advocates.

The Government of Ontario recognizes the time and dedication of the members of its Outdoor Dogs Technical Table and Provincial Animal Welfare Services Advisory Table, as well as other organizations that provided their knowledge and expertise to help inform this guidance. These individuals committed their time and expertise to help positively impact the lives of dogs kept outdoors across the province. Thank you.





Background

Ontario's Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement Model

Ontario's animal welfare legislation, the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019* ("[PAWS Act](#)") came into force on January 1, 2020. The PAWS Act enabled a new, fully provincial government-based animal welfare enforcement system and a modernized legislative framework for animal welfare in Ontario. Prior to the implementation of the PAWS Act, animal welfare laws were enforced by the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (OSPCA), a registered charity focused on animal protection and advocacy, under the former *Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1990* ("OSPCA Act").

Ontario's new animal welfare legislation is enforced by Animal Welfare Services (AWS) in the Ministry of the Solicitor General, which consists of a Chief Animal Welfare Inspector and locally deployed animal welfare inspectors who conduct inspections and investigations to help animals who are in distress or receiving inadequate care.

To facilitate implementation of the new legislation on January 1, 2020, regulations were carried over from the former OSPCA Act to the PAWS Act to ensure animals remained protected. One such regulation is [Ontario Regulation \(O. Reg.\) 444/19, the Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements regulation](#).

The Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements regulation establishes minimum care requirements to help ensure that animals maintain good health and welfare. Currently, O. Reg. 444/19 sets out basic standards of care that apply to all animals that fall under the PAWS Act, including requirements for adequate and appropriate food, water, and medical attention and care. The regulation also establishes additional, more specific standards of care that apply to wildlife in captivity, primates in captivity, marine mammals and dogs that are kept outdoors.

Exceptions

The PAWS Act imposes a general requirement to comply with the standards of care set out in regulations under the Act. There are two exceptions. The first exception is for agricultural activities, but only if those activities comply with reasonable and generally accepted practices for agricultural animal care, management, or husbandry. The second exception is for veterinarians providing veterinarian care or boarding an animal in accordance with the standards of practice established under the *Veterinarians Act, 1990*.





Purpose and Context

This guidance document provides animal owners with information to help:

- Understand the legally binding standards of care under the PAWS Act for dogs that are kept outdoors and for dogs tethered outdoors.
- Gain knowledge of best practices and guidance that can help owners apply the standards of care and take additional steps to help ensure the welfare of their dog(s). These best practices are recommendations only.

Legally, under the PAWS Act, any person who owns, has custody of or cares for a dog that is kept outdoors or tethered outdoors must follow the requirements set out under O. Reg. 444/19:

Standards of Care for Dogs Tethered Outdoors	Standards of Care for Dogs that are Kept Outdoors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requirements are set out in section 4 of O. Reg. 444/19 ▪ Apply to a dog that is tethered for 23 hours in a 24-hour period, whether those 23 hours are consecutive or not, with limited exceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requirements are set out in sections 4.1 to 4.5 of O. Reg. 444/19 ▪ Apply to a dog that is kept outdoors continuously for 60 or more minutes without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian

These requirements apply in addition to the basic standards of care that apply to all animals set out in section 3 of O. Reg. 444/19.

Requirements under the Standards of Care for Dogs Tethered Outdoors and the Standards of Care for Dogs that are Kept Outdoors are **legally binding**, meaning that penalties can be imposed for non-compliance.

Following the guidance and best practices in this document is **not legally required** but implementing the guidance and best practices may help owners to meet the requirements of O. Reg. 444/19 to help ensure the health and welfare of outdoor dogs.

These requirements, guidance and best practices were informed by feedback from Ontario's Provincial Animal Welfare Services Advisory Table and expert technical advice from veterinarian care, animal sheltering, industry, animal advocacy, enforcement and subject matter experts. They were also informed by jurisdictional reviews, academic literature and other best practice information, including the 'Five Domains' model (Mellor et al., 2020). The 'Five Domains' model is a framework for assessing animal welfare which recognizes that an animal's experiences – including their nutrition, physical environment, health and behavioural interactions – can create negative or positive mental states. Good animal welfare should include both an animal's physical and mental state of well-being and provide opportunities for animals to thrive, not simply survive. See [Appendix A](#) for additional information.





Application of the Standards of Care for Dogs that are Kept Outdoors and Standards of Care for Dogs Tethered Outdoors

Ontario is home to many different types of dogs that are kept outdoors in both urban and rural areas. Dogs kept outdoors may be companion dogs, farm dogs, sporting dogs and working dogs. Owners may choose to keep their dog outdoors all the time or may only keep their dog outdoors for a period and then bring them in indoors (for example, choosing to keep their dog outdoors in the backyard for a portion of the day).

A dog is "kept outdoors" for the purpose of O. Reg. 444/19 if:

- The dog is kept outdoors continuously for 60 or more minutes without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian.

Summary of Legal Requirements:

Any time that a dog is "kept outdoors", owners must comply with the applicable **standards of care for dogs that are kept outdoors** (see chart on page 5). The standards of care can be organized into the following categories:

- General care of dogs kept outdoors
- Shelter
- Tethers
- Housing pens
- Tether and housing pen area

Owners must also meet the **standards of care for dogs tethered outdoors** (see chart on page 5) any time they tether a dog for 23 hours in a 24-hour period, regardless of whether those 23 hours are consecutive or not, and regardless of whether the owner is physically present while the dog is being tethered.





1. General Care of Dogs Kept Outdoors

1.1 Shade and Protection from the Elements

Sun, rain, wind, snow and other elements can cause a dog to experience discomfort or even distress without adequate protections.

A dog regulates its body temperature differently than humans. Too much heat from the sun can cause a dog to become rapidly unwell. A dog may experience heat stroke, fatigue, or dehydration, which can result in injury or death.

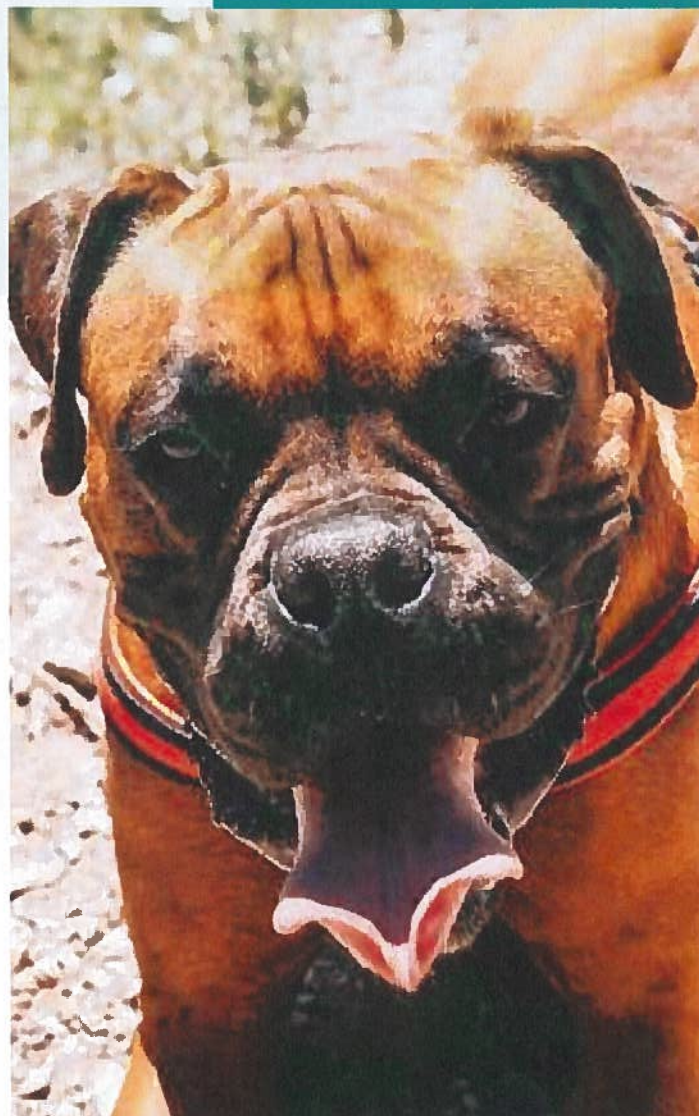
Providing a dog with access to shade and shelter positively contributes to its welfare by allowing it to choose to roam, play or rest comfortably and seek shade to help regulate its temperature when needed.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (1) A dog kept outdoors must be provided with,
 - a. sufficient protection from the elements to prevent the dog from experiencing heat or cold-related distress; and
 - b. access to sufficient shade as may be required by the weather conditions, including sufficient shade to protect the dog from direct sunlight.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Extreme temperatures can cause a dog distress even if the dog is at rest and not performing strenuous activities.
- Dogs that are pregnant, whelping or nursing, or are puppies, geriatric, or ill may be more vulnerable to both heat and cold.
 - Certain types of dogs, including Northern breeds and flat-faced (brachycephalic) dogs may have a more difficult time in the heat.
 - When the temperature drops below freezing, some dogs may not be able to tolerate being kept outdoors for long periods of time and may experience frostbite or hypothermia. Short-coated dogs and small breeds are especially vulnerable in cold temperatures.



- Signs of heat and cold-related distress in dogs include:

Heat-related distress	Cold-related distress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excessive panting ▪ Increased drooling ▪ Weakness ▪ Muscle twitching ▪ Vomiting ▪ Diarrhea ▪ Anxious or dazed look ▪ Restlessness ▪ Blue/purple or bright red gums ▪ Stumbling, incoordination ▪ Collapse ▪ Seizure ▪ Lethargy ▪ Listlessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shivering ▪ Rapid breathing that could progress to slow, shallow breathing ▪ Increased urination ▪ The dog's hair is standing on end (the equivalent of goosebumps) ▪ Lifting paw off the ground ▪ Listlessness ▪ Disorientation ▪ Pale gums, nose, ears, paws, or tail ▪ Lethargy

- Pavement, cement and sand surfaces can absorb sunlight and become a hot surface in the summer. Providing the dog with access to other, cooler surface options such as grass may assist in preventing heat-related distress.
- Having an emergency and disaster management plan in the event of extreme weather can also help ensure that protection from the elements is available to dogs and can assist in preventing heat or cold-related distress. An emergency and disaster management plan may be particularly important for owners with multiple dogs.
- Access to shade can help protect a dog from exposure to excessive heat, as well as protect from direct sunlight to help prevent chance of sunburn and sun-related skin problems or skin diseases. Shade is particularly important during periods of warm weather.
- Ideally, a dog should have the choice to access both areas of sun and shade. Winter sun can be a source of warmth and can have a positive welfare impact on dogs.
- A natural source of shade can consist of a tree or other greenery that provides an area of shade large enough to allow the dog to lie down with its legs extended to its full extent and stand up to its full height (with its head held at normal height) while being protected from the sun.
- In the absence of a natural source of shade, installing a tarp, covered platform, awning, canopy, or sun sail can provide sufficient shade. Alternatively, strategically placing a housing pen beside a structure like a barn or building may provide shade for most of the day. These options could supplement the shade provided by the dog shelter, providing a more open and spacious shaded area.



1.2 Food and Water Containers

When selecting food and water containers for a dog kept outdoors, it is important to make sure containers are not susceptible to tipping and spilling of water or food, impacting the dog's ability to access its food and water sources.

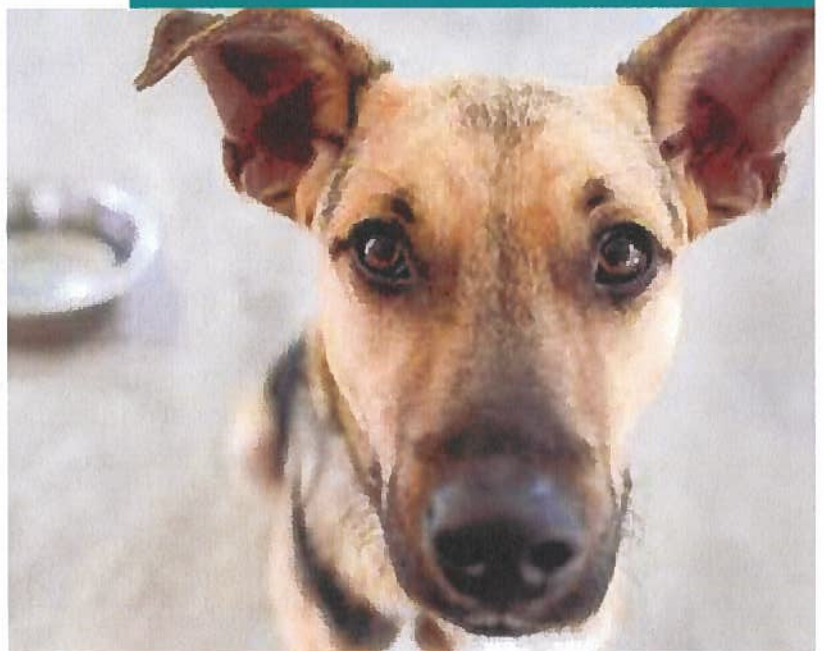
A dog's behaviour can be a good indicator of what food and water containers will work for successful feeding and watering. If a dog exhibits behaviours that are destructive, clumsy or messy, research the different types of containers available, including different heights and materials, how they are insulated, and to ensure they are made of non-toxic materials.

Legal Requirement:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (2) Food and water containers used for a dog kept outdoors must be constructed to avoid injury to the dog and to avoid difficulty in accessing food or water.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Regularly cleaning containers can help avoid contamination from food waste, debris, feces (also known as excrement) or urine.
- Consider the size, breed, and abilities of the dog when selecting food and water containers to ensure the dog can access its food and water. For example, flat-faced (brachycephalic) dog breeds, such as bulldogs, sometimes have difficulty drinking and eating because of the shape of the dog's face.
- Consider safe ways to secure the container to the ground to prevent tipping and spilling. If a bowl is secured, ensure that there are no protruding screws or dangerous materials that can cause harm to the dog. Select a container that can be easily cleaned, repaired and replaced.
- Consider the location of the container, and ensure that it is on a flat, level surface. If appropriate, consider placing the container along the edge of the housing pen or tether area so the dog is less likely to knock it over during activities like walking, stretching, or playing.
- Consider the material and design of the container. Weighted containers with high edges are less likely to tip over and spill. Choosing a durable material is equally as important: rubber, stainless steel, and plastic are non-toxic, cost-effective solutions.
- If puppies are accessing water containers, the container should not be so large or deep that puppies can fall in and drown.



1.3 Food

Food is a basic need that all dogs require daily to ensure good health. Daily nutrient requirements vary from dog to dog and can be based on the advice of a licensed veterinarian. Requirements can be impacted by the dog's age, breed, reproductive status, environment, physical fitness level and daily routine. Insufficient food, or food that is poor quality, can result in negative health consequences, including malnourishment, exhaustion, frail bones, illness, and even death.

Factors such as quantity of food, frequency of feeding, and composition of food and type of food storage containers used can have a significant impact on a dog's overall health and welfare.

Legal Requirement:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (3) A dog kept outdoors must be fed food that:
 - a. reflects the dog's daily caloric and other nutritional requirements;
 - b. is fit for consumption;
 - c. is not spoiled; and
 - d. does not contain dirt, feces, urine or toxic substances.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Consult a licensed veterinarian to discuss which feeding schedule best supports a dog in each of its life stages. A good diet maintains an ideal body condition.
 - Body condition can be a good indicator of whether a dog is eating a diet that meets its needs, or it can indicate underlying issues with a dog's health, such as lack of appetite due to illness.
 - Monitor for changes and ensure the dog maintains a healthy and balanced diet that meets its needs and nutritional requirements to maintain ideal body condition.
 - [See section 1.5](#) of this guidance document for more information on body condition scores.
- Consider storing food in a dry environment with a controlled temperature, and where pests and rodents cannot access the food. Improper food storage can cause spoilage of the contents with mould or other microbes. If a dog consumes spoiled food, it may result in serious illness or death.
- Regularly washing food storage containers reduces the likelihood of bacteria and mould build up.



1.4 Water

Continuous access to clean, fresh water is vital for the health and well-being of a dog. Having sufficient clean, fresh drinking water is crucial for muscle retention, lubricating joints, supporting proper organ function, aiding digestion and minimizing the effects of overheating and the unpleasant symptoms of excessive thirst and dehydration.

Dehydration is an extreme result of lack of access to water; it is important for a dog to have continuous access to water to avoid dehydration. In severe cases, dehydration can result in death. Lack of access to sufficient quantities of water can also contribute to heat stroke.

Legal Requirement:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (4) A dog kept outdoors must have continuous access to water that,
 - a. is replaced at least once every 24 hours;
 - b. is not frozen; and
 - c. does not contain dirt, feces, urine or toxic substances.

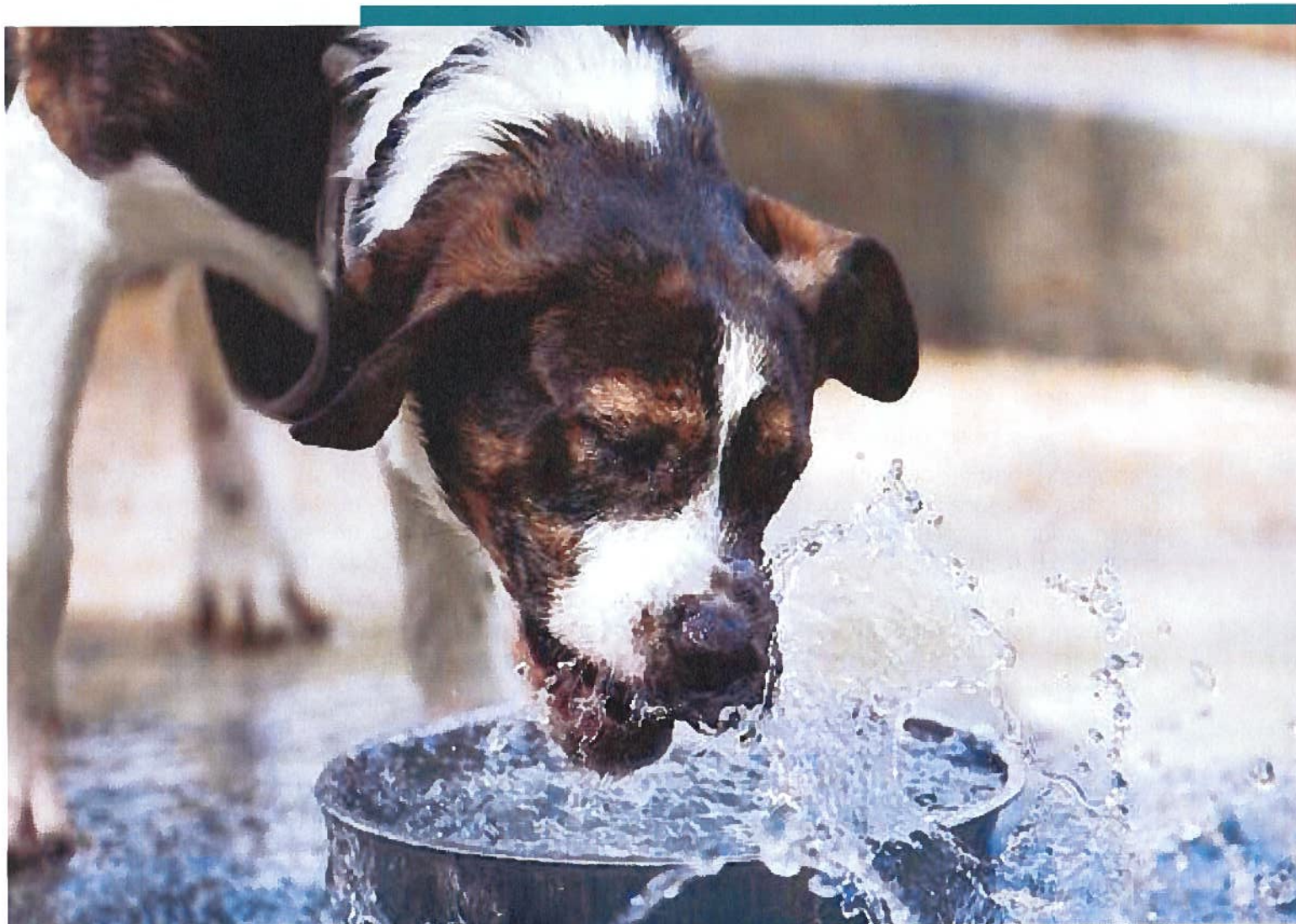
Guidance and Best Practices:

- Snow must not be used as a primary source of water. Consuming snow or licking ice may help relieve the sensation of thirst but does not provide the dog enough water to maintain good hydration. Consuming snow also reduces a dog's body temperature and may lead to it consuming more calories to maintain its body condition.
- Signs of dehydration in dogs include:
 - Loss of skin elasticity
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhea
 - Increased fatigue
 - Panting
 - Fever
 - Dry eyes, nose, gums or mouth
- Puppies, geriatric dogs, nursing mothers, and small breed dogs may be at increased risk of dehydrating more quickly due to the dog's small size and metabolism. A licensed veterinarian can offer advice about how best to ensure a dog consumes enough fluids, based on the dog's age, weight, activity level, health condition and other factors.
- While it is important that dogs have continuous access to water year-round, consider increasing the amount of water available when temperatures increase, particularly in hot weather as dogs expend more energy and experience greater water loss through panting and sweating.
- If a dog is not drinking enough, try offering warm, flavour-enhanced water to help increase its water intake. Water can be flavour-enhanced by placing food or treats into it to encourage a dog to drink more.
- If dogs are housed together and one dog is repeatedly showing symptoms of dehydration, an owner should consider more closely monitoring water intake and consulting a licensed veterinarian as may be necessary. Some dogs might drink excessive amounts of water or



hover around or guard the water station, reducing the amount that other dogs are able to drink. Monitoring intake will help identify timid dogs that may not be getting enough water.

- There are various tools or methods to maintain unfrozen water even in cold winter temperatures. Corded heated water bowls and rechargeable, cordless heated water bowls are options available to help maintain unfrozen water even in sub-zero temperatures. Solar heated water bowls, heat blankets, de-icers, or in-tank heaters may also be used. Other approaches such as building insulated boxes around water bowls or providing larger, deeper containers of water may also assist with ensuring unfrozen water is available to the dog at all times.
- Owners should research products and tools prior to purchase to ensure safe and appropriate use for their dog based on the dog's habits, temperament, and behaviour.
- If the tool used to maintain unfrozen water contains electrical cords, ensure the cords are covered (for example, steel wrapped) to help prevent cord chewing that may lead to electrocution. Owners should research and seek out products or tools that meet electrical safety standards.
- There are also strategies to help ensure water is an appropriate temperature in the summer months. For example, aim to keep water containers out of direct sunlight. Owners may also use an insulated bowl that does not conduct heat or add ice blocks to cool the water.



1.5 Health and Welfare Checks

A daily inventory of a dog's body condition and behaviour and reporting any health changes to a licensed veterinarian is a vital part of overall health maintenance. It is particularly important for dogs kept outdoors since they can be exposed to extreme temperatures, weather changes and are at risk of being injured by predators.

There are several forms of preventative care that can help promote a healthy life: accessing veterinarian care, maintaining up-to-date vaccinations and administering oral medications as needed to prevent parasites and infections, and monitoring the dog for changes in behaviour, injuries, or changes in body condition.

Regular health assessments by a dog's owner can help ensure a better quality of life and help avoid pain, sickness, and discomfort. Inspecting a dog's health does not need to be a time-consuming task as it can occur each day during the times an owner provides water, food, exercise or play time.

Legal Requirement:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (5) An owner or custodian of a dog kept outdoors must ensure that the health and welfare of the dog is checked daily.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Daily health checks can be performed visually, as well as physically. Daily checks help ensure dogs kept outdoors maintain good health and avoid the impacts of long-term injuries or illnesses left unattended.
- If there is a change in a dog's behaviour, owners should conduct a physical examination of the dog's legs, paws, teeth and body to ensure there are no underlying health concerns. Limping, a lack of appetite, or an unwillingness to engage in regular activities are examples of a change in a dog's behaviour that might indicate an underlying health issue.
- Individuals can physically assess a dog's health by using open palms to gently pat its body down, slowly working around each joint to check for any injuries. Be aware that dogs may experience seasonal coat, appetite or physical changes.
- Body condition scoring is one tool that can help to assess a dog's general welfare based on its fat and muscle coverage. Body condition can vary with a dog's breed, activity level and age. Body condition scoring is a hands-on examination that measures how thick the fat and muscle covering are on a dog by using a pre-determined scale (see [Appendix B](#)).
- Body condition is measured by a body condition score (BCS) system. There are several types of BCS measurement systems including a 5-point scale and a 9-point scale. For reference, the following is based off the 5-point scale:
 - A BCS of 1 indicates that an animal is severely underweight, which poses negative health risks (for example, starvation, malnutrition, or frail bones). On the opposite side of the scale, a BCS of 5 indicates an animal is severely overweight, which also poses negative health risks (for example, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart disease or limited mobility and ability to engage in natural behaviours).
 - An ideal BCS is 3 out of 5. A dog with a BCS of 3 will have ribs and a backbone that are somewhat visible and easily felt, and a waistline with gradual curves. A consultation with a licensed veterinarian is recommended if a dog has a body condition score of less than



2 or greater than 4, as it may signal health concerns and may require a specific plan to achieve an ideal BCS.

- Weight and body condition are not the only factors in assessing a dog's welfare. Owners should also monitor for other changes in the dog's general condition (for example, skin, ears, eyes, coat and nail condition), behaviour and whether it is eating, drinking, urinating and defecating normally.
- For owners that have multiple dogs, consider the benefits of keeping records of findings during daily health checks to help differentiate each dog's medical history.
- Prompt veterinary care should be sought for all dogs showing signs of injury, illness or pain. Signs of illness include lack of appetite or decreased activity, vomiting, diarrhea, urinating more or less frequently, coughing, sneezing or discharge from the eyes, ears or nose.
- Vaccinations and anti-parasitic medications are a safe and effective way to protect dogs kept outdoors from contracting specific, preventable illnesses, or diseases caused by viruses or bacteria. Ontario has a range of different climates and geographies. Owners may want to ask a licensed veterinarian about the risk of viral and bacterial diseases in their area, and what type of vaccines or preventative medications may be necessary particularly if the dog is kept outdoors regularly.
- Annual physical examinations by a licensed veterinarian are a best practice. By performing an annual exam, a veterinarian can detect early signs of injury or illness (for example, organ dysfunction, dental disease, tumors, or arthritis). With early diagnosis can mean early treatment, prevention of pain and distress, and improved chances for a long and healthy life.



1.6 Grooming and Nail Care

Dogs can have varying grooming needs based on the dog's type of coat. Neglecting to provide proper grooming can cause adverse health effects such as increased risk of skin sores, infections, dermatitis, hair loss, or pain that limits a dog's mobility or prevents the detection of parasites.

Monitoring the length of the dog's nails and dewclaws regularly can avoid discomfort, injury and protect them from potential infections. Overgrown nails can penetrate the skin which can put extra pressure on the digits resulting in pain and stress on the dog's paw pads. In severe circumstances, the nail can grow to the point where it curls and implants itself into the dog's paw pad, causing severe discomfort and potential infection.

A dog's paw and pad help protect its body as it stands, walks, runs or jumps by absorbing shock and pressure to protect bones and joints from rough terrain or trauma. A dog's paws also help maintain its core body temperature due to a heat exchange system located in its paws. If a dog's paw is injured, this ability to regulate temperature is less effective which can cause discomfort or distress.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (6) A dog kept outdoors must be groomed as necessary to avoid matting of the dog's coat and the accumulation of ice or mud on the dog's coat or under the dog's paws.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (7) The nails of a dog kept outdoors must be checked regularly and groomed as necessary for the health of the dog.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- It is important to inspect and maintain a dog's coat regularly to ensure it is clean and unmatted and does not cause other issues such as blocking the dog's vision. Brushing a dog's coat frequently will help reduce shedding and matting.
- Owners may wish to adjust grooming routines to suit the seasons. Grooming is particularly important in the winter months for long-haired dogs as ice can accumulate on the fur, including in between the paw pads, and cause infections that may be painful and difficult to see. In other seasons, burrs (for example, small spikes that are found on many weeds) can be caught on a dog's coat and should be removed through regular grooming.
- Certain body parts require additional grooming during certain seasons. For example, in the winter it is important to pay extra attention to a dog's paws for salt, snow, or dirt build up. In the spring and summer, it is important to examine a dog's skin (particularly under a dog's legs) as humidity and friction can cause sores, known as hot spots, that can lead to skin infections. Maintaining clean, groomed limbs will reduce the likelihood of sores and infection.
- Groom around the anus and tail year-round to avoid common parasites (for example, flystrike).
- When a dog's nails are so long that they touch or drag on the ground most or all the time, it may cause the toes (digits) to move from their normal alignment. A dog should be able to stand relaxed on a hard, flat surface with its toenails not quite touching the surface. The dewclaw should also be checked regularly, as it is prone to cracks, breaking or tearing that could lead to infection.
- Signs of paw or nail injuries include limping, paw lifting, lack of use of the paw, excessive licking or discolouring of the hair on the paw.



1.7 Keeping Ill and Injured Dogs Outdoors

It may be inappropriate to keep sick or injured dogs outdoors because outdoor conditions can worsen an injured or ill dog's health and recovery, increase the chance of infection, and heighten the likelihood of being approached by a predator or exposure to other stressors.

Legal Requirement:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (8) A dog shall not be kept outdoors if it has an illness or injury that affects the dog's ability to regulate its temperature or restricts its mobility, unless a veterinarian advises, in writing, that it may be kept outdoors.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Owners should seek prompt medical care from a licensed veterinarian if they suspect the dog is injured, ill, suffering from a contagious disease or is exhibiting other signs of distress such as being in pain or suffering. A licensed veterinarian can help advise on whether a dog's illness or injury may restrict its mobility or impact its ability to regulate its temperature.
- If a dog has an illness capable of spreading to humans (known as a "zoonotic" illness), consider whether that dog should be quarantined indoors away from people, particularly children and immunocompromised people who may be at greater risk.
- Consider the physical environment where a dog is being kept and whether there are potential predators that can enter its pen or tethering area and attack it while it is ill or injured and unable to properly defend itself.
- Extreme weather conditions (for example, based on a weather warning or watch by Environment Canada) may negatively affect a dog kept outdoors that is already ill or injured.



1.8 Quarantine

Quarantine can prevent the spread of contagious diseases. A quarantine is the act of separating individual animal(s) to prevent the spread of disease for a specified period of time until the animal is no longer contagious, and to observe for signs of illness.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.1 (9) to s. 4.1 (12) If the owner or custodian of a dog kept outdoors has grounds to believe that the dog is suffering from a contagious disease or is at high risk of developing a contagious disease, the dog must be kept completely isolated from other dogs and must not have contact with objects, including food and water containers, that are used by other dogs or animals.
 - A dog does not have to be isolated to the extent that a veterinarian advises, in writing, that compliance with these requirements is unnecessary.
 - Puppies do not need to be isolated from their mother or substitute mother if they are less than 12 weeks old.
 - A dog does not have to be isolated from other dogs that either suffer from the same contagious disease or are at high risk of developing the same contagious disease, and the dog does not have to be prevented from having contact with objects used by those other dogs.



Guidance and Best Practices:

- Dogs kept outdoors may be exposed to various contagious diseases that may spread through virus particles in the air, contaminated objects, or direct bodily contact between dogs. Owners may wish to consult a licensed veterinarian for more information about contagious diseases in their area and how they can spread to dogs.
- Where an outdoor dog is quarantined, separate cleaning materials and equipment should be designated solely for the quarantine area.
- Food and water bowls should be designated for use solely in the quarantine area and should be cleaned in a sink that is disinfected after use.
- Disinfectants should be non-toxic so they cannot harm a dog and be used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. If potentially toxic cleaning products are used, ensure the products are thoroughly rinsed or removed off the object or surface by performing a second cleaning using soap and water.
- Sanitation and hygiene protocols should be strictly applied to the quarantine area, including all reusable bedding and clothing.
- When caring for a sick dog, owners should wash their hands immediately after touching the dog, cleaning dishes, toys, or removing waste material or bedding to limit potential spread of disease.
- When caring for two groups of dogs, one that is healthy (or has not been exposed to illness) and one that is ill, consider entering the quarantine area(s) containing ill dogs last to minimize the chance of contaminating other housing areas or dogs.



2. Shelter

An outdoor dog shelter, commonly known as a doghouse, offers protections from changing weather conditions and unwanted stimuli. A doghouse is also a quiet and comfortable place for a dog or multiple dogs to rest and seek privacy. Multiple dogs may share one dog shelter, if the legal requirements set out below are met.

A properly constructed doghouse promotes a comfortable temperature and creates conditions that allow for rest, relaxation, and sleep. There are various aspects to consider when building or selecting the appropriate doghouse because a doghouse is such an important resource for dogs kept outdoors.

Livestock guardian dogs who live with the flock or herd they are protecting do not require a doghouse as they receive protection from the elements and shelter from living alongside the livestock. For example, livestock guardian dogs will burrow into the centre of the flock to block out wind. A "livestock guardian dog" under the regulation is a dog that is identifiably of a breed generally recognized as suitable for protecting livestock from predators and who lives with a flock or herd of livestock. Examples of common livestock guardian dog breeds include, but are not limited to, Great Pyrenees, Maremma, Komondor and Akbash.



Additionally, dogs that have access to a building that is actively housing livestock, such as a barn, have an available shelter that provides warmth and protection and do not require a doghouse.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.2 (1) Every dog that is kept outdoors must, at all times, have ready access to a shelter that:
 - a. is waterproof and provides protection from the elements;
 - b. is structurally sound, stable and free of features that might cause injury to the dog;
 - c. has an insulated roof;
 - d. has a floor that is level, elevated from the ground, and dry;
 - e. has a means of providing ventilation, which may include an open doorway;
 - f. is of a size and design that permits all of the dogs that regularly use the shelter to turn around, lie down with their legs extended to their full extent and stand with their heads held at normal height when all of the dogs are occupying the shelter at the same time;
 - g. has a doorway that is free from obstructions; and
 - h. contains bedding that,
 - i. is at least three inches thick, and
 - ii. is changed as frequently as necessary to ensure that the bedding remains comfortable and substantially clean, dry and unsoiled.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.2 (2) The requirement that every dog that is kept outdoors must, at all times, have ready access to a shelter that meets the specifications above does not apply to a livestock guardian dog or to a dog that has ready access to a structurally sound building that, at the time, is being used to house livestock



Guidance and Best Practices:

- **Protection from the Elements:** Consider the position of the doghouse and how it interacts with the elements including the sun, shade and wind.
 - For example, to reduce drafts in the doghouse, consider positioning the door in the opposite direction of the prevailing wind. The direction of prevailing wind can change throughout the year, but local weather networks can identify trends in prevailing winds that can help owners decide how to best position the door. For example, in 2020, the wind in Thunder Bay came from the north for over 7 months, and the west for 2.5 months. In these conditions, facing the door towards the south or east in this example would best protect the dog from wind.
- **Doors and Doorway Coverings:** Doors and doorway coverings for a doghouse can be used to provide additional weather protection in the winter and can be removed in the summer. There are several styles of doghouse doors or doorway coverings, including single-flap barn doors, saloon doors, soft-flap entry doors, curtain doors or mechanically controlled doors. Each style of door has different limitations regarding usability, insulation and temperature control, outdoor visibility, and durability, so it is recommended that the owner do appropriate research before installing a door or doorway covering. Another option to help protect from wind and the elements is to use a doghouse that contains a hallway.
 - Be aware that snow build-up at the entrance of a doghouse may prevent a dog from accessing its shelter.
- **Insulation:** Insulation in the roof of a doghouse can benefit a dog in all seasons. In winter, insulation will help to keep a dog's body-generated heat in the doghouse, helping to maintain a comfortable temperature. In the summer, insulation helps to maintain cool air within the doghouse by acting as a barrier to reduce the amount of heat that is able to enter the doghouse.
 - There are several tactics to deter a dog from chewing insulation that may be appropriate including covering the insulation with a durable panel (for example, wood or rubber). Other options include non-toxic taste deterrents such as a bitter apple anti-chew spray that can be applied to the insulation.
 - Pregnant, geriatric, small or short-coated dogs, and puppies may have a more difficult time regulating their body temperature. Consider providing additional insulation in the doghouse in the winter such as when the temperature is below 0°C for these vulnerable dogs.
- **Placement:** Select a level area when building or positioning a doghouse. Avoid soft ground and areas that are prone to flooding such as grass near a water source, or a location that is at the bottom of a hill.
 - Consider the placement of the doghouse relative to the containment area. For example, if a doghouse is placed too close to a fence, a dog may climb onto the roof of the doghouse and use it to jump over the fence and escape.
- **Elevation:** Elevating the doghouse can help reduce the impact of flooding, reduce the risk of rotting floors and provide additional insulation. One option is to use concrete, bricks or cinder blocks to elevate the doghouse and help keep the floor dry.
- **Ventilation:** Ventilation and air flow in a doghouse are important in all types of weather. In hot weather, proper air flow can prevent a dog from overheating. In cold weather, air flow can prevent moisture accumulation and the formation of mould.



- **Size:** It is important to be aware that a dog's body will continue to change as they age, so research and consider the dog's breed and expected growth in height, width, and weight to build or select a properly sized doghouse.
 - A doghouse that is too small can restrict animal movement and comfort, which may cause risk of cramping, a lack of airflow.
 - A doghouse that is too large can fail to provide sufficient warmth. Consider the different ways to adjust a doghouse to suit the age, size, and growth of the dog(s). For example, adding additional bedding while the dog is a puppy can help to reduce space, allowing the dog to better regulate its temperature in a structure that suits its current and future growth.
- **Bedding:** Unless cleaned or replaced regularly, avoid the use of blankets, towels, or cushions as bedding within the doghouse as they can attract pests, grow mould, or even freeze if they are damp or remain wet from rain or snow. Instead, consider using straw, wood shavings, wood pellets, moisture-proof foam or rubber pads as bedding. Wood shavings and pellets are known to repel fleas and ticks.
 - Providing additional bedding when temperatures drop below 0°C will better insulate the doghouse and can be easily removed in warmer temperatures.
- If a dog is reluctant to use a doghouse, an owner should consider investigating to determine why (for example, there may be a smell causing the dog to avoid the shelter, or anxiety associated with using the shelter triggered by a specific stressor) and should take steps to address these issues.



3. Tethers

It is important to consider the material used to tether a dog, including the collar or harness used with a tether. Dogs that are tethered outdoors may experience irritation or injury if the tether and collar or harness used are not of a proper size, type, design, weight and fit. For example, a dog's neck can become raw and sore, and collars may even penetrate its skin if the collar is too tight causing painful injuries. Certain collars are not appropriate for use with tethers because of the increased risk of injury.

To help ensure safe tethering, it is also important to take steps to:

- Prevent entanglement of the tether.
- Ensure the dog has sufficient space and can move freely.
- Prevent the dog from escaping.
- Prevent the dog from reaching objects or hazards that may cause distress.

It is inappropriate to tether a dog in certain stages of its life. For example, puppies under six months of age are unable to properly protect themselves and are at a higher risk of becoming entangled, and tethering without appropriate social contact may interfere with critical socialization needs. Tethering a dog that is whelping or nursing may limit its ability to protect itself and its puppies and provide proper care. Tethering a dog that is in heat may pose increased risk of injury from a male dog who may try to forcibly mate with the female dog.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.3 (1) A tether that is used on a dog that is kept outdoors must,
 - a. allow the dog to move about safely;
 - b. be of a size, type and weight that will not cause the dog discomfort or injury;
 - c. have a swivel that can turn 360° at both,
 - i. the point where the tether is attached to the dog's collar or harness, and
 - ii. the point at which the tether is attached to the fixed object;
 - d. be of sufficient length to permit the dog to move at least three metres measured in a horizontal direction from the point at which the tether is attached to the fixed object; and
 - e. be of sufficient condition, and be sufficiently well-attached to the dog and to the fixed object, to prevent the dog from escaping.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.3 (2) A collar or harness used with a tether on a dog kept outdoors must be of a size, type, design and fit that will not cause the dog discomfort or injury.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.3 (3) A choke collar, pinch collar, prong collar, slip collar, head halter collar or martingale collar must not be used with a tether on a dog kept outdoors.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.3 (4) A dog kept outdoors must not be tethered in a manner that creates an undue risk of distress to the dog, including,
 - a. distress related to the age, health or reproductive status of the dog; or
 - b. distress caused by objects or hazards that a dog is able to reach while tethered.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.3 (5) A dog kept outdoors must not be tethered if the dog is,
 - a. under six months of age; b. whelping; c. nursing; or d. in heat



Guidance and Best Practices:

General Guidance on Tethering

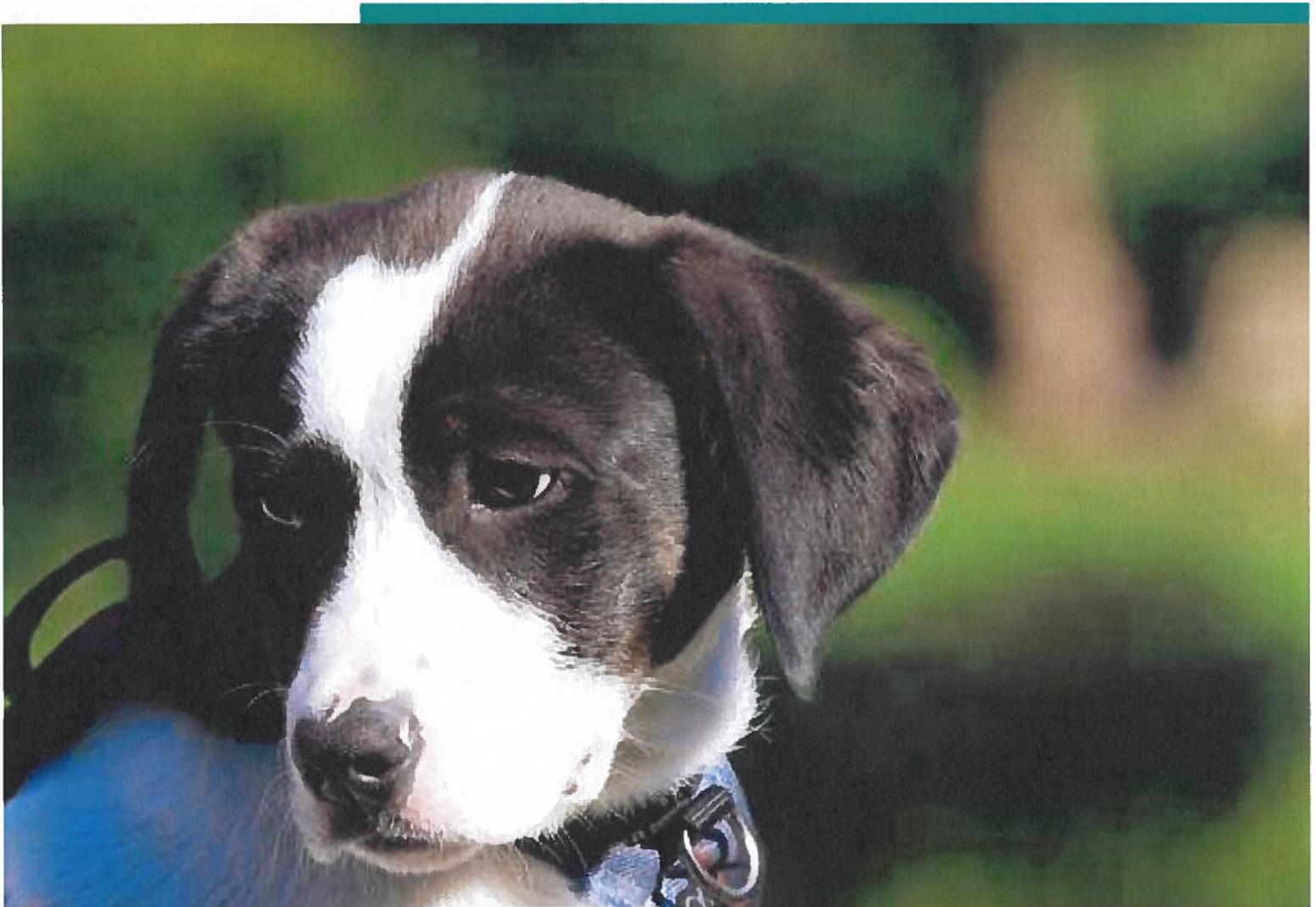
- Research suggests that tethering is not a universal solution for all dogs. An owner must evaluate whether their dog is compatible with a tether system to avoid negative outcomes and behavioural issues.
- For example, tethering a dog for long periods in isolation can lead to insufficient socialization and result in the dog displaying fear-based aggression like biting.
- If owners are looking for alternate ways to contain a dog that provides greater opportunity for exercise and socialization, methods such as keeping a dog within a large, fenced yard, large pen or using a "running tether" method such as a cable, pulley or trolley run can be considered which can provide more space for natural behaviours like stretching or walking.

Best Practices

- **Tether Design:** Ensure the tether is made of a durable material that will prevent the tether from cutting into the skin and becoming tangled around a dog's legs and that is chew-proof to prevent a dog from escaping. For example, use a lightweight chain or coated cable instead of using a rope.
 - A tether should not weigh down a dog when it attempts to move. As a best practice, the tether should not weigh more than 10 per cent of a dog's body weight.
- **Collar or Harness Design:** Dog collars constructed of nylon, polyester or leather material may be preferable for use with a tether as they are strong, flexible, and non-toxic. The size and width should fit properly around the neck of the dog, should not constrict its ability to breathe or perform natural behaviours, and should not allow it to escape or pose a risk that the collar or harness may get caught on objects.
 - Using a harness instead of a collar for the purpose of attaching a dog to a tether can reduce the possibility of injury to the neck.
 - Collars and harnesses should be checked regularly for wear and tear, and to ensure they fit properly, particularly for younger dogs that are growing.
- **Preventing Entanglement:** There are risks associated with connecting a tether to an immoveable object. Risks include an inability to escape predators and an increased risk of entanglement which can lead to choking or strangulation.
 - Owners are encouraged to check on tethered dogs frequently due to the risk of injury and strangulation that tethering may pose.
- **Tether Length:** Consider factors like the breed, size, energy level and social requirements of the dog when estimating the space and social opportunities that different tethering systems offer.
- **Preventing Escape:** To ensure safe conditions, tether dogs within a larger containment area (for example, a fenced area) in case of escape and to avoid entry or predation by another animal.
- **Preventing Accidents and Injuries from Tethering:** Consider what a dog can reach while on the tether whether it may be objects (for example, sharp tools, other animals, toxic materials) or potentially dangerous environments that could pose a hazard (for example, tethering on a platform, on the edge of a deck, or beside a fence that may allow the dog to jump over the fence and potentially strangle themselves or may result in the tether getting caught on the fence).



- Geriatric dogs kept outdoors are at a greater risk of mobility issues, injuries and anxiety as a result of vision and hearing loss or cognitive decline. Tethering a dog can exacerbate sensory issues and result in negative welfare consequences such as injury or excessive fear and anxiety.
- **Adapting Dogs to Tethering:** Dogs should be trained to be tethered before being left alone on a tether, to help minimize the risk of distress. Training, which can begin once a puppy reaches six months of age or earlier if the owner is physically present to provide supervision, requires a gradual increase in the amount of time that the dog is left alone on the tether combined with careful monitoring for adverse effects.



3.1 Time Off Tether

Dogs tethered outdoors for long periods of time without an opportunity for exercise and enrichment can experience physical and psychological distress.

Dogs are social animals and require appropriate social contact with humans or other dogs, as well as the opportunity to perform natural behaviours such as running and playing to sustain positive welfare. Appropriate enrichment can also help to entertain a dog, encourage learning and prevent boredom and negative mental states.

Prolonged confinement on a tether can prevent a dog from getting adequate, daily exercise and enrichment. Insufficient exercise can trigger distress, injury, illness, malaise, anxiety and fear within a dog and affect its ability to socialize and interact with both humans and other dogs. Consequences of inadequate exercise may include the dog becoming withdrawn or becoming hyperactive, exhibiting aggression and performing repetitive behaviours such as excessive pacing, barking, circling, and digging.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4 (1) A dog tethered outdoors for 23 hours in a 24-hour period, whether those 23 hours are consecutive or not, must be taken off the tether for at least 60 continuous minutes to allow for exercise and enrichment.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4 (2) The 60 continuous untethered minutes required by subsection (1) must be provided before the dog can be tethered outdoors again.

This requirement applies any time a dog is tethered outdoors for 23 hours in a 24-hour period, regardless of whether those 23 hours are consecutive, and regardless of whether the owner is physically present while the dog is being tethered.

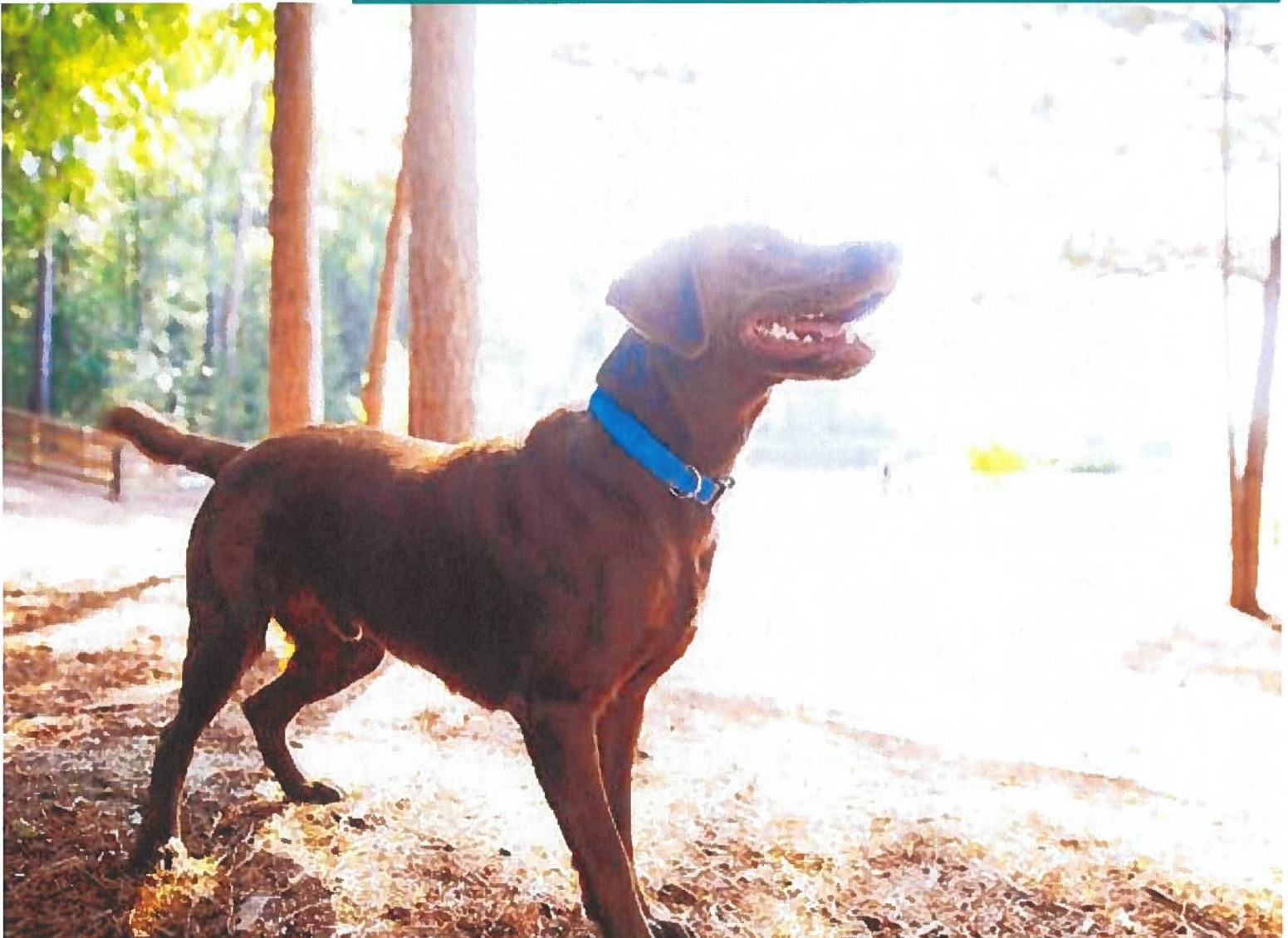
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4 (3) This requirement does not apply if,
 - a. The dog has, within the previous 24-hour period, participated in a racing event, hunting event, field trial event or comparable event and requires rest as a result of participating in the event;
 - b. Extreme weather conditions identified by a weather warning or watch from Environment and Climate Change Canada, such as a heat warning, would make it unsafe for the dog to exercise or receive enrichment; or
 - c. A veterinarian advises, in writing, that the dog should not be taken off the tether for health reasons.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Time off tether can consist of letting the dog into an activity pen (or a housing pen if it is large enough to enable exercise) where it can freely run. It can also consist of taking the dog for a walk using a leash (which is not a tether).
- Be aware of a dog's breed, age, level of fitness and physical condition as it may impact the amount of exercise they require. For example, higher-energy breeds may require more than 60 minutes of exercise or enrichment.



- Types of enrichment for dogs fall into two broad categories: (i) social enrichment through interactions with other dogs or people including play, petting and affection and (ii) enrichment of the dog's environment by exposing them to various outdoor and indoor settings, toys, training, food-based and sensory enrichments.
- The type of enrichment tools and length of exposure will vary greatly depending on the age, breed and temperament of the dog.
- Examples of enrichment methods that help promote good animal welfare include:
 - Exposing dogs to different scents.
 - Playing with safe toys or providing play structures.
 - Food-based enrichments such as food dispensing toys.
 - Providing opportunities to dig.
 - Water-based enrichments such as sprinklers and buckets (floating toys, balls, or ice cube treats can be added to increase enrichment value).



4. Housing Pens

The regulation defines a "housing pen" as an enclosed yard, caged area, kennel or other outdoor enclosed area in which a dog is contained and which is not large enough to provide sufficient space for the dog to run at its top speed. A housing pen may be used to house a dog, meaning where it may eat, rest, urinate and defecate. Owners may also wish to have a second pen used for the purpose of exercise and play (an "activity pen" or "exercise pen").

When a dog is kept in a housing pen, it is important to make sure the dog has sufficient space to move freely, to take steps to prevent the dog from escaping and protect it from predators, and to ensure a safe environment if multiple dogs are housed together in the same pen. A housing pen that is too small and does not allow a dog sufficient space to express natural behaviours can negatively impact its physical and psychological well-being. For example, the dog may develop negative behaviours towards humans or other dogs, such as fear-based aggression.

Additionally, when female dogs come into heat, a male dog (including both a neutered and non-neutered male dog) can become forceful in its attempts to reach the female dog and mate. This can be difficult to monitor and can lead to injury or, in the case of non-neutered males, unintended breeding.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (1) A dog that is kept outdoors must not be kept in a housing pen if doing so would create an undue risk of distress to the dog.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (2) A dog that is kept outdoors may only be kept in a housing pen if the housing pen is constructed so that it prevents the dog from escaping and provides reasonable protection from predatory animals or other animals that may harm the dog.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (3) The size of a housing pen for a dog that is kept outdoors must meet the following minimum requirements:

Height of the dog - measured at its shoulder (cm)	Area of housing pen (m ²)
70 or greater	15
>= 40 and <70	10
>= 20 and <40	6
Less than 20	4

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (4) For the purposes of determining the required minimum size of a housing pen, a dog's height shall be determined by measuring the height of the dog at its shoulder when it is standing at full height.
- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (5) If more than one dog is kept in a housing pen, the housing pen must provide at least the space required by the chart above for the tallest dog kept in the housing pen, plus a minimum of at least 1.5 additional square metres of space for every additional dog that is kept in the housing pen.
 - O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (6) 1.5 additional square metres of space is not required for every additional dog that is less than 12 weeks old and that is kept with its mother or substitute mother.



- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (7) If more than one dog that is kept outdoors is kept in the same housing pen, the owner or custodian of the dogs must ensure that,
 - Dogs exhibiting aggression to other dogs are not placed with incompatible dogs; and
 - A female dog that is in heat or coming into heat is not placed with a male dog.
 - O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.4 (8) A female dog that is in heat or coming into heat may be placed in a housing pen with a male dog solely for the time required for them to mate if the dogs are in the physical presence of the owner or custodian of one or more of the dogs and that person is monitoring the safety of the dogs.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- **Preventing Escape and Protection from Predators:** Aim to ensure that the height of a housing pen is tall enough so that the dog is not able to easily jump over it to escape the pen.
 - If the environment surrounding the dog is known to have predatory animals (for example, wolves or coyotes), consider bringing the dog indoors or take additional safety measures to protect the dog including use of electronic fences, covered pens, or motion detectors that can trigger lights or sound devices that release harmless ultrasonic frequencies that can act as a deterrent to predators.
- **Minimum Size of a Housing Pen:** Note that a doghouse can be placed inside the housing pen; this does not impact the minimum housing pen size requirements.
- **Group Housing in a Pen:** There are benefits to group housing multiple dogs together in a pen. These include positive interactions such as play, companionship, physical connection and increased socialization and enrichment.
 - When using a pen to house several dogs together, use a consistent approach of leaving all dogs within the pen either tethered or untethered. There are risks associated with tethering some dogs in the same pen while leaving other dogs free to roam, such as aggression, anxiety or fighting resulting in potential injury.
 - If group housing is carried out improperly (for example, if dogs that have shown aggression towards each other are group housed together or if a dog with a contagious disease is group housed with healthy dogs), risks can include increased infectious disease exposure, fear, anxiety, injury, or death.
 - Consider using separate food and water bowls for each dog if necessary to prevent competition and minimize resource-based conflict and aggression while group housing.
- **Female Dogs in Heat and Pen Housing:** If possible, keep any isolation pen where a female dog in heat is housed close to other familiar dogs to promote continued social contact while protecting the female dog. If other familiar dogs are housed closely to the female dog in heat, close monitoring of the male dogs is recommended to ensure they are not reacting aggressively and potentially causing injury to each other. A barrier or walkway that runs between the female dog in heat and male dogs is recommended to prevent unintended breeding that can occur through permeable fences.
 - Consult with a licensed veterinarian as soon as possible if unintended breeding is suspected or is found to have occurred.



5. Tether and Housing Pen Area

It is important to ensure the containment area, whether a dog is on a tether or in a housing pen, provides sufficient and separate spaces for the dog to eat, drink, access a dog shelter, urinate, and defecate. It is also important to maintain a clean, sanitary environment with appropriate drainage to ensure a dog is not living in contaminants or at risk of becoming injured or ill.

Legal Requirements:

- O. Reg. 444/19, s. 4.5 The area available to a dog kept outdoors that is placed on a tether or in a housing pen must,
 - a. be sufficient to ensure that the dog can move freely and engage in natural behaviours;
 - b. be sufficient to ensure that the dog is not required to stand, sit or lie down in excrement, urine, mud or water;
 - c. have distinct areas for both,
 - i. feeding and drinking, and
 - ii. urinating and defecating; and
 - d. be cleaned as frequently as necessary to prevent an accumulation of excrement, urine or other waste that would pose a risk to the dog's health, maintain a sanitary environment, minimize the presence of parasites and ensure the health of the dog, using cleaning products that do not pose a risk to the dog.

Guidance and Best Practices:

- Consider several factors including the dog's breed, size and behavioural habits (for example, digging, chewing, resting) when designing the containment area. The dog's size and personality can inform how to best to design a containment area including what types of materials to use (for example, durable rubber, which is easy to clean and sanitize, or straw bedding which is easy to replace).
- Avoid risk of infection, injury, and irritation by installing appropriate drainage where a dog is contained, to help ensure they do not live in wet, muddy, or damp conditions. In many instances, build-up of moisture and bacteria can result in paw injuries to dogs, including splits or fissures.
- Removing waste products helps to protect the owner as well as the dog.
 - Waste products may include dog feces, urine, soiled litter, soiled bedding, vomit or food waste. Be aware that it may be more difficult to remove certain waste products depending on the location of the containment area (for example, cleaning urine from grass).
 - Allowing a build-up of urine or feces to accumulate can be unsanitary, host bacteria, and transmit viruses and internal parasites that may be harmful to both owners and their dogs.
- Consider removing waste products daily, or more frequently based on the number of dogs kept in one housing pen.
 - Maintaining a proper cleaning schedule for a dog's containment area reduces the likelihood of odours and high ammonia levels and allows the dog to maximize use of the enclosure space for natural behaviours, such as rest or play.
 - Cleaning frequency may need to increase with multiple dogs housed in one pen.



A neglected pen can create unsanitary and unhealthy conditions. For example, if dogs play and eat in an area that has accumulated feces, they can accidentally consume feces resulting in parasites and infections.

- Waste products should be collected and disposed of promptly in a hygienic manner.
- Cleaning products should be non-toxic, so they do not cause illness or injury to the dog. For example, natural compounds like diluted vinegar, hydrogen peroxide, baking soda, soda water and similar products, instead of cleaners that contain ammonia or bleach, are environmentally friendly and non-toxic to dogs.



Disclaimer

The Ministry of the Solicitor General recognizes animal welfare is a complex topic, and that research on animal welfare and care practices continues to evolve. This information is current as of July 2022. The ministry may provide updates to this document in the future.

This guidance document has no legal effect. It does not create legal rights, obligations, immunities or privileges. This guidance document is not legal advice. This guidance document should be read together with the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019 (PAWS Act) and Ontario Regulation 444/19: Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements. If there is any conflict between this guidance document, the PAWS Act or the regulation, the PAWS Act and the regulation prevail.

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Glossary of Terms

Activity Pen: Also known as an exercise pen, a fenced (including invisible or electric fence) or otherwise enclosed area that is large enough for a dog to run at its top speed and is used for exercise, play or enrichment.

Aggression: Antagonistic behaviours exhibited by a dog toward other dogs or humans (for example, mounting, resource guarding, barking).

Animal Welfare Services: Animal Welfare Services is responsible for enforcing the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019*. Provincial inspectors respond to concerns and carry out inspections and investigations. They also conduct outreach and education on animal care best practices.

Body Condition: Body condition refers to a dog's relative proportions of muscle and fat across its body that affect its day-to-day activities and health. Body condition is generally measured through a Body Condition Score, which is a tool that assigns a score based on a visual, hands-on assessment of the dog's levels of lean muscle and fat.

Chief Animal Welfare Inspector: Appointed by the Solicitor General of Ontario, the Chief Animal Welfare Inspector is responsible for appointing animal welfare inspectors and overseeing Animal Welfare Services.

Choke Collar: A restraint device that tightens around a dog's neck without limitation.

Contagious Disease: A disease that spreads from animal to animal, person to animal or person to person (also known as an infectious, communicable, or transmissible disease).

Contamination: The unwanted presence of a material that is potentially harmful. For example, the presence of dirt, urine, feces, or toxic substances.

Disinfect: Using a substance to kill microorganisms (such as bacteria) left on a surface after cleaning the surface.

Distress: Defined under *subsection 1(1) of the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019* as the state of being a) in need of proper care, water, food or shelter, b) injured, sick, in pain or suffering, or c) abused or subject to undue physical or psychological hardship, privation or neglect.

Doghouse: A structure that offers shelter and protection against the elements (for example, sun, rain, wind, snow).

Geriatric Dog: An older dog experiencing gradual decline in its body's ability to repair itself, maintain normal body functions, and adapt to stresses and changes in its environment. The "geriatric stage" can vary depending on dog size, breed, and quality of life.

Head Halter Collar: A collar that has one loop that slips over the dog's snout and another loop that clips around the back of its neck. The throat-clip style then has a ring situated at the throat that attaches to the leash.



Housing Pen: An enclosed yard, caged area, kennel, or other outdoor enclosed area in which a dog is contained, and which is not large enough to provide sufficient space for the dog to run at its top speed.

In Heat: Also known as "estrus", the stage at which a female dog is physically capable of and receptive to mating and can become pregnant.

Kennel: An outdoor enclosed area used to contain a dog. For the purposes of this document, a kennel does not refer to a facility in which dogs are bred, trained, or boarded.

Livestock: For the purposes of this document, livestock means sheep, pigs, goats, cattle, horses, mules, ponies, donkeys or poultry.

Livestock Guardian Dog: A dog that is identifiably of a breed that is generally recognized as suitable for the purposes of protection of livestock from predation and lives with a flock or herd of livestock.

Martingale Collar: A collar made with two loops. The larger loop is slipped onto the dog's neck and a lead is then clipped to the smaller loop. When the dog tries to pull, the tension on the lead pulls the small loop taut, which makes the large loop smaller and tighter on the neck.

Natural Behaviours: Behaviour is the action, reaction or functioning of an animal in various circumstances. Natural behaviours are behaviours that animals tend to exhibit under natural conditions, because these behaviors are pleasurable and promote biological functioning (for example, stretching, barking, socializing).

Pinch or Prong Collar: A collar with a series of blunted points that pinch the skin of a dog's neck when pulled. When the control loop is pulled, the prongs pinch the loose skin of the dog's neck.

Racing and Hunting/Field Trial Events: Events designed to focus on racing (for example, sled dog racing) or hunting abilities in dogs.

Standard of Care: A minimum requirement for the care of an animal. All owners and custodians must comply with the standards of care and administrative requirements set out under the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019* as they apply.

Tether: A rope, chain or similar restraining device that is attached at one end to a fixed object and, for greater certainty, does not include a leash or restraining device that is held by a person.

Ticks: Small parasites that can carry viruses and/or bacteria that are harmful to both dogs and humans. Ticks have mouthparts that attach to skin. During this period of attachment, they can transfer harmful viruses and/or bacteria into the dog's bloodstream and cause disease.

Veterinarian: A person licensed as a veterinarian by the College of Veterinarians of Ontario.

Whelping: The act of birthing puppies.

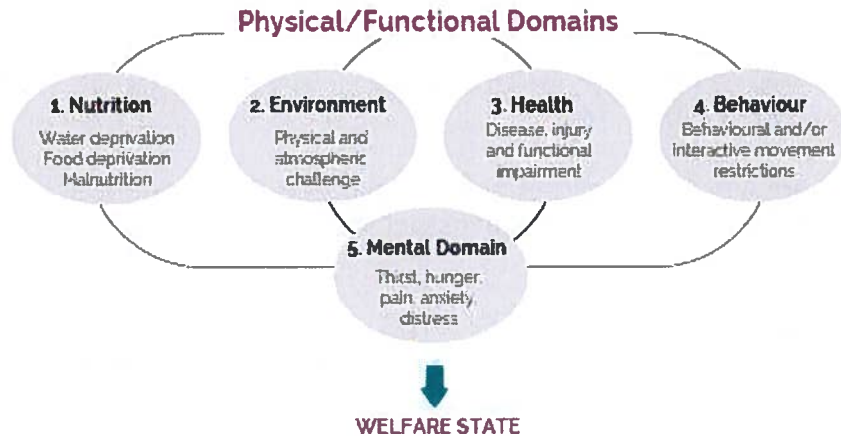


Appendices



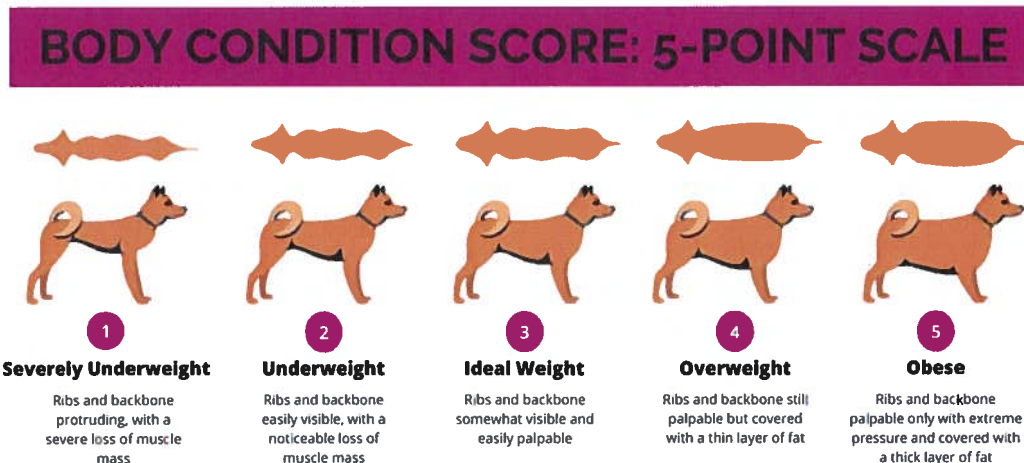
Appendix A: The Five Domains Model

Reference of chart: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33066335/>



Appendix B: Body Condition Score: Five Point Scale

Reference of chart: Underdog Pet Foods | AAFCO Fresh Dog Food Singapore
<https://www.underdog.sg/getting-started/body-condition-score-chart/>





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Updated Frequently Asked Questions

Updates to the Standards of Care for Dogs Kept Outdoors under the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019*

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General

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

The updated standards of care for dogs kept outdoors and dogs tethered outdoors replace the previous standards of care for dogs that live outdoors under the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS Act)*.

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

The updated standards create more comprehensive requirements related to:

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

The updated standards came into force on **July 1, 2022**. They can be read in full on the [Ontario e-Laws page for Ontario Regulation 444/19](#) and viewing sections 4 to 4.5 of the regulation.

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

The *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS Act)* and its regulations ensure that all animals covered under the Act are protected and treated in a humane manner.

Ontario Regulation 444/19 (Standards of Care and Administrative Requirements) contains basic standards that apply to all animals covered under the Act. These

standards have general requirements to provide adequate and appropriate food, water, medical attention and care, sanitary conditions, and space to enable natural movement and exercise and more. More details on the basic standards of care can be found at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/animal-welfare>.

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

3. What research and/or best practices did the ministry review to help design these updated standards?

The updated standards of care, which will help ensure the welfare, health and safety of dogs kept outdoors in Ontario, are based on stakeholder and public feedback, jurisdictional reviews, academic literature and other published information, as well as expert technical advice from veterinarians, animal sheltering experts, industry, animal advocacy, enforcement and other subject matter experts.

In developing the updated standards of care for dogs kept outdoors, the ministry reviewed and sought alignment with standards, codes and guidelines recognized as best practices by experts and industry stakeholders as well as relevant research and literature. Examples include:

- Laws from other Canadian provinces and territories, such as [British Columbia's Sled Dog Standards of Care Regulation](#).
- Reputable industry and veterinary guidelines such as the [Canadian Veterinary Medical Association's A Code of Practice for Canadian Kennel Operations](#) and the [Mush with P.R.I.D.E. Sled Dog Care Guidelines](#).

4. Who was consulted to help develop these updated standards?

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

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

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

Application of the Updated Standards

5. How do the updated standards apply to a dog that has access to an indoor area and is outdoors by choice but can go in at any time?

A dog is “kept outdoors” for the purpose of Ontario Regulation 444/19 if the dog is kept outdoors continuously for 60 or more minutes without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian.

The updated standards would not apply if a dog is:

- Not outdoors for a continuous 60 minutes or more without being in the immediate physical presence of its owner or custodian (e.g., goes indoors during this period); or,
- Outdoors and with their owner or custodian physically present at any point during those 60 minutes.

Once a dog is kept outdoors continuously for 60 or more minutes without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian during that period, the updated standards, including the requirement for a shelter with an insulated roof, would apply.

6. How do these updated standards apply to individuals experiencing homelessness?

We recognize that individuals experiencing homelessness have unique circumstances. The standards would only apply when a dog is kept outdoors for 60 or more minutes without their owner physically present or if a dog is tied up outdoors for 23 hours. Individuals experiencing homelessness may be living outdoors with their dog and physically present the majority of the time, therefore it may be less likely that the standards may apply to dogs in their ownership/care.

However, in the event the criteria are met and requirements apply, the updated standards will be enforced by the province’s animal welfare enforcement body, Animal Welfare Services (AWS). AWS is responsible for enforcing the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019* (PAWS Act) and its regulations. AWS inspectors also conduct outreach and education on animal care best practices.

It is worth noting that AWS inspectors may apply their discretion while enforcing the updated standards of care for dogs kept outdoors, taking into account the circumstances of each case, and may engage in providing education where appropriate with the goal of ensuring the safety, health and well-being of dogs kept outdoors.

Information for Indigenous Communities

7. How does Animal Welfare Services (AWS) engage with a First Nation before enforcing the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS Act)* in a First Nation community?

The ministry, via AWS, has partnered with some First Nation communities to conduct animal welfare inspections related to the PAWS Act within their communities. AWS engages First Nation leadership via communication with the Chief and/or representatives of the council as a matter of practice prior to enforcing the PAWS Act in First Nation communities. Provincial animal welfare inspectors are available to provide support to First Nation communities as requested by the community, including enforcement of the updated standards of care for outdoor dogs and requirements related to tethering (tying) of dogs under the PAWS Act. This support may be provided, as requested, even if the First Nation community has implemented its own by-law related to animals.

8. What authority does Animal Welfare Services (AWS) have to enforce the *Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS Act)*, and does this authority apply on a First Nation?

The PAWS Act and its regulations put in place requirements to ensure that all animals are protected and treated in a humane manner. The Act sets out basic standards of care that apply to all animals covered under the Act and specific standards of care including those that apply to dogs that are kept and tethered outdoors, captive wildlife, enclosures for captive wildlife, captive primates and marine mammals. It also sets out prohibitions against causing or permitting distress to an animal.

The Act gives AWS inspectors powers to determine compliance with the Act and to protect animals, which include the following:

- The power to inspect to determine if businesses and organizations are in compliance with the standards of care for animals set out under the Act. This includes the ability to enter dwellings with a warrant and enter other premises without a warrant, according to standard protocols.
- When animals are in distress, inspectors can:
 - Apply for warrants to investigate offences and, in narrow circumstances, investigate a place (other than a dwelling) without a warrant.
 - Issue written orders to owners regarding the care of an animal (i.e., outline actions the owner must take to relieve the animal of distress).
 - Remove or seize an animal.
 - Have an animal euthanized with the owner's consent, or if a veterinarian orders it as the most humane course of action.
- When animals are in critical distress, inspectors can:

- Enter dwellings with a warrant, or without a warrant if the delay required to obtain a warrant may result in serious injury to the animal or its death.
- Enter other places (that are not dwellings) without a warrant.
- The power to require an individual who is being charged with an offence to identify themselves. If the individual refuses, a police officer would have the power to arrest the individual; if the individual refuses and is attempting to leave, and a police officer is not able to respond in a timely manner, an AWS inspector has the power of arrest.

[Section 60](#) of the PAWS Act states that police officers and First Nations Constables may exercise select powers of an animal welfare inspector under the Act, if they choose to do so.

Regarding the enforcement of the PAWS Act on a First Nation, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) respects that First Nation communities have the authority to make various by-laws of their own related to animals and have power to enforce them within the community without involvement by the ministry. The ministry, via AWS, has partnered with some First Nation communities to undertake animal welfare inspections within the community. Provincial animal welfare inspectors are available to provide support to First Nation communities as requested.

9. What actions are taken if a First Nation does not consent to enforcement of the PAWS Act within their community?

AWS conducts complaints-based inspections and investigations when there are allegations that an animal is in distress. If there was a complaint submitted regarding an animal in a First Nation community, AWS would engage with the First Nation leadership as a matter of practice prior to taking any action to enforce the PAWS Act in the community. The ministry also respects that First Nation communities may choose to address concerns within the community using their by-laws related to animals without involvement by the ministry.

The ministry and AWS believe that continued conversations and insights from First Nation communities are an important step forward in considering how the PAWS Act could protect animals across Ontario and will make every effort to support partnerships to enforce animal welfare legislation and improve animal welfare.

10. Was there any Indigenous engagement during the process of creating these updated standards?

The ministry provided the opportunity for engagement to First Nation, Métis and Inuit organizations during the development of these updated standards. The ministry also received a number of submissions from the public, including Indigenous perspectives, as part of a 45-day posting period through the Ontario Regulatory Registry.

Information for Municipalities

11. Will the updated standards impact municipalities? How will these updated standards work with municipal by-laws that govern the care of dogs kept outdoors?

The updated standards will not impose any new requirements on municipal by-law enforcement departments. In the event of a conflict between a municipal by-law and the updated standards, [Section 67 of the PAWS Act](#) continues to apply. Section 67 of the PAWS Act specifies that if there is a conflict between a provision of the PAWS Act or its regulations and a municipal by-law related to the welfare of animals or the prevention of cruelty to animals, the provision that provides the greater protection to animals prevails.

Definitions

12. What is the meaning of “without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian” in the definition of a dog kept outdoors?

In relation to the definition of a dog kept outdoors, the expression “without being in the physical presence of its owner or custodian” is intended to refer to a situation where the owner is not physically present outdoors with the dog (i.e., checking on the dog regularly through a window does not constitute being physically present outdoors with the dog).

13. When is a dog considered to be “indoors”? Can any building constitute “indoors” (regardless of type, size, insulation level, temperature), such as an unheated barn or shed?

The regulation does not use the word “indoors” and therefore does not contain its definition. The regulation does address the issue of what is considered to be an acceptable shelter for a dog kept outdoors. It requires a shelter that meets certain requirements laid out in the regulation, except if a dog is a livestock guardian dog or has ready access to a structurally sound building that is, at the same time, housing livestock. Research, enforcement experience and stakeholder feedback indicate that when dog has access to a barn housing livestock, then it can receive warmth and protection through its access to the barn which is warmed by the livestock.

14. How is “undue risk of distress” defined?

Distress is defined under [subsection 1\(1\) of the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act, 2019](#) as the state of being a) in need of proper care, water, food or shelter, b) injured, sick, in pain or suffering, or c) abused or subject to undue physical or psychological hardship, privation or neglect.

AWS inspectors conduct inspections and investigations and assess distress on a case-by-case basis, acknowledging that each dog has unique characteristics and assessing the circumstances of each case. Inspectors consider factors such as age, reproductive

status, behaviour, health status and situations that may cause exposure to undue risk of distress.

Prior to being appointed, AWS inspectors are provided with training on how to identify an animal in distress; inspectors may also rely on the expertise of a licensed veterinarian should they need additional confirmation.

15. Why does the definition of “livestock” only include sheep, pigs, goats, cattle, horses, mules, ponies, donkeys or poultry?

The ministry engaged with agricultural stakeholders and the public on this proposal, and this definition of livestock encompassed the main types of animals where livestock guardian dogs are likely to be used in protecting a flock or herd.

Livestock Guardian Dogs

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

The regulation sets out two exemptions from the requirement for a dog shelter: for livestock guardian dogs that live with a flock or herd they are protecting; and for all dogs that have access to a building that is actively housing livestock. Livestock guardian dogs – dogs that are identifiably of a breed used for protecting livestock from predation that live with the flock or herd they are protecting – do not require a dog shelter. They are likely to receive warmth and protection from the elements and shelter living alongside the livestock (for example, livestock guardian dogs will burrow into the centre of the flock to block out wind). Dogs that have access to a building that is housing livestock, such as a barn, are likely to receive warmth and protection through their access to a barn which is warmed by livestock and do not require a dog shelter.

17. How would AWS identify if a dog is a livestock guardian dog (i.e., “identifiably of a breed that is generally recognized as suitable for the purposes of protection of livestock from predation”)?

AWS inspectors are trained to identify particular breeds of dogs that have historically been used as livestock guardian dogs. A livestock guardian dog lives with the flock it is actively working to protect. As a matter of practice with on-site inspections, inspectors will observe the behaviour of the dog to assess whether it is conducting its duties to actively protect the flock from predation (for example, is the dog tied up away from the flock, or continuously separated from the flock). Inspectors will have a conversation with the owner or custodian to help further determine whether the dog is completing its role as a livestock guardian dog.

18. How does the requirement to provide protection from predatory animals apply to livestock guardian dogs?

The requirement in relation to protection from predatory animals only applies when a dog, including a livestock guardian dog, is kept outdoors in a housing pen, and requires “reasonable protection” from predatory animals or other animals that may harm the dog.

Tethering Requirements

19. What constitutes being “off-tether” for the purposes of meeting the requirement for dogs that are tethered outdoors for 23 hours in a 24-hour period to be taken off tether for 60 continuous minutes?

The requirement in subsection 4(1) of the updated standards is that a dog tethered outdoors for 23 hours in a 24-hour period be taken off the tether for at least 60 continuous minutes to allow for exercise and enrichment. To meet the requirement, an owner or custodian may let a dog into an activity pen (or a housing pen if it is large enough to enable exercise) where it is able to exercise or take the dog for a walk or run using a leash (a handheld leash is not a tether, as defined under O. Reg. 444/19, since it is not attached to a fixed object).

20. What is the rationale behind prohibiting tethering a female dog in heat that is kept outdoors?

Research, enforcement experience, and stakeholder feedback indicate that tethering dogs kept outdoors that are in heat may pose increased risk from male dogs who may act aggressively towards the female dog and cause potentially serious injuries and/or death.

Housing Pen Requirements

21. Can you clarify the minimum housing pen size requirements?

The updated standards of care set out minimum requirements for the size of a housing pen used for a dog kept outdoors that are scaled to a dog’s height (measured at its shoulder when it is standing at full height). Minimum size requirements are as follows:

Table 1: Minimum housing pen size requirements

Height of the dog - measured at its shoulder (cm)	Area of housing pen (m²)
70 or greater	15
>= 40 and <70	10
>= 20 and <40	6
Less than 20	4

If more than one dog is kept in the same housing pen, the housing pen must provide at least the space required by Table 1 above for the tallest dog kept in the housing pen, plus a minimum of at least 1.5 additional square metres of space for every additional dog kept there. Note that 1.5 additional square metres of space is not required for puppies that are less than 12 weeks old and that are being kept with their mother or substitute mother in a housing pen.

The housing pen scale is based on the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) 2018 *A Code of Practice for Canadian Kennel Operations* (3rd edition) ("CVMA Kennel Code") minimum primary enclosure space recommendations. The CVMA Kennel Code is considered to be a national best practice.

Shelter Requirements

22. Is the requirement that each dog have a doghouse, or can a doghouse be shared by multiple dogs?

The regulation does not require that each dog be provided with its own dog shelter. It only requires that every dog that is kept outdoors must, at all times, have ready access to a shelter that meets the requirements of the regulation. The dog shelter must provide sufficient space for each dog that is regularly using the shelter to turn around, lie down with their legs extended to their full extent and stand with their heads held at normal height when all of the dogs are occupying the shelter at the same time.

The regulation also requires that if multiple dogs are kept outdoors in the same housing pen, the owner or custodian of the dogs must ensure that dogs exhibiting aggression towards other dogs are not placed with incompatible dogs.

23. What does "lie down with their legs extended to their full extent" mean in relation to the requirement that a dog shelter be "of a size and design that permits all of the dogs that regularly use the shelter to lie down with their legs extended to their full extent"?

The intent of the requirement is to ensure that the dog can comfortably access and use the dog shelter to promote comfort and create conditions that allow for rest and sleep.

24. Does adding a door to a dog shelter count as a form of "obstruction" of the doorway?

A dog shelter door is not considered an "obstruction" so long as it does not obstruct the dog from entering the shelter (for example, a door flap).

25. Is there a specified distance that a doghouse must be from a dog?

The regulation does not specify how close a doghouse needs to be to the dog. The regulation requires that it must be accessible to the dog when it is kept outdoors.

Water Requirements

26. What are some tools available to maintain unfrozen water, even in cold, winter temperatures?

There are various tools or methods to maintain unfrozen water even in cold winter temperatures. Corded heated water bowls and rechargeable, cordless heated water bowls are options available to help maintain unfrozen water even in sub-zero temperatures. Solar heated water bowls, heat blankets, de-icers, or in-tank heaters may also be used. Other approaches such as building insulated boxes around water bowls or providing larger, deeper containers of water may also assist with ensuring unfrozen water is available to the dog at all times.

Owners should research products and tools prior to purchase to ensure safe and appropriate use for their dog based on the dog's habits, temperament, and behaviour and seek out products or tools that meet electrical safety standards. If the tool used to maintain unfrozen water contains electrical cords, ensure the cords are covered (for example, steel wrapped) to help prevent cord chewing that may lead to electrocution.

Shade Requirements

27. There's no shade requirement specific to tethered dogs or dogs in housing pens. Is this an oversight?

The requirement to provide access to shade applies to any dog that is kept outdoors for 60 continuous minutes or more, and not in the physical presence of its owner or custodian. The requirement applies to all dogs kept outdoors, including where the dog is being contained on a tether or in a housing pen.

Enforcement

28. Who is responsible for enforcing the updated standards of care?

Animal Welfare Services (AWS) is responsible for the enforcement of the PAWS Act and its regulations. Provincial inspectors carry out inspections and investigations and respond to concerns of distress. They also conduct outreach and education on animal care best practices.

29. How will provincial animal welfare inspectors enforce these updated standards?

As a first step, AWS inspectors will work to provide guidance and education for owners and custodians of outdoor dogs to promote compliance. To provide more information to the animal owner to assist them with coming into compliance, an inspector may have a conversation with the animal owner to explain the requirements within the regulation, and the responsibility of the owner to comply with the regulation.

AWS inspectors may apply their discretion while enforcing the updated standards of care for outdoor dogs, taking into account the circumstances of each case and inspector observations.

If required, the inspector may also provide the animal owner with a letter outlining the requirements they must follow, which includes the requirements in the regulation and the consequences of non-compliance. Finally, if an animal is in distress, the inspector may write an order under the authority of the PAWS Act to have the owner take steps to alleviate the distress. If the owner fails to comply with the order, it may result in the animal being removed or the owner being served with a summons to appear in provincial court. An order and a removal can be appealed to the Animal Care Review Board. If an animal is removed, the owner is responsible for the costs of care needed to relieve the animal's distress (for example, food, shelter and veterinary care).

30. Are there checks and balances provided by AWS if provincial animal welfare inspectors receive repeated, unfounded complaints about a dog owner or custodian not following these rules?

When the Ontario Animal Protection Call Centre (OAPCC) receives multiple complaints about the same situation, the OAPCC will update their messaging to advise complainants and the public that the complaint has been registered and is under investigation. This is the process by which the public is made aware that any matter with multiple complaints is being looked into by an AWS inspector.

Should multiple, unfounded complaints be received, the inspector or the regional supervisor may reach out to the complainant to ascertain if the information they provided is firsthand and current as well as provide education to the complainant, as needed.

Penalties

31. What are the penalties for someone who breaches these updated standards (for example, fines or jail time)?

The penalties for [contravening the standards of care and administrative requirements for animals under the PAWS Act](#) are:

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

As a first step, AWS inspectors will work to provide guidance and education for owners and custodians of outdoor dogs to promote compliance. AWS inspectors may apply their discretion while enforcing the updated standards of care for outdoor dogs, taking into account the circumstances of each case and inspector observations.

32. Where can I report breaches of the new standards?

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

Livestock Guardian Dog use in Ontario

Predation is a significant cost and ongoing threat to sheep flocks in Ontario. Preventative measures are the first line of defense for producers. Livestock Guardian Dogs are one of the most effective preventative measures available because they are actively protecting the flock 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Livestock Guardian Dogs have been used in Ontario since the 1960's. Their use has increased in the past 40 years as the province's coyote population has increased and expanded throughout the entire province. Livestock Guardian Dog are now used by a great majority of sheep producers in Ontario to protect their flocks from predation by (primarily) coyotes, but also wolves, bears and other wildlife.

Livestock Guardian Dogs live with the sheep flock.

They provide protection to the flock by patrolling pastures, marking the perimeter of their territory. They also bark, run at, and try to intimidate any threats to the livestock they are protecting, which in this case is sheep.

Barking is one of the primary means by which livestock guardian dogs provide protection to the sheep flock. It is their way of communicating with other canines, and the guarding bark warns predators to avoid the area. Because dogs' sense of smell and hearing are many times more acute than that of humans, they often appear to be "barking" at nothing, when in fact, they hear, or smell something that humans are not able to.

Except perhaps for sheep flocks totally confined to barns with no access to outdoors, very few sheep flocks would survive predation attacks if it weren't for the effectiveness of livestock guardian dogs.

Ontario Sheep Farmers (OSF) considers the use of livestock guardian dogs to provide protection to livestock against predation as a normal farm practice.

The Farm and Food Production Protection Act (administered by Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs) defines normal farm practice as a farming practice which:

- is consistent with proper, acceptable customs and standards of similar operations; or
- uses innovative technology according to proper, advanced farm management practices.

The Farm and Food Production Protection Act was established to promote and protect agricultural uses and normal farm practices in agricultural areas, in a way that balances the needs of the agricultural community with provincial health, safety and environmental concerns.





On behalf of Ontario's 2700 sheep farmers, I am reaching out to begin a dialogue with your municipality on the increasing challenge livestock farmers face in dealing with problem predators, and the role that Livestock Guardian Dogs (LGD) and your municipal dog control bylaws play in helping our farmers protect their sheep.

Problem predators are an increasing challenge and cost for Ontario livestock farmers requiring considerable effort and resources on the part of farmers and the Ontario Sheep Farmers (OSF). The financial cost of predation not only costs farmers, in terms of preventative measures, such as fencing and LGD; it also costs Ontario taxpayers, with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) paying farmers over \$717,000 in the 2021 FY for losses of livestock caused by wildlife. This cost does not include the cost borne by municipalities and OMAFRA in sending investigators out to farms and administering the program. Nor does this cover the costs of veterinarians to help those maimed by predators to recover, the production losses of animals who are stressed from predation and the mental health toll predation takes on the farmer. Without being able to properly protect livestock from predation, taxpayers should expect to see an increased incidence of predation and increased costs.

Livestock guardian animals are one of the most common forms of predation prevention control used by Ontario sheep producers. These include Livestock Guardian Dogs (LGDs), donkeys, and llamas, with LGD being the most popular choice. However, there are instances when municipal by-laws hinder the efficient use of LGDs on farming operations as the by-laws are intended primarily for dogs kept for companionship, breeding, or non-working purposes. We have reviewed work done by several Ontario municipalities where LGDs have been specifically addressed when creating or revising existing by-laws. Below are some of the primary areas of concern and suggested options for consideration by your municipality.

Add Definition of Livestock Guardian Dogs (LGDs) and Herding Dogs to by-laws

We propose that:

"Livestock Guardian Dog" (LGD) be defined as a dog that works and/or lives with domestic farm animals (e.g. cattle, sheep, poultry) to protect them while repelling predators and is used exclusively for that purpose.

"Herding Dog" means a dog that has been trained and is actively being used in a bona fide farming operation for the purposes of controlling livestock on the farm.

There are different breeds of LGDs of which the most popular breeds in Ontario include Great Pyrenees, Akbash, Kuvasz, Maremma and Anatolian Shepherd and crosses between these breeds. Although not an exhaustive list, dogs generally used for herding include Border Collies, Australian Shepherds, Blue & Red Heelers and Huntaways.



Petition for Drainage Works by Owners
Form 1

Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, clause 4(1)(a) or (b)

This form is to be used to petition municipal council for a new drainage works under the *Drainage Act*. It is not to be used to request the improvement or modification of an existing drainage works under the *Drainage Act*.

To: The Council of the Corporation of the Township of Melancthon

The area of land described below requires drainage (provide a description of the properties or the portions of properties that require drainage improvements)

Pt. Lot 23, Concession 7 SW

An outlet is required at two locations into the proposed Municipal Drain in Lot 22, Concession 7 SW

In accordance with section 9(2) of the *Drainage Act*, the description of the area requiring drainage will be confirmed or modified by an engineer at the on-site meeting.

As owners of land within the above described area requiring drainage, we hereby petition council under subsection 4(1) of the *Drainage Act* for a drainage works. In accordance with sections 10(4), 43 and 59(1) of the *Drainage Act*, if names are withdrawn from the petition to the point that it is no longer a valid petition, we acknowledge responsibility for costs.

Purpose of the Petition (To be completed by one of the petitioners. Please type/print)

Contact Person (Last Name) Martin	(First Name) Manassa	Telephone Number [REDACTED] ext.
--------------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------

Address	
Road/Street Number [REDACTED]	Road/Street Name [REDACTED]

Location of Project			
Lot Pt. Lot 23	Concession 7SW	Municipality Melancthon	Former Municipality (if applicable) N/A

What work do you require? (Check all appropriate boxes)

- Construction of new open channel
 Construction of new tile drain
 Deepening or widening of existing watercourse (not currently a municipal drain)
 Enclosure of existing watercourse (not currently a municipal drain)
 Other (provide description ▼)

Name of watercourse (if known)
N/AEstimated length of project
20 mGeneral description of soils in the area
Clay loam

What is the purpose of the proposed work? (Check appropriate box)

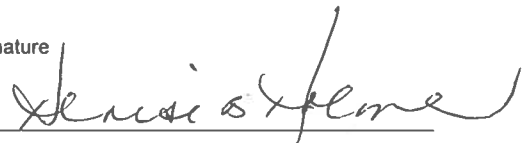
- Tile drainage only Surface water drainage only Both

Petition filed this 18th day of August, 2022

Name of Clerk (Last, first name)

Holmes, Denise

Signature



- Your municipal property tax bill will provide the property description and parcel roll number.
- In rural areas, the property description should be in the form of (part) lot and concession and civic address.
- In urban areas, the property description should be in the form of street address and lot and plan number if available.
- If you have more than two properties, please take copy(ies) of this page and continue to list them all.

Number 1	Property Description Pt. Lot 23, Concession 7SW
Ward or Geographic Township Melancthon	Parcel Roll Number 2219 000 004 11400

I hereby petition for drainage for the land described and acknowledge my financial obligations.

Ownership

Sole Ownership

Owner Name (Last, First Name) (Type/Print)	Signature	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)
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Partnership (Each partner in the ownership of the property must sign the petition form)

Owner Name (Last, First Name) (Type/Print)	Signature	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)
Martin, Manassa	[Redacted]	2022/08/08
Martin, Melinda	[Redacted]	2022/08/08

Corporation (The individual with authority to bind the corporation must sign the petition)

Name of Signing Officer (Last, First Name) (Type/Print)	Signature
Name of Corporation	I have the authority to bind the Corporation. Date (yyyy/mm/dd)
Position Title	

Number	Property Description
Ward or Geographic Township	Parcel Roll Number

I hereby petition for drainage for the land described and acknowledge my financial obligations.

Ownership

Sole Ownership

Owner Name (Last, First Name) (Type/Print)	Signature	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)
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Partnership (Each partner in the ownership of the property must sign the petition form)

Owner Name (Last, First Name) (Type/Print)	Signature	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)

Corporation (The individual with authority to bind the corporation must sign the petition)

Name of Signing Officer (Last, First Name) (Type/Print)	Signature
Name of Corporation	I have the authority to bind the Corporation. Date (yyyy/mm/dd)
Position Title	

Check here if additional sheets are attached Clerk initial 

Petitioners become financially responsible as soon as they sign a petition.

- Once the petition is accepted by council, an engineer is appointed to respond to the petition. *Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17 subs. 8(1).
- After the meeting to consider the preliminary report, if the petition does not comply with section 4, the project is terminated and the original petitioners are responsible in equal shares for the costs. *Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17 subs. 10(4).
- After the meeting to consider the final report, if the petition does not comply with section 4, the project is terminated and the original petitioners are responsible for the costs in shares proportional to their assessment in the engineer's report. *Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17 s. 43.
- If the project proceeds to completion, a share of the cost of the project will be assessed to the involved properties in relation to the assessment schedule in the engineer's report, as amended on appeal. *Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17 s. 61.

Notice of Collection of Personal Information

Any personal information collected on this form is collected under the authority of the *Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17 and will be used for the purposes of administering the Act. Questions concerning the collection of personal information should be directed to: where the form is addressed to a municipality (*municipality to complete*)

and where the form is addressed to a territory without municipal organization, the Drainage Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, 1 Stone Rd W, Guelph ON N1G 4Y2, 519 826-3552.

Expense Budget Summary as at August 24, 2022

	Council Expenditures	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5001-1010	Wages	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 61,127.87
01-5001-1022	Training	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 679.84
01-5001-1025	Receiver General	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 3,800.00	\$ 2,835.93
01-5001-1030	Employer Health Tax	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 1,192.05
01-5001-1070	Mileage	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 13.00
01-5001-1080	Conventions	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ -
01-5001-1090	Meals	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ -
01-5001-2190	Miscellaneous	\$ 250.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,186.36
		\$ 86,600.00	\$ 112,350.00	\$ 67,035.05

	Administration Expenditures	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5002-1010	Wages	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 309,000.00	\$ 208,747.33
01-5002-1020	Benefits	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 15,337.14
01-5002-1022	Training	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -
01-5002-1025	Receiver General	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 14,227.99
01-5002-1026	Meetings	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -
01-5002-1030	Employer Health Tax	\$ 5,800.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 4,092.38
01-5002-1040	Workplace Safety Insurance Board	\$ 7,800.00	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 6,573.06
01-5002-1065	OMERS - Township Cont.	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 21,309.69
01-5002-1070	Mileage	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 253.00
01-5002-2010	Office Supplies	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 3,407.16
01-5002-2020	Postage	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 5,097.17
01-5002-2025	Office Furniture	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 183.16
01-5002-2030	Office Equipment	\$ 13,800.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,560.76
01-5002-2035	Computer Program Updates & IT Support	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 7,234.25
01-5002-2036	Computer & Server Purchases	\$ 250.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -
01-5002-2037	ESRI License Agreement	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 3,052.80
01-5002-2040	Advertising	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,047.11
01-5002-2050	Audit	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 17,627.84
01-5002-2060	Memberships	\$ 3,900.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 4,351.06
01-5002-2070	Heating	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 2,450.35
01-5002-2080	Hydro	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 2,442.06
01-5002-2090	Telephone	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,026.06
01-5002-2093	Internet Hubs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (186.70)
01-5002-2094	Internet	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 855.30
01-5002-2095	Website Maintenance	\$ 250.00	\$ -	\$ 929.57
01-5002-2099	Tow Truck Licensing By-law	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
01-5002-2100	Legal Fees/Professional Fees	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 17,386.45
01-5002-2101	Consultant/Professional Fees	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 890.40
01-5002-2102	Integrity Commissioner Services	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 6,754.51
01-5002-2103	HEALTH & SAFETY SERVICES	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -
01-5002-2109	Township Compensation Plan	\$ 6,800.00	\$ -	\$ -
01-5002-2110	Insurance	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -
01-5002-2120	Elections	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 6,782.93

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01-5002-2162	Building Mtce.	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 138.42
01-5002-2163	Office Cleaning	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 712.32
01-5002-2164	Landscaping	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ -
01-5002-2165	Water Sampling	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 50.42
01-5002-2170	COVID-19 Expenses	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 605.76
01-5002-2190	Miscellaneous	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 604.09
01-5002-2200	Petty Cash	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 10.00
01-5002-4010	Tax Write-offs	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ 9,293.07
01-5002-4030	Bank Charges & Other Charges	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 377.02
01-5002-5042	Special Reserve Fund Emergency Relief	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -
01-5002-6133	MARKDALE HOSPITAL DONATION	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
01-5002-6135	Grants	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,250.00
01-5002-6136	ERSKINE HEALTH CLINIC	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
01-5002-7011	Loan for Municipal Building Expansion	\$ 13,057.00	\$ 13,057.00	\$ -
		\$ 673,432.00	\$ 653,482.00	\$ 391,771.81

Fire Services		2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5003-6010	Mulmur Melancthon Fire Department	\$ 107,250.00	\$ 103,689.86	\$ 80,137.43
01-5003-6020	Shelburne Fire Department	\$ 113,005.00	\$ 112,990.13	\$ 58,926.14
01-5003-6030	Dundalk Fire Department	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 56,000.00	\$ -
01-5003-6031	Dundalk Fire Department Capital	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -
		\$ 280,255.00	\$ 281,679.99	\$ 139,063.57

Policing		2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5004-2310	TASK FORCE	\$-	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,036.10
01-5004-3050	Policing	\$ 406,341.00	\$ 419,774.00	\$ 282,146.48
01-5004-3052	Policing - RIDE Program Costs	\$ 6,536.00	\$ 6,600.00	\$ -
01-5004-3053	Police Services Board	\$ -	\$ 300.00	\$ -
01-5004-3055	OPP Community Policing Office	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00	\$ -
01-5004-6040	Nottawasaga Valley	\$ 12,794.00	\$ 13,228.80	\$ 9,917.10
01-5004-6050	Grand River	\$ 19,819.00	\$ 20,387.00	\$ 13,591.33
01-5004-6150	Animal Control	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,877.98
01-5004-6155	By-law Enforcement	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 4,361.43
		\$ 460,340.00	\$ 480,139.80	\$ 316,930.42

Roads		2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5005-1010	Wages/Vacation Pay/Unused Sick Pay	\$ 395,000.00	\$ 405,000.00	\$ 251,041.60
01-5005-1020	Benefits	\$ 29,000.00	\$ 31,000.00	\$ 15,617.65
01-5005-1022	Training	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 213.70
01-5005-1025	Receiver General	\$ 42,500.00	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 17,507.01
01-5005-1065	OMERS - Township Cont.	\$ 35,500.00	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 20,678.61
01-5005-1070	Mileage	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ -
01-5005-2010	Office Supplies	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,602.70
01-5005-2036	GPS Equipment/Tracking Expenses	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 2,756.46
01-5005-2040	Advertising	\$ 500.00	\$ 750.00	\$ -
01-5005-2041	Signs	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,000.92
01-5005-2050	Audit	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00

01-5005-2060	Memberships	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 131.00
01-5005-2070	Heating	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,481.62
01-5005-2080	Hydro	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 3,556.68
01-5005-2090	Telephone	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 263.45
01-5005-2091	Mobile Telephone	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 363.44
01-5005-2100	Legal Fees/Professional Fees	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 9,378.95
01-5005-2103	HEALTH & SAFETY SERVICES	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 127.20
01-5005-2104	Health & Safety Materials & Supplies	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -
01-5005-2110	Insurance	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 57,400.00	\$ -
01-5005-2112	ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$ 23,650.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 14,877.31
01-5005-2150	Diesel Clear	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 41,762.57
01-5005-2155	Diesel Dyed	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 43,067.32
01-5005-2162	Building Mtce.	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 2,438.79
01-5005-2163	Sand Dome Repairs	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 305.28
01-5005-2165	Materials & Supplies/Stock-Roads	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 4,808.42
01-5005-2166	Coveralls & Shop Towels	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 2,778.31
01-5005-2170	COVID-19 Expenses	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 121.49
01-5005-2180	Oil	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,922.24
01-5005-2185	Oil Separator Clean Out	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,031.34
01-5005-2190	Miscellaneous	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,211.00
01-5005-2191	Radio & Truck License	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 9,663.36
01-5005-2192	Shop Tools	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 114.37
01-5005-2195	Radio Maintenance & Repair	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -
01-5005-3000	SERVICES & RENTS	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -
01-5005-3069	TR#7 - REPAIRS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 53.33
01-5005-3070	TR#7 - FUEL	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 3,898.04
01-5005-3071	TR#1-REPAIRS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,898.63
01-5005-3072	TR#1-FUEL	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 5,789.91
01-5005-3073	TR#2-REPAIRS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 2,572.59
01-5005-3074	TR#3-REPAIRS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,568.95
01-5005-3075	TR#4-REPAIRS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 3,252.67
01-5005-3076	TR#5-REPAIRS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 9,614.59
01-5005-3077	TR#6-REPAIRS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 222.15
01-5005-3079	GR#1-CAT-REPAIRS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 23,216.21
01-5005-3080	GR#2-REPAIRS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 2,699.40
01-5005-3081	BACKHOE	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,817.21
01-5005-3082	LOADER	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -
01-5005-3083	JOHN DEERE MOWER	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,198.03
01-5005-3084	POWER WASHER	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3085	CHAIN SAW	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 38.66
01-5005-3086	ROADSIDE MOWER	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,205.51
01-5005-3100	Bridges and Culvert Mtce.	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3111	BRIDGE #11	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 304,500.00	\$ 292,170.89
01-5005-3125	POULTON PLACE -CORBETTON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,699.43
01-5005-3130	2ND LINE SW-Rehabilitation 250 Sideroad to IDA S	\$ -	\$ 350,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3200	Roadside Mtce.	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3205	BRUSHING-TREE TRIMMING & REMOVAL	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -

01-5005-3206	DITCHING	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3210	Gravel Resurfacing	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 335,000.00	\$ 341,224.04
01-5005-3211	Gravel Maintenance	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 11,656.74
01-5005-3215	GRASS MOWING/WEED SPRAYING	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 629.22
01-5005-3304	Preventive Maintenance	\$ 25,728.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3310	Cold Mix, Patching, Routine Mtce	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 25,200.00	\$ 1,204.24
01-5005-3315	SHOULDER MTCE	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3320	Street Sweeping	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 4,959.78
01-5005-3321	Line Painting	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,027.36
01-5005-3322	Catch Basins	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -
01-5005-3410	Calcium/Dust Control	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 165,000.00	\$ 128,273.49
01-5005-3500	Winter Control - Plow & Wing Parts	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 976.95
01-5005-3505	Snow Removal/Blowing	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,225.00	\$ 2,276.88
01-5005-3510	SAND & SALT	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 1,656.86
01-5005-3610	GUIDE POSTS & HARDWARE	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3750	Townlines	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 223.88
01-5005-3800	Contract Work	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-3850	Drain Construct. & Maintenance	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
01-5005-3851	Road Crossings due to Drain Maintenance	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-5030	Replacement Equipment Reserve	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-5035	Building Maintenance Reserve	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -
01-5005-7005	ROADS-NEW EQUIPMENT	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 803,349.13	\$ -
01-5005-7015	John Deere Grader Loan Payments	\$ 33,233.00	\$ 2,780.00	\$ 2,796.04
01-5005-7021	CULVERT 2027 LOAN	\$ 40,908.00	\$ 40,908.00	\$ 17,044.80
01-5005-7041	Works Building Roof Replacement	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 119,568.00	\$ 1,801.64
		\$ 1,976,269.00	\$ 3,521,630.13	\$ 1,368,490.91

	Street Lights	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5006-3025	Street Lights LED	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 2,591.26
01-5006-3026	LED Streetlight Repair	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -
		\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 2,591.26

	Environmental	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5007-2105	Landfill Study/Monitoring	\$ 22,693.00	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 7,916.93
01-5007-2171	Levelling	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -
01-5007-2190	Miscellaneous	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ -
01-5007-7001	Rehabilitation Reserve	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -
01-5007-7010	ENVIRONMENTAL/SUSTAINABILITY	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 167.90
		\$ 40,293.00	\$ 38,600.00	\$ 7,834.83

		2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5009-3060	Superintendent Services	\$ 50,880.00	\$ 50,880.00	\$ 16,882.07
01-5009-3070	Nuisance Beaver & Beaver Dam Removal	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,426.18
		\$ 53,880.00	\$ 55,380.00	\$ 21,308.25

	Recreation Services	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5010-5055	Corbetton Park	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -
01-5010-6060	Hornings Mills Park	\$ 4,900.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,186.88
01-5010-6064	Horning's Mills Hall Building Needs Assessment	\$ 5,900.00	\$ -	\$ -
01-5010-6065	Horning's Mills Community Hall	\$ 1,230.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 2,773.14
01-5010-6066	Hornings Mills Heritage Project	\$ 250.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 313.47
01-5010-6070	Centre Dufferin Rec Complex	\$ 50,522.00	\$ 63,550.00	\$ 25,261.10
01-5010-6080	Dundalk Community Centre	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ -
01-5010-6100	North Dufferin Community Centre	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 76,758.00	\$ 44,915.00
01-5010-6200	HERITAGE COMMITTEE	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -
		\$ 134,302.00	\$ 176,808.00	\$ 75,449.59

	Library Services	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5011-6110	Shelburne Library	\$ 57,802.00	\$ 58,500.00	\$ 44,033.25
01-5011-6120	Dundalk Library	\$ 8,350.00	\$ 8,600.00	\$ -
		\$ 66,152.00	\$ 67,100.00	\$ 44,033.25

	Planning	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5012-2100	Legal Fees/Professional Fees	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 20,037.21
01-5012-2101	LPAT Appeals	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -
01-5012-2130	LPAT/OLT RESERVES	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -
01-5012-2304	Strada OPA/ZBA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 206.06
01-5013-6140	Livestock Claims	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -
		\$ 51,000.00	\$ 81,000.00	\$ 27,036.67

	Cemetary	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2022 Actual
01-5016-8902	Horning's Mills Cemetery	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 187.29