

City Council Information Items

May 15, 2020

Items for information is a weekly publication for the public and members of City Council. Members of City Council may request that any item appearing on this publication be placed onto the next available Committee of the Whole meeting for discussion.

	Pages
1. Information Reports	
1.1 2019 Development Charge Statement - 2020-40	2
1.2 2019 Parkland Dedication Statement - 2020-42	11
2. Intergovernmental Consultations	
None	
3. Correspondence	
3.1 City of Guelph Response: Proposed Regulatory Changes Under the Aggregate Resources Act	15
3.2 City of Kitchener: Resolution - Universal Basic Income	40
4. Boards and Committees	
None	

Information Report



Service Area	Corporate Services
Date	Friday, May 15, 2020
Subject	2019 Development Charge Statement

Executive Summary

Purpose of Report

To report on the 2019 Development Charge (DC) reserve funds as required by Ontario Regulation 82/98 of the Development Charges Act (DCA), 1997.

Key Findings

DC collections increased \$10 million from the \$21.3 million collected in 2018. Population and non-residential facility growth, as measured by DC collections achieved in 2019 was in line with the growth targets identified in the 2018 DC Background Study for both residential and non-residential development.

The City issued \$11.5 million in DC debt in 2019 for both the Wilson Street Parkade and the remaining balance required for Guelph Police Services Headquarters.

Legislated and Council directed exemptions totaled \$5.1 million in 2019, primarily driven by the addition of 200 accessory apartments added to existing residences.

Financial Implications

The condition of the DC reserve funds has improved over 2018 due to an exceptionally strong year for DC collections for both residential and non-residential development. The improved position of the DC reserve funds will positively impact the City's ability to fund the projects identified in the capital forecast and achieve the growth targets prescribed by the Official Plan and the Province. It will also serve to assist the City through the difficult economic outlook for 2020 and the expected longer-term recovery period.

Report

Details

The DCA requires the treasurer of a municipality to publicly provide an annual financial statement of all DC activity. The statement must include an opening and closing balance for all DC reserve funds and a summary of all transactions to and from the reserve funds throughout the year. In addition, Ontario Regulation 82/98 requires a funding schedule for all capital projects that received DC funding. Please refer to Attachment-1 2019 Development Charge Reserve Funds Statement and Attachment-2 2019 Development Charge Project Financing Statement for the detailed legislated reporting.

In addition to meeting the legislated requirements, this report also provides the opportunity to highlight information relating to the City's DC collection and expenditure activity throughout the year. As DCs play an important role in the achievement of the capital strategy, it is critical that the activity in and out of the DC reserve funds is monitored and reported on a regular basis.

Year-end Balance

The accumulated closing balance of all 16 reserve funds is \$23.4 million after all prior year unspent commitments have been applied. The balance is \$21.6 million more than the year-end balance at the end of 2018. The increase is attributable to a 47 per cent increase in collections and an 11 per cent decrease in prior year unspent commitments.

Revenue

The City experienced a significant increase in both residential and non-residential development in 2019, particularly in the month before the new DC By-law came into force which increased the rates 17.35 per cent for residential and 23.95 per cent for non-residential. The City collected DCs for 1,027 new residential dwelling units in 2019, of which, 81 per cent were apartments and stacked townhouses. An additional 200 accessory apartments were added to existing residences, bringing the total number of new units up to 1,227 and the allocation of new residential development to 84 per cent high density, 3 per cent medium density and 13 per cent low density. Table 1 shows the comparison between the DC Background Study planned mix versus actual results in 2019. The planned mix is for the entire planning horizon, not each individual year. A continued significant deviation similar to 2019 may lead to overall funding issues. Not matching the mix of residential units identified in the DC Background Study and the City's planning documents will result in collections being different than planned, which may lead to funding challenges of the growth-related capital budget.

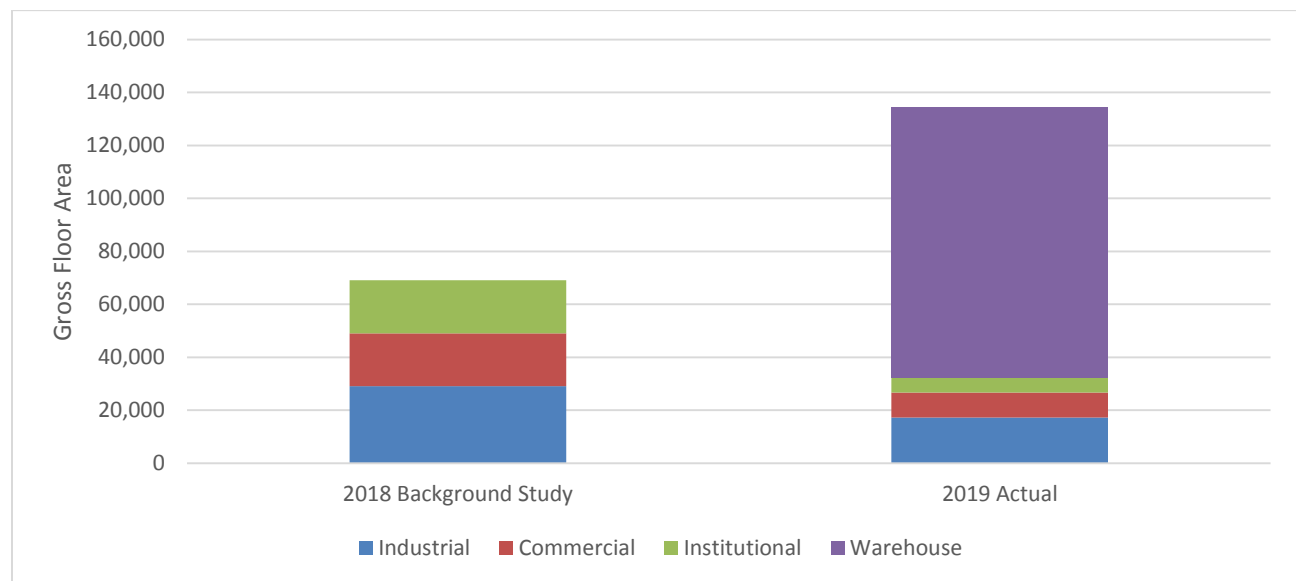
Table 1: Residential Growth Allocation

Residential Density	Background Study Mix	2019 Mix (including accessory apartments)
Low	18%	13%
Medium	41%	3%
High	41%	84%

The 2018 DC Background Study anticipated 69 thousand square meters of industrial, commercial and institutional space would be added each year and result in 1,047 new jobs per year, over the next 10 years in order to meet the provincially mandated growth targets. In 2019, 135 thousand square meters of non-residential space was added, however 76 per cent of the added non-residential space related to warehousing and storage space. Table 2 shows the comparison between the DC Background Study planned mix versus actual results in 2019. The consequence of this result is that the level of employment generated from warehousing is not as high as the employment generated from industrial, commercial or institutional

developments, and therefore, the City may struggle to meet the employment targets in the future.

Table 2: Non-residential Gross Floor Area



Expenditures

In 2019, the City invested \$21.3 million in infrastructure required to accommodate growth. The most significant spending was on the following projects:

Table 3: 2019 DC Spending

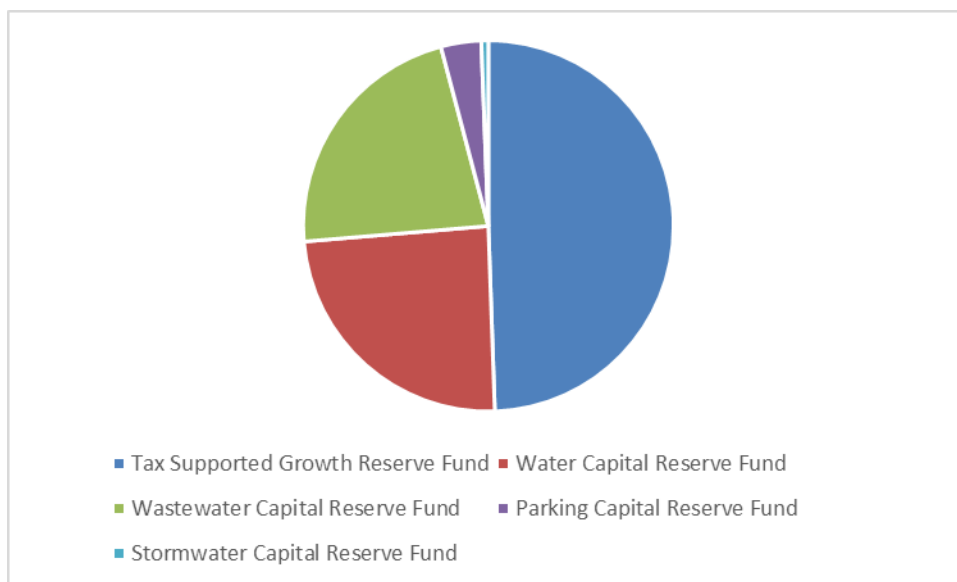
Project	Total spending 2019	Funding from DCs 2019
Wilson Street Parkade (PG0078)	\$16,217,378	\$5,371,772
Police Headquarters (PS0033)	\$9,523,175	\$2,348,841
Niska Bridge (PN0046)	\$2,494,189	\$1,497,743
Paisley Feedermain (PN0268)	\$5,762,760	\$4,259,730
York Trunk (PN0257)	\$2,784,028	\$1,447,380

Exemptions

The Development Charge Exemption Policy By-law (2013-19537) requires the City to contribute an amount equal to the loss of DC revenues attributable to DC exemptions back to the DC Reserve Funds each year. This lost DC revenue is funded from tax and non-tax supported sources. In 2019, the City experienced \$5.1 million in DC exemptions relating to; the addition of accessory apartments to existing residential units, 50 per cent industrial expansion, university purposes,

places of worship, and other levels of government. Table 4 DC Exemption Funding, illustrates how the cost of exemptions were funded.

Table 4: DC Exemption Funding



Debt

The DCA permits the use of external debt to manage the cash flow of the DC reserve funds. Often, growth-related infrastructure is required prior to the construction of a development, thereby resulting in a gap between when DCs are needed and when DCs are collected. As illustrated in Table 5, the City issued \$11.5 million of debt in 2019 to offset the funding of these expenditures prior to collection of the relevant DC revenues. Interest costs of this debt will be funded from the relevant DC reserve fund and has been incorporated into the DC rates established through the DC Study. The debt was required for the second installment of Police Headquarters and the growth portion of the Wilson Street Parkade.

Table 5: 2019 DC Debt Issued

Year Approved	Project	Approved Debt Funding	2016 Debt Issued	2019 Debt Issued
2012 and 2014	Police Headquarters (PS0033)	\$14,800,200	\$7,800,000	\$7,000,200
2016	Wilson Street Parkade (PG0078)	\$4,500,000		\$4,500,000
		\$19,300,200	\$7,800,000	\$11,500,200

The total DC debt outstanding as at December 31, 2019 is \$36.3 million and the total cost of servicing that debt in 2019 was \$552 thousand. A summary of the outstanding debt and related year of debenture maturity is included in Table 6.

Table 6: DC Debt Outstanding

Project	December 31, 2019 Outstanding Balance	Debt Maturity
Public Health Facilities	\$2,607,752	2026
Hanlon Expressway Interchange	\$15,135,475	2029
Police Headquarters	\$14,078,783	2029 and 2039
Wilson Street Parkade	\$4,500,000	2039
Total	\$36,322,010	

Financial Implications

The condition of the DC reserve funds has improved over 2018 due to an exceptionally strong year for DC collections for both residential and non-residential development. The improved position of the DC reserve funds will positively impact the City's ability to fund the projects identified in the capital forecast and achieve the growth targets prescribed by the Official Plan and the Province. It will also serve to assist the City through the difficult economic outlook for 2020 and the expected longer-term recovery period.

Consultations

Todd Salter, General Manager Planning and Building Services

Strategic Plan Alignment

Reporting annually on the status and activity of the City's DC reserve funds supports the Strategic Plan's Working Together for our Future pillar through maintaining a fiscally responsible local government.

Attachments

Attachment-1: 2019 Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement

Attachment-2: 2019 Development Charge Project Financing Statement

Departmental Approval

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Attachment 2 City of Guelph 2019 Development Charge Project Financing Statement											
Capital Fund Transactions	Gross Capital Cost	DC Recoverable Cost Share					Non-DC Recoverable Cost Share				
		DC By-Law Period			Post DC By-Law Period		Other Reserve/Reserve Fund Draws	Tax Supported Operating Fund Contributions	Rate Supported Operating Fund Contributions	Debt Financing	Grants, Subsidies Other Contributions
		DC Reserve Fund Draw	DC Debt Financing	Grants, Subsidies Other Contributions	Post-Period Benefit/Capacity Interim Financing	Grants, Subsidies Other Contributions					
WATER											
SPDVL TRANS/TRK-PH1-SPDVL:WLCH	PN0097	(39,236)	(19,618)						(19,618)		
YRK TRK&PSLY FDRMN-PH3-YRK:VIC	PN0110	50,072	25,036						25,036		
HNLN:WLNGTN ST/CLR ST (W-I-3)	PN0244	4,472	3,354						1,118		
YORK TRUNK-PH 2B - TO VICTORIA	PN0257	2,784,028	1,447,380						1,336,648		
PAISLEY FEEDERMAIN-SILVER-RES	PN0268	5,762,760	4,259,730					198,217	782,838		521,975
WELLGTN:EDINBG S SIPHON REHAB	PN0692	604,996	302,498						302,498		
ERAMOSA-METCALFE GLENHILL	PN0748	1,448,249	99,848					144,789	1,203,612		
WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICING PLAN	PN0872	2,779	2,779								
PERFORMANCE/BENCHMARKING	WD0029	31,229	31,229								
NEW SUPPLY	WT0002	354,115	354,115						-		
WF-4 ROBERTSON BOOSTER UPGRADE	WT0015	62,538	31,269						31,269		
WATER SERVICING STUDIES	WT0023	37,536	37,536						-		
ZONE 2E ELEVATED TANK	WT0026	24,704	24,704						-		
WATER QUALITY UPGRADES	WT0032	14,740	9,581						5,159		
VIC ARKELL: CARTER BURK WEL	WW0010	-	(46,458)								46458
CONSERVATION & EFFICIENCY	WW0106	139,883	139,883						-		
DEVELOPMENT OVERSIZING	WW0139	178	178								
Subtotal - WATER		11,283,043	6,703,044	-	-	-	-	343,006	3,668,560	-	568,433
WASTEWATER											
ARTH TRK-PH2-HWTT:WYND/NEEVE	PN0066	11,729	(16,414)					68,766	(39,321)		(1,302)
CLAIR MALTBY SECONDARY PLAN	PL0022	266,498	239,899						26,599		
ARTH TRK-PH4-CROSS ST/MCDNL	PN0069	1,897,906	188,622					104,886	985,591		618,807
SPDVL TRANS/TRK-PH1-SPDVL:WLCH	PN0097	317,587	34,939						282,648		
STEVENSON:GRAN-BENN	PN0099	194	20						154		
STEVENSON TRUNK SEWER PH 2	PN0100	58,279	4,223					7,954	46,102		
GORDON STREET LOWES ROAD TO EDINBURGH	PN0142	69,443	69,443						-		
DOWNTOWN SERVICNG STUDIES	PN0167	27,885	8,007						19,878		
SEWER INVESTIGATIONS	PN0199	120,889	63,913						56,976		
INFLOW AND INFILTRATION REDUCTION	PN0204	115,700	57,850						57,850		
SEWER RELINE AND REPAIR PROGRAM	PN0210	227,889	31,523						196,366		
YORK TRUNK-PH 2B TO VICTORIA	PN0257	668,268	62,276					94,018	511,974		
CCTV ADMIN AND SITE INSPECTION	PN0750	125,726	(8,922)						134,648		
WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICING MAS	PN0872	8,337	8,337						-		
WW115 NEW GRAVITY SEWERS	SC0020	1,079	971						108		
WW116 NEW FORCEMAINS	SC0021	958	862						96		
WWF1 DECOMMISSION GORDON SPS	SC0023	344,309	173,954						170,355		
SERVICING STUDIES	SC0029	2,068	1,195						873		
WW10/WW54 FLOW MONITORING	SC0035	101,706	50,853						50,853		
PLANT GENERATORS	ST0001	2,291	1,381						910		
WWTP UPGRADE STUDIES	ST0002	200,714	59,162						141,552		
BIOSOLIDS FACILITY UPGRADE	ST0003	36,178	(18,731)						54,909		
TREATMENT PLANT PHASE 2 GROWTH	ST0004	215,757	215,757								
WWTP PROCESS UPGRADES	ST0005	206,240	193,724						12,516		
SCADA UPGRADES	ST0006	404,394	64,289						340,105		
TREATMENT MASTER PLAN UPDATE	ST0008	21,817	21,817								
PLANT ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT	ST0009	24,393	9,526						9,867		5,000
Subtotal - Waste Water		5,478,234	1,518,476	-	-	-	-	275,644	3,061,609	-	622,505
STORMWATER											
DOWNTOWN SERVICNG STUDIES	PN0167	4,980	3,725						1,255		
DRAINAGE OVERSIZING	SW0066	-	(9,536)						9,536		
SERVICING STUDIES	SW0068	15,741	11,806					-	6,965	10,900	
Subtotal - Wastewater		20,721	5,995	-	-	-	-	6,965	21,691	-	-
SERVICES RELATED TO A HIGHWAY											
NISKA RD:CITY BNDARY/DOWNEY RD	PN0046	2,494,189	1,497,743						253,780		742,666
SPDVL TRANS/TRK-PH1-SPDVL:WLCH	PN0097	573,511	252,382						(6,183)	278,469	48,843
YRK TRK&PSLY FDRMN-PH3-YRK:VIC	PN0110	516,617	275,776						118,267	122,574	
GORDON STREET-LOWES RD TO EDINBURGH	PN0142	81,886	23,776						58,110		
STONE:PHASE 2	PN0146	28,116	16,121						6,906	5,089	
WATSON RD N FROM YORK TD TO WATSON	PN0149	2,744	1,026						-	1,718	
TRANSPORTATION STRATEGY & TDM	PN0174	90,456	45,228						45,228		
SIGNALS/INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS	PN0869	242,829	191,546						21,283		30,000
VICTORIA - STONE-ARKELL	RD0078	-	537						(537)		
ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION	RD0321	417,330	(24,038)						429,004		12,364
ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION STUDY	RD0322	31,811	31,811						-		
PTIF TRANS MASTER PL GUE-00	RD0337	294,067	80,557						80,558		132,952
HOIST FOR MAINTENANCE FACILITY	RD0351	67,403	67,403								
WATER TRAILER	RD0352	10,806	10,806								
TRAFFIC MGMT INITIATIVES	TF0008	65,973	32,987						(5,689)		38,675
NEW SIGNAL INSTALLATION	TF0014	131,468	118,321						13,147		
Subtotal - services Related to a Highway		5,049,206	2,621,982	-	-	-	-	760,094	661,630	-	1,005,500
FIRE SERVICES											
FIRE VEHICLE NEW PUMPER 2016	FS0056	30,506	13,644						16,862		
Subtotal - Fire		30,506	13,644	-	-	-	-	16,862	-	-	-
POLICE SERVICES											
POLICE HQ RENOVATIONS	PS0033	9,523,175	2,348,841						(949,666)	8,124,000	
Subtotal - Police		9,523,175	2,348,841	-	-	-	-	949,666	-	8,124,000	-
LIBRARY											
MAIN BRANCH LIBRARY	LB0028	290,000	172,326						117,674		
		290,000	172,326					117,674	-	-	-

Capital Fund Transactions	Gross Capital Cost	DC Recoverable Cost Share					Non-DC Recoverable Cost Share				
		DC By-Law Period			Post DC By-Law Period		Other Reserve/Reserve Fund Draws	Tax Supported Operating Fund Contributions	Rate Supported Operating Fund Contributions	Debt Financing	Grants, Subsidies Other Contributions
		DC Reserve Fund Draw	DC Debt Financing	Grants, Subsidies Other Contributions	Post-Period Benefit/Capacity Interim Financing	Grants, Subsidies Other Contributions					
TRANSIT											
CAD/AVL REPLACEMENT TC0026	56,290	12,665						43,625			
MOBILITY VAN - EXPANSION TM0005	9,438	27,063					-	9,196			(26,821)
COMMUNITY BUS 2018 TM0006	113,478	3,737					-	105,178			4,563
Subtotal - Transit	179,206	43,465	-	-	-	-	-	157,999	-	-	22,258
ADMINISTRATION											
2019 DC STUDY GG0238	26,512	23,861						2,651			
LEASH FREE REVIEW 2018 PK0062	183,904	124,135						59,769			
PARKS & REC MASTER PLAN 2018 PK0073	83,465	44,823						38,642			
Trail Masterplan Update PK0079	48,972	33,301						15,671			
PARKLAND DEDICATION BYLAW PK0089	37,987	27,351						10,636			
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES PL0020	725	244						481			
ZONING BY-LAW REVIEW PL0021	177,481	75,484						101,997			
CLAIR/MALTBY SECONDARY PLAN PL0022	245,200	223,136						22,064			
HERITAGE INITIATIVES PL0024	32,640	(3,428)						36,068			
BROWNFIELDS INVENTORY PL0048	20,133	15,079						5,054			
HOUSING INIT MKTING & COMM PL0049	827	385						442			
OFFICIAL PLAN REVIEW PL0054	51,517	34,773						16,744			
URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES PL0056	150,690	60,415						90,275			
PTIF TRANS MASTER PL GUE-00 RD0337	52,622	52,622									
Subtotal - Administration	1,112,675	712,181	-	-	-	-	-	400,494	-	-	-
INDOOR RECREATION											
SOUTH END COMMUNITY CENTRE RP0290	(246,365)	25,878						(272,243)			
Subtotal - Indoor Rec	(246,365)	25,878	-	-	-	-	-	272,243	-	-	-
OUTDOOR RECREATION											
GUELPH TRAILS GROWTH PK0002	229,551	66,144						7,376			156,031
VICTORIA RD NORTHVIEW PK0007	17,528	15,775						1,753			
EASTVIEW COMMUNITY PARK PK0014	410,107	369,087						41,020			
CEDERVALE PARK PK0030	418,417	376,585						41,832			
RIVERWALK PK0060	32,218	28,996						3,222			
PARKS & REC MASTER PLAN 2018 PK0073	35,421	35,421									
PEDESTRIAN RAILWAY BRIDGE PK0075	41,831	18,830						23,001			
DALLAN NEW PARK PK0076	20,247	18,222						2,025			
BICYCLE SKILLS FACILITY PK0091	25,991	20,793						5,198			
STARWOOD PARK PK0104	556,901	501,211						55,690			
PARKS EQUIPMENT GROWTH P00014	271,882	244,694						27,188			
WATER TRAILER RD0352	2,682	2,438						244			
Subtotal - Outdoor Recreation	2,062,776	1,698,196	-	-	-	-	-	208,549	-	-	156,031
MUNICIPAL PARKING SPACES											
WILSON ST PARKADE PG0078	16,217,378	5,371,772							245,606	10,600,000	
Subtotal - Parking	16,217,378	5,371,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,606	10,600,000	-
WASTE DIVERSION											
BINS WC0029	51,155	13,345						37,810			
PUBLIC DROP OFF SCALES AND SOFTWARE WP0006	21,636	49,297						27,661			
MASTER PLAN WP0008	61,346	32,203						29,143			
Subtotal - Parking	134,137	94,845	-	-	-	-	-	39,292	-	-	-
PARAMEDIC SERVICES											
EQUIPMENT GROWTH PM0003	6,291	3,565						392			2,334
Subtotal - Police	6,291	3,565	-	-	-	-	-	392	-	-	2,334
TOTAL	51,140,983	21,334,210	-	-	-	-	-	1,091,132	7,659,096	18,724,000	2,332,545

Amount Transferred to Capital (or Other) Funds - Operating Fund Transactions

Operating Fund Transactions	Annual Debt Repayment	DC Reserve Fund Draw		Post DC By-Law Period			Non-DC Recoverable Cost Share		
		Principle	Interest	Principle	Interest	Source	Principle	Interest	Source
WATER	729,139		33,540						
Capital Cost J									
Subtotal - Services Related to Highways									
WASTEWATER	670,136		30,826						
Capital Cost M									
Subtotal - Water									
SERVICES RELATED TO A HIGHWAY	1,368,203		326,660						
Capital Cost P									
Subtotal - Wastewater									
POLICE SERVICES	592,881		158,486						
Capital Cost P									
Subtotal - Wastewater									
FIRE SERVICES	108,866		5,008						
Capital Cost P									
Subtotal - Wastewater									
Health	629,998		31,485						
Capital Cost P									
Subtotal - Wastewater									

Attachment 1
City of Guelph
Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement for 2019

Description	Development Charge Reserve Fund Statement for 2019																
	Non-Discounted Services						Discounted Services										
	Water	Wastewater	Stormwater	Services Related to a Highway	Fire	Police	Library	Transit	Administration	Indoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	Parking	Ambulance	Courts	Health	Waste Diversion	Total
Opening Balance, January 1, 2019	30,731,665	24,918,465	(1,378,051)	(13,360,092)	(1,200,725)	(13,634,528)	3,620,267	1,254,009	(95,542)	15,706,673	4,592,221	2,341,213	(1,383,980)	(68,144)	(5,671,334)	0	46,372,117
Plus:																	
Development Charge Collections	8,860,841	7,100,682	175,231	4,928,965	366,177	623,758	531,739	1,796,194	635,940	2,465,904	2,313,986	1,123,209	73,277	4,738	121,381	212,841	31,334,863
Exemption Allocation	1,266,039	1,112,793	33,605	944,454	53,613	101,841	90,445	378,536	114,275	415,060	339,397	183,541	15,082	673	23,332	50,493	5,123,179
Interest Allocated re Late Payments	2,123	1,769	56	868	62	66	39	190	47	162	204	175	5	5	-	-	5,771
Accrued Interest	803,415	700,369	- 31,277	96,097	- 23,169	- 90,188	94,208	56,834	- 1,874	419,790	124,213	62,184	- 32,869	86,781	- 76,920	2,064	2,189,658
Subtotal	10,932,418	8,915,613	177,615	5,970,384	396,683	635,477	716,431	2,231,754	748,388	3,300,916	2,777,800	1,369,109	55,495	92,197	67,793	265,398	38,653,471
Less:																	
Amount Transferred to Capital (or other) Funds	6,703,043	1,518,477	5,995	2,621,981	13,644	2,410,852	172,326	43,465	712,183	25,878	1,698,195	5,413,113	3,565	-	-	94,845	21,437,562
Debt Charges - Interest	33,540	30,826	-	326,660	5,008	158,486									31,485		586,005
Subtotal	6,736,583	1,549,303	5,995	2,948,641	18,652	2,569,338	172,326	43,465	712,183	25,878	1,698,195	5,413,113	3,565	-	31,485	94,845	22,023,567
Closing Balance, December 31, 2019	34,927,500	32,284,775	(1,206,431)	(10,338,349)	(822,694)	(15,568,389)	4,164,372	3,442,298	(59,337)	18,981,711	5,671,826	(1,702,791)	(1,332,050)	24,053	(5,635,026)	170,553	63,002,021
Less: Commitment not yet spent	16,254,004	8,511,712	746,919	3,914,983	10,768	728,073	252,027	2,004,255	2,071,070	2,131,539	1,899,786	147,377	40,635	-	-	933,555	39,646,703
Closing balance not yet committed	18,673,496	23,773,063	(1,953,350)	(14,253,332)	(833,462)	(16,296,462)	3,912,345	1,438,043	(2,130,407)	16,850,172	3,772,040	(1,850,168)	(1,372,685)	24,053	(5,635,026)	(763,002)	23,355,318

Information Report



Service Area	Corporate Services
Date	Friday, May 15, 2020
Subject	2019 Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund Statement

Executive Summary

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide a Treasurer's Statement for the collective 2019 Parkland Dedication Reserve Funds. This is a requirement under Section 42 of the Planning Act, resulting from the proclamation of the Smart Growth for Our Communities Act (Bill 73).

Key Findings

Cash-in-lieu of parkland dedication collections totaled \$1.3 million in 2019, which was a six per cent decrease from 2018 collections. The City also received 0.14 hectares of land as parkland dedication.

There were no parkland purchases in 2019.

A \$221,000 contribution through Section 37 of the Planning Act (increased height and density), was allocated to the Downtown Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund (301) to fund a future parkland purchase in the downtown.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report. The information relates specifically to adhering to the legislated reporting requirements outlined throughout this report.

Report

Details

Municipal treasurers are required by legislation to provide Council with annual statements relating to special accounts (reserve funds) that have been created under Section 37 (increased height and density) and Section 42 (cash-in-lieu of parkland dedication).

Under section 42 of the Planning Act, a municipality may require, as a condition of development, that land be conveyed to the municipality for park or other public recreational purposes. Section(s) 51.1 and 53 of the Planning Act also grant municipalities authority to seek parkland dedication as an approval condition of the plan of subdivision or consent to sever application received through a Committee of

Adjustment application. Alternatively, Council may require a payment-in-lieu of the value of the land otherwise required to be conveyed.

Those funds must be held in special accounts (reserve funds) and may be invested, allocated interest and spent only for the acquisition of land to be used for parks or other recreational purposes.

This report serves to meet the reporting requirements for cash-in-lieu of parkland dedication funds under Section 42 of the Planning Act that include a financial statement and both public and provincial submission.

2019 Treasurer's Statement – Parkland Dedication Reserve Funds

The City of Guelph has been collecting cash-in-lieu of parkland funds since 2001 and has been maintaining two dedicated reserve funds to record and track the use of those funds.

The cash-in-lieu of parkland collected in 2019 was down six per cent from 2018 and totaled \$1,333,688. The City also received 0.14 hectares of land as parkland dedication. The categorized transactions for both reserve funds are detailed in Table 1.

There were no expenditures from either Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund in 2019.

Section 37 of the Planning Act authorized municipalities to grant increases in height and density of development, in return for provision of "facilities, services or matters". In 2019, the City received a provision under section 37, of \$221,000 for a development at 71 Wyndham Street which is earmarked for future parkland in the downtown. For this reason, the funds were transferred to the Downtown Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund (301).

In 2018, downtown cash-in-lieu funds were used to purchase a property intended to be converted to parkland in accordance with the Downtown Secondary Plan costing \$1,526,804. This acquisition put the Downtown Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund into a deficit position that is to be offset by the balance in the City-wide Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund until collections from downtown development rebuild the reserve fund to a positive position.

Table 1: 2019 Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund Activity

	Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund (300)	Downtown Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund (301)
Opening balance	\$5,137,525	\$(917,142)
Cash-in-lieu collected	\$1,320,288	\$13,400
Section 37 provision for Height and Density collections		\$221,000
Interest earned	\$142,043	\$(19,599)

	Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund (300)	Downtown Parkland Dedication Reserve Fund (301)
Closing balance	\$6,599,856	\$(702,340)

There are several applications that trigger the calculation of parkland dedication. The Parkland Dedication By-law permits the City to seek parkland dedication at building permit, and this is permitted under the Planning Act in section 42. The Planning Act also allows a municipality to seek parkland dedication as a condition of the approval of a subdivision or severance of land, as outlined in section(s) 51.1 and 53 of the Planning Act. Table 2: 2019 Parkland Dedication Revenue provides detail of the development types in 2019 that required payment of cash-in-lieu of parkland dedication.

Table 2: 2019 Parkland Dedication Revenue

Approval Type	Planning Act Section	Number of Approvals	Amount of cash in lieu
Consent for severance	53	6	\$127,500
Residential building permit	42	12	\$103,572
Multi-unit residential building permit	42	1	\$448,000
Subdivision registration	51.1	1	\$66,129
Industrial/commercial building permit	42	10	\$588,487
Height and density	37	1	\$221,000

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report. The information relates specifically to adhering to the new legislated reporting requirements outlined throughout this report.

Consultations

Luke Jefferson, Manager Open Space Planning

Strategic Plan Alignment

Reporting annually on the status and activity of the City's Parkland Dedication Reserve Funds supports the Strategic Plan's Working Together for our Future pillar through maintaining a fiscally responsible local government.

Attachments

None

Departmental Approval

Greg Clark, CPA, CMA

Manager Financial Strategy and Long-term Planning

Report Author

Christel Gregson, CPA, CMA

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This report was approved by:

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May 14, 2020

Sent by email to: aggregates@ontario.ca

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
Natural Resources Conservation Policy Branch
Resource Development Section
300 Water Street
Peterborough, ON
K9J 8M5
Canada

Dear Minister:

RE: Proposed Amendments to the Ontario Regulation 244/97 and the Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards under the Aggregate Resources Act – Environmental Registry Notice #019-1303

The City of Guelph appreciates the opportunity to comment on the amendments to the Ontario Regulation 244/97 and the Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards. The City has a keen interest in the efforts of the Province of Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to amend the Aggregate Resources Act (ARA). We are in receipt of the Environmental Registry of Ontario Notice 019-1303 – Proposal to amend Ontario Regulation 244/97 and the Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards under the ARA. The City's interests are primarily with respect to protection of the environment and, in particular strengthening protection of water resources and preventing impacts to the City's water supply and Natural Heritage Systems associated with aggregate operations. Please find below our comments on the proposed amendments. We note that the proposal provides a number of "Proposed Approach" statements that require further definition and actual regulatory wording to be properly evaluated and therefore these comments may be subject to further detail or clarification as more information is provided by the Province.

Background

While the City currently has no active extraction operation within its boundaries, substantial aggregate reserves are located in adjacent municipalities surrounding Guelph and a number of existing licenced aggregate facilities currently operate on lands near to the City boundaries. No doubt, lands in the vicinity of Guelph will be the subject of future licence applications. Like all urban areas, the City relies upon aggregate resources for road building and construction projects. On the other hand, aggregate operations in close proximity to City residents can pose potentially significant impacts. For example, periodically, the City receives complaints from local residents with respect to concerns about blasting and noise impacts from a nearby quarry operation.

Protecting Our Drinking Water Supply: Guelph's Dolime Experience

We note that the proposal provides an introductory statement as follows: "While Ontario

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requires a continued supply of aggregate resources, it is equally important to recognize and manage the impact excavation operations can have on the natural environment and on the communities that surround them”. This statement is of crucial importance to the City in its capacity to ensure that existing and future aggregate extraction operations do not pose unacceptable risk to the aquifer the City uses for its drinking water. Guelph residents are reliant upon this aquifer as their sole source of safe drinking water. Residents in the adjacent Townships, also rely on the bedrock aquifer for their water supply.

The City has been involved in a longstanding dispute with an aggregate operator located in an adjacent township and the provincial Ministries of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) regarding the operation of a bedrock quarry (Dolime Quarry) and the protection of the City municipal water supply. The quarry sits adjacent to one of the City’s significant municipal well fields and quarry dewatering has already interfered with the water supply capacity of the City’s wells. The ARA licence for the quarry allows excavation of an aquitard confining layer that protects the City’s water supply aquifer from surface contaminants. The City is concerned that this excavation will threaten the City’s water supply when the quarry shuts down, the quarry floods and surface water flows into the City’s water supply aquifer thereby impacting the water quality of our existing drinking water sources.

The Dolime Quarry is a below-water table quarry operation and requires on-going water taking which is discharged to the nearby Speed River. The quarry is the largest private water-taker in the vicinity of the City of Guelph and dewateres 11,000,000 Liters of water each day as part of its dewatering operations. For comparison, the City’s average water demand is approximately 47,000,000 L/day. Eight municipal supply wells are located within two kilometers of the quarry property. The water taking from the quarry is derived from the same bedrock aquifer that the City uses for its municipal water supply. Quarry water taking, therefore, is in competition with the City’s drinking water supply wells for limited groundwater resources. The water taking of the quarry reduces the water quantity that is available for the municipal water supply.

The City has been engaged in this dispute since 2007. The City has appealed the MECP Permit to Take Water for the quarry and has been in mediation on the appeal since 2014. Recently, the quarry owner and the City have reached a tentative proposal to address the City’s water quality and water quantity concerns. The proposal would close the quarry, bring the quarry into the City and allow the City to take control of the quarry’s water supply. This innovative and unique approach is a reflection of the difficulties associated with addressing impacts of the quarry to water resources.

Protecting Our Drinking Water Supply: Guelph’s Threats to Water Quantity

Under the Province’s Clean Water Act (CWA), the City of Guelph has completed a Tier 3 Water Budget and Local Area Risk Assessment. The study has found that Guelph’s water supply is at significant risk of not being able to meet the needs of its future population as prescribed the Province’s Places to Grow policies. The Province has defined a Wellhead Protection Area for water quantity (WHPA-Q) wherein water quantity is to be protected under the CWA. The greatest non-municipal threat to the City’s water quantity in the WHPA-Q, as defined by the City’s Tier 3 Water

Budget project, is the quarry dewatering noted above. Risk management measures to eliminate the dewatering of the quarry, if implemented, were shown to restore the water quantity to the municipal supply and reduce the significant water quantity risk. However, under the current regulatory framework, the ARA licence and particularly the rehabilitation plan for the quarry are difficult to change.

Protecting Our Drinking Water Supply: New Proposed Quarry Operations

Recently (June 25, 2019), there was an ERO Notice 019-0240 for another quarry operation in proximity to the City of Guelph. The Notice was for a Permit to Take Water for an existing ARA licence. The ARA site licence was issued in 1993 and allows excavation of the same bedrock formations as for the Dolime Quarry. The City's concerns mirror concerns presented for the Dolime Quarry. Dewatering operations are proposed to be significant (up to 21,500,000 Liters per day). The depth of excavation allowed in the site licence will penetrate the aquitard and dewatering for the excavation will draw water from the same aquifers as used by two of the City's water supply wells located approximately 1.8 km to the north and to the east, respectively. The City is concerned that the existing ARA site licence will result in excavation into the aquitard, resulting in risks to the City's water supply and the ARA, as it is currently enacted, does not provide an amenable process to change the site licence to reflect the potential environmental impacts and protection requirements for the City's water supply.

The City's Interest in Positive Changes for the ARA

The following comments on the proposed amendment to the ARA draw on the experience and expertise of City's Water Services staff, and the City's historical experience dealing with issues arising from aggregate operations.

Given the potential for existing and future aggregate operations to impact the security of its drinking water supply and to affect City residents through other potential impacts, the comments below are provided to support the best way to achieve a robust and balanced framework of laws, regulations and policies for environmentally sound management of the Province's aggregate resources.

It is on this basis that the City of Guelph provides the following comments as they relate to the Environmental Registry of Ontario Notice 019-1303 – Proposal to amend Ontario Regulation 244/97 and the Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards under the Aggregate Resources Act:

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Monitoring Period to Determine the Water Table Elevation

Comment 1: We were pleased to see a monitoring period to determine water table elevation, however, we expected to see a time period associated with the monitoring period that would allow for an assessment of seasonal fluctuations in the water table elevation (i.e., a “wet” year versus a “dry” year). For example, the monitoring period could be a minimum of two years for Licence/Permit applications above the water table with suitable monitoring locations for the entire

footprint of the proposed pit/quarry and a minimum of three years over the entire footprint of the proposed quarry for applications below the water table. We also are pleased that the water table elevations will be determined by a Qualified Person (i.e. Professional Geoscientist or an exempt Professional Engineer) using monitoring appropriate for the hydrogeological setting and size of each site. The use of data from adjacent sites would only be used to supplement current and reliable data from the subject site.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Technical Requirements

The “Water Report” or Hydrogeological Report, in the Provincial Standards is defined as a Level 1 report and a Level 2 report. The Level 2 report is required where the Level 1 report determines there is the potential for adverse effects of the operation on groundwater and surface water resources and their uses. Details for these reports are not well described in the Provincial Standards. For example, the Hydrogeological Report is to include items such as water wells, groundwater aquifers, water budget, impact assessment, mitigation measures and monitoring plans, without much information on the level of detail or technical content for the report. The MNRF, in 2014 as part of the Aggregate Resources Act Review initiated technical working groups with the intent to improve the technical requirements of the Water Reports. The Water Technical Group, comprised of surface and groundwater technical experts from provincial ministries, conservation authorities and municipalities, produced a Discussion Paper that provided advice to the Province on changes to the technical assessment requirements for ARA applications including impact assessments.

Comment 2: The City would like to see the Province review and apply the results of the Discussion Paper since it provides “the advice and key considerations recommended by the members of the Water Technical Group for consideration in the development of future policy proposals under the *Aggregate Resources Act* framework, as they related to the protection of water resources”. The Discussion Paper is attached to the City’s response for the ERO posting. We suggest that the Province consider improving the technical requirements for the Water Report so as to clearly define the level of detail and assessment of impacts particularly with respect to municipal drinking water sources, water budgets and cumulative impacts. The best way to achieve environmental protection and protection of drinking water supply is to monitor the hydrogeology system on all site Licences/Permits and to monitor/confirm the prediction of impacts. Sharing of monitoring data with municipalities would achieve transparency and a balanced approach to monitoring municipal drinking water supply.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Integration with Permits to Take Water

Comment 3: The City expected to see the preparation of the Water Report for an aggregate site below the water table integrated with the PTTW application. These two technical studies are essentially considering some of the same information however, the PTTW application is typically a more detailed and quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of the aggregate operations on the hydrogeological system resulting from the taking of water. For example, the PTTW application would assess the radius of influence of the dewatering operation for the full limit of extraction and this information could be used as one basis for the assessment of environmental impacts. Particularly for an aggregate quarry operation where the radius of influence for dewatering may

extend to 500 m or more, the area of concern could have a technical basis rather than a pre-assigned limit.

It would be more useful for analysis if the potential radius of influence of the water taking is used in the Natural Environment Report rather than a limit of within 120 m of the site. The City also expects that notification and consultation to the full limit of potential impacts (see Part 1.3.2 – 120 m threshold) to be based on technical details and not on a predetermined limit.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Source Protection Plans

The City is supportive of including Source Protection Plan information in the Water Report however; the proposed amendments need to include specific details as to how the aggregate operations may impact Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA).

Comment 4: The Water Report would be more robust if consultation(s) with the municipal Risk Management Official (RMO) was a requirement of an application in a WHPA to determine the relevant Source Protection Plan policies that may apply to the site. Advice from the Risk Management Official at the application stage would reduce the number of comments for each application if the advice had already been considered in the application. Under the Clean Water Act Director's Technical Rules, as provided by the Province, the activities associated with aggregate operations may be considered "transport pathways" and may increase vulnerability scores for the aggregate property and potentially adjacent lands.

Comment 5: We expected to see the Province define how changes to the vulnerability scores are to be reflected in the Site Plans for proposed new and existing aggregate operations.

In addition, the City has particular concerns about proposed below water table aggregate sites in the WHPA-Q that is used to designate drinking water threats for water quantity. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) for a below water table site in a WHPA-Q would be a significant drinking water threat. For the City of Guelph WHPA-Q, which has a significant risk designation, the PTTW for this activity would be classified as a Significant Drinking Water Threat (SDWT).

Comment 6: -It is extremely important that the Water Report outlines how the aggregate operation in a WHPA-Q would be managed so that it would cease to be or never become a SDWT for water quantity as this is the purpose of the Clean Water Act and the objective of the Source Protection Plan.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Application to Existing Sites

The amendments propose new requirements for the Water Report, particularly with respect to Source Protection requirements, however, existing site Licences/Permits do not have the same requirements. Existing site Licences/Permits are often decades old and do not consider Source Protection requirements and therefore need to be updated to protect drinking water sources when compared to new applications. It is expected that the Province would wish to have all aggregate Licences/Permits assessed to the same level of environmental protection.

Comment 7: Consider applying the same requirements for existing site Licences/Permits.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Inability to Request Studies for Existing Site Licences/Permits

Current regulations do not enable MNRF to request studies or investigations of existing site Licences/Permits. Therefore, MNRF is unable to address deficiencies in existing site Licences/Permits with respect to changing conditions at or around the site. For example, new Source Protection Plans and potential threat activities cannot be addressed for existing sites. Investigations to determine the extent to which existing sites may be excavating into municipal drinking water aquifers cannot be requested of the site owners. As a result, existing sites may operate under out-dated Licences/Permits and not be protective of the natural environment, particularly drinking water sources.

Comment 8: Consider changes to the regulations to add requirements for studies upon request as per the Ontario Water Resources Act Section 34.1(5) for PTTW.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Site Licences/Permits and Expiry Dates

Currently, existing site Licences/Permits do not expire and there are no opportunities to review or update the Licence/Permit to reflect changing environmental or regulatory conditions. Some Licences/Permits are in excess of 45 years old (Dolime Quarry licence first issued in the early 1970's) and do not reflect current best practices for environmental management/protection.

Comment 9: An enhancement to the regulation would be to allow for periodic reviews and renewals of the site Licences/Permits. Renewal periods could be similar to PTTW where renewal periods are up to 10 years. This renewal period would allow the Province to review the Licences/Permits and update them, if required, in light of any potential changes to the site conditions, to the land uses around the aggregate operations or for any new regulatory requirements. The renewal period would also provide the opportunity for the Province to re-visit the rehabilitation plans for the aggregate operations to determine if it is still appropriate for the existing conditions, whether the operator is achieving the rehabilitation requirements as planned and to update the plan, if necessary.

Part 1.1.1 Water Report – Water Budget Assessments

The proposal indicates that a water budget may be required. For the area surrounding Guelph, Tier 3 Water Budget studies have been completed as part of the City's Source Protection Program.

Comment 10: It would be beneficial that these studies be reviewed for any new applications within the WHPA-Q. Where the application is for a below water table operation, the water budget studies would support protection of a municipal drinking water supply. In particular, within the WHPA-Q, the water budget studies would allow for evaluation of the potential impacts of site water taking on nearby municipal drinking water sources. The City would expect that impacts that may reduce the amount of water quantity that may be available to municipal drinking water sources would not be permitted.

Comment 11: The water budget assessments suggested in the amendments would be most helpful if conducted for the full extent of the proposed excavations and use industry-standard modelling tools as best management practices to ensure the water budget assessments are comprehensive and reliable.

Part 1.1.3 Natural Environment Report – Protection of Water Quality and Quantity

In consideration of the Natural Environment Report (NER) and aligning the report with the Provincial Policy Statement, the Province is reminded that there are some competing interests in the development of aggregate resource and that as per the requirements of the PPS, “Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the *quality and quantity of water...*”.

Comment 12: We expect that the NER would consider, not only the impacts of the aggregate operations on the natural environment, but also the cumulative effects of the impacts. For example, an impact of aggregate operations on surface waters may also have cumulative effects on municipal drinking water sources and may limit both existing and future water supply for municipal sources.

We also note that the proposed amendment in respect of the NER states “the report must determine any potential negative impacts on the features or their ecological functions and propose any necessary measures to prevent, mitigate or remediate the negative impacts”. As defined in the PPS, negative impacts, specifically address “degradation to the *quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features*, and their related *hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development*. *Negative impacts* should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards”.

Comment 13: We would expect the Province to ensure that these aspects of the PPS are incorporated into the NER and the regulation and Provincial Standards are updated accordingly.

Part 1.1.5 Blast Design Report

The proposed amendments require a Blast Design Report for all new quarry application on private lands and Crown lands where there is a sensitive receptor within 500 m of the site.

Comment 14: The City would suggest that existing quarry sites update their Blast Design Report to the same standards particularly with respect to the sensitive receptors within 500 m of the site. For transparency, it would be helpful if all Blast Design Reports be made available to the public.

Part 1.1.6 Summary Statement

Under the proposed amendments, the requirements for the Summary Report are for new pit or quarry applications and are to include planning and land use considerations and source protection considerations on the Site Plan for the Licence/Permit.

Comment 15: The City would recommend that the Province extend the same requirements to existing sites and that Site Plans for existing aggregate operation be updated with the same

information. In addition, the Summary Statement should clearly define any implications of the aggregate operations with respect to Source Protection Plans and significant drinking water threats.

Part 1.1.7 Application Requirements for Extraction from Land Under Water

The City is supportive of the approach proposed for excavation of aggregate materials from the bed of a lake or river. However, we would expect that the details of the custom plan would be explained in more detail.

Comment 16: Given the potential for environmental impacts for these types of sites, it is important that the custom plan be more comprehensive than plans currently used for other aggregate operations. Furthermore, these custom plans may require more detailed public consultation, especially from municipalities who rely on groundwater for their drinking water supply, than other plans.

Part 1.2: Site Plan and Licence/Permit Conditions

The City is pleased to see that the amendments have proposed changes to the Site Plans and Licence/Permit conditions to improve flexibility and modernization on changes to Site Plans and to update the list of qualified professional to prepare Site Plans. However, we are concerned that these changes appear to be for small changes in Site Plans such for fencing and trees and stumps and importation of excess soil as well as Site Plan submission methods. A more balanced approach would also include updates to underlying technical studies (Water Report, Natural Environment Report, etc.) which have not been amended since the initial issuance of the Licence/Permits.

Comment 17: Flexibility and modernization could include a broader perspective to assess whether the Site Plans and conditions are still appropriate for the site setting, whether changes are required to address changes to the regulatory setting (i.e. Source Protection Plans), whether the technical studies in support of the Site Plan and Licence/Permit are still valid, and whether the potential sensitive receptors in the area of the site have changed. In this manner, MNRF can ensure that the Site Plans and Licence/Permit conditions are continually updated and fully protective of water resources and the natural environment and align with current regulations.

Part 1.2.4 Prescribed License and Permit Conditions (New Sites) – Conditions Related to Other Approvals

MNRF is proposing to remove conditions from new Licences/Permits that relate to certain approvals from other ministries such as Permits to Take Water.

Comment 18: The City would strongly recommend an opposite approach where some approvals such as a PTTW's are more fully integrated with a site Licence/Permit. In this manner, PTTW that are reviewed, renewed and reflective of existing conditions could be added to the Licence/Permit conditions. As noted above, the PTTW is a more quantitative assessment of potential impacts related to water and would be extremely useful as an assessment tool in the Water Report. The two technical studies could both be reflected in the Licence/Permit conditions.

Part 1.3 Notification and Consultation Requirements

The City supports extensions of the notification period to 60 days to allow more time for agencies and interested parties to review and comment on the application.

Comments 19: It is extremely important that municipalities be a mandatory agency in the notification process and this includes active consultation between the applicant and the local municipalities for any proposed site within the jurisdiction of the municipality. It is also important that notification be extended to include municipal well owners for Wellhead Protection Areas and Intake Protection Zones (IPZs) in which the new site is proposed and should not be limited to 150 m for a proposed pit and 500 m for a proposed quarry. The municipality's interest may include (but not be limited to) protection of its municipal water supplies under the Clean Water Act and Source Protection Plans for the watershed.

Section 2, Part 2.1 Excavation from Private Land or Land Owned by a Farm Operation

The ministry is proposing that persons or farm operations on private land that meet specific criteria would not need to obtain a licence from the ministry if they follow rules set out in the regulations. The proposal sets out a number of detailed conditions that must be met in order to qualify for this exemption.

Comment 20: The City's concerns with this proposal are primarily with respect to monitoring and enforcement of the activities since they may be implemented by private individuals without knowledge or experience in managing aggregate operations. There are also concerns about the oversight and enforcement of these types of aggregate operations. Further explanation is required as to how the Province would inspect the activities for compliance with the conditions of the proposal and to enforce non-compliance issues, if they occur.

Section 3, Part 3.1 Operating Requirements for All Sites (New and Existing)

All pits and quarries, regardless of date of issue, are required to be operated in accordance with a set of requirements described in the Provincial Standards (known as "Operational Standards"), unless a variance has been approved by the ministry. Operators are required to make note of any variances from the operational standards on their Site Plans. The amendments propose changes such as fencing, boundary delineation, tree and stump removal, entrance changes and scrap management. However, these are relatively minor changes and it is important that the operating requirements for all sites be updated to reflect current environmental regulations. For example, Part 1.1.1 Water Report proposes new requirements be added to the Water Report that summarizes how local source protection plans and policies are addressed.

Comment 21: The City would recommend that if the Provincial Standards are updated for new sites, it would be beneficial for existing sites to also be required to meet the same level of environmental protections. This same recommendation would apply for Part 3.2 Annual Compliance Reporting (including Part 3.2.2 Rehabilitation Reporting) and Part 3.3 Site Plan Amendments. Each time a new or existing site requests a change to the operating requirements, the compliance reporting or the Site Plan, the Province could use the opportunity to ensure compliance of the site with the most current Provincial standards and best management practices. We note that

“best management practices” are proposed for Part 3.1.2 Dust and Part 3.2.2 Rehabilitation Reporting but there is no information on how these best management plans will be incorporated in the License/Permit process. With continual updates of Licences/Permits, in this manner, aggregate operations will provide continuous improvements in environmental protection.

Part 3.1.3 Blasting

The City is in support of proposed changes associated with blasting operations particularly with respect to blast monitoring and control of fly rock.

Comment 22: The City would recommend, for transparency, that blast monitoring reports be made available to the public through online posting with contact information to address concerns/complaints with respect ground vibration and fly rock.

Part 3.2.2 Rehabilitation Reporting

The City is in support of the proposed changes for rehabilitation reporting.

Comment 23: To support the rehabilitation reporting, it is expected that additional details be added to the proposal to cross reference the rehabilitation requirements on Site Plans to the Provincial Standards and any discrepancies be used to update the Site Plans to the current Standards. Often, the rehabilitation phasing could be made more precise and progressive rehabilitation plans could be updated to match the approach outlined in the Site Plans. In order to confirm the details in the compliance reporting, annual checks on the site could be completed to confirm the rehabilitation reporting to final rehabilitation through progressive rehabilitation as outlined in the Site Plan.

Part 3.3 Site Plan Amendments

Comment 24: As noted several times in these comments, updating Site Plans on a regular basis through a renewal process would fulfil the intent of these amendments to further protect the environment. It is expected that potential sensitive receptors will change over the life of the aggregate operations but there is no current process to update and continuously improve the operation of the aggregate operations to reflect these changing conditions.

Part 3.3.3 Amendment to Expand an Existing Site Below the Water Table

Comment 25: It is expected that the proposed approach for an amendment application to expand an existing pit or quarry on private land below the water table be the same as for a new site application. It is expected that below water table extraction will create new or different issues and concerns that may not have been considered in the initial site application. As noted above, environmental impact assessments either in the Water Report or the Natural Environment Report be governed by the set of conditions imposed by the below water table extraction and not be based on previous assessments and past technical reports. As noted above, the Water Report could be integrated with the PTTW process to ensure that the more quantitative aspects of the hydrogeological assessment from the PTTW are incorporated into the impact assessment of the Water Report and, where necessary, the Natural Environment Report. Notification requirements on a new site application could be based on the expected zone of impacts as determined in the technical reports.

Part 3.3.4 Self-Filing of Site Plan Amendments

In developing the proposed approach for self-filing of Site Plan amendments, consideration with how compliance with Source Protection Plans will be managed would enhance the proposed amendments. Some of the proposed Site Plan amendments eligible for self-filing may trigger compliance issues for local Source Protection Plans. Portable processing equipment, scrap storage areas and portable concrete or asphalt plants may need to comply with local Source Protection Plans, in particular where an Environmental Compliance Approval has been issued (i.e., the Source Protection Plan may require an ECA to contain conditions that are protective of drinking water sources). Similarly the importation of aggregates for blending and the use of recycled materials may raise concerns about contaminated soil and water quality impacts in Wellhead Protection Areas.

Comment 26: Engaging local Risk Management Officials as part of the notification process would allow the RMO to advise the applicant of any potential constraints or concerns associated with the Clean Water Act and compliance with the local Source Protection Plan. In addition, a similar consultation with the MECP to determine the process for compliance with local Source Protection Plan in the permitting of intermittent or temporary activities for aggregate operations would enhance the proposed amendments.

Section 4 – When Changes are Proposed to Come into Effect

MNRF has proposed a general timeframe as to when the proposed changes would come into effect and some changes may not be in effect for a few years. The City recognizes that the change takes time and there are more details to be work out with respect to the proposed changes. However, the Aggregate Resources Act review has been ongoing since 2012 and it is now time, after much discussion and consultation, to implement the propose changes to modernize the ARA with improved environmental protections.

Comment 27: The City would encourage the Province to move forward with these proposed changes as soon as possible. Clear direction must be provided by the province so that all stakeholders understand how the changes that are proposed will be phased in and associated timelines for operationalizing all new measures.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments to you. We look forward to further specific details related to Environmental Registry of Ontario Notice 019-1303 – Proposal to amend Ontario Regulation 244/97 and the Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards under the Aggregate Resources Act. We trust our comments have assisted you in amending the ARA to ensure that strong protection for the environment is maintained. Should you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact the City. We would be pleased to meet with MNRF to more fully explain our comments on these proposed changes to the ARA.

Sincerely,
Guelph Water Services

Discussion Summary: WATER TECHNICAL GROUP

Aggregate Resources Act Review

Participants:

Dave Belanger, City of Guelph

Don Corbett, Region of Waterloo

Kerry Mulchansingh, Credit Valley Conservation Authority

Joe Farwell, Grand River Conservation Authority

Peter Taylor, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC)

Shawn Trimper, MOECC

Kathryn Baker, MOECC

Dave Rowell, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM)

Dave Webster, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

Mandate

The Water Technical group, comprised of surface and groundwater technical experts from provincial ministries, conservation authorities and municipalities, was asked to:

- provide advice on:
 - the potential changes needed to the hydrogeological assessment requirements for ARA applications and amendments to ensure that potential impacts to water sources are appropriately addressed;
 - the assessment of potential cumulative impacts on water resources, including when and where these assessments should be required, and the challenges and opportunities associated with cumulative impact assessments;
- explore opportunities to align technical requirements for hydrogeological assessments required in other approval processes; and
- provide advice on the need for changes to our existing framework for approved operations to ensure adequate protection of our water resources, including municipal drinking water sources

This technical group is a part of an engagement process that is an open-ended search for ideas that are fair, equitable and constructive. The purpose of this process is not to seek a consensus, but rather to explore all viewpoints that need to be considered in the eventual development of proposals for change.

These notes represent a summary of the perspectives around the table, but do not mean that all participants necessarily agreed with each one of the points. These notes should not be cited or quoted outside the context of the working group discussions.

The following pages set out the advice and key considerations recommended by the members of the Water Technical Group for consideration in the development of future policy proposals under the *Aggregate Resources Act* framework, as they related to the protection of water resources

Potential changes needed to the hydrogeological assessment requirements for ARA applications and amendments to ensure that potential impacts to water sources are appropriately addressed.

- Potential impacts to water resources need to be considered for all sites, based on an assessment of risks
- Screening risk assessment could be undertaken/documented through some form of standardized checklist (possibly similar to the one used for a Permit to Take Water).
- A checklist should be like MOECC's Permit to Take Water categories. Preliminary examples of items that would be considered through a checklist may include: groundwater level and extraction depth, location/proximity of other water users and uses, past well interference complaints, surface water feature interaction with groundwater, significant wetlands, geology, springs, seeps, proposed operational activities (pit or quarry, below water extraction, storage and processing of recycled aggregate materials, fuel storage, rock type, extraction method (e.g., cutting blocks rather than blasting, scale of operation, etc.).
- Sites that fall on the lowest end of the risk scale may not require an impact assessment (if an approach like this is adopted, adequate buffer would need to be built into the risk screening mechanism to ensure that only the sites with acceptably low risk fall into this category). The highest risk sites would require the most detailed assessment, possible modelling, etc.
- The screening risk assessment approach would result in scalable reports.
- The initial screening risk assessment must be completed by a qualified person with appropriate training/expertise in this field (i.e., Professional Geoscientist or a Professional Engineer).
- The scope of the current standards is fairly inclusive; however, guidelines are needed to provide direction on the level of detail and type of information that needs to be addressed under each of these headings. For example, there should be an entire section of the report for each of these headings.

- Hydrology (e.g. surficial flow system, interaction with groundwater system, sensitive surface features, quality/quantity of surface water features, seasonality) needs to be more fully addressed.
- Reports should establish a study area that is comprehensive enough to understand impacts on all sensitive water users or sensitive features reliant on water within the hydrological/hydrogeological regime, putting it into the regional context. Where available, include information from the Regional and Local Municipality or Conservation Authority. The study area should be developed with consideration for:
 - area of influence;
 - features that can be affected by the water taking and/or discharge, e.g. significant wetlands, springs, seeps, waterwells, groundwater aquifers, buildings, rail lines;
 - any known contaminated sites or landfills;
 - other water takings;
 - current and future municipal drinking water sources;
 - anticipated developments with planning approval (e.g. approved Secondary Plan);
 - other relevant hydrogeologic features; and
 - other items identified during risk screening process
- Need better description of the existing conditions - exploration of the hydrogeologic regime, particularly in quarries (e.g. need to drill to base of units to see what lies below, need to figure out how groundwater behaves in local/regional context, address potential for pop-ups or breaching confining layers, and the difference between aquifer/aquitard layers)
- Reports need to address the potential hydrological/hydrogeological impacts that could result from the proposed operation throughout its lifecycle and post-rehabilitation site conditions. For example, if the planned operation includes the pumping/taking of water for aggregate washing or to maintain a dry operation, those impacts need to be addressed in the ARA application impact assessment reports.
- Reports must also assess impacts on downstream surface water features (e.g. assimilative capacity, instream flow requirements, flooding and erosion).
- Monitoring and adaptation and contingency plans for higher risk sites should include climate change considerations.
- There are many sources of information to support these reports, for example, source water Assessment Reports as resource for reporting on vulnerability and assessment of quantity stresses (e.g. Tier 2/Tier 3 water budgets). Guidance documentation for the development of impact assessments for ARA could point to potential information resources. Guidance

documentation should recognize that information resources will vary across the province, and should recognize this by using terminology 'where available'.

- Higher risk sites could be required to file a work plan for the investigation and assessment of potential impacts for approval (to ensure that review/approval agencies, public and qualified persons support the methodology) before the assessment is undertaken. This is the type of discussion that would occur through mandatory pre-submission consultation.
- Use a recommended application reporting format for consistency. This is beneficial for reviewing agencies and the public. MOECC and other municipalities/agencies have developed standardized formats. A standardized format for ARA should look to these for examples.
- Need to ensure clarity in findings/conclusions of the reports, particularly for some of the smaller scale reports (those currently captured as a letter of opinion to support the identification of the established water table and preliminary assessment reports).
- Need to further explore the level of review undertaken when ARA applications are declared 'complete'. The current review is an administrative evaluation, but need consider if there is a need to broaden evaluation to determine if it meets the technical requirements of guidance material.
- With respect to how hydrogeological investigations are carried out:
 - This should be left to the qualified person to determine, providing the investigations will meet the minimum information requirements and address the standardized reporting format.
 - Establish standards in the context of outcomes (e.g., need to put down enough wells and monitor for long enough to get an understanding of the hydrologic cycle confidently, account for seasonal and daily variation in groundwater flow, understand the deposit, and accurately predict and monitor the potential for impacts).
 - The qualified person needs to describe and defend the methodology within a report.
 - Guidance documents should suggest resources (e.g., Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario or MOECC reference documents) to establish the expectations.
 - For quarries in the Canadian Shield, allow a qualified person to opt to treat the entire site as if it were below the water table without actually establishing the water table (due to the difficulty of determining the exact elevation of the water table in Canadian Shield).
 - A site visit must be conducted by the qualified person in completing this type of screening risk assessment checklist. An exception to a field visit may be if the site has recently been visited and assessed by a qualified person.

The assessment of potential cumulative impacts on water resources, including when and where these assessments should be required, and the challenges and opportunities associated with cumulative impact assessments.

- For the purpose of this group's discussion, cumulative effects means the combined environmental impacts or potential environmental impact of more than one development activity, including natural resource utilization or extraction, in a defined area over a particular time period. Cumulative effects may occur simultaneously, sequentially, or in an interactive manner.
- Cumulative impacts should be considered in a landscape/regional setting, the assessment would be equivalent to a subwatershed study.
- Areas in need of study should be identified via higher level of planning. In some areas of the south there is good information already. We can already say that in some areas there is a potential for cumulative impacts. The need for a cumulative impact assessment outside of these areas would need to be determined on a case by case basis.
- Difficult to tag a cumulative impact study to just one operator.
- There is information that could be provided as a part of every application that proposes to extract below water that would help to support understanding of the impacts of an application in the context of other uses/users – for example, determine zone of influence hydrologically and hydrogeologically, identify other uses/users, and address how they will interact within the catchment area of other users. This would inform the determination of whether a cumulative impact assessment is required.
- In addition to assessing the impacts associated with pumping the potential impacts of cumulative discharge should also be assessed (with respect to ecological sensitivity, flooding, etc.).
- Outside of areas where pre-consultation has identified a higher level planning need for cumulative impacts, the qualified professional should be the one to determine whether or not there is a need to consider/assess cumulative impacts as a part of the original hydrological/hydrogeological risk screening. If the assessment of cumulative impacts is required, the qualified person would prepare a terms of reference for the assessment that would be confirmed with hydrogeologists/technical staff within review agencies prior to the work being undertaken.
- Cumulative impact assessment looks at multiple water takers and the impacts that may be generated from the water taking or water discharge over a time period(s). Need to look at other significant water takings as well, not just aggregate sites in the vicinity.
- Existing sites contribute to cumulative impacts and can be a part of the solution. Older sites may need to be re-evaluated. There would be a need to require existing operations/other water takers, as well as new applicants in the area to conduct/participate in a study.

- One of the challenges is determining how cumulative impact assessments should be developed and funded. We recommend that this be further explored. Some examples of questions that need to be addressed:
 - Where existing significant water takers are undertaking a cumulative impact study, new development coming in needs to be required to participate.
 - Facilitating information sharing between parties.
 - In concentrations of aggregate operations, there may be situations where the last operation in triggers the need for a study. Need a way to require existing operations to participate. Also need to identify who will lead the process (i.e., government, industry, joint effort).
 - Funding approaches. May be worthwhile to consider looking at a pooled fund that could be used to cover cumulative impact assessments for multiple parties. (e.g., could establish a fund in the Aggregate Resources Trust that operators could apply to use in specific situations).
- Need to look at other agency's approaches to assessing cumulative impacts, and Carden Plain study.
- The Carden Plain study was simpler from the perspective that it was aggregate operation focussed (no other significant water takers in the area). In situations where there are other significant water takers in the area that need to participate in the study, the ARA may not be the best instrument to implement the study.
- Cumulative impact assessment needs would be best discussed/identified as a part of pre-consultation with agencies. Pre-consultation would really be helpful to scope out potential assessment needs and how they could be addressed.

The need for changes to our existing framework for approved operations to ensure adequate protection of our water resources, including municipal drinking water sources.

- Current framework is not adequately protective. There is a need to have the ability to re-evaluate sites based on changes in science or changes in landscape.
 - Reason for re-evaluation is to make sure that things haven't changed (science hasn't changed, baseline hasn't changed, understanding of geology or hydrogeology hasn't changed, etc. Timeframe for review: if not much going on, longer time period; if there are big changes, needs to be shorter. Permit to Take Water review period is a maximum of 10 years.

- It is in everyone's best interest to know whether there is a potential impact before it happens rather than waiting until there is an interference.
- Consider a specified review period (e.g., 10 or 15 year review) or trigger criteria based on:
 - reactive (e.g., complaint of interference, well interference, unpredicted drawdown, change in water table elevation, impacts to wetland features, spills, fuel storage, handling of contaminant materials (recycling),).
 - highest risk, using similar criteria that would be used the approach recommended for new sites
- In addition to the current provisions requiring ARA sites to conform with source protection policies, for municipal drinking water protection:
 - For new sites (including the expansion of existing sites), need to prohibit any extraction within 2 year time of travel (Wellhead Protection Area A & Wellhead Protection Area B) for a municipal well.
 - For existing sites (above and below water) within 2 year time of travel
 - If below water, requiring monitoring – add spill monitoring/contingency plans, possibly revisit rehabilitation plan to minimize future land use concerns.
 - Explore the need to minimize potential impacts associated with ancillary activities such as recycling, asphalt crushing, batch asphalt processing, importing off site materials and soils.
 - May be a need for existing sites to align with a risk management plan (source protection Risk Management Plan).
 - Need a greater guarantee that rehabilitation will occur in accordance with the site plan.
 - May need to revisit existing monitoring programs – could be under ARA as well as Permit to Take Water.
 - The review agency for determining the adequacy of protection of municipal drinking water would be the municipality or, where delegated by the municipality, the source protection authority.

Opportunities to align technical requirements for hydrogeological assessments required in other approval processes

- Recommendations have been made above that would incorporate key Permit to Take Water and Environmental Compliance Approval discharge approvals requirements into ARA reports, and allow for harmonization of provincial and municipal requirements through pre-consultation.
- In developing ARA guidance materials, incorporating references to known requirements/guidelines would be beneficial.

Other input and advice from the water technical group members

- Financial assurance
 - For the higher risk sites, financial assurance should be considered to address potential compensation to another water user for lost use. For example, Woods Quarry (1980s) – within 2-3 days, the water supply was eliminated for months.
 - Consider whether financial assurance is required for sites that are importing fill.
 - For sites where long-term water management is required post-licence or where risks continue after operations/rehabilitation are completed and the ARA approval is surrendered.
 - For some sites, financial assurance could be released when site is rehabilitated and has transitioned into the future land use (subject to municipal agreement / rezoning).
 - Old abandoned (unlicensed) sites can be a hazard (unauthorized dumping of garbage, fill, spills, etc.). Funds should be allocated to rehabilitate these sites to minimize the risk, or to provide compensation where damages are caused.
 - Municipalities should be asked to provide input on priority sites in their areas.

Appendix 1: Risk Factors

Table 1: Examples of the types of factors that should be considered in determining the potential need for cumulative impact assessment.

- a. Stressed watershed (based on Tier 2 assessment)
- b. Multiple developments currently exist, or significant anticipated future development
- c. Number of water takers (any type of significant water taker, not limited to aggregate operations)
- d. Located in Well Head Protection Zone (WHPA) A or B or has the potential to increase the lateral extent of a nearby WHPA-A or WHPA-B
- e. Degree of environmental degradation that presently exists in subwatershed

Table 2: Examples of the types of factors that should be considered in hydrogeological impact risk screenings for new aggregate applications

- a. Stressed watershed (based on Tier 2 assessment)
- b. Multiple developments currently exist, or significant anticipated future development
- c. Number of water takers (any type of significant water taker, not limited to aggregate operations)
- d. Potential increase in vulnerability to municipal water supplies
- e. Degree of environmental degradation that presently exists in subwatershed
- f. Groundwater level and extraction depth
- g. Location/proximity of other water users and uses
- h. Past well interference complaints

Table 2: Examples of the types of factors that should be considered in hydrogeological impact risk screenings for new aggregate applications

- | | |
|----|---|
| i. | Surface water feature interaction with groundwater |
| j. | Significant wetlands |
| k. | Springs & seeps |
| l. | Proposed operational activities (pit or quarry, below water extraction, etc.) |
| m. | Storage and processing of recycled aggregate materials |
| n. | Fuel storage |
| o. | Geology, rock type |
| p. | Extraction method (e.g., cutting blocks vs. blasting) |
| q. | Scale of operation |
| r. | The location of contaminated lands and land uses (i.e. landfilling) within proximity of the site |
| s. | Table 1: Potential Aggregate Extraction Impacts, in <i>Draft Regional Municipality of Waterloo Guidelines for Hydrogeological Assessments for Proposed Mineral Aggregate Resource Extraction Projects</i> (August 2008) |

Appendix 2: Recommended Reference Documents

Table 3: Recommended Reference Documents

Document Title:	Description:
Golder Associates: Report on Cumulative Impacts Assessment for Groundwater Takings in the Carden Plain Area, September 2012	This report, commissioned by the Ontario Stone, Sand, and Gravel Association, outlines a multidisciplinary study and impact assessment to evaluate the potential cumulative impacts of quarry dewatering at twelve quarries on groundwater, surface water and ecological receptors on the Carden Plain. .
Golder Associates Ltd.: Draft Report on Mill Creek Annual Cumulative Impact Assessment – 2004. Township of Puslinch Ontario.	This report was prepared with the purpose of assessing the extent of impacts associated with current extraction operations in the Mill Creek area and to rationalize the monitoring program.
Ministry of the Environment: Permit To Take Water (PTTW) Manual, April 2005	This manual sets out the decision making process generally followed by the Ministry and it is intended to explain to applicants, proponents, and the public the requirements and considerations that are generally taken into account when a S. 34 Director and Ministry reviewers are evaluating a proposed or existing water taking.
Ministry of the Environment: Technical Guidance Document For Surface Water Studies In Support of Category 3 Applications for Permit to Take Water, April 2008	<p>This document provides guidance and a consistent, structured approach for a surface water study (hydrological and or ecological) study in support of a category 3 Permit to Take Water (PTTW) applications (or for Category 2 applications, where applicable).</p> <p>Part C of this document (Selected References and On-line Information Sources) includes further recommended references.</p>

Table 3: Recommended Reference Documents

Document Title:	Description:
Ministry of the Environment: Technical Guidance Document For Hydrogeological Studies In Support of Category 3 Applications for Permit to Take Water, April 2008	This document provides guidance and a consistent, structured approach for a hydrogeological study in support of category 3 Permit to Take Water (PTTW) applications (or for Category 2 applications, where applicable). Part C of this document (References and Appendices) includes further recommended references.
Ministry of the Environment: Permit to take Water Regional Screening Checklists (Category 1-3)	
The following documents are from the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario Website at: http://www.apgo.net/pro-practice.htm	
Final Report - QP Task Force for the Environmental Geosciences	Provides recommendations and criteria to be declared a QP in the practise of environmental geoscience.
APGO adopted General Professional Practice Guidelines for Environmental Geoscience September 2003 (PDF size 46 KB)	A professional technical guidance document for reference by APGO members in conducting their professional geoscience work.
APGO adopted Professional Practice Guidelines for Groundwater Resources Evaluation, Development, Management and Protection Programs in Ontario October 2004 (PDF size 196 KB)	A professional guidance document prepared by the Groundwater Resources Sub-Committee of the Professional Practice Committee for reference by APGO members and C of A holders conducting all geoscientific work concerning groundwater resources.

Table 3: Recommended Reference Documents

Document Title:	Description:
<u>General Professional Practice Guidelines for Geophysicists May 2012</u> (PDF size 46 KB)	These guidelines have been prepared by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) to assist Professional Geoscientists (P.Geo.) in the planning and execution of geophysical programs. These guidelines have also been prepared to assist Professional Engineers (P.Eng.) who are qualified to practice professional geoscience in accordance with The Professional Geoscientist's Act, 2000.
<u>APGO Guidance on Document Authentication May 2013</u> (PDF size 97 KB)	A professional guidance document prepared in accordance with the Professional Geoscientists Act (2000). This guidance document provides direction on document authentication, which can also be referred to as either "sealing and signing" or "stamping and signing".



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May 15, 2020

The Right Honourable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau:

This is to advise that City Council, at a special electronic meeting held on May 11, 2020, passed the following resolution regarding universal basic income:

"WHEREAS The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020 declared COVID-19 a pandemic, pointing to the growing number of cases of the coronavirus illness around the world and the sustained risk of further global spread; and,

WHEREAS in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Province of Ontario and the City of Kitchener have declared a state of emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act; and,

WHEREAS the City of Kitchener has approved the Early Economic Support Plan, which provides financial and economic support measures to help reduce the financial strain on citizens and businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic; and,

WHEREAS Statistics Canada has reported that the unemployment rate has risen to 7.8 per cent, with 1,011,000 jobs lost in March 2020, and that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the employment of 3.1 million Canadians; and,

WHEREAS the Federal government has announced \$82 billion in relief funding for the COVID-19 Economic Response Plan, utilizing tax deferrals, subsidies, loans, and credits to support citizens, businesses, and industries; and,


WHEREAS according to a 2018 Parliamentary Budget Office report, a Canada-wide basic income of the type previously piloted in Ontario would have an annual net cost of \$44 billion; and,

WHEREAS a universal basic income would likely have many positive effects, including reducing poverty, reducing strain on health care and social assistance systems, supporting businesses and the economy, reducing crime, as well as reducing administrative complexity and creating efficiencies for those in need of financial and economic support measures;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Kitchener urges the Ontario Provincial government to pursue a partnership with the Federal government for the establishment of a universal basic income;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada; the Honourable Premier of Ontario; the Minister of Children, Community and Social Services; the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario; the Local Members of Provincial Parliament; the Region of Waterloo; all Municipalities within the Province of Ontario; and, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.”

Yours truly,



J. Bunn
Manager, Council & Committee Services/
Deputy City Clerk

- c. Honourable, Doug Ford, Premier
Honourable Amy Fee, M.P.P.
Honourable Belinda Karahalios, M.P.P.
Honourable Catherine Fife, M.P.P.
Honourable Laura Mae Lindo, M.P.P.
Honourable Mike Harris, M.P.P.
Honourable Todd Smith, Minister of Children, Community & Social Services
Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Monika Turner, Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Kris Fletcher, Regional Clerk, Region of Waterloo
Bill Karsten, Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Ashley Sage, Clerk, Township of North Dumfries
Danielle Manton, City Clerk, City of Cambridge
Dawn Mittelholtz, Director of Information and Legislative Services / Municipal Clerk, Township of Wilmot
Grace Kosch, Clerk, Township of Wellesley
Olga Smith, City Clerk, City of Waterloo
Val Hummel, Director of Corporate Services/Clerk, Township of Woolwich
All Ontario Municipalities