



COUNCIL AGENDA

Thursday, September 10, 2020 at 2:00 p.m.

By video conference – The meeting will be live streamed on YouTube at the following link:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCCx9vXkywflJr0LUVkKnYWQ>

1. ROLL CALL

Verbal roll call by the Clerk.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

THAT the Agenda and any Addendum distributed for the September 10, 2020 meeting of Council, be approved.
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3. DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

Members of Council are required to state any pecuniary interest in accordance with the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

THAT the minutes of the regular meeting of Council of August 27, 2020, be adopted.
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5. PROCLAMATIONS, DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

5.1. Delegation: Orangeville Foodbank

A delegation from Heather Hayes, Executive Director, Orangeville Foodbank, to update Council on the Orangeville Food Bank activities.

6. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

Questions can be submitted to info@dufferincounty.ca or 519-941-2816 x2500 prior to 1:00 p.m. on August 27, 2020.

7. PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATIONS OF REPORTS

General Government Services – Chair Creelman

7.1. Clerk/Director of Corporate Services' Report – Building By-Law 2020-14 Amendment (Residential Garages)

A report from the Clerk/Director of Corporate Services, dated September 10, 2020, to recommend amending the current Building By-Law 2020-14 to clarify the permit fee pricing for attached residential garages.

THAT the report from the Clerk/Director of Corporate Services, dated September 10, 2020, with respect to Building By-Law 2020-14 Amendment (Residential Garages), be received;

AND THAT Building By-Law 2020-14 be amended to apply the same fee of \$3.44 per/m² for both detached and attached residential garages.

7.2. Acting Treasurer's Report – Development Charges Changes

A report from the Acting Treasurer, dated September 10, 2020, to provide information to Council related to recent changes to the Development Charges Act (DCA) and its impact on the County.

THAT the report of the Acting Treasurer, dated September 10, 2020, regarding Development Charges Changes, be received;

AND THAT the Development Charge Annual Installment Payments Policy, be approved;

AND THAT the Development Charge Calculation Policy, be approved;

AND THAT the Development Charge Interest Policy with a 5% fixed rate, be approved.

Community Services/Dufferin Oaks/Museum – Chair Ryan

7.3. Director of Community Services – Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF) Phase 2

A report from the Director of Community Services, dated September 10, 2020, to share with Council the details on the second phase of the Social Services Relief Fund and to seek approval to submit a business case to the Province to access the funding.

THAT the report of the Director, Community Services, titled Social Services Relief Fund Phase 2, dated September 10, 2020, be received;

AND THAT Council approve the submission of the business case as detailed below to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing to request the full Dufferin allocation of Social Services Relief Fund Phase 2:

Funding Breakdown	Value
Emergency Shelter Solutions	\$161,194
Services and Supports	\$327,470
Homelessness Prevention – Rent Relief	\$79,553
Capital Component – Upgrades to Existing Facilities	\$135,000
Administration 3%	\$21,749
TOTAL AVAILABLE TO DUFFERIN UNDER SSRF PHASE 2	\$724,966

7.4. Director of Community Services – EarlyON Service Review Update 2

A report from the Director of Community Services, dated September 10, 2020, to share with Council ongoing changes to Service Delivery within the EarlyON service following the lifting of the Provincial Emergency Closure Order, which had closed the EarlyON Centres on March 16, 2020.

THAT the report of the Director, Community Services, titled EarlyON Service Delivery Review Update 2, dated September 10, 2020, be received.

Council Reports

7.5. Director of Planning, Economic Development & Culture's Report – Land Acknowledgement for Dufferin County

A report from the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated September 10, 2020, to provide an overview of the consultative process by which a Land Acknowledgement for Dufferin County has been developed, and to present the resulting Land Acknowledgement.

Julie McNevin, Education Programmer, Museum of Dufferin, will be in attendance to present the report.

THAT the report of the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated September 10, 2020, regarding Land Acknowledgement Statement for Dufferin County, be received;

AND THAT the Land Acknowledgement Statement for Dufferin County and in the Museum of Dufferin's Resource Guide entitled "Indigenous History and Treaty Lands in Dufferin County" be formally adopted for presenting at meetings of Dufferin County Council as follows:

We would like to begin by respectfully acknowledging that Dufferin County resides within the traditional territory and ancestral lands of the Tionontati (Petun), Attawandaron (Neutral), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe peoples.

We also acknowledge that various municipalities within the County of Dufferin reside within the treaty lands named under the Haldimand Deed of 1784 and two of the Williams Treaties of 1818: Treaty 18: the Nottawasaga Purchase, and Treaty 19: The Ajetance Treaty.

These traditional 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.

7.6. Director of Planning, Economic Development & Culture's Report – Update on Economic Recovery and Resiliency Efforts

A report from the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated September 10, 2020, to provide a further update on economic recovery and resiliency efforts being made Dufferin County during the COVID-19 pandemic. Council received updates previously in May and June of this year.

THAT the report of the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated September 10, 2020, regarding update on economic recovery and resiliency efforts, be received.

7.7. Chief Administrative Officer's Report – Workforce Strategy – Working Through COVID 19 Employee Toolkit

REPORT TO BE DISTRIBUTED WHEN AVAILABLE.

7.8. Chief Administrative Officer's Report – Monthly Update From Outside Boards

A report from the Chief Administrative Officer, dated September 10, 2020, to provide Council with an update of activities from outside boards and agencies.

THAT the report of the Chief Administrative Officer, dated September 10, 2020, with respect to Reports from Outside Boards, be received.

8. CORRESPONDENCE

9. NOTICE OF MOTIONS

Moved by Councillor Anderson

THAT staff be directed to commence talks with the Town of Orangeville regarding potential transit bus surpluses that could be leased by the County to address the transit gaps in the various municipalities and report back to Council on the findings.

10. MOTIONS

11. BY-LAWS

2020-62 A by-law to amend By-Law 2020-14, Schedule "A", Part "B" Fees Payable for Building Permits. (Change Class of Permit type)
Authorization: Council – September 10, 2020

THAT by-law 2020-62 be read a first, second and third time and enacted.

12. OTHER BUSINESS

13. CLOSED SESSION

13.1. Closed Session Minutes – Municipal Act Section 239 (2)(c) – Proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality & Municipal Act Section 239 (2) (d) – Labour Relations or Employee Negotiations

Closed Session minutes from the meeting of Council on August 27, 2020.

14. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW

2020-xx A by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the County of Dufferin at its meeting held on September 10, 2020.

THAT by-law 2020-xx be read a first, second and third time and enacted.

15. ADJOURNMENT

THAT the meeting adjourn.



DUFFERIN COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES

Thursday, August 27, 2020 at 2:00 p.m.

Video Conference

Council Members Present:

Warden Darren White (Melancthon)
Councillor Steve Anderson (Shelburne)
Councillor Sandy Brown (Orangeville)
Councillor John Creelman (Mono)
Councillor Bob Currie (Amaranth)
Councillor Guy Gardhouse (East Garafraxa)
Councillor Chris Gerrits (Amaranth)
Councillor Janet Horner (Mulmur)
Councillor Andy Macintosh (Orangeville)
Councillor Wade Mills (Shelburne)
Councillor Philip Rentsch (Grand Valley)
Councillor Laura Ryan (Mono)
Councillor Steve Soloman (Grand Valley)

Council Members Absent:

Councillor Earl Hawkins (Mulmur)(prior notice)

Staff Present:

Sonya Pritchard, Chief Administrative Officer
Michelle Dunne, Deputy Clerk
Pam Hillock, Clerk/Director of Corporate Services
Aimee Raves, Acting Treasurer
Anna McGregor, Director of Community Services
Scott Burns, Director of Public Works/County Engineer
Brenda Wagner, Administrator of Dufferin Oaks
Darrell Keenie, Director of Planning, Economic Development & Culture
Cheri French, Director of Human Resources
Tom Reid, Chief, Paramedic Service

Warden White called the meeting to order at 2:04 p.m.

Warden White announced that this meeting is being live streamed and publicly broadcast. The recording of this meeting will also be available on our website in the future.

1. ROLL CALL

The Deputy Clerk verbally took a roll call of the Councillors in attendance.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

Moved by Councillor Macintosh, seconded by Councillor Gerrits

THAT the Agenda and any Addendum distributed for the August 27, 2020 meeting of Council, be approved.

-Carried-

3. DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

Members of Council are required to state any pecuniary interest in accordance with the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

Moved by Councillor Creelman, seconded by Councillor Horner

THAT the minutes of the regular meeting of Council of August 13, 2020, be adopted.

-Carried-

PROCLAMATIONS, DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

5. Presentation: Emergency Management Ontario

Field Officer Teresa Alonzi from Emergency Management Ontario, presented to Council regarding the response role of Emergency Management Ontario.

6. Delegation: Adam H Vander Zaag Farms Ltd.

A delegation from Margaret Walton, PlanScape, representing Adam H. VanderZaag Farms Ltd., regarding the Consent Application B3-20 – Surplus farm dwelling severance in Melancthon. The Application received approval from the Township of Melancthon Council. Ms. Walton requested that Dufferin County Council not appeal the decision.

Ms. Walton explained she is aware that the Provincial Policy Statement defines a residence surplus to a farming operation as an existing, habitable residence. She noted that her clients were not aware of this at the time they demolished the home, which was suggested could have been considered as a habitable residence. It was indicated that the intent of the applicant is to sever the lot in question, and to permit the re-establishment of a residence where the previous dwelling stood. The remaining portion of the severed property owned by Mr. VanderZaag would be used for agriculture. The demolition of the previous residence was an oversight and based on a lack of knowledge of planning policy.

The Township of Melancthon's planner and County of Dufferin's planners did not recommend approval as the application as it is not consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement or the Melancthon and County Official Plans.

The resulting discussion by Council was centred around what the intent of the applicant is versus a technical interpretation of the Provincial Policy Statement and Official Plan policies in view of the fact that the residence no longer exists.

7. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

There were no questions from the Public.

PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATIONS OF REPORTS

8. Director of Public Works/County Engineer's Report – Climate Lens and Municipal Decision Making

A report from the Director of Public Works/County Engineer, dated August 27, 2020, to recommend integrating a "Climate Lens" into municipal decision-making.

Moved by Councillor Mills, seconded by Councillor Gardhouse

THAT Report, Climate Lens and Municipal Decision-Making, dated August 27, 2020, from the Director of Public Works/County Engineer, be received;

AND THAT staff proceed with incorporating the Climate Lens into the Corporate Strategic Plan and municipal decision making;

AND THAT a climate impact section be incorporated into the Council report format.

-Carried-

9. Director of Public Works/County Engineer's Report – Speed Limit – Dufferin Road 7 (Hockley Road)

A report from the Director of Public Works/County Engineer, dated August 27, 2020, to provide technical information to Council when considering a motion from the August 13, 2020 County Council meeting.

Moved by Councillor Brown, seconded by Councillor Gerrits

THAT Report, Speed Limit – Dufferin Road 7 (Hockley Road), from the Director of Public Works/County Engineer, dated August 27, 2020, be received.

-Carried-

Council altered the agenda and moved Item #10.1 – Motion from Councillor Creelman forward.

10. Moved by Councillor Creelman , seconded by Councillor Macintosh

WHEREAS speed limits on County roads are established by County Council through the Traffic By-law 2005-32;

AND WHEREAS speed limits are set in part to control the flow of traffic as well as to ensure traffic safety;

**AND WHEREAS speed limits are often reduced due to considerations such as number of entrances, blind curves and approaches to busy intersections;
AND WHEREAS all three circumstances exist in the vicinity of the intersection of Dufferin Road 7 (Hockley Road) and Dufferin Road 18 (Airport Road) to wit, more than ten entrances on one side of the intersection including a private road (Cottage Road) that itself services multiple residences, multiple curves and a busy intersection with only a flashing amber light and an 80 km/h limit on Dufferin Road 18;**

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Dufferin County's Traffic By-law 2005-32 be amended to reduce the speed limit on Dufferin Road 7 on either side of

the intersection with Dufferin Road 18 to 50 km/h as far back as the first curve approaching the intersection with Dufferin Road 18.

A recorded vote was requested on the motion and taken as follows:

	Yea	Nay
Councillor Anderson (1)	x	
Councillor Brown (7)	x	
Councillor Creelman (2)	x	
Councillor Currie (1)	x	
Councillor Gardhouse (2)		x
Councillor Gerrits (1)	x	
Councillor Hawkins (1)	ABSENT	
Councillor Horner (1)		x
Councillor Macintosh (7)	x	
Councillor Mills (2)	x	
Councillor Rentsch (1)		x
Councillor Ryan (3)	x	
Councillor Soloman (1)		x
Councillor White (2)		x
Totals (32)	24	7
	-MOTION CARRIED-	

11. Clerk/Director of Corporate Services' Report – Update on the 2020 Community Grant Allocations

A report from the Clerk/Director of Corporate Services, dated August 27, 2020, to update Council on how the funding that was granted to community groups in 2020 was used and if their original applications were modified due to COVID-19.

Moved by Councillor Horner, seconded by Councillor Brown

THAT the report of the Clerk/Director of Corporate Services, dated August 27, 2020, regarding an Update on the 2020 Community Grant Allocations, be received.

-Carried-

12. Moved by Councillor Rentsch, seconded by Councillor Horner

THAT the 2020 Community Grant returned funds of \$17,000 be placed in a reserve account and be added to the 2021 allocated Community Grant

funds.

-Carried-

13. Administrator of Dufferin Oaks' Report – Pandemic Pay

A report from the Administrator of Dufferin Oaks, dated August 27, 2020, to provide information on the temporary pandemic pay that was introduced by the Provincial government on April 24, 2020.

Moved by Councillor Brown, seconded by Councillor Ryan

THAT the report of the Administrator of Dufferin Oaks, dated August 27, 2020, regarding Pandemic Pay, be received;

AND THAT Council approve an additional 5 days of vacation for the management team of Dufferin Oaks to be used by December 31st, 2021.

-Carried-

14. Administrator of Dufferin Oaks' Report – Ministry of Long Term Care Staffing Study

A report from the Administrator of Dufferin Oaks, dated August 27, 2020, to provide council with a summary of the Long Term Care Staffing Study that was released on July 30th, 2020 by the Ministry of Long Term Care.

Moved by Councillor Rentsch, seconded by Councillor Ryan

THAT the report of the Administrator, Dufferin Oaks, titled Ministry of Long Term Care Staffing Study, dated August 27, 2020, be received.

-Carried-

15. Planning Consultant's Report – Notice of Decision on Consent Application - Melancthon

A report from the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture and WSP regarding a Notice of Decision on Consent Application in Melancthon (File B3/20 - Adam H. Vander Zaag Farms Ltd.).

Moved by Councillor Horner, seconded by Councillor Currie

THAT the report from WSP regarding Township of Melancthon Consent Decisions on B3-20, dated August 21, 2020, be received.

A recorded vote was requested on the motion and taken as follows:

	Yea	Nay
Councillor Anderson (1)	x	
Councillor Brown (7)	x	
Councillor Creelman (2)	x	
Councillor Currie (1)	x	
Councillor Gardhouse (2)	x	
Councillor Gerrits (1)	x	
Councillor Hawkins (1)	ABSENT	
Councillor Horner (1)	x	
Councillor Macintosh (7)	x	
Councillor Mills (2)	x	
Councillor Rentsch (1)		x
Councillor Ryan (3)	x	
Councillor Soloman (1)		x
Councillor White (2)		x
Totals (32)	27	4
	-MOTION CARRIED-	

16. Chief Administrative Officer's Report – COVID-19 – The First 100 Days in Dufferin County

A report from the Chief Administrative Officer, dated August 27, 2020, to inform Council of a recent survey used to gauge the effectiveness of the response to COVID-19 thus far and to seek approval for a review of existing response plans.

Moved by Councillor Ryan, seconded by Warden White

THAT the report of the Chief Administrative Officer, dated August 27, 2020, regarding COVID-19 – The First 100 days in Dufferin County, be received;

AND THAT staff be directed to work with the local Emergency Management Program Committees to undertake any necessary revisions to the Emergency Response Plan.

-Carried-

CORRESPONDENCE

17. Ministry of Transportation

Correspondence from the Ministry of Transportation, dated August 7, 2020, regarding regulatory framework which sets out evidentiary rules to govern school bus stop arm camera programs.

Moved by Councillor Ryan, seconded by Councillor Horner

THAT the correspondence from the Ministry of Transportation, dated August 7, 2020, regarding regulatory framework which sets out evidentiary rules to govern school bus stop arm camera programs, be received.

-Carried-

18. NOTICE OF MOTIONS

19. BY-LAWS

2020-60 A by-law to amend By-law 2005-32, Schedule "F" to regulate traffic on roads under the jurisdiction of the County of Dufferin. (Reduce Speed Limit – Dufferin Road 7)
Authorization: Council – August 27, 2020

Moved by Councillor Brown, seconded by Councillor Macintosh

THAT By-Law 2020-60 be read a first, second and third time and enacted.

-Carried-

20. OTHER BUSINESS

Councillor Creelman noted work has begun on a uniform towing by-law. Each local municipality will pass a motion. The Town of Orangeville will be responsible for regulation. Councillor Creelman advised he may bring a Notice of Motion forward in the future to request the County of Dufferin pass the same towing by-law as the local municipalities.

Councillor Currie advised he is concerned with the signal timing at the bridge construction occurring on Airport Road, north of Mansfield, as traffic backs up quite far. The Director of Public Works/County Engineer advised the signal timing will be revised to help with traffic congestion on Friday evening and Sundays.

Councillor Anderson advised the Grey County Transit route is now in place and believes it will be beneficial for the Town of Shelburne. However, he is not sure it will solve all the transit issues in Dufferin County and would like Dufferin County staff to reach out if more solutions are needed.

Warden White noted there is some appetite for resuming standing Committee meetings. Staff were directed to prepare a plan to reinstate committee meetings.

21. CLOSED SESSION

Moved by Councillor Currie, seconded by Councillor Ryan

THAT Council move into Closed Session (3:52 p.m.) in accordance with the Municipal Act Section 239 (2)(c) – Proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality and Section 239 (2)(d) – Labour Relations or Employee Negotiations.

-Carried-

While in Closed Session, Council considered a report from the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated August 27, 2020, regarding proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land and a report from the Director of Human Resources and Administrator of Dufferin Oaks, dated August 27, 2020, regarding Ontario Nurses Association (ONA) Union negotiations mandate.

Moved by Councillor Ryan, seconded by Councillor Brown

THAT Council move into open session (4:27 p.m.).

-Carried-

22. BUSINESS ARISING FROM CLOSED SESSION

Moved by Councillor Brown, seconded by Councillor Ryan

THAT the recommendation in the report of the Human Resources Manager and Administrator of Dufferin Oaks, dated August 27, 2020, regarding the compensation mandate for the Ontario Nurses Association negotiations be approved.

-Carried-

23. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW

2020-61 A by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the County of Dufferin at its meeting held on August 27, 2020.

Moved by Councillor Gardhouse, seconded by Councillor Anderson

THAT By-Law 2020-61, be read a first, second and third time and enacted.

-Carried-

24. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Councillor Macintosh, seconded by Councillor Gerrits

THAT the meeting adjourn.

-Carried-

The meeting adjourned at 4:28 p.m.

Next meeting: Thursday, September 10, 2020 at 2:00 p.m.
Video Conference

Darren White, Warden

Michelle Dunne, Deputy Clerk



REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden White and Members of Council

From: Pam Hillock, Clerk/Director of Corporate Services

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: **Building By-Law 2020-14 Amendment (Residential Garages)**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

Good Governance: Ensure transparency, clear communication, prudent financial management

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to recommend amending the current Building By-Law 2020-14 to clarify the permit fee pricing for attached residential garages.

Background & Discussion

The current building by-law has specific permit fee pricing for detached garages leaving permit fee pricing for attached garages open for interpretation. The current building by-law requires that all habitable areas be included in the floor area including attached garages. Generally attached garages are not heated or contain plumbing and are subject to less inspections than the residential home it is attached to. Detached garages and attached garages in almost all cases are subject to the same inspections.

Currently a building permit fee of \$3.44 per/m² of floor area is required for a detached garage. This fee can be found under the miscellaneous section of the fee pricing schedule Part B of Schedule A "Fees Payable for Building Permits".

Amending the wording within the fee schedule from "Detached Garages" to "Garages" will allow building staff to apply the same fee of \$3.44 per/m² to both detached and attached residential garages as both construction projects are subject to the same plans review and inspection services provided by the County.

Financial, Staffing, Legal, or IT Considerations

There are no staffing, legal or IT considerations for this change.

Recommendation

THAT the report from the Clerk/Director of Corporate Services, dated September 10, 2020, with respect to Building By-Law 2020-14 Amendment (Residential Garages), be received;

AND THAT Building By-Law 2020-14 be amended to apply the same fee of \$3.44 per/m2 for both detached and attached residential garages.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Pam Hillock
Clerk/Director of Corporate Services

Prepared by: Greg MacNaughtan, Chief Building Official

REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden White and Members of County Council

From: Aimee Raves, Acting Treasurer

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: **Development Charges Changes**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

Good Governance – ensure transparency, clear communication, and prudent financial management

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide information to Council related to recent changes to the Development Charges Act (DCA) and its impact on the County. The changes will increase the administrative burden on the County as well as open it to risk of non-payment of Development Charges.

Background & Discussion

Development Charges (DCs) in its simplest form are charged on new construction to help fund future growth. The County uses DCs to offset the capital costs associated with roads, future development, various studies, debt servicing costs as well as recycling and green bins purchases due to growth.

In 2019 the Provincial Government introduced the following legislation which directly impacts DCs:

- Bill 108 More Homes, More Choices Act, 2019 received royal assent on June 6, 2019
- Bill 138 Plan to Build Ontario Together Act, 2019 received royal assent on December 10, 2019
- Ontario Regulation 454/19 was filed on December 19, 2019

The legislated changes that came into effect on January 1, 2020 impact when DCs are paid and how those DCs are calculated. They also discuss the replacement of “soft services” within the Development Charge bylaw with new Community Benefit Charges (CBCs).

Recent announcements have resulted in a number of these soft services remaining under DCs. CBCs would apply to municipal parking and civic improvements and are only applicable on buildings that are 5 storeys or more and have 10 or more units. It was also announced that upper tiers are not eligible to impose CBCs only lower and single tier municipalities are permitted. As such the focus of this report will be on changes related to Sections 26.1 and 26.2 of the DCA.

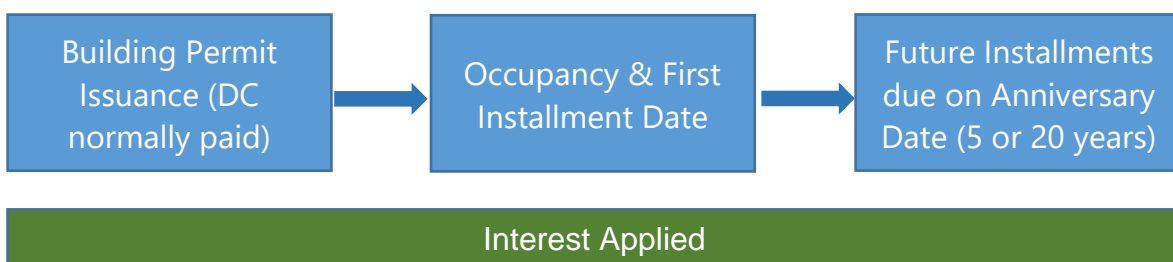
Section 26.1 – Deferral of When Development Charges are Collected

Eligible development as defined in O. Reg 454/19 shall now pay their DCs in equal annual installments. The first installment is due upon occupancy of the building, and future installments are due on the anniversary date. The eligible development types are:

- Non-profit housing development
- Institutional development (long term care homes, retirement homes, universities, colleges, indigenous institutes, hospices or a memorial home, clubhouse or athletic grounds operated by a branch of the Royal Canadian Legion)
- Rental housing development that is a not non-profit housing development

Non-profit housing developments are permitted to make 21 annual payments and all other development have 6 annual payments. Current practice is DCs are payable prior to the issuance of the building permit, under the new rules the first payment is due on the date of occupancy. Any development not eligible will continue to pay prior to the issuance of the building permit.

For those developments that are eligible, Subsection 26.1 (7) allows municipalities to charge interest on the installments from the date of building permit issuance (not occupancy) until the DCs are paid in full.



The Province has not prescribed an interest rate, as such each municipality is responsible for setting their own interest rate policy. Expectations are that municipalities propose

interest rates that strike a balance between strategic priorities and promoting affordable housing and development, while managing risk and balancing revenues of growth with the cost of growth. The following is a list of what other municipalities are doing:

- Town of Shelburne – Bank of Canada Prime plus 5%
- City of Ottawa - Construction Price Index for Ottawa plus 0.5% or Average Interest Rate on Development Charge project debentures plus 0.5%
- Region of Peel – 0% interest
- Town of Whitby – 5% interest
- City of Guelph – Non-Residential Construction Price Index plus 2%
- Region of York – 5% interest rate on eligible development under sections 26.1 and 26.2 of the DCA, and a 0% interest rate on annual installments for select developments.

Section 26.2 – Calculating Development Charges

Currently Development Charges are determined at the time of building permit issuance. Under Section 26.2, the amount payable will be determined when:

- A zoning by-law amendment application is submitted under subsection 34 of the Planning Act, and/or,
- A site plan application is submitted under subsection 41 (4) of the Planning Act, or
- A building permit is issued

Developers will be required to pay the DC rate that is in effect at the time the application is submitted thereby “locking in” the DC rate. Developers have two years after the approval of their application to obtain a building permit in order to take advantage of the “locked in” rate. All DCs would then be due at time of issuance of the building permit unless eligible under Section 26.1 for payment deferral.

Similar to deferred payments, Subsection 26.1 (3) allows municipalities to charge interest on the DC rate from the date the application is submitted to the date the DC is payable. Interest is calculated when the DCs become payable retroactively to the date the zoning amendment or site plan is submitted.



Once again, the Province has not set a prescribed interest rate leaving it to the municipality to decide. Research shows that most municipalities are setting the interest rates for both Section 26.1 and Section 26.2 eligible developments at the same rate.

Financial, Staffing, Legal and IT Considerations

There are risks associated with these changes to the DCA that the County will be required to bear. First is the risk associated with the ability to collect future installments under Section 26.1 as municipalities are not able to request any sort of security at this time. This risk can be mitigated by placing arrears on the tax roll (as permitted in the DCA) but would require coordination with the member municipality where the responsibility for collecting taxes resides. Internal monitoring of associated properties will need to occur for the duration of the installment period for any changes that could affect installment payment eligibility (for example a change in ownership or property use). This risk can also be mitigated by requiring developers to sign an agreement outlining the conditions, duration, terms and other requirements required in order to govern the annual DC installment payments.

The timing associated with payments under Section 26.1 will create a risk for the County in that the period to collect DCs will be extended thereby impacting cash flow and providing less DCs available for use. Increased coordination with local planners on upcoming developments will allow better forecasting of DCs and cash flow.

The full impact of these changes is not known. A review was conducted of the last three years for projects that may be deemed eligible under Section 26.1 versus the total value of DCs collected. The percentage of DCs collected is very small in relation to the total DCs collected. This is an indication that the overall impact may be small however as the County's anticipated growth by 2051 is now a population of 95,000 it is possible the County may see an increase in the number of rental and non-profit housing properties. In fact, there are at least three currently on the horizon within the County.

Under Section 26.2 the County has the potential to lose out on revenue due to different DC rates between when they are calculated and when they are paid. This loss can be mitigated by applying interest during the period between application and payment due date. Annually our DC rate is indexed based on the Construction CPI as per our current DC bylaw. When a new bylaw is passed there is the potential for additional loss in revenue if the rates increase substantially.

Staff are recommending a flat 5% rate for both Section 26.1 and 26.2 developments. A flat rate will provide transparency and cost certainty for developers as well as remove the

unpredictability of using a variable rate. It will also simplify the calculation process for staff.

A coordinated effort between Building, Planning and Treasury Departments has led to the development of the following policies for Council approval:

- Development Charge Annual Installment Payments Policy
- Development Charge Calculation Policy
- Development Charge Interest Policy

Our current bylaw (2017-37) will require some minor updates to put us in line with the recent changes. Staff will engage our current consultant to assist in the update, funds are available within the 2020 budget.

In reviewing our current bylaw and the planned projects associated with it, staff feel it may be time to update our bylaw. A request for proposal will be issued over the winter to update the current bylaw.

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Acting Treasurer, dated September 10, 2020, regarding Development Charges Changes, be received;

AND THAT the Development Charge Annual Installment Payments Policy, be approved;

AND THAT the Development Charge Calculation Policy, be approved;

AND THAT the Development Charge Interest Policy with a 5% fixed rate, be approved.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Aimee Raves, CPA, CMA
Acting Treasurer

Attachments: Development Charge Annual Installment Payments Policy
Development Charge Calculation Policy
Development Charge Interest Policy

POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL

SECTION	FINANCE AND TREASURY	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-01
SUB-SECTION	DEVELOPMENT CHARGES	EFFECTIVE DATE	September 10, 2020
SUBJECT	Development Charge Annual Installment Payment Policy		
AUTHORITY	Council – September 10, 2020		

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to establish the rules and practices for development charge annual installment payments, as required under section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act, 1997. This policy establishes the conditions, duration, terms and other requirements in order govern annual installment payments for development charges.

STATEMENT:

This policy applies to all development as eligible for annual installment payments under section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act, 1997.

PROCEDURES:

1. Definitions

- 1.1. "Act" means the Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended.
- 1.2. "Development Charges" means only the County of Dufferin development charges imposed pursuant to the Development Charge by-law, and does not apply to lower tier development charges or school board development charges.
- 1.3. "Institutional Development" for the purposes of this policy only, is defined as per O.Reg 454/19 (or as updated) meaning development of a building or structure indented for the following uses:

SUBJECT	Development Charge Annual Installment Payment Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-01
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- A long term care home within the meaning of subsection 2 (1) of the Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007;
- A retirement home within the meaning of subsection 2 (1) of the Retirement Homes Act, 2010;
- A university in Ontario that receives direct, regular and ongoing operating funding from the Government of Ontario;
- A college or university affiliated with a university described above;
- An Indigenous Institute prescribed for the purposes of section 6 of the Indigenous Institutes Act, 2017.
- A memorial home, clubhouse or athletic grounds by an Ontario branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.
- A hospice to provide end of life care

1.4. "Non-Profit Housing Development" for the purposes of this policy only, is defined as per O.Reg 454/19 (or as updated) meaning development of a building or structure intended for use as residential premises by:

- A corporation to which the Not-for Profit Corporations Act, 2010 applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary object is to provide housing.
- A corporation without share capital to which the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary object is to provide housing.
- A non-profit housing co-operative that is in good standing under the Co-operative Corporations Act.

1.5. "Rental Housing Development" for the purposes of this policy only, is defined as per O.Reg 454/19 (or as updated) meaning development of a building or structure with four or more dwelling units all of which are intended for use as rented residential purposes.

2. Responsibilities

2.1. Chief Building Official

- At the time of building permit issuance, the Chief Building Official shall provide, receive and document acknowledgement of the Acknowledgement Letter (sample included in Appendix 1) to the applicant or property owner of

SUBJECT	Development Charge Annual Installment Payment Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-01
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development eligible for a development charge annual installments under section 26.1 of the Act.

- Capture, record and report all occupancy permit dates (if applicable) as they apply to development eligible for a development charge installment schedule.

2.2. Treasurer

Administer this policy, including but not limited to:

- Calculating, collecting, managing, monitoring and tracking all development charge installments and installment payment schedules.
- Providing the annual Installment Payment Schedule (sample in Appendix 3), and receiving acknowledgement of the schedule.
- Executing Early Payment Agreements

2.3. Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture

- Coordinate with member municipalities to determine eligibility for development charge installment payments under section 26.1 of the Act.
- Provide notice to Treasury and Building of any possible future eligible developments.
- Report any future change of use applications made under the Planning Act for any existing development charge deferrals / installment payment schedules.

3. Legislative Framework

3.1. Installment Payments under section 26.1 of the Act and as defined in O.Reg 454/19.

Under subsections 26.1 (1), (2) and (3) of the Act, development charges shall be paid in equal annual instalments, beginning at the earlier of first occupancy or occupancy permit under the Building Code, Act, 1992 for:

- Rental housing development that is not non-profit housing
- Institutional development
- Non-profit housing development

3.2. A non-profit housing development shall pay their first payment at occupancy and the following 20 anniversaries after that date (21 equal payments).

3.3. With the exception of clause 3.2, all other eligible development shall pay their first payment at occupancy and the following 5 anniversaries after that date (6 equal payments).

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3.4. All other development shall pay their development charges in full under section 26 of the Act upon the issuance of a building permit unless an early or late payment agreement has been entered into under subsection 27 (1) of the Act.

4. Acknowledgement Letter

4.1. For all eligible development under section 26.1 of the Act an Acknowledgement Letter (sample in Appendix 1) will be provided to the applicant / property owner at the time of building permit issuance outlining the terms of the development charge annual installments as per the Act and County policy

4.1.1. Confirmation of receipt of the Development Charge Annual Installment Acknowledgement letter is required by the person responsible to pay development charges prior to the issuance of a building permit.

5. Notice of Occupancy

5.1. Unless the County of Dufferin issues an occupancy permit under the Building Code Act, 1992, the person responsible to pay development charges shall notify the County in writing within five business days of the building first being occupied.

5.1.1. Under subsection 26.1 (6) of the Act, failure to comply with the occupancy notice requirement will result with the development charge including any interest payable becoming payable immediately.

6. Interest on Installments

6.1. Under the County of Dufferin's Development Charge Interest Policy and subsection 26.1 (7) of the Act, interest will be charged on installments, from the date the development charge would have been payable in accordance with section 26 of the Act and the County's Development Charge by-law.

7. Schedule of Installment Payments

7.1. The County of Dufferin will provide an Installment Payment Schedule to the person required to pay development charges once notified of occupancy.

7.2. Acknowledgement of the Instalment Payment Schedule and the first installment payment shall be due within 15 days of the Installment Payment Schedule being provided.

7.3. It will be the responsibility of the person responsible to pay development charges to provide payment in a prompt and timely manner as per the schedule, no further

SUBJECT	Development Charge Annual Installment Payment Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-01
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notification of upcoming payments will be given.

8. Early Payment Agreement

8.1. Under section 26.1 of the Act, the development charges shall be paid in equal annual installments for eligible development.

8.2. Under section 27 (1) of the Act, an early payment agreement (sample provided in Appendix 2) will be required if the person required to pay development charges chooses to pay the full development charges plus accrued interest owing prior to building permit issuance or at occupancy.

8.2.1. The Treasurer has the authority to issue and execute all early payment agreements.

9. Termination of the Installment Schedule

9.1. The remaining balance of all development charges shall be payable within 15 days immediately following the notification / determination of any of these trigger events.

- Change of use to a development type that is not eligible for a development charge installments under the Act, as of the day the change is made.
- Sale or transfer of ownership, of the property unless an assumption agreement is entered into.

10. Unpaid Development Charges

10.1. If any development charges (including interest) are unpaid, those development charges (including interest) may (at the discretion of the Treasurer) be added to the tax roll and collected in the same manner as taxes, in accordance with section 32 of the Act.

10.1.1. Interest on late payments added to the tax roll shall incur the applicable taxation interest rate.

11. Related Policies

- Development Charge Interest Policy
- Timing of Development Charge Calculation Policy

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Sample Acknowledgement Letter

Appendix 2 – Sample Early Payment Agreement

SUBJECT	Development Charge Annual Installment Payment Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-01
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Appendix 3 – Sample Installment Payment Schedule

Appendix 1 – Sample Acknowledgement Letter

DATE

Under the Development Charges Act, 1997 (the Act) section 26.1 and O.Reg 454/19, the development located at **INSERT ADDRESS** (reference building permit # **XXXXXX**), has been identified as:

- ☐ Institutional Development
- ☐ Non-Profit Housing Development
- ☐ Rental Housing Development

As such, the development shall receive a deferral in payment of development charges.

The first annual development charge installment will be due at occupancy with the remainder payable in **INSERT NUMBER** equal annual installments.

Calculation of the County of Dufferin portion of the payable development charges will be based on sections 26, 26.1 and 26.2 of the Act and will follow approved County policy. Installment payments are subject to interest.

Any applicable lower tier municipality or school board development charges will be calculated directly by them.

The person required to pay development charges (owner/developer) shall, unless the County of Dufferin issues an occupancy permit under the Building Code Act, 1992, notify the County of Dufferin in writing within five business days of the first building first being occupied. Notification can be emailed to **INSERT EMAIL ADDRESS**.

A Schedule of Installment Payments will be calculated and provided by the County upon notification of occupancy.

If the person required to pay development charges wishes to pay on an accelerated payment schedule, an Early Payment Agreement is required under section 27 of the Act.

Related County Policies

Development Charge Deferral Payments Policy

Development Charge Interest Policy

Timing of Development Charge Calculation Policy

AUTHORIZED COUNTY OF DUFFERIN SIGNATURE
TITLE

Acknowledgement of receipt of the letter pertaining to eligibility under section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act, 1997 dated INSERT DATE, for the development located at INSERT ADDRESS (reference building permit # XXXXX).

The undersigned as an authorized representative or owner of the property is acknowledging receipt of the letter outlining the eligibility legislative requirements for DC Installment payments under section 26.1 of the Act.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE/OWNER SIGNATURE
COMPANY NAME
ADDRESS
DATE

Appendix 2 – Early Payment Agreement

DATE

This is an early payment agreement between INSERT NAME and the County of Dufferin for the payment of development charges under section 27 of the Development Charges Act, 1997 (the Act) for INSERT ADDRESS, (reference building permit # XXXXX).

The Applicant acknowledges that under section 26.1 of the Act, the property listed above shall pay development charges in equal annual installments with the first payment due upon occupancy. It is the Applicant's desire and commitment to remit the applicable development charges on an alternate / early payment schedule as outlined below

- ☐ Full payment of applicable development charges on the building permit issuance date calculated as per policy.
- ☐ Full payment of applicable development charges within 15 days of notice of occupancy calculated as per policy.

Related County Policies

Development Charge Deferral Payments Policy

Development Charge Interest Policy

Timing of Development Charge Calculation Policy

The following payment terms have been deemed acceptable by both parties upon signature of this agreement.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE/OWNER SIGNATURE

COMPANY NAME

ADDRESS

DATE

AUTHORIZED COUNTY OF DUFFERIN SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

Appendix 3 – Development Charge Installment Payments Schedule

To be provided once notice of occupancy has been received

DATE

Notification of occupancy for INSERT ADDRESS (reference building permit # XXXXX) was received on INSERT DATE. As per section 26.2 of the Development Charges Act, 1997 the first installment of the development charges is now due, with the remainder due in annual installments, refer to the schedule below for the future due dates

Date	DC Installment Date	DC Amount Due
Occupancy		
Payment 2		
Payment 3		
Payment 4		
Payment 5		
Payment 6		
Total		

The first payment must be received within fifteen days of the date on this letter to avoid any interest penalty. All future payments are due on/before the due date.

Under subsection 26.1 (8) of the Development Charges Act, 1997 unpaid amounts may be added to the tax roll and collected in the same manner as taxes including the applicable interest rate.

Under the approved County of Dufferin Development Charge Deferral Payment Policy, this schedule will serve as the only notice of future due dates for installment payments.

Related County Policies

Development Charge Deferral Payments Policy

Development Charge Interest Policy

Timing of Development Charge Calculation Policy

The following payment terms have been deemed acceptable by both parties upon signature of this agreement.

AUTHORIZED COUNTY OF DUFFERIN SIGNATURE
TITLE

Acknowledgement of receipt of the Schedule of Development Charge Installment Payments dated INSERT DATE, for the development located at INSERT ADDRESS (reference building permit # XXXXX).

The undersigned as an authorized representative or owner of the property is acknowledging receipt of the letter outlining the Schedule of DC Installment Payments permitted under section 26.1 of the Act.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE/OWNER SIGNATURE
COMPANY NAME
ADDRESS
DATE

POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL

SECTION	FINANCE AND TREASURY	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-02
SUB-SECTION	DEVELOPMENT CHARGES	EFFECTIVE DATE	September 10, 2020
SUBJECT	Development Charge Calculation Policy		
AUTHORITY	Council		

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to establish the timing and rules for development charge calculations, as required under section 26.2 of the Development Charges Act, 1997. This policy establishes the conditions, duration, terms and other requirements on when and how the County of Dufferin determines the amount of development charges.

STATEMENT:

This policy applies to all development eligible under section 26.2 of the Development Charges Act, 1997.

PROCEDURES:

1. Definitions

- 1.1. "Act" means the Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended.
- 1.2. "Development Charges" means only the County of Dufferin development charges imposed pursuant to the Development Charge by-law, and does not apply to lower tier development charges or school board development charges.
- 1.3. "Site Plan Application" is an application for an approval of a development in a site plan control area under subsection 41 (4) of the Planning Act.

SUBJECT	Development Charge Calculation Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-02
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1.4. "Total Amount of a Development Charge" means the development charge rate and by-law (including rate classifications, definitions and statutory / non-statutory exemptions) in effect at the time the development charge is determined.

1.5. "Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application" is an application for an amendment to a bylaw passed under section 34 of the Planning Act.

2. Responsibilities

2.1. Treasurer

Administer this policy, including but not limited to:

- Assisting stakeholders in determining the total amount of the development charge that would be determined under the bylaw.
- Calculating and managing, the collection of all development charges.
- Working with County departments to ensure the policy is administered correctly.

2.2. Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture

- Confirm that a complete application was made for the purposes of determining the total amount of the development charge and for recording and reporting the application submission date(s) and application approval date(s) made under subsection 41(4) and section 34 of the Planning Act.

3. Legislative Framework

3.1. Determining the total amount of a development charge under section 26.2 of the Act.

Under subsection 26.2 (1), the total amount of development charges is determined under the bylaw on:

- a. the day an application for an approval of a Site Plan Application was made in respect of the development that is the subject of the development charge;
- b. if clause (a) does not apply, the day a Zoning By-law Amendment Application was made in respect of the development that is the subject of the development charge; or
- c. if neither clause (a) nor clause (b) applies,
 - i. If section 26.1 of the Act applies to the development, the development charge would be payable in accordance with section 26 of the Act if section 26.1 did not apply.

SUBJECT	Development Charge Calculation Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-02
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ii. If section 26.1 of the Act does not apply to the development, the day the development charge is payable in accordance with section 26 of the Act.

3.2. By-law not in effect

Under subsection 26.2 (2) of the Act, subsection 26.1 (1) applies even if the by-law under which the development charge would be determined is no longer in effect.

4. Application Made Dates

4.1. For the purpose of this policy, the following establishes the application made date(s) included under section 26.2 of the Act

- The date the application is stamped received by the local municipality or County Planning Department shall apply to all Site Plan Applications.
- The date the application is stamped received by the local municipality or County Planning Department shall apply to all Zoning By-law Amendment Applications.

5. Incomplete or Unapproved Applications

5.1. For all eligible development under section 26.2 of the Act, if a Site Plan Application or Zoning By-Law Amendment Application is deemed incomplete by the local municipality, or if said application(s) are not approved by the local municipality, the application submission date(s) does not apply to section 3.1 clause (a) or (b) of this policy.

6. Application Approval Dates

6.1. For the purposes of this policy:

- The Site Plan Application approval date shall be the approval date as provided by the local municipality to the County of Dufferin Planning Department.
- The Zoning By-Law Amendment Application approval date shall be the approval date as provided by the local municipality to the County of Dufferin Planning Department.

7. Application Appeal

7.1. Should any decision on the application(s) be appealed, the local municipality decision will stand pending final resolution of the appeal.

- Should a decision on an unapproved application be successfully appealed, the application made date will apply to section 3.1 clause (a) or (b) of this policy and the application approval date shall be the date the appeal is approved.

SUBJECT	Development Charge Calculation Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-02
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- Should a decision on an approved application be upheld, the application made date will apply to section 3.1 clause (a) or (b) of this policy and the application approval date shall be the date the decision is upheld.
- Should a decision on an approved application be successfully appealed or a decision on an unapproved application be upheld, the application made date will not apply to section 3.1 clause (a) or (b) of this policy.

8. Interest of the Development Charge

8.1. Under the County of Dufferin's Development Charge Interest Policy and subsection 26.2 (3) of the Act, interest will be charged on the development charge, from the date of the application referred to in clause 3.1 (a) or (b) of this policy, to the date the development charge is payable.

9. Final Determination of Total Development Charges Payable

9.1. On the day the development charge(s) is payable, the final determination of the total payable development charge(s) shall be:

- The applicable total amount of a development charge established under clause 3.1 of this policy, for each type of development,
- Plus, any applicable interest;
- Multiplied by, the developed quantity (number of residential units, number of square metres of non-residential development) for each type of development.

9.2. All development charges are payable prior to the issuance of a building permit, unless identified under section 26.1 or section 27 of the Act.

9.3. Early remittance of development charges is not permitted unless the municipality enters into an agreement under section 27 of the Act.

10. Subsequent / Multiple Applications

10.1. If a development was the subject of more than one Site Plan Application or Zoning By-Law Amendment Application, the later one is deemed to be the applicable application under subsection 26.1 (4) of the Act.

10.2. If a subsequent application(s) is made for a development:

- The date the subsequent application is made will become the new date under which the total amount of the development charge is determined.
- All interest that had accrued prior to the subsequent application shall be deemed to be zero (0).

SUBJECT	Development Charge Calculation Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-02
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- Interest will be compounded annually and begin to accrue from the date the subsequent application is made.

11.Prescribed Time Limit

11.1. As defined in O.Reg 454/19 the prescribed time is two years.

Clause 3.1 (a) and (b) does not apply to:

- Any part of a development to which section 26.1 applies if, on the date the first building permit is issued for the development, more than the prescribed amount of time has elapsed since the application referred to in clause 3.1 (a) or (b) was approved; or.
- Any part of a development to which section 26.1 does not apply if, on the date the development charge is payable, more than the prescribed amount of time has elapsed since the application referred to in clause 3.1 (a) or (b) was approved.

12.Transition

12.1. Clauses 3.1 (a) and (b) do not apply in the case of an application made before January 1, 2020 as per subsection 26.1 (6) of the Act.

13.Related Policies

- Development Charge Interest Policy
- Development Charges Annual Installment Payment Policy

POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL

SECTION	FINANCE AND TREASURY	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-03
SUB-SECTION	DEVELOPMENT CHARGES	EFFECTIVE DATE	September 10, 2020
SUBJECT	Development Charge Interest Policy		
AUTHORITY	Council – September 10, 2020		

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to establish the rules and practices for charging interest, as permitted under sections 26.1 and 26.2 of the Development Charges Act, 1997.

STATEMENT:

The fundamental principle of funding growth-related capital costs is that 'Growth should pay for Growth'. This policy serves to ensure that there is compensating interest income to fund the lost development charges that will result from the legislated DC rates being set earlier in the planning application process rather than at building permit issuance and the annual installment program for certain development.

PROCEDURES:

1. Definitions

- 1.1. "Act" means the Development Charges Act, 1997, as amended.
- 1.2. "Development Charges" means only the County of Dufferin development charges imposed pursuant to the Development Charge by-law, and does not apply to lower tier development charges or school board development charges.
- 1.3. "Institutional Development" for the purposes of this policy only, is defined as per O.Reg 454/19 (or as updated) meaning development of a building or structure

SUBJECT	Development Charge Interest Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-03
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indented for the following uses:

- A long term care home within the meaning of subsection 2 (1) of the Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007;
- A retirement home within the meaning of subsection 2 (1) of the Retirement Homes Act, 2010;
- A university in Ontario that receives direct, regular and ongoing operating funding from the Government of Ontario;
- A college or university affiliated with a university described above;
- An Indigenous Institute prescribed for the purposes of section 6 of the Indigenous Institutes Act, 2017.
- A memorial home, clubhouse or athletic grounds by an Ontario branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.
- A hospice to provide end of life care

1.4. "Non-Profit Housing Development" for the purposes of this policy only, is defined as per O.Reg 454/19 (or as updated) meaning development of a building or structure intended for use as residential premises by:

- A corporation to which the Not-for Profit Corporations Act, 2010 applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary object is to provide housing.
- A corporation without share capital to which the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary object is to provide housing.
- A non-profit housing co-operative that is in good standing under the Co-operative Corporations Act.

1.5. "Rental Housing Development" for the purposes of this policy only, is defined as per O.Reg 454/19 (or as updated) meaning development of a building or structure with four or more dwelling units all of which are intended for use as rented residential purposes.

2. Responsibilities

2.1. Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture

- Confirm that a complete application was made for the purposes of determining the total amount of the development charge and for recording

SUBJECT	Development Charge Interest Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-03
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and reporting the application submission date(s) and application approval date(s) made under section 34 and subsection 41(4) of the Planning Act.

2.2. Treasurer

Administer this policy, including but not limited to:

- Determining the total amount of the development charge that would be determined under the by-law and the applicable interest rate that would apply.
- Collect, and monitor all development charges, including interest, when payments are due / paid.
- Ensure the total accrued interest amount is being charged and collected when due.
- Establishing and publicising the interest rate as per policy.
- Working with County staff to ensure the policy is administered correctly

3. Legislative Framework

3.1. Installment Payments under section 26.1 of the Act and as defined in O.Reg 454/19.

Under subsections 26.1 (1), (2) and (3) of the Act, development charges shall be paid in equal annual instalments, beginning at the earlier of first occupancy or occupancy permit under the Building Code, Act, 1992 for:

- Rental housing development that is not non-profit housing
- Institutional development
- Non-profit housing development

3.2. Interest under section 26.1 of the Act

Subsection 26.1(7) of the Act allows a municipality to charge interest on the installments from the date the development charges would have been payable under section 26 of the Act.

3.3. Determination of Development Charge Amount under section 26.2 of the Act.

Under subsection 26.2(1) of the Act, the total amount of a development charge (i.e. rate) is determined under the County of Dufferin's Development Charge Bylaw in effect on:

- 3.3..1. The day an application for an amendment to a bylaw passed under section 34 of the Planning Act was made, or
- 3.3..2. If clause 3.3.1 does not apply, the day an application for an approval of development under subsection 41(4) of the Planning Act was made.
- 3.3..3. If neither clause 3.3.1 nor 3.3.2 applies, the date the development charges would have been payable under section 26 of the Act, which is normally

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building permit issuance.

3.4. Interest under section 26.2 of the Act

Under subsection 26.2(3) of the Act, a municipality may charge interest on the development charge, at a rate not exceeding the prescribed maximum interest rate, from the date of the application referred to in clause 3.3.1 or 3.3.2 to the date the development charge is payable.

3.5. Maximum Interest Rate under sections 26.1 and 26.2 of the Act

The Act allows a municipality to charge interest on the development charge at a rate not exceeding the prescribed maximum interest rate. There is no prescribed interest rate under subsections 26.1 and 26.2 of the Act.

4. Interest Rate Used

4.1. An interest rate of 5% shall be used.

4.2. Notwithstanding clause 4.1, on a case by case basis, Council could direct a different interest rate (if applicable) for annual installment payments under section 26.1 of the Act, beginning at building permit issuance, for the following types of development:

- A non-profit housing development;
- A long-term care home owned by a charitable organization or a non-profit organization as approved under the Income Tax Act; or
- A hospice.

5. Amendment or Revision to the Interest Rate

5.1. The Treasurer has under this policy the authority to amend/revise the interest rate used.

5.1..1. The notification of any interest rate amendment / revision shall be publicised as per policy.

5.1..2. Any interest rate amendments come into effect 7 business days after notification has been posted or as per the effective date provided in the notification, whichever is greater.

5.2. For eligible development under section 26.2 of the Act, in the event the interest rate is amended or revised, the new interest rate shall apply to the total accrued amount, prorated from the date of the interest rate amendment or revision to:

- The date the total accrued amount is fully paid, or
- A subsequent amendment or revision of the interest rate

SUBJECT	Development Charge Interest Policy	POLICY NUMBER	3-9-03
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6. Interest Rate Publication and Notification

- 6.1. Upon Council approval, this policy and the interest rates being used shall be made available on the County of Dufferin website.
- 6.2. All rate amendments or revisions shall also be posted on the County of Dufferin website.

7. Compounding and Prorating

- 7.1. All interest shall continue to accrue and be compounded annually beginning based on the applicable dates as outlined in section 26.1 and section 26.2 of the DCA until the date the total accrued amount is fully paid. A 365 day calendar year shall be used for the purpose of prorating all interest calculations.

7.2. Subsequent Application(s)

If a subsequent application(s) is made for a development:

- The date the subsequent application is made will become the new date under which the total amount of the development charge is determined.
- All interest that had accrued prior to the subsequent application shall be deemed to be zero (0).
- Interest will be compounded annually and begin to accrue from the date the subsequent application is made.

7.3. Interest under section 26.1

If a development qualifies for installment payments under section 26.1 of the Act, the total accrued amount shall continue to accrue interest from the date of the issuance of a building permit.

During the installment timeframe, interest shall continue to accrue on the outstanding balance. This shall continue until the date the total accrued amount has been fully paid.

The applicable interest applied to the annual installment payments determination shall be the rate in effect as of the occupancy date and shall remain fixed for the term of the installment period, as long as installment payments are remitted as per the Installment Payment Schedule.

8. Late Payment Interest on Unpaid Development Charges

- 8.1. If any development charges (including interest) are unpaid, those development charges (including interest) may (at the discretion of the Treasurer) be added to the tax roll and collected in the same manner as taxes, in accordance with section 32 of

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the Act.

8.1..1. Interest on late payments added to the tax roll shall incur the applicable taxation interest rate.

9. Effective Date

9.1. Upon approval by Council, this policy shall take effect retroactively as at September 1, 2020. This policy may be repealed and/or modified by Council at any time.

10. Transition

10.1. To allow for a transition period, this policy does not apply to the determinations of the rate and amount of development charges calculated under section 26.2 of the Act, for any development that has been issued a building permit for development, until the existing DC By-law has been repealed or January 1, 2021, whichever is sooner

10.2. For the purposes of calculating annual installment payments under section 26.1 of the Act, this policy is immediately in effect.

11. Related Policies

- Development Charge Calculation Policy
- Development Charges Annual Installment Payment Policy



REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden White and Members of County Council

From: Anna McGregor, Director of Community Services

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: **Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF) Phase 2**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

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

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

Purpose

This purpose of this report is to share with Council the details on the second phase of the Social Services Relief Fund and to seek approval to submit a business case to the Province to access the funding.

Background & Discussion

The County is the designated Service Manager (SM) for the delivery of Community Housing and Homelessness Services for Dufferin County.

The County received details, from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) on August 12, 2020 regarding the \$150 million in new provincial funding announced by Premier Ford on July 2, 2020, and an additional \$212 million of funding announced on August 12, 2020 as part of the federal-provincial Safe Restart Agreement for a total of \$362 million.

These funds will be made available as part of a second phase of funding under the Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF), and increase the government's total SSRF investment for Service Managers and Indigenous Program Administrators to \$510 million.

Under SSRF Phase 2, the County of Dufferin will be eligible to receive an initial planning allocation of \$724,966 in 2020-21. Funding provided under SSRF Phase 2 may be used to offset eligible costs incurred on or after July 2, 2020.

The objectives of the SSRF Phase 2 funding are to:

1. Mitigate ongoing risk for vulnerable people, especially in congregate settings.
2. Encourage long-term housing-based solutions to homelessness post-COVID-19.
3. Enhance rent assistance provided to households in rent arrears due to COVID-19.

Business Case Requirement

Prior to receiving SSRF Phase 2 funds, Service Managers are required to submit a business case to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH).

The business case has to provide an outline of how the County plan to use the initial planning allocation and will assist the Ministry in ensuring that funds are being directed to communities most in need.

Business cases will be reviewed by an inter-ministerial working group, which will make recommendations on funding decisions.

Service Managers have been further advised that the initial planning allocation could be subject to change based on COVID-19 needs and emerging public health emergencies across the province, which may result in the re-allocation of funds between service areas.

Following the review process, Service Managers will be notified of their approved SSRF Phase 2 funding allocation. The business case has to be submitted on a Ministry template. The template is available through the Transfer Payment Ontario (TPON) system, and must be completed and submitted to the Ministry via TPON by September 11, 2020.

It is anticipated that every Service Manager will be notified of the final decision regarding their business case by early October 2020, with initial funding anticipated to flow shortly thereafter.

Information Gathering for the Business Case

The County of Dufferin work collaboratively with many of the local service providers to serve Dufferin's most vulnerable population. In line with that collaborative approach the County immediately worked to distribute the funding allocation to local providers.

In order to gather information, to form the business case, the County put out a press release on August 18, 2020 advising local human service providers, including local housing and homelessness service providers, there was funding available to cover COVID-19 related costs. Local service providers were invited to submit business cases for COVID-19 related costs by August 28, 2020. (See attached.)

Those applying for funding were advised that the submission of a business case did not guarantee funding in part or in full.

County staff reviewed the submissions for eligibility and then assigned them to the relevant funding categories, based on the reporting requirements set by MMAH. The County then looked at its own Housing and Homelessness programs.

The following service providers submitted business cases and would be eligible for:

Provider	Value
Choices Youth Shelter	\$69,016
Community Living Dufferin (CLD)	\$15,000
Credit River Non Profit Housing	\$10,800
Family Transition Place (FTP)	\$215,000
Fiddleville Non Profit Housing	\$10,800
Orangeville Food Bank	\$46,854
Total	\$367,470

Based on programming needs, the County is also looking to address COVID-19 related costs for:

Program	Value
County of Dufferin Homelessness Prevention Program (HPP)	\$107,747
County of Dufferin Community Housing	\$228,000
Total	\$335,747

The total allocation would be distributed as follows:

Distributed To	Value
Local Agencies	\$367,470
County of Dufferin Homelessness Prevention Program (HPP)	\$107,747
County of Dufferin Community Housing	\$228,000
Administration	\$21,749
TOTAL ALLOCATION	\$724,966

Details for the Business Case

The information noted in the table below is a summary of the details required to be submitted to MMAH:

Funding Breakdown per MMAH Case Study Proposed Submission	Value
Emergency Shelter Solutions	\$161,194
Operating funding used for shelters, motels/hotels.	
Housing with Related Supports	\$0
Operating funding used for housing allowances.	
Services and Supports	\$327,470
Operating funding used for food security, cleaning, personal protective equipment, transportation.	
Homelessness Prevention	\$0
Operating funding for landlord outreach and mediation, shelter diversion programs.	
Homelessness Prevention – Rent Relief	\$79,553
Operating funding for short-term rent relief or rent bank initiatives.	
Capital Component – New Facilities	\$0
Acquisition, conversion, modular housing.	
Capital Component – Upgrades to Existing Facilities	\$135,000
Renovations of existing facilities.	
Administration	\$21,749
The County can collect up to 3% of total allocation.	
TOTAL AVAILABLE TO DUFFERIN UNDER PHASE 2 SSRF	\$724,966

To support the numbers submitted, references will be made to the various narrative details already in circulation on local housing and homelessness programming and needs in Dufferin; including the County's 10 Year Housing and Homelessness Plan and Dufferin County Equity Collaborative's (DCEC) Impact Report to the Community.

Financial, Staffing, Legal, or IT Considerations

If the County is successful with its business case, there are already processes in place to quickly distribute the funding to providers. The reporting requirement for this funding can be added to existing practices for the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI). No additional resources would be required to roll out this funding.

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Director, Community Services, titled Social Services Relief Fund Phase 2, dated September 10, 2020, be received,

AND THAT Council approve the submission of the business case as detailed below to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing to request the full Dufferin allocation of SSRF Phase 2:

Funding Breakdown	Value
Emergency Shelter Solutions	\$161,194
Services and Supports	\$327,470
Homelessness Prevention – Rent Relief	\$79,553
Capital Component – Upgrades to Existing Facilities	\$135,000
Administration 3%	\$21,749
TOTAL AVAILABLE TO DUFFERIN UNDER SSRF PHASE 2	\$724,966

Respectfully Submitted By:

Anna McGregor
Director, Community Services

Attachments:

Press Release – Financial Support for Community Agencies related to the COVID-19 Pandemic and Transition to Recovery



PRESS RELEASE

County of Dufferin

55 Zina Street

Orangeville, ON L9W 1E5

For Immediate Release: Tuesday, August 18, 2020 – 1:00 pm

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY AGENCIES RELATED TO THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND TRANSITION TO RECOVERY

To all our community partners, organizations, non-profit agencies and to those who support the most vulnerable in our community, we would like to hear from you as to how the County of Dufferin may financially assist you in order for you to continue to offer the best support to our community, as we deal with the COVID-19 transition to recovery.

On August 12, 2020, the federal and provincial governments announced, the Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF) Phase 2. SSRF Phase 2 will provide \$362 million in provincial and federal funding (federal funding through the Safe Restart Agreement) to help a diverse range of vulnerable people, create longer-term housing solutions for people in need, and ensure that the housing and homelessness sector has the tools and support that they need to safely and successfully transition to recovery.

The objectives for SSRF Phase 2 include:

- Mitigate ongoing risk for vulnerable people, especially in congregate care settings;
- Encourage longer-term housing-based solutions to homelessness post-COVID-19; and
- Enhance rent assistance provided to households in rent arrears due to COVID-19.

SSRF Phase 2 has two components, **operating** and **capital**.

The eligible operating expenses include but are not limited to:

- Building homeless shelter capacity;
- Use of motels or hotels as isolation centers or to support social distancing;
- Rental assistance such as funding for rent arrears and short-term housing allowances
- Transportation costs;
- Food and supplies;
- Enhanced cleaning services;
- Non-medical staffing requirements (e.g., enhanced outreach services);
- Personal protective equipment; and



- Minor retrofits, alterations and repairs under \$50,000 that do not extend the useful life of pre-existing buildings or assets.

Capital funding would enable the acquisition of new, or modifications to existing facilities such as emergency shelters, supportive housing, transitional housing, and related facilities. The objectives under this component, are:

- To provide longer-term housing-based solutions to homelessness post-COVID-19 outbreak;
- To better address need and to encourage movement toward client service models that are innovative, and seek to support client and organizational readiness in preparation for potential future outbreaks or emergencies; and
- To change the physical design of congregate care settings such as emergency shelters, to permit elements such as physical distancing and self-contained bedrooms and washrooms.

If you are providing new or enhanced support or service(s) for vulnerable persons in Dufferin County as a result of COVID-19 in any of the areas above we would ask that you submit your business case by **Friday, August 28th, 2020**.

Please send your request to the attention of Carol Barber, Program Manager Housing Services, cbarber@dufferincounty.ca For any questions, call 519-941-6991, ext. 2020

Please note that submission of a business case does not guarantee funding assistance in part or in full.



REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden White and Members of County Council

From: Anna McGregor, Director of Community Services

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: **EarlyON Service Review Update 2**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

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

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

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to share with Council ongoing changes to Service Delivery within the EarlyON service following the lifting of the Provincial Emergency Closure Order, which had closed the EarlyON Centres on March 16, 2020.

Background & Discussion

The County is the designated Consolidated Municipal Service Manager (CMSM) for the delivery of Child Care and Early Years. Municipal funding and funding from the Ministry of Education (EDU) support the County's mandated responsibility as the Service Manager for child care and early years, to provide child care fee subsidy, special needs resourcing (i-CAN), general operating grants and early learning. This report will focus on early learning. (Child Care services were reviewed last year)

As the mandated Service Manager, it is the County's responsibility to consider the short-term and long-term sustainability of early years programs in Dufferin as a whole. All decisions must take into consideration the impact to the entire system, while continuing to deliver quality programs, value for money and minimal disruption to families.

The priority has been and continues to be, to meet the needs of the children and families in Dufferin County by providing the best resources available during the COVID-19 crisis and beyond, while ensuring the County continue to provide mandatory core services, including:

- supporting early learning and development
- engaging parents and caregivers
- making connections for families

The EarlyON Centres were mandated to provide services, despite the recent Provincial Emergency Order which closed their locations. As such, a virtual programming model was developed.

Services Before Closure

The County has three (3) EarlyON sites. These are located in Orangeville, Shelburne and Grand Valley. Programming included in-person visits and access to the EarlyON facilities, group programming/workshops, outreach and a transportation program.

In August 2018, following a review of services, carried out throughout 2017, the EarlyON centres revised some of their services and reduced the hours of operation at the EarlyON sites. (See Report CS 2018-08-23 EarlyON Modernization – Hours)

Under this service model, where in-person and outreach services were delivered, a total of seventeen (17) staff were employed; a mix of full time, part time and relief positions, covering front facing and behind the scenes duties.

Services During Closure

EarlyON Centres were closed on March 16, 2020 as a result of the Provincial Emergency Orders due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. In-person programming was replaced by virtual programming. All family support groups continued in a “Zoom” forum.

The County continued to provide parenting workshops, community engagement with Facebook Live and were strengthening community partnership with support to Public Health and continued collaboration with Dufferin Child and Family Services (DCAFS).

The EarlyON front facing staffing complement was reduced from twelve (12) to four (4) staff.

The reduction of eight (8) members of staff, was reached through re-deployment or Declared Emergency Leaves (DEL). (See Report CC 2020-08-13 EarlyON Service Delivery Review Update)

During the closure period the four (4) staff working in the front facing EarlyON service provision, continued to deliver virtual services to children and their families.

Services After Re-Opening

Minister Lecce's announcement on July 30, stated as of September 1, 2020 EarlyON Centres may re-open beginning September 1, 2020. On August 13, 2020, the province issued "Operational Guidance During COVID-19 Outbreak: EarlyON Re-Opening".

All programs must now adhere to strict health and safety measures in order to operate, including but not limited to:

- follow guidance from the local public health unit
- developing and implementing COVID-19 health and safety protocols
- implement physical distancing
- use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- requiring medical masks and eye protection for all adults in the program and requiring non-medical or cloth masks for children in grades 4 and above
- screening, limiting visitors, and recording attendance for contact tracing
- enhanced cleaning of space, toys and equipment
- developing policies and processes for reserving and/or registering to participate in in-person programs and services in advance
- grouping children and limiting interactions between groups
- the continued provision of virtual services to support families remotely
- offering outdoor and mobile program options for families
- not offering child minding and respite child care at this time
- not offering drop-in services

As County staff reviewed the contents of the guidance it became clear that many of the changes already being implemented would meet the new criteria. With the ability to re-introduce in-person programming (with strict protocols in place), staff can offer a mix of virtual programming, outside in-person programming (weather permitting) and some inside programming.

To ensure sufficient physical distancing and infection prevention and control measures are achievable, the Orangeville EarlyON site will remain closed. The Shelburne and Grand Valley locations have more available space to allow physical distancing, with less overall foot traffic impacting infection prevention and control measures. The new hours of service will be created in due course and will complement the virtual programming and outside programming.

For the overall EarlyON service, the full staffing complement has remained at seventeen (17). Twelve (12) for front facing and five (5) for behind the scenes. To move to the new service model one (1) more member of staff has been recalled from leave. Five (5) staff are now operating the new model of service delivery and a total of twelve (12) members of staff remain on re-deployment or have been placed on temporary lay-off following the end of their Declared Emergency Leave (DEL).

The revised staffing structure supports the needs of children and families in Dufferin and reflects the Ministry requirements to have qualified Registered Early Childhood Education staff deliver mandatory core services related to supporting early learning and development.

Communication

The EarlyON staff are being kept up to date with details. Both Children's Services staff and Human Resources staff are in contact with employees impacted by the changes.

Families are being included in the changes, through conversations, social media and postings at each site. Input on program offerings will be sought from families.

Community partners are also being notified through various planning tables (DuCK), and various communication venues, including social media.

Financial, Staffing, Legal, or IT Considerations

The change in service delivery has reduced EarlyON staffing needs and therefore there will be financial savings as a result of the lower staffing costs. In order to determine what this looks like overall for the EarlyON Service, a more comprehensive review, will be conducted and those findings will be shared with Council.

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Director, Community Services, titled EarlyON Service Delivery Review Update 2, dated September 10 , 2020, be received.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Anna McGregor
Director, Community Services



REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden Darren White and Members of Council

From: Darrell Keenie, Director
Planning, Economic Development and Culture

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: Land Acknowledgement Statement for Dufferin County

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives: Work with partners on cultural/heritage opportunities.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the consultative process by which a Land Acknowledgement for Dufferin County has been developed, and to present the resulting Land Acknowledgement.

Background & Discussion

At the July 9, 2020 meeting of County Council, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Councillor Creelman, seconded by Councillor Macintosh

WHEREAS it is desirous to recognize history by acknowledging indigenous stewardship of land over thousands of years;

AND WHEREAS land acknowledgement is an important element of reconciliation with indigenous peoples;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT we direct Darrell Keenie, Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture to consult with members of the indigenous community and other interest parties with the view to developing a Land Acknowledgement to be delivered at the beginning of County Council meetings and any related recommendations.

-Carried-

With Council's direction, Museum of Dufferin (MoD) staff have undertaken the development of a Land Acknowledgement Statement (LAS) with three distinct goals in mind:

1. To create an accurate, authentic and meaningful land acknowledgement statement for Dufferin County.
2. To provide educational information (and access to resources) that supports the statement and encourages learning, awareness and celebration of the history and heritage of Indigenous peoples in our region.
3. To build connections, relationships, and dialogue with Indigenous groups and individuals who are descendants of groups that historically occupied our region, and Indigenous persons who currently reside in Dufferin County.

With these goals established, MoD's Education Programmer – Julie McNevin – led this important effort that included extensive research and meetings/discussions with members of the Indigenous community. The outputs of this process include a proper LAS for Dufferin County, as well as the resource document attached to this report. This teaching document is an important resource that will be circulated and used across the community. I encourage everyone to take time to read through the document, as it provides meaningful context to the LAS and the process of its creation.

Why are Land Acknowledgment Statements important?

A Land Acknowledgment Statement is a kind of verbal memorial and starting point for reconciliation that recognizes the enduring relationship between Indigenous peoples and traditional or ancestral land. These statements are a means of bringing awareness to the impacts and legacies of colonialism and subjugation of Indigenous peoples. A Land Acknowledgment Statement is therefore a means of confronting the past that continues to have implications for Indigenous people in the present and future.

The Land Acknowledgement Statement for Dufferin County:

"We would like to begin by respectfully acknowledging that Dufferin County resides within the traditional territory and ancestral lands of the Tionontati (Petun), Attawandaron (Neutral), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe peoples.

We also acknowledge that various municipalities within the County of Dufferin reside within the treaty lands named under the Haldimand Deed of 1784 and two of the Williams Treaties of 1818: Treaty 18: the Nottawasaga Purchase, and Treaty 19: The Ajetance Treaty.

These traditional 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.”

Timing and Presentation:

In terms of the use of the LAS by Dufferin County Council, its Committees and for special events or gatherings:

- The statement should be read after calling a meeting or gathering to order
- The reading could be followed by a moment of silence or personal touch (statement of ally-ship) that places the presenter in the context of the statement
- The statement should be read with sincerity
- For meetings of Council, Councillors could take turns delivering the statement

Financial, Staffing, Legal, or IT Considerations

None.

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated September 10, 2020, regarding Land Acknowledgement Statement for Dufferin County, be received;

AND THAT the Land Acknowledgement Statement for Dufferin County and in the Museum of Dufferin’s Resource Guide entitled “Indigenous History and Treaty Lands in Dufferin County” be formally adopted for presenting at meetings of Dufferin County Council as follows:

We would like to begin by respectfully acknowledging that Dufferin County resides within the traditional territory and ancestral lands of the Tionontati (Petun), Attawandaron (Neutral), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe peoples.

We also acknowledge that various municipalities within the County of Dufferin reside within the treaty lands named under the Haldimand Deed of

1784 and two of the Williams Treaties of 1818: Treaty 18: the Nottawasaga Purchase, and Treaty 19: The Ajetance Treaty.

These traditional 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.

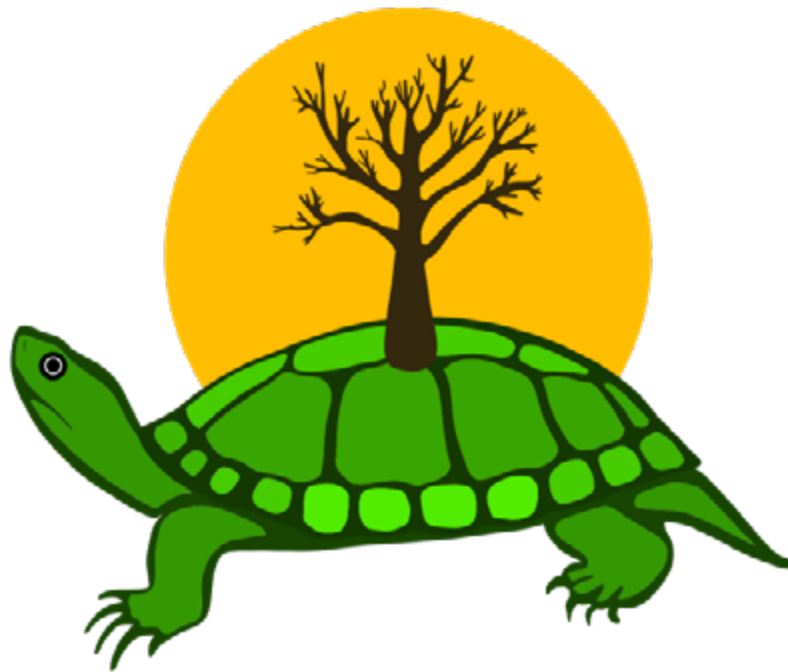
Respectfully Submitted By:

Darrell Keenie
Director, Planning, Economic Development and Culture

Attachment:
Indigenous History and Treaty Lands in Dufferin County – A Resource Guide

Indigenous History and Treaty Lands in Dufferin County

A Resource Guide



For some Indigenous Peoples, Turtle Island refers to North America. It originates from oral histories that describe the land as having been created on the back of a giant turtle. The turtle is a symbol and icon for creation, life and truth for many Indigenous peoples.

Artwork by: Chief Lady Bird (Nancy King),
Rama First Nations/Moose Deer Point First Nations

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Did You Know? Feathers have important symbolic and spiritual significance to many Indigenous peoples. They are most often viewed as a symbol of wisdom, trust, honor, strength, power and freedom. Feathers are gifted as a means of celebrating and honouring someone who demonstrates these character traits. With this honour comes responsibility. The Eagle feather is accorded the highest respect and is often featured on the headdresses and regalia of community leaders. This is why it is not appropriate for just anyone to wear a ceremonial headdress or even mock-regalia as a costume. It’s not “cool”, it’s disrespectful.

Land Acknowledgment

We would like to begin by respectfully acknowledging that Dufferin County resides within the traditional territory and ancestral lands of the Tionontati (Petun), Attawandaron (Neutral), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe peoples.

We also acknowledge that various municipalities within the County of Dufferin reside within the treaty lands named under the Haldimand Deed of 1784 and two of the Williams Treaties of 1818: Treaty 18: the Nottawasaga Purchase, and Treaty 19: The Ajetance Treaty.

These traditional 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.



Pronunciation Guide:

Tionontati – “Tee-oh-nahn-TAH-tee”

Attawandaron – “At-tah-wahn-da-ron”

Haudenosaunee – “ho-DEE-no-Sho-nee”

Anishinaabe – “ah-NISH-IH-nah-bay”



What are Land Acknowledgment Statements & Why are they Important?

A Land Acknowledgment Statement is a kind of verbal memorial and starting point for reconciliation that recognizes the enduring relationship between Indigenous peoples and traditional or ancestral land.

These statements are a means of bringing awareness to the impacts and legacies of colonialism and subjugation of Indigenous peoples. A Land Acknowledgment Statement is therefore a means of confronting the past that continues to have implications for Indigenous people in the present and future.

Why Land Acknowledgment Alone Is Not Enough

Concerns and criticisms regarding land acknowledgment statements do exist and are an important consideration. A politically correct statement does not atone for centuries of history that cannot be undone. Creating and speaking a statement out of guilt, as a “token gesture” or because it is “trendy” to do so are misguided motivations. If done without meaningful action, the statement becomes a hollow and disingenuous gesture.

A Land Acknowledgment is merely the first step. What is your place in the context of the statement? Will you do as you say? What action(s) are you committing to that will honor and respect the statement?

Introduction

This document has been created to aid in recognizing the long-standing and enduring relationship that exists between Indigenous peoples and the traditional territories residing within present-day Dufferin County. By acknowledging and examining the past, we can become more aware and better informed. We can then use this knowledge to build relationships and a better future where the history, heritage, rights and freedoms of all citizens are respected.

This document was created to serve as an introductory resource. It will provide a starting point for learning with brief overviews and summaries, but will provide links and suggestions for third-party resources to support more comprehensive or in-depth learning.

Attempts have been made in the creation of this document to utilize information from varied and credible sources, but it is by no means definitive. The Museum of Dufferin welcomes input that can add educational value to this resource and will update it according.



Special Thanks To:

Darin Wybenga, Traditional Land Use Coordinator and Land Use Coordinator for Mississauga of the Credit First Nation, Department of Consultation and Accommodation

Dr. Sabrina Saunders, CEO of Blue Mountain Public Library

Andrea Wilson, Curator of Craigleith Heritage Depot



Important Terms

Indigenous Peoples:

Is a collective name for First Nations, Inuit and Métis people who were the original inhabitants of the land that is now Canada and their descendants. As of 2016, 1.6 million people in Canada (4.9% of the population) identify as Indigenous.

Ancestral Lands or Territory:

These are the lands upon which Indigenous people have historically and currently inhabit, including lands and waters used for hunting, fishing gathering, and trade.

Treaty Lands or Territory:

These are lands, which often refer to a portion or section of ancestral territory, that have been included in a treaty agreement.

Ceded and Unceded Land:

Ceded means to give up a territory. In terms of land treaties, it refers to territory in which claim, title or ownership is given up to another entity, such as the British Crown. In many cases, to Indigenous groups, cessation of lands was not interpreted to mean giving up all rights to the land and its resources, but rather was permitting shared use.

Disagreements over the meaning of land cessation has given rise to the term “unceded land” – land which was not given away. In many cases, Indigenous groups feel that failing to live up to the terms of an agreement or treaty make the cessation of lands null or void and that the lands to be transferred to the Crown were taken (misappropriated) rather than ceded.

Reconciliation:

Reconciliation means to restore and build a relationship. It is acknowledging what happened and working on a path forward so that healing can take place. Reconciliation begins with knowledge and education, with an emphasis on empathy and understanding. As the result of past wrongs and broken promises, some in the recent-past, a wounded relationship exists between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, communities and organizations. Reconciliation is meant to be a path to arriving at a relationship based on mutual respect, trust, honesty, integrity, dignity and equality.

“There is room on this land for all of us and there must also be, after centuries of struggle, room for justice for Indigenous peoples. That is all we ask. And we will settle for nothing less.”

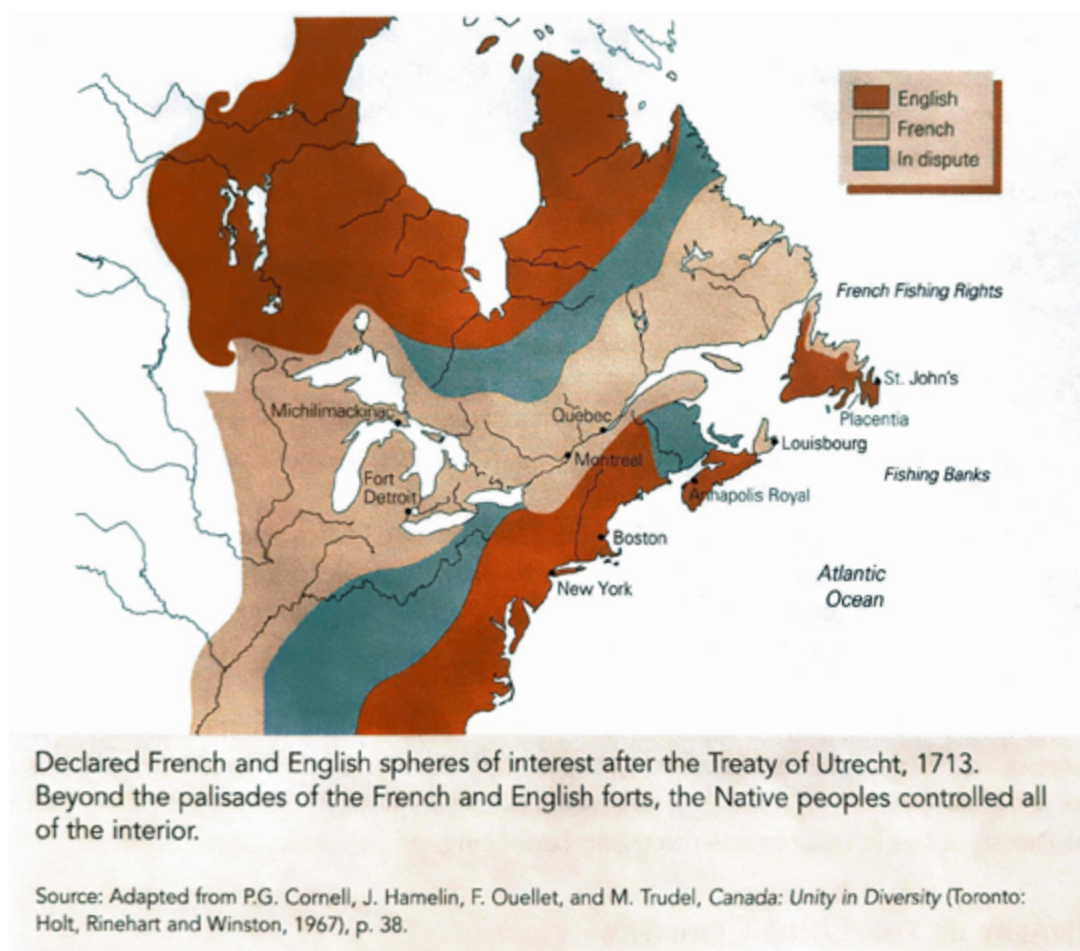
— Arthur Manuel, Unsettling Canada: A National Wake-Up Call

Land Treaties in Historical Context:

The colonization of the lands which would become Upper Canada and later Ontario began in the late 16th to early 17th Century. Motivated to control more land and resources, especially those that supported the rapidly growing fur trade, both the British and French made military and trade alliances with Indigenous peoples to expand colonial influence over North America. Indigenous peoples would play key roles in the success and downfall of colonial powers. This period can be characterized as a high-stakes chess match of conflicts and warfare, followed by periods of tenuous or fragile peace agreements.

In 1701, the Great Peace was established between the Haudenosaunee and French. It attempted to set aside the conflict that had plagued New France and its Indigenous allies for over a century and establish Haudenosaunee neutrality between the French and English. The coming years were marked by an increase in agriculture as the fur trade declined.

Between 1701 and 1713, a bitter fight between France and England took place in Europe during the War of Spanish Succession. The war came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht. France made most of its concessions in North America – giving up previously strategic locations such as Hudson Bay and Acadia.



Source: R. Douglas Frances et. al. Origins: Canadian History to Confederation (Transcontinental: Thompson-Nelson, 2005) p. 133

Historical Context Continued:

A period of relative peace between Britain and France and prosperity for New France came to a close with the outbreak of the Seven Years' War (1756-1760), which would be fought in both Europe and the Colonies. This war profoundly altered the balance of power in North America. Following the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France ceded all of Canada to the British.

The fall of New France concerned Indigenous peoples, especially those who had been allies of the French. Indigenous people were not mentioned in the treaty, and the British showed little interest in their fate. A major concern was the difference between French and English policy towards Indigenous peoples. The French had practiced "gift diplomacy" in which they made annual payment in material goods in exchange for use of lands. The British preferred treaties and one-time monetary purchases. Many Indigenous groups were not prepared to acknowledge British sovereignty (authority and rule) over their lands.



The Royal Proclamation of 1763 laid out the rules for treaty-making and guidelines for European settlement across Canada. It issued ownership of North America to King George III. Any land held by Indigenous people was to remain theirs until ceded by treaty. Settlers could not claim land from Indigenous people – it had to first be transferred to the Crown, then purchased or granted. Indigenous peoples were to be compensated for any lands transferred to the Crown.



It might seem like Indigenous people were given a choice, but the proclamation was written without the input of Indigenous peoples and was intended to impose governance. In reality, any agreements to respect Indigenous lands were ignored by the influx of non-Indigenous settlers, particularly following the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) and the War of 1812 (1812-1815). Being outnumbered, reliant on British trade goods and growing more impoverished, Indigenous leaders had little to no choice but to give up large portions of the land their peoples had been guardians of for generations.

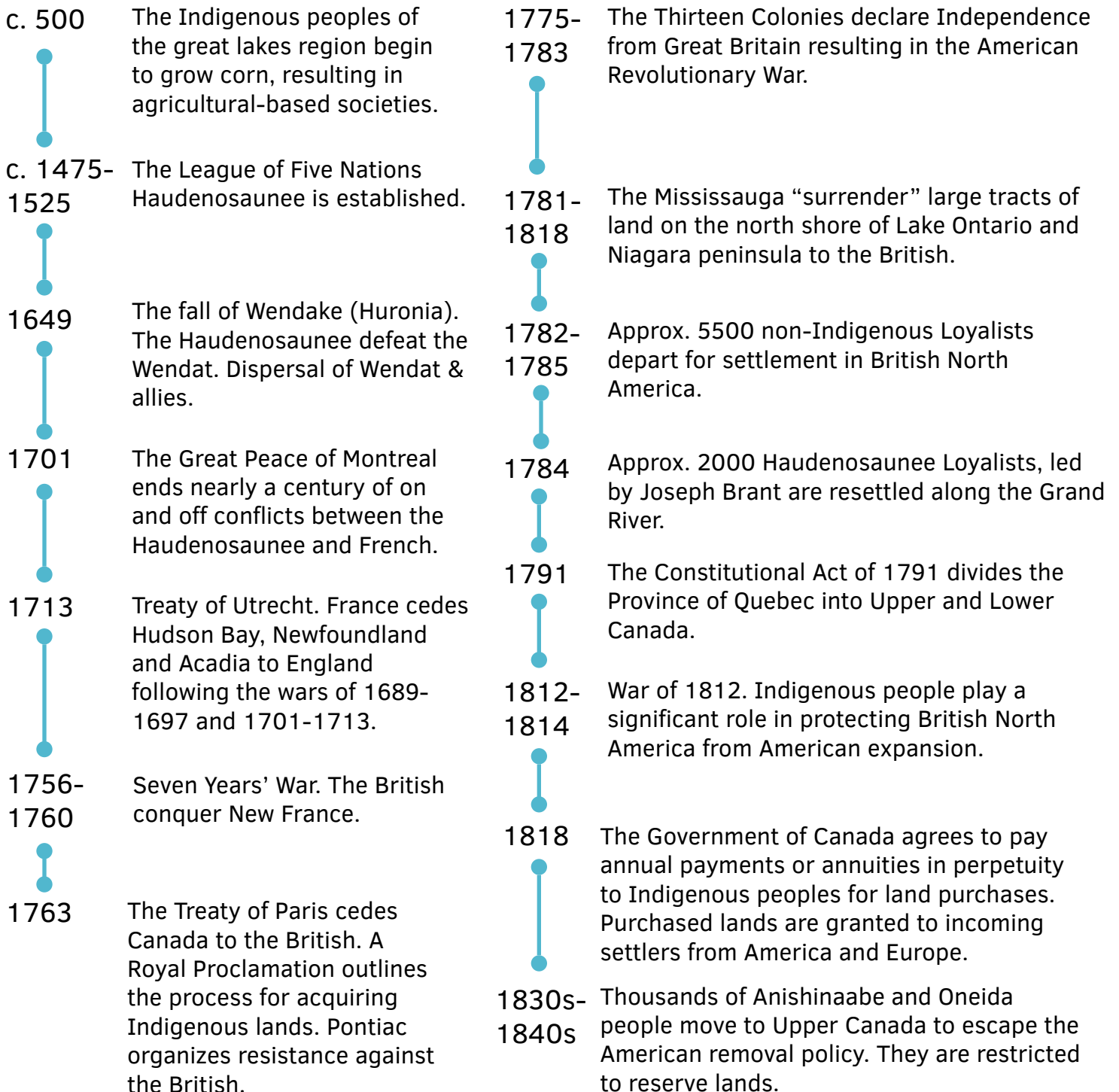
Left: These maps show the colonial territory ceded to the British in 1763, followed by the establishment of the provinces under the Constitutional Act of 1791.

Source: Canada History Development Maps, <https://www.canadahistory.com/sections/maps/Development/Development.html>

Historical Context Conclusion:

The conflicts and political maneuverings of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries that were shaping Canada leading to Confederation in 1867, sent Indigenous People's autonomy over their land, culture and way of life into an intense decline. In other words, Canada's nation-building came at great expense to Indigenous populations. The consequences of these events on Indigenous Peoples have rippled through the generations and are still evident today with wounds that have not healed.

Important Dates:



A vertical timeline with two columns of dates and descriptions. The dates are connected by a vertical line with dots at each date point. The descriptions are placed to the right of each date point.

c. 500	The Indigenous peoples of the great lakes region begin to grow corn, resulting in agricultural-based societies.	1775-1783	The Thirteen Colonies declare Independence from Great Britain resulting in the American Revolutionary War.
c. 1475-1525	The League of Five Nations Haudenosaunee is established.	1781-1818	The Mississauga "surrender" large tracts of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario and Niagara peninsula to the British.
1649	The fall of Wendake (Huron). The Haudenosaunee defeat the Wendat. Dispersal of Wendat & allies.	1782-1785	Approx. 5500 non-Indigenous Loyalists depart for settlement in British North America.
1701	The Great Peace of Montreal ends nearly a century of on and off conflicts between the Haudenosaunee and French.	1784	Approx. 2000 Haudenosaunee Loyalists, led by Joseph Brant are resettled along the Grand River.
1713	Treaty of Utrecht. France cedes Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia to England following the wars of 1689-1697 and 1701-1713.	1791	The Constitutional Act of 1791 divides the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada.
1756-1760	Seven Years' War. The British conquer New France.	1812-1814	War of 1812. Indigenous people play a significant role in protecting British North America from American expansion.
1763	The Treaty of Paris cedes Canada to the British. A Royal Proclamation outlines the process for acquiring Indigenous lands. Pontiac organizes resistance against the British.	1818	The Government of Canada agrees to pay annual payments or annuities in perpetuity to Indigenous peoples for land purchases. Purchased lands are granted to incoming settlers from America and Europe.
		1830s-1840s	Thousands of Anishinaabe and Oneida people move to Upper Canada to escape the American removal policy. They are restricted to reserve lands.

Exploring and Interpreting Land Treaties

Between 1760 and 1923, 56 land treaties were signed between the British Crown and Indigenous Peoples. The purpose of these treaties was to form agreements and partnerships that would establish pathways for shared land use. These treaties outline the rights and obligations to be upheld by the signing parties.

The Crown pursued these treaties in order to free up land for settlement, advance colonization Westward, and access natural resources including farmland, water and minerals. This was especially important to Britain following the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), which resulted in weakened British control over North America and an influx of Loyalist settlers to Upper Canada and New Brunswick. Fearing encroachment from the newly ceded United States, Britain sought to increase their control over land and resources north of the 49th Parallel. When making land treaties, representatives of the British Crown saw land as a commodity and thought they were purchasing land or rights to land once and for all.

Indigenous signatories had a different relationship to the land. Semantics (word meanings) combined with cultural and spiritual beliefs and customs played a significant role in how treaties were interpreted; as they were being created and thereafter. While the British placed emphasis on the written text, Indigenous negotiators gave weight and power to the spoken word and ceremonies that took place before and after the signing of a written document. They often entered into these treaties believing their lands were held in common. Premised on a long-standing and deeply spiritual connection to their ancestral lands, Indigenous peoples did not believe that land could be 'sold', or that the use the land and access to resources for food and living could be absolutely and permanently signed away.

Differing perspectives on treaty interpretation has led to disputes and legal action, much of which has been going on for years without resolution.

Three major issues arose with the establishment of these land treaties:

- 1. Differences in interpretation over what was agreed upon (treaty terms)**
- 2. Discrepancies and disagreements over how treaties were made (treaty conditions)**
- 3. Disagreements over actions and policies following treaty signing (treaty violations)**

Several important questions are at play when considering land treaty issues:

- 1. Are the contents of the written treaty the same as what was discussed verbally?**
- 2. Were the treaties negotiated in good faith (with honesty and sincerity of intention)?**
- 3. What reparations can and should be made?**

The Tionontati (Petun)

(also commonly referred to as Tionontate, Tionontatehronnon, Khionnontateronnon)

Pronunciation: “Tee-oh-nahn-TAH-tee”

The term Nation du Petun (Tobacco Nation) was a nickname for a group of Wyandot tribes created by French explorers, settlers and missionaries. This was a misleading choice of name, first recorded by Samuel de Champlain, since there is no evidence or record of the Tionontati having grown any tobacco. Other nations may have called them ‘Tionontati’ meaning “People of the Hills”. (At least 65 different names and alternative spellings exist). They likely would have referred to themselves as Wendat or Wyandot (post-dispersal), but considered themselves to be politically independent from the Wendat (Huron) Confederacy to the north-east.

The Tionontati primarily inhabited an area encompassing Collingwood, the Blue Mountains, and Clearview Township from 1580 to 1650 A.D. Following war with the Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), the Wendat Confederacy and allied nations such as the Tionontati were wiped out. Survivors dispersed in various directions.

The major rivers that drain from wetlands on the Dundalk Till Plain (the Grand River, Saugeen River and the Maitland River) and the tributary rivers of the Nottawasaga River (the Pine River, Boyne River and Noisy River) were very important to the Tionontati. This system of rivers, which traverse through Dufferin County, afforded the Tionontati travel by canoe or shoreline trails for the purposes of hunting, fishing and trade. Using the tributaries of the Nottawasaga River gave access to the Grand River, which extends to Lake Huron, allowing the Tionontati to maintain an extensive trade network.



Francisco-Giusepp Bressani's map of Huronia, 1657. This map shows the Nottawasaga River, its tributaries, and symbols for five Petun villages near Georgian Bay.

In terms of culture and lifestyle, the Tionontati were nearly identical to the Wendat (Huron) or other Wyandot Peoples to the east. It is likely that the hunting of beaver was a major part of their trade relationships with neighbouring allies.

The archaeological dig site known as “Latimer” was located near Banda in Mulmur (Mulmur-Nottawasaga Townline & Airport Road). It is the most southern known village site in Tionontati territory. Evidence from the site indicates a small village (0.8 hectares) was present between 1600 and 1616.

Following famine and war with the Haudenosaunee between 1640 and 1650, the Wendat and Tionontati peoples were dispersed from their traditional territory. Eventually, the Wyandot settled in Detroit, Michigan and modern-day Windsor, Ontario followed by Kansas and Oklahoma, where they still reside today.

In summary, the traditional territory of the Tionontati peoples likely extended over most of modern-day Dufferin County. These lands were used primarily for seasonal hunting, fishing and gathering. They used the region’s rivers and shorelines to travel for the purposes of trade. At the conclusion of these activities, the Petun would return to their villages near present-day Creemore, Collingwood, Craighleith, and Wasaga Beach.

The Attawandaron (Neutral/Attiwandaron/Attiwandaronk)

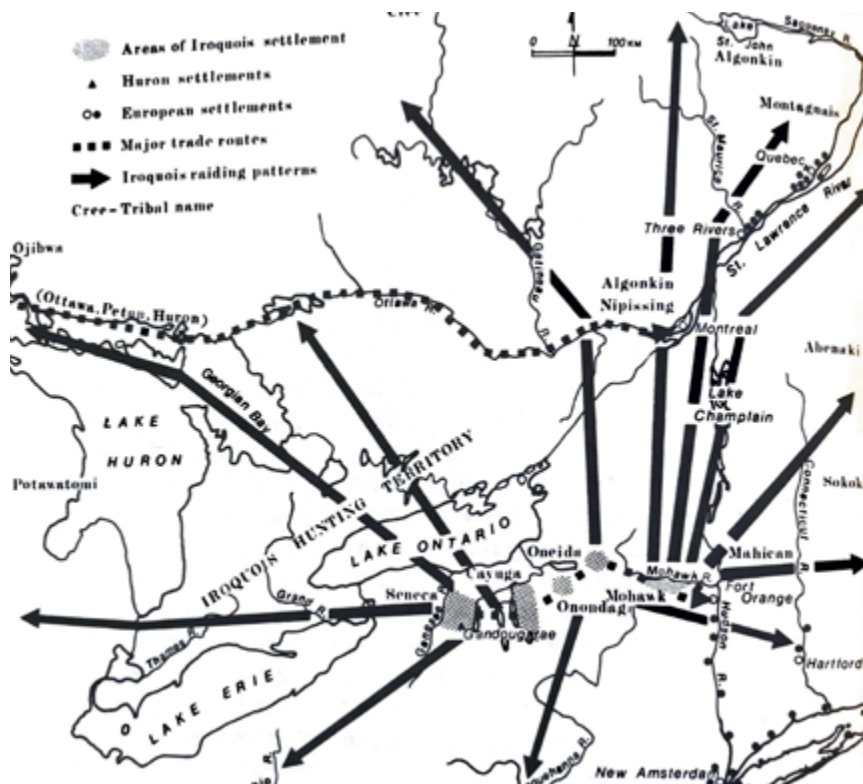
Pronunciation: “At-tah-wahn-da-ron”

The Attawandaron (Neutral) once inhabited present-day Southern Ontario, particularly the Hamilton-Niagara region. Summer hunting and fishing encampments extended along the Grand River, reaching as far as Grand Valley.

The name “Neutral” was chosen by French missionaries and settlers to reflect that the Neutral had relatively peaceful relationships with both the Wendat and Haudenosaunee, who were in a constant state of war with each other throughout the 17th Century. The Neutral may have been known to the Wendat as the Attawandaron (various spellings). The meaning of this name has been interpreted to mean “people whose speech is awry” or “people of a slightly different language”.

Similar to the Wendat, Tionontati and Haudenosaunee, the Attawandaron farmed horticultural crops (corn, beans and squash) and supplemented their diets with wild game, fish, fruits and nuts. The Neutral were observed by early French missionaries to be specialists in the extraction of flint to make tools and weaponry, which they supplied to the Wendat and Haudenosaunee.

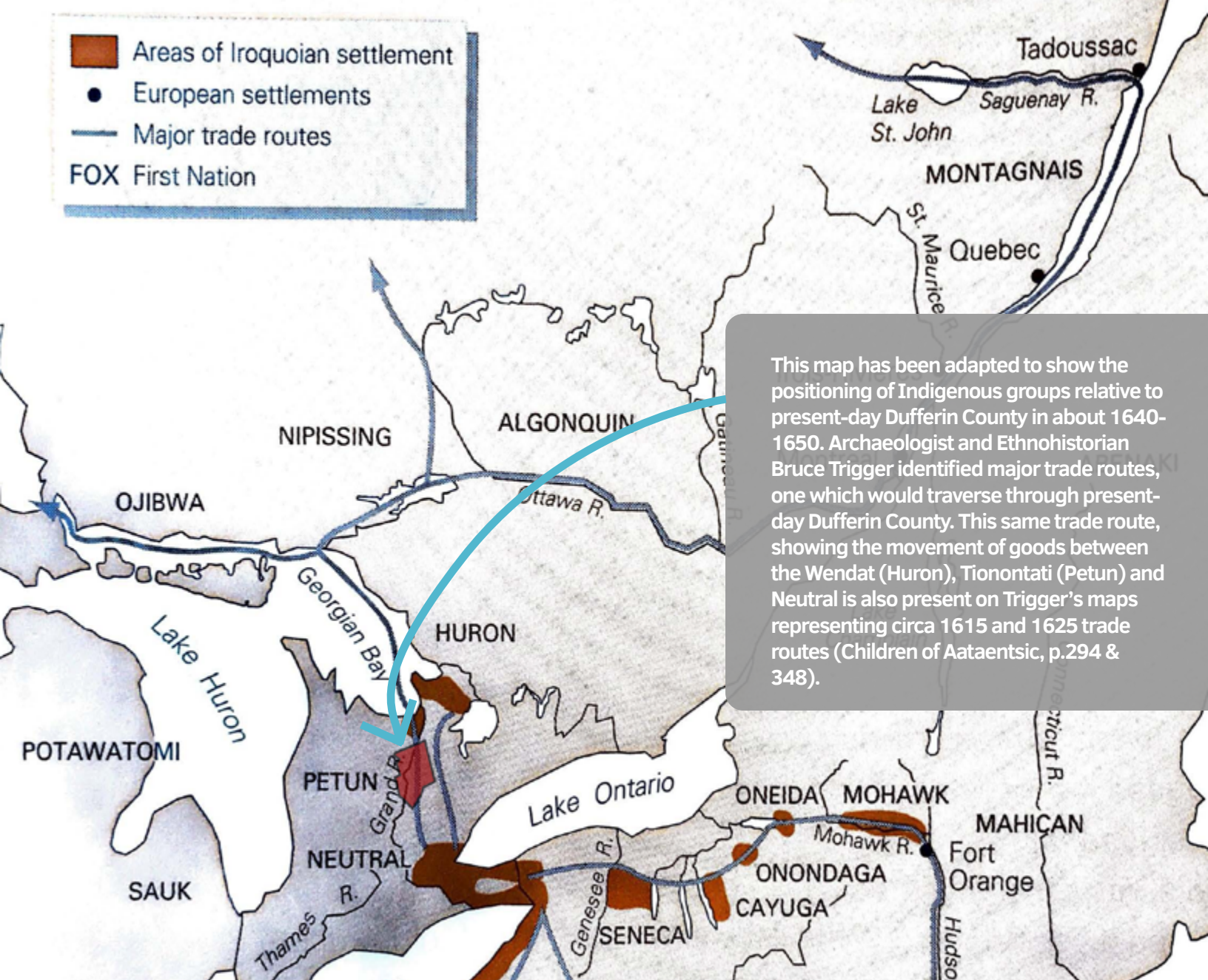
Despite being one of the largest Indigenous groups in the Eastern Woodlands in the 16th Century, there is relatively little known about the Attawandaron, including what they called themselves. Throughout the 17th Century their population steadily declined due to famine, disease and warfare. They were dispersed by 1650 along with the Wendat and Tionontati. The majority of survivors are believed to have been assimilated into Haudenosaunee tribes.



The St. Lawrence Lowlands, c. 1660

This map shows the movement of Haudenosaunee north of the Great Lakes in the early-mid 1600s. They assumed control over hunting areas previously used by the Attawandaron, Tionontati and Wendat who were overpowered and displaced by 1650.

Source: Bruce G. Trigger. *Natives and Newcomers* (Montreal/Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1985), p.276



Source: R. Douglas Francis et al. Origins: Canadian History to Confederation: Fifth Edition. (Transcontinental: Thompson-Nelson, 2004), p. 64. This map was adapted from Bruce G. Trigger, Natives and Newcomers (Montreal/Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1985), p.228. Dufferin County overlay by Julie McNevin, Museum of Dufferin, 2020.

Learn More About the Tionontati (Petun), Attawandaron (Neutral) and Wendat (Huron):

(click the hyperlinked titles below to access resources)

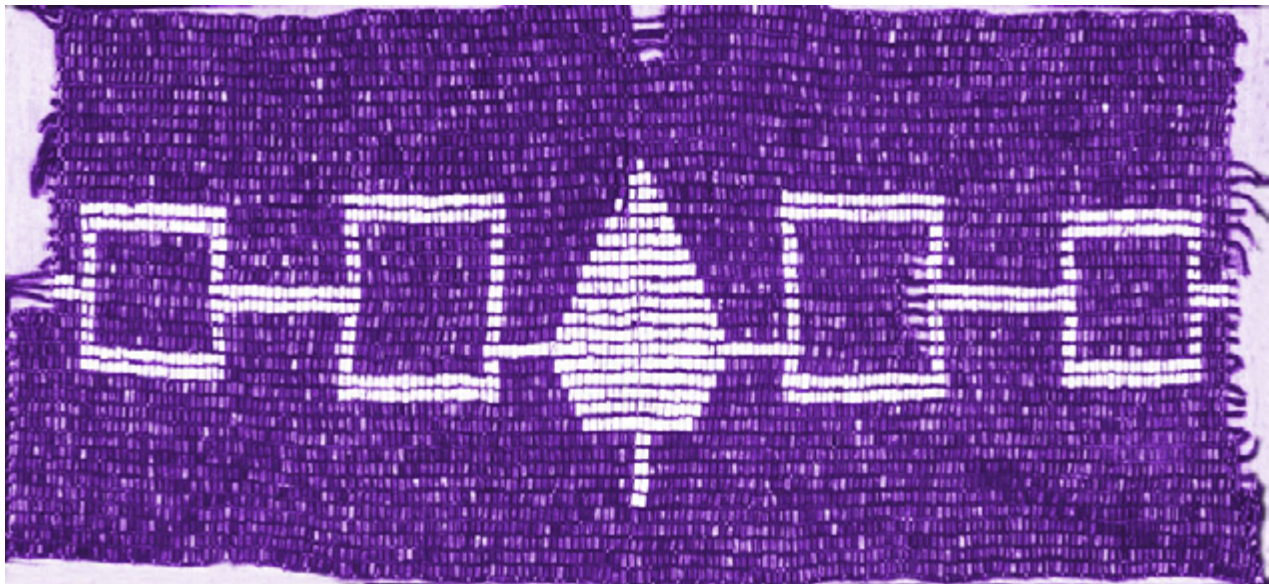
- Wyandotte Nation
- Canadian Encyclopedia: Petun
- Native Land Maps: Petun
- Book: The Petun: People of the Hills by Pat Raible
- Book: Petun to Wyandot: The Ontario Petun from the Sixteenth Century by Charles Garrad
- Book: Natives and Newcomers: Canada's Heroic Age Reconsidered by Bruce G. Trigger
- Book: The Children of Aataentsic: A History of the Huron People to 1660 by Bruce G. Trigger
- Book: Words of the Huron by John L. Steckley
- Video: Indigenous History of the Blue Mountains

The Haudenosaunee (Six Nations)

Pronunciation: “ho-DEE-no-Sho-nee”

The Haudenosaunee or “people of the longhouse” are a confederacy of six nations: the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Oneida, and Mohawk.

The Haudenosaunee people traditionally lived in longhouses, but the longhouse was also a symbol of their political organization.



Seneca

Cayuga

**Onondaga
Tuscarora**

Oneida

Mohawk

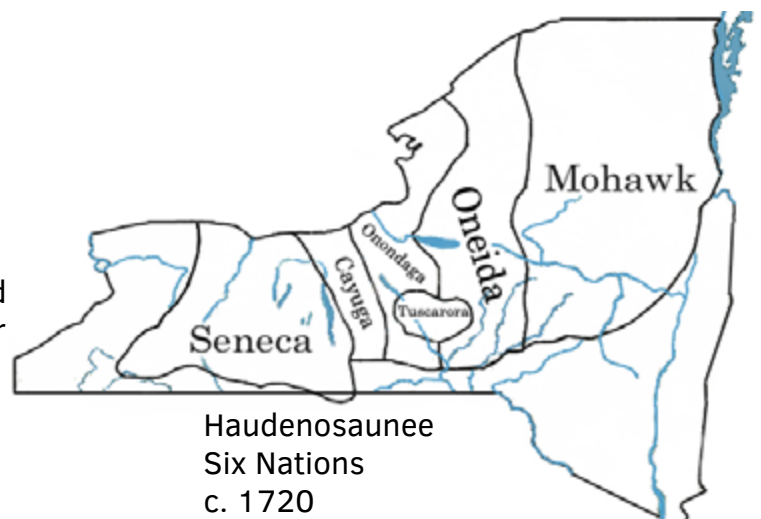
**Keepers of the
Western Door**

**Keepers of the
Central Fire**

**Keepers of the
Eastern Door**

The Hiawatha wampum belt (shown above) depicts the unity of the five original nations. In 1722, the Tuscarora joined as the 6th Nation.

The traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee is in the current states of New York and Pennsylvania, surrounding Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. During the 17th Century the Haudenosaunee territory expanded into parts of present-day Quebec and Ontario. Some groups of Haudenosaunee relocated to Upper Canada in the early 1800s under the leadership of Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant).



Haudenosaunee
Six Nations
c. 1720

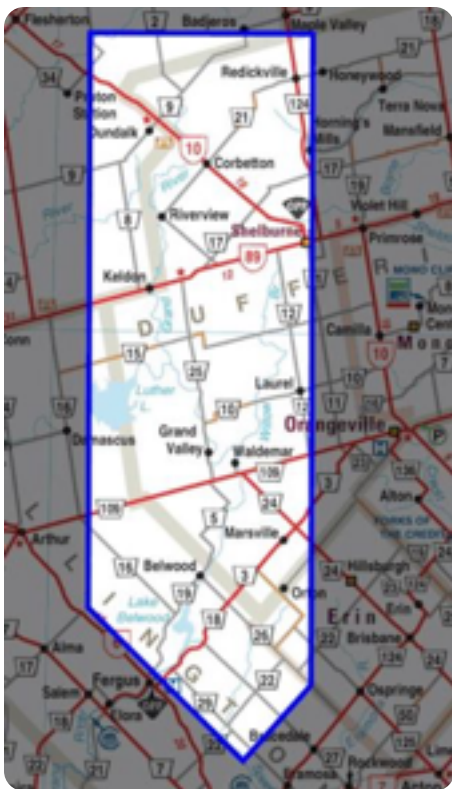
Learn more about Haudenosaunee history and culture by visiting - <https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com>.

Haudenosaunee Treaty Lands in Dufferin County

The Haldimand Tract

The section of the Haldimand Proclamation named “the Source”, is a reference to the starting point or headwaters of the Grand River. It is the northern most section of the lands promised to the Haudenosaunee in the Haldimand Proclamation of 1784. Sections of Dufferin County included in this treaty are: East Garafraxa, Town of Grand Valley (East Luther), Amaranth, and Melancthon.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, the governor of Quebec, signed a decree in 1784 granting the Haudenosaunee a tract of land in compensation for their alliance with British forces during the American Revolution (1775-1783). This land grant gave 10km on both sides of the Grand River, from its source to Lake Erie, to the Haudenosaunee people.



A map showing lands occupied by the Haudenosaunee peoples between 1650 and 1700.

Throughout the late 1700s and 1800s, the Crown and Haudenosaunee disagreed over the meaning and rights to the land title. Also entangled in the dispute were issues of sovereignty – the Haudenosaunee believed they were autonomous allies rather than British subjects, and therefore allowed to sell land to whomever they wanted.

In 1791, the province of Upper Canada was created and the Haldimand Proclamation came under review. It was determined that Haldimand had mistakenly assumed that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the territory purchased from the Mississauga in 1784. A surveyor was appointed to clarify the boundaries of the tract. This led to lands laid out in the original agreement being with-held from transfer to the Haudenosaunee.

In 1793, Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) petitioned Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe for control over the Haldimand Tract. The resulting Simcoe Patent of 1793 confirmed the surveyors new boundaries, limited the Haldimand Tract to 111,000 hectares for exclusive use by Six Nations, and surrendered the rest to the Crown for sale or lease.

Simcoe's patent was rejected by the Haudenosaunee and therefore the Source (headwaters) is still considered to be part of the treaty agreement. The Haldimand Proclamation is now overseen by the Six Nations of the Grand River in Ohsweken, Ontario (near Brantford).



The Mohawk name for the Grand River is 'O:se Kenhionhata:tie', which means "Willow River".

This map shows the boundaries of the Haldimand Tract from the source of the Grand River to Lake Erie.

Also outlined are the current boundaries of the Six Nations Reserve at Ohsweken, Ontario (near Brantford).

Learn more about the history and heritage of the Haudenosaunee:

(click the hyperlinked titles below to access resources)

- [Haudenosaunee or Iroquois? An Educational Film by the New York State Education Department](#)
- [Haudenosaunee Confederacy History](#)
- [Canadian Encyclopedia: The Haldimand Proclamation](#)
- [Six Nations of the Grand River: Haldimand Proclamation](#)

The Anishinaabe

Pronunciation: “ah-NISH-IH-nah-bay”

Anishinaabe is a name to describe a group of culturally related peoples. Some (but not all) of the groups that identify as Anishinaabe include the Ojibway (also spelled Ojibwe, Ojibwa or Chippewa), Odawa (Ottawa), and Potawatami. They shared many cultural and linguistic similarities, but formed distinct ethnic identities over time. The Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatami are united through the Council of Three Fires or Three Fires Confederacy (Niswi-mishkodewinan), believed to have been created in 796 AD. Anishinaabe peoples form one of the largest Indigenous groups in Canada historically and in present-day.

The Odawa and Ojibway were closely tied to the Wendat through trade and became allies of the French settlers in the 17th Century. The name Odawa is believed to mean “traders”. It is possible that their trade activity brought them to hunt and gather and travel through present-day Dufferin County.

Post-contact, Anishinaabe peoples came to play a more central role in the growing fur trade enterprise. Following the dispersal of Wendat peoples and their allies (1650), and war with the Haudenosaunee, the Ojibway became the “middle-men” of the fur trade and were drawn into a new territory, which they gradually settled. Their expanded territory included much of present-day Ontario stretching from Lake Huron and Georgian Bay into Southern Ontario and Lake Ontario. After 1650, the Odawa fled West, but gradually returned to inhabit areas around the Great Lakes, including Manitoulin Island and the Bruce Peninsula.

Two major Ojibway groups, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation and the Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation, have treaty lands within the boundaries of present-day Dufferin County. The Mississauga are a sub-group of the Ojibway.

This map shows the approximate placement of Anishinaabe nations in the 1760s.

Between the 1680s and 1700, the Anishinaabe and French warred with the Haudenosaunee, forcing them back to the Southern shores of Lake Ontario. A series of defeats resulted in a peace treaty with the French in 1701 (the Great Peace of Montreal).

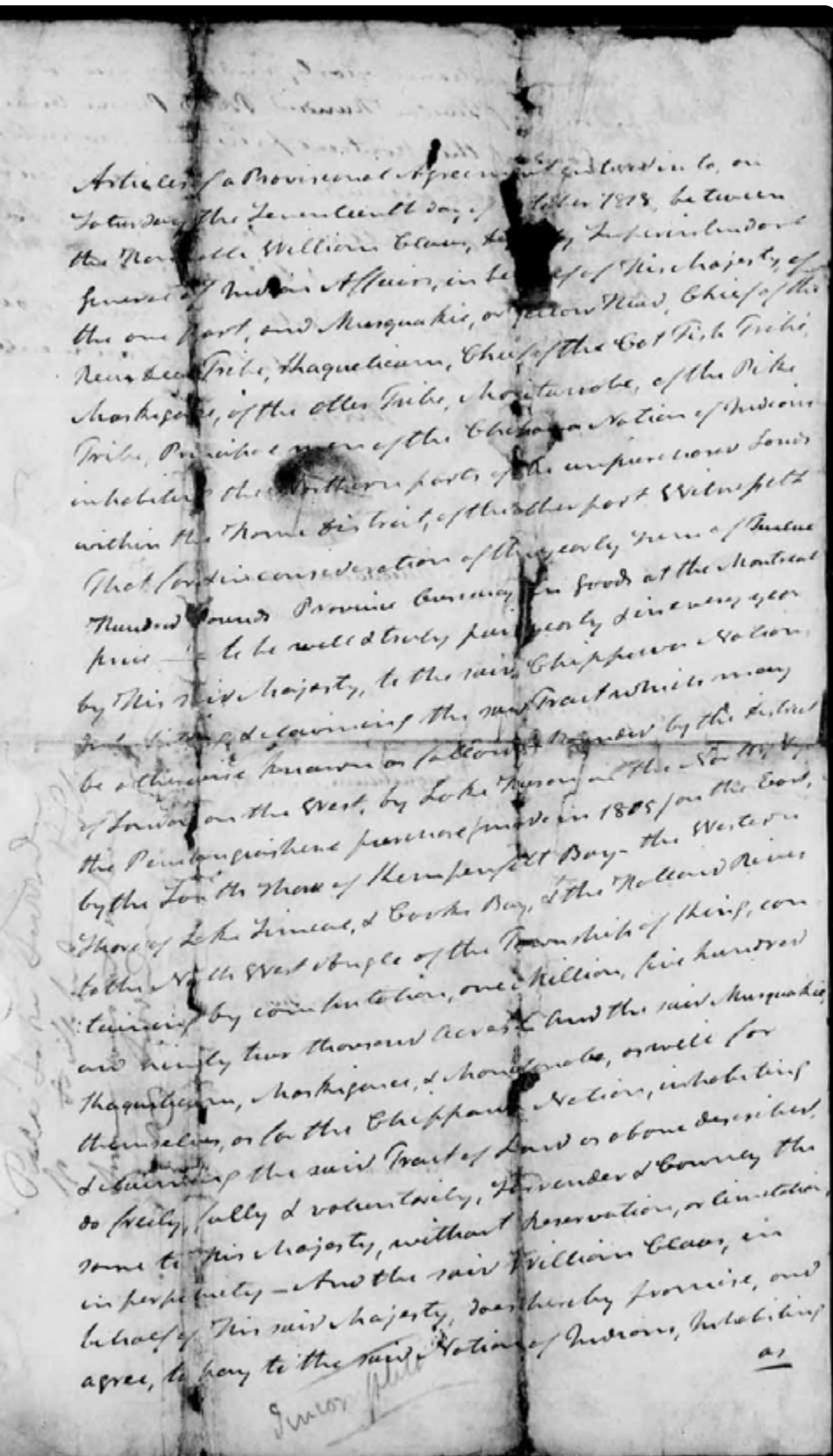
During the Seven Years War (1756-1763), the Ojibway remained allied with the French. France lost the war and gave up its colonial claim to North America. British colonial policy then took over.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was meant to outline the process for acquiring Indigenous lands for the purpose of settlement and was supposed to see Indigenous peoples fairly compensated. The reality was much different and Anishinaabe peoples saw their lands and resources shrink dramatically over the course of the next 100 years.



Ojibway Treaty Lands in Dufferin County

Treaty 18: The Nottawasaga Purchase



Treaty No. 18 is the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty. It dates to October 17, 1818. This treaty was made between William Claus, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and four chiefs of the Chippewa [Ojibway] Nation. The treaty was made to document the sale & surrender of 1,592,000 acres of Chippewa Nation land to the Crown in exchange for a sum of "1200 pounds currency in goods at the Montreal price" paid annually.

Areas of Dufferin County covered by this treaty include: Mono, Mulmur, Melancthon, Amaranth, and East Luther.

Presently, Treaty 18 and the six other Williams Treaties, are overseen by seven Indigenous Nations who have joined together with the mission to "ensure their rights to and the relationship with the land is respected."

Left: A scanned image of Treaty No. 18. Source: Library and Archives Canada, Online MIKAN no. 3951531, Part of file R216-79-6-E, www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/lac-bac/search/arch.

Mississauga Treaty Lands in Dufferin County

Treaty 19: The Ajetance Treaty

Treaty No. 19 is named after Chief Ajetance of the Mississauga. It was created on October 28, 1818 between William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and five leaders of the Mississauga [Ojibway] Nation which inhabited lands along the Credit River. In exchange for a yearly sum of "522 pounds and 10 shillings Province currency in goods at the Montreal price" the Mississauga Nation would "fully and voluntarily surrender...without reservation or limitation" the lands outlined in the treaty. This amounted to 648,000 acres of land.

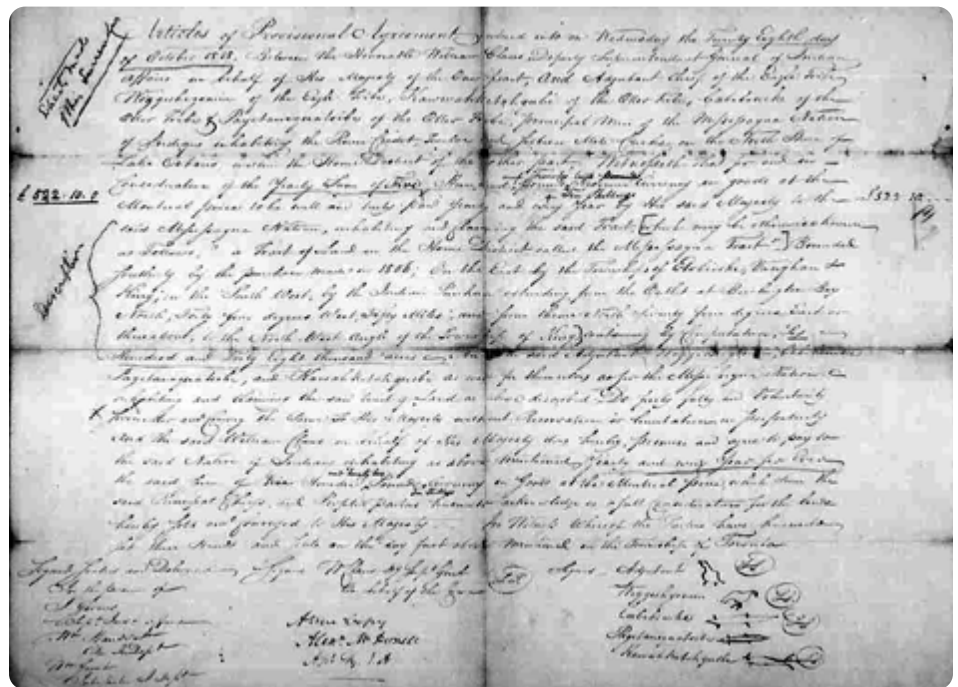
Areas of Dufferin County covered by this treaty include portions of Orangeville, Town of Grand Valley (East Luther), and East Garafraxa.

The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation is a subgroup of the Ojibway (Anishinaabe) Nation, one of the largest Indigenous Nations in North America. The origins of the name 'Mississauga' have been lost, but three theories exist. The first and perhaps favourite interpretation suggests the name refers to the Eagle Clan (*Migizi-doodem*) of the Ojibway. A second interpretation suggests the name refers to the mouth of the Mississagi River, which was an important fishing location for the Mississauga people. Still another interpretation posits that "Mississauga" resembles an Ojibway word meaning "people living at the mouths of many rivers."

Right: A scanned image of Treaty 19.

This treaty came at a difficult time for the Mississauga people. By 1818, Chief Ajetance was an elderly man and a representative of a desperate people on the verge of extinction due to the loss of their way of life and disease. This and other treaties signed by the Mississauga were an attempt to preserve what little was left.

In the 1820s, many remaining Mississauga converted to Christianity and adopted an agricultural lifestyle. It is only in the last 20-30 years that Mississauga people have begun attempts to rediscover and reclaim their history and language.



Source: Library and Archives Canada, Online MIKAN no. 3951709, Part of file R216-79-6-E, www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/lac-bac/search/arch.

Indigenous People in Dufferin County Today

On the 2016 census, Dufferin County's population was registered at 61,735 people. It is estimated that approximately 170 citizens identify as having full Indigenous ancestry, where 2,065 people (3.6% of Dufferin County's population) identified as having Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestry. Out of the 2,235 residents with Indigenous Ancestry, approximately 1,100 (1.8% of Dufferin County's population) identify themselves ethnically as being Indigenous – either First Nations, Métis or Inuit.



Resources:

Click on any of the titles below to visit the website.

Maps:

- [Native-Land](#)
- [Whose-Land](#)

News:

- [CBC Indigenous News](#)
- [Turtle Island News](#)

Arts, Culture and Literature:

- [From Treaty Peoples to Treaty Nation by Greg Poelzer and Ken Coates](#)
- [GoodMinds.com: First Nations, Métis, Inuit Books](#)
- [Historica Canada: Indigenous Arts & Stories](#)
- [The Clay We Are Made Of: Haudenosaunee Land Tenure on The Grand River by Susan M. Hill](#)
- [We Share Our Matters: Two Centuries of Writing & Resistance at Six Nations of the Grand River by Rick Monture](#)
- [Woodland Cultural Centre](#)

more on next page...

Resources Continued:

Click on any of the titles below to visit the website.

Indigenous Advocacy and Governance Groups:

- [Anishinabek Nation Union of Ontario](#)
- [Assembly of First Nations](#)
- [Chiefs of Ontario](#)
- [Dufferin County Cultural Resource Circle](#)
- [First Nations Confederacy of Cultural Education Centres](#)
- [Haudenosaunee Confederacy](#)
- [Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation](#)
- [Saugeen Ojibway Nation](#)
- [Six Nations of the Grand River](#)
- [Ontario Coalition of Indigenous Peoples](#)
- [Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centres](#)
- [First Peoples Group](#)
- [Nbisiing Consulting Inc.](#)
- [Wyandotte Nation](#)

Government Departments/Agencies

- [Government of Canada:](#)
 - [Indigenous Peoples](#)
 - [Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs](#)
 - [Indigenous Services Canada](#)
 - [Treaties, Surrenders, & Agreements](#)
- [Ontario Ministry of Indigenous Affairs](#)
 - [Videos: Indigenous Voices on Treaties](#)
 - [Ontario First Nations Maps](#)
 - [Treaties](#)



Resources for Educators:

Click on any of the titles below to visit the website.

- [Active History: A Short History of Treaty Nomenclature in Ontario](#)
- [Anishinabek Nation Union of Ontario: Educational Resources](#)
- [EdCan Network Articles](#) (access up to 5 articles for free or become a member. Articles can be filtered by selecting “Indigenous Learning”)
Some recommended titles:
 - [Indigenous Counter-Stories in Truth and Reconciliation Education](#)
 - [Truth and Reconciliation, K-12: Become a Teacher Ally](#)
 - [Learning Together by Learning to Listen to Each Other](#)
 - [Speaking Our Truth: A Journey of Reconciliation](#)
 - [Our Wisdom: Learning from Our Elders](#)
- [Canada’s History: Treaties and the Treaty Relationship Educational Package](#)
- [Canadian Geographic: The Indigenous Peoples Atlas of Canada](#)
- [Government of Canada: The Learning Circle: Classroom Activities on First Nations in Canada for Ages 4-7](#)
- [Historica Canada: Treaties in Canada: Education Guide](#)
- [Historica Canada : Indigenous Perspectives Guide and Supporting Documents](#)
- [OISE Deepening Knowledge Project](#)
- [Ontario Ministry of Education: Indigenous Education Strategy](#)
- [Smithsonian National Museum: Haudenosaunee Guide for Educators](#)
- [Truth and Reconciliation in Your Classroom: How to Get Started and Who can Help](#)



Produced by:



MUSEUM OF
DUFFERIN

Version 1.4, 2020
Author: Julie A. McNevin, Education Programmer,
Museum of Dufferin

Acknowledging Indigenous History & Heritage in Dufferin County

Awareness & Celebration



MUSEUM OF
DUFFERIN

Indigenous Perspectives

“Treaty 18 comes at a difficult time for our people...Chief Ajectance was a representative of a desperate people close to extinction who were trying to keep body and soul together.”

~ Darin Wybenga, Mississauga First Nation

“There is room on this land for all of us and there must also be, after centuries of struggle, room for justice for Indigenous peoples. That is all we ask. And we will settle for nothing less.”

~ Arthur Manuel, Author of Unsettling Canada: A National Wake-Up Call

“For many Canadians, ignorance is bliss — it has been easier on the conscience to just ignore this unpleasant chapter in Canadian history and pretend the displacement, oppression and trauma of indigenous people never happened...Together we can bring Indigenous people out of the shadows and they will cease to be “ghosts of history.” Indigenous people can assume their rightful place as valued citizens of Canada.”

~ Len Flett, Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation (Big Trout Lake, Ontario)

Goals

- Create an accurate, respectful and meaningful LAS for the COD
- Provide educational information and access to resources that support the LAS – encouraging further learning, awareness and celebration of the history and heritage of Indigenous peoples in our region.
- To build connections, relationships, and dialogue with Indigenous individuals and groups – esp. those who are descendants of groups that historically occupied our region, and who currently reside in D.C.

Indigenous History and Treaty Lands in Dufferin County

A Resource Guide



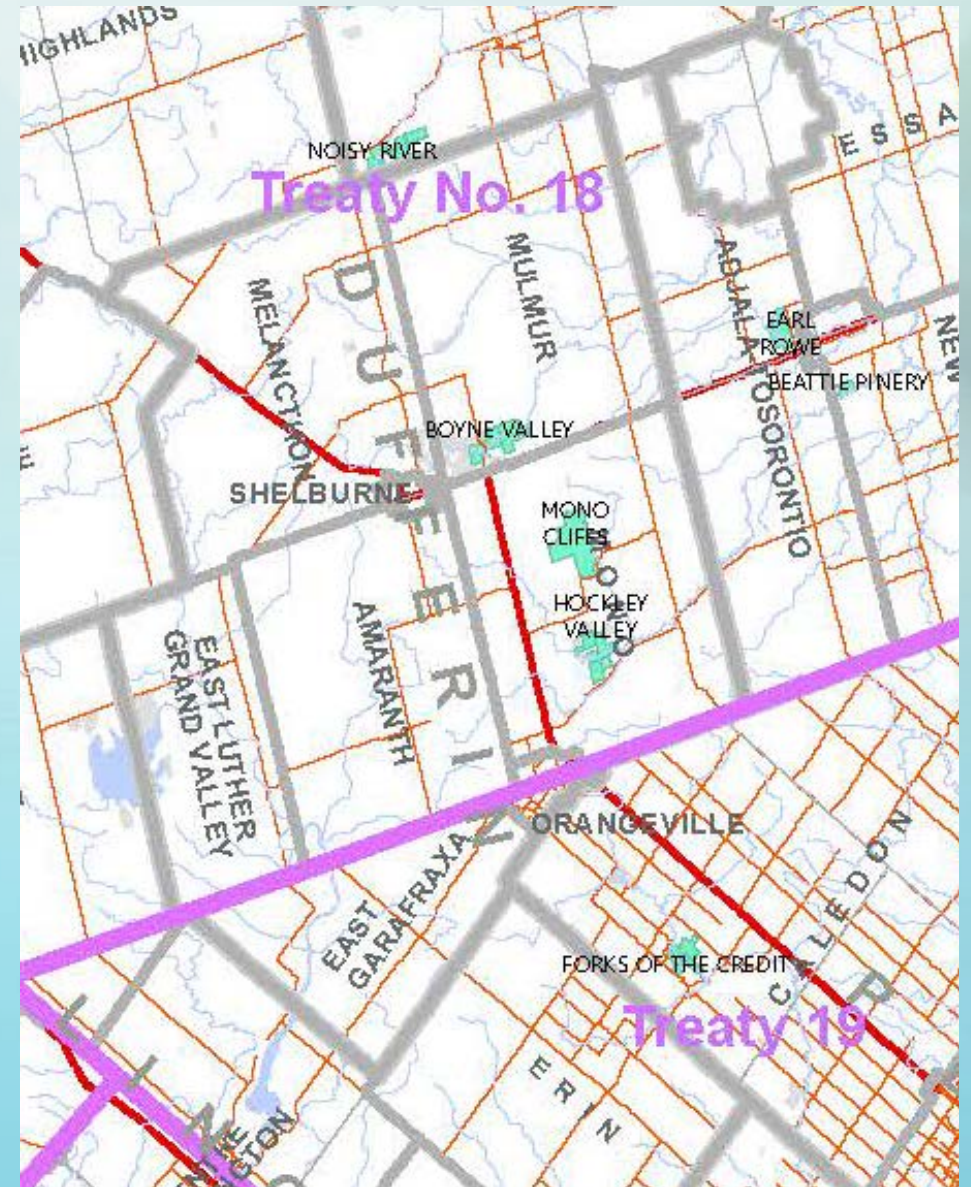
For some Indigenous Peoples, Turtle Island refers to North America. It originates from oral histories that describe the land as having been created on the back of a giant turtle. The turtle is a symbol and icon for creation, life and truth for many Indigenous peoples.

Artwork by: Chief Lady Bird (Nancy King),
Rama First Nations/Moose Deer Point First Nations

Version 1.4, 2020
Copyright: Museum of Dufferin, County of Dufferin
Author: Julie A. McNevin, Education Programmer,
Museum of Dufferin

Approach & Method

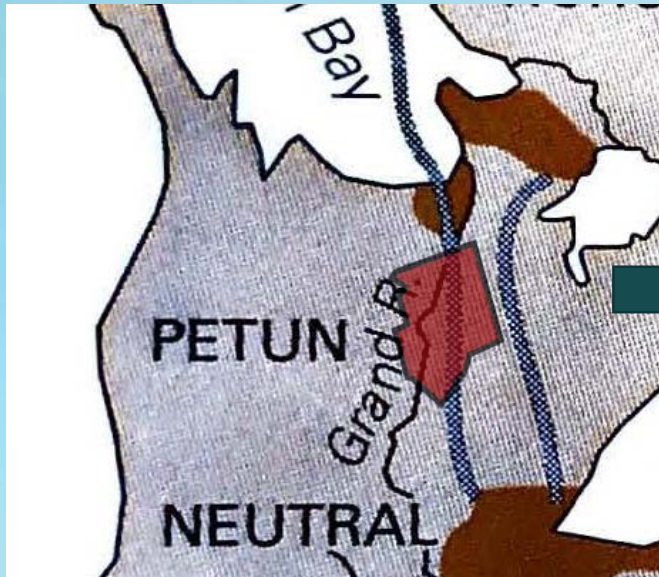
- LAS resources/recommendations provided a framework & guidance
 - Complexities/challenges
- Historical research provided contextual & occupation info
 - Indigenous sources & consultation
 - Museums/Archives
 - Educational Inst./Scholarship
 - Government
- Interpretation offers a synopsis and accessible narrative
 - Consideration of perspectives



Williams Treaties Map, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2012

Overlapping Territories & Differing Perspectives

- Dispersal of 1650
- The Haldimand Tract/Deed
- Treaty Interpretations
- Ceded vs. Un-ceded



Tionontati/Attawandaron
Pre-1650



Haudenosaunee
1650 – abt 1690



Anishinaabe
1690 +

LAS Recommendations

- Read before calling meeting to order
- Use self-assigned names over assigned (e.g. Haudenosaunee over Iroquois)
- Pronounce names correctly/to best of ability
- Consider taking turns
- Display in prominent places (websites) & encourage use
- Read with sincerity (in the spirit of ally-ship)
- Make it authentic – commitment to truth, reconciliation, and inclusion (e.g. education/training + building relationships)

Recommended Statement:

We would like to begin by respectfully acknowledging that Dufferin County resides within the traditional territory and ancestral lands of the Tionontati (Petun), Attawandaron (Neutral), Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), and Anishinaabe peoples.

We also acknowledge that various municipalities within the County of Dufferin reside within the treaty lands named under the Haldimand Deed of 1784 and two of the Williams Treaties of 1818: Treaty 18: The Nottawasaga Purchase, and Treaty 19: the Adjetance Treaty.

These traditional 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.



REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden Darren White and Members of Council

From: Darrell Keenie, Director
Planning, Economic Development and Culture

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: **Update on Economic Recovery and Resiliency Efforts**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

Economic Vitality: Promote an environment for economic growth and development

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide a further update on economic recovery and resiliency efforts being made Dufferin County during the COVID-19 pandemic. Council received updates previously in May and June of this year.

Background & Discussion

Throughout the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, County Economic Development (ED) staff have been working on a number of unique and community-based initiatives, and longer term recovery projects, all in accordance with the County's *COVID-19 Economic Recovery Action Plan* adopted in June of this year.

The following sections provide an outline of actions taken. The County's efforts continue to be made in co-operation with local municipalities in Dufferin, in order to optimize the use of resources, direct assistance where it is needed the most, and avoid duplication. It's also important to note that many initiatives remain ongoing, having gone through various changes and refinements over the last several months. These include initiatives originally undertaken because of the pandemic (such as the Agricultural Communications Roundtables), that are still valid and beneficial in the opinion of the participants, and thus will remain in place.

Initiatives Completed:

- Developed a “City Guide to the Country Side” and promoted through social media.
- Dufferin County “Ready to Re-Open” program for local businesses. Partnered with Huron County to deliver a program to assist businesses in re-opening to the public. Involved training and speakers from Public Health, Workplace Planning and Prevention Services and Carters’ Law in Orangeville. Twenty local businesses registered and completed the program.
- Mapping of all identified tourism assets in Dufferin County has been completed in a GIS/digital environment, with support from and thanks to the County’s IT division.
- Launch of the Dufferin County Tourism website and associated *Tourism inDufferin* social media campaign focused on “staycation” ideas and support local content. *Tourism inDufferin* window decals were delivered or sent to all tourism assets in an effort to enhance brand awareness and drive traffic to the new website.
- A successful application to Tourism Industry Association of Ontario’s Regional Relief Recovery Fund garnered a grant of \$39,425 towards the County’s Tourism Action Plan and Strategy.

Initiatives Remaining in Process:

- Economic Development Roundtables, involving staff, BIAs, Board of Trade and local businesses.
- Agriculture Virtual Roundtables. Six sessions covering a variety of topics have been hosted to date, involving 140 participants.
- Daily updates on news and opportunities posted to the County’s ED website and social media platforms. An extensive list of economic development and recovery resources is also found on the website, updated regularly, including a list of PPE suppliers.
- Regular use of the County’s *Join In Dufferin* public engagement portal to post information on initiatives and to receive public feedback.
- Continued support of the new online portal *Find your Job.ca* launched during the pandemic response jointly by Waterloo, Wellington and Dufferin. The portal is for both job seekers and local businesses in need of workers.
- Dufferin County Tourism Strategy and Action Plan. A number of key steps have been completed: Stakeholder and Staff Interviews, Municipal Roundtable, Stakeholder Roundtable, Public Information Session (virtual), Stakeholder Survey, Competitive Analysis and a tourism-focused Covid-19 Recovery Plan. Next major steps include a full SWOT analysis and resulting draft strategy and action plan, to be presented to Council by the end of 2020.

- Working in partnership with Tourism Industry Association of Ontario to market Dufferin County hyper-locally as well as display our greatest tourism assets on the province-wide promotion *Great Taste of Ontario Road Trip*.
- Dufferin County Rural Resiliency Task Force has met monthly to date and will continue to do so until end of 2020.
- Working with the Western Ontario Warden's Caucus (WOWC) – two Covid-19 Business Impact Surveys of Dufferin-based establishments have been completed.
- Working with Orangeville and Shelburne staff to complete a Covid focused Business Retention and Expansion (BR+E) project, involving the interviewing of five businesses per sector in Orangeville, Shelburne and the Rural Municipalities. 100+ surveys have been collected to date as part of this project.
- ShopHERE online sales/store program – as of July, 14 businesses in Dufferin have registered for the program, and through this initiative, there's a longer term opportunity to move more commerce online during and post pandemic.
- ED staff is in the process of presenting municipal BR+E data in an effort to encourage and assist local municipalities in their dealings with local agriculture and food businesses.

Next Steps

In accordance with the County's *Economic Recovery Action Plan* – including those initiatives remaining in process (outlined above):

- The Rural Resiliency Task Force, and Agricultural and Economic Development Roundtables, will have meetings in September to identify any remaining gaps, monitor efforts and measures, and confirm direction moving forward.
- A Request for Quotation (RFQ) will be issued by the County later this month for a gap analysis and feasibility study of meat processing capacity available to our local farmers/producers. This study is possible due to a successful application for funding. The need for and lack of meat processing capacity in our region is an issue that came out the County's BR+E project, and previous Task Force and Agricultural Roundtable meetings.
- The process of developing a Tourism Strategy and Action Plan is on schedule, as is the parallel process of updating Orangeville's Tourism Strategy. As these two processes are moving in tandem utilizing the same consultants, County and Orangeville staff continue to work co-operatively to ensure an effective and integrated strategy.

Financial, Staffing, Legal, or IT Considerations

None at this time.

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Director of Planning, Economic Development and Culture, dated September 10, 2020, regarding update on economic recovery and resiliency efforts, be received.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Darrell Keenie
Director, Planning, Economic Development and Culture



REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Warden White and Members of Council

From: Sonya Pritchard, Chief Administrative Officer

Meeting Date: September 10, 2020

Subject: **Monthly Update from Outside Boards**

In Support of Strategic Plan Priorities and Objectives:

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

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update of activities from outside boards and agencies.

Background & Discussion

Wellington Dufferin Guelph Health Unit

Representative(s): Councillor Guy Gardhouse and Ralph Manktelow

Next Meeting date: September 9, 2020

Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC)

Representative(s): Councillor Janet Horner
Meeting date: July 16 and August 20, 2020

Highlights: The Board was presented two staff reports:

- Bill 197, COVID-19 Recovery Act, 2020 Implications for the Niagara Escarpment Planning Program

- Provincial Policy Statement 2020, Implications for the Niagara Escarpment Planning Program

Documents attached: [NEC Agenda – July 16, 2020](#)
[NEC Agenda – August 20, 2020](#)

Next meeting date: September , 2020

Dufferin Board of Trade (DBOT)

Representative(s): Councillor Sandy Brown

Highlights: The Dufferin Board of Trade (DBOT) announced that their social innovation project, the Dufferin Biz Hub, has been awarded funding through the Investment Readiness Program (IRP). The \$16,000 grant will help the Dufferin Biz Hub create and pilot a marketing/branding strategy, maximize and organize the rental spaces, and study the feasibility of future expansion of the Hub. The grant will also help offset some of the costs associated with COVID-19 safety precautions, such as sanitizers, barriers, and additional cleanings.

Dufferin Board of Trade will be hosting their annual 2020 Business Excellence Awards on October 21, 2020. They are accepting nominations in eight categories until September 15, 2020.

Documents attached: [New Release: Dufferin Biz Hub – IRP Funding & Open House](#)
[DBOT – 2020 Business Excellent Awards](#)

Headwaters Communities in Action

Representative: Warden Darren White

Highlights: Volunteer Dufferin has seen an increase in traffic due to the improvement made to their website:

- Users in June - 819 verses 479 in 2019
- Sessions in June - 1K verses 614 in 2019
- Registered Organizations – 126 verses 125 in May and 85 in 2019
- Registered Volunteers – 1647 verses 1,608 in May and 1,030 in 2019
- Current Opportunities – 254 same as May

Documents attached: HCIA – July 2020 Report

Western Ontario Wardens' Caucus (WOWC)

Representative(s): Warden Darren White, Chief Administrative Officer Sonya Pritchard

Next Meeting date: WOWC CAOs currently meets every Monday via Zoom

SWIFT Board of Directors

Representative: Chris Gerrits

Highlights: SWIFT announced that high-speed internet is now available to Wellington County residents in the Ariss area. The newly established broadband coverage is now being offered by EH!tel Networks and is the first area to receive access to high-speed internet as part of SWIFT's ongoing Southwestern Ontario broadband expansion efforts.

Documents attached: [News Release – SWIFT Broadband Expansion Project to Bring First Customer Online – August 20, 2020](#)

Next Meeting date: TBD

Recommendation

THAT the report of the Chief Administrative Officer, dated September 10, 2020, with respect to Reports from Outside Boards, be received.

Respectfully Submitted by:

Sonya Pritchard, C.P.A., C.M.A
Chief Administrative Officer



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Headwaters Communities in Action

Representative: Warden Darren White

Meeting report of July 2020

Primary Activities:

HCIA Admin:

- 2020-2021 budget was approved at the Leadership Council meeting July 28, without guarantees of funding from traditional sources beyond December 2020 (DC) and March 2021 (UW). Work plans are correspondingly minimal pending partnership renewals and other funding options being explored for both projects and core HCIA operations.
- Identifying alignment with Dufferin County strategic priority areas approved June 2019 and awaiting operations review.
- Shifting HCIA communications lens to Community Wellbeing pillars and citizen-identified priority areas in addition to project activities.
- HCIA is preparing a statement of solidarity and associated actions we will take to support diversity, equity and inclusion.
- Beginning discussions with Dufferin Community Foundation for renewal of the Community Wellbeing survey and/or Vital Signs. Will be looking to partner on data gathering and information sharing.
- Positioning HCIA as backbone organization to:
 - convene (gather input from the community),
 - facilitate (as a shared platform, connector and capacity builder) and
 - share information (via the CWB report, interim community conversations, media and other formats as requested by community partners).

County Granting Process

- Next round of the Dufferin County Community Grant assessment cycle to begin with updates to the intake form starting in August.

Project Reports:

DC MOVES:

- Consolidated break out group input from June 24th FORUM will be available on the DCM website August 6th supporting connections for building capacity across our service providers
- Planning September 24th Forum - continue leveraging our DCM participating organisational collective enoughtness, building on the June 24th FORUM focus on resource sharing for capacity building / strengthening /resilience
- Participated in Public Health - DC Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan committee introduction meeting

Volunteer Dufferin:

- **Volunteer Dufferin stats** - We are seeing an increase in traffic due to improvements we made to the functionality of the Volunteer Dufferin Website.
 - Website
 - Users in June - 819 verses 479 in 2019
 - Sessions in June - 1K verses 614 in 2019
 - Registered Organizations – 126 verses 125 in May and 85 in 2019
 - Registered Volunteers – 1647 verses 1,608 in May and 1,030 in 2019
 - Current Opportunities – 254 same as May
 - There are currently 7 opportunities using the COVID-19 badge and 26 using the 40 student hours badge on the website.
 - Social Media - 1,854 Volunteer Dufferin followers (Facebook, Twitter & Instagram)
- We have reinforced partnerships with Volunteer Canada and Volunteer Toronto for information sharing and strategy development during the time of COVID-19.

HEFA:

- The 2020 edition of the Headwaters Farm Fresh Guide continues to be distributed.
- Funding opportunities and different models continue to be explored for a regional Food Hub, including partnership with Orangeville Food Bank to use their new facility and Eat Local Grey Bruce to learn from their model.
- Bi-monthly newsletters continue highlighting pillars of the Headwaters Food Charter: May/June featured Economic Vitality, July/August will reinforce the Farm Fresh ad and present all of the pillars plus recent activity in the community.

Farm to School (F2S):

- Big Fresh Goal: to see Farm to School activity in all Headwaters schools by 2025 planning and assessment is in progress. Baseline survey has been launched to teachers and school champions to assess needs and how we can support.
- Farm to School is working towards new funding opportunities and partnerships.
- F2S will execute a Local Food Club during the month of August to engage and provide for both our school members and the community at large.

CHATT – Citizens of Headwaters for Active Transportation Team:

- Members of this group are pursuing progress on trails projects separately for recreation versus active transportation, through engagement with municipal collaborations (e.g. Shelburne, Mulmur) and County advisory committees, respectively.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

BY-LAW NUMBER 2020-62

A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW 2020-14, SCHEDULE "A", PART "B" FEES PAYABLE FOR BUILDING PERMITS. (Change Class of Permit type)

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend By-law 2020-14, being a by-law under the Building Code Act respecting permits and related matters;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That under By-Law 2020-14, Schedule "A", Part "B" Fees Payable for Building Permits, the Class of Permit "Detached Garages, Carport, Storage Shed" be replaced with "Garage, Carport, Storage Shed".

READ a first, second and third time and finally passed this 10th day of September, 2020.

Darren White, Warden



Pam Hillock, Clerk

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

BY-LAW NUMBER 2020-xx

A BY-LAW TO CONFIRM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN AT ITS MEETING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 10, 2020.

WHEREAS Section 5 (1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, as amended, provides that the powers of a municipality shall be exercised by its Council;

AND WHEREAS Section 5 (3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, as amended, provides that municipal powers shall be exercised by by-law;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. All actions of the Council of the Corporation of the County of Dufferin at its meetings held on September 10, 2020 in respect to every report, motion, by-law, or other action passed and taken by the Council, including the exercise of natural person powers, are hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed as if each report, motion, resolution or other action was adopted, ratified and confirmed by its separate by-law.
2. The Warden of the Council and the proper officers of the Corporation of the County of Dufferin are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the said action, to obtain approvals where required and except where otherwise provided, to execute all documents necessary in that behalf.

READ a first, second and third time and finally passed this 10th day of September, 2020.

Darren White, Warden



Pam Hillock, Clerk