

INFORMATION ITEMS

Week Ending July 26, 2019

REPORTS

1. External Auditor Performance Review
2. Lobbyist Registry Review

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIONS

1. Proposed changes to O.Reg. 82/98 under the Development Charges Act related to Schedule 3 of Bill 108 – More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019
2. Proposed new regulation pertaining to the community benefits authority under the Planning Act
3. Proposed new regulation and regulation changes under the Planning Act, including transition matters, related to Schedule 12 of Bill 108 - the More Homes, More Choice Act
4. Proposed regulations under the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal Act, 2017
5. Proposed changes to Provincial laws on Joint and Several Liability

CORRESPONDENCE

1. Municipality of South Huron RE: Resolution - Enforcement for Safety on Family Farms
2. Town of Halton Hills RE: Resolution – Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities

BOARDS & COMMITTEES

1. None

ITEMS AVAILABLE IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE

1. None

Information Report



Service Area Corporate Services
Date Friday, July 26, 2019
Subject **External Auditor Performance Review**
Report Number CS-2019-22

Executive Summary

Purpose of Report

To provide Council with staff's assessment of the external auditor's performance throughout the period of December 2018 through June 2019. This period best reflects the 2018 financial statement audit cycle.

Key Findings

Staff is satisfied with KPMG's performance as an external service provider and will engage KPMG as the external auditor for the 2019 fiscal year.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications as the fee structure of the external audit was agreed upon as part of the Request for Proposal for external audit services for the years 2015-2019.

Report

Details

The evaluation process of the external auditor, KPMG LLP, is performed and reviewed annually. In order to perform this evaluation, feedback on the performance of the external audit was requested from staff across City departments that had contact with KPMG throughout the 2018 audit. In addition, staff sought feedback from related and consolidated entities including Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health, The Elliott and Guelph Junction Railway Limited.

The evaluation is based on criteria listed below:

1. meeting the commitments to the City and its consolidated entities
 2. understanding the City and its corporate values
 3. building integrity by providing value-added services, technical competence, ethical practices and reliable results
 4. demonstrating professionalism
 5. providing open and effective communication
-

6. overall satisfaction of the audit process and external service provider.

The City is satisfied with KPMG's performance as an external service provider. The City will engage KPMG as the external auditor through the 2019 fiscal year. Similar to prior years, staff has met with KPMG to review how they deliver services to the City and discussed the strengths and opportunities, which were raised during the assessment process.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications as the fee structure of the external audit was agreed upon as part of the Request for Proposal for external audit services for the years 2015-2019.

Consultations

Management staff from Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health, The Elliott and Guelph Junction Railway Limited.

Corporate Administrative Plan

Overarching Goals

Financial Stability

Service Area Operational Work Plans

Our Services - Municipal services that make lives better

Departmental Approval

Jade Surgeoner, CPA, CA, CIA

Manager of Financial Reporting and Accounting

Report Author

Jenna Francone, CPA, CA

Senior Corporate Analyst, Financial Reporting and Accounting



Approved By

Tara Baker, CPA, CA

General Manager Finance/ City
Treasurer

Corporate Services

519-822-1260 Extension 2084

tara.baker@guelph.ca



Recommended By

Trevor Lee

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Corporate Services

Corporate Services

519-822-1260 Extension 2281

trevor.lee@guelph.ca

Information Report



Service Area Corporate Services
Date Friday, July 26, 2019
Subject **Lobbyist Registry Review**
Report Number CS-2019-70

Executive Summary

Purpose of Report

To provide Council with information regarding the opportunity, benefits and costs of introducing a lobbyist registrar for the City of Guelph.

Key Findings

Section 223.9 of the Municipal Act, 2001, as amended, provides municipalities with discretion and authority to establish a lobbyist registry.

A lobbyist registry is a publically accessible accountability and transparency tool that generally involves recording and regulating the activities of those who try to influence public office holders.

There are currently five Ontario municipalities who have chosen to establish a lobbyist registry: the City of Toronto, the City of Ottawa, the City of Brampton, the City of Hamilton and the City of Vaughan. The City of Toronto is the only municipality statutorily required to have a lobbyist registry as per the City of Toronto Act. The cities of Ottawa, Hamilton and Brampton have implemented mandatory lobbyist registrations and the City of Vaughan has implemented a phased-in mandatory lobbyist registry.

At this time, it is not recommended that a lobbyist registry be established as the City of Guelph has existing accountability and transparency measures and tools in place which includes an integrity commissioner who provides education and advice to members of Council.

Recent amendments to the Municipal Act (the Act) and the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act have resulted in an enhanced [Code of Conduct for Council and Local Boards](#) with more emphasis on the disclosure of pecuniary interests and gifts as well as a greater role for the integrity commissioner to investigate and decide on such matters. In addition, the City has an accountability and transparency policy as well as appointed a closed meeting investigator.

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report.

Should Council wish to establish a lobbyist registry, consideration will need to be given to the financial impact of enforcement, education, promotion and establishing an online registry.

Report

Background

On October 26, 2015, Guelph Council directed that “the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) be directed to review and report back on the opportunity, benefits and costs of introducing a ‘lobbyist registrar’ for Guelph”. The purpose of this report is to share staff findings and to provide information relating to a lobbyist registry and a lobbyist registrar.

In 2006 the Act was amended to include accountability and transparency provisions. The Act speaks to five positions that deal with various accountability and transparency matters including:

- an integrity commissioner to conduct inquiries with respect to applications relating to contraventions of the Code of Conduct and the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (mandatory)
- a lobbyist registrar to manage the lobbyist registry (which is optional)
- an ombudsman, either appointed by a municipality or the province, who is responsible for investigating public complaints in relation to administrative processes/procedures (mandatory)
- an auditor general, who assists Council in holding itself accountable regarding financial matters (optional)
- a meeting investigator, who processes applications regarding closed meeting investigations (mandatory).

The City of Guelph has appointed an integrity commissioner, utilizes the Association of Municipalities of Ontario Local Authority Services as its closed meeting investigator and defaults to the provincial ombudsman for public complaints in relation to administrative processes/procedures. With respect to an auditor general, the City employs an internal auditor whose role is to assist Council in holding itself accountable regarding financial matters.

What is a Lobbyist Registry and the Registrar?

Sections 223.9 of the Act authorizes a municipality to establish and maintain a lobbyist registry which is a publically accessible accountability and transparency tool that records and regulates the activities of those persons who lobby public office holders.

The provisions pertaining to lobbyist registries in the Act are permissive in that a municipality may, rather than shall, establish them and they also allow a municipality to tailor its registry to suit its needs as long as it is compliant with the Act’s general requirements.

Section 223.11 authorizes a municipality to appoint a lobbyist registrar who is responsible for performing, in an independent manner, the functions assigned to it by the municipality with respect to its lobbyist registry.

General Requirements of Lobbyist Registry

Should a municipality establish a lobbyist registry, pursuant to Section 223.9 of the Act, the following is required:

1. Enact a by-law that outlines the details regarding a lobbyist registry, such details shall include, but are not limited to, defining lobbying, rules regarding registration, applicable exemptions, enforcement measures, lobbyist code of conduct and general provisions regarding the rules of lobbying; and
2. Appointment of a lobbyist registrar.

In addition to the above, the following would also be required to establish a lobbyist registry:

3. Assign the administration and oversight of the lobbyist registry to a City department to ensure the delivery model is being utilized pursuant to the legislation; and
4. Develop a process and an electronic portal to capture lobbying activity within the municipality to ensure the information is accessible to the public.

What is a Lobbyist?

'Lobbying' and 'lobbyist' in the municipal context are generally defined as follows:

Lobbying means any communication with a public office holder by an individual who is paid or who represents a business or financial interest with the goal of trying to influence any legislative action including development, introduction, passage, defeat, amendment or repeal of a by-law, motion, resolution or the outcome of a decision on any matter before Council, a committee of Council, or member of Council or employee of the City acting under delegated authority.

Generally, there are three types of lobbyists: consultant lobbyist, in-house lobbyist and voluntary unpaid lobbyist. Definitions with respect to the different types of lobbyists would be required if a formal registry/registrar system was deployed.

The City of Ottawa has developed a [flowchart](#) which provides assistance with the determination of whether a person can be considered a lobbyist.

Public Office Holder

The definition of public office holder is a key component of lobbying regulation. The public office holder and their communications with lobbyists will be subject to the requirements of any lobbying regulation implemented by the City.

A simple definition, as contained in the City of Hamilton's lobbyist registry by-law is:

1. A member of Council and any person in his or her staff.
2. An employee of the City who is a member of the City's senior management team.

The definition of public office holder can be greatly expanded beyond this, as is seen in the Ottawa by-law, which includes the following, in part:

- The city manager, deputy city managers, city treasurer, city clerk, solicitor, integrity commissioner
- A general manger, director, manager

- Employees in management positions that can influence programs and services
- Employees who are not in management positions but have direct contact with members of Council
- Including employees who provide planning, building, licensing, inspection and purchasing services
- Employees who have direct contact with Council in the operations of Council and committees
- Employees who work on municipal elections in a supervising role

The definition of a public office holder must be carefully considered as it impacts the breadth and scope of a lobbyist registry should one be established. The definition also plays a role in creating confidence in the registry, contributing to the public's perception of its utility and determining the costs related to the input and monitoring of registered activities.

Comparator Municipalities

Lobbyist registries typically exist at the federal and provincial levels of government (Lobbyist Registration Act) and are not intended to prevent lobbying nor to regulate the conduct of elected officials.

Staff conducted research from the City's comparator municipalities to determine which have established a lobbyist registry. Of the City's comparator municipalities, the City of Brantford, City of London, City of Mississauga, Town of Milton, Town of Caledon and City of Greater Sudbury have all investigated establishing a lobbyist registry and chosen not to pursue a registry at this time.

There were a number of common reasons for not establishing a lobbyist registry, including:

1. a lack of significant issues related to lobbyists in the past
2. the numerous safeguards already in place related to the conduct of public officers and to ensuring open and transparent government including internal policies and by-laws
3. uncertainty surrounding the potential costs and other resource requirements
4. unclear impact on staff
5. a lack of Council support for the establishment of a registry.

There are currently four municipalities, all of which are City of Guelph comparator municipalities, who have chosen to establish a lobbyist registry as follows:

City of Ottawa - September 2012;

City of Brampton - July, 2015;

City of Hamilton - August, 2015; and

City of Vaughan - January 1 2017.

The cities of Ottawa, Hamilton and Brampton have implemented mandatory lobbyist registries.

In January, 2017, the City of Vaughan implemented a one-year voluntary lobbyist registry with a mandatory lobbyist registry phased in by January 1, 2018.

Although all of these municipalities are comparator municipalities to the City of Guelph, each municipality is significantly larger in population than the City of Guelph.

The City of Toronto is the only municipality required by legislation to have a registry as per the City of Toronto Act and as such began implementation in February 2008.

Attachment-2, Summary Table of Existing Lobbyist Registries, includes information regarding the appointment of lobbyist registrars, required staff support and costs associated with implementation.

Summary of Lobbyist Registry Activities

City of Toronto

In 2017, the City of Toronto Office of the Lobbyist Registrar (OLR) reached its tenth anniversary milestone. The Lobbying By-law was passed on February 6, 2007 with the OLR established in 2007 as the regulator of lobbying activity for the City of Toronto.

During the 2014-2018 Council term, the total number of registration transactions grew by 54% as compared to the 2010-2014 term of Council, with a total of 44,296 registered transactions.

The number of active lobbyist registrations at the end of the 2014-2018 Council term was 1,802, which was an increase of 78%, when compared to the end of the 2010-2014 term of Council.

In 2018, the five most frequently registered subject matters, in order of active registrations, were:

- planning and development
- technology
- economic development
- transportation – roads and bridges
- procurement

In 2018 Toronto City Council approved an OLR operating budget of \$1.1 million and capital budget and plan of \$0.7 million over the period from 2018 to 2027 for the Lobbyist Registry State of Good Repair Project (SOGR). The SOGR commenced in 2015, and implementation is in progress with completion expected in the second quarter of 2019.

City of Ottawa

The City of Ottawa lobbyist registry was officially launched on September 1, 2012, and has now been in operation for seven years.

Under the City of Ottawa's Lobbyist Registry By-law, any individual who represents a business or financial interest, and communicates with a City of Ottawa public office holder with the aim of furthering that interest, must register his or her activity to the lobbyist registrar within 15 days following the initial instance of lobbying communication.

In its first year, the lobbyist registry had an average of 46 registrants per month, resulting in 552 approved lobbyists by September 30, 2013. Registrations have slowed in subsequent years, with a total of 249 lobbyist registered in 2018.

The total number of lobbying activities from the fourth quarter of 2017 to the third quarter 2018 was 346 with information technology being the number one ranked subject matter resulting in 57 lobbying files and procurement the least with 13 lobbying files registered.

In February, 2016 the integrity commissioner issued the first temporary ban on communication between a lobbyist and public office holders by way of provision of a letter of direction which acts as both an enforcement and education tool. The one-month ban was the lobbyist's first breach and was the result of unreported lobbying communication.

In 2017-2018, there were six letters of direction issued. In the 2017-2018 Annual Integrity Officer's Report, three examples were provided of situations where the letters were issued. Two resulted from lobbyist's offers of tickets to events where the lobbyist was unaware of restrictions regarding the provision of gifts. The letters were sent to act as a preventive measure to reduce the likelihood of further offences and to act as a foundation to use stronger measures in the future, if necessary.

In summary, the 2017-2018 Annual Integrity Officer's Report indicates increased observance on the part of lobbyists, public officer holders and members of the public. As noted by an overall decrease in the number of registrations and inquiries during 2017 and 2018, with registrations becoming more accurate and issues regarding compliance action more complex.

City of Brampton

In 2019, the City of Brampton will be undertaking a review its lobbyist registry program and enhancement of its online lobbyist registry tool.

Staff have consulted with the lobbyist registry coordinator, and have been advised that the City's online lobbyist registry has approximately 340 lobbyist entries. The City only retains entries for the current term of Council. Since the launch of the registry in 2016, no complaints have been filed under the Lobbyist Registry By-law or any bans placed against any registered lobbyists.

Budget costs were not made available, although it is anticipated that costs could increase pending a review of the program.

City of Hamilton

The City of Hamilton approved its Lobbyist Registry By-law on September 10, 2014. From the time of Council's approval to the launch of the registry, City staff developed training materials and an online web tool that allows lobbyists to log their lobbying activities. The online lobbyist registry tool took approximately seven months to develop and was launched on August 1, 2015.

An information report to the General Issues Committee dated June 17, 2017 indicates that since the launch of the lobbyist registry online tool, 86 lobbyists have registered their representation of 134 subject matters, to lobby members of Council, their staff and the City's senior leadership team.

The most frequently registered subject matter being planning and economic development resulting in 14 registered files and infrastructure being the least with seven registered files.

Since the launch of the lobbyist registry and online tool, there have been no complaints filed under the by-law.

City of Vaughan

The City of Vaughan launched a one-year voluntary lobbyist registry in January, 2017, with a phased-in mandatory lobbyist registry by January 1, 2018.

The City of Vaughan used the voluntary period for educational and training purposes, to assist lobbyists with learning about the lobbyist registry and as a test period for any new technological solutions including an online registration portal being implemented for the first time.

The city clerk was appointed as the temporary lobbyist registrar, during the one-year voluntary period, and undertook the role as educator, promotor and administrator of the lobbyist registry.

In June 2017, the City of Vaughan approved a strategy for the implementation of the mandatory lobbyist registry, including the approval of a budget in the amount of \$250,000, the development of the new Office of the Lobbyist Registrar including administrative staff, website maintenance/enhancement and appointment of a lobbyist registrar to become effective with implementation of the mandatory lobbyist registry on January 1, 2018.

Since its launch in January 2017, the City of Vaughan has 14 lobbyists registered. Registrations include ten different clients, not including self-representations with 15 different subject matters and a total of 71 issues/activities registered.

City of Guelph Approach

Many factors need to be considered when reviewing the possibility of establishing a lobbyist registry for the City of Guelph, including balancing the costs and benefits of its implementation. Establishing a lobbyist registry would require significant staffing and financial resources to ensure the program is accurate and accountable. The implementation of lobbyist registries is resource intensive. Furthermore, there are several existing accountability and transparency measures which are actively used and implemented at the City of Guelph to guide the conduct of elected officials and staff. It is the recommendation of staff that the City not establish a lobbyist registry at this time for the following reasons:

- Well established accountability and transparency measures in place in Guelph, include:
 - Members of Council are bound by the Code of Conduct for Council and Local Boards. Any perceived breaches to this code can be reported to the City's Integrity Commissioner who advises members of Council on Code of Conduct requirements, offers advice regarding Councils' obligations and compliance, conducts investigations into complaints of alleged contraventions, determines penalties in the event of a breach and annually reports on complaints filed.
 - Recent changes to the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, have legislated municipalities to establish and maintain a registry which includes all of the statements of pecuniary interest declared by members of Council. The City has established an online tool for members of Council to declare conflicts of interest and to allow the public to view the registry.

- The City has recently updated its Accountability and Transparency Policy to update and reflect Council's adoption of a revised Code of Conduct for Council and Local Boards, the Use of Corporate Resources During an Election Policy and the Public Notice Provisions Policy.
- City Council operates procedurally under a recently revised Procedural By-law which governs conduct at meetings, including disclosures of pecuniary interest.
- The City is guided by an existing Purchasing By-Law which provides guidelines that govern procurement processes and behaviour.
- Lobbyist registries that exist in other municipal jurisdictions have become resource intensive.

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications associated with this report. Should Council decide to establish a lobbyist registry, there are initial costs that must be considered, including establishing policies and procedures regarding an online registry system. It is estimated that these initial costs may range from \$50,000 to \$100,000. In addition to the initial costs, there are annual expenses associated with the registry, such as retaining a lobbyist registrar, administrative/policy support staff and annual registry maintenance and enhancements. Annual costs depend on municipal size, number of complaints and inquiries. The potential cost, based on research of Ontario municipalities with active registries, ranges from \$55,000 to \$130,000.

Consultations

An environmental scan of various municipal comparators was completed as part of the consultations.

Corporate Administrative Plan

Overarching Goals

Service Excellence

Service Area Operational Work Plans

Our Services - Municipal services that make lives better

Our People - Building a great community together

Our Resources - A solid foundation for a growing city

Attachments

Attachment-1: Summary Table of Existing Lobbyist Registries

Departmental Approval

Dylan McMahon, Manager, Legislative Services/Deputy Clerk

Report Author

Donna Tremblay, Council and Committee Coordinator



Approved By

Stephen O'Brien
General Manager, City Clerk's
Office/City Clerk
Corporate Services
(519)-822-1260 extension 5644
stephen.obrien@guelph.ca



Recommended By

Trevor Lee
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Deputy CAO
Corporate Services
(519)-822-1260 extension 2281
trevor.lee@guelph.ca

Summary Table of Existing Lobbyist

Municipality	Implementation Year	Registration Requirements	Integrity Commissioner Appointed as Registrar	Staff	Costs	Operating Costs
City of Toronto	February, 2008	Mandatory Registration must occur before contacting the public office holder	No	Seven FTE	Unknown	2018 \$1.2 million*
City of Ottawa	September, 2012	Mandatory All lobbyists must file a return Must register within 15 days of communication occurring	Integrity commissioner appointed as registrar duties also include meeting investigator	One FTE support	Unknown	Unknown
City of Hamilton	August, 2015	Mandatory Registration must occur at least one business day before contacting the public officer holder	Integrity commissioner appointed as lobbyist registrar	One FTE support	\$214,000**	\$114,000
City of Brampton	July, 2015	Mandatory Registration must occur no later than five business	No	One FTE support Subject to evaluation	Unknown	Unknown

		days after communication takes place				
City of Vaughan	January 2017	Voluntary - 2017 Mandatory - 2018	No.	Unknown	\$250,000.00	Unknown

Notes:

* On February 12, 2018, Council approved the Officer of the Lobbyist Registry ("OLR") Operating Budget request for the year 2018 of \$1.2 million. Council also approved the OLR's Capital Budget and Plan of \$0.7 million over the period from 2018 to 2027 for the Lobbyist Registry State of Good Repair Project ("SOGR"). The SOGR commenced in 2015, and implementation is in progress with completion expected in the second quarter of 2019.

** includes salary/wages for one Policy Analyst and Lobbyist Registrar and development of web-based registry

Provincial/Federal Consultation Alert							
Title	Ministry	Consultation Deadline	Summary	Proposed Form of Input	Rationale	Lead	Link to Ministry Website
ERO#19-0184 Proposed changes to O.Reg. 82/98 under the Development Charges Act related to Schedule 3 of Bill 108 – More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	August 21, 2019	A proposal to make changes to O. Reg. 82/98, under the <i>Development Charge Act, 1997</i> related to Schedule 3 of the <i>More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019</i> .	Written comments submitted through ERO.	This regulation has significant financial and operational implications to the City related to development charge revenues.	Corporate Finance	https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-0184

Provincial/Federal Consultation Alert							
Title	Ministry	Consultation Deadline	Summary	Proposed Form of Input	Rationale	Lead	Link to Ministry Website
ERO#19-0183 Proposed new regulation pertaining to the community benefits authority under the Planning Act	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	August 21, 2019	A proposal to make a new regulation under the <i>Planning Act</i> to prescribe matters related to the community benefits authority and make a consequential amendment to an existing regulation under the Act.	Written comments submitted through ERO.	This regulation has significant financial and operational implications to the City and the way we do business.	Corporate Finance	https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-0183

Provincial/Federal Consultation Alert							
Title	Ministry	Consultation Deadline	Summary	Proposed Form of Input	Rationale	Lead	Link to Ministry Website
Proposed new regulation and regulation changes under the Planning Act, including transition matters, related to Schedule 12 of Bill 108 - the More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019 – ERO 019-0181	Municipal Affairs and Housing	August 6, 2019	<p>The Province is considering making a new regulation and regulation changes, including transitional matters.</p> <p>Regulatory changes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Transitional Matters that set out rules for planning matters in-process at the time certain components of Schedule 12 to Bill 108 are proclaimed. The proposed transition regulation changes would provide certainty regarding the processing and decision-making on planning matters. Certain changes to the Planning Act through Schedule 12 to Bill 108 that are not addressed in the proposed transition regulation would apply immediately upon the coming into force of those changes. 2. Community Planning Permit System as it relates to removing the ability to appeal the implementing by-law 3. Additional Residential Unit Requirements and Standards as it relates to removing barriers to establishing additional residential units 4. Housekeeping regulatory changes particularly as they relate to Inclusionary Zoning and requirements for notice 	Submission by ERO website	Rationale for proposed form of input is the short timeframe and the technical nature of the consultation documents.	Planning & Building Services	https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-0181

Provincial/Federal Consultation Alert							
Title	Ministry	Consultation Deadline	Summary	Proposed Form of Input	Rationale	Lead	Link to Ministry Website
Proposed regulations under the <i>Local Planning Appeal Tribunal Act, 2017</i>	Attorney General	August 5, 2019	Transition regulations for matters currently before the LPAT and subject to current rules that will be replaced by new procedures introduced through the <i>More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019</i> .	Written comments submitted through ERR.	Transition regulations are required to deal with matters under the current system.	Legal, Realty and Court Services	Proposed Regulations under the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal Act, 2017

Provincial/Federal Consultation Alert							
Title	Ministry	Consultation Deadline	Summary	Proposed Form of Input	Rationale	Lead	Link to Ministry Website
Proposed changes to Provincial laws on Joint and Several Liability	Ministry of the Attorney General	September 27, 2019	The Ministry of the Attorney General is seeking input from municipalities on joint and several liability, insurance costs, and the 'liability chill' affecting the delivery of everyday public services.	Written comments submitted to the Ministry of the Attorney General	Changes could see lower insurance costs and reduced liability exposure for Ontario municipalities	Legal, Realty, and Court Services	https://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/



CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH HURON

322 Main Street South P.O. Box 759

Exeter Ontario

N0M 1S6

Phone: 519-235-0310 Fax: 519-235-3304

Toll Free: 1-877-204-0747

July 25, 2019

The Honourable Doug Downey, Attorney General of Ontario
Ministry of the Attorney General
720 Bay Street
11th Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 2S9

Dear Honourable Sir:

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of South Huron at the Regular Council meeting on July 15, 2019;

Motion: 382-2019
Moved: J. Dietrich
Seconded: T. Oke

That South Huron Council support the Township of Warwick resolution regarding Enforcement for Safety on Family Farms as follows:

Whereas agriculture is the second largest industry in Ontario, contributing \$13.7 billion annually to Ontario's GDP and is essential for putting food on the tables of millions of people here and around the world; and

Whereas in recent months there has been a steady increase in harassment of farmers and livestock transporters by activists opposed to animal agriculture and the consumption of animals; and

Whereas the protests have become blatantly illegal in nature with extremist groups trespassing onto private property, unlawfully entering into buildings and removing animals without fear of prosecution and even promoting and publishing their crimes on social media; and

Where maintaining proper biosecurity is essential to ensure the health and well-being of the animals cared for on these agricultural operations; and

Whereas the recent attacks on farmers homes and businesses have resulted in no criminal charges laid, leaving farmers feeling unprotected by the Ontario legal system and afraid for the welfare of themselves, their families, their employees and the animals they care for;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Council for the Corporation of the Municipality of South Huron requests that Hon. Doug Downey work with his fellow MPP's and agricultural leaders to find a better way forward to ensure stronger enforcement of existing laws - or new legislation- to ensure the safety of Ontario's farm families, employees and animals; and

Be it further resolved that this motion be circulated to Hon. Doug Downey, Ministry of the Attorney General, Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, Hon. Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General and Hon. Ernie Hardeman, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and all municipalities in the Province of Ontario, AMO and ROMA.

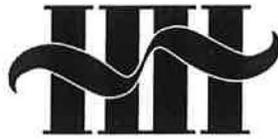
Disposition: Carried

Yours truly,



Rebekah Msuya-Collison
Director of Legislative Services/Clerk
Municipality of South Huron

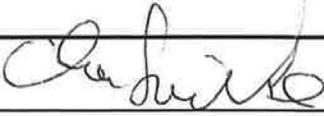
- CC. The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
The Honourable Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General
The Honourable Ernie Hardeman, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
All Ontario Municipalities
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA)

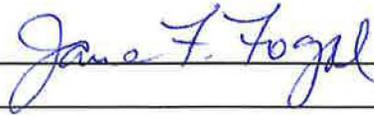


TOWN OF
HALTON HILLS
Working Together Working for You!

THE CORPORATION
 OF
 THE TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

2019-0141

Moved by:  Date: July 8, 2019
 Councillor Clark Somerville

Seconded by:  Resolution No.: _____

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario, through the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, has posted a discussion paper entitled "Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities";

AN WHEREAS producer responsibility has not been adequately addressed by the Province of Ontario;

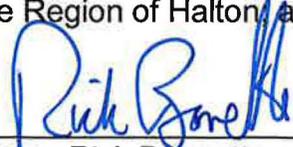
AND WHEREAS a successful deposit/return program for single use plastic, aluminum and metal drink containers has been in existence in other Provinces in Canada including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia;

AND WHEREAS these successful program have eliminated many of these containers from the natural environment;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the Town of Halton Hills call upon the Province of Ontario, through the discussion paper entitled "Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities", to review and implement a deposit/return program for all single use plastic, aluminum and metal drink containers;

AND FURTHER THAT that the Province of Ontario review current producer requirements and look for extended producer responsibility for all packaging;

AND FURTHER THAT a copy of this motion be sent to the Premier of Ontario; the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; the Minister of Municipal Affairs; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario; the Region of Halton; and all municipalities in the Province of Ontario.


 Mayor Rick Bonnette