

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL



Thursday, August 20, 2020
9:15 a.m.
Council Chambers
9 James Street, Parry Sound, Ontario

1. CALL TO ORDER

- i) National Anthem
- ii) Approval of Agenda
- iii) Traditional Land Acknowledgement Statement
- iv) Announcement of Public Meetings

2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

i) Regular Meeting Of Council – July 16, 2020

Pages: 1-9

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on July 16, 2020, be approved.

ii) Closed Committee Meeting – December 12, 2019

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Closed Committee Meeting held on December 12, 2019, be approved.

iii) Closed Committee Meeting – February 20, 2020

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Closed Committee Meeting held on February 20, 2020, be approved.

iv) Closed Council Meeting – February 21, 2020

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Closed Council Meeting held on February 21, 2020, be approved.

v) **Closed Council Meeting – April 23, 2020**

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the Closed Council Meeting held on April 23, 2020, be approved.

4. **DEPUTATIONS**

9:40 a.m. **Bill Lougheed, Executive Director, Georgian Bay Land Trust – Presentation of Granville Volunteer Recognition Award**

10:00 a.m. **Giselle Bodkin, BDO Canada LLP. Presentation of 2019 Financial Statements**

Pages: 10-32

5. **CLOSED MEETING**

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that Council move into a CLOSED MEETING at _____ a.m./p.m., pursuant to Section 239(2)(c)(f)(k) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c.25, as amended, to deal with a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality; advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose; and a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the municipality.

i) **Internet Connectivity**

OPEN MEETING

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that Council move out of a CLOSED MEETING at _____ a.m./p.m.

6. **UNFINISHED PLANNING BUSINESS**

7. **OFFICIAL PLAN/ZONING AMENDMENTS**

8. **CONSENT APPLICATIONS**

9. **SITE PLAN CONTROL**

i) **Daniel Reszczyński**
PIN 52185-0131
Cowper

D. Ashley
A. Barton
R. Zanussi

Pages: 33-105

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that Council has no objection to the site plan development application regarding the proposed development on the property located on Sandy Island, being Lot 1 on Plan M-346, together with Block A on Plan M-346, designated as Parcel 21351 PSSS, in front of the geographic Township of Cowper, as illustrated in Site Plan Development Application No. SP03-19.

10. **SHORE/CONCESSION ROAD ALLOWANCES**

11. **CAO REPORT ON COUNCIL DIRECTIONS**

Pages: 106

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that Council receives the August CAO Report on Council Directions, as distributed.

12. **REPORT OF TASK FORCES/COMMITTEES**

13. **CORRESPONDENCE**

i) **Council Correspondence**

Pages: 107-110

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that Council receives the August 2020 Council Correspondence listing.

14. **OTHER BUSINESS**

i) **Departmental Updates**

ii) **Main Street Revitalization Initiative Update**

Pages: 111

iii) **South Shore Road Speeding Concerns Update**

Pages: 112-115

iv) **Zoning By-law Review**

11:00 a.m.

Pages: 116-124

v) **2019 Consolidated Financial Statements**

Pages: 10-32

20- **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that Council accepts the 2019 Consolidated Financial Statements prepared by BDO Canada LLP for the year ended December 31, 2019.

vi) **Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affair and Housing. Safe Start Agreement**

Pages: 125-129

vii) **Electronic Participation and Voting at Council and Board/Committee Meetings**

20- **WHEREAS** the Province of Ontario's Declared State of Emergency officially ended on July 24th, 2020; and

WHEREAS Bill 197, the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020, which received Royal Assent on July 21, 2020, allows for the opportunity for Municipal Councils, Local Boards and their Committees to meet electronically; and

WHEREAS COVID-19 continues to exist as a declared world-wide pandemic that alters and effects the operation and business aspects of our organization; and

WHEREAS Council recognizes the importance of balancing the delivery of services, while continuing to ensure the safety the residents, members of council, staff and the public;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council of the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago hereby extends until December 31st, 2020, the terms of electronic participation at meetings of Council, Local Boards or of a Committee or either of them permitting:

- a) electronic participation counts towards quorum;
- b) electronic participants are permitted to vote; and
- c) electronic participation is permitted in a meeting closed to the public.

viii) **Council Strategic Direction Document**

Pages: 130-166

ix) **EMS Advisory Committee Update**

S. Sheard

x) **Tax Exempt Properties – Town of Parry Sound**

Pages: 167-178

xi) **Internet Connectivity**

Report to follow

xii) **Donation Policy - Henvey Inlet Wind Project Community Funds**

Pages: 179-180

xiii) **Letter to LCBO Agency regarding San Souci Marina**

Pages: 181-182

15. BY-LAWS

i) **Amendment to Procedural By-law 2017-07**

Pages: 183-197

20- Being a By-law to amend By-law 2017-07, being a By-law for governing the calling, place and proceedings of meetings of Council, Task Forces and Committees of Council for the Township of The Archipelago.

ii) **Daniel Reszczynski Site Plan Development Agreement**

Pages: 43-105

Pages: 198

20- Being a By-law to authorize the execution of a site plan development agreement between Daniel Reszczynski, and the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago.

16. QUESTION TIME

17. NOTICES OF MOTION

18. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

20- Being a By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of the Regular Meeting of Council held on August 20, 2020.

19. ADJOURNMENT

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago



**MINUTES
MEETING OF COUNCIL**

**July 16, 2020
9 James Street, Parry Sound, Ontario
Via GoToMeeting**

Council Members Present: Reeve: Bert Liverance
Councillors: Greg Andrews Ward 1
Laurie Emery Ward 1
Peter Frost Ward 2
Earl Manners Ward 3
Scott Sheard Ward 3
David Ashley Ward 4
Alice Barton Ward 4
Rick Zanussi Ward 4
Ian Mead Ward 5
Grant Walker Ward 6

Staff Present: John Fior, Chief Administrative Officer
Maryann Weaver – Clerk
Joe Villeneuve – Manager of Corporate Services
Cale Henderson – Manager of Development & Environmental Services
Wendy Hawes, Treasurer
Greg Mariotti, Manager of Operational Services

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 9:58 a.m., and commenced with the singing of the National Anthem, Roll Call, and a Traditional Land Acknowledgement Statement.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

20-089

**Moved by Councillor Frost
Seconded by Councillor Ashley**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the July 16th, 2020 Revised Council Meeting Agenda, be approved.

Carried.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

Regular Meeting Of Council

20-090

**Moved by Councillor Emery
Seconded by Councillor Barton**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on June 18, 2020, be approved.

Carried.

4. CLOSED MEETING

20-091

Moved by Councillor Sheard
Seconded by Councillor Andrews

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council move into a CLOSED MEETING at 10:05a.m., pursuant to Section 239(2)(f) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25, as amended, to deal with advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

i) Manitou Inn Site Alteration Update

Carried.

OPEN MEETING

20-092

Moved by Councillor Manners
Seconded by Councillor Walker

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council move out of a CLOSED MEETING at 10:23a.m.

Carried.

5. REPORT OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

John Fior reported that starting next month Council will be receiving a revised CAO Report which will highlight Council directions. Council will also be provided with a projects list.

6. CORRESPONDENCE

Council Correspondence

20-093

Moved by Councillor Zanussi
Seconded by Councillor Mead

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council receives the July 2020 Council Correspondence listing.

Carried.

7. OTHER BUSINESS

Town of Parry Sound. Recommending Order mandating the wearing of masks entering commercial establishments

20-094

Moved by Councillor Frost
Seconded by Councillor Sheard

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council for the Township of The Archipelago support the Town of Parry Sound and the North Bay Parry Sound Health District Unit in their implementation of the requirement for individuals to wear face coverings, as directed, in public settings.

Carried.

2019 Annual Report of the Integrity Commissioner

20-095

Moved by Councillor Frost
Seconded by Councillor Manners

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council receive the 2019 Annual Report of the Integrity Commissioner, dated June 26, 2020.

Carried.

Township of Tiny. Septic Inspection Program

Cale Henderson provided an overview on the item. Greg Mason was in attendance to answer questions of Council.

Council briefly discussed the ongoing review, as well as possibilities for a septic inspection program.

2020 Work Program (July 2020)

John Fior provided an update, reporting that the original 2020 Work Program has been amended due to Covid-19 activities.

COVID-19 Related Office Changes/Renovations

20-096

**Moved by Councillor Ashley
Seconded by Councillor Mead**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council approve the proposed office changes/renovations set out in the report dated July 16, 2020, and further authorize staff to borrow from reserves to pay for the changes/renovations to the municipal office building in order to accommodate additional needs and requirements, and continuing health and safety concerns due to the COVID-19 emergency.

Carried.

Fire 101 – (Information Report)

Maryann Weaver provided Council with a detailed report on the fire related services within the Township.

Muskoka – Parry Sound Riding Cooperative Broadband Initiative

20-097

**Moved by Councillor Mead
Seconded by Councillor Barton**

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago understands the Federal priority of ensuring broadband access to 95% of all homes by 2026 & 100% of homes in 2030 and the Province of Ontario's priority of supporting infrastructure development projects through the recently announced Improving Connectivity in Ontario Program;

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago recognizes that there are homes and/or businesses in the Municipality that do not have access to affordable, reliable an adequate broadband internet that meets national standard of at least 50mbps download and 10mbps upload;

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago acknowledges the availability of reliable broadband internet services to all residents and businesses throughout the municipality as critical to economic growth, social prosperity and community well-being; and

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago acknowledges recent pressures imposed by the COVID-19 Pandemic on local governments to advocate for improved broadband service availability and improvement to support functions such as: working from home, e-learning from home, remote & virtual health care service delivery and increased demand for in-home entertainment; and

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago is aware of the development of a Muskoka Parry Sound Riding Cooperative Broadband Initiative focused on developing a model for a collective, multi-regional strategy for creating and deploying broadband to all residents throughout both districts; and

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago recognizes that this initiative relies on the partnership efforts of all affected municipalities, the Parry Sound Muskoka Community Network (PMCN), the West Parry Sound SMART Community Network, Blue Sky, health agencies, schools, DSSAB, economic development organizations and other supportive partners and/or agencies;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Township of The Archipelago hereby declares their support in principle for the Muskoka – Parry Sound Riding Cooperative Broadband Initiative to develop and implement a riding wide strategy to ensure the availability of reliable broadband services to all residents within the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts.

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that the Township of The Archipelago wishes to be added to any communication lists for the initiative as to be kept informed of new developments and opportunities to provide support.

Carried.

FONOM Policy Development - OPP Detachment Boards

Councillor Walker provided a brief update, reporting that he is happy with the current model and recommends they stay status quo.

Provincial Funding to the West Parry Sound Health Centre

20-098

**Moved by Councillor Manners
Seconded by Councillor Emery**

WHEREAS the West Parry Sound Health Centre is a community cornerstone to the West Parry Sound District and an even larger catchment area; and

WHEREAS the West Parry Sound Health Centre is a key component of Ontario's quality public healthcare system; and

WHEREAS the West Parry Sound Health Centre is responsible for the standards of practice and provision of services promoting the health and well-being of all residents of West Parry Sound; and

WHEREAS the Provincial funding of the West Parry Sound Health Centre does not account for seasonal fluctuations in resident population and the extended catchment area it serves; and

WHEREAS our Township community raises significant donations to the West Parry Sound Health Centre; and

WHEREAS the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the ability of West Parry Sound Health Centre to meet the standards of practice and provision of services to all residents of West Parry Sound;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Township of The Archipelago requests that the Province provides funding to the West Parry Sound Health Centre that recognizes the real residential population of West Parry Sound, its tax base and the large catchment area;

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that this resolution be shared with all West Parry Sound Municipalities, Minister Clark, Minister Elliot, MPP Norm Miller and the West Parry Sound Health Centre Administration.

Carried.

Municipal Support of International and American Ratepayers

20-099

**Moved by Councillor Sheard
Seconded by Councillor Andrews**

WHEREAS the management of COVID-19 transmission has affected many communities in divisionary ways; and

WHEREAS the federal government of Canada has closed the border to non-essential international travel for the foreseeable future in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS the federal governments of Canada and the United States of America have closed our common border to all non-essential travel for the foreseeable future in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS the closing of borders prevents non-citizen property owners in each country to access their properties in an effort to contain the spread of COVID-19 and protect the health of its citizens; and

WHEREAS International and American residents are our life-long neighbours, friends, significant contributors to our community, and local economy; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council of the Township of The Archipelago affirms that our community is the sum of all its valued residents, no matter the duration of their residency; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that Council expresses the hope that the COVID-19 pandemic can be controlled to the point where international borders can be safely re-opened such that international and American property owners can access their properties; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that Council strives to serve its community equitably and looks forward to the safe return of our international and American residents;

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that this resolution be shared with other West Parry Sound Municipalities, The Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, The Honourable Bill Blair, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Mr. Scott Aitchison, M.P. Parry Sound-Muskoka, and Mr. Norm Miller, M.P.P. Parry Sound-Muskoka and Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Carried.

20-100

**Moved by Councillor Mead
Seconded by Councillor Ashley**

WHEREAS on July 12th Canada had 383 new cases for a total of 108,533 cases; and

WHEREAS all levels of government in Canada are taking responsible measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS masks or face coverings will be mandatory in the province of Quebec in all indoor public spaces beginning July 18th; and

WHEREAS The North Bay Parry Sound Public Health Unit will be mandating the use of face coverings in certain enclosed public spaces effective July 24th; and

WHEREAS the only way to flatten the curve is to continue to rely on all community members to act responsibly, strictly follow social distancing guidelines, and obey Public Health Unit guidance until a vaccine for COVID-19 is universally available; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council of the Township of The Archipelago expresses our sincere thanks all of the public health workers, essential service workers and Township staff who are supporting our community, the Province and Canada on a daily basis.

Carried.

20-101

**Moved by Councillor Walker
Seconded by Councillor Zanussi**

WHEREAS the COVID-19 pandemic has required that the Township of The Archipelago Council and staff to work remotely and balance the delivery of services with the safety of staff and residents; and

WHEREAS the health and safety of staff, constituents and the broader community is the primary priority of the Township of The Archipelago; and

WHEREAS the introduction of health and safety measures, and physical distancing by the Township of The Archipelago in response to COVID-19, has affected the delivery of services; and

WHEREAS physical distancing and other health and safety measures directly impact Township of The Archipelago frontline workers in their interactions with constituents and the broader community; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council acknowledge and commend the unprecedented efforts of staff and frontline workers to ensure the on-going operations and services of the Township of The Archipelago; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that Council acknowledge and commend the commitment, patience and service of Township of The Archipelago staff and frontline workers in their interactions with constituents and the broader community; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that the Township of The Archipelago will continue to ensure that all decision-making will be informed by public health directives and best evidence and that the Township of The Archipelago will use an informed and incremental approach in its on-going response to COVID-19 and staff operations.

Carried.

Council recessed for lunch at 12:05 p.m. and resumed business at 12:35 p.m.

2020 Write-Offs

20-102

**Moved by Councillor Walker
Seconded by Councillor Zanussi**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council authorizes the following grants for the remainder of 2020:

TOTAL NORTH	\$17,321.82
TOTAL SOUTH	\$5,288.93

Carried.

20-103

**Moved by Councillor Ashley
Seconded by Councillor Mead**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council authorizes the following tax write-offs for municipally-owned properties for the remainder of 2020:

TOTAL NORTH	\$524.14
TOTAL SOUTH	\$673.46

Carried.

8. BY-LAWS

Crane Lake Discovery Camp – Authorize Amended Site Plan Development Agreement

2020-29

**Moved by Councillor Andrews
Seconded by Councillor Frost**

That By-law Number 2020-29, being a By-law to authorize the execution of an amended site plan development agreement between Crane Lake Discovery Camp, and the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

GREEN – Authorize Site Plan Development Agreement

2020-30

**Moved by Councillor Emery
Seconded by Councillor Zanussi**

That By-law Number 2020-30, being a By-law to authorize the execution of a site plan development agreement between Michael and Jacquie Green, and the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago, be read and finally passed this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

Shore Road Allowance By-law

Neilson, Allan and Marilyn
482 Georgian Bay Water

2020-31

**Moved by Councillor Barton
Seconded by Councillor Ashley**

That By-law Number 2020-31, being a By-law to close and stop up those parts of the original shore road allowance laid out along the shores of Georgian Bay, in front of Lot 43, Concession 6, in the geographic Township of Conger, designated as Part 1 according to Plan 42R-21392, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

Shore Road Allowance By-law

Grafer, Jeffrey and Gail
484 Blackstone-Crane Lake Road

2020-32

**Moved by Councillor Mead
Seconded by Councillor Walker**

That By-law Number 2020-32, being a By-law to close and stop up those parts of the original shore road allowance laid out along the shores of Crane Lake, in front of broken lots 19 and 20, Concession 9, in the geographic Township of Conger, designated as Part 2 according to Plan 42R-21352, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

Shore Road Allowance By-law

Katerberg, Tim and Leah
Part 1 of 42R-20398

2020-33

**Moved by Councillor Zanussi
Seconded by Councillor Barton**

That By-law Number 2020- 33, being a By-law to close and stop up those parts of the original shore road allowance laid out along the shores of Blackstone Lake, in front of broken Lot 15, Concession 10, in the geographic Township of Conger, designated as Part 1 according to Plan 42R-21406, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

Community Safety Zone

South Shore Road – Pointe au Baril

2020-34

**Moved by Councillor Emery
Seconded by Councillor Andrews**

That By-law Number 2020-34, being a By-law to amend By-law 11-43 for the purpose of extending the Community Safety Zone on the South Shore Road in Pointe au Baril, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

Memorandum of Understanding – Shared Geographic System (GIS)/Data Management Specialist

2020-35

**Moved by Councillor Manners
Seconded by Councillor Walker**

That By-law Number 2020-35, being a By-law to authorize the Reeve and CAO to Execute a Memorandum of Understanding with the Township of Seguin regarding a Shared Geographic Information System (GIS)/Data Management Specialist, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

Discharge of an Interest for the Water Lot included in the Site Plan Agreement – Vincent Payne Marine Limited

2020-36

**Moved by Councillor Frost
Seconded by Councillor Emery**

That By-law Number 2020-36, being a By-law to authorize the execution of a Discharge of An Interest for the water lot included in the Site Plan Agreement between Vincent Payne Marine Limited and the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

Carried.

9. QUESTION TIME

Councillor Frost reported on the Bayfield Nares Islanders Association's initiative to identify and dispose of derelict and abandoned docks.

Councillor Ashley provided an update on the LCBO letter, which was included in Council Correspondence. Staff was directed to research the new provincial ruling and report back at a future meeting.

Councillor Zanussi reported on a District of Social Services Administration Board issue, which could have a financial impact on the Township due to a property in the Town of Parry Sound being ruled tax exempt by Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. Staff was directed to investigate and report back at a future meeting.

Councillor Walker inquired about a possible face to face meeting in August.

Councillor Walker requested that Councillor Frost share the details of Bayfield Nares Islanders Association's disposal of abandoned docks initiative with the rest of Council.

Councillor Manners reported that Councillor Sheard recently received the Landmark Award from the Georgian Bay Land Trust.

Reeve Liverance requested that Staff bring the Strategic Direction Document forward to the August meeting.

10. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

2020-37

Moved by Councillor Walker

Seconded by Councillor Sheard

That By-law Number 2020-37, being a By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of the Regular Meeting of Council held on July 16, 2020, be read and finally passed in Open Council this 16th day of July, 2020.

11. ADJOURNMENT

20-104

**Moved by Councillor Zanussi
Seconded by Councillor Ashley**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Regular Meeting of Council held on July 16th, 2020, be adjourned at 1:47 p.m.

Carried.

TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

Bert Liverance, Reeve

Maryann Weaver, Clerk

**The Corporation of the Township of
The Archipelago
Consolidated Financial Statements
Year ended December 31, 2019**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Reeve and Councilors of The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago (the "Township"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus, the consolidated statement of change in net financial assets and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago as at December 31, 2019, and its consolidated results of operations, its consolidated change in net financial assets, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Township in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Township's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Township or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Township's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Township's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Township's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Township to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Township to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Township's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

August 20, 2020
Barrie, Ontario

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2019	2018
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$15,620,960	\$ 5,054,663
Taxes receivable	436,069	501,067
Accounts receivable	372,307	368,260
Portfolio investments (Note 3)	-	7,118,603
	16,429,336	13,042,593
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	880,607	1,031,166
Employee benefits plan liability (Note 5)	481,170	479,682
Deferred revenue and obligatory reserve funds (Note 6)	281,008	298,056
Net long-term debt (Note 7)	1,940,376	1,818,079
Solid waste closure and post-closure liabilities (Note 8)	113,123	103,477
	3,696,284	3,730,460
Net financial assets	12,733,052	9,312,133
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 10)	33,693,691	34,576,297
Prepaid expenses and inventory	155,535	116,065
	33,849,226	34,692,362
Accumulated surplus	\$46,582,278	\$ 44,004,495
Commitments (Note 12)		

**The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus**

Year ended December 31	Budget 2019 (Note 14)	2019	2018
Revenue			
Taxation (Note 11)	\$ 8,431,825	\$ 8,451,966	\$ 7,916,218
Government grants - Federal	150,000	150,133	31,547
Government grants - Provincial	1,558,550	2,340,923	1,622,212
User fees and service charges	155,572	167,006	144,195
Permits, licenses and fines	183,500	222,962	185,558
Investment income	200,500	346,539	231,483
Interest charges on arrears taxes receivable and tax sale proceeds	101,000	107,779	157,441
Income from other municipalities	134,150	126,026	155,521
Gain (loss) on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	-	(68,190)
Holiday Cove revenue	226,500	188,493	235,700
Miscellaneous revenue	7,500	27,276	11,303
	<u>11,149,097</u>	<u>12,129,103</u>	<u>10,622,988</u>
Expenses			
General government	2,564,840	1,948,263	1,988,321
Protection services	1,246,101	1,179,848	1,189,133
Transportation services	1,928,347	2,200,394	1,896,551
Solid waste services	1,259,304	1,271,843	1,221,352
Health services	684,755	690,876	653,214
Social and family services	1,256,162	1,256,162	1,251,293
Recreation and cultural services	670,583	652,203	607,962
Planning and development	380,600	351,731	331,928
	<u>9,990,692</u>	<u>9,551,320</u>	<u>9,139,754</u>
Annual surplus	<u>1,158,405</u>	<u>2,577,783</u>	<u>1,483,234</u>
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	<u>44,004,495</u>	<u>44,004,495</u>	<u>42,521,261</u>
Accumulated surplus, end of year	<u>\$45,162,900</u>	<u>\$46,582,278</u>	<u>\$ 44,004,495</u>

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets

<u>Year ended December 31</u>	<u>Budget 2019</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	(Note 14)		
Annual surplus	\$ 1,158,405	\$ 2,577,783	\$ 1,483,234
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,536,000)	(675,173)	(649,003)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,557,779	1,557,779	1,497,639
Loss on sale of tangible capital assets	-	-	68,191
	<u>1,180,184</u>	<u>3,460,389</u>	<u>2,400,061</u>
Change in prepaid expenses and inventory	-	(39,470)	(13,468)
Increase in net financial assets	1,180,184	3,420,919	2,386,593
Net financial assets, beginning of year	9,312,133	9,312,133	6,925,540
Net financial assets, end of year	\$ 10,492,317	\$ 12,733,052	\$ 9,312,133

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31	2019	2018
Operating transactions		
Annual surplus	\$ 2,577,783	\$ 1,483,234
Items not involving cash		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,557,779	1,497,639
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	68,191
Changes in non-cash operating balances		
Taxes receivable	64,998	166,045
Accounts receivable	(4,047)	(44,002)
Prepaid expenses and inventories of supplies	(39,470)	(13,468)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(150,559)	(191,649)
Employee benefits plan liability	1,488	56,102
Deferred revenue and obligatory reserve funds	(17,048)	32,370
Solid waste closure and post-closure liabilities	9,646	18,548
	<u>4,000,570</u>	<u>3,073,010</u>
Capital transactions		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	<u>(675,173)</u>	<u>(649,003)</u>
Investing transactions		
Proceeds on disposition (acquisition) of portfolio investments	<u>7,118,603</u>	<u>(4,106,603)</u>
Financing transactions		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	442,000	204,682
Repayment of long-term debt	<u>(319,703)</u>	<u>(254,000)</u>
	<u>122,297</u>	<u>(49,318)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,566,297	(1,731,914)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>5,054,663</u>	<u>6,786,577</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$15,620,960</u>	<u>\$ 5,054,663</u>

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business	The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago (the "Township") is a municipality in the Province of Ontario and operates under the provisions of the Community Charter. The Township provides municipal services such as fire, public works, planning, parks, recreation and other general government services.				
Management's Responsibility	The consolidated financial statements of the Township are the responsibility of management. They have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.				
Basis of Consolidation	<p>The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of all municipal organizations, committees and Boards which are owned or controlled by the Township which includes the following organizations:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"><tr><td style="padding-right: 20px;">Archipelago Area Planning Board</td><td style="text-align: right;">100%</td></tr><tr><td>Georgian Cliffs Memorial Park</td><td style="text-align: right;">100%</td></tr></table> <p>All inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.</p>	Archipelago Area Planning Board	100%	Georgian Cliffs Memorial Park	100%
Archipelago Area Planning Board	100%				
Georgian Cliffs Memorial Park	100%				
Basis of Accounting	Sources of financing and expenses are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that give rise to the revenues; expenses are recognized in the period the goods or services are acquired and a legal liability is incurred or transfers are due.				
Non-financial assets	Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Management considers all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less at acquisition to be cash equivalents.				
Portfolio Investments	Portfolio investments are recorded at cost unless there has been a decline in the market value which is other than temporary in nature in which case the investments are written down to market value.				

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of the tangible capital asset including transportation costs, installation costs, design and engineering fees, legal fees and site preparation costs. Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at fair value at the time of the donation, with a corresponding amount recorded as revenue. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the tangible capital asset commencing once the asset is available for productive use as follows:

Land improvements	15 to 50 years
Buildings	75 years
Building improvements	15 to 20 years
Vehicles and vessels	5 to 15 years
Linear assets	5 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	10 to 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Computer hardware and software	3 to 5 years

Tangible Capital Assets Under Construction

Tangible capital assets under construction are recorded at cost. When construction is completed the tangible capital asset under construction will be transferred to tangible capital assets and amortized based on its classification.

Collection of Taxes on Behalf of Other Taxation Authorities

The Township collects taxation revenue on behalf of the Near North District School Board. Such levies, other revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities with respect to the operations of this entity are not reflected in these financial statements.

Pension Plan

The Township is an employer member of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS), which is a multi-employer, defined benefit pension plan. The Board of Trustees, representing plan members and employers, is responsible for overseeing the management of the pension plan, including investment of the assets and administration of the benefits. The Township has adopted defined contribution plan accounting principles for this Plan because insufficient information is available to apply defined benefit plan accounting principles. The Township records as pension expense the amount paid to OMERS during the year plus any amounts owing to OMERS for the year ended.

Deferred Revenue

Funds received for specific purposes which are externally restricted by legislation, regulation or agreement and are not available for general municipal purposes are accounted for as deferred revenue on the consolidated statement of financial position. The revenue is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the year in which it is used for the specified purpose.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Government Transfers Revenue is recognized when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenue is recognized in the statement of operations as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

Revenue Recognition Taxes are recorded at estimated amounts when they meet the definition of an asset, have been authorized and the taxable event occurs. For property taxes, the taxable event is the period for which the tax is levied. Taxes receivable are recognized net of an allowance for anticipated uncollectable amounts.

User fees and service charges and other revenue are recognized on an accrual basis, when services have been rendered.

Solid Waste Landfills The estimated costs to close and maintain solid waste landfill sites are based on estimated future expenses in current dollars, discounted, adjusted for estimated inflation, and are charged to expense as the landfill site's capacity is used.

Use of Estimates The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The principal estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements include the useful life and valuation of tangible capital assets and significant accruals such as employee benefits plan. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

Non-pension Post Retirement Benefits The Township accrues its obligations under employee benefit plans as the employees render the services necessary to earn employee future benefits.

The Township has adopted the following valuation methods and assumptions:

a) Actuarial cost method:

Accrued benefit obligations are computed using the projected benefit method prorated on service, as defined in PSAB 3250. The objective under this method is to expense each member's benefit under the plan taking into consideration projections of benefit costs to and during retirement. Under this method an equal portion of total estimated future benefit is attributed to each year of service.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Funding policy:

The non-pension post retirement benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Township funds on a cash basis as benefits are paid. No assets have been formally segregated and restricted to provide the non-pension post retirement benefits.

c) Accounting policies:

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight line basis over the expected average remaining service life ('EARSL') of members expected to receive benefits under the plan, with amortization commencing in the period following the determination of the gain or loss. Obligations are attributed to the period beginning on the member's date of hire and ending on the earlier of the retirement and the full eligibility date. The Township's fiscal year-end is December 31 and this is the measurement date of the Township's obligation.

**Workplace Safety and
Insurance Board**

The Township is a schedule 2 employer under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board and as such the Township bears the cost of certain insurance and pension benefits awarded under the workplace safety and insurance legislation. No future obligations have been accrued in these consolidated financial statements as Township does not have a fire department or any ongoing issues and as such WSIB estimates their future liability as \$nil.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2018
Unrestricted cash	\$15,364,019	\$ 4,706,356
Restricted cash - obligatory reserve fund	72,207	65,746
Designated - reserve fund	101,250	204,663
Designated - cemetery	83,484	77,898
	\$15,620,960	\$ 5,054,663

The Township has an operating loan with TD Canada Trust. Interest is charged at a variable rate at the bank's prime rate minus .75%. The maximum authorized amount is \$2,000,000. The balance outstanding on this credit facility as of December 31, 2019 is \$nil.

3. Portfolio Investments

	2019	2018
GICs bearing interest at 2.17% - 2.32% matured February 2019	\$ -	\$ 7,118,603
	\$ -	\$ 7,118,603

The market value of the portfolio investments as at December 31, 2019 is \$nil (2018 - \$7,118,603).

4. Pension Plan

The Township makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Fund ("OMERS"), which is a multi-employer pension plan. The plan is a defined benefit plan, which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employee based on length of service and rates of pay. OMERS provides pension services to almost half a million active and retired members and approximately 1,000 employers. Each year an independent actuary determines the funding status of OMERS Primary Pension Plan (the Plan) by comparing the actuarial value of invested assets to the estimated present value of all pension benefits that members have earned to date. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan was conducted at December 31, 2019. The results of this valuation disclosed total actuarial liabilities of \$107,687 million in respect of benefits accrued for service with actuarial assets at that date of \$104,290 million indicating an actuarial deficit of \$3,397 million. Because OMERS is a multi-employer plan, any pension plan surpluses or deficits are a joint responsibility of Ontario municipal organizations and their employees. As a result, the Township does not recognize any share of the OMERS pension surplus or deficit. Contributions made by the Township to OMERS for the year were \$202,269 (2018 - \$199,607).

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

5. Employee Benefits Plan Liability

	2019	2018
Accumulated post retirement benefits - accrued obligation	\$ 289,614	\$ 267,860
Unamortized net actuarial loss	(8,017)	(9,421)
	281,597	258,439
Vacation	199,573	221,243
	\$ 481,170	\$ 479,682

The post employment benefit expense is reported as a component of expenses on the statement of operations and accumulated surplus. The expense is comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
Current year benefit cost	\$ 17,674	\$ 17,093
Interest on accrued benefit obligation	9,614	8,895
Amortization on actuarial loss	1,404	1,404
	\$ 28,692	\$ 27,392

The amount of post retirement benefits paid during the year were \$11,858 (2018 - \$5,828).

Retirement Benefits

Retirement Health Care Benefits

The Township provides dental and health care benefits to certain employee groups after retirement until the members reach 65 years of age. The benefit costs and liabilities related to this plan are based on an actuarial valuation prepared by an independent firm. The date of the last actuarial valuation was as of January 1, 2017.

The accrued benefit obligations for the Township's employee future benefit plans as at December 31, 2019 are based on actuarial valuations for accounting purposes as at January 1, 2017 and forecasted to December 31, 2019. These actuarial valuations were based on assumptions about future events. The economic assumptions used in these valuations are management's best estimates of expected rates as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount on accrued benefit obligations	3.40%	3.40%
Health care cost escalation - first year	6.00%	6.00%
- decreasing by 0.25% per annum to	4.50%	4.50%
Dental costs escalation	2.75%	2.75%

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

6. Deferred Revenue and Obligatory Reserve Funds

	Opening balance	Contributions received	Externally restricted investment income	Revenue recognized	Ending balance
Federal gas tax	178,381	68,944	4,456	(150,133) \$	101,648
Recreational land	65,869	5,000	1,467	-	72,336
Total Obligatory	244,250	73,944	5,923	(150,133)	173,984
Other	15,665	950	-	(540)	16,075
EMS Station	-	40,000	-	(2,667)	37,333
Henvey Inlet Wind Project	-	17,670	-	-	17,670
Main Street Revitalization	38,141	-	846	(3,041)	35,946
Total	298,056	132,564	6,769	(156,381) \$	281,008

Federal gas tax

Gas tax revenue is provided by the Government of Canada. The use of the funding is established by a funding agreement between the Township and the Province of Ontario. Gas tax funding may be used towards designated community energy, water, wastewater, solid waste and capacity building projects as specified in the funding agreements.

Recreational land

The parkland reserve funds have been set aside as required by provincial legislation which restricts how these funds may be used and, under certain circumstances, how these funds may be refunded.

Other

Certain donations have been externally restricted by contributors for projects that have not been completed. These have been deferred until the project is started.

EMS Station

The Township leases an EMS base to The Town of Parry Sound. The Town of Parry Sound paid an amount upfront to be amortized evenly over the 15 year lease term.

Henvey Inlet Wind Project

Annual contributions from the Henvey Inlet Wind Project are externally restricted for the establishment and funding of projects and initiatives that benefit residence or the Township as per the Community Benefit Agreement.

Main Street Revitalization

Main Street Revitalization Fund is externally restricted by The Association of Municipalities Ontario and can only be used for eligible projects to support revitalization activities within main street areas.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

7. Net Long-term Debt

Net long-term debt reported on the statement of financial position is comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
Debenture advance for Point au Baril Nursing Station; interest rate of 3.36%, blended semi-annual payments of \$31,361, maturing February 2039	\$ 891,974	\$ 466,079
Debenture for Skerryvore Road; interest rate of 3.43%, blended monthly payments of \$37,777, maturing July 2038	1,048,402	1,087,000
Debentures for road projects, interest rates ranging from 4.35% to 4.50%, repaid during the year	-	265,000
	\$ 1,940,376	\$ 1,818,079

Principal repayments for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2020	\$	72,360
2021		75,461
2022		78,047
2023		80,721
2024		83,488
Thereafter		1,550,299
	\$	1,940,376

The gross interest included in expenditures relating to the above long-term debt was \$65,234 (2018 - \$62,757). The above long-term liabilities have been approved by by-law. The annual principal and interest payments required to service these liabilities are within the annual debt repayment limit prescribed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

8. Solid Waste Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities

Solid waste closure and post-closure care requirements have been defined in accordance with industry standards and include final covering and landscaping of the landfill, removal of ground water and leachates, and ongoing environmental monitoring, site inspection and maintenance. The present value of the Township's estimated future liability for this expense is recognized as the landfill site's capacity is used. The liability and annual expense is calculated based on the ratio of utilization to total capacity of the landfill site and the discounted estimated cash flows associated with closure and post-closure activities. The reported liability as at year end was \$113,123 (2018 - \$103,477) and reflects a discount rate of 3.40% (2018 - 3.40%).

The liability is based on estimates and assumptions related to events extending over the remaining life of the landfill. The landfill is expected to reach its capacity in 20 years and the estimated remaining capacity is 24,200 cubic metres which is 36% (2018 - 37%) of the site's total capacity. The total undiscounted estimated future expenditures for closure and post-closure care are \$175,602 (2018 - \$165,511) leaving an amount to be recognized of \$62,479 (2018 - \$62,034). The estimated length of time needed for post-closure care is 15 years.

9. Subsequent Event

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the Township's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the Township is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity at this time.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

10. Tangible Capital Assets

2019

	Land	Land Improvements	Building	Building Improvements	Vehicles and Vessels	Linear Assets	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer Hardware and Software	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost, beginning of year	\$ 3,555,422	\$ 4,748,760	\$ 3,042,100	\$ 454,732	\$ 1,354,197	\$ 37,151,095	\$ 1,665,172	\$ 193,561	\$ 385,997	\$ 1,085,873	\$ 53,636,909
Additions		140,520	-	-	-	226,549	-	15,330	22,722	270,052	675,173
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of WIP		8,874	944,770	-	-	253,836	113,689	-	2,529	(1,323,698)	-
Cost, end of year	\$ 3,555,422	\$ 4,898,154	\$ 3,986,870	\$ 454,732	\$ 1,354,197	\$ 37,631,480	\$ 1,778,861	\$ 208,891	\$ 411,248	\$ 32,227	\$ 54,312,082
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 915,600	\$ 803,526	\$ 221,188	\$ 894,717	\$ 14,421,447	\$ 1,319,594	\$ 153,715	\$ 330,825	\$ -	\$ 19,060,612
Amortization		120,029	68,108	20,108	100,739	1,069,020	135,081	12,601	32,093	-	1,557,779
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortization, end of year	\$ -	\$ 1,035,629	\$ 871,634	\$ 241,296	\$ 995,456	\$ 15,490,467	\$ 1,454,675	\$ 166,316	\$ 362,918	\$ -	\$ 20,618,391
Net carrying amount, end of year	\$ 3,555,422	\$ 3,862,525	\$ 3,115,236	\$ 213,436	\$ 358,741	\$ 22,141,013	\$ 324,186	\$ 42,575	\$ 48,330	\$ 32,227	\$ 33,693,691

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The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

10. Tangible Capital Assets (continued)

											2018
	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings	Building Improvements	Vehicles and Vessels	Linear Assets	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer Hardware and Software	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost, beginning of year	\$ 3,555,422	\$ 4,769,190	\$ 3,078,720	\$ 469,579	\$ 1,300,133	\$ 36,861,421	\$ 1,686,491	\$ 194,294	\$ 600,780	\$ 924,133	\$ 53,440,163
Additions		-	-	27,153	54,064	289,674	20,898	13,505	28,955	214,754	649,003
Disposals		(20,430)	(89,633)	(42,000)	-	-	(42,218)	(14,238)	(243,738)	-	(452,257)
Transfer of WIP		-	53,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,014)	-
Cost, end of year	\$ 3,555,422	\$ 4,748,760	\$ 3,042,101	\$ 454,732	\$ 1,354,197	\$ 37,151,095	\$ 1,665,171	\$ 193,561	\$ 385,997	\$ 1,085,873	\$ 53,636,909
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 817,764	\$ 791,612	\$ 243,532	\$ 794,084	\$ 13,373,886	\$ 1,226,106	\$ 157,488	\$ 542,567	\$ -	\$ 17,947,039
Amortization		118,266	40,208	19,656	100,633	1,047,561	135,706	10,465	25,144	-	1,497,639
Disposals		(20,430)	(28,294)	(42,000)	-	-	(42,218)	(14,238)	(236,886)	-	(384,066)
Accumulated amortization, end of year	\$ -	\$ 915,600	\$ 803,526	\$ 221,188	\$ 894,717	\$ 14,421,447	\$ 1,319,594	\$ 153,715	\$ 330,825	\$ -	\$ 19,060,612
Net carrying amount, end of year	\$ 3,555,422	\$ 3,833,160	\$ 2,238,575	\$ 233,544	\$ 459,480	\$ 22,729,648	\$ 345,577	\$ 39,846	\$ 55,172	\$ 1,085,873	\$ 34,576,297

The net book value of tangible capital assets not being amortized because they are under construction (or development or have been removed from service) is \$32,227 (2018 -\$1,085,873).

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The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

11. Taxation

	Budget 2019 (Note 14)	2019	2018
Property taxes	\$11,773,689	\$11,792,763	\$ 11,372,645
Payments to school board	(3,341,864)	(3,340,797)	(3,456,427)
Available for general municipal purposes	<u>\$ 8,431,825</u>	<u>\$ 8,451,966</u>	<u>\$ 7,916,218</u>

12. Commitments

The Township has two agreements with the Township of Seguin Fire Department for fire protection services.

Crane Lake Area: the term of the agreement is five years expiring December 31, 2024. The total cost is based on number of properties and approximates \$52,000 per year.

Blackstone Lake Area: the term of the agreement is five years expiring March 31, 2022. The total cost is based on number of properties and approximates \$30,000 per year.

The Township has also entered into an agreement subsequent to year end to purchase a 2020 Freightliner for the cost of \$323,318.

13. Contributions to Unconsolidated Joint Boards

The following contributions were made to these joint boards:

	2019	2018
North Bay Parry Sound Health Unit	\$ 26,453	\$ 21,288
District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board	921,823	920,849
District of Parry Sound (West) Belvedere Heights		
Home for the Aged	334,339	330,444

The Township is contingently liable for its share of any accumulated deficits as at the end of the year for these boards. As of our reporting date, the 2019 audited financial statements indicate that the boards have a surplus.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

14. Budget

The Financial Plan (Budget) By-Law adopted by Council on April 26, 2019 was not prepared on a basis consistent with that used to report actual results (Public Sector Accounting Standards). The budget was prepared on a modified accrual basis while Public Sector Accounting Standards require a full accrual basis. The budget figures anticipated use of surpluses accumulated in previous years to reduce current year expenditures in excess of current year revenues to \$nil. In addition, the budget expensed all tangible capital expenditures rather than including amortization expense. As a result, the budget figures presented in the consolidated statements of operations and change in net financial assets represent the Financial Plan adopted by Council on April 26, 2019 with adjustments as follows:

	2019
Financial Plan (Budget) Bylaw surplus for the year	\$ -
Add:	
Capital expenditures	1,536,000
Budgeted transfers to accumulated surplus	-
Less:	
Budgeted transfers from accumulated surplus	1,180,184
Amortization	(1,557,779)
Budget surplus per statement of operations	\$ 1,158,405

15. Segmented Information

The Township is a diversified municipal government institution that provides a wide range of services to its citizens such as police, fire and water and roads. Distinguishable functional segments have been separately disclosed in the segmented information. The nature of the segments and the activities they encompass are as follows:

General Government

This item is related to the revenues and expenses that relate to the operations of the Township itself and cannot be directly attributed to a specific segment. As well, bio forest, water quality, fish management and environmental issues are included in this segment.

Protection to Persons and Property

Protection is comprised of fire prevention, building inspections, by-law enforcement and police. The township does not have a fire department, however it has negotiated contracts with other municipalities for limited vehicle/vessel rescues in certain areas. Forest fires not including structural fires is by agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources. Fire prevention and education programs are delivered by the Township. The Township pays a levy for the Ontario Provincial Police.

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

15. Segmented Information (continued)

Transportation

Transportation is responsible for maintaining and upgrading roads in the Township.

Solid Waste

Solid waste services consists of providing waste disposal to citizens.

Health

Health services are comprised of public health unit which works to improve the overall health of the population and overcome health inequalities by providing services to individuals and communities. Health services also oversee the care and maintenance of the cemetery.

Social and Family Services

Social service provides services that help the less fortunate in society. Social housing is provided to help shelter families and elderly in need.

Recreation and Culture

Recreational programs and cultural programs like seniors' walking group, pickleball, euchre, church etc. are provided at the community centre. The Township provides dock facilities including a marina for its residents. Also, the Municipality provides library services through a contract with the Parry Sound Public Library Board to assist with its citizens' informational needs.

Planning and Development

This department provides a number of services including severances, zonings and review of all property development plans through its application process.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In measuring and reporting segment revenue from transactions with other segments, inter-segment transfers are measured on the basis of cost. Amounts that are directly attributable to a number of segments have been allocated on a reasonable basis as follows:

Taxation, fees and user charges	allocated to those segments that are funded by these amounts based on the net surplus for the year
Grants	based on nature of grant

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

15. Segmented Information (continued)

For the year ended December 31	General government	Protection to persons and property	Transportation	Solid Waste	Health	Social and family services	Recreation and culture	Planning and development	2019 Total
Revenue									
Taxation	\$ 1,582,314	\$ 968,274	\$ 2,195,328	\$ 1,115,450	\$ 642,930	\$ 1,256,162	\$ 438,794	\$ 252,714	\$ 8,451,966
Government grants - Federal	150,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,133
Government grants - Provincial	2,192,221	-	-	116,275	-	-	15,072	17,355	2,340,923
User fees and service charges	13,873	-	104	40,118	41,755	-	10	71,146	167,006
Permits, licenses and fines	10,892	211,320	750	-	-	-	-	-	222,962
Investment income	343,453	-	-	-	1,770	-	-	1,316	346,539
Interest charges and tax sale proceeds	107,134	254	-	-	-	-	391	-	107,779
Income from other municipalities	126,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,026
Holiday Cove revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,493	-	188,493
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	4,212	-	4,421	-	9,443	9,200	27,276
	<u>4,526,046</u>	<u>1,179,848</u>	<u>2,200,394</u>	<u>1,271,843</u>	<u>690,876</u>	<u>1,256,162</u>	<u>652,203</u>	<u>351,731</u>	<u>12,129,103</u>
Expenses									
Salaries and benefits	1,099,783	293,473	594,543	623,971	495	-	173,474	285,989	3,071,728
Supplies and services	591,493	152,425	379,423	511,961	7,272	-	188,418	65,742	1,896,734
Interest	-	-	48,881	-	16,354	-	-	-	65,235
Fee and contract services	182,948	723,001	-	14,277	637,797	1,256,162	145,659	-	2,959,844
Amortization	74,039	10,949	1,177,547	121,634	28,958	-	144,652	-	1,557,779
	<u>1,948,263</u>	<u>1,179,848</u>	<u>2,200,394</u>	<u>1,271,843</u>	<u>690,876</u>	<u>1,256,162</u>	<u>652,203</u>	<u>351,731</u>	<u>9,551,320</u>
Net surplus	<u>\$ 2,577,783</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,577,783</u>

The Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

15. Segmented Information (continued)

For the year ended December 31	General government	Protection to persons and property	Transportation	Solid Waste	Health	Social and family services	Recreation and culture	Planning and development	2018 Total
Revenue									
Taxation	\$ 1,538,148	\$ 1,006,410	\$ 1,739,790	\$ 1,082,834	\$ 677,289	\$ 1,251,293	\$ 373,471	\$ 246,983	\$ 7,916,218
Government grants - Federal	-	-	31,547	-	-	-	-	-	31,547
Government grants - Provincial	1,367,100	-	121,597	101,088	-	-	15,072	17,355	1,622,212
User fees and service charges	29,017	2,625	738	37,430	3,112	-	4,422	66,851	144,195
Permits, licenses and fines	5,820	179,438	300	-	-	-	-	-	185,558
Investment income	226,789	-	2,579	-	1,376	-	-	739	231,483
Interest charges and tax sale proceeds	156,011	660	-	-	-	-	770	-	157,441
Income from other municipalities	155,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,521
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	(6,851)	-	-	-	(33,265)	-	(28,074)	-	(68,190)
Holiday Cove revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,700	-	235,700
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	-	-	4,702	-	6,601	-	11,303
	3,471,555	1,189,133	1,896,551	1,221,352	653,214	1,251,293	607,962	331,928	10,622,988
Expenses									
Salaries and benefits	1,103,929	292,858	446,578	581,424	113	-	173,361	279,573	2,877,836
Supplies and services	657,099	149,562	246,704	490,182	14,524	-	173,688	52,355	1,784,114
Interest	-	-	48,991	-	11,270	-	-	-	60,261
Fee and contract services	165,419	733,220	-	13,970	625,715	1,251,293	130,287	-	2,919,904
Amortization	61,874	13,493	1,154,278	135,776	1,592	-	130,626	-	1,497,639
	1,988,321	1,189,133	1,896,551	1,221,352	653,214	1,251,293	607,962	331,928	9,139,754
Net surplus	\$ 1,483,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,483,234



TO: Chair Frost and Members of the Planning & Building Committee

FROM: Cale Henderson, MCIP, RPP
Manager of Development & Environmental Services
Jane Nawroth
Planning Assistant

DATE: August 20th, 2020

RE: RESZCZYNSKI, Daniel
Site Plan Development Agreement

Sandy & Martyr Islands Neighbourhood

BACKGROUND

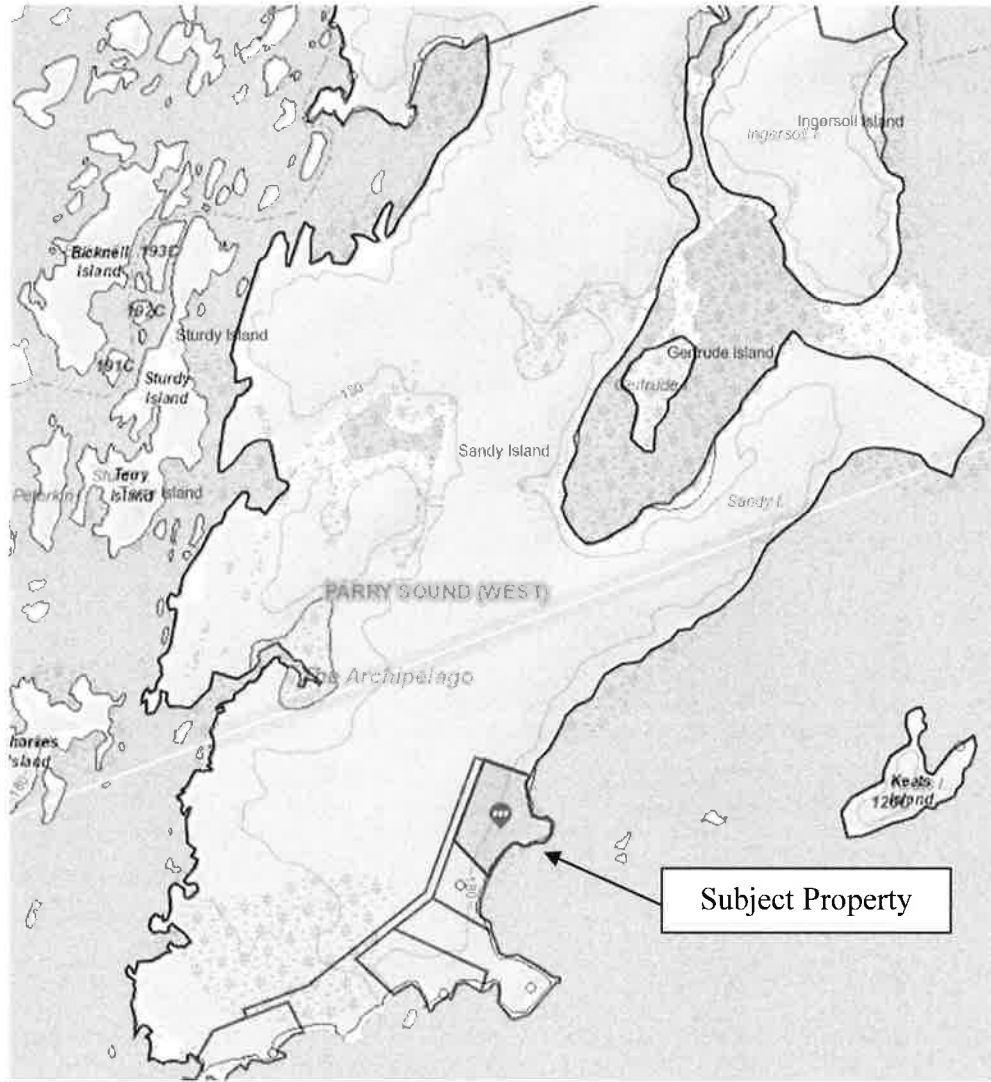
The subject property, Lot 1 on Plan M-346, designated as remaining Parcel 21351 Parry Sound South Section, together with Block A on Plan M-346, Sandy Island, in front of the geographic Township of Cowper (Sandy & Martyr Islands Neighbourhood) is currently vacant and the owners wish to develop it. Sandy Island is under site plan control, and as such, a site plan development application must be submitted and an agreement registered on title.

A copy of the application is attached a Appendix 'A' and draft copy of the Site Plan Development Agreement is attached as Appendix 'B'.

PLANNING INFORMATION

Ward:	4
Official Plan Neighbourhood:	Sandy & Martyr Islands
Zoning:	Coastal/Island Residential Exception 41 (CR-41)
Lot Area:	2.47 hectares (6.1 acres)
Frontage:	+/- 238 metres (781 feet)

LOCATION MAP



POLICY REVIEW

The proposal, for a dock, 50 square metre (54f square feet) main dwelling complies with Comprehensive Zoning By-law No. A2000-07, as amended. The proposed location of the development is in accordance with the environmental assessment (appendix B), completed by Birks Natural Heritage Consultants.

There were preliminary concerns with the location of the grey water pit and outhouse; however after multiple inspections, the owners have appeared to locate an appropriate location, in conformity with the Ontario Building Code.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Council approves the proposed development and enters into the attached site plan development agreement to be registered on title to the lands.

Respectfully submitted,



Cale Henderson, MCIP, RPP
Mgr of Development & Environmental Services



Jane Nawroth, Planning Assistant

APPENDIX 'A'
APPLICATION



9 James Street
 Parry Sound, Ontario
 P2A 1T4
 Phone: 705-746-4243
 Fax: 705-746-7301
 web: www.thearchipelago.on.ca

TOWNSHIP
 OF THE
 ARCHIPELAGO
 JUL 08 2019
 PLANNING
 BUILDING

Development Application
 for Lands Subject to Site Plan Control
 under Section 41 of the Planning Act
 R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received _____ Complete Application Yes No Application No. SPO3-19

Date Accepted _____ Applicable Fee Paid Yes No

1. Applicant / Agent Information

Name of Applicant / Agent
Daniel Reszczynski

Address _____

City _____ Province / State _____ Postal / Zip Code _____

Home Phone No. _____ Business Phone No. _____ mail _____

2. Owner(s) Information

Name of Owner(s)
D. Reszczynski

Address _____

City _____ Province / State _____ Postal / Zip Code _____

Home Phone No. _____ Business Phone No. _____ email _____

Please advise to whom all communication should be directed. Owner Applicant / Agent

3. Purpose of the Application (check appropriate box)

- construction of new building(s) addition to existing building(s) convert use of existing building(s)
- enlarge existing waterlot and/or docking facilities construct new docking facilities
- establish new use Other Grey Water Pit

Describe the nature and purpose of the proposed development.
Construct 16'x20' cottage, 2 attached decks
16'x8' and 16'x16' both decks covered for 8'

4. Location of the Subject Land (please provide a copy of the Transfer/Deed of Land)

Assessment Roll Number 4905- 100008027020000 Lot _____ Concession _____ Island No. Sandy Is.

Registered Plan of Subdivision No. (if any) Plan No. M- 346 Lot No. 1

Reference Plan No. (if any) Plan No. 42R- M 346 Survey attached Part No. _____

Parcel No. 21351 Other Description PIN 521-0131 Lt 1

5. **Service Information** (check appropriate box)

Access

- Provincial Highway Municipal road, maintained all year Municipal road, maintained seasonally
 Other public road Right-of-way Water Access (see below)

If access to the subject land is by private road, or if by "other public road" or "right-of-way", indicate who owns the land or road, who is responsible for its maintenance and whether it is maintained seasonally or all year.

If access to the subject land is by water, describe the parking and docking facilities and the approximate distance of these facilities from the subject land and the nearest public road.

Oak point Marina is 3km east of
the property

6. **Land Use and Zoning**

What is the existing zoning of the subject land?

CR 41 ESI

What are the existing uses on the subject land? What date was the use established?

Vacant land

What are the proposed uses on the subject land? What date are the uses proposed to commence?

Cottage - use commences after build

7. **Development Information** (complete all applicable sections & attach Site Plan as required under Section 10)

Dimensions of Subject Property: Depth (metres) 107.5 Frontage (metres) 342.9 Area (hectares) 2.47
average depth

BUILDINGS ON SUBJECT LAND (not including uncovered decks)

BUILDING TYPE	LIST ALL EXISTING BUILDINGS (not including uncovered decks)				LIST ALL PROPOSED BUILDINGS/ADDITIONS			
	# of Bedrooms/ # of Seats	# Storeys/ Height	Ground Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)	# of Bedrooms/ # of Seats	# Storeys/ Height	Ground Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)
Cottage					2	1+10ft 5.5m	29.72	29.72
TOTALS								29.72

7. **Development Information** (cont'd)

STRUCTURES ON SUBJECT LAND (including decks, tennis courts etc.)

STRUCTURE TYPE	LIST ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES (including decks, tennis courts etc.)				LIST ALL PROPOSED STRUCTURES			
	Structure Attached/ Detached	Height	Ground Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)	Structure Attached/ Detached	Height	Ground Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)
Deck front				covered to 8'	Attached	< 2m	23.78	23.78
Deck rear					Attached	1m	11.89	11.89
TOTALS								35.67

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON ADJACENT CROWN LAKE BED (including docks and boathouses)

BUILDING/ STRUCTURE TYPE	LIST ALL EXISTING BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES						LIST ALL PROPOSED BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES					
	# Boat Slips	# Storeys / Height	Width in metres	Length in metres	Ground Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)	# Boat Slips	# Storeys / Height	Width in metres	Length in metres	Ground Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)
Dock									2.5	6.25		15.62
TOTALS												15.62

8. **Current Applications**

Is the land currently the subject of an application for an Official Plan amendment, Zoning By-law amendment, Minor Variance, Consent or approval of a Plan of Subdivision or Condominium?

- Yes No Unknown

If YES and if known, specify the appropriate file number and status of the application(s).

9. Other Information

Is there any other information that you think may be useful to the Township in reviewing the application? If so, explain below or attach a separate page.

The area of development is not located within the ESI zone, UTM Coordinates provided for

10. Plans (to assist in the preparation of plans, please refer to the attached sample sketch)

Build area four corners

Location Plan

Every application shall be accompanied by a location plan, drawn to an appropriate scale, properly dimensioned and showing thereon:

- the boundaries of the parcel of land that is the subject of the application, the part of the parcel that is the subject of the application, the location of all adjacent properties and/or islands, transportation routes, etc.;
- the distance between the subject land and the nearest Township lot line or landmark, such as a railway crossing or bridge;
- existing and proposed uses on the subject land (e.g. residential, agricultural, cottage, commercial etc.);
- existing uses of all lands within 120 metres (400 feet) of the subject land.

Site Plan

Every application shall be accompanied by a site plan, drawn to an appropriate scale, properly dimensioned and showing thereon:

- the boundaries and dimensions of the subject land and the part that is the subject of this application;
- the boundaries and dimensions of any land owned by the owner of the subject land and that abuts the subject land;
- the location and dimensions of existing and proposed buildings and structures and their distances from lot lines;
- the approximate location of all natural and artificial features on the subject land and adjacent lands that, in the opinion of the applicant, may affect the application, such as railways, roads, watercourses, drainage ditches, river or stream banks, wetlands, wooded areas, wells and septic tanks, landscaped open spaces, planting strips, parking areas, loading areas, driveways and walkways;
- the existing uses on adjacent lands;
- the location, width and name of any roads within or abutting the subject land, indicating whether it is an unopened road allowance, a publicly travelled road, a private road or a right-of-way;
- if access to the subject land is by water only, the location of the parking and boat docking facilities used;
- the location and nature of any easement affecting the subject land.

Additional information, including architectural drawings and elevations, shall be furnished by the applicant at the request of the Township.

11. Affidavit or Sworn Declaration

Dated at the ... this 5th day of JULY, 2019. I, Daniel Reszczyński of the ... in the County/District/Regional Municipality of ... solemnly declare that all the statements contained in this application are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the CANADA EVIDENCE ACT. DECLARED BEFORE ME at the ... of ... in the Province of Ontario this 5th day of July, 2019. A Commissioner of Oaths Signature of Owner or authorized Applicant / Agent

Mario J. Paiva B.A., LL.B. Lawyer / Advogado

MARIO J. PAIVA B.A., LL.B. Barrister and Solicitor 1170 Dundas Street West, Suite 210 Toronto, Ontario M6J 1X4

12. **Authorizations**

Authorization of Owner(s) for Agent to Make the Application

If the applicant is not the owner of the land that is the subject of this application, authorization for the agent to make this application, as set out below, must be given. Alternatively, written authorization can be provided on a separate form and submitted with this application. Authorization must be provided by all registered owners of the subject property.

I/We, _____, am/are the owner(s) of the land that is the subject of this application and I/we authorize _____ to make this application on my/our behalf.

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Authorization of Owner(s) for Agent to Provide Personal Information

If the applicant is not the owner of the land that is the subject of this application, authorization for the agent to provide personal information, as set out below, must be given. Alternatively, written authorization can be provided on a separate form and submitted with this application. Authorization must be given by all registered owners of the subject property.

I/We, _____, am/are the owner(s) of the land that is the subject of this application and for the purposes of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, I/we authorize _____ as my/our agent for this application, to provide any of my/our personal information that will be included in this application or collected during the process of the application.

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

13. **Consent of the Owner(s) to the Use and Disclosure of Personal Information**

All registered owners of the subject property must provide their consent concerning the disclosure of personal information, as set out below.

I/We, Daniel Reszczyński, am/are the owner(s) of the land that is the subject of this application and for the purposes of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, I/we authorize and consent to the use by or the disclosure to any person or public body of any personal information that is collected under the authority of the *Planning Act* for the purposes of processing this application.

Date July 4 2019 Signature of Owner [Signature]

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____

APPENDIX 'B'
SITE PLAN DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

SITE PLAN DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____, 2020,

B E T W E E N:

RESZCZYNSKI, Daniel
(hereinafter called the "OWNER")

- and -

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

(hereinafter called the "TOWNSHIP")

WHEREAS the OWNER is the owner of the subject lands in the Township of The Archipelago, in the District of Parry Sound, more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto;

AND WHEREAS the OWNER has applied to the TOWNSHIP to permit development on the OWNER'S lands;

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 41 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, as amended (the "Planning Act"), the Council of the TOWNSHIP, by By-law No. 90-90, has designated the said lands as being within a site plan control area;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that, in consideration of the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) now paid by each of the parties to the other (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), and other good and valuable consideration, the parties agree as follows:

SECTION 1: LANDS SUBJECT TO THE AGREEMENT

1.1 The lands to be bound by this Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the subject lands"), are described in Schedule "A" hereto.

SECTION 2: COMPONENTS OF THE AGREEMENT

2.1 The text, consisting of Sections 1 through 8, and the following Schedules, which are annexed hereto, constitute the components of this Agreement:

- Schedule "A"- Legal Description of the Lands
- Schedule "B"- Site Plan
- Schedule "C"- Flood Plain Site Plan
- Schedule "D"- Environmental Impact Study

SECTION 3: REGISTRATION OF THE AGREEMENT

- 3.1 The OWNER agrees that all documents required herein shall be submitted in a form suitable to the TOWNSHIP and suitable for registration.
- 3.2 The Agreement shall be registered on title to the subject lands as provided for by Section 41(10) of the Planning Act, by the Township, at the expense of the OWNER.

SECTION 4: ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS

- 4.1 The OWNER agrees to not request the Chief Building Official to issue a building permit to carry out the development until the Agreement has been registered on title to the subject lands and a registered copy of same has been provided to the TOWNSHIP.
- 4.2 It is agreed that if the OWNER fails to apply for a building permit or permits to implement this Agreement within two (2) years after registration, then the TOWNSHIP, at its option, has the right to terminate the Agreement and require that a new Site Plan Agreement be submitted for approval and execution.

SECTION 5: PROVISIONS

- 5.1 The OWNER agrees to develop the subject lands in accordance with the Site Plan being Schedule "B" attached hereto, and agrees that no work will be performed on the subject lands except in conformity with all provisions of this Agreement.
- 5.2 The OWNER agrees that external lighting facilities on the subject lands and buildings will be designed and constructed so as to avoid, wherever possible, the illumination of adjacent properties and waterways.
- 5.3 The OWNER agrees that removal of any vegetation, grading or removal of soils, rock structures, placement of fill or soil, or any other site alteration will only occur within the 'buildable area' of the building envelope(s). The removal of any vegetation, grading, or removal of soils, rock structures, placement of fill or soil, or any other site alteration within the building envelopes will be minimized.
- 5.4 The OWNER agrees access routes for dock and cottage connections as well as construction access must avoid the significant features identified within the environmental report.
- 5.5 The OWNER agrees to provide and maintain appropriate construction mitigation measures during any construction activity, in accordance with the Environmental Impact Study, Sandy Island Seasonal Residential, (Birks Natural Heritage Consultants): December 2019, to ensure that there are no adverse environmental impacts.
- 5.6 The OWNER agrees that construction mitigation measures must be implemented to ensure the natural features, their buffer areas, and significant wildlife habitats are protected during the construction of all buildings and structures. The following mitigation measures, as outlined in Section 6 Recommendations and Mitigation Measures of the Environmental Impact Study, shall apply:
 - Construction and site alteration is not to occur during bird breeding/nesting season. Vegetation removal is to be avoided between April 1st and August 30th of any given year; If vegetation clearing is required between these dates, screening by an ecologist with knowledge of bird species present in the area could be undertaken to ensure that the vegetation has been confirmed to be free of nests prior to clearing;
 - Areas disturbed for development must be restored immediately following development;

- Erosion and sediment control measures be incorporated to minimize impacts beyond the work area;
 - Clean Equipment protocol is to be utilized to avoid accidental transference of seeds or other sources of invasive plants/animals (i.e. Phragmites);
 - Land owner/developer is responsible to ensure compliance with regulations made under the Endangered Species Act;
- 5.7 The OWNER further agrees that the Site Plan, Schedule "B", shows the location in which the building and septic are to be erected. Except for minor deviations necessitated by conditions, topography, and deviations for structural orientation, no building will be located on the subject lands except in accordance with Schedule "B".

SECTION 6: OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 The OWNER agrees that nothing in this Agreement shall relieve him from complying with all other applicable agreements, by-laws, laws or regulations of the TOWNSHIP or any other laws, regulations or policies established by any other level of government. Nothing in this Agreement shall prohibit the TOWNSHIP or its Chief Building Official from instituting or pursuing prosecutions in respect of any violations of the said by-laws, laws or regulations.

SECTION 7: BINDING PARTIES, ALTERATION, AMENDMENT, EFFECT, PENALTY

- 7.1 This Agreement may only be amended or varied by a written document executed by the parties hereto and registered against the title to the subject lands.
- 7.2 Following the completion of the works, the OWNER shall maintain to the satisfaction of the TOWNSHIP, and at his sole expense, all the facilities or works described on Schedule(s) "B".
- 7.3 This Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the respective successors and assigns of each of the parties hereto.
- 7.4 The OWNER acknowledges that the Agreement is entered into under the provisions of Section 41(10) of the Planning Act, and that the expenses of the TOWNSHIP arising out of the enforcement of this Agreement may, in addition to any other remedy the Township may have at law, be recovered as taxes under Section 427 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25 as amended.
- 7.5 The Agreement shall come into effect on the date of execution by the TOWNSHIP.

SECTION 8: NOTICE

8.1 Any notice, required to be given pursuant to the terms hereto, shall be in writing and mailed or delivered to the other at the following addresses:

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Daniel Reszczynski
217 Bering Avenue
Toronto, ON M8Z 3A4

TOWNSHIP: Clerk
Township of The Archipelago
9 James Street
Parry Sound, ON P2A 1T4

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the OWNER and the TOWNSHIP have caused their corporate seals to be affixed over the signatures of their respective signing officers.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
In the presence of:

Witness

Daniel Reszczynski

THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

Reeve
Bert Liverance

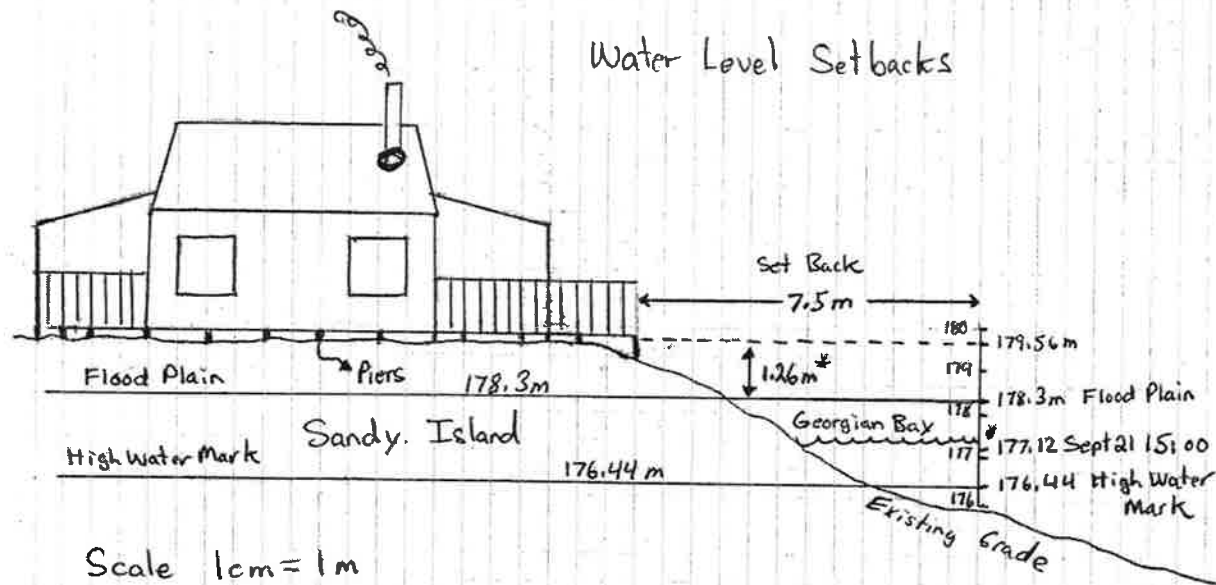
Clerk
Maryann Weaver

SCHEDULE "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS

Lot 1 on Plan M-346, designated as remaining Parcel 21351 Parry Sound South Section, together with Block A on Plan M-346, Sandy Island, in front of the geographic Township of Cowper

PIN 52185-0131



Scale 1cm = 1m

* Water level Reading September 21 2019 at 15:00 177.12 m
 Tides.gc.ca Parry Sound #11375 (176 + 1.12 m)

* Floor and Deck of Cabin are 1.26 m above the flood plain

FLOOD PLAN SITE PLAN

SCHEDULE "C"

SCHEDULE "D"

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY
BIRKS NATURAL HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
December 21, 2019**

Prepared By:



Environmental Impact Study

Sandy Island Seasonal Residential

Project No. 02-010-2019

December 21, 2019

23 HERRELL AVENUE, BARRIE ON L4N 6T5
WWW.BIRKSNHC.CA



23 Herrell Avenue
Barrie, Ontario
L4N 6T5

December 21, 2019

Daniel Reszczyński
217 Bering Avenue
Etobicoke, Ontario
M8Z 3A4

RE: BIRKS NHC 02-010-2019
Environmental Impact Study
Part of Sandy Island being Lot 1 on Plan M346, Cowper, Township of the Archipelago

Dear Mr. Reszczyński,

Thank you for retaining Birks Natural Heritage Consultants, Inc. (Birks NHC) to prepare an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the property identified as Part of Sandy Island being Lot 1 on Plan M346, Cowper in the Township of the Archipelago. It is our understanding that an EIS has been requested by the Township of the Archipelago to ensure conformity and consistency with the Official Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement.

Site specific data was collected by Birks NHC staff during a single site visit in the 2019 field season. This report outlines the process to determine which features are considered important natural heritage features and an assessment of potential impacts associated with the proposed activity. Where potential impacts are identified, mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the potential impacts that could result to those identified. Assuming the mitigation measures recommended in this report are implemented there is no expectation that natural heritage features or functions associated with the study area defined herein would be negatively impacted.



If you have any questions or concern regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

Birks Natural Heritage Consultants Inc.

Brad Baker, H. B. Sc.
Ecologist



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1 INTRODUCTION

Birks Natural Heritage Consultants, Inc. (Birks NHC) was retained by Mr. Daniel Reszczynski (the property owner) to undertake an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the lands identified Part of Sandy Island being Lot 1 on Plan M346, Cowper in the Township of the Archipelago.

1.1 PURPOSE

The objective of the EIS is to identify the potential functions associated with natural heritage features present on the property and determine if potential impacts to those functions could arise from the proposed activity. The assessment is focused on potential ecological impacts which could result from a proposed seasonal residential development on the property. It is our understanding that the Township of the Archipelago (the Township) is aware of the application and has requested this EIS to ensure conformity with the Official Plan for the Township and the Provincial Policy Statement.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The property is a lot of record located on the southeast shore of Sandy Island which is situated in Georgian Bay, roughly 15 km west of Parry Sound. The property is currently undeveloped and dominated by forest and wetland areas. A high point is present in the central portion of the property that currently extends out into the lake due to high water levels. A floating dock was present along the north shore of the high central shoreline area of the property at the time of the site assessment which is also evident in air photos available through Google Maps.

1.3 ADJACENT LAND USE

The majority of Sandy Island appears to be undeveloped similar to the property. Small seasonal residential properties are present within existing lots to the south of the property and to the north end of the island. The landscape along the west shore of the island is notably rockier with the sheltered bays on the east side of the island representing ideal fish habitat in the flooded grasses and thicket swamps under the current high-water levels and areas of coastal marsh under low water levels.

1.4 STUDY AREA

For the purpose of this EIS, the study area is focussed approximately 120 m surrounding the property illustrated in Figure 1. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry published the Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR, 2010) to provide technical guidance for the implementation of the natural heritage policies of the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS)* which outlines a distance of 120 meters for use in consideration of impacts to adjacent features. To allow for the consideration of any other Natural Heritage Features in the area a landscape level screening was also undertaken through a review of air photos within approximately one kilometre surrounding the study area.



2 POLICY FRAMEWORK

The following summarizes the planning policies and regulations related to natural heritage that apply to the proposed activity.

2.1 PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT (2014)

Ontario's *Planning Act*, 1990 requires that planning decisions shall be consistent with the PPS.

Section 2.1 of the PPS stipulates policy for the protection of natural heritage features and functions as follows:

Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

- a) Significant wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E; and 7E; and
- b) Significant coastal wetlands.

Unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions, development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

- a) Significant woodlands in Ecoregions 6E; and 7E;
- b) Significant valleylands in Ecoregions 6E; and 7E;
- c) Significant wildlife habitat (SWH);
- d) Significant areas of natural and scientific interest; and
- e) Coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E; and 7E that are not subject to policy 2.1.4(b)

Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat or habitat of endangered or threatened species except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified above unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural heritage features or on their ecological function.

While many of these features are mapped and direction is available to allow for candidate features and functions to be identified, it remains the responsibility of the Province and/or the Municipality to designate areas identified within Section 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of the PPS as significant. The Natural Heritage Reference Manual (MNR, 2010) and Ecoregion 5E Significant Wildlife Habitat Criterion Schedule (MNR, 2015) were used within this report to identify candidate features and functions not currently identified by the province and/or municipality.

2.2 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, 2007

Ontario's *Endangered Species Act*, 2007 (ESA) provides regulatory protection for Endangered and Threatened species. The ESA prohibits harassment, harm and/or killing of individuals and destruction of their habitats. Habitat is broadly characterized within the ESA as the area prescribed by a regulation as



the habitat of the species, or, an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes including reproduction, rearing of young, hibernation, migration or feeding.

Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 230/08 of the ESA identify Species at Risk in Ontario. These include species listed as Extirpated Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern. As noted above, only species listed as Endangered and Threatened receive species and habitat protection through the ESA. Species designated as Special Concern may receive protection under the Significant Wildlife Habitat provisions of the PPS.

2.3 TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

Section 7 of the Township Official Plan provides policy direction for the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Features. The Official Plan required consideration of the following features specifically:

- The Sandy Island wetland is identified as a coastal and Provincially Significant Wetland which must be considered due to the presence of the feature in the adjacent land.
- The aquatic habitat surrounding the property is mapped as Category 1 Fish Habitat
 - Generally, the Township requires a 15 metre setback from Georgian Bay to assist in the protection of fish habitat.
- Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in habitat of endangered or threatened species except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.
- Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in identified significant wildlife habitat or within 120 metres of such habitat, unless a site evaluation report has been prepared and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts to the habitat or its function.

3 STUDY APPROACH

The following activities were completed to fulfill the objectives of this study.

3.1 DATA SOURCES

Background information related to the natural heritage features and functions of the study area was reviewed from the following:

- Aerial images (Google);
- Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario [website - <http://www.birdsontario.org/atlas/index.jsp>] (Bird Studies Canada, 2006);
- Natural Heritage Information Centre [website - <https://www.ontario.ca/page/make-natural-heritage-area-map>] (MNRF, 2019);
- Species at Risk in Ontario list [website - <http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Species/2ColumnSubPage/246809.html>] (Ontario, 2019);



- Ontario Nature – Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas [website - https://www.ontarionature.org/protect/species/reptiles_and_amphibians/index.php] (Ontario Nature, 2018); and,
- Township of the Archipelago Official Plan (January 2019) and maps

3.2 FIELD SURVEYS

Natural heritage features and functions within the study area were characterized through completion of field surveys. The following sections outline the methods used for each of the surveys, including specific provincial protocols utilized. Incidental wildlife, plant and habitat observations are considered during all surveys. Searches were also conducted to document the presence or absence of suitable habitat, based on habitat requirements of Threatened or Endangered species with habitat ranges overlapping the property. Birks NHC ecologists conducted a site visit on July 31, 2019 to review site conditions.

3.2.1 Vegetation Community Mapping and Surveys

Vegetation communities were assessed using Ecological Land Classification (ELC) as a first step in identifying and assessing for potential natural heritage features within the property. Vegetation community types were classified using the Ontario Ecological Land Classification (ELC) protocols of the Ecosites of Ontario Manual (Banton et al. Operational Draft 2009). The ecological community boundaries were determined through a review of aerial photography and then further refined during the site visit. This field survey was also used to search the areas in the area proposed for development for rare, or otherwise protected, plants information.

Vascular plants were considered during the October site visit. A formal list typical of a three season vegetation survey was not completed due to the scope of the assignment nor has a list been compiled for inclusion in this report. The list of species identified during the site visit can be provided upon request. No Species at Risk or provincially rare plant species were documented within the study area.

3.2.2 Wildlife Surveys

A wildlife assessment within the property was completed through incidental observations while on site. Any incidental observations of wildlife were noted, as well as other wildlife evidence such as dens, tracks, and scat. For each observation notes, and when possible, photos were taken.

Wildlife habitat functions were evaluated according to provincial criteria outlined in the Ecoregion 5E Criterion Schedules (MNRF, 2015).

3.3 SPECIES AT RISK

The Species at Risk assessment included an analysis of the habitat requirements of Species at Risk reported to occur in the area to identify those having potential to occur within the study area. Birks NHC reviewed data obtained through desktop review and the site visit, related to potential habitat for provincially designated species listed under O. Reg. 230/08 of the ESA as Threatened or Endangered.



Habitat requirements and appropriate designations for all species with habitat potential present in the area are outlined in Table 1 of this report. No focussed species specific surveys were carried out for the purpose of this assessment. Thus, where it is determined that the species have potential habitat within the study area, it is assumed that those species will occur in the area. The assessment considers whether the proposed activity would be able to proceed in compliance with regulations made under the ESA if it were allowed to proceed with the assumption that the species could be present.

4 NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

The following sections present an examination our findings as they related to natural heritage features and functions in the study area.

4.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND PLANTS

4.1.1 Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities and their respective locations within the study area are illustrated on Figure 1. A total of five vegetation communities were identified. Representative photos from the study area are included in Appendix A. The ecosites identified on the property follow:

1. G013TI - Very Shallow, Dry: Cedar Conifer

This vegetation community is centrally located on a high point adjacent to the small Open Rock Barren community. It is dominated by White Cedar growing on thin soil covering the rocky high point. The edges of the community towards the Red Maple Hardwood and the Mineral Thicket include some small Red Oak and Red Maple in a narrow dry transition area. Because of the size and density of the White Cedar there is limited understory or ground cover with conifer litter and moss making up a large component of the area.

2. G074Tt – Moist, Coarse: Red Maple Hardwood

A general low point on the property, this community is in a low area with sandy soils. It is generally situated between the rocky rise at the east, the rising sandy soils to the west and wet thicket swamp to the north and south. The vegetation within the community appears to be influenced by the surrounding communities as much as the changing lake levels with a mix of wetland and upland species in the understory with a canopy that is tolerant of variable conditions. The understory in this area was composed of a mix of Red Maple, White Birch, Mountain Maple and Beaked Hazel. Ground cover was primarily broadleaf litter with Bluebead-lily, Wild Sarsaparilla and Rose-twisted Stalk occurring in the highest abundance.

3. G134S – Mineral Thicket Swamp

The G134 Mineral Thicket Swamp community is inundated with water as a result of the current lake levels. The grasses and reeds mixed with the Speckled Alder are all tolerant of changing water levels and commonly seen along shorelines with variable water levels. Based on the air photos, this area will



dry out during years with lower lake levels. Under those conditions the shrub cover would remain persistent, but the ground cover vegetation would be expected to be very different from what was currently represented.

4. G073Tt – Moist, Coarse: Sugar Maple Hardwood

As the topography rises, the G074Tt community transitions into the drier G073Tt community which includes a greater component of Sugar Maple with American Beech, White Ash, White Birch and White Pine in addition to the species represented in the G074 community. There is variation within the understory and ground cover of this community based on soil depth and water retention. Inclusions were noted for both shallow soil communities dominated by an understory of Canadian Yew and wet pockets where ground cover was dominated by ferns and sedges limited to small hummocks and old tree roots.

5. G165N – Open Rock Barren

At the easternmost point of the property between the two mapped areas of wetland is a small rock outcrop where the property rises back up. This area is directly adjacent to the G013Tl vegetation community. Small areas of soil are retained within rock crevices that allow for some grasses and shrubs to grow amidst the small rock pile there, otherwise the community is mostly void of vegetation.

4.1.2 Vascular Plants

Vascular plants were considered during the July site visit. A formal list typical of a three season vegetation survey was not completed due to the scope of the assignment nor has a list been compiled for inclusion in this report. The list of species identified during the site visit can be provided upon request. No SAR or provincially rare plant species were documented within the study area.

4.2 PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND

The study area contains wetlands mapped as part of the Sandy Island PSW Complex which has also been identified as a Coastal Wetland. Wetland units are associated with the G134S vegetation communities mapped directly adjacent to the property along the shoreline of the island and would be considered adjacent for the purpose of this study.

4.3 WOODLAND

The assessment of significance for the forest or 'woodland' associated with the property was not completed because the property is located within Ecoregion 5E and this policy does not apply.

4.4 SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT

Birks NHC has reviewed the MNRF's Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (2000) and the accompanying Ecoregion 5E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015) to assess the potential for Significant Wildlife Habitat to be present in the study area. Based on that assessment it was determined that the following candidate SWH functions may be associated with the property and adjacent lands:



- Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals
 - Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area (Unlikely under current conditions) – Under lower lake conditions the mapped G134S vegetation community and adjacent shoreline wetland areas which would result could provide this function.
 - Bat Maternity Colonies (Assumed) – Forest Ecosites G073Tt and G074Tt
 - Turtle Wintering Areas (Assumed) – Adjacent shoreline and wetland associated with Georgian Bay
- Specialized Habitat for Wildlife
 - Waterfowl Nesting Area (Assumed) – Forest Ecosites G073Tt and G074Tt
 - Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat (Assumed) – Forest Ecosites G073Tt and G074Tt
 - Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland/Wetland) (Assumed) – Woodland within areas of potential vernal pooling west of the property and Wetland within the areas northeast and southeast of the property in sheltered shoreline areas.
- Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern (Not including Endangered or Threatened Species)
 - Special Concern and Rare Wildlife (Assumed) – Specifically Eastern Wood-pewee, Red-headed Woodpecker, Wood Thrush, Midland Painted Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Snapping Turtle

All functions noted above are linked to the associated habitat as outlined on the property and adjacent lands. The assessment table is included as Appendix B.

4.4.1 Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals

As outlined within the criteria for Significant Wildlife Habitat in Ecoregion 5E Schedules, Seasonal Concentration Areas are areas where wildlife species occur annually in numbers at certain times of the year, sometimes highly concentrated within relatively small areas. As a result, the loss of, or damage to, these features can result in a significant impact to populations.

Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area

As outlined in Appendix B this function is not expected to be associated with the study area given the current conditions. If lake levels recede the marsh wetland areas that will form to the north and south of the property would provide a potential migratory stopover area. The area where this function would be present is already mapped as Coastal Wetland and Provincially Significant Wetland. Given that it will not currently provide function it is not considered further in this report with the exception that it is noted in mitigation as something to consider if lake levels recede.

Bat Maternity Colonies

Large snag trees within second growth forest communities including G073Tt and G074Tt may provide suitable roosting habitat for various bat species, other than Endangered bat species.

Turtle Wintering Areas

Shallow areas and sheltered bays within Georgian Bay on 'adjacent lands' surrounding the property are likely to provide habitat which would be appropriate for turtle wintering. There did not appear to be



enough deposition of organic material on the lake bottom in many areas around the island, likely since the water has only recently risen and the shoreline wave action is very active. Without undertaking more detailed surveys it is impossible to say with certainty if the habitat is currently being used. As such, this function will be assumed present in areas considered adjacent for the purpose of this assessment.

4.4.2 Specialized Habitat for Wildlife

Specialized Habitat for Wildlife is a category which is intended to reflect the need of many wildlife species for substantial areas of suitable habitat for successful breeding. The populations of species included under this category are expected to decline when habitat becomes fragmented and reduced in size.

Waterfowl Nesting Area

This function is assumed to be associated with the G073Tt and G074Tt vegetation communities due to the presence of the G134S vegetation community along the shoreline and the Sandy Lake PSW. Broadly speaking ELC ecosite codes which are considered to have potential to provide habitat include all upland habitats adjacent to wetland features. Nests in forested areas would usually be associated with tree cavities.

Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat

Associated with forested communities, this function is assumed to be associated with the G073Tt and G074Tt vegetation communities. While no stick nests were identified in the study area, large cavities can also be used by some species.

Amphibian Breeding (Woodland/Wetland)

The coastal wetland units associated with the Sandy Island Provincially Significant Wetland and small vernal pools within G074Tt forest community both provide potential habitat for Amphibian Breeding. Amphibian species identified during the site assessment included American Bullfrog and Green Frog.

4.4.3 Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern

Significant Wildlife Habitat is intended to protect large areas of habitat which are important for the long-term survival and success of species which are either quite rare in the Province or have experienced significant population decline. Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern are therefore considered Significant Wildlife Habitat on the basis that the wildlife species are listed as Special Concern or rare, or otherwise important species that are declining. According to the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide Ecoregion 5E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015), habitat for Special Concern and Rare Species is characterized by the presence of any species considered provincially rare (ranked S1-S3) or designated Special Concern under the ESA.



Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species

Several species listed as Special Concern in O. Reg. 230/08 have potential habitat on Sandy Island within the study area including:

- Eastern Musk Turtle
- Eastern Wood-pewee
- Northern Map Turtle
- Red-headed Woodpecker
- Snapping Turtle
- Wood Thrush

Habitat for these species would be broadly categorized within the forest (G073Tt and G074Tt communities) and the wetland areas associated with the study area. Some basking function could be associated with the small rock barren area, but no turtles were observed basking in the study area on approach to the property.

4.5 AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

There are no Area of Natural or Scientific Interest identified within 10 km of the study area.

4.6 FISH HABITAT

Type 1 Fish habitat has been mapped along the entire east and southeast shore area of Sandy Island encompassing all of the small islands there and shallow rocky shoals. Mapping is included in Appendix C.

4.7 HABITAT OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The background assessment identified potential species listed as Threatened or Endangered that could occur within the study area. The list in Table 1 below was scoped to include species for which suitable habitat has potential to be present and excluded those for which no habitat opportunities occur within the study area or are historical in nature (*i.e.*, greater than 40 years). Table 1 includes a summary of relevance to the study area.



Table 1. Species at Risk Assessment Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation ¹	Habitat Present Within Study Area
<i>Mammals</i>			
¹ Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Endangered	Yes – suitable forest communities present to provide maternity roost habitat.
¹ Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Endangered	
¹ Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Endangered	
<i>Reptiles</i>			
¹ Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Threatened	Potential – the species has not been reported in the Sandy Island Area, but it is reasonable to expect that they could be present within the Sandy Island PSW Complex.
¹ Eastern Foxsnake	<i>Elaphe gloydii</i>	Threatened	Yes – the species has been reported multiple times over the past 10 years on Sandy Island. It is expected to be present on the Island. To the best of our knowledge, no areas outlined in Section 24.4 (2) of O. Reg 242/08 are present on the property.
¹ Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	Threatened	Potential – the species has only been reported once in the Sandy Island Area. It is reasonable to expect that they could be present on the Sandy Island.
¹ Massasauga	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Threatened	Yes – has been reported multiple times over the past 10 years on Sandy Island. It is expected to be present on the Island. The Rock Barren Community G165N has some potential to be used as gestation habitat by Massasauga present on the island. The potential habitat is present on the south side of the community where a large rock is present associated with low vegetation cover.

Source: (1) MNRF SARO List, Birks NHC expertise; (2) NHIC (2019)

Designation Status

Provincial Status – Species at Risk in Ontario list maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, O. Reg. 230/08. *Endangered Species Act*, 2007



4.8 CANDIDATE SIGNIFICANT NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES SUMMARY

The results of field surveys, review of background information and analysis indicate the potential for the candidate significant natural heritage features and functions to be located on or adjacent to the property. Our impact assessment will consider potential impacts only to features and functions summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Candidate Significant Natural Heritage Features Summary

Natural Heritage Feature	Within Property Boundary	On the property or within 120 metres
Provincially Significant Wetland	G134S swamp thicket vegetation communities directly connected to the mapped Sandy Island PSW Complex	Sandy Island PSW Complex
Significant Woodlands	Not Applicable. The Property is located in Ecoregion 5E.	
Significant Valleylands	Not Applicable. The Property is located in Ecoregion 5E.	
Significant Wildlife Habitat	Potential: Forest Communities G073Tt and G074Tt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bat Maternity Colonies • Waterfowl Nesting Area • Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat • Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland) • Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eastern Wood-pewee – Red-headed Woodpecker – Wood Thrush Wetland Communities along the Shoreline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amphibian Breeding (Wetland) 	Potential: Wetland Communities along the Shoreline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amphibian Breeding (Wetland) • Turtle Wintering Areas Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Northern Map Turtle – Snapping Turtle
Provincial Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest	None identified within 10 km on NHIC mapping	
Fish Habitat	None identified on the property.	The bay present to the east and southeast of Sandy Island is mapped as Type 1 Fish Habitat which would be considered adjacent.



Natural Heritage Feature	Within Property Boundary	On the property or within 120 metres
Habitat of Threatened or Endangered Species	Expected to be present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Bat Species – potential roost habitat is present within G073Tt and G074Tt communities present in the study area Potential: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanding’s Turtle – Although no habitat features which would be considered general habitat were identified in the study area the species travels long distances overland which could result in incidental encounters. • Eastern Foxsnake – Potential general habitat. The rock barren area does not appear to provide suitable overwintering opportunities. Incidental encounters are likely. • Eastern Hog-nosed Snake – A single report of the species indicates it is potentially present on Sandy Island. General habitat could be considered throughout the property and incidental encounters are entirely possible. • Massasauga – Likely to use edges of the rock barren area for a gestation site. Incidental encounters are probable during use of the property. 	

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The intent of this study is to identify potential natural heritage features and functions associated with the property and determine if potential impacts could arise from the proposed activity. Because functions are generally grouped into features, impacts considered with a focus on three features. These include the Provincially Significant Wetland/Georgian Bay, Woodland (G073Tt and G074Tt), and Rock Barren. These features will be considered inclusive of the functions listed which are summarized in Table 2.

5.1 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

It is our understanding that the property owner is proposing the construction of a small seasonal cabin. The cabin is proposed in the area associated with the G013TI and the G165N vegetation communities, with the majority of the structure tucked into the G013TI, young cedar community. The proposed cabin would be roughly 5 m x 6 m with two small attached decks 24 m² and 12 m². for a total area of 53.5 m². The building is proposed approximately 7.5 m away from the high water mark. It is our understanding that the cabin would be serviced via lake water and a small grey water area proposed to the west of the cabin at the edge of the G013TI vegetation community. For the purpose of this assessment, impacts are considered on the assumption that the ‘proposed development’ includes the construction of the small seasonal cabin and installation of services described above. It is our understanding that the cabin would be used intermittently throughout the cottage season as a small, off the grid retreat.



5.2 ASSESSMENT

5.2.1 Provincially Significant Wetland/Georgian Bay

There is no development currently proposed within the vegetation communities associated with the Sandy Island PSW in the study area. Currently, the only structure associated with these units is a floating dock structure which was already present at the time of the assessment. The mapped PSW vegetation ecosites were inundated due to high water levels. In addition to being mapped as PSW and Coastal Wetland, the area is expected to provide Significant Wildlife Habitat for overwintering turtles and fish habitat. While there is no development proposed within these areas, care will be required to ensure that deleterious substances like fuel and sediment are not permitted to enter the areas to avoid causing damage to functions that may be present within the surrounding waters or loss of function.

The Township Official Plan notes that generally a 15 m setback is required for structures to protect fish habitat. The proposed structure is currently understood to be within 15 m of the shoreline but above the high water line. As outlined in the recommendations, it is advised that no storage of liquid fuel should be permitted in the area of the proposed structure.

5.2.2 Woodland

While the woodland does not qualify as Significant because it is in Ecoregion 5E, there are Significant Wildlife Habitat functions which could be associated with woodland in the study area as outlined in Table 2. The wildlife functions which would be associated with G073Tt and G074Tt vegetation communities are focused on the potential for large trees, often those with large holes, cracks or crevices to provide habitat function for birds and bats or the potential for amphibian breeding within wet pockets during the spring. There is currently no proposed tree removal within the vegetation communities directly associated with the G073Tt and G074Tt vegetation communities. As a result, there is no expectation that direct impacts would result to the functions which could be associated with those vegetation communities. Minimal tree removal will be required to permit the proposed development within the G017TI vegetation community, and no candidate wildlife trees or potential amphibian breeding habitat was associated with that area.

Wildlife trees, commonly referred to as snag trees because of the imperfections that enable them to support wildlife are also important for Endangered bat species. Unless appropriate studies are undertaken to rule out potential use of the G073Tt and G074Tt vegetation communities it is recommended that tree removal be limited in scope. Endangered bat species commonly congregate in large maternity colonies during the summer months using groups of snag trees. The loss of a maternity roost colony would be detrimental to the species and a contravention of the ESA. Mitigation is included to avoid accidental contraventions of the ESA.

As previously noted, the proposed development is intended to be small in nature and focused on minimalist, off grid ideologies. Given that it is intended to be used intermittently throughout the year, there is no expectation that there would be an increase in light or noise associated such that it would be expected to negatively impact the woodland or the wildlife habitat functions associated with that area.



Intrinsically, there is no expectation that the proposed development would negatively impact the wildlife habitat functions with potential to be present within this area. Mitigation has been recommended to ensure that this remains true.

5.2.3 Rock Barren

The Rock Barren (G165N) vegetation community needs to be considered for potential habitat function, the ecosite associated with the property is only around 0.04ha. Further, the feature has limited structure with no access to large cracks or fissures through the majority of the ecosite. For the purpose of this assessment, the ecosite is not considered potential significant wildlife habitat. This community still maintains some potential to provide habitat for Endangered or Threatened species reptiles, specifically Massasauga and Blanding's Turtle. A small area of potential Gestation habitat for Massasauga was identified on the southern end of the Rock Barren where large rocks paired with low vegetation cover provide access to what would be appropriate gestation habitat. This area remains outside of the footprint of the proposed development, but if it were used during the summer would mean that snakes and humans could be present in proximity to each other. Assuming the owners are aware of the potential and agreeable to maintaining that habitat in proximity to the cabin contravention of the ESA is unlikely. Likewise, Blanding's Turtle, could potentially use the edges of the Rock Barren for basking habitat. This seems unlikely given the abundance of habitat with more shelter to the north and south at the edges of the wetland.

Mitigation is recommended to ensure that any function currently provided by the feature remains.

5.3 DIRECT IMPACTS SUMMARY

These impacts have potential to occur when construction of the proposed development takes place. Based on our understanding of the development plan, potential direct impacts would be limited to the small area of the property where the development is proposed. The following points were important in the consideration of potential direct impacts and is intended as a summary:

- Direct Impact could occur through the removal of Natural Heritage Features.
 - Given the location of the proposed development this impact would be specific to potential functions associated with the G013TI and the G165N vegetation communities.
 - This includes potential to negatively impact significant wildlife habitat functions that would be dependent on those communities outlined in Table 2.
 - The potential for direct impact is minimal. The area required for removal is very small, accounting for less than 5% of the total tree cover on the property with no large wildlife trees or vernal pools identified in that area.
 - Proposed mitigation is expected to be sufficient to ensure that there will be no negative impact to the natural heritage functions associated with the feature.
- Direct impact could occur through the intentional or accidental contraventions of Ontario's ESA.
 - Direct impact associated with Species at Risk in Ontario would be associated with killing or harming individuals of protected species or destruction of their habitat during



construction of the proposed development. All of those impacts would also be considered contraventions of the ESA.

- If implemented correctly, proposed mitigation is expected to be sufficient to avoid accidental contraventions of the ESA.

5.4 INDIRECT IMPACTS SUMMARY

Indirect impacts have potential to result following the completion of the proposed activity. Usually as a result of the project or human use of the project site following completion of the project, they also have a wider potential area of impact. The following points were important in the consideration of potential indirect impacts:

- Indirect Impacts could result from the introduction of foreign equipment, new activities or noise in proximity to the Natural Heritage Features.
 - Equipment like generators, night lighting, or constant use can reduce the potential function of some Natural Heritage Features. Some wildlife are intolerant of unnatural lighting conditions or continuous noise. Further, if construction equipment coming from other sites is used without first being cleaned properly, invasive species transport can result to sensitive areas.
 - The proposed use, intermittent seasonal residential, does not reflect those that would typically be associated with increases in noise or activity, nor are the wildlife functions identified to be potentially present in the area overly sensitive to the change in noise and light that would be expected.
 - Mitigation is included to ensure that this is considered appropriately and also ensure that no accidental movement of invasive plants or animals results.
- Indirect impacts could result through the accidental discharge of contaminants such as fuel or oil when cleaning, fueling or servicing equipment.
 - Spill of such fuel, oil or cleaning products would be expected to cause damage to the wetland communities and the fish and animals that rely on them.
 - Mitigation is proposed to ensure that accidental spills would not be directly discharged to the nearby natural areas.
- Indirect impact could occur through the intentional or accidental contraventions of Ontario's ESA.
 - Indirect impact associated with Species at Risk in Ontario would be associated with killing or harming individuals of protected species during the use of the property. This would also be considered a contravention of the ESA.
 - If implemented correctly, proposed mitigation is expected to be sufficient to avoid accidental contraventions of the ESA.



6 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation refers to the avoidance or reduction of impacts associated with the proposed activity through best management practices or other activities. As previously discussed, potential impacts were identified which could result to the Natural Heritage Features and Functions associated with the study area. Where applied correctly, mitigation is intended to reduce the potential for impacts to ensure that the Natural Heritage Features and Functions will continue uninhibited by the proposed development. Thus, mitigation would be required to ensure that there is no negative impact and the development can proceed in conformity with the relevant planning documents and in compliance with environmental law. The following mitigation measures should be incorporated into the plan.

6.1 SITE RESTORATION

Areas disturbed during construction should be restored immediately following the development. Site restoration should include revegetation efforts of excavated and/or erodible soils especially within the G013Tl vegetation community. Where appropriate, erosion and sediment controls should be incorporated to minimize impacts beyond the work area. All disturbed areas should be revegetated with native and non-invasive trees and shrubs, combined with a grass mix suitable for residential applications.

6.2 OPERATIONS

No development activities (material and equipment storage, grading, equipment activity, etc.) should be permitted in the wetland areas. This should include the G073Tt vegetation community which is lower grade and could become inundated if lake levels rise or due to storm surges.

Any equipment used on the property should be cleaned prior to being transported to the property to avoid accidental transport of seeds or other sources of invasive plants/animals. It is worth noting that Phragmites appeared to be already present in low density stands within the Sandy Island PSW mapped to the northeast of the property. Control of those stands, could be considered in cooperation with the Georgian Bay Land Trust who own large portions of Sandy Island.

6.3 MIGRATORY BIRDS

Construction activities involving the removal of vegetation should be restricted from occurring during the bird breeding season. Migratory birds, nests, and eggs are protected by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*. Environment Canada outlines dates when activities in any region have potential to impact nests at the Environment Canada Website (http://www.ec.gc.ca/paom-itmb/default.asp?lang=En&n=4F39A78F-1#_03)

For this location, vegetation removal should be avoided between April 1st and August 30th of any given year. If vegetation clearing is required between these dates, screening by an ecologist with knowledge of bird species present in the area could be undertaken to ensure that the vegetation has been confirmed to be free of nests prior to clearing.



6.4 SPECIES AT RISK

6.4.1 General

Given the dynamic character of the natural environment and regular changes to policy (*i.e.*, new species listing), consideration is recommended in the interpretation of potential presence of Threatened or Endangered species as protected under the ESA.

This report was produced based on the most up-to-date policy information, however, is not intended to act as a long-term assessment of potential SAR. The ESA is recognized as being a 'proponent-driven' piece of legislation and therefore it is the responsibility of the landowner/developer to ensure compliance with the regulations made under this act. Should any of the species listed as Threatened or Endangered be encountered on the property it is recommended that a Natural Heritage Ecologist or the appropriate ministry, now the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP), should be consulted to determine the appropriate actions to avoid accidental contraventions of the ESA. Also, if a considerable length of time and/or sudden change in policy occur prior to construction, it is recommended that a review of the assessment provided within this report be undertaken by a qualified Ecologist to ensure compliance with the ESA at that time.

All current Threatened or Endangered species listed under O. Reg. 230/08 made under the ESA with a currency date of August 1, 2018 have been considered within this report.

6.4.2 Landowner Information

Worker training would typically be recommended for individuals carrying out work to complete the construction of a project in habitat of Species at Risk or where there is potential for those species to occur in the study area. Given that it is our understanding that the work is being undertaken by the landowner it is recommended that a landowner information package be created to provide information about Species at Risk to individuals using the property. Individuals using the property should ensure that Species at Risk are not harmed or killed.

The property owner should seek to ensure that all individuals using the property, or purchasing the property in the future are educated to ensure that, if identified, the individuals are not wantonly injured or killed, and to ensure that damage to features which could constitute habitat is avoided. Information conveyed through this education should include:

- Species habitat and identification
- Requirements under the ESA including avoidance of harm to the species and damage to relevant habitat
- Appropriate action to take if the species is encountered
- How to record sightings and encounters

6.4.3 Timing Windows

Site alteration should occur outside of the active breeding/roosting/nesting season (April 1 – October 31) for all Species at Risk species that may utilize the property. If the work schedule requires that site alteration be completed during the active season, screening by an ecologist with knowledge of



species present in the area should be undertaken to ensure that the risk of impacting Specie at Risk has been evaluated and assumed to be low to non-existent. These dates are more restrictive than the window for the MBCA.

6.5 Docks

In order to avoid damage to fish, fish habitat or the Sandy Island PSW associated with the shoreline it is recommended that any future works involving this area should carefully consider the current legislation at that time. Presently there is a floating dock present on the north shore of the point adjacent to a portion of the Sandy Island PSW. Appropriate permits may be required from the MNRF and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada if modifications are required to the docking facilities due to lake level fluctuations. It remains the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that any new dock structures that could be required due to lake level fluctuations are comply with all relevant legislation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

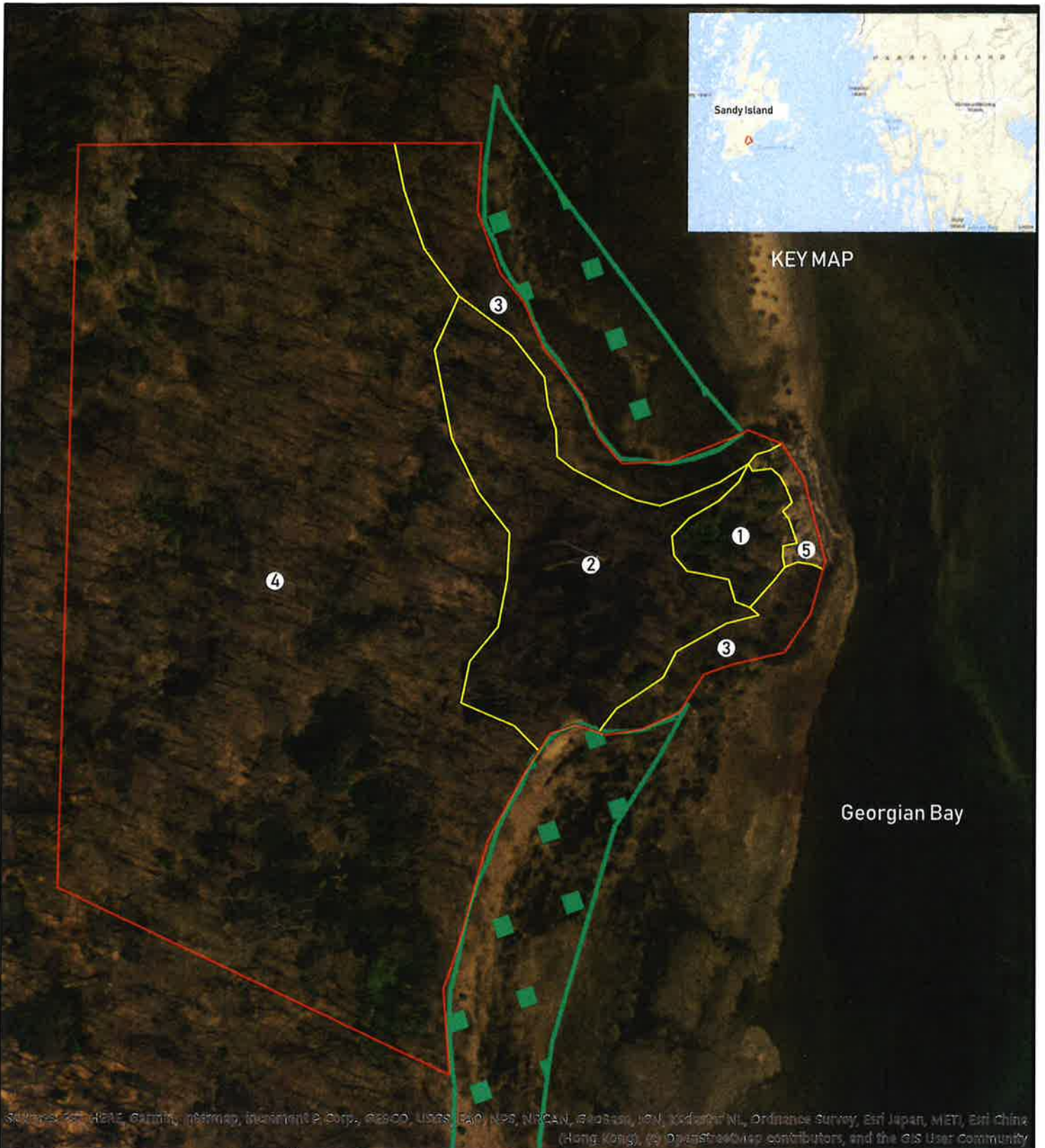
This EIS was prepared for the property identified as Part of Sandy Island being Lot 1 on Plan M346, Cowper in the Township of the Archipelago. It is our understanding that an EIS has been requested by the Township of the Archipelago to ensure conformity and consistency with the Official Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement. The objective of the EIS is to identify the potential functions associated with natural heritage features present on the property and determine if potential impacts to those functions could arise from the proposed activity. The assessment is focused on potential ecological impacts which could result from a proposed seasonal residential development on the property.

The results of this EIS demonstrate that where potential to Significant Natural Heritage Features and the associated ecological functions are identified, there is limited potential for negative impacts. Where potential was identified, mitigation measures recommended in this report have been developed to mitigate potential negative ecological impacts. Provided the mitigation measures recommended in this report are followed, the proposed development will not impact any identified features negatively. Thus, the proposed development would conform with the Official Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement and comply with the *Endangered Species Act* and the federal *Fisheries Act*.



8 REFERENCES

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Source: HERE, Garmin, Mapbox, DeLorme, GeoEye, (Geo), USGS, ESRI, AeroGRID, IGN, Esri, Swatch NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), SwatchNL contributors, and the GIS User Community

SANDY ISLAND EIS
 BIRKS NHC 02-010-2019
FIGURE 1. EXISTING CONDITIONS

LEGEND

— Property Limit (Approximate)

Vegetation Communities

- 1) G013T1 - Very Shallow Dry Cedar
- 2) G074T1 - Moist Coarse: Red Maple Hardwood
- 3) G134S - Mineral Thicket Swamp
- 4) G073T1 - Moist Coarse: Sugar Maple Hardwood
- 5) G165N - Open Rock Barren

Wetland (L10)

WETLAND

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Meters

MAP DRAWING INFORMATION:
 DATA PROVIDED BY WEST PARRY SOUND
 OPEN DATA
 MAP CREATED BY SB
 MAP CHECKED BY BB
 MAP PROJECTION NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
 STATUS DRAFT
 DATE 06/11/2019

APPENDIX A

Representative Photos





Photograph 1. Mapped Sandy Island Provincially Significant Wetland (Open Water) and Low Thicket Speckled Alder (G134S). (July 2019)



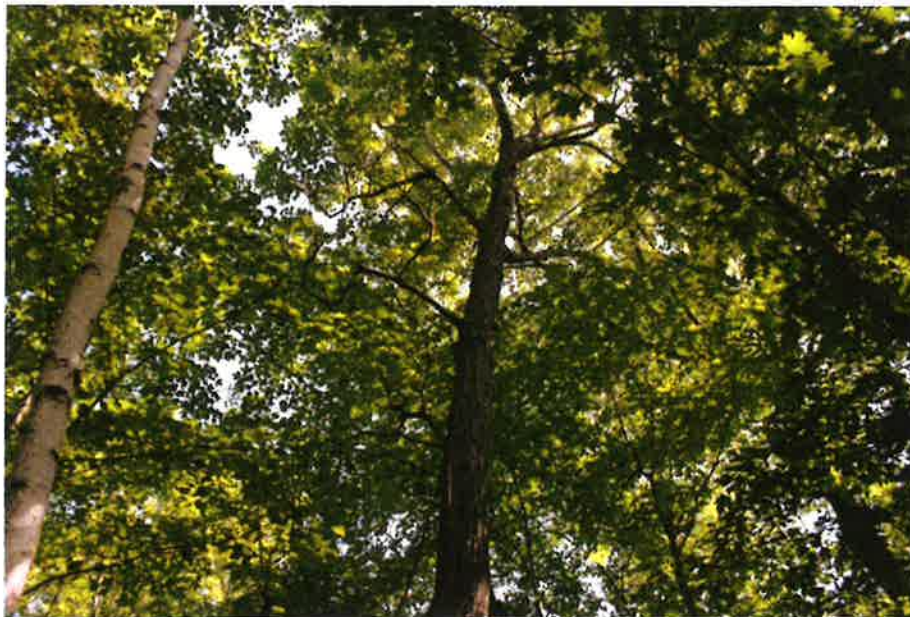
Photograph 2. Small Rock Barren Community (G165N) where cabin is proposed (July 2019)

1





Photograph 2. Young Cedar Community (G013TI) where removals allow for grey water treatment area. (July 2019)



Photograph 4. Mature G074Tt vegetation community. (July 2019)

2





Photograph 5. Mature G073Tt vegetation community as topography rises to the west. (July 2019)



Photograph 6. Transition area between G134S Mineral Thicket Swamp and mature G074Tt Red Maple Hardwood. (July 2019)

3





Photograph 7. Current Floating Dock Placement (August 2019)

4



Sandy Island Seasonal Residential
Birks02-010-2019
July 2019
Appendix A



**Photograph 8. Greywater Area staked out for assessment.
(July 2019)**



APPENDIX B

Significant Wildlife Habitat Assessment





Tables 2.1-4.6. Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedule for Ecoregion 5E

2.1 - Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)		Confirmed SWH Defining Criteria	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources		
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Terrestrial) Rationale: Habitat important to migrating waterfowl.	American Black Duck Wood Duck Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal Mallard Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall	These field/meadow ELC ecosites with appropriate soils and vegetation: G060-062 G077-079 G093-095 G109-111 Plus evidence of annual spring flooding from melt water or run-off.	Fields with sheet water during Spring (mid March to May). Fields flooding during spring melt and run-off provide important invertebrate foraging habitat for migrating waterfowl. Agricultural fields with waste grains are commonly used by waterfowl, these are not considered SWH unless they have spring sheet water available. <u>Information Sources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anecdotal information from the landowner, adjacent landowners or local naturalist clubs may be good information in determining occurrence. Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (EHJV implementation plan) Field Naturalist Clubs Ducks Unlimited Canada Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Waterfowl Concentration Area 	Studies carried out and verified presence of an annual concentration of any listed species, evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any mixed species aggregations of 100 or more individuals required. The flooded field ecosite habitat plus a 100-300m radius area, dependant on local site conditions and adjacent land use is the significant wildlife habitat. Annual use of habitat is documented from information sources or field studies (annual use can be based on studies or determined by past surveys with species numbers and dates). SWHMIIST Index #7 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Aquatic) Rationale: Important for local and migrant waterfowl populations during the spring or fall migration or both periods combined. Sites identified are usually only one of a few in the eco-district	Canada Goose Cackling Goose Snow Goose American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Lesser Scaup Greater Scaup Long-tailed Duck Surf Scoter White-winged Scoter Black Scoter Ring-necked duck Common Goldeneye Bufflehead Redhead Ruddy Duck Red-breasted Merganser Brant Canvasback Ruddy Duck	ELC Ecosites: G142-G152	Ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets, and watercourses used during migration. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH, however a reservoir managed as a large wetland or pond/lake does qualify. These habitats have an abundant food supply (mostly aquatic invertebrates and vegetation in shallow water); <u>Information Sources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canada. Field Naturalist clubs often are aware of staging/stopover areas. OMNRF Wetland Evaluations indicate presence of locally and regionally significant waterfowl staging. Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (EHJV implementation plan) Ducks Unlimited projects Element occurrence specification by Nature Serve: http://www.natureserve.org Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Waterfowl Concentration Area 	Studies carried out and verified presence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregations of 100 or more of listed species for 7 days, results in >700 waterfowl use days. Areas with annual staging of ruddy ducks, canvasbacks, and redheads are SWH The combined area of the ELC ecosites and a 100m radius area is the SWH Wetland area and shorelines associated with sites identified within the SWHTG Appendix K are significant wildlife habitat. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" Annual Use of Habitat is Documented from Information Sources or Field Studies (Annual can be based on completed studies or determined from past surveys with species numbers and dates recorded). SWHMIIST Index #7 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.



Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)		Confirmed SWH Defining Criteria	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources		
<p>Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area</p> <p>Rationale: High quality shorebird stopover habitat is extremely rare and typically has a long history of use</p>	<p>Greater Yellowlegs Lesser Yellowlegs Marbled Godwit Hudsonian Godwit Black-bellied Plover American Golden-Plover Semipalmated Plover Solitary Sandpiper Spotted Sandpiper Semipalmated Sandpiper Pectoral Sandpiper White-rumped Sandpiper Baird's Sandpiper Least Sandpiper Purple Sandpiper Stilt Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher Red-necked Phalarope Whimbrel Ruddy Turnstone Sanderling Dunlin</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G005-G006 G160-G162 G170-G172 G176-G178 G186-G188 G204-G214</p>	<p>Shorelines of lakes, rivers and wetlands, including beach areas, bars and seasonally flooded, muddy and un-vegetated shoreline habitats.</p> <p>Great Lakes coastal shorelines, including groynes and other forms of armour rock lakeshores, are extremely important for migratory shorebirds in May to mid-June and early July to October.</p> <p>Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western hemisphere shorebird reserve network, Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Ontario Shorebird Survey, Bird Studies Canada Ontario Nature Local birders and field naturalist clubs Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Shorebird Migratory Concentration Area 	<p>Studies confirming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 3 or more of listed species and >1000 shorebird use days during spring or fall migration period. (shorebird use days are the accumulated number of shorebirds counted per day over the course of the fall or spring migration period) Whimbrel stop briefly (<24 hours) during spring migration, any site with >100 Whimbrel used for 3 years or more is significant. The area of significant shorebird habitat includes the mapped ELC shoreline ecosites plus a 100m radius area Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMiST Index #8 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p> <p>Wetland features currently mapped as G134S could represent potential habitat under low water conditions, but this function would be protected within the wetland overlay as coastal wetland.</p> <p>If works are proposed in this ecosite in the future, consideration should be given to this potential function.</p>
<p>Raptor Wintering Area</p> <p>Rationale: Sites used by multiple species, a high number of individuals and used annually are most significant</p>	<p>Rough-legged Hawk Long-eared Owl Boreal Owl Northern Saw-whet Owl</p> <p>Special Concern: Short-eared Owl</p>	<p>Combination of meadow/field and forest/woodland ecosites. Need to have a forest ELC Ecosite :</p> <p>G011-G019 G023-G028 G033-G043 G048-G059 G064-G076 G081-G092 G097- G108 G113-G125 or Central Ontario FEC Ecosites ES11 – ES35</p> <p><u>And</u> A meadow/field ELC Ecosite:</p> <p>G020-022 G029-032 G044-047 G060-063 G077-080 G093-096 G109-112</p>	<p>The habitat provides a combination of fields and woodlands that provide roosting, foraging and resting habitats for wintering raptors.</p> <p>Raptor wintering sites need to be >20 ha with a combination of forest and upland.</p> <p>Least disturbed sites, idle/fallow or lightly grazed field/meadow (>15ha) with adjacent woodlands</p> <p>Field area of the habitat is to be wind swept with limited snow depth or accumulation</p> <p><u>Information Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF Ecologist or Biologist Field Naturalist clubs Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Raptor Winter Concentration Area Data from Bird Studies Canada, most notably for Short-eared Owls. Results of Christmas Bird Counts 	<p>Studies confirm the use of these habitats by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more Short-eared Owls or; at least 10 individuals and two of the listed species To be significant a site must be used regularly (3 in 5 years) for a minimum of 20 days by the above number of birds. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMiST Index #10 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>



Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Bat Hibernacula Rationale: Bat hibernacula are rare habitats in all Ontario landscapes.	Big Brown Bat Tri-coloured Bat	Bat Hibernacula may be found in association with components of cliffs and rock talus in these ELC Ecosites; G158-G159 G164 G180-G181 Calcareous bedrock is fairly rare in ecoregion 5E. Or Central Ont. FEC: ES4 ES5 (Note: buildings are not considered to be SWH)	Hibernacula may be found in caves, mine shafts, underground foundations and Karsts. Active mine sites are not SWH. The locations of bat hibernacula are relatively poorly known. <u>Information Sources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Bat Hibernaculum • Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for location of mine shafts. • Clubs that explore caves (Sierra Club) • University Biology Departments with bat experts • Clubs that explore caves (Sierra Club) • University Biology Departments with bat experts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sites with confirmed hibernating bats are SWH • The habitat area includes a 200m radius around the entrance of the hibernaculum for most development types and 1000m for wind farms • Studies are to be conducted during the peak swarming period (Aug. – Sept.). Surveys should be conducted following methods outlined in the “Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects” • SWHMIST Index #1 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.
Bat Maternity Colonies Rationale: Known locations of forested bat maternity colonies is extremely rare in all Ontario landscapes.	Big Brown Bat Silver-haired Bat	Maternity colonies considered SWH are found in forested Ecosites. ELC Ecosites: G016-G019 G028 G040-G043 G055-G059 G070-G076 G088-G092 G103- G108 G118-G125 or: Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES14, ES17, ES18, ES23, ES24, ES25, ES26, ES27, ES28, ES29, ES30	Maternity colonies can be found in tree cavities, vegetation and often in buildings (buildings are not considered to be SWH). Maternity roosts are not found in caves and mines in Ontario. Maternity colonies located in Mature (dominant trees >80yrs old) deciduous or mixed forest stands with >10/ha large diameter (>25cm dbh) wildlife trees. Female Bats prefer wildlife trees (snags) in early stages of decay, class 1-3 or class 1 or 2. Silver-haired Bats prefer older mixed or deciduous forest and form maternity colonies in tree cavities and small hollows. Older forest areas with at least 21 snags/ha are preferred <u>Information Sources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts • University Biology Departments with bat experts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confirmed use by; • >10 Big Brown Bats • >5 Adult Female Silver-haired Bats • The area of the habitat includes the entire woodland or a forest stand ELC Ecosite or an Ecoelement containing the maternity colonies • Evaluation methods for maternity colonies should be conducted following methods outlined in the “Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects • SWHMIST Index #12 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	Forest Ecosites G073Tt and G074Tt are present on the property. No activity is currently proposed in those ecosites. As such, there is no expectation that the proposed development would result in impacts to Bat Maternity Colony Habitat if they were identified on the property. If works are proposed in these ecosites in the future, consideration should be given to this potential function.



<p>Turtle Wintering Areas</p> <p>Rationale: Generally sites are the only known sites in the area.</p> <p>Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.</p>	<p>Midland Painted Turtle</p> <p>Special Concern: Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle</p>	<p>For Snapping and Midland Painted turtles; ELC Ecosites: G128-G135 G140-G152</p> <p>For Northern Map Turtle - Open Water areas such as deeper rivers or streams and lakes with current can also be used as over-wintering habitat.</p>	<p>For most turtles, wintering areas are in the same general area as their core habitat. Water has to be deep enough not to freeze and have soft mud substrates.</p> <p>Over-wintering sites are permanent water bodies, large wetlands, and bogs or fens with adequate Dissolved Oxygen</p> <p>Man-made ponds such as sewage lagoons or storm water ponds should not be considered SWH.</p> <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local naturalists and experts, as well as university herpetologists may also know where to find some of these sites. OMNRF Ecologist or Biologist Field Naturalist clubs Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 5 over-wintering Midland Painted Turtles is significant One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle overwintering within a wetland is significant The mapped ELC ecosite area with the over wintering turtles is the SWH. If the hibernation site is within a stream or river, the deep-water pool where the turtles are over wintering is the SWH. Over wintering areas may be identified by searching for congregations (Basking Areas) of turtles on warm, sunny days during the fall (Sept. – Oct.) or spring (Mar. – April). Congregation of turtles is more common where wintering areas are limited and therefore significant SWHMiST Index #28 provides development effects and mitigation measures for turtle wintering habitat. 	<p>Wetland ecosites G134 is present in the study area. Northern Map Turtle, Midland Painted Turtle, and Snapping Turtle are all likely to be associated with the shoreline of Sandy Island.</p> <p>For the purpose of this assessment this function is assumed to be present on adjacent lands associated with Georgian Bay. No further surveys were carried out to attempt to confirm the SWH function.</p>
<p>Reptile Hibernaculum</p> <p>Rationale: Generally sites are the only known sites in the area.</p> <p>Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.</p>	<p>Snakes: Eastern Gartersnake Northern Watersnake Northern Red-bellied Snake Northern Brownsnake Smooth Green Snake Northern, Ring-necked Snake Eastern Milksnake</p> <p>Special Concern: Eastern Ribbonsnake</p> <p>Lizard: Special Concern: Five-lined Skink</p>	<p>For all snakes, habitat may be found in any forested ecosite in central Ontario other than very wet ones.</p> <p>Talus, Rock Barren, Crevice and Cave, and Alvar sites may be directly related to these habitats.</p> <p>The existence of rock piles or slopes, stone fences, and crumbling foundations assist in identifying candidate SWH.</p> <p>For Five-lined Skink; Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES14.2, ES17 – ES20, ES23 – ES30 Or; ELC Ecosites: G056-G059, G070-G076, G087-G092, G103-G108, G118-G125</p>	<p>For snakes, hibernation takes place in sites located below frost lines in burrows, rock crevices and other natural or naturalized locations. The existence of features that go below frost line; such as rock piles or slopes, old stone fences, and abandoned crumbling foundations assist in identifying candidate SWH.</p> <p>Areas of broken and fissured rock are particularly valuable since they provide access to subterranean sites below the frost line</p> <p>Wetlands can also be important over-wintering habitat in conifer or shrub swamps and swales, poor fens, or depressions in bedrock terrain with sparse trees or shrubs with sphagnum moss or sedge hummock ground cover.</p> <p>Five-lined skink prefer mixed forests with rock outcrop openings providing cover rock overlaying granite bedrock with fissures.</p> <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In spring, local residents or landowners may have observed the emergence of snakes on their property (old dug wells). Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. Field Naturalists clubs University herpetologists Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) OMNRF ecologist or biologist may be aware of locations of wintering skinks 	<p>Studies confirming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of snake hibernacula used by a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. Congregations of a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. near potential hibernacula (foundation or rocky slope) on sunny warm days in Spring (Apr/May) and Fall (Sept/Oct) Note: If there are Special Concern Species present, then site is SWH Note: Sites for hibernation possess specific habitat parameters (temperature, humidity, etc.) and consequently are used annually, often by many of the same individuals of a local population (i.e. strong hibernation site fidelity). Other critical life processes (mating) often take place in close proximity to hibernacula. The feature in which the hibernacula is located plus a 30 m radius area is the SWH SWHMiST Index #13 provides development effects and mitigation measures for snake hibernacula. Presence of any active hibernaculum for skink is significant. SWHMiST Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures for five-lined skink wintering habitat 	<p>No features were identified on the property which were confirmed to provide Reptile Hibernaculum. This function could potentially occur within the Rock Barren (G165N) areas. This area had a small number of fissures, but no obvious structure with access to the subsurface under the current lake levels. No features with potential to provide habitat were noted on the property outside of the Rock Barren habitat.</p>



<p>Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff)</p> <p>Rationale: Historical use and number of nests in a colony make this habitat significant. An identified colony can be very important to local populations. All swallow population are declining in Ontario.</p>	<p>Cliff Swallow Northern Rough-winged Swallow (this species is not colonial but can be found in Cliff Swallow colonies)</p>	<p>Eroding banks, sandy hills, borrow pits, steep slopes, sand piles, cliff faces, bridge abutments, silos, barns.</p> <p>Habitat found in the following ELC Ecosites:</p> <p>G001-G004 G007-G008 G020-G021 G029-G031 G044-G046 G060-G062 G077-G079 G093-G095 G109-G111 G173-G175 G201-G203 G210-G212</p>	<p>Any site or areas with exposed soil banks, sandy hills, borrow pits, steep slopes, and sand piles that are undisturbed or naturally eroding that is not a licensed/permitted aggregate area.</p> <p>Does not include man-made structures (bridges or buildings) or recently (2 years) disturbed soil areas, such as berms, embankments, soil or aggregate stockpiles.</p> <p>Does not include a licensed/permitted Mineral Aggregate Operation.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. Bird Studies Canada; <i>NatureCounts</i> http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/ Field Naturalist Clubs 	<p>Studies confirming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 1 or more nesting sites with 8 or more cliff swallow pairs and/or rough-winged swallow pairs during the breeding season. A colony identified as SWH will include a 50m radius habitat area from the peripheral nests Field surveys to observe and count swallow nests are to be completed during the breeding season. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMIST Index #4 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Tree/Shrubs)</p> <p>Rationale: Large colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually.</p>	<p>Great Blue Heron Black-crowned Night Heron</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G064-G076 G081-G092 G097-G108 G113-G125 G128-G136</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES11.2, ES12.2, ES13.2, ES14.2, ES15.2, ES16.2, ES17.2, ES18.2, ES19.2, ES20.2, ES21.2, ES23.2, ES24.2, ES25.2, ES26.2, ES27.2, ES28.2, ES29.2, ES30.2, ES31, ES32, ES33, ES34, ES35</p>	<p>Nests in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands, and peninsulas. Shrubs and occasionally emergent vegetation may also be used.</p> <p>Most nests in trees are 11 to 15 m from ground, near the top of the tree.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding Bird Atlas, colonial nest records. Ontario Heronry Inventory 1991 available from Bird Studies Canada or NHIC (OMNRF). Aerial photographs can help identify large heronries. MNRF District Offices. Field Naturalist clubs. 	<p>Studies confirming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 10 or more active nests of Great Blue Heron. Presence of 1 or more active nests of Black-crowned Night Heron is significant. The habitat extends from edge of the colony and a minimum 300m radius or extent of the Forest Ecosite containing the colony or any island Confirmation of active heronries must be achieved through site visits conducted during the nesting season (April to August) or by evidence such as the presence of fresh guano, dead young and/or eggshells SWHMIST Index #5 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Although the property contains appropriate ELC communities, the listed species were not observed in the study area. More importantly, no evidence of nests within these communities was observed.</p> <p>No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)</p> <p>Rationale: Colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually</p>	<p>Herring Gull Great Black-backed Gull Little Gull Ring-billed Gull Common Tern Caspian Tern Brewer's Blackbird</p>	<p>Any rocky island or peninsula (natural or artificial) within a lake or large river (two-lined on a 1:50,000 NTS map).</p> <p>Close proximity to watercourses in open fields or pastures with scattered trees or shrubs (Brewer's Blackbird)</p> <p>G001-G004, G007-G008 G020-G021, G029-G031 G044-G046, G060-G062 G077-G079, G093-G095 G109-G111, G142-G145</p>	<p>Nesting colonies of gulls and terns are on islands or peninsulas (natural or artificial) associated with open water, marshy areas, lake or large river (two-lined on a 1:50,000 NTS map).</p> <p>Brewers Blackbird colonies are found loosely on the ground in or in low bushes in proximity to streams and irrigation ditches within farmlands.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, rare/colonial species records. Canadian Wildlife Service Reports and other information available from CAs. Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area MNRF District Offices. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Studies confirming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of >25 active nests for Herring Gulls or Ring-billed Gulls, >5 active nests for Common Tern or >2 active nests for Caspian Tern Presence of 5 or more pairs for Brewer's Blackbird. Any active nesting colony of one or more Little Gull, and Great Black-backed Gull is significant. The edge of the colony and a minimum 150m radius area of habitat, or the extent of the ELC ecosites containing the colony or any island <0.3ha with a colony is the SWH Studies would be done during May/June when actively nesting. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMIST Index #6 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>None of the noted vegetation communities were identified on the property. These colonies tend to be very visible on the landscape if surveys are undertaken during the breeding season and would have been identified through the course of the field surveys for the EIS.</p> <p>No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>





<p>Deer Yarding Areas</p> <p>Rationale: Winter habitat for deer is considered to be the main limiting factor for northern deer populations. In winter, deer congregate in "yards" to survive severe winter conditions normally encountered. Sites typically have a long history of annual use by deer. Sites identified are typically the only known sites in the area.</p>	<p>White-tailed Deer</p>	<p>May be found in all Tall Treed forest and swamp ELC Ecosites; G12-G15 G23-G27 G33-G38 G48-G54 G64-G69 G81-G87 G97-G103 G113-G118 G128-G129</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES11, ES14, ES16, ES18, ES20, ES21, ES22, ES27, ES28, ES30, ES31, ES32, ES33, ES34</p> <p>Note: OMNRF to determine this habitat.</p>	<p>Deer wintering areas or winter concentration areas (yards) are areas deer move to in response to the onset of winter snow and cold. This is a behavioural response and deer will establish traditional use areas. The yard is composed of two areas referred to as Stratum I and Stratum II. Stratum II covers the entire winter yard area and is usually a mixed or deciduous forest with plenty of browse available for food. Agricultural lands can also be included in this area. Deer move to these areas in early winter and generally, when snow depths reach 20 cm, most of the deer will have moved here. If the snow is light and fluffy, deer may continue to use this area until 30 cm snow depth. In mild winters, deer may remain in the Stratum II area the entire winter.</p> <p>The Core of a deer yard (Stratum I) is located within Stratum II and is critical for deer survival in areas where winters become severe. It is primarily composed of coniferous trees (pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce) with a canopy cover of more than 60%</p> <p>OMNRF determines deer yards following methods outlined in "Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual"</p> <p>Woodlots with high densities of deer due to artificial feeding are not significant.</p>	<p>No Studies Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, there will be a history of traditional use of the yard by deer, although deer do move to other areas over the course of time if conditions in the yard change or due to societal impacts (i.e. artificial deer feeding). There may be circumstances where deer have recently moved to new areas. • Deer Yards are mapped by OMNRF District offices. Locations of Core (Stratum 1) and Stratum 2 deer yards identified by OMNRF will be available at local MNRF offices. • Field investigations that record deer tracks in winter are done to confirm use (best done from an aircraft). Preferably, this is done over a series of winters to establish the boundary of the Stratum I and Stratum II yard in an "average" winter. MNRF will complete these field investigations. • If a SWH is determined for Deer Wintering Area or if a proposed development is within a Stratum II yarding area then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule. • SWHMIST Index #2 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Habitat in study area does not meet criteria related to wildlife species. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
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2.2 - Rare Vegetation Communities

Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Assessment
	ELC Ecosite Code	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	
<p>Beach/ Beach Ridge/ Bar/ Sand Dunes</p> <p>Rationale: Uncommon to rare in Ecoregion, some of the best examples are in the North Channel (Mississagi River delta)</p>	<p>Central Ontario FEC: ES1 ES2</p> <p>ELC Ecosites: G005-G006 G166-G168 G182-G184 G213-G214</p> <p>Indicator Spp. Marram Grass (<i>Ammophila breviliquolata</i>) Beach Pea (<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>)</p>	<p>Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree cover but less than 60%. characterised by unstable sand.</p>	<p>Any identified beach, beach ridge, or sand dune.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF Districts, • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website, • Field Naturalist clubs • County soil maps (sand map units along coastal bays) 	<p>Field studies confirm the presence of at least one of the indicator plant species identified is to be considered significant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELC Ecosite Area for Beach Ridge or Bar or Sand Dune is the SWH. • SWHMIST Index #37 provides direction for rare species and habitats. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Shallow Atlantic Coastal Marsh</p> <p>Rationale: Provincially rare communities almost entirely restricted to Ecoregion 5E.</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G143-G145 G148-G152</p> <p>Indicator Spp.: Virginia Meadowbeauty (<i>Rhexia virginica</i>)</p> <p>Other Associated Spp: <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>, <i>Xyris difformis</i>, <i>Panicum spretum</i>, <i>Triadenum virginicum</i>, <i>Polygonum coreyi</i> and <i>Juncus militaris</i>.</p>	<p>Shallow marsh occurs on shallow mineral (sand) or mineral organic (sandy peat) shoreline subject to low wave energy, on inland lakes and beaver ponds particularly those that experience fluctuating water levels from year to year (i.e. some years with exposed shorelines in summer /fall).</p>	<p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF Districts, • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website. • Field Naturalist clubs • Nature Serve Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Shallow Marsh is considered significant if the Indicator Sp, and >4 Other Associated Spp. are present. • ELC Ecosite Area for Shallow Atlantic Coastal Marsh is the SWH. • SWHMIST Index #37 provides direction for rare species and habitats. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Cliffs and Talus Slopes</p> <p>Rationale: Uncommon to rare in Ecoregion 5E, Calcium rich, marble cliffs are a much rarer feature.</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G158-G159 G166-G168 G173-G175 G182-G184 G201-G203</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES6 ES7</p> <p>Characteristic flora for cliffs and talus slopes include: lichen, such as Rock Tripe <i>Umbilicaria spp.</i>, and ferns <i>Polypodium virginianum</i>, <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> and <i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>, <i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>, <i>Woodsia alpina</i>, and <i>Saxifraga paniculate</i></p>	<p>Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree cover but less than 60%.</p> <p>Cliffs and talus slopes in 5E are primarily Precambrian rock and are typically sparsely vegetated.</p>	<p>Any cliff or talus slope.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF Districts, • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website. • Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Any cliff or talus slope with lichen <i>Umbilicaria spp</i> and >3 of the characteristic species identified is considered significant.</p> <p>Fragrant Cliff Fern (<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>), is rare in Ecoregion 5E and <i>Woodsia scopulina</i> ssp. laurentiana, has a significant portion of its global range in 5E, where it occurs on a variety of substrates, including granite.</p> <p>Any cliff or talus slope with these rare plant species is significant.</p> <p>ELC Ecosite Area for the cliff or talus slope is the SWH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWHMISTcxlx Index #21 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>

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Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Assessment
	ELC Ecosite Code	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	
<p>Rock Barren</p> <p>Precambrian Rock Barren</p> <p>Rationale: Uncommon to rare in Ecoregion 5E</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G163-G165 G179-G181</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES8</p> <p>Characteristic flora for Rock Barrens include: lichens <i>Cladina</i> spp. and mosses <i>Polytrichum</i> spp., sparse grasslands of <i>Danthonia spicata</i> and <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>, low shrubs <i>Juniperus communis</i>, <i>Vaccinium</i> <i>anaustifolium</i>, <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>, and stunted open grown trees <i>Quercus alba</i>, <i>Quercus rubra</i> and <i>Pinus strobus</i>. Also, <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>, <i>Aralia hispida</i>, <i>Spiranthes casei</i>, <i>Saxifraga virginiana</i>, <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>, <i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>, <i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>, and <i>Comandra umbellata</i>.</p>	<p>Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree cover but less than 60%.</p> <p>Rock barrens are characterized by extensive areas of exposed granitic rock bedrock sparsely vegetated.</p>	<p>Any rock barren area greater than 1 ha.</p> <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF Districts. • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website. • Field Naturalist clubs • County soil maps will show these as bedrock with sparse soil map units. 	<p>Field studies identifying the presence of >4 characteristic plant spp. and a relatively undisturbed site should be considered significant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELC Ecosite Area for the rock barren is the SWH. • SWHMIST Index #21 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>The Rock Barren (G165N) vegetation community needs to be considered for potential habitat function, the ecosite associated with the property is only around 0.04ha. Further, the feature has limited structure with no access to large cracks or fissures through the majority of the ecosite. For the purpose of this assessment, the ecosite is not considered potential significant wildlife habitat. Functions are still considered related to potential habitat for Endangered or Threatened species and mitigation is recommended to ensure that any function currently provided by the feature remains.</p>
<p>Sand Barren</p> <p>Rationale: Uncommon to rare in Ecoregion 5E</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G007 G215</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosite: ES10</p> <p>Characteristic plant species of sand barrens in 5E include: <i>Cladina</i> spp., <i>Carex houghtoniana</i>, <i>Carex merrittferaldii</i>, <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>, <i>Rubus flagellaris</i>, <i>Selaginella rupestris</i>, and <i>Viola labradorica</i>, <i>Polygonella articulata</i> and <i>Stipa spartea</i>.</p>	<p>Sand Barrens typically are exposed sand, generally sparsely vegetated and caused by lack of moisture, periodic fires and erosion. They have little or no soil and the underlying rock protrudes through the surface. Usually located within other types of natural habitat such as forest or savannah. Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree covered but less than 60%.</p>	<p>Any sand barren area, no minimum size.</p> <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF Planner, Forester, Ecologist or Biologist may be aware of locations. • Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Sand Barrens containing any characteristic plant species should be considered significant</p> <p>ELC Ecosite Area for the sand barren is the SWH</p> <p>Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (<50% vegetative cover exotics)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWHMIST Index #20 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>

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<p>Alvar</p> <p>Rationale: Alvars are extremely rare habitats in Ecoregion 5E. Most alvars in Ontario are in Ecoregions 6E and 7E. Alvars in 5E are small and highly localized just north of the Palaeozoic-Precambrian contact.</p>	<p>Southern Ontario ELC Ecosites: ALO1 ALS1 ALT1 FOC1 FOC2 CUM2 CUS2 CUT2-1 CUW2</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites on very shallow soils: ES13.1, ES14.1, ES16.1, ES21.1, ES9</p> <p>SE Alvar Plant Indicator species: <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>, <i>Panicum philadelphicum</i>, <i>Scutellaria parvula</i>, <i>Rhus aromatica</i>, <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>, <i>Senecio pauperculus</i></p>	<p>An alvar is typically a level, mostly unfractured calcareous bedrock feature with a mosaic of rock pavements and bedrock overlain by a thin veneer of soil. The hydrology of alvars may be complex, with alternating periods of inundation and drought. Vegetation cover varies from sparse lichen-moss associations to grasslands and shrublands and comprising a number of characteristic or indicator plant. Undisturbed alvars can be phyto- and zoogeographically diverse, supporting many uncommon or rare relic plant and animal species. Vegetation cover varies from patchy to barren with a less than 60% tree cover</p>	<p>An Alvar site > 0.5 ha in size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Sources Alvars of Ontario (2000), Federation of Ontario Naturalists Ontario Nature – Conserving Great Lakes Alvars. Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has information available on their website. OMNRF Districts. Field Naturalist clubs. 	<p>Field studies identify one or more of the 5E Plant Indicator species</p> <p>Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species. The alvar must be in excellent condition and fit in with surrounding landscape with few conflicting land uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWHMISTcxlx Index #17 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Old Growth Forest</p> <p>Rationale: Due to historic logging practices, extensive old growth forest is rare in the Ecoregion. Interior habitat provided by old growth forests is required by many wildlife species.</p>	<p>Long-lived forest spp. within these Central Ontario Forest Ecosites; ES11 ES12 ES14 ES20 ES21 ES22 ES23 ES24 ES25 ES26 ES27 ES28 ES29 ES30 or; ELC Ecosites: G011, G015, G017-G018, G023, G027, G033, G036, G039-G042, G048, G051, G054-G058, G064, G066, G069, G071-G075, G081, G084, G087, G089-G091, G103, G105-G107 G113, G115, G118, G120-G124</p>	<p>Old Growth forests are characterized by exhibiting the greatest number of old-growth characteristics, such as mature forest with large trees that has been undisturbed. Heavy mortality or turnover of overstorey trees resulting in a mosaic of gaps that encourage development of a multi-layered canopy and an abundance of snags and downed woody debris.</p>	<p>Stands 30 ha or greater in size or with at least 10 ha interior habitat assuming 100 m buffer at edge of forest.</p> <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF Forest Resource Inventory mapping OMNRF Districts. Field Naturalist clubs Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies will possibly know locations through field operations. 	<p>Field Studies will determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If dominant trees species of the ecosite are >140 years old, then stand is Significant Wildlife Habitat The forested area containing the old growth characteristics will have experienced no recognizable forestry activities cxlviii (cut stumps will not be present) The stand will have experienced no recognizable forestry activities The area of forest ecosites combined or an ecoclement within the ecosites that contains the old growth characteristics is the SWH. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWHMIST Index #23 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>The majority of the property is forested but none of the existing or dominant tree species within those ecosites appeared to be >60 years old. As such, the forested areas on the property are unlikely to meet the criteria for Old Growth Forest vegetation community.</p> <p>No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Bog</p> <p>Rationale: Bogs are a fairly rare vegetation community in Ecoregion 5E.</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G126 G137-G138</p>	<p>Bogs are nutrient-poor, acid peatlands dominated by peat mosses (<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.), ericaceous shrubs and sedges (Cyperaceae). The water table is at or near the surface in spring and slightly lower the remainder of the year and is vitally isolated from mineral soil waters.</p>	<p>Any size Bog.</p> <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario wetland Evaluation System available at OMNRF District Offices OMNRF Districts. Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>The Bog ELC Ecosite identified is SWH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ELC Ecosite area is the SWH SWHMIST Index #22 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>

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<p>Tallgrass Prairie</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> In Ecoregion 5E, there are few if any tallgrass prairie remnants. Tallgrass plant species occur, often together, primarily along shorelines.</p>	<p>Southern ELC Ecosites: TPO1 TPO2 Central Ontario Ecosite: ES10</p> <p><u>Indicator Spp.</u> <i>Andropogon aegyptius</i> and <i>Spartina pectinata</i></p> <p><u>Characteristic Spp.</u> <i>Bromus kalmii</i>, <i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>, <i>Lechea intermedia</i>, <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>, <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>, <i>Polygala polygama</i>, <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>, <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>, <i>Viola fimbriatula</i></p>	<p>Tallgrass Prairie is an open vegetation with less than < 25% tree cover, and dominated by prairie species, including grasses.</p>	<p>No minimum size to site. Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website OMNRF Districts Field Naturalist clubs. 	<p>Field studies confirm one or more of the Tallgrass Prairie Indicator Species listed and 2 or more of the Characteristic Spp. identified is a SWH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species. SWHMIST Index #19 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Savannah</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Savannahs are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.</p>	<p>Southern ELC Ecosites: TPS1 TPS2 TPW1 TPW2 CUS2</p>	<p>A Savannah is related to tallgrass prairie, but includes trees, which vary from 25 – 60% canopy cover. The open areas between the trees are dominated by prairie species, while forest species are found beneath the tree canopy</p>	<p>No minimum size to site. Site must be restored or a natural site.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website OMNRF Districts Field Naturalist clubs. 	<p>Field studies confirm one or more of the Savannah indicator species listed in Appendix N should be present. Note: Savannah plant spp. list from Ecoregion 6E should be used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species. SWHMIST Index #18 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Rare Forest Type:</p> <p>Red Spruce</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Stands containing red spruce trees are rare in Ecoregion 5E.</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G036, G051, G066 G084, G086, G100 G102, G116, G117</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES 30.1 ES 30.2</p>	<p>Red Spruce is a valued wildlife cover tree. Historically red spruce was much more abundant than it is now within the Ecoregion 5e forests. Red spruce is a shade tolerant conifer that evolved within tolerant hardwood forests. Red spruce grows best in a cool, moist climate. It will grow in shallow, till soils (ave. of 46 cm) and may grow on sites unfavourable for other species such as organic soils over rock, steeper slopes, and wet bottomlands, although poorly drained sites will inhibit growth.</p>	<p>No minimum size to stand.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF Districts. Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Any forest stand with ≥ 10% red spruce is to be considered significant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ELC Ecosites containing the red spruce woodland/forest stand is the SWH. SWHMIST Index #37 provides direction for rare species and habitats. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Rare Forest Type:</p> <p>White Oak</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Stands containing white oak trees are rare in Ecoregion 5E.</p>	<p>White Oak</p> <p>ELC Ecosites: G017, G041, G057, G072, G090, G106, G121</p> <p>Central Ont. FEC: ES 14.1 ES14.2</p>	<p>White oak is a valued wildlife mast producing tree. The mast produced by the white oak tree is often preferred over the more common red oak acorn. Forest stands containing white oak trees are uncommon in the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Forest.</p>	<p>No minimum size to stand.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF Districts. Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) will have information on their website. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Any forest stand with ≥ 10% white oak is to be considered significant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ELC Ecosites containing the white oak woodland/forest stand is the SWH SWHMIST Index #37 provides direction for rare species and habitats. 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>

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Table 2.3 - Special Habitats of Wildlife considered SWH

Specialized Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	CANDIDATE SWH		CONFIRMED SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
<p>Waterfowl Nesting Area</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Important to local waterfowl populations, sites with greatest number of species and highest number of individuals are significant.</p>	<p>American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Green-winged Teal Wood Duck Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Red-breasted Merganser Mallard Canada Goose American Widgeon Bufflehead Common Goldeneye</p>	<p>All upland habitats located adjacent to these wetland ELC Ecosites are Candidate SWH: G129-G135 G142-G152</p> <p>Note: includes adjacency to provincially Significant Wetlands</p>	<p>A waterfowl nesting area extends 120 m from a wetland (> 0.5 ha) or a cluster of 3 or more small (<0.5 h) wetlands within 120 m of each individual wetland where waterfowl nesting is known to occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upland areas should be at least 120 m wide so that predators such as racoons, skunks, and foxes have difficulty finding nests. Wood Ducks, Bufflehead, Common Goldeneye and Hooded Mergansers utilize large diameter tree (40cm dbh) in woodlands for cavity nest sites. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ducks Unlimited staff may know the locations of particularly productive nesting sites. OMNRF Wetland Evaluations for indication of significant waterfowl nesting habitat. EIS reports and other studies. 	<p>Studies confirmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for listed species excluding Mallards, or; Presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallards Any active nesting site of an American Black Duck is considered significant. Nesting studies should be completed during the spring breeding season (April - June). Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" A field study confirming waterfowl nesting habitat will determine the boundary of the waterfowl nesting habitat for the SWH, this may be greater or less than 120 m from the wetland and will provide enough habitat for waterfowl to successfully nest. SWHMIST Index #25 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Potential for this habitat function is identified on the property due to the presence of G134S and the Sandy Lake PSW associated with the shoreline.</p> <p>For the purpose of this assessment this function is assumed to be present on Sandy Island and potentially associated with the property. No further surveys were carried out to attempt to confirm the SWH function.</p>
<p>Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Nest sites are fairly uncommon in Eco-region 5E and are used annually by these species. Many suitable nesting locations may be lost due to increasing shoreline development pressures and scarcity of habitat.</p>	<p>Osprey Special Concern Bald Eagle</p>	<p>Forest communities directly adjacent to riparian areas – rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands</p>	<p>Nests are associated with lakes, ponds, rivers or wetlands along forested shorelines, islands, or on structures over water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osprey nests are usually at the top a tree whereas Bald Eagle nests are typically in super canopy trees in a notch within the tree's canopy. Nests located on man-made objects are not to be included as SWH (e.g. telephone poles and constructed nesting platforms) <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) compiles all known nesting sites for Bald Eagles in Ontario. MNRF values information (LIO/NRVIS) will list known nesting locations Nature Counts, Ontario Nest Records Scheme data. OMNRF Districts. Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies will identify additional nesting locations through field operations. Check the Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented EIS reports and other studies. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Studies confirm the use of these nests by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more active Osprey or Bald Eagle nests in an area Some species have more than one nest in a given area and priority is given to the primary nest with alternate nests included within the area of the SWH. For an Osprey, the active nest and a 300 m radius around the nest or the contiguous woodland stand is the SWH. For a Bald Eagle, the active nest and a 400-800 m radius around the nest is the SWH. Area of the habitat from 400-800m is dependent on site lines from the nest to the development and inclusion perching and foraging habitat To be significant a site must be used annually. When found inactive, the site must be known to be inactive for ≥ 3 years or suspected of not being used for >5 years before being considered not significant. Observational studies to determine nest site use, perching sites and foraging areas need to be done from mid March to mid August. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMIST Index #26 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>No Osprey or Bald Eagles or their nests were identified during site evaluation work. To be considered significant a site would have to be used annually. While they are expected to be present in the overall area, there is no expectation that Bald Eagle or Osprey are currently using the study area as significant Nesting or Perching Habitat.</p>

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<p>Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Nests sites for these species are rarely identified; these habitats are often used annually by these species</p>	<p>Red-tailed Hawk Great Horned Owl Broad-winged Hawk Sharp-shinned Hawk Merlin Barred Owl Red-shouldered Hawk Coopers Hawk Northern Goshawk</p>	<p>May be found in all forested ELC Ecosites in Community Class: TR</p> <p>May also be found in the forested swamp ELC Ecosites: G128-G133</p>	<p>All natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stick nests found in a variety of intermediate-aged to mature conifer, deciduous or mixed forests within tops or crotches of trees. Species such as Merlin or Coopers hawk nest along forest edges sometimes on peninsulas or small off-shore islands. Includes nest sites within tree cavities for Barred Owl and sometime Great Horned Owls and Merlin. In disturbed sites, nests may be used again, or a new nest will be in close proximity to old nest. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF Districts. Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies will identify additional nesting locations through field operations. Check the Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. Check data from Bird Studies Canada. EIS reports and other studies 	<p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 1 or more active nests from species list is considered significant Red-shouldered Hawk and Northern Goshawk – A 400m radius around the nest or 28 ha of suitable habitat is the SWH Barred Owl – A 200m radius around the nest is the SWH Broad-winged Hawk, Coopers Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Red-tailed Hawk – A 100m radius around the nest is the SWH Merlin and Sharp-Shinned Hawk – A 50m radius around the nest is the SWH Conduct field investigations from mid-March to end of May. The use of call broadcasts can help in locating territorial (courting/nesting) raptors and facilitate the discovery of nests by narrowing down the search area. SWHMIST Index #27 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>Potential for this habitat function is identified on the property due to the presence of Forested Ecosites.</p> <p>For the purpose of this assessment this function is assumed to be present on Sandy Island and potentially associated with the property. No further surveys were carried out to attempt to confirm the SWH function.</p>
<p>Turtle and Lizard Nesting Areas</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> These habitats are rare and when identified will often be the only breeding site for local populations of turtles.</p>	<p>Midland Painted Turtle</p> <p><u>Special Concern Species</u> Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle Five-lined Skink</p>	<p>Turtle Nesting areas may be adjacent to these ELC Ecosites: G138 G140-149</p> <p>For Five-lined Skink; Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES14.2, ES17 – ES20, ES23 – ES30 Or; ELC Ecosites: G056-G059 G070-G076 G087-G092 G103-G108 G118-G125</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best nesting habitat for turtles are close to water and away from roads and sites less prone to loss of eggs by predation from skunks, raccoons or other animals. For an area to function as a turtle nesting area, it must provide sand and gravel that turtles are able to dig in and are located in open, sunny areas. Nesting areas on the sides of municipal or provincial road embankments and shoulders are not SWH. Sand and gravel beaches adjacent to undisturbed shallow weedy areas of marshes, lakes, and rivers are most frequently used. Skinks will nest under logs, in stumps or under loose rock in partially wooded areas <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Ontario Soil Survey reports and maps to help find suitable substrate for nesting turtles (well-drained sands and fine gravels). Check the Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary records for uncommon turtles; location information may help to find potential nesting habitat for them. EIS reports and other studies. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 5 or more nesting Midland Painted Turtles One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle nesting is a SWH The area or collection of sites within an area of exposed mineral soils where the turtles nest, plus a radius of 30-100m around the nesting area dependant on slope, riparian vegetation and adjacent land use is the SWH. Travel routes from wetland to nesting area are to be considered within the SWH as part of the 30-100m area of habitat. Any confirmed active skink nest site and a 30 m radius around it is significant Field investigations should be conducted in prime nesting season typically late spring to early summer. Observational studies observing the turtles nesting is a recommended method. SWHMIST Index #28 provides development effects and mitigation measures for turtle nesting habitat and Index #37 provides information for Five-lined Skink. 	<p>With the exception of a small area of organic matter on the southern portion of the Rock Outcrop, no appropriate habitat was identified on the property for Turtle and Lizard Nesting areas. While there may be some potential within the shoreline areas, these were very limited due to the water levels in Georgian Bay. If the water levels drop, this function would be expected to be present in the sandy shorelines that would be exposed within the areas mapped as coastal wetland northeast and southeast of the property.</p> <p>No further assessment was completed for this function however, it may require consideration in the future if lake levels recede.</p>

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<p>Seeps and Springs</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Seeps/Springs are typical of headwater areas and are often at the source of coldwater streams</p>	<p>Wild Turkey Ruffed Grouse Spruce Grouse Moose White-tailed Deer Salamander spp</p>	<p>Seeps/Springs are areas where ground water comes to the surface. Often they are found within headwater areas within forested habitats. Any forested Ecosite within the headwater areas of a stream could have seeps/springs.</p>	<p>Any forested area (with <25% meadow/field/pasture) within the headwaters of a stream or river system</p> <p>Seeps and springs are important feeding and drinking areas especially in the winter will typically support a variety of plant and animal species</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographical Map. • Thermography. • Hydrological surveys conducted by MOE. • Field Naturalist Clubs and landowners. • Municipalities may have drainage maps and headwater areas mapped 	<p>Field Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a site with 2 or more seeps/springs should be considered SWH. • The area of a ELC forest ecosite or an ecoelement within ecosite containing the seeps/springs is the SWH. The protection of the recharge area considering the slope, vegetation, height of trees and groundwater condition need to be considered in delineation the habitat • SWHMIST Index #30 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>No seeps or springs were identified to be present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Aquatic Feeding Habitat</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Aquatic Feeding Habitats are an extremely important habitat component for moose and other wildlife as they supply important nutrients.</p>	<p>Moose</p>	<p>Habitat may be found in all forested ecosites adjacent to water.</p>	<p>MNRF maps aquatic feeding habitat locations on Crown land and rates the site on a scale of 0 – 4, with 4 being the best. Feeding sites classed 3 or 4 are potential/candidate significant. Where moose aquatic feeding habitat is in low supply, class 2 habitat could also be considered potential/candidate significant</p> <p>Wetlands and isolated embayments in rivers or lakes which provide an abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation such as pondweeds, water milfoil and yellow water lily are preferred sites. Adjacent stands of lowland conifer or mixed woods will provide cover and shade</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Naturalists club and landowners may know some locations. • MNRF values information (LIO/NRVIS) may list known locations • OMNRF Districts. • Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies may identify additional MAFA locations through field operations. • Methods for identification of Moose Aquatic Feeding Areas are outlined in OMNRF's Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational studies of the moose feeding habitat observing use or track studies demonstrating use of the habitat are required for any candidate site; any candidate site with observed or demonstrated moose use is significant • The area of the habitat includes the wetland area and adjacent forest stands (120m) of mixed or conifer forest, particularly those that provide thermal cover and/or travel corridors to other habitat features are considered significant • Surveys should be conducted from mid June to end of July when submergent aquatic vegetation has peaked. • If a SWH is determined for Aquatic Feeding Habitat then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule • SWHMIST Index #24 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Appropriate habitat features were not identified on the property during the site assessment.</p>

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<p>Mineral Licks</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Mineral licks are a valuable habitat component but are also very rare on the landscape.</p>	<p>Moose White-tailed Deer</p>	<p>Habitat may be found in all forested ecosites.</p>	<p>This habitat component is found in upwelling groundwater and the soil around these seepage areas. It typically occurs in areas of sedimentary and volcanic bedrock. In areas of granitic bedrock, the site is usually overlain with calcareous glacial till</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Naturalists clubs and landowners may know some locations. MNR values information (LIO\NRVIS) may list known locations OMNRF Districts. Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies may identify additional calving locations through field operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies confirming any known site will be considered significant together with a 120 m radius around the site The area of the habitat is the wetland, seep or spring containing the mineral lick and 100-200m of undisturbed contiguous forest around the site dependant on level of disturbance in the area Field investigations should be conducted in early spring prior to leaf out. Since sites will be very difficult to locate, consider using a small aircraft. SWHMIST Index #29 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>No seeps or springs were documented within the study area.</p>
<p>Denning Sites for Mink, Otter, Marten Fisher and Eastern Wolf</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Species are important fur bearing mammals and specific denning habitat is becoming increasingly scarcer due to development pressures.</p>	<p>Mink Otter Marten Fisher Grey Wolf</p> <p>Special Concern Eastern Wolf</p>	<p>Habitat may be found in all forested ecosites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mink prefer shorelines dominated by coniferous or mixed forests with dens usually underground. Mink will sometimes use old muskrat lodges Otters prefer undisturbed shorelines along water bodies that support productive fish populations with abundant shrubby vegetation and downed woody debris for denning. They often use old beaver lodges or log jams and crevices in rock piles Marten and fisher share the same general habitat, requiring large tracts of coniferous or mixed forests of mature or older age classes. Denning sites are often in cavities in large trees or under large downed woody debris <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Naturalists clubs and landowners may know some locations. MNR values information (LIO\NRVIS) may list known locations OMNRF Districts. Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies may identify additional denning sites through field operations. Local trappers may know the location of prime denning sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any known active denning site and a 100 m radius around it with the listed species is considered to be significant A known Eastern or Grey Wolf den site and a 200m radius will be considered significant Extensive searches for denning sites are not recommended as they are very difficult to locate, protection of most suitable habitat should be considered during planning. SWHMIST Index #31 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>What appeared to be American Marten was identified foraging along the shoreline, but no dens or potential denning sites were identified to be present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>



<p>Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland).</p> <p>Rationale; These habitats are extremely important to amphibian biodiversity within a landscape and often represent the only breeding habitat for local amphibian populations.</p>	<p>Eastern Newt Blue-spotted Salamander Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Northern Two-lined Salamander Spring Peeper Wood Frog American Toad</p>	<p>All forested, ELC Ecosites; The wetland breeding ponds (including vernal pools) may be permanent, seasonal, ephemeral, large or small in size and could be located within or adjacent to the woodland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a wetland or pond >500m² (about 25m diameter) cvoid within or adjacent (within 120m) to a woodland (no minimum size). The wetland, lake or pond and surrounding forest, would be the Candidate SWH. Some small wetlands may not be mapped and may be important breeding pools for amphibians. • Breeding ponds within the woodland or the shortest distance from forest habitat are more significant because of reduced risk to migrating amphibians and more likely to be used. • Woodlands with permanent ponds or those containing water in most years until mid-July are more likely to be used as breeding habitat <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary for historical records. • Local landowners may also provide assistance as they may hear springtime choruses of amphibians on their property. • OMNRF District and wetland evaluations. • Field Naturalist clubs • Canadian Wildlife Service Amphibian Road Call Survey information. • Ontario Vernal Pool Association (http://www.ontariovernalpools.org/) 	<p>Studies confirm;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt/salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) or 2 or more of the listed frog species with Call Level Codes of 3 • A combination of observational study and call count surveys will be required during the spring (March-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the woodland/wetlands. • The habitat is the wetland area plus a 230m radius of woodland area. If a wetland area is adjacent to a woodland, a travel corridor connecting the wetland to the woodland is to be included in the habitat. • SWHMIST Index #14 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>Several potential vernal pool areas were identified to the west side of the property. Amphibian Breeding Habitat (woodland) could be considered as potentially occurring.</p> <p>For the purpose of this assessment this function is assumed to be present on Sandy Island and potentially associated with the property. No further surveys were carried out to attempt to confirm the SWH function.</p>
<p>Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands)</p> <p>Rationale; Wetlands supporting breeding for these amphibian species are extremely important and fairly rare within Central Ontario landscapes.</p>	<p>Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G129-G135 G142-G152</p> <p>Typically these wetland ecosites will be isolated (>120m) from woodland ecosites, however larger wetlands containing predominantly aquatic species (e.g. Bull Frog) may be adjacent to woodlands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands and pools (including vernal pools) >500m² (about 25m diameter), supporting high species diversity are significant; some small or ephemeral habitats may not be identified on MNR mapping and could be important amphibian breeding habitats • Presence of shrubs and logs increase significance of pond for some amphibian species because of available structure for calling, foraging, escape and concealment from predators. • Bullfrogs require permanent water bodies with abundant emergent vegetation. <p>Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary database. • Canadian Wildlife Service Amphibian Road Surveys and Backyard Amphibian Call Count. • OMNRF Districts and wetland evaluations. • EIS reports and other studies. 	<p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt/salamander species or 3 or more of the listed frog/toad species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) or 3 or more of the listed frog/toad species with Call Level Codes of 3. or; Wetland with confirmed breeding Bullfrogs are significant. • The ELC ecosite wetland area and the shoreline are the SWH. • A combination of observational study and call count surveys will be required during the spring (April-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the wetlands. • If a SWH is determined for Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands) then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule. • SWHMIST Index #15 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Species including American Bullfrog, Green Frog, and Northern Leopard Frog were identified in the wetlands at the northeast and southeast sides of the property. Amphibian Breeding Habitat (wetland) could be considered as likely present on adjacent lands.</p> <p>For the purpose of this assessment this function is assumed to be present in the adjacent wetland areas. No further surveys were carried out to attempt to confirm the SWH function.</p>



<p>Mast Producing Areas</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Mast is a very important food requirement for many wildlife species.</p>	<p>Black Bear White-tailed deer Wild Turkey Ruffed Grouse</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G015, G017, G019, G027-G028, G041-G043, G057, G059, G072, G090, G106, G108, G121</p> <p>Central Ontario Forest Ecosites: ES14, ES17.1, ES23, ES24, ES25, ES26</p>	<p>Most important areas are mature forests >0.5 ha containing numerous large beech and red oak trees that supply the energy-rich mast that wildlife prefer</p> <p>Other significant tree species include hickory, basswood, black cherry, ironwood, mountain ash, pin cherry, and butternut. Significant shrub species include blueberries, wild black berry, serviceberry, raspberry, beaked hazel, choke cherry and hawthorn</p> <p>Sites providing long-term, relatively stable food supplies, forest openings or barrens >1 ha provide excellent sites for mast producing shrubs. Sites such as clear-cuts or burns are temporary source of food and are less significant</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNRF Districts. • Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) maps to locate stands with mast producing trees. • Sustainable Forest License (SFL) companies may know of areas through regular forest inventory work. • Field Naturalists clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any forested site with a high component (>50%) of mast producing tree species >40- 65cm dbh; or; • An opening within a woodland/forested site with an abundance (50% ground cover) of mast producing shrubs (e.g. wild blackberry, serviceberry, raspberry, blueberry and beaked hazel) species is considered significant • Area of the early successional habitat or woodland/forest stand ELC ecosite is the SWH. • Surveys should be conducted from June to August when plants are actively growing to determine presence. • SWHMIST Index #3 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
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Table 2.4 - Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern considered SWH

Wildlife	Species	CANDIDATE SWH		CONFIRMED SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
<p>Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Wetlands for these bird species are very productive and rare in Central Ontario landscapes.</p>	<p>American Bittern Sora Red-necked Grebe Pie-billed Grebe Redhead Ring-necked Duck Lesser Scaup Ruddy Duck Common Moorhen American Coot Wilson's Phalarope Common Loon Sandhill Crane Green Heron Sedge Wren Marsh Wren Trumpeter Swan</p> <p>Special Concern: Yellow Rail Black Tern</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G138-G152</p> <p>For Green Heron: Above Ecosites plus: G129-G136.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nesting occurs in wetlands. All wetland habitat is to be considered as long as there is shallow water with emergent aquatic vegetation present For Green Heron, habitat is at the edge of water such as sluggish streams, ponds and marshes sheltered by shrubs and trees. Less frequently, it may be found in upland shrubs or forest a considerable distance from water. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF District and wetland evaluations. Field Naturalist clubs Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Records. Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. 	<p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 5 or more nesting pairs of Sedge Wren or Marsh Wren or 1 pair of Sandhill Cranes; or breeding by any combination of 5 or more of the listed species Note: any wetland with breeding of 1 or more Trumpeter Swans, Black Terns, Green Heron or Yellow Rail is SWH Area of the ELC ecosite is the SWH. Breeding surveys should be done in May/June when these species are actively nesting in wetland habitats. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMIST Index #35 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>While the G134S ecosite was identified associated with the property, the habitat was not expected to be appropriate for Green Heron due to the shoreline wave activity in the thicket swamp. It was also relatively open.</p> <p>No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. Species such as the Upland Sandpiper have declined significantly the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.</p>	<p>Upland Sandpiper Grasshopper Sparrow Vesper Sparrow Northern Harrier Savannah Sparrow</p> <p>Special Concern Short-eared Owl</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G008-G009 G020-G021 G029-G031 G044-G046 G060-G062 G077-G079 G093-G095 G109-G111</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large grassland areas (includes natural and cultural fields and meadows) >30 ha. Grasslands not Class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, and not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row cropping or intensive hay or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years) Grassland sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields, mature hayfields and pasturelands that are at least 5 years or older. The Indicator bird species are area sensitive requiring larger grassland areas than the common grassland species. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land classification maps, Ministry of Agriculture. Local bird clubs. Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas EIS reports and other studies. 	<p>Field Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more of the listed species. A field with 1 or more breeding Short-eared Owls is to be considered SWH. The area of SWH is the contiguous ELC ecosite field areas. Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMIST Index #32 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>None of the ELC Ecosites are present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>



Wildlife	Species	CANDIDATE SWH		CONFIRMED SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
<p>Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat</p> <p>Rationale: This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. The Brown Thrasher has declined significantly over the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records</p>	<p>Willow Flycatcher Brown Thrasher Blue-winged Warbler Tennessee Warbler Prairie Warbler Eastern Towhee Clay-colored Sparrow Field Sparrow</p> <p>Special Concern: Golden-winged Warbler</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: G009-G010 G021-G022 G031-G032 G046-G047 G062-G063 G079-G080 G095-G096 G111-G112 G134-G135</p> <p>Patches of shrub ecosites can be complexed into a larger habitat for some bird species.</p>	<p>Habitat Criteria and Information Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats >30 ha in size. Shrub land or early successional fields, not class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row-cropping, haying or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years) Larger shrub thicket habitats (>30 ha) are most likely to support and sustain a diversity of these species Shrub and thicket habitat sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields or lightly grazed pasturelands. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land classification maps, Ministry of Agriculture. Local bird clubs. Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas EIS Reports. 	<p>Field Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more of species listed A habitat with breeding Golden-winged Warbler is to be considered as Significant Wildlife Habitat. The area of the SWH is the contiguous ELC ecosite field/thicket area. Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" SWHMIST Index #33 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>The habitat criteria indicate that SWH function for Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat is associated with large field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitat >30ha in size, or larger shrub thickets (>30ha). Habitat in study area does not meet size criteria for significance.</p> <p>No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species</p> <p>Rationale: These species are Provincially Rare or have experienced significant population declines in Ontario.</p>	<p>All Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) plant and animal species. Lists of these species are tracked by the Natural Heritage Information Centre.</p>	<p>All plant and animal element occurrences (EO) within a 1 or 10km grid.</p> <p>Older element occurrences were recorded prior to GPS being available, therefore location information may lack accuracy</p>	<p>When an element occurrence is identified within a 1 or 10 km grid for a Special Concern or Provincially Rare species; linking candidate habitat on the site needs to be completed to ELC Ecosites</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) will have Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) species lists with element occurrences data. NHIC Website "Get Information" : http://nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas Expert advice should be sought as many of the rare spp. have little information available 	<p>Studies Confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment/inventory of the site for the identified special concern or rare species needs to be completed during the time of year when the species is present or easily identifiable. Habitat form and function needs to be assessed from the assessment of vegetation types and an area of significant habitat that protects the rare or special concern species identified. The habitat needs be easily mapped and cover an important life stage component for a species e.g. specific nesting habitat or foraging habitat. The area of the habitat to the finest ELC scale that protects the habitat form and function is the SWH, this must be delineated through detailed field studies. SWHMIST Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures. 	<p>Habitat for species of special concern with potential to occur onsite are considered within the Environmental Impact Study.</p>



Table 1.5 - Animal Movement Corridors

Habitat	SPECIES	CANDIDATE SWH		CONFIRMED SWH	Assessment
		ELC Eco-sites	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	
<p>Amphibian Movement Corridors</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Movement corridors for amphibians moving from their terrestrial habitat to breeding habitat can be extremely important for local populations.</p>	<p>Eastern Newt Blue-spotted Salamander Spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Spring Peeper Western Chorus Frog Wood Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog American Toad</p>	<p>Corridors may be found in all ecosites associated with water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corridors will be determined based on identifying the significant breeding habitat for these species in Table 1.1 	<p>Movement corridors between breeding habitat and summer habitat.</p> <p>Movement corridors must be determined when Amphibian breeding habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.2.2 (Amphibian Breeding Habitat –Wetland) of this Schedule</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRF District Office, Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC), EIS Reports and other information. Field Naturalist Clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be migrating or entering breeding sites. Corridors should consist of native vegetation, with several layers of vegetation. Corridors unbroken by roads, waterways or bodies, and undeveloped areas are most significant Corridors should have at least 15m of vegetation on both sides of waterway or be up to 200m wide of woodland habitat and with gaps <20m Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors, however amphibians must be able to get to and from their summer and breeding habitat SWHMIST Index #40 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>The function of Amphibian Movement Corridors is unlikely to be of consideration in this assessment. The majority of the Island is forested and/or wetlands so movement is unlikely to be directed along any proper corridors. Further, the proposed development does not include any proposed structures or activities which would be expected to disrupt amphibian movement. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
<p>Cervid Movement Corridors</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Corridors important for all species to be able to access seasonally important life-cycle habitats or to access new habitat for dispersing individuals by minimizing their vulnerability while travelling.</p>	<p>White-tailed Deer Moose</p>	<p>Corridors may be found in all forested ecosites.</p>	<p>Movement corridor must be determined when Deer Wintering Habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.1 and Moose Aquatic Feeding Area and Mineral Lick Habitat from Table 1.2.2 of this schedule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A deer wintering habitat identified by the OMNRF as SWH in Table 1.1 of this Schedule will have corridors that the deer use during fall migration and spring dispersion Corridors typically follow riparian areas, woodlots, areas of physical geography (ravines, or ridges). Corridors will be multifunctional i.e. these will function for any smaller mammal species as well. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRF District Office, Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC), EIS Reports and other information. Field Naturalist Clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies must be conducted at the time of year when deer or moose are migrating or moving to and from yard, mineral lick or feeding areas. Corridors that lead to a deer wintering yard should be unbroken by roads and residential areas. Corridors that lead moose to MAFA's, and mineral licks should remain intact. Corridors should be at least 200m wide with gaps <20m and if following riparian area with at minimum of 15m of vegetation cover on both sides of the waterway. Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors, however cervids must be able to get to and from their habitat. SWHMIST Index #39 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>No deer wintering habitat or moose aquatic feeding areas were identified on the property. There is no expectation that the proposed development would reduce the potential for the property to facilitate this function and no potential for indirect impact on deer/moose movement throughout the area.</p>
<p>Furbearer Movement Corridor</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> The identification of denning sites is rare, corridors to and from the habitat must be maintained as this habitat is extremely important for local populations</p>	<p>Mink Otter</p>	<p>All Forested Ecosite Codes adjacent to or within shoreline habitats.</p>	<p>Mink and Otter den sites are typically found within a riparian area of a lake, river, stream or wetland. The den site will potentially have a movement corridor associated with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Mink or Otter den sites identified using Table 1.2.2 of this schedule under the habitat of Denning Sites for Mink, Otter, Marten, Fisher and Eastern Wolf are to be considered for an animal movement corridor. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRF District Office, Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC), Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities, Field Naturalist Clubs, Local trappers may know the location of prime denning sites and movement corridors. 	<p>Studies to confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies must be conducted at the time of year when mink or otter are using the denning sites. Studies can be based on observation or from scat and track surveys SWHMIST Index #31 provides development effects and mitigation measures 	<p>No dens or potential denning sites were confirmed to be present on the property. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>



Table 1.6 - Significant Wildlife Habitat Exceptions for Ecodistricts within EcoRegion 5E

EcoDistrict	Wildlife Habitat and Species	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH Defining Criteria	Assessment
		Ecosites	Habitat Description	Habitat Criteria and Information		
5e-11	<p>Rare Forest Types:</p> <p>Jack Pine</p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>Uncommon to rare in southern area of Ecoregion 5E.</p>	<p>Jack Pine ELC Ecosites:</p> <p>G012 G023 G034-G035 G049 G065 G068 G082-G083 G098-G099 G114</p> <p>Central Ont, FEC:</p> <p>ES13.1 ES13.2 ES15.1 ES 15.2</p>	<p>Jack Pine grows best on soils that are sandy, silty or a coarse loam on dry to moist sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum size to stand. Cultural plantations are not significant. <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRF District. Field Naturalist clubs 	<p>Any forest stand with ≥40% jack pine is to be considered significant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ELC Ecosites containing the jack pine woodland/forest stand is the SWH. SWHMIST Index #37 provides direction for rare species and habitats. 	<p>The property is not located within EcoDistrict 5E-11 nor were appropriate ELC Ecosites identified in the study area. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>
5E-13	<p>Late Winter Moose Habitat</p>	<p>The preferred ecosites are described in the Field Guide to Forest Ecosystems of Central Ontario;</p> <p>ES 16 ES 22 ES 30 ES 33 ES 34</p> <p>Corresponding ELC Ecosites:</p> <p>G012-G014 G024-G026 G035-G038 G050-G053 G066-G068 G083-G086 G099-G102</p>	<p>Late winter moose habitat is characterized by dense conifer cover with greater than 50% canopy closure and >10m in height.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snow depth in excess of 70cm restrict moose movement during winter, however late winter thermal refuge is important in relieving heat stress. These habitats are extensively used by moose during late spring and summer due to the shade provided 	<p>Conifer stands >50ha, dominated by tall trees >10m, on gentle to moderately rugged sites with deep soils. Areas identified as rating 3 or 4 for late winter moose habitat are Candidate SWH.</p> <p><u>Information Sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMNRF Forester, Ecologist or Biologist may be aware of locations. The Selected Wildlife and habitat Inventory Manual (1998) outlines the inventory method for Late Winter Moose Habitat. 	<p>Field Studies will confirm the use of these areas as late winter habitat by moose during the months of March and April.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moose are very difficult to observe in late winter habitat, therefore any number of moose observed or moose tracks and trails observed in the habitat confirm this habitat as a SWH. The area of the SWH is the area of forest ecosites. SWHMIST Index #24 provides development effects and mitigation measures for aquatic feeding areas, similar effects and mitigation can be used for late winter habitat 	<p>The property is not located within EcoDistrict 5E-11 nor were appropriate ELC Ecosites identified in the study area. No further assessment was completed for this function.</p>

APPENDIX C

Township of the Archipelago
Official Plan Mapping

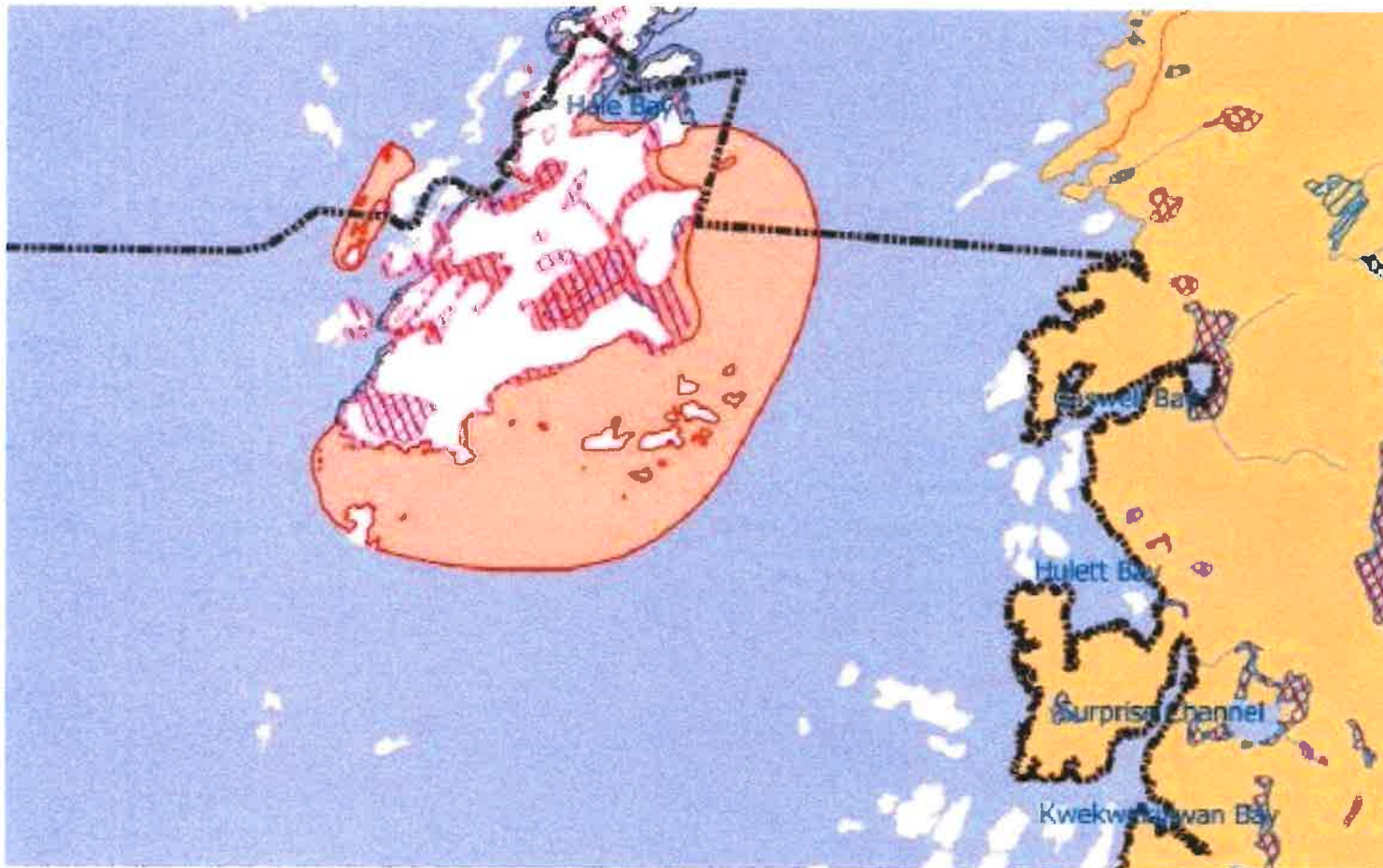


Appendix C: Township of the Archipelagos Official Plan Mapping (Feb 2018) (Obtained from Township Website (November 2019)

<https://archipelago.municipalwebsites.ca/Editor/images/DOCUMENTS/PLANNING/Official%20Plan/Schedule%20F%20South.pdf>

Township of
The Archipelago (South)
Official Plan

SCHEDULE F
Natural Heritage
Features



Legend

- Township Boundary
- Provincially Maintained Roads
- Municipally Maintained Roads
- Provincially Maintained (Seasonal) Roads
- Provincially Maintained (Seasonal) Roads
- Provincially Maintained (Seasonal) Roads
- Roads not in The Archipelagos
- Rail Lines
- Utility Lines
- Type 2 Fish Habitat
- Type 1 Fish Habitat
- Bear Yard (Stratum 1)
- Bear Yard (Stratum 2)
- Bear Yard (Stratum 3)
- Moose Aquatic Feeding Area
- Wetlands
- Provincially Significant Wetlands
- Forest Wetlands
- Cold Water Streams
- Cold Water Lakes
- Rivers
- First Nations Reserve



February 16, 2018

CAO REPORT on COUNCIL DIRECTION - August 2020

Council Date	Department	Item	Update / Status	Date to return to Council
July 16, 2020	CAO	Council's Strategic Principles/Strategic Plan Review	Background Document Prepared. To Council for discussion	8/20/2020
July 16, 2020	CAO	OPP/EMS Response Concerns	Completed. Information included in Newsletter; further discussions with OPP/EMS after Summer Season	12/10/2020
July 16, 2020	CAO/Finance	Town of Parry Sound/DPSSSAB-Issues regarding Additional Tax Exempt Properties	Information Report to Council	August 20, 2020
July 16, 2020	Clerk	Amendments to Integrity Commissioners Annual Report	Completed. Received amended copy of report for our records	Completed
July 16, 2020	Clerk	Summer Newsletter	Completed. As directed, newsletter was circulated to Council two days prior to the public receiving it	Completed
July 16, 2020	Operations	Main Street Funding Program Update	Information Report to Council	8/20/2020

Township of The Archipelago



COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE
Regular Meeting of Council
August 20, 2020

REQUESTS FOR SUPPORT

[A]

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[01]

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

[02] MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING
RE: Federal-Provincial Safe Restart Agreement

MUNICIPALITIES

[03] THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF BRUCE MINES
RE: Support of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM)

[04] TOWN OF GORE BAY
RE: Support of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM)
RE: OPP Diversity Training
RE: Universal Basic Income

[05] TOWNSHIP OF HORNEPAYNE
RE: Support of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM)

[06] TOWNSHIP OF LAKE OF BAYS
RE: Support in Principle for Muskoka Parry Sound Riding Cooperative Broadband Initiative

[07] TOWNSHIP OF LARDER LAKE
RE: Support of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM)

[08] MUNICIPALITY OF MCDOUGALL
RE: Long Term Care Home Improvements
RE: Fast Tracking of Current and Previous Investing in Canada Infrastructure Grant Applications

- [09] TOWN OF PARRY SOUND
RE: Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) Lobbying for Financial Assistance to Support Municipalities due to Financial Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic
- [10] TOWNSHIP OF SEGUIN
RE: Provincial Funding for the West Parry Sound Health Centre
- [11] MUNICIPALITY OF WHITESTONE
RE: Replacing the OPP Detachment Boards
RE: High Speed Internet Connectivity in Rural Ontario

FIRST NATIONS

[12]

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

[13]

RATEPAYERS/OTHERS

[14]

[15]

AGENCIES

- [16] ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO (AMO)
RE: Thank you for Resolutions with Preferred Timing for Transition of Blue Box Program
- [17] CONTACT NORTH
RE: Online Learning
- [18] THE FRIENDS
RE: Summer 2020
- [19] GEORGIAN BAY ASSOCIATION
RE: TC Energy Proposed Pump Storage Plant
- [20] GEORGIAN BAY LAND TRUST
RE: G-Blast, July 17, 2020
RE: G-Blast, July 31, 2020
RE: G-Blast, August 8, 2020
- [21] THE KINGSTON WHIG-STANDARD
RE: Paradise Closed: It's a Lost Summer for Americans with Deep Roots in this Ontario Cottage Country

Council Correspondence
August 20, 2020

- [22] MUSEUM ON TOWER HILL
RE: Thank You Card for 2020 Contribution
RE: August E-Newsletter
- [23] NORTH BAY PARRY SOUND DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT (NBPSDHU)
RE: Health Unit Will Mandate Face Coverings
RE: Face Covering Mandate in Effect Tomorrow
RE: Harmful Blue-Green Algae in Callander Bay & Lake Bernard
- [24] THE OJIBWAY CLUB
RE: 2020 President's Message
- [25] OMBUDSMAN ONTARIO
RE: Ombudsman's July Newsletter
- [26] ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (OHRC)
RE: OHRC Welcomes Interim Chief Commissioner
- [27] PARRY SOUND HIGH SCHOOL
RE: Thank You Card for Contribution towards the 2020 Graduating Class
- [28] POLICE SERVICES BOARD
RE: Collision Reporting System for West Parry Sound, April – June 2020
- [29] WEST PARRY SOUND HEALTH CENTRE (WPSHC)
RE: Thank You Card for 2020 Contribution
RE: COVID-19 Update, July 22, 2020

PLANNING

[30]

PLANNING BOARD

[31]

ENVIRONMENT

[32]

MISCELLANEOUS

- [33] KEVIN & LIANNE CAMPBELL
RE: Thank You Card
- [34] NICOLE & CODY LITTLER
RE: Thank You Card

Council Correspondence
August 20, 2020

- [35] SYDNEY SIDON
RE: Thank You Card

- [36] HEATHER, KYLE & SCOTT TURRIFF
RE: Thank You Card

- [37] WARD 3 COUNCILLORS EARL MANNERS & SCOTT SHEARD
RE: Bay Notes, July 30, 2020
RE: Bay Notes, August 11, 2020

The Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: Operational Services-2020-001

Date: 20th August 2020

Originator: Greg Mariotti, Manager of Operational Services

Subject: Main Street Revitalization Initiative Update

HISTORY

The Archipelago received \$38,115.27 in Provincial funding at the end of 2018 to support revitalization of main street areas by investing in community improvements or enhancements such as building/façade improvements, energy efficiency improvements, accessibility enhancements and streetscaping/landscaping improvements. The deadline for completion and submission of such projects is October 31st 2020.

NEW INFORMATION/NEXT STEPS

To date, around \$18,000 has been spent on improvements in Pointe au Baril, such as the playground landscaping and installation of a community accessible garden/playground safety barrier. A further \$4,000 was also recently spent to beautify the Cemetery.

It is planned to spend the remainder of the funds on the following items: Welcome sign as visitors enter Pointe au Baril on South Shore Road, banners hanging from light posts along South Shore Road and additional seating and landscaping along the wharf.

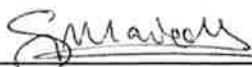
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

To fully utilise available funding there may be a small overage that will have to be covered by Township monies.

CONCLUSION

All grant monies will be spent by October 31st 2020.

Respectfully Submitted,



Greg Mariotti
Manager of Operational Services

I concur with this report,



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

The Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: Operational Services-2020-002

Date: 20th August 2020

Originator: Greg Mariotti, Manager of Operational Services

Subject: South Shore Road Speeding Concerns Update

HISTORY

At the June 18th 2020 Meeting of Council, a Recommendation Report was presented proposing multiple options to mitigate speeding and noise issues along South Shore Road. These were:

- Raise awareness that South Shore Road is a Community Safety Zone by installing additional signage and extending the zone by By-law past the cemetery;
- Significantly increase visibility of the pedestrian crossing at the Shell gas station;
- Purchase and install two additional life-size children silhouettes;
- Promote community involvement to report drivers suspected of speeding or making excessive noise;
- Installation of the variable speed radar signage to monitor the extent of speeding;
- Request the OPP carry out speed checks should data from the radar speed sign reveal frequent and excessive speeding; and
- Undertake public consultation on the motion to reduce the speed limit from 40km/h to 30km/h along South Shore Road.

This Information Report is presented to update Council on activities so far and for the immediate future.

NEW INFORMATION/NEXT STEPS

The following has been completed or is in progress:

- Additional Community Safety Zone signage has been installed and By-Law 2020-34 passed, extending the zone past the cemetery
- Road markings were painted for the pedestrian crossing and more visible signage was purchased and installed – additional road markings will be painted due to tire wear
- Two additional life-size silhouettes were purchased from Quebec and installed
- The OPP was consulted on the feasibility of the public “calling in” drivers suspected of speeding or making a noise. Their advice was to request targeted speed enforcement

should speeding be an issue as opposed to calling in complaints. The OPP do not typically follow up on such calls unless the matter could be of a criminal nature

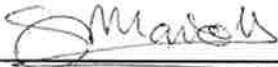
- A draft public consultation notice on the motion to reduce the speed limit from 40km/h to 30km/h along South Shore Road is attached below. It is intended to complete the consultation process by the end of October

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Costs associated with this topic were discussed in the recommendation report and there has been no significant deviation.

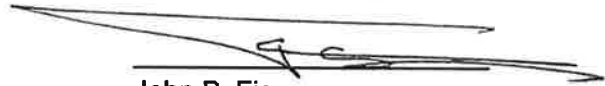
CONCLUSION

Respectfully Submitted,



Greg Mariotti
Manager of Operational Services

I concur with this report,



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer



The Corporation of
The Township of The Archipelago
9 James Street, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 1T4

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION – SPEED REDUCTION FROM 40km/h to
30km/h on South Shore Road, Pointe au Baril**

Dear Resident,

At the June 18th, 2020 Council Meeting, Council endorsed a recommendation to solicit public feedback on the motion to reduce the speed limit along South Shore Road in Pointe au Baril from 40km/h to 30km/h. This traffic calming measure would be part of a multi-faceted approach to mitigate speeding and noise concerns raised by residents by carrying out the following:

- Additional “Community Safety Zone” signage to be placed along the South Shore Road and extending the Zone past the cemetery
- Increased visibility of the pedestrian crossing at the Shell station
- Installation of additional life-size children silhouettes
- Installation of a variable speed radar sign and request that the OPP carry out targeted zero-tolerance speed enforcement should speeding become a significant issue. (Please note that fines are doubled in a Community Safety Zone.)

South Shore Road has a high amount of seasonal foot traffic, with pedestrians arriving by boat to the Municipal Wharf and crossing the road to visit local stores or the waste transfer station. There is also foot traffic at the local marina where guests cross the road from the vehicle parking lot. Lastly, there can be a high degree of vehicle traffic to and from the marina, the Community Centre, the stores and the waste transfer station.

While there have been no recorded accidents involving pedestrians and vehicles, residents have raised concerns regarding speeding (and noise) along the South Shore Road with the resulting risk of serious injury to pedestrians.

The Township is asking for resident feedback on the desire for a speed reduction along South Shore Road. The reduction would be permanent, not seasonal. The reduction may be limited to the busier section of road from Highway 69 to the Community Centre or it could be implemented along the whole of South Shore Road.

The Township is therefore asking for your input on two points:

- 1) Do you wish to reduce the speed limit along South Shore Road from 40km/h to 30km/h?
- 2) Should the speed reduction be along the whole length of the South Shore Road?

You may submit your response in one of the following ways:

- By completing an online survey at www.thearchipelago.on.ca and clicking on the "South Shore Road Speed Reduction" link at the bottom of the screen
- By completing the attached survey form and returning it by regular mail to the Township office at the address on the letterhead

When submitting a response please include your name and your postal address.

The deadline for receiving responses is October 31st 2020. Results of the public consultation will be published on the Township website by November 6th 2020.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to submit your response.

Sincerely,

Greg Mariotti
Manager of Operational Services



TO: Reeve Liverance and
Council for The Township of The Archipelago

FROM: Greg Corbett,
Planning Consultant

DATE: August 20, 2020

RE: Zoning By-law Review

1.0 BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

The Zoning By-law Review for the Township was initiated in 2019, following the approval of the Township's Official Plan Review in December 2018.

Two previous reports have been provided to the Committee. The first was a report dated September 19, 2019, which summarized the comments received during the three Public Open Houses held in August of 2019.

The second report was provided to the Committee on February 21, 2020 which outlined the results of the interactive session held at the Deerhorn Conference in October of 2019 and also provided a summary of submissions that had been received up to February of 2020.

The Township has now received an additional submission from the Pointe au Baril Islanders Association. A copy of the submission is contained in Appendix "A" and a table summarizing and commenting on the various components of the submission are contained in Appendix "B".

2.0 RECOMMENDATION

None. For information purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

PLANSCAPE INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gregory I. Corbett".

Gregory I. Corbett, M.PL, MCIP, RPP
Planning Consultant

APPENDIX "A"

Pointe au Baril Islanders Association Submission

Comprehensive Zoning By-Law (CZBL) Review

Participants: Tom Scoon, Ian MacLeod, Cam Richardson, Jamie Bunston, Doug McNair, Katie Findlay, Tom Lundy (recent addition)

CZBL Committee Amendment Proposed Changes - PaBIA for Ward 3 (Pointe au Baril Island neighbourhood only – excludes Skerryvore)

Proposed Changes:

1. To be included as part of the lot coverage; all roofed structures, structures under 100sqft, saunas, pumphouses and decks.
2. Maximum of 6 building permit required buildings (Main, 3 Sleeping Cabins, 1 Accessory, Boathouse).
3. Maximum of 5 other structures with a roof not requiring permits (Marine Storage, Pump House, Sauna, Woodshed, Deck with roof, etc.).
4. Sleeping Cabins add to the 540 sqft a covered porch up to 150 sqft making for 690 sqft total. If there is not to be a covered porch then the cabin remains 540 sqft.
5. Reduce the Accessory Building to one from three and max out at 1200 sqft (maximum size depends on total sqft allowable) without sewers/toilet
6. Calculation of total lot coverage, in reality should have two factors to determine what that coverage number is and the lesser of the two shall be the coverage square footage;
 - a) one is the area of the lot as defined in the CZBL currently
 - b) the other is the frontage (shoreline length)
 - the lot coverage calculation found in section 6.0 determines the percentage used to find the total allowable coverage
 - new is our recommendation of also taking 15 times the frontage length to obtain a coverage number,
 - take the two coverage numbers calculated and use the one which has the least coverage as the official density maximum sqft allowable.
7. Extend the front setbacks from 7.5 m to 10 m, extend the side setbacks from 6 m to 9 m

8. Maintain a zero tolerance of rentals that are within 7 days to help prevent the occasional rental of properties within PauB such as AirB&B.

9. Enforcement of the dark sky and quiet enjoyment of our area.

10. Landscape Plan and Lighting Plan shall form part of the building permit to help maintain dark skies as well as the habitat, especially the waterfront riparian zone.

11. Educational bulletin attached to every building permit regarding the importance of complying with the OP and CZBL's.

13. Permit requirement for Blasting and Filling.

14. Mandatory building inspection to enforce the bylaw on each property within the TOA.

APPENDIX "B"
Summary Response Table

SUBMISSION FROM PABIA
August 20, 2020

BY-LAW PROVISION	SUBMISSION	COMMENT
Section 3.100 Definition of Lot Coverage	To be included as part of the lot coverage: all roofed structures, structures under 100sqft, saunas, pumphouses and decks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This would add to the definition of lot coverage decks. • Consideration should be given to applying this to the entire municipality. • In most municipalities, decks are not included unless they are above a certain height.
New Section	Maximum of <u>6 building permit required buildings</u> (Main, 3 Sleeping Cabins, 1 Accessory, Boathouse).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 5.24 does permit a second dwelling on lots greater than 2 ha, provided eligible for severance. • Clarification should be obtained whether the intention is to have restricted by type or just total (i.e., can you have two accessory buildings without a boathouse)? • This is a reduction of one building from what is currently permitted.
Section 5.1.2 ii) Accessory Structures – Residential	Maximum of <u>5 other structures with a roof</u> not requiring permits (Marine Storage, Pump House, Sauna, Woodshed, Deck with roof, etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current restriction on the number of accessory structures.
Section 5.36 Sleeping Cabins	Sleeping Cabins add to the 540 sqft a covered porch up to 150 sqft making for 690 sqft total. If there is not to be a covered porch then the cabin remains 540 sqft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add covered porch of up to 150 sqft as being permitted. • Consider applying throughout municipality

BY-LAW PROVISION	SUBMISSION	COMMENT
Section 5.1.2 Accessory Structures – Residential	Reduce the Accessory Building to one from three and max out at 1200 sqft (maximum size depends on total sqft allowable) without sewers/toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to clarify does not include sleeping cabins or boathouse as per previous comment limiting to 6 building permit buildings. • Accessory buildings currently cannot be larger than ground floor of main building.
Section 6 Lot Coverage	<p>Calculation of total lot coverage, in reality should have two factors to determine what that coverage number is and the lesser of the two shall be the coverage square footage;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) one is the area of the lot as defined in the CZBL currently b) the other is the frontage (shoreline length) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lot coverage calculation found in section 6.0 determines the percentage used to find the total allowable coverage • new is our recommendation of also taking 15 times the frontage length to obtain a coverage number, • take the two coverage numbers calculated and use the one which has the <u>least</u> coverage as the official density maximum sqft allowable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 15 X the frontage would appear to result in significant lot coverage compared to area. • Example, smallest existing lot of 30m and 1,800 sqm would be permitted 450 sqm based on frontage and 135 sqm based on area. • The current maximum lot coverage of 800 sqm would be reached at 53.3 metres of frontage. • A smaller frontage factor may be more appropriate, in the range of 8X frontage, therein the maximum permitted lot coverage would be reached at 100 metres of frontage.

BY-LAW PROVISION	SUBMISSION	COMMENT
Section 6 Front Yard Setback	Extend the front setbacks from 7.5 m to 10 m, extend the side setbacks from 6 m to 9 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OP directs front yard setback should be 15 metres • Any increase to existing will increase the number of legal non-complying buildings • Currently 50% increase permitted.
N/A	Maintain a zero tolerance of rentals that are within 7 days to help prevent the occasional rental of properties within PauB such as AirB&B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-law does not currently address STR
Section 2.3 Violations, Penalties, and Remedies Section 5.6 Dark Sky Provisions	Enforcement of the dark sky and quiet enjoyment of our area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information on this is requested.
N/A	Landscape Plan and Lighting Plan shall form part of the building permit to help maintain dark skies as well as the habitat, especially the waterfront riparian zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping Plans are generally implemented through Site Plan Approval. • Confirm with Building Department whether such plans can be required with Building Permit Application.
N/A	Educational bulletin attached to every building permit regarding the importance of complying with the OP and CZBL's.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree, this would be a good practice to implement.
N/A	Permit requirement for Blasting and Filling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such matters are not contained in Zoning By-laws under the Planning Act but rather as a separate By-law authorized by the Municipal Act. • Township currently in process of developing a Site Alteration By-law.

BY-LAW PROVISION	SUBMISSION	COMMENT
N/A	Mandatory building inspection to enforce the bylaw on each property within the TOA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss with Building Department.• The Municipal Act would appear to permit.• Cost involved.

**Ministry of
Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Office of the Minister
777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tel.: 416 585-7000

**Ministère des
Affaires municipales
et du Logement**

Bureau du ministre
777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tél. : 416 585-7000



234-2020-3359

August 12, 2020

Reeve Bert Liverance
Township of The Archipelago
9 James Street
Parry Sound ON P2A 1T4

Dear Reeve Liverance:

On July 27, 2020, as part of the federal-provincial Safe Restart Agreement, the Ontario government announced that it had secured up to \$4 billion in emergency assistance to provide Ontario's 444 municipalities with the support they need to respond to COVID-19. I am writing to you today to provide further details on this funding investment.

Municipalities play a key role in delivering critical services that Ontarians rely on and are at the frontlines of a safe reopening of the economy. This investment will provide support to municipalities and public transit operators to help them address financial pressures related to COVID-19, maintain critical services and protect vulnerable people as the province safely and gradually opens. It includes:

- Up to \$2 billion to support municipal operating pressures, and
- Up to \$2 billion to support municipal transit systems.

The Honourable Caroline Mulroney, Minister of Transportation, will provide more information on the transit stream of this funding.

I would also like to acknowledge the Federal government in their role in this historic agreement. As Premier Ford has indicated, "by working together, we have united the country in the face of the immense challenges brought on by COVID-19 and secured a historic deal with the federal government to ensure a strong recovery for Ontario and for Canada".

Under the municipal operating stream, \$1.39 billion will be available to Ontario's municipalities to address operating pressures and local needs. This funding will be allocated in two phases: 50% allocated in Phase 1 for all municipalities, and 50% allocated in Phase 2 for municipalities that require additional funding.

The Safe Restart Agreement also includes a second phase of Social Services Relief Funding (SSRF) totalling \$362 million. This is in addition to significant investments made earlier to the SSRF and in support of public health. Details will be outlined in a letter to Service Managers in the coming days.

Municipal Operating Funding Phase 1: Immediate Funding for Municipal Pressures

Phase 1 of this funding will be allocated on a per household basis and I am pleased to share that the **Township of The Archipelago will receive a payment of \$403,700** to support your COVID-19 operating costs and pressures.

Please note that your municipality is accountable for using this funding for the purpose of addressing your priority COVID-19 operating costs and pressures. If the amount of the funding exceeds your municipality's 2020 COVID-19 operating costs and pressures, the province's expectation is that your municipality will place the excess funding into reserves to be accessed to support COVID-19 operating costs and pressures that you may continue to incur in 2021. Your municipality will be expected to report back to the province in March 2021 with details on your 2020 COVID-19 operating costs and pressures, your overall 2020 financial position, and the use of the provincial funds in a template to be provided by the ministry. More details on this reporting will be shared in the coming weeks.

In the meantime, I am requesting that your municipal treasurer sign the acknowledgement below and return the signed copy to the ministry by email by September 11, 2020 to Municipal.Programs@ontario.ca. Please note that we must receive this acknowledgement before making a payment to your municipality. We intend to make payments to municipalities in September, subject to finalizing details.

Phase 2: Funding for Additional Municipal Pressures

I anticipate that the funding our government is providing through Phase 1 of the municipal operating stream will be sufficient to address COVID-19 costs and pressures for most municipalities. However, we recognize that some municipalities have experienced greater financial impacts arising from COVID-19 than others. As a result, we are offering a second phase of funding to those municipalities that can demonstrate that 2020 COVID-19 operating costs and pressures exceed their Phase 1 per household allocation.

To be considered for this Phase 2 funding, municipalities will be required to submit reports outlining their COVID-19 operating costs and pressures in a template to be provided by the ministry. **These reports will be due by October 30, 2020.**

Municipalities that require additional time to submit their report are asked to reach out to their Municipal Services Office contact by October 30, 2020 to request an extension to November 6, 2020. **Please note that the ministry is unable to consider municipal requests for Phase 2 funding if the municipality has not submitted its report by November 6, 2020.**

A template for this municipal report and request for consideration for Phase 2 funding will be provided shortly and will require:

1. Information about measures the municipality has undertaken to reduce financial pressures (e.g. use of reserves, cost saving measures);
2. Explanation of how the municipality applied or plans to spend Phase 1 funding towards COVID-19 operating costs and pressures;
3. A year-end forecast of COVID-19 operating costs and pressures;
4. Actual COVID-related impacts as of the end of Q3 of the municipal fiscal year (September 30, 2020);
5. Treasurer's statement as to accuracy of reporting;
6. Resolution of Council seeking additional funding.

Municipalities who are eligible and approved to receive funding under Phase 2 will be informed before the end of the calendar year and can expect to receive a payment in early 2021.

Our government will continue to be a champion for communities as we chart a path to a strong economic recovery. We thank all 444 Ontario municipal heads of council for their support through our negotiations with the federal government. Working together, we will ensure Ontario gets back on track.

Sincerely,



Steve Clark
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

c. Municipal Treasurer and Municipal CAO

By signing below, I acknowledge that the per household allocation of \$403,700 is provided to the Township of The Archipelago for the purpose of assisting with COVID-19 costs and pressures and that the province expects any funds not required for this purpose in 2020 will be put into reserves to support potential COVID-19 costs and pressures in 2021. I further acknowledge that the Township of The Archipelago is expected to report back to the province on 2020 COVID-19 costs and pressures and the use of this funding.

Name:

Title:

Signature:

Date:

COVID-19 EXPENSES

		AS OF 7/31/2020	Wages & Benefits	Capital	M & S, etc.	
1-1-010-020-0075-800-41007040	Meeting Expenses	\$ 119.36			\$ 119.36	
1-1-010-020-0075-800-42005040	Material & Supplies	\$ 14,552.43			\$ 14,552.43	
1-1-010-020-0075-800-42005090	Signage	\$ 2,416.16			\$ 2,416.16	
1-1-010-020-0075-800-42006020	Advertisement Costs	\$ 250.04			\$ 250.04	
1-1-020-030-0090-800-42005040	Material & Supplies	\$ 24.21			\$ 24.21	
1-1-030-130-1420-800-42001090	Capital Expenditures-2020 Chev 4x4 Colorado	\$ 29,225.71		\$ 29,225.71		Chev
1-1-030-130-1420-800-42004010	Vehicle/Vessel/Equip Maint.&Re	\$ 8.14			\$ 8.14	
1-1-030-130-1420-800-42004020	Vehicle Licencing	\$ 145.00			\$ 145.00	
1-2-030-120-0370-800-41001010	Salaries F-T	\$ 4,666.28	\$ 4,666.28			
1-2-030-120-0370-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 302.11	\$ 302.11			
1-2-030-120-0370-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 259.16	\$ 259.16			
1-2-030-120-0370-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 96.95	\$ 96.95			
1-2-030-120-0370-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 499.04	\$ 499.04			
1-2-030-120-0375-800-42001090	Capital Expenditures	\$ 2,452.42		\$ 2,452.42		Barriers
1-2-040-150-0375-800-41001010	Salaries F-T	\$ 1,848.44	\$ 1,848.44			
1-2-040-150-0375-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 9,768.33	\$ 9,768.33			
1-2-040-150-0375-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 552.83	\$ 552.83			
1-2-040-150-0375-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 251.34	\$ 251.34			
1-2-040-150-0375-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 388.83	\$ 388.83			
1-2-070-250-0733-800-41001010	Salaries F-T	\$ 837.21	\$ 837.21			
1-2-070-250-0733-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 1,540.00	\$ 1,540.00			
1-2-070-250-0733-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 118.99	\$ 118.99			
1-2-070-250-0733-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 50.25	\$ 50.25			
1-2-070-250-0733-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 208.01	\$ 208.01			
1-2-070-260-0750-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 1,474.00	\$ 1,474.00			
1-2-070-260-0750-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 67.50	\$ 67.50			
1-2-070-260-0750-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 32.61	\$ 32.61			
1-2-070-260-0750-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 17.89	\$ 17.89			
1-3-030-120-0370-800-41001010	Salaries F-T	\$ 7,092.32	\$ 7,092.32			
1-3-030-120-0370-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 433.46	\$ 433.46			
1-3-030-120-0370-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 392.62	\$ 392.62			
1-3-030-120-0370-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 146.78	\$ 146.78			
1-3-030-120-0370-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 758.35	\$ 758.35			
1-3-030-120-0375-800-42001090	Capital Expenditures	\$ 3,678.62		\$ 3,678.62		Barriers
1-3-040-150-0375-800-41001010	Salaries F-T	\$ 1,064.25	\$ 1,064.25			
1-3-040-150-0375-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 14,103.34	\$ 14,103.34			
1-3-040-150-0375-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 719.23	\$ 719.23			
1-3-040-150-0375-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 353.28	\$ 353.28			
1-3-040-150-0375-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 626.49	\$ 626.49			
1-3-040-150-0450-800-42005090	Signage	\$ 101.76	\$ 101.76			
1-3-040-150-0455-800-42005090	Signage	\$ 101.76	\$ 101.76			
1-3-070-250-0745-800-41001010	Salaries F-T	\$ 113.52	\$ 113.52			
1-3-070-250-0745-800-41001020	Salaries P-T	\$ 2,920.00	\$ 2,920.00			
1-3-070-250-0745-800-41001030	Students	\$ 896.00	\$ 896.00			
1-3-070-250-0745-800-41003010	CPP Benefits	\$ 149.79	\$ 149.79			
1-3-070-250-0745-800-41003020	EI Benefits	\$ 86.60	\$ 86.60			
1-3-070-250-0745-800-41005010	OMERS	\$ 113.65	\$ 113.65			
2020 Ford Ranger		\$ 39,391.93		\$ 39,391.93		Ford
Total as of 7/31/2020		\$ 145,416.99	\$ 53,152.97	\$ 74,748.68	\$ 17,515.34	

GRANTS AND FUNDING	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ongoing Funding:						
Federal Gas Tax (AMO)	\$36,055.28	\$32,217	\$32,217	\$33,681	\$33,681	\$35,146
Federal Gas Tax - fund balance as of 12/31/2019			\$101,648			
Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)	\$71,462	\$110,747	\$111,775	?	?	?
Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF)	\$1,367,100	\$1,364,200	\$1,362,100	?	?	
Ontario Libraries Capacity Fund (OLCF)	\$15,072	\$15,072	\$15,072	?	?	?
Stewardship Ontario	\$101,088.28	\$116,275	\$99,919	?	?	?
MMAH – Planning Administration Grant	\$17,355	\$17,355	\$17,355	\$17,355	\$17,355	\$17,355
One -Time Grants:						
Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) - AMP	\$41,239					
Cannabis Legislation	(Implementation)	\$8,515 & \$10,418				
Main Street Revitalization Initiative		\$38,115.27				
NEW - Transformation/Modernization (MMAH)		\$675,170				
NEW - Rural & Northern Infrastructure Projects		denied				
Gas Tax Top-up announced in Budget 2019		\$36,055.28				
Additional Funding Sources:						
Trillium Foundation						
Ministry of Northern Development & Mines (MNDM) -Northern Ontario Heritage Fund (NOHFC)						
FedNor						
Henvey Inlet Transmission Line (starting 2019 for 20 years)	2000	\$15,670	\$50,443	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Cash-in-Lieu of Parkland		\$67,000				
COVID-19 Safe Restart Program			\$403,700			



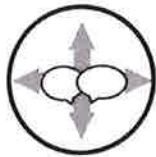
The Corporation of
The Township of The Archipelago

9 James Street, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 1T4
Phone: 705-746-4243 • Fax: 705-746-7301

Deerhorn Conference Follow-up – Strategic Update

Feb 2020

Thank you everyone for coming to the Deerhorn Conference. We appreciated your comments and suggestions, and we listened. We have updated our Strategic Principles based on your input and added 'Communications' as a principle. We heard loudly and clearly that it is important for the Township of the Archipelago (TOA) to maintain our independence in order to advance our mission and vision and shared vision with our neighbors. You stated that you rely on your elected officials to speak up and proactively advocate on your behalf.



The Communications principle encompasses up, down and horizontal communications with key stakeholders including the federal and provincial governments, neighboring municipalities, First Nations, GBBR, GBF, GBLT, GBA, Great Lakes Mayors, cottage associations, businesses, ratepayers, families and visitors. We have engaged a communications consultant to assist us with the completion of a communications audit and strategy. We are working on a plan to enable the development of affordable internet communications within the TOA.

In addition to adding Communications as a principle, we have been actively working on the other principles as discussed below.

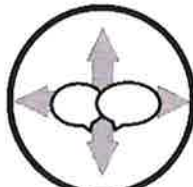
VISION



Protect & Preserve



Good Neighbours



Communication



Invasive Species

The Township of The Archipelago will ensure the continued guardianship of the health and wellbeing of the Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas.

MISSION



Responsible Waste Disposal



Cost Effective Service



Shared Values

The mission of Township of The Archipelago is to preserve the unique and high quality of the natural environment which leads to a recreational experience that is both relaxing and aesthetically appealing to property owners and visitors who use the area, and is designed to make both property owners and visitors realize that they share equally in the responsibility of attaining this mission.

Protect and Preserve – We are working with area partners to set and achieve targets for greenhouse gas reduction as part of an area wide community energy and climate action plan. We continue to work with various organizations in an effort to reduce litter and the introduction of micro plastics (including dock foam) into Georgian Bay.

Good Neighbors – We attended a delegation with the province to inform them how we are collaborating with other municipalities in the West Parry Sound District. We are actively supporting the social services in the West Parry Sound District including the hospital, library and others. The Municipal Information Systems Association has stated that the TOA's collaboration with neighboring municipalities to achieve common objectives is unprecedented.

Invasive Species – We took the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Transportation and our MPP, Norm Miller on a tour with GBF to see a remediated phragmites stand in the TOA. In collaboration with the Great Lakes Mayors we passed a resolution to the US Army Corp of Engineers to look at mitigation measures regarding the Asian Carp issue.

Responsible Waste Disposal – We are exploring new equipment that improves compaction and transportation of transfer station waste. We are updating our procedures to align with producer blue box responsibility. We are a leader in handling waste in a proper manner to enable high levels of recycling. We are collaborating with area municipal partners on waste initiatives.

Cost Effective Service – We are collaborating with other municipalities and organizations to continue to develop and maintain an award-winning Geographic Information System Network that is used for a variety of purposes including planning and emergency response. We are implementing a more customer friendly alternative method of tax payment. We are utilizing provincial grants to develop and implement a digital strategy and other modernization initiatives for the TOA.

Shared Values – We met with the province and communicated our desire for continued political independence and our adversity to amalgamation. This position was reinforced at the Deerhorn Conference where we received applause when this was stated.



Reeve Bert Liverance and Council
Township of The Archipelago

Township of The Archipelago

2020 and Beyond



DRAFT

**Strategic Plan Review
Background Document**



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Terms of Reference | Strategic Plan Review

The purpose of this strategic plan is to review and update the 1996 Township of The Archipelago's (TOA) – A Strategy for our Future and assess if the vision that established the TOA and the 1996 strategic plan outline is still an appropriate vision for the TOA today and the future. This includes reviewing the ToA's current operations and assets and a consultation with key stakeholders in our municipality and other organizations that share our vision.

The catalyst for this strategic plan review is to ensure that the TOA continues to serve our community in a proactive and responsible manner that respects the municipality's primary strategic imperative outlined in our unique Official Plan (OP); namely, the environment.

Lastly, this document will lay out a strategy for the TOA to ensure the continued health and wellbeing of the eastern Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas within the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve (GBBR), an UNESCO designated biosphere. It will provide background for the consultation process and drive community input.

Vision

The TOA will ensure the continued guardianship of the health and wellbeing of the Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas.

Mission

The mission of Township of The Archipelago is to preserve the unique and high quality of the natural environment which leads to a recreational experience that is both relaxing and aesthetically appealing to property owners and visitors who use the area, and is designed to make both property owners and visitors realize that they share equally in the responsibility of attaining this mission.





Executive Summary

The strategy, stated in the Township of The Archipelago (TOA), "A Strategy for Our Future" and published in June 1996, still holds true in 2019 and in our view, well into the future. Considering past efforts of others to amalgamate with the TOA, it is not surprising that the strategic plan was clear in its view of future state.

"The strategy is not about takeovers, land grabs or building up municipal assessment bases. Rather it focuses on ensuring the continued health and wellbeing of the Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas. The Archipelago strongly believes that this protection is only possible through the continuation of a strong, financially secure, independent municipality."

The mandate of most municipalities in Ontario is to deliver services to its community. The Township of The Archipelago is unique in recognizing and asserting the Environment as its key strategic imperative while efficiently providing services to its community; North and South.

This is clearly outlined in our Official Plan (OP) and depicted in our strategic principles.





Township of The Archipelago Strategic Principles

Protect and Preserve

Protect and Preserve includes two of the original strategic objectives from the 1996 Strategic Plan:

- Maintain the current fabric of the municipality in terms of land uses, development, the focus on the environment and responsible planning.
- Build upon and expand the Township's philosophy that is centred upon the continued preservation and protection of the Georgian Bay shoreline and watershed areas.



Good Neighbours

Develop solutions in partnership with neighbouring municipalities that are mindful of the collective interests of these municipalities and the philosophy of The Archipelago.

Invasive Species

Work together with the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve and Georgian Bay Forever to prevent and remove non-native species and protect the natural flora and fauna.

Responsible Waste Removal

Provide municipal taxpayers with responsible and sustainable waste removal, reduction of waste and increase diversion.

Cost Effective Service

Continue to remain economically viable and capable of providing services to meet the needs of the municipality's taxpayers.

Shared Values

Maintain the municipality's political independence and the right to plan based on its shared philosophy and values.

These strategic principles influence and shape the decision making of the TOA Council and Staff to fulfil our strategy and ensure the continued health and wellbeing of the Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas while delivering cost effective services to our community. There is no other place like Georgian Bay or the TOA in the world and it is our responsibility to protect it.



Background for Strategic Plan Review

The Township of the Archipelago (TOA): An Overview

Fresh Water Archipelago

Freshwater accounts for only 2.5% of the world's water, and less than 0.01% of it is

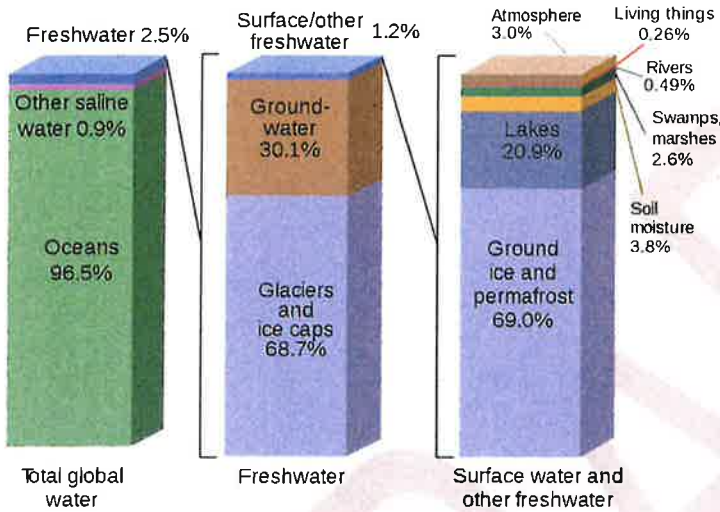
surface water in lakes, swamps and rivers. The Great Lakes contains 21% of the world's fresh water by volume ¹.

The TOA is part of Eastern Georgian Bay, the world's largest freshwater archipelago in the world that is rich with coastal areas and dynamic wetlands that provide a variety of significant and critical habitat for fish, turtles, birds and other aquatic organisms.

The TOA is also part of the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve (GBBR). The GBBR is a globally important region designated by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) in 2004. The GBBR is one of eighteen biosphere reserves in Canada and 868 biosphere reserves globally.

Where is Earth's Water?



Brief History

NATURAL HISTORY

TOA is not only part of the largest freshwater archipelago; it is also is part of the Canadian Shield. Known for it the exposed bedrock of pink granite and thin layer of soil the area produces hardy and stubborn trees that cling to the rocks, such as the iconic windswept jack pine. The southern part of TOA also is where the Canadian Shield and the St Lawrence Lowlands merge to create a unique ecosystem.

FIRST NATIONS

The Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee were the original inhabitants of this region. They were a migratory people, the thin soil making an agricultural way of life impossible. Our First Nations neighbours hunted, fished, and traded for survival. The waterways were their highways.



STRATEGIC PLAN REVIEW BACKGROUND DOCUMENT 2019

EUROPEAN EXPLORERS

In 1632, Samuel de Champlain navigated along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay. His party came across a large group of Odawa picking blueberries, which are abundant in the open bedrock landscape of the French River Delta.² While Champlain was not the first European to come to the area, his arrival sparked division among the First Nations occupying the Upper Great Lakes.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

In 1857, William M. Gibson was given cutting rights to a 50-square-mile tract, built a water mill along the Seguin River, and began harvesting pine. By this time, there was an expansion of homesteading in the United States and logging was occurring in Michigan to build houses. As this pine supply began to dwindle, there was American interest in wood from this side of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. By the 1860s, pine logging was in high gear after the Beatty family took over the Gibsons' mill and built one that was bigger and better.³

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Commercial fishermen in the 1800s and early 1900s lived a hard life. In order to remain competitive and earn their living they adapted and innovated, creating more and more efficient tools of their trade. As the industry boomed in the late 1800s remote seasonal fishing villages bloomed across the bay, including those on the Bustard and Mink Islands.⁴

MINING

From 1897 till 1899, the Parry Sound area experienced a copper mining boom. The remnants of the copper mining boom are still evident with a copper pit in Spider Bay.

RECREATIONAL GETAWAY

In the late 1800's cottagers discovered the eastern shore of Georgian Bay. The transition from commercial operations to recreational began. At first the area was accessible only by water during the relatively calm summer weather, then as trains began to run across the country in the late 1800s more people began to discover the appeal of Northern Ontario.

The construction of the King's highway in the late 1930s and the Highway 400 expansion in the 1970s opened the remote landscape to the entire Country.

Today, recreational activities are the economic engine of the Archipelago bringing in over a million visitors to the eastern shore of Georgian Bay every year.



Current State

We are an effective and efficient municipality which, unlike most municipalities who are focussed on service and growth/development, is focussed on service and the protection of the environment, which is the basis for our survival. We work closely with neighbouring jurisdictions to support growth within the adjacent communities.

The Township was created almost forty years ago by the Premier Bill Davis Government as an efficient and effective way to protect and manage the eastern shore of Georgian Bay. We have successfully implemented this mandate ever since. The Township of The Archipelago was created pursuant to The District of Parry Sound Local Government Act as a result of the Province's policy to extend, consolidate and strengthen local governments in the District of Parry Sound. The Municipality emerged from four previously unorganized townships on the east coast of Georgian Bay having a similar recreational land use character.

The TOA is a water-based, seasonally oriented municipality consisting of several thousand islands in Georgian Bay and several inland freshwater lakes, primarily used for recreational purposes. Except for Pointe au Baril Station, Skerryvore and certain sections of the inland lakes and very limited parts of Georgian Bay, access to and movement within the municipality, is by water.



The impetus for creating the TOA originated from a strong desire by its inhabitants and the Province to preserve its high-quality recreational character and the natural environment.

The TOA is a semi-wilderness region with a significant Crown land base; approximately 87% of the Township is comprised of Crown Land, Conservation Reserves and Provincial Parks.

Since its inception, the municipality has operated with a clear mandate, namely, the preservation of the Georgian Bay shoreline and related watershed areas. All of its initiatives, in particular, the areas of land use planning and the environment, operate within comprehensive guideline of controlling growth and limiting development.



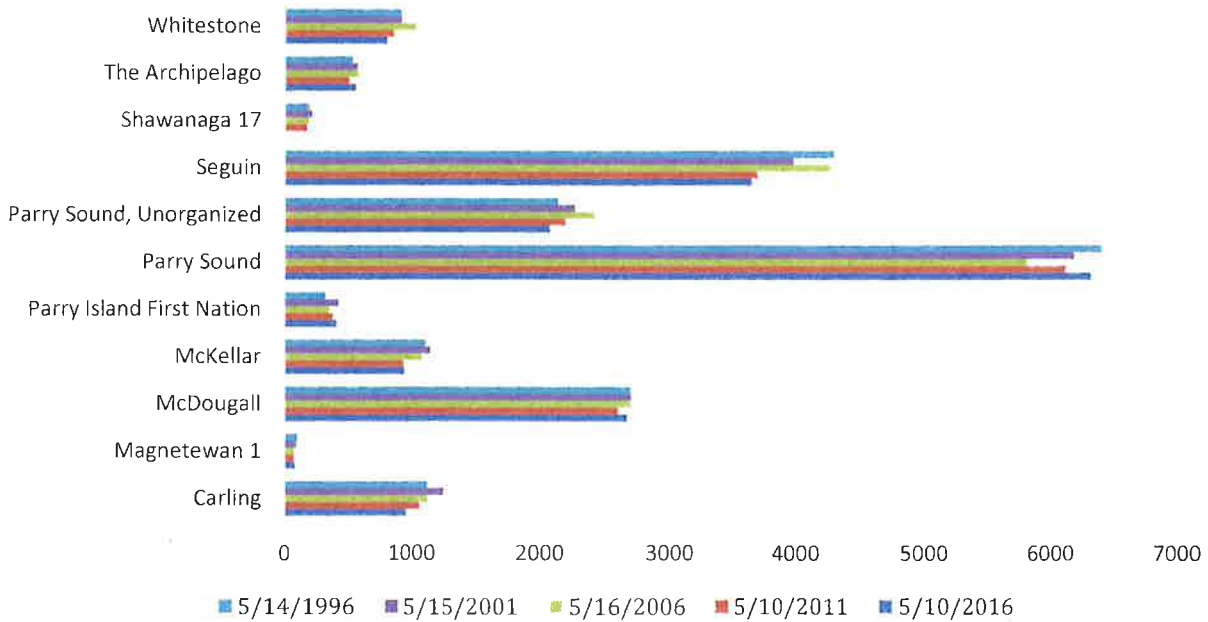
The Township of The Archipelago is part of the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve (GBBR). The GBBR is a globally important region designated by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2004. Eastern Georgian Bay is the world’s largest freshwater archipelago, or group of islands, that is rich with coastal areas and dynamic wetlands that provide a variety of significant and critical habitat for fish, turtles, birds and other aquatic organisms.

Predominately Seasonal Residents and Visitors

Another unique aspect of the TOA is its population. The TOA population swells from 531 permanent residents to over 13,000 visitors and residents from all over the world. The Massasauga Provincial Park located inside the Archipelago also brings around 40,000 visitors a year to the area.

The Archipelago is a destination for eco-tourists from all over the world who enjoy visiting the provincial parks including the Sturgeon Bay Provincial Park and Massasauga Provincial Park as well as extensive conservation areas. Eco-tourists enjoy canoeing, kayaking, sailing, boating and camping.

West Parry Sound District Population⁵





TOA: A Municipal Government

The Township, like all municipal governments in the province of Ontario, is a subdivision of the Province. While the ToA has autonomy, the Province could overturn the by-laws.⁶ While ToA has autonomy, the Province could overturn the by-laws. ToA must obtain provincial approval from the Province of Ontario for our Official Plan. The Province has provided the TOA specific guidance on our responsibilities and behaviour through the Municipal Act 2001 and Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.

Municipal Act – 2001⁷

The Municipal Act, 2001 sets out rules for 443 of 444 Ontario municipalities (the *City of Toronto Act* applies to the City of Toronto) and recognizes them as a responsible and accountable level of government. The act gives municipalities broad powers to pass bylaws and govern within their jurisdiction. The act also outlines requirements for municipalities including practices and procedures, accountability and transparency, and finance.

Municipal Conflict of Interest Act⁷

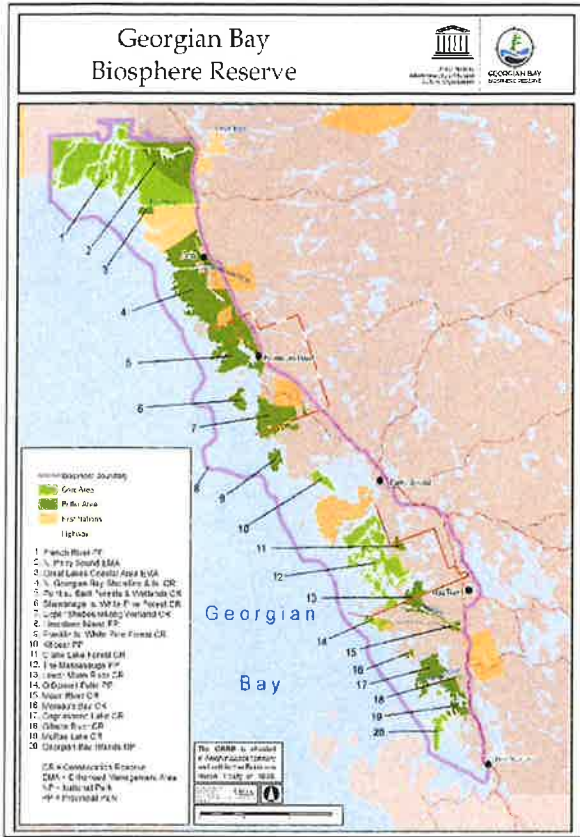
The Municipal Conflict of Interest Act sets out ethical rules for municipal council and local board members if they have certain financial interests in a matter presented before their council or local board meeting.

TOA Official Plan | Commitment to Managing the Natural Environment

The essence of the Township is derived from its natural environment. Most of the lands and islands that make up The Archipelago are generally undeveloped. The scenic beauty of the natural landscape generates a high level of appeal to all who visit the area.

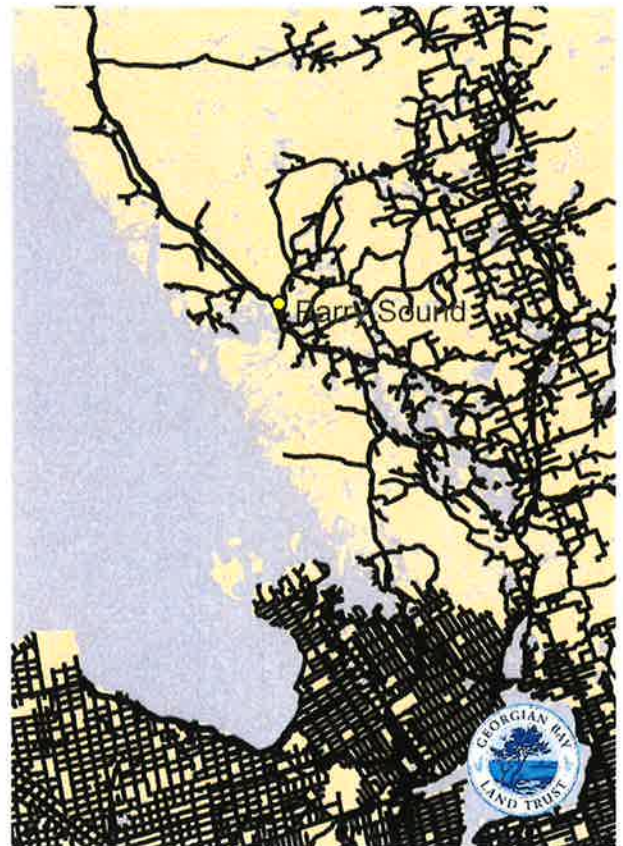
The local economy of the municipality results primarily from the recreational base of the area. The economic strategy for the future of the municipality depends on the preservation of this recreational base. The Township's Official Plan strongly supports the preservation of this natural environment:

"The general goal of the Official Plan of The Archipelago is to preserve the unique and high quality of the natural environment which leads to a recreation experience which is both relaxing and aesthetically appealing to property owners and visitors who use the area, and is designed to make both property owners and visitors realize that they share equally in the responsibility of attaining this goal".



Township of the Archipelago is situated in the middle of the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve: the areas surrounded by red in the map to the left.⁷

As a water-based community the Township of the Archipelago has very few roads, as seen in map to the right. Minimal roads help protect species such as reptiles and amphibians from death by vehicles and controls development pressures.



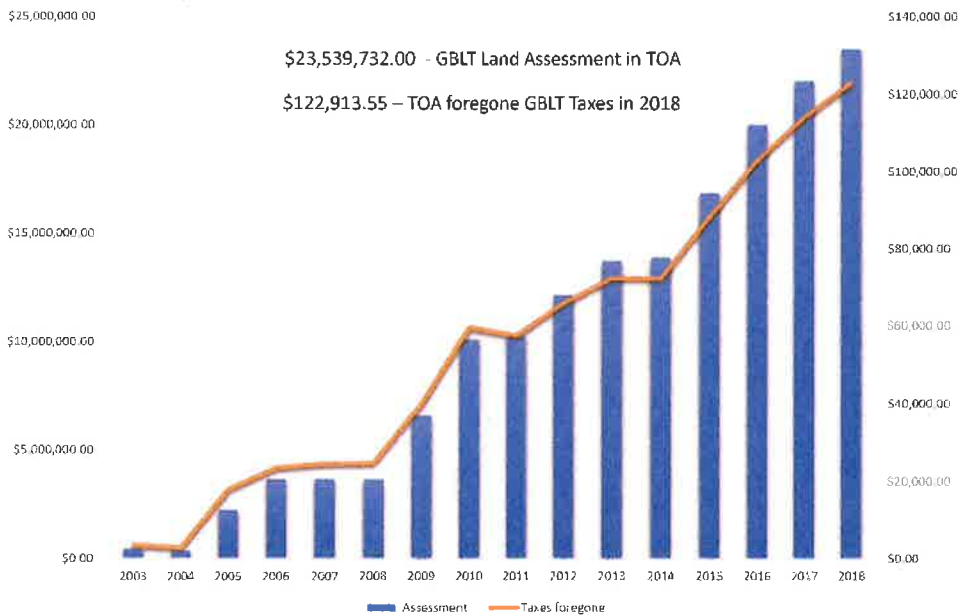


Land Trusts & Conservation

It is noteworthy that 87% of the Township lands are comprised of Crown or Patent Lands, Conservation Reserves and Provincial Parks. Individuals throughout the Township have placed over \$23.5 million of assessed lands into conservation status to further protect the natural environment and balance development pressures.⁸



Georgian Bay Land Trust & TOA

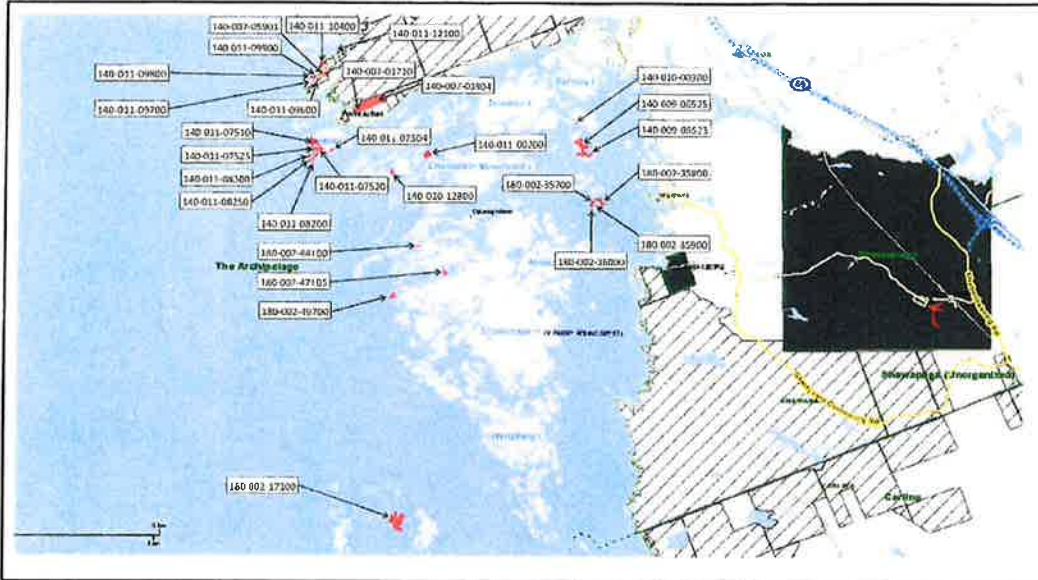




Township of The Archipelago | North & South Land Trust Properties

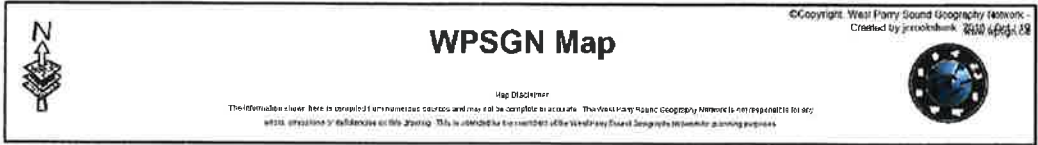
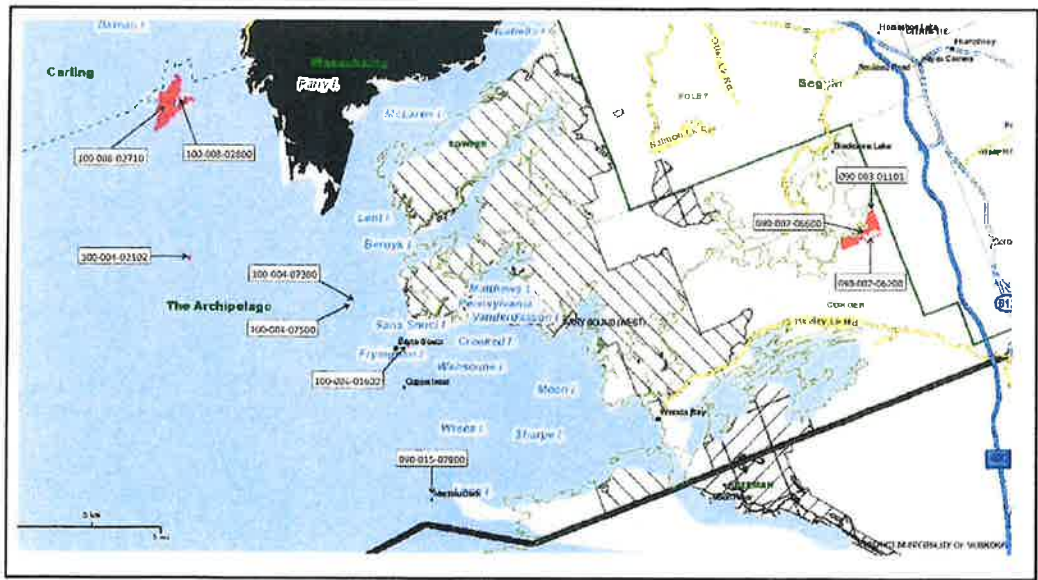
TOA NORTH MAP

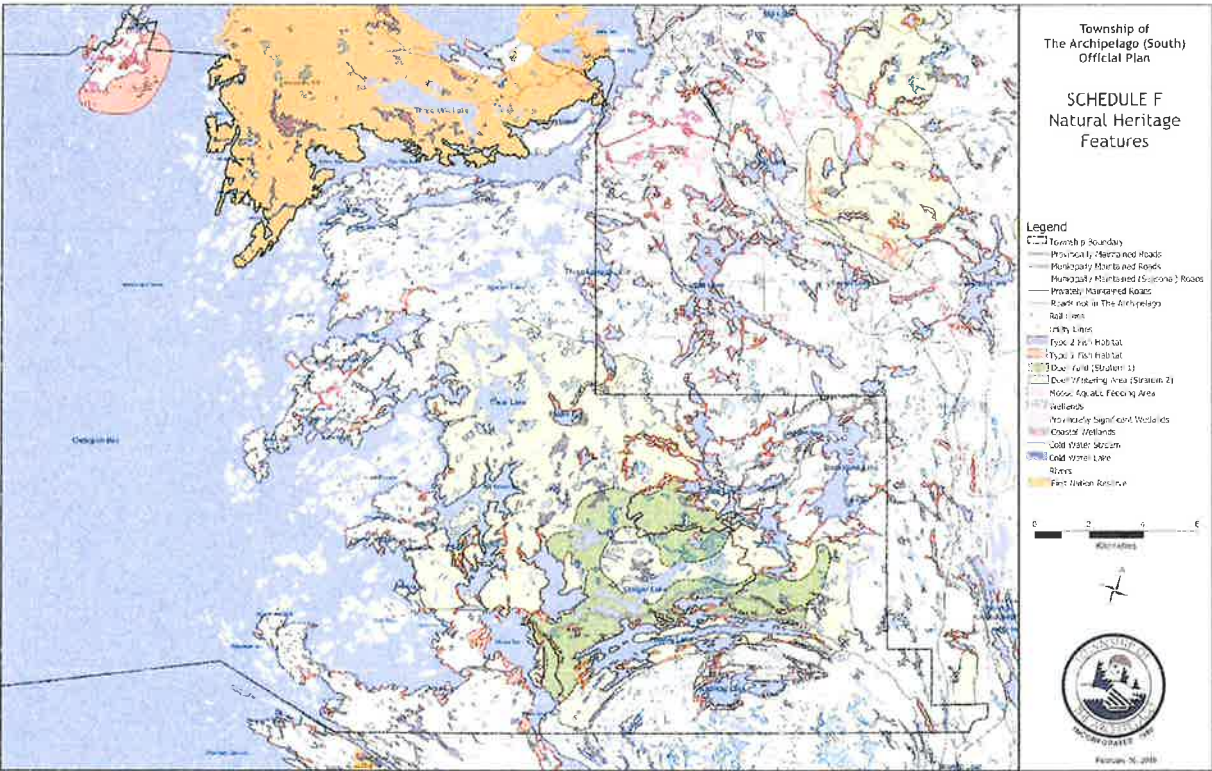
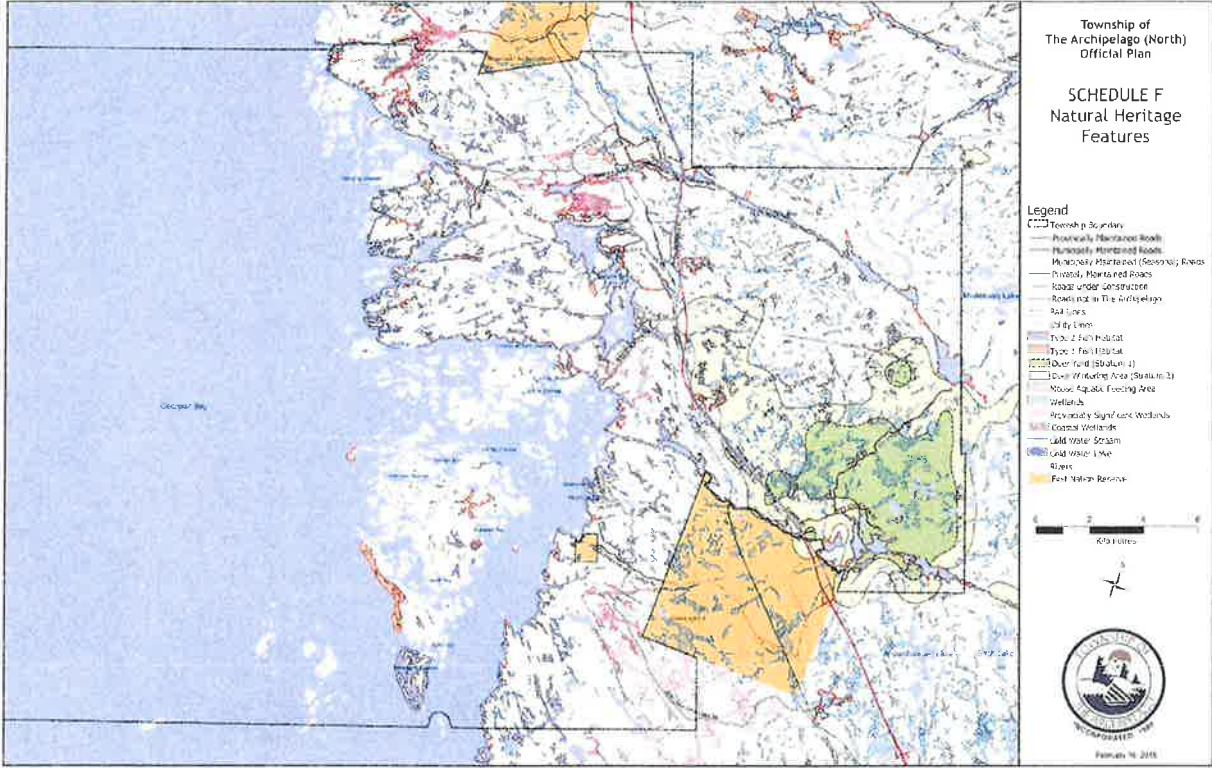
KEY MAP - HARRISON & SHAWANAGA PROPERTIES



TOA SOUTH MAP

KEY MAP - CONGER & COWPER PROPERTIES







Limited Services Required

Because of the character of the municipality, a limited number of services are required to provide for the taxpayer's needs. The type and location of development expected in the Township generally will not demand increased public services and associated costs.

One of the key municipal services provided by The Archipelago is land use planning. The municipality has its own Planning Committee and Planning Administrator. It was the first municipality within the District of Parry Sound that was delegated the authority to grant its own consents.

All water supplies and sewage disposal systems are privately owned. Adequate facilities are provided by the private sector to install and maintain these private systems. The municipality provides inspection services for all new and expanding systems.

The Township is responsible for the maintenance and operation of waste disposal sites within its boundaries.

The Township supports watercraft as the primary mode of transportation. However, the municipality maintains 71.2 km of roads, some of which are only seasonally maintained.

The fire protection services that are available are provided on a volunteer basis by the local ratepayers' associations. The Township has arrangements with the Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure fire protection services for the undeveloped areas.

There are several services provided by government agencies other than the Township. However, the Township pays for these services, through costs which are apportioned.

Key Municipal Facts

DEMOGRAPHICS

Peak population:	13,000 plus (+)
Permanent population:	531 (based on 2016 census)
Total households:	3,334 (based on MPAC data)
Permanent households:	275
Seasonal households:	3,059

TOWNSHIP ASSETS

The Township maintains modest mainland assets as outlined in our Official Plan. Settlement areas are staging points for services to the coastal, offshore neighbourhoods that include many residents of the Township.

Assets within the Township include:

- ☉ approximately 80.45 kilometres of private roads
- ☉ approximately 82.7 kilometres of Township roads
- ☉ 3 bridges and structural culverts
- ☉ 1 community centre (Pointe au Baril Community Centre)
- ☉ 1 library (Pointe au Baril Public Library)
- ☉ 1 medical nursing station and ambulance/paramedic facility (Pointe au Baril Nursing Station)
- ☉ 1 cemetery (Georgian Cliffs Memorial Park – Pointe au Baril Station)
- ☉ 1 public works office / garage
- ☉ 1 marina (Holiday Cove Marina)
- ☉ 1 public wharf and harbour (Pointe au Baril Station)
- ☉ Boat launches (Crane Lake Boat Launch, Bayfield Boat Launch, Pine Bay Landing, Township Boat Launch, Kapikog Lake Boat Launch, Pointe au Baril Boat Ramp, Naiscoot Public Launch, Pine Bay Landing, Fox Back Road.
- ☉ 8 Waste Transfer Stations – Bayfield Transfer Station, Healey Lake Transfer Station, Sheep Head Transfer Station, Pointe au Baril Transfer Site, Devils Elbow Transfer Station, Woods Bay Transfer Station, Skerryvore Transfer Station, Crane Lake Transfer Station.
- ☉ 1 Landfill Site (Site 9).





Rate Payers & Community Associations

Rate payer associations played a significant role in the conceptualization and formation of the Township of The Archipelago. Historically and today, associations maintain proactive community voices, some dating since 1908, and are strong, organized advocates for the protection of the environment.

The Archipelago is also unique in the level of communication it has with its constituents. Cottage Associations throughout the Archipelago provide timely up and down communication. Many of the Archipelago Councillors started their community leadership by volunteering with cottage associations.

Active rate payer associations include:

- Bayfield Nares Islanders' Association
- Blackstone Lake Cottager's Association
- Crane Lake Association
- Georgian Bay Association
- Healey Lake Property Owners
- Kapikog Lake Cottagers Association
- Manitou Association
- Pointe au Baril Islanders' Association
- San Souci and Copperhead Association
- Skerryvore Ratepayers' Association
- Shawanaga Islanders Association
- South Channel Association
- Woods Bay Community Association.

Members of the cottage associations are also actively involved in organizations that protect Georgian Bay.

Community Activism to Protect the Natural Environment

The citizens within the Township are very proactive through a variety of organizations to help ensure the continued health and wellbeing of the Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas. Below are the organizations that provide a leading role in protecting Georgian Bay, and there are others that also make significant contributions.



GEORGIAN BAY BIOSPHERE RESERVE⁷

Established in 1998, the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve (GBBR) is a non-profit registered Canadian charity governed by a Board of Directors. In 2004, our grassroots nomination document was accepted by UNESCO as it met strict criteria for designation as a world biosphere reserve. The GBBR's mission is to create more resilient ecosystems and sustainable communities within eastern Georgian Bay. The goal at GBBR is to help inform, educate, facilitate and provide leadership where it is needed. We take a balanced perspective to understand the "big picture" of activities that support conservation and sustainability in the region.

GEORGIAN BAY ASSOCIATION⁹



Founded in 1916, the Georgian Bay Association (GBA) is more than just a group of like-minded individuals. In fact, as a not-for-profit umbrella advocacy organization, the GBA represent the combined voice of 19 community associations. That is over 3,000 families along the eastern and northern shores of Georgian Bay, with communications and publications reaching around 18,000 individuals.



GEORGIAN BAY LAND TRUST⁸



Founded in 1991, the Georgian Bay Land Trust acts to protect wilderness lands and species along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and the North Channel and its near watershed, through strategic conservation planning, land securement, stewardship, research, and education. An eastern Georgian Bay and North Channel whose islands, shores, and inland watersheds are connected and strengthened by a network of protected natural lands and habitats, where native species thrive, and people interact with the natural world.

GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER⁹

**GEORGIAN BAY
FOREVER**



Protecting your water

Founded in 1995, Georgian Bay Forever (GBF) is a charity dedicated to scientific research and public education on Georgian Bay's aquatic ecosystem. The GBF's mission is to protect, enhance, and restore the aquatic ecosystem of Georgian Bay by funding accredited research on water levels, water quality, and ecosystems; by educating the public and governments on issues regarding the environmental protection, conservation, the safety and preservation of the water and the natural features of the Georgian Bay area of Ontario; and by enhancing the public's appreciation for their environment.

How do We Live by Our Guiding Principles?

PROTECT AND PRESERVE

The Archipelago utilizes the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve as our primary environmental consultant, service provider and education.

The Archipelago forgives over \$100,000 a year in taxes in support of the Georgian Bay Land Trust commitment to protecting and preserving the natural state of the land.

The Archipelago Official Plan and By-Laws limits the number of dwellings in addition to ensuring the lot sizes minimize the impact on the natural surroundings.

TOA/GBBR Research and Action Plan include water quality testing, blue-green algae research, micro plastic action plan, etc.

Land Use Planning Board/Services and Septic Inspections are provided for unincorporated townships to the North.

Ratepayer education programs on topics such as septic systems, invasive species, planning, etc.






Community Action Days addressing pollution and waste – offshore and onshore.

By law Enforcement/Fire Safety Inspection resources provided to the community.



GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Formed Municipal Partnerships and demonstrated municipal leadership:

-  Arts and cultural activities at Community Centres such as Arts on the Bay
-  Donations to Museum, Library, Hospital, Leisure Centre, etc.
-  Fund social services boards (DSSAB).
-  Fund West Parry Sound District institutions: Library, Museum, EMS Services Board, OPP Committee, Leisure Centre, etc.
-  The Municipal Information Systems Association (MISA) recognized the West Parry Sound Geographic Network (WPSGN) GIS Portal by furthering not just the Archipelago's strategic objectives using information technology but also assisting most municipalities in the West Parry Sound District. Recipients representing the Archipelago were the Manager Corporate Services and GIS Data Management Specialist.



Invasive Species

The Archipelago utilizes the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve as our primary environmental consultant, service provider and education.

Work with Georgian Bay Forever and Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve to prevent and remove non-native species and protect the natural flora and fauna.

Significant financial support of Phragmites eradication is budgeted for this year and intended for subsequent years.



Cost Effective Services

Township of The Archipelago demonstrates fiscal discipline in the provision of cost-effective services. Where possible, the Township contracts services from external organizations like the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve and Georgian Bay Forever for scientific and environmental support.

Our collaboration with other municipalities within the Parry Sound District provides a cost-effective base of services. They include but not limited to:



- 1) West Parry Sound Pool & Wellness Centre Project includes seven West Parry Sound (WPS) municipalities, and Shawanaga and Wasauksing First Nations.
- 2) Fire Protection & Service Agreements (Town of Parry Sound and Seguin Township).
- 3) Mutual Aid Agreements (All seven WPS Municipalities).
- 4) Joint Emergency Plan EMO (All seven WPS Municipalities).
- 5) West Parry Sound Geography Network (WPSGN) - Geomatics Services and Shared GIS Technician (All seven Municipalities) and managed by TOA.
- 6) Shared GIS Technician Intern (Town of Parry Sound).
- 7) Economic Development Office and Shared Economic Development Officer (six of seven WPS Municipalities).
- 8) Clerks Networking Group consists of seven WPS Municipalities with focus on (Elections/Purchasing/Special Projects).
- 9) West Parry Sound Joint Election Compliance Audit Committee (six of seven WPS Municipalities).
- 10) Shared By-law Enforcement Services.
- 11) Harmonized Planning Initiative.
- 12) Collaboration with the Town of Parry Sound and West Parry Sound Health Centre to locate health facilities in Pointe au Baril, i.e. Pointe au Baril Nursing Station,
- 13) Co-location and rental of facilities to West Parry Sound Health Centre and West Parry Sound EMS Services – Ambulance Station Pointe au Baril.
- 14) 911 Primary PSAP Services (All 7 WPS Municipalities).

Responsible Waste Removal

Provide municipal taxpayers with responsible and sustainable waste removal, education to reduce waste and increase diversion, and effective management of the recycle program. The Township employs a high standard of management that has extended the lifespan of our landfill site far beyond initial expectancy. This is consistent with the Official Plan focus on the environment and operational focus on sustainability for the long term.



Examples include:

- ④ Accessible and Staffed Transfer Stations (operated to a high standard within the WPS District),
- ④ Large Item Pick-up Days to ensure proper disposal for offshore neighbourhoods,
- ④ Single Use Battery Diversion Program has responsibly handled hundreds of kilograms.

Shared Values

Independent TOA is respected for its consistent values and communication with stakeholders in our community:

- ④ Recognize and financially support community associations and centres such as the Ojibway Club, San Souci Community Centre, and Pointe au Baril Community Centre;
- ④ Provide supply chain infrastructure for water-based communities such as community dock and marina facilities;
- ④ Contribute to cultural and educational facilities such as community museums, libraries, wellness centres, etc. in West Parry Sound District.



Township Councillors communicate regularly with cottage associations, GBBR, GBA and its neighbours in West Parry Sound District to reinforce the Archipelago's duty to consult with the community it serves.



Review the Strategy

Council is in the process of testing the Township's historical strategies and applying current realities while seeking consultation and validation. The current 'Vision' and 'Mission Statement' is as follows.

Vision

The TOA will ensure the continued guardianship of the health and wellbeing of the Georgian Bay shoreline and its watershed areas.

Mission Statement

The mission of The Township of the Archipelago is to preserve the unique and high quality of the natural environment which leads to a recreational experience that is both relaxing and aesthetically appealing to property owners and visitors who use the area, and is designed to make both property owners and visitors realize that they share equally in the responsibility of attaining this mission.

The Stakeholders¹²

Stakeholders were initially defined in the 1996 Georgian Bay Area Foundation document "Vision 2020: A New Paradigm for Eastern and Northern Georgian Bay". The Township has updated and recognized five main groups of key stakeholders who are vitally interested in the future of Eastern Georgian Bay:

- 1) The First Nations, people of Canada and Ontario who cherish this natural resource as exemplified in the works of The Group of Seven.
- 2) The non-property-owing users, such as those who use National and Provincial Parks, campers, visiting yachtsmen, canoeists, kayakers, and hunting and fishing lodge visitors.
- 3) The seasonal and permanent property-owing residents.
- 4) The various commercial operations that derive their living within the area.
- 5) The First Nation communities with whom we share much of the shoreline.

All key stakeholders must work closely together in their common interest in a better future.



Strategic Plan | Current State

All municipalities face political challenges moving forward that include local changes and/or, provincial or federal policies. In addition, equally difficult challenges are expected in environment and climate, social, demographic, technological, and economic changes.

For example, we can look at political changes in the following way:

Local – Municipal Staff in the West Parry Sound District actively work together to reduce redundant efforts.

Provincial - The Province is undertaking to significantly reduce provincial deficit. This may include reducing transfers to other entities, including municipalities and 'not for profits' to get the provincial house in order.

Federal – The Federal Government is taking over responsibilities that the province is relinquishing.

The Township has prepared a draft SWOT analysis for the Strategic Plan Review in the next section.



Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

Internal to our Community Strategies | Those we can Influence'

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common Community Understanding & Philosophy 2. Rich cultural & geographic history 3. Purpose built Municipality 1980 4. Focus on the Environment 5. Strong Land Use Planning 6. Healthy Assessment Base 7. Well Organized Well Run Efficient Municipal Operations 8. Uniform Land Use 9. Strong relationships with GB Stakeholders: 10. First Nations, GBBR, rate payer associations, etc... 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Nation land claims 2. First Nation shared values 3. Continue Good Neighbour policies with First Nations 4. Continue to enhance support & relations to/with unorganized Townships to the North 5. Strengthen cooperative West Parry Sound District initiatives 6. Funding for Eco Stewardship 7. Establish partnership with Provincial Parks.
<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physically Divided Municipality 2. Small Population Base 3. Do not control entire Shoreline 4. Pressure for Growth 5. Affordable housing for Work Force, families, seniors, etc. 6. TOA owns minimal mainland property. 7. Limited affordable land in mainland settlement areas. 	<p>THREATS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Water Quality 3. Invasive Species 4. Provincial Budget Cutbacks 5. Development Pressure 6. Highway 400 Expansion

External to our Community Strategies | Outside of our Control



Strengths

The TOA is blessed with a great number of strengths which combine to make it one of the key municipalities and a leader within the West Parry Sound District. Some of these strengths (not listed in any priority order) are listed below:

COMMON UNDERSTANDING & PHILOSOPHY

It is well recognized that a common understanding of why the municipality exists prevails throughout the municipality. Members of Council, community interests and taxpayers all are committed to preserving and protecting Georgian Bay and its watershed areas. That strength and commitment made it possible for the Biosphere to be recognized as a unique environmental location. It is also protected this area from over-development and environmental degradation experienced in southern Georgian Bay.

STRONG LAND USE PLANNING

The Archipelago was the first municipality in the District of Parry Sound to hire professional planning staff. It was also the first municipality in the District of Parry Sound to be granted the 'consent function' from the Province of Ontario.

HEALTHY ASSESSMENT BASE

The Township of The Archipelago, because of its size and the seasonal cottaging that occurs, enjoys a healthy assessment base. Currently, the base is the second largest assessment, in the West Parry Sound District.

WELL ORGANIZED, WELL RUN & EFFICIENT MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

The Archipelago prides itself on being well run and administered at both the elected and staff levels. The municipality also enjoys strong connections and communications with strong, well organized and long-established ratepayers' associations who also communicate well with one another.

FOCUS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The municipality has an excellent landfill facility with good capacity to meet its future needs. Current municipal recycling programs are over a decade in operation. The municipality is also participating in a pilot project with the Ministry of the Environment and Energy where it is inspecting and approving existing, new, and expanded septic systems. Since its inception, the Archipelago also has introduced water quality testing throughout the municipality.



UNIFORM LAND USE

The predominant land use in the area is by seasonal residents. Consequently, there are no industrial developments and commercial uses are directed at meeting the needs of seasonal residents in the municipality. The overall focus of the municipality's land use policies is on preserving the status quo as opposed to new development.

Weakness

Several challenges have been identified by The Archipelago. These weaknesses must be recognized and understood before they can be effectively addressed for the strategy is to be successful.

PHYSICALLY DIVIDED MUNICIPALITY

The Township of the Archipelago is divided into two separate areas - the northern and the southern portion of the municipality. The Town of Parry Sound, Carling Township and small parts of McDougall Township and Seguin Township separate these two portions with a mix of very different urban and rural mainland communities. Despite common philosophies and extensive collaboration between these cooperative municipalities, this physical separation encourages uninformed proposals that advocate for a single tier West Parry Sound municipal entity.

SMALL POPULATION BASE

The Archipelago is one of the largest municipalities in the District of Parry Sound. However, it has a small population. This leads uninformed observers to assume that the Township capacity is only reflected by population. As a result, the Township must continue efforts to communicate its uniqueness, its efficiency in delivering services, and the considerable talent base in its community.

ABILITY TO EXPAND SHORELINE

Given its current size and physical division, the Archipelago has actively pursued collaboration with other parties to realize its prime mandate of preserving all the northern Georgian Bay shoreline and adjacent areas. It takes considerable effort and resources to do so.

There are some who would like to see our municipality expand its boundaries to include all the shoreline and related watershed areas from the Severn River to McGregor Bay and including unincorporated municipalities to the North or the Township.



DEMAND FOR INCREASING SERVICES

The vast majority of the township's taxpayers are pleased with the current level of services provided by the municipality. However, some residents both permanent and seasonal are interested in more roads, improved garbage collection and other services provided by the more traditional urban municipalities.

PRESSURE FOR GROWTH

As technology improves and lifestyles and working conditions change, The Archipelago will experience pressures and conflicts relating to increased boating activity, building activity, and general interest in changing from the status quo as land costs rise and the value of the properties in the township increase.

It is important to note that it is now not unusual for seasonal residents to extend living seasons to almost 8 months

Demand for services to sustain longer residency; re-defines seasonal employment.

Challenge for workers, families and elderly to find affordable housing in mainland staging communities.

Opportunities

FIRST NATION SHARED VALUES

We share a love of Georgian Bay and a mutual sense of guardianship; a core value to our First Nations neighbour.

FIRST NATION LAND CLAIMS

The First Nation land claims in the area could provide an opportunity collaborate on conservancy and protection of the environment.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT COOPERATION & 'GOOD NEIGHBOUR' POLICY

These include:

- ④ Enhance Support & Relationships with Unorganized Municipalities to the North
- ④ Build on 'Good Neighbour' Policy
- ④ Leadership in West Parry Sound District
- ④ Senior Level Government Funding for Ecosystem.



E.G. UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS TO THE NORTH

The unorganized townships on the eastern Georgian Bay coast physically resemble The Archipelago and are experiencing developmental pressures per the 2020 Vision Document. Some advocate that these townships to the North could become part of the municipality.

Some residents in these areas may have concerns about potential tax increases and regulations that would result from becoming part of an organized municipality. Today, the Township provides an area planning board and performs septic inspections services for these unorganized municipalities. This demonstrates some of the benefits of living in an organized municipality.

CREATE BETTER PARTNERSHIP WITH PROVINCIAL PARKS & CONSERVATION AREAS

The Township creates greater value to taxpayers through collaboration with organizations like the Georgian Bay Biosphere. We can apply this collaboration model to relationships with Provincial Park Management and Conservation Area Management.

Today, TOA assists both those agencies with information and resource support on various activities. For example with Provincial Parks, the Township interacts with this agency in reporting and acting on intermittent issues like land misuse, by-law issues, and fire response. An opportunity is to fully partner on the fight against invasive species and specifically, Phragmites.

The Township has little interaction with Conservation authorities in our region. In the South, for example, conservation authorities assist in land use, building, flood plain mapping and water management. In the Parry Sound District, The North Bay - Mattawa Conservation Authority does septic inspections for all of the West Parry Sound area municipalities with the exception of ToA.

It is in the interest of the community to build relationship with the North Bay - Mattawa Conservation Authority and align critical issues such as fire ratings, the fight against Phragmites, and land monitoring. This conservation authority does not provide services to the Archipelago.

INCREASE CAPACITY OF COMMUNITIES & LOCAL BUSINESSES

Township of The Archipelago taxpayers are significant users of private sector companies and facilities in the West Parry Sound District. Consumers and businesses in the Township spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for goods and services in the WPS District. Accordingly, our Township supports economic development in West Parry District and support programs.

They include:

- ④ Regional economic development collaboration - WPSEDO or West Parry Sound Economic Development Office (WPSEDO),
- ④ ToA champions and administers the West Parry Sound GIS Network (WPSGN);
 - Information/data hub for WPS municipalities
 - Equal benefit to all community group interests, public sector and the business community.



Additionally, the various community groups widely regard the WPSGN as an entity often required to help with their data needs and resultant community project (e.g. Active Transportation resources or data analysis for WPS Smart)

Our "Open Data Portal" and the "West Parry Sound Business Directory" are resources to support and increase capacities for communities and local businesses.

Finally, ToA's web-mapping portal and the human resources of the WPSGN and ToA can be leveraged by these groups/initiatives directly or indirectly through our community partners, namely GBBR's interests, WPS Smart or the EcDev.

Township of The Archipelago has secured a communications tower in Parry Sound to facilitate better internet and cellular data capabilities in both the North and South Township neighbourhoods. The Township recognizes that high speed internet is a barrier to education, economic growth and thriving businesses in our community.

Threats

PROVINCIAL CUTBACKS

The financial reductions in municipal grants provide an incentive for municipalities to think about new and more cost-effective ways of providing municipal services. However, the financial health of The Archipelago could make it susceptible to other municipalities who do not share its philosophy but would enjoy its tax base to further mainland interests and ignore environmental and offshore coastal community needs.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is causing significant and far-reaching impacts on the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes region. In recent years, our planet has experienced some of the warmest temperatures ever recorded, record-breaking weather extremes, powerful storms, increasing tragic flooding from rising sea levels and associated storm surge, huge wildfires, and continued melting of glaciers and polar sea ice. The accelerating pattern of changes in the Earth's climate is affecting the Great Lakes.¹³

ENVIRONMENT|WATER QUALITY

As one of the most beautiful bodies of water in Canada, one of the most complex freshwater ecosystems in the world, and an extremely high value recreational and tourism destination, the water quality of Georgian Bay takes on special urgency. Parts of Georgian Bay are already quite stressed, and this requires ongoing vigilance so that we can catch even small changes in water conditions and address them promptly.

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria, parasites and viruses, along with sewage and grey water, as well as toxic chemicals such as pesticides, fertilizers, other agricultural run-off, and industrial effluents can all have a substantial negative effect on water quality, and often it doesn't take long for those effects to appear.



Apart from the obvious impact on water safety in terms of drinking water, bathing, swimming, and tourism appeal, poor water quality can also lead to nuisance and toxic algal blooms and cause mass die-offs of fish, other water creatures and birds. The highly sensitive food web can also be altered by such foreign substances, leading to the elimination of some species and the rise of others which are not always beneficial or desirable.¹⁴

INVASIVE SPECIES | PRESERVATION OF ECOSYSTEM

More than 180 non-native aquatic species such as plants, animals, fish and microorganisms have entered the Great Lakes to date, and the impact of many of these introduced species can be catastrophic for native ecosystems. When the spread of a non-native species risks damage to the environment, human economy or human health, they are called invasive. Invasive species can alter the food web, affect the cycling of essential nutrients or even remove these nutrients from the food web altogether, dramatically altering or even destroying water quality. They can also change or destroy coastal habitat.¹⁵



Communicating the Strategic Review

Deerhorn Conference

Scheduled for October 5th and key elements of the strategic plan will be presented and reviewed in a consultative and interactive session with key stakeholders within and outside our community.

Reeve Presentations | Cottage Association AGMs

Under 'Communicating the Strategy' reference, our Reeve and Councillors communicated the 'Six Guiding Principles' of the Township and lobbied participation in the Deerhorn Conference. In addition, regular Councillor communication with ratepayer associations have all contributed to the strategic review process including WPS Mayor/Reeve meetings, other boards, commissions, shared services, lobbying provincial government ministries, working with environmental partners, etc.

ToA Engage Senior Levels of Government

ToA will engage our Provincial and Federal Representatives and all political parties and their staff. A deputation to the Province occurred in August 2019 at the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) annual conference. Our guiding principles were reviewed with positive reception.

Next Steps

The Township current plan is the following:

- ④ Finalize Strategic Plan,
- ④ Communicate the final report to all key stakeholders,
- ④ Council will vote to adopt.

A finalized Strategic Plan for Township of The Archipelago will be the basis for the existing management plan review including:

- ④ Operational Plan,
- ④ Strategic Communication Plan,
- ④ Strategic Asset Management Plan.

Strategic Plan must be updated after a minimum of two (2) Council Terms.

Operational plans are to be reviewed annually by Council and CAO.



References

- 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_distribution_on_Earth
- 2 <https://www.ontarioparks.com/parksblog/400-champlain-exploration-of-ontario/>
- 3 <https://www.parrysound.com/community-story/8754000-parry-sound-s-roots-in-logging-future-in-forestry/>
- 4 <http://museumontowerhill.com/Event.php?UNID=231>
- 5 <https://www.citypopulation.de/php/canada-ontario-admin.php?adm1id=3549>
- 6 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipal_government_in_Canada
- 7 <https://www.ontario.ca/page/how-municipalities-and-ontario-work-together>
- 8 <https://www.gbbr.ca>
- 9 <https://www.gbtl.org/>
- 10 <https://georgianbay.ca/>
- 11 <https://georgianbayforever.org/>
- 12 The Greater Bay Area Foundation, March 1996, VISION 2020: A New Paradigm for Eastern and Northern Georgian Bay.
- 13 [Environmental Law & Policy Center](#) An Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change on the Great Lakes
- 14 <https://georgianbayforever.org/water-quality-introduction/>
- 15 <https://georgianbayforever.org/ecosystems/invasive-species/>

The Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: CAO-2020-006

Date: August 20, 2020

Originator: John B. Fior, CAO

Subject: Tax Exempt Properties-Town of Parry Sound

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

At the July 16th 2020 Meeting of Council, Councillor Zanussi (Chair District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board-DSSAB) advised Council that the Town of Parry Sound has and will continue to lose tax monies and has asked DSSAB to help by contributing to the lost revenue. As a follow-up to the inquiry/concern Clayton Harris, the Town's CAO was contacted for background information. The following is a summary of information provided by Mr. Harris:

'By way of a high level overview; in mid to late 2018 the Town became aware that the HUB applied for property tax exemption under Section 3(1) paragraph 12(iii) of the Assessment Act. The Section under which they requested exemption reads as follows: "any charitable or non-profit philanthropic corporation organized for the relief of the poor if the corporation is supported in part by public funds".

We understand that a key consideration in granting the exemption from property taxes was the receipt of government funding, which in this case was DSSAB funding. The Hub began being taxed for the 2017 year. Although the former school did not pay taxes the HUB was assessed and considered taxable at the time. Therefore, the Towns budget included tax revenue from the HUB when setting the tax rate. The Town was not advised that the HUB applied for the tax exemption. When the HUB was granted an exemption in late 2018 the Town had approved its 2017 and 2018 budgets. The tax revenue was reduced when putting the 2019 budget together. The impact on the 2019 budget was \$254,000 and an ongoing loss in tax revenue each year thereafter.

Given the significant impact of the tax exemption on the ongoing funding of the Town, the Town retained external legal Counsel. Unlike a dispute of the assessment of your home the decision to exempt the HUB can not be appealed to the Assessment Review Board, (ARB). It must be appealed through the Courts. This is a very time consuming and costly process. Since exemptions have been dealt with through the Courts, over the years the interpretation of "relief of the poor" has been broadened by case law. Case law has tended to make the interpretation of that section of the Assessment Act more generous over time. Once a decision to exempt is made there is no process for follow-up to confirm that the conditions under which the exemption was initially granted are

continuing. Typically, the information required to make that determination is not available to the municipality or third parties. The Town court case is outstanding.

When we were preparing the 2020 budget we became aware that additional properties had received a similar property tax exemption. The impact on the 2020 budget was a further \$239,000.

In summary there are 2 issues of concern:

1. The exemption from property taxes is too broad, difficult and costly to challenge and difficult to monitor on an ongoing basis. The permanent solution is to amend the legislation;
2. The mandate of DSSAB is the creation of affordable housing. At the local level DSSAB and all area municipalities benefit by having affordable housing available for there residents. As the vast majority of affordable housing projects are in the Town of Parry Sound, the exemption from property taxes places an unfair financial burden on the tax payers in Parry Sound for something that benefits all DSSAB clients. In addition, the property tax exemption undermines the host municipalities desire for more affordable housing projects in their community and DSSAB's objective of creating affordable housing.'

Additional information (correspondence and resolutions) is attached to this Information Report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

At this time, the Township of The Archipelago will not incur any additional financial costs associated with this issue.

CONCLUSION

Staff will ask that this issue be placed on an upcoming area CAO meeting agenda for discussion. Staff will continue to monitor the situation and report back to Council as new information is made available or changes are implemented.

Respectfully Submitted,



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

Attach. Town of Parry Sound Council Resolution

Letter to DSSAB dated March 2019 re: the HUB

Letter to DSSAB dated March 2019 re: Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit
Housing

2020 AMO delegation request.



52 Seguin Street, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 1B4
Tel: (705) 746-2101 • Fax: (705) 746-7461 • www.townofparrysound.com

From Town of Parry Sound Council Meeting: January 15, 2019

Resolution 2019 – 004

**Moved by Councillor Backman
Seconded by Councillor Horne**

Whereas the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing has requested comments by January 25, 2019 in regard to Increasing Housing Supply in Ontario consultation document, as part of the Housing Supply Action Plan; and

Whereas the Town of Parry Sound supports the goals of this document, being to expand the housing supply in Ontario, increase quality rental housing and enable home ownership; and

Whereas the consultation document wishes to expand all housing types, which includes affordable housing; and

Whereas Section 3(1)12iii. of the Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.31 provides an exemption from property taxation for any land owned by a charitable, non-profit philanthropic corporation organized for the relief of the poor if the corporation is supported in part by public funds; and

Whereas the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) has determined this provision has been applied to certain affordable housing initiatives in Ontario and resulted in a 100% tax exemption for some of these developments; and

Whereas these developments still place a demand on municipal services and their tax relief must therefore be recouped from other property owners, resulting in increased taxation; and

Whereas this Section of the Assessment Act will adversely impact the goals contained in the Increasing Housing Supply in Ontario consultation document, by creating a negative stigma towards affordable housing and a reluctance to support future affordable housing projects; and

Whereas it is very difficult to monitor an exempt development over time to determine if the development has changed its mandate or operations such that it would no longer qualify for the exemption; and

Whereas an appeal of MPAC's decision to exempt a property cannot be appealed to the Assessment Review Board but must be done through a Court Application which can be time consuming and costly.

Now therefore be it resolved that the Town of Parry Sound supports increasing the overall housing supply and supports affordable housing projects; and

That Section 3(1)12iii. of the Assessment Act which places an unfair tax burden upon municipalities, should be amended such that the local municipality that bears the financial burden should be permitted flexibility and the ability to determine the extent of any financial relief provided in their community; and further

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to: the Honourable Steve Clark, MPP, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing; Mr. Norman Miller, MPP, Parry Sound – Muskoka; the Honourable Vic Fedeli, Minister of Finance; the Director of the Market Housing Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing; and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO).

“CARRIED”



52 Seguin Street, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 1B4
Tel: (705) 746-2101 • Fax: (705) 746-7461 • www.parrysound.ca

March 29, 2019

Janet Patterson
Chief Administrative Officer
District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board
1 Beechwood Drive
Parry Sound, ON P2A 1J2

Dear Ms. Patterson:

Re: Property Taxes and Affordable Housing

As you are aware the HUB is an affordable housing project that was recently constructed in the Town of Parry Sound. Although the project is in the Town, it serves a much broader catchment area. Following construction, the HUB applied to MPAC for a property tax exemption under the Assessment Act. Subsequently MPAC reviewed their application and provided a 100% exemption. This decision has placed an unfair tax burden on the balance of the Town's taxpayers for what is a District level service. At the March 19, 2019 Council meeting the following motion was approved:

"That staff be directed to request the District Social Services Board (DSSAB) pay to the Town of Parry Sound an amount equivalent to the amount of property taxes that would be payable each year by the HUB, beginning with 2018, had they not received 100% property tax exemption from MPAC."

DSSAB's mandate includes supporting affordable housing and the creation of additional units. The following provides the background to Council's motion.

1. DSSAB's financial support was critical to the HUB qualifying for exempt status;
2. The exemption from property taxes was an unintended negative consequence of DSSAB providing financial support;
3. The HUB is an affordable housing project and it places a demand on municipal services;
4. The HUB relies on municipal services to operate;

5. The HUB provides services to individuals from across the West Parry Sound District. If property taxes are not paid to the Town of Parry Sound, the Town's taxpayers carry the cost of a housing service that has benefits District wide;
6. There is a housing shortage and a long waiting list for accommodation. One of DSSAB's objectives is to increase the housing supply to meet demand. A 100% exemption from property taxes for affordable housing creates resistance to future housing projects and is counter productive to DSSAB's primary objective. Committing to a payment of an amount equivalent to the property taxes that would have been paid without the exemption will serve to reduce these concerns.

This is an important and significant issue for the Town and the Town would appreciate this request being placed before the Board at their next meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rebecca Johnson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Rebecca Johnson
Town Clerk

cc Mayor Jamie McGarvey
Members of Council
Clayton Harris, CAO



52 Seguin Street, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 1B4
Tel: (705) 746-2101 • Fax: (705) 746-7461 • www.parrysound.ca

March 29, 2019

Janet Patterson
Chief Administrative Officer
District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board
1 Beechwood Drive
Parry Sound, ON P2A 1J2

Dear Ms. Patterson:

Re: Property Taxes and Affordable Housing

Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit Housing is an affordable housing project that has been in existence for over 30 years in the Town of Parry Sound. Although the project is in the Town, it serves a much broader catchment area. The housing complex has been exempted from property taxes for many years, however the organization recognized that the housing complex did rely on municipal services and had been making payments-in-lieu (PIL) of property taxes to the Town until recently.

In 2018 the Town was advised by Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit Housing that they will no longer be making PILs. We understand that this decision is related to the fact that the HUB is exempt from property taxes and will not be paying taxes to the Town. Their decision places an additional tax burden on the balance of Town's taxpayers for what is a District level service. At the March 19, 2019 Council meeting the following motion was approved:

"That staff be directed to request the District Social Services Administration Board (DSSAB) pay to the Town of Parry Sound an amount equivalent to the amount of property taxes (PILs) that would be payable each year by Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit Housing, beginning with 2018."

DSSAB's mandate includes supporting affordable housing and the creation of additional units. The following provides background to Council's motion:

1. DSSAB is the Housing Services Manager responsible for affordable housing and the creation of additional units;
2. Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit Housing is an affordable housing project and it places a demand on municipal services;
3. Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit Housing relies on municipal services to operate;
4. The housing complex provides services to individuals from across the West Parry Sound District. If property taxes (PILs) are not paid to the Town of Parry Sound, the Town's taxpayers carry the cost of a housing service that serves the District;
5. There is a housing shortage and a long waiting list for accommodation. One of DSSAB's objectives is to increase the housing supply to meet demand. An exemption from property taxes for affordable housing creates resistance to future housing projects and is counter productive to DSSAB's objective. Committing to a payment of an amount equivalent to the property taxes that would have been paid if Georgian Bay Native Non-Profit Housing continued to pay PILs will serve to reduce these concerns.

This is an important and significant issue for the Town and the Town would appreciate this request being placed before the Board at their next meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rebecca Johnson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Rebecca Johnson
Town Clerk

cc Mayor Jamie McGarvey
Members of Council
Clayton Harris, CAO



2020 AMO Delegation

Minister Steve Clark
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Issue: Amend "Relief of the Poor" Section of the Assessment
Act

August 20020

TOWN OF PARRY SOUND
2020 AMO DELEGATION
MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

The Town of Parry Sound appreciates the opportunity to meet with the Minister on an important issues that is consistent with the Provinces direction of cutting red tape, reducing costs and increasing the housing supply in Ontario.

Issue - Amend Section 3(1)12(iii) of the Provincial Assessment Act, "Relief of the Poor"

Background – Assessment Act "Relief of the Poor"

Section 3(1)12iii of the Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.31 provides an exemption from property taxation for any land owned by a charitable, non-profit philanthropic corporation organized for the relief of the poor if the corporation is supported in part by public funds.

This Section of the Act is often simply referred to as "Relief of the Poor". Once MPAC determines that a property qualifies under "relief of the poor" the only way to challenge their decision is through a court application. Court applications are costly, the outcomes are uncertain, and municipalities are hesitant to go to court as each court decision can set new case law.

Through case law, decisions with respect to how the courts have interpreted "relief of the poor" has continued to broaden over time. When a property qualifies under the "relief of the poor" Section of the Assessment Act they are completely (100 %) exempt from property taxation.

Exemption from property taxation under "relief of the poor" creates the following issues and implications.

- *an exemption from property taxes under the “Relief of the Poor” section of the Assessment Act affects municipalities all across the Province;
- *all housing types place an increased demand on municipal services;
- *an exemption from property taxes places an unfair property tax burden on the rest of the property taxpayers in a municipality;
- *the “Relief of the Poor” Section of the Assessment Act adversely impacts the Provincial governments goals contained in the Increasing Housing Supply in Ontario consultation document, by increasing the negative stigma towards affordable housing and a reluctance to support future affordable housing projects;
- *an appeal of MPAC’s decision must be through a Court application which is costly and time consuming;
- * Section 3(1)12iii of the Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.31 should be removed or amended to provide clarify as to the intent of the legislation, with the objective of restricting the number of properties which can receive exempt status or a reduced tax rate; and

Please do not hesitate to contact, Mayor Jamie McGarvey or our CAO Clayton Harris at

jamie@townofparrysound.com or 705-746-2101 ext. 218 or

charris@townofparrysound.com or 705-746-2101 ext. 215.

TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

DONATION POLICY - Henvey Inlet Wind Project Community Funds

It is anticipated that there will be competing interests for these funds and therefore it is prudent to prepare a policy for their disbursement. The agreement provides that the funds from the project can be used for "projects and initiatives that benefit the residents of the community". In order to ensure that the intention of the agreement is met and that the monies made available through it are used for initiatives and projects that benefit the community, it is proposed that the funds when received be placed in a special financial reserve account (**the Henvey Account**) to only be expended on projects that are approved by Council.

It is further proposed that 25% of the monies available in the Henvey Account shall be used to fund a **Community Facilities Account**. The funds in this account will then be used to construct, improve or renovate, on property owned by the Township, facilities to be used by all residents of the community such as:

- a building, a pavilion (open air burning), an out building (storage), a deck or patio;
- an outdoor sports facility;
- community docks for short-term docking at a community facility or at an access point;
- parking lots at access points; and
- public areas, parks and trails.

The disbursement of funds through the Community Facilities Account are to be approved annually as part of the Township's budget process. Prior to approval of a project, where necessary, Council shall ensure that there is an appropriate financial plan for the care and maintenance of the facility in place with assigned financial responsibility. At no time shall any project approval exceed the amount of money available in the Community Facilities Account. However, a moratorium can be placed on expenditures until the account contains enough money for a desired large expenditure.

In Pointe au Baril Station, the Township will maintain existing structures using normal Township operating funds. However, any expansion or improvement may be financed from the Community Facilities Account.

The disbursement of monies remaining in the **Henvey Account** will be subject to the approval of Council. These funds may be used for:

- education, including but not limited to environmental and safety issues
- communications including the development and distribution of material
- the purchase and development of communications facilities for connectivity
- environmental protection (i.e., collection and disposal of abandoned docks; shoreline clean-up; dealing with significant events at our transfer/waste sites or elsewhere
- community celebrations (i.e., Canada Day; Senior's Day; Remembrance Day)

- support for important community initiatives in neighbouring communities that benefit our residents (i.e., libraries; museums; wellness centre/pool complex)
- the establishment and operation of a disaster recovery centre
- purchase of boats and other marine equipment
- purchase of road maintenance equipment

Money may accumulate and remain in the **Henvey Account** until there is a good reason to use it. Commitments to projects and purchases cannot be made that exceed the amount of money available or to be available in the account.

The **Henvey Account** will exist only until all funds that have been received have been distributed.



9 JAMES STREET • PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO • P2A 1T4
705-746-4243 • FAX: 705-746-7301
www.thearchipelago.on.ca

August 6, 2020

Jessica Oliver
Director, Corporate Affairs, LCBO
55 Lake Shore Blvd. E.
Toronto, Ontario
M5E 1A4

Re: LCBO Agency - Sans Souci Marina

Thank for your reply to our letter of June 30. We appreciate your comments but still have serious concerns. It now appears that we will be losing the LCBO Agency at Sans Souci on Frying Pan Island. Our aim in writing to you is to ask that the LCBO meet with the Agency Operator to discuss the situation with him.

The Operator of the Convenience Agency has applied for the RFP with the hope that once the LCBO have made a visit to the site as part of the RFP process, they will realize that operating the Agency, under the current terms, is not sustainable. We have communication from him saying that if the final RFP is on the current terms they will not be able to afford it.

Please let us correct one point in your letter. You refer to last mile delivery by barge. This barge is the Agency Operator's boat and the operator absorbs the complete cost of operating and maintaining it. The only value he gets from the new delivery system is the truck drops the shipment at a marina in Parry Sound instead of the Parry Sound Liquor Store. Boats are very expensive to operate and we would estimate that the cost of just the gas for a return trip is eighty dollars.

A new concern of the Agency Operator is that, as part of the new RFP, he is required to have 10 million in liability insurance with the LCBO named as an also insured. His current coverage is two million and he has been advised by his insurance broker that the new coverage will cost another \$8,000. Surely this can be considered when establishing the financial arrangements.

As we said in our earlier letter, we are concerned about LCBO service in an underserved community, particularly since Sans Souci is over an hour, by boat and then by car, from the nearest LCBO store. We are also concerned about the environment because of the travel

distance required and the lack of a depot our area to collect bottles being return for the deposit. Finally, there is a concern that some energetic person may decide to provide liquor and beer illegally in the area as was prevalent before the Sans Souci Agency was established.

Thank you for listening to our concerns. We are asking that you please talk to your Agency Operator to see if there is a way to ensure we still have an Agency in Sans Souci. If you would like to discuss this further, we are willing to call you.

Sincerely,

Carla Hostick

for Reeve Bert Liverance,
Township of The Archipelago

Cc. Doug Ford, Premier
Steve Clarke, Minister of Municipal Affairs & Housing
Norman Miller, MPP, Parry Sound-Muskoka
Township Council
Remi LeBlanc - Sans Souci Marina
Chris Holmes - Woods Bay Marina

The Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: Clerk-2020-03

Date: August 20, 2020

Originator: Maryann Weaver, Clerk

Subject: Amend Procedure By-law to Allow Electronic Participation at Meetings –
Bill 197, the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

Bill 197, The COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020, received Royal Assent on July 21, 2020. This Act amended, enacted and repealed various statutes in response to COVID-19. This included the Municipal Act, 2011 with respect to electronic participation in meetings.

NEW INFORMATION/NEXT STEPS

Electronic Participation and Voting at Council and Board/Committee Meetings

The passing of Bill 197 allows members of Council, committees and local boards to participate electronically in meetings which may be open or closed to the public and to be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum. This dispenses with the need to be physically present at a particular venue. In essence, Bill 197 makes the temporary measures implemented to respond to the COVID-19 emergency permanent.

In order to implement this, amendments to our Procedural By-law must be made. The recommended amendments would allow Council to hold meetings with electronic participation outside of a declared emergency, with caveats. The caveats are that Council may by resolution, for a specified time period and with some rationale, permit:

- i) electronic participation counting towards quorum;
- ii) electronic participant voting; and
- iii) electronic participation in a meeting closed to the public.

That is, Council may continue to meet fully electronically if they pass such a resolution. Council may do so at a special meeting of Council, and any member participating electronically can count towards quorum and vote for the purpose of the Special Meeting.

If Council agrees with the amendments to the Procedural By-law, a resolution has been prepared to extend the electronic meeting format until December 31, 2020. The reason for proposing this extension are as follows;

- The extension to December 31st allows Staff to continue to monitor the threat of COVID-19 locally and assess best practices moving forward.

The proposed resolution is as follows:

20- WHEREAS the Province of Ontario's Declared State of Emergency officially ended on July 24th, 2020; and

WHEREAS Bill 197, the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020, which received Royal Assent on July 21, 2020, allows for the opportunity for municipal Councils, Local Boards and their Committees to meet electronically; and

WHEREAS COVID-19 continues to exist as a declared world-wide pandemic that alters and effects the operation and business aspects of our organization; and

WHEREAS Council recognizes the importance of balancing the delivery of services, while continuing to ensure the safety the residents, members of council, staff and the public;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council of the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago hereby extends until December 31st, 2020, the terms of electronic participation at meetings of Council, Local Boards or of a Committee or either of them permitting:

- a) electronic participation counts towards quorum;
- b) electronic participants are permitted to vote; and
- c) electronic participation is permitted in a meeting closed to the public.

Proxy Voting

The passing of Bill 197 also allows Councils to identify in their Procedure By-law the use of proxies. For example a member of Council could appoint another member of Council to act as their proxy at a Council meeting if the first member is absent from the meeting.

I have not included the required amendments to permit the use of proxies in the attached by-law. If this is something Council is interested in discussing, we can bring this matter back to a future meeting.

ANALYSIS/OPTIONS

Council may resume in-person meetings earlier than suggested or extend the period for electronic meetings.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic will likely be ongoing well into 2021. Council and Staff have implemented numerous initiatives in response to the pandemic to protect the health and well-being of residents, members of Council and members of staff, while continuing municipal operations and the provision of services.

Staff continues to evaluate opportunities provided by the industry to allow for continuity and individual safety and well-being.

It is recommended that Council pass the proposed by-law to amend to the Procedural By-law, together with the proposed resolution.

Respectfully Submitted,



Maryann Weaver
Municipal Clerk

I concur with this report,



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

Attachments:

- Information Sheet - Electronic Participation in Municipal Meeting Information, July 2020
- Information Sheet – Proxy Voting for Municipal Council, July 2020
- By-law to Amend Procedural By-law No. 2017-07
- Bill 197 – COVID-19, The Economic Recovery Act, 2020. Excerpt Schedule 12 – Municipal Act, 2001

THE CORPORATION OF
THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

BY-LAW NO. 2020-

A By-law to amend By-law 2017-07, being a By-law for governing the calling, place and proceedings of meetings of Council, Task Forces and Committees of Council for the Township of The Archipelago

WHEREAS the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c 25, section 238 as amended, requires that every municipality shall pass a procedure by-law for governing the calling, place and proceedings of meetings; and

WHEREAS Bill 197, COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020, which received Royal Assent on July 21, 2020, amended various sections of the Municipal Act with respect to electronic participation in meetings; and

WHEREAS the Municipal Act in Section 238(3.1) now states that the procedure by-law may provide that a member of council, of a local board or of a committee of either of them, can participate electronically in a meeting to the extent and in the manner set out in the by-law; and

WHEREAS the Municipal Act in Section 238(3.3) states that the applicable procedure by-law may provide that, a member of a council, of a local board or of a committee of either of them who is participating electronically in a meeting may be counted in determining whether or not a quorum of members is present at any point in time; and that a member of a council, of a local board or of a committee of either of them can participate electronically in a meeting that is open or closed to the public; and

WHEREAS Council deems it expedient to amend By-law 2017-07;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. By-law 2017-07 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Addition of Section 27.0 ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION AND ELECTRONIC PARTICIPANT VOTING, as follows;

27.0 ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION AND ELECTRONIC PARTICIPANT VOTING

27.1 Council may set by resolution for a specific period of time and providing rationale, terms of electronic participation in meetings of Council, local boards or committees of either of them permitting:

- i) electronic participation counting towards quorum;
- ii) electronic participant voting; and
- iii) electronic participant in a meeting closed to the public.

27.2 Council may hold a special meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution as described in section 27.1; any member participating electronically in such a special meeting may be counted in determining whether or not a

quorum of members is present at any time during the meeting, and is permitted to vote.

2. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

READ and FINALLY PASSED in OPEN COUNCIL this 20th day of August, 2020.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

Bert Liverance, Reeve

Maryann Weaver, Clerk



Electronic Participation in Municipal Meetings

July 2020

This document is intended to give a summary of complex matters. It does not include all details and does not take into account local facts and circumstances. This document refers to or reflects laws and practices that are subject to change. Municipalities are responsible for making local decisions that are in compliance with the law such as applicable statutes and regulations. This document applies only to those municipalities whose meeting rules are governed by the Municipal Act, 2001.

This document replaces previous guidance released in March 2020 regarding electronic participation in municipal meetings during emergencies.

This document, as well as any links or information from other sources referred to in it, should not be relied upon, including as a substitute for specialized legal or other professional advice in connection with any particular matter. The user is solely responsible for any use or application of this document.

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Overview

The province has made changes to the *Municipal Act* to allow members of councils, committees and certain local boards who participate in open and closed meetings electronically to be counted for purposes of quorum (the minimum number of members needed to conduct business at a meeting).

These provisions are optional. Municipalities continue to have the flexibility to determine if they wish to use these provisions and incorporate them in their individual procedure bylaws.

Municipalities may wish to review their procedure bylaws to determine whether to allow members to participate in meetings electronically, and whether to take advantage of the new provisions based on their local needs and circumstances.

What a municipality can do

A municipality can choose to hold a special meeting to amend their procedure bylaw to allow electronic participation. During this special meeting, members participating electronically can be counted for the purposes of quorum.

Municipal councils, committees and boards can choose to amend their procedure bylaws to:

- allow the use of electronic participation at meetings
- state whether members can participate in both open meeting and closed meetings
- state whether members participating electronically count towards quorum

It is up to municipalities to determine:

- whether to use these provisions
- the method of electronic participation
- the extent to which members can participate electronically (for example, it is up to municipalities to decide whether all council members participate electronically or whether some still participate when physically present in council chambers)

Technology to use for electronic meetings

Municipalities, their boards and committees can choose the technology best suited to their local circumstances so:

- their members can participate electronically in decision-making
- meetings can be open and accessible to the public

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Municipalities may want to engage with peers who have electronic participation in place to find out about best practices as they revise their procedure bylaws. Some municipalities may choose to use teleconferences while others may use video conferencing.

Open meeting requirements

If a municipality chooses to amend their procedure bylaw to allow people to participate electronically, meetings would still be required to follow existing meeting rules, including that the municipality:

- provides notice of meetings to the public
- maintains meeting minutes
- continues to hold meetings open to the public ([subject to certain exceptions](#))

The *Municipal Act* [specifies requirements for open meetings](#) to ensure that municipal business is conducted transparently, and with access for and in view of the public. There are limited circumstances under the *Municipal Act* when municipal meetings can be conducted in closed session.

Rules for local boards

Local boards subject to the meeting rules in the *Municipal Act* include:

- municipal service boards
- transportation commissions
- boards of health
- planning boards
- many other local boards and bodies

Some local boards may not be covered. For example, police services, library and school boards have different rules about their meetings, which are found in other legislation.

Municipalities are best positioned to determine whether a local entity is considered a local board. If in doubt whether a local entity is covered under these rules, municipalities can seek independent legal advice regarding the status of local entities and whether these new provisions would apply to them.

Contact

If you have questions regarding how these new provisions might impact your municipality, contact your [local Municipal Services Office](#).

- **Central Municipal Services Office**
Telephone: 416-585-6226 or 1-800-668-0230
- **Eastern Municipal Services Office**
Telephone: 613-545-2100 or 1-800-267-9438
- **Northern Municipal Services Office (Sudbury)**
Telephone: 705-564-0120 or 1-800-461-1193
- **Northern Municipal Services Office (Thunder Bay)**
Telephone: 807-475-1651 or 1-800-465-5027
- **Western Municipal Services Office**
Telephone: 519-873-4020 or 1-800-265-4736

Additional Resources

- Municipal Act, 2001: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/01m25>
- The Ontario Municipal Councillor's Guide: <https://www.ontario.ca/document/ontario-municipal-councillors-guide-2018>



Proxy Voting for Municipal Council Members

July 2020

This document is intended to give a summary of complex matters. It does not include all details and does not take into account local facts and circumstances. This document refers to or reflects laws and practices that are subject to change. Municipalities are responsible for making local decisions that are in compliance with the law such as applicable statutes and regulations. This document applies only to those municipalities whose meeting rules are governed by the Municipal Act, 2001.

This document, as well as any links or information from other sources referred to in it, should not be relied upon, including as a substitute for specialized legal or other professional advice in connection with any particular matter. The user is solely responsible for any use or application of this document.

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Overview

The province is providing municipalities with the flexibility to choose to allow proxy votes for municipal council members who are absent. This power helps ensure continuing representation of constituents' interests on municipal councils when a member is unable to attend in person due to, for example, illness, a leave of absence, or the need to practice physical distancing.

Municipalities that wish to allow proxy voting must amend their procedure bylaws to allow a member of council to appoint another member of the same council to act in their place when they are absent.

Optional and Flexible

Allowing proxy voting is optional and it is up to each municipality to determine whether to allow proxies for council and under what circumstances. If a municipal council chooses to allow proxy voting, it is up to each member to decide whether they wish to appoint a member of that council as a proxy or not if they are to be absent.

Municipalities have the flexibility to determine the scope and extent of proxy appointments including, for example, any local rules or limitations, the process for appointing or revoking a proxy, and how proxyholders may participate in meetings. Municipalities may wish to consider:

- how proxies may be established and revoked;
- circumstances where proxies may or may not be used; and
- how a proxyholder may participate in a meeting including voting, speaking, or asking questions on behalf of the appointing member.

If a municipality chooses to allow proxy voting, it would be the role of the municipal clerk to establish a process for appointing and revoking proxies. Municipalities may also wish to consider addressing proxy voting in their code of conduct or other local policies to help ensure that votes are appropriately cast and that the local process is followed.

Once a proxy has been appointed, the appointing member could revoke the proxy using the process established by the municipal clerk.

Limitations

Limits to the proxy appointment process are set out in legislation. These include:

- A proxyholder cannot be appointed unless they are a member of the same council as the appointing member:
 - For upper-tiers, this means that a proxyholder has to be a member of the same upper-tier council as the appointee, regardless of lower-tier membership;

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- A member cannot act as a proxyholder for more than one other member of council at a time;
- An appointed proxy is not counted when determining if a quorum is present;
- A member appointing a proxy shall notify the municipal clerk of the appointment in accordance with a local process established by the clerk; and
- When a recorded vote is taken, the clerk shall record the name and vote of every proxyholder and the name of the member of council for whom the proxyholder is acting.

Council member absence rules still apply. This means that a member's seat would become vacant if they are absent from the meetings of council for three successive months without being authorized to do so by a resolution of council.

Accountability and Transparency

Members appointing proxies or acting as proxyholders are required to follow existing accountability and transparency requirements. For example, a member may not appoint a proxy or serve as a proxyholder on a matter in which they have a pecuniary interest under the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*. Municipalities may also want to consider transparency measures such as:

- communicating to the public who has appointed a proxy and who is serving as a proxy;
- publishing meeting agendas in advance so that proxies can be appointed, if needed, and potential conflicts of interest can be identified; and
- allowing members to participate electronically when not able to attend meetings in person rather than appointing a proxy.

For more information about existing accountability and transparency requirements, including the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, codes of conduct and the role of the local integrity commissioner, please see the [Municipal Councillor's Guide](#).

Contact

If you have questions regarding how these new provisions may impact your municipality, contact your local Municipal Services Office with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

- **Central Municipal Services Office**
Telephone: 416-585-6226 or 1-800-668-0230
- **Eastern Municipal Services Office**
Telephone: 613-545-2100 or 1-800-267-9438
- **Northern Municipal Services Office (Sudbury)**
Telephone: 705-564-0120 or 1-800-461-1193
- **Northern Municipal Services Office (Thunder Bay)**
Telephone: 807-475-1651 or 1-800-465-5027
- **Western Municipal Services Office**
Telephone: 519-873-4020 or 1-800-265-4736

19.4

Additional Resources

- Municipal Act, 2001: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/01m25>
- The Ontario Municipal Councillor's Guide: <https://www.ontario.ca/document/ontario-municipal-councillors-guide-2018>

**SCHEDULE 12
MUNICIPAL ACT, 2001**

1 (1) Subsection 238 (3.1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* is repealed and the following substituted:

Electronic participation

(3.1) The applicable procedure by-law may provide that a member of council, of a local board or of a committee of either of them, can participate electronically in a meeting to the extent and in the manner set out in the by-law.

(2) Subsection 238 (3.2) of the Act is repealed.

(3) Subsection 238 (3.3) of the Act is repealed and the following substituted:

Same

(3.3) The applicable procedure by-law may provide that,

- (a) a member of a council, of a local board or of a committee of either of them who is participating electronically in a meeting may be counted in determining whether or not a quorum of members is present at any point in time; and
- (b) a member of a council, of a local board or of a committee of either of them can participate electronically in a meeting that is open or closed to the public.

(4) Subsection 238 (3.4) of the Act is repealed and the following substituted:

Special meeting, amend procedure by-law re electronic participation

(3.4) A municipality or local board may hold a special meeting to amend an applicable procedure by-law for the purposes of subsection (3.3).

Same, quorum

(3.5) A member participating electronically in a special meeting described in subsection (3.4) may be counted in determining whether or not a quorum of members is present at any time during the meeting.

2 The Act is amended by adding the following section:

Proxy vote

243.1 (1) The procedure by-law may provide that, in accordance with a process to be established by the clerk, a member of council may appoint another member of council as a proxy to act in their place when they are absent subject to the following rules:

1. A member of a local council appointed as an alternate member of the upper-tier council under section 267 may appoint a member of the upper-tier council as a proxy to act in their place when they are absent from the upper-tier council.
2. A member who is unable to attend a meeting of the upper-tier council and for whom an alternate member is appointed under section 267 shall not appoint a proxy.
3. A member appointed as an alternate member of the upper-tier council under section 268 shall not appoint a proxy.
4. A member who is unable to attend a meeting of the upper-tier council and for whom an alternate member is appointed under section 268 shall not appoint a proxy if the appointed member is acting on their behalf at the meeting.

Rules re proxy votes

(2) The following rules apply with respect to the appointment of another member of council to act as a proxy under subsection (1):

1. A member shall not appoint a proxy unless the proxyholder is a member of the same council as the appointing member.
2. A member shall not act as a proxy for more than one member of council at any one time.
3. The member appointing the proxy shall notify the clerk of the appointment in accordance with the process established by the clerk.
4. For the purpose of determining whether or not a quorum of members is present at any point in time, a proxyholder shall be counted as one member and shall not be counted as both the appointing member and the proxyholder.
5. A proxy shall be revoked if the appointing member or the proxyholder requests that the proxy be revoked and complies with the proxy revocation process established by the clerk.
6. Where a recorded vote is requested under section 246, the clerk shall record the name of each proxyholder, the name of the member of council for whom the proxyholder is voting and the vote cast on behalf of that member.
7. A member who appoints a proxy for a meeting shall be considered absent from the meeting for the purposes of determining whether the office of the member is vacant under clause 259 (1) (c).

Pecuniary interest

(3) A member who has a pecuniary interest described in subsection 5 (1) of the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* in a matter to be considered at a meeting shall not, if the interest is known to the member, appoint a proxy in respect of the matter.

Same, pre-meeting discovery

(4) If, after appointing a proxy, a member discovers that they have a pecuniary interest described in subsection 5 (1) of the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* in a matter to be considered at a meeting that is to be attended by the proxyholder, the member shall, as soon as possible,

- (a) notify the proxyholder of the interest in the matter and indicate that the proxy will be revoked in respect of the matter; and
- (b) request that the clerk revoke the proxy with respect to the matter in accordance with the proxy revocation process established by the clerk.

Same, post-meeting discovery

(5) For greater certainty, if, after appointing a proxy, a member discovers that they have a pecuniary interest described in subsection 5 (1) of the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* in a matter that was considered at a meeting attended by the proxyholder, the appointing member shall comply with subsection 5 (3) of the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* with respect to the interest at the next meeting attended by the appointing member after they discover the interest.

Conflict, etc., proxyholder

(6) For greater certainty, nothing in this section authorizes a proxyholder who is disabled from participating in a meeting under the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* from participating in the meeting in the place of an appointing member.

Regulations, proxy votes

(7) The Minister may make regulations providing for any matters which, in the Minister's opinion, are necessary or desirable for the purposes of this section.

Commencement

3 This Schedule comes into force on the day the *COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020* receives Royal Assent.

**THE CORPORATION OF
THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO
BY-LAW NO. 20-**

**BEING a By-law to authorize the execution of a site plan agreement
between Daniel Reszczynski and the Corporation of the Township
of The Archipelago**

WHEREAS Section 41(10) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13, as amended, authorizes municipalities to enter into agreements with the owners of land;

AND WHEREAS the Council for the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago deems it expedient to enter into an agreement with Daniel Reszczynski to accommodate the proposed development on part of Sandy Island, being Lot 1 on Plan M-346, together with Block A on Plan M-346, designated as Parcel 21351 Parry Sound South Section, in front of the geographic Township of Cowper;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED AS A BY-LAW of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago as follows:

1. That the Reeve and Clerk of the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago be and are hereby authorized to execute all documents as may be required to enter into an agreement with Daniel Reszczynski.
2. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

READ and FINALLY PASSED in **OPEN COUNCIL** this 21st day of August, 2020.

REEVE

CLERK