

REVISED AGENDA

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE



Thursday, June 17, 2021

9:15 a.m.

Via Zoom Meeting

9 James Street, Parry Sound, Ontario

To ensure the practice of proper social distancing measures, and to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the community, Council Meetings will be held electronically in accordance with section 238 of the Municipal Act, 2001. All Meetings will be recorded, and posted on the Township website for members of the public to view.



(Add-on)

❖ **Moment of Silence – To honour the Afzaal family killed in the terrorist attack in London, Ontario**

9:15 a.m. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (O)

- 1. Sans Souci Community Centre Committee – Council Appointment**
- 2. Communication response to queries on the border**

Pages: 1-5



Pages: 20-21

- 3. Love My Neighbour Charity**

Pages: 6-7

- 4. OPP Detachment Boards**

Pages: 8-11

- 5. Fire Report – McLaren Island Fire**



Pages: 22-23

Classification: Closed (C) - Closed to the Public Open (O) - Open to the Public

Please note, the timing of matters listed above are approximate and the order in which they are discussed is subject to change.

6. Legal Update



7. Connectivity Initiatives Update



8. Burial of Children at the Kamloops Indian Residential School.
Request that Provincial and Federal governments take action now

Pages:24-41

10:00 a.m. ENVIRONMENT (O)

1. Gypsy Moth Infestation, David Bywater, GBB (10:00 a.m.)



Pages: 42-47



2. Partnership and Data Sharing Agreement – Georgian Bay Land Trust

Pages: 48-51

10:15 a.m. PLANNING AND BUILDING (O)(C)

1. Building Permit Summary

Pages: 12-14

2. Land Supply Study – Verbal Update

3. LPAT Appeal to OPA No. 68, ZBLA No. Z02-20,
Consent Application Nos. B16-20, B17-20, B18-20, B19-20 (Gates)
Verbal Update

4. Closed Meeting

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning and Building Committee move into a CLOSED MEETING at _____ a.m./p.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) LPAT Appeal to the Committee of Adjustment Decision
No. A08-21 (Pleasant Cove Resort Inc.)

5. Open Meeting

Classification: Closed (C) - Closed to the Public Open (O) - Open to the Public

Please note, the timing of matters listed above are approximate and the order in which they are discussed is subject to change.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning and Building Committee move out of a CLOSED MEETING at _____ a.m./p.m.

11:30 a.m. PUBLIC WORKS (O)

1. Dock Disposal Days

Pages: 15-17

2. Operational Services Update

Pages: 18-19

12:30 p.m. LUNCH

1:00 p.m. THE ARCHIPELAGO AREA PLANNING BOARD (O)



Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations

#201-159 King St.,

Peterborough ON K9J 2R1

705-749-3622 info@foca.on.ca

June 4, 2021

The Rt. Honourable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister
The Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister
The Honourable William Blair, Minister of Public Safety
The Honourable Patty Hajdu, Minister of Health

By email

Re: Easing of border restrictions for US citizens who own property in Canada

Dear Prime Minister, Minister Freeland and Minister Blair,

We write today to ascertain the timing and the criteria that the Federal Government will be using to eventually allow cross-border travel for fully vaccinated Americans who own residential property in Canada.

American citizens who are residential property owners and taxpayers in Canada have been unable to access their properties for over a year now, due to the border closure policies. Most are seasonal residents of Canada who come to summer homes, mainly in the months of June through September.

A great number of property owners in rural and northern Ontario are US citizens. These longstanding residents are vital to the local economies and to the character of our lake and river communities.

We note that politicians and others on both sides of the border are calling for a plan for a phased re-opening of the border. Exemptions for low-risk travelers should be part of such a phased re-opening.

We encourage the Government of Canada to put in place a path forward to more normalized border operations, in concert with public health and other officials in Canada and the US and begin to put in place the protocols to ensure such entrants to Canada do so safely.

On behalf of our many American members, we respectfully request your timely response as to what criteria you plan to use to eventually allow cross border access for these individuals, and what measures will be requisite for such access upon the initial reopening of the border. Our American members and their immediate families have only one objective and that is to get to their properties, check them for winter damage (two winters now), and carry out the repairs and maintenance that will be needed. They need not widely circulate in our communities, and accordingly, they pose significantly different risks than tourists or day shoppers.

FOCA understands and agrees that Canada's border policy should be guided primarily by health and safety concerns. While we appreciate that the intent of banning "non-essential" travel is to lessen the spread potential of COVID-19 and its variants, there will be a time when exempting fully vaccinated US owners of Canadian property will be reasonable and justified. These individuals will be travelling by car, can easily bring sufficient supplies to self isolate for 14 days, and their properties are remote.

We also note that our US seasonal residents are not just taxpayers, but (some, for generations) have been active contributors to the economic, cultural, historical and environmental life of rural and northern Ontario. These families have strong ties to Canada and in some cases have families with both US and Canadian members, some of whom can travel to their homes in Canada while others cannot.

FOCA has supported the provincial stay at home orders and other health measures but with vaccinations now covering a significant part of the American (and Canadian) population, some benefit should accrue to those who have done their part to address this virus head on. We are hopeful that, as dictated by a lowering of the public health threat, exceptions will begin to be granted as part of the reopening of this important border.

We appreciate all your efforts to keep us safe and hope that as we begin to emerge from this crisis, a measured and thoughtful plan of reopening will include provisions for lower risk travelers to Canada. This includes fully vaccinated US owners of Canadian property who have accommodations where they can isolate in remote locations.

Many thanks for your consideration, and we look forward to your response, and your plan, at your earliest convenience.

Georgian Bay Association endorses and supports this submission from FOCA

Sincerely,



Terry Rees, Executive Director
On behalf of
Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations, Inc.

FOCA is an Ontario association of over 500 community groups and represent the interests of the 250,000+ waterfront landowners who collectively contribute over \$800 million each year in property taxes, and who collectively own 15,000 kilometres of freshwater shorelines and 50,000 hectares of environmentally important lands.



Rupert Kindersley
Executive Director
(416) 985-7378
rkindersley@georgianbay.ca





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June 4, 2021

The Rt. Honourable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister
The Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister
The Honourable William Blair, Minister of Public Safety
The Honourable Patty Hajdu, Minister of Health

Dear Prime Minister, Minister Freeland, Minister Blair and Minister Hajdu,

Re: Exemption for American cottage owners to allow them access to their properties this summer

Further to the joint letter from the Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations (FOCA) sent to you today, we are writing to ask for your urgent consideration of the request to **allow fully-vaccinated American cottage owners into Canada and be able to access their cottages as soon as possible this summer**. This request is consistent with recent calls from both US political leaders and US/Canadian business interests to expand low risk cross border travel.

Please note that **we are not asking for the border to be opened** – simply an additional exemption to add to the many exemptions already in place. In this context we note that special consideration is currently being contemplated for the Calgary Stampede and the NHL play-offs. We would ask that this exemption request for American cottage owners is added to the agenda for those cabinet discussions.

The logic of this proposal is based on:

Safety: Americans who are able to prove that they have been fully vaccinated and are willing to abide by all local health and safety protocols, will pose very little to no risk to Canadians.

Fairness: American cottage owners pay property taxes in Canada and it is not fair they should be indefinitely denied access to these properties.

Residency Status: American cottagers helped found some of the many cottage communities across Georgian Bay and have been generously contributing to these communities as well as their causes (environmental, cultural, and charitable) for more than a century. If not by birth, they are Canadians at heart!

Economics: the 1,000s of American cottage owners across Canada contribute \$10s of millions of dollars to local economies.

Vaccination/Infection Rates: Infection rates throughout most of the US have dropped significantly and are now generally below Canadian infection rates (4 week rolling rate per population); the US vaccinated population is now approaching herd immunity; further research is confirming that vaccinated adults are highly unlikely to contract or spread the virus; and, vaccination continues to be effective against variants

Environmental: American property owners need to look after their properties to ensure no (lack of) maintenance issue is posing an environmental threat. Seasonal properties need constant upkeep and can quickly deteriorate.

Ease of Implementation: It should be straightforward to process proof of property ownership and full vaccination at the border.

Compassion: We have received numerous heartfelt communications confirming the distress that is being caused to our American friends and neighbours by this continued lack of access to what they consider to be their spiritual homes. Furthermore, the many who are of advanced age know that they have only a few more years left to be able to make the journey, and to lose two years would be a major blow to them.

Risk: overall the risk posed by allowing this exception has diminished significantly and, with the appropriate safeguards, can now virtually eliminate any risk to Canadians from allowing US property owners to gain access – this could include only allowing owners of property in rural locations to be granted this exception.

We believe that, for the above reasons, American cottage property owners belong in a separate category (e.g. “non-resident property owners”) that elevates them above the average American visitor and should, therefore, give them access to their properties in the earliest phase of what we expect will be a phased approach to the reopening of the border, hopefully before July 1.

Our American friends and neighbours have patiently waited and have already missed one summer season at their beloved cottages because they respected the need for caution. We believe that in summer 2021, because of vaccinations, the situation has fundamentally changed and they can now access their cottages with little to no risk to Canadians and to the benefit of the cottage communities for the reasons stated above.

The timing of this decision is critical. Unless this exception is put in place before the end of June, most US families will miss a second season (July/August being the season) at their Canadian seasonal residences. We therefore request a decision by the next rollover date of June 21.

We also note that we have not received any response to our previous letters (attached) that addresses the issues we have raised, only acknowledgements of receipt.

We humbly request that you consider our request and act upon it urgently so another cottage season is not lost to people whose spiritual and emotional home is in our beautiful cottage country.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Rupert Kindersley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Rupert Kindersley
Executive Director

PS The Georgian Bay Association acts as the voice for approximately 18,000 cottagers on the north and east coasts of Georgian Bay, approximately 26% of whom are American citizens.

The Township of The Archipelago

Recommendation Report to Council

Report No.: FINANCE-2021-04

Date: 17th June 2021

Originator: Erin Robinson, Chief Financial Officer

Subject: Love My Neighbour Charity

RECOMMENDATION

That Council consider becoming a Love My Neighbour City.
That Council consider if they would like to make a Township donation.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

“Love My Neighbour is the national movement for global vaccine equity inspired by Millennium Kids and diverse faith communities to increase the number of COVID-19 vaccines distributed quickly and equitably in low- and middle-income countries, through fundraising and advocacy.”
<https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/love-my-neighbour-partners-with-unicef-to-invite-every-canadian-to-gift-a-vaccine-forward-867237687.html>

One \$25 donation funds everything needed for UNICEF to procure and deliver a two-dose vaccine – from the manufacturer to the arms of people in some of the world's hardest-to-reach places.

A founding member of the group who conceptualized and created this charity is a former prominent resident of our Township.

The premise behind this initiative is that we are all feeling very grateful that we were able to get vaccinated and that we would like to express our gratitude by supporting those people in the third world that cannot see vaccines in their immediate future. We will not defeat this virus until there is immunity throughout the world. Without this expanded immunity we are all exposed to the arrival of a new variant that is beyond the protection of the current vaccines.

ANALYSIS

What is required to become a Love My Neighbour city?

- support the LMN project through spreading the word to your constituents via social media, a recorded video message or any other effective methods
 - make a donation on behalf of the city/municipality/township (could come from a mayor or councillor) (done)
 - consider creating a link to the Love My Neighbour UNICEF webpage from the township website
 - consider challenging another similar-sized city to a friendly vaccine fundraising competition
-

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

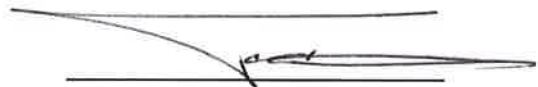
Council could choose to support the charity by making a donation; or individual members of Council could personally support the charity.

Respectfully Submitted,



Erin Robinson B.Comm., CPA, CGA
Chief Financial Officer

I concur with this report
and recommendation



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

The Township of The Archipelago

Recommendation Report to Council

Report No.: FINANCE-2021-03

Date: 17th June 2021

Originator: Erin Robinson, Chief Financial Officer

Subject: OPP Detachment Boards

RECOMMENDATION

That Council support the Town of Parry Sound resolution number 2021-063 which supports the submission by the CPAC representative from the Municipality of McDougall (appendix A).

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

The Township of the Archipelago currently participates as a member of the Community Police Advisory Committee; along with our neighboring municipalities. Townships operating within a contract with the OPP already have established OPP Detachment Boards; Townships operating without a contract with the OPP (such as the ToA) have Community Police Advisory Committees. There will be no distinction between contract and non-contract municipalities in the future. Effectively all policing will become contract. It is important to note that billing model changes are not being considered at this time.

Activity of Boards

- Boards shall determine local objectives, priorities, and policies in consultation with the Detachment Commander, consistent with the Solicitor General's strategic plan for the OPP.
- The Commissioner of the OPP shall consult with a Board regarding the selection of the Detachment Commander.
- The Detachment Commander shall prepare and adopt a local action plan in consultation with the board.
- Training for board members will become mandatory (Ministry support and funding is being requested).

Considerations for municipalities without existing detachment boards (from the Province)

- A detachment board helps to align policing objectives, priorities, and policies with community expectations. If your municipality is unaccustomed to having a board, the establishment of a board is an opportunity for a municipality of any size to have a greater say and establish a relationship with your Detachment Commander and the officers who police your community. It is also an opportunity to align municipal public safety expectations with those of neighbouring communities and clearly express those views in a coordinated manner with the Detachment Commander.

<https://www.amo.on.ca/sites/default/files/assets/DOCUMENTS/Reports/2020/NewOntarioProvincialPoliceDetachmentBoardsBuildingaFrameworkforBetterPolicingGovernance20200501.pdf>

ANALYSIS

The (OPP) Detachment Board Proposal Form; to be submitted by the Township of McDougall representative, on behalf of the local municipalities proposes the following composition:

- One representative from each of the seven area municipalities, plus Henvey First Nation
- Two community representatives (1 provincial, 1 municipal)

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

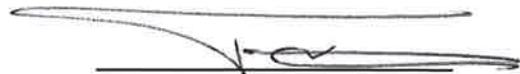
At this time the financial implications of establishing and operating a detachment board are unknown. Once the board is formed, our input could be described as wanting to keep costs low; while still achieving the goals and purpose of the board. Costs would include; small honorariums for attending meetings, training and annual memberships. All Board costs would be shared amongst the participating municipalities.

Respectfully Submitted,



Erin Robinson B.Comm., CPA, CGA
Chief Financial Officer

I concur with this report
and recommendation



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

Enc. Appendix A



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF PARRY SOUND
RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL

NO. 2021 – 063

DIVISION LIST

YES NO

DATE: May 18, 2021

Councillor V. BACKMAN
Councillor P. BORNEMAN
Councillor R. BURDEN
Councillor B. HORNE
Councillor B. KEITH
Councillor D. McCANN
Mayor J. McGARVEY

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

CARRIED: ☒ DEFEATED: ☐ Postponed to: _____

That Whereas the Community Safety and Policing Act, (CSPA), 2019 calls for the end of Community Police Advisory Committees (CPACs) and the creation of Ontario Provincial (OPP) Police Detachment Boards; and

Whereas the Ministry of the Solicitor General has developed an OPP detachment board framework that will allow affected municipalities and First Nations the flexibility to create a board that reflects community and local needs, and

Whereas the Ministry of the Solicitor General has asked municipalities and First Nations within a detachment area to work together to determine the composition of their board and the manner in which they will submit their proposal to the Ministry; and

Whereas members of the existing West Parry Sound District CPAC have indicated interest in establishing a Board representative of CPAC municipalities and First Nations,

Now Therefore Council of the Town of Parry Sound hereby supports submission by the CPAC representative from the Municipality of McDougall to the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Provincial Police Detachment Board Proposal substantially in the form attached, representing the 7 West Parry Sound Area municipalities and Henvey Inlet First Nation with the following additional considerations/proposals:


1. That the following be included as administrative resources/infrastructure required to support the establishment of the detachment board:

- administrative support for taking minutes of meetings, prepare, distribute and publish agendas and meeting notices, prepare draft policy documents, administer expenses, prepare annual reports and cost estimates, and maintain board records;
- secure place for records, meeting location, electronic requirements;
- establish funding requirements;
- personal accident insurance;
- legal advice;
- honorariums;
- ongoing training;
- travel and meals;
- advertising; and
- any other administrative resources/infrastructure common to a Board;

2. That it be clarified with the province, that funding for these resources/infrastructure be through the province as the establishment of detachment boards is an initiative of the province;

3. That in an effort to reduce duplication of effort and training, that the Board be established upon the 2022 Municipal Election;

And Further that this resolution be forwarded to the municipalities within the West Parry Sound District and Henvey Inlet First Nation.



Mayor Jamie McGarvey

Permit Comparison Summary

Issued For Period MAY 1,2021 To MAY 31,2021

Name	Type	Number	Property
LAIR, EUGENE	-DEMOLITION	2021-0076	92 GRANITE RD
LAIR, EUGENE	-SEASONAL DWELLING	2021-0077	92 GRANITE RD
GRAVELLE, PAUL	-RENOVATION	2021-0078	37 BLACKSTONE LAK RD
ATKINSON, ROBERT JOHN	-SEASONAL DWELLING	2021-0079	12 KAPIKOG LAKE
WILDEMAN, ANNE	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0080	CONGER PLAN 42M563 LOT 2 PCL
GWOZDECKY, MARK ROY	-DOCK	2021-0081	1748 GEORGIAN BAY WATE
GWOZDECKY, MARK ROY	-DOCK	2021-0082	1748 GEORGIAN BAY WATE
MATTHEWS, LISA	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0083	106 HEALEY LAKE
BARRETT, ROBERT PETER	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0084	190 HEALEY LAKE
SCHMID, SYLVIA	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0085	246 B704 ISLAND
OSFOLK, ADRIENNE	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0086	CONGER CON 11 PT LOT 16 RP
OSFOLK, ADRIENNE	-SEASONAL DWELLING	2021-0087	CONGER CON 11 PT LOT 16 RP
MACDOUGALL, JAMES FRASER	-LIVING ADDITION	2021-0089	1 A49 ISLAND
CHAPMAN, ROBERT	-SEASONAL DWELLING	2021-0090	1 B662 ISLAND
OSFOLK, ADRIENNE	-DOCK	2021-0088	CONGER CON 11 PT LOT 16 RP
SUEMUR INVESTMENTS INC	-RENOVATION	2021-0091	3 A139 ISLAND
WRIGHT, SHAWN	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0092	131 HEALEY LAKE
PORTINCROSS ESTATES LIMITED	-SEWAGE CLASS 5	2021-0093	1 B617 ISLAND
BALLANTINE, THOMAS	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0094	1 A65 ISLAND
SHARPE, MARY	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0095	124 KAPIKOG SOUTH RD
MCCONKEY, MICHAEL	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0096	30 ROCK ISLAND LAKE
FITZPATRICK, TERRY	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0097	1 B503 ISLAND
KERR, IAN JAMES	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0098	80 B704 ISLAND
KERR, IAN JAMES	-SLEEPING CABIN	2021-0099	80 B704 ISLAND
SCHNEIDER, MIKEL	-DECK	2021-0100	5 LOOKOUT LANE
BREITHAUPT, FRANCES	-DECK	2021-0101	1 A423 ISLAND
CRAIG, GEOFFREY	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0102	94 KAPIKOG SOUTH RD
COWAN, TODD	-DECK	2021-0103	1 A357 ISLAND
COWAN, TODD	-DOCK	2021-0104	1 A357 ISLAND
GOEMANS, ANDRIANUS	-DOCK	2021-0105	44 PAYNES RD
COOK, NIGEL	-DOCK	2021-0106	15 A26 ISLAND
KOFMAN TRUSTEE, LORI	-DOCK	2021-0107	1 B183 ISLAND
TIMMIS, JENNIFER	-ACCESSORY BUILDING	2021-0108	1 B92 ISLAND
ROBINSON, ANDREW PETER	-SEWAGE CLASS 4	2021-0109	28 PORCUPINE SPUR

Permit Comparison Summary

Issued For Period MAY 1,2021 To MAY 31,2021

	Previous Year			Current Year		
	Permit Count	Fees	Value	Permit Count	Fees	Value
-ACCESSORY BUILDING	1	363.00	33,000.00	1	1,430.00	130,000.00
-DECK	2	604.00	54,990.00	3	1,056.00	96,000.00
-DEMOLITION	2	100.00	10,000.00	1	50.00	0.00
-DOCK	3	150.00	53,000.00	7	350.00	89,000.00
-GARAGE/STORAGE BUILDING	2	607.00	55,200.00	0	0.00	0.00
-GAZEBO	1	237.00	21,600.00	0	0.00	0.00
-LIVING ADDITION	5	2,140.00	194,700.00	1	158.00	14,400.00
-RENOVATION	1	361.00	32,895.00	2	925.00	83,000.00
-SEASONAL DWELLING	1	8,333.00	757,575.00	4	34,403.00	3,127,600.00
-SEWAGE CLASS 2	1	175.00	5,000.00	0	0.00	0.00
-SEWAGE CLASS 4	7	2,800.00	140,000.00	13	6,250.00	268,000.00
-SEWAGE CLASS 5	1	250.00	10,000.00	1	250.00	10,000.00
-SLEEPING CABIN	4	2,655.00	241,475.00	1	1,650.00	150,000.00

	<u>Previous Year</u>	<u>Current Year</u>
Total Permits Issued	31	34
Total Dwelling Units Created	1	4
Total Permit Value	1,609,435.00	3,968,000.00
Total Permit Fees	18,775.00	46,522.00
Total Compliance Letters Issued	5	8
Total Compliance Letter Fees	0.00	0.00

BUILDING PERMIT SUMMARY (comparison 2020 to 2021)

2020

Month	Total No.	Value	Fees	Permit Area (Sq. Feet)
JAN	4	75,800.00	493.00	516
FEB	5	107,800.00	497.00	500
MAR	6	1,520,500.00	17,179.00	7,533
APR	2	0.00	100.00	2,205
MAY	31	1,609,435.00	18,775.00	11,474
JUN				
JUL				
AUG				
SEP				
OCT				
NOV				
DEC				
TOTALS	48	\$3,313,535.00	\$37,044.00	22,228

2021

Month	Total No.	Value	Fees	Permit Area (Sq. Feet)
JAN	20	1,569,940.00	17,196.00	10,561
FEB	9	84,500.00	979.00	3,442
MAR	24	1,547,330.00	17,065.00	12,387
APR	22	855,000.00	11,085.00	11,037
MAY	34	3,968,000.00	46,522.00	12,348
JUN				
JUL				
AUG				
SEP				
OCT				
NOV				
DEC				
TOTALS	109	\$8,024,770.00	\$92,847.00	49,775

The Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: Operational Services 2021-008

Date: 17th June 2021

Originator: Greg Mariotti, Manager of Operational Services

Subject: Dock Disposal Days

Background

This report follows on from a previous information report #2021-007 titled 'Wayward Docks Update'.

At the 20th May 2021 Committee of the Whole, Council agreed to pursue the option of dealing first hand with the issue of disposing of wayward docks. Staff offered to develop an implementation plan for Council's consideration at the June meeting. This report provides details of the plan.

Association Partnerships

The success of this plan is reliant upon ratepayer associations providing assistance in organizing these events and arranging for the wayward docks to be brought safely to a location for disposal. Associations should stress to their membership that these events are for the collection and disposal of wayward docks found scattered along our shorelines, and not a community pick-up of someone's old dock at their cottage, having replaced it for a new one.

Dock Disposal Day Logistics

Staff will place a mooring buoy at each location where a dock disposal day will be held. Wayward docks brought in for disposal will be tied off to this buoy. Over the course of a pre-planned weekend, multiple docks can be rafted together. This allows ratepayers to haul the docks across water and simply tie off at the collection location.

The association organizing the event would be expected to monitor the buoy over the weekend to ensure it does not become overcrowded to the point where it may pose a navigational hazard or that the mooring itself may start to drift. On the following Monday staff will mobilize a backhoe and roll-off truck to collect the docks for subsequent disposal.

Locations

The following locations could be used for dock collection and disposal;

Woods Bay

In conjunction with the Woods Bay Community Association and the Sans Souci Copperhead Association, an event could be held at the Woods Bay launch. The mooring would be located in a position such that the launch and dock can still be used. Moon River Marine has agreed to provide use of their launch free of charge to ratepayers while staff collect and remove the wayward docks on the Monday. The Woods Bay association has inventoried around 10-15 wayward docks in their area and have tentatively planned for a "Love Your Bay Day" to take place on July 24th.

Holiday Cove Marina

Staff have reached out to Seguin Township with a proposal to hold a dock disposal day at Holiday Cove Marina and the Township is fully supportive of this initiative. The marina would be another strategic location on the Bay in South Archipelago where the Sans Souci and Copperhead Association may wish to organize an event.

Kapikog, Blackstone-Crane and Healey Lakes

Staff will reach out to the Kapikog Lake Cottagers Association, the Blackstone Lake Cottagers Association, the Crane Lake Association and the Healey Lake Property Owners Association. They will be asked if there is an issue with wayward docks on the inland lakes and if there is, for them to carry out an inventory.

Pointe au Baril

The Wharf at Pointe au Baril could hold an event. Staff would rely on the Pointe au Baril Islanders Association to assess if there is a need to hold such an event following a survey and inventory of wayward docks in the area.

Shawanaga Landing

Staff can reach out to Shawanaga First Nation and ask if they would like to partner with The Archipelago and the Ojibway Club in disposing of any wayward docks in the area. This would require staff to have access to Shawanaga Landing as a collection location.

Skerryvore

The Skerryvore Ratepayers Association will be asked if there are any wayward dock issues in this area. If an event is deemed fruitful, staff will work with the association to identify a location where the collected docks can be safely brought to shore.

Bayfield Inlet

The Bayfield-Nares Islanders Association and Mr. Ted Simmonds did a fantastic job last year. If the association surveys more wayward docks this year, staff will work with the association to arrange a dock disposal day at the Bayfield launch.

Costs

Bringing this operation in-house and by rafting docks in the water would save on costs compared to a typical large item day managed by a sub-contractor. Rafting of docks over the course of a day or a weekend allows flexibility for the associations to gather wayward docks at their leisure and not have to abide by a time limit, as is the case for large item pick-up days.

Significant cost is associated with contractors, equipment and staff spending the duration of the event on site, irrespective of how busy an event may be. By dispatching staff and equipment to collect and dispose of docks after the event should take up less time overall. There should also be less disruption to other ratepayers wishing to use Township launches and landings, as equipment would only need to be stationed long enough for the clean up.

Estimated cost per event would be around \$1,500 plus disposal of the dock materials. This assumes two heavy equipment operators, a public works labourer, backhoe and roll-off truck with an overall time from deployment to return to base of 6 hours. Dock materials could be disposed of at Site 9. Previously it was reported that large item days can cost in the region of \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Assuming that all nine locations mentioned above were to host a dock disposal day, this would mean an overall cost of around \$13,500.

For this approach to work successfully, staff will be reliant on the associations to ensure that the docks are safely secured until staff mobilizes Monday morning.


Delinquent Disposal of Docks

There is a concern that by doing the right thing, word will get out (or has already gotten out), that "it's ok, The Archipelago will take care of it".

Most recently staff came across a deliberate abandonment of a large dock at Sheep Head transfer station while it was closed. This requires additional cost by asking the barging contractor to use equipment to load the dock onto the barge and drop it off at Holiday Cove Marina where it will have to be dismantled and safely disposed of by staff.

Staff is requesting permission to be able to "name and shame" those caught on camera behaving in this manner by posting such acts on the Township website and is seeking legal advice as to whether this is permitted, should Council grant permission.

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 2021-009

Date: 17th June 2021

Originator: Greg Mariotti, Manager of Operational Services

Subject: Operational Services Update

Public Works Update

Skerryvore Road reconstruction activities are going according to plan and within budget. Second pulverisation to blend the calcium with granular A due to be completed by the end of this week. The road will sit for one week for the base to cure and harden. Double surface treatment will then take place over the course of one week, with job completion planned for June 25th.

Blackstone bridge repairs are underway to rectify some minor deficiencies captured in the last structural engineering report.

Environmental Services Update

The Environmental Services dock has been installed at the Pointe au Baril Wharf.

Staff have scheduled site visits with weigh scale suppliers at Site 9 landfill to firm up quotations.

The new working alone system seems to be working well and is more user friendly than the old system. The previous supplier has been given notice.

Holiday Cove Marina Update

Cottage Country Paving Ltd has been awarded the work and paving will take place in July. The roadway will be paved with 50mm asphalt over a fresh layer of granular.

Community Centre HRV System

Three companies have been contacted to quote for the work. One has declined due to workload, another has expressed an interest with no further commitment and a third has been to the location and will submit a quote.

Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Update

Lakeland Holding will be submitting an application on our behalf to install a charging station for one space at 9, James Street, a station for two spaces at the Community Centre in Pointe au Baril and they will be working in partnership with Georgian Bay Township to install a charging station in MacTier, to assist residents of South Archipelago. Staff reached out to Georgian Bay Township's Director of Sustainability, after it was deemed most effective to serve our ratepayers in the South by facilitating a charging station along this major arterial road for the Archipelago. The benefit to Georgian Bay Township, in turn, would be increased economic activity from our ratepayers stopping in MacTier while their vehicles are charged.

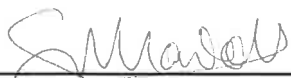
Once the application is submitted (later this month), Lakeland will be asked to make a deputation to Council on this area wide project.

Rooftop Solar Panel Systems

Staff reached out to Otter Energy to discuss options for installing solar panels at the James Street location and at the Community Centre in Pointe au Baril.


Otter Energy will be submitting a delegation to Council with more information, however it appears as though with minimal outlay, the solar powered buildings should be able to achieve a net zero position for hydro consumption.

Respectfully Submitted,



Greg Mariotti
Manager of Operational Services

I concur with this report,



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: CAO-2021-03

Date: June 17, 2021

Originator: John B. Fior, CAO

Subject: Canada/US Border Reopening Update

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

This is update on the Canada–United States border reopening based on information collected from various sources.

- The Canada-United States border has been closed to non-essential traffic since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic;
- All issues related to the international border between Canada and the United States fall under the jurisdiction of the federal government;
- The border closure has been supported by our Provincial government;
- Canadian and U.S. officials have agreed to renew the 30-day ban around the 21st of each month since it was first imposed in March 2020;
- A Canada-U.S. Task Force, through the Canadian Institute at the Wilson Centre, has been struck to provide recommendations and discuss a timeline for reopening the border;
- Currently, residents of the United States are not permitted to enter Canada via air for recreational travel. Those residents permitted entry into Canada via air travel require: a negative COVID-19 test, completed three days before departure; upon arrival they must quarantine for a 14-day period, including a minimum 3 night stay in a government-mandated hotel;
- Our Federal Government has said that two milestones must be met before reopening the border – 75% of its population has to have had at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and 20% are fully vaccinated; as of June 14, 2021, more than 65% of the country's population has had one dose while more than 13% are fully vaccinated;

- Our Federal Government has signalled that an announcement on easing travel restrictions may come as early as Monday June 21, 2021; however, they are warning that any relaxed rules won't necessarily go into effect immediately.

NEXT STEPS/OPTIONS

Staff will continue to monitor the situation and advise Council of any changes.

Respectfully Submitted,



John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

The Township of The Archipelago

Information Report to Council

Report No.: Clerk 2021-01

Date: June 17, 2021

Originator: Maryann Weaver, Clerk/Community Fire Safety Officer

Subject: 112 B704 McLaren Island

Incident Report – 112 B704 McLaren Island/Crown land

On May 15th, 2021, Northern 911 received a number of calls regarding a fire on McLaren Island. The caller reported that the bush was on fire and spreading to nearest cottage (112 C704, McLaren Island), and several other cottages in the area. The call was transferred to MNRF.

On May 17th, 2021, I followed up with the caller, who owns property across from bay. The following details were reported to me:

- Fire was spotted as she and other residents were driving by the location by boat
- 911 was called at 2:25pm
- Neighbouring property owners attended fire and attempted to extinguish with fire pumps, but their hoses were not long enough and the fire crept up the hill
- MNRF arrived at approximately 4:00pm
- Occupants of 112 B704 were at cottage and on the scene
- OPP was also on site

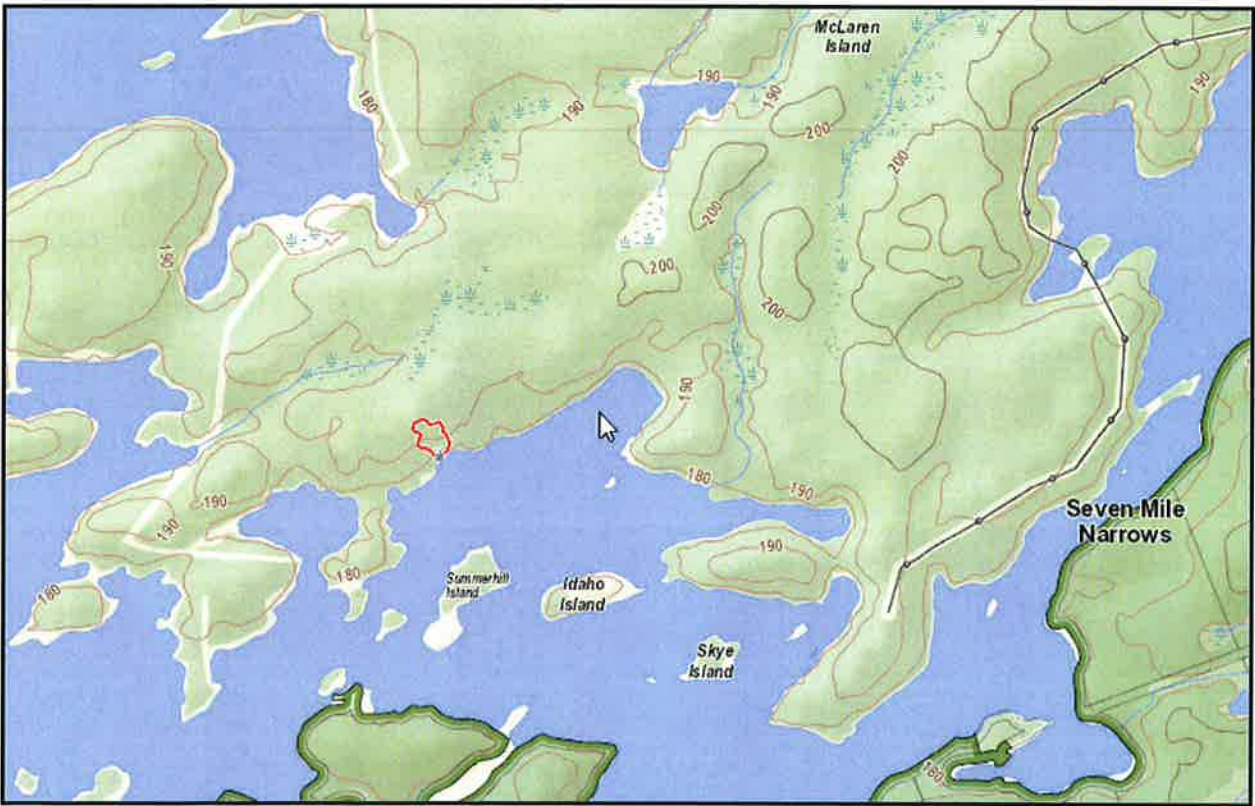
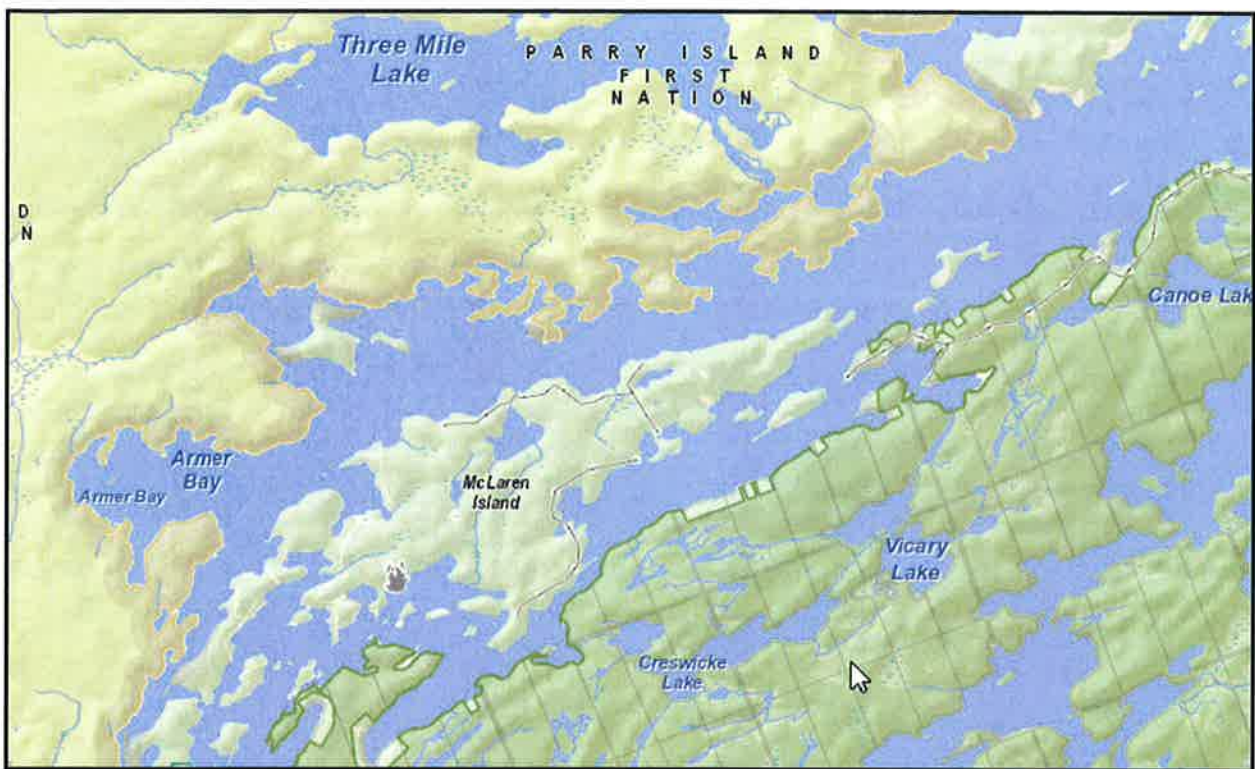
In order to gather more information, I contacted MNRF Fire Operations Supervisor who followed up with the Incident Commander who was on site. It was reported that the occupants admitted that they had been burning at stump the night before (May14th) and had not extinguished the fire that night, or the next morning.

MNRF is currently investigating the fire, and will be laying charges under the Forest Fire Prevention Act. They will be seeking costs for the use of the aircraft, and for the crew who were required to stay the night.

Our By-law Enforcement Officer will be issuing a Notice a Violation to the property owners. Any further fire related issues at this property will result in formal charges.

This incident highlighted the following concerns, which will assist with future fire prevention education:

1. Awareness of fire services (or lack thereof) for fire response in the Township
2. Inappropriate use of 9-1-1 for fire
3. Usage of 310-FIRE for Crown Land fires
4. False expectations of MNRF response times



Respectfully Submitted,

Maryann Weaver
Municipal Clerk/ Community Fire Safety Officer

I concur with this report,

John B. Fior
Chief Administrative Officer

WHEREAS the horrific discovery of 215 children buried at the Kamloops Indian Residential School in Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation territory is a stark reminder of the profound and lasting impacts of Canada's residential and day school systems on Indigenous peoples, as well as the need for meaningful action as we work towards truth, justice and reconciliation; and

WHEREAS the Council for the Township of The Archipelago (TOA) are profoundly saddened and angered by this tragic news, and understand that the death and disappearances of children from residential schools were well known and yet rarely acknowledged or accepted by Canadians; and

WHEREAS The Township of The Archipelago is situated within Anishinaabek Territory, and both the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850 and Williams Treaty of 1923; and

WHEREAS the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) revealed the heartbreaking details of the role that residential schools played in the history of Canada and the tragic legacy that continues today.

AND WHEREAS the Kamloops Indian Residential School is but one of many unmarked burial sites associated with residential schools across Canada;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council for the Township of The Archipelago stands with all survivors of residential schools, with the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc people, and with all First Nations communities whose children attended the school and suffered such unimaginable loss;

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that Council for the Township of The Archipelago requests the federal and provincial governments take action now on all 94 of the Calls to Action of the TRC, with particular attention to Calls 71 to 76, including funding and co-ordinating support for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities to locate, commemorate, and honour their Missing Children;

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that Council for the Township of The Archipelago calls on the federal government to adhere to the unanimous motion passed in the House of Commons calling on the federal government to drop the Federal Court appeals related to compensation for First Nations children separated from their families.

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that Council for the Township of the Archipelago directs staff to send a copy of this resolution to Norm Miller, MPP Parry Sound-Muskoka; Scott Aitchison, MP Parry Sound-Muskoka; MP Carolyn Bennett, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations; and to the Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau.

City Council

Motion without Notice

MM34.42	ACTION			Ward: All
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City of Toronto's actions to Advance Truth, Reconciliation and Justice - by Councillor Mike Layton, seconded by Mayor John Tory

** This Motion has been deemed urgent by the Chair.*

** This Motion is not subject to a vote to waive referral. This Motion has been added to the agenda and is before Council for debate.*

Recommendations

Councillor Mike Layton, seconded by Mayor John Tory, recommends that:

1. City Council request the Federal and Provincial Governments to support Call to Action 82 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, and specifically to help provide capital funding to the construction of Indian Residential School Survivors Restoration of Identity Project on Nathan Phillips Square.
2. City Council request the Federal and Provincial Governments to take action now on Calls 71 to 76 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada to address missing children and burial information, including funding and co-ordinating support to locate and protect school burial sites, both known and unknown.
3. City Council call on the Federal Government to drop the Federal Court appeals related to compensation for First Nations children separated from their families.
4. City Council request the Director, Indigenous Affairs Office, in consultation with relevant staff, to report to the Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee on what further actions are needed to advance truth, reconciliation and justice, how the City will hold itself accountable to community

in advancing these actions, and whether additional resources and funding are required to further the City of Toronto's work on reconciliation.

Summary

On May 27, 2021, the Tk'emlups te Secwépemc First Nation announced the discovery of 215 Indigenous children on the grounds of a former residential school in Kamloops.

This discovery has retraumatized many First Nations, Métis and Inuit across Turtle Island, who have long been dealing with the intergenerational trauma and lasting impacts of being forcibly removed from their families and communities, put into residential and day schools and forced to abandon their traditions, cultural practices and languages in order to assimilate them.

Residential schools operated in Canada for more than 160 years, up until the late 1990s, were Federally funded, and church-run. The last school closed in 1996.

This discovery must move our Country and our Governments beyond words of condolences and toward actions that advance truth and reconciliation.

We must recommit to advancing the Calls for Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada and the Calls for Justice from the MMIWG2S Final Report - Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

These actions must be far reaching and must work to advance access to housing, clean water, prosperity and justice for all Indigenous people, in partnership with Indigenous communities.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada made recommendations on efforts governments, justice systems and church officials should take to try to locate, name and commemorate the children who died. Six of these recommendations specifically list the actions the commission determined should be done to address missing children and burial information, including funding and co-ordination support to locate and protect school burial sites, both known and unknown.

We must act now to implement Call to Action 82 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, which calls upon Provincial and Federal Governments, in collaboration with survivors and their organizations, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, residential schools monument in each capital city to honour survivors and families.

This is a concrete action that Toronto is already pursuing through the creation of the Indian Residential School Survivors Restoration of Identity Project and Spirit Garden at Nathan Phillips Square, in partnership with Toronto Council Fire Native Cultural Centre. Earlier this year, City Council allocated \$13 million towards the construction of the Spirit Garden to honour residential and day school survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities and those that are living with the trauma. The Spirit Garden will be a peaceful, contemplative space to help advance truth and reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Toronto. We must now call on our partners in the Provincial and Federal Governments, as well as Toronto's corporate leaders and charitable sector to also contribute to this essential and initiative, which is an important part of moving truth and reconciliation from discussion to action.

This Motion is urgent as it ensures the City of Toronto is responding to the discovery of the 215 Indigenous children on the grounds of a former residential school in Kamloops with actions to support the Indigenous Community.

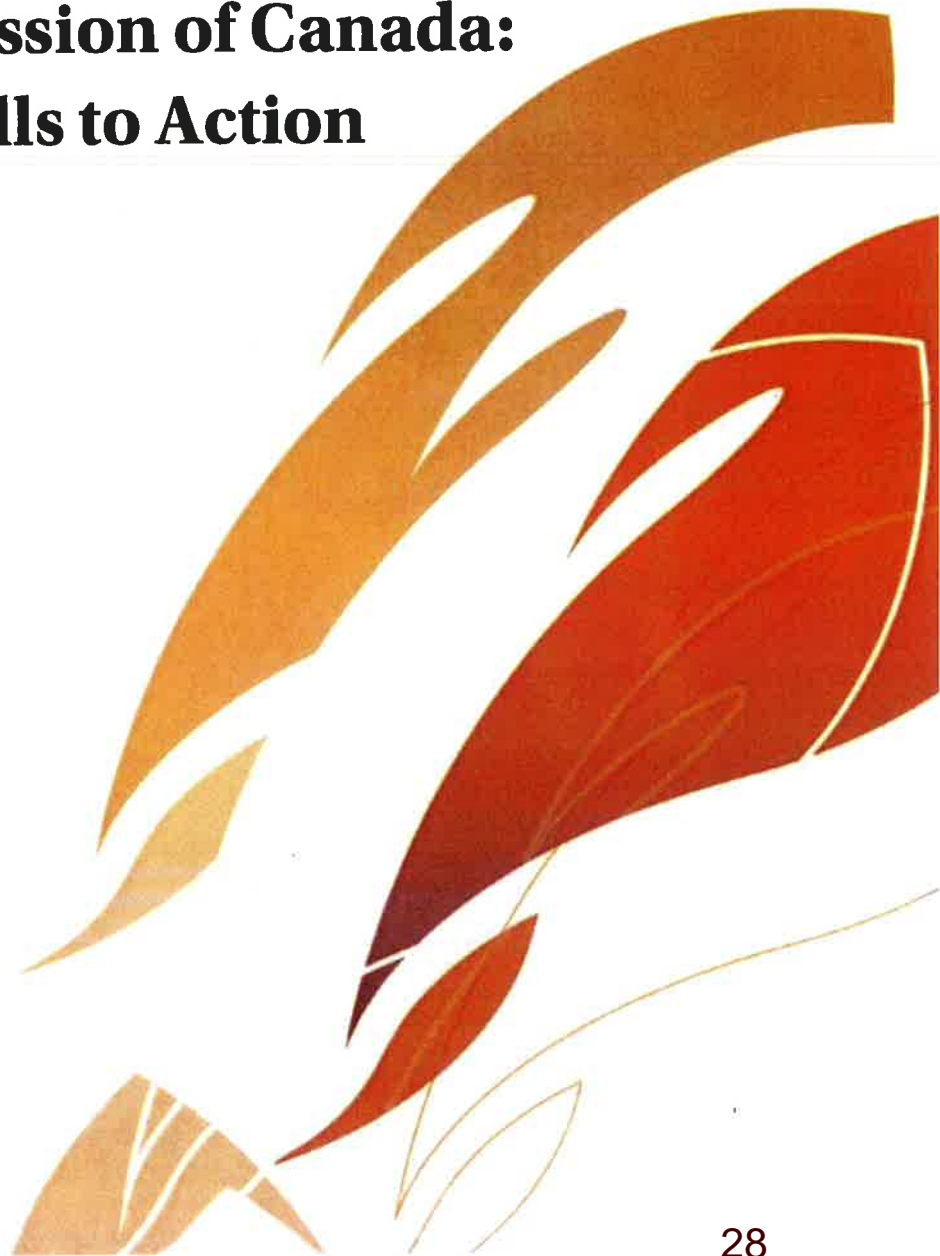
Background Information (City Council)

Member Motion MM34.42



Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action



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2015

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012

1500-360 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 3Z3

Telephone: (204) 984-5885

Toll Free: 1-888-872-5554 (1-888-TRC-5554)

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E-mail: info@trc.ca

Website: www.trc.ca

Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

Legacy

CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.
 - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.
 - iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.
 - iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
 - v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and

publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:
 - i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making.
 - iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

EDUCATION

6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate

educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.
9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:
 - i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation.
 - ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates.
 - iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula.
 - iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
 - v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems.
 - vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children.
 - vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.
12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:
 - i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
 - ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
 - iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
 - iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
 - v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-languages initiatives.
16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.
17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

HEALTH

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.
19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes

- between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
 21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
 22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.
 23. We call upon all levels of government to:
 - i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field.
 - ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities.
 - iii. Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals.
 24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

JUSTICE

25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.

26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.
27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.
30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.
32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.

33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.
34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:
 - i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD.
 - ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD.
 - iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community.
 - iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.
36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.
37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.
38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.
39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.

40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:
 - i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.
 - ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, endorsed by Canada in November 2012.

Reconciliation

CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION

45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.
 - ii. Adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.
46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation.
 - ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and the reformation of laws, governance structures, and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.
 - iii. Full adoption and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.
 - vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.

47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:
- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

50. In keeping with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and

understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.
52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:
 - i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.
 - ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
 - ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
 - iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.

iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.
55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
 - i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
 - iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
 - iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
 - v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
 - vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
 - vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual "State of Aboriginal Peoples" report, which would outline the government's plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church's role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.
59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church's role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.
60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.
61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:
 - i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.

- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:
 - i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.
 - ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
 - iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
 - iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:
 - i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
 - ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
 - iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
 - iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on

Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

66. We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and to make recommendations.
68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.
69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to:
 - i. Fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
 - ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.
 - iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.
70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:

- i. Determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.

MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION

71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.
74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.
75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of

appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:
- i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies.
 - ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.
 - iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

COMMEMORATION

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.

- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION

84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
- i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.
 - ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
 - iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians,

including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.

85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:
 - i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples.
 - ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations.

SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION

87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.
89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
 - i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse

cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.

- ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes.
- iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples.
- iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
 - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
 - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including

information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

1500-360 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 3Z3

Telephone: (204) 984-5885

Toll Free: 1-888-872-5554 (1-888-TRC-5554)

Fax: (204) 984-5915

E-mail: info@trc.ca

Website: www.trc.ca

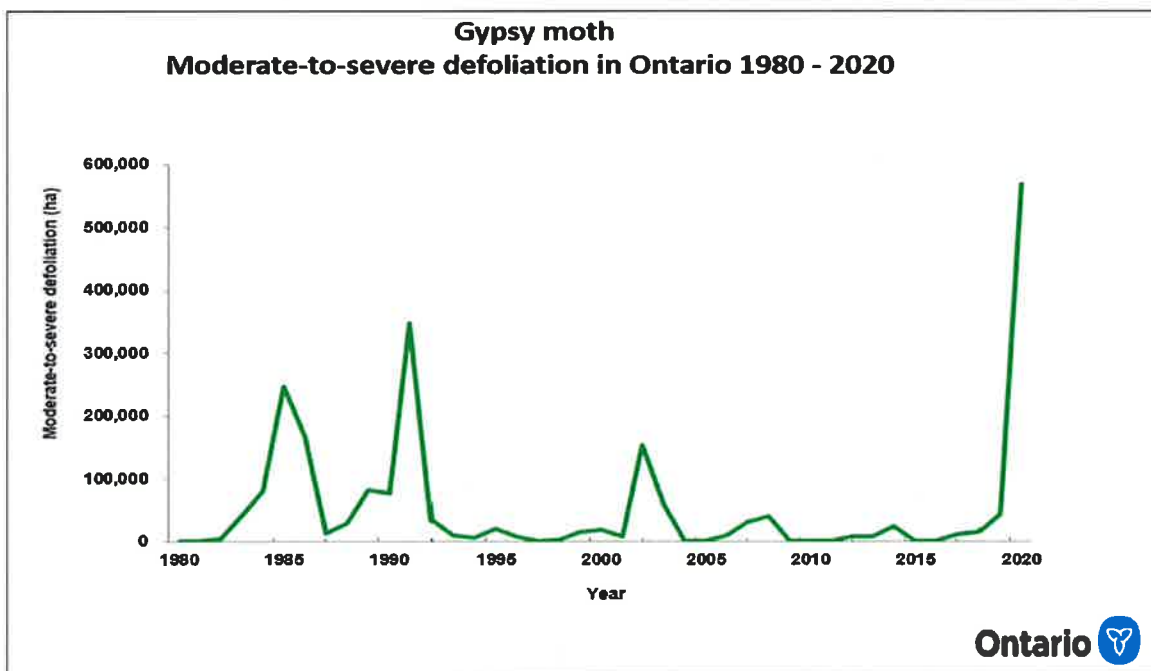


Gypsy Moth in the Georgian Bay Biosphere

Following a sharp increase in areas affected by Gypsy moth in Ontario during 2020, there have been many questions about Gypsy moth, its impacts in our area, and what can be done to control it. This information package will aim to provide answers to some of these questions.

What is Gypsy moth?

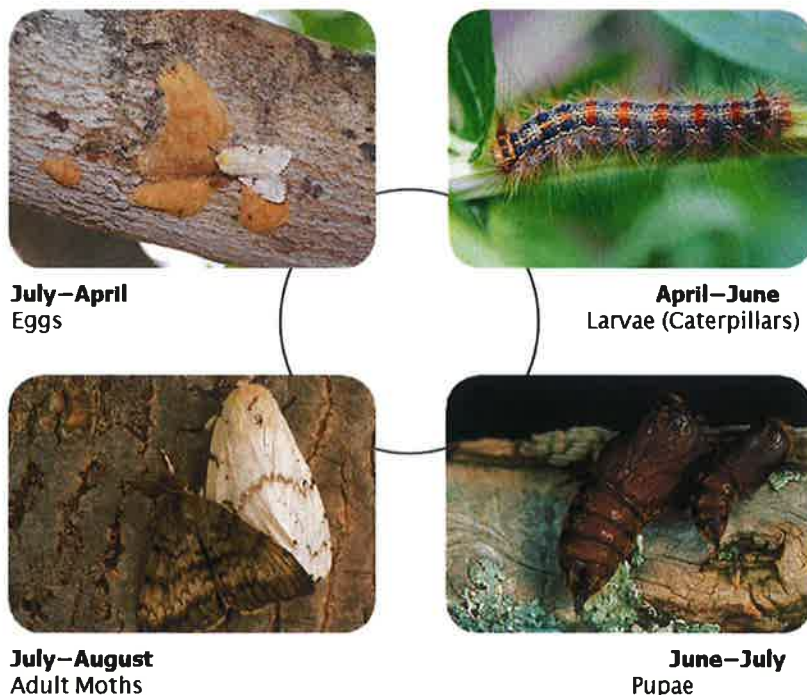
European Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) is an invasive pest that defoliates trees. It was first introduced to North America in the 1860s and first detected in Ontario in 1969. Despite being an invasive species, Gypsy moth has reached a state of naturalization. As a result, the Gypsy moth population may have periodic predictable outbreaks.



Moderate-to-severe defoliation in hectares (100,000 ha = 247,105 acres)

Life Stages

1. The Gypsy moth egg stage occurs from July to April on tree trunks, bark, or other hard surfaces. These tan-coloured masses are about 2-8 cm long and can contain 100-1000 eggs.
2. In spring, the eggs hatch and the larvae or caterpillars feed on the new foliage of trees. Mature caterpillars have five pairs of blue spots followed by 6 pairs of red spots along their backs. Feeding is normally completed by June.
3. The larval stage is followed by the pupa stage when the caterpillars turn into moths in cocoons.
4. The adult moth stage occurs during July and August, but adult Gypsy moths do not eat anything. The male moths are brown in colour and can fly while female moths are larger than the male, cream-coloured, and cannot fly.



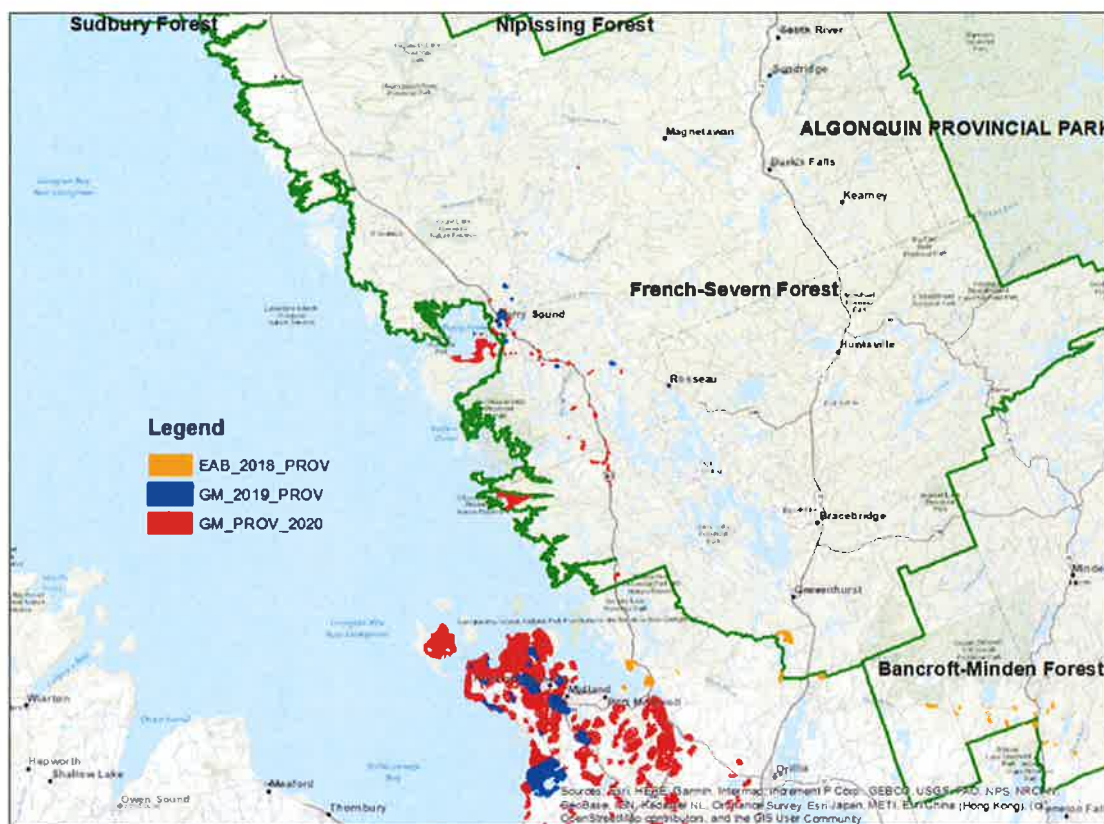
Source: invasionspecies.com/Gypsy-Moth/

What are the impacts of Gypsy moth?

Gypsy moth prefers oak trees as a host, as well as maple, birch, white pine, and white spruce; however, Gypsy moth has over 300 plant hosts. A single caterpillar can eat one square meter of leaves before becoming an adult. Although Gypsy moth can cause severe defoliation, most healthy trees can withstand one or more years of defoliation. These trees should be able to produce a new crop of leaves over the summer. However, defoliation can lead to growth loss and mortality if combined with other stresses such as drought, disease or other pests.

Where have we recently seen local impacts of Gypsy moth?

In the Parry Sound district, also called the French-Severn Forest, 2,046 ha of defoliation was mapped in 2020 compared to 177 ha in 2019. 2019 area is shown in blue on the map below and 2020 area is shown in red. Much of the 2020 defoliated area was south of Parry Sound along the highway 400 corridor or near Georgian Bay. During ground surveys, defoliation and egg masses were observed in Port Carling, Lake Muskoka, Tobin Island, Lake Rosseau, and Go Home Lake.



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

How can we manage the Gypsy moth?

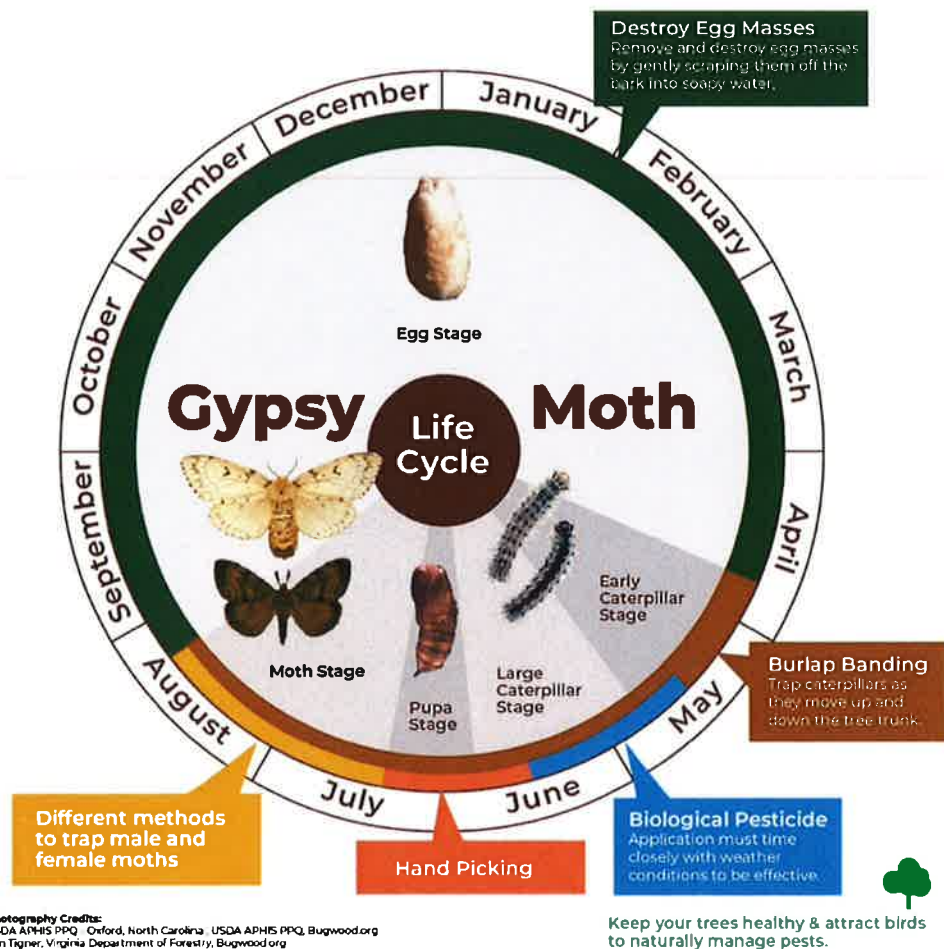
Natural Predators

Thankfully, Gypsy moth does have some natural predators including a fungus, a virus, and a small wasp. The rapid increase in Gypsy moth population seen during outbreaks leads to an increase in natural predators that can reduce the population back to lower densities within 1-3 years of the outbreak.

Management Options for Landowners

- Throughout the life cycle of the Gypsy moth, landowners can monitor their trees and reduce the population of Gypsy moth. Egg masses can be destroyed by scraping them off surfaces and into soapy water. Once caterpillars emerge, a piece of burlap can be wrapped around the trunk of the tree with rope so that there is an overhang. Caterpillars will crawl underneath this burlap to seek shelter and will become easier to collect and destroy. These caterpillars can be destroyed in soapy water. Caterpillars can also be hand picked from trees and destroyed. If you see Gypsy moth cocoons, these can be collected and destroyed.
- Another option is a biological pesticide called Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*). This is a naturally occurring bacteria found in soil that can be applied to foliage of trees. The caterpillars must ingest the pesticide in order for it to be effective. The timing of application is particularly important and must be done in the early stage of caterpillar development when caterpillars are beginning to feed on foliage, typically in mid-May to mid-June.
- Application timing is also important to ensure that Btk does not affect other Lepidoptera species (e.g. butterflies and moths). Affecting non-target species is a common concern; other Lepidoptera species could also be actively feeding. This risk is low since Btk application for Gypsy moth is done at about 50% leaf out, and in a forest setting, and generally not around water, there are few Lepidoptera species getting indirectly treated. BtK breaks down on the leaves in about 48 hours.

- Although Btk can help to reduce the population to more manageable levels, it does not eradicate all Gypsy moth insects. Btk can be applied by a registered pesticide application company or by homeowners who have thoroughly and carefully read application instructions. For larger scale projects, only certified pesticide application companies can apply Btk.
- Please see the figure below showing when these different control measures are appropriate and how they coincide with the life cycle of the Gypsy moth.



Source: City of London

<https://london.ca/living-london/water-environment/trees/invasive-species/Gypsy-Moth>

Thank You to Our Supporters



Further Reading

Ministry of Natural Resources Gypsy moth webpage (includes mapping and forecasting information)

- <https://www.ontario.ca/page/Gypsy-Moth>

European Gypsy moth Fact Sheet (Invasive Species Centre)

- <https://www.invasivespeciescentre.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/european-Gypsy-Moth-fact-sheet.pdf>

European Gypsy moth FAQs (Invasive Species Centre)

- <https://www.invasivespeciescentre.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Gypsy-Moth-FAQs-1.pdf>

Making a Burlap Barrier Band Trap for European Gypsy moth caterpillars

- <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/8b53-european-Gypsy-Moth-resident-make-burlap-caterpillar-trap.pdf>

Locating and Destroying Gypsy moth Egg Masses

- <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/8b15-european-Gypsy-Moth-resident-locate-destroy-egg-masses.pdf>

Learn more about Westwind Forest Stewardship Inc.

- www.westwindforest.ca

Township of The Archipelago – Environment pages:

- <https://www.thearchipelago.on.ca/p/environment>

PARTNERSHIP AND DATA
SHARING AGREEMENT

**SHARING LOCATION AND STATUS OF PHRAGMITES AUSTRALIS PROXIMAL TO
ROADS LYING WITHIN THE TOWNSHIPS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, CARLING AND
GEORGIAN BAY**

THIS AGREEMENT made this 15th day of May, 2021

BETWEEN:

GEORGIAN BAY LAND TRUST ("GBLT")

and –

THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, ("ToA")

GBLT and TOA have a mutual interest in maintaining the areas known as the Eastern Georgian Bay Natural Area and the Township of the Archipelago free from the Invasive European Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) and the Invasive Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), such plants heretofore known as "**Invasives**".

WHEREAS,

GBLT has conducted studies that locate Invasives where they are proximal to roads within the Georgian Bay Natural Area

And

WHEREAS,

The ToA interested in knowing the locations of Invasives on its roads in order to control or eliminate the spread of such species,

THEREFORE THE PARTIES HERETO AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1) Term

This Agreement shall commence on May 15, 2021 and expire on December 31, 2024, unless the term is extended by written agreement of the parties.

2) Early Termination

Notwithstanding section 1 above, this Agreement may be terminated upon three (3) months' prior written notice by either party in case of fundamental breach of the other party's obligations hereunder.

The parties may agree mutually in writing to terminate this Agreement at any time before its expiry.

3) Data and Report Sharing

The GBLT agrees to share the location data of Invasives it has developed and mapped in 2021 and any additional location data regarding Invasives generated during the term. The ToA agrees to share all data and reports and locations regarding the removal, elimination or control of Invasives during the term.

4) Contractors and Subcontractors

Contractors and Subcontractors carrying out removal, elimination or control of Invasive removal shall be bound by the terms of this agreement.

5) Publications

Any publications, signage, presentations, or other publicly available material resulting from the removal shall be shared in a timely manner with the other Party.

6) Confidential Information

All data, reports or other information shared by or transmitted to ToA by GBLT shall be deemed Confidential Information. All data, reports or other information shared by or transmitted to GBLT by ToA shall be deemed Confidential Information if and when it is marked Confidential.

7) Intellectual Property

All Invasive data including all location data shall be and remain the property of GBLT, and shall be deemed Confidential Information. Such information may be shared with contractors or subcontractors who have been specifically hired to perform work to control the spread of Invasives.

8) Mutual Indemnification

Each Party agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other Party, its affiliates and its and their respective officers, directors, shareholders, members, affiliates, employees and agents (collectively the "Indemnitees") from and against any claims, liabilities and costs (including reasonable court costs and legal fees on a substantial indemnity basis) for bodily injury, death or damage to property of the other Party or any third Party to the extent caused by its breach of this

Agreement, its negligent acts or omissions or the negligent acts or omissions of its subcontractors or subconsultants in the performance of its respective obligations under this Agreement, or its use or failure to use any data, information, or other work product developed under this Agreement. This indemnity and other indemnities referenced in this Agreement shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

9) Notices

Notices issued under this Agreement shall be issued in writing to the contacts identified below:

Contact for GBLT:

Bill Lougheed Executive
Director Georgian Bay
Land Trust
120 Eglinton Ave East – Suite 1000
Toronto, Ontario M4P 1E2
bill.lougheed@gbt.org

Contact for TOA:

10) Entire Agreement

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between GBLT and TOA pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement. There are no warranties, representations or agreements between the Parties in connection with such subject matter except as specifically set forth or referred to in this Agreement.

11) Assignment

Neither Party shall assign this Agreement without the prior written consent of the other Party.

12) Governing Law

This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement.

GEORGIAN BAY LAND TRUST

per: _____

Bill Lougheed, Executive Director
I have authority to bind the corporation.

Date: _____

THE TOWNSHIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO

per: _____

I have authority to bind the corporation

Date: _____