



City of Hamilton

CITY COUNCIL REVISED

20-009

Wednesday, April 29, 2020, 9:30 A.M.

Due to the COVID-19 and the Closure of City Hall

All electronic meetings can be viewed at:

City's Website: <https://www.hamilton.ca/council-committee/council-committee-meetings/meetings-and-agendas>

City's YouTube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/user/InsideCityofHamilton> or Cable 14

Call to Order

1. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

(Added Items, if applicable, will be noted with *)

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

3.1 April 22, 2020

4. COMMUNICATIONS

4.1 Correspondence respecting concerns with the Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) changes with respect to about 354 King St W:

4.1.a Denise Minardi

4.1.b Aleda O'Connor

4.1.c Barbara Ledger

*4.1.d George & Peggy Donner

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate action.

4.2 Correspondence from Mark & Helen Hagel respecting suggestions to help with the shortages of municipal funds given the current Corona crisis

Recommendation: Be received.

4.3 Correspondence from David Neligan, Aird & Berlis LLP, on behalf of Arbor Developments Inc., respecting GRIDS 2 and the Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the Director of Planning / Chief Planner for appropriate action.

4.4 Correspondence Montreal City Councillor Marvin Rotrand respecting a request for support from the Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA) for federal funding to stabilize public transport until the end of the COVID-19 crisis.

Recommendation: Be received.

4.5 Petition from Change.org demanding transparency and immediate full public disclosure of the process followed for the demolition of well-known and loved Brandon House (462 Wilson Street East, Ancaster)

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 6.2 and to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate action.

*4.6 Correspondence from the Honourable Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General respecting an extension to the deadline for municipalities to prepare their Community Safety and Well-Being (CWSB) plan.

Recommendation: Be received.

*4.7 Correspondence from Vivien Underdown, Food Advisory Committee Chair and Elly Bowen, Food Advisory Vice-Chair urging Council to include stakeholders from the food and agriculture industry, across production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste

in the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery and they also urge Council to consider how tax increases could impact low to middle-income community members and contribute to worsening food insecurity.

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 6.3.

5. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

5.1 CONSENT ITEMS

- 5.1.a Chedoke Creek Ministry Order Update (PW19008(h)) (City Wide)
- 5.1.b Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20096) (Ward 3)
- 5.1.c Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20097) (Ward 1)

5.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS / WRITTEN DELEGATIONS

- *5.2.a Written Delegations from the West End Home Builder's Association on the Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)) and a response from the City to their comments.
 - *5.2.a.a April 23, 2020 - West End Home Builder's Association
 - *5.2.a.b April 27, 2020 - West End Home Builder's Association
 - *5.2.a.c April 28, 2020 - Response from City staff
Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (b).
- *5.2.b Written Delegations respecting Report FCS20023, New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy:
 - *5.2.b.a Larry Freeman
 - *5.2.b.b Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture
 - *5.2.b.c Mathers Family
Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (a).

5.3 STAFF PRESENTATIONS

5.4 DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 5.4.a New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy (FCS20023) (City Wide)

- 5.4.b Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (PED19015(b)) (City Wide)
- 5.4.c Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20043(a)) (Wards 13 & 15)
- 5.4.d To Incorporate City Lands into Upper Sherman Avenue by By-law (PED20083) (Ward 7)
- 5.4.e Metrolinx Transit Initiative Program (PW20027) (City Wide) - WITHDRAWN
- 5.4.f Tax and Rate Operating Budget Variance Report as at December 31, 2019 - Budget Control Policy Transfers (FCS19055(b)) (City Wide)
- 5.4.g Red Hill Valley Parkway Inquiry Update (LS19036(a)) (City Wide)

Discussion of Appendices "A" and "B" of this report in Closed Session is pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matter pertains to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

6. MOTIONS

- 6.1 Recognizing Ken Curry
- 6.2 Properties of Potential Cultural Heritage Interest in Ancaster
- 6.3 Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery

7. NOTICES OF MOTIONS

- *7.1 Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque Call to Prayer Twice Daily During Ramadan, 2020

8. STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

9. PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

9.1 Closed Session Minutes - April 22, 2020

Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (c) and (k) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (c) and (k) of the Ontario Municipal Act, 2001, as amended, as the subject matters pertain to a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land for City purposes and a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the City

9.2 Commercial Relationship Between City of Hamilton and RossClair Contractors Inc. (LS20011 / FCS20046) (City Wide)

Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matter pertains to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

9.3 Appendices "A" and "B" to Report LS19036(a) Red Hill Valley Parkway Inquiry Update - Item 5.4 (g) in the Open Agenda

Discussion of Appendices "A" and "B" to Report LS19036(a) in Closed Session is pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matter pertains to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

10. BY-LAWS AND CONFIRMING BY-LAW

10.1 084

Respecting Removal of Part Lot Control, Block 92 (Parts 1-7), Registered Plan No. 62M-1249 "Empire Caterini, Phase 1", municipally known as 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, and 328 Pumpkin Pass

PLC-20-002

Ward: 11

10.2 085

To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Part 1 on Plan 62R-21218 as Part of Inverness Avenue East

Ward: 8

10.3 086

To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Parts 2 & 3 on Plan 62R-21218 as Part of Upper Wellington Street

Ward: 8

10.4 087

To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Pan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487 as Part of Upper Sherman Avenue

Ward: 7

10.5 088

To Confirm the Proceedings of City Council

11. ADJOURNMENT



CITY COUNCIL MINUTES 20-008

9:30 a.m.
April 22, 2020
Council Chamber
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West

Present: Mayor F. Eisenberger
Councillors M. Wilson, J. Farr, N. Nann, S. Merulla (Deputy Mayor), C. Collins, T. Jackson, E. Pauls, J.P. Danko, B. Clark, M. Pearson, L. Ferguson, A. VanderBeek, J. Partridge, T. Whitehead and B. Johnson.

Mayor Eisenberger called the meeting to order and recognized that Council is meeting on the traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, HuronWendat, Haudenosaunee and Mississaugas. This land is covered by the Dish with One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, which was an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabek to share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes. It was further acknowledged that this land is covered by the Between the Lakes Purchase, 1792, between the Crown and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. The City of Hamilton is home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island (North America) and it was recognized that we must do more to learn about the rich history of this land so that we can better understand our roles as residents, neighbours, partners and caretakers.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The Clerk advised of the following changes to the agenda:

4. COMMUNICATIONS

- 4.2 Correspondence requesting that Council urge the Premier to change the designation of community gardens under the Emergency Measures legislation from "recreational areas" to "essential supply services":

- (a) Edgar Rogalski
- (b) Dr. J. David Moffatt

Recommendation: Be received ~~and referred to the City's Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) for appropriate action.~~

5. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE (Item 5)**5.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS / WRITTEN DELEGATIONS**

- 5.2 (a) Written Delegations respecting Report PED20076, Repeal and Replace Public Nuisance By-law 09-110 and Amend Administration Penalty By-law 17-225 (Item 5.4(d)):

5.2.(a) (i)	Kim-Karin Rausch
5.2 (a) (ii)	Marlene & David Girvan
5.2 (a) (iii)	Max DiFelice
5.2 (a) (iv)	Nathan Helder
5.2 (a) (v)	Robert Pratt
5.2 (a) (vi)	Pat & Vic Ancona
5.2 (a) (vii)	Pat & Art Linde
5.2 (a) (viii)	Richard Robertson
5.2 (a) (viv)	Evan Edmundson
5.2 (a) (x)	Mr. & Mrs. Lorne Holley

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (d)

7. NOTICES OF MOTION

- 7.1 Designating Evergreen Farm located at 1389 Progreston Road, Carlisle a Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

(Clark/Johnson)

That the agenda for the April 22, 2020 meeting of Council be approved, ***as amended***.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek

YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None were declared

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING
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3.1 April 15, 2020 (Item 3.1)

(Ferguson/VanderBeek)

That the Minutes of the April 15, 2020 meeting of Council be approved, as presented.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

COMMUNICATIONS

(Merulla/VanderBeek)

That Council Communications 4.1 to 4.4 be approved, as presented, as follows:

4.1 Correspondence requesting that City Council temporarily close James Street North, in Ward 2, for the duration of the pandemic to allow more space for residents who are using sidewalks for walking and roadways for biking:

- (a) Roberta Trunfio
- (b) Eugene Ellmen
- (c) Petition
- (d) Deborah Field

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the City's Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) for appropriate action.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 12 to 4, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
NO - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
NO - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
NO - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
NO - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

4.2 Correspondence requesting that Council urge the Premier to change the designation of community gardens under the Emergency Measures legislation from "recreational areas" to "essential supply services":

- (a) Edgar Rogalski
- (b) Dr. J. David Moffatt

Recommendation: Be received.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
NOT PRESENT - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson

YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

- 4.3 Correspondence from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing respecting the 2020-21 Investment Plan Approval for the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative.

Recommendation: Be received.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
NOT PRESENT - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

- 4.4 Correspondence from the Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing respecting the issuance of an emergency order under the EMCPA (O. Reg. 157/20) to provide municipalities with the flexibility to deploy certain staff to where they are needed most.

Recommendation: Be received.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson

YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Merulla/Farr)

That Council move into Committee of the Whole.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

5.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS/WRITTEN DELEGATIONS

5.2 (a) Written Delegations respecting Report PED20076, Repeal and Replace Public Nuisance By-law 09-110 and Amend Administration Penalty By-law 17-225 (Item 5.4(d)):

5.2.(a) (i)	Kim-Karin Rausch
5.2 (a) (ii)	Marlene & David Girvan
5.2 (a) (iii)	Max DiFelice
5.2 (a) (iv)	Nathan Helder
5.2 (a) (v)	Robert Pratt
5.2 (a) (vi)	Pat & Vic Ancona
5.2 (a) (vii)	Pat & Art Linde
5.2 (a) (viii)	Richard Robertson
5.2 (a) (viv)	Evan Edmundson
5.2 (a) (x)	Mr. & Mrs. Lorne Holley

(Clark/Johnson)

That the written delegations respecting Report PED20076, Repeal and Replace Public Nuisance By-law 09-110 and Amend Administration Penalty By-law 17-225 (Item 5.4(d)) be received and referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (d).

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 DISCUSSION ITEMS**5.4 (a) Old Dundas Road (HC005) Wastewater Pumping Station Upgrades (PW20018) (Ward 12)****(VanderBeek/Partridge)**

- (a) That an additional \$900,000 be added to Project ID No. 5161267270 from Project ID No. 5161267273, to increase the total budget requirement to \$4,520,000 for C13-29-19 - Old Dundas (HC005) Wastewater Pumping Station Upgrades;
- (b) That E.S. Fox Limited be selected as the Successful Proponent for the Request for Tenders for Contract C13-29-19, for the Old Dundas (HC005) Wastewater Pumping Station Upgrades; and,
- (c) That the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized and directed to execute the contract with E.S. Fox Limited and any ancillary documents for Contract C13-29-19 for the Old Dundas (HC005) Wastewater Pumping Station Upgrades, with content acceptable to the General Manager of Public Works and in a form acceptable to the City Solicitor.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
 YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
 YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
 YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
 YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
 YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
 YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
 YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
 YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
 YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
 YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
 YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
 YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
 YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
 YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
 YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (b) Town of Grimsby / City of Hamilton Supply of Water Agreement (FCS20027) (City Wide)

(Johnson/Pearson)

- (a) That staff be authorized and directed to negotiate and enter into, on behalf of the City of Hamilton (Hamilton), a water supply agreement with the Town of Grimsby (Grimsby), for the continued supply of potable water by Grimsby with the agreement to incorporate the following terms and conditions:
 - (i) term of 10 years, from the date of execution of the agreement;
 - (ii) water consumption billed on a per cubic metre basis at a rate of 1.5 times the water rate otherwise imposed by Grimsby, from time to time, during the term of the agreement;
 - (iii) under normal operating conditions, Hamilton shall not withdraw water at any time that exceeds: (a) a maximum daily volume of 260,274 litres; or (b) a flow rate of 285 litres / minute;
 - (iv) under fire flow operating conditions, Hamilton shall not withdraw water that exceeds: (a) a maximum daily volume of 1,340,274 litres; or (b) a flow rate of 9,181 litres / minute;
 - (v) early termination by either party will require no less than two (2) years' notice;
 - (vi) provisions to be included with respect to interruptions of supply and impacts on water pressure;
 - (vii) and such other terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the

General Manager of Finance and Corporate Services and
General Manager of Public Works;

- (b) That the Mayor and Hamilton Clerk be authorized and directed to execute, on behalf of Hamilton, all necessary documentation to implement Recommendations (a) in Report FCS20027 with content acceptable to the General Manager of Finance and Corporate Services and General Manager of Public Works, as applicable, and in a form satisfactory to the Solicitor for the City of Hamilton.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
 YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
 YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
 YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
 YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
 YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
 YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
 YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
 YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
 YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
 YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
 YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
 YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
 YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
 YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
 YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (c) 2020 Tax Policies and Area Rating (FCS20039) (City Wide)

(Danko/Pearson)

- (a) That the following optional property classes be continued for the 2020 taxation year:
- (i) Parking Lot and Vacant Land;
 - (ii) Large Industrial;
- (b) That, based on the 2020 final approved Tax Operating Budget, the following final tax ratios be established for the 2020 taxation year:
- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| (i) | Residential | 1.0000 |
| (ii) | Multi-Residential | 2.4876 |
| (iii) | New Multi-Residential | 1.0000 |
| (iv) | Commercial | 1.9800 |
| (v) | Parking Lot and Vacant Land | 1.9800 |
| (vi) | Industrial | 3.3153 |
| (vii) | Large Industrial | 3.8876 |
| (viii) | Pipeline | 1.7947 |

(ix)	Farm	0.1767
(x)	Managed Forest	0.2500
(xi)	Landfills	2.9696

- (c) That the following tax reductions be established for the 2020 taxation year:

(i)	Farmland awaiting development (1st Subclass)	25%
(ii)	Farmland awaiting development (2nd Subclass)	0%
(iii)	Excess land Subclass (Residual Commercial)	0%
(iv)	Excess land Subclass (Residual Industrial)	0%
(v)	Vacant land Subclass (Residual Industrial)	0%
(vi)	Excess land Subclass (Large Industrial)	0%

- (d) That the existing Seniors' (65+) Tax Rebate Program be continued for the 2020 taxation year with the following updated criteria:

The income threshold will be verified against line 15000 (previously 150) – Total Income, on the previous year's Notice of Assessment(s) from Canada Revenue Agency. In the case of pension income splitting, line 15000 of the transferring spouse will be adjusted by the deduction for elected split-pension amount captured on line 210 of the Income Tax and Benefit Return;

- (e) That the Deferral of Tax Increases for Seniors and Low-Income Persons with Disabilities Program (Deferral of Tax Increases Program) be continued for the 2020 taxation year with the following updated criteria:

The income threshold will be verified against line 15000 (previously 150) – Total Income, on the previous year's Notice of Assessment(s) from Canada Revenue Agency. In the case of pension income splitting, line 15000 of the transferring spouse will be adjusted by the deduction for elected split-pension amount captured on line 210 of the Income Tax and Benefit Return;

- (f) That the Full Tax Deferral Program for Seniors and Low-Income Persons with Disabilities Program (Full Tax Deferral Program) be continued for the 2020 taxation year as the third year of the three-year pilot with the following updated criteria:

The income threshold will be verified against line 15000 (previously 150) – Total Income, on the previous year's Notice of Assessment(s) from Canada Revenue Agency. In the case of pension income splitting, line 15000 of the transferring spouse will be adjusted by the deduction for elected split-pension amount captured on line 210 of the Income Tax and Benefit Return;

- (g) That the existing 40% Tax Rebate for eligible charities and similar organizations be continued for the 2020 taxation year;
- (h) That, for the 2020 taxation year, the tax capping percentage for any assessment related tax increases in the Commercial and Industrial property classes be set at the maximum allowable of 10% of previous year's Current Value Assessment (CVA) level taxes;
- (i) That, for the 2020 taxation year, any capped property in the Commercial and Industrial property classes that is within \$500 of its Current Value Assessment (CVA) taxes in 2020, be moved directly to its full Current Value Assessment (CVA) taxes;
- (j) That capping protection will be limited only to reassessment related changes prior to 2017;
- (k) That the Commercial property class be excluded from capping protection for 2020 and any subsequent years;
- (l) That the four-year capping phase-out option be continued for the Industrial property class with 2020 being year two of four;
- (m) That, for the 2020 taxation year, the minimum percentage of Current Value Assessment (CVA) taxes for properties eligible for the new construction / new to class treatment be set at 100% of Current Value Assessment (CVA) taxes;
- (n) That for the 2020 taxation year, any property in the Industrial property class which paid full Current Value Assessment (CVA) taxes in 2019, no longer be eligible for capping protection in 2020 and future years;
- (o) That, for the 2020 taxation year, all properties eligible for a tax reduction under the existing capping program receive the full decrease, funded from the approved capping program operating budget;
- (p) That, for the 2020 taxation year, the Area Rated Levies be approved as identified in Appendix "A" to Report FCS20039, "2020 Tax Policies and Area Rating", attached hereto;
- (q) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to prepare all necessary by-laws, for Council approval, for the purposes of establishing the tax policies and tax rates for the 2020 taxation year.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann

YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
NOT PRESENT - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (d) Repeal and Replace Public Nuisance By-law 09-110 and Amend Administrative Penalty By-law 17-225 (PED20076) (City Wide)

(Clark/Johnson)

That Council waive the notice provision within By-law 07-351, a By-Law to Adopt and Maintain a Policy with Respect to the Provision of Public Notice in order for an amendment to be made to By-law 17-225, a By-law to Establish a System of Administrative Penalties effective immediately.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a 2/3's majority vote of 14 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
NOT PRESENT - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Clark/Johnson)

(a) That the draft by-law, attached as Appendix "A" to Report PED20076, which repeals and replaces By-law 09-110, being a By-law to Prohibit and Regulate Certain Public Nuisances within the City of Hamilton, and amends the Administrative Penalties By-law 17-225 which has been prepared in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor, be approved and enacted by Council;

- (b) That the Mayor be directed, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, to write to the relevant federal and provincial governments to regulate and enforce odour and lighting nuisances related to the cultivation of cannabis plants.

(Ferguson/Clark)

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Hamilton deems it appropriate to enact By-law No. 09-110 to prohibit and regulate certain public nuisances within the City of Hamilton pursuant to sections 128 and 129 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, ("*Municipal Act, 2001*") as amended;

WHEREAS section 444 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorizes municipalities to make orders requiring the person who contravened the by-law or who caused or permitted the contravention or the owner or occupier of the land on which the contravention occurred to discontinue the contravening activity; and,

WHEREAS, there are possible issues of jurisdiction around enforcement of public nuisances from cannabis cultivation, including odor and lighting.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

That the recommendations within Report PED20076, Repeal and Replace Public Nuisance By-law 09-110 and Amend Administrative Penalty By-law 17-225, be amended by adding Sub-Sections (c) and (d), as follows:

- (c) ***That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, Minister of the Attorney General, and local Members of Parliament to request that the Province extend authority to Municipalities to enforce odor and lighting nuisance complaints stemming from licensed and unlicensed cannabis cultivations within the its jurisdiction.***
- (d) ***That the request be sent to other municipalities in Ontario, including the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for their endorsement.***

Result: Amendment CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 3, as follows:

NO - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
 YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
 NO - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
 YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
 YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
 YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
 YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
 NO - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
 YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
 YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
 YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead

YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

The Main Motion as **Amended** to read as follows:

- (a) That the draft by-law, attached as Appendix “A” to Report PED20076, which repeals and replaces By-law 09-110, being a By-law to Prohibit and Regulate Certain Public Nuisances within the City of Hamilton, and amends the Administrative Penalties By-law 17-225 which has been prepared in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor, be approved and enacted by Council;
- (b) That the Mayor be directed, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, to write to the relevant federal and provincial governments to regulate and enforce odour and lighting nuisances related to the cultivation of cannabis plants.
- (c) ***That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, Minister of the Attorney General, and local Members of Parliament to request that the Province extend authority to Municipalities to enforce odor and lighting nuisance complaints stemming from licensed and unlicensed cannabis cultivations within the its jurisdiction.***
- (d) ***That the request be sent to other municipalities in Ontario, including the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for their endorsement.***

Result: Main Motion as Amended CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (e) Main West Esplanade Business Improvement Area Proposed 2020 Budget and Schedule of Payment (PED20092) (Ward 1)**(Wilson/Clark)**

- (a) That the 2020 Operating Budget for the Main West Esplanade Business Improvement Area, attached as Appendix "A" to Report PED20092, in the amount of \$15,700, be approved;
- (b) That the levy portion of the Operating Budget for the Main West Esplanade Business Improvement Area in the amount of \$9,872.00, be approved;
- (c) That the General Manager of Finance and Corporate Services be authorized and directed to prepare the requisite By-law, pursuant to Section 208, *Ontario Municipal Act, 2001*, as amended, to levy the 2020 Operating Budget for the Main West Esplanade Business Improvement Area;
- (d) That the following schedule of payments for the 2020 Operating Budget for the Main West Esplanade Business Improvement Area be approved:

April	\$4,936
June	\$4,936

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
 YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
 YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
 YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
 YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
 YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
 YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
 YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
 YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
 YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
 YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
 YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
 YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
 YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
 YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
 YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Merulla/Farr)

That the Committee of the Whole Rise and Report.

CARRIED

MOTIONS

6.1 Financial Support to Renovate the Spiritual Room and Office for Hamilton Regional Indian Centre at 95 Hess Street South, Hamilton**(Farr/Collins)**

WHEREAS, since December 2019 the Hamilton Regional Indian Centre has partnered with CityHousing Hamilton to provide housing with supports for 10 - 15 Indigenous youth aged 6-24;

WHEREAS, the Hamilton Regional Indian Centre requires spiritual and office space to provide culturally appropriate supports to indigenous youth at 95 Hess Street South, Hamilton and to involve other tenants as relevant opportunities arise;

WHEREAS, CityHousing Hamilton can accommodate the need for space for the spiritual and office in the naturally well-lit basement area of 95 Hess Street South, Hamilton;

WHEREAS, the scope of work required to create a spiritual and office space includes interior lighting, painting, flooring, bathroom, kitchen, interior doors and a room addition for the spiritual room;

WHEREAS, the scope of work requires \$35,000 to complete the renovations; and

WHEREAS, Hamilton Regional Indian Council does not have the capital budget to cover the \$35,000 required to renovate the space;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

- (a) That the \$35,000 cost of renovation for the Hamilton Regional Indian Centre to create culturally appropriate spiritual and office space, be funded from the Ward 2 Area Rating Reserve No. 108052; and,
- (b) That the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized and directed to execute any required agreement(s) and ancillary documents, with such terms and conditions in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek

YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

6.2 Designating Evergreen Farm located at 1389 Progreston Road, Carlisle a Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

(Partridge/Jackson)

WHEREAS the City's Inventory and Research Working Group, at their meeting of September 23, 2019 recommended that 1389 Progreston Road, Carlisle, Pt Lot 4, Pt Lot 5 Concession 8 E, known historically as Evergreen Farm, be added to the City of Hamilton Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest;

WHEREAS the minutes of the City's Inventory and Research Working Group were approved by the City's Municipal Heritage Committee at their meeting of November 21, 2019 and at the December 3, 2019 Planning Committee meeting;

WHEREAS 1389 Progreston Road was added to the City's Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest;

WHEREAS 1389 Progreston Road, Carlisle is under imminent threat of demolition;

WHEREAS the historical 1389 Progreston Road "Evergreen Farm" is one the last known historical framed homestead farms of its kind left in Ward 15 Flamborough, and

WHEREAS the City has designated other properties that have been under imminent threat of demolition such as 18-28 King Street East, Hamilton.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

That staff be directed to take appropriate action to designate 1389 Progreston Road under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, including preparation and giving the required public notice of the Notice of Intention to Designate and a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge

YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

NOTICES OF MOTION

7.1 Designating Evergreen Farm located at 1389 Progreton Road, Carlisle a Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

(Partridge/Farr)

That the Rules of Order be waived to allow for the introduction of a Motion Designating Evergreen Farm located at 1389 Progreton Road, Carlisle a Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a 2/3's majority vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

For further disposition, please refer to Item 6.2

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

Members of Council used this opportunity to discuss matters of general interest.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Council determined that discussion of Item 9.1 was not required in Closed Session; therefore, the matter was addressed in Open Session, as follows:

9.1 Closed Session Minutes – April 15, 2020

(Pauls/Whitehead)

That the Closed Session Minutes dated April 15, 2020 be approved, as presented, and remain confidential.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
NOT PRESENT - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Ferguson/Wilson)

That Council move into Closed Session respecting Items 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4, Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (c) and (k) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (c) and (k) of the Ontario Municipal Act, 2001, as amended, as the subject matter pertains to a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land for City purposes and a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the City

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 15 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
NOT PRESENT - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson

YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

9.2 Lease Extension and Amending Agreement – Sherwood Library Branch, 467 Upper Ottawa Street, Hamilton (PED20066)

(Pearson/Partridge)

- (a) That a Lease Extension and Amending Agreement between the City of Hamilton (Tenant) and VLK Inc. (Landlord) for the continued occupancy by Hamilton Public Library for the Sherwood branch in the whole of the building municipally located at 467 Upper Ottawa Street, Hamilton as depicted in Appendix “A” attached to Report PED20066, based substantially on the terms and conditions outlined in Appendix “B” attached to Report PED20066, and on such other terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development Department, be approved;
- (b) That the General Manager, Planning and Economic Development Department or designate, acting on behalf of the City as Tenant, be authorized to provide any consents, approvals, and notices related to the Lease Extension and Amending Agreement at 467 Upper Ottawa Street, Hamilton;
- (c) That the City Solicitor be authorized to amend and waive such terms and conditions to the Lease Extension and Amending Agreement as she considers reasonable;
- (d) That the Base Rent outlined in Appendix “B” attached to Report PED20066, continue to be funded from Account Number 55358-750230 (Sherwood Library);
- (e) That the Real Estate and Legal fees of \$37,180 be funded from Account No. 55778-750230 (Sherwood Library) and credited to Account No. 45408-812036 (Real Estate – Admin Recovery);
- (f) That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized and directed to execute the Lease Extension and Amending Agreement at 467 Upper Ottawa Street, Hamilton, or such other form and all other necessary associated documents, and all such documents to be in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor;
- (g) That Report PED20066 remains confidential and not be released as a public document.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins

YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

9.3 Disposition of City-owned Industrial Land (PED20086) (Ward 11)

(Johnson/Whitehead)

- (a) That the directions provided to staff in Closed Session, respecting Report PED20086, Disposition of City-owned Industrial Land, be approved; and
- (b) That Report PED20086 remains confidential and not be released as a public document until final completion of the real estate transaction.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

9.4 Assignment of Agreement of Purchase and Sale for the Acquisition of Employment Lands Development (PED20095) (Ward 2)

(Farr/Pearson)

- (a) That an Assignment of the Agreement of Purchase and Sale (APS) Agreement dated January 24, 2019, between the City of Hamilton (as Assignee-Buyer), 2668264 Ontario Inc. (Buyer) and Legacy Lands Hamilton Inc. by Ernst & Young Inc. as Court Appointed Land Restructuring Officer (Seller) Landlord) be completed and entered into for the acquisition of the lands municipally

located at 242 Queen Street North as depicted in Appendix “A” attached to Report PED20095, based substantially on the terms and conditions outlined in Appendix “B” attached to Report PED20095, and on such other terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the General Manager of the Planning and Economic Development Department, be approved;

- (b) That the General Manager, Planning and Economic Development Department or designate, acting on behalf of the City, be authorized to provide any consents, approvals, and notices related to an Assignment of the Agreement of Purchase and Sale Agreement for the acquisition of 242 Queen Street North, Hamilton;
- (c) That the General Manager of the Planning and Economic Development Department or designate, be authorized on behalf of the City of Hamilton, to execute any supplementary agreements, documents, consents, approvals and notices related to the Assignment of the Agreement of Purchase and Sale (APS) Agreement and not to be inconsistent with Appendix “B” attached to this Report PED20095, as may be between 2668264 Ontario Inc. (Assignor) and/or Hamilton Studios Ltd. (as party to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)) dated May 1, 2019) for the acquisition of 242 Queen Street North, Hamilton, all in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor;
- (d) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to complete the Assignment of the Agreement of Purchase and Sale (APS) and the resultant transaction respecting the acquisition of 242 Queen Street North, Hamilton, on behalf of the City including paying any necessary transaction closing expenses, and amending and waiving such terms and conditions as she considers reasonable;
- (e) That the acquisition price outlined in Appendix “B” attached to Report PED20095, further deposits (as may be required) and applicable transaction closing costs, be funded from Project ID No. 3621750302;
- (f) That the Real Estate and Legal fees of \$105,250 be funded from Project ID No. 3621750302 and credited to Dept. ID No. 812036 (Real Estate – Admin Recovery);
- (g) That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized and directed to execute all associated and necessary documents respecting the Assignment of the Agreement of Purchase and Sale (APS) and respecting the property acquisition of 242 Queen Street North, Hamilton, and all such documents to be in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor;
- (h) That this Report PED20095 remains confidential and not be released as a public document.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson

YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
 YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
 YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
 YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
 YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
 YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
 YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
 YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
 YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
 YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
 YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
 YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
 YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
 YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
 YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

BY-LAWS

(Merulla/Farr)

That Bills No. 20-075 to 20-078, be passed and that the Corporate Seal be affixed thereto, and that the By-laws, be numbered, be signed by the Mayor and the City Clerk to read as follows:

- 075 Respecting Removal of Part Lot Control, Blocks 95 and 96, Registered Plan No. 62M-1249 "Empire Caterini – Phase 1", municipally known as 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, and 427 Pumpkin Pass
 PLC-19-037
 Ward: 11

- 076 To Permanently close and Sell the northerly portion of Moxley Road between Concession 4 West and Highway 5, Hamilton, Ontario, namely Part of Moxley Road (a forced road) being Part of Lot 9, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of West Flamborough, and Part of Lot 8, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of West Flamborough, subject to Instrument Number CD383892, in the City of Hamilton, designated as Parts 1, 2 and 3 on Plan 62R-21438, being part of PIN 17549-0077 (LT)
 Ward: 13

- 077 To Repeal and Replace By-law No. 09-110, being a By-law to Prohibit and Regulate Certain Public Nuisances within the City of Hamilton; and to Amend By-law No. 17-225, a By-law to Establish a System of Administrative Penalties
 Ward: City Wide

- 078 To Confirm the Proceedings of City Council

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
 YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr

YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Pearson/Nann)

That, there being no further business, City Council be adjourned at 2:09 p.m. on April 22, 2020.

CARRIED

Respectfully submitted,

Mayor F. Eisenberger

Andrea Holland
City Clerk

Pilon, Janet

Subject: UHOP changes - concerns about 354 King St W

From: Denise Minardi

Sent: Friday, April 17, 2020 4:03 PM

To: clerk@hamilton.ca

Subject: UHOP changes - concerns about 354 King St W

Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council,

The City of Hamilton's vision statement is, to be the best place to raise a child and age successfully. It is with this vision in mind that I am writing this email. I have concerns about amendments that are being considered for the City of Hamilton Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP).

The Hamilton Official Plan emphasizes the need for communities that are complete, where opportunities to live, work, learn, shop, and play are provided and are accessible; where healthy and safe lifestyles are supported by quality built and natural environments; where diverse Neighbourhoods are unique in character and enable a variety of lifestyle choices and housing opportunities for all and vibrant, where interesting and creative streetscapes and human scale public places are created through quality design, pedestrian amenities, and attention to land use mix. I have read the UHOP, as well as supporting documents such as the transit-oriented corridor zones document and supporting by-laws and support much of what they embody.

I agree that residential intensification is necessary with the caveat that it needs to respect the regulations established by the UHOP. High density dwelling intensification is most appropriate in the city core, with the revitalization of Jackson Square, and the surrounding area. It must include housing ownership and rental opportunities for all Hamiltonians including students, families and professionals with different income levels. I moved to the Strathcona neighbourhood 5 years ago because of its proximity to the downtown core, transit availability and its community feel. I looked at other developments, such as the Royal Connaught and the Acclamation condominiums, but decided that I would rather be in a community with an existing neighbourhood. In the condominium in which I live, 75 Queen St N, 75% of the units are 3 bedrooms and 25% of the units are 2 bedrooms. Every floor has 8 units so that residents get to know each other which has become especially important given the circumstances surrounding COVID-19. In 4 of the 8 units on my floor, there are families, either with school age children like myself, or elderly parents who now live with their children. I like the proximity to schools and parks, and while I am concerned about the busy streets at King and Queen, and constant truck traffic along Queen St N, I felt that this neighbourhood is a good fit for myself and my family.

I was surprised to find out, when I attended a community meeting on February 21, that there are amendments to the City of Hamilton Official Plan that have been brought forward to council in regard to the building at Queen Street N and 354 King St West.

I noted several parts of the UHOP including Chapter B – Communities 3.3 that the intent of this Plan is to create compact and interconnected, pedestrian- oriented, and transit-supportive communities within which all people can attain a high quality of life. Achieving this vision requires careful attention to urban design in both the public and private realms with attention to how those realms work together. The public realm is associated with planning and design issues in areas such as roads, sidewalks, plazas, parks, and open space, owned by the City and other public agencies. The private realm includes areas within private property boundaries, which may or may not be open to the public but are physically and visibly connected to the public realm. The policies of this section direct design in both the public and private realms. I made a connection here to the Good Shepherd Centre that I regularly walk through when doing my shopping in the neighbourhood throughout the week. This is a property that is built to scale and compliments the neighbourhood, providing housing and green space for many Strathcona residents. It is pedestrian friendly, houses families and vulnerable residents and is set back from King Street West so that one does not feel the press of the traffic, and is well integrated into the community.

Walking through the neighbourhood, I noted that most of the multi-dwelling housing is 6 stories so I looked up the scale for the Strathcona neighbourhood. The UHOP states that scale in 3.5.7 For medium density residential uses, the *net residential density* shall be greater than 60 units per hectare and not greater than 100 units per hectare.

3.5.8 For medium density residential uses, the maximum height shall be six storeys.

The UHOP further states in 4.6.8 Additional height up to a total of eight storeys may be permitted without an amendment to this Plan, provided the applicant demonstrates:

a) there are no adverse shadow impacts created on existing residential uses within adjacent lands designated Neighbourhoods;

b) buildings are progressively stepped back from adjacent areas designated Neighbourhoods. The Zoning by-law may include an angular plane requirement to set out an appropriate transition and stepping back of heights; and,

c) buildings are stepped back from the street to minimize the height appearance from the street, where necessary.

I feel that the construction of buildings that are 6 stories along King St W, York St and Main St W could support the goal of intensification while maintaining the integrity of the existing neighbourhoods.

The amendments that have been requested by the developer go well beyond what is permitted by the UHOP and will adversely impact the Strathcona neighbourhood in a multitude of ways. My concerns are that a mainly residential neighbourhood will be transformed with a largely transitional population moving into a high-density building with little space for new families. Adding even more traffic congestion to very busy streets puts at risk the safety of the many children and older adults who live in the Strathcona community. The increased traffic flow in an already busy part of the neighbourhood is a hazard. Even before construction began at the corner of Queen St N and King St W, there were times when the traffic is backed up from the lights at King St W to Peter St and I must wait to turn right onto Queen St N. There are 550 elementary students, 230 middle school students and hundreds of Westdale and McMaster students who are walking, riding bikes and accessing transit in Strathcona to get to school daily. The addition of hundreds of tenants and their vehicles, in need of parking, and coming and going during peak traffic times, is of great concern and at odds with the Vision Zero Plan.

My other concern is that this will make other communities vulnerable to planning changes as more developers apply for amendments to the UHOP, which can be approved without the community knowing or understanding what the changes really means to their neighbourhood. While intensification should happen, the loss of our communities and neighbourhoods must not be the result of this. The vision of the UHOP should not be diminished, becoming a hollow document that no longer guides the growth of the City of Hamilton. As an elected official, you have a duty to listen to the community and weigh the odds of increased revenue for the City of Hamilton with the well-being of its residents and neighbourhoods. Please carefully consider what will make Hamilton the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

Sincerely, Denise Minardi, Strathcona resident

Pilon, Janet

Subject: Vrancor Development 354 King West

From: Aleda

Subject: Vrancor Development 354 King West

Date: April 20, 2020 at 2:27:38 PM EDT

To: mayor@hamilton.ca, maureen.wilson@hamilton.ca, stephanie.hilson@hamilton.ca, Marylouise.pigott@hamilton.ca, jason.farr@hamilton.ca, maureen.scally@hamilton.ca, ryan.leverton@hamilton.ca, nrinder.nann@hamilton.ca, Daniela.Giulietti@hamilton.ca, amy.majani@hamilton.ca, sam.merulla@hamilton.ca, diane.piedimonte@hamilton.ca, chad.collins@hamilton.ca, lucy.finelli@hamilton.ca, tom.jackson@hamilton.ca, samantha.kreidl@hamilton.ca, nancy.burden@hamilton.ca, esther.pauls@hamilton.ca, zora.milovanov@hamilton.ca, Dear Andrea <andrea.dear@hamilton.ca>

Hello everyone.

I am writing to register my dismay over the confusion about the community outreach regarding the Vrancor variances for the property at King and Queen Streets on the Strathcona/Downtown border. I would add at the outset, that I believe the original 6-10 storey plans are more or less acceptable, although I believe they require scrutiny. I support the idea of building along the transit oriented corridor and would like to see housing and some commercial space included. But this does not mean it should be permitted to stray from the parameters set by the city and neighbourhoods to guide development here.

I am very alarmed by this developer's conduct and general lack of commitment to the intent of the Official Plans and Zoning by-laws. I feel the PDF posted by the GSP group is a deliberate attempt to mislead the neighbourhood into believing the buildings will have very little discernible impact.

I am unhappy about the failure by GSP to thoroughly study the effects of wind, shadows, traffic parking, visual impact and relationship to a healthy existing historic neighbourhood. All of Strathcona, I believe, will be diminished by this huge and insensitive structure and by the extraordinary number of temporary residents who will be living here, and also moving in and out, on relatively short leases.

I question the veracity of the developer's claims about how this building will actually be used.

I wonder what will be built at 200 Market Street, just across the road, and how the residents of the two projects will relate and interact both with each other and the rest of the neighbourhood.

To me, the design of the buildings are unappealing aesthetically, particularly if they are taller than the original 6-10 storeys, and upon reviewing the architectural set, think there are some very unsafe and unhealthy elements built into the plans. Concerning safety, I would point out that this building would potentially be housing just under 1000 students just a couple of blocks from Hess Village.

Finally I am troubled by what seems to be an unreasonable rush to push this project forward during these uncertain times.

I hope that you can assure me that the developer's Rationale for Development will be carefully scrutinized and that the requested variances will be denied based on those investigations.

Many thanks for your attention, and for all of the work you do for the city and people who live here.

Aleda O'Connor

Pilon, Janet

Subject: Vrancor Development at 354 King Street West

From: Barbara Ledger

Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2020 12:36 PM

To: Office of the Mayor

Cc: clerk@hamilton.ca

Subject: Vrancor Development at 354 King Street West

Mayor Fred Eisenberger
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main St. West,
Hamilton

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I am writing to convey to you my deep concerns about the Vrancor development at 354 King St. West. This is a matter which affects the whole city, and the Strathcona neighbourhood is facing issues today that may well confront any other neighbourhood tomorrow, if aggressive and inappropriate development practices are not stopped.

I live in the neighbourhood, and am therefore at risk of being dismissed as a 'Nimby'. But I would argue that it is the neighbours who, having the most to lose by bad development, are the most engaged and the best informed. Furthermore, I am not saying 'not in my backyard', I'm saying 'not *this* in my backyard'.

As you may know, Vrancor has approval for a ten-storey hotel and a six-storey student residence on the site on the northwest corner of King and Queen, which wouldn't be too bad, but that isn't what they're building there. They have applied for changes to the Urban Hamilton Official Plan, the Transit-Oriented Corridor Plan, the Strathcona Secondary Plan, and zoning by-laws, to be permitted to add two storeys to the hotel and 19, for a whopping total of 25 storeys, to the student residence.

These changes would add approximately 1,300 transient residents to a parcel of land considerably smaller than a city block. That degree of density, in an area currently, and appropriately, zoned for 'medium density' is, frankly, appalling.

The developer tries to justify the intensification, and the height, and even the less-than-required amount of parking he's providing, by arguing that the site is next to the downtown. Queen Street is the boundary, so the site is adjacent to, but not in, the downtown. In fact, it is adjacent to the western outskirts of the downtown, where the majority of the homes and businesses are one-to-two storeys. The kind of 'zoning creep' that Vrancor is asking for, and betting on, is a slippery slope. It would set a dangerous precedent, and put at risk principles established by city planners and fought for by neighbourhood groups across the city.

I understand the need for urban intensification; I attended Joe Minicozzi's 'Do the Math' urban planning session organized by Councillors Wilson, Nann and Danko. But it must not be a case of intensification at any cost. The degree of intensification Vrancor is proposing might be appropriate closer to King and James, if it were a more appropriate design overall, but this particular development will cause no end of problems, both for the immediate neighbourhood — increased shadow, wind, noise, traffic, parking and privacy problems — and for the wider city — traffic problems on King and Queen streets, congestion causing delays for emergency vehicles (the Ray St. Fire station is just around the corner), mental and physical health issues caused by overcrowded conditions, and the blight on the cityscape of two unattractive monoliths on one of our major arteries. Not to mention one-thousand-plus students, two blocks from Hess Village.

Vrancor has shown itself to not be a good neighbour. Time and again they have withheld information, provided misleading information, and changed their plans, here and elsewhere, without letting anyone know. The reports and studies they have provided in support of their application leave out or shrug off what is unfavourable and foist onto the city responsibilities, such as a lay-by in front of their hotel, that Vrancor doesn't wish to take on. They do the least they can get away with, and ask for the most they can get, while treating the city and its citizens with disdain. It's galling to think, for instance, how much city staff time was wasted working on plans for the original development, that Vrancor never had any intention of building.

I hope that when Vrancor comes to City Council seeking approvals for the zoning changes they need, Council will show them that the concerns of citizens matter more than the avarice of developers, and vote to deny their application.

Thank you for your attention, and I hope, for your support.

Yours sincerely,

Barbara Ledger

Pilon, Janet

Subject: Development

-----Original Message-----

From: Peggy Donner

Sent: April 22, 2020 9:28 AM

To: Office of the Mayor <mayor@hamilton.ca>; Andrea Horwath, MPP <ahorwath-co@ndp.on.ca>; Ward 1 Office <ward1@hamilton.ca>; Dear, Andrea <Andrea.Dear@hamilton.ca>

Cc: Wayne MacPhail <wmacphail@gmail.com>

Subject: Development

Hello everyone

Re Development at King, Queen Market & Napier

We would like to know if the city is planning on putting any zone changes on hold until COVID-19 is over.

There should be an Open House meetings especially if the city is planning on changing the zoning by law for Strathcona from Residential to Downtown.

As a residence living in this area we are being blind sided and losing our voice by GSP Group and Vrancor and they are using COVID-19 to push their agenda on the city. They should stick to the original plans that were approved by the city. There should also be a large fine (at least one million dollars) ever time a developer changes their plans once they have started construction, as this seems to happen all the time, as this would eliminate duplication.

Also we understand that the developer can take this to Local Planning Appeal Tribunal if they do not get their own way or the city is taking too long, I find this appalling that some one who does not live in a city can over ride the city by-laws.

We would hate to see Hamilton become like Toronto.

Who will stand up for the citizens of Hamilton instead of large corporations?

George & Peggy Donner

Pilon, Janet

Subject: Delegation to all Members of Council

From: mark hagel

Sent: Monday, April 20, 2020 10:57 AM

To: clerk@hamilton.ca

Subject: Delegation to all Members of Council

Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council:

Dear Mayor: please find below an e-mail I sent to our Ward 7 representative last summer. I know the City is in a cash crunch, now as always, but particularly with the challenges and hardships we are all facing these days. I can't begin to fathom the shortages of municipal funds given the current Corona crisis and I'm wondering if my suggestions below could help in any manner. I did hear back from Esther, she stated that there may have been a few good ideas positioned but also didn't really know if there was any direct interest that could be gauged from council. I'm writing you just to ask if my ideas are even possible. That is, would the Linc / Red Hill be a regional or Provincial responsibility to implement a method of a user/pay basis?

Please let me know if this idea is even worth a council debate. If not that's ok too, just some random thoughts. I'm more than curious with regard to heavy transport through this corridor and cash crunches within our city.

With thanks, Mark Hagel

> -----Original Message-----

> From: mark hagel

> Sent: June 16, 2019 4:26 PM

> To: Pauls, Esther <Esther.Pauls@hamilton.ca>

> Subject: Linc / Redhill truck traffic

>

> Hi Esther, Mark & Helen Hagel writing. Our concern is with the large truck traffic passing through our city in either direction on the Linc/Redhill Expressway.

>

> It has been so nice the last three weeks with the northbound resurfacing to not have many of the monster trucks passing through our neighbourhood. And that's exactly what it is, the Mountain area, wholly residential from near Old Mohawk Road to Dartnall then swinging down through the valley, residential again on either side until past the Barton Street area.

>

> The heavy metal fallout along with confirmed carcinogens from diesel engine exhaust must accumulate to many metric tonnes over the course of a day, week, month, etc. Pollutionwatch.org is a website that previously was able to give measurements of heavy metal fallout per area based on a postal code. I couldn't find that specific information for Ward7 in my last search but the information was shocking previously and is available somewhere I'm sure.

>

> Where I'm leading is a restriction and/or a redirection of large transport trucks away from this expressway. Many, many of these trucks are taking this route from Michigan to New York and all Hamilton

gets from it is the dirt, grime, etc. left behind. I feel the City should direct 'flow through' trucking down the 403 hill and over the Skyway bridge as in previous years. Yes other areas would certainly have to put up with pollution but it is substantially less residential with that route.

>

> If that proves unpopular or not feasible there should at least be tolls imposed on non-regional traffic. This would help with road maintenance at least, for those operators who would choose to pay for the privilege of clouding up our area.

> Might I suggest to you that you canvass your colleagues on council and find out if there would be a flavour for any part of these ideas. I think it's high time that serious action be taken against non-discriminate polluters of our home area.

>

> I'm looking forward to the next three weeks while the southbound lanes are redone and possibly during that time you could find a good vantage point and come to your own conclusions.

>

> Thanks Esther and I look forward to hearing back from you and hopefully there will be others that share our concern.

>

> Have an enjoyable summer, when it arrives, and maintain your good profile on Hamilton City council.

AIRD BERLIS

David Neligan
Direct: 416.865.7751
E-mail: dneligan@airdberlis.com

February 28, 2020

BY EMAIL

Mayor Fred Eisenberger and Members of the General Issues Committee
City of Hamilton
71 Main Street West
Hamilton, ON
L8P 4Y5

Dear Mayor Eisenberger and Member of Committee:

**Re: GRIDS 2/Municipal Comprehensive Review
Twenty Road East Lands and Urban Boundary Expansion**

We represent Arbor Developments Inc. ("**Arbor**"), owner of a 50% interest in a 50-acre property in Glanbrook municipally known as 6492 Twenty Road (the "**Property**"). The remaining 50% interest in the property is owned by 1694408 Ontario Limited ("**Sonoma**").

We have been made aware of correspondence to this Committee by Denise Baker and Susan Rosenthal, counsel for Sonoma and other property owners in the area of Twenty Road East and Miles Road (the "**Twenty Road East Lands**") advocating for the consideration of the Twenty Road East Lands as part of a potential urban boundary expansion brought forward through the GRIDS 2/MCR process. We are also aware that Sonoma and other Twenty Road East landowners have lobbied the mayor's office with respect to a potential urban boundary expansion affecting their lands.

Our client wishes to clarify that Arbor has not authorized Sonoma, as co-owner of the Property, to speak on its behalf with respect to this issue. Similarly, and with all due respect to Ms. Baker and Ms. Rosenthal, Arbor has not authorized counsel for the Twenty Road East landowners to act on their behalf or with respect to the Property. The views presented by Ms. Baker and Ms. Rosenthal on behalf of Sonoma and the Twenty Road East Lands do not necessarily represent those of our client.

Arbor maintains an interest in the outcome of the GRIDS 2/MCR process and the potential expansion of the urban boundary area and looks forward to City staff's recommendations on this important issue. To that effect, we ask that we be notified of any meetings, workshops, public consultations, or further correspondence respecting the identification of Future Growth Areas and urban boundary expansions affecting the Twenty Road East Lands.

Yours truly,

AIRD & BERLIS LLP



David Neligan

DN

- c. Arbor Developments Inc.
Sergio and Joseph Manchia
Steve Robichaud, Director of Planning and Chief Planner, City of Hamilton
Denise Baker, WeirFoulds LLP
Susan Rosenthal, Davies Howe LLP

38979081.2



**Borough Mayor and
City Councillors' Office**
5160 Décarie, Suite 610
Montréal (Québec) H3X 2H9

Tel. : 514-868-3196

marvin.rotrand@montreal.ca

BY E-MAIL

April 20, 2020

Fred Eisenberger
Mayor
City of Hamilton
2nd floor - 71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4Y5

Dear Mayor Eisenberger,

I write to seek your help for an important public transit matter. COVID-19 has precipitated a massive loss in public transit ridership with an accompanying catastrophic decline in revenues for transit operators.

Here in our own city the Autorité régionale de transport métropolitain revealed that the four transit operators in the Greater Montreal area have lost \$90 million collectively in revenues since early March due to ridership decline.

Mayors in the Greater Vancouver area went public last week to indicate that Translink, the local transporter, would have to massively cut services as of this week and may have to shut down by June because of a lack of liquidity. Toronto's TTC has announced a weekly loss of between \$18 and \$20 million.

With transit agencies large and small coast to coast losing huge amounts of revenues and some on the verge of closing, the Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA) is seeking municipal motions of support for its request for federal funding to stabilize public transport until the end of the crisis.

You can consult CUTA's request through this link:

<https://cutaactu.ca/en/news-media/latest-news/public-transit-needs-federal-support-now>

CUTA seeks an immediate \$1.2 billion to stabilize transit and then an injection of \$400 million per month until ridership rebuilds to again attain its February 2020 level. Transit experts predict it could take years to rebuild ridership - that work from home, online shopping and fear of being with others in collective transport will see transit ridership depressed for at least the medium term.

Without funding now, we will lose all the gains of the past decades in terms of modal shift to sustainable transit. Windsor Transit serving greater Windsor, Ontario recently shut down for at least 3 weeks due to its revenue shortfall. We can't assume the same won't happen soon to other transit agencies affecting short term service as well as long term capacity to serve the public.

Below please find attached a suggested text for a motion for your Council to adopt.

If your municipality does adopt such a motion, please send a copy to Marco D'Angelo, the CEO of CUTA through the following email DAngelo@cutaactu.ca

Permit me to thank you for your consideration.



Marvin Rotrand
City Councillor - Snowdon
Ville de Montreal
514 774 1073

DECLARATION TO URGE THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO PROVIDE URGENT FUNDING TO ASSURE THE VIABILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSIT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND TO AID TRANSIT OPERATORS REBUILD RIDERSHIP

Whereas the situation of an unprecedented drop in public transit ridership provoked by the COVID-19 outbreak accompanied by massive revenue losses is affecting public transit agencies right across Canada putting in jeopardy their financial viability and future ability to operate;

Whereas the Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA) Canada's largest public transport lobby, the membership of which includes most Canadian transit agencies, has called for urgent emergency funding to address the immediate liquidity issues of transit operators while providing financial stability while ridership rebuilds;

Whereas CUTA estimates as many as 40 per cent of systems may require bridge funding over the coming months requiring some \$1.2 billion to help them keep the buses and trains running;

Whereas CUTA is seeking \$400 million a month to keep services running as fare box and other revenue drop by up to 100 per cent;

Whereas CUTA notes that it will likely take some time for transit operators to rebuilt ridership to February 2020 levels during a gradually return to more normal economic activity;

Whereas without a quick infusion of funds by the Government of Canada it is impossible to assure that the gains made over the past decade in growing the modal share of all rides taken via collective transit will not be lost;

Whereas while transit is a provincial jurisdiction, only the Government of Canada has the budgetary capacity to stabilize public transit during the COVID-19 emergency;

It is proposed by

Seconded by

That Hamilton City Council endorse CUTA's request to the Government of Canada for emergency funding to provide immediate liquidity to transit operators and on-going funding to alleviate revenue loss as ridership rebuilds;

That a copy of this motion be sent to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Minister of Transport of Canada and the Minister of Finance of Canada.

Save Ancaster's Built Heritage

Recipient: Lloyd Ferguson, Jason Thorne , Alissa Denham-Robinson

Letter: Greetings,

Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson

Email: lloyd.ferguson@hamilton.ca

Phone: 905-546-2704

Jason Thorne, MCIP, RPP

General Manager, Planning & Economic Development,

Email: jason.thorne@hamilton.ca

Phone: 905-546-4339 ext. 4258

RE: Save Ancaster's Built Heritage

Dear Councillor Ferguson and Mr. Thorne,

The demolition of well-known and loved Brandon House (462 Wilson Street East, Ancaster) on Friday, April 3, 2020 stunned local residents. The property of cultural heritage interest and value was included on the amalgamated City's Heritage Inventory since at least 2002, as is 450 Wilson Street. Since 2014, the City's Heritage Process has been "under review." A review is urgent.

We, the undersigned, demand transparency and immediate full public disclosure of:

The Process (How and when) the City Heritage Planning staff and/or Steve Robichaud, Director, Planning & Economic Development; the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee; Councillor Ferguson and Mr. Thorne

1. Screened the development application, including the proposed change/impact/demolition of the Inventoried properties (450 and 462 Wilson Street East, Ancaster)?

2. "Commented on how to accommodate proposed changes in a fashion sympathetic to the heritage character and context?"

3. "Required that the property be thoroughly documented for archival purposes

prior to demolition or removal?”

Required a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment to assess the potential adverse effects and how they can be mitigated?”

4. In relation to the subject properties, what is the

- result of 1, 2, 3, and 4 above?
- rationale against carrying out 2, 3, or 4; when, and by whom?

5. Are informed of imminent changes to, or demolition of, buildings at the subject properties, particularly the Brandon House?

6. Are informed of citizens’ interest in further recognition and protection of subject properties?

In order to protect other inventoried heritage properties in Ancaster, we, the undersigned, also demand

1. An immediate hold on changes/demolitions to 450 and 454 Wilson Street East, or any other inventoried heritage property in Ancaster pending the input of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee and related working groups.

2. Immediate funding for the professional study of a Heritage Conservation District in Ancaster.

3. Transfer all currently inventoried heritage properties in Ancaster to the Heritage Register.

4. Within the next City budget, allocate funding for the professional study of all remaining inventoried heritage properties in the amalgamated City of Hamilton.

Signatures

Name	Location	Date
Laurie Brady	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-13
Shannon Kyles	Consecon, Canada	2020-04-13
James Charlton	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	2020-04-13
Philip Lowry	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-13
colin harper	hamilton ontario, Canada	2020-04-13
Jill Glessing	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-13
Lynda Agudo	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-13
Sylvia Marechal	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-13
Robert Kinsey	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
wendy leigh-bell	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Don Cranston	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-13
Debra Mills	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
ann morgan	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-13
Drew Skuce	Paris, Canada	2020-04-13
Peggy Weller	Milton, Canada	2020-04-13
lena molgaard	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-13
James (Pegleg) Page 14629 York Durham Line	ZEPHYR, Canada	2020-04-13
James Barlow	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-13
lauren ganson	Ponoka, Canada	2020-04-13
Chih Wei Hsu	Burnaby, Canada	2020-04-13

Name	Location	Date
Elizabeth Spratt	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-13
Jonghyun Choi	Victoria, Canada	2020-04-13
Carol Dugas	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-13
Harmeen Kaur	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-13
Joe Swanson	Antigonish, Canada	2020-04-13
Tim McKeegan	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-13
ellen oesterreich	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-13
Kyle Johnston	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-13
Alona Kyrychuk	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-13
N A	winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-13
Sandra Sriver	Lindsay, Canada	2020-04-13
Bernadette Ryan	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-13
Ryan Melvaer	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Gary Fincham	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-13
Nancy McKibbin Gray	Dundas123, Canada	2020-04-13
Brad Jones	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-13
Joanna Speller	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Laura Hutchinson	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-13
Chris Corsini	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Con Hamilton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Sue Carr	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Bryce Kanbara	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13

Name	Location	Date
Christel Farrell	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Brian Nason	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-13
Petra Wuppermann	St. George, Canada	2020-04-14
Joseph Hartman	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Trystann McClarnon	Woodstock, Canada	2020-04-14
Donna Yates	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Trevor Martin	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Jaden Green	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-14
Jacques Brun	Pointe-du-Chêne, Canada	2020-04-14
Terry Wiese	Melfort, Canada	2020-04-14
John Terpstra	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Melissa Bouvier	Saint-eustache, Canada	2020-04-14
Kill ADOPT ME	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-14
Crisanta Bosma	Canada	2020-04-14
Khyati Patel	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-14
Mary McGee	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Roya Roozbayani	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Urvashi Gandhi	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-14
Lalmangaihi Jongte	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14
shamas un nisa khan	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-14
Satan La-Mort	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Logan Hubek	Duchess, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Ali Haghighi	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Deniz Ferdows	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
James Langridge	Flesherton, Canada	2020-04-14
Janet Hewitt	Canada	2020-04-14
Bader Alenzi	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Rhonda Dynes	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Noa Paul	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14
Tessa Speller	Heidelberg Heights, Australia	2020-04-14
Lori Birbari	Rainham, Canada	2020-04-14
Tara McAuley	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Victoria Green	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
William Morrison	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Krista Foss	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Dan Freeborn	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Austin Strutt	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Aurelia Shaw	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Finn Melvaer	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Kelly White	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Duane Tucker	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Bryan Prince	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Carol Leigh Wehking	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-14
PATRICIA PALADIN	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Richard and Carole Capling	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Norman Perrin	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
James Woodwillow	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Allan Blackborow	Freelton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kristina Verner	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Michael Temperley	Prince George, Canada	2020-04-14
Tim Fletcher	Grimsby, Canada	2020-04-14
Libby Toews	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Kevin Browne	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Susan Csatari	Stratford, PEI, Canada	2020-04-14
Donna Hinds	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-14
karen mathers	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Lindsay Ann	Canada	2020-04-14
Duane Abbott	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Erin Porter	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Ben Stavinga	Tobiano, B.C., Canada	2020-04-14
Lina Cannella	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Sian Baker	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Jamie Baxter	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Wesley Bates	Clifford, Canada	2020-04-14
Julia Knijnenburg	Nanticoke, Canada	2020-04-14
Carol Lambert	London, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Diane McDonnel	Delray Beach, Florida, US	2020-04-14
Tony Waterfall	Nelson, Canada	2020-04-14
Sandra sturgess	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Ron Cole	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Cees&Annerie van Gernerden	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Nori Smith	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Steve Tammi	Minden, Canada	2020-04-14
Babs Dawson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Susanne Glinka	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Shelley Morin	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Donna Goodwill	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Paula Huisman	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Grace Soldaat	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Lisa Fielding	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Ross Munn	Niagara Falls, New York, US	2020-04-14
Dawn Blackman	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Kim VanSickle	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Marnie Souter Denton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Richard Van Holst	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Henryk Wojcik	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Rory Stavinga	Noisiel, France	2020-04-14
Sam Robinson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
John Hargreaves-Kessler	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14
Colton Hess	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-14
Claudia Strelocke	Southampton, Canada	2020-04-14
Eric De Loor	Victoria, Canada	2020-04-14
Caitlyn Lindberg	Sherwood park, Canada	2020-04-14
Kaitlin Purdy	Sooke, Canada	2020-04-14
Mudra Prajapati	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-14
Steve Roger	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Diyanah Fayad	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14
Iam nguyen	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-14
c burns	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Zaynah Luzzier	Peterborough, Canada	2020-04-14
zhijie wei	North York, Canada	2020-04-14
Grant Cameron	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14
Rebecca Brewin	Melbourne, Australia	2020-04-14
David Hood	Graz, Austria	2020-04-14
Jake lombardo	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Ruth Dwyer	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Dyesabel Clarito	Vaudreuil-dorion, Canada	2020-04-14
Michael-Sue Goldblatt	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Robin Buyers	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Julie Spong	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Gerald Farrell	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Keira McArthur	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Mary L. Smith	Hamilton., Canada	2020-04-14
Brian Jacobs	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
John House	Beamsville, Canada	2020-04-14
JoAnne Tasker	Mount Hope, Canada	2020-04-14
Margaret Drummond	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Jean Dabros	Lansdowne, Canada	2020-04-14
Jackie Ogilvie	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
james Bristol	Hamiltion On, Canada	2020-04-14
Deirdre Britton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Glenna Swing	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Jennifer Christie	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Manu S-M	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Suzanne Moffatt	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-14
Debra Zinkiewich	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Verna Jonasson	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
B Coon	Angus, Canada	2020-04-14
Sue Floren	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Dan Ruiter	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Vicki DeNardis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Catherine Price	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Patrick DeNardis	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Tan Tran	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-14
Andrea Collier	Georgetown, Canada	2020-04-14
Beatrice Beveridge	Elgin, Canada	2020-04-14
Lisa Richard	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Lynda Aliberti	Fort Erie, Canada	2020-04-14
Kerry Radigan	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Jennifer Floren	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Trudy McAlpine	Smithville, Canada	2020-04-14
Syed Quadri	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-14
Chris Reaburn	Woodstock, Canada	2020-04-14
Ray Field	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Bill Rowlinson	Hastings, Canada	2020-04-14
Sandra Yoanidis	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-14
Gary Mandaric	Milton, Canada	2020-04-14
Jayne Morris	Beamsville, Canada	2020-04-14
Martin Stallard	Heathfield, UK	2020-04-14
Sharon Lee	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Ingrid Mecs	Dartmouth, Canada	2020-04-14
Graham Crawford	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Leigh Wells	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Sonya Topping	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Karen Stoltz	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-14
Mary Anne Peters	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Lynn Radigan	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Barbara Patterson	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Todd Walker	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-14
Richard Moll	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Wendy Clancy	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Susan Mackrory	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Brenda Barth	Peterborough, Canada	2020-04-14
Monica Cechet	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Judy McCrea	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Jacqui Detmar	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-14
Thomas Beckett	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Ken Lane	Saint Catharines, Canada	2020-04-14
Deborah Birkett	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Linda Ferguson	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Crystal Woodward	Tillsonburg, Canada	2020-04-14
Jaclynne Cooney	Minden, Canada	2020-04-14
Leanne Pluthero	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Deborah Martin	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Leslie MacPherson	Lincoln, Canada	2020-04-14
Alisha Ball	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Sherrie Coulson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kim Burton	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Lindsay Fotheringham	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Alexander McKay	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-14
Terry Main	Phoenix, Arizona, US	2020-04-14
Michael Berry	Southampton, Canada	2020-04-14
Tim Winer	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Sandra McLeod	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Corinna Granatier	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Jeff Towers	Kingston, Canada	2020-04-14
Susan Evans Shaw	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
James Bruce	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Margaret Webber	Pakenham, Canada	2020-04-14
Leslie Brown	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-14
Vanessa Lamouche	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Steve Paterson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Rebecca Woodward	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Lucie White	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Denise Wilson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Tracie Okimi	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
David Lee	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Lynne Mackenzie	Ajax, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Jay Hendrie	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
tim hilton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kelly Easton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Cheryl Smith	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Janice Scott	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	2020-04-14
Robert Collins	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Kathleen Szoke	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Ruth Naab	Canada	2020-04-14
Judy Mccollum	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Michael Rehill	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Larry & Krista Stone	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-14
Zohar Abel	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Kim Tataru	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Robin Meadus	Saint Albans, Canada	2020-04-14
Ann McKay	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Paul Graham	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Joan Lawless	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-14
Anjum Sherazi	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-14
Deanna Pedicone	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Andrew Pringle	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Kristin Eccles	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Jeff Van De Walle	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Justine Arroyo	Dollard-des-ormeaux, Canada	2020-04-14
Elaine Nowell	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kristina Mehlenbacher	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Maureen Morrison	Ancaster, ON, Canada	2020-04-14
Donna Wilson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Nicole Bedell	Grimsby, Canada	2020-04-14
Laura Street	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Paul Karbusicky	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Hanna Sahle	Victoria, Canada	2020-04-14
Bonnie McCoy	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-14
Shawn Selway	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kayla Eccles	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Hannah Hubalde	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-14
Jesse Jones	London, England, UK	2020-04-14
Karen Filice	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
John Dyck	Brandon, Canada	2020-04-14
Amy McLaughlin	Flamborough, Canada	2020-04-14
Keith Mackin	Grand Bay-Westfield, Canada	2020-04-14
Robin Boshier	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Jardena Goldshtein	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Sandra Klimowski	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Dyach Marie	Lynden, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Sandra Freeman	Warton, Canada	2020-04-14
Henik KOKSANOWICZ	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Candace Porter	Thunder Bay, Canada	2020-04-14
Michael Laird	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Sarah Oliver	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Catharine Radigan	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-14
Christine Beyer-McFarlane	Mebane, North Carolina, US	2020-04-14
Maureen Jaggard	AncasterL, Canada	2020-04-14
Nancy Armstrong	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Shelly Hillier	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Hazel Ryan	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Mary Joan MacLeod	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Lynn Workman	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Kendra King	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
claire vice	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Bob Cameron	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-14
Robert Yates	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Tracy Klingbeil	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Karen Viersen	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
David Hunt	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Doug Baker	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Jeanne Barrett	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Linda Wu	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Dan Reid	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-14
David Ellis	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
trudi down	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Lance D. Cole	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Carolyn Fournier	Bracebridge, Canada	2020-04-14
Wendy Somerville	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Tracey-Ann Prokipczuk	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
wannie armes	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
George Patrick	Nanticoke, Ontario, Canada	2020-04-14
Wendy Bulley	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Annette Haas	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Rahul Paul-Chowdhury	Blainville, Canada	2020-04-14
Jonathan Hill	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Laura Fraser	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Cynthia Toze	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-14
Elaine Sharp	Dundas, Ontario, Canada	2020-04-14
Jan Kamermans	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Peter Young	Belleville, Canada	2020-04-14
Vicki Tournay	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Matthew Smith	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Liz Bourns	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Carey Grundy	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Gerry Batten	Gulf Shores, Alabama, US	2020-04-14
Lucy Collee	Saint Catharines, Canada	2020-04-14
Esti Tomson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Brian Hunt	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Shannon Hilton	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Angela Simpson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Sabrina DiFederico	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Christine Elliott	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Donna Fraser	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
dennis goldsberry	hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Samantha Millar	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-14
E. Kimber Johnston	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Caitlyn Gambacort	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Sue McDiarmid	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Colin Leversidge	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Meagan Beck	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Nicole Armes	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-14
Angela Templeton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Phil Denton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
jim brown	stoney creek, on can, Canada	2020-04-14
Tula Tusox	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Ольга Москалёва	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Rob Chiarini	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Darryl Buckle	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Mike Jefferson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Thomas Davis	Markham, Canada	2020-04-14
Richard Cooke	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Matt Brady	Milton, Canada	2020-04-14
Shirley Molinaro	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Marie Sguigna	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Bradley Lewicki	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Karen Wilkins	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
N A	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-14
Nancy Milawski	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Rob Vanderheyden	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Carolyn Cutt	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Deborah Kessler	Lexington, Kentucky, US	2020-04-14
Andrea Connor	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Sarah Rasmussen	Beamsville, Canada	2020-04-14
Kerri Withers	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Cathy Decaro	St. Catharines, Canada	2020-04-14
jennifer Coombe	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Mike Walsh	Squamish, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Ancaster Factor	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Matt Di Benedetto	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Delaney Davis	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Emilia Ruksenas	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Jane McLean	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Alice Horwood	Peterborough, Canada	2020-04-14
Malcolm MacDonald	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Marlene Sheahan	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Cherie Somerville	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Jenny John	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Raymond Giardino	Canada	2020-04-14
Jennifer Kaye	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Deb Kelemen	Southampton, Canada	2020-04-14
Linda Pazzi	Hagersville, Canada	2020-04-14
Craig Destephanis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Judy Spears	Muskoka, Canada	2020-04-14
Caroline Downman	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Tom Broen	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Christopher Riddell	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-14
Anne Haberl	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Chris Stolberg	Whistler, Canada	2020-04-14
Lee Gotham	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Joel Patterson	Dunnville, Canada	2020-04-14
Stephanie Gasko	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Debbie Ellis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
marlene weil	Brantford , ON, Canada	2020-04-14
Debbie Mills	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Heather Vaugeois	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Catherine Brock	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Laura Hounsell	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Frankie B. Wylde	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-14
Honor Hughes	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Paula Murray	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Alison Stanton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Jane Brown	Ajax, Canada	2020-04-14
Julie Valevicius	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Maggie Bassendale	Dunnville, Canada	2020-04-14
Ingrid Kuhn	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-14
Irene Hoffman	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-14
Nancy Martin	ANCASTER, Canada	2020-04-14
Rob Middleton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
JASON BRADY	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Karin Turner	Waterdown, Canada	2020-04-14
vincenza cuffaro	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
gilbert ostler	Oshawa, Canada	2020-04-14
Nicola Jamani	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Melissa Jeffrey	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Devon King	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kathleen Stott	HAMILTON, Canada	2020-04-14
Debra Valevicius	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Anne Mitchell	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Fil Frisina	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Michelle Tew	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Joan baker	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Kathryn Newberry	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Michael Ward	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Lynn Watson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Karan Van Patter	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Alison Emo	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Paula-Ann Simon	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
James Bolychuk	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Kathy Cozens	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Bev Holt	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Susan Britton	Franklin, North Carolina, US	2020-04-14
Jackie Toth	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Betty Watson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Kim Strecker	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
R Keane	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
maria barray	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Spencer Mehlenbacher	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Liliana Caeiro	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
carl fiamelli	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Jerry Johnson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Diletta Andreozzi	Milano, Italy	2020-04-14
Barb Abbey Karschti	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Sarah Cranston	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-14
patrick butts	hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Karin Donahue	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Rebecca Thompson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Paul Lisson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Lise Levesque	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Anna Kozak	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Mary Lou Edwards	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Susan Jasper	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-14
Paul Burley	Canada	2020-04-14
Lindi Pierce	Belleville, Canada	2020-04-14
Neil Maclean	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Matt Coultres	Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Wendy Tiller	Australia	2020-04-14
Shivonne Lewis	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Richard Morcombe	New Westminster, Canada	2020-04-14
Lori Dale	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Lianne Rossman-Bhatia	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Trevor Whiffen	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Jessica Whitrhead	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Karen Henderson	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-14
David Temperley	Lynden, Canada	2020-04-14
Michelle Blackwell	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-14
Donna Erben	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-14
Sandra Starr	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Lori Dawson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Mike Mccarty	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Beverly Fernanadez	Sarasota, Florida, US	2020-04-14
Patrice Whiffen	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Andrew Parker	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Susan Carre	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-14
Karen Lane-Groen	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Robert Ellison	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Leslie Murray-Leung	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Jenna Turgeon	Paris, Canada	2020-04-14

Name	Location	Date
Elizabeth Morrison	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-14
Diana Guild	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Dora-Ann Cohen Ellison	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-14
Sue Foley	Priceville, Canada	2020-04-14
Glenann Vincent	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-14
Robert Wilt	Ancaster, ON, Canada	2020-04-14
David Grasley	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-14
Krista Warnke	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Mike Mckenna	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-15
Zachary Zappulla	Venice, US	2020-04-15
Sona Rshtuni	Sun Valley, US	2020-04-15
Kevin Dunlop	Exeter, Canada	2020-04-15
Abby Weaver	Beverly Hills, US	2020-04-15
Jordan Arthur	Mannford, US	2020-04-15
Jasper Dalke	Faust Alberta, Canada	2020-04-15
Kathleen YoungKuder	Gardnerville, US	2020-04-15
Jasdeep Panesar	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-15
Ellis Marshall IV	Fishers, US	2020-04-15
Karen Roberts	Seattle, US	2020-04-15
Nick Gurr robinson	Camden, US	2020-04-15
Emily Trembl	Green Bay, US	2020-04-15
Leah Zappia	Englewood, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Jakyra Gr	Bloomington, US	2020-04-15
Penis McGee	Whitehouse, US	2020-04-15
Carol Cobiskey	Caldwell, US	2020-04-15
Matthew Press	Amsterdam, US	2020-04-15
Craig Wilson	Norwalk, US	2020-04-15
Layla Alkholaki	US	2020-04-15
Ashley Deeds	Covington, US	2020-04-15
Deanna Holt	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-15
Sagun Paudel	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Andrew Morris	Victoria, US	2020-04-15
Samuel Tucker	Orangeburg, US	2020-04-15
Christopher Taylor	South Bend, US	2020-04-15
Zion Ferguson	Pompano beach, US	2020-04-15
Mark Anthony Quintero	Deltona, US	2020-04-15
Jesus Sanchez	Mansfield, US	2020-04-15
Elisa Garcia	Phoenix, US	2020-04-15
iana ho	Butler, US	2020-04-15
Selena Schmit	Riverview, US	2020-04-15
Marisol Mahuiz	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-15
sophia strauss	Seattle, US	2020-04-15
Ascencion Gonzalez	Chicago, US	2020-04-15
Latanya White	Chicago, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Caleb McDaniel	Mission Viejo, US	2020-04-15
David Leslie	Killeen, US	2020-04-15
Tyler Posusky	West warren, US	2020-04-15
david sanchez	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Tarra Comeau	Halifax, Canada	2020-04-15
Tanner Woodhouse	Orillia, Canada	2020-04-15
Claudia Otero	Winchester, US	2020-04-15
fantashia pettis	Indiana, US	2020-04-15
Nicole Pinzon	Hialeah, US	2020-04-15
Charlotte Crowell	Austin, US	2020-04-15
Broagan Goertz	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-15
Wendy Zhu	Rockville, US	2020-04-15
Amy Weis	Kihei, US	2020-04-15
QuanTerica Moss	Texarkana, US	2020-04-15
Mackenzie MacFarlane	Napoleon, US	2020-04-15
Jennifer Granados	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Debra Weatherston	Port Dover, Canada	2020-04-15
Chris Fairley	Lansing, US	2020-04-15
Abdou Haddad	Canada	2020-04-15
Chris Lee	Cobourg, Canada	2020-04-15
Grace Howell	Cherokee Village, US	2020-04-15
Waleah Robinson	Orlando, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Tommy Henninger	Steamboat Springs, US	2020-04-15
Emily Riker	US	2020-04-15
Madison Taylor	Warrior, US	2020-04-15
Marcine McBride	West Babylon, New York, US	2020-04-15
Molly Brewer	Attleboro, US	2020-04-15
Laura Ouellette	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Ryleigh Martin	Columbus, US	2020-04-15
Brandon Santos	San Antonio, US	2020-04-15
vladimir martinez	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Jennifer Dunkerson	Nelson, Canada	2020-04-15
Martin carranza	Immokalee, US	2020-04-15
Termaine Termaine	US	2020-04-15
nevaeh Cruz	Pasadena, US	2020-04-15
Karen Nankervis	Hancock, US	2020-04-15
Tina Majers	Springville, US	2020-04-15
Deanna Emery	Hope, Canada	2020-04-15
Haley Rourke	Lowell, US	2020-04-15
Destiny Sims	Bradenton, US	2020-04-15
Isaiah Brown	Ormond Beach, US	2020-04-15
Helena Greenslit	Worcester, US	2020-04-15
fuck you	Aurora, US	2020-04-15
Patricia Cardona	Inverness, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Elizabeth Robinson	Orlando, US	2020-04-15
Isobella Zurbuch	Pomona, US	2020-04-15
shasta jines	Houston, US	2020-04-15
Ash Cullor	Merriam, US	2020-04-15
Adam Kunkelman	Tampa, US	2020-04-15
Terresha Clifton	Antioch, US	2020-04-15
Kai Lee	San Bruno, US	2020-04-15
Tori Akers	Hyden, US	2020-04-15
Vaughn Gray	Elmwood Park, US	2020-04-15
Jolanta Nowak	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Caro Sinead	US	2020-04-15
Jordan Wright	Falls city, US	2020-04-15
jake rotert	Seymour, US	2020-04-15
Carol Hudson	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-15
Eddie Gardea	Rancho Cucamonga, US	2020-04-15
paige stirn	Floyds Knobs, US	2020-04-15
Todd Scarlett	Clarkston, US	2020-04-15
Arian Lunar	Elizabeth, US	2020-04-15
Sai Satvik Doddaka	Syracuse, US	2020-04-15
Shawn Graves	Salisbury, US	2020-04-15
Jason Pascall	Clark, New Jersey, US	2020-04-15
Christian Allen	Jonesboro, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Saul Bravo	Bakersfield, US	2020-04-15
Zach March	Defiance, US	2020-04-15
Allayna Gue	Portage, US	2020-04-15
Madison Behr	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Shalia Guerra	Tampa, US	2020-04-15
Stephen Mccool	Barre, US	2020-04-15
Hsiuhua Yu	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-15
Jamere Jenkins	South Bend, US	2020-04-15
Jeff Alvaira	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-15
Jonathon gomez	Pottstown, US	2020-04-15
Zack Brown	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Izabella Mendez	Wauseon, US	2020-04-15
Kayla Fulton	Liberty Center, US	2020-04-15
hong Ma	Ajax, Canada	2020-04-15
Robert Clark	Livingston, US	2020-04-15
Justin Martin	Naples, US	2020-04-15
Josh Green	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-15
Yesmarie Diaz	Dorchester, US	2020-04-15
Tracy Mitchell	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-15
Peter Kmiec	Fall River, US	2020-04-15
Maria Silva	Long Branch, US	2020-04-15
Philippe Morla	Norfolk, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Samuel Reynoldson	Osceola, US	2020-04-15
Lily Shannon	Andover, US	2020-04-15
Ralph Maltese	Macomb, US	2020-04-15
Bianca Vaughn	Boston, US	2020-04-15
douglas Cobiskey	Caldwell, US	2020-04-15
Jonathan Ramirez	Houston, US	2020-04-15
chris parrish	Holland, US	2020-04-15
Stephanie Gilchrist	Atlanta, US	2020-04-15
Paulina Glamann	Phoenix, US	2020-04-15
Cassie Reinertson	York, US	2020-04-15
Marat Washburn	Steamboat Springs, US	2020-04-15
duong vo	Renton, US	2020-04-15
Noah Bird	North Andover, US	2020-04-15
Megan Augustyn	Lexington, US	2020-04-15
manjit brar	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-15
Schuyler Adams	Frankfort, US	2020-04-15
Sandeep Kaur	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-15
Carrie Toothman	Sanibel island, US	2020-04-15
Jose Hernández	Frankfort, US	2020-04-15
John Holmes	Appleton, US	2020-04-15
connor richardson	hilden, Canada	2020-04-15
Imran Hossain	Bronx, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
maya letrese	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-15
Emonie Fuller	Norfolk, US	2020-04-15
Kaison Lau	San Diego, US	2020-04-15
Andrea Diaz	Fontana, California, US	2020-04-15
Joshua Perez	Cypress, US	2020-04-15
Curtis Never	Whitehouse, US	2020-04-15
Vivian Adkins	Fontana, US	2020-04-15
Michaela Weston	Chico, US	2020-04-15
Bella Josol	Flushing, US	2020-04-15
Carolyn Tran	Springfield, US	2020-04-15
Courtney Robinson	Pittsburgh, US	2020-04-15
Caleb Bolychuk	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Megan Beckett	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Andrew Stewart	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Ethel Muli	Minden, Canada	2020-04-15
Alisha Khan	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Samantha Harper	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Cliff Hennig-Pereira	Milton, Canada	2020-04-15
David Levy	Canada	2020-04-15
Rachel Selbie	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Sher Kariz	Jacksonville, Florida, US	2020-04-15
Mark Scime	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Ally Chadwick	ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Rachael Turza	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Chris Turza	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Rob Milne	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Tara Lawr	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Allison Law	Waterloo, Canada	2020-04-15
Jane Brunto	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Peter Schellhorn	Glenview, Illinois, US	2020-04-15
jessica allen	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Aimee Rice	Armstrong, Canada	2020-04-15
Jan Bethune	Arnprior, Canada	2020-04-15
Brenda Hoskin	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Richard & Barbara Bodner Bodner	71 Sulphur Springs Rd. ANCASTER, Canada	2020-04-15
Catherine Nasmith	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Gary Jeffrey	Collingwood, Canada	2020-04-15
Bruce Hoyle	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-15
Leo Ezerins	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Greg Kyles	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Angela Caldwell	Waterloo, Canada	2020-04-15
Rafal Lewandowski	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-15
Elaine Clarke	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Elisa Carobelli	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Chris Wattie	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Lisa Ashton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Lisa Read	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Liz Scheid	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Anne MacLaughlin	Owen Sound, Canada	2020-04-15
Robin Gleadall	HAMILTON, Canada	2020-04-15
Sue French	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-15
Dan Pope	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Susan Waters	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-15
miriam perks	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Steven Scott	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Stephanie Chapman	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
wendy Hickey	Waterdown, Canada	2020-04-15
Victoria Varga	Köln, Germany	2020-04-15
Wesley Schreuer	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Laura Isotti	Pesaro, Italy	2020-04-15
Lorraine Snetsinger	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-15
Joel Symons	Douglas,, US	2020-04-15
joshua bocanegra	Kyle, US	2020-04-15
Mackenzie Jolly	Athens, US	2020-04-15
Tyrone Sutherland	Guelph, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Andres Samson	Texarkana, US	2020-04-15
Susan Feehery	Lansing, US	2020-04-15
Aria Snider	Ypsilanti, US	2020-04-15
Kaylan Mills	Parsons, US	2020-04-15
Conrad Quezada	Rancho Cucamonga, US	2020-04-15
Boi Boi	Kaysville, US	2020-04-15
Veronica Pelayo	Norwalk, US	2020-04-15
Cade Crockett	Houston, US	2020-04-15
Melodie Rodriguez	Pigeon Forge, US	2020-04-15
Matthew Kassel	Phoenixville, US	2020-04-15
Myshawn Williams	Long Beach, US	2020-04-15
Hayden LeClerc	Key West, US	2020-04-15
Zach Berry	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-15
Stephen Paslow	Pittsburgh, US	2020-04-15
Lili Huang	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-15
Devyn Brown	Winston-salem, US	2020-04-15
Jeremiah Cordova	Upland, US	2020-04-15
Monica Jones	Frackville, US	2020-04-15
Xavier Rodzos	Perrysburg, US	2020-04-15
Crystal Hart	Leesburgh, US	2020-04-15
Laith Jarrar	Claremont, US	2020-04-15
Blake Cornelius	Pensacola, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Zane Steelman	College Station, US	2020-04-15
Carter Channey	New Albany, US	2020-04-15
Tonio Echeverry	Panama City, US	2020-04-15
Shannon Mitchell	Gravelbourg, Canada	2020-04-15
Greysin Housar	Huntington, US	2020-04-15
Michael Cantrell	Du Bois, US	2020-04-15
Marcus Dillard	Glendale, US	2020-04-15
Tyler Mordecai	Albuquerque, US	2020-04-15
sabrina huizar	glendale, US	2020-04-15
Tiarra Coker	Oregon, US	2020-04-15
Kyanna M	Thomson, US	2020-04-15
adam lord	Herne Hill, England, UK	2020-04-15
Norma Bessi	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Stéphane Beauroy	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Marta Stiteler	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Ivonne Marquez	Villa Park, US	2020-04-15
Alena Prodan	US	2020-04-15
Ben dover	Ociola, US	2020-04-15
Christine Jeanette	Martensville, Canada	2020-04-15
William Macaulay	Holbrook, US	2020-04-15
Elizabeth Takahashi	San Francisco, US	2020-04-15
Kevin McAllister	las Vegas, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
jessica Victoria Anaya	Laval, Canada	2020-04-15
Hailee Simmons	malvern, US	2020-04-15
Eric Simister	Williams Lake, Canada	2020-04-15
Sami Malan	El Cajon, US	2020-04-15
Asher O	US	2020-04-15
Period Luv	Placentia, US	2020-04-15
Donairia Johnson	Dallas, US	2020-04-15
James Wu	Woodsid, US	2020-04-15
Philip Durrell	Kennebunkport, US	2020-04-15
Erubiel Cervantes	Houston, US	2020-04-15
Unique Michael	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-15
Michele Victory	Greeley, US	2020-04-15
Helen Montoux	Collingwood, Canada	2020-04-15
Meyah Peel	Fort Walton Beach, US	2020-04-15
Jay Corduroy	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-15
minh pham	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-15
Judy Boswell	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Lucky Rose	Santa Maria, US	2020-04-15
Cody Rhyne	Dallas, US	2020-04-15
Khambia Clarkson	Marshalltown, US	2020-04-15
Raúl Donastorg	Miami, US	2020-04-15
valerie houck	Thomasville, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Michelle Saint	Hawthorne, US	2020-04-15
Joseph Vann	Hastings, US	2020-04-15
Mark Fischer	West Palm Beach, US	2020-04-15
Kelsey Cosgrove	Akron, US	2020-04-15
Shelia Howard	Tallahassee, Florida, US	2020-04-15
ireland gaynor	Jbsa Ft Sam Houston, US	2020-04-15
Rick Caven	Stratford, Canada	2020-04-15
Lilly Soyars	Aurora, US	2020-04-15
Jason Jeandron	Fredericton, NB, Canada	2020-04-15
Sheryl Smith	Lakefield, Canada	2020-04-15
Krystyna Ross	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Susan Masterman	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-15
Sonia Almeida	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Bruce Stewart	Halifax, Canada	2020-04-15
SUE JACKSON	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Russell Croker	Ilford, UK	2020-04-15
Elizabeth Matwey	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-15
Peter Reissner	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-15
chris stogios	ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Barbara Vedell	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Jennifer Clark	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-15
Jason Tavares	Milton, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Sara Gregory	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Rhonda Bathurst	London, Canada	2020-04-15
Monica McCrory	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
William Ross	Thunder Bay, Canada	2020-04-15
Jennifer Haverty	Ancaster, on, Canada	2020-04-15
Sarah Knowles	Mount Hope, Canada	2020-04-15
Robert Scheiding	North York, Canada	2020-04-15
Sodden Grider	San Jose, US	2020-04-15
Cary MacMillan	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-15
Deborah Morrison	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Sheila Russell	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-15
Jan Nabert	Warkworth, Canada	2020-04-15
Lisa Moore	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-15
Jill ABEL	Rye Brook, New York, US	2020-04-15
karina ramirez	Miami, US	2020-04-15
anu olukanye	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-15
Rafael Urrutia	Atlanta, US	2020-04-15
Gianna Pignatelli	Newark, US	2020-04-15
Brynlee Cotney	US	2020-04-15
James Jensen	Fenton, US	2020-04-15
Andrea Cassis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
jaedon Hill	Augusta, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Robert Liana	Pompano Beach, US	2020-04-15
Miranda Levengood	Ease Sparta, US	2020-04-15
Madison Bratcher	Hubert, US	2020-04-15
Jeremy Mendez	Hialeah, US	2020-04-15
Jordan Foy	Hartford City, US	2020-04-15
dakota armstornng	sheirdan, US	2020-04-15
Demond Brown	Lynchburg, US	2020-04-15
Jack Wen	San Francisco, US	2020-04-15
Leony deGraaf	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-15
Samantha Ginsburg	Hallandale, US	2020-04-15
Alan Brown	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Rhythm Anowar	Edison, US	2020-04-15
Jeff Steel	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-15
jaxon williams	Pensacola, US	2020-04-15
Veda Lawler	Louisville, US	2020-04-15
Bryson Grondin	Lebanon, US	2020-04-15
Morgan M	Roswell, US	2020-04-15
Theresa Morris	Richmond, US	2020-04-15
Debbie Earley	Felton, US	2020-04-15
Milind D'souza	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Ocie Stevenson	Chicago, US	2020-04-15
Joe Mama	Richmond, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Nicholas Antoni	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Camila Jimenez	Bronx, US	2020-04-15
Tommy Anderson	Euclid, US	2020-04-15
Fur Vius	Ass, US	2020-04-15
Patrick Ferrie	Sacramento, US	2020-04-15
Hannah Dial	Orlando, US	2020-04-15
Lis Sanz	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-15
Nick Marquez	Orosi, US	2020-04-15
Christian Bashutski	Consort, Canada	2020-04-15
Lisa Lyons	Jasper, US	2020-04-15
Carmen McKinney	Calumet City, US	2020-04-15
Alexis Rose	Haines City, US	2020-04-15
Tracy Jones	North Weymouth, US	2020-04-15
Hydia Griffin	Wichita, US	2020-04-15
Chass Wills	Mount Royal, US	2020-04-15
Nancy Dubin	Bridgehamton, US	2020-04-15
Kris Chua	Harbor City, US	2020-04-15
Amiya Crowe	Bardstown, US	2020-04-15
Kari Morton	Denison, US	2020-04-15
Vincent Pellegrino	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-15
Kevin Conheeney	Red Bank, US	2020-04-15
ANTHONY NICHOLS	Wilmington, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Ellem Jaramillo	Elizabeth, US	2020-04-15
Greg Giachetti	Liverpool, New York, US	2020-04-15
Raychel Horst	Portland, US	2020-04-15
MacKenzie Hammons	Saint Henry, US	2020-04-15
Sandra Elizabeth Serrano	Riverside, US	2020-04-15
Benjamin Del Castillo	Rosemead, US	2020-04-15
Patricia Chang	Sunnyvale, US	2020-04-15
Sharon Hooker	Zeeland, US	2020-04-15
Julie Moore	Washington, US	2020-04-15
Sandi P.	US	2020-04-15
Marquelle Keeling	Gardner, US	2020-04-15
P. Joiner	Hadley, US	2020-04-15
Jordan Shaheen	San Francisco, US	2020-04-15
yves M Edeme	Dallas, US	2020-04-15
Dmari Roberts	Saint Petersburg, US	2020-04-15
Daniel Regan	Silver Spring, US	2020-04-15
Kofi Pankey	Yonkers, US	2020-04-15
Mariam Wassef	oakville, Canada	2020-04-15
Carlo Johnson	Covington, US	2020-04-15
Kathleen Wilson	Los Altos, US	2020-04-15
Barbara Correa	Key Biscayne, US	2020-04-15
Mitch Lute	Canton, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Deborah Crabtree	Fairfax, US	2020-04-15
Cindi Thone	Clear lake, US	2020-04-15
Rita Pankhurst	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-15
Aty Doryani	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Austin Linney	El Paso, US	2020-04-15
king cowboy	Rigby, US	2020-04-15
Natalie Brooks	Cave Creek, US	2020-04-15
Jean Chagnon	Montréal, US	2020-04-15
Alyssa Rose	Stryker, US	2020-04-15
Elias Dilanji	Irvine, US	2020-04-15
Utwana Carter	Raleigh, US	2020-04-15
Paris Smith	Chicago, US	2020-04-15
Luke Eastman	Ogden, US	2020-04-15
elizabeth janusiewicz	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Tonya Ogletree	Cleveland, US	2020-04-15
George Avrov	Union City, US	2020-04-15
Lillian Breslin	Deptford, US	2020-04-15
Russell Scriptor	Cheboygan, US	2020-04-15
Lilly MacDonald	Sydney, Canada	2020-04-15
Eve Gutierrez	Berkeley, US	2020-04-15
Elliot S	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-15
Maria Valle	Dalton, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Chelsea Yost	Carmel, US	2020-04-15
Devin Kochanasz	Portland, US	2020-04-15
Sabrina Rodriguez	Homestead, US	2020-04-15
Samuel Davies	Bowie, US	2020-04-15
Brandon Rosero	Queens, US	2020-04-15
Loretta De Paola	Lasalle, Qc, Canada	2020-04-15
Blake Wise	Bellevue, US	2020-04-15
Supreete Ghosh	Winona, US	2020-04-15
Trevor Wyckoff	Midlothian, US	2020-04-15
Tony Valdez	Weatherford, US	2020-04-15
Xin Yuan Guo	Montreal, Canada	2020-04-15
Jamie DeMars	Faribault, US	2020-04-15
Laura Vallejo	Palmdale, US	2020-04-15
Asa Bane	Louisville, US	2020-04-15
Marco Melgar	Huntington, US	2020-04-15
Olivia Rowe	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-15
Kevin Gannon	Snohomish, US	2020-04-15
Arlicia McClain	Chicago, US	2020-04-15
kaleigh taylor	wynne, US	2020-04-15
Jayme Krouth	East Moline, US	2020-04-15
Rhys Cottle-Vinson	Newark, US	2020-04-15
Olivia Cipriani	Denver, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Iain MacMillan	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
21k. Ericson	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Jose Hernandez	Deltona, US	2020-04-15
Kimberly Traylor	Atlanta, US	2020-04-15
Edward Stevens	Spencer, US	2020-04-15
HOLLY BRUNO	Hamilton, US	2020-04-15
Katherine Hutchins	Phoenix, US	2020-04-15
Frederick Alexander Celemin	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-15
Alyssa Beccari	Orlando, US	2020-04-15
Darren Jordan	Kerens, US	2020-04-15
Caitlyn Jenkins	Bloomington, US	2020-04-15
Lindsey Cooke	Virginia Beach, US	2020-04-15
Mariam Solomon	Sacramento, US	2020-04-15
Rhys Lawson	Tallahassee, US	2020-04-15
Mauricio Zuluaga	Dorchester, US	2020-04-15
George Lynn	Barnstead, US	2020-04-15
ADRIANNA GUZMAN	Cutler Bay, US	2020-04-15
Teddy Peters	Bellingham, US	2020-04-15
Harpreet Kaur	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-15
Ray David Rodriguez	Guayama, US	2020-04-15
Omar Melhem	Fairfax, US	2020-04-15
Ryan Small	Charlotte, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Angela Lee	Columbus, US	2020-04-15
Jason Sanchez	Rockford, US	2020-04-15
Bryana Guevara	Orem, US	2020-04-15
Alyssa Himschoot	South Bend, US	2020-04-15
Chris DeBlois	Queensbury, US	2020-04-15
MaryEllen Farrokhi	Seattle, US	2020-04-15
Carrie Hert	Paducah, US	2020-04-15
Assuntina B. Roux	Falls Church, US	2020-04-15
Vanessa Hobbs	New York, US	2020-04-15
Jenny Nguyen	Glendale, US	2020-04-15
Kamil Borowik	Chicago, US	2020-04-15
anna caraballo	Valrico, US	2020-04-15
Crystal Moore	Bessemer City, US	2020-04-15
Elizabeth Tellez	Miami, US	2020-04-15
sam kim	Gaithersburg, US	2020-04-15
Elaine Lau	Kingston, Canada	2020-04-15
Maryline Hirsch	Winter Park, US	2020-04-15
Jack Nguyen	Williamsport, US	2020-04-15
Darren Johnson	Westminster, US	2020-04-15
Travien Eugene	New Iberia, US	2020-04-15
Sheida Gharouninik	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Dominique Naegele Clifford	Boise, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Mary McVicker	Fort Wayne, US	2020-04-15
Seth Blossom	Marion, US	2020-04-15
Kevyms Mendez-Cool	Miami, US	2020-04-15
William Mallick	Ferndale, Michigan, US	2020-04-15
Kailash Senthilkumar	Edison, US	2020-04-15
Lotus Cliff	Baltimore, US	2020-04-15
Joshua Dayton	North Liberty, US	2020-04-15
Kevin Rodríguez	Hollywood, US	2020-04-15
Keshana Banister	Orlando, US	2020-04-15
Alfonso Solis	Melrose Park, US	2020-04-15
Laura Engel	Fallbrook, US	2020-04-15
Victor Segura	Montgomery Village, US	2020-04-15
Louis Jordan	Pembroke Pines, US	2020-04-15
Linda Chen	Rowland Heights, US	2020-04-15
Vinny Parrino	Montgomery, US	2020-04-15
Margie Nash	Olympia Fields, US	2020-04-15
Shaelyn Tippens	Delta, US	2020-04-15
John Hill	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-15
Tracy Oregel	Belmont, US	2020-04-15
Daisjanae Howard	Burnsville, US	2020-04-15
Kyle Stinson	Pittsboro, US	2020-04-15
Preston Shaum	US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Amador Velasco	San Bernardino, US	2020-04-15
Josh Bieger	Mechanicsville, US	2020-04-15
Jennifer Roberts	Halethorpe, US	2020-04-15
Tavia Snyder	Brighton, US	2020-04-15
Jay Cruz	US	2020-04-15
Prince Johnson	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-15
finlay florence	thomson, US	2020-04-15
ed martinez	el paso, US	2020-04-15
Benjamin Watterworth	Danbury, US	2020-04-15
Izaiah Martinez	Hughson, US	2020-04-15
Mathew Nobles	Wewahitchka, US	2020-04-15
Jonathan Carter	Richmond, US	2020-04-15
Kyla Fortune	Bentonville, US	2020-04-15
yatana phew	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-15
Kathy Fieramosca	Staten Island, US	2020-04-15
Leonard Baker	Bronx, US	2020-04-15
katie o'connor	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-15
Andrew McCormick	Fort Wayne, US	2020-04-15
Erich Fleck	Seattle, US	2020-04-15
Akosua Nachelle	Dickinson, US	2020-04-15
Sammy Campis	Dallas, US	2020-04-15
Marcos Reynoso	Bronx, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Samuel Roper	Nashville, US	2020-04-15
Konstantin Berkovich	Barrie, Canada	2020-04-15
Sally Iskander	Lutz, US	2020-04-15
Alexandra Arias	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-15
Tammy Fuscardo	Pittsburgh, US	2020-04-15
Rosa Nhep	Murfreesboro, US	2020-04-15
Alana Bond	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-15
Han Tran	Stockton, US	2020-04-15
Lia Ortiz	Tampa, US	2020-04-15
Holly Broere	Spring Hill, US	2020-04-15
Nathaly Alcantara	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-15
Andrew Pletz	Allentown, US	2020-04-15
Lucie Jean-Pierre	Hawthorne, US	2020-04-15
Diana Iniguez	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-15
Frankie Tafuro	Farmingdale, US	2020-04-15
Paul Maxwell	Woburn, US	2020-04-15
Sylvia Hernandez	Anaheim, US	2020-04-15
Sai Sailaja Siddamsetti	Orlando, US	2020-04-15
Colby Gipson	Lima, US	2020-04-15
Heather Ayers	Montgomery, US	2020-04-15
Melissa Vermeulin	Cresson, US	2020-04-15
Robert Duerr	Lorain, US	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Alphonzo Davidson	Annapolis, US	2020-04-15
Hatari Bedard	Cleveland, US	2020-04-15
Mia Oreo	Miami, US	2020-04-15
Shannon Kennedy	Brockville, Canada	2020-04-15
S S	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-15
Rhonda Gulifield	Franklin Park, US	2020-04-15
Cheyenne Horney	Queenstown, US	2020-04-15
Louis Almeida	San Diego, California, US	2020-04-15
Mary Ann Enyinnaya	Alexandria, US	2020-04-15
Amma Gwira	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Maria Sanchez	San Francisco, US	2020-04-15
Salandra Singleton (owner)	Miami Gardens, US	2020-04-15
Ayden Kearns	Edgewater, US	2020-04-15
Christopher O'Connor	Wilmington, US	2020-04-15
Emi Sato	New York, US	2020-04-15
Bruce Beeler	Ashland, US	2020-04-15
Greg Haid	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-15
Marcia Bouillion	New Iberia, US	2020-04-15
Deidra August	Kansas City, US	2020-04-15
Nicole Hoskins	Belleville, US	2020-04-15
Jitendra Shah	Chicago, US	2020-04-15
Aniseh Poyan mehr	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Luke Gillispie	Painesville, US	2020-04-15
Peter Engelbert	Kinburn, Canada	2020-04-15
Claire Swan	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-15
Lidia Grot-Baran	London, Canada	2020-04-15
Terri Clark	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Marie Patience	London, Canada	2020-04-15
Rudy Perez	Phoenix, US	2020-04-15
DOREEN KING	HAMILTON, Canada	2020-04-15
Kristina D	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-15
Darynne Hagen	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Cam Brandreth	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Michele Connor	Kingston, Canada	2020-04-15
Chris Donohue	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-15
Kristen Eckersley	Peterborough, Canada	2020-04-15
Christine Leakey	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-15
Kip Brohman	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Susan Pottruff	Paris, Canada	2020-04-15
Maureen Edge	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Lynda Head	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-15
Rebecca Edge	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Jeff Edge	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Geoff Hofsink	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
james lasky	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Arthur Greenblatt	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Donna Caprice	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Denyse Koo	Sooke, Canada	2020-04-15
Carole Labelle	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Carol Morrison	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Jill Layfield	Orleans, Canada	2020-04-15
Donna Worrall	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Derrick Stevens	Port Dover, Canada	2020-04-15
Lynn Bruzas	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Patricia Cheshire	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Kristen Mark	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Don Cranston	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Don Davidson	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-15
Lyndon Fournier	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
Angela Rendina	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Janice Frketich	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
John Vernon	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-15
Darcie McGill	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Ellen Spring	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Matthew Walker	hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Kathleen Hudson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Bob Maton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Marie Ross	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Geoff Shaw Shaw	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-15
Owen Cranston	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-15
William Thomas	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Jenni Loucks	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Joseph Peter	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Kent Kohlberger	Fort Laudrrdale, Florida, US	2020-04-15
Jane Burlanyette	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
John Olmsted	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Robert Zeidler	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Mirjana Stevanovic	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-15
Carolyn Gaylord	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Heather McMurray	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Cliff Heaney	Waterloo, Canada	2020-04-15
Terri Worrton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Janette Pace	Ancaster, Ontario, Canada	2020-04-15
Blair Taylor	Cambridge, Canada	2020-04-15
Wesley Radigan	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-15
Ken East	Douro-Dummer, Canada	2020-04-15
Rowen Baker	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-15
Lise Kipfer	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-15

Name	Location	Date
Brandon McMurray	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Andrew Hinshelwood	Salt Spring Island, Canada	2020-04-16
Elizabeth Seymour	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Lynne Bulger	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Phyllis Beck	Bridgewater, Canada	2020-04-16
Sue Beckett	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Jim MacLeod	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Mary Jo Sinclair	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Brent-Heather Sleightholm	Canada	2020-04-16
John Biggs	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-16
Michael Joy S.C.,M.B.	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-16
Dianne Auty	ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Harley Auty	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-16
Zaeem Ghaffar	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-16
Tracy Prowse	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Catherine Neville	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Destany Sessions	Portland, US	2020-04-16
Kimberly Fischer	Chandler, US	2020-04-16
thuy dang	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
John Kramer	Marshfield, US	2020-04-16
Tiana Kandic	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Amy Blanco	Sarasota, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Brisseida Vaval Pierre Louis	Hollywood, US	2020-04-16
Will Provence	Searcy, US	2020-04-16
Nichole Eberhardt	Sellersville, US	2020-04-16
Kettelyne Pierre	Ajax, Canada	2020-04-16
Agim Demirovski	Staten island, US	2020-04-16
Sandra Cordero	San Juan, US	2020-04-16
Emma Waters	Peterborough, Canada	2020-04-16
Shay Fuentes	waipahu, US	2020-04-16
Anastasia Savage	Aiea, US	2020-04-16
alaina frederick	toledo, US	2020-04-16
Sammie Said	Dearborn, US	2020-04-16
Jennifer Lykins	Chillicothe, US	2020-04-16
Jason C	Staten Island, US	2020-04-16
Kaikeonalani Akau	Ewa Beach, US	2020-04-16
Jennifer Ubeda	Scottsdale, US	2020-04-16
daniel perkins	La Salle, US	2020-04-16
Ciana Nardi	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-16
Keith Minchau	Langley, Canada	2020-04-16
Grace Curlee	Frisco, US	2020-04-16
jeffrey dominguez	Newark, US	2020-04-16
tracy hefner	KNOXVILLE, US	2020-04-16
Kasey Meeks	Cochran, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
April Kolstad	Amery, US	2020-04-16
Sophia Hudson	Decatur, US	2020-04-16
Samantha Nelson	Satellite Beach, US	2020-04-16
Krystle Hall	Columbus, US	2020-04-16
Ethan Stade	New Ulm, US	2020-04-16
Mandeep Kaur	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-16
Ana Ruvalcaba	San Bernardino, US	2020-04-16
Adam Ginsburg	Salt Lake City, US	2020-04-16
Alexander Vainstein	Montgomery, US	2020-04-16
Tyler Osborne	Pottstown, US	2020-04-16
Christine Camacho	Buffalo, US	2020-04-16
bao nguyen	Springfield, US	2020-04-16
Morgan Edmunson	Arroyo Grande, US	2020-04-16
Aaliyah Roark	Macedonia, US	2020-04-16
Jack Nicoll	Bartlett, US	2020-04-16
sherri hodes	Phoenix, US	2020-04-16
Otar Awatt	Saint Paul, US	2020-04-16
Lavar Howard	Grosse Pointe, US	2020-04-16
Roxie Piatigorski	West Sacramento, US	2020-04-16
Wesley Kuang	San Jose, US	2020-04-16
Shaianne Alexis Bello	Waipahu, US	2020-04-16
Haley Greer	Dayton, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Janeth Salazar	London, Canada	2020-04-16
Stephen Norman	Decatur, US	2020-04-16
Larry Bryan	Montgomery, US	2020-04-16
Chris Marasco	New York, US	2020-04-16
eleni demoleas	Union, US	2020-04-16
Isreal Longoria	Salinas, US	2020-04-16
mary schoolcraft	Central Falls, US	2020-04-16
Jose Morales	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-16
My McGuire	Modesto, US	2020-04-16
Detarion Jones	Shreveport, US	2020-04-16
Misty Nabess	Cranbrook, Canada	2020-04-16
Martha Jimenez	San Diego, US	2020-04-16
Myron Booker	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-16
Lea Miranda	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-16
Farida Amani	Fontana, US	2020-04-16
Aidan fernando	Waialua, US	2020-04-16
Brian Lodato	Toms River, US	2020-04-16
Brenda Olmos	Houston, US	2020-04-16
Racin Smith	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-16
Lesly Lira	Lindsay, US	2020-04-16
Laticia Lovato	Lincoln, US	2020-04-16
Jaiden Darnold	Middleburg, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Matias Pegorari	Louisville, US	2020-04-16
vikesh parmar	San Diego, US	2020-04-16
Aliyah Dillon	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-16
Alissa Solomon	Jenison, US	2020-04-16
Grace Hurt	Clarksville, US	2020-04-16
Catie Richardson	N/A, US	2020-04-16
Katelynn Rodriguez	Grand Island, US	2020-04-16
Angela Agnew	Shreveport, US	2020-04-16
Bailey Kuster	Orient, US	2020-04-16
Gail Lovig	Fanny Bay, Canada	2020-04-16
karlie bowman	Scottsdale, US	2020-04-16
Walter Singh	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Ian Guzman	Tampa, US	2020-04-16
Isabella Mayorga	Toledo, US	2020-04-16
Ryan Olson	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-16
Cornelia Poncos	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-16
CORY Dunne	Butte, US	2020-04-16
Allonzo Paige	Rochester, US	2020-04-16
Jordan Carlson	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-16
Yen Le	Kirkland, US	2020-04-16
Christina Massingale	Austin, US	2020-04-16
Quincy Hatten	Omaha, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Karen Jorgenson	Union, US	2020-04-16
Jack Frost	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-16
Fausat Oyerinde	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Trace Henry	US	2020-04-16
Jugg Prince	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-16
morgan sachs	Elkhorn, US	2020-04-16
Rob Williams	Iowa City, US	2020-04-16
Bernard Phan	Houston, US	2020-04-16
nicholas wurster	Martinez, US	2020-04-16
Victoria Everest	Sechelt, Canada	2020-04-16
Stephen McDonald	Iroquois, Canada	2020-04-16
Sebina Ali	Warren, US	2020-04-16
Destinee Hutchinson	Post falls, US	2020-04-16
Dekesha Tabbal	Keaau, US	2020-04-16
Kaitlin Hathaway	Rochester, US	2020-04-16
Alison-Marie Hufana	Honolulu, US	2020-04-16
Langdon Killmeier	Louisville, US	2020-04-16
Fujitani Calista	Honolulu, US	2020-04-16
Kabua Kabua	Honolulu, US	2020-04-16
Bill Cosby	Omaha, US	2020-04-16
Fu Fan Pedel	Tonawanda, US	2020-04-16
MD Islam	Hamtramck, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Jasmine Coy	Aiken, US	2020-04-16
TyAnna Allen	Ypsilanti, US	2020-04-16
FREDERICK Bianculli	Islip Terrace, US	2020-04-16
Bob Billy	Oceanside, US	2020-04-16
Joshua Backmann	De Pere, US	2020-04-16
Joey Gonzalez	Florida, US	2020-04-16
sharaea tanaka	Iaie, US	2020-04-16
Micayla Westner	New Bedford, US	2020-04-16
Brysen Calkins	Kaneohe, US	2020-04-16
Cody Nelson	Zimmerman, US	2020-04-16
Chad White	Dieppe, Canada	2020-04-16
Kylee Varela	Hollywood, US	2020-04-16
Arian Delosarcos	Miami, US	2020-04-16
Patricia Samano	Queens, US	2020-04-16
Bryson Miller	Lincoln, US	2020-04-16
Zack Thatcher	Fountain Valley, US	2020-04-16
Alexandra Planes	Elizabeth, US	2020-04-16
Marielle Cedeno	South Gate, US	2020-04-16
Jason Iyamu	Aubrey, US	2020-04-16
Shadia Sorno	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-16
Cathy Taylor	Minden, Canada	2020-04-16
James Farrauto	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Natalie Stonehouse	Livermore, Maine, US	2020-04-16
Cheryl McMullan	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
stephanie milic	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Andrea MacArthur	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Elina Ante	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-16
Rachel Masker	Port Jervis, US	2020-04-16
Mariola Moore	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-16
Harbans Dullet	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-16
ralphie beam	Fort Ashby, US	2020-04-16
Dianna Wilson	Owosso, US	2020-04-16
William Milner	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-16
Syraida Morales Rodriguez	Orlando, US	2020-04-16
Oluwadare Akinmusire	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-16
Sara Church	De Kalb, US	2020-04-16
ave snyder	Lykens, US	2020-04-16
Margaret Reid	Markham, Canada	2020-04-16
Rachel Dotterweich	Pawtucket, US	2020-04-16
hannah freeman	column, US	2020-04-16
Brooke Dewing	chanhassen, US	2020-04-16
barbara dunslow	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Donovan Davis	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-16
Joel Favor	San Diego, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Doug Wilson	Chebanse, US	2020-04-16
Kyler Rackett	Springboro, US	2020-04-16
Naseem Hijazi	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-16
Michelle Cox	Kansas City, US	2020-04-16
rocelita duzob	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Kavitha Seenivasan	Irvine, US	2020-04-16
Andrea Sparling	Mansonville, Canada	2020-04-16
Timothée Chalamet	Fort Wayne, US	2020-04-16
Devin Cook	Palm Bay, US	2020-04-16
Samantha Westra	Miami, US	2020-04-16
Hang Nguyen	Cypress, US	2020-04-16
Bernard Frison	Chula Vista, US	2020-04-16
Isabell Richardson	Concord, US	2020-04-16
Annie Nesbit	Washington, US	2020-04-16
gabriela zamudio	Dallas, US	2020-04-16
Gigi Grant	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-16
Gracen Gerold	Colfax, US	2020-04-16
Ken Wright	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-16
Ella Foster	Decatur, US	2020-04-16
alex piedra	New York, US	2020-04-16
Taylor Canon	Osage Beach, US	2020-04-16
paige dieken	Lincoln, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Sandra M	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Kevin Lopez	Apopka, US	2020-04-16
Lisa Wall	Steinbach, Canada	2020-04-16
Kaden Miller	West Union, US	2020-04-16
Rasta Dan	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-16
Syed Azaz AlHasanie-semnani	New Hartford, US	2020-04-16
Maria De Souza	Montreal, Canada	2020-04-16
Samson Morell	lithia springs, US	2020-04-16
Linda Carolan	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-16
Adonai Garcia	Kerman, US	2020-04-16
Bev Abbey	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Ramia Wahbeh	Dearborn Heights, US	2020-04-16
Karen Yung	Charlotte, US	2020-04-16
Mia Reyes	Houston, US	2020-04-16
Bonnie Provorse	Palmyra, US	2020-04-16
Kantar Dio	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Aaliyah Jackson	Atlanta, US	2020-04-16
Rayshawnda Gause	Chattahoochee, US	2020-04-16
Ana Braden	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-16
sharon Yiu	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-16
Yuka Aguilar	Sammamish, US	2020-04-16
Edurado Perez	US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Anna Laboy	Adairsville, US	2020-04-16
Saron Mosley	Tampa, US	2020-04-16
Ken Vis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Gosia Staunches	Queensbury, US	2020-04-16
Krish Patel	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-16
Jazi Azher	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-16
Kelsi Clark	Grand Rapids, US	2020-04-16
Tommie Johnson	Costa Mesa, US	2020-04-16
Katerina Herbert	Kaysville, US	2020-04-16
Grace Willis	Vincennes, US	2020-04-16
Grant Vernon	Round Rock, US	2020-04-16
Aaron Greco	Dallas, US	2020-04-16
Brooke Sanders	Brooksville, US	2020-04-16
Gabriella Brown	Chicago, US	2020-04-16
Hassan Raza	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-16
Coen Woodward	Mount Vernon, US	2020-04-16
Stace Tenuta	Dillsburg, US	2020-04-16
Jillian Tavares	Mansfield, US	2020-04-16
Íam neeson	US	2020-04-16
Brock Snow	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-16
Robert Hernandez	Denver, US	2020-04-16
Brendan Meadows	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Stefan Taylor	Tampa, US	2020-04-16
Aliyah Martinez	West Palm Beach, US	2020-04-16
Robert Keefe	Pittston, US	2020-04-16
Monica Young	Ft pierce, US	2020-04-16
Svenja Bulion	Steinbach, Canada	2020-04-16
Kevin Sotelo	Loomis, US	2020-04-16
Alyndria Shovels	Lansing, US	2020-04-16
Cecilia Alvarez	Sacramento, US	2020-04-16
Michael Cole	Tremont, US	2020-04-16
Amerina Baca	Albuquerque, US	2020-04-16
larry toman	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
lisa hernandez	Saginaw Charter Township, US	2020-04-16
Nevaeh Guzman	Watskea, US	2020-04-16
Davd Wirth	Brown. City, US	2020-04-16
rachael Glogovsky	Lake Geneva, US	2020-04-16
Hannah Aderholt	Redondo Beach, US	2020-04-16
Yadira Flores	Phoenix, US	2020-04-16
Jamea Williams	Freeport, US	2020-04-16
Richard Budde	West Babylon, US	2020-04-16
Janice Giampaoli	Chico, US	2020-04-16
Tayla Robinson	Santa Clara, US	2020-04-16
Gerardo Gomez	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Christina Hatton	Columbus, US	2020-04-16
Erik Harvey	Denver, US	2020-04-16
steve whitaker	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Riley Yee	Bethlehem, US	2020-04-16
Olivia Simmons	Randolph, US	2020-04-16
Patience Moad	Mountain home, US	2020-04-16
Anthony Okeibunor	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-16
Kyle Graham simmons	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Tara Gurung	Seattle, US	2020-04-16
Crystal snyder	West newton, US	2020-04-16
Cindy Dos santos	Wildomar, US	2020-04-16
Zahmia Leggs	Pensacola, US	2020-04-16
Shirley Zink	Hawthorne, US	2020-04-16
Gavin Layton	Saint Michael, US	2020-04-16
Abigay Gomez Rodriguez	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-16
Austin Gilbertson	Lincoln, US	2020-04-16
Sharon Nissen	Seguin, Canada	2020-04-16
Anu A	Houston, US	2020-04-16
Casarina Lockhart	Sudbury, Canada	2020-04-16
kaleb richmond	South Jordan, US	2020-04-16
Deborah Adeonigbagbe	Houston, US	2020-04-16
Nancy Nuhaily	Newport Beach, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Emily Vassallo	Mahwah, US	2020-04-16
Mohammed Almaliki	Syracuse, US	2020-04-16
Ian Dooley	Amelia, US	2020-04-16
Sireace Johnson	Columbus, US	2020-04-16
Anabella Fernandez	Miami, US	2020-04-16
David Wise	Aiken, US	2020-04-16
Rachel Molina	Aurora, US	2020-04-16
Tony Yeomans	Carlisle, US	2020-04-16
Jayda Garcia	Fishers, US	2020-04-16
Dylan Weng	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-16
Preston Lee	Longmont, US	2020-04-16
Daynah Simmons	Atlanta, US	2020-04-16
Adebayo Mustapha	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Cam Chow	Redding, US	2020-04-16
Kristen Cole	Fort Worth, US	2020-04-16
John Hadden	Hyattsville, US	2020-04-16
Lauren Hiddo	Miami, US	2020-04-16
Elizabeth Clegg	Etna, US	2020-04-16
Marissa Figueroa	Santa Ana, US	2020-04-16
Tamara Tomlinson	Tujunga, US	2020-04-16
Shaela Warfield	Trenton, US	2020-04-16
Tara Johnson	Bowling Green, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Linda Thomas	Glasgow, US	2020-04-16
Beau Cooper	Edgewater, US	2020-04-16
Ava Roche	Rate ton, US	2020-04-16
Myjai Baker	Tampa, US	2020-04-16
Zack Boyce	Aurora, US	2020-04-16
Anthony Trotta	Bronx, US	2020-04-16
Patrick Anderson	San Jose, US	2020-04-16
Destiny Benavides	San Antonio, US	2020-04-16
Humaira Saiyed	Chicago, US	2020-04-16
Eric Coy	German Valley, US	2020-04-16
Greta Meyerhof	San Clemente, US	2020-04-16
Damien Borrego	Chicago, US	2020-04-16
Manar Simren	Warner, US	2020-04-16
Athens Wu	West Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-16
Nanette & Tom hart	bronx, US	2020-04-16
Kassandra Herrera	Hinesville, US	2020-04-16
Fred Rodriguez	Grand Jct, US	2020-04-16
Neil Walls	Red Deer, Canada	2020-04-16
shenia morgan	Homestead, US	2020-04-16
Nicholas Bulusan	Pearl City, US	2020-04-16
Rupinder Mehrok	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-16
Ryan Lee	Miami, US	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Dahlia Pike	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-16
Julian Davis	Fort Lauderdale, US	2020-04-16
Fati Fati	San Diego, US	2020-04-16
Kate White	Dayton, US	2020-04-16
Isabella Castano	Lithonia, US	2020-04-16
linda norris	Pasadena, US	2020-04-16
Kenneth Gerdes	New York, US	2020-04-16
Juvencio Dominguez	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-16
Taylor Mason	Lakeland, US	2020-04-16
Luis Acevedo	Miami, US	2020-04-16
KOWNSIL GANPAT	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-16
SharaLee Podolecki	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-16
Paola Chavez	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-16
Andrew Tierney	Denver, US	2020-04-16
Coach Arc	Modesto, US	2020-04-16
Austin Evans	Dayton, US	2020-04-16
Jenni Jerread	Phoenix, US	2020-04-16
Shane Wallace	Springfield, US	2020-04-16
Brandon Taylor	Cardwell, US	2020-04-16
avery haag	Monticello, US	2020-04-16
Cyril Jeremie	Malden, US	2020-04-16
Massie Block	Milton, Canada	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Camden Gregorio	Broadview Heights, US	2020-04-16
Christina Johnson	Roanoke, US	2020-04-16
Sophia Dean	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-16
Doris Cho	La Mirada, US	2020-04-16
Ashok Manga	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-16
jada smith	Sioux Falls, US	2020-04-16
Mariah Swavel	Forest, US	2020-04-16
Drake Doyel	Omaha, US	2020-04-16
Sin Park	Atlanta, US	2020-04-16
Sherry Ritchey	Portage, US	2020-04-16
Lily M	Ewa Beach, US	2020-04-16
Alyssa Havens	Houston, US	2020-04-16
elizabeth paniagua	guaynabo, US	2020-04-16
Rhonda Snyder	Graysville, US	2020-04-16
Melanie Reeves	Caroline, Canada	2020-04-16
Jana Whitaker	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-16
Dave Davis	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-16
Luisa Petti	Laval, Canada	2020-04-16
Alan Wyatt	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
carol WILLICK	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-16
Catherine Stonehouse	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-16
Peter Newton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16

Name	Location	Date
Maxine Morris-Zecchini	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Buffy Ertl	Canada	2020-04-16
Robert Brownlie	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-16
Brett Marrow	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-16
Andy Jones	Wingham, Canada	2020-04-16
Cory Tucker	Stirling, Canada	2020-04-16
Jacqueline Palumbo	Lakewood, New Jersey, US	2020-04-16
Michele LaPorte	Schaumburg, Illinois, US	2020-04-16
Greg Gregoriou	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-16
Janet Goldblatt Holmes	Barrie, Canada	2020-04-16
Wai ching Ma	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-17
Brent Tennant	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Heather Bull	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Laura Zarek	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
Bryan Pipe	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-17
Shelley Crossman	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-17
Paula Thomas	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-17
JerryAnn Clifford	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-17
Ian Hanna	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Patrick Carter	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Paul Blackburn	Elizabethtown, Kentucky, US	2020-04-17
John Moszyk	St Louis, Missouri, US	2020-04-17

Name	Location	Date
Doug McLennan	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Martha Rivera	Plano, Texas, US	2020-04-17
Glenn Brown	Richmond, Canada	2020-04-17
Pat Doig	Saskatoon, Canada	2020-04-17
Elizabeth Collins	Oshawa, Canada	2020-04-17
Doug Rodger	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-17
Adam Zarek	Olds, Canada	2020-04-17
Sandy Tod	RR2 Lynden, Canada	2020-04-17
N A	South Porcupine, Canada	2020-04-17
Edward Sirman	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Marilyn Holden	Midland, Canada	2020-04-17
Tony Opie	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
Robert Hill	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-17
ernie stapleton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Margie Davidson	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-17
James Davidson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Emily Davidson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Ginni Sirman	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Linda Daniels-Smith	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
DIANA MAYERLY Vargas Perez	Québec, Canada	2020-04-17
wendy burnham	ottawa, Canada	2020-04-17
Bill & Bobbie Vaughan	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-17

Name	Location	Date
Tom Tweedie	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
sean boyer	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-17
Geoff Holdway	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Jan Brown	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Taylor Stapleton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
N A	Hamiltton, Canada	2020-04-17
Landon Moroz	Orleans, Canada	2020-04-17
Mary Alice Wever	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
chris kruter	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-17
Linda Dobson	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-17
Fran Greco	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
Diane Bartlett	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
Mike Kelly	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Beth Popovic	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-17
jim newton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Sarah Stewart	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-17
Nancy Benedict	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Patricia Taylor-Pilotti	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-17
Sukhjeet Maan	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-17
Kathleen Garland	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	2020-04-17
Sofia Solomita	Laval, Canada	2020-04-17
Becky Stapleton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17

Name	Location	Date
Samir Rifaat	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
John Bennett	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-17
Cat Kieu	Charlottetown, Canada	2020-04-17
Bradley Davis	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Scott Collin	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-17
Alessandra Iafolla	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-17
Howie Keown	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Carl Lampman	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Kate Meiler	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Bryan Ransberry	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-18
Joe Lapointe	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
nancy henderson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Tim Wilson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Matthew Ursue	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Sandra Pellegrini	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Holly Hutton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Kelly Stewart	Thornhill, Canada	2020-04-18
Jen Laszchuk	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-18
Inderpreet Singh	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-18
Manuela Baffour	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Karen Siebold	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Kieran Kearns	State College, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Seblewongel Negussie	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-18
Jakiya Shirley	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Alethia Stimpfle	Montpelier, US	2020-04-18
Ashley Martinez	Allentown, US	2020-04-18
Attiqua Quraishi	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-18
Daunte Henderson	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Sami Iqbal	Toronto, US	2020-04-18
Azad Ali	US	2020-04-18
Rachel Kostohryz	Valley City, US	2020-04-18
Kimberley Lovell	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-18
Catherine Torrese Benyi	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Brooklynn Sanders	Akron, US	2020-04-18
Jeremey Bing	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-18
Mia Sembrano	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Bree Lynch	Middletown, US	2020-04-18
Armando Urquide	HILLSIDE, US	2020-04-18
Vanessa Martin	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Alexiana Polk	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Charles Pienaar	Latrobe, US	2020-04-18
Quinn Boyle	Belalire, US	2020-04-18
cecelia mcclennon	Springfield, US	2020-04-18
Willy Wanker	Bell Gardens, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
MD ANISUL ISLAM	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-18
Nasir Harris	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Winter Michael	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Aribah Raza	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Kristine Schinkelshoek	Stratford, Canada	2020-04-18
Hannah Jackson	Hazel Crest, US	2020-04-18
Santiago Gutierrez	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Rodelene Angela Celestial	Lloydminster, Canada	2020-04-18
Jamari Cozart	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Tamya Branch	Reynoldsburg, US	2020-04-18
Dionna Wilder	Waltham, US	2020-04-18
anon banon	US	2020-04-18
mackensi wilson	Springfield, US	2020-04-18
Tucker Ore	Eden, US	2020-04-18
Alleah Morgan	Country club hills, US	2020-04-18
Uju Dieke	Lévis, Canada	2020-04-18
Yaretcy Coria	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Whoosh Whoosh	Denver City, US	2020-04-18
Brooklyn Tilton	West Carrollton, US	2020-04-18
Kaila Patton	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Brygida Tillman	Chicopee, US	2020-04-18
Keohuokanalua English	Waianae, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Eloy Sanchez	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Yenihtzi Manzo	Marysville, US	2020-04-18
Rebecca Cheng	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Ayobami Ojo	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-18
Stevana Sego	Tomahawk, US	2020-04-18
David Scarpero	West Carrollton, US	2020-04-18
Ahmya White	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
aliyana vazquez	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Robert Handelman	peekskill, US	2020-04-18
Dominic Borchmann	San Dimas, US	2020-04-18
Kayla Davis	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Sarah R	Bronx, US	2020-04-18
Casheez Williams	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Fairdous Mekonnen	Plano, US	2020-04-18
abisail lombera	Paramount, US	2020-04-18
Nuru Katengeke	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Don Juann	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Cam James	Jamestown, US	2020-04-18
Honesty Anique	Canton, US	2020-04-18
peter cuong nguyen	Whittier, US	2020-04-18
Aida Vazquez	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Marvin Bell Jr	Chicago, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Lorena Luna resendiz	El Paso, US	2020-04-18
nailah porter	Park Forest, US	2020-04-18
Emily Brooks	Grand Island, US	2020-04-18
esmeralda ramos	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Megan Lukaszuk	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Patience Ogundare	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Nae Nae	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Lamont Lewis	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
alex rios	Minneapolis, US	2020-04-18
Jazmin C	North Hills, US	2020-04-18
Ana Montoya	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
ciera emerson	Dayton, US	2020-04-18
Celeena Chavis	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Aralon Glover	Blacklick, US	2020-04-18
Shermar Lindsey	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Kaleb Stechschulte	Lima, US	2020-04-18
Tegegn Kassa	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Mustaan Rashid	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Ailed Garza	Mckinney, US	2020-04-18
Damiyah Williams	US	2020-04-18
Said Mouhtajy	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
mia davis	circleville, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
edward gaston	Toledo, US	2020-04-18
KaLyn Fagan	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-18
Kenneth Shelton	Omaha, Nebraska, US	2020-04-18
Destiny Velasquez	Cicero, US	2020-04-18
Jeff Imbriani	Crestline, US	2020-04-18
Davion Pruitt	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Jalen Headly	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Tristian Bell	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Tamiya Hobbs	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Alejandro Rocha	San Diego, US	2020-04-18
Carolyn Scott	Orlando, US	2020-04-18
Armando Diamano	Westchester, US	2020-04-18
Alex Perez	Reeseville, US	2020-04-18
Jim Jenkins	Detroit, US	2020-04-18
Jerren Skinner	Flossmoor, US	2020-04-18
Joanthan Mendez-Morales	Maywood, US	2020-04-18
Olubukola OKE	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Deborah Baldwin	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Megan Wassberg	Terre Haute, US	2020-04-18
Vipanpreet Kaur	Roseville, US	2020-04-18
James Horton	Roanoke, US	2020-04-18
Owl 27	Macungie, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Abby Kellett	Utica, US	2020-04-18
Morgan Shultz	Brunswick, US	2020-04-18
Amourr Renae	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Jesus Ramirez	Boise, US	2020-04-18
Madelyn Wercinski	Waupun, US	2020-04-18
Bella Holt	Deerfield, US	2020-04-18
minh d	US	2020-04-18
A'Lora Giono	Butte, US	2020-04-18
Mounika Nagabhyru	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-18
Emiley Sturgill	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Lisa Young	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
DAnna Smith	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Sara Peccia	Portland, US	2020-04-18
Emily Guan	Cupertino, California, US	2020-04-18
Ruth Abebe	Falls Church, US	2020-04-18
Candy Yang	Markham, Canada	2020-04-18
Jordan Gerritsen	Pickerington, US	2020-04-18
Victoria Wynyard	Youngstown, US	2020-04-18
Alexander Greco	Cooper City, US	2020-04-18
kylie brooks	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-18
Bobbie Metz	Emlenton, US	2020-04-18
Kayla Murphy	Massillon, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Tess Colvin	Midwest city, US	2020-04-18
Jason Regnier	Lansing, US	2020-04-18
Kristine Valdez	Dallas, US	2020-04-18
Tayshaun Howard	Bolingbrook, US	2020-04-18
Annette Garcia	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Joe Zanni	Struthers, US	2020-04-18
Kayla Morrison-Pendell	Mount Pleasant, US	2020-04-18
Ronald Redd	Warren, US	2020-04-18
Tim Maurer	Anaheim, US	2020-04-18
Kahalia Griffin	US	2020-04-18
Carlos Galdamez	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Zyonna Thompson	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Rayne Finney	Geneva, US	2020-04-18
Laiba Aftab	Farrockaway, US	2020-04-18
Mike Austin	Goderich, Canada	2020-04-18
Jonathan Santoro	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Chetan Vaholiya	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-18
Paul Arendt	Tracy, US	2020-04-18
Yohannes Tesfay	Reynoldsburg, US	2020-04-18
briana biller	Akron, US	2020-04-18
Malek Butler	Beachwood, US	2020-04-18
Chachi Jolly	Clarendon Hills, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Donnaejah Mcrae	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-18
Bryan Morales	Lawndale, US	2020-04-18
Keyante Ferrell	Flossmoor, US	2020-04-18
Angel Maldonado	Naples, US	2020-04-18
Susan Chan	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Cynthia Crowe	Saskatoon, Canada	2020-04-18
Evelyn Lopez	El Paso, US	2020-04-18
Armya Lockett	Oak Forest, US	2020-04-18
Natalie Odeen	Geneseo, US	2020-04-18
Milton Haughton	Hoboken, New Jersey, US	2020-04-18
Syd Kwan	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Toby Taylor	Fostoria, US	2020-04-18
wyatt bozarth	San Diego, US	2020-04-18
Arzu Shakhmamedova	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-18
migdaliz torres	Youngstown, US	2020-04-18
Eva Guyette	Windham, US	2020-04-18
Gary Singh	Sacramento, US	2020-04-18
kayshaira harris	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Josh Osting	Verona, US	2020-04-18
Jose Adorno	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Mike Kertesz	Georgetown, Canada	2020-04-18
Sophia Zheng	Flushing, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Quinn Watts	Bend, US	2020-04-18
Brennan Lawson	Grove City, US	2020-04-18
Armani Phillips	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Isatou Sey	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Charlie Kiger	US	2020-04-18
Patrick jones	Monroe, US	2020-04-18
Kyvon Thomas	Hazel Creat, US	2020-04-18
Keef Cooper	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-18
Valeria Reyes	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-18
Andrew Rice	Blacklick, US	2020-04-18
Macy demichael	New Lenox, US	2020-04-18
Baleah Goldsmith	Zanesville, US	2020-04-18
Allison Villalobos	Glen Cove, US	2020-04-18
Carissa Wade	Pickerington, US	2020-04-18
Olivia Lozano	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-18
Taniya Calloway	Dayton, US	2020-04-18
Ommy Ledee-Gonzalez	Stroudsburg, US	2020-04-18
Sasha Gonzalez	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Hamayoon Ashraf	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-18
Fatir Sheikh	Stamford, US	2020-04-18
Dan Tor	Little Rock, US	2020-04-18
Jarrood Lewis	Louisville, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Amelia Wilson	Fort Erie, Canada	2020-04-18
Mark Helmuth	Arthur, US	2020-04-18
Amber Caruthers	Minerva, US	2020-04-18
Clinton Peyton	Buffalo, US	2020-04-18
Grace Donovan	Lake Forest, US	2020-04-18
Nicholas Biamonte	Girard, US	2020-04-18
Jamila Jones	Dublin, US	2020-04-18
William Friedman	Akron, US	2020-04-18
Kejuan Lucious	Irving, US	2020-04-18
Mya Duke	Fostoria, US	2020-04-18
Evelyn Sosa	Orlando, US	2020-04-18
Syd Lewis	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Morgan Gabbert	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Dinesh Vashisht	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-18
Gloria Pitts	Forest Park, US	2020-04-18
Joe Gravley	Valencia, US	2020-04-18
Cynthia Watson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
April Abundo	Quezon City, Philippines	2020-04-18
Rob Krenos	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Hermina Krenos	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Kelly Skerritt	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Ann Capling	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Susan Bernard	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Michelle Richard	Moncton, Canada	2020-04-18
flora mason	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
George Knowles	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Sam Miller	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Sabrina Bell	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-18
Russell Johnson	Orlando, US	2020-04-18
Ray Quadros Fernandes Guge	London, Canada	2020-04-18
Alec Devito	Holmen, US	2020-04-18
Abigail Geswein	Otterbein, US	2020-04-18
Yenisbel Elias	Hialeah, US	2020-04-18
Jim Menzies	Austin, US	2020-04-18
Yacoub Idris	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Kami Milbrandt	Saginaw, US	2020-04-18
Kyle Cousins	Richmond, US	2020-04-18
Mae Grout	Graniteville, US	2020-04-18
Erika Jordan	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Mshwwwj Cjehejegb	Cambridge Bay, Canada	2020-04-18
Tania Cortes	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-18
russell moore	bowling green, US	2020-04-18
Jason Nix	Laurens, US	2020-04-18
Lily Adams	Indiana, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Cory Boudreau	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Nurit Tilles	New York, US	2020-04-18
myrna zafra	Abbotsford, Canada	2020-04-18
Kamron Roberts	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Roxanne Chavez	Hobbs, US	2020-04-18
Michael Brown	Bowie, US	2020-04-18
Justin Kaufman	Fort Wayne, US	2020-04-18
Justin Bieber	Lansdale, US	2020-04-18
Kathy Hedden	Keansburg, US	2020-04-18
Mercedes Santiago	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Richard Chen	Cary, US	2020-04-18
jacqueline baranowski	Milwaukee, US	2020-04-18
Alecia Smith	Vermilion, US	2020-04-18
Hayam Albaba	Palos Hills, US	2020-04-18
Conner Felty	US	2020-04-18
Bella Rosario	Toms River, US	2020-04-18
Yovani Reyes	Hamilton, US	2020-04-18
Mike Lacovitch	Hollidaysburg, US	2020-04-18
Andy Watts	Houston, US	2020-04-18
Mikaylah Lewis	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-18
Chloe Brett	St.Augustine, US	2020-04-18
Labria Jackson	Raleigh, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Amanda Meador	Norfolk, US	2020-04-18
Christoff Alfonso	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-18
Gage Coy	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Myles Sissac	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Angela Maruca	Shady Side, Maryland, US	2020-04-18
Omar Williams	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-18
Victoria Bass	Duncan, Canada	2020-04-18
Debbie Neugebauer	Erie, US	2020-04-18
Fredrick Neal	Hazel Crest, US	2020-04-18
Thomas Chetney	Cape Coral, US	2020-04-18
enrique aguiler	Seattle, US	2020-04-18
Angel Cabral	Oklahoma City, US	2020-04-18
sam mosleh	Falls Church, US	2020-04-18
Alisse Dingle	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-18
Ulrich Tchouta	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Melenie Peters	Oceanside, US	2020-04-18
Chey Nilla	Ny, US	2020-04-18
Isaiah Owens	Indiana, US	2020-04-18
Richard Hill	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-18
Deja Hennix	Florence, US	2020-04-18
Matt Vergamini	Rochester, US	2020-04-18
joi Austin	Denver, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Mallory Rusk	Denham Springs, US	2020-04-18
Fisaha Teweldemedhin	Elkridge, US	2020-04-18
Beverly Mah	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Susie Davis	Norwalk, US	2020-04-18
Nia Charles	Stoughton, US	2020-04-18
Johan Silver	Missoula, US	2020-04-18
Grace Brauer	Madison, US	2020-04-18
Michelle Bass	MCKINLEYVILLE, US	2020-04-18
Lillian Carrington	Mount Vernon, US	2020-04-18
Janae Ellerbee	US	2020-04-18
Matt Lothian	Canada	2020-04-18
Jacob Crews	Cambridge, US	2020-04-18
Lisa Banks	US	2020-04-18
Kelly Kleber	Pittsburgh, US	2020-04-18
Rafael De La Barrera	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Quinn SmellyButt	Mcconnelsville, US	2020-04-18
Austin Rayle	Trenton, US	2020-04-18
Sarha Syshus	Jupiter, US	2020-04-18
Jagdish Mand	Troy, US	2020-04-18
Gary R. Beck	Walnut Creek, US	2020-04-18
Brian Stevens	Binghamton, US	2020-04-18
Kevin McCarthy	Jackson, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Steven Hester	Harvey, US	2020-04-18
Oldine Faulks	Miami, US	2020-04-18
Livia F.	Sturgeon Bay, US	2020-04-18
Sierra Scram	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Ryker Calvert	Seabrook, US	2020-04-18
Sheyanna Patton	US	2020-04-18
Tanya Buford	Antioch, US	2020-04-18
Linda Klemp	Milwaukee, US	2020-04-18
Tekie Meharena	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Erika Downs	Washburn, US	2020-04-18
Rodney Mitchell	Garland, US	2020-04-18
Shaneka Foggie	Detroit, US	2020-04-18
Erin Phillips	Dayton, US	2020-04-18
Tommie Steed	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-18
Kadence Jeffers	Saint Clairsville, US	2020-04-18
Maurice Sompayrac	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Kayla Cotton	Calumet City, US	2020-04-18
T'anni Barfield	Blacklick, US	2020-04-18
Destiny Williams	Lansing, US	2020-04-18
Victoria Wollam	Norwell, US	2020-04-18
Daljit Kang	Paso Robles, US	2020-04-18
Hunter Bohnsack	Verona, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
보검 박	Astoria, US	2020-04-18
Lillian Reed	Bellevue, US	2020-04-18
Michal Kuderski	Romeoville, US	2020-04-18
Greta Fischer	US	2020-04-18
Allison Goff	Harrisburg, US	2020-04-18
Olalekan Oluwole	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-18
Annemarie giraldo	Leesburg, US	2020-04-18
Gina Asamoah	Perth Amboy, US	2020-04-18
Mia Cummings	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Scott Klaassen	Tustin, California, US	2020-04-18
amanuel Habte	Hyattsville, US	2020-04-18
Margaret Scott	Valley Road, Canada	2020-04-18
MARILYN Perez	New York, US	2020-04-18
Kaylan Corley	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Yuhong zhang	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Helene Chacon	Miami, US	2020-04-18
Jazmyne Brooks	Calumet City, US	2020-04-18
Rashawn Berard	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-18
keya barnum	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Alycen Eaton	Tiffin, US	2020-04-18
Freddy Ceruti	Tulsa, US	2020-04-18
colleen graber	latham, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Stacey Pezzenti	Youngstown, US	2020-04-18
Stephen Lykins	Duluth, US	2020-04-18
Lakhbir Singh	Lodi, US	2020-04-18
David JOHNSON	Charlotte, North Carolina, US	2020-04-18
Mike Bitsas	Medina, US	2020-04-18
fola Momodu	Etobicoke, Canada	2020-04-18
tammy SIZEMORE	salyersville, US	2020-04-18
Abril Smith	Stamps, US	2020-04-18
edmond boyce	Lloydminster, Canada	2020-04-18
Tony Samuel	Columbus, US	2020-04-18
Naysha Hines	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Robert Pinder	dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Lindsay Jones	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Maria Carrillo	Dallas, US	2020-04-18
carrie mason	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Barry William	Canada	2020-04-18
Rita Othman	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
debbie brown	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Jaynn Miller	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Kevin Miller	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Meg Tyrell	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-18
Jennifer Tyrell	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Mike Donnelly	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Shaun Maguire	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Kimberley Thomson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Cathy Pengelly	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Dave Green	Ancaster Ontario, Canada	2020-04-18
Geoff Tyrell	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Tony Guther	Ancaster ON, Canada	2020-04-18
Betty Villeneuve	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Marianne Buchanan	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Jennifer Davis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
June Pratt	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Anton Plas	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Christina Watkins	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Teri Eccles	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
David Wallis	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Maria D'Ambrosi	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Kyle Watts	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Neil Turchyn	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Alessandro LoSardo	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
William Leigh	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Laura Wright	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-18
Dan Stewart	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Gerhard Stange	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Kevin Turchyn	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-18
Mike Lukas	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Jennifer Lynn	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Jeffrey Kondo	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Greg Kelley	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Jean Donaldsonm	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Nancie Mleczko	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Daniel Feeley	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-18
James Thomson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Jessica Thomson	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
M-J Kelley	Orillia, Canada	2020-04-18
Al Thurston	Canada	2020-04-18
Deborah Wallis	Waterloo, Canada	2020-04-18
Joanne Stonehill	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Gary Smith	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Mike Smith	Canada	2020-04-18
Bill Boyer	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Robert Sisler	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Danielle Piano	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Marguerite Kelley	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
David Burlanyette	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
gerry bukovinsky	hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
Drayden Ramage	Abernethy, Canada	2020-04-18
Avaya Ward	Regina, Canada	2020-04-18
Aliaa Abdelmeguid	London, Canada	2020-04-18
Gholamreza Eamaeili	Whitby, Canada	2020-04-18
tim wert	Williamsport, US	2020-04-18
Mackenzie Hudson	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Joan Klatt	Oakville. Ontario, Canada	2020-04-18
Kori Tatum	Roanoke, US	2020-04-18
Abraham Camerino	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Kennith McQueen	Biddeford, US	2020-04-18
kyung kim	Westmont, US	2020-04-18
Aliza Wright	Fredericktown, US	2020-04-18
adrian Martinez	Salt Lake City, US	2020-04-18
Eric Grajeda	Oak Lawn, US	2020-04-18
Lena Alkhaldi	Winter Park, US	2020-04-18
Maria Pizzolo	Middletown, New Jersey, US	2020-04-18
Jezzel Ross	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Nneoma Okafo	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
Marianne Cabacungan-Dalope	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-18
Bently Downy	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Rickell Dennis	Danville, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Leslie Lopez	Madera, US	2020-04-18
Carolina Alvarez	Dickinson, US	2020-04-18
Amiya Walker	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Dayanara Martinez	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Matthew Xiong	Tampa, US	2020-04-18
Eliza Prom	South Holland, US	2020-04-18
HEIDI BENDER	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-18
Julissa Bermejo	Oak Park, US	2020-04-18
Gary Gerlach	Grand Haven, US	2020-04-18
Erin Thompson	Springfield, US	2020-04-18
Bryant Marquez	Round Lake, US	2020-04-18
Sara Wilborn	North Augusta, US	2020-04-18
Tavayah Buford	Toledo, US	2020-04-18
John Dewar	Saint Catharines, Canada	2020-04-18
Kavarius Washington	Joliet, US	2020-04-18
Twenty One	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-18
David Powers	Houston, Texas, US	2020-04-18
Alejandra Ocampo	Waukegan, US	2020-04-18
Hasan Mrayeh	Waterloo, Canada	2020-04-18
Zeeeion willyson	North York, Canada	2020-04-18
Dell Wolfensparger	Langley, US	2020-04-18
Abigail Metzel	Lemont, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Kalista Jackson	Seattle, US	2020-04-18
David Igolnikov	Ponte Vedra Beach, US	2020-04-18
Sharon Rothe	Morristown, US	2020-04-18
Heather Petersen en	Mukilteo, US	2020-04-18
Mallory Howard	Dayton, US	2020-04-18
Christa Chufar	Saint Petersburg, US	2020-04-18
Christine Rowe	Burnaby, Canada	2020-04-18
Grant Sorrell	Carson City, US	2020-04-18
Marque Wells	East Saint Louis, US	2020-04-18
Raquel Aviles	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-18
Miguel Peeper	Westerville, US	2020-04-18
Mohamed Hammmam	Burbank, US	2020-04-18
Adam Kaluba	Burleson, US	2020-04-18
Angelo Simeonidis	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Alison Boykin	Canton, US	2020-04-18
Jiancarlos Benavente	Concord, US	2020-04-18
philomena cackovic	Salem, US	2020-04-18
Azucena Martinez	Glendale, US	2020-04-18
Chymerra felder	Bedford, US	2020-04-18
Noah Hudnall	Lincoln, US	2020-04-18
Juan De La Rosa	Seattle, US	2020-04-18
XZAYVIER Anderson	Columbus, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
Fatoumata Dabo	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-18
Deaaron Howlett	Louisville, US	2020-04-18
Zeus Flores	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-18
Lailah Furcron	Elyria, US	2020-04-18
Brandon Gantiva	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Enrique Manuel Martinez morales	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-18
Karen Hanna	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-18
Alaska Wilder	Bossier City, US	2020-04-18
Jackson Alexander	Valparaiso, US	2020-04-18
Daniel Combs	Dayton, US	2020-04-18
seth barber	Byron Center, US	2020-04-18
Benjamin Cloutier	Lévis, Canada	2020-04-18
Pam Speagle	Louisville, US	2020-04-18
Ellen Ulitsky	California, US	2020-04-18
victoria pina	Edinburg, US	2020-04-18
Brayden Fulkert	Toledo, US	2020-04-18
Aline Mares	Riverside, US	2020-04-18
Natoya Foote	Madison, US	2020-04-18
Sebon Sheffield	SAN ANTONIO, US	2020-04-18
Katie Shaderline	Franklin, US	2020-04-18
Ethan Back	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
kaydence wilson	Bloomington, US	2020-04-18
Adam Koubbi	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Mikewho Cheesehair	Westfield, US	2020-04-18
Luis Emerson	US	2020-04-18
Gladys Cruz	San Gabriel, US	2020-04-18
Edward Mendez	Bronx, US	2020-04-18
Donovan Bailey	Norwalk, US	2020-04-18
Felipe Perez	Sunnyvale, US	2020-04-18
Nola Cusick	Millersburg, US	2020-04-18
Jake Magdayao	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-18
N'Liah Brown	Danville, US	2020-04-18
Fernando Gaytan	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Sabrea Starks	Warminster, US	2020-04-18
gwen meyers	Langley, Canada	2020-04-18
Dashawni Baker	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Jyniese Caldwell	Akron, US	2020-04-18
Brooke Comer	Springfield, US	2020-04-18
Makayla Winters	Chicago, US	2020-04-18
Andre Coppin	Bronx, US	2020-04-18
Jean Wang	Cupertino, US	2020-04-18
Auriana Davila	Milwaukee, US	2020-04-18
karolina simkus	Palos Hills, US	2020-04-18

Name	Location	Date
alyssa snow ames	Valparaiso, US	2020-04-18
bee o	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-18
Some lady on wattpad .	Suffolk, US	2020-04-18
zowie ba	Erlanger, US	2020-04-18
James Daniels	Detroit, US	2020-04-18
marcia tuplin	MEMBERTOU, Canada	2020-04-18
Kenneth Hites	New York, US	2020-04-18
Isabella Hernandez	Hollywood, US	2020-04-18
Kamila Pastwa	Gary, US	2020-04-18
ricardo Rosa	Cleveland, US	2020-04-18
Paola Murray	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Emily Eager	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-18
greig macInnes	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-18
Christine Fulde	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-18
pearla abdulnour	ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Noor nizam	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-19
Leo Mark	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Kelly McKenzie	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-19
Leithia Webber	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Julie Flaczynski	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Katarzyna Grandwilewski	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Mona O	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Sue Hewitson	Jerseyville, Canada	2020-04-19
alice killerich	France	2020-04-19
Melody Cope	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Kathy Lewis	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Matthew Michaud	Stirling, Canada	2020-04-19
Douglas Lagasse	Waterbury, US	2020-04-19
Maleice Cooper	Aurora, US	2020-04-19
Lilky Araujo Hall	Ocala, US	2020-04-19
Robert Aldridge	Bearlake, US	2020-04-19
Sunite Aulai	Chino, US	2020-04-19
Kelsey Crites	Morgantown, US	2020-04-19
Chedza Mmolawa	Syracuse, US	2020-04-19
Kamron Thomas	Lorain, US	2020-04-19
Jazzette Thomas	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-19
Charlie Marthaler	Mentor, US	2020-04-19
alex kretzmer	East Jordan, US	2020-04-19
Seth Cowart	Norcross, US	2020-04-19
Joseph Stokes	Livonia, US	2020-04-19
Robert Greer	Mountain City, US	2020-04-19
Joel Lefkowitz	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-19
Corionna Hodges	Centralia, US	2020-04-19
Rickey Tennyson	Dallas, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Amy Martinez	Ft Mitchell, US	2020-04-19
Ángel Torres	Bronx, US	2020-04-19
Candice James	Cleveland, US	2020-04-19
Gabby Simpson	Cincinnati, US	2020-04-19
Kwiyoung Shim	Scarsdale, US	2020-04-19
Sydney Ray	Danville, US	2020-04-19
Ammar Bibi	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-19
Dawit Debebe	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
John Rockas	Charlotte, US	2020-04-19
Charona Jones	Akron, US	2020-04-19
Kelly Hollister	Truxton, US	2020-04-19
Eduard Negrón	New Haven, US	2020-04-19
SHAWAYNE Dockett	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-19
Nicolas Hill	Owatonna, US	2020-04-19
Marko Zalukar	Austin, US	2020-04-19
Mckenzie Byers	Fairborn, US	2020-04-19
Elizabeth Barrett	Fall River, US	2020-04-19
Kaid Brown	Zanesville, US	2020-04-19
Kaylen Abernathy	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-19
Maya Shende	Ponte Vedra, US	2020-04-19
Wendy Bristow	Mattaponi, US	2020-04-19
George Hodgkin	Roscommon, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Scotty Boman	Detroit, US	2020-04-19
Regina Friad	Toms river, US	2020-04-19
Rachel Jones	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Laurian Soper	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Victoria Anderson	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-19
John Hall	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-19
Susan Arpino	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Maaryah Salyani	Aurora, Canada	2020-04-19
Colette Bradley	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-19
Paul Templeton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Dave Fitzpatrick	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Carolyn Gowland	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
alvena kuzmenko	Chicopee, US	2020-04-19
David Leeming	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-19
Katherine Henriquez	Bell Gardens, US	2020-04-19
Anna Gutierrez	Phoenix, US	2020-04-19
Avneet Kaur	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-19
James Banning	Springfield, US	2020-04-19
John G. Ross	Dayton, US	2020-04-19
Kourtney Holetzky	Orlando, US	2020-04-19
Ryan Lessner	Algonquin, US	2020-04-19
Santos Fernandez	Marion, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Jesus Hernandez	Odessa, US	2020-04-19
Hunter Orlando	Indianapolis, US	2020-04-19
Emma Taruc	Huntley, US	2020-04-19
Kelley DeVries	Pickerington, US	2020-04-19
Leah Williams	Heath, US	2020-04-19
Evalyn Churan	Fort MacMurray, Canada	2020-04-19
Tom Kraus	Saint Clair Shores, US	2020-04-19
Cory Hatcher	Sydney ns, Canada	2020-04-19
Camila Leon	London, Canada	2020-04-19
Kalyn Wright	Greensboro, US	2020-04-19
Tedros Kidane	Seattle, US	2020-04-19
Megan Stone	Saint Louis, US	2020-04-19
Logan Stern	Newport Beach, US	2020-04-19
Ivanete Schumann	Foz do Iguaçu, US	2020-04-19
Manish Patel	West Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Karen Langelier	Wilmington, US	2020-04-19
Deborah Griffin	Franklin, US	2020-04-19
simona tomassini	Seward, US	2020-04-19
Isac Mercado	Mchenry, US	2020-04-19
wendy luu	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-19
Simranjeet Kaur	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
Sawyer Lucas	Mineral Wells, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Rebecca Bermudez	Oxnard, US	2020-04-19
Jami Hansen	Galion, US	2020-04-19
Jacob Foss	Green Bay, US	2020-04-19
Maurice Deffo	Silver Spring, US	2020-04-19
Anyi Cruz	Orlando, US	2020-04-19
KAY Farah	Little Rock, US	2020-04-19
Megan High	Lombard, US	2020-04-19
Edgar E	New York, US	2020-04-19
Desjene Nelson	Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Ashley Martinez	Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Megan Yancey	Apache Junction, US	2020-04-19
Tyanna Horsman	Jeffersonville, US	2020-04-19
Alisson Murillo	Oakland, US	2020-04-19
Blake Nelson	Mason City, US	2020-04-19
Brooke Young	Wakeman, US	2020-04-19
lyndzee armentrout	bellefontaine, US	2020-04-19
Jazmine Solano	Fairmont City, US	2020-04-19
Zhymeria Blakemore-White	Mt.Vernon, US	2020-04-19
Denise Biggs	Bronx, US	2020-04-19
Sherry Falcon	Arcadia, US	2020-04-19
dan over	New Bethlehem, US	2020-04-19
Jean Ducroisy	Norwich, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Maribel Marulanda	New York, US	2020-04-19
Ishioma Okusor	Bellwood, US	2020-04-19
zandi woodward	salem, US	2020-04-19
Traniqua Richards	Warner Robins, US	2020-04-19
John Noll	Chambersburg, US	2020-04-19
Alexandria Dudek	Lorain, US	2020-04-19
Gavin Elston	Mendota, US	2020-04-19
Bryan Gonzalez	Elko, US	2020-04-19
Trevor Gartner	Rapid City, US	2020-04-19
Terrence Moody	Riverside, US	2020-04-19
Harry Zhu	Missouri City, US	2020-04-19
Rebecca Lannom	Hermitage, US	2020-04-19
Ian Patterson	Sussex, Canada	2020-04-19
Delia Arellano	Huber Heights, US	2020-04-19
Lisa Jenkin	ANCASTER, Canada	2020-04-19
Rachel Taylor	Toledo, US	2020-04-19
Izabelle Brost	Massillon, US	2020-04-19
Patricia Osaghae	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
Arielle Gee	Greenville, US	2020-04-19
John brown	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-19
Ann Reji	Milton, Canada	2020-04-19
Kaley Lemon	Belpre, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Christina Herbaugh	Pico Rivera, US	2020-04-19
Abigail Kallaher	Dubuque, US	2020-04-19
Wesley Griffith	Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Alexandra Astudillo	Jackson Heights, US	2020-04-19
David White	Missouri City, US	2020-04-19
Nicole Gafafyan	Burbank, US	2020-04-19
Sumer Musselman	Pittsburgh, US	2020-04-19
Marlene Mera	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-19
Kelis Neal	Matteson, US	2020-04-19
Zachary Rexroad	Lake Elsinore, US	2020-04-19
Amari Henderson	Cleveland, US	2020-04-19
Emma Catlett	Lumberton, US	2020-04-19
Rhianna George	Gainesville, US	2020-04-19
jennifer Jones	park hills, US	2020-04-19
Emily Coffey	Orland Park, US	2020-04-19
Robert Harrington	Saint George, US	2020-04-19
Eduardo Aragon	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-19
Sumati H	San Jose, US	2020-04-19
Mia Taylor	Melrose park, US	2020-04-19
Annastasia Mainzer	Norwalk, US	2020-04-19
Rajpreet Sidhu	Fremont, US	2020-04-19
Joe Kellerman	Bay City, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Morgan Meyer	Sanford, US	2020-04-19
Susan Mocerino	Peekskill, US	2020-04-19
Nicholas Gaughan	Rochester, US	2020-04-19
◆#Dachi Hmmm	Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Pablo Nava	Oxnard, US	2020-04-19
Aaron White	Mount Vernon, US	2020-04-19
Robbie Allred	Shelton, US	2020-04-19
Linaye Schreier	Marshall, US	2020-04-19
Toe Wilkovesky	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
Sandra Jones	Jeremiah, US	2020-04-19
Louisa Lin	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-19
Kayla Roach	Boston, US	2020-04-19
jean zaccaria	Milton, Canada	2020-04-19
AUSTIN Northup	Alameda, US	2020-04-19
Aspen Cooper	Houston, US	2020-04-19
Misael Camarena	San Diego, US	2020-04-19
Robert Marraro	Corpus Christi, US	2020-04-19
Kallie Kircher	De Pere, US	2020-04-19
amani nasser	Saint Charles, US	2020-04-19
Maribel Hernandez	Miami, US	2020-04-19
Cleopatra Jones	Springfield, US	2020-04-19
Wyatt Wunderle	Painesville, US	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Jesus Hernandez	Fresno, US	2020-04-19
Arianna Do	Salt Lake City, US	2020-04-19
Kiara Burnette	Fredericksburg, US	2020-04-19
Michael Weiss	Skokie, US	2020-04-19
Dread Lox	Miami, US	2020-04-19
Lauren Llanes	Miami, US	2020-04-19
Mackenzie Taylor	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-19
Nathan Brissette	De Pere, US	2020-04-19
Kevin Guzman	Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Juan Vera	Miami, US	2020-04-19
Jean Dreher	West Haverstraw, New York, US	2020-04-19
Mohmad Tai	Chicago, US	2020-04-19
Colin Schenher	Crystal Lake, US	2020-04-19
Steven McNicoll	De Pere, Wisconsin, US	2020-04-19
José Jiménez	Milton, Canada	2020-04-19
Connie Fierro	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-19
Hussain Raza	Hinsdale, US	2020-04-19
Hal Ruth	Lehighton, US	2020-04-19
Janice Flaherty	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Jacob Alves	Maple, Canada	2020-04-19
Heidi Barrett	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-19
Timi Olujimi	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Massimo Pascuzzi	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-19
Trevor Watson	Ottawa, Canada	2020-04-19
Meghan Graham	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-19
shaamali kannan	Maple, Canada	2020-04-19
Kelly Tomlinson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Jane Barrett	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Matthew Bowman	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
Fiona Barich	ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Elaine Crabb-Sheppard	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Joe Beesack	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Terrilea Pitton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Judith McAnanama	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-19
Malcom Suarez	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-19
Selena Novario	Woodbridge, Canada	2020-04-19
Mitchell Turner	Aurora, Canada	2020-04-19
Michael Armes	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-19
Lee-Ann Hines-Green	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Irene Stella Contiveis	Kleinburg, Canada	2020-04-19
Ron Nusca	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Andrea Dewolfe	Jerseyville, Canada	2020-04-19
Elie Ghazal	Woodbridge, Canada	2020-04-19
elaine sheppard	hamilton,ont, Canada	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Mary Catherine Kovacs	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Jennifer Bennett	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Deborah Behr	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Sara Tomlinson	Smithers, Canada	2020-04-19
Carol Hickey	Guelph, Canada	2020-04-19
Jessica Younis	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
Stella Amos	Lagos, Nigeria	2020-04-19
Lisa Cole	Port Hope, Canada	2020-04-19
Elaine Mercer	Woodbridge, Canada	2020-04-19
Patricia Pilon	Scotland, Canada	2020-04-19
Erin Manuel	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
David Saddler	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-19
Sandra Domingos	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Sk A	Maple, Canada	2020-04-19
Josephine Machado	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-19
Nataal Colalillo	Stratford, Canada	2020-04-19
Jake Ismail	Alliston, Canada	2020-04-19
Jeff Shaver	Binbrook, Canada	2020-04-19
Marcio Andre	Alliston, Canada	2020-04-19
Richard Trebilcock	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-19
Kyna Intini	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-19
Rebecca Walsh	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19

Name	Location	Date
Rajvir Janjua	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-19
Maureen Margiotta	Woodbridge, Canada	2020-04-19
Melissa Foderaro	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
Noah Dubin	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-19
Margaret Anderson-Herrmann	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-19
C Carey	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Lynda Cranston	Orangeville, Canada	2020-04-19
mary cranston	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-19
Lauren Milne	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-19
Carolyn Younger	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-20
Charles Schauer	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-20
Hannah Fraser	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-20
Alexa Cocco	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-20
Madelin Gennaro	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-20
Craig Peters	Caledonia Ontario, Canada	2020-04-20
Ioannis Colliopoulos	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-20
Avery Frederick	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-20
Grace Sumi	Markham, Canada	2020-04-20
Ben Dover Phil M'Crack	Aurora, Canada	2020-04-20
Anthony Critelli	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-20
Jack Smalley	Stouffville, Canada	2020-04-20
Daniel Lodato	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-20

Name	Location	Date
Liza Master	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-20
Gemma Samuels	Georgetown, Canada	2020-04-20
Kathy McCrory	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-20
Aidan Graves	Keswick, Canada	2020-04-20
Chris O	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-20
Lynne Templeton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-20
Nicholas Matthews	Calgary, AB, Canada, Canada	2020-04-20
Melodi Gulsen	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-20
Lrslie Currie	Courtenay, Canada	2020-04-20
Alexa Garcia	Altamonte Springs, US	2020-04-20
Dorcameriangelys Rodriguez	Cleveland, US	2020-04-20
Jean Claude Tchuinkam	Bronx, US	2020-04-20
Jamari Jackson	Maywood, US	2020-04-20
Julia Trudell	Nanaimo, Canada	2020-04-20
Hugh Janus	xCity, US	2020-04-20
Abyade Munoz	Blue Island, US	2020-04-20
Leslie sarahy Cardenas	North Chicago, US	2020-04-20
Carter Shumway	Oswego, US	2020-04-20
CeCe Salinas	Peru, US	2020-04-20
Sayed Alamy	Sacramento, US	2020-04-20
Dusan Barisic	Windsor, Canada	2020-04-20
You will never reach the truth	Schenectady, US	2020-04-20

Name	Location	Date
Taylor Roth	Warren, US	2020-04-20
MICHAEL Bartolome	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-20
Diamond Long	Garfield Heights, US	2020-04-20
pluto uwu	Dublin, US	2020-04-20
CHANSOPHEA TENG	Upper Darby, US	2020-04-20
autumn kleber	oak forest, US	2020-04-20
Yamaris Gonzalez	Bayamon, US	2020-04-20
Maggi Nixon	London, UK	2020-04-20
julie bates	coquitlam, Canada	2020-04-20
Sandra Sandra Rossi	Huntsville, Canada	2020-04-20
c ryckman	ancaster on, Canada	2020-04-20
Susan DeMille	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-20
Ryan Godfrey	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-20
Elena Ostapenko	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-20
Cheryl Moes	Kamloops, Canada	2020-04-20
Shauna Borden	Thornhill, Canada	2020-04-20
Maurice Halsted	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-20
Factory Direct Tackle Corp 1-877-286-4665	Little Britain, Canada	2020-04-20
Maria Ostapenko	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-20
Lana Bartchouk	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-20
Linda Clements	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-20

Name	Location	Date
Jan-Marie Hart	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-20
Judy Hill	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-20
Sandra MacPherson	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-20
Sylvain Barrette	PORCUPINE, Canada	2020-04-20
Asal Salimi	Bolton, Canada	2020-04-20
Tyrell Sutherland	Maple, Canada	2020-04-20
Nicholas Curto	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-20
Amit Sharma	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-20
Carol-Lynn McElheran	Zurich, Canada	2020-04-20
ethan sirois	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-20
Jane Mulkewich	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-20
Selena Florio	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-20
ashley s	Maple, Canada	2020-04-20
Miguel Correia	Aurora, Canada	2020-04-20
Téa Hopkin	Saint George, Grenada	2020-04-20
Giuliana Cozzetto	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-20
meghan mcconnell	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-20
Adam Young	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-21
Bernd Romanek	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
Emilie Wilkins	Georgina, Canada	2020-04-21
Corina Vitantonio	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-21
Matthew Kaul	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Grace Kim	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-21
Lisa Olson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Liam Johnston	Markham, Canada	2020-04-21
Imogen Pearson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Carrie Thomas	Oakville & Bala Ontario, Canada	2020-04-21
Andrew Leslie	Aumond, Canada	2020-04-21
Erica Johnston	Bracebridge, Canada	2020-04-21
John Martin	Victoria, Canada	2020-04-21
aman Bains	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
Nick Marusiak	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Carol Clarke	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
Julie Moon	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Surinder Deol	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
Emelia Ramirez	Coatzacoalcos, US	2020-04-21
Vicky HSu	Burnaby, Canada	2020-04-21
David Wong	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-21
Amira Ibarra	Cathedral City, US	2020-04-21
Mervat Elk	Leduc, Canada	2020-04-21
Chylin Hayes	Springfield, US	2020-04-21
Billy Baumeister	San Rafael, US	2020-04-21
Gwen Walker	Grass Valley, US	2020-04-21
Cameron Davidson	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Saleh Iftikhar	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-21
Simon Abreha	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-21
Sat Shastri	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Alessandra Mojica	South Sioux City, US	2020-04-21
Ivan nortey	HUMBLE, US	2020-04-21
Carrie Wieland	Fairborn, US	2020-04-21
Amreen Kaur	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-21
Nandini Borkar	Fremont, US	2020-04-21
Amaya Gonzalez	Riverside, US	2020-04-21
Amy Albright	Austin, US	2020-04-21
Jackie Tan	DOUGLASVILLE, US	2020-04-21
Nicola James	Naujaat, Canada	2020-04-21
Eve Olikar	San Francisco, US	2020-04-21
Steven Ferguson	Savannah, US	2020-04-21
Allen Lopez	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
dennis perl	Flossmoor, US	2020-04-21
Oscar Vargad	Laredo, US	2020-04-21
Izabelaa Garza	Burleson, US	2020-04-21
Torey Deberry	Arlington, US	2020-04-21
Daniela Anastasio	New York, US	2020-04-21
Zack Serna	Manassas, US	2020-04-21
jin lee	sunnyvale, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Amey Cooper	Clifton Park, US	2020-04-21
Patrick Bu	Simpsonville, US	2020-04-21
Jeremiah Jackson	Akron, US	2020-04-21
Abdallah Youssouf	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
Daniel Polo	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
Md Islam	Paterson, US	2020-04-21
Marcus Williams	Pearland, US	2020-04-21
Stephanie Rigesti	El Paso, US	2020-04-21
Janra Atienzo	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Charlize Steele	Rapid City, US	2020-04-21
Katherine Montgomery	Citrus Heights, US	2020-04-21
Jason Mccaughley	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
ariel davis	Homewood, US	2020-04-21
gary graf	MARIETTA, US	2020-04-21
Gianna Taaffe	Struthers, US	2020-04-21
Ashlee Johnson	Gaithersburg, US	2020-04-21
Crystal Flowers	Orlando, US	2020-04-21
Saber Dodd	Estevan, Canada	2020-04-21
Steve Haner	LITHIA SPRINGS, US	2020-04-21
Eli May	Fayetteville, US	2020-04-21
Jessica Waldroup	Gastonia, North Carolina, US	2020-04-21
Tim Miller	Wilmington, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Christian Corbin	Orange, US	2020-04-21
Jennifer Fox	Midland, US	2020-04-21
Jean(John) Guay	Cornwall, Canada	2020-04-21
Miguel Pena	Scottsbluff, US	2020-04-21
JUSTIN FROST	Phoenix, US	2020-04-21
Donald Hardister	AUSTELL, US	2020-04-21
Christoph Bradshaw	Hancock County, US	2020-04-21
Julian Ledesma	Merrillville, US	2020-04-21
Dallas Sauileone	Tacoma, US	2020-04-21
LESLIE BLASCO	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-21
Justin Truong	San Francisco, US	2020-04-21
Celia Aguilar	Austin, US	2020-04-21
Victoria Liang	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-21
Shante Kemp	Altoona, US	2020-04-21
Josh Vargas	Evanston, US	2020-04-21
Zachary Budde	Saint Paul, US	2020-04-21
Nancy Dollard	Uniontown, US	2020-04-21
Jonathan Ortega-Mercado	Pomona, US	2020-04-21
Logan Danella	AltoonA, US	2020-04-21
Eric Tapia	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Grace Wise	Evanston, US	2020-04-21
FREDDIE HARDEN	AVON, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Satan's Armpit	Tomball, US	2020-04-21
Martyrious Jefferson	Rockford, US	2020-04-21
Taj B	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-21
Pham Javi	Los Angeles, US	2020-04-21
Karina De La Torre	Sioux City, US	2020-04-21
Saul Ponce	Arlington, US	2020-04-21
Morvarid Sabour	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-21
Kareem Pierre	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-21
Katie McDonald	Hickory, US	2020-04-21
Hannah Santos	Spring Hill, US	2020-04-21
Lily Li	Rancho Cucamonga, US	2020-04-21
David Santoyo	Elmhurst, US	2020-04-21
Tina K	Great Neck, US	2020-04-21
Mary Aguilar	Laredo, US	2020-04-21
kchelle Slaughter	Lynchburg, US	2020-04-21
Carol Priamo	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Angel Woytovich	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Julie Martinez	Etobicoke, Canada	2020-04-21
Trevor Watson	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-21
Michelle C	Innisfil, Canada	2020-04-21
David Follyked	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Roman Marusiak	Niagara Falls, Canada	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Barb Pearson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Sue Smiley	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Andrea Ramage	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
thomas bolton	Kitchener, Canada	2020-04-21
Tom Rallis	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Riccardo Mason	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Shari Power	Grimsby, Canada	2020-04-21
Keith Fockler	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Cristina carneiro	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Nancy Waite	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Leila Nasirzadeh	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Alex Hilton	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Autumn Smiley	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Norris Podetz	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Kay Lolli	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Cathy Haggarty	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-21
Diane Schuldt-Zundel	Fort McMurray, AB, Canada	2020-04-21
Mary Kassar	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
jim Gray	Peachland, Canada	2020-04-21
Niyol Courie	Chardon, US	2020-04-21
rob black	hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Rufus Ilori	Evergreen Park, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Danielle Dawson	Dartmouth, Canada	2020-04-21
Murray Marchegiano	Oshawa, Canada	2020-04-21
Jim Godfrey	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Ella Ackworth	Chardon, US	2020-04-21
Aiden Campbell	Sidney, US	2020-04-21
Chelsea Greenheart	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-21
Ai ju huang	Markham, Canada	2020-04-21
Thuy Do	Sausalito, US	2020-04-21
Troy Kent	Spokane, US	2020-04-21
Angela Sterjoski	Macomb, US	2020-04-21
Paresh Shah	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
Haha cum	Foley, US	2020-04-21
Doron Cohen	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
Shanoya Morrison	Homestead, US	2020-04-21
Jaslyn Dunn	Halifax, Canada	2020-04-21
Alyssa Rawls	Tallahassee, US	2020-04-21
Ali Winchester	US	2020-04-21
Margaret Cole	Abbotsford, Canada	2020-04-21
Zolfa Al hajjar	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Morgan Moss	McCordsville, US	2020-04-21
Raul Corona	Manteca, US	2020-04-21
Nadine Hixson	Phoenix, Arizona, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Sawyer Goff	Milwaukee, US	2020-04-21
faith marcum	mentor, US	2020-04-21
Mayra Reyes	Sioux City, US	2020-04-21
joan watson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Julia Dodich	Windsor, Canada	2020-04-21
Brian Boyd	Sylvan Lake, Canada	2020-04-21
Lacey West	Temecula, US	2020-04-21
carol junker	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-21
Marcos Hernandez	Coral Gables, US	2020-04-21
Martha Medina	Austin, US	2020-04-21
Ashley Maram	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Jill Bickel	La Mesa, US	2020-04-21
Bryon Haverland	Vanetten, US	2020-04-21
Ella Bancker	Plover, US	2020-04-21
isaiah turner	Brandywine, US	2020-04-21
Michael Greyson	Mckinney, US	2020-04-21
maria osuna	Victorville, US	2020-04-21
Amy Thames	North Beach, US	2020-04-21
Dawn C	Canton, US	2020-04-21
GianCarlo Rose	Charles Town, US	2020-04-21
Charu Dhingra	Atlanta, US	2020-04-21
Chase Davis	Oklahoma city, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
taina feliciano	New York, US	2020-04-21
Mickaela Torres	League City, US	2020-04-21
Jacob Ragazzo	Medina, US	2020-04-21
duncan ward	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-21
Joe York	Anderson, US	2020-04-21
Brandon Van Winkle	Norfolk, US	2020-04-21
Natalie H	Portland, US	2020-04-21
Mike Wendelaar	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-21
Chiara Tomassetti	Newport News, US	2020-04-21
Katlyn Raulerson	Sumter, US	2020-04-21
Janet Miszczyszyn	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-21
Manuel Ayala	Las Vegas, US	2020-04-21
i love meat nigga	Norfolk, US	2020-04-21
Ali Imran Ansari	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-21
Timothy Sanders	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Christine Ye	Galloway, US	2020-04-21
jenna reese	New York, US	2020-04-21
Ryan Cormier	Largo, US	2020-04-21
Yazmin Medina	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
Ashley McCune	Rockford, US	2020-04-21
Diane Abyssinian	West Union, US	2020-04-21
Makayla Gardner	Yorktown, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Harjinder Singh	Manteca, US	2020-04-21
Reese Wagoner	Murphysboro, US	2020-04-21
Kate Tapia	US	2020-04-21
Amerie Jones	Wheaton, US	2020-04-21
Eric Marquez	Dakota City, US	2020-04-21
Jarrell Harris	Laurel, US	2020-04-21
Christopher Hicks	Wynne, US	2020-04-21
Hayden Sinda	Lake Villa, US	2020-04-21
Delaney Geckle-Clark	Midlothian, US	2020-04-21
Amanda Kleem	Tickfall, US	2020-04-21
MICHAEL NITTI	Lagrange, US	2020-04-21
Rocco Poe	Fremont, US	2020-04-21
Hailee Landergren	Phoenix, US	2020-04-21
Nadia Fish	Innisfail, Canada	2020-04-21
Michael Squire	Markham, Canada	2020-04-21
Vasileios Grigoriou	Birkenhead, Canada	2020-04-21
Alison Brown	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Adina Clemmer	Taylor, Canada	2020-04-21
MaryAnn Bechard	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Nikita Vorontsov	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Andrea Proulx	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Paige Maylott	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Dympna McCully	Mount Hope, Canada	2020-04-21
Nicole Harvey	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
Alex Rende	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-21
Gerry zeppieri	Woodbridge, Canada	2020-04-21
Shane Fisher	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Laurie Douglas	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Ken Beatty	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Jozefa Andorko	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
George Ramage	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Isadore Kanfer	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Steve Bright	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Thalia Sandoval	Bradford, Canada	2020-04-21
Jacqueline Carnegie	Canada	2020-04-21
valeria s	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-21
Wendy Little	Saskatoon, Canada	2020-04-21
Frances Hummell	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Joanna Sarauer	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
Alanna Gureckas	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Don Harris	Markdale, Canada	2020-04-21
Joy Pepper	Ashton, Canada	2020-04-21
senka ferrera	Sarnia, Canada	2020-04-21
Roger Williams	Welland, Canada	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Kenrick Gayle Jr	Bronx, US	2020-04-21
Julie Parker	Texas City, US	2020-04-21
Bigpimpin Ayyyyyy	Orange, US	2020-04-21
Muhammad Yousaf	London, Canada	2020-04-21
bruh bruh	San Mateo, US	2020-04-21
Robyn bay	Edmonton, Canada	2020-04-21
veda tee	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-21
Timothy Gbenjo	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Ervin Hazel	Stone Mountain, US	2020-04-21
Kyla Spencer	Ontario, US	2020-04-21
Rita Parikh	Mississauga, Canada	2020-04-21
Baljit. Kaur birk Birk	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-21
Keisha Young	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-21
Rob Harper	Newmarket, Canada	2020-04-21
Nahid Khatri	Troy, US	2020-04-21
MERRY BELL	Saint Francis, US	2020-04-21
Andrea Aranda	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
barbara milanowska	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Inderjit Singh	Surrey-BC, Canada	2020-04-21
Iona Hoeppner	US	2020-04-21
kufлом haile	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Pedro Verdier	Manteca, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
emily kile	Little Rock, US	2020-04-21
Armaan Sandhu	Brookings, US	2020-04-21
Christian Slimm	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-21
Angelica Dino	Winnipeg, Canada	2020-04-21
Dominic Wallace	Kinzers, US	2020-04-21
Gurshawn Brar	Abbotsford, Canada	2020-04-21
Ryan Cramer	Mount Vernon, US	2020-04-21
Dhruvi Soni	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Cheryl Gale	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Sanaa White	Carol Stream, US	2020-04-21
Jean Simon	Henderson, US	2020-04-21
Grayson Lessert	Scottsbluff, US	2020-04-21
jeri stollings	garden city, US	2020-04-21
Munira Nanji	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-21
Dawn Sisler	Bargersville, US	2020-04-21
A. NG	Brampton, Canada	2020-04-21
Rob Peterson	Lake Stevens, US	2020-04-21
Alex Aratare	Saratoga Springs, US	2020-04-21
Gavin Lafraniere-Aguirre	Redford, US	2020-04-21
Don Schmit	Lincoln, Nebraska, US	2020-04-21
Ericm Trujillo	Highland Park, US	2020-04-21
Jalisa Brown	Sydney, Canada	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Sharon Scott	Washington, US	2020-04-21
Gage Ordner	Stewardson, US	2020-04-21
Max Orsley	321 street, US	2020-04-21
Danielle Rios	Lutz, US	2020-04-21
Kas Sistla	Alpharetta, US	2020-04-21
Tamara Long	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Jolene Anderson	El Paso, US	2020-04-21
Carinne Robbins	Oswego, US	2020-04-21
Denise knapp	Jacksonville, US	2020-04-21
Billy Ho	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Marquis Jones	Corona, US	2020-04-21
Tri Nguyen	Lawrenceville, US	2020-04-21
C Orr	Albuquerque, US	2020-04-21
Rubina Rai	Rosedale, US	2020-04-21
Zoey Knipstein	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Alysia Dovel	Albuquerque, US	2020-04-21
Naoufal Bounkhoul	Newport News, US	2020-04-21
Julian Hillmann	Fort Leonard Wood, US	2020-04-21
Jeff Hall	Zanesville, US	2020-04-21
A & D Supply	Omaha, US	2020-04-21
Joseph Rosenau	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Paige Newman	St Charles, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Stefano Ciudadano	Pompton lakes, US	2020-04-21
fitsum mohammed	Washington, US	2020-04-21
Simrat Kaur	Manteca, US	2020-04-21
Logan Waibel	Hyannis, US	2020-04-21
phyllis wu	Brooklyn, US	2020-04-21
Shaun Blackman	Chicago, US	2020-04-21
Josh Wood	Commerce City, US	2020-04-21
Sunny Carroll	LaVergne, US	2020-04-21
Jackie Crews	Byron, US	2020-04-21
Seth Allen	Zanesville, US	2020-04-21
Nick Pisani	Orlando, Florida, US	2020-04-21
Dale Jackson	Merritt Island, US	2020-04-21
Jesse Singleton	Pinson, US	2020-04-21
Rahul Multani	Springfield Gardens, US	2020-04-21
Woori Oh	Leonia, US	2020-04-21
Blake Johnson	Athens, US	2020-04-21
Laura Garcia	Bronxville, US	2020-04-21
Stewart Loucks	Plano, US	2020-04-21
Samuel Tessier	Calgary, Canada	2020-04-21
Yasmin Abuhamdan	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Madison Cross	Austin, US	2020-04-21
Denise Boyle	Hollywood, US	2020-04-21

Name	Location	Date
Brianna Tarasek	Suffield, US	2020-04-21
Luke Krivosh	Hermitage, US	2020-04-21
Jamaul McGregory	Clarksdale, US	2020-04-21
Eric Fessi	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-21
Anna Carr	Toledo, US	2020-04-21
keith owen	stouffville, Canada	2020-04-21
Collin Helgeland	Edmonds, US	2020-04-21
Geoffrey William	hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Chantal Brazeau	Saskatoon, Canada	2020-04-21
Devan Wood	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
Murray Lumley	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Robert Burns	Blind Bay, Canada	2020-04-21
Kenton Wiens	Abbotsford, Canada	2020-04-21
Gary Karapalides	Vaughan, Canada	2020-04-21
Ronald Piet	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Deanna Goral	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-21
Nicole Fachnie	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-21
naptak lau	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
Nicolette Caccia	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-21
IVETA JARCICOVA	Langley, Canada	2020-04-21
David Nudds	Etobicoke, Canada	2020-04-21
roger moore	Surrey, Canada	2020-04-22

Name	Location	Date
Diane Elford	Grande Prairie, Canada	2020-04-22
Catherine Sindani	Victoria, Canada	2020-04-22
John Roy	Stoney Creek, Canada	2020-04-22
Katherine Shelley	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-22
Shorouq Aleidi	St. John's, Canada	2020-04-22
Ray Carroll	Toronto, Canada	2020-04-22
Diana Paprica	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-22
Carroll Marina	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Devyn Thomson	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-22
Deborah Harron-Thomson	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-22
Philippa Davie	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Mo Mirza	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-22
Cheryl Yelland	Caledonia, Canada	2020-04-22
A Ingus	Canada	2020-04-22
William Reed	Painesville, US	2020-04-22
Alan Fisher	Vancouver, Canada	2020-04-22
Scott Vallance	Canada	2020-04-22
Angela Hayden	Pickering, Canada	2020-04-22
Ethan Minor	Energy, US	2020-04-22
kai's server	Belleville, US	2020-04-22
William Fleet	Halifax, Canada	2020-04-22
Carrieann Harter	New Paltz, US	2020-04-22

Name	Location	Date
Amy christie	Lake Hopatcong, US	2020-04-22
Mariia Horbenko	US	2020-04-22
jacoby keller	tonganoxie, US	2020-04-22
franklin ford	Fairburn, US	2020-04-22
Lee Akins	Enigma, US	2020-04-22
Natasha Grant	Phenix City, US	2020-04-22
David Gray	Manhanttan, US	2020-04-22
Save Club Penguin's Legacy Please	US	2020-04-22
Barb G	Philadelphia, US	2020-04-22
Nicole Lopez	Houston, US	2020-04-22
David Klebieka	New Britain, US	2020-04-22
Shada Stanley	Huntington, US	2020-04-22
Nicole Glade	West Milford, US	2020-04-22
Frederick Ferguson	Hopewell, US	2020-04-22
Het Shah	Sydney, Canada	2020-04-22
Jack Steinberg	Tampa, US	2020-04-22
Sherry Miller	Conover, North Carolina, US	2020-04-22
Paul Roope	Christiansburg, US	2020-04-22
Alison Taylor	Sudbury, Canada	2020-04-22
Danielle Thomas	Reno, US	2020-04-22
Mark Sudol	Caldwell, US	2020-04-22

Name	Location	Date
Rochelle Wilson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-22
Shona Mccaskie	Saint Jacobs, Canada	2020-04-22
chantale boisclair	Montréal, Canada	2020-04-22
Philippe Toussaint	Sherbrooke, Canada	2020-04-22
Marilyn Dummitt	Palm Bay, Florida, US	2020-04-22
Stephanie Haber	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Tanya Sanders	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Robert Simpson	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-22
Marines Anraham	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Teresa Junker	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Deborah Versluis	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-22
William de Savigny	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Ramona Jerome	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Leanne Kwirant	Milton, Canada	2020-04-22
Nicole Zizek	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Ian Milne	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Karen Burns	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Christiane De Savigny	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Gail Miller	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
James Mackey	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Morlan rees	Scarborough, Canada	2020-04-22
Sandra Greenblatt Greenblatt	Ancaster , ON, Canada	2020-04-22

Name	Location	Date
Peg Scriver	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Klaas Walma	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Lorraine Finlayson	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Christine Dalton	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Lori-Ann Sanders	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Paul Slade	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-22
John Kummer	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Irina Kostritsina	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Melissa Mason	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Amanda McKenzie	Grimsby, Canada	2020-04-22
Suzanne Bauman	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
mona Buckmiller	Barrie, Canada	2020-04-22
Rita St	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Barbara Duff	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Ashley Luo	Richmond Hill, Canada	2020-04-22
Peter Bender	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Susan Bowler	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-22
Hshdhs hahdhshd	chino, US	2020-04-22
Anthony Barresi	Canada	2020-04-22
Donna-Lynn Edey Haber	Brantford, Canada	2020-04-22
L Sindrey	Binbrook, Canada	2020-04-22
David MacKinnon	Sydney, Canada	2020-04-22

Name	Location	Date
Melissa Craig	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Jackie Stark	Ancaster, Canada	2020-04-22
Danielle Lancia	Burlington, Canada	2020-04-22
Marcie Jacklin	Fort Erie, Canada	2020-04-22
Brian Cumming	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Helena Posner	Barrie, Canada	2020-04-22
Michael Lewis	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Luc Bernier	Dundas, Canada	2020-04-22
Andrew Verbruggen	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Julie Intepe	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
jayasuriya premalal	4101 Feldkirchen An Der Donau, American Samoa, US	2020-04-22
Adam Wilson	Canada	2020-04-22
Mary-Anne Schuit	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Karim Mosna	Oakville, Canada	2020-04-22
Lisbeth Walkinshaw	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Lorna Johnston	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-22
Chantal Lafond	Mirabel, Canada	2020-04-22
Jackie Welsh	Hamilton, Canada	2020-04-23

Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General

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Solliciteur général

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132-2020-380

By e-mail

April 24, 2020

Dear Head of Council/Chief Administrative Officer/Municipal Clerk:

As you may know, on January 1, 2019, amendments to the *Police Services Act* (PSA) came into force, which mandate every municipality in Ontario to prepare and adopt a Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) plan.

As part of these legislative requirements, municipalities must consult with chiefs of police and police services boards or detachment commanders and various other sectors, including health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services, as they undertake the planning process. As previously communicated, municipalities had two years from the in-force date to prepare and adopt their first CSWB plan (i.e., by January 1, 2021). Municipalities also have the flexibility to develop joint plans with neighbouring municipalities and/or First Nations communities, which may be valuable in order to meet the unique needs of the area.

With the COVID-19 outbreak, our government appreciates that municipalities are currently facing unprecedented circumstances in their communities. We also understand that some municipalities may experience delays in their planning and engagement processes as a result of the current provincial emergency.

In order to support our municipal, policing and community partners during this emergency, on April 14, 2020, the government passed the *Coronavirus (COVID-19) Support and Protection Act, 2020*, which amends the PSA to allow the Solicitor General to prescribe a new deadline for the completion and adoption of CSWB plans past January 1, 2021. The amendments came into force immediately upon Royal Assent. This change will help ensure municipalities are able to meet the legislative requirements and complete their CSWB plans. The Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) will work with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, as well as the City of Toronto, to determine an appropriate new deadline that will be set by regulation at a later date. For reference, the new Act can be found at the following link:

<https://www.ola.org/en/legislative-business/bills/parliament-42/session-1/bill-189>

This extension will ensure municipalities, police services and local service providers can continue to dedicate the necessary capacity and resources to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak, while also providing adequate time to effectively undertake consultations, work collaboratively with partners, and develop meaningful and fulsome plans following the provincial emergency. Where possible, municipalities are encouraged to explore

alternative options to continue on-going planning efforts, such as through virtual engagement (e.g., webinars, teleconferences, online surveys, etc.).

At this time, the ministry would also like to provide some additional resources and remind you of existing resources to further support municipalities and municipal partners as these CSWB plans are prepared and adopted.

The ministry has recently developed two resource documents, which outline examples of data sources and funding opportunities available to support the CSWB planning process (see Appendix A and B). These resource documents were developed in collaboration with the ministry's Inter-Ministerial Community Safety and Well-Being Working Group, which consists of representatives from nine Ontario ministries and the federal government. The documents highlight examples of sector-specific data available at the provincial, regional and local level, which can assist in the identification of local priority risks in the community, as well as funding opportunities that can be leveraged to support the development and implementation of plans.

As you may recall, in spring 2019, the ministry hosted webinar sessions on CSWB planning to assist municipalities, policing and community partners as they began the planning process. The webinars consisted of an overview of the CSWB planning requirements and provided guidance on how to develop and implement effective plans. A recording of these webinars has been made available and can be accessed through the following link: <http://mcscs-erb.adobeconnect.com/p3e0qppm8g30/>.

The ministry has also made updates to its Frequently Asked Questions document to provide more information and clarification regarding CSWB planning, including changes to the CSWB planning provisions that came into force as a result of recent legislation (see Appendix C).

Municipalities are encouraged to continue utilizing the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet to support the planning process (see Appendix D). This booklet includes the CSWB Planning Framework as well as a toolkit of practical resource documents, including a tool on engagement, to guide municipalities, First Nations and their partners as they develop and implement their plans. The booklet is also available on the ministry's website at: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSSOPlanningFramework.html>.

If communities have any questions, please feel free to direct them to my ministry staff, Tiana Biordi, Community Safety Analyst, at Tiana.Biordi@ontario.ca or Steffie Anastasopoulos, Community Safety Analyst, at Steffie.Anastasopoulos@ontario.ca.

Head of Council/Chief Administrative Officer/Municipal Clerk
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I greatly appreciate your continued support as we move forward on this modernized approach to CSWB together. Through collaboration, we can work to build safer and stronger communities in Ontario.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Jones', with a stylized, cursive script.

Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General

Enclosures

Data Sources to Support Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Planning

Provincial Data Sources

- **Ontario Government's Open Data Catalogue** includes various data on existing services and health/wellness indicators available at local, regional and/or provincial levels (e.g., Early Development Instrument, Ontario Victim Services, Crime Severity, Violent/Property Crime, etc.): <https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government>

Education

- **School Board Progress Reports** with data on ten (10) education indicators available by school board: <https://www.app.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/bpr/index.html>
- **Suspension/Expulsion Rates** available by school board: <http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/safeschools/statistics.html>

Community and Social Services

- **Children's Aid Societies (CAS) data**, including number of children in care, referrals, and families served. Data is available for each CAS site location, regional and provincial level. Contact your Regional Office to obtain local data. For the appropriate Regional Office, please visit: <https://www.mcscs.gov.on.ca/en/mcscs/regionalMap/regional.aspx>
- **CAS data on five performance indicators** that reflect the safety, permanency and well-being of children and youth in care. Data is available for each CAS site location, regional and provincial level: <http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/professionals/childwelfare/societies/publicreporting.aspx>
- **Poverty Reduction Strategy Annual Report (2018)** includes data on eleven (11) poverty indicators at the provincial level: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/poverty-reduction-strategy-annual-report-2018>
- **Towards a Better Understanding of NEET Youth in Ontario Report (2018)** provides an analysis of data to estimate the number, characteristics, and labour market status of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) available at the provincial and census metropolitan area level: <https://blueprint-ade.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/NEET-Youth-Research-Initiative.pdf>
- **Violence Against Women (VAW) Service Provider Survey** highlights feedback on service delivery in the VAW sector available at the regional and provincial levels. For data, please email REU@ontario.ca
- **Employment Ontario Geo-Hub** contains datasets related to social assistance, including data on Ontario Works (OW) and Ontario Disability Support Program recipients. Some datasets are available by Consolidated Municipal Service Manager or District Social Services Administration Board: <http://www.eo-geohub.com/>

Justice

- **Risk-driven Tracking Database (RTD)**: Communities that have been on-boarded to the RTD have access to their own local data. For a copy of the RTD Annual Reports (which outlines regional and provincial data), please email SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca
- **Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Community Satisfaction Survey**: Contact your local Detachment Commander for local detachment data. 2018 provincial report available online: http://www.opp.ca/tms/entrydata.php?fnc=3&_id=5afae17aaf4f9348be57b7c4
- **OPP Statistical Crime and Traffic data**: Contact your local Detachment Commander for local detachment data. 2018 provincial report available online: <https://www.opp.ca/index.php?&lng=en&id=115&entryid=5d0bdebf241f6e18586f0913>
- **Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Justice Modernization Committee Dashboard** outlines statistical information for various types of metrics, including offence-based statistics available at local court, regional and provincial levels: <http://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/stats-crim-mod/>
- **Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Court Offence-Based Statistics** outlines the number of new criminal cases filed available at local court, regional and provincial levels: <http://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/stats-crim/>
- **Inmate Data**, including reviews of inmates in segregation with possible mental health conditions available at the institutional and regional levels: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Corrections/JahnSettlement/CSDatainmatesOntario.html>

Health

- **Health data**: For regional or provincial level health data/requests, please email IMsupport@ontario.ca

Data Sources to Support Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Planning

Municipal Affairs and Housing

- **Financial Information Return** outlines municipal financial data, including expenses, revenues and debt per municipality: <https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/Welcome.htm>
- **Homeless Enumeration** outlines data on the number of people experiencing homelessness over a specific time period available at the Service Manager level. Contact your local Service Managers to obtain local data. To determine the appropriate Service Manager, please visit: <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/page1202.aspx>
- **Affordable House Price and Rent Tables** highlight data on house/rent affordability for different household incomes available at the Service Manager and provincial levels. For data, please email Housing.Research@ontario.ca

Additional Data Sources

Statistics Canada and Other National Sources

- **Census Profile 2016:** <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>
 - Examples of CSWB indicators include educational attainment, low income and unemployment
 - Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM) tables (customized data tables by Ontario regions/communities for specific indicators)
- **Crime/Justice related statistics** through various surveys including:
 - Uniform Crime Reporting Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302>
 - Homicide Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3315>
 - Adult Correctional Services Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3306>
- **Socio-economic/Health statistics** through various surveys including:
 - Labour Force Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3701>
 - Canadian Community Health Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226>
 - Aboriginal Peoples Survey: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3250>
 - General Social Survey (Canadian's Safety): <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=4504>
- **Visualization tools** such as the Census Program Data Viewer which allows for the visualization of data by provinces/territories, and census metropolitan areas/subdivision: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/interact/datavis>
- **Government of Canada - Open Government's Portal:** <https://open.canada.ca/en/open-data>
- **Canadian Institute for Health Information**, including Ontario Mental Health Reporting System, Discharge Abstract Database, National Ambulatory Care Reporting System, etc.: <https://www.cihi.ca/en/access-data-and-reports>
- **First Nations Information Governance Centre**, including the First Nations Regional Health Survey and First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey: <http://fnigc.ca/dataonline/>
- **First Nation Profiles** (available through Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada): <https://open.canada.ca/en/suggested-datasets/indigenous-and-northern-affairs-canada-first-nation-profiles>
- **Community Well-being Index** (available through Indigenous Services Canada): <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/56578f58-a775-44ea-9cc5-9bf7c78410e6>

Local Sector-Specific Data Sources

- Police services (e.g., data on calls for service, offence occurrences)
- Municipal offices (e.g., data on economic development, services available)
- Local non-profit organizations and/or service providers (e.g., Vital Signs Report)
- School boards (e.g., truancy rates, graduation rates, school violence incidences)
- Hospitals (e.g., ER visits, waitlists for mental health/addictions services)
- Community-wide strategies or reports (e.g., Mental Health and Addictions, Drugs, Homelessness)
- Multi-sectoral tables (e.g., Situation Tables, Local Developmental Services System Planning Tables)

Note: This document includes examples of available data sources and does not represent an exhaustive list.

Funding Opportunities to Support Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Planning

Note: The below list includes examples of funding opportunities that could be leveraged to support the development or implementation of local CSWB plans and does not represent an exhaustive list. Please note that the timing for Call-for-Applications and the eligibility criteria for funding differ for each program.

Provincial Funding Opportunities

Ministry of the Solicitor General

- The **Safer and Vital Communities (SVC) Grant** is available to incorporated non-profit/community-based organizations and First Nations Band Councils to implement local CSWB projects. The theme of the program may differ for each grant cycle.
- The **Proceeds of Crime - Front Line Policing (POC-FLP) Grant**, reinvests assets seized by the provincial and federal governments during criminal prosecutions to support front-line policing efforts related to crime prevention and CSWB initiatives. The program is available to municipal and First Nations police services as well as the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). The theme of the program may differ for each grant cycle.
- The **Community Safety and Policing (CSP) Grant** supports police services in combatting crime on a more sustainable basis and aims to keep Ontario communities safe. The program is available to police services/boards (municipal and OPP municipal contract locations) who were eligible to receive funding under certain grant programs in 2018-19. The CSP Grant offers two funding streams – one focused on local priorities and the other focused on provincial priorities.

For more information on the above noted grant programs, please email: SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca

Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services

- The **Youth Collective Impact Program** is available to local Youth Collaboratives across the province to learn about, develop, launch and implement collective impact approaches that directly improve outcomes for youth in their community. For more information, please visit: <https://laidlawfdn.org/funding-opportunities/youth-ci/>
- The **Youth Opportunities Fund (YOF)** provides funding for community-based, positive youth development projects that improve outcomes for youth. The YOF provides funding under three streams - Youth Innovations Stream, Family Innovations Stream and Systems Innovations Stream. Eligibility criteria differ for each stream. For more information, please visit: <https://otf.ca/yof>

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

- The **Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI)** provides funding to Ontario's 47 Service Managers with the aim of preventing and addressing homelessness by improving access to adequate, suitable, and affordable housing and homelessness services for people experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. For more information, please visit: <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=15972>

Ministry of the Attorney General

- The **Civil Remedies Grant Program** supports projects and initiatives that assist victims of unlawful activity and prevent unlawful activities that result in victimization. The program is available to certain designated entities, primarily composed of law enforcement agencies, including provincial and municipal police, the RCMP and First Nations Police Services. For more information, please email: MAG_CivilRemediesGrants@ontario.ca

Ministry of Seniors and Accessibility

- The **Seniors Community Grant (SCG) program** is available to non-profit community organizations, municipalities and Indigenous groups for projects that target elder abuse prevention and reducing social isolation. For more information, please email: seniorscommunitygrant@ontario.ca

Funding Opportunities to Support Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Planning

Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines

- The **Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation (NOHFC)** aims to stimulate economic development and diversification in Northern Ontario by partnering with communities, businesses, entrepreneurs and youth across Northern Ontario to create jobs and strengthen the economy. The NOHFC includes six programs – Northern Event Partnership Program, Northern Ontario Internship Program, Strategic Economic Infrastructure Program, Northern Community Capacity Building Program, Northern Innovation Program and Northern Business Opportunity Program. The NOHFC is available to organizations in all areas North of, and including, the Northern Ontario based incorporated enterprises including non-profits, First Nations Chiefs, Band Councils, municipalities, for profit business, social enterprises. For more information, please visit: https://nohfc.ca/en/nohfc_programs or email AskNOHFC@ontario.ca

Other Funding Opportunities

Federal Funding Opportunities

- Funding programs are offered by the **Government of Canada's** Public Safety Department and Department of Justice. For more information, please visit <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crm-prvntn/fndng-prgrms/index-en.aspx> and <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fund-fina/index.html>
- Funding opportunities are available through the **Government of Canada's** New Horizons for Seniors Program, which is a federal grants and contributions program that supports projects for seniors and includes a priority for expanding awareness of elder abuse. For more information, please visit: <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/funding/new-horizons-seniors-community-based.html>

Other

- The **Ontario Trillium Foundation** offers funding opportunities that focus on improving the well-being of Ontario communities. For more information, please visit: <http://www.otf.ca/en/>

**Frequently Asked Questions: New Legislative Requirements related to
Mandating Community Safety and Well-Being Planning**

1) What is community safety and well-being (CSWB) planning?

CSWB planning involves taking an integrated approach to service delivery by working across a wide range of sectors, agencies and organizations (including, but not limited to, local government, police services, health/mental health, education, social services, and community and custodial services for children and youth) to proactively develop and implement evidence-based strategies and programs to address local priorities (i.e., risk factors, vulnerable groups, protective factors) related to crime and complex social issues on a sustainable basis.

The goal of CSWB planning is to achieve the ideal state of a sustainable community where everyone is safe, has a sense of belonging, access to services and where individuals and families can meet their needs for education, health care, food, housing, income, and social and cultural expression.

2) Why is CSWB planning important for every community?

CSWB planning supports a collaborative approach to addressing local priorities through the implementation of programs/strategies in four planning areas, including social development, prevention, risk intervention and incident response. By engaging in the CSWB planning process, communities will be able to save lives and prevent crime, victimization and suicide.

Further, by taking a holistic approach to CSWB planning it helps to ensure those in need of help receive the right response, at the right time, and by the right service provider. It will also help to improve interactions between police and vulnerable Ontarians by enhancing frontline responses to those in crisis.

To learn more about the benefits of CSWB planning, please see Question #3.

3) What are the benefits of CSWB planning?

CSWB planning has a wide range of positive impacts for local agencies/organizations and frontline service providers, as well as the broader community, including the general public. A few key benefits are highlighted below:

- Enhanced communication and collaboration among sectors, agencies and organizations;
- Transformation of service delivery, including realignment of resources and responsibilities to better respond to priorities and needs;
- Increased understanding of and focus on local risks and vulnerable groups;
- Ensuring the appropriate services are provided to those individuals with complex needs;
- Increased awareness, coordination of and access to services for community members and vulnerable groups;
- Healthier, more productive individuals that positively contribute to the community; and
- Reducing the financial burden of crime on society through cost-effective approaches with significant return on investments.

4) When did the new legislative requirements related to CSWB planning come into force and how long do municipalities have to develop a plan?

The new legislative requirements related to CSWB planning came into force on January 1, 2019, as an amendment to the *Police Services Act* (PSA). Municipalities have two years from this date (i.e., by January 1, 2021) or until the later date prescribed by the Solicitor General to develop and adopt their first CSWB plan. The Solicitor General has the ability to prescribe a later deadline in regulation as a result of amendments to the *Police Services Act* that came into force on April 14, 2020 (see question #5 for more information). The CSWB planning provisions are set out in Part XI of the PSA.

The two-year timeframe was based on learnings and feedback from the eight pilot communities that tested components of the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet (see Question #33 for more information on the pilot communities).

In the circumstance of a joint plan, all municipalities involved must follow the same timeline to prepare and adopt their first CSWB plan (see Question #11 and 12 for more information on joint plans).

5) Given the current circumstances regarding COVID-19, will the ministry provide an extension on the timeline for municipalities to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan?

With the COVID-19 outbreak, the ministry appreciates that municipalities are currently facing unprecedented circumstances in their communities. The ministry also understands that some municipalities may experience delays in their planning and engagement processes as a result of the current provincial emergency.

On April 14, 2020, the government passed the *Coronavirus (COVID-19) Support and Protection Act, 2020*, which amends the PSA to allow the Solicitor General to extend the deadline to prepare and adopt CSWB plans. The amendments came into force immediately upon Royal Assent. The amendments allow the Solicitor General to prescribe a new deadline past January 1, 2021, which will help ensure municipalities are able to meet the legislative requirements and complete their CSWB plans. For reference, the new Act can be found at the following link: <https://www.ola.org/en/legislative-business/bills/parliament-42/session-1/bill-189>.

The ministry will work with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, as well as the City of Toronto, to determine an appropriate new deadline that will be set by regulation at a later date. The ministry will continue to keep stakeholders updated on this process.

6) What changes to the CSWB planning requirements were implemented as a result of the introduction of the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019*?

On March 26, 2019, the government passed the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019*, which included amendments to the CSWB planning provisions in the current PSA. These amendments came into force immediately upon Royal Assent (i.e., March 26, 2019) and include the following:

- Advisory Committee:
 - The chief of police of a police force that provides policing in the area (or delegate) must be included on the advisory committee.

- One person may satisfy multiple representation requirements on the advisory committee (e.g., one person could represent a community service as well as an educational service).
- Plans adopted in compliance with the PSA before these changes to the advisory committee section continue to be valid despite these changes.
- Transition:
 - A transition provision allows for plans where consultations took place before January 1, 2019, to be deemed to have met consultation obligations under the PSA if the Solicitor General determines there is substantial compliance with the PSA consultation obligations.
- Publication:
 - Reports relating to the CSWB plan (i.e., reports on the effect the plan is having, if any, on reducing the prioritized risk factors) must also be published on the Internet.

Further, the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019* created the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA). When it comes into force, the new CSPA will replace the PSA. The CSPA will contain the same CSWB planning requirements as the PSA. The following additional CSWB planning provisions will come into force under the CSPA:

- Additional transition provisions relating to the repealing of the PSA, including:
 - Plans that were prepared and adopted under the PSA before it was repealed are still valid under the CSPA despite any changes in the legislation.
- Municipalities must consult with individuals who have received or are receiving mental health or addictions services when preparing or revising a CSWB plan.

7) What are the main requirements for the CSWB planning process?

A CSWB plan must include the following core information:

- Local priority risk factors that have been identified based on community consultations and multiple sources of data, such as Statistics Canada and local sector-specific data;
- Evidence-based programs and strategies to address those priority risk factors; and
- Measurable outcomes with associated performance measures to ensure that the strategies are effective, and outcomes are being achieved.

As part of the planning process, municipalities are required to establish an advisory committee inclusive of, but not limited to, representation from the local police service/board, as well as the Local Health Integration Networks or health/mental health services, educational services, community/social services, community services to children/youth and custodial services to children/youth.

Further, municipalities are required to conduct consultations with the advisory committee, members of public, including youth, members of racialized groups and of First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities, as well as community organizations that represent these groups.

To learn more about CSWB planning, please refer to the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet. The booklet contains practical guidance on how to develop a plan, including a sample CSWB plan.

8) Who is responsible for developing a CSWB plan?

As per the PSA, the responsibility to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan applies to:

- Single-tier municipalities;
- Lower-tier municipalities in the County of Oxford and in counties; and
- Regional municipalities, other than the County of Oxford.

First Nations communities are also being encouraged to undertake the CSWB planning process but are not required to do so by the legislation.

In the case of regional municipalities, the obligation to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan applies to the regional municipality, not the lower-tier municipalities within the region. Further, the lower-tier municipalities are not required to formally adopt the regional plan (i.e., by resolution from their municipal council).

However, there is nothing that prohibits any of the lower-tier municipalities within a region from developing and adopting their own CSWB plan, if they choose, but it would be outside the legislative requirements outlined in the PSA.

In addition, while lower-tier municipalities within counties are responsible for the development of a CSWB plan, under the legislation municipalities have the discretion and flexibility to create joint plans with other municipalities and First Nation band councils. This may be particularly beneficial for counties, where services are often shared across jurisdictions and to increase capacity by leveraging resources through the development of a county-wide plan.

9) Why did the Government of Ontario mandate CSWB planning to the municipality?

CSWB planning was mandated to municipalities to ensure a proactive and integrated approach to address local crime and complex social issues on a sustainable basis. It is important that municipalities have a leadership role in identifying their local priority risks in the community and addressing these risks through evidence-based programs and strategies, focusing on social development, prevention and risk intervention.

Please remember that even though the municipality has been designated the lead of CSWB planning, developing and implementing a CSWB plan requires engagement from all sectors.

10) If a band council decides to prepare a CSWB plan, do they have to follow all the steps outlined in legislation (e.g., establish an advisory committee, conduct engagement sessions, publish, etc.)?

First Nations communities are encouraged to follow the process outlined in legislation regarding CSWB planning but are not required to do so.

11) Can municipalities create joint plans?

Yes, municipalities can create a joint plan with other municipalities and/or First Nation band councils. The same planning process must be followed when municipalities are developing a joint plan.

12) What is the benefit of creating a joint plan (i.e., more than one municipal council and/or band council) versus one plan per municipality?

It may be of value to collaborate with other municipalities and/or First Nations communities to create the most effective CSWB plan that meets the needs of the area. For example, if many frontline service providers deliver services across neighbouring municipalities or if limited resources are available within a municipality to complete the planning process, then municipalities may want to consider partnering to create a joint plan that will address the unique needs of their area. Additionally, it may be beneficial for smaller municipalities to work together with other municipal councils to more effectively monitor, evaluate and report on the impact of the plan.

13) When creating a joint plan, do all municipalities involved need to formally adopt the plan (i.e., resolution by council)?

Yes, as prescribed in legislation, every municipal council shall prepare, and by resolution, adopt a CSWB plan. The same process must be followed for a joint CSWB plan (i.e., every municipality involved must pass a resolution to adopt the joint plan).

14) What are the responsibilities of an advisory committee?

The main role of the advisory committee is to bring various sectors' perspectives together to provide strategic advice and direction to the municipality on the development and implementation of their CSWB plan.

Multi-sectoral collaboration is a key factor to successful CSWB planning, as it ensures an integrated approach to identifying and addressing local priorities. An ideal committee member should have enough knowledge about their respective sector to identify where potential gaps or duplication in services exist and where linkages could occur with other sectors. The committee member(s) should have knowledge and understanding of the other agencies and organizations within their sector and be able to leverage their expertise if required.

15) Who is required to participate on the advisory committee?

As prescribed in legislation, an advisory committee, at a minimum, must include the following members:

- A person who represents:
 - the local health integration network, or
 - an entity that provides physical or mental health services;
- A person who represents an entity that provides educational services;
- A person who represents an entity that provides community or social services in the municipality, if there is such an entity;
- A person who represents an entity that provides community or social services to children or youth in the municipality, if there is such an entity;
- A person who represents an entity that provides custodial services to children or youth in the municipality, if there is such an entity;
- An employee of the municipality or a member of municipal council;
- A representative of a police service board or, if there is no police service board, a detachment commander of the Ontario Provincial Police (or delegate);

- The chief of police of a police service that provides policing in the area (or delegate).

As this is the minimum requirement, municipalities have the discretion to include additional representatives from key agencies/organizations on the advisory committee if needed. Consideration must also be given to the diversity of the population in the municipality to ensure the advisory committee is reflective of the community.

As a first step to establishing the advisory committee, a municipality may want to explore leveraging existing committees or groups with similar multi-sectoral representation and mandates to develop the advisory committee or assist in the selection process.

16) What is meant by a representative of an entity that provides custodial services to children or youth?

In order to satisfy the requirement for membership on the advisory committee, the representative must be from an organization that directly provides custodial services to children/youth as defined under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA). The definition of a youth custody facility in the YCJA is as follows:

- *A facility designated under subsection 85(2) for the placement of young persons and, if so designated, includes a facility for the secure restraint of young persons, a community residential centre, a group home, a child care institution and a forest or wilderness camp. (lieu de garde)*

The member must represent the entity that operates the youth custodial facility, not just provide support services to youth who might be in custody.

It is also important to note that, under the legislation, if a municipality determines that there is no such entity within their jurisdiction, the requirement does not apply.

17) How does a member of the advisory committee get selected?

The municipal council is responsible for establishing the process to identify membership for the advisory committee and has discretion to determine what type of process they would like to follow to do so.

18) In creating a joint plan, do you need to establish more than one advisory committee?

No, regardless of whether the CSWB plan is being developed by one or more municipal councils/band councils, there should only be one corresponding advisory committee.

At a minimum, the advisory committee must include representation as prescribed in legislation (refer to Question #15 for more detail). In terms of creating a joint CSWB plan, it is up to the participating municipal councils and/or First Nation band councils to determine whether they want additional members on the advisory committee, including more than one representative from the prescribed sectors.

19) Who does a municipality have to consult with in the development of a CSWB plan? What sources of data do municipalities need to utilize to develop a CSWB plan?

In preparing a CSWB plan, municipal council(s) must, at a minimum, consult with the advisory committee and members of the public, including youth, members of racialized groups, First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and community organizations that represent these groups.

To learn more about community engagement, refer to the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet which includes a tool on engaging the community. The booklet also includes resources which help to guide municipalities in their engagement with seniors, youth and Indigenous partners, as these groups are often identified as vulnerable.

In addition to community engagement sessions, data from Statistics Canada and local sector-specific data (e.g., police data, hospital data, education data, etc.) should also be utilized to assist in identifying local priorities. Municipalities and planning partners are encouraged to leverage resources that already exist in the community, including data from their multi-sectoral partners or existing local plans, strategies or initiatives that could inform their CSWB plan (e.g., Neighbourhood Studies, Community Vital Signs Reports, Public Safety Canada's Crime Prevention Inventory, etc.).

Recently, the Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) developed a resource document which outlines examples of data sources available to support the planning process. This resource document was developed in collaboration with the ministry's Inter-Ministerial CSWB Working Group, which consists of representatives from nine Ontario ministries and the Federal government. Specifically, the document highlights examples of sector-specific data that is available at the provincial, regional or local level, which can be leveraged to assist in the identification of local priority risks in the community. For a copy of this resource document, please contact SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

Further, the ministry also offers the Risk-driven Tracking Database free of charge to communities that have implemented multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables. The Risk-driven Tracking Database provides a standardized means to collect data about local priorities and evolving trends, which can be used to help inform the CSWB planning process. To learn more about the Risk-driven Tracking Database, please contact SafetyPlanning@Ontario.ca.

20) What is the best way to get members of your community involved in the CSWB planning process?

There are a variety of ways community members can become involved in the planning process, including:

- Attending meetings to learn about CSWB planning and service delivery;
- Volunteering to support local initiatives that improve safety and well-being;
- Talking to family, friends and neighbours about how to make the community a better place;
- Sharing information with CSWB planners about risks that you have experienced, or are aware of in the community;
- Thinking about existing services and organizations that you know about in the community, and whether they are successfully providing for your/the community's needs;
- Identifying how your needs are being met by existing services, and letting CSWB planners know where there are gaps or opportunities for improvement;

- Sharing your awareness of available services, supports and resources with family, friends and neighbours to make sure people know where they can turn if they need help; and
- Thinking about the results you want to see in your community in the longer-term and sharing them with CSWB planners, so they understand community priorities and expectations.

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, municipalities may experience challenges undertaking planned or on-going consultation and engagement efforts. Where possible, municipalities may want to explore alternative options to continue with their planning efforts. This may include conducting virtual engagement and consultations with community members through webinars, teleconferences and online surveys.

21) What happens if some sectors or agencies/organizations don't want to get involved?

Given that the advisory committee is comprised of multi-sectoral partners, as a first step, you may want to leverage their connections to different community agencies/organizations and service providers.

It is also important that local government and other senior public officials champion the cause and create awareness of the importance of undertaking the planning process to identify and address local priority risks.

Lastly, if after multiple unsuccessful attempts, it may be of value to reach out to ministry staff for suggestions or assistance at: SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

22) Are there requirements for municipalities to publish their CSWB plan?

The PSA includes regulatory requirements for municipalities related to the publication of their CSWB plans. These requirements include:

- Publishing a CSWB plan on the Internet within 30 days after adopting it.
- Making a printed copy of the CSWB plan available for review by anyone who requests it.
- Publishing the plan in any other manner or form the municipality desires.

23) How often do municipalities need to review and update their CSWB plan?

A municipal council should review and, if necessary, update their plan to ensure that the plan continues to be reflective of the needs of the community. This will allow municipalities to assess the long-term outcomes and impacts of their strategies as well as effectiveness of the plan as a whole. Municipalities are encouraged to align their review of the plan with relevant local planning cycles and any other local plans (e.g., municipal strategic plans, police services' Strategic Plan, etc.). Requirements related to the reviewing and updating of CSWB plans may be outlined in regulation in the future.

24) How will municipalities know if their CSWB plan is effective?

As part of the CSWB planning process, municipalities must identify measurable outcomes that can be tracked throughout the duration of the plan. Short, intermediate and longer-term performance measures need to be identified and collected in order to evaluate how effective the plan has been in addressing the priority risks and creating positive changes in the community.

In the planning stage, it is important to identify the intended outcomes of activities in order to measure progress towards addressing those pre-determined priority risks. This can be done through the development of a logic model and performance measurement framework. Some outcomes will be evident immediately after activities are implemented and some will take more time to achieve. The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet provides a resource on performance measurement, including how to develop a logic model.

Municipalities are required to regularly monitor and update their plan, as needed, in order to ensure it continues to be reflective of local needs and it is meeting the intended outcomes.

25) How will the ministry monitor the progress of a local CSWB plan?

The legislation identifies that a municipality is required to provide the Solicitor General (formerly known as the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services) with any prescribed information related to (upon request):

- The municipality's CSWB plan, including preparation, adoption or implementation of the plan;
- Any outcomes from the municipality's CSWB plan; and
- Any other prescribed matter related to the CSWB plan.

Additional requirements related to monitoring CSWB plans may be outlined in regulation in the future.

26) How does a municipality get started?

To get the CSWB planning process started, it is suggested that communities begin by following the steps outlined below:

a) Demonstrate Commitment at the Highest Level

- Demonstrate commitment from local government, senior public officials, and, leadership within multi-sectoral agencies/organizations to help champion the process (i.e., through council resolution, assigning a CSWB planning coordinator, realigning resources, etc.).
- Establish a multi-sector advisory committee with, but not limited to, representation from the sectors prescribed by the legislation.
- Leverage existing partnerships, bodies and strategies within the community.

b) Establish Buy-In from Multi-sector Partners

- Develop targeted communication materials (e.g., email distribution, flyers, memos, etc.) to inform agencies/organizations and the broader public about the legislative requirement to develop a CSWB plan and the planning process, and to keep community partners engaged.
- Engage with partnering agencies/organizations to ensure that all partners understand their role in making the community a safe and healthy place to live.
- Distribute the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet and other relevant resources to all those involved and interested in the planning process.

Once the advisory committee has been established and there is local buy-in, municipalities should begin engaging in community consultations and collecting multi-sectoral data to identify local priority risks. For more information on the CSWB planning process, please refer to the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet.

27) What happens if a municipality does not develop a CSWB plan?

Where a municipality intentionally and repeatedly fails to comply with its CSWB obligations under the legislation, the Solicitor General (formerly known as the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services) may appoint a CSWB planner at the expense of the municipality. The appointed planner has the right to exercise any powers of the municipal council that are required to prepare a CSWB plan that the municipality must adopt.

This measure will help ensure that local priorities are identified so that municipalities can begin addressing risks and create long-term positive changes in the community.

28) What if municipalities don't have the resources to undertake this exercise?

Where capacity and resources are limited, municipalities have the discretion and flexibility to create joint plans with other municipalities and First Nation band councils. By leveraging the assets and strengths across neighbouring municipalities/First Nations communities, municipalities can ensure the most effective CSWB plan is developed to meet the needs of the area.

CSWB planning is not about reinventing the wheel – but rather recognizing the work already being made within individual agencies and organizations and build from their progress. Specifically, CSWB planning is about utilizing existing resources in a more innovative, effective and efficient way. Municipalities are encouraged to use collaboration to do more with existing resources, experience and expertise. The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet provides a resource on asset mapping to help communities identify existing strengths and resources that could be leverage during the planning process.

The ministry also offers several different resources to support the CSWB planning process, including the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet and other resources (please refer to question #29 for more information).

In addition, there are funding opportunities available that could be leveraged to support the development and implementation of local CSWB plans (refer to question #31 for more information). For example, the ministry offers a number of different grant programs that are mostly available to police services to support crime prevention and CSWB initiatives. Please visit the ministry's website for additional information on available grant programs:

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Policing/ProgramDevelopment/PSDGrantsandInitiatives.html>

Funding programs are also offered by the federal government's Public Safety department. For more information on their programs and eligibility, please visit <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crm-prvntn/fndng-prgrms/index-en.aspx>.

29) How is the ministry supporting municipalities and First Nation band councils with CSWB planning?

The ministry offers several different resources to support the CSWB planning process including booklets, resource documents, webinars and presentations, and the Risk-driven Tracking Database.

Booklets:

First, as part of the work to develop Ontario's modernized approach to CSWB, the ministry has developed a series of booklets to share information and better support municipalities, First Nations communities and their partners with their local CSWB efforts. Specifically, the ***Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario*** booklet consists of the CSWB Planning Framework as well as a toolkit of practical guidance documents to support communities and their partners in developing and implementing local plans. The booklet also includes resources that can guide municipalities on their engagement with vulnerable groups such as seniors, youth and Indigenous partners. This booklet can be accessed online at:

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPlanningFramework.html>.

For reference, the other two booklets developed as part of the series includes:

- ***Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action*** – this booklet sets the stage for effective crime prevention and CSWB efforts through evidence and research –
<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec157730.pdf>.
- ***Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices*** – this booklet shares learnings about CSWB challenges and promising practices from several communities across Ontario –
<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec167634.pdf>.

Resource Documents:

Communities can also utilize the *Guidance on Information Sharing in Multi-sectoral Risk Intervention Models* document (available on the ministry website -

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/PSDGuidanceInformationSharingMultisectoralRiskInterventionModels.html>). This document was developed by the ministry and supports the CSWB Planning Framework by outlining best practices for professionals sharing information in multi-sectoral risk intervention models (e.g., Situation Tables).

In addition, the ministry recently developed two resource documents, in collaboration with the ministry's Inter-Ministerial CSWB Working Group, which consists of representatives from nine Ontario ministries and the Federal government.

1. The first resource document outlines examples of data sources available to support the planning process. Specifically, the document highlights examples of sector-specific data that is available at the provincial, regional or local level, which can be leveraged to assist in the identification of local priority risks in the community.
2. The second resource document outlines funding opportunities that can be leveraged to support the development and implementation of local CSWB plans.

For a copy of these resource documents, please contact: SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

Risk-driven Tracking Database:

Further, the ministry also offers the Risk-driven Tracking Database which provides a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk for communities implementing multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables. It is one tool that can help

communities collect data about local priorities and evolving trends to assist with the CSWB planning process.

Webinars and Presentations:

Additionally, the ministry hosted webinars in spring 2019 to support municipal, policing, and community partners as they engage in the CSWB planning process. These webinars provided an overview of the new legislative requirements and the CSWB Planning Framework as well as guidance on how to develop and implement effective plans. A recording of the webinar is available at the following link: <http://mcscs-erb.adobeconnect.com/p3e0qppm8g30/>.

Lastly, ministry staff are also available to provide direct support to communities in navigating the new legislation related to CSWB planning through interactive presentations and webinars. For more information on arranging CSWB planning presentations and webinars, please contact SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

For information on funding supports, please see Question #31.

30) What is the ministry doing to support Indigenous communities with CSWB planning?

Recognizing the unique perspectives and needs of Indigenous communities, the ministry has been working to better support Indigenous partners with the CSWB planning process. Specifically, the ministry has worked with its Indigenous and community partners to develop an additional resource to assist municipalities in engaging with local Indigenous partners as part of their municipally-led CSWB planning process (refer to Appendix D of the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet).

In addition, the ministry is also continuing to work with First Nation community partners to identify opportunities to better support these communities in developing and implementing their own CSWB plans. Specifically, the ministry has identified a partnership opportunity with Public Safety Canada and established a joint approach that aligns the ministry's CSWB Planning Framework with Public Safety Canada's Aboriginal Community Safety Planning Initiative to support CSWB planning in First Nations communities within Ontario. The joint approach is currently being piloted in the Mushkegowuk region.

31) Is any provincial funding available to support local CSWB planning?

The ministry recently developed a resource document which outlines funding opportunities that can be leveraged to support the development and implementation of local CSWB plans. This resource document was developed in collaboration with the ministry's Inter-Ministerial CSWB Working Group, which consists of representatives from nine Ontario ministries and the Federal government. The timing for Calls-for-Applications and the eligibility criteria for funding differ for each program. For a copy of this resource document, please contact SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

For example, the ministry currently offers different grant programs that are mostly available to police services, in collaboration with community partners, which could be leveraged for implementing programs and strategies identified in a local CSWB plan. Additional information on the ministry's grant programs can also be found on the ministry's website:

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Policing/ProgramDevelopment/PSDGrantsandInitiatives.html>

32) What is Ontario's modernized approach to CSWB?

The ministry has been working with its inter-ministerial, community and policing partners to develop a modernized approach to CSWB that addresses crime and complex social issues on a more sustainable basis. This process involved the following phases:

- Phase 1 – raising awareness, creating dialogue and promoting the benefits of CSWB to Ontario communities through the development of the ***Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action*** booklet, which was released broadly in 2012. The booklet is available on the ministry's website: <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec157730.pdf>
- Phase 2 – the strategic engagement of various stakeholders across the province, including the public. This phase concluded in November 2014, with the release of the ***Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices*** booklet. This booklet highlights feedback from the engagement sessions regarding locally-identified CSWB challenges and promising practices. The Snapshot of Local Voices is also available on the ministry's website: <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec167634.pdf>
- Phase 3 – the development of the third booklet entitled ***Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario***, which was released in November 2017. The booklet consists of the Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework (Framework) and toolkit of practical guidance documents to assist communities in developing and implementing local CSWB plans. The Framework encourages communities to work collaboratively across sectors to identify local priority risks to safety and well-being and implement evidence-based strategies to address these risks, with a focus on social development, prevention and risk intervention. The Framework also encourages communities to move towards preventative planning and making investments into social development, prevention and risk intervention in order to reduce the need for and investment in and sole reliance on emergency/incident response. This booklet is available on the ministry's website: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPanningFramework.html>.

33) Was the CSWB planning process tested in advance of provincial release?

The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet was developed using evidence-based research, as well as practical feedback from the eight pilot communities that tested components of the Framework and toolkit prior to public release. Further, learnings from on-going community engagement sessions with various urban, rural, remote and Indigenous communities have also been incorporated. The booklet was also reviewed by the ministry's Inter-ministerial CSWB Working Group, which consists of nine Ontario ministries and Public Safety Canada, to further incorporate multi-sectoral input and perspectives. As a result, this process helped to ensure that the booklet is a useful tool that can support communities as they move through the CSWB planning process.

34) What is a risk factor?

Risk factors are negative characteristics and/or conditions present in individuals, families, communities, or society that may increase social disorder, crime or fear of crime, or the likelihood of harm or victimization to persons or property in a community.

A few examples of risk factors include:

- Risk Factor: Missing School – truancy

- Definition: has unexcused absences from school without parental knowledge
- Risk Factor: Poverty – person living in less than adequate financial situation
 - Definition: current financial situation makes meeting the day-to-day housing, clothing or nutritional needs, significantly difficult
- Risk Factor: Sexual Violence – person victim of sexual violence
 - Definition: has been the victim of sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced sexual acts

Municipalities and First Nations communities have local discretion to address the risks that are most prevalent in their communities as part of their CSWB plans, which should be identified through consultation with the community and by utilizing/leveraging multiple sources of data.

The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet includes a list of risk factors and their associated definitions to assist communities in identifying and prioritizing their local priority risks.

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELL-BEING PLANNING FRAMEWORK

A Shared Commitment in Ontario

Booklet 3, Version 2

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Message from the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services on Behalf of Cabinet



The safety and well-being of Ontarians is, and will always be, a top priority for our government.

That is why we have committed to providing our front-line police officers with the tools and resources they need to combat violence and increase public safety.

But fighting crime head-on is only one part of the equation. We also need to address the root causes of crime and complex social issues by focusing on social development, prevention and risk intervention.

Community safety and well-being cannot rest solely on the shoulders of the police. It is a shared responsibility by all members of the community and requires an integrated approach to bring municipalities, First Nations and community partners together to address a collective goal. Breaking down existing silos and encouraging multi-sectoral partnerships are essential in developing strategies, programs and services to help minimize risk factors and improve the overall well-being of our communities.

This booklet, which includes a framework and toolkit, is designed to support municipalities, First Nations and their partners – including the police – in this undertaking. We need to combat the cycle of crime from happening at all. We need to develop effective crime prevention methods that will improve the quality of life for all.

Our government is committed to fighting crime, victimization and violence on every front because each and every person deserves to live in a safe, secure community. On behalf of Cabinet, we are committed to supporting our local and provincial partners - to keep Ontario safe today, tomorrow and for future generations.

Honourable Sylvia Jones
Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services

Message from the Deputy Minister of Community Safety on Behalf of the Deputy Ministers' Social Policy Committee



As ministry leaders, we are dedicated to promoting a coordinated, integrated sphere for the development and management of the human services system. We recognize the many benefits of community safety and well-being planning within Ontario communities, including the coordination of services. This booklet provides an excellent platform for communities to undertake collaborative planning, resulting in the development of local community safety and well-being plans.

We have been working hard at the provincial level to mirror the type of collaboration that is required for this type of planning at the municipal level, and we strongly encourage community agencies and organizations that partner with our respective ministries to become involved in the development and implementation of their local plans. Our hope is that this booklet will inspire Ontario communities to form and enhance multi-sectoral partnerships and align policies and programs in all sectors through the community safety and well-being planning process. By working together, we can more efficiently and effectively serve the people of Ontario.

I would like to thank those dedicated to ensuring the safety and well-being of Ontario communities for their involvement in local initiatives and continued support in the development of this booklet.

Mario Di Tommaso, Deputy Minister of Community Safety, on behalf of:

Deputy Minister of Correctional Services/Responsible for Anti-Racism
Deputy Minister of Training, Colleges and Universities
Deputy Attorney General
Deputy Minister Cabinet Office Communications and Intergovernmental Affairs
Deputy Minister Cabinet Office Policy and Delivery
Deputy Minister of Children, Community and Social Services/Responsible for Women's Issues
Deputy Minister of Education
Deputy Minister of Treasury Board Secretariat

Deputy Minister of Consumer Services/Responsible for ServiceOntario and Open Government
Deputy Minister of Finance
Deputy Minister of Francophone Affairs/Seniors and Accessibility
Deputy Minister of Health and Long-Term Care
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Deputy Minister of Indigenous Affairs
Deputy Minister of Labour
Deputy Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport
Deputy Minister of Transportation/Infrastructure
Deputy Minister of Government Services

Section 1 – Introduction

Setting the Stage

The ministry has been working with multi-sectoral government partners and local community and policing stakeholders to develop the Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being.

As ministry staff travelled across our diverse province throughout 2013 to 2016, we listened closely to local voices that spoke about the need to change the way we look at service delivery in all sectors. The common goal for Ontarians is to get the services they need, when they need them, in an effective and efficient way. Police are often called upon to respond to complex situations that are non-criminal in nature as they operate on a 24/7 basis. We also know that many of these situations, such as an individual experiencing a mental health crisis, would be more appropriately managed through a collaborative service delivery model that leverages the strengths of partners in the community. After engaging Ontario communities on our way forward, we have affirmed that all sectors have a role in developing and implementing local community safety and well-being plans. By working collaboratively at the local level to address priority risks and needs of the community through strategic and holistic planning, we will be better prepared to meet current and future expectations of Ontarians.

This type of planning requires less dependence on reactionary, incident-driven responses and re-focusing efforts and investments towards the long-term benefits of social development, prevention, and in the short-term, mitigating acutely elevated risk. It necessitates local government leadership, meaningful multi-sectoral collaboration, and must include responses that are centred on the community, focused on outcomes and evidence-based (i.e., derived from or informed by the most current and valid empirical research or practice). It is important to note that although there is a need to rely less on reactionary, incident-driven responses, there continues to be a strong role for the police, including police services boards, in all parts of the planning process.

The ultimate goal of this type of community safety and well-being planning is to achieve sustainable communities where everyone is safe, has a sense of belonging, opportunities to participate, and where individuals and families are able to meet their needs for education, health care, food, housing, income, and social and cultural expression. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every individual.

Purpose

Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario is the third booklet in the series that outlines the Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being. It is a follow-up to community feedback highlighted in the *Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices*, released in 2014, and is grounded in research outlined in the first booklet, *Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action*, released in 2012.



Communities across the province are at varying levels of readiness to develop and implement a community safety and well-being plan. As such, this booklet is intended to act as a resource to assist municipalities, First Nations and their partners at different stages of the planning process, with a focus on getting started. More specifically, it highlights the benefits of developing a plan, the community safety and well-being planning framework that supports a plan, critical success factors, and connects the framework to practice with a toolkit of practical guidance documents to assist in the development and implementation of a plan. It also incorporates advice from Ontario communities that have started the process of developing a plan that reflects their unique local needs, capacity and governance structures. Planning partners in Bancroft, Brantford, Chatham-Kent, Kenora, Rama, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Waterloo tested aspects of the community safety and well-being planning framework and the toolkit to ensure that they are as practical and helpful as possible.

Legislative Mandate

This booklet supports the legislative requirements related to mandating community safety and well-being planning under the *Police Services Act* (effective January 1, 2019). As part of legislation, municipalities are required to develop and adopt community safety and well-being plans working in partnership with a multi-sectoral advisory committee comprised of representation from the police service board and other local service providers in health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services. Additional requirements are also outlined in legislation pertaining to conducting consultations, contents of the plan, and monitoring, evaluating, reporting and publishing the plan. This approach allows municipalities to take a leadership role in defining and addressing priority risks in the community through proactive, integrated strategies that ensure vulnerable populations receive the help they need from the providers best suited to support them.

Municipalities have the flexibility to engage in community safety and well-being planning individually, or in partnership with neighbouring municipalities and/or First Nation communities to develop a joint plan. When determining whether to develop an individual or joint plan, municipalities may wish to consider various factors, such as existing resources and boundaries for local service delivery. It is important to note that First Nation communities are also encouraged to undertake this type of planning, however, they are not required to do so by legislation.

Benefits

Through the ministry's engagement with communities that are developing a plan, local partners identified the benefits they are seeing, or expect to see, as a result of their work. The following benefits are wide-ranging, and impact individuals, the broader community, and participating partner agencies and organizations:

- enhanced communication and collaboration among sectors, agencies and organizations;
- stronger families and improved opportunities for healthy child development;
- healthier, more productive individuals that positively contribute to the community;
- increased understanding of and focus on priority risks, vulnerable groups and neighbourhoods;
- transformation of service delivery, including realignment of resources and responsibilities to better respond to priority risks and needs;
- increased engagement of community groups, residents and the private sector in local initiatives and networks;

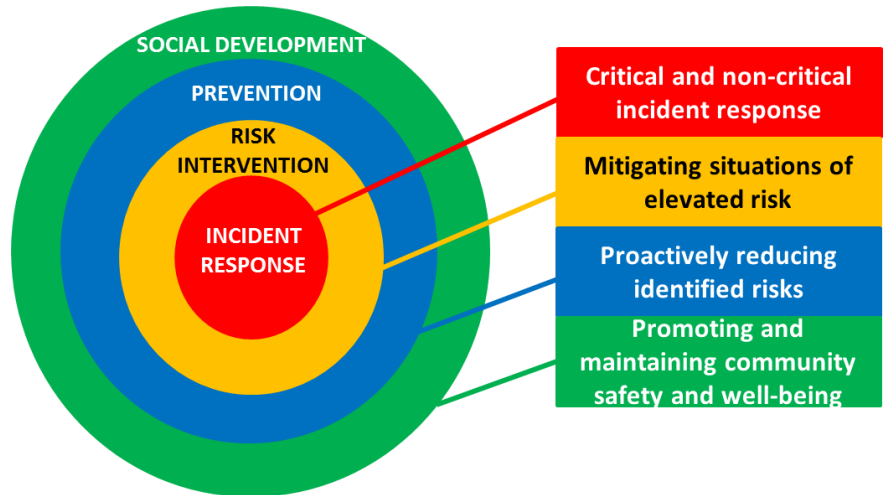
- enhanced feelings of safety and being cared for, creating an environment that will encourage newcomers to the community;
- increased awareness, coordination of and access to services for community members and vulnerable groups;
- more effective, seamless service delivery for individuals with complex needs;
- new opportunities to share multi-sectoral data and evidence to better understand the community through identifying trends, gaps, priorities and successes; and
- reduced investment in and reliance on incident response.

“I believe that community safety and well-being planning situates itself perfectly with many other strategic initiatives that the City is currently pursuing. It has allowed us to consider programs and activities that will produce synergistic impacts across various areas of strategic priority in our community such as poverty reduction, educational attainment and building stronger families. Planning for simultaneous wins is efficient public policy.” - Susan Evenden, City of Brantford

Section 2 – The Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework

The community safety and well-being planning framework outlined in this section will help to guide municipalities, First Nations communities and their partners as they develop their local plans. It is crucial for all members involved in the planning process to understand the following four areas to ensure local plans are as efficient and effective as possible in making communities safer and healthier:

1. Social Development;
2. Prevention;
3. Risk Intervention; and
4. Incident Response.



Social Development

Promoting and maintaining community safety and well-being

Social development requires long-term, multi-disciplinary efforts and investments to improve the social determinants of health (i.e., the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age such as education, early childhood development, food security, quality housing, etc.) and thereby reduce the probability of harm and victimization. Specifically, social development is where a wide range of sectors, agencies and organizations bring different perspectives and expertise to the table to address complex social issues, like poverty, from every angle. The key to successful social development initiatives is working together in ways that challenge conventional assumptions about institutional boundaries and organizational culture, with the goal of ensuring that individuals, families and communities are safe, healthy, educated, and have housing, employment and social networks that they can rely on. Social development relies on planning and establishing multi-sectoral partnerships. To work effectively in this area, all sectors need to share their long-term planning and performance data so they have a common understanding of local and systemic issues. Strategies need to be bolstered or put into place that target the root causes of these issues. Social development in action will be realized when all community members are aware of services available to them and can access those resources with ease. Knowing who to contact (community agency versus first-responder) and when to contact them (emerging risk versus crisis incident) allows communities to operate in an environment where the response matches the need. Communities that invest heavily in social development by establishing protective factors through improvements in things like health, employment and graduation rates, will experience the social benefits of addressing the root causes of crime and social disorder.

The municipality in Sault Ste. Marie has partnered with a local business owner, college and school board to develop the Superior Skills program. Superior Skills provides eight-week intensive skills training to individuals in receipt of social assistance. Skills training is provided based on identified market gaps in the community; such as sewing, light recycling, spin farming, etc. At the end of the training program, the local business owner incorporates a new company for program graduates to begin employment. The goal is to employ 60% of program graduates at the newly formed businesses.

Prevention

Proactively reducing identified risks

Planning in the area of prevention involves proactively implementing evidence-based situational measures, policies or programs to reduce locally-identified priority risks to community safety and well-being before they result in crime, victimization and/or harm. In this area, community members who are not specialists in “safety and well-being” may have to be enlisted depending on the priority risk, such as business owners, if the risk is retail theft, and property managers, if the risk is occurring in their building. Service providers, community agencies and organizations will need to share data and information about things like community assets, crime and disorder trends, vulnerable people and places, to identify priority risks within the community in order to plan and respond most effectively. Successful planning in this area may indicate whether people are participating more in risk-based programs, are feeling safe and less fearful, and that greater engagement makes people more confident in their own abilities to prevent harm. While planning in this area is important, municipalities, First Nations and their partners should be focusing their efforts on developing and/or enhancing strategies in the social development area to ensure that risks are mitigated before they become a priority that needs to be addressed through prevention.

Based on an identified priority risk within their community, Kenora has implemented Stop Now And Plan, which teaches children and their parents emotional regulation, self-control and problem-solving skills. Partners involved in this initiative include a local mental health agency, two school boards and the police. Additional information on this program, and others that could be used as strategies in the prevention area of the plan (e.g., Caring Dads and Triple P – Positive Parenting Program), can be found in the *Snapshot of Local Voices* booklet.

Risk Intervention

Mitigating situations of elevated risk

Planning in the risk intervention area involves multiple sectors working together to address situations where there is an elevated risk of harm - stopping something bad from happening, right before it is about to happen. Risk intervention is intended to be immediate and prevent an incident, whether it is a crime, victimization or harm, from occurring, while reducing the need for, and systemic reliance on, incident response. Collaboration and information sharing between agencies on things such as types of risk has been shown to create partnerships and allow for collective analysis of risk-based data, which can inform strategies in the prevention and social development areas. To determine the success of strategies in this area, performance metrics collected may demonstrate increased access to and confidence in social supports, decreased victimization rates and the number of emergency room visits. Municipalities, First Nations and their partners should be focusing their efforts on developing and/or enhancing strategies in the prevention area to ensure that individuals do not reach the point of requiring an immediate risk intervention.

Chatham-Kent has developed a Collaborative, Risk-Identified Situation Intervention Strategy, involving an agreement between local service providers to support a coordinated system of risk identification, assessment and customized interventions. Service providers bring situations of acutely elevated risk to a dedicated coordinator who facilitates a discussion between two or three agencies that are in a position to develop an intervention. The *Snapshot of Local Voices* booklet includes information on other risk intervention strategies like Situation Tables and threat management/awareness services in schools.

Incident Response

Critical and non-critical incident response

This area represents what is traditionally thought of when referring to crime and safety. It includes immediate and reactionary responses that may involve a sense of urgency like police, fire, emergency medical services, a child welfare organization taking a child out of their home, a person being apprehended under the *Mental Health Act*, or a school principal expelling a student. Many communities invest a significant amount of resources into incident response, and although it is important and necessary, it is reactive, and in some instances, enforcement-dominated. Planning should also be done in this area to better collaborate and share relevant information, such as types of occurrences and victimization, to ensure the most appropriate service provider is responding. Initiatives in this area alone cannot be relied upon to increase community safety and well-being.

Mental Health Crisis Intervention Teams provide an integrated, community-based response to individuals experiencing mental health and/or addictions issues. They aim to reduce the amount of time police officers spend dealing with calls that would be better handled by a trained mental health specialist, and divert individuals experiencing a mental health crisis from emergency rooms and the criminal justice system. Additional information on a local adaptation of these teams, the Community Outreach and Support Team, can be found in the *Snapshot of Local Voices* booklet.

Refocusing on Collaboration, Information Sharing and Performance Measurement

In order for local plans to be successful in making communities safer and healthier, municipalities, First Nations and their partners need to refocus existing efforts and resources in a more strategic and impactful way to enhance collaboration, information sharing and performance measurement. This can be done by identifying the sectors, agencies and organizations that need to be involved, the information and data required, and outcomes to measure the impacts of the plan. Different forms of collaboration, information sharing and performance measurement will be required in each of the planning areas (i.e., social development, prevention, risk intervention and incident response). Those involved in the plan should be thinking continuously about how their respective organizational strategic planning and budgeting activities could further support strategies in the plan.

Conclusion

Planning should occur in all four areas, however, the majority of investments, time and resources should be spent on developing and/or enhancing social development, prevention and risk intervention strategies to reduce the number of individuals, families and communities that reach the point of requiring an incident response. Developing strategies that are preventative as opposed to reactive will ensure efficiency,

effectiveness and sustainability of safety and well-being service delivery across Ontario. It is also important to explore more efficient and effective ways of delivering services, including front-line incident response, to ensure those in crisis are receiving the proper supports from the most appropriate service provider. Keeping in mind the focus on the community safety and well-being planning framework, the next section will highlight critical success factors for planning.

Section 3 – Critical Success Factors

The community safety and well-being planning framework is intended to get municipalities, First Nations and their partners thinking in new ways about local issues and potential solutions by exploring options to address risks through social development, prevention and risk intervention. While this may spark interest in beginning a local collaborative planning process, there are several factors that will be critical to the successful development and implementation of a plan.

The following critical success factors should be taken into consideration when developing a plan:

- Strength-Based;
- Risk-Focused;
- Awareness and Understanding;
- Highest Level Commitment;
- Effective Partnerships;
- Evidence and Evaluation; and
- Cultural Responsiveness.



Strength-Based

Community safety and well-being planning is not about reinventing the wheel – it’s about recognizing the great work already happening within individual agencies and organizations, and using collaboration to do more with local experience and expertise. Ontario communities are full of hard-working, knowledgeable and committed individuals who want to make their communities safe and healthy places, and it is important to leverage these individuals when developing a plan. Helpful information and guidance may also be found by talking to other communities in order to build on their successes and lessons learned.

“Community safety and well-being touches every resident and is important to all aspects of our community - from education to health to economic development. It is an area of community planning in which many community members are greatly interested and excited to be involved.” - Lianne Sauter, Town of Bancroft

Risk-Focused

Community safety and well-being planning is based on an idea that has been a focus of the health sector for many years – it is far more effective, efficient and beneficial to an individual’s quality of life to prevent something bad from happening rather than trying to find a “cure” after the fact. For that reason, local plans should focus on risks, not incidents, and should target the circumstances, people and places that are most

vulnerable to risk. As a long-term prevention strategy, it is more effective to focus on *why* something is happening (i.e., a student has undiagnosed Attention Deficit Disorder and challenges in the home) than on *what* is happening (e.g., a student is caught skipping school). Risks should be identified using the experiences, information and data of community members and partners to highlight the issues that are most significant and prevalent in the community. For example, many communities are engaging a wide range of local agencies and organizations to discuss which risks they come across most often, and are compiling available data to do additional analysis of trends and patterns of risk to focus on in their plan.

Awareness and Understanding

Community safety and well-being planning requires that each community member understands their role in making the community a safe and healthy place to live. It is important to engage individuals, groups, agencies, organizations and elected officials to work collaboratively and promote awareness and understanding of the purpose and benefits of a strategic, long-term plan to address community risks. For example, it may be more helpful to speak about outcomes related to improved quality of life in the community – like stronger families and neighbourhoods – rather than reduced crime. This is not just about preventing crime. This is about addressing the risks that lead individuals to crime, and taking a hard look at the social issues and inequalities that create risk in the first place. Potential partners will likely need to understand what they are getting into – and why – before they fully commit time and resources.

“I think it is important to change the conversation early on in the process. A social development approach to community safety and well-being is a marathon rather than a sprint.” - Susan Evenden, City of Brantford

Highest Level Commitment

As the municipality has the authority, resources, breadth of services and contact with the public to address risk factors and to facilitate community partnerships, Ontario communities confirmed that municipalities are best placed to lead the community safety and well-being planning process. In First Nations communities, obtaining buy-in from the Chief and Band Council will provide a strong voice in supporting community safety and well-being planning. This type of planning is a community-wide initiative that requires dedication and input from a wide range of sectors, agencies, organizations and groups. To ensure that all the right players are at the table, it is critical to get commitment from local political leadership, heads of agencies and organizations, as well as other key decision-makers who can champion the cause and ensure that their staff and resources are available to support the planning process.

Effective Partnerships

No single individual, agency or organization can fully own the planning exercise – a plan will only be as effective as the partnerships and multi-sector collaboration that exist among those developing and implementing the plan. Due to the complex nature of many of the issues that impact the safety and well-being of individuals, families and communities, including poverty, mental health issues, addictions, and domestic violence, a wide range of agencies, organizations and services need to be involved to create comprehensive, sustainable solutions. This may begin through **communication** between service providers, where information is exchanged to support meaningful relationships while maintaining separate objectives and programs. **Cooperation** between agencies and organizations is mutually beneficial because it means that they provide assistance to each other on respective activities. **Coordination** takes partnerships a step further

through joint planning and organization of activities and achievement of mutual objectives. **Collaboration** is when individuals, agencies or organizations are willing to compromise and work together in the interest of mutual gains or outcomes. Working in this way will be critical to the development of an effective, multi-sector plan. Many municipalities, First Nations and their partners that are developing local plans have found that having a dedicated coordinator is very helpful in supporting and facilitating collaboration among all the different partners involved in the development of the plan. As partners work together and find new and more effective ways of tackling common challenges, they may begin to operate in **convergence**, which involves the restructuring of services, programs, budgets, objectives and/or staff.

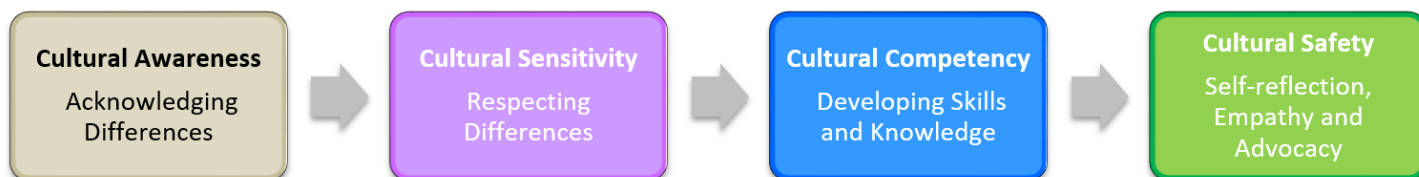
In Sault Ste. Marie, a local multi-agency service delivery model focuses on providing vital services and programs under one roof, and acts as a support to a specific neighbourhood through the Neighbourhood Resource Centre – a collaborative effort of 32 local agencies and groups.

Evidence and Evaluation

Before a plan can be developed, it will be important to gather information and evidence to paint a clear picture of what is happening in the community to support the identification of local priority risks. Some communities have already started to gather and analyze data from various sources, including Statistics Canada, police and crime data, as well as data on employment levels, educational attainment rates, social services and health care information. If gaps in service or programming are found in locally-identified areas of risk, research should be done to determine the most appropriate evidence-based response to be put into place. On the other hand, communities that already have evidenced-based strategies in place that directly respond to a local priority risk identified in their plan should review each strategy to ensure outcome measures are established and that they are showing a positive impact. Depending on these results, enhancing or expanding these strategies should be considered. Once a completed plan is implemented, data and information will be equally critical in order to evaluate how effective it has been in addressing the priority risks and creating positive changes in the community. The same data and information sources that indicated from the beginning that housing and homelessness, for example, was a priority risk in the community, should be revisited and reviewed to determine whether that risk has been reduced. Sharing evidence that the plan is creating better outcomes for community members will help to build trust and support for the implementing partner agencies and organizations, the planning process, and the plan itself.

Cultural Responsiveness

Cultural responsiveness is the ability to effectively interact with, and respond to, the needs of diverse groups of people in the community. Being culturally responsive is a process that begins with having an awareness and knowledge of different cultures and practices, as well as one's own cultural worldview. It involves being open to, and respectful of, cultural differences and developing skills and knowledge to build effective cross-cultural relationships. It also includes developing strategies and programs that consider social and historical contexts, systemic and interpersonal power imbalances, acknowledge the needs and worldviews of different groups, and respond to the specific inequities they face.



As part of the planning process, community safety and well-being plans should take into consideration, at a minimum, the following elements of diversity, as well as how these elements intersect and shape the experiences of individuals/groups (e.g., increasing risks to harm, victimization and crime):

- Ethnicity (e.g., racialized communities, Indigenous communities);
- Gender identity and sexual orientation (e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, 2 spirited, intersex, queer and questioning);
- Religion;
- Socioeconomic status;
- Education;
- Age (e.g., seniors, youth);
- Living with a disability;
- Citizenship status (e.g., newcomers, immigrants, refugees); and/or
- Regional location (e.g., living in northern, rural, remote areas).

Communities should tailor programs and strategies to the unique needs and strengths of different groups, as well as to address the distinct risk factors they face. Planners should strive towards inclusion in their communities by proactively removing barriers to participation and engaging diverse groups in meaningful ways.

See Appendix B for Engaging Youth, Appendix C for Engaging Seniors, and Appendix D for Engaging Indigenous Partners.

Conclusion

Municipalities, First Nations and their partners should be considering the critical success factors throughout the process of developing, implementing, reviewing, evaluating and updating the plan. The next section will connect the community safety and well-being planning framework and critical success factors to practical advice and guidance when undergoing this planning process.

Section 4 – Connecting the Framework to Practice

This section is meant to connect the community safety and well-being planning framework and critical success factors of community safety and well-being planning with the operational practice of developing, implementing, reviewing, evaluating and updating the plan. There is no right or wrong first or last step. Communities have suggested that it can take anywhere between one to two years to develop a plan, and those with the municipality or Band Council in a lead role made the most headway. To provide additional operational support and resources, Section 6 includes a toolkit of guidance documents that builds on the following concepts and identifies specific tools in each area for consideration:

- Obtaining Collaborative Commitment;
- Creating Buy-In;
- Focusing on Risk;
- Assessing and Leveraging Community Strengths;
- Evidence and Evaluation; and
- Putting the Plan into Action.

Obtaining Collaborative Commitment

Demonstrated commitment from local governance, whether it is the municipality or Band Council, can have a significant impact on multi-sector buy-in, and is most effective if completed at the beginning of the planning process. This type of commitment can be demonstrated in various ways – through a council resolution, attending meetings, creating a coordinator position, realigning resources and/or creating awareness among staff. Collaboration exists in communities across Ontario, whether it is through strong bilateral partnerships or among multiple partners. The community safety and well-being planning process requires drawing on existing partnerships as well as creating new ones. This may involve leveraging an existing body, or creating a new structure to develop, refine or reaffirm outcomes, strategies and measures in social development, prevention, risk intervention and incident response. Commitment from multiple sectors will usually occur once they have an understanding of what community safety and well-being planning is meant to achieve and its benefits. Commitment may be solidified through agreeing upon goals, objectives, performance measurement and roles and responsibilities.

See Tool 1 for guidance on participants, roles and responsibilities, Tool 2 for guidance on start-up, and Tool 3 for guidance on asset mapping.

Creating Buy-In

In order to ensure that each community member, agency and organization understands what community safety and well-being planning is, and to begin to obtain buy-in and create partnerships, municipalities, First Nations and their partners may choose to start by developing targeted communication materials. They may also wish to meet with and/or bring together service providers or community members and take the time to explain the community safety and well-being planning framework and important concepts and/or get their feedback on local risks. Designing a visual identity and creating marketing and/or promotional material may also help to obtain multi-sectoral buy-in and allow community members to identify with the plan.

See Tool 4 for guidance on engagement.

Focusing on Risk

Engaging community members and service providers to document risks is the first step. The range of risks identified will be dependent on the sources of information, so it is important to engage through various methods, such as one-on-one interviews with multi-sectoral service providers, focus sessions with vulnerable groups, and/or surveys with public drop boxes. Risk identification and prioritization is the next task that should be done by looking at various sources of data and combining it with feedback from the community.

See Tool 4 for guidance on engagement and Tool 5 for analyzing community risks.

Assessing and Leveraging Community Strengths

Achieving a community that is safe and well is a journey; before partners involved in the development of a plan can map out where they want to go, and how they will get there, they need to have a clear understanding of their starting point. It is important that community members do not see community safety and well-being planning as just another planning exercise or creation of a body. It is about identifying local priority risks and examining current strategies through a holistic lens to determine if the right sectors, agencies and organizations are involved or if there are overlaps or gaps in service or programming. Some communities may find there is a lack of coordination of existing strategies. To address this they should look at existing bodies and strategies and see how they can support the development and implementation of the plan. Other communities may discover that there are gaps in service delivery, and should do their best to fill these gaps through, for example, the realignment of existing resources. As every community is different in terms of need and resources, it is recognized that some communities, such as some First Nations communities, may experience difficulties identifying existing strategies due to a lack of resources. It may be of value for some communities to collaborate with neighbouring municipalities and/or First Nations communities to create joint community safety and well-being plans. For example, where capacity and resources are limited, or many services are delivered across jurisdictions, communities can leverage the assets and strengths of neighbouring communities to create a joint plan that will address the needs of the area.

See Tool 3 for guidance on asset mapping.

Evidence and Evaluation

Once risks are prioritized, if gaps in service or programming are found in any or all areas of the plan, research should be done to determine the most appropriate evidence-based response to be put into place to address that risk, while considering local capacity and resources. Some may find after risk prioritization that they already have evidence-based strategies in place that directly respond to identified risks that will be addressed in their plan. At the planning stage, it is important to identify the intended outcomes of those activities in order to measure performance and progress towards addressing identified risks through the development of a logic model and performance measurement framework. Some outcomes will be evident immediately after activities are implemented and some will take more time to achieve. Whether planning for promoting and maintaining community safety and well-being through social development, working to reduce identified risks, or mitigating elevated risk situations or incident responses, it is equally important for planning partners to set and measure their efforts against predetermined outcomes.

See Tool 6 for guidance on performance measurement.

Putting the Plan into Action

It is important to ensure that strategies put into place in each area of the plan for each priority are achievable based on local capacity and resources. To achieve success, the right individuals, agencies and organizations need to be involved, outcomes benchmarked, and responsibilities for measurement identified. Developing an implementation plan will help municipalities, First Nations and their partners stay organized by outlining who is doing what and when, in each planning area, who is reporting to whom, and the timing of progress and final reports. The date of the next safety and well-being planning cycle should align with the other relevant planning cycles (e.g., municipal cycle) and budgeting activities to ensure alignment of partner resources and strategies. Once the plan is documented and agreed upon by multi-sector partners, it is then time to put it into action with regular monitoring, evaluation and updates to achieve community safety and well-being.

See Appendix G for a sample plan.

Conclusion

Municipalities, First Nations and their partners should consider these steps when planning for community safety and well-being. The most important considerations to remember when planning is that the framework is understood, the critical success factors exist in whole or in part, and that the plan responds to local needs in a systemic and holistic way.

Section 5 – Ontario’s Way Forward

Overall, this booklet responds to the most common challenge articulated by communities across the province – the need to change the way we look at service delivery in all sectors moving forward so that Ontarians can get the services they need, when they need them. To ensure that community safety and well-being planning achieves its intended outcomes, champions will need to continue to lead the way forward to address the root causes of crime and social disorder and increase community safety and well-being now and into the future.

This booklet strongly encourages municipalities, First Nations and their partners to undertake an ongoing holistic, proactive, collaborative planning process to address local needs in new and innovative ways. Developing local plans with multi-sectoral, risk-based strategies in social development, prevention and risk intervention will ensure that risk factors associated with crime and victimization are addressed from every angle. In the longer term, information and data gathered through the planning process will provide an opportunity for multi-sector partners at the local and provincial levels to evaluate and improve the underlying structures and systems through which services are delivered.

The ministry will continue to support Ontarians as they undertake community safety and well-being planning, implementation and evaluation, in collaboration with community, policing and inter-ministerial partners. To further support this shift at the provincial level, the ministry will be looking at smarter and better ways to do things in order to deliver services in a proactive, targeted manner. This will be done through the use of evidence and experience to improve outcomes, and continuing well-established partnerships that include police, education, health and social services, among others, to make Ontario communities safer and healthier.

Section 6 – Toolkit for Community Safety and Well-Being Planning

The ministry has prepared a toolkit to assist municipalities, First Nations and their partners in developing, implementing, reviewing, evaluating and updating a local plan. These tools have been tested by Ontario communities and include valuable feedback from local practitioners across the province. Overall learnings from these communities have been incorporated into the toolkit, including the processes undertaken to develop local plans.

The following toolkit includes:

- Tool 1 – Participants, Roles and Responsibilities
- Tool 2 – Start-Up
- Tool 3 – Asset Mapping
- Tool 4 – Engagement
- Tool 5 – Analyzing Community Risks
- Tool 6 – Performance Measurement
- Appendix A – Information Sharing
- Appendix B – Engaging Youth
- Appendix C – Engaging Seniors
- Appendix D – Engaging Indigenous Partners
- Appendix E – Definitions
- Appendix F – Risk and Protective Factors
- Appendix G – Community Safety and Well-Being Plan Sample

In addition, as part of the Provincial Approach to Community Safety and Well-Being, the ministry has developed other resources that are available to municipalities, First Nations and their partners to support local community safety and well-being planning. These include:

- Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action
- Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices

Tool 1 – Participants, Roles and Responsibilities

The Champion and Coordinator(s)

Each community will approach community safety and well-being planning from a different perspective and starting point that is specific to their unique needs, resources and circumstances. Some communities may have champions and others may need to engage them to educate the public and serve as a face for the plan. In municipalities, the community safety and well-being planning process should be led by a clearly identifiable coordinator(s) that is from the municipality. In First Nations communities, the coordinator(s) may be from the Band Council or a relevant agency/organization.

Role of Champion(s)

Champions are public figures who express their commitment to community safety and well-being planning and rally support from the public and community agencies/organizations. It should be an individual or group who has the ability to motivate and mobilize others to participate, often because of their level of authority, responsibility or influence in the community. The more champions the better. In many communities this will be the mayor and council, or Chief and Band Council in a First Nations community.

A champion may also be a:

- Community Health Director;
- Local elected councillor at the neighbourhood level;
- Chief Medical Officer of Health;
- Municipal housing authority at the residential/building level; or
- School board at the school level.

Role of the Coordinator(s)

The coordinator(s) should be from an area that has knowledge of or authority over community safety and well-being, such as social services. As the coordinator(s) is responsible for the coordination/management of the plan, this should be someone who has working relationships with community members and agencies/organizations and is passionate about the community safety and well-being planning process.

Key Tasks of the Coordinator(s)

- The key tasks include recruiting the appropriate agencies/organizations and individuals to become members of an advisory committee. This should include multi-sectoral representation and people with knowledge and experience in responding to the needs of community members.

“The City of Brantford is best positioned in terms of resources, breadth of services and contact with the public to both address risk factors and to facilitate community partnerships. Specifically, the City can access a wide range of social services, housing, child care, parks and recreation and planning staff to come together to create frameworks that support community safety.” - Aaron Wallace, City of Brantford

Responsibilities of the Coordinator(s)

- Planning and coordinating advisory committee meetings.
- Participating on the advisory committee.
- Planning community engagement sessions.
- Ensuring the advisory committee decisions are acted upon.
- Preparing documents for the advisory committee (e.g., terms of reference, logic model(s), the plan).
- Receiving and responding to requests for information about the plan.
- Ensuring the plan is made publicly available.

See Appendix F for risk and protective factors, Tool 6 for guidance on performance measurement and Appendix G for a sample plan.

Advisory Committee

The advisory committee should be reflective of the community and include multi-sectoral representation. For example, a small community with fewer services may have seven members, and a larger community with a wide range of services may have 15 members. It may involve the creation of a new body or the utilization of an existing body. To ensure the commitment of the members of the advisory committee, a document should be developed and signed that outlines agreed upon principles, shared goals, roles and resources (e.g., terms of reference).

Members of the Advisory Committee

- Member agencies/organizations and community members recruited to the advisory committee should be reflective of the diverse make-up of the community and should have:
 - Knowledge/information about the risks and vulnerable populations in the community;
 - Lived experience with risk factors or part of a vulnerable group in the community;
 - Understanding of protective factors needed to address those risks;
 - Experience developing effective partnerships in the community;
 - Experience with ensuring equity, inclusion and accessibility in their initiatives; and
 - A proven track record advocating for the interests of vulnerable populations.
- Individual members will ideally have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies/organizations regarding resources and priorities, or will be empowered to do so for the purposes of developing the plan.
- Advisory committees should, at a minimum, consist of the following representation:
 - An employee of the municipality or First Nations community;
 - A person who represents the education sector;
 - A person who represents the health/mental health sector;
 - A person who represents the community/social services sector;
 - A person who represents the children/youth services sector;
 - A person who represents an entity that provides custodial services to children/youth;
 - A person who represents the police service board or a Detachment Commander.

See Tool 2 for guidance on start-up and Tool 3 for guidance on asset mapping.

Responsibilities of the Advisory Committee

- Leading community engagement sessions to inform the development of the plan.
- Determining the priorities of the plan, including references to risk factors, vulnerable populations and protective factors.
- Ensuring outcomes are established and responsibilities for measurement are in place and approving performance measures by which the plan will be evaluated, as well as the schedule and processes used to implement them.
- Ensuring each section/activity under the plan, for each priority risk, is achievable.
- Ensuring the right agencies/organizations and participants are designated for each activity.
- Owning, evaluating and monitoring the plan.
- Aligning implementation and evaluation of the plan with the municipal planning cycle and other relevant sector specific planning and budgeting activities to ensure alignment of partner resources and strategies.
- Setting a future date for reviewing achievements and developing the next version of the plan.
- Thinking about ways in which the underlying structures and systems currently in place can be improved to better enable service delivery.

See Tool 4 for guidance on engagement and Tool 5 for analyzing community risks.

Key Tasks of the Advisory Committee

- Developing and undertaking a broad community engagement strategy to build on the members' awareness of local risks, vulnerable groups and protective factors.
- Developing and maintaining a dynamic data set, and ensuring its ongoing accuracy as new sources of information become available.
- Determining the priority risk(s) that the plan will focus on based on available data, evidence, community engagement feedback and capacity.
 - After priority risks have been identified, all actions going forward should be designed to reduce these risks, or at least protect the vulnerable groups from the risks.
- Based on community capacity, developing an implementation plan or selecting, recruiting and instructing a small number of key individuals to do so to address the selected priority risk(s) identified in the plan.

Implementation Teams

For each priority risk determined by the advisory committee, if possible and appropriate, an implementation team should be created or leveraged to implement strategies (e.g., programs or services) to reduce the risk. The need for implementation team(s) will depend on the size and capacity of the community and the risks identified. For example, a small community that has identified two priority risks that can be effectively addressed by the advisory committee may not require implementation teams. On the other hand, a large community with six priority risks may benefit from implementation teams to ensure each risk is addressed. They may also establish fewer teams that focus on more than one priority risk. If planning partners determine it is appropriate for them to have a new implementation team to ensure the commitment, a document should be developed and signed that outlines agreed upon principles, shared goals and roles.

"It's important to ensure that committee members want to be there and have a strong understanding of safety and well-being planning." - Dana Boldt, Rama Police Service

Members of Implementation Teams

Members of the implementation team(s) should be selected based on their knowledge of the risk factors and vulnerable groups associated with the priority, and have access to relevant information and data. They may also have lived experience with risk factors or be part of a vulnerable group in the community. Members of implementation teams should have:

- In-depth knowledge and experience in addressing the priority risks and which protective factors and strategies are needed to address those risks.
- A proven track record advocating for the interests of vulnerable populations related to the risk.
- The ability to identify the intended outcomes or benefits that strategies will have in relation to the priority risk(s) and suggest data that could be used to measure achievement of these outcomes.
- Experience developing effective stakeholder relations/ partnerships in the community.
- Experience ensuring equity, inclusion and accessibility in their initiatives.

See Tool 6 for guidance on performance measurement and Appendix G for a sample plan.

Responsibilities and Tasks of Implementation Teams

- Identify strategies, establish outcomes and performance measures for all four planning areas related to the priority risk, including promoting and maintaining community safety and well-being, reducing identified risks, mitigating elevated risk situations and immediate response to urgent incidents.
- Engage community members from the vulnerable populations relevant to the priority risk to inform the development of the strategies in each area.
- Establish an implementation plan for the strategies in each area which clearly identifies roles, responsibilities, timelines, reporting relationships and requirements.
- Monitor the actions identified in the implementation plan, whether it is the creation, expansion and/or coordination of programs, training, services, campaigns, etc.
- Report back to the advisory committee.

Tool 2 – Start-Up

Once partners involved in community safety and well-being planning have established an advisory committee or implementation team(s), they should document important information pertaining to each group, including background/context, goals/purpose, objectives and performance measures, membership, and roles and responsibilities. Making sure that everyone knows what they are trying to achieve will help the group(s) stay on track and identify successes of the plan.

For many planning partners, this will be done using a terms of reference. The following was created to guide the development of this type of document. Some planning partners may decide to develop a terms of reference for their advisory committee and each implementation team, while others may decide to develop one that includes information on each group; this will depend on a variety of factors such as the community's size, their number of risk factors and implementation team(s).

Background and Context

When developing a terms of reference, planning partners may wish to begin by providing the necessary background information, including how they have reached the point of developing an advisory committee or implementation team, and briefly describing the context within which they will operate. This should be brief, but include enough detail so that any new member will have the necessary information to understand the project's context.

Goals and Purpose

Planning partners may then wish to identify:

- the need for their advisory committee or implementation team (i.e., why the group was created and how its work will address an identified need); and
- the goal(s) of their group/project. A goal is a big-picture statement, about what planning partners want to achieve through their work – it is the change they want to make within the timeframe of their project.

Objectives and Performance Measures

If the planning partners' goal is **what** they plan to achieve through their work, then their objectives are **how** they will get there – the specific activities/tasks that must be performed to achieve each goal. It is important to ensure that goals and objectives are **Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Results-focused** and **Time-bound** (SMART) so that partners will know exactly what information to look at to tell if they have achieved them. Information and data that help planning partners monitor and evaluate the achievement of goals and objectives are called performance measures or performance indicators. See Section 5 of the toolkit for more information and guidance on performance measures.

For each goal identified, planning partners may list specific objectives/deliverables that will signify achievement of the goal when finished. For each objective/deliverable, they may list the measures that will be used to evaluate the success of the results achieved. To help planning partners stay organized, they may wish to create a chart such as the one below, which includes example goals/objectives and performance measures.

These may look different for the advisory committee and implementation team(s). For example, the goals/objectives of the advisory committee may relate to the development of the plan, where the goals/objectives of an implementation team may be related to reducing a specific risk identified in the plan through the expansion of an existing program. Planning partners should develop their own goals/objectives and performance measures depending on need, resources and capacity.

Goal/Objectives	Performance Measures
<p>Goal: To engage a diverse range of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the plan</p> <p>Objective: Develop a community engagement/communications strategy</p>	<p>Number of engagement sessions held</p> <p>Number of different sectors engaged</p> <p>Number of community members and organizations that see their role in community safety and well-being planning</p> <p>Knowledge of what community safety and well-being planning means and association with the plan brand</p>
<p>Goal: To reduce youth homelessness</p> <p>Objective: To help youth without a home address find stable housing</p>	<p>Number of youth accessing emergency shelters</p> <p>Number of youth without a home address</p> <p>Number of youth living/sleeping on the streets</p> <p>Number of youth living in community housing</p>
<p>Goal: Increased educational attainment rates</p> <p>Objective: To prevent youth from leaving school and encourage higher education</p>	<p>Number of youth dropping out of high-school</p> <p>Number of youth graduating high-school</p> <p>Number of youth enrolling in post-secondary education</p> <p>Number of youth graduating from post-secondary education</p> <p>Number of education sessions held for post-secondary institutions</p> <p>Number of youth meeting with academic advisors</p>

Membership

Planning partners' terms of reference should also identify the champion and coordinator(s) of their plan and members of the advisory committee or implementation team(s) by listing the names and agencies/organizations of each member in a chart (see example below). This will help to identify if there are any sectors or agencies/organizations missing and ensure each member is clear about what their involvement entails.

Notes:

- The champion is a public figure who expresses their commitment to developing and implementing a plan and rallies support from the public and community agencies/organizations. The coordinator(s), from the municipality or Band Council, should be responsible for the coordination/management of the plan and should be someone who has working relationships with community members and agencies/organizations and is passionate about the community safety and well-being planning process.
- Member agencies and organizations recruited to the advisory committee should have knowledge of and supporting data about the risks and vulnerable populations in the area to be covered under the plan, as well as have established stakeholder relations. Members must have the authority to make decisions on behalf of their respective agencies/organizations regarding resources and priorities, or will be empowered to do so for the purposes of developing the plan.
- Members of the implementation team(s) should be selected based on their knowledge about the risk factors and vulnerable groups associated with the priority, have access to more information about them,

have established stakeholder relations with the vulnerable groups to effectively carry out the project, experience with developing and implementing local strategies, and have the specialized knowledge and technical capacities to specify objectives, set benchmarks and measure outcomes.

- It is important to include community leaders/organizations that advocate for the interests of the vulnerable populations on both the advisory committee and implementation teams. It is also important to ensure representation from diverse communities and equity, inclusion and accessibility in the planning and implementation of initiatives.

Name	Organization	Role
Mayor John B.	City of X	Champion – advocates for the plan through public speaking engagements, etc.
Jane D.	City of X	Coordinator – coordinates meetings, assists in planning community engagement sessions, records meeting minutes, etc.
Shannon T.	Public Health Centre	Member – attends meetings, identifies potential opportunities for collaboration with organizations activities, etc.

Roles and Responsibilities

It will also be important for planning partners to define the specific functions of their advisory committee or implementation team(s) to ensure that its members understand what they are trying to achieve and ultimately what they are responsible for.

See pages 22 for examples of advisory committee responsibilities and page 23 for examples of implementation team responsibilities.

Logistics and Process

Planning partners should also document logistics for their advisory committee or implementation team(s) so that its members know how much of their time they are required to commit to the group and are able to plan in advance so they can attend meetings as required. This may include:

- membership (e.g., identifying and recruiting key stakeholders);
- frequency of meetings;
- quorum (how many members must be present to make and approve decisions);
- meeting location;
- agenda and materials;
- meeting minutes; and
- expectations of members.

Support and Sign-Off

Finally, after all members of the advisory committee or implementation team(s) agree to the information outlined above, in order to solidify their acceptance and commitment, each member should sign the terms of reference.

Tool 3 – Asset Mapping

Achieving community safety and well-being is a journey; before partners involved in the development of a plan can map out where they want to go, and how they will get there, they need to have a clear understanding of their starting point. Early in the planning process, they may wish to engage in asset mapping to help to:

- identify where there is already work underway in the community to address a specific issue and to avoid duplication;
- identify existing strengths and resources;
- determine where there may be gaps in services or required resources; and
- capture opportunities.

Mapping community assets involves reviewing existing bodies (i.e., groups/committees/ boards), analyzing social networks, and/or creating an inventory of strategies. This will help to ensure that planning is done as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Existing Body Inventory

When the community safety and well-being planning coordinator(s) from the municipality or Band Council is identifying members of their bodies to assist in the development and implementation of their plan, creating an inventory of existing bodies will help to determine if it is appropriate for them to take on these roles. Often there is repetition of the individuals who sit on committees, groups, boards, etc., and utilizing a body that already exists may reduce duplicative efforts and ultimately result in time savings.

Mapping existing bodies is also beneficial in order to make connections between a community's plan and work already being done, revealing potential opportunities for further collaboration. The chart below outlines an example of how bodies may be mapped:

Existing Body	Purpose/Mandate	Members	Connection to Plan	Opportunities for Collaboration
Youth Homelessness Steering Committee	To address youth homelessness by increasing employment opportunities for youth and reducing waitlists for affordable housing	Municipality School Board Mental Health Agency Child Welfare Organization Employment Agency	Unemployment is a priority risk factor within the community that the plan will focus on addressing	A representative from the municipality sits on this committee as well as the advisory committee and will update on progress made
Mental Health Task Force	To ensure community members that are experiencing mental health issues are receiving the proper supports	Band Council Hospital Drop-in Health Clinic Mental Health Agency Child Welfare Organization Homeless Shelter	Mental health is a priority risk factor within the community that the plan will focus on addressing	This group will be used as an implementation team to develop and enhance strategies to address mental health in social development and prevention

Social Network Mapping

Social network mapping is used to capture and analyze relationships between agencies/organizations within the community to determine how frequently multi-sectoral partners are working together and sharing information, and to assess the level of integration of their work. This information may be collected through surveys and/or interviews with community agencies/organizations by asking questions such as: What agencies/organizations do you speak to most frequently to conduct your work? Do you share information? If yes, what types of information do you share? Do you deliver programs or services jointly? Do you depend on them for anything?

Relationships may be assessed on a continuum such as this:

Relationship	Description	Example
No relationship	No relationship of any kind	All sectors, agencies/organizations are working independently in silos
Communication	Exchanging information to maintain meaningful relationships, but individual programs, services or causes are separate	A school and hospital working together and sharing information only when it is required
Cooperation	Providing assistance to one another with respective activities	The police visiting a school as part of their annual career day
Coordination	Joint planning and organization of schedules, activities, goals and objectives	Community HUBs across Ontario – Various agencies housed under one structure to enhance service accessibility, with minimal interaction or information shared between services
Collaboration	Agencies/organizations, individuals or groups are willing to compromise and work together in the interest of mutual gains or outcomes	Situation Tables across Ontario – Representatives from multiple agencies/organizations meeting once or twice a week to discuss individuals facing acutely elevated risk of harm to reduce risk
Convergence	Relationships evolve from collaboration to actual restructuring of services, programs, memberships, budgets, missions, objectives and/or staff	Neighborhood Resource Center in Sault Ste. Marie – Agencies/organizations pool together resources for renting the space and each dedicate an individual from their agency to physically work in one office together to support wraparound needs

Collecting this information will allow planning partners to identify relationship gaps and opportunities. For example, through this exercise there may be one agency/organization that has consistently low levels of collaboration or convergence with others. In this case, the community safety and well-being planning coordinator(s) from the municipality or Band Council may wish to reach out to their local partners, including those represented on their advisory committee, to develop strategies for enhancing relationships with this agency/organization. If appropriate, this may involve inviting them to become involved in the advisory committee or implementation team(s).

Strategy Inventory

When deciding on strategies to address priority risks within a plan, it is important to have knowledge of strategies (e.g., programs, training, etc.) that are already being offered within the community. In some instances, a community may have several programs designed to reduce an identified risk, but there is a lack of coordination between services, resulting in a duplication of efforts. The community safety and well-being planning coordinator from the municipality or Band Council may then bring each agency/organization together to develop an approach to more efficiently deliver that strategy. Other planning partners may find that there are significant service gaps in relation to a specific area of risk, and that implementing a new strategy in order to close the gap may have a significant impact on the lives of the people experiencing that risk.

To assist with planning, it may be helpful to identify the risks addressed by each strategy, the area of the framework that the program falls under (i.e., social development, prevention, risk intervention and incident response), funding, and anticipated end dates. This will provide a sense of what strategies have limited resources and lifespans, as well as insight into which strategies may require support for sustainability.

When undertaking this exercise, planning partners may develop a template similar to this:

Strategy Name/Lead	Description	Key Risk Factors Addressed	Area of the Framework	Funding/ Source	End- Date
Stop Now and Plan (SNAP) Children's Mental Health Agency	SNAP is a gender sensitive, cognitive behavioural family-focused program that provides a framework for effectively teaching children and their parents how to regulate emotions, exhibit self-control and use problem-solving skills.	Youth impulsivity, aggression, poor self-control and problem solving	Prevention	\$100,000/ year Federal Grant	12/2018

Threat Management/Awareness Services Protocol School Board	Threat Management/Awareness Services aim to reduce violence, manage threats of violence and promote individual, school and community safety through early intervention, support and the sharing of information. It promotes the immediate sharing of information about a child or youth who pose a risk of violence to themselves or others.	Negative influences in the youth's life, sense of alienation and cultural norms supporting violence	Risk Intervention	\$100,000/year Provincial Grant	12/2018
Age-Friendly Community Plan Municipal Council	Age Friendly Community Plan aims to create a more inclusive, safe, healthy and accessible community for residents of all ages.	Sense of alienation, person does not have access to housing	Social Development	\$50,000/year Provincial Grant	03/2017

Tool 4 – Engagement

In the development of local plans, municipalities or Band Councils should conduct community engagement sessions to ensure a collaborative approach and inform the community safety and well-being planning process. Partners may want to create promotional and educational materials in order to gain public support for and encourage participation in the plan. They may want to collect information from the community to contribute to the plan (i.e., identifying and/or validating risks).

This section is intended to guide planning partners as they develop communication materials and organize community engagement; each section may be used for either purpose.

Introduction and Background

Planning partners may begin by providing the necessary background and briefly describing the context of community safety and well-being planning.

Purpose, Goals and Objectives

Planning partners may then wish to identify why communication materials are being developed and/or why the community is being engaged by asking themselves questions such as: What are the overall goals of the plan? What are the specific objectives of the communication materials and/or community engagement sessions?

Stakeholders

A plan is a community-wide initiative, so different audiences should be considered when encouraging involvement in its development/implementation. For a plan to be successful in enhancing community safety and well-being, a variety of diverse groups and sectors must be involved in the planning process.

This may include:

- community members with lived experiences and neighbourhood groups, including but not limited to individuals from vulnerable groups, community youth and seniors (see Appendix B for Engaging Youth and Appendix C for Engaging Seniors), faith groups, non-for-profit community based organizations and tenant associations;
- local First Nations, Métis and/or Inuit groups, on or off reserve, and urban Indigenous organizations (see Appendix D for Engaging Indigenous Partners);
- police, fire, emergency medical and other emergency services, such as sexual assault centres and shelters for abused women/children, to collect data on the occurrences they have responded to most frequently, as well as relevant locations and vulnerable groups;
- acute care agencies and organizations, including but not limited to child welfare and programs for at-risk youth, mental health, women's support, primary health care, addictions treatment, to collect information on the people they serve;
- health agencies and organizations, including but not limited to Public Health Units, Community Care Access Centres, Community Health Centres, Indigenous Health Access Centres, and Long-Term Care Homes;

- social development organizations, such as schools and school boards, social services, youth drop-in centres, parental support services, community support service agencies and Elderly Persons Centres, to collect information on the people they serve;
- cultural organizations serving new Canadians and/or ethnic minorities, including Francophone organizations; and
- private sector, including but not limited to bankers, realtors, insurers, service organizations, employers, local business improvement areas, local business leaders and owners, to collect information about the local economy.

“Develop an engagement strategy that is manageable and achievable given the resources available – you won’t be able to engage every single possible partner, so focus on a good variety of community organizations, agencies and individuals and look for patterns.” - Lianne Sauter, Town of Bancroft

Planning partners should consider keeping a record of the groups that they have reached through community engagement, as well as their identified concerns, to support the analysis of community risks for inclusion in their plan.

See Tool 5 for guidance on analyzing community risks.

Approach

In order to gain support and promote involvement, planning partners should think about how they can best communicate why they are developing a plan and what they want it to achieve. Some planning partners may do this through the development of specific communication tools for their plan. For example, one community that tested the framework and toolkit created a name and logo for the work undertaken as part of their plan – Safe Brantford – and put this on their community surveys, etc. This allows community members to recognize work being done under the plan and may encourage them to become involved.

Additionally, when planning for community engagement, partners involved in the plan should think about the different people, groups or agencies/organizations they plan to engage with, and the best way to engage them. They should ask themselves questions such as: what information do I want to get across or get from the community and what method of communication or community engagement would help me do this most effectively? For example, planning partners could have open town hall meetings, targeted focus groups by sector, one-on-one interviews with key people or agencies/organizations, or provide an email address to reach people who may be uncomfortable or unable to communicate in other ways. They may also distribute surveys and provide drop-boxes throughout the community. It is important to consider not only what planning partners want to get from engaging with community members, stakeholders and potential partners, but also what they might be hoping to learn or get from this process. As much as possible, partners to the plan should use these considerations to tailor their communication/community engagement approach based on the people/groups they are engaging.

See Appendix B for guidance on engaging youth and Appendix C for guidance on engaging seniors.

Materials and Messaging

Based on the type of engagement undertaken, planning partners may need to develop supporting materials to share information about their work and to guide their discussions. Materials should strive to focus the discussions to achieve the intended objectives of the engagement sessions, and may include some key messages about the community's work that they want people to hear and remember. Regardless of the audience, partners to the plan should develop basic, consistent information to share with everyone to ensure they understand what is being done, why they are a part of it, and what comes next. It will be important to ensure that materials and messages are developed in a way that manages the expectations of community members – be clear about what can be achieved and what is unachievable within the timeframe and resources.

With that, planning partners should ensure that all materials and messaging are accessible to a wide range of audiences, so that everyone is able to receive or provide information in a fair manner. For additional information, please refer to the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005*.

Logistics

When engaging the community, it will be important to have logistics sorted out so that the individuals/groups targeted are able to attend/participate. To do this, planning partners may want to consider the following:

- scheduling (e.g., How many community engagement sessions are being held? How far apart should they be scheduled? What time of day should they be scheduled?);
- finances (e.g., Is there a cost associated with the meeting space? Will there be snacks and refreshments?);
- travel accommodations (e.g., How will individuals get to the community engagement sessions? Is it being held in an accessible location? Will hotel arrangements be required?);
- administration (e.g., consider circulating an attendance list to get names and agency/organization and contact details, assign someone to take notes on what is being said at each session); and
- accessibility issues/barriers to accessibility (e.g., information or communication barriers, technology barriers and physical barriers).

Risks and Implications

While community engagement should be a key factor of local plans, some planning partners may encounter difficulties, such as resistance from certain individuals or groups. To overcome these challenges, they should anticipate as many risks as possible, identify their implications and develop mitigation strategies to minimize the impact of each risk. This exercise should also be done when developing communication materials, including identifying potential risks to certain messaging. This may be done by using a chart such as the one below.

Risk	Implication	Mitigation Strategy
Organizations from various sectors do not see their role in community safety and well-being planning	Risks are not being properly addressed using a collaborative, multi-sector approach	Reach out to multi-sector organizations and develop clear communication materials so they are able to clearly see their role
Individuals experiencing risk will not attend or feel comfortable speaking about their experiences	Information collected will not reflect those with lived experience	Engage vulnerable groups through organizations that they may be involved with (e.g., senior's groups, homeless shelters, etc.)
Outspoken individuals who do not believe in planning for community safety and well-being in attendance	Opinions of everyone else in attendance may be negatively impacted	Assign a strong, neutral individual who holds clout and feels comfortable taking control to lead the engagement session

Community Engagement Questions

Whether planning partners are engaging individual agencies/organizations one-on-one or through town hall meetings, they should come prepared to ask questions that will allow them to effectively communicate what they want to get across or information they want to receive. Questions asked may vary depending on the audience. For example, a neighbourhood-wide town hall session might include only a few open-ended questions that initiate a broad discussion about a range of safety and well-being concerns. A more focused community engagement session with a specific organization or sector might include questions that dive deeper into a specific risk, challenges in addressing that risk, and potential strategies to be actioned through the plan to mitigate those risks.

Timelines

To ensure all required tasks are completed on time or prior to engagement, planning partners may wish to develop a work plan that clearly identifies all of the tasks that need to be completed in advance.

This may be done using a chart such as this:

Activity/Task	Lead(s)	Timelines
Prepare a presentation with discussion questions	Kate T. (municipality) and Shannon F. (public health)	Two weeks in advance of engagement session
Reach out to community organizations that work with vulnerable groups for assistance in getting them to the sessions	Fionne P. (municipality) and Emily G. (education)	Twelve weeks in advance of engagement session

Tool 5 – Analyzing Community Risks

One of the ways partners involved in planning may choose to identify or validate local risks is through town hall meetings, where agencies/organizations and community members are provided with an opportunity to talk about their experiences with risk. Others may decide to have one-on-one meetings with community agencies/organizations or focus groups to discuss risks that are most common among those they serve.

This section is intended to assist planning partners in capturing the results of their community engagement, including who was engaged, what risks were identified, and how those risks can be analyzed and prioritized. This process will be crucial as they move towards developing risk-based approaches to safety and well-being.

Summary of Community Engagement Sessions

Planning partners may begin by writing a summary of their community engagement sessions, including the time period in which they were conducted, types of outreach or communication used, successes, challenges and findings, and any other key pieces of information or lessons learned. They may then record the people, agencies/organizations and sectors that were engaged and participated in their community engagement sessions in a chart similar to the one below, in order to show the diverse perspectives that have fed into their plan, and to help assess whether there are any other groups or sectors that still need to be engaged.

Sector/Vulnerable Group	Organization/Affiliation
Health	Hospital Public Health Unit Community Care Access Centre
Education	School Board High School Principal Alternative Education Provider
Housing	Community Housing Office Landlords
Emergency responders	Police service/Ontario Provincial Police Fire Department Ambulance
Social services	Employment Centre Family/Parenting Support Services Community Recreation Centre Women's Shelters Local Indigenous Agencies
Mental health and addictions	Treatment/Rehabilitation Centre Mental Health Advocacy Addiction Support Group
Indigenous peoples	Band/Tribal Councils Local Indigenous community organizations (e.g., local Métis Councils) Local Indigenous service providers (e.g., Indigenous Friendship Centres)

At-risk youth	Youth from the Drop-in Centre
Seniors	Elder Abuse Response Team Community Support Service Agencies

Identified Risks

Planning partners will then want to capture the risks identified through their community engagement, and indicate who has identified those risks. If a risk has been identified by many different sectors and agencies/organizations, it will demonstrate how widely the community is impacted by that risk, and will also indicate the range of partners that need to be engaged to address the risk. Examples of this kind of information are included in the table below.

Risk	Identifying Sectors/Organizations/Groups
Missing school – chronic absenteeism	principal, school board, police, parents in the community
Physical violence – physical violence in the home	women's shelter, police services, hospital, school, child welfare agency
Housing – person does not have access to appropriate housing	emergency shelter, police, mental health service provider, citizens

Priority Risk Analysis

Once planning partners have compiled the risks identified through their community engagement, it is likely that some will stand out because they were referenced often and by many people, agencies/organizations. These risks should be considered for inclusion in the priority risks that will be addressed in the plan. The number of risks planning partners choose to focus on in their plan will vary between communities and will depend on the number of risks identified and their capacity to address each risk. For example, planning partners from larger communities where multiple risks have been identified may choose to have five priority risks in their plan. On the other hand, planning partners from smaller communities with multiple risks identified may choose to address three priority risks. Partners should not include more risks than they have the resources and capacity to address.

“There are some priorities that seem to affect many sectors on different levels through preliminary discussion. Data reports and community engagement sessions will assist in the overall identification of prioritized risks for initial focus within the plan.” - Melissa Ceglie, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Additionally, planning partners should refer to local research to support and/or add to priority risks identified during their community engagement. This is important as in order for plans to effectively increase a community's safety and well-being, they should focus on risks that **experience and evidence** show are prevalent. When analyzing the identified risks to determine which ones will be priorities, and how they would be addressed in the plan, planning partners may wish to walk through and answer the following questions for each risk:

- **What is the risk?**
 - For example, is the risk identified the real problem, or is it a symptom of something bigger? As with the above example of the risk of poor school attendance, planning partners might think about what is causing students to miss school, and consider whether that is a bigger issue worth addressing.
 - Which community members, agencies/organizations identified this risk, and how did they describe it (i.e., did different groups perceive the risk in a different way)?
- **What evidence is there about the risk – what is happening now?**
 - How is this risk impacting the community right now? What has been heard through community engagement?
 - Is there specific information or data about each risk available?
 - How serious is the risk right now? What will happen if the risk is not addressed?
- **What approach does the community use to address what is happening now?**
 - Incident response or enforcement after an occurrence;
 - Rapid intervention to stop something from happening;
 - Implement activities to reduce/change the circumstances that lead to the risk; or
 - Ensure that people have the supports they need to deal with the risk if it arises.
- **How could all of the approaches above be used to create a comprehensive strategy to address each priority risk that:**
 - Ensures all community members have the information or resources they need to avoid this risk;
 - Targets vulnerable people/groups that are more likely to experience this risk and provide them with support to prevent or reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk;
 - Ensures all relevant service providers work together to address shared high-risk clients in a quick and coordinated way; and
 - Provides rapid responses to incidents using the most appropriate resources/agencies?
- **Where will the most work need to be done to create a comprehensive strategy to address the risk? Who will be needed to help address any existing service gaps?**

Risk-driven Tracking Database

Many communities have already started implementing strategies in the four planning areas of the Framework to address their local risks. In support of the planning process, the ministry initiated the Risk-driven Tracking Database to provide a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk of harm in the community.

The Risk-driven Tracking Database is one tool that can be used by communities to collect information about local priorities (i.e., risks, vulnerable groups and protective factors) and evolving trends to help inform the community safety and well-being planning process. It is recommended that this data be used in conjunction with other local data sources from various sectors.

For additional information on the Risk-driven Tracking Database, please contact SafetyPlanning@Ontario.ca.

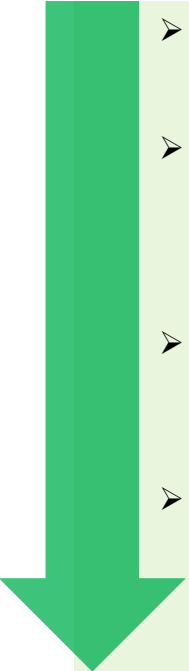
Tool 6 – Performance Measurement

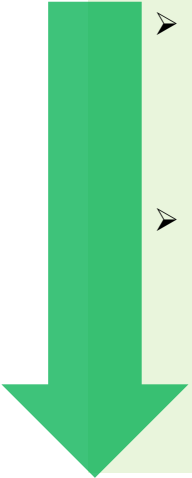
In the development stage of a plan, it is necessary to identify and understand the key risks and problems in the community and then to explore what can be done to address them.

In order to choose the best strategies and activities for the specific risk or problem at hand, partners involved in planning should seek out evidence of what works by conducting research or engaging others with experience and expertise in that area. Leverage the strengths of existing programs, services or agencies/organizations in the community and beyond to implement activities that are proven to achieve results and improve the lives of those they serve.

At the planning stage, it is also important to identify the intended outcomes of those activities in order to measure performance and progress made towards addressing identified problems. **Outcomes** are the positive impacts or changes activities are expected to make in a community. Some outcomes will be evident immediately after activities are implemented and some will take more time to achieve. Whether planning for incident response, mitigating elevated risk situations, working to reduce identified risks, or promoting and maintaining community safety and well-being through social development, it is equally important for planning partners to set and measure their efforts against predetermined outcomes.

When performance measurement focuses on outcomes, rather than completion of planned activities, it presents opportunities for ongoing learning and adaptation to proven good practice. Performance measurement can be incorporated into the planning process through a logical step-by-step approach that enables planning partners to consider all the components needed to achieve their long-term outcome, as outlined below.

- 
- Inputs: financial, human, material and information resources dedicated to the initiative/program (e.g., grant funding, dedicated coordinator, partners, analysts, evaluators, laptop, etc.).
 - Activities: actions taken or work performed through which inputs are used to create outputs (e.g., creation of an advisory committee and/or implementation team(s), development, enhancement or review of strategies in social development, prevention, risk intervention or incident response, etc.).
 - Outputs: direct products or services resulting from the implementation of activities (e.g., multi-sector collaboration, clients connected to service, development of a plan, completion of a program, etc.).
 - Immediate Outcomes: change that is directly attributable to activities and outputs in a short time frame. Immediate outcomes usually reflect increased awareness, skills or access for the target group (e.g., increased awareness among partners and the community about the plan and its benefits, increased protective factors as a result of a program being implemented like increased self-esteem, problem solving skills, etc.).

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- Intermediate Outcomes: Change that is logically expected to occur once one or more immediate outcomes have been achieved. These outcomes will take more time to achieve and usually reflect changes in behaviour or practice of the target group (e.g., increased capacity of service providers, improved service delivery, reduction of priority risks, etc.).
 - Long-term Outcome: The highest-level change that can reasonably be attributed to the initiative/program as a consequence of achievement of one or more intermediate outcomes. Usually represents the primary reason the initiative/program was created, and reflects a positive, sustainable change in the state for the target group (e.g., improved community safety and well-being among individuals, families and communities, reduced costs associated with and reliance on incident responses, etc.).

When choosing which outcomes to measure, it is important for planning partners to be realistic about what measurable impact their activities can be expected to have in the given timeframe. For example, their project goal might be to reduce the number of domestic violence incidents in the community. This would require sustainable changes in behaviour and it may take years before long-term trends show a measurable reduction. It may be easier to measure immediate to intermediate level outcomes such as increased speed of intervention in situations of high-risk for domestic violence, or increased use of support networks by victims or vulnerable groups.

A logic model should be completed during the planning phase of the plan in order to map out the above components for each identified risk or problem that will be addressed. Please see below for a logic model sample.

Following the identification of outcomes, corresponding indicators should be developed. An **indicator** is an observable, measurable piece of information about a particular outcome, which shows to what extent the outcome has been achieved. The following criteria should be considered when selecting indicators:

- relevance to the outcome that the indicator is intended to measure;
- understandability of what is being measured and reported within an organization and for partners;
- span of influence or control of activities on the indicator;
- feasibility of collecting reasonably valid data on the indicator;
- cost of collecting the indicator data;
- uniqueness of the indicator in relation to other indicators;
- objectivity of the data that will be collected on the indicator; and
- comprehensiveness of the set of indicators (per outcome) in the identification of all possible effects.

Outcomes, indicators and other information about the collection of indicator data should be mapped out early on in order to ensure that performance measurement is done consistently throughout the implementation of activities, and beyond, if necessary. This information forms the **performance measurement framework (PMF)** of the plan (or for each risk-based component of the plan). Please see below for a sample PMF template where this information may be captured.

A PMF should be completed to correspond with a logic model, as follows:

1. Specify the geographical **location**; a bounded geographical area or designated neighbourhood.
2. From the Logic Model, list the identified **outcomes** at the immediate, intermediate and long-term level, as well as the **outputs**. It is important to measure both outputs and outcomes – output indicators show that planning partners are doing the activities they set out to do, and outcome indicators show that their activities and outputs are having the desired impact or benefit on the community or target group.
3. Develop key performance **indicators**;
 - a. Quantitative indicators – these are numeric or statistical measures that are often expressed in terms of unit of analysis (the number of, the frequency of, the percentage of, the ratio of, the variance with, etc.).
 - b. Qualitative indicators – qualitative indicators are judgment or perception measures. For example, this could include the level of satisfaction from program participants and other feedback.
4. Record the **baseline data**; information captured initially in order to establish the starting level of information against which to measure the achievement of the outputs or outcomes.
5. Forecast the achievable **targets**; the “goal” used as a point of reference against which planning partners will measure and compare their actual results against.
6. Research available and current **data sources**; third party organizations that collect and provide data for distribution. Sources of information may include project staff, other agencies/organizations, participants and their families, members of the public and the media.
7. List the **data collection methods**; where, how and when planning partners will collect the information to document their indicators (i.e., survey, focus group).
8. Indicate data collection **frequency**; how often the performance information will be collected.
9. Identify who has **responsibility**; the person or persons who are responsible for providing and/or gathering the performance information and data.

Sample Logic Model:

PRIORITY/RISKS: poor school performance, low literacy, low graduation rates

VULNERABLE/TARGET GROUP: youth and new immigrants

LONG-TERM OUTCOME

Increased Community Safety and Well-Being

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME

Increased Educational Attainment

IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES

- Community is better informed of issues faced related to community safety and well-being (education specifically)
- Impacts of not graduating from high-school communicated to students, community members and service providers
- Increased access to education for students in receipt of social assistance
- Expansion of lunch-time and after-school reading programs in schools

OUTPUTS

- Forty-seven youth and youth service providers engaged in the plan
- Awareness of evidence-based strategies to increase graduation
- Partnerships created between local university, college, social services
- Twenty-five students from low income neighbourhoods provided access to free summer tutoring

ACTIVITIES

- Distribution of engagement survey
- Community engagement sessions
- One-on-one meetings with local university, college and social services
- Broker partnerships between social services, neighbourhood hubs, library and school boards

INPUTS

- Over 1,000 hours of the community safety and well-being planning coordinator's time
- Two thousand copies of an engagement survey
- Refreshment and transportation costs for engagement sessions
- Five hundred hours of the manager of strategic planning and community development's time
- Five hours of time dedicated by representatives of the local college, university, social service center, school board and library

Sample Performance Measurement Framework:

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Long-Term Outcomes Use outcome from Logic Model - e.g., Increased community safety and well-being	# of people employed	employment rate from the year the plan starts	5% increase	municipality	collect from municipality	every 2 years (the plan is for 4 years)	municipality
Intermediate Outcomes Use outcomes from Logic Model - e.g., Increased educational attainment	# of students graduated from high-school	graduation rate from the year the plan starts	5% increase	school board(s)	collect from school boards	at the end of every school year	school board
Immediate Outcomes Use outcomes from Logic Model - e.g., Community is better informed of issues faced related to community safety and well-being (education specifically)	# of community members that have attended engagement sessions	no comparison - would start from "0"	200 people	municipal community safety and well-being planning coordinator	collect attendance sheets at the end of every session	at the end of the first year of planning	municipal community safety and well-being planning coordinator
Outputs Use outputs from Logic Model - e.g., 25 students from low income neighbourhoods provided access to free tutoring	# of students that have completed the tutoring program	no comparison - would start from "0"	100% completion	social service tutors	collect attendance sheets	each year at the end of summer	social services manager running the program

Appendix A – Information Sharing

There are many different types of activities that may be used to address priority risks in each of the four planning areas. Collaborative, multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables, are one example of initiatives that are widely used across the province in risk intervention. They involve multi-sector service providers assisting individuals, families, groups and places facing acutely elevated risk of harm by connecting them to resources in the community within 24 to 48 hours. As information sharing has been identified by many communities as a barrier to the success of these models, this section was developed to provide guidance. In addition to the information sharing guidance below, the Risk-driven Tracking Database is another tool available to support communities implementing their multi-sectoral risk intervention models (see Tool 5 – Analyzing Community Risks).

While the following speaks specifically to multi-sectoral risk intervention models, the importance of sharing information in each of the four planning areas cannot be understated. In order for planning to be effective, multi-sector agencies and organizations must work together, including sharing information in social development on long-term planning and performance data between sectors, in prevention on aggregate data and trends to inform priority risks, in risk intervention on risks facing individuals, families, groups and places and in incident response on a situation at hand.

Guidance on Information Sharing in Multi-Sectoral Risk Intervention Models

Please note that not all aspects of the information sharing principles and Four Filter Approach outlined below are prescribed in legislation and many may not be mandatory for your specific agency or organization. Together, they form a framework intended to guide professionals (e.g., police officers, educators from the school boards, mental health service providers, etc.) that are engaged in multi-sectoral risk intervention models (e.g., Situation Tables) that involve sharing information.

The sharing of personal information and personal health information (“personal information”) requires compliance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA), Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA), the Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA), and/or other pieces of legislation by which professionals are bound (e.g., the Youth Criminal Justice Act). With that, before engaging in a multi-sectoral risk intervention model, all professionals should familiarize themselves with the applicable legislation, non-disclosure and information sharing agreements and professional codes of conduct or policies that apply to their respective agency or organization.

Considerations should also be made for undergoing a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) and entering into a confidentiality agreement. Conducting a PIA and entering into information sharing agreements is recommended to ensure that adequate standards for the protection of personal information are followed.

For information on PIAs, refer to the “Planning for Success: Privacy Impact Assessment Guide” and “Privacy Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Ontario Personal Health Information Protection Act” which are available on the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario website.

Once the decision has been made to participate in a multi-sectoral risk intervention model, such as a Situation Table, agencies/organizations should also ensure transparency by making information about their participation publicly available, including the contact information of an individual who can provide further information or receive a complaint about the agency/organization's involvement.

*Note: Information contained below should not be construed as legal advice.

Information Sharing Principles for Multi-Sectoral Risk Intervention Models

Information sharing is critical to the success of collaborative, multi-sectoral risk intervention models and partnerships that aim to mitigate risk and enhance the safety and well-being of Ontario communities. Professionals from a wide range of sectors, agencies and organizations are involved in the delivery of services that address risks faced by vulnerable individuals and groups. These professionals are well-placed to notice when an individual(s) is at an acutely elevated risk (see definition outlined on page 46) of harm, and collaboration among these professionals is vital to harm reduction.

Recognizing that a holistic, client-centered approach to service delivery is likely to have the most effective and sustainable impact on improving and saving lives, professionals involved in this approach, who are from different sectors and governed by different privacy legislation and policy, should consider the following common set of principles. It is important to note that definitive rules for the collection, use and disclosure of information are identified in legislation, and the following principles highlight the need for professional judgment and situational responses to apply relevant legislation and policy for the greatest benefit of individual(s) at risk.

Consent

Whenever possible, the ideal way to share personal information about an individual is by first obtaining that individual's consent. While this consent may be conveyed by the individual verbally or in writing, professionals should document the consent, including with respect to the date of the consent, what information will be shared, with which organizations, for what purpose(s), and whether the consent comes with any restrictions or exceptions.

When a professional is engaged with an individual(s) that they believe is at an acutely elevated risk of harm, and would benefit from the services of other agencies/ organizations, they may have the opportunity to ask that individual(s) for consent to share their personal information. However, in some serious, time-sensitive situations, there may not be an opportunity to obtain consent. In these instances, professionals should refer to pieces of legislation, including privacy legislation, which may allow for the sharing of personal information absent consent.

With or without consent, professionals may only collect, use or disclose information in a manner that is consistent with legislation (i.e., FIPPA, MFIPPA, PHIPA and/or other applicable legislation to which the agency/organization is bound), and they must always respect applicable legal and policy provisions.

Professional Codes of Conduct

It is the responsibility of all professionals to consider and adhere to their relevant professional codes of conduct and standards of practice. As in all aspects of professional work, any decision to share information must be executed under appropriate professional discipline. This presumes the highest standards of care, ethics, and professional practice (e.g., adherence to the policies and procedures upheld by the profession) will be applied if and when personal information is shared. Decisions about disclosing personal information must also consider the professional, ethical and moral integrity of the individuals and agencies/organizations that will receive the information. The decision to share information must only be made if the professional is first satisfied that the recipient of the information will also protect and act upon that information in accordance with established professional and community standards and legal requirements. As this relates to collaborative community safety and well-being practices, this principle reinforces the need to establish solid planning frameworks and carefully structured processes.

Do No Harm

First and foremost, this principle requires that professionals operate to the best of their ability in ways that will more positively than negatively impact those who may be at an acutely elevated risk of harm. Decisions to share information in support of an intervention must always be made by weighing out the benefits that can be achieved for the well-being of the individual(s) in question against any reasonably foreseeable negative impact associated with the disclosure of personal information. This principle highlights what professionals contemplate about the disclosure of information about an individual(s) in order to mitigate an evident, imminent risk of harm or victimization. This principle ensures that the interests of the individual(s) will remain a priority consideration at all times for all involved.

Duty of Care

Public officials across the spectrum of human services assume within their roles a high degree of professional responsibility – a duty of care – to protect individuals, families and communities from harm. For example, the first principle behind legislated child protection provisions across Canada is the duty to report, collaborate, and share information as necessary to ensure the protection of children. Professionals who assume a duty of care are encouraged to be mindful of this responsibility when considering whether or not to share information.

Due Diligence and Evolving Responsible Practice

The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (IPC) is available and willing to provide general privacy guidance to assist institutions and health information custodians in understanding their obligations under FIPPA, MFIPPA and PHIPA. These professionals are encouraged to first seek any clarifications they may require from within their respective organizations, as well as to document, evaluate and share their information sharing-related decisions in a de-identified manner, with a view to building a stronger and broader base of privacy compliant practices, as well as evidence of the impact and effectiveness of information sharing. The IPC may be contacted by email at info@ipc.on.ca, or by telephone (Toronto Area: 416-326-3333, Long Distance: 1-800-387-0073 (within Ontario), TDD/TTY: 416-325-7539). Note that FIPPA,

MFIPPA and PHIPA provide civil immunity for any decision to disclose or not to disclose made reasonably in the circumstances and in good faith.

Acutely Elevated Risk

For the purposes of the following Four Filter Approach, “acutely elevated risk” refers to any situation negatively affecting the health or safety of an individual, family, or specific group of people, where professionals are permitted in legislation to share personal information in order to eliminate or reduce imminent harm to an individual or others.

For example, under section 42(1)(h) of FIPPA, section 32(h) of MFIPPA and section 40(1) of PHIPA, the following permissions are available.

Section 42(1)(h) of FIPPA and section 32(h) of MFIPPA read:

An institution shall not disclose personal information in its custody or under its control except, in compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of an individual if upon disclosure notification is mailed to the last known address of the individual to whom the information relates.

*Note: written notification may be made through methods other than mail to the last known address. The individual should be provided with a card or document listing the names and contact information of the agencies/organizations to whom their personal information was disclosed at filters three and four, at or shortly after the time they are provided information on the proposed intervention.

Section 40(1) of PHIPA reads:

A health information custodian may disclose personal health information about an individual if the custodian believes on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is necessary for the purpose of eliminating or reducing a significant risk of serious bodily harm to a person or group of persons.

“Significant risk of serious bodily harm” includes a significant risk of both serious physical as well as serious psychological harm. Like other provisions of PHIPA, section 40(1) is subject to the mandatory data minimization requirements set out in section 30 of PHIPA.

Four Filter Approach to Information Sharing

In many multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables, the discussions may include sharing limited personal information about an individual(s) such that their identity is revealed. For that reason, the Ministry encourages professionals to obtain express consent of the individual(s) before the collection, use and disclosure of personal information. If express consent is obtained to disclose personal information to specific agencies/organizations involved in a multi-sectoral risk intervention model for the purpose of harm reduction, the disclosing professional may only rely on consent to disclose personal information and collaborate with the specific agencies/organizations and only for that purpose.

If it is not possible to obtain express consent and it is still believed that disclosure is required, professionals in collaborative, multi-sectoral risk intervention models are encouraged to comply with the Four Filter Approach outlined below.

Under the Four Filter Approach, the disclosing agency/organization must have the authority to disclose and each recipient agency/organization must have the authority to collect the information. The question of whether an agency/organization “needs-to-know” depends on the circumstances of each individual case.

Filter One: Initial Agency/Organization Screening

The first filter is the screening process by the professional that is considering engaging partners in a multi-sectoral intervention. Professionals must only bring forward situations where they believe that the subject individual(s) is at an acutely elevated risk of harm as defined above. The professional must be unable to eliminate or reduce the risk without bringing the situation forward to the group. This means that each situation must involve risk factors beyond the agency/organization’s own scope or usual practice, and thus represents a situation that could only be effectively addressed in a multi-sectoral manner. Professionals must therefore examine each situation carefully and determine whether the risks posed require the involvement of multi-sectoral partners. Criteria that should be taken into account at this stage include:

- The intensity of the presenting risk factors, as in: Is the presenting risk of such concern that the individual’s privacy intrusion may be justified by bringing the situation forward for multi-sectoral discussion?
- Is there a significant and imminent risk of serious bodily harm if nothing is done?
- Would that harm constitute substantial interference with the health or well-being of a person and not mere inconvenience to the individual or a service provider?
- Did the agency/organization do all it could to mitigate the risks before bringing forward the situation?
- Do the risks presented in this situation apply to the mandates of multiple agencies/organizations?
- Do multiple agencies/organizations have the mandate to intervene or assist in this situation?
- Is it reasonable to believe that disclosure to multi-sectoral partners will help eliminate or reduce the anticipated harm?

Before bringing a case forward, professionals should identify in advance the relevant agencies or organizations that are reasonably likely to have a role to play in the development and implementation of the harm reduction strategy.

Filter Two: De-identified Discussion with Partner Agencies/Organizations

At this stage, it must be reasonable for the professional to believe that disclosing information to other agencies/organizations will eliminate or reduce the risk posed to, or by, the individual(s). The professional then presents the situation to the group in a de-identified format, disclosing only descriptive information that is reasonably necessary. Caution should be exercised even when disclosing de-identified information about the risks facing an individual(s), to ensure that later identification of the individual(s) will not inadvertently result in disclosure beyond that which is necessary at filter three. This disclosure should focus on the information necessary to determine whether the situation as presented appears to meet, by consensus of the table, both the threshold of acutely elevated risk, outlined above, and the need for or benefit from a multi-agency intervention, before any identifying personal information is disclosed.

The wide range of sectors included in the discussion is the ideal setting for making a decision as to whether acutely elevated risk factors across a range of professionals are indeed present. If the circumstances do not meet this threshold, no personal information may be disclosed and no further discussion of the situation should occur. However, if at this point the presenting agency/organization decides that, based on the input and consensus of the table, disclosing limited personal information (e.g., the individual's name and address) to the group is necessary to help eliminate or reduce an acutely elevated risk of harm to an individual(s), the parties may agree to limited disclosure of such information to those agencies/organizations at filter three.

Filter Three: Limited Identifiable Information Shared

If the group concludes that the threshold of acutely elevated risk is met, they should determine which agencies/organizations are reasonably necessary to plan and implement the intervention. Additionally, the presenting agency should inform the table of whether the individual has consented to the disclosure of his or her personal information to any specific agencies/organizations. All those agencies/organizations that have not been identified as reasonably necessary to planning and implementing the intervention must then leave the discussion until dialogue about the situation is complete. The only agencies/organizations that should remain are those to whom the individual has expressly consented to the disclosure of his or her personal information, as well as those that the presenting agency reasonably believes require the information in order to eliminate or reduce the acutely elevated risk(s) of harm at issue.

Identifying information may then be shared with the agencies/organizations that have been identified as reasonably necessary to plan and implement the intervention at filter four.

Any notes captured by any professionals that will not be involved in filter four must be deleted. Consistency with respect to this “need-to-know” approach should be supported in advance by way of an information sharing agreement that binds all the involved agencies/organizations.

*Note: It is important that the agencies/organizations involved in multi-sectoral risk intervention models be reviewed on a regular basis. Agencies/organizations that are rarely involved in interventions should be removed from the table and contacted only when it is determined that their services are required.

Filter Four: Full Discussion Among Intervening Agencies/Organizations Only

At this final filter, only agencies/organizations that have been identified as having a direct role to play in an intervention will meet separately to discuss limited personal information required in order to inform planning for the intervention. Disclosure of personal information in such discussions shall remain limited to the personal information that is deemed necessary to assess the situation and to determine appropriate actions. Sharing of information at this level should only happen to enhance care.

After that group is assembled, if it becomes clear that a further agency/organization should be involved, then professionals could involve that party bearing in mind the necessary authorities for the collection, use and disclosure of the relevant personal information.

If at any point in the above sequence it becomes evident that resources are already being provided as required in the circumstances, and the professionals involved are confident that elevated risk is already being mitigated, there shall be no further discussion by the professionals other than among those already engaged in mitigating the risk.

The Intervention

Following the completion of filter four, an intervention should take place to address the needs of the individual, family, or specific group of people and to eliminate or mitigate their risk of harm. In many multi-sectoral risk intervention models, the intervention may involve a “door knock” where the individual is informed about or directly connected to a service(s) in their community. In all cases, if consent was not already provided prior to the case being brought forward (e.g., to a Situation Table), obtaining consent to permit any further sharing of personal information in support of providing services must be a priority of the combined agencies/organizations responding to the situation. If upon mounting the intervention, the individual(s) being offered the services declines, no further action (including further information sharing) will be taken.

It is important to note that institutions such as school boards, municipalities, hospitals, and police services are required to provide written notice to individuals following the disclosure of their personal information under section 42(1)(h) of FIPPA and section 32(h) of MFIPPA (see note on page 46). Even where this practice is not required, we recommend that all individuals be provided with written notice of the disclosure of their personal information. This should generally be done when the intervention is being conducted. In the context of multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such written notices should indicate the names and contact information of all agencies to whom the personal information was disclosed at filters three and four, whether verbally or in writing.

Report Back

This “report back” phase involves professionals receiving express consent from the individual(s) to provide an update regarding their intervention to the group, including to those who did not participate in the intervention. This may involve reporting back, in a de-identified manner, on pertinent information about the risk factors, protective factors and agency/organization roles that transpired through the intervention. In the absence of express consent of the individual(s), the report back must be limited to the date of closure and an indication that the file can be closed or whether the intervening agencies need to discuss further action. If the file is being closed, limited information may be shared regarding the reason for closure (e.g., connected to service).

Appendix B – Engaging Youth

Many communities that tested the framework and toolkit identified youth as a priority group for their plan, facing risk factors such as coming from a single parent family, leaving care, unsupervised children, etc. There is also significant research literature that supports the active participation and inclusion of youth in decision-making as a way of addressing exclusion and marginalization. This section was developed for adults in communities that are undertaking the community safety and well-being planning process to help them understand a youth perspective and how to meaningfully engage youth.

Benefits of Youth Engagement

The following are some of the benefits to engaging youth in the community safety and well-being planning process:

- opportunity for new understanding of the lived reality of youth;
- opportunity to inform broader community safety and well-being plans, and other initiatives that may be developed to address identified risk areas;
- opportunity to breakdown stereotypes/assumptions about young people. In particular, assumptions related to risk areas that may involve youth;
- long-term opportunity for creation of on-the-ground community policies and programs that are increasingly responsive to the needs of youth;
- shared learning of current issues as youth often raise questions that have not been thought of by adults;
- new ideas, energy and knowledge;
- creates healthy and positive community connections between youth and adults, leading to social cohesion; and
- opportunity to ask what youth are traditionally excluded from and offers an opportunity to get them to the table.

Additionally, the following are benefits that youth engagement can have on the youth themselves:

- build pride/self-esteem for being contributors to a larger purpose (i.e., local plans with a youth perspective);
- opportunities to build skills, for example:
 - **communication** – opportunities for youth to assist in the creation of material (i.e., advertisement, pamphlets, etc.);
 - **analytical** – opportunities to analyze and interpret information that is gathered to inform the plan from a different perspective;
- connection to positive adult(s); and
- inclusion and a voice into what is happening in the community.

Practical Tips

The following are some practical tips for engaging youth during the community safety and well-being planning process.

Explaining the Project

- Create youth-friendly materials about community safety and well-being planning – posters, postcards and social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, etc.
- Work with youth to define how they will participate by allowing the youth to help co-create the purpose of their engagement and their role in planning.
- When young people are able to design and manage projects, they feel some sense of ownership in the project. Involvement fosters motivation, which fosters competence, which in turn fosters motivation for future projects.
- Explain upfront what their role will be. Try and negotiate roles honestly while ensuring any promises made are kept.
- Try for a meaningful role, not just token involvement, such as one-off consultation with no follow-up.

Collaboration

- Adults should collaborate with youth and not take over.
- Provide youth with support and training (e.g., work with existing community agencies to host consultation sessions, ask youth allies and leaders from communities to facilitate consultation, recruit youth from communities to act as facilitators and offer support and training, etc.).
- Partner with grassroots organizations, schools and other youth organizations. By reaching out to a variety of organizations, it is possible to gather a wider range of youth perspectives.
- Provide youth with opportunities to learn and develop skills from the participation experience. For example, an opportunity to conduct a focus group provides youth with the opportunity to gain skills in facilitation and interviewing.

Assets

- Look at youth in terms of what they have to offer to the community and their capacities – not just needs and deficits.
- Understand that working with youth who are at different ages and stages will help adults to recognize how different youth have strengths and capacities.
- Ask youth to help map what they see as community assets and community strengths.

Equity and Diversity

- Identify diverse groups of youth that are not normally included (e.g., LGBTQ (Lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, two-spirited, transgendered, questioning, queer), racialized youth, Indigenous youth, Francophone youth, youth with disabilities, immigrant youth, etc.).
- Proactively reach out to youth and seek the help of adults that the youth know and already trust.
- When working with diverse communities, find people that can relate to youth and their customs, cultures, traditions, language and practices.
- Understand and be able to explain why you are engaging with particular groups of youth and what you will do with the information that you gather.

Forming an Advisory Group

One way of gathering youth perspectives is to form a youth advisory group.

- Look for a diversity of participants from wide variety of diverse backgrounds. For example, put a call out to local youth-serving organizations, schools, etc.
- Spend time letting the youth get to know each other and building a safe space to create a dialogue.
- Depending on the level of participation, have youth and/or their parents/guardians sign a consent form to participate in the project.
- Keep parents/guardians of the youth involved and up-to-date on progress.
- Find different ways for youth to share their perspectives as not all youth are 'talkers'. Engage youth through arts, music and taking photos.
- An advisory group provides a good opportunity for youth to socialize with peers in a positive environment and to work as a team.

Recognition and Compensation

- Youth advisory group members can be volunteers, but try to compensate through small honorariums and by offering food and covering transportation costs where possible. This will support youth that might not traditionally be able to get involved.
- Recognition does not have to be monetary. For example, meaningful recognition of the youth's participation can include letters for community service hours or a letter that can be included in a work portfolio that describes in detail their role in the initiative.

Appendix C – Engaging Seniors

There are many reasons to engage seniors (those aged 65 and over) in the development of local plans. For example, encouraging youth and providing them with opportunities to form relationships with seniors may help to reduce intergenerational gaps. Demographic aging is also impacting many Ontario communities as older persons increasingly make up greater portions of the population. The importance of safety and security for older Ontarians has been recognized under Ontario's Action Plan for Seniors and a growing number of initiatives present opportunities to connect community safety and well-being planning to seniors and their service providers. This section was developed to assist partners involved in the community safety and well-being planning process to identify opportunities to engage seniors and create linkages with other activities that are already underway.

Benefits of Seniors' Engagement

Engaging seniors in the community safety and well-being planning process is a natural extension of the roles that they already play in their communities, as employees, volunteers, or members of various agencies/organizations. It may involve direct engagement with seniors themselves, senior's agencies/organizations or service providers, and provide an:

- opportunity for new understanding of the lived reality of seniors;
- opportunity to breakdown stereotypes/assumptions about older people and the contributions they can make to their communities;
- long-term opportunity for creation of on-the-ground community policies and programs that are increasingly responsive to the needs of seniors and the shared benefits these may have for people of all ages;
- source for new ideas, energy, knowledge and experience; and
- opportunity to create healthy and positive community connections between people of all ages, leading to social cohesion.

Additionally, the following are benefits that engagement can have on the seniors themselves:

- provide opportunities to apply skills and share knowledge with other generations;
- maintain or enhance social connections; and
- build a sense of inclusion and voice into what is happening in the community as a contributor to a larger community purpose.

Building Connections

The following are some opportunities and considerations for engaging seniors during the community safety and well-being planning process.

Seniors Organizations

Seniors are members of many local agencies/organizations and a number of large senior's agencies/organizations have local chapters across the province. Partnering with a variety of these groups will allow for a wide range of seniors' perspectives and access to the diverse strengths and capacities of seniors from different ages and lived experience. For more information on seniors agencies/organizations that may be active in your community, please refer to the Ontario Seniors' Secretariat website.

When reaching out to seniors, planning partners are encouraged to consider the following approaches to ensure diversity and equity:

- identify diverse groups of seniors (e.g., LGBTQ, Indigenous seniors and elders, older adults with disabilities, immigrant or newcomer seniors);
- identify individuals/groups that can relate to seniors and their customs, cultures, traditions, language and practices; and
- when forming advisory groups with seniors' representation, consider compensation options such as small honorariums or offering food and covering transportation costs where possible (this will support seniors that might not traditionally be able to get involved).

Service Providers

When forming an advisory group or other engagement approaches that include service provider perspectives, consider reaching out to agencies/organizations that are familiar with the needs of older adults, including:

- Community Care Access Centres;
- Long Term Care Homes, Retirement Homes, or seniors housing providers;
- police services, including those with Seniors Liaison Officers and Crimes against Seniors Units;
- Elderly Person Centres;
- community support service agencies (funded by Local Health Integration Networks to provide adult day programs, meal delivery, personal care, homemaking, transportation, congregate dining, etc.);
- Municipal Recreation and Health and Social Service Departments; and
- Social Planning Councils and Councils on Aging.

Local Linkages

Existing local engagement and planning mechanisms may be leveraged to help connect seniors and service providers throughout the community safety and well-being planning process. By making these linkages, synergies and efficiencies may be achieved. Some of these mechanisms may include:

- Seniors/Older Adult Advisory Committees
 - Established by local governments to seek citizen and stakeholder input into the planning and delivery of municipal services that impact older adults.

- Local Elder Abuse Prevention Networks
 - There are over 50 local networks across the province that help address the needs of vulnerable seniors and the complex nature of elder abuse. They link health, social services and justice agencies/organizations to improve local responses to elder abuse and help deliver public education, training, and facilitate cross-sectoral knowledge exchange between front-line staff, often including advice on managing elder abuse cases. Contact information for local elder abuse prevention networks can be found on the Elder Abuse Ontario website.
- Age-Friendly Community (AFC) Planning Committees
 - Based on the World Health Organization's eight dimension framework, the AFC concept highlights the importance of safe and secure environments, social participation and inclusion, all of which are aligned with senior's participation in the community safety and well-being planning process.
 - Many communities are developing AFC plans to help create social and physical environments that allow people of all ages, including seniors, to participate fully in their communities. Local AFC planning committees are being established to lead the completion of needs assessments and multi-sectoral planning. To support planning, the Ontario Seniors' Secretariat has created an AFC Planning Guide and an AFC Planning Grant Program. More information about AFCs and local activity underway can be found on the Ministry of Seniors Affairs website.
- Accessibility Advisory Committees
 - Under the *Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2001*, municipalities with more than 10,000 residents have to establish local accessibility advisory committees. Most of the members of these committees are people with disabilities, including seniors.
 - Over 150 Ontario municipalities have set up local accessibility advisory committees. The committees work with their local councils to identify and break down barriers for people with disabilities.
 - Engaging accessibility advisory committees in community safety and well-being planning would contribute to the development of inclusive policies and programs that serve all members of a community. For more information about Accessibility Laws, please visit the Government of Ontario accessibility laws web page.

Appendix D – Engaging Indigenous Partners

Engaging and collaborating with Indigenous partners, including those who are First Nations, Inuit and Métis, is an important part of local community safety and well-being efforts. Ontario has the largest Indigenous population in Canada, with 85 per cent of Indigenous peoples in Ontario living in urban and rural areas.¹ Indigenous peoples are also the youngest, most diverse and rapidly growing population² in Canada and continue to present unparalleled opportunities through their values, innovative practices and approaches that can enhance the lives of all Canadians.

Cultural responsiveness is crucial to the community safety and well-being planning process and should be captured in the development of strategies and programs that are identified in local plans. By including community specific culture and identity as part of planning, it will enable the development of sustainable and strategic programming at the local level. Communities should acknowledge that effective planning involves understanding and responding to the unique factors and inequalities that different groups face. For example, Indigenous peoples may face specific risk factors due to the impact of historical events, such as colonialism and assimilation policies. In addition, social emergencies that overwhelm services in Indigenous communities can also impact services delivered by surrounding municipalities.

Building relationships with Indigenous partners early in the planning process can help ensure that local plans incorporate the strengths, perspectives, contributions and needs of Indigenous peoples, organizations and communities. By respecting each other's priorities and perspectives, municipalities can build trust with Indigenous partners. This can also help to develop relationships, respond to potentially challenging issues and work collaboratively to achieve social and economic well-being for all community members.

This section has been developed as a guide for municipalities that are undertaking the community safety and well-being planning process in understanding how to meaningfully engage and collaborate with Indigenous partners.

Outcomes of Indigenous Engagement

The following are some of the positive outcomes that can be realized by working with Indigenous partners as part of the community safety and well-being planning process:

- Creating and supporting communities where Indigenous peoples feel safe, have a sense of belonging, and are seen as equal contributors to the decisions that affect community safety and well-being;
- Establishing partnerships and positive relationships founded in mutual respect;
- Gaining an understanding of, and better responding to, the lived realities of Indigenous peoples and the intergenerational trauma that they face;
- Acknowledging and addressing systemic biases within existing systems and breaking down stereotypes impacting Indigenous peoples;
- Co-developing culturally relevant solutions to meet the unique and diverse needs of Indigenous peoples;

¹ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

² Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

- Creating new or supporting existing grassroots community strategies that are well-grounded in cultural recognition, led by Indigenous peoples and communities, and have shared, long-term benefits for all community members.

Key Principles for Engagement

When engaging with Indigenous partners, there is not a one-size fits all approach, as each partner offers a unique perspective and may have specific governance structures, engagement processes or protocols that should be respected.

The following are some key principles to consider when engaging and collaborating with Indigenous partners during the community safety and well-being planning process:

- **Take time to build trust and understanding:** When engaging with Indigenous partners, it may take several meetings to build a strong connection, due to factors such as historical events, cultural protocols and availability of resources. Successful engagement occurs in the context of effective working relationships, which are developed over time and built on respect and trust. Be willing to develop lasting relationships.
- **Know the history:** Before you enter the conversation, you should have some understanding of the relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities. Learn from local Indigenous community members, political/organizations' leadership, provincial Indigenous organizations, Elders, youth and others, to understand the historical and present day circumstances. The Report and Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada can also be a useful resource to guide discussions.
- **Understand the impact of lived experiences:** Recognize that many Indigenous peoples, communities and organizations are dealing with the intergenerational and on-going impact of colonization. Indigenous partners may be at different stages in reconnecting and reclaiming their cultural traditions and teachings and therefore engagement and collaboration may have different outcomes for everyone involved. Consideration of additional diversities that exist within and between Indigenous peoples and communities will also strengthen the outcomes of this work.
- **Be prepared for the conversation:** Step into your conversations with a good sense of what you can bring to a partnership and establish clear expectations. Invest in your staff to be ready for the conversation, for example a starting point could include participating in Indigenous cultural competency training. Further, knowledge of protocol creates a stable foundation of mutual respect, and sets the tone for the engagement. It is common practice when meeting with Indigenous partners to acknowledge the territory and follow any cultural protocol to start new relationships in a positive way.
- **Identify shared priorities and objectives:** Engagement is an opportunity to collaborate with Indigenous partners. When determining objectives for engagement, a best practice is to work with Indigenous partners to develop an engagement process that works for everyone. Be open to creating a joint agenda of issues and priorities and work together to develop initiatives and strategies.
- **Engage early and often:** Indigenous partners are often engaged at the end of a project's development when there is little opportunity to provide meaningful input. Engage Indigenous partners early on in a project's development and work together to determine the best approach for engagement. Ask Indigenous partners how they would like to be involved and develop clear roles and responsibilities that will support and strengthen mutual accountability. For example, invite Indigenous community representatives or organizations to participate on the advisory committee as part of the community safety and well-being planning process.

- **Have reasonable timelines and create safe spaces for engagement:** Effective planning requires you to build in adequate timelines for partners to respond to requests for engagement. Recognize that different Indigenous partners may have unique circumstances which impact their ability to participate in engagement sessions. Engagement should be culturally safe and accessible for all who want to participate.

As a starting point for engagement, reach out and ask if and how Indigenous partners may wish to be involved. Municipalities may look to engage members and/or leadership of urban Indigenous communities within the municipality, neighbouring First Nation communities (e.g., Band/Tribal Councils), First Nation police services, local Indigenous community organizations (e.g., local Métis Councils), provincial Indigenous organizations (e.g., Tungasuvvingat Inuit) and local Indigenous service providers (e.g., Indigenous Friendship Centres).

For additional guidance, municipalities should refer to Ontario's Urban Indigenous Action Plan, which has been co-developed by the Government of Ontario, the Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centres, the Métis Nation of Ontario and the Ontario Native Women's Association. It is a resource and guide that supports the development of responsive, inclusive policies, programs and evaluations with, and that meet the needs of, urban Indigenous communities.

Appendix E – Definitions

Acutely elevated risk: a situation negatively affecting the health or safety of an individual, family, or specific group of people where there is a high probability of imminent and significant harm to self or others (e.g., offending or being victimized, lapsing on a treatment plan, overt mental health crisis situation, etc.). In these situations, agencies and organizations may be permitted in legislation to share personal information in order to prevent imminent harm. This often involves circumstances that indicate an extremely high probability of the occurrence of victimization from crime or social disorder, where left unattended, such situations will require targeted enforcement or other emergency, incident response.

Collaboration: individuals, agencies or organizations, working together for a common purpose; acknowledging shared responsibility for reaching consensus in the interest of mutual outcomes; contributing complementary capabilities; willing to learn from each other; and benefiting from diverse perspectives, methods and approaches to common problems.

Community engagement: the process of inviting, encouraging and supporting individuals, human services agencies, community-based organizations and government offices and services to collaborate in achieving community safety and well-being.

Community safety and well-being: the ideal state of a sustainable community where everyone is safe, has a sense of belonging, opportunities to participate, and where individuals and families are able to meet their needs for education, health care, food, housing, income, and social and cultural expression.

Crime prevention: the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the actions taken – including the integrated community leadership required – to remove or reduce it.

Evidence-based: policies, programs and/or initiatives that are derived from or informed by the most current and valid empirical research or practice that is supported by data and measurement.

Partners: agencies, organizations, individuals from all sectors, and government which agree to a common association toward mutual goals of betterment through shared responsibilities, complementary capabilities, transparent relationships, and joint decision-making.

Protective factors: positive characteristics or conditions that can moderate the negative effects of risk factors and foster healthier individuals, families and communities, thereby increasing personal and/or community safety and well-being.

Risk factors: negative characteristics or conditions in individuals, families, communities or society that may increase social disorder, crime or fear of crime, or the likelihood of harms or victimization to persons or property.

Social determinants of health: the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These are protective factors of health and well-being including access to income, education, employment and job security, safe and healthy working conditions, early childhood development, food security, quality housing, social inclusion, cohesive social safety network, health services, and equal access to all of the qualities, conditions and benefits of life without regard to any socio-demographic differences. The social determinants of health are the same factors which affect individual, family and community safety and well-being.

Appendix F – Risk and Protective Factors

The following definitions were adopted, created and/or refined by the ministry in consultation with its community and provincial partners. They are complementary to the risk and protective factors identified in the *Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action* booklet, and are also consistent with the Risk-driven Tracking Database. They are intended to guide partners involved in the community safety and well-being planning process as they identify local risks to safety and well-being and develop programs and strategies to address those risks. These risk and protective factors are commonly used by communities across the province that have implemented multi-sectoral risk intervention models.

Risk Factors

Antisocial/Problematic Behaviour (Non-criminal)

Risk Factor	Definition
Antisocial/Negative Behaviour - antisocial/negative behaviour within the home	resides where there is a lack of consideration for others, resulting in damage to other individuals or the community (i.e., obnoxious/disruptive behaviour)
Antisocial/Negative Behaviour - person exhibiting antisocial/negative behaviour	is engaged in behaviour that lacks consideration of others, which leads to damages to other individuals or the community (i.e., obnoxious/disruptive behaviour)
Basic Needs - person neglecting others' basic needs	has failed to meet the physical, nutritional or medical needs of others under their care
Basic Needs - person unable to meet own basic needs	cannot independently meet their own physical, nutritional or other needs
Elder Abuse - person perpetrator of elder abuse	has knowingly or unknowingly caused intentional or unintentional harm upon older individuals because of their physical, mental or situational vulnerabilities associated with the aging process
Gambling - chronic gambling by person	regular and/or excessive gambling; no harm caused
Gambling - chronic gambling causes harm to others	regular and/or excessive gambling that causes harm to others
Gambling - chronic gambling causing harm to self	regular and/or excessive gambling; resulting in self-harm
Housing - person transient but has access to appropriate housing	has access to appropriate housing but is continuously moving around to different housing arrangements (i.e., couch surfing)
Missing - person has history of being reported to police as missing	has a history of being reported to police as missing and in the past has been entered in the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) as a missing person

Risk Factor	Definition
Missing - person reported to police as missing	has been reported to the police and entered in CPIC as a missing person
Missing - runaway with parents' knowledge of whereabouts	has run away from home with guardian's knowledge but guardian is indifferent
Missing - runaway without parents knowledge of whereabouts	has run away and guardian has no knowledge of whereabouts
Physical Violence - person perpetrator of physical violence	has instigated or caused physical violence to another person (i.e., hitting, pushing)
Sexual Violence - person perpetrator of sexual violence	has been the perpetrator of sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced sexual acts
Threat to Public Health and Safety - person's behaviour is a threat to public health and safety	is currently engaged in behaviour that represents danger to the health and safety of the community (i.e., unsafe property, intentionally spreading disease, putting others at risk)

Criminal Involvement

Risk Factor	Definition
Criminal Involvement - animal cruelty	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of animal cruelty
Criminal Involvement - arson	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of arson
Criminal Involvement - assault	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of assault
Criminal Involvement - break and enter	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of break and enter
Criminal Involvement - damage to property	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of damage to property
Criminal Involvement - drug trafficking	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of drug trafficking
Criminal Involvement - homicide	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of the unlawful death of a person
Criminal Involvement - other	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of other crimes
Criminal Involvement - possession of weapons	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of possession of weapons
Criminal Involvement - robbery	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of robbery (which is theft with violence or threat of violence)
Criminal Involvement - sexual assault	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of sexual assault
Criminal Involvement - theft	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of theft
Criminal Involvement - threat	has been suspected, charged, arrested or convicted of uttering threats

Education/Employment

Risk Factor	Definition
Missing School - chronic absenteeism	has unexcused absences from school without parental knowledge, that exceed the commonly acceptable norm for school absenteeism
Missing School - truancy	has unexcused absences from school without parental knowledge
Unemployment - person chronically unemployed	persistently without paid work
Unemployment - person temporarily unemployed	without paid work for the time being

Emotional Violence

Risk Factor	Definition
Emotional Violence - emotional violence in the home	resides with a person who exhibits controlling behaviour, name-calling, yelling, belittling, bullying, intentional ignoring, etc.
Emotional Violence - person affected by emotional violence	has been affected by others falling victim to controlling behaviour, name-calling, yelling, belittling, bullying, intentional ignoring, etc.
Emotional Violence - person perpetrator of emotional violence	has emotionally harmed others by controlling their behaviour, name-calling, yelling, belittling, bullying, intentionally ignoring them, etc.
Emotional Violence - person victim of emotional violence	has been emotionally harmed by others who have controlled their behaviour, name-called, yelled, belittled, bullied, intentionally ignored them, etc.

Family Circumstances

Risk Factor	Definition
Parenting - parent-child conflict	ongoing disagreement and argument between guardian and child that affects the functionality of their relationship and communication between the two parties
Parenting - person not providing proper parenting	is not providing a stable, nurturing home environment that includes positive role models and concern for the total development of the child
Parenting - person not receiving proper parenting	is not receiving a stable, nurturing home environment that includes positive role models and concern for the total development of the child
Physical Violence - physical violence in the home	lives with threatened or real physical violence in the home (i.e., between others)
Sexual Violence - sexual violence in the home	resides in a home where sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching, or forced sexual acts occur

Risk Factor	Definition
Supervision - person not properly supervised	has not been provided with adequate supervision
Supervision - person not providing proper supervision	has failed to provide adequate supervision to a dependant person (i.e., child, elder, disabled)
Unemployment - caregivers chronically unemployed	caregivers are persistently without paid work
Unemployment - caregivers temporarily unemployed	caregivers are without paid work for the time being

Gang Issues

Risk Factor	Definition
Gangs - gang association	social circle involves known or supported gang members but is not a gang member
Gangs - gang member	is known to be a member of a gang
Gangs - threatened by gang	has received a statement of intention to be injured or have pain inflicted by gang members

Housing

Risk Factor	Definition
Housing - person doesn't have access to appropriate housing	is living in inappropriate housing conditions or none at all (i.e., condemned building, street)

Mental Health and Cognitive Functioning

Risk Factor	Definition
Cognitive Functioning - diagnosed cognitive impairment/limitation	has a professionally diagnosed cognitive impairment/limitation
Cognitive Functioning - suspected cognitive impairment/limitation	suspected of having a cognitive impairment/limitation (no diagnosis)
Cognitive Functioning - self-reported cognitive impairment/limitation	has reported to others to have a cognitive impairment/limitation
Mental Health - diagnosed mental health problem	has a professionally diagnosed mental health problem
Mental Health - grief	experiencing deep sorrow, sadness or distress caused by loss
Mental Health - mental health problem in the home	residing in a residence where there are mental health problems
Mental Health - not following prescribed treatment	not following treatment prescribed by a mental health professional; resulting in risk to self and/or others

Risk Factor	Definition
Mental Health - self-reported mental health problem	has reported to others to have a mental health problem(s)
Mental Health - suspected mental health problem	suspected of having a mental health problem (no diagnosis)
Mental Health - witnessed traumatic event	has witnessed an event that has caused them emotional or physical trauma
Self-Harm - person has engaged in self-harm	has engaged in the deliberate non-suicidal injuring of their own body
Self-Harm - person threatens self-harm	has stated that they intend to cause non-suicidal injury to their own body
Suicide - affected by suicide	has experienced loss due to suicide
Suicide - person current suicide risk	currently at risk to take their own life
Suicide - person previous suicide risk	has in the past, been at risk of taking their own life

Neighbourhood

Risk Factor	Definition
Poverty - person living in less than adequate financial situation	current financial situation makes meeting the day-to-day housing, clothing or nutritional needs, significantly difficult
Social Environment - frequents negative locations	is regularly present at locations known to potentially entice negative behaviour or increase the risks of an individual to be exposed to or directly involved in other social harms
Social Environment - negative neighbourhood	lives in a neighbourhood that has the potential to entice negative behaviour or increase the risks of an individual to be exposed to or directly involved in other social harms

Peers

Risk Factor	Definition
Negative Peers - person associating with negative peers	is associating with people who negatively affect their thoughts, actions or decisions
Negative Peers - person serving as a negative peer to others	is having a negative impact on the thoughts, actions or decision of others

Physical Health

Risk Factor	Definition
Basic Needs - person unwilling to have basic needs met	person is unwilling to meet or receive support in having their own basic physical, nutritional or other needs met
Physical Health - chronic disease	suffers from a disease that requires continuous treatment over a long period of time

Risk Factor	Defintion
Physical Health - general health issue	has a general health issue which requires attention by a medical health professional
Physical Health - not following prescribed treatment	not following treatment prescribed by a health professional; resulting in risk
Physical Health - nutritional deficit	suffers from insufficient nutrition, causing harm to their health
Physical Health - physical disability	suffers from a physical impairment
Physical Health - pregnant	pregnant
Physical Health - terminal illness	suffers from a disease that cannot be cured and that will soon result in death

Substance Abuse Issues

Risk Factor	Definition
Alcohol - alcohol abuse by person	known to excessively consume alcohol; causing self-harm
Alcohol - alcohol abuse in home	living at a residence where alcohol has been consumed excessively and often
Alcohol - alcohol use by person	known to consume alcohol; no major harm caused
Alcohol - harm caused by alcohol abuse in home	has suffered mental, physical or emotional harm or neglect due to alcohol abuse in the home
Alcohol - history of alcohol abuse in home	excessive consumption of alcohol in the home has been a problem in the past
Drugs - drug abuse by person	known to excessively use illegal/prescription drugs; causing self-harm
Drugs - drug abuse in home	living at a residence where illegal (or misused prescription drugs) have been consumed excessively and often
Drugs - drug use by person	known to use illegal drugs (or misuse prescription drugs); no major harm caused
Drugs - harm caused by drug abuse in home	has suffered mental, physical or emotional harm or neglect due to drug abuse in the home
Drugs - history of drug abuse in home	excessive consumption of drugs in the home has been a problem in the past

Victimization

Risk Factor	Definition
Basic Needs - person being neglected by others	basic physical, nutritional or medical needs are not being met
Crime Victimization - arson	has been reported to police to be the victim of arson
Crime Victimization - assault	has been reported to police to be the victim of assault (i.e., hitting, stabbing, kicking, etc.)

Risk Factor	Definition
Crime Victimization - break and enter	has been reported to police to be the victim of break and enter (someone broke into their premises)
Crime Victimization - damage to property	has been reported to police to be the victim of someone damaging their property
Crime Victimization - other	has been reported to police to be the victim of other crime not mentioned above or below
Crime Victimization - robbery	has been reported to police to be the victim of robbery (someone threatened/used violence against them to get something from them)
Crime Victimization - sexual assault	has been reported to police to be the victim of sexual assault (i.e., touching, rape)
Crime Victimization - theft	has been reported to police to be the victim of theft (someone stole from them)
Crime Victimization - threat	has been reported to police to be the victim of someone uttering threats to them
Elder Abuse - person victim of elder abuse	has knowingly or unknowingly suffered from intentional or unintentional harm because of their physical, mental or situational vulnerabilities associated with the aging process
Gambling - person affected by the gambling of others	is negatively affected by the gambling of others
Gangs - victimized by gang	has been attacked, injured, assaulted or harmed by a gang in the past
Physical Violence - person affected by physical violence	has been affected by others falling victim to physical violence (i.e., witnessing; having knowledge of)
Physical Violence - person victim of physical violence	has experienced physical violence from another person (i.e., hitting, pushing)
Sexual Violence - person affected by sexual violence	has been affected by others falling victim to sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced sexual acts (i.e., witnessing; having knowledge of)
Sexual Violence - person victim of sexual violence	has been the victim of sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced sexual acts

Protective Factors

Education

Protective Factor	Definition
Academic achievement	successful at school (i.e., obtains good grades)
Access to/availability of cultural education	availability of programming and/or curriculum that includes cultural diversity, including First Nations, Francophone, etc.
Adequate level of education	has obtained at least their high school diploma

Protective Factor	Definition
Caring school environment	attends a school that demonstrates a strong interest in the safety and well-being of its students
Involvement in extracurricular activities	engaged in sports, school committees, etc., that provide stability and positive school experience
Positive school experiences	enjoys/enjoyed attending school and generally has/had a positive social experience while at school
School activities involving the family	school and family supports are connected through activities

Family Supports

Protective Factor	Definition
Adequate parental supervision	caregivers are actively involved in ensuring safety and well-being
Both parents involved in childcare	two parents that are both strong, positive figures in their life
Family life is integrated into the life of the community	family life is integrated into the life of the community, creating strong social bonds
Open communication among family members	communication among family members allows for open and honest dialogue to discuss problems
Parental level of education	parents have at least received their high school diplomas
Positive relationship with spouse	relationship with spouse is positive and their spouse positively affects their thoughts, actions or decisions
Positive support within the family	positive and supportive caregivers/relatives whom they can rely on
Single parent family with a strong father or mother figure	although they are from a single parent family, they have one strong, positive father or mother figure
Stability of the family unit	consistent family environment
Strong family bond	relationships with parents and/or other family members based on bond which may prevent them from engaging in delinquent behaviour
Strong parenting skills	strong parental monitoring, discipline, clear standards and/or limits set with child/youth

Financial Security and Employment

Protective Factor	Definition
Financial stability	financially stable and able to provide the necessities of life
Ongoing financial supplement	receiving a financial supplement which provides a regular non-taxable benefit (e.g., housing subsidy, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Old Age Security, Ontario Disability Support Program, etc.)

Protective Factor	Definition
Positive work environment	working in an environment that is safe, supportive and free of harassment/discrimination
Stable employment	steady paid employment
Temporary financial support	receiving a financial supplement on a short or fixed-term basis in order to overcome a temporary obstacle (e.g., Ontario Works, etc.)
Work life balance	positive use of time; employment schedule includes adequate down-time and time to pursue personal interests

Housing and Neighbourhood

Protective Factor	Definition
Access to/availability of resources, professional services and social supports	access to/availability of resources, professional services and social supports
Access to stable housing	stable housing is available that they may access at any time
Appropriate, sustainable housing	lives in appropriate, sustainable housing, in which they are reasonably expected to remain
Housing in close proximity to services	lives in close proximity to resources, professional services and social supports
Positive, cohesive community	resides in a community that promotes positive thoughts and/or behaviour and has a reasonable level of social cohesion
Relationships established with neighbours	relationships with neighbours assist in providing a strong network of support

Mental Health

Protective Factor	Definition
Accessing resources/services related to mental health	currently accessing resources and/or services (i.e., involved in counselling, seeing a psychologist, addictions counselling, etc.)
Adaptability	ability and willingness to adjust to different situations while communicating and building relationships
Personal coping strategies	the ability to solve/minimize personal and interpersonal problems related to stress or conflict
Self-efficacy	belief in their own ability to complete tasks and reach goals; self-motivated
Self esteem	positive perceptions of his/her self-worth
Taking prescribed medication	taking prescribed medication for a mental health disorder in accordance with doctor's instructions

Physical Health

Protective Factor	Definition
Accessing consistent resources/services to improve on-going physical health issue	established and ongoing medical support for a chronic health issue through a consistent service provider
Accessing resources/services to improve a temporary physical health issue	accessing resources and/or services to treat a short-term illness or injury
Demonstrates commitment to maintaining good physical health	exercises regularly, eats a balanced diet
Positive physical health	appears to be in good physical health
Primary care physician	has a family doctor

Pro-social/Positive Behaviour

Protective Factor	Definition
Optimism and positive expectations for future	has a positive expectation for their future which could lead to positive decisions/behaviour
Positive interpersonal skills	the ability to interact positively and work effectively with others
Positive pro-social behaviours	engages in activities/behaviours that positively impact others prompted by empathy, moral values, sense of personal responsibility (e.g., sharing, volunteering, etc.)
Sense of responsibility	takes responsibility for their own actions
Strong engagement/affiliation in community, spiritual and/or cultural activities	involved in positive activities with cultural, religious, spiritual and/or social groups that strengthen community ties and social support
Strong problem-solving skills	the ability to address issues and solve day-to-day problems in an effective, calm manner

Social Support Network

Protective Factor	Definition
Close friendships with positive peers	associates with people who positively affect their thoughts, actions or decisions
High level of trust in community support services	believes community support services are willing/able to help/influence them in a positive way
High level of trust in police	believes the police are willing/able to help them in a positive way
Positive role models/relationship with adult	engagement with a positive role model/adult who they receive support from and can look up to

Appendix G – Community Safety and Well-Being Plan Sample

The following is an example of what a plan may look like. It is intended to guide local partners involved in the community safety and well-being planning process as they summarize work undertaken in the development of their plan. While planning partners should include information in their plan related to the headings below (i.e., members of their advisory committee and implementation team(s), overview of community engagement, risks, activities and outcomes, etc.) it is left up to local discretion.

A plan is meant to be a living document, and should be updated as communities move forward in their work. While the plan itself will be important for planning partners to stay organized and inform the community of the way forward, the most valuable outcomes from this process will be improved coordination of services, collaboration, information sharing and partnerships between local government, agencies and organizations and an improved quality of life for community members.

Municipality/First Nation: Municipality of Grassland

Coordinator(s):

Coordinator: Claudia T., Social Services, Municipality of Grassland

Co-Coordinator: Steffie A., Department Head, Grassland Catholic School Board

Grassland Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Committee Members (Advisory Committee):

- Claudia T., Municipality of Grassland (Social Services)
- Silvana B., Municipality of Grassland (Communications)
- Steffie A., Grassland Catholic School Board
- James L., Grassland Public School Board
- Morgan T., Community Elder
- Fionne Y., Children's Mental Health Centre
- Yoko I., Grassland Hospital
- Stephanie L., Social Services
- Shannon C., Ontario Works
- Ram T., Ontario Disability Support Program
- Emily J., Grassland Police Services Board
- Nicole P., Grassland Police Service
- Sheniz K., Grassland Probation and Parole
- Stephen W., Local Indigenous Agency
- Oscar M., University of Grassland, Data Analytics

Community Background:

The Grassland community has a population of 64,900, with approximately 40% made up of those between the ages of 15 and 29. There are 54% males and 46% females in the community. The majority of residents living in Grassland were born in Grassland, with only 20% coming from another community, province or country. As a result, most of the population is English speaking; however, there are some smaller neighbourhoods with a strong presence of French-speaking individuals. Most residents of Grassland are single, with 30% of the population being married or in a common-law relationship; there is also a high presence of single-parent households. Most of the land is residential, with several retail businesses in the downtown core. Households living in Grassland have an average annual income of \$65,000.

Community Engagement:

To support the identification of local risks, partners involved in the development of Grassland's community safety and well-being plan hosted two community engagement sessions at the community centre. The first session had 25 participants, and the second session had 53 participants. Each of these sessions were open to the public, and included representation from a variety of agencies/organizations from a wide range of sectors, including but not limited to local elementary and secondary schools, university, hospital, community agencies, private businesses, addictions support centres, mental health centres, long-term care homes, retirement homes and child welfare organizations. Members of the public and vulnerable groups also attended, including youth and seniors themselves. A number of open-ended questions were posed at the engagement sessions to encourage and facilitate discussion, such as: What is the Grassland community doing well to ensure the safety and well-being of its residents? What are challenges/issues in the Grassland community and opportunities for improvement?

To receive more specific information regarding risks, planning partners conducted 14 one-on-one meetings with community agencies/organizations (some attended the town-hall meeting and some did not). These meetings were initiated by the municipal coordinator, as she grew up in the community and already had a strong working relationship with many of these agencies/organizations. Questions were asked such as: What are the barriers to success that you see in your organization? What are the risks most often faced by the individuals and families that you serve? Agencies/organizations that were engaged during this phase include:

- Grassland Catholic School Board
- Employment Centre
- Children's Mental Health Centre
- Grassland Hospital
- Ontario Works
- Grassland Police Service
- Grassland Senior's Association
- Local Homeless Shelter
- Organization that works with offenders
- Addictions Centre
- Women's Shelter
- Local First Nations and Métis Organization
- Francophone Organization
- LGBTQ Service Organization

Priority Risks:

The following risks were selected by the planning committee as priorities to be focused on in their four year plan:

- Low Educational Attainment Rates
 - At the town-hall community engagement sessions, members of the public and the local school boards identified a lack of educational attainment in Grassland. Statistics provided by Ontario Works also indicated that Grassland has an above-average number of individuals being financially supported by their services that have not obtained their high-school diploma. The local school boards have noticed a significant increase in the number of individuals dropping out before they reach grade 12 in the past two years. This was supported by statistics received from Statistics Canada, which show Grassland having a significantly high number of people that have not completed high-school compared to other municipalities of a similar size.
- Mental Health
 - Mental health was identified most frequently (12 out of 14) by the agencies/organizations that were engaged on a one-on-one basis as being a risk faced by many of the individuals and families they serve.
- Domestic Violence
 - Statistics provided by the Grassland Police Service indicate that they respond to more calls related to domestic violence than any other type of incident. Grassland also has the largest women's shelter within the region; it is often over-populated with women having to be referred to services outside of the municipality.

Implementation Teams and Members:

- Increasing Educational Attainment Working Group
 - **Purpose:** to increase educational attainment in Grassland by creating awareness about the impacts of dropping out of school and ensuring youth receive the support they need to graduate.
 - **Membership:** this group includes representation from the planning committee as well as organizations that were engaged during community engagement whose mandate aligns with this group's purpose. Specifically, membership consists of:
 - Julie M., Grassland Catholic School Board
 - Ray A., Grassland Public School Board
 - Shannon C., Ontario Works
 - Ram T., Ontario Disability Support Program
 - Claudia T., Municipality of Grassland (Social Services)
 - Sam S., Employment Centre
 - Stephen W., Local Indigenous Agency
 - Allan R., youth living in the community
- Mental Health Task Force
 - **Purpose:** to ensure Grassland community members who are experiencing mental health issues are properly diagnosed and have access to the most appropriate service provider who can assist in addressing their needs.
 - **Membership:** this group has been in place for the past two years and was identified after completing an asset mapping exercise of existing bodies as a body that could be responsible for coordinating/developing strategies related to mental health. Existing members will continue to be on this implementation team and include:

- Mary M., Municipality of Grassland (Social Services)
- Fionne Y., Children’s Mental Health Centre
- James Y., Grassland Hospital
- Susan B., Addictions Centre
- Todd S., Grassland Catholic School Board
- Lynn W., Grassland Public School Board
- Morgan T., Community Elder
- Domestic Violence Prevention Working Group
 - **Purpose:** to ensure victims of domestic violence are receiving the proper supports from the most appropriate service provider and are provided with assistance in leaving their abusive relationships.
 - **Membership:** this group includes representation from the planning committee as well as organizations that were engaged during community engagement whose mandate aligns with this group’s purpose. Specifically, membership consists of:
 - Emily J., Grassland Police Service
 - Aiesha Z., Women’s Shelter
 - Stephanie L., Social Services
 - Lisah G., Social Services
 - Kail L., Grassland Hospital
 - Frank C., Victim Services
 - Sean D., Local Indigenous Agency

Plans to Address Priority Risk

Priority Risk #1: Low Educational Attainment

Approximately 20% of the population of Grassland has not obtained their high school diploma. As a result, employment opportunities for these individuals are limited and the average household income is much lower than the provincial average. This has resulted in an increase in property crime in the past several years as these individuals strive to provide for themselves and their families.

Vulnerable Group: youth between the ages of 12-17

Risk Factors: missing school – chronic absenteeism, truancy, low literacy, low educational attainment, learning difficulties, behavioural problems

Protective Factors: positive school experiences, optimism and positive expectations for future, self-esteem, positive support within the family

Activities:

- Broker partnerships between social services, neighbourhood hubs, library and school boards (social development) – this will be done collectively by the Increasing Educational Attainment Working Group
- Community engagement sessions involving youth (prevention) – this will be done at the onset by the planning committee
- One-on-one meetings with local university, college and social services (prevention) – this will be done at the onset by the planning committee

- Review outcomes of lunch-time and after-school reading programs in schools to consider enhancement and expansion (prevention)
- Implement the Violent Threat Risk Assessment Protocol (risk intervention) – this will be a joint effort of the Grassland Catholic and Public School Boards

Immediate Outcomes:

- Community is better informed of issues faced related to community safety and well-being (education specifically)
- Impacts of not graduating from high-school communicated to students, community members and service providers
- Increased access to education for students in receipt of social assistance
- Expansion of lunch-time and after-school reading programs in schools
- A coordinated approach to supporting youth who pose a risk of violence to themselves or others
- Better school experiences for troubled youth

Intermediate Outcomes:

- Increase graduations rates

Long-Term Outcomes:

- Increase community safety and well-being through an increase in employment rates and income levels

Priority Risk #2: Mental Health

More than 50% of the Grassland Police Services' social disorder calls are responding to those with a mental health issue. This has created tension within the community as the police are not properly equipped to handle these types of situations. These individuals are becoming involved in the criminal justice system, rather than receiving the support that they require.

Vulnerable Group: individuals between the ages of 15 and 45

Risk Factors: poor mental health, learning difficulties, low self-esteem, impulsivity, mistreatment during childhood, neglect

Protective Factors: self-esteem, adaptability, housing in close proximity to services, access to/availability of resources, professional services and social supports

Activities:

- Broker partnerships between mental health service providers (social development) – this will be done collectively by the Mental Health Task Force
- Community engagement sessions (prevention) – this will be done at the onset by the Planning Committee
- One-on-one meetings with local mental health service providers (prevention) – this will be done at the onset by the planning committee and additional meetings will also be arranged by the Mental Health Task Force
- Broker partnerships with private sector building development companies with the aim of increasing housing opportunities in priority neighbourhoods (prevention) – this will be done by the Mental Health Task Force

- Implementation of the Youth Outreach Under 18 Response Service to eliminate service gaps for youth on waitlists by providing them with short-term support until other services may be accessed (risk intervention) – this will be led by the Children’s Mental Health Centre
- Implementation of an evidence-based collaborative model of police and mental health workers responding to mental health calls together (e.g., COAST) (incident response)

Immediate Outcomes:

- Mental health service providers interacting to reduce a duplication of services
- Individuals experiencing mental health issues receiving support from the most appropriate service provider
- Individuals in the community are aware and more sensitive to those experiencing mental health issues
- Individuals experiencing mental health issues are connected to stable housing that is in close proximity to services
- Development of relationship with private sector building companies

Intermediate Outcomes:

- The level of mental health service availability meets the needs of the population

Long-Term Outcomes:

- Increase community safety and well-being through availability of affordable housing in areas of need due to partnership between the municipality and private sector building company

Priority Risk #3: Domestic Violence

There are a significant number of women (as well as some men) in Grassland in violent relationships. While the severity varies between cases, many of these victims continue to return to their spouses after the police have been involved. As a result, there are a significant number of children being taken away from their families and being put into foster care.

Vulnerable Group: women and children in the community

Risk Factors: physical violence in the home, emotional violence in the home, mistreatment during childhood, parent’s own abuse/neglect as a child, unsupportive/abusive spouses, young mothers

Protective Factors: self-esteem, positive relationship with spouse, strong family bond, positive support within the family, stability of the family unit

Activities:

- Engage women’s shelters, local hospital and police to create an anti-relationship-violence campaign (social development) – this will be done collectively by the Domestic Violence Prevention Working Group with support from the municipality
- Engagement of victims in community engagement (prevention) – this will be done at the onset by the planning committee and additional meetings will also be arranged by the Domestic Violence Prevention Working Group
- Implementation of a healthy relationships program (prevention) – this will be a joint effort of the local Women’s Shelter and Grassland Hospital

- Implementation of a Situation Table to ensure individuals at risk of victimization and/or harm are connected to a service provider before an incident occurs (risk intervention) – this will be led by the municipality with participation from all planning committee members and other agencies/organizations who were engaged one-on-one

Immediate Outcomes:

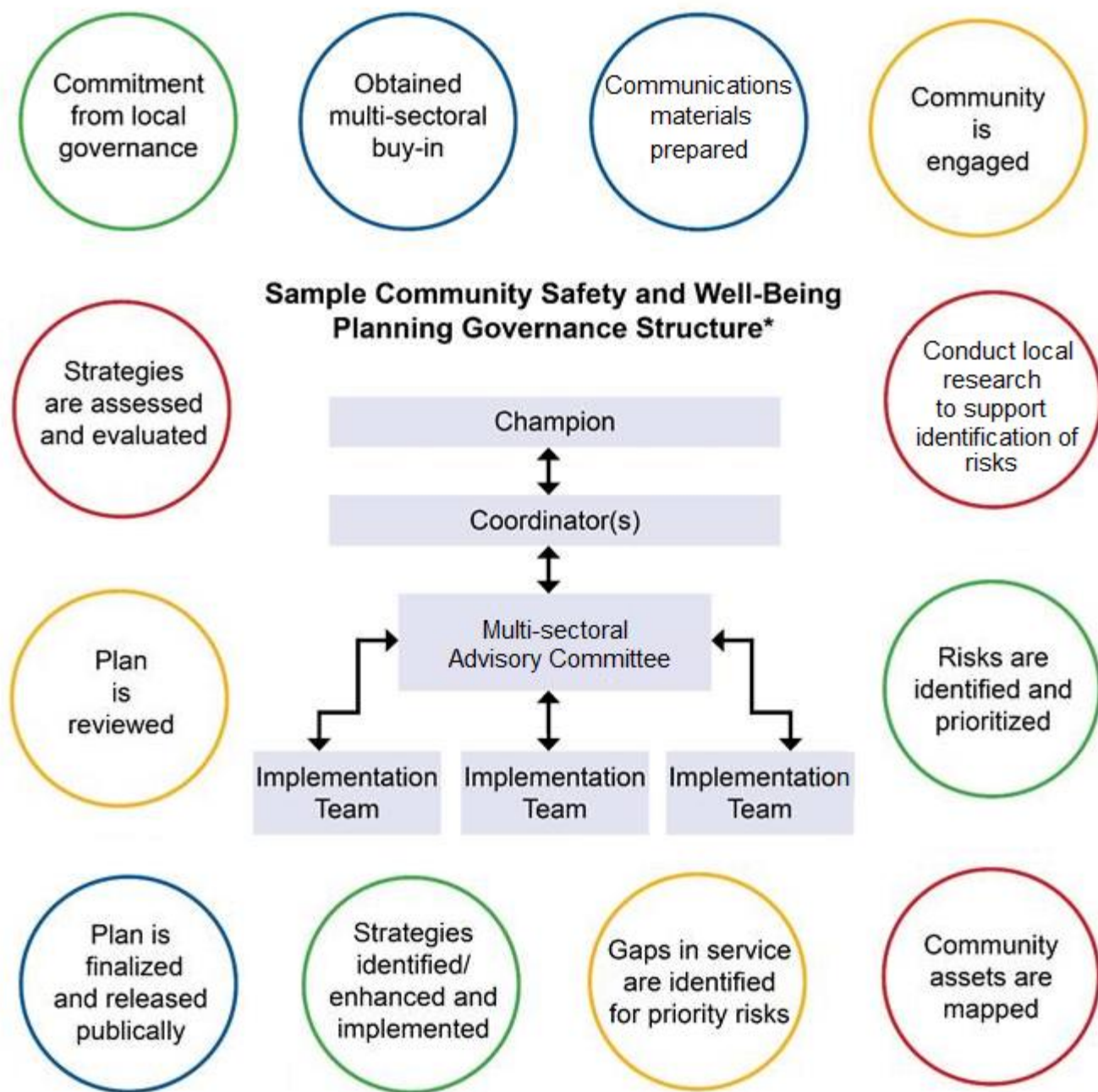
- Increase victim's awareness of services in the community
- Awareness of the impact of domestic violence on children
- Enrolment in a healthy relationships program for those who have been arrested for domestic-violence related offences
- Connecting individuals with acutely elevated risk to service

Intermediate Outcomes:

- Victims of domestic violence are provided with the support they require to leave their situation and/or victims and perpetrators are provided with the support they require to improve their situation

Long-Term Outcomes:

- Increase community safety and well-being



***Note: governance structures may look different in each community**

This diagram includes an example of a governance structure for the community safety and well-being planning process. The roles and responsibilities of the participants represented in this diagram are highlighted in Tool 1: Participants, Roles and Responsibilities. The diagram also highlights different steps to the community safety and well-being planning process that are described throughout this document. As community safety and well-being planning may look different in each community, the different steps can be flexible and adaptable for each community across Ontario.

Thank you for your commitment to community safety and well-being planning. The ministry welcomes your thoughts, comments and input on this booklet. Please send your comments to SafetyPlanning@Ontario.ca.

In addition, the ministry would also like to thank our inter-ministerial, policing and community partners who participated in the development of this booklet, including the pilot communities who tested components of the community safety and well-being planning framework and toolkit. Thank you for your ongoing support and feedback throughout this process.

Ministry Contributors:

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Shannon Ciarallo (Christofides), External Relations Branch, Public Safety Division
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Nicole Peckham, External Relations Branch, Public Safety Division
Emily Jefferson, External Relations Branch, Public Safety Division
Tiana Biordi, External Relations Branch, Public Safety Division
Jwan Aziz, External Relations Branch, Public Safety Division

April 28, 2020

To Hamilton City Council,

The members of Hamilton's Food Advisory Committee (FAC) are deeply concerned about the disruption of COVID-19 to the food system. Since the committee is unable to officially meet, City Legislative Coordinator Loren Kolar advised that the committee chair and vice-chair may submit a letter to council.

The pandemic has been mired with food-related issues such as food access, seasonal agricultural labour, and food safety. The "health" of the food supply chain could change instantly with unpredictable challenges such as border closures or tariffs that could make food unavailable or unaffordable. Meanwhile, outbreaks in B.C. chicken plants threaten the ability to maintain operations, a problem that could occur elsewhere. Canadian farmers are also questioning their ability to operate through risks of labour shortages, virus outbreaks, and disrupted sales channels.¹ As we continue through the stages of this pandemic to recovery, the local food sector must be considered and consulted.

Other municipalities are recognizing the need to focus on local food production and procurement, and taking action. United Counties of Prescott-Russell council voted on April 22 to build a \$36-million private-public food hub. Stéphane Sarrazin, chair of their economic development and tourism committee, said, "We have learned from the current pandemic situation. Due to the increasing uncertainty across international markets, food self-sufficiency has become more important in terms of availability, freshness and traceability."² The City of Brampton also spearheaded a Backyard Garden Program encouraging residents to grow food to donate to food banks, the first Canadian municipality to launch a citywide garden initiative in response to COVID-19.³ This type of creative initiative leverages community assets to provide a lower-cost solution to the influx in demand for emergency food supports.

As city council forms the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery, we urge you to include stakeholders from the food and agriculture industry, across production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste. We also urge you to consider how tax increases could impact low to middle-income community members and contribute to worsening food insecurity.

While the FAC is not allowed to officially meet under the Procedural By-law and the Municipal Act, we are a group of passionate individuals from diverse representation across the food system including production, distribution, retail and restaurants, and access. Should the city require support on food-related matters, we are ready and willing to assist. These challenging times require unprecedented collaboration, and we are a collective resource available to help.

Wishing you all good health.

Sincerely,

Vivien Underdown, Food Advisory Committee Chair
Elly Bowen, Food Advisory Vice-Chair

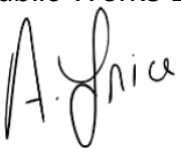
¹ <https://business.financialpost.com/news/canadian-farmers-warn-they-may-sit-out-the-season-unless-government-aid-guaranteed>

² <https://www.obj.ca/article/regional-prescott-russell-greenlights-36m-food-hub>

³ <https://www.brampton.ca/EN/residents/parks/Pages/Backyard-Gardens.aspx>



CITY OF HAMILTON
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Hamilton Water Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Chedoke Creek Ministry Order Update (PW19008(h)) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Susan Girt (905) 546-2424 Ext. 3250
SUBMITTED BY:	Andrew Grice Director, Hamilton Water Public Works Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Report PW19008(h) be received.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report PW19008(h) contains information relating to the evaluation of the impacts to Cootes Paradise as a result of the combined sewage discharge from the Main/King Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) tank. More specifically it includes the following:

- An update on the status of the Director's Order served on the City of Hamilton (City) by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP);
- A summary of the Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) completed for Cootes Paradise by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) to satisfy the requirements of the MECP Director's Order, and the complete EIE attached as Appendix "A" to Report PW19008(h); and
- The City's decision on appropriate remedial actions, based on the results of the EIE to be submitted to the MECP on May 1, 2020, as required in the MECP Director's Order.

The City was served Director's Order No. 1-MRRCX (Director's Order) by the MECP on November 28, 2019, pursuant to their authority under the *Environmental Protection Act (EPA)* and the *Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA)*.

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

The Director's Order requires the City to undertake several studies to evaluate the environmental impacts of the combined sewage spill from the Main/King CSO tank. In response to the first two items of the Director's Order, on February 14, 2020 the City submitted a comprehensive Environmental Risk Assessment and associated remediation recommendations for Chedoke Creek to the MECP.

Since that time staff have worked closely with SLR to complete an EIE on Cootes Paradise which is the downstream receiver for the Main/King CSO tank. The EIE, along with the City's proposed remediation recommendations, must be submitted to the MECP by May 1, 2020 to satisfy the third requirement of the Director's Order.

The EIE was completed to assess whether there was an environmental impact to Cootes Paradise from the combined sewage discharged between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018 from the Main/King CSO outfall along Chedoke Creek. The evaluation included four ecosystem components: water quality, sediment quality, aquatic vegetation, and fish community. Using a variety of over 90 existing information sources, the EIE included comparisons of data (where available) representing conditions before, during and after the Main/King CSO discharge event. Locations in Cootes Paradise were compared with locations near Lower Chedoke Creek to evaluate the impacts of CSO discharge on Cootes Paradise.

The City recognizes the value of the information provided and the good faith shown by the Royal Botanical Gardens in order to respond to the Director's Order.

Generally, it was found that the CSO discharge event created short-term water quality impacts but no long-term impacts on Cootes Paradise we observed based on the information reviewed. The EIE concluded that no remediation activities are recommended pertaining to the CSO spill event and that there is also no evidence of ongoing environmental impact. Accordingly, a surface water monitoring program for the area subjected to the sewage spill, prescribed as the fourth item of the Director's Order, is unwarranted.

From an overall watershed perspective, staff are working on a water quality program, in consultation with external stakeholders, that will improve our governance of urban watercourses that receive discharges from City infrastructure. The City of Hamilton is in the process of retaining a Water Quality Technologist to oversee this program, an outline of which will be provided to the MECP by May 1, 2020, in response to the fourth item of the Director's Order.

Alternatives for Consideration – Not applicable

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: As part of the 2020 Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Rate Budget, Council approved the addition of a Full Time Equivalent for the development of a water quality monitoring program. Recruitment for this position is underway, and the cost of the program is accounted for in the approved operating budget.

Staffing: There are no staffing implications associated with the recommendations in this report.

Legal: Legal and Risk Management Services staff will continue to provide legal assistance as this matter unfolds.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Provincial Orders:

The City has been served three orders related to Chedoke Creek. Provincial Officer's Order No. 1-J25YB (First Order) was served on the City of Hamilton (City) by the MECP on August 2, 2018; Provincial Officer's Order No. 1-J3XAY (Second Order) was served on the City by the MECP on November 21, 2019, and the subsequent Director's Order No. 1-MRRCX (Director's Order) was served on the City by the MECP on November 28, 2019, pursuant to their authority under the *Environmental Protection Act (EPA)* and the *Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA)*.

Members of the General Issues Committee were advised verbally by Legal Services staff on November 20, 2019, and in Report PW19008(d)/LS1904(d) on November 27, 2019, that the second MECP Order included requirements to expand the investigation to Cootes Paradise which was unexpected and outside of the scope of the First Order and discussions staff had with the MECP. Expanding the scope of work to include Cootes Paradise would require a significant extension to the timeline and therefore on November 21, 2019, the City filed a formal request that this Second Order be reviewed by the MECP, with the hope that the new language in relation to Cootes Paradise be removed, or the timeline for completion of work be extended. Appended to the City's request for review was an opinion from the City's technical consultant, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR), regarding the constraints to the feasibility of the additional work.

The results of the review by the MECP were received by the City on November 28, 2019, in the form of a Director's Order which, in summary, maintains the intent of the second Order with a deadline of February 14, 2020 for the report related to Chedoke Creek, and a deadline of May 1, 2020 for the report related to Cootes Paradise.

The City complied with the deadline for the Chedoke Creek report and on February 14, 2020 submitted a letter to the MECP indicating the City does not recommend remediating Chedoke Creek as a result of the unintended discharge from the Main/King CSO tank between January 2014 and July 2018.

Staff retained the services of SLR to complete the Environmental Impact Evaluation for Cootes Paradise to satisfy the remaining requirements of the Director's Order, which is discussed in further detail in this report.

The Director's order also requires the City to provide the MECP with written, biweekly progress updates. Bi-weekly meetings with the MECP are ongoing and the progress reports are being posted on the City's website.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

N/A

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Hamilton Water staff have been working closely with Public Health Services, Legal and Risk Management and Corporate Communications staff regarding this matter. In addition, external legal counsel who is a specialist in environmental law, and has significant experience with environmental investigations and charges, has been retained to assist City staff as this matter progresses.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) Results:

SLR, in response to the MECP Director's Order, prepared an EIE to assess the environmental impacts to Cootes Paradise from the Main/King CSO discharge that occurred between January 2014 and July 2018.

The EIE of the Main/King CSO discharge to Cootes Paradise was based on existing information from over 90 sources. The information reviewed included reports, research publications, memoranda, emails, data sets, figures and photographs. The assessment focused on four ecosystem components:

- Water quality
- Sediment quality
- Aquatic vegetation
- Fish community

Contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) associated with a combined sewage discharge were identified for the evaluation of surface water quality. This process was intended to focus on COPCs that potentially caused or may continue to cause adverse impacts to the abiotic or biotic media in Cootes Paradise.

The COPCs selected for evaluation of surface water included:

- Physicochemical – Dissolved Oxygen and Total Suspended Solids
- Nutrient - Ammonia (as NH₃, N), Nitrite, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus
- Metals – Copper
- Bacteria – E. coli

The overarching findings of the evaluation for each ecosystem component are summarized below, with detailed results available in the EIE report attached as Appendix “A” to Report PW19008(h).

Water Quality: The evaluation of surface water quality indicated that the unintended discharge from the Main / King CSO tank contributed to a short-term increase in E. coli levels at monitoring stations close to the mouth of Chedoke Creek. A potential short-term localized increase in total phosphorus concentrations was also noted for Cootes Paradise. The surface water quality data reviewed supports the conclusion that there is no evidence of long-term impact on Cootes Paradise based on water quality measurements.

Sediment Quality: Despite some data limitations, comparisons of nutrients and metals concentrations in the sediment samples obtained in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek before and after the CSO discharge event did not indicate changes in concentrations resulting from the CSO discharge event. This finding is based on the limited sediment quality data for Cootes Paradise which only includes a few sampling events and to monitoring stations near the mouth of Chedoke Creek. In addition, physical disturbance through wave action and/or bioturbation impede the ability to evaluate sediment profiles within watercourse.

Aquatic Vegetation: Information assessed does not show impacts on aquatic vegetation in Cootes Paradise associated with CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

Fish Community: Information assessed does not show impacts on fish species relative abundance in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

For the above reasons, the EIE concludes that remediation of Cootes Paradise would appear unnecessary to address impacts from the Main/King CSO discharge that occurred from 2014 to 2018, and no remediation actions are recommended.

The absence of any long-term impacts in Chedoke Creek and correspondingly within Cootes Paradise due to the discharge event supports the conclusion that there is no evidence of ongoing environmental impact. Accordingly, a surface water monitoring program for the area subjected to the sewage spill is not warranted. Staff intend to submit a letter identifying this decision to the MECP Director, with the SLR report appended, by the May 1, 2020 deadline.

However, outside of the scope of this particular spill event, staff are working on a surface water quality monitoring program that will improve our overall governance of urban watercourses that receive discharges from City infrastructure. Staff have reached out to representatives from stakeholders such as Hamilton Conservation Authority, Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan, Environment Hamilton and the Royal Botanical Gardens, in order to solicit feedback for this program, and to ensure communication lines between the City and our community partners remain open. The City of Hamilton is in the process of retaining a Water Quality Technologist to oversee this program, an outline of which will be provided to the MECP by May 1, 2020 as required by the Director's Order.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Not applicable

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Community Engagement and Participation

Hamilton has an open, transparent and accessible approach to City government that engages with and empowers all citizens to be involved in their community.

Healthy and Safe Communities

Hamilton is a safe and supportive City where people are active, healthy, and have a high quality of life.

Clean and Green

Hamilton is environmentally sustainable with a healthy balance of natural and urban spaces.

Built Environment and Infrastructure

Hamilton is supported by state of the art infrastructure, transportation options, buildings and public spaces that create a dynamic City.

Our People and Performance

Hamiltonians have a high level of trust and confidence in their City government.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix “A” – Cootes Paradise: Environmental Impact Evaluation, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR)



global environmental solutions

**Cootes Paradise: Environmental Impact Evaluation
Hamilton, Ontario**

City of Hamilton

**April 2020
SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00001**



COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION

COOTES PARADISE

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00001

Prepared by
SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.
200 - 300 Town Centre Blvd
Markham, ON L3R 5Z6

for

CITY OF HAMILTON
700 WOODWARD AVENUE, NORTH
HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8R 2K3

April 22, 2020

Distribution: 1 copy – City of Hamilton
1 copy – SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

On November 28, 2019, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) issued a Director's Order to the City of Hamilton (the City) in relation to a combined sewage discharge from the Main/King Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) facility to Chedoke Creek that occurred between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018. The Main/King CSO facility discharges to the lower section of Chedoke Creek which in turn outlets at the south shore of Cootes Paradise Marsh.

The Director's Order included requirements for an evaluation of the impacts of the sewage discharge to Cootes Paradise. The City retained SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) to fulfil these requirements. Specifically, this report addresses the requirements of Item #3 and #4 of the Director's Order. Item #3 specifies that a written assessment of the environmental impact to Cootes Paradise from the sewage discharged between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018 should be submitted. The evaluation should include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Identification of contaminants related to the sewage spill;
- Identification of known environmental impacts from the identified contaminants;
- Identification of anticipated ongoing environmental impacts from the identified contaminants;
- Spatial and environmental evaluation of the contaminants remaining in Cootes Paradise; and
- Proposed remedial actions and recommendations with justification including timelines.

In addition, Item #4 specifies that,

- *'the City shall submit to the Director a written surface water monitoring program for the impacted portion of Cootes Paradise as identified by the work performed in compliance with Item No.3 above and for Chedoke Creek. The surface water monitoring program should be designed to monitor any ongoing environmental impact on the area affected by the sewage spill described in Item No. 3 above.'*

APPROACH

The Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) of the Main/King CSO discharge to Cootes Paradise was based on existing information from numerous sources. The information reviewed included reports, research publications, memoranda, emails, data sets, figures and photographs. The impact evaluation focused on four ecosystem components: water quality, sediment quality, aquatic vegetation and fish community. The approach to evaluate impacts was similar for the four components and included comparisons of data, where available, representing conditions before, during and after the Main/King CSO discharge that occurred from 2014 to 2018. Locations in Cootes Paradise were compared with locations near Lower Chedoke Creek as appropriate to evaluate impacts of the CSO discharge on Cootes Paradise.

FINDINGS

Which contaminants were identified as being related to the CSO discharge and how?

Substances deemed to be contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) associated with the CSO discharge were identified by comparing analytical chemistry from surface water samples obtained immediately downstream of the Main/king CSO during the discharge period with applicable

surface water quality guidelines and/or local background conditions. Local background concentrations were generally defined as concentrations of COPC (95th percentile) obtained at sampling stations in Chedoke Creek upstream of the Main/King CSO.

The final COPCs included (low) dissolved oxygen (DO), total suspended solids (TSS), un-ionized ammonia, total ammonia as N, nitrate (NO₃) as N, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), total phosphorus (TP), copper and *E. coli*.

Were impacts on surface water quality in Cootes Paradise identified?

Impacts on surface water quality in Cootes Paradise during the CSO discharge seem to have been limited to *E. coli* and TP (based on annual mean concentrations). The impacts were temporally limited and geographically localized. Concentrations of *E. coli* and TP above pre-discharge conditions were observed in 2018 only and near the mouth of Chedoke Creek and the monitoring station closest to the Bay (CP1). Understanding of the specific inputs from the CSO discharge for other water quality variables (e.g., DO and total ammonia as N) in Chedoke Creek were confounded by ongoing discharges from the former West Hamilton Landfill.

The review of surface water quality data for Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise indicated that COPC concentrations after the spill were comparable to concentration before the spill, supporting the conclusion that there is no evidence of long-term impact on Cootes Paradise.

Were impacts on sediment quality in Cootes Paradise identified?

Comparisons of select nutrients and metals concentrations in the sediment samples obtained in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek before and after the CSO discharge event did not indicate changes in concentrations resulting from the CSO discharge event. This finding is based on the limited sediment quality data for Cootes Paradise which only includes a few sampling events and to monitoring stations near the mouth of Chedoke Creek. In addition, physical disturbance through wave action and/or bioturbation confound the interpretation of sediment profiles to effectively preclude the time series of contamination in Cootes Paradise that would define the period of the CSO discharge.

Were impacts on aquatic vegetation identified in Cootes Paradise?

The evaluation of impacts on aquatic vegetation considered data collected for Cootes Paradise from 1996 to 2019 and scoped to 11 established aquatic vegetation monitoring stations. To the extent possible, based on available information, percent coverage of aquatic species and vegetation types (submergent, floating and emergent) was compared before, during and after the CSO discharge at locations far from (West End and North Shore – reference stations) and near (potential exposure) Lower Chedoke Creek.

Magnitude of increases and decreases in percent cover for floating and submergent vegetation types during the CSO discharge were similar to, or smaller than fluctuations prior to the CSO discharge at locations both far from, in or near Lower Chedoke Creek, thus within background variation.

Based on observations described above, and consistent with other published sources, assessment of available information does not show impacts on aquatic vegetation in Cootes Paradise associated with CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

Were impacts on fish community identified in Cootes Paradise?

Fish community characteristics were compared before, during and after the CSO discharge period at the fishway where Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise join, and at locations in Cootes Paradise far from (background reference) and near (potential exposure) to Lower Chedoke Creek. To facilitate the evaluation of impacts, fish in Cootes Paradise were classified according to four trophic levels as a function of their feeding behaviors and by their tolerance to water quality.

Spatial and temporal patterns of fish species sensitivity to water quality and changes in relative abundance of trophic feeding groups indicate that fish at the fishway, in Cootes Paradise, the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek, and Lower Chedoke Creek may be influenced by regional factors. Combined, these observations indicate that assessment of available information does not show impacts on fish species relative abundance in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

Were remediation measures recommended?

Options to remediate Cootes Paradise were contingent on the assessment of impacts. Post-discharge levels of contaminants in surface water (except ammonia as N and low DO, which are believed to be components of landfill leachate entering Chedoke Creek) appear consistent with pre-discharge levels. Consequently, no ongoing adverse impacts to Cootes Paradise, as a result of the Main/King CSO discharge, were documented. In addition, the assessment of available information does not show adverse impacts on aquatic vegetation or on the fish community in Cootes Paradise associated with CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors. Thus, remediation is not required to address impacts from the Main/King CSO discharge that occurred from 2014 to 2018, and the '**no action**' alternative was recommended.

Was surface water quality monitoring recommended?

The review of surface water quality data indicates that COPCs concentrations in Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise (near the mouth of Chedoke Creek) after the CSO discharge period are comparable to concentrations measured before the discharge event. These findings suggest that there are no persistent, elevated concentrations of COPCs associated with the Main/King CSO discharge remaining in these water bodies. The absence of any long-term impacts in Chedoke Creek and correspondingly within Cootes Paradise due to the discharge event supports the conclusion that there is no evidence of remaining environmental impact. Accordingly, a surface water monitoring program for the area affected by the sewage spill is not required.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR), with assistance from CanDetec Inc, was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to evaluate the environmental impact to Cootes Paradise from the sewage discharged between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018. The purpose of this Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) was to evaluate the potential impacts of a Main/King Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) discharge to the receiving environment: Cootes Paradise. The Main/King CSO facility discharges to the lower section of Chedoke Creek which in turn outlets into the south shore of Cootes Paradise Marsh.

1.1 Background

A sewage discharge from the Main/King CSO facility to Chedoke Creek occurred between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018.

On November 28, 2019, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) issued a Director's Order to the City. This Order contained items related to the unintended discharge of wastewater from the Main/King CSO tank that included evaluation of potential impacts to Cootes Paradise. This report addresses the requirements of Item #3 and #4 of the Director's Order. Item #3 specifies that a written assessment of the environmental impact to Cootes Paradise from the sewage discharged between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018 should be submitted. The evaluation should include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Identification of contaminants related to the sewage spill;
- Identification of known environmental impacts from the identified contaminants;
- Identification of anticipated on-going environmental impacts from the identified contaminants;
- Spatial and environmental evaluation of the contaminants remaining in Cootes Paradise; and
- Proposed remedial actions and recommendation with justification including timelines.

In addition, Item #4 specifies that,

- *'the City shall submit to the Director a written surface water monitoring program for the impacted portion of Cootes Paradise as identified by the work performed in compliance with Item No.3 above and for Chedoke Creek. The surface water monitoring program should be designed to monitor any ongoing environmental impact on the area affected by the sewage spill described in Item No. 3 above.'*

2.0 SITE SETTINGS

The following section provides contextual information on Cootes Paradise and its main tributaries: Spencer Creek, Ancaster Creek, Chedoke Creek and Borer's Creek. The Main/King CSO discharged to the lower section of Chedoke Creek (Figure 1, after the text).

2.1 Cootes Paradise Marsh

Cootes Paradise Marsh is part of the Cootes Paradise Nature Reserve owned and managed by the Royal Botanical Gardens (RBG). Cootes Paradise is a Provincially Significant (Class I) Wetland and an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) (City of Hamilton, 2020). In the

Hamilton Region, Cootes Paradise is listed as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). The Cootes Paradise nature sanctuary contains one of the highest biodiversity of plants per hectare in Canada and the highest biodiversity of plants in the region (City of Hamilton, 2020).

The marsh is a shallow, 320-hectare (ha) river-mouth wetland, discharging at an artificial opening into the west end of the Hamilton Harbour (City of Hamilton, 2020; Leisti et al., 2016). Cootes Paradise is approximately 3.5 kilometres (km) long, with a width ranging approximately 0.5 to 1 km at its widest, and a mean depth of 0.7 metres (m). The maximum surface area and volume of Cootes Paradise are estimated as 2.50 km² and 3.57x10⁶ m³, respectively (Kim et al., 2018). However, the marsh is greatly affected by Lake Ontario water levels such that a 0.75 m change in the average annual water level will expose or cover 65% of marsh (Leisti et al., 2016).

The marsh transitioned from a historically mesotrophic system to a eutrophic system when the surrounding forested areas were converted to agricultural and urban land uses (Kim et al., 2018). Cootes Paradise Marsh has received nutrient inputs from agricultural run-off, urban runoff and multiple urban sources, such as effluent discharges from the Dundas Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and CSOs from the City of Hamilton (Routledge, 2012). In 1919, with the advancement of urbanization in the watershed, the Dundas WWTP was constructed, which originally discharged primary-treated sewage into Cootes Paradise with subsequent upgrades to secondary and then tertiary treatment in 1962 and 1978, respectively (Leisti et al., 2016). With tertiary treatment, most of the phosphorus is removed from the effluent before it is discharged into the marsh. In 1987, another improvement was implemented that removed sediment from the effluent prior to release. The Dundas WWTP discharges into Cootes Paradise at the Desjardins Canal (Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA), 2010).

There are four CSO locations within the Cootes Paradise watershed: Ewen, Sterling, Royal, and Main/King. The Royal and Main/King CSOs discharge to Chedoke Creek, the Ewen CSO discharges to Ancaster Creek (a tributary to Spencer Creek), and the Sterling CSO discharges to an intermittent watercourse to Cootes Paradise when capacity of the combined sewer system is exceeded (McCormick Rankin Corporation, 2003). More than 600 km of combined sewers collect both sanitary and storm flows from an area of approximately 52 km (City of Hamilton, 2020). During dry periods and periods of light rainfall, flows are conveyed through the combined sewer system to the Woodward Avenue WWTP for treatment via the Western Sanitary Interceptor and ultimately released into Hamilton Harbour through the Red Hill Creek (McCormick Rankin Corporation, 2003). During large rainfall events, sanitary and storm water inflows exceed the capacity of the combined sewer system and the treatment plant and may overflow into the natural environment. As a result, CSO tanks were constructed in the mid-1980's, with the most recent tank commissioned in 2012, to prevent untreated wastewater from going directly into local receiving waters. The CSO tanks hold the untreated wastewater until the Woodward Avenue WWTP has capacity to treat it (City of Hamilton, 2020).

The hydraulic and nutrient loading of the marsh is predominantly driven by three main tributaries (Spencer, Chedoke and Borer's creeks) from the surrounding watershed (Kim et al., 2018). Spencer Creek accounts for the greatest phosphorus export amongst the three tributaries, contributing approximately 38% of the total annual phosphorus loading. Chedoke Creek was estimated to contribute 12% and Borer's Creek 2% (Kim et al., 2016). The contribution of urban run-off to the total annual phosphorus loading was estimated to be 20% while CSOs were estimated to contribute 14% and the Dundas WWTP 10% (Kim et al., 2016).

2.2 Spencer Creek

Spencer Creek watershed is one of the major Hamilton watersheds. It includes Upper Spencer, Middle Spencer and Lower Spencer watersheds.

Upper Spencer Creek subwatershed is 35.64 km² and is composed of seven catchment basins. Middle Spencer Creek subwatershed is 49.36 km². It is the largest subwatershed in the Spencer Creek system and comprises 13 catchment basins. Lower Spencer Creek subwatershed is 8.68 km² and includes five catchment basins. Lower Spencer is the final subwatershed in the Spencer Creek system before it outlets into Cootes Paradise Marsh. The Lower Spencer Creek subwatershed incorporates the majority of the Cootes Paradise Marsh (HCA, 2010, 2011 and 2012). Land use statistics provided by HCA (2010, 2011 and 2012) are summarized in Table 2-3.

Table 2-1:
Spencer Creek Watershed Land Use Statistics (Sources: HCA 2010, 2011 and 2012)

	Upper Spencer Creek Subwatershed	Middle Spencer Creek Subwatershed	Lower Spencer Creek Subwatershed
Land Use/Descriptor	Area (km ²)	Area (km ²)	Area (km ²)
Area	35.64	49.36	8.68
Agricultural	22.6	23.54	0.28
Commercial	0.7	3.91	0.06
Industrial	0.0008	4.75	0.12
Institutional	0.07	0.3	0.93
Open space	8	5.6	3.27
Residential	1.8	8.96	2.63
Utility	0.6	0.004	0.26
Impervious area (%)	0.01	3.5	68

Upper Spencer Creek is approximately 23 km long, the length of Middle Spencer Creek is approximately 20 km and the length of Lower Spencer Creek is approximately 3.5 km. Lower Spencer Creek outlets into the Desjardins Canal at Cootes Paradise.

HCA (2011) reported that the land use of Lower Spencer Creek subwatershed was predominately urban and that urban runoff captured by storm sewers that outlet into Lower Spencer Creek contributed to the overall input into Lower Spencer Creek, Cootes Paradise and Hamilton Harbour. As indicated earlier, Spencer Creek is estimated to be contributing 38% of the total annual phosphorus loading to Cootes Paradise (Kim et al., 2016).

2.3 Ancaster Creek

Ancaster Creek watershed is a subwatershed of Spencer Creek and covers an area of 13.7 km² (HCA, 2008a). Ancaster Creek is a major tributary to the main branch of Spencer Creek (within the Lower Spencer Creek subwatershed upstream of Cootes Drive). Ancaster Creek watershed includes 0.3% wetland and 30% forest (HCA, 2008a). Land use statistics provided by HCA (2008a) are summarized in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2:
Ancaster Creek Subwatershed Land Use Statistics
(Source: HCA, 2008a)**

Land Use/Descriptor	Area (km ²)
Area	13.7
Agricultural	2.2
Commercial	0.3
Industrial	0.04
Institutional	1.0
Open space	2.3
Residential	5.6
Transportation	1.86
Utility	0.4
Impervious area (%)	36

Ancaster Creek is a coldwater system (HCA, 2008a). Several water quality concerns have been identified for Ancaster Creek, including the impacts of urban runoff (storm water) and individual and communal septic systems (McCormick Rankin Corporation, 2003).

2.4 Borer's Creek

Borer's Creek watershed is a subwatershed of Spencer Creek. Borer's Creek subwatershed covers an area of 19.5 km² and the majority of the subwatershed lies above the Niagara Escarpment (Halton-Hamilton Source Protection, 2017). The Borer's Creek watershed drains into the north side of Cootes Paradise Marsh south of York Road (HCA, 2009). Highways 5 and 6 cross this subwatershed, as does the Canadian National Railway. The northeastern corner of the subwatershed includes a portion of urban Waterdown, while the remainder of the subwatershed is primarily agricultural. Borer's Creek watershed includes 4.8% wetland, 51.6% naturally vegetated streambanks, 15% forest and 29.5% impervious surface (Hamilton Watershed Stewardship Program, non-dated). Land use statistics provided by HCA (2009) are summarized in Table 2-3.

**Table 2-3:
Borer's Creek Subwatershed Land Use Statistics
(Source: HCA 2009)**

Land Use/Descriptor	Area (km ²)
Area	19.5
Agricultural	9.71
Commercial	0.52
Industrial	0.74
Institutional	0.19
Open space	1.33
Residential	3.9
Transportation	-
Utility	0.05
Impervious area (%)	29.5

Borers Creek is approximately 11.9 km in length from its headwaters to its confluence with Cootes Paradise (HCA, 2009). Borer's Creek is described as a warmwater system above the Escarpment and a coolwater system below the Escarpment (Hamilton Watershed Stewardship Program, non-dated). HCA (2009) reported that results of benthic fauna sampling above the Escarpment, where both urban and agricultural land uses are prevalent, suggested stressed water quality conditions. *"A number of water quality impairments including nutrient and organic enrichment, high suspended solid loads, and variable water temperature and flows, have been identified as the cause of this impaired water quality"* (HCA, 2009). Water quality conditions downstream of the escarpment was noted to improve with groundwater inputs and shade provided by the extensive woodlands around the stream. Rainbow darter (*Etheostoma caeruleum*) have been found in Borer's Creek immediately below the escarpment (HCA, 2009).

2.5 Chedoke Creek

Chedoke Creek watershed covers an area of 25.1 km², with the headwaters located above the Niagara Escarpment. Chedoke Creek flows eastward and aligns parallel with Highway 403, within its lower section, before flowing into the south shore of Cootes Paradise Marsh. Chedoke Creek combined with Ancaster Creek and Borer's Creek account for 16% of the total watershed of the Cootes Paradise Marsh (Cootes Paradise Water Quality Group, 2012).

The watershed is predominantly urbanized with more than 70% of impervious surface. HCA (2008b) noted that *"much of the Chedoke Creek subwatershed has been altered over time as a result of intense urban development within the Hamilton area; subsequently the majority of the stream flow directly results from storm water input. Therefore, erosion, sedimentation and insufficient channel sizes occur at the outlet"*. HCA (2008b) inventoried 19 storm water outfalls, including two CSOs discharging to Chedoke Creek. Land use statistics provided by HCA (2008b) are summarized in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4:
Chedoke Creek Subwatershed Land Use Statistics
(Source: HCA 2008b)

Land Use/Descriptor	Area (km ²)
Area	25.1
Agricultural	0.001
Commercial	0.7
Industrial	0.6
Institutional	3.2
Open space	3.0
Residential	11.0
Transportation	5.5
Utility	1.1
Impervious area (%)	76

Chedoke Creek is a warmwater system. Much of its length has been straightened and channelized and a significant length of stream is conveyed underground between Main Street, King Street West, and Highway 403. Downstream of Highway 403 and the Main Street Interchange, Chedoke Creek has been straightened and is characterized as a large drainage canal to Cootes Paradise. Chedoke Creek has been assessed as marginal fish habitat due to the highly altered nature of the watercourse.

Water quality in Chedoke Creek indicates contamination with urban sewage and cross connections, and urban runoff with high levels of nitrate, phosphorus and bacteria (*E. coli* and total coliform) commonly observed (Vander Hout et al., 2015). Chedoke Creek is generally considered to have degraded habitat conditions for aquatic life (SNC Lavalin, 2017). Chedoke Creek is estimated to be contributing 12% of the total annual phosphorus loading to Cootes Paradise (Kim et al., 2016).

The waters of Chedoke Creek are reported to “*bypass the majority of Cootes Paradise as it enters the marsh near the outlet to the harbour with minimal impact to the centre of the marsh*” (Theysmeyer as cited in Cootes Paradise Water Quality Group, 2012).

The sections above describe characteristics of contributing catchments to Cootes Paradise providing background context. Detailed evaluation of the study area relies on data from Cootes Paradise and Chedoke Creek to assess potential impacts resulting from the Main/King CSO discharge.

3.0 INFORMATION GATHERING AND REVIEW

Assessment of potential impacts from the Main/King CSO discharge event to Cootes Paradise were assessed based on existing information from numerous sources. Where applicable information was available, surface water quality data, sediment quality data, aquatic vegetation and fish community data were compared with data from before, during and after the CSO discharge that occurred from 2014 to 2018.

3.1 Approach

Available information was gathered from numerous sources, including the following:

- City of Hamilton,
- Royal Botanical Gardens (RBG),
- Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA),
- Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan (HHRAP), and
- University of Toronto, Scarborough (UTSC).

The information reviewed included reports, research publications, memoranda, emails, data sets, figures and photographs. Each information source was initially assigned a document number and saved in a document library. A preliminary review of each information source was assigned an overall recommendation of the relevance of the information source (i.e., highly relevant, somewhat relevant, perhaps relevant to other disciplines, or not relevant to project). The most relevant information sources were reviewed further using the following criteria:

- Primary subject (e.g., water quality, sediment quality, aquatic vegetation, benthic invertebrates, fish);
- Timing relevant to period of sewage discharge;
- Study area, including sampling locations;
- Parameters related to storm and sanitary discharge;
- Analytical approach (e.g., trends, standards, objectives, guidelines);
- Validity of the information or data; and
- Identification of data gaps.

3.2 Analysis of Information

An extensive review was undertaken with over 93 information sources reviewed and summarized (Appendix A). The most relevant information was synthesized and used to evaluate the potential impacts of the discharge to the receiving environment, Cootes Paradise, including the following:

- Produced study areas from established sampling locations;
- Assessed relative magnitude of concentrations before, during and after discharge period;
- Considered other external factors that made interpretation of the magnitude of impacts difficult (e.g., lake water levels, limited data, other sources of contaminants to Chedoke Creek, other sources to Cootes Paradise);
- Considered data deficiencies or data gaps:
 - Surface water quality,
 - Sediment quality
 - Aquatic vegetation,
 - Benthic invertebrate indices, and
 - Relative abundance of fish species;
- Compared and screened against guidelines and objectives (i.e., water quality); and
- Synthesised and compared results from similar methods to identify potential impacts.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF CONTAMINANTS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN

Contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) are substances that occur in environmental media, at concentrations potentially sufficient to cause adverse impacts on ecological receptors, typically as a result of anthropogenic activity. In the current report, substances deemed to be COPCs associated with the sewage discharge that occurred between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018 were identified. The COPCs were then carried forward into the evaluation of impacts (Section 5.0). This process was intended to focus efforts on those discharge-related contaminants that potentially caused or may continue to cause adverse impacts to the abiotic or biotic media in Cootes Paradise.

4.1 Approach

The COPC identification (or screening) process comprised the following four steps:

- Step 1: Compilation of dataset;
- Step 2: Compilation of Screening Benchmarks;
- Step 3: Identification of Preliminary COPCs; and
- Step 4: Refinement of COPCs.

4.1.1 Step 1: *Compilation of dataset*

The environmental medium considered in the COPC identification was surface water because the sources of contaminants was a CSO discharge to surface water. Two sampling stations located immediately downstream of the Main/King CSO were used for COPC identification: STN1 and CP11-outlet (Figure 2, after the text). The available surface water data from sampling events completed at these two locations during the discharge period (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018) were included in the dataset used for COPC identification. The dataset included a total of 32 surface samples, including eight field duplicates. The samples were collected between April 16, 2014 and July 18, 2018. The samples included in the dataset were analysed for one or more of the following parameter or group of parameters:

- Total suspended solids (TSS);
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO);
- pH;
- Anions;
- Nutrients;
- Total metals; and
- Bacteria (*E. coli*)

The dataset used for screening of COPCs is summarized in Appendix B.

4.1.2 Step 2: Compilation of Screening Benchmarks

The surface water results were compared to the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQOs) and Interim PWQOs for the Protection of Aquatic Life (MOE¹, 1994 and updates) to identify COPCs. Where PWQOs were unavailable, guidelines and standards from other jurisdictions were selected if methods and protection goals aligned with MECP approaches. Additional sources of screening benchmarks included:

- Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines (CCME) Water Quality Guidelines (WQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life (CCME, 2008);
- BC Approved WQG for the Protection of Freshwater Aquatic Life (AWF) Long-term Values (BC ENV, 2019); and
- BC Working WQGs for the Protection of AWF Long-term Values (BC ENV, 2017).

The long-term values were selected, when available.

4.1.3 Step 3: Identification of Preliminary COPCs

Surface water COPCs were identified by comparing the selected screening benchmark to the maximum concentration identified in the dataset representing the discharge period. This approach was used to ensure that all substances potentially adversely affecting aquatic life were identified. If no guideline was available for a parameter, it was retained as an uncertain COPC.

As a summary, substances in surface water were identified as a preliminary COPC (“Yes”), not a COPC (“No”), or an uncertain preliminary COPC (“Uncertain”) using the following decision criteria:

- Maximum > Preliminary Screening Benchmark = Yes;
- Maximum < Preliminary Screening Benchmark = No;
- Not detected and maximum detection limit < Preliminary Screening Benchmark = No;
- No screening benchmark = Uncertain.

¹ Now the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP)

4.1.4 Step 4: Refinement of COPCs

To ensure that the impact assessment focused on evaluating the COPCs associated with the CSO discharge event, a COPC refinement process was implemented. COPC refinement was based on comparison to local background concentrations. Local background concentrations are defined, in this report, as concentrations of COPC obtained at sampling stations CC-3 and CC-5 in Chedoke Creek upstream of the Main/King CSO (Figure 2, after the text). Surface water quality data for the upstream samples were available in 2018 during the spill. These data were used to calculate the upper limit of background (95th percentile) during this period. Data were available for TSS, pH, DO, *E. coli* and nutrients. Metal data were not available in Chedoke Creek upstream of the Main/King CSO during the discharge event. For this reason, 95th percentiles for metals were calculated for the location immediately downstream of the CSO (STN1) using data obtained before the discharge event (May 2002- October 2013) (SNC-Lavalin, 2019).

As a summary, a preliminary COPC or an uncertain COPC was retained as a final COPC (“Yes”), or excluded as a COPC (“No”), using the following decision criteria:

- Maximum < 95th percentile during discharge event at local upstream Chedoke Creek Locations = No;
- Maximum < 95th percentile before the discharge event at location STN1 immediately downstream of Main/King CSO = No;
- Maximum > 95th percentile during discharge event at local upstream Chedoke Creek Locations = Yes; and
- Maximum > 95th percentile before the discharge event at location STN1 immediately downstream of Main/King CSO = Yes.

4.2 Findings

The preliminary and final COPC screening results are summarized in Table 4-1 and discussed below the table. Table 1, after the text, provides details on the parameters screened, 95th percentile values and applicable screening benchmarks.

**Table 4-1:
Summary of Preliminary and Final COPCs**

Parameter or group of Parameters	Preliminary COPCs	Preliminary Uncertain COPCs	Final COPCs
Physicochemical	DO	TSS	DO and TSS
Nutrient	Un-ionized ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, total phosphorus (TP)	Ammonia as N and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	Un-ionized ammonia, Ammonia as N, nitrite, TKN and TP
Metals	Boron, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron and zinc	Barium, calcium magnesium, sodium	Copper
Bacteria	<i>E. coli</i>	-	<i>E. coli</i>

DO, un-ionized ammonia, nitrate and nitrite as N, total phosphorus, boron, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, zinc and *E. coli* were selected as preliminary COPCs based on the maximum concentrations exceeding the preliminary screening benchmarks (PWQO or WQGs).

These COPCs, apart from nitrate, boron, chromium, cobalt, iron and zinc, were retained as final COPCs based on the maximum concentrations exceeding the refined screening benchmarks (e.g., 95th percentiles at local upstream background or at STN1 before the discharge event). Nitrate, chromium, cobalt, iron and zinc were not retained as final COPCs because the maximum concentrations during the spill were less or equal to the upper limit of the concentrations (95th percentiles) obtained at STN1 before the discharge event.

The PWQO for boron is an interim objective set for emergency purposes based on the best information readily available and was not subject to peer review and formal publication (MOE, 1994 and updates). All total boron concentrations are less than the CCME long-term WQG for the Protection of Aquatic Life of 1500 µg/L². Boron was therefore not retained as a final COPC in surface water.

TSS, ammonia as N, TKN, barium, calcium magnesium and sodium were identified as preliminary uncertain COPCs based on the lack of screening benchmarks for these parameters. TSS was retained as a final COPC based on the maximum concentration exceeding the 95th percentile at the local upstream background locations. Note that the decision to retain TSS is considered to be conservative as higher TSS values were observed immediately downstream of the Main/King CSO prior to the discharge event (Table 1, after the text). Ammonia as N and TKN were retained as final COPCs based on the maximum concentrations exceeding the 95th percentiles at the local upstream background locations and/or immediately downstream of the CSO prior to the discharge event. Barium, calcium, magnesium and sodium were dismissed as final COPCs because the maximum concentrations were lower than the 95th percentiles obtained immediately downstream of the CSO before the discharge event.

5.0 IMPACTS EVALUATION

5.1 Surface Water

An evaluation of the impacts of the Main/King CSO discharge event on surface water quality in Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise was undertaken. This evaluation was undertaken to assess the impact of the discharge on the water quality of Chedoke Creek and subsequently on Cootes Paradise. The COPCs identified in Section 4.2 were used to guide the selection of surface water quality variables considered here.

With respect to surface water quality in Cootes Paradise, only stations proximal to the mouth of Chedoke Creek were considered for direct comparison with the surface water quality of Chedoke Creek. The stations further afield suggested other factors were more likely dominant; nevertheless, an evaluation of surface water quality in Cootes Paradise was undertaken which focused on six monitoring stations selected to represent a spatial gradient from the mouth of Chedoke Creek to the farther shore of Cootes Paradise.

² The CCME WQG for boron was developed in 2009 following CCME protocol (CCME, 2009).

5.2 Approach

The evaluation of surface water quality in Chedoke Creek focused on the following components:

1. Evaluation of available data sources that could provide sufficient, comparable data for establishing baseline conditions (before the discharge event), defining conditions during the event (i.e., samples between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018) and for assessing whether or not conditions returned to baseline after the event;
2. Assessment of the measured data with respect to their ability to differentiate between wet or storm event samples versus low flow or dry condition samples;
3. Evaluation and analysis of external influences on the quality of Chedoke Creek water;
4. Evaluation of COPCs in Chedoke Creek under before, during and post-discharge event conditions;
5. Evaluation of COPCs in Cootes Paradise proximal to the mouth of Chedoke Creek under before, during and post-discharge event conditions; and,
6. An evaluation of water quality in Cootes Paradise based on six monitoring stations selected to represent a spatial gradient from the mouth of Chedoke Creek to the farther shore of Cootes Paradise.

5.2.1 Surface Water Dataset

5.2.1.1 Available Data Sources

Surface water quality data used to support the assessment of surface water conditions in Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise were available from the following four main sources:

- West Hamilton Landfill Leachate Collection System Performance Report – 2002-2019 (SNC Lavalin, 2018, 2019 and 2020);
- Hamilton Conservation Authority Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise – 2015, 2018, 2019 (Excel dataset provided by the City of Hamilton);
- Royal Botanical Gardens Cootes Paradise Monitoring – 1994-2019 (Excel dataset provided by the City of Hamilton); and,
- Chedoke Creek Ecological Risk Assessment – 2019 (SLR, 2020).

Table 5-1 summarizes the surface water quality data used in the evaluation of surface water quality. Figure 2, after the text, shows the locations of the surface water sampling stations.

**Table 5-1:
Summary of Surface Water Data**

Location	Station ID	Year ^a	Parameters ^b	Source
Chedoke Creek Upstream of Main/King CSO	CC-5, CC-5a ^c and CC-3	April 2018- December 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i> ,	HCA Excel datasheet ^d
Chedoke Creek Immediately downstream of Main/King CSO	STN1	May 2002 - October 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, total metals	SNC Lavalin, 2017b and 2019
	CP11-Outlet	June-September 2018	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i>	HCA Excel datasheet
	C-1 West and G-1 Comp	September 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i> , total metals	SLR, 2020

Location	Station ID	Year ^a	Parameters ^b	Source
Chedoke Creek downstream of Main/King CSO	CC1 and CP11	May 2002- October 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i>	HCA Excel datasheet ^d
	STN3, SWC2, STN4, STN7 and STN 9	May 2002 - October 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, total metals	SNC Lavalin, 2017b and 2019
	C-3 Centre, C-3 West, C-4 West, C-5 east and G-4 Comp	September 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i> , total metals	SLR, 2020
Cootes Paradise	CP11.2, CP1, CP2, CP5 and CP20	May 2002- October 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i>	RBG Excel datasheet ^d
	Boat Launch	September 2019	TSS, DO, pH, nutrients, <i>E. coli</i> , total metals	SLR, 2020

a-Sampling dates do not provide full yearly records, limited sampling occurred each year; not all stations were sampled on same dates

b-Not all stations were sampled for all parameters

c- Station CC-5 and CC-5a were combined for statistical analysis.

d-provided by City of Hamilton

Two surface water quality monitoring stations, CP11.2 and C-6 East, were located in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek and were considered in association with both the Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise stations. Three stations, CP1, CP2 and CP20, were located in the main body of Cootes Paradise. One station, CP5, was located in West Pond (Figure 2, after the text). Station CP11, at the downstream end of Chedoke Creek was also added to the Cootes Paradise dataset to provide a reference for Chedoke Creek water quality discharging into the marsh.

5.2.1.2 Data Limitations

Assembling the dataset for Chedoke Creek presented a number of limitations that can be summarized as follows:

- Limited Data – the number of samples vary annually within and between the source datasets. For example, the SNC-Lavalin (2019) data set generally consisted of two to three samples annually throughout the record that extended from 2002 to 2019, whereas the upstream stations sampled by the HCA included as many as 19 samples annually but only in 2018 and 2019 with a few samples prior to those years. CP11-Outlet (located at the downstream end of the Glen Road box culvert) was a temporary location which was only sampled in 2018: three times during the discharge event and five times after it ceased discharging.
- Poor representation of samples over the hydrologic cycle – Neither the RBG dataset nor the SNC-Lavalin (2019) dataset for Chedoke Creek provided documentation regarding stream flow at the time of sampling.
- Surface water quality variables measured were inconsistent; therefore, limiting the pooling of data – The SNC-Lavalin (2019) data set included nutrients, biophysicals and metals but not bacteria, whereas the HCA data included nutrients, biophysicals and *E. coli* but metals were only sampled in 2015.
- Storm flow versus base flow – With the exception of the HCA data, most samples were not differentiated between low or base flow versus storm flows which makes partitioning of storm flow data, when CSO flows should be highest, difficult to impossible especially given the absence of continuous discharge records for Chedoke Creek.

HCA (2019) partitioned their data with respect to wet events and dry or base flow conditions as illustrated in Table 5-2 for station CP11 in Chedoke Creek. The standard deviation for the wet and dry event averages were not provided although the small differences in measured concentrations at CP11 between the dry and wet events would suggest that the concentrations are not statistically different given the natural variability of concentrations of TP, TSS and nitrate in Chedoke Creek which is discussed further below. There may be a statistical difference between wet and dry events for *E. coli*, but without further information this cannot be assessed.

**Table 5-2:
Average Concentrations (for Dry or Base Flow, Wet Events, and Total Samples) for
Station CP11 in Chedoke Creek (HCA, 2019) for Selected Water Quality Variables**

Surface Water Quality Parameter	Dry Flow or Wet Event	Average Concentration CP11
TP (mg/L)	Dry (21 events)	0.506
	Wet (5 events)	0.490
	Total (26 events)	0.497
TSS (mg/L)	Dry Events	19.19
	Wet Events	13.18
	Total Average	17.99
Nitrate (mg/L)	Dry (21 events)	1.70
	Wet (5 events)	0.943
	Total (26 events)	1.492
<i>E. coli</i> (CFU/100mL)	Dry (21 events)	14626.2
	Wet (5 events)	446736.0
	Total (26 events)	19471.0

Based on the wide variability in the selected water quality indicators considered in this report and the other limitations in the data set as noted above, it was determined that the appropriate means to approach the comparison would be to partition the data sets with respect to baseline conditions (before the discharge event), defining conditions during the event (i.e., samples between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018) and assessing whether or not conditions returned to baseline after the event (post July 18, 2018). This approach would provide potentially broad characterizations of surface water quality with larger data sets that should provide greater confidence if differences were identified temporally and/or spatially.

Flow data, the calculation of loads and the apportionment of loads to different sources would have provided an alternative assessment. However, a hydrograph could be simulated for Chedoke Creek based on a pro-rated flow model utilizing data from Spencer Creek, Red Hill Creek and Grindstone Creek, all of which have extensive flow records, this effort would have provided limited additional understanding of the impact of the discharge event as there is no data of the volume discharged from the CSO relative to total discharge volume of Chedoke Creek. Thus, the best that could be calculated is total annual loading between the baseline conditions and those of the discharge event. The data limitations noted above, and in particular the absence of quality and quantity data from the CSO, limited any understanding that could be gained from this approach, thus making it a futile exercise.

5.3 Findings - Chedoke Creek

The final COPCs identified in Section 4 were DO, TSS, ammonia (un-ionized), ammonia as N, nitrite, TKN, TP, copper and *E. coli*. Consistent data to evaluate the impact of the CSO discharge were available only for an assessment of DO, TSS, un-ionized ammonia TP and *E. coli*. Although *E. coli* data were only available at a limited number of sample stations (CC-5, CC-3, CP11-Outlet, CP11, C6-East in Chedoke Creek and CP11-2 and CP 1 in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek). Copper data were only available from the SNC-Lavalin (2019) data set and will only be briefly considered here. The data sets for nitrite and TKN were too limited and will not be considered.

5.3.1 West Hamilton Landfill

As noted, one of the main sources of data for Chedoke Creek was from the receiving water samples collected as part of the landfill leachate monitoring and leachate collection system performance reports that have collected data since 2002 from Chedoke Creek. The former West Hamilton Landfill, now referred to as Kay Drage Park is located north of King Street between the CP Rail Line and Highway 403. The landfill operated from the 1940s through to 1974 although cover and foundry sand continued to be added until 1977 (SNC-Lavalin, 2019). The landfill is located between the natural high bar formed during the post-glacial Lake Iroquois and the current location of Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise. This bar, located to the northeast of the landfill, consists of sands and gravels with groundwater distributed between Hamilton Harbour to the northeast and Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise to the west.

Chedoke Creek and the landfill are within a valley cut into the Queenston Shale. The post-glacial overburden within the valley consists of alluvial sediments, glacio-fluvial sand and glacio-lacustrine clay, silt and sand that may be in excess of 50 m thick (SNC-Lavalin, 2019).

Peto MacCallum Ltd. (2006) completed 12 boreholes in support of a slope stability study between Highway 403 and Chedoke Creek downstream of Glenn Road. Lake Ontario water levels in June 2006 when these boreholes were completed was 74.89 m above sea level (masl) (http://www.tides.gc.ca/C&A/network_means-eng.html#tabs1_5). Lake Ontario water levels were normal in 2006 with limited variability due to the control of the water levels. The boreholes were completed to elevations generally between 72 and 68 m asl, or up to almost 7 m below the water level of Chedoke Creek. The logs from the boreholes generally showed completion into clay at around 70 masl or over 4 m below the water level in Chedoke Creek at the time. Above the clay there were layers of variable thickness of permeable sand and gravel, sand, silty sand, alluvium and in some cases organic layers with these intermixed with less permeable silty clay to clay layers. In general, permeable strata dominated at comparable elevations to Chedoke Creek.

Urban and Environmental Management Inc. (UEM) (2016) completed a groundwater quality monitoring report covering the period 2009 to 2015. Surface water quality variables measured were inconsistent; therefore, limiting the pooling of data. The SNC-Lavalin (2019) data set included nutrients, biophysicals and metals but not bacteria whereas the HCA data (Excel dataset provided by the City of Hamilton) included nutrients, biophysicals and *E. coli*.

The fill material within the landfill had been described by Gartner Lee (2001) generally as:

- A cover layer of clay/sand about 1 m thick;
- Middle layer: foundry sand between 3 to 5 m thick; and
- Bottom layer: 7 – 10 m of municipal waste.

The municipal waste, as described in the core logs, consisted of mixed plastic, wood, metal, glass, wire and paper and other debris (Gartner Lee, 2001). In general, the landfill extended to about 10 m below ground surface (bgs) and where boreholes continued, interbedded layers of sandy-silt and clayey silt were identified to a depth of 18 m bgs. Leachate from the shallow monitor wells downgradient from the landfill generally showed PWQO exceedances for phenols, un-ionized ammonia, chloride, boron, cadmium, cobalt, copper and zinc (UEM, 2016).

In 2005 a leachate purge well system was installed at a known seep location to Chedoke Creek. The purge well system was replaced in late 2007 and early 2008 with a perforated infiltration pipe along Chedoke Creek and at 300 mm above the general water level. An extension of the original infiltration drain was added to the south between April and October 2017 during which time the leachate collection system was not operated except for some time in July (SNC-Lavalin, 2019).

The purpose of this discussion regarding the landfill was to demonstrate that, as is evident from the leachate assessment reports, the infiltration drain is intercepting substantial quantities of leachate from the landfill. However, there remains the potential for considerable quantities of leachate to reach Chedoke Creek. Groundwater circulation into Chedoke Creek will continue in the approximately 4 m of permeable substrate beneath the infiltration drain. Once groundwater elevation drops below the elevation of the invert of the drain, it will no longer effectively intercept the leachate which will then surface in Chedoke Creek. In contrast, high water levels in Chedoke Creek can result in a reversed gradient with flow from the creek into the drain. This is evidenced in the 2017 monitoring year (SNC-Lavalin, 2018) when the high pump volumes in March and April were attributed to the elevated water level in the creek (Figure 5-1). The pump was generally not operating from April to October as noted above. The reduced pumping volumes in October to December were attributed to lower creek water levels and reduced leachate production due to low precipitation (SNC-Lavalin, 2018). Nevertheless, loadings of leachate to Chedoke Creek, while not quantified, can reasonably be expected to occur at elevations below the drain and the potential impact of this contribution to Chedoke Creek surface water quality must be considered in the context of the discharge event from the CSO between 2014 to 2018.

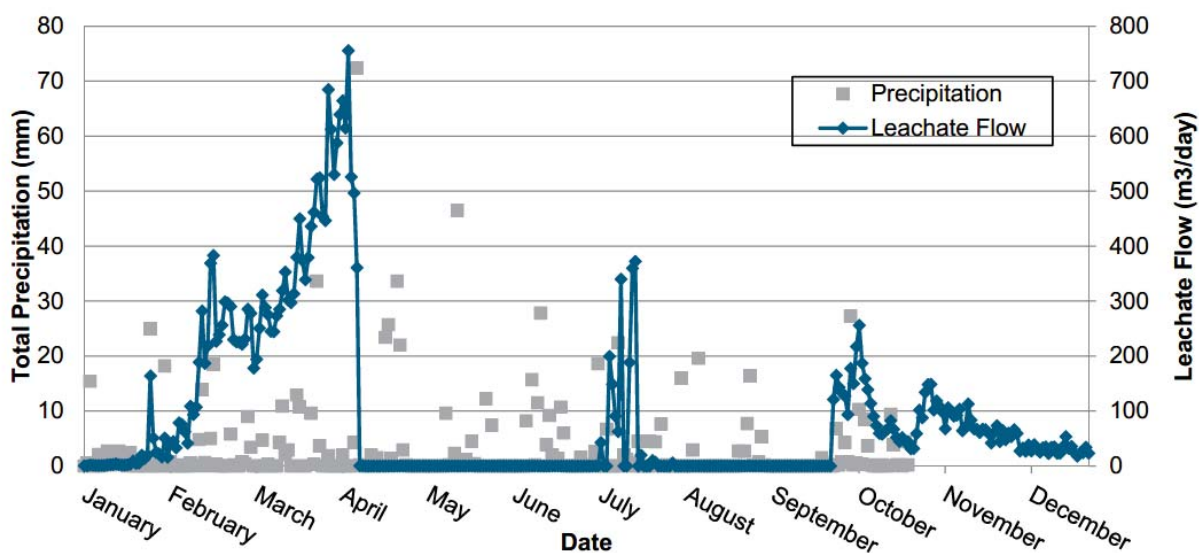


Figure 5-1:
Daily leachate pump volumes from perforated drain and precipitation, 2017
(SNC-Lavalin, 2018)

5.3.2 Chedoke Creek Surface Water Quality

As noted above, the aggregated data sets will be considered for the COPCs with sufficient data to evaluate conditions in Chedoke Creek and in particular to assess whether or not a measurable impact from the January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018 discharge can be discerned relative to the baseline (pre-2014) and post event quality. Data from the surface water receiver monitoring study of the leachate collection performance reports will also be considered. These data help understand the possible impact of the leachate discharging to Chedoke Creek and provide context to conditions observed in the creek. Statistical summaries of the water quality data are provided in Appendix B.

5.3.2.1 Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

The DO pattern in the creek prior to January 2014 was on average relatively stable between 10 and 12 mg/L but with considerable variance as indicated by the 1 standard deviation bars in Figure 5-2. The lowest DO concentration in Chedoke prior to January 2014 was 2.2 mg/L recorded at STN7. Concentrations in Cootes Paradise (CP1) were comparable to concentrations in Chedoke Creek.

During the discharge event, DO concentrations drop by about 7 mg/L between upstream and downstream of the CSO outfall (CP11-Outlet) but tended to recover at STN1, likely because of the drop structure located just upstream of STN 1. This would serve to aerate the water. However, DO drops in Chedoke Creek downstream during the discharge event with average concentrations as low as 6 mg/L at STN 7 and extreme minimums as low as 2.2 mg/L.

Except for CP11, the post July 2018 data set does not return to the DO levels that apparently existed prior to the discharge event. This may be due to the limited number of samples used to characterize conditions post July 2018 (e.g. 6 samples at STN 1 versus 34 samples at CP11).

The increase in DO at CP11 shown on Figure 5-2 for the periods before, during and after the discharge generally reflects the large number of samples taken at this location relative to other sample sites. The additional samples at CP11 provide a better characterization of baseline ($n = 97$), discharge event ($n = 79$) and post discharge event ($n = 35$) over a broader range of conditions as compared to the other sites. By comparison, the DO average concentration for the STN7, immediately upstream, is based on $n = 22$ for baseline conditions, $n = 14$ for the discharge event and $n = 3$ for the post discharge event period. Similarly, the low DO measurements at CP11-Outlet were based on only 3 samples representing the discharge event in 2018 and these three samples do not adequately represent conditions over the four years of the discharge event.

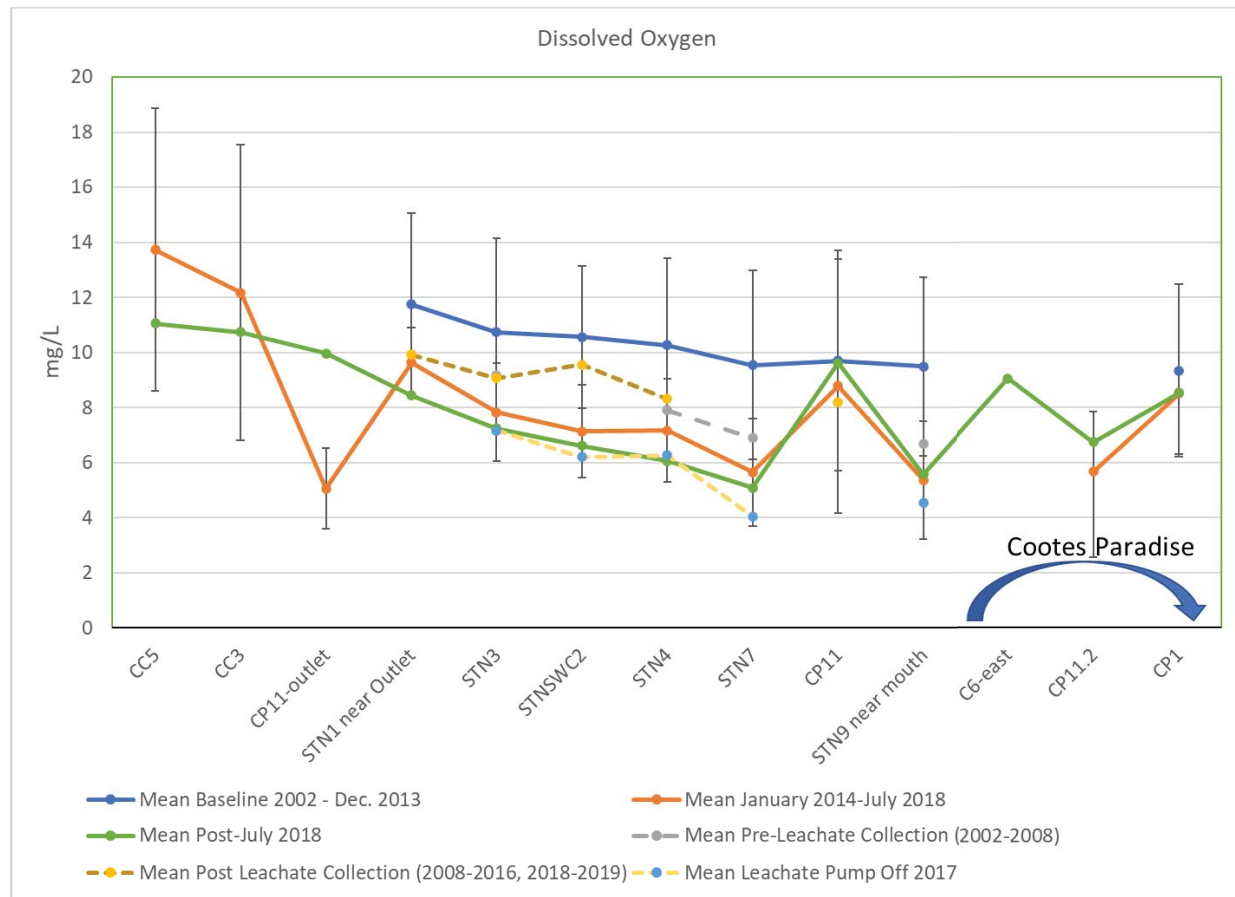


Figure 5-2:
Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise dissolved oxygen concentrations

The DO concentrations for the pre-leachate collection period, the mean post-leachate collection period and the period when the leachate pump was off are also illustrated here. UEM (2016) reported quite variable DO concentrations in groundwater from the landfill from 1.4 to 7.8 mg/L. It appears that leachate entering the creek may be causing the DO sag downstream of STN1. This is supported by the post July 2018 data which parallel the DO concentrations measured in 2017 when the leachate pump was shut down which would result in a higher loading of leachate to the creek. The impact of the leachate on DO in Chedoke Creek is less apparent with the more extensive sampling conducted at CP11 and this may be attributable to the sample number differential ($n = 6$ for post July, 2018 at STN1 versus $n = 35$ for CP11). When data were available, concentrations of DO rose in Cootes Paradise relative to Chedoke Creek. Sediment samples collected in Chedoke Creek in 2019 by SLR consisted predominantly of sand and silt with low organic matter which would not result in an oxygen demand within the creek itself.

In conclusion, the discharge event appeared to have a short-lived impact on DO in Chedoke Creek, but this was mitigated fully by the aeration achieved at the drop structure. The DO sag in Chedoke Creek downstream of STN1 is probably due to the continuous loading of low DO leachate water into the creek especially during baseflow conditions typified by the SNC-Lavalin data set. Data limitations complicate the interpretation of the data and the differentiation of a cause-effect relationship with respect to the discharge event.

5.3.2.2 Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Average baseline concentrations of TSS (pre-2014) in Chedoke Creek ranged between 15 and 30 mg/L with considerable individual sample variability as evidenced by the 1 standard deviation bars provided in Figure 5-3. Relative to these baseline conditions and the TSS concentrations post-July 2018, the CSO discharge event tended to increase TSS concentration on average by 25 to 40 mg/L. However, this is within the range of the natural variance of TSS at STN1 prior to 2014. Downstream of STN1, TSS ranged from 12 to 31 mg/L through to STN 9 with a high degree of individual sample variability. TSS did rise in Cootes Paradise likely due to factors unrelated to input from Chedoke Creek.

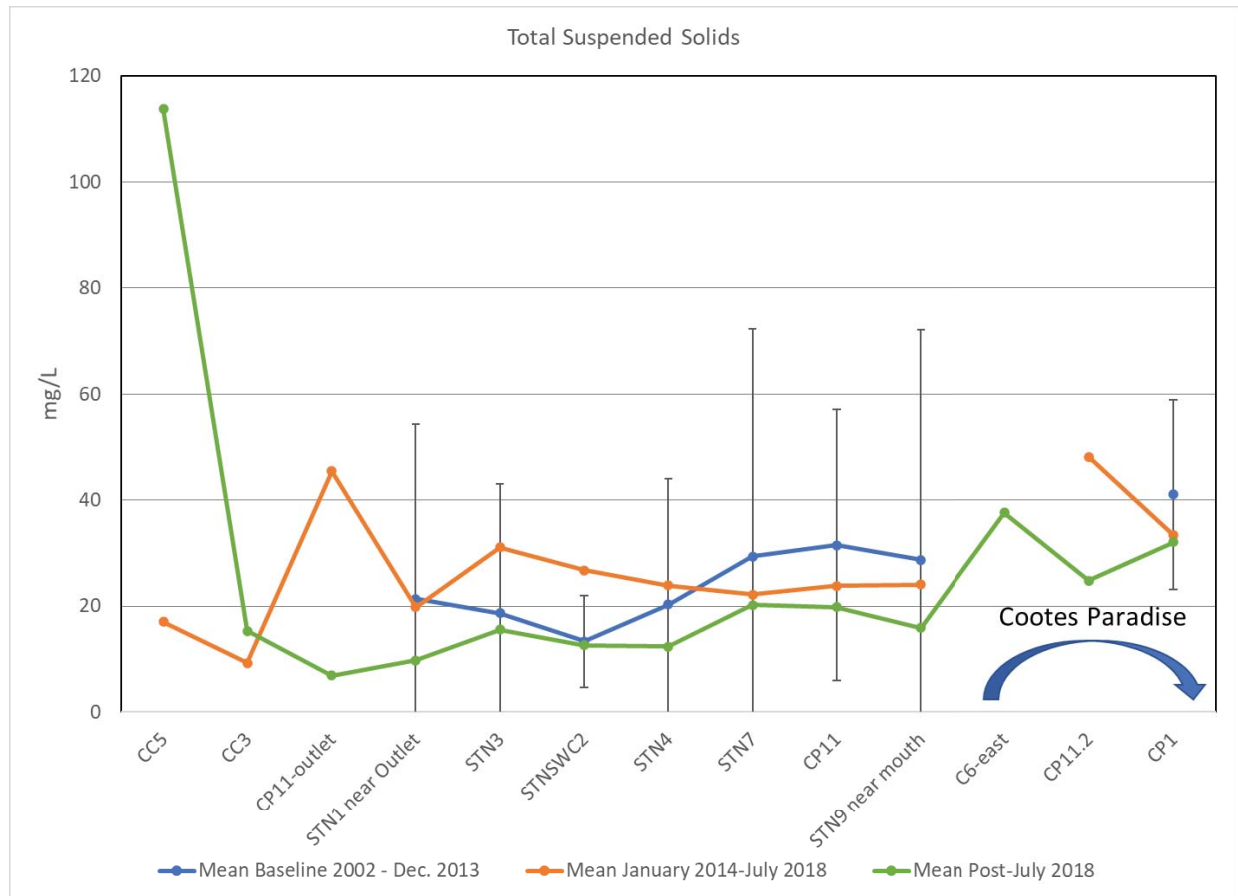


Figure 5-3:
Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise total suspended solids concentrations

Groundwater carrying leachate will not contain significant concentrations of particles: therefore, the TSS impact of the leachate will be minimal. In summary, while the discharge event did have some direct impact on TSS in Chedoke Creek, this was quickly assimilated downstream and was not outside of the natural variability of TSS within this section of Chedoke Creek.

5.3.2.3 Ammonia as N

Ammonia measured as N baseline concentrations in Chedoke Creek show low levels at Stn. 1 (0.09 mg/L) but concentrations rise consistently downstream peaking an order of magnitude higher at STN4 and STN9 at 0.77 and 0.75 mg/L, respectively (Figure 5-4). These concentrations

are very similar to concentrations measured after July 2018. When the stream data for post-leachate collection and with the leachate pump off in 2017 are plotted, it is evident that there is a contribution of ammonia from the leachate both when the pump is operating and especially when the pump was not operating in 2017. Unfortunately, there are no data for CP11 – Outlet although the mean concentrations between January 2014 and July 2018 suggest there is a bump of about 1 mg/L at STN1 with a gradual rise through the system to STN9 at 2.3 mg/L. This increase would appear to be primarily attributable to the unquantified impact of leachate reaching Chedoke Creek. Concentrations in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek quickly declined to around 0.01 mg/L during the discharge event.

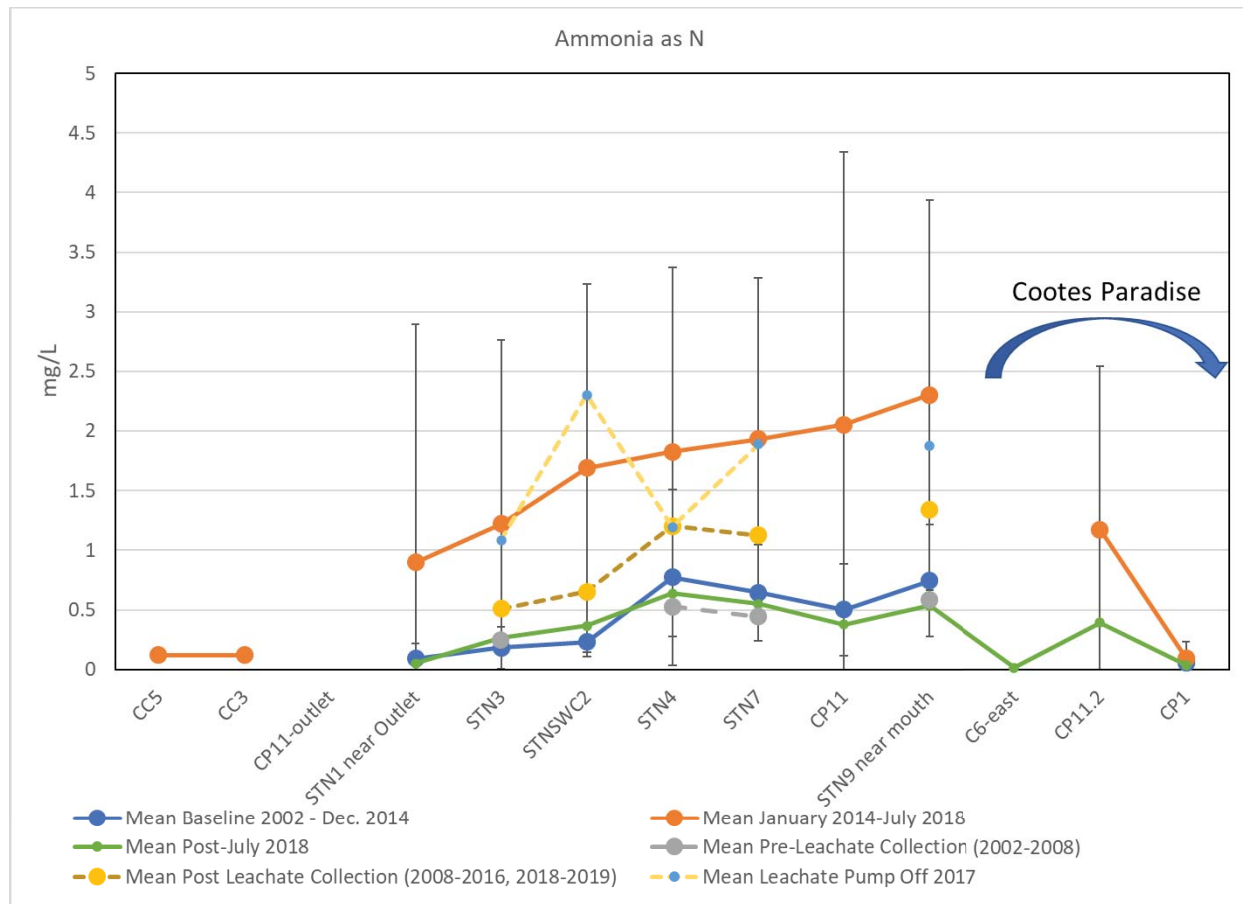


Figure 5-4:
Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise ammonia as N concentrations

In conclusion, while there appears to have been some impact on ammonia as N concentrations in Chedoke Creek resulting in an increase in ammonia of about 1 mg/L at Stn. 1, there has been an ongoing influence from leachate reaching the watercourse. The natural variability of ammonia concentrations precludes a conclusion regarding a statistically significant impact of either the discharge event or the leachate.

5.3.2.4 Un-ionized Ammonia

Although the data are limited, un-ionized ammonia, not surprisingly, has a similar interpretation to that of ammonia. Upstream concentrations are very low and these increase at STN1 during the 2014 to 2018 period by 0.027 mg/L (Figure 5-5) over upstream and 0.020 mg/L over baseline

conditions at STN1. However, the continued increase in un-ionized ammonia downstream appears to be a result of the contribution from leachate or other unquantified sources to Chedoke Creek. Un-ionized ammonia concentrations are highly variable because they are calculated based on total ammonia concentrations and are dependent on water temperature and pH. After July 2018, un-ionized ammonia concentrations in Chedoke Creek are all less than the PWQO. The undifferentiable influence from the discharge event and the leachate; however, have had no identified impact on Cootes Paradise as un-ionized ammonia concentrations at CP11-2 after July 2018 (n = 16) were comparable to upstream baseline concentrations and upstream discharge event concentrations; but all decreased to below the PWQO of 0.02 mg/L at CP1 (n = 14).

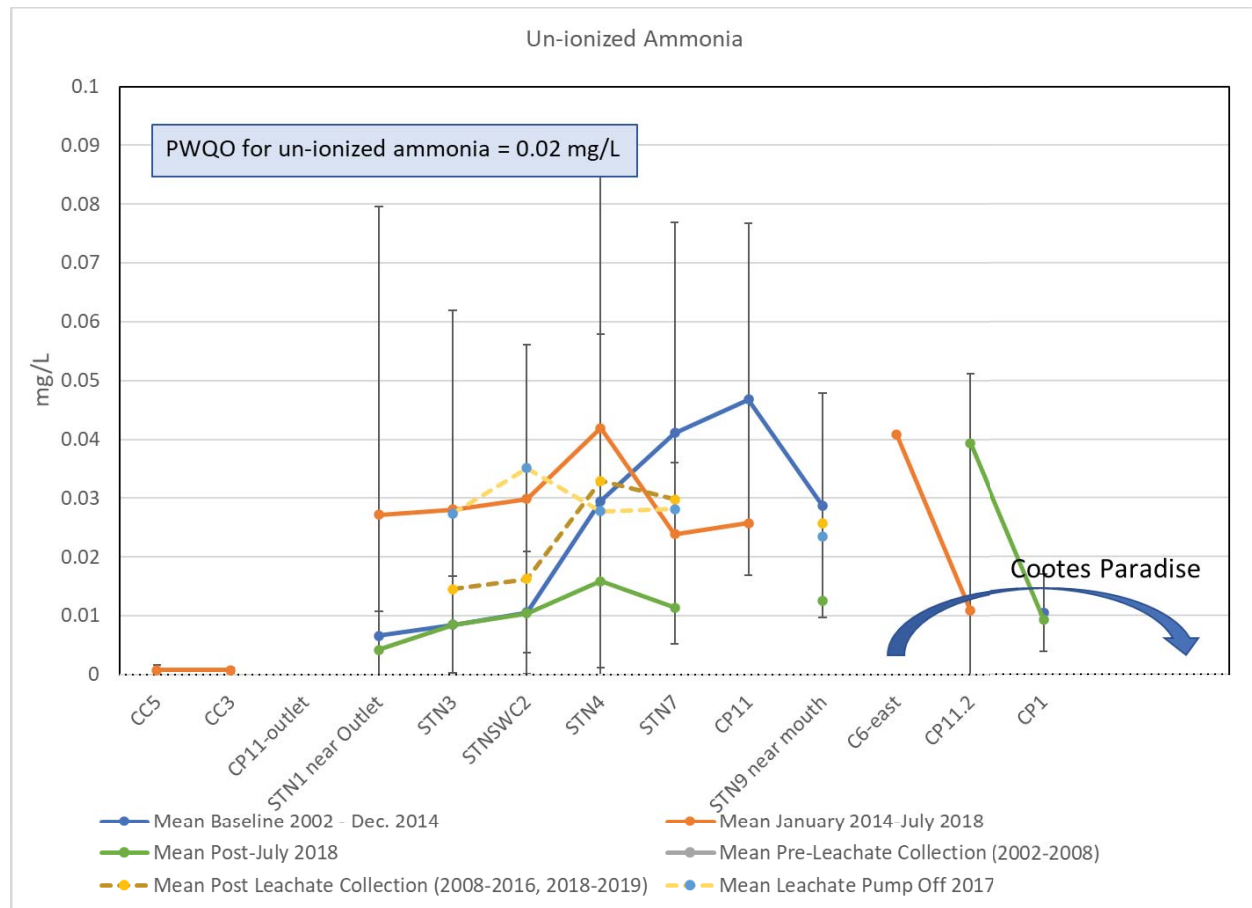


Figure 5-5:
Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise un-ionized ammonia concentrations

In summary, the discharge event had no differentiable impact on un-ionized ammonia in Chedoke Creek.

5.3.2.5 Total Phosphorus (TP)

The discharge event evidently produced elevated TP concentrations at CP11-Outlet averaging 2.3 mg/L and about 2 mg/L above the upstream concentrations and the baseline concentrations in Chedoke Creek. However, TP concentrations were quickly assimilated in the creek returning to concentrations that were about 0.5 mg/L or double the baseline and post discharge event concentrations (Figure 5-6). TP concentrations vary widely and there is no indication that the average in-stream concentration during the 2014 to 2018 period can be statistically differentiated

from background concentrations. TP concentrations in both Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise exceed its PWQO (0.03 mg/L).

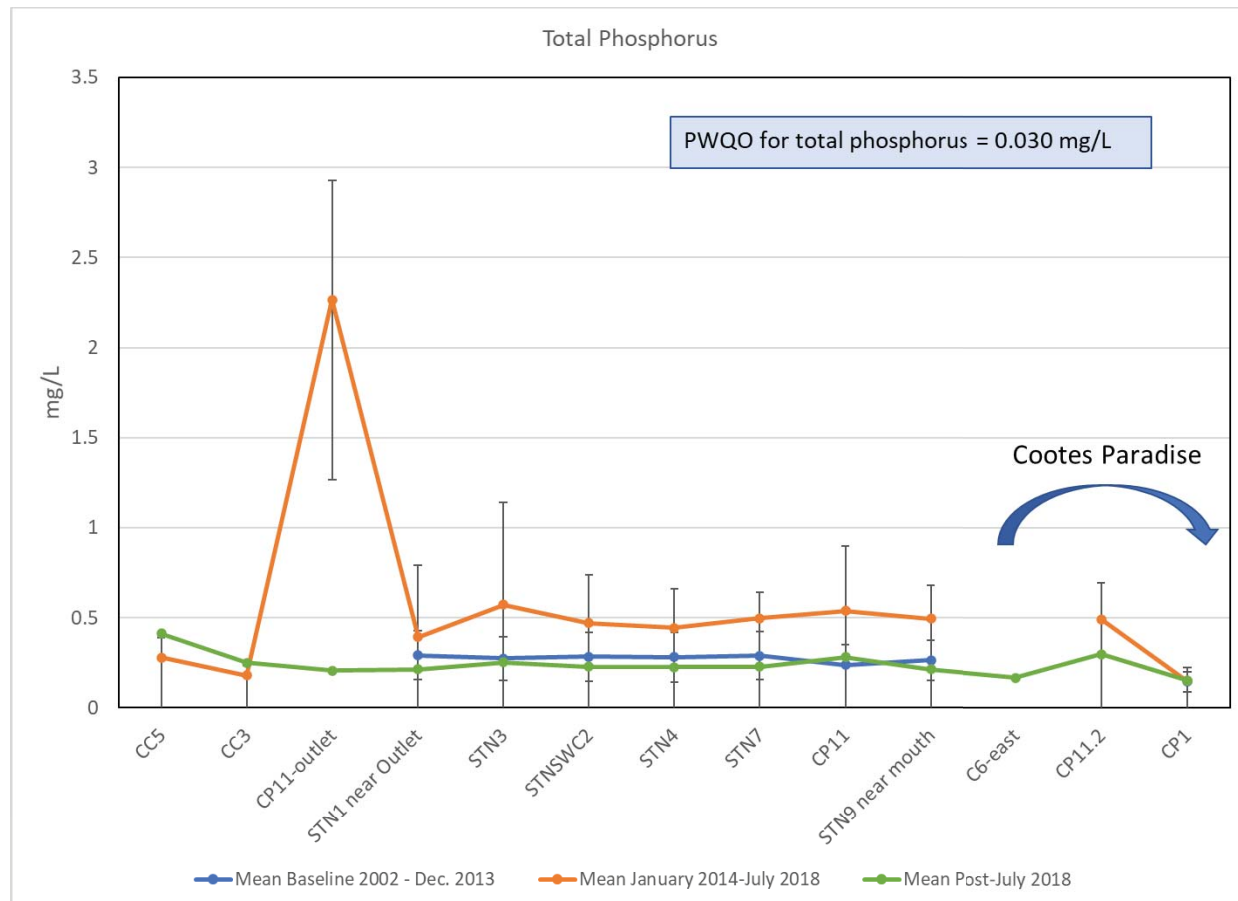


Figure 5-6:
Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise total phosphorus concentrations

TP concentrations were not measured in the landfill groundwater (UEM, 2016) and total dissolved phosphorus concentrations were generally near the detection limit of 0.010 mg/L.

In summary, the discharge event contributed TP to Chedoke Creek, but elevated concentrations were quickly assimilated in the creek and the inherently variable concentrations in the creek do not indicate a statistically significant increase over baseline conditions.

5.3.2.6 *E. coliform*

The available *E. coli* data are presented in Figure 5-7. It appears that the discharge event resulted in elevated bacterial measurements at CP11-Outlet. Measurements decreased downstream but there are insufficient data to conclude anything specifically other than that concentrations of *E. coli* were relatively low in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek.

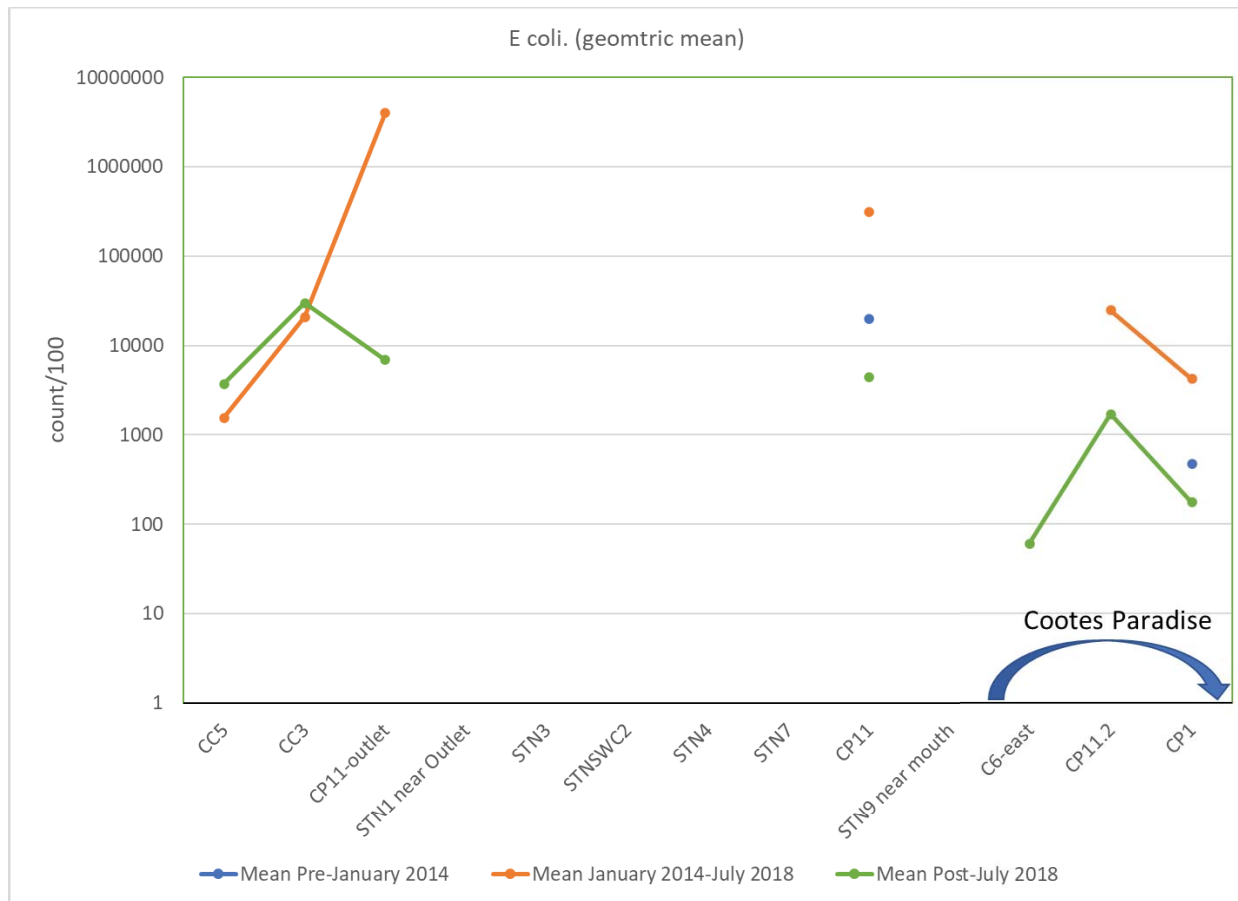


Figure 5-7:
Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise *E. coli* measurements

E. coli counts are generally elevated throughout Chedoke Creek subwatershed. *E. coli* levels were measured in the study area (CP11) and at the two locations upstream of the Main/King CSO (CC-5, CC3) in 2018. The results are provided in Table 5-3 for two time periods during the discharge and after the discharge. The results show that *E. coli* levels were higher at station CP11 than in the upstream stations during the discharge. However, after the discharge, *E. coli* at station CP11 decreased to levels lower than those observed at the upstream location CC-3. This illustrates the presence of multiple sources of *E. coli* in Chedoke Creek subwatershed.

Table 5-3:
Chedoke Creek *E. Coli* (Numcount/100mLI) in Surface Water Downstream and Upstream of Main/King CSO in 2018

	CC-5			CC-3			CP11		
	N	Range	Median	N	Range	Median	N	Range	Median
During Discharge	12	130-3600	710	12	200-104000	3900	87	10-3600000	21600
After Discharge	39	170-78000	900	36	120-610000	4100	32	20-35000	1500

5.3.2.7 Copper

Copper was identified as a COPC in surface water. The only data available for copper are from the leachate collection performance investigations reported by SNC-Lavalin (2019). Baseline concentrations of copper were 0.006 mg/L at STN1 and rose slightly downstream. During the discharge event, copper concentrations in Chedoke Creek ranged from 0.007 to 0.009 mg/L from upstream to downstream. Concentrations measured in the creek prior to leachate collection (pre-2008) were higher than during the discharge event. It appears that the leachate seeping into Chedoke Creek had a historic impact on copper concentrations and is continuing to add copper to the creek. However, copper concentrations in the groundwater at the landfill was generally low at or near the detection limit of 0.002 mg/L. With the available data, an impact from copper during the discharge event is not evident.

5.4 Findings – Cootes Paradise

The data review was intended to provide an overview of surface water quality and focused on the annual means over the monitoring period ranging from 2011 to 2019. The initial marsh delisting water quality targets for the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan (HHRAP)³ and/or the PWQO and federal WQG for aquatic life were used for comparison. As a summary, the review of annual means for the COPCs indicates that, in Cootes Paradise, increases in concentrations due to the discharge event seem to be limited to *E. coli* and TP (limited data) and only for 2018. A potential increase was also noted for nitrite at CP1 and CP2 in 2017; however, the highest nitrite concentrations were obtained in West Pond and do not appear to be related to the discharge event. The observations made based on a review of the annual means for each of the COPCs are summarized below. The COPC discussion does not include total ammonia as data reviewed by SLR did not include total ammonia in Cootes Paradise. For this reason, the discussion regarding ammonia relates to the un-ionized ammonia only. Un-ionized ammonia is the form of ammonia monitored by HCA because it is the form more toxic to fish.

For **DO**, the HHRPA target of 5 mg/L was met at all monitoring stations when annual means are considered at the Cootes Paradise annual routine monitoring station (Bowman, 2019) (Table 5-4).

Table 5-4:
Annual Means for Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)

Monitoring Year	HHRPA Target >5 mg/L					
	CP11	CP11.2	CP1	CP2	CP20	CP5
2011	7	na	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.3
2012	9.4	na	9.4	8.5	7.8	11.3
2013	14	na	8.3	8.6	8.0	9.4
2014	7.8	na	9.5	8.6	9.0	12.2
2015	7.8	na	8.6	6.7	12.2	10.5
2016	9.8	14	na	8.9	8.9	13.9
2017	10.8	7.6	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.6
2018	6.3	6.2	7.8	7.6	5.8	6.2
2019	10.5	7.8	9.0	9.1	8.2	7.8

³ HHRAP target is reached when 15 of the 17 samples from June to September meet/exceed target levels (Bowman, 2019).

In addition to the annual sampling conducted by RBG, total DO data were available for two Cootes Paradise-wide sampling events, one completed on July 27, 2018 and the other on August 7, 2019. DO was measured at 43 sampling stations in 2018 and at 39 stations in 2019. DO ranged from 3.49 to 11.17 mg/L in 2018 and from 3.77 to 11.2 mg/L in 2019. The mean for all stations was 7.06 g/L in 2018 and 6.96 mg/L for 2019. In 2018, six out of the 43 stations had DO levels below the HHRAP target of 5 mg/L, including three locations at the fishway where Cootes Paradise connects to Hamilton Harbour, one location in West Pond, one in the inlet back of Mac Landing and one in a bay on the north side of Cootes Paradise (BH original outlet) (Figure 3, after the text). In 2019, five out of the 39 locations had DO levels below the HHRAP target of 5 mg/L, including the inlet back of Mac Landing, the station in a Bay on the North side of Cootes Paradise (BH original outlet) and locations in and near Spencer Creek (Figure 4, after the text). In 2018 and 2019, DO was measured at five stations in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek and one station in Chedoke Creek. DO concentrations met the targets at these locations for both years. Based on the above observations, the discharge event at Main/King CSO does not seem to have directly affected DO levels in Cootes Paradise.

For **TSS**, the HHRPA target of 25 mg/L was exceeded at most monitoring stations (Table 5-5). Based on the annual means, TSS concentrations do not appear to be related to the Main/King CSO discharge event. Annual means obtained during the period of discharge (2014 to 2018) are comparable or lower than annual means obtained prior to the period of discharge. In addition, the annual means obtained at CP11 in Chedoke Creek are lower than those obtained in Cootes Paradise.

Table 5-5:
Annual Means for TSS (mg/L)

HHRAP Target < 25 mg/L *						
Monitoring Year	CP11	CP11.2	CP1	CP2	CP20	CP5
2011	31	na	35	44	66	36
2012	24	na	50	50	87	59
2013	na	na	24	22	22	33
2014	30	na	33	38	22	18
2015	24	na	28	34	15	18
2016	26	48	na	31	30	18
2017	19	na	34	31	na	21
2018	21	40	43	46	na	21
2019	21	22	27	27	na	14

*Initial HHRAP Target for Cootes Paradise

Bold – Exceed HHRAP initial target

For **un-ionized ammonia**, the monitoring target (CCME WQG of 0.02 mg/L) was met at all stations except for CP11.2 in 2018 (mean of 0.1 mg/L). Note that un-ionized ammonia data for CP11.2 reviewed by SLR were limited to 2016, 2018 and 2019. Un-ionized ammonia data were also limited for CP11 in Chedoke Creek. Based on the annual means at CP11, un-ionized ammonia shows a decrease in concentration since 2012. Based on the data reviewed by SLR the increase in un-ionized ammonia was limited spatially to one station and temporally to 2018 and could not be directly related to the Main/King CSO discharge event. Based on the annual means for monitoring stations in Cootes Paradise, un-ionized ammonia does not appear to be a

parameter of concern. A summary of annual means for un-ionized ammonia is provided in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6:
Annual Means for Un-ionized Ammonia (mg/L)

Target : ≤ 0.02 mg/L*						
Monitoring Year	CP11	CP11.2	CP1	CP2	CP20	CP5
2011	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012	0.05	na	na	na	na	na
2013	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014	0.043	na	0.004	0.004	0.001	0.004
2015	0.027	na	0.01	0.004	0.002	0.01
2016	0.017	0.02	na	0.002	0.002	0.01
2017	0.01	na	0.01	0.002	na	0.001
2018	0.009**	0.1	0.020	0.005	na	0.01
2019	na	0.002	0.002	0.0010	na	0.001

*CCME WQG used as Target for Cootes Paradise

**n=2

Bold – Exceed HHRAP initial target

For **nitrite**, the target concentration (CCME WQG of 0.06 mg/L) was met at all stations in Cootes Paradise except for CP1 and CP2 in 2017 and CP5 for all years (Table 5-7). The review of annual means indicated, based on annual means at CP11, that the discharge event may have contributed to the increase observed at CP1 and CP2 in 2017 but levels reduced in 2018 and 2019. The discharge event is not considered to be associated with nitrite at CP5 because nitrite has continuously been present at concentrations above the target concentration at this location.

Table 5-7:
Annual Means for Nitrite (mg/L)

Target < 0.06 mg/L*						
Monitoring Year	CP11	CP11.2	CP1	CP2	CP20	CP5
2011	na	na	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.13
2012	na	na	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.28
2013	na	na	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
2014	0.12	na	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.15
2015	0.13	na	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.16
2016	0.14	0.04	na	0.04	0.03	0.23
2017	0.21	na	0.10	0.09	na	0.13
2018	0.14	na	na	0.04	na	0.22
2019	0.06	na	na	0.03	na	0.09

*CCME WQG used as Target for Cootes Paradise

Bold – Exceed HHRAP initial target

For **TP**, the target concentration (30 μ g/L) was exceeded at all stations and for all years considered (Table 5-8). Based on a review of the annual means, an increase of TP above the

annual pre-discharge means occurred at CP11.2, CP1 and CP2 in 2018; however, levels decreased in 2019. Based on CP11 data, this increase is likely associated with the discharge.

Table 5-8:
Annual Means for Total Phosphorus (µg/L)

Target <30 µg/L*						
Monitoring Year	CP11	CP11.2	CP1	CP2	CP20	CP5
2011	248	na	110	129	171	186
2012	262	na	160	140	240	250
2013	na	na	91	82	95	127
2014	475	na	120	108	92	100
2015	468	na	117	110	73	140
2016	497	380	na	109	130	120
2017	412	na	133	120	107	160
2018	688	680	227	180	218	170
2019	260	140	108	100	105	130

*PWQO used Target for Cootes Paradise

Bold – Exceed HHRAP initial target

Total phosphorus annual means at stations CP20 and CP5 in 2018 showed an increased compared 2017; however, remain lower than annual means obtained in 2012. The results of TP in Cootes Paradise tributaries for the 2017/2018 season indicated that while the highest magnitude of PWQO exceedances were observed at CP11, “*elevated TP concentrations were observed at all sites, indicating TP impairment throughout the watershed*” (HCA, 2019). The proportion of grab samples that exceeded the PWQO for total phosphorus was 100% for CP11, 64% for CP7 in Spencer Creek and 73.1% for CP18.1 in Borer’s Creek. Based on these observations it is likely that inputs from other tributaries also contributed to TP at CP20 and CP5.

For *E. coli* the monitoring target for *E. coli* (1000 counts/100 mL) was exceeded in Cootes Paradise at CP11.2 and CP1 in 2018. The annual geometric means at CP11 show an increase during the Main/King CSO discharge (Table 5-9).

Table 5-9:
Annual Geometric Means for *E. coli*

Target <1000 (count/100 mL)*						
Monitoring Year	CP11	CP11.2	CP1	CP2	CP20	CP5
2011	762	na	58	120	82	94
2012	745	na	45	88	55	73
2013	na	na	40	113	65	64
2014	61077	na	96	71	38	21
2015	15734	na	80	42	11	24
2016	5540	192	na	35	13	16
2017	9784	na	219	55	na	46
2018	34858	7717	1041	440	na	35
2019	699	144	19	37	na	30

*Federal Secondary Contact for Recreation Guideline used as Target for Cootes Paradise

Bold – Exceed HHRAP initial target

In 2018 and 2019, two marsh-wide surface water sampling events for *E. coli* were also completed, one on July 27, 2018 and one on August 7, 2019 (as presented above for DO). *E. coli* was analyzed in samples obtained from 43 sampling stations in 2018 and from 39 stations in 2019. *E. coli* counts ranged from 20 to 70,000 CFU/100 mL in 2018 and from 10 to 4,900 CFU/100 mL in 2019. Geometric mean for all stations was 1993 CFU/100 mL in 2018 and 351 CFU/100 mL in 2019. In 2018, most stations (30 out of the 43) had *E. coli* above the target level of 1,000 (Table 2, after the text). In 2019, 13 out of the 39 locations had *E. coli* above the target level (Table 3, after the text). No apparent correlations were observed between *E. coli* numbers and DO levels in 2018 or in 2019. For example, in 2018, the locations with the highest *E. coli* counts also had the highest DO levels (Tables 2 and 3, after the text). The *E. coli* exceedances were mapped for both years (Figures 5 and 6, after the text). Figure 5, after the text shows the contribution of Chedoke Creek to *E. coli* in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek. *E. coli* numbers beyond Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek decrease to below the target for the marsh. Figure 5 shows that elevated *E. coli* numbers are also present at the west end of Cootes Paradise Marsh in Spencer Creek and Mac Landing. These results point to another source contributing *E. coli* to the west side of Cootes Paradise on July 27, 2018. Results for *E. coli* for surface water monitoring stations on Ancaster Creek and Spencer Creek on July 27, 2018 were not available for review by SLR. This information gap precludes further analysis of potential sources of *E. coli* to Cootes Paradise.

Copper was retained as a COPC. Based on the data reviewed, information on metal concentrations in Cootes Paradise Marsh was limited to one sample obtained by SLR from Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek in 2019. Total copper concentration in this sample was 3.4 µg/L and dissolved copper concentration was 0.5 µg/L and did not exceed the copper PWQO of 5 µg/L (at a hardness as CaCO₃ greater than 20 mg/L). Total copper concentration measured in Chedoke Creek at the furthest downstream station (STN9) are provided in Table 5-10. The summary statistic indicates that copper concentrations at this location are comparable before and during the discharge. Based on this information the discharge event does not seem to have contributed copper to Cootes Paradise in concentrations above those observed prior to the discharge event.

Table 5-10:
Summary Concentration of Total Copper in Chedoke Creek at STN9

	Before Discharge	During Discharge	After Discharge
Number of samples	33	17	2
Min	2	4.9	3.4
Max	30	24.8	9.6
Mean	6.3	10.7	5.6
Standard Deviation	5.0	6.0	5.6
Median	5	7	4.4

5.4.1 Section Summary – Surface Water

The Director's Order requires an evaluation of the environmental impact to Cootes Paradise from sewage discharged between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018 including a written assessment of any anticipated ongoing environmental impacts. Further, this assessment is to consider any proposed remedial actions and recommendations with justification. The objective of the surface water quality section was to determine if clear evidence of an impact from the sewage discharge was evident within Chedoke Creek. If the available data do not indicate a sustained impact

immediately downstream that is differentiable from background conditions or other influences on Chedoke Creek, then conceivably evidence showing an impact on Cootes Paradise during the discharge event with respect to water quality is lacking. The conclusions resulting from the analysis of water quality data in Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise are:

- The discharge event had a short-lived impact on DO in Chedoke Creek, but this was mitigated fully by the aeration achieved at the drop structure. The DO sag in Chedoke Creek downstream of STN1 is probably due to the continuous loading of low DO leachate water into the creek. In Cootes Paradise, the HHRAP target of 5 mg/L was met at all monitoring stations when annual means are considered. Additional marsh-wide sampling completed after the discharge event (on July 27, 2018 and August 7, 2019) indicated that some stations had DO concentrations below 5 mg/L; however, DO concentrations at stations located in Chedoke Creek or Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek were above 5 mg/L. Based on these observations, the discharge event at Main/King CSO did not directly affected DO levels in Cootes Paradise.
- The discharge event did have some direct impact on TSS in Chedoke Creek but this was quickly assimilated downstream and was not outside of the natural variability of TSS within this section of Chedoke Creek. Annual means for TSS in Cootes Paradise during the discharge event were comparable or lower than annual means obtained prior to the period of discharge. Based on these observations, the discharge event at Main/King CSO did not affect TSS in Cootes Paradise.
- There appears to have been some impact on ammonia as N concentrations in Chedoke Creek resulted in an increase in ammonia of about 1 mg/L at STN1; but there has also been an ongoing influence from landfill leachate reaching the watercourse. The natural variability of ammonia concentrations precludes any conclusion regarding a statistically significant impact of either the discharge event or the leachate.
- The discharge event had no differentiable impact on un-ionized ammonia in Chedoke Creek. Based on the un-ionized ammonia annual means, a slight increase was noted in Cootes Paradise and was limited spatially to one station in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek and temporally to 2018. This slight increase could not be directly related to the Main/King CSO discharge event. Based on Chedoke data and the annual means for monitoring stations in Cootes Paradise, un-ionized ammonia does not appear have been a parameter of concern during the discharge event.
- The discharge event contributed TP to Chedoke Creek, but elevated concentrations were quickly assimilated in the creek and the inherently variable concentrations in the creek do not indicate a statistically significant increase of TP over baseline conditions. In Cootes Paradise, based on a review of the annual means, an increase of TP above the annual pre-discharge means occurred at CP11.2, CP1 and CP2 in 2018. It is possible that this relative increase was due to the discharge event. Annual means for TP in 2019 do not show a continuing impact.
- *E. coli* measurements in Chedoke Creek were only available for a limited number of stations (e.g., CP11). The limited data show an increase in *E. coli* counts in Lower Chedoke Creek during the discharge event. Annual geometric means for *E. coli* counts in Cootes Paradise indicated an increase above HHRAP initial target in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek at CP11.2 and CP1 in 2018. These increases are likely due to the discharge event (based on the increase *E. coli* counts observed at CP11 downstream of Chedoke Creek during the discharge event).

- Landfill leachate seeping into Chedoke Creek had a historic impact on copper concentrations and is continuing to add copper to the creek. With the available data, an impact from copper during the discharge event is not evident.

The evaluation of surface water quality indicated that the discharge event contributed to a short-term increase in *E. coli* levels at monitoring stations close to the mouth of Chedoke Creek. A potential short-term localized increase in total phosphorus concentrations was also noted for Cootes Paradise. The surface water quality data reviewed supports the conclusion that there is no evidence of long-term impact on Cootes Paradise based on water quality measurements. Accordingly, proposed remedial actions to address the discharge are unwarranted and a surface water monitoring program for the impacted portions of Cootes Paradise is not required.

5.5 Sediment

5.5.1 Approach

The evaluation of sediment quality follows a before-after comparison approach. Based on the information reviewed to conduct this EIE, only a few locations in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek have data characterizing the sediment quality before and after the CSO discharge event.

Sediment grab samples were obtained in Cootes Paradise Marsh and Grindstone Marsh areas as part of the sediment quality monitoring program completed by RBG in 2006 and 2013 (Bowman and Theysmeyer, 2007; Bowman and Theysmeyer, 2014). As part of the 2006 study, grab sediment samples were obtained with an Ekman grab from seven locations including two in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek (CC-1 and CC-2). As part of the 2013 study, grab sediment samples were obtained from ten locations including Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek (CC-1 and CC-2) (Figure 7, after the text). The 2006 and 2013 samples were analysed for nutrients and metals. The sediment samples CC-1 and CC-2 obtained in the 2006 and 2013 studies comprise the dataset characterizing sediment quality before the Main/King CSO discharge event.

Sediment samples were also obtained after the Main/King CSO discharge event. In September 2018, Wood Environmental (Wood) collected sediment core samples in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek (station C-6). A total of nine core samples were analysed for nutrients, metals and faecal coliform. In October 2019, SLR collected grab sediment samples from two locations in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek (Boat Launch and G-7). A total of two grab samples were also analysed for nutrients, metals and faecal coliforms. Sediment samples collected in Cootes Paradise beyond the stations near the mouth of Chedoke Creek after the discharge event were not found during the preparation of this EIE. Consequently, the before-after sediment quality dataset to evaluate the impact of the discharge event on sediment quality is limited to Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek sediment samples CC-1, CC-2, C-6 east, C-6 centre and C-6 west, Boat Launch and G-7. Because the sediment samples obtained at location C-6 by Wood consisted of core samples representing various depths, only the surficial core sample (<15 cm) were included in the dataset. However, it is recognized that compiling samples obtained with different methods introduces uncertainty in the dataset.

Other realities of sediment samples further limit the use of this medium to characterizing the impact of the discharge event. These include the following:

- Physical disturbance – shallow environments such as Cootes Paradise are frequently subjected to the disturbance of the surficial sediment layers through wind and wave action resulting in mixing and migration of these sediments with deeper sediments. As a result, sampling shallow layers of sediment (e.g., several centimetres) does not mean that this sediment would for example be relevant to the discharge event considered here. Sediment coring has been developed for application to lakes where cores from depth limit disturbance from physical mixing. This has allowed the development of techniques for verifying the absence of disturbance and the confirmation that the core has successfully sampled the most recent sediments with the use of short half-life radioisotopes (e.g., the presence of Beryllium 7 with a half-life of 53 days confirms that the top of the cores has been recovered). Dating of undisturbed cores is possible but as noted by Wood (2019) “*The irregular channel morphology, minimal water depth and widely varying flows within Chedoke Creek likely result in substantial mixing and transport of especially the fine-grained and organic sediments that retain ^{210}Pb . These processes would prevent the formation of interpretable ^{210}Pb profiles. For this reason, Wood does not recommend attempts to apply radioisotopic dating methodologies to distinguish sediments deposited prior to, versus during, the 2014 – 2018 discharge event*”.
- Bioturbation – sediment invertebrates mix the sediments vertically and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) are known to “plough” the surficial sediments while feeding. This has been observed extensively in Cootes Paradise and is believed to result in the loss or sustainability of submergent and emergent aquatic vegetation.

Both of these factors confound the interpretation of sediment profiles to effectively provide a time series of contamination in Cootes Paradise. As a result, sediment quality data discussed below represent mixed conditions aggregating much more than the four years of the discharge event to Cootes Paradise. These limitations must all be kept in mind in the discussion below.

The sediment quality data were compared to the Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines (PSQGs) Lowest Effect Levels (LELs) and Severe Effect Levels (SELs). The PSQG LEL “*indicates a level of contamination that can be tolerated by the majority of sediment-dwelling organisms. Sediments meeting the LEL are considered clean to marginally polluted*”. The PSQG SEL “*indicates a level of contamination that is expected to be detrimental to the majority of sediment-dwelling organisms. Sediments exceeding the (SEL) are considered heavily contaminated*” (MOE, 2008).

5.5.2 Findings

Comparisons of nutrients and metals concentrations in the sediment samples obtained in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek before and after the discharge event do not point to increases in concentrations resulting from the discharge event. The following sections summarizes the available sediment quality data for nutrients, metals and faecal coliform.

The sediment samples collected in Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Marsh in 2006 and 2013 were analyzed for TKN, ammonia as N and TP. TKN and TP exceeded the PSQG lowest effect levels LEL at all locations in Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Marsh. Total phosphorus also exceeded the provincial PSQG SEL in Desjardin Canal in 2006 and 2013 (Bowman and Theysmeyer, 2014). Comparison of TP and TKN concentrations obtained from Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek in 2006 and 2013 to concentrations obtained in 2018 and 2019 shows similar TP concentrations and a decrease in TKN concentrations (Table 5-11). Ammonia concentrations in 2019 show high variability which precludes conclusions on potential enrichment from the CSO discharge. Two samples and a duplicate were obtained in 2019. One sample (G-7)

had a concentration of ammonia as N of 100 µg/g and the other sample and its duplicate had ammonia as N concentration of 23 µg/g and 32 µg/g, respectively.

Table 5-11:
Cootes Paradise Before (Historical) and After the Discharge Event - Maximum TKN and TP Concentrations in Surface Sediment

Nutrient	2006		2013		2018			2019		
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-1	CC-2	C6-East	C6-Centre	C6-West	Boat Launch	Boat Launch Duplicate	G-7
TKN (µg/g)	1250	1010	1390	1330	900	900	1000	55	55	120
Ammonia as N (µg/g)	35	48	<25	<25	na	na	na	23	32	100
TP (µg/g)	1100	1100	1100	920	814	778	809	1030	908	1140

Metal analysis showed that arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc exceeded the PSQG LELs, but were below the SELs in the sediment samples (CC-1 and CC-2) obtained in 2006 and 2013 in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek (Bowman and Theysmeyer, 2014). The 2013 sediment study showed that metals exceeding the PSQG LELs were observed at most locations in Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Marsh, with copper exceeding the LEL at all 10 locations investigated (Bowman and Theysmeyer, 2014). Comparison of metals concentrations obtained in 2006 and 2013 to concentrations obtained in 2018 and 2019 shows similar results, except for copper showing a possible increase (Table 5-12). Note that the maximum copper concentration in West Pond in 2013 was 90.5 µg/g. A study on contaminant loadings and concentrations to Hamilton Harbour reported “concerns about the concentration levels of copper in the sediments of Cootes Paradise and the Grindstone Creek Estuary. The Technical Team hypothesized that sources could include copper pipes and roofs in the area or residue from copper now used in brake pads instead of asbestos” (Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan Office, 2018).

Table 5-12:
Cootes Paradise Before (Historical) and After the Discharge Event - Maximum Metal Concentrations in Sediment

Metals (µg/g)	2006		2013		2018			2019		
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-1	CC-2	C6-east	C6-Centre	C6-West	Boat Launch	Boat Launch D	G-7
Arsenic	6	6	5.6	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.25	4.98	4.7
Cadmium	2.1	1.5	1	2.1	0.88	0.9	0.96	3.69	3.57	1.0
Copper	73	61	53	55	64	64	76	116	109	100
Lead	62	69	50	48	63	39	63	73.9	67.6	50.9
Zinc	400	320	310	340	285	300	303	571	545	451

Information on bacteria in sediment for the periods prior to and during the discharge event were not located as part of the information reviewed. The sediment samples collected in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek in September 2018 were analysed for faecal coliforms. Sediment samples were also collected in Chedoke Creek and analysed for faecal coliforms in 2018. The 2018 results showed that faecal coliforms, human Bacteroidetes and total

Bacteroidetes were only detected in the surface sediment horizon (<15 cm) and that concentrations in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek (maximum faecal coliform: 4000 CFU/100g) were generally lower than concentrations in Chedoke Creek. The highest faecal coliform concentrations in Chedoke Creek were found downstream of the Kay Drage Park bridge (43000 CFU/100g) (Wood, 2018). Faecal coliform in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek in October 2019 were lower than in 2018 (170 and 790 MNP/100g).

5.5.3 Section Summary - Sediment

Sediment quality data for Cootes Paradise are limited to a few sampling events and monitoring stations. In addition, physical disturbance through wave action and/or bioturbation confound the interpretation of sediment profiles to effectively provide a time series of contamination in Cootes Paradise. As a result, the limited sediment quality data available for 2018 and 2019 represent mixed conditions aggregating much more than the four years of the discharge event to Cootes Paradise.

Keeping these limitations in mind, comparisons of nutrients and metals concentrations in the sediment samples obtained in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek before and after the discharge event do not point to increases in concentrations resulting from the discharge event.

Faecal coliforms data were only available for 2018 after the discharge event and for 2019. The results indicated that concentrations in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek were generally lower than concentrations in Chedoke Creek. The highest faecal coliform concentrations in Chedoke Creek were found downstream of the Kay Drage Park bridge. The lack of bacteria characterization in Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek prior to the discharge event precludes any conclusions regarding the impact of the CSO discharge.

5.6 Aquatic Vegetation

5.6.1 Approach

SLR used data collected from 1996 to 2019 by RBG to evaluate existing conditions and potential impacts on aquatic vegetation before, during and after the CSO discharge. The data set contained more than 6,000 records dispersed over 35 monitoring stations. A subset of these records was used for more detailed analysis at 11 monitoring stations. Stations were selected to represent the aquatic communities such as marsh, open water and exposed locations throughout Cootes Paradise (Figure 8, after the text). For example, Figure 8 shows reference locations (B1, G12, M3, M4, O3 and R1) were compared to locations near (potential exposure) Lower Chedoke Creek (C1, C2, M5, B2, and E2). The selected locations represented those with the most complete consistent methodology and complete data sets. Evaluation was considered representative of species types, sampling dates and percent coverage of aquatic vegetation with respect to potential data limitations as outlined below.

A review of the data set revealed several limitations:

- not all sites were surveyed each year;
- personnel conducting the surveys did not remain constant;
- survey effort also may have changed over the sampling period;
- data records were not linked to known variable climate conditions; and
- data records were not linked to monitoring goals or influencing factors.

For example, common carp, invasive vegetation species and their control, aquatic restoration plantings, known excessively high-water levels in Lake Ontario over past few years, early ice off and excessive weather (wind, ice and snow melt) may play important roles in understanding changes over time and aid in the evaluation of potential changes in Cootes Paradise that occurred as a result of the CSO discharge event. These limitations and data variability can introduce uncertainty in the interpretation of results.

In addition to comparing species assemblage, vegetation in the data sets were summarized into three functional groups: submergent, floating and emergent vegetation. These designations were used as a high-level analysis of representation of vegetation types recorded in the dataset.

SLR's approach to the review also considered the species type and typical known nutrients required for growth or growth limitations. For example, nutrient inputs associated with storm water, urban runoff and agricultural runoff which may have contributed to the shift in Cootes Paradise aquatic ecosystem from a mesotrophic, clear water, macrophyte dominated community composition to conditions typical in an eutrophic, relatively turbid, plankton dominated system (Yang et al. 2020). Reduced light penetration favours floating and emergent vegetation coverage over submergent coverage. Nutrients in the Main-King CSO discharge from 2014 to 2018 could have contributed to changes in aquatic vegetation coverage.

5.6.2 Findings

Using spatial and temporal trends in the aquatic vegetation coverage, the data revealed that submergent vegetation within Cootes Paradise is dominated by non-native species including Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and Potamogeton species (*P. crispus*). Native submergent species were also frequently observed (for example Canada Pond Weed (*Elodea canadensis*)). For the 11 stations, Duckweed (*Lemna sp.*) was the most observed species in the floating group. Native Waterlily (*Nymphaea odorata*) were also observed but percent coverage was highly variable from year to year and over the long term. Waterlilies and Cattails (*Typha sp.*) were part of the targeted restoration planting initiatives with Cattails representing the majority of the emergent group. Many of the submergent non-natives were also part of invasive species control programs.

When all the data were reviewed neither a species-specific pattern or trend (increase or decrease) could be linked to the CSO discharge event. Trends in percent cover fluctuated over several years and remained generally within background variation of aquatic species cover before, during and after the event. The following bullets provide a summary of the findings.

- Increases and decreases in percent cover for all three vegetation types observed at Cootes Paradise sites in or near Lower Chedoke Creek (C1, C2, B2, E2 and M5) and stations far from Chedoke Creek (B1, G12, M3, M4, O4, and R1) prior to CSO discharge event (Figure 5-8 and Figure 5-9).
- Submergent vegetation showed decline in percent cover one year prior to CSO discharge and floating vegetation showed decline the first year of the event at locations in or near Lower Chedoke Creek.
- Submergent and floating vegetation showed increases and decreases in percent cover during the CSO discharge period at locations far from Lower Chedoke Creek (Figure 5-8). Emergent vegetation showed an increase in percent cover during the CSO discharge event at the same locations far from Lower Chedoke Creek (Figure 5-8).

- Magnitude of increases and decreases in percent cover for floating and submergent vegetation types during the CSO discharge were similar to, or smaller than fluctuations prior to the CSO discharge at locations both far from, in or near Lower Chedoke Creek, thus within background variation (Figure 5-9).
- This assessment of available information does not show impacts on aquatic vegetation in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

The observed vegetation trends are generally consistent with previous findings reported for Cootes Paradise by Theysmeijer et. al (2016) and Leisti et al (2016). In some instances where emergent, submergent and floating vegetation expanded their coverage this was followed with setbacks due to damage as a result of high-water levels, common carp activity, and periods of eutrophic or hypereutrophic conditions which may occur annually (in late summer). Hypereutrophic conditions can result in algae blooms and declines in plant communities (e.g. submergent group). Other factors potentially influencing percent coverage of aquatic vegetation include the regulation of Lake Ontario water levels, resuspension and inputs of sediment from tributaries along with high nutrient levels which may promote algal blooms thus reducing dissolved oxygen (Leisti et al., 2016). These factors influence aquatic vegetation in Cootes Paradise at a much larger scale than the CSO discharge, were occurring before the CSO event and continue as key issues maintaining degraded conditions in Cootes Paradise (Leisti et al., 2016).

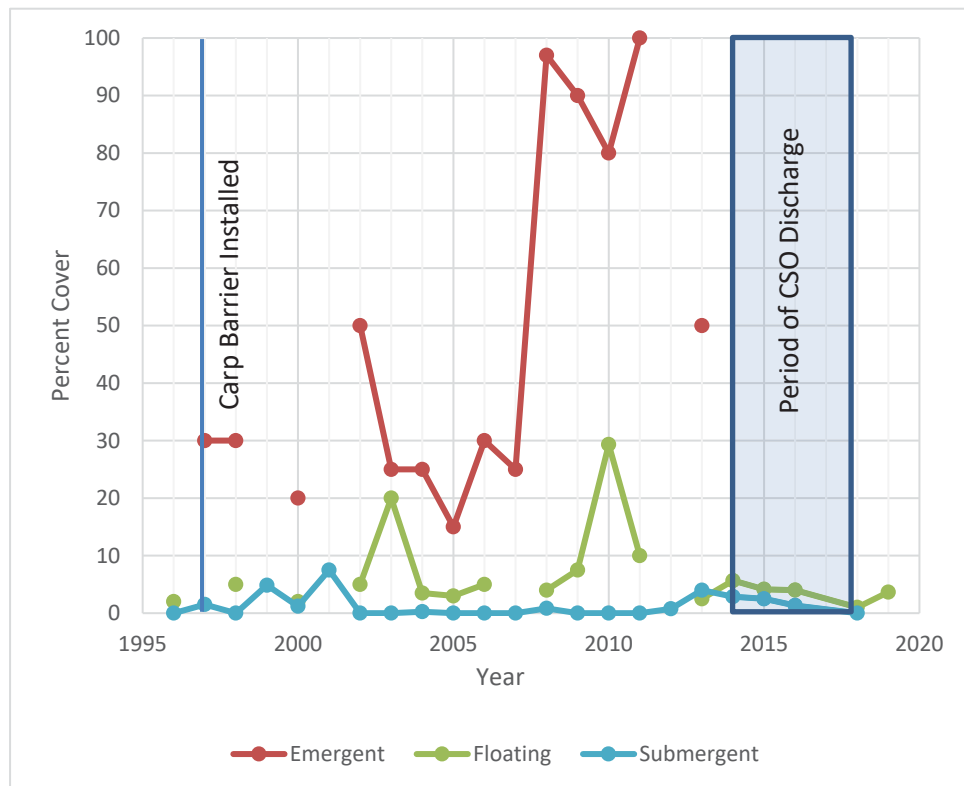


Figure 5-8:
Vegetation Trends for Location in or Near Lower Chedoke Creek

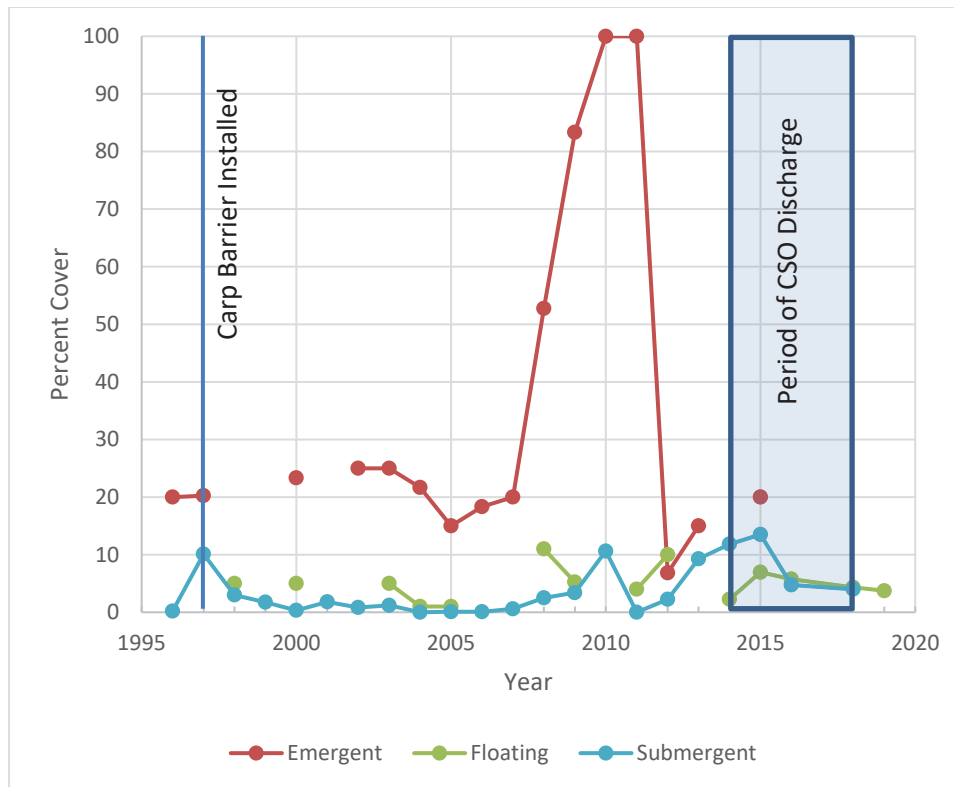


Figure 5-9:
Vegetation Trends for Locations in Cootes Paradise Far From Lower Chedoke Creek

5.6.3 Section Summary – Aquatic Vegetation

Based on observations described above, and consistent with other published sources, assessment of available information does not show impacts on aquatic vegetation in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

5.7 Fish Community

5.7.1 Approach

Fish were used as indicators of potential impacts of the Main-King CSO discharge in Cootes Paradise (sometimes referred to as the marsh) from 2014 to 2018. Fish community characteristics were compared before, during and after the CSO discharge period at locations in Cootes Paradise far from (background reference) and near (potential exposure) to Lower Chedoke Creek (Figure 9, after the text).

Annual Index Fish Community Data and Fishway Data, both received from RBG, were consulted. These datasets appear as a modified continuation of the sampling program initiated in support of a graduate thesis (Theysmeyer, 2000).

Characteristics of the annual index fish community data include:

- Samples collected from 1995 to 2019;
- Fish collections in Cootes Paradise and Lower Chedoke Creek;
- Approximately 25 sampling locations;
- 55 fish species collected in Cootes Paradise; and
- Over 37,000 records.

Characteristics of the fishway data include:

- Samples collected from 1995 to 2019;
- Fish collected during operation of the fishway where Cootes Paradise connects to Hamilton Harbour;
- 36 fish species collected at the fishway; and
- Over 98,000 records.

Over the duration of the fish collection program a total of 69 fish species were captured in the fishway and from Cootes Paradise sampling locations (Table 5-13). Of the total species captured, 14 were captured in the fishway and not Cootes Paradise while 33 were captured in the marsh and not the fishway. Only 22 of 69 species were captured at both the fishway and marsh locations.

Table 5-13:
Comparative Properties of the Fishway and Index Fish Community Datasets

Parameter	Fishway Species	Annual Index Species
Total number of species	36	55
Number of species collected at both locations	22	22
Number of species at one location and not the other	14	33

The rank-order for the 10 most frequently captured fish species in the Fishway and Cootes Paradise datasets are shown in Table 5-14. Only 3 of the 10 most frequently captured fish appeared in both datasets. Brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) and common carp represented 74% of the capture in the fishway dataset while six species represented 77% of the catch in the marsh dataset represented, indicating a reduced species dominance diversity in the fishway capture data.

Table 5-14:
Rank Order of Species Abundance of the Fishway and Index Fish Community Datasets.

Fishway Species: 1996-2019				Cootes Paradise Species: 1996-2019		
Rank Abundance	Species	Percent	Cumulative	Species	Percent	Cumulative
1	Brown Bullhead <i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	51.1	51.1	Pumpkinseed <i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	29.3	29.3
2	Common Carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	23.0	74.1	Bluegill <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	16.1	45.4
3	White Sucker <i>Catostomus commersonii</i>	12.5	86.6	White Perch <i>Morone americana</i>	11.9	57.3
4	Gizzard Shad <i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>	4.6	91.2	Common Carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	7.5	64.8
5	Channel Catfish <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	2.7	93.9	Brown Bullhead <i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	7.4	72.2
6	Goldfish <i>Carassius auratus</i>	2.6	96.5	Bluntnose Minnow <i>Pimephales notatus</i>	5.3	77.5
7	Freshwater Drum <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	2.0	98.5	Spottail Shiner <i>Notropis hudsonius</i>	3.5	81.0
8	Rainbow Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	0.4	98.9	Logperch <i>Percina caprodes</i>	3.5	84.5
9	Bowfin <i>Amia calva</i>	0.3	99.2	Goldfish <i>Carassius auratus</i>	3.3	87.7
10	White Perch <i>Morone americana</i>	0.1	99.4	Yellow Perch <i>Perca flavescens</i>	3.3	91.0

The number of shared species in the two datasets and the difference in species dominance diversity indicate potentially dissimilar habitat, ecosystem conditions and factors influencing community structure in Cootes Paradise and species captured in the fishway. Most of the fish species in the marsh and the fishway likely originated from Hamilton Harbour.

Kim et al., (2016) described Cootes Paradise as a eutrophic system. Yang et al., (2020) described a shift in Cootes Paradise in the 1930s from a clear macrophyte dominated condition to a turbid phytoplankton dominated system as a result of numerous human activities in the catchment. Submergent macrophyte loss is attributed to reduced water clarity from wind-driven sediment suspension, the invasive common carp, nutrient inflows from numerous sources, sewage influent from the Dundas WWTP and CSOs from the City.

These changes from clear water, macrophyte dominated, to a turbid, phytoplankton dominated system reduces the effectiveness of sight feeding for fishes. These conditions could lead to reduced abundance of fish species exploiting sight feeding method in favour of fish species adapted to feeding on plankton, benthic invertebrates and plants, and species tolerant to degraded water quality and habitat.

Surface water COPC focused on parameters including physicochemical, nutrient, inorganics and bacteria (Table 4-1, Section 4.2) commonly associated with CSO discharges. To facilitate the

evaluation of potential impacts of the CSO discharge, fish were classified according to four trophic groups as a function of their feeding behaviors and tolerance to water quality. This classification of fish species relates to COPCs associated with CSO discharge, such that changes in the abundance of various trophic feeding groups and water quality sensitive species could be used to assess impacts from the Main/King CSO discharge.

Fish collections from selected locations were assessed for differences in trophic feeding groups and water quality tolerance. Comparing patterns of fish species abundance collected from sampling locations near Chedoke Creek with reference locations in Cootes Paradise far from Chedoke Creek could be used to assess impacts to the fish community from the CSO discharge into Chedoke Creek. Generally, the order of trophic feeding groups from most tolerant to most sensitive to turbid, plankton dominated systems is: Benthic, detritivore, omnivore; Planktivore, herbivore; Planktivore invertivore; and Invertivore carnivore.

Fish species well represented in the fish collection datasets for which trophic feeding and water quality tolerance information was available were used to assess potential impacts from the Main-King CSO discharge.

The 10 species included as indicators from the fishway location represent more than 95% of the individuals captured from that location from 1995 to 2019. Species assignment to trophic feeding classes and sensitivity to poor water quality are shown in Table 5-15.

Table 5-15:
Trophic Class and Species Tolerance to Water Quality, Fishway Location.

Species	Trophic Feeding Groups	SATIWQ ¹
brown bullhead	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	3
common carp	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	3
gizzard shad	Planktivore, herbivore	6
Goldfish	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	3
largemouth bass	Invertivore, carnivore	8
northern pike	Invertivore, carnivore	9
white perch	Invertivore, carnivore	7
white sucker	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	5
yellow perch	Planktivore, invertivore	7
rainbow trout	Invertivore, carnivore	8

¹SATIWQ represents species association tolerance to water quality: Dissolved Oxygen Demand, turbidity, habitat disturbance, modified from Wichert and Regier (1998).

The 18 species included as indicators species from the locations in Cootes Paradise and Lower Chedoke Creek represent 98% of the individuals captured from those locations from 1995 to 2019 (Table 5-16).

Table 5-16:
Trophic Class and Species Tolerance to Water Quality, Marsh Locations.

Species	Trophic Class	SATIWQ ¹
Bluegill	Planktivore, invertivore	8
bluntnose minnow	Planktivore, herbivore	4
brown bullhead	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	3
common carp	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	3
emerald shiner	Planktivore, herbivore	7
fathead minnow	Planktivore, herbivore	4
gizzard shad	Planktivore, herbivore	6
goldfish	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	3
green sunfish	Planktivore, invertivore	7
largemouth bass	Invertivore, carnivore	8
Logperch	Planktivore, invertivore	7
northern pike	Invertivore, carnivore	9
pumpkinseed	Planktivore, invertivore	8
round goby	Planktivore, invertivore	6
spottail shiner	Planktivore, herbivore	6
white perch	Invertivore, carnivore	7
white sucker	Benthic, detritivore, omnivore	5
yellow perch	Planktivore, invertivore	7

¹SATIWQ represents species association tolerance to water quality: Dissolved Oxygen Demand, turbidity, habitat disturbance, modified from Wichert and Regier (1998).

Relative abundance of fish species collected from the fishway location were examined to show trends in relative abundance for fish species passing between Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise. These trends can be used to compare fish community dynamics between the two systems and identify whether consistent responses occur among them.

Comparison of fish community dynamics were conducted at two scales within Cootes Paradise:

- Whole marsh comparing results for fish collection locations near and far from Lower Chedoke Creek outlet to Cootes Paradise; and
- Fish locations in the vicinity of two watercourses discharging into Cootes Paradise: Lower Spencer Creek and vicinity, and Lower Chedoke Creek and vicinity.

As indicated above, nutrients contribute to the development and maintenance of the eutrophic, phytoplankton dominated aquatic ecosystem of Cootes Paradise. Therefore, nutrients from the Main/King CSO discharge could contribute to sustaining the present condition of Cootes Paradise. Examination of patterns and coincident timing of increases and decreases in relative abundance of trophic feeding groups and fish species water quality sensitivity can indicate whether fish at various locations appear influenced by impacts from the CSO discharge in Chedoke Creek or from influencing factors independent of the discharge.

5.7.2 Findings – Fishway Location

Trends in abundance of fish species collected from the fishway location were examined to show patterns in relative abundance for fish species passing between Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise. These trends and patterns can be used to compare fish community dynamics between the two systems and identify whether consistent responses occur among them.

Water Quality Sensitivity

Brown bullhead and common carp comprise 78% of the fish captured at the fishway and assessed here. These species are in the trophic feeding group most tolerant of poor water clarity and are also two of the most tolerant species to poor water quality. High abundance of these species produced a low overall score in terms of species sensitivity to water quality (Figure 5-10). The score showing sensitivity to water quality increased from 1996 to 2000 and then varied slightly around a score of 4 showing no increase or decrease from 2000 through the CSO discharge period to 2019 (Figure 5-10).

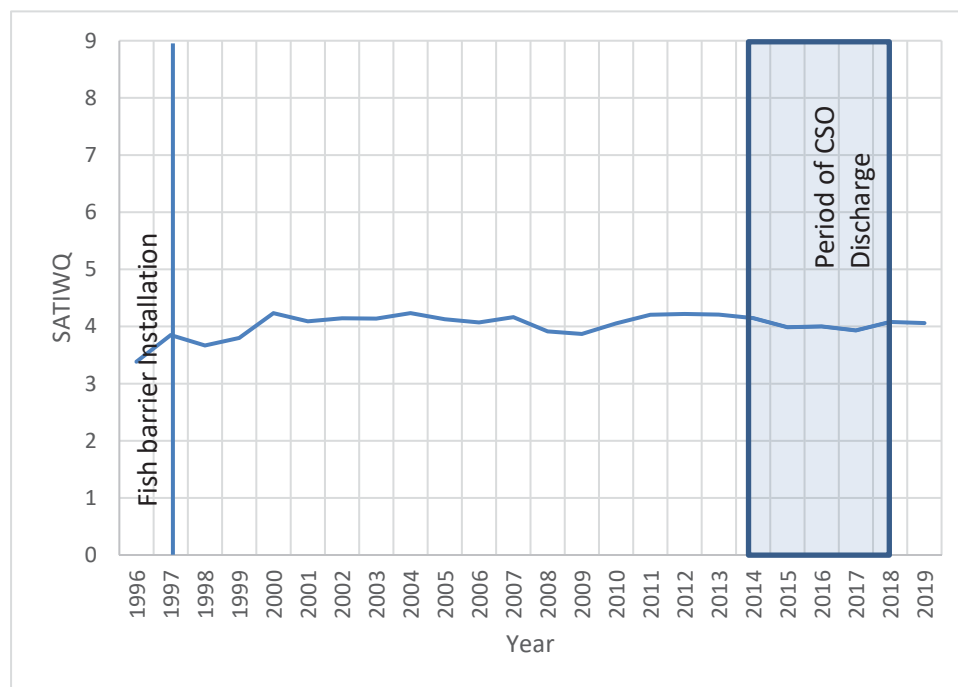


Figure 5-10:
Trend in Water Quality Sensitivity at the Fishway in Cootes Paradise

Trophic Feeding Groups

Benthic-detritivore-omnivore is the numerically dominant trophic feeding group represented at the fishway fish collection location. This group is also the most tolerant of present aquatic ecosystem conditions in Cootes Paradise. Relative abundance of the benthic-detritivore-omnivore group began increasing approximately two years before the CSO discharge period, but this increase is within the range of pre-discharge variation. Relative abundance then decreased during the CSO discharge period to approximate pre-discharge levels (Figure 5-11).

Relative abundance of species more dependent on sight feeding (planktivore-herbivore) showed increased relative abundance approximately two years prior to, but then started declining prior to the CSO discharge (Figure 5-11). Relative abundance of the planktivore-herbivore group started to increase during the discharge period. This increase would not be expected if impacts from the discharge were negatively affecting fish species at the fishway.

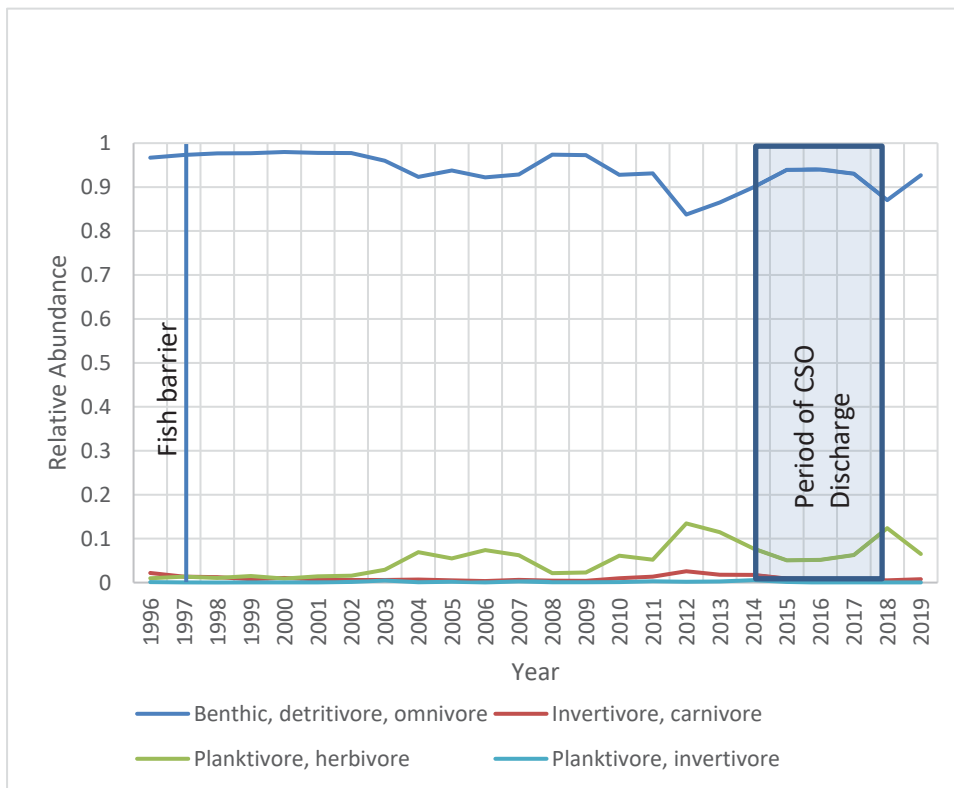


Figure 5-11:
Trends in Trophic Feeding Groups at the Fishway in Cootes Paradise

5.7.3 Findings – Cootes Paradise and Chedoke Creek Locations

Cootes Paradise – Near and Far from Lower Chedoke Creek

Water Quality Sensitivity

Variation in species sensitivity shows a similar pattern at sampling locations in Cootes Paradise near and far from Lower Chedoke Creek. Fish collected from all sites in Cootes Paradise show a decline followed by an increase in water quality sensitivity during the CSO discharge period (Figure 5-12). Similarity in pattern and timing suggest that the fish community in Cootes Paradise does not respond to impacts of the CSO discharge independent of other potential influencing factors.

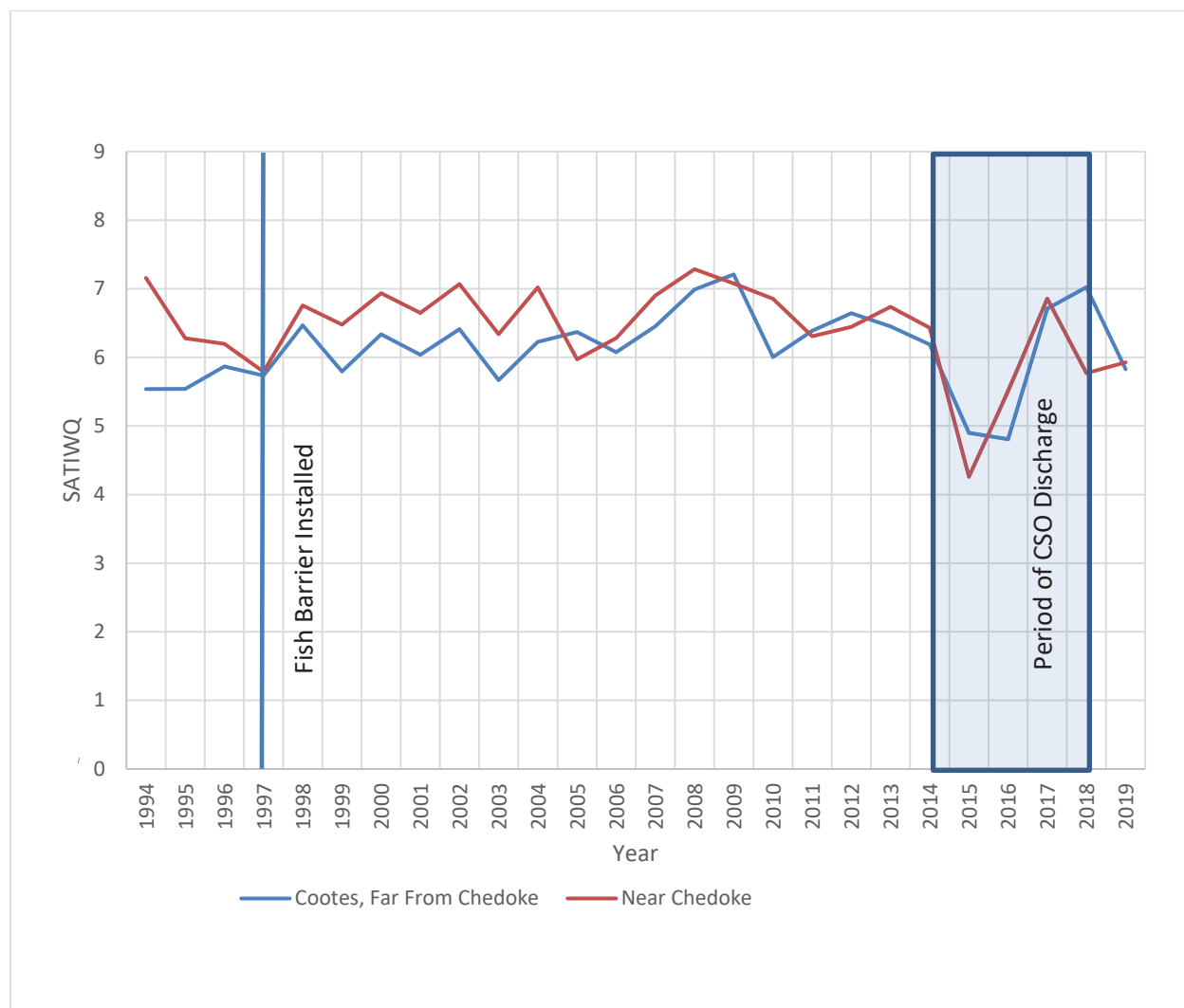


Figure 5-12:
Trends in Water Quality Sensitivity in Cootes Paradise Near and Far From Chedoke Creek Outlet

Trophic Feeding Groups

All trophic feeding groups show variability prior to the period of CSO discharge (Figure 5-13 and Figure 5-14). The invertivore-carnivore group, the group of species with most sight-dependent feeding strategies, showed a decline in relative abundance at locations near Lower Chedoke Creek prior to and extending into the CSO discharge period (Figure 5-13). Fish species in the invertivore-carnivore group collected from locations in Cootes Paradise far from Lower Chedoke Creek showed a similar decline and increase in relative abundance as the near Chedoke locations, but relative abundance does not increase to the same extent at the far locations as for locations near Lower Chedoke Creek (Figure 5-14). All trophic feeding groups showed increases and decreases in relative abundance during the CSO discharge period.

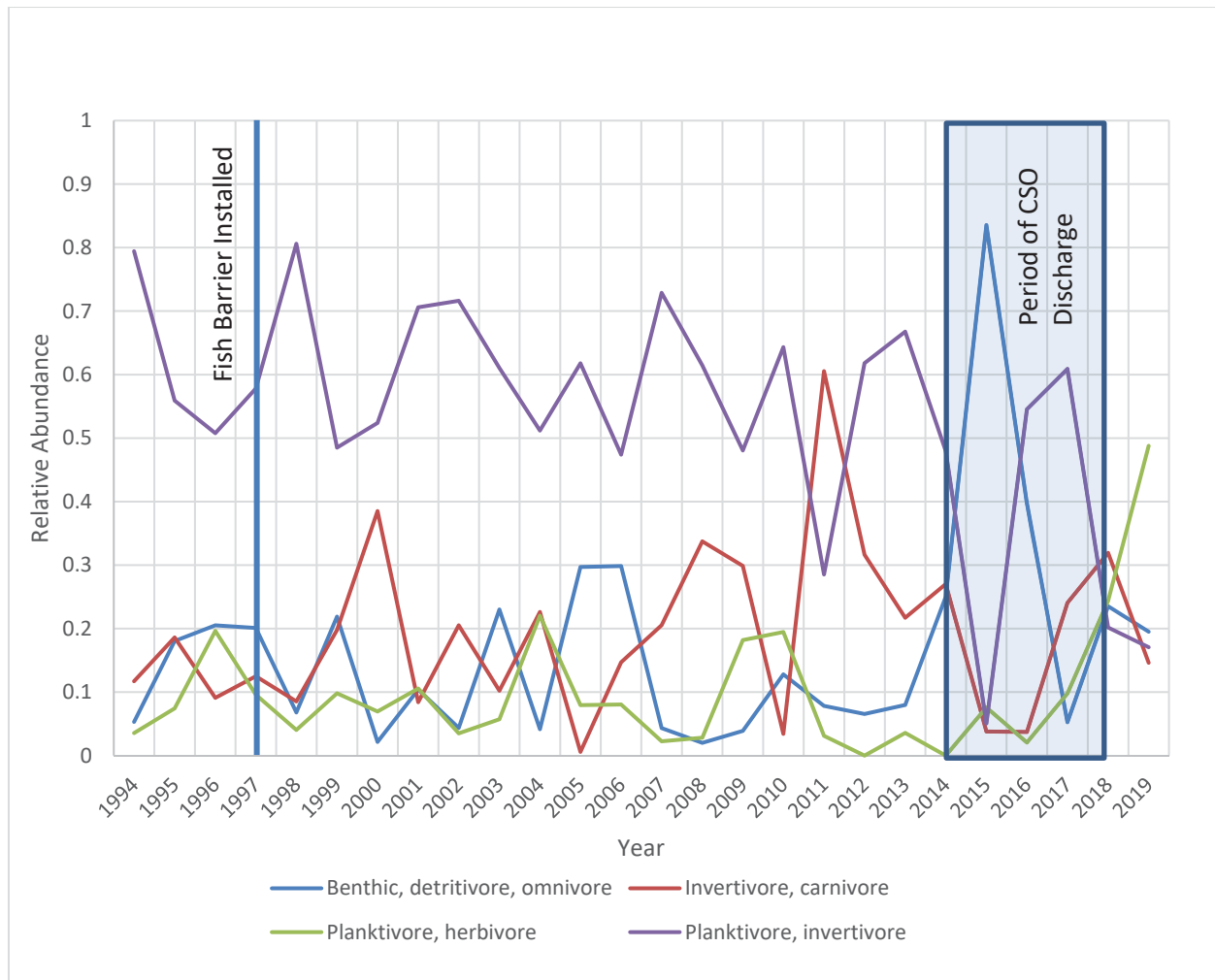


Figure 5-13:
Trends in Water Quality Sensitivity in Cootes Paradise for Locations
Near Lower Chedoke Creek

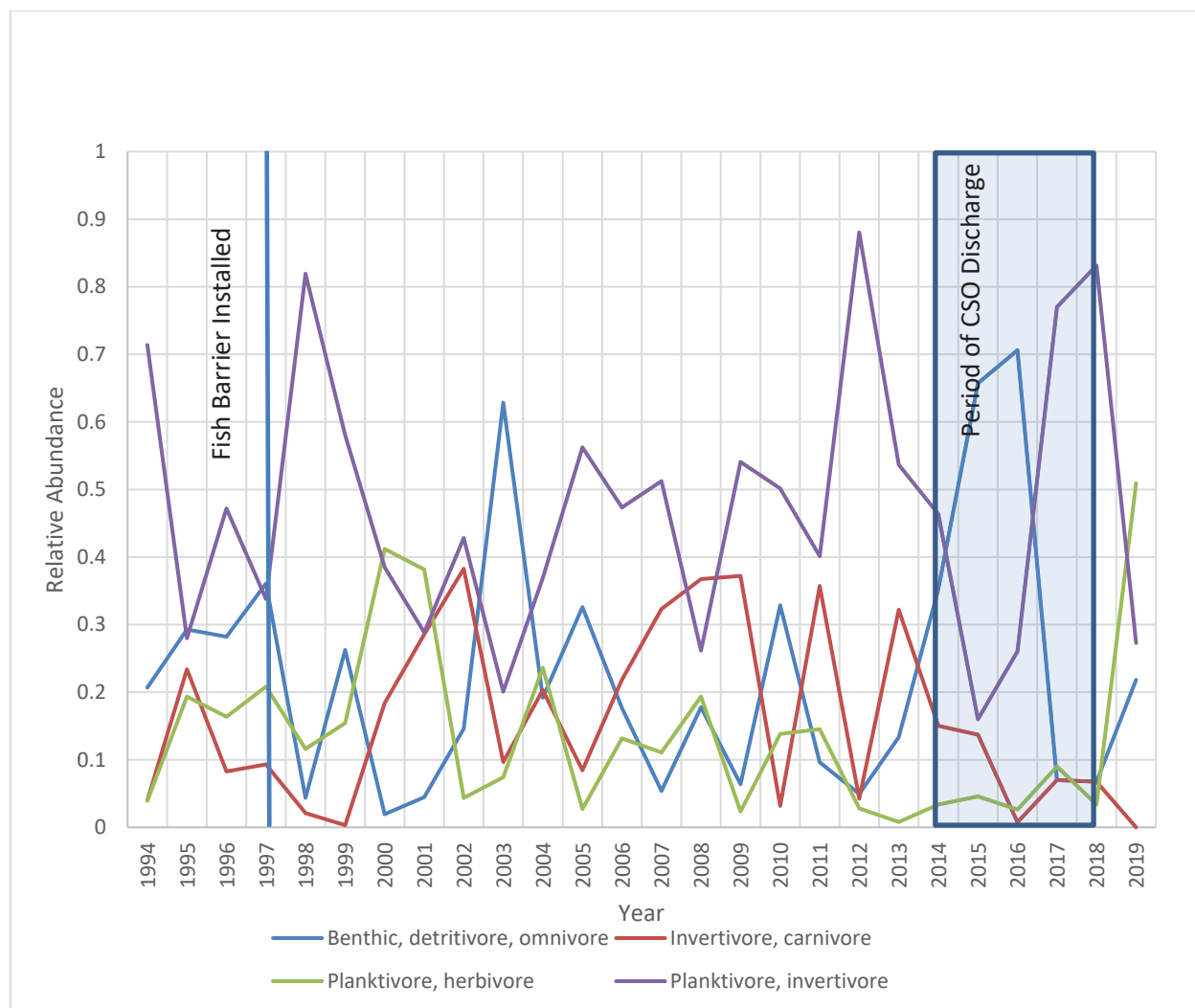


Figure 5-14:
Trends in Trophic Feeding Groups in Cootes Paradise Locations
Relatively Far From Chedoke Creek

Lower Chedoke Creek and Lower Spencer Creek and Vicinity

Water Quality Sensitivity

Fish collected from locations in the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek and Lower Chedoke Creek show a similar pattern of decline followed by an increase in species sensitivity to water quality during the CSO discharge period (Figure 5-15). Similarity in pattern and timing suggest that the fish community in Cootes Paradise does not respond to impacts of the CSO discharge independent of other potential influencing factors. The species sensitivity in the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek is typically as low or lower than the species sensitivity to water quality for fish species in Lower Chedoke Creek.

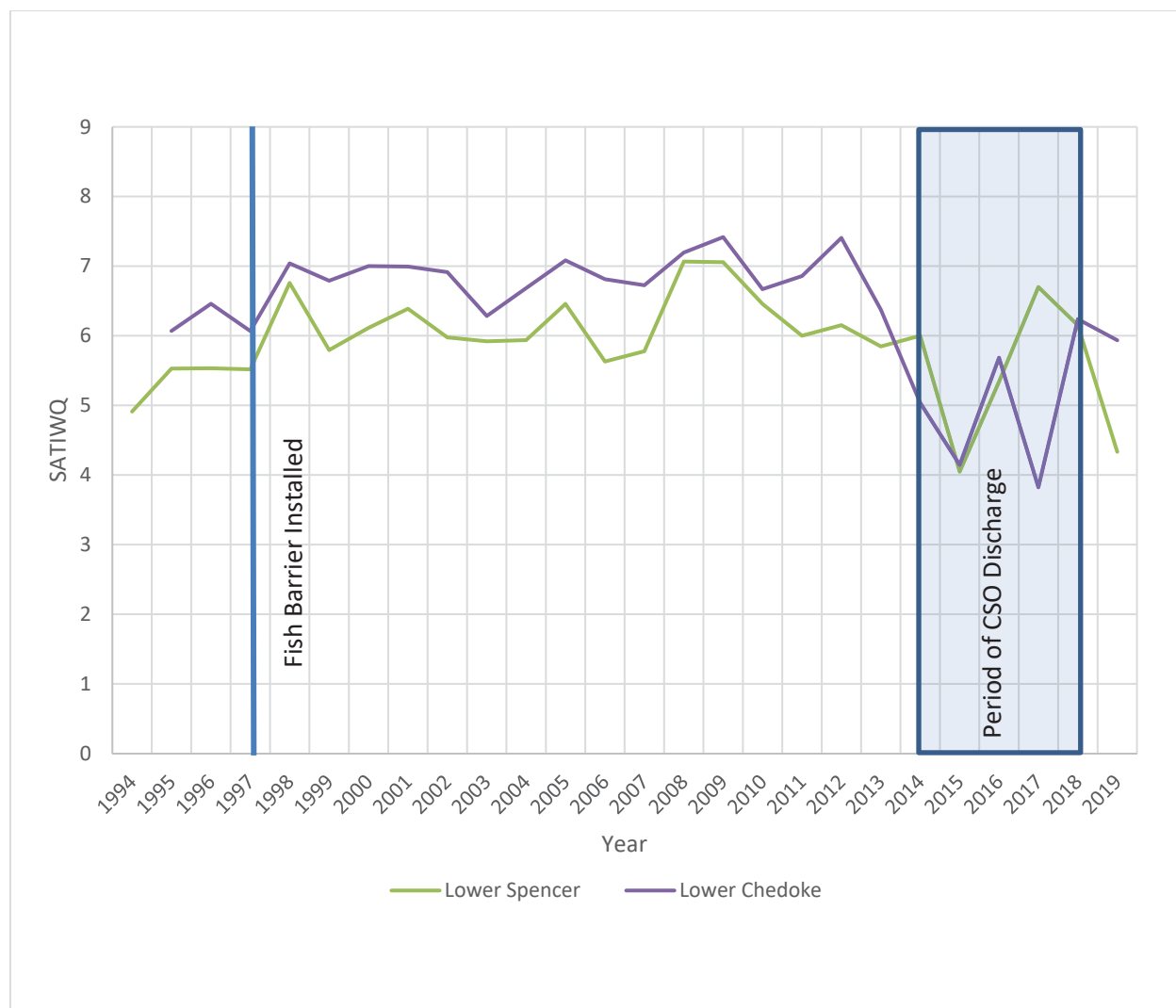


Figure 5-15:
Trends in Water Quality Sensitivity in Lower Spencer Creek and Lower Chedoke Creek

Trophic Feeding Groups

All trophic feeding groups show variability prior to the period of CSO discharge (Figure 5-16 and Figure 5-17). The invertivore-carnivore group, the group of species most sight-dependent feeding strategies, showed a decline in relative abundance at locations in the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek and Lower Chedoke Creek during the CSO discharge period (Figure 5-16). All trophic feeding groups at Lower Chedoke and Lower Spencer Creek locations showed increased abundance during the CSO discharge period.

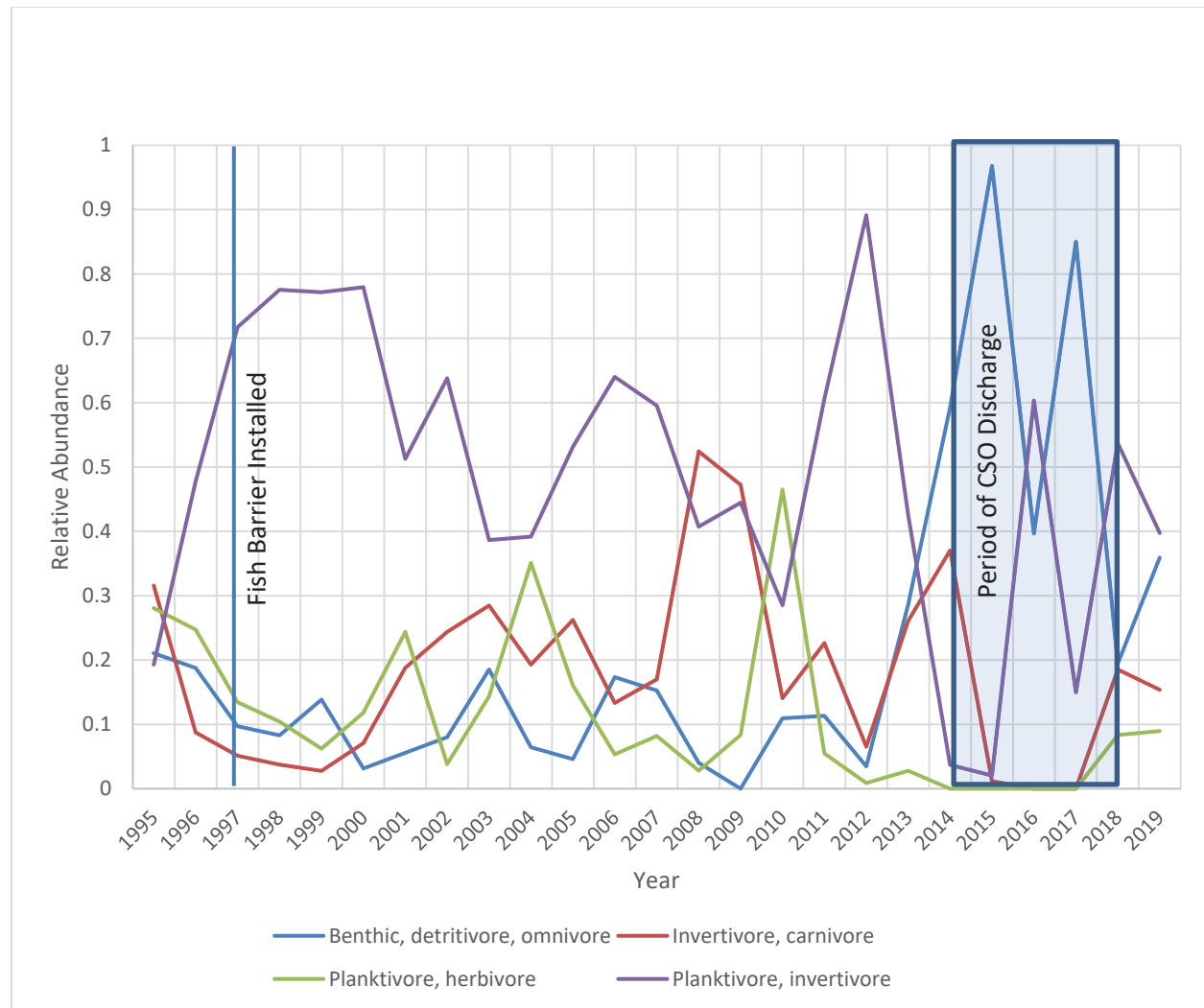


Figure 5-16:
Trends in Trophic Feeding Groups in Lower Chedoke Creek and Vicinity

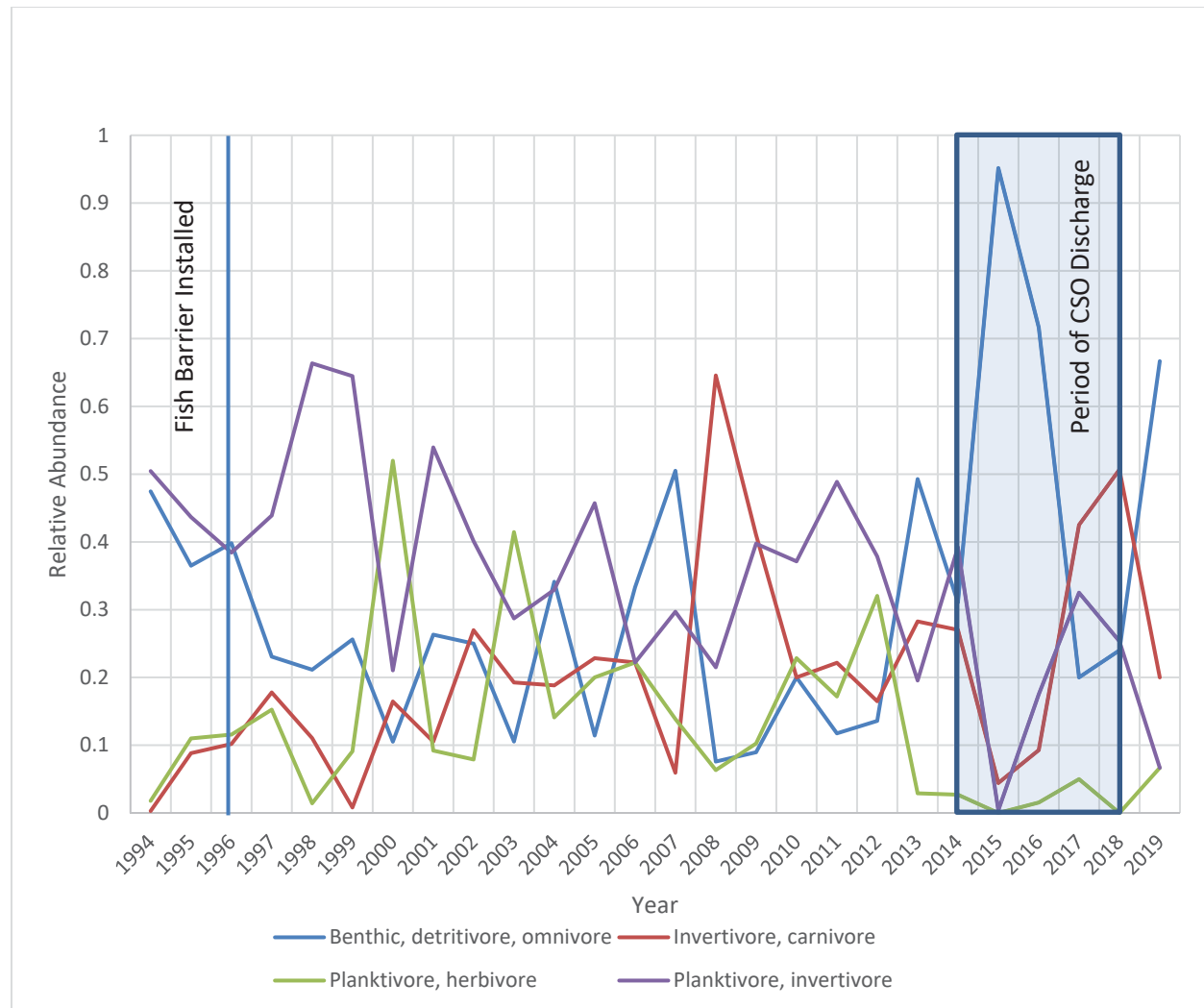


Figure 5-17:
Trends in Trophic Feeding Groups, Lower Spencer's Creek and Vicinity

5.7.4 Section Summary – Fish Community

Spatial and temporal patterns of fish species sensitivity to water quality and changes in relative abundance of trophic feeding groups indicate that fish in Cootes Paradise may be influenced by regional factors independent of the CSO discharge. This conclusion is supported by several observations:

- Sensitivity to water quality scores at the fishway increased from 1996 to 2000 and then varied slightly around a score of 4 showing no increase or decrease from 2000 through the CSO discharge period to 2019.
- Relative abundance of the planktivore-herbivore group at the fishway decreased and increased during the discharge period. This decrease and increase would not be expected if impacts from the discharge were negatively affecting that trophic group at the fishway.

- Decrease in relative abundance of water quality sensitive fish species was observed 1-3 years before the spill period in the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek and Lower Chedoke Creek.
- Increases in relative abundance of water quality sensitive fish species were observed during the CSO discharge period in Cootes Paradise locations near and far from Lower Chedoke Creek.
- Similar increases and decreases in relative abundance of trophic feeding groups were observed during the CSO discharge period at locations in Cootes Paradise near and far from Lower Chedoke Creek as well as in the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek and Lower Chedoke Creek.

Combined, these observations indicate that assessment of available information does not show impacts on fish species relative abundance in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this EIE was to evaluate the potential impacts of a sewage discharge from the Main/King CSO facility to Chedoke Creek on the receiving environment: Cootes Paradise. The discharge occurred between January 28, 2014 and July 18, 2018.

The potential impacts from the Main/King CSO discharge to Cootes Paradise were assessed based on existing information from extensive sources. The information reviewed included reports, research publications, memoranda, emails, data sets, figures and photographs. The impacts assessment focused on four ecosystem components: water quality, sediment quality, aquatic vegetation and fish community. The overall approach followed to evaluate impacts was generally similar for the four components and included comparisons of data obtained before, during and after the Main/King CSO discharge that occurred from 2014 to 2018. Locations in Cootes Paradise were compared with locations near Lower Chedoke Creek as appropriate to evaluate impacts of the CSO discharge on Cootes Paradise.

With respect to the requirement of Item #3 of the Director's Order as identified in this report's Introduction:

- Identification of contaminants related to the sewage spill.

Substances deemed to be COPCs associated with the discharge were identified by comparing analytical chemistry from surface water samples obtained immediately downstream of the Main/King CSO during the discharge to applicable guidelines and/or local background conditions. Final COPCs included (low) DO, TSS, un-ionized ammonia, ammonia as N, nitrite as N, TKN, TP, copper and *E. coli*.

With respect to the requirements of Item #3 of the Director's Order as identified in this report's Introduction:

- Identification of known environmental impacts from the identified contaminants;
- Identification of anticipated ongoing environmental impacts from the identified contaminants; and
- Spatial and environmental evaluation of the contaminants remaining in Cootes Paradise.

Overall the data reviewed indicated that impacts from the CSO discharge were limited to short-term and localized impacts on surface water quality only. The limited sediment quality data reviewed did not indicate that the Main/King CSO discharge event affected sediment quality in Cootes Paradise. The evaluation of aquatic plant and fish community data did not show impacts associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors. The surface water quality data reviewed supports the conclusion that there is no evidence of long-term impact on Cootes Paradise based on water quality measurements.

Based on annual mean concentrations, changes in surface water quality in Cootes Paradise during the CSO discharge seem to have been limited to *E. coli* and TP. The impacts were temporally limited and geographically localized. Concentrations of *E. coli* and TP above pre-discharge conditions were observed in 2018 only, within Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek and the monitoring station closest to the Bay (CP1). While the discharge event appeared to have contributed TP to Chedoke Creek, the data reviewed indicated that elevated concentrations were quickly assimilated in the creek. Precise determination regarding the contribution of the discharge to TP in Cootes Paradise cannot be made because the inherent variability in concentrations in the creek did not indicate a statistically significant increase of TP over baseline, or pre-CSO discharge, conditions.

In addition, the review of Chedoke Creek water quality data indicated that the Main/King CSO discharge event:

- Had a short-lived impact on DO in Chedoke Creek but this was mitigated fully by the aeration achieved at the drop structure.
- Resulted in an impact on TSS in Chedoke Creek; however, this was quickly assimilated downstream. Post discharge TSS levels appear similar to pre-discharge levels and do not appear outside of the natural variability of TSS within this section of Chedoke Creek.
- Resulted in an increase in ammonia as N of about 1 mg/L at STN1; but this increase cannot be separated from the apparent ongoing influence from landfill leachate reaching the creek. Furthermore, the natural variability of ammonia concentrations precluded any conclusion regarding a statistically significant impact of either the discharge event or the leachate.
- Had no differentiable impact from other possible sources on un-ionized ammonia in Chedoke Creek.

The review indicated that landfill leachate seeping into Chedoke Creek had a historic impact on copper concentrations and appears to be continuing to add copper to the creek. With the available data, an adverse impact from copper during the discharge event is not evident.

Sediment quality data for Cootes Paradise are limited to a few sampling events and monitoring stations. In addition, physical disturbance through wave action and/or bioturbation confound the interpretation of sediment profiles to effectively provide a time series of contamination in Cootes Paradise. Keeping these limitations in mind, comparisons of nutrients and metals concentrations in the sediment samples obtained in Cootes Paradise near the mouth of Chedoke Creek before and after the discharge event do not point to increases in concentrations resulting from the discharge event.

The evaluation of impacts on aquatic vegetation considered data collected for Cootes Paradise from 1996 to 2019 and scoped to 11 established aquatic vegetation monitoring stations. To the extent possible, based on available information, percent coverage of aquatic species and vegetation types (submergent, floating and emergent) was compared before, during and after the

CSO discharge at locations far from (West End and North Shore – reference stations) and near (potential exposure) Lower Chedoke Creek.

Magnitude of increases and decreases in percent cover for floating and submergent vegetation types during the CSO discharge were similar to, or smaller than fluctuations prior to the CSO discharge at locations both far from, in or near Lower Chedoke Creek, thus within background variation.

Based on observations described above, and consistent with other published sources, assessment of available information does not show impacts on aquatic vegetation in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

Spatial and temporal patterns of fish species sensitivity to water quality and changes in relative abundance of trophic feeding groups indicate that fish at the fishway, in Cootes Paradise, the vicinity of Lower Spencer Creek, and Lower Chedoke Creek may be influenced by regional factors. Combined, these observations indicate that assessment of available information does not show impacts on fish species relative abundance in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential influencing factors.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to the requirements of Item #3 of the Director's Order as identified in this report's Introduction:

- Proposed remedial actions and recommendation with justification including timelines.

Options to remediate Cootes Paradise were contingent on the assessment of potential impacts. Given that post-discharge levels of contaminants in surface water (except ammonia as N and DO, which are components of landfill leachate) appear consistent with pre-discharge levels, no remaining adverse impacts to Cootes Paradise as a result of the Main/King CSO discharge persist. In addition, the assessment of available information does not show adverse impacts on aquatic vegetation and the fish community in Cootes Paradise associated with the CSO discharge, independent from other potential factors. Thus, remediation is not required to address impacts from the Main/King CSO discharge that occurred from 2014 to 2018, and the **'no action'** alternative is recommended.

With respect to the requirements of Item #4 of the Director's Order as identified in this report's Introduction:

- *"the City shall submit to the Director a written surface water monitoring program for the impacted portion of Cootes Paradise as identified by the work performed in compliance with Item No.3 above and for Chedoke Creek. The surface water monitoring program should be designed to monitor any ongoing environmental impact on the area affected by the sewage spill described in Item No. 3 above.*

The review of surface water quality data indicates that COPCs concentrations in Chedoke Creek after the discharge event are comparable to concentrations measured before the discharge event. Within Cootes Paradise, ongoing environmental impacts measured by COPC concentrations, were limited to the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Chedoke Creek only during the CSO

discharge period, and investigations beyond Cootes Paradise are not justified based on the results of this environmental impact evaluation.

These findings suggest that there are no persistent, elevated concentrations of COPCs associated with the Main/King CSO discharge remaining in these water bodies. The absence of any long-term impacts in Chedoke Creek and correspondingly within Cootes Paradise due to the discharge event supports the conclusion that there is no evidence of ongoing environmental impact. Accordingly, a surface water monitoring program for the area affected by the sewage spill is not warranted.

8.0 REFERENCES

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9.0 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

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This report has been prepared for specific application to this site and conditions existing at the time work for the report was completed. Any conclusions or recommendations made in this report reflect SLR's professional opinion based on limited investigations including visual observation of the study area, environmental investigation at discrete locations and depths, and laboratory analysis of specific parameters. The results cannot be extended to previous or future site conditions, portions of the site that were unavailable for direct investigation, subsurface locations which were not investigated directly, or parameters and materials that were not addressed. Substances other than those addressed by the investigation may exist within the study area; and substances addressed by the investigation may exist in areas of the creek not investigated in concentrations that differ from those reported. SLR does not warranty information from third party sources used in the development of investigations and subsequent reporting.

Nothing in this report is intended to constitute or provide a legal opinion. SLR expresses no warranty to the accuracy of laboratory methodologies and analytical results. SLR expresses no warranty with respect to the toxicity data presented in various references or the validity of toxicity studies on which it was based. Scientific models employed in the evaluations were selected based on accepted scientific methodologies and practices in common use at the time and are subject to the uncertainties on which they are based.

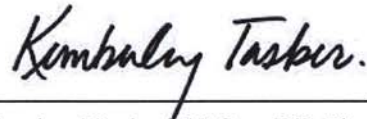
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The Client may submit this report to the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks and/or related Ontario environmental regulatory authorities or persons for review and comment purposes. These agencies may rely on the information contained in this report regarding the study area, as described in this report. These agencies may copy the report as required to fulfil regulatory obligations.

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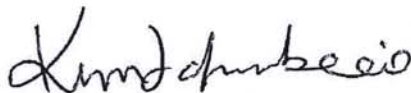
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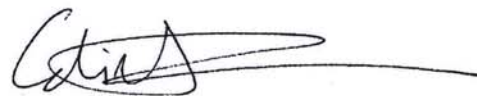
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TABLES

Cootes Paradise: Environmental Impact Evaluation
City of Hamilton
700 Woodward Avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00001

Table 1: Surface Water Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPC) Screening

Parameter	Units	PWQO ²	CCME WQG	BC AWQG	95th at location upstream of CSO	95th at locations STN1 before spill	Max Conc. during the spill	Sample ID	Sample Date	Preliminary COPCs	Final COPCs
Bacteria											
E coli		100			86750	na	4900000	CP11-outlet	July 4 2018	YES, max. conc > screening benchmark	YES, max. conc > upper limit of background
Physico-Chemical Parameters											
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	na			16.1	87	75.2	STN-1	April 10 2015	Uncertain	YES, max. conc > upper limit of background
pH (Field)	pH	6.5 - 8.5			8.4	9.3	7.28-8.63	STN-1	-	No	No
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	na	>5.5		14.4	15	3.51-11.92	STN-1	-	YES, min conc < screening benchmark	YES, max. conc < upper limit of background
Nutrients											
Ammonia as N	mg/L	na			0.42	0.31	14.2	CP11-outlet	June 20 2018	Uncertain	YES, max. conc > upper limit of background
Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3	µg/L	20	20		na	13.6	220	STN-1	April 23 2018	YES, max. conc > screening benchmark	YES
Nitrate as N	mg/L	na	3		2.7	3.7	3.89	STN-1	April 10 2015	YES, max. conc > screening benchmark	No, the maximum concentration at STN1 during the spill is comparable to the 95th percentile at the same location before the spill
Nitrite as N			0.06		0.1	na	0.19	CP11-outlet	June 20 2018	YES	YES, max. conc > upper limit of background
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N	mg/L	na	na	na	na	1.49	14.4	STN-1	April 23 2018	Uncertain	Yes > 95th percentile before spill
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	0.03			0.5	0.53	2.8	CP11-outlet	July 4 2018	YES, max. conc > screening benchmark	YES, max. conc > upper limit of background
Sulphate	mg/L	na		218	na	128	116	STN-1	April 24 2017	No < screening benchmark	No
Total Metals											
Barium	mg/L	na	na	na	na	0.07	0.067	STN-1	April 10 2015	Uncertain	No < 95th percentile before spill
Boron	mg/L	0.2	1.5	na	na	0.24	0.303	STN-1	October 5 2016	YES	No < CCME
Calcium	mg/L	na	na	na	na	125	126	STN-1	April 24 2017	Uncertain	No, comparable to pre-spill condition
Chromium (total)	mg/L	0.001 ^a			na	0.01	0.005	STN-1	April 16 2014	YES	No < 95th percentile before spill
Cobalt	mg/L	0.0009			na	0.002	0.0012	STN-1	April 10 2015	YES	No < 95th percentile before spill
Copper	mg/L	0.005			na	0.015	0.0359	STN-1	April 23 2018	YES	Yes > 95th percentile before spill
Iron	mg/L	0.3			na	4.1	2.19	STN-1	April 10 2015	YES	No < 95th percentile before spill
Lead	mg/L	0.025 (Alkalinity >80)			na	0.013	0.0058	STN-1	April 10 2015	No	No < 95th percentile before spill
Magnesium	mg/L	na	na	na	na	31	28.8	STN-1	April 16 2014	Uncertain	No < 95th percentile before spill
Sodium	mg/L	na	na	na	na	202	246	STN-1	April 16 2014	Uncertain	No, comparable to pre-spill condition
Zinc	mg/L	0.03			na	0.08	0.091	STN-1	April 16 2014	YES	No, comparable to pre-spill condition

Notes:

µg/L – micrograms per litre
mg/L – milligrams per litre² Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO, 1994).^a Individual guideline exist for Cr +3 and Cr +6. Reported value represents more stringent guideline.

Table 2: Cootes Paradise July 27, 2018 - Dissolved Oxygen and E coli One-Time Monitoring Event -RBG Data

Station 2019	Location	2018 Date	2018 Temp	2018 Turbidity	2018 DO (mg/l)	2018 Ecoli_CFU/100ml	X (Easting)	Y (Northing)	Elevation
1	BH	7/27/2018	24.15	29.01	6.06	210	589498.845	4792908.385	73.602707
2		7/27/2018	24.47	28.53	5.55	50,000	589745.942	4792675.285	73.443481
3	FW	7/27/2018	24.64	26.78	3.93	420	589808.866	4792495.064	73.830353
4		7/27/2018	24.59	34.45	4.76	120	589799.617	4792457.952	74.766411
5		7/27/2018	24.59	31.12	3.67	1,700	589817.474	4792476.297	73.217133
6	Chedoke side of FW WFT	7/27/2018	25.02	32.12	8.52	310	589771.618	4792359.946	74.274666
7		7/27/2018	26.18	62.49	7.86	1,300	589768.983	4792044.13	74.354195
8	Chedoke bridge WFT	7/27/2018	22.2	64.44	5.55	15,000	589765.285	4791851.704	73.923302
9	Chedoke creek	7/27/2018	22.61	72.53	5.32	14,700	589817.226	4791680.006	74.009804
10		7/27/2018	24.6	45.78	5.07	4,800	589617.225	4791816.528	73.822525
11	Chedoke bay PP	7/27/2018	24.41	47.64	5.26	7,400	589590.225	4791931.357	74.119438
12	Ppt E side of tip	7/27/2018	25.81	44.96	7.24	4,300	589603.564	4792039.503	74.544113
13		7/27/2018	25.03	29.02	8.56	1,400	589583.79	4792412.224	74.13192
14		7/27/2018	25.19	31.87	8.29	14,200	589462.847	4792192.594	74.877922
15	W1 marsh	7/27/2018	25.34	30.74	8.51	1,500	589309.615	4791909.668	74.214447
16		7/27/2018	25.87	31.52	6.31	21,800	589000.047	4791553.378	74.86792
17		7/27/2018	23.9	29.44	8.26	2,000	588914.937	4792027.329	75.421913
18	Double marsh	7/27/2018	25.73	41.98	8.89	1,130	588634.247	4791534.147	73.791481
19	Just E of cattails	7/27/2018	25.69	21.21	10.61	2,400	588076.468	4791448.686	73.581482
20	Mouth of MAC landing	7/27/2018	26.24	41.49	11.17	70,000	587724.122	4791374.48	74.557945
21		7/27/2018	25.7	54.55	9.07	28,900	588024.613	4791673.158	75.189583
22		7/27/2018	25.48	24.97	9.27	310	588337.1	4791821.173	75.213493
23	Spencer creek mouth	7/27/2018	22.81	30.58	5.48	1,500	588558.336	4792120.399	73.672295
24	Spencer creek by N oxbow	7/27/2018	22.78	31.23	6.58	8,000	588061.951	4792085.167	74.204201
25	Old DC near SC1	7/27/2018	20.9	51.27	6.65	8,100	587914.75	4791852.339	77.342216
26	Spencer creek between Sc6 and SC7	7/27/2018	21.66	30.15	6.78	5,400	587371.055	4791878.521	75.331352
27		7/27/2018	20.1	43.12	7.61	14,300	587198.549	4791553.522	76.130127
28	BC at mouth	7/27/2018	21.29	21.61	8.35	3,400	587179.709	4791655.355	75.456955
29		7/27/2018	24.38	20.76	8.89	800	588663.314	4791974.048	74.589165
30	Hickory Bay W	7/27/2018	24.89	41.1	7.02	2,600	588754.015	4792410.976	73.695961
31	Hickory Bay E	7/27/2018	25.08	31.42	6.81	30	588977.532	4792563.519	73.593102
32	DC (CP6)	7/27/2018	23.87	7.46	9.25	220	586333.392	4791174.476	75.348778
33	Spencer creek logjam	7/27/2018	19.92	46.69	7.38	9,100	587216.875	4791611.853	74.90802
34	Inner bay far NW end	7/27/2018	26.24	43.58	8.3	450	587597.416	4791582.319	74.323883
35	Inner bay N side	7/27/2018	25.83	31.46	8.59	23,900	587800.56	4791733.124	75.101906
36	Ppt W side of tip	7/27/2018	25.45	37.86	7.92	3,900	589494.206	4792073.046	74.550598
37	403 shore	7/27/2018	23.91	25.66	5.24	170	589634.583	4792848.425	73.243576
38	BH original outlet	7/27/2018	24.75	28.39	4.27	60	589478.075	4793092.713	72.993629

Table 2: Cootes Paradise July 27, 2018 - Dissolved Oxygen and E coli One-Time Monitoring Event - RBG Data

Station 2019	Location	2018 Date	2018 Temp	2018 Turbidity	2018 DO (mg/l)	2018 Ecoli _CFU/100ml	X (Easting)	Y (Northing)	Elevation
39	Inlet back of MAC landing	7/27/2018	26.24	15.86	3.49	1,800	587579.955	4791206.005	74.663506
40		7/27/2018	24.66	3.67	4.12	20	586834.622	4791445.334	74.752975
41		7/27/2018	21.19	44.26	6.34	4,900	588444.181	4792080.487	73.290535
42	N side of Cockpit island	7/27/2018	25.77	30.98	8.46	900	589043.463	4791856.517	73.745613
43	CP1-SW	7/27/2018	24.25	28.99	8.25	1,300	589365.816	4792239.186	74.854134

Parameter	Category
DO	Less than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L
	More than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L
E coli	Less than target of 1000 num/100ml
	> target but < 2x target
	> 2x target but < 5x target
	> 5x target but < 10 x target
	> 10 x target but < 20 x target
	> 20 x target < 50 x target
	> 50 x target

Source: RBG data provided by City of Hamilton

Table 3: Cootes Paradise August 7, 2019 - Dissolved Oxygen and E coli One-Time Monitoring Event - RBG Data

Station 2019	Location	Date	Water Temp	Turbidity	DO (mg/l)	Ecoli_CFU/100ml	Easting	Northing	Elevation
E1	BH original outlet	7-Aug-19	24.4	16.3	4.88	30	589479.052	4793073.735	73.19222
E2	BH	7-Aug-19	24.5	9.6	9.11	10	589472.815	4792931.477	73.18986
E3	403 shore	7-Aug-19	24.6	8.81	9.02	390	589652.953	4792809.454	72.93179
E4	Near O1	7-Aug-19	24.5	9.15	8.56	10	589653.893	4792738.379	72.65328
E5	403 shore by FW	7-Aug-19	24.9	12.2	7.6	2300	589802.055	4792580.392	71.82575
E6	FW	7-Aug-19	24.3	11.22	7.54	430	589795.176	4792486.998	71.42715
E7	Chedoke side of FW WFT	7-Aug-19	25	15.28	6.95	3000	589772.041	4792395.611	71.60945
E8	Mouth of Chedoke WFT	7-Aug-19	25.2	13.5	7.56	870	589750.359	4792194.279	71.23878
E9	Chedoke bridge WFT	7-Aug-19	24.7	15.2	7.3	2000	589779.804	4791809.241	71.52891
E10	Chedoke creek	7-Aug-19	24.6	12.7	9.06	3900	589814.233	4791660.857	71.88013
E11	Inside Chedoke bay	7-Aug-19	24.9	10.2	9.4	1300	589697.937	4791862.584	72.19721
E12	Chedoke bay PP	7-Aug-19	24.9	16.2	8.39	600	589582.940	4791966.584	71.83782
E13	PPT E side of tip	7-Aug-19	25.2	15.8	7.2	600	589573.622	4792057.542	71.85485
E14	CP1-SW	7-Aug-19	25.1	12.55	8.11	30	589409.022	4792230.867	74.40499
E15	PPT W side of tip	7-Aug-19	25.2	18.8	6.64	1000	589460.153	4792046.048	74.34592
E16	WI marsh	7-Aug-19	25.2	16.3	6.28	4000	589348.205	4791919.058	74.48854
E17	N side of Cockpit island	7-Aug-19	25.1	16.8	6.27	30	589130.033	4791846.210	74.4514
E18	SE of Hickory island	7-Aug-19	24.6	8.3	11.2	650	589115.219	4792355.846	74.10172
E19	Hickory Bay E	7-Aug-19	24.7	10.7	9.8	880	588974.338	4792578.365	73.94665
E20	Hickory Bay W	7-Aug-19	24.7	17.6	6.57	60	588659.921	4792419.854	74.19501
E21	Spencer creek mouth	7-Aug-19	25.1	13.3	6.65	300	588558.400	4792115.295	74.46416
E22	Double marsh	7-Aug-19	25.1	18.05	5.05	30	588703.576	4791564.045	75.28707
E23	Middle W of CP2	7-Aug-19	25.1	12.2	7.41	220	588505.094	4791846.911	75.62593
E24	West of E23	7-Aug-19	24.7	17.05	6.24	10	588246.381	4791770.231	75.49037
E25	Inner bay N side	7-Aug-19	25.2	8.8	6.18	150	587792.549	4791718.801	76.39122
E26	Inner bay far NW end	7-Aug-19	25	8.7	6.07	100	587591.545	4791571.807	76.68253
E27	Mouth of MAC landing	7-Aug-19	25.2	10.8	5.31	70	587699.925	4791349.950	76.32878
E28	Inlet back of MAC landing	7-Aug-19	24.9	6.4	3.77	40	587531.929	4791160.066	77.03273
E29	Just E of cattails by	7-Aug-19	25	13.5	4.14	110	587999.912	4791374.939	77.24747
E30	King Fisher bay	7-Aug-19	25.3	15.3	5.77	320	588371.053	4791545.264	77.14645
E31	Spencer creek by N oxbow	7-Aug-19	22.6	15.5	5.26	1000	588047.577	4792079.764	76.85618
E32	Old DC near SC1	7-Aug-19	23.3	18.3	4.32	440	587904.442	4791852.428	77.32198
E33	Spencer creek between Sc6 and SC7	7-Aug-19	21.5	16.3	4	4900	587360.523	4791864.282	77.14144
E34	Spencer creek downstream of WP and BC	7-Aug-19	21.2	15.3	7.01	4500	587249.334	4791675.136	76.82714
E35	Confluence of WP and BC	7-Aug-19	20.8	18.5	7.22	3200	587192.987	4791638.868	77.00849

Table 3: Cootes Paradise August 7, 2019 - Dissolved Oxygen and E coli One-Time Monitoring Event - RBG Data

Station 2019	Location	Date	Water Temp	Turbidity	DO (mg/l)	Ecoli_CFU/100ml	Easting	Northing	Elevation
E36	BC at mouth	7-Aug-19	20.3	16.5	7.58	2500	587176.486	4791659.760	76.62929
E37	WP outflow channel	7-Aug-19	21.3	13.5	5.59	1900	587088.293	4791575.322	76.53146
E38	DC (CP6)	7-Aug-19	24.4	3.85	9.38	100	586362.804	4791185.066	75.39981
E39	Specer creek logjam	7-Aug-19	20.8	17.6	7.19	3400	587218.046	4791583.654	75.32508

Parameter	Category
DO	Less than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L
	More than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L
E coli	Less than target of 1000 num/100ml
	> target but < 2x target
	> 2x target but < 5x target
	> 5x target but < 10 x target
	> 10 x target but < 20 x target
	> 20 x target < 50 x target
	> 50 x target

Source: RBG data provided by City of Hamilton

FIGURES

Cootes Paradise: Environmental Impact Evaluation
City of Hamilton
700 Woodward Avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00001

LEGEND

- Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)
- Direct Storm Drain (DSD)
- Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)
- Wetland
- Waterbodies
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary



SCALE: 1:17,500
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES

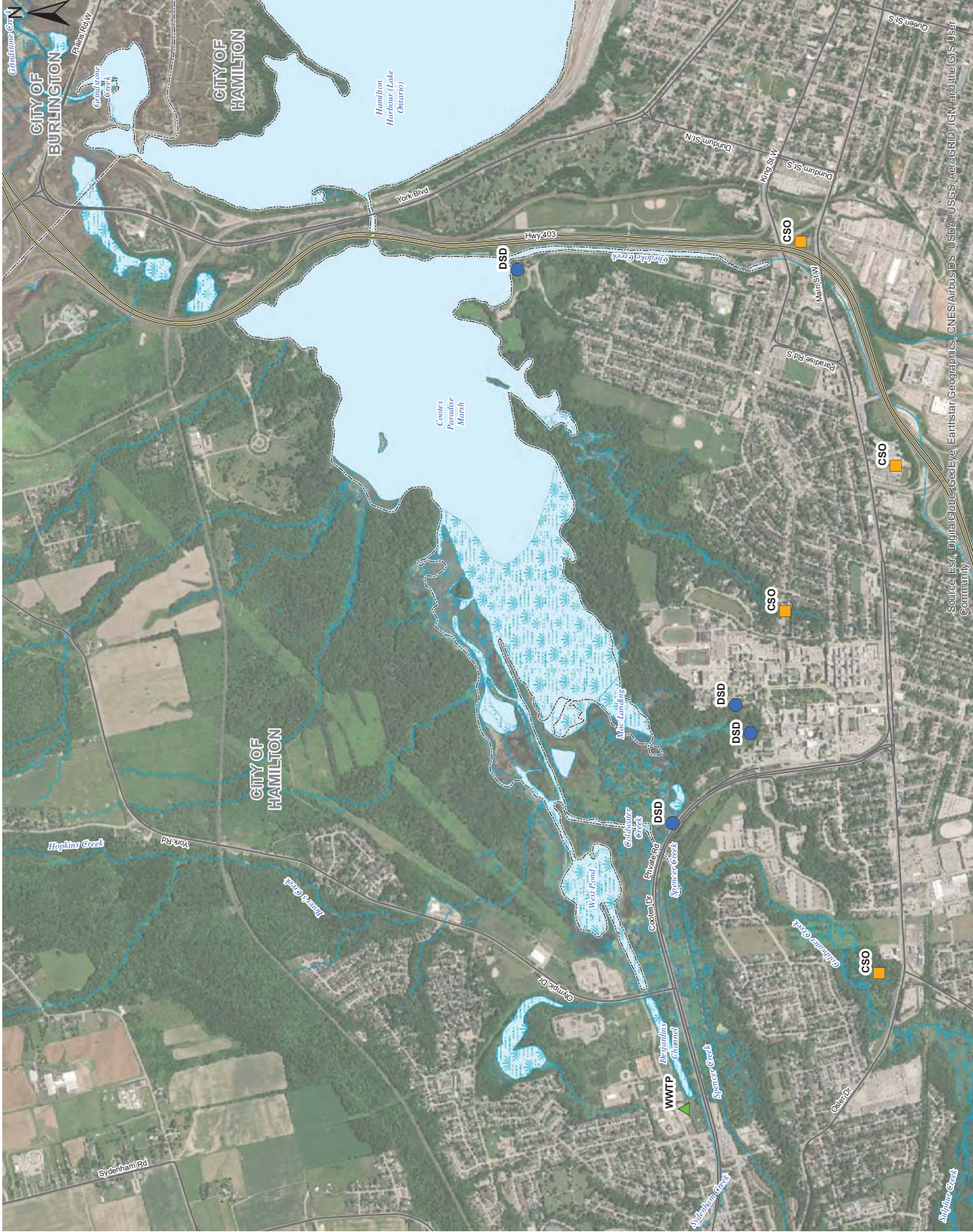
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

PROJECT AREA

April 17, 2020	Rev	0.0	Figure No
Project No.	209.40666.00001		



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

- Surface Water Stations
- Wetland
- Waterbodies
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Railway

0 125 250 500 Meters
SCALE: 1:17,500
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

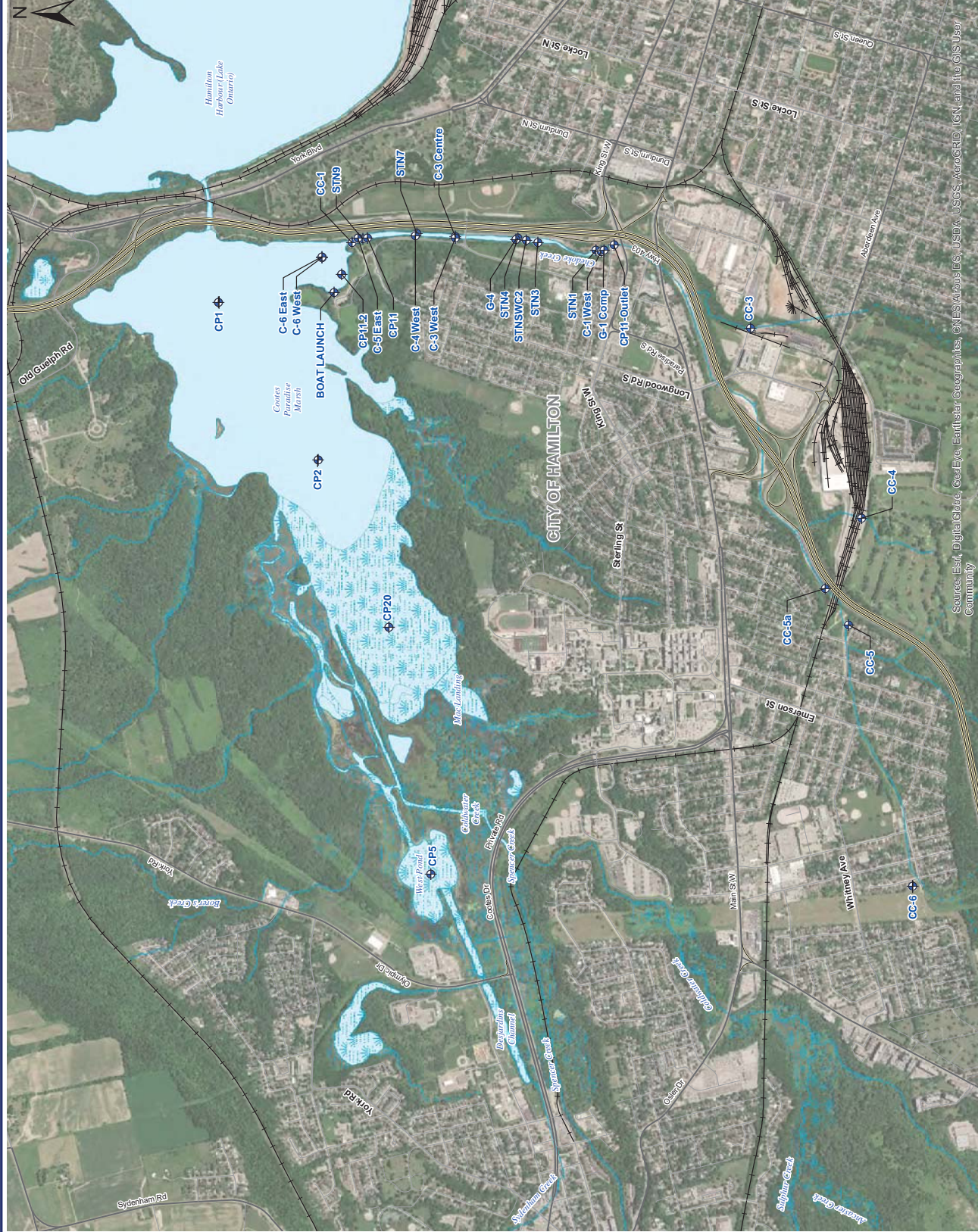
NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

SURFACE WATER
STATIONS

April 17, 2020 Rev 0.0
Project No. 209.40666.00001



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus PS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

Surface Water Sampling - July 2018 Results - Dissolved Oxygen

- Less than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L
- More than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L

Wetland

- Waterbodies
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Railway

0 125 250 500 Meters

SCALE: 1:12,500

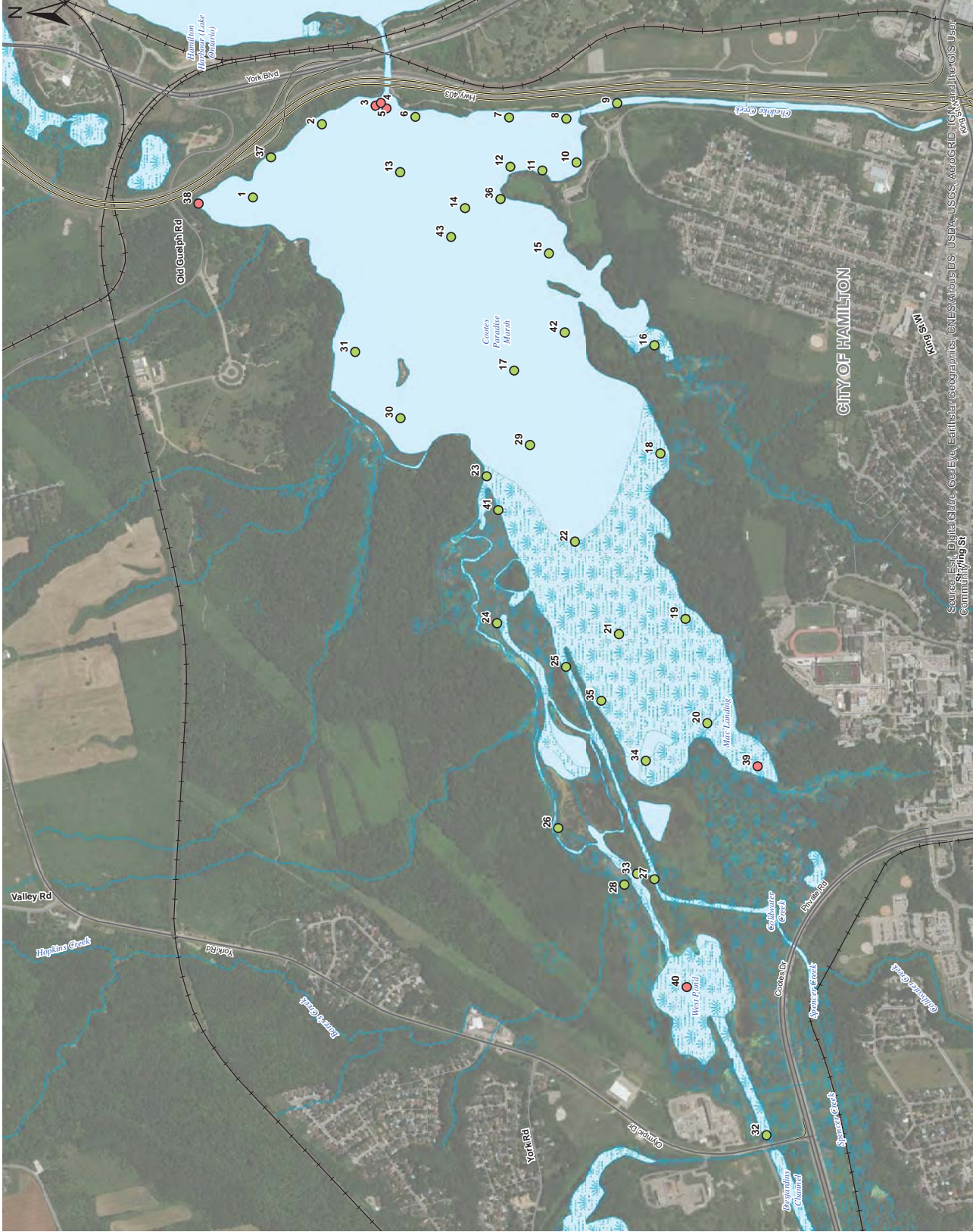
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES

This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON	
COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION HAMILTON, ONTARIO	
COOTES PARADISE JULY 27, 2018 DISSOLVED OXYGEN COMPARISONS TO HHRAP TARGET	
April 17, 2020	Rev 0.0
Project No.	209.40666.00001
Figure No.	73
SLR global environmental solutions	



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

Surface Water Sampling - July 2019 Results - Dissolved Oxygen

- Less than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L
- More than initial HHRAP DO target of >5 mg/L

Wetland

Waterbodies

Intermittent Watercourse

Permanent Watercourse

Railway

0 125 250 500 Meters

SCALE: 1:12,500

WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES

This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

COOTES PARADISE AUGUST 7, 2019

DISSOLVED OXYGEN COMPARISONS TO HHRAP TARGET

April 17, 2020

Project No. 209.40666.00001

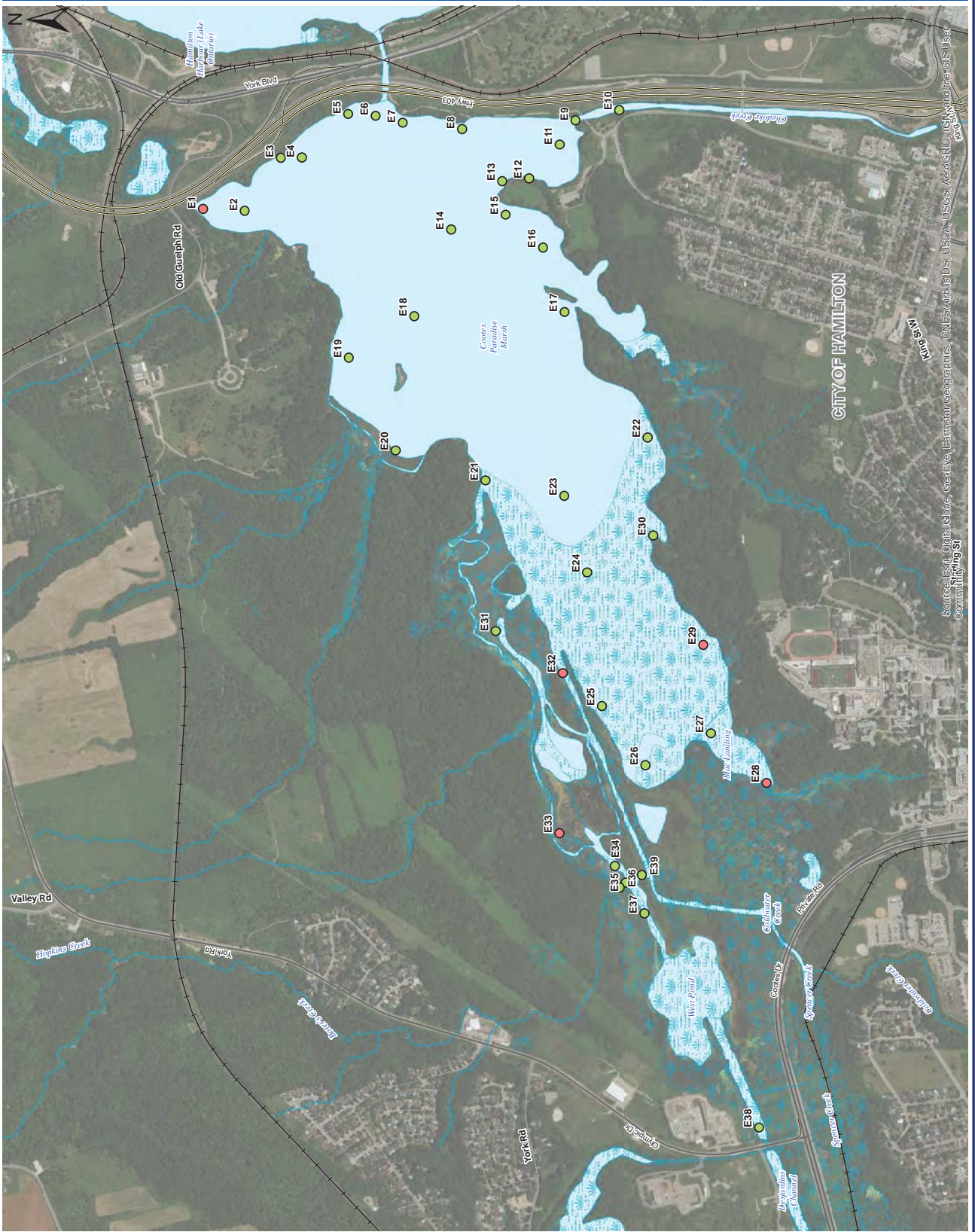
Rev 0.0

Figure No. 74

Page 74 of 110

SLR

global environmental solutions



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

Surface Water Sampling - July 2018 Results - E.coli

- Less than CCME guideline of 1000 counts by 100ml
- > CCME guideline but < 2x CCME guideline
- > 2x but < 5x CCME guideline
- > 5x CCME guideline but < 10 x CCME guideline
- > 10 x CCME guideline but < 20 x CCME guideline
- > 20 x CCME guideline but < 50 x CCME guideline
- > 50 x CCME guideline

- Wellhead
- Waterbodies
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Railway



SCALE: 1:12,500
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES

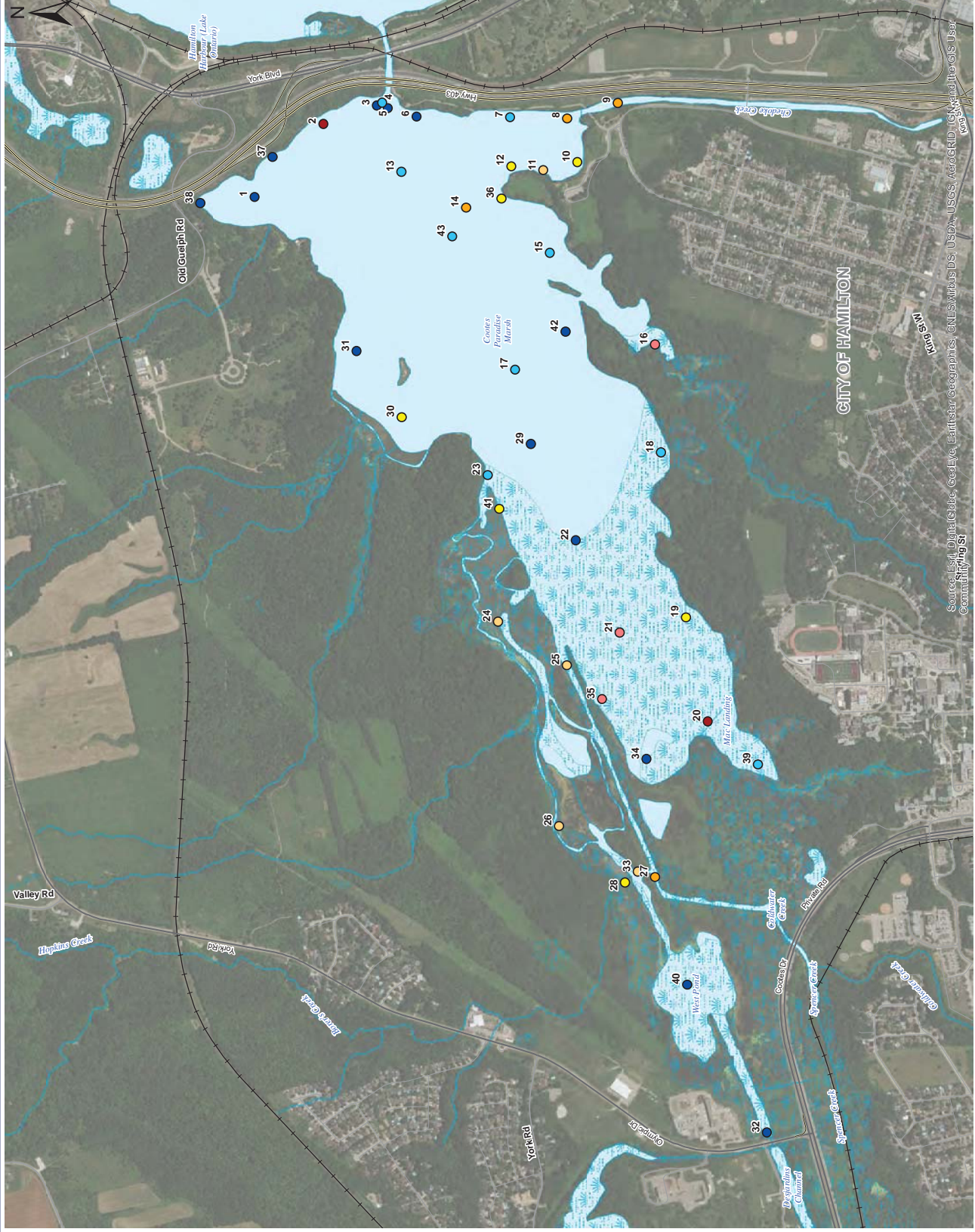
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

COOTES PARADISE JULY 27, 2018
E COLI COMPARISONS TO
HHRAP TARGET

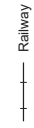
April 17, 2020 Rev 0.0
Project No. 209.40666.00001



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

- Surface Water Sampling - July 2019 Results - E.coli
- Less than CCME guideline of 1000 counts by 100/ml
 - > CCME guideline but < 2x CCME guideline
 - > 2x but < 5x CCME guideline



SCALE: 1:12,500
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES

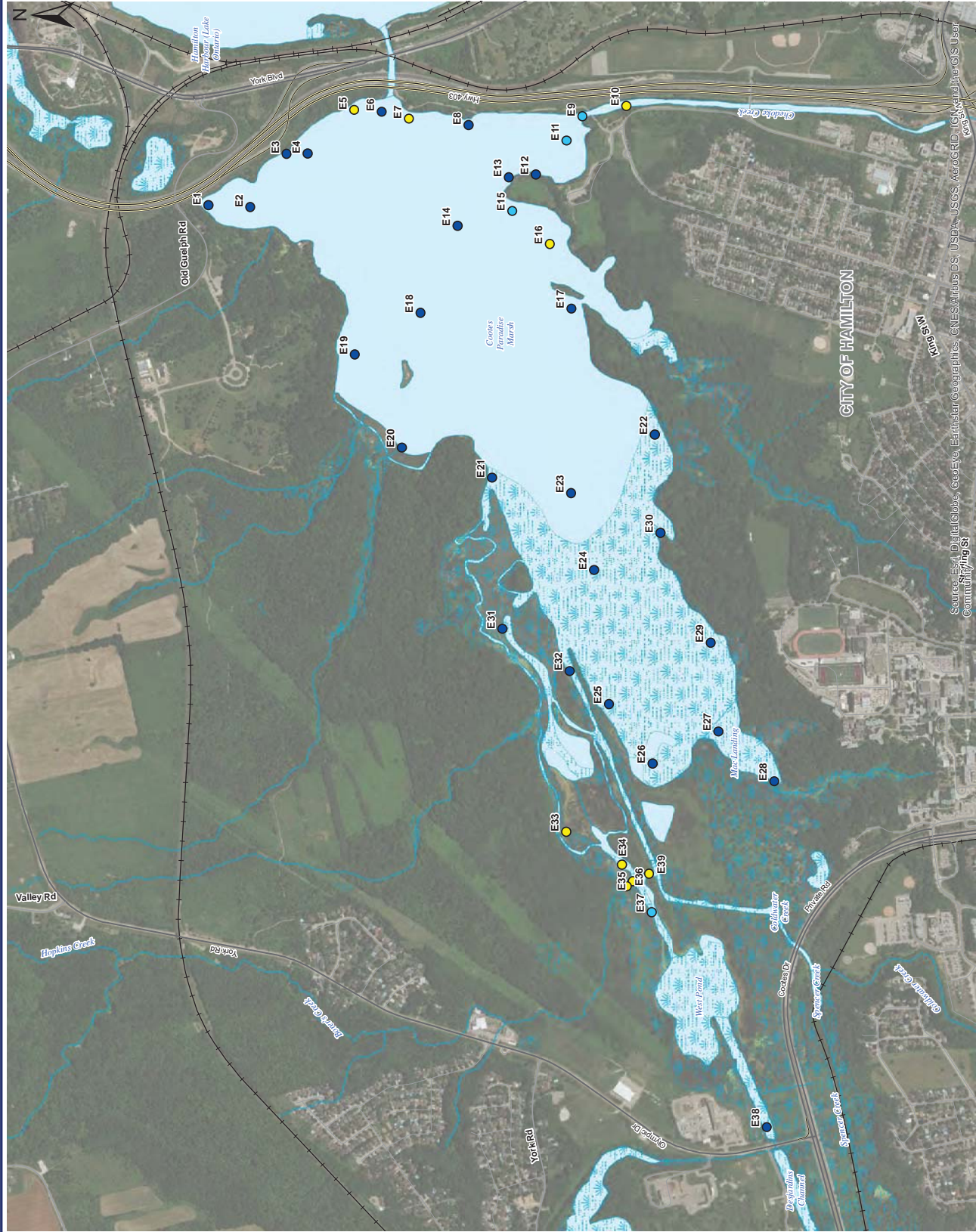
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

COOTES PARADISE AUGUST 7, 2019
E COLI COMPARISONS TO
HHRAP TARGET

April 17, 2020 Rev 0.0
Project No. 209.40666.00001



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

- Sediment Sampling Locations
- Waterbodies
- Permanent Watercourse
- Railway



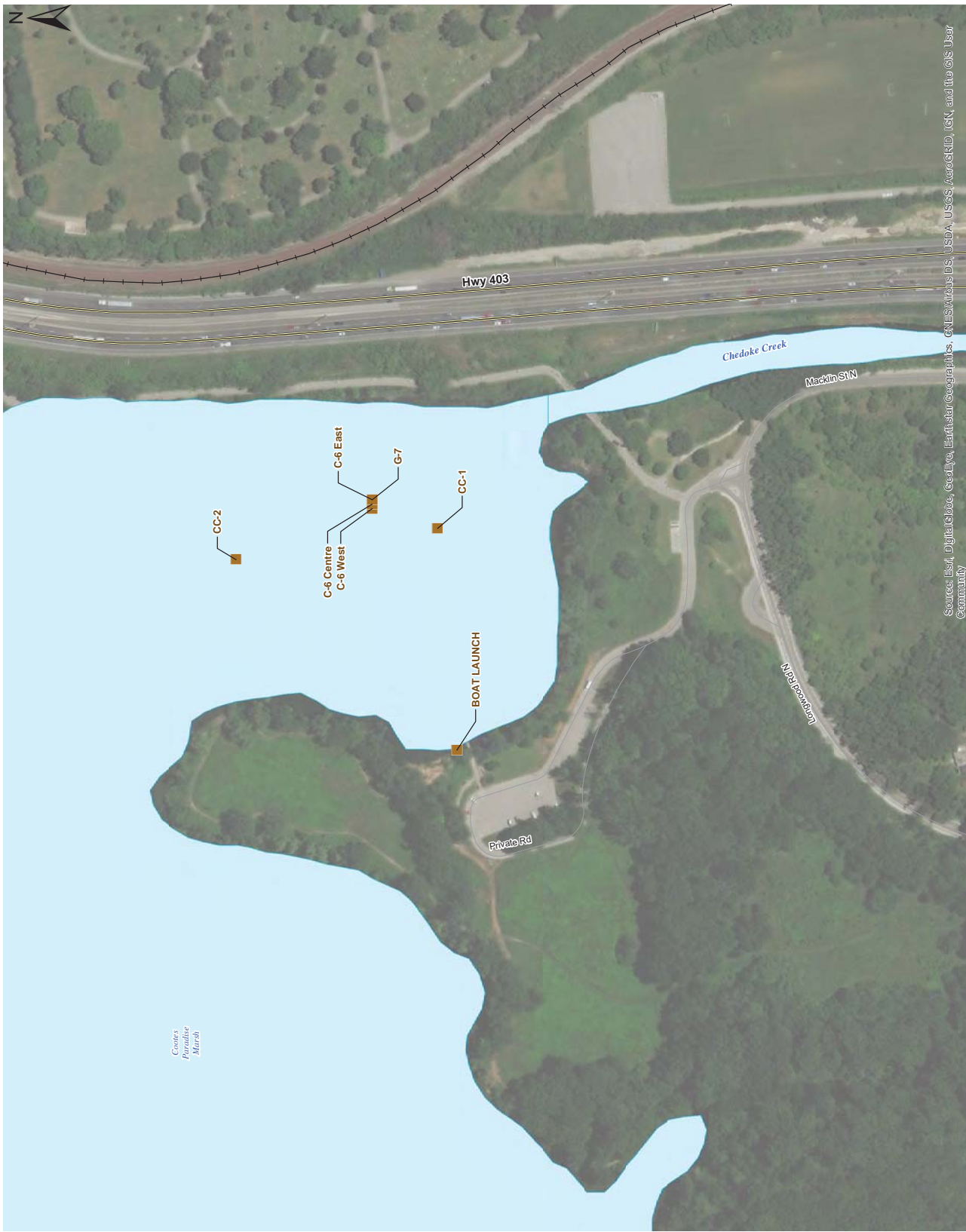
NOTES
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

SEDIMENT SAMPLING
LOCATIONS

Figure No.	Rev	0.0
April 17, 2020		
Project No.		209.40666.00001



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



EXISTING RBG AQUATIC
VEGETATION
MONITORING STATIONS

April 17, 2020
Project No. 209.40666.00001
Rev 2.0
Figure No. 68

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

NOTES

This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.
Source: Royal Botanical Garden Aquatic Vegetation Monitoring Stations - Provided to SLR as part of the Data Compilation Package Via City of Hamilton, Hamilton Harbour RAP Monitoring Catalogue, 2016.

WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

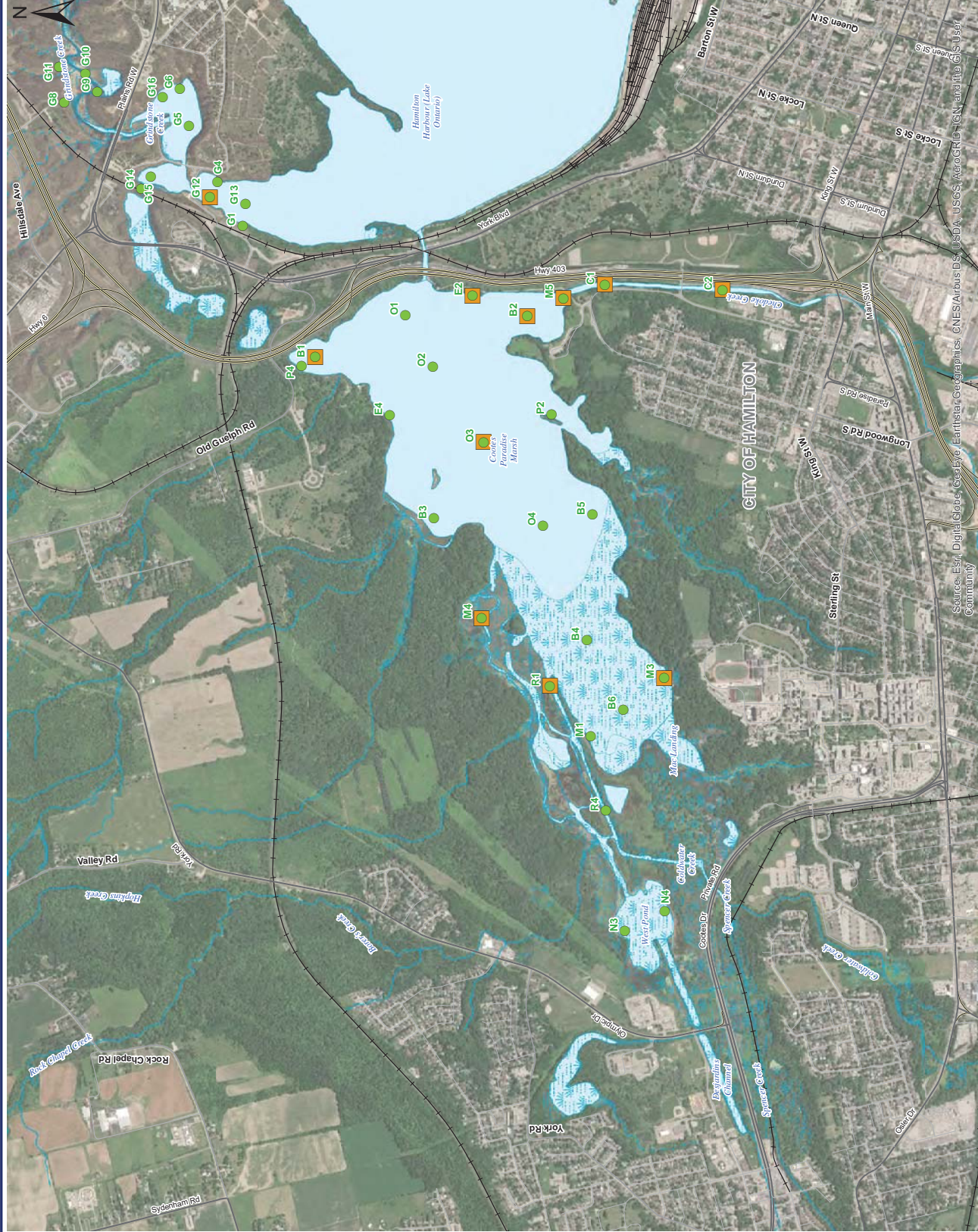
SCALE: 1:17,500

0 125 250 500 Meters

LEGEND

- Vegetation Monitoring Stations Established by RBG (1996 - 2019)
- Vegetation Monitoring Stations used for SLR's review
- Wetland
- Waterbodies
- Intermittent Watercourse
- Permanent Watercourse
- Railway

Station locations are adapted from Map of RBG Properties (Page 78) of the Harbor RAP Monitoring Catalogue, December 2016, showing Plant Monitoring and Electro-Fishing Transect. Monitoring Stations locations are approximate.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

LEGEND

Fish Sampling Locations

-  Fishway
-  Far from Lower Chedoke Creek
-  Near Lower Chedoke Creek
-  Lower Chedoke Creek
-  Lower Spencer Creek and Vicinity
-  Wetland
-  Waterbodies
-  Intermittent Watercourse
-  Permanent Watercourse
-  Railway

0 125 250 500 Meters
SCALE: 1:17,500
WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY AT 11 x 17
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

NOTES

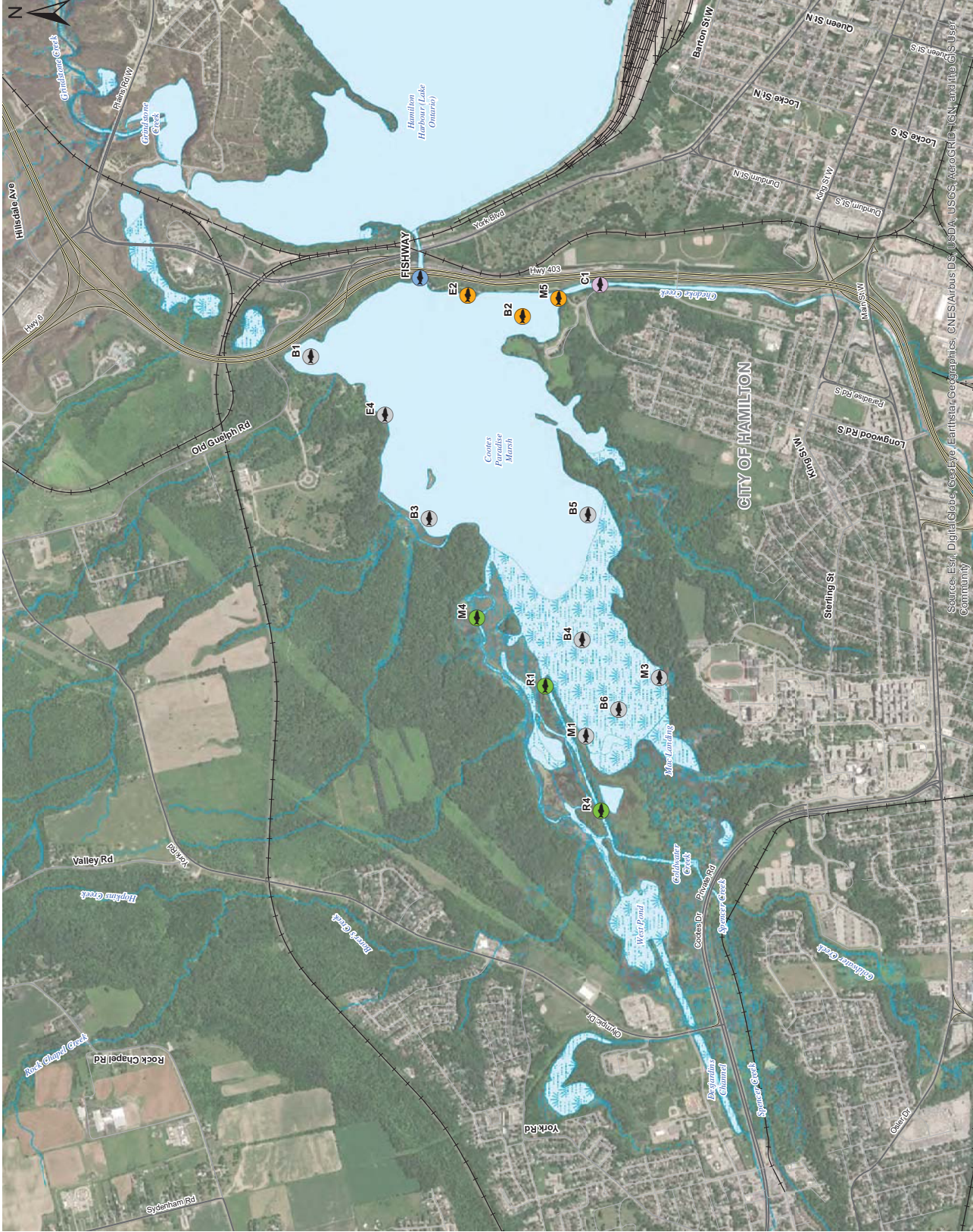
This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for navigational purposes.

CITY OF HAMILTON

COOTES PARADISE: ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT EVALUATION
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

EXISTING RBG FISH SAMPLING LOCATIONS

April 17, 2020
Project No. 209.40666.00001
Rev 2.0
Figure No.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

APPENDIX A

Information Sources

Cootes Paradise: Environmental Impact Evaluation
City of Hamilton
700 Woodward Avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00001

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
1	City of Hamilton McCormick Rankin Corporation (MRC)	16	Natural Environment	Ainslie Wood/Westdale Neighbourhoods Class Environmental Assessment Storm Water Management Master Plan	2003	Natural environment	Cootes Paradise, Spencer Creek, Chedoke Creek, Ancaster/Coldwater Creek	The City of Hamilton initiated the Ainslie Wood/Westdale Secondary Plan and Class Environmental Assessment to provide a land use plan and guidelines for development and re-development of lands within the Ainslie Wood/Westdale neighbourhoods. The existing conditions of the Ainslie Wood/Westdale area with respect to the natural environment, drainage and storm water management have been investigated through a review of available background reports, compilation of available digital information and mapping, detailed site reconnaissance, and computer modeling of the drainage system.	McCormick Rankin Corporation (MRC). 2003. City of Hamilton Ainslie Wood/Westdale Neighbourhoods Class Environmental Assessment Storm Water Management Master Plan. Final Report. December 2003.
2	City of Hamilton	66	Water Quality	CSO Tanks Performance Report 2017 Annual Report	2017	Overflow data, water quality	City of Hamilton area	2017 annual performance report for CSO's in the City of Hamilton	City of Hamilton. 2017. CSO Tanks Performance Report 2017 Annual Report
3	City of Hamilton	24	Water Quality	Chedoke Creek Investigation Samples – excel spreadsheet with google map of sample sites	2018	Ammonia + Ammonium as N, Boron, Caffeine, E. Coli, Fluoride, Phosphorus Dissolved total, Phosphorus Total, TSS	Chedoke Creek	at confluence = no info, just E.Coli	
4	City of Hamilton	67	Water Quality	Certificate of Analysis Main and King Influent	2018-09-06	BOD, TSS, E. coli, Metals, Anions, Ammonia, TKN, pH	Chedoke Creek		City of Hamilton. 2018. Certificate of Analysis. Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement. Main and King Influent. Sample Date 2018-09-06.
5	City of Hamilton	72	Water Quality	Certificate of Analysis Main and King Influent	2018-09-07	Ammonia, Field parameters	Chedoke Creek		City of Hamilton. 2018. Certificate of Analysis. Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement. Main and King Influent. Sample Date 2018-09-07.
6	City of Hamilton	68	Water Quality	Appendix B to Report PW19008(f)	Jul – Dec 2018, Aug & Nov 2019	E. coli, DO, Phosphorus, TSS, Ammonia, Boron, Fluoride, Caffeine	Chedoke Creek		Appendix B to Report PW19008(f), Pages 1-6

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
7	City of Hamilton	76	Water Quality	Hamilton Water Quality Data - Influent and Effluent	May, July, Nov, 2019	Metals, BOD, E. Coli, Fecal Coliform, TSS, TKN	Chedoke Creek		Hamilton Water Quality Data - Influent and Effluent, Main King CSO
8	City of Hamilton Rankin Construction Inc. Dillon Consulting UEM	54	Natural Environment	Chedoke Creek Remediation Project, Swana Excellence Award Landfill Management	2010		Chedoke Creek		City of Hamilton. 2010. Chedoke Creek Remediation Project, Swana Excellence Award Landfill Management. April 16, 2010
9	DFO	6	Fish	Letter of Advice – Implementation of mitigation measures to avoid and mitigate serious harm to fish – Chedoke Creek.	2014		Chedoke Creek	Provided follow mitigation measures in plans, the project will not result in serious harm to fish as well as impacts to aquatic species at risk (Eastern Pondmussel and Lilliput) and their habitat.	Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2014. Letter of Advice. 14-HCAA-00568.
10	DFO	10	Freshwater Mussel	Freshwater Mussel Sampling in Cootes Paradise, Lake Ontario, with emphasis on Eastern Pondmussel (<i>Ligumia nasuta</i>)	2015		Cootes Paradise, lower Spencer Creek	Cootes Paradise still maintains a significant mussel community. A large and reproducing population of the Endangered Toxolasma parvum occurs in the area.	Morris, T.J., K. McNichols-O'Rourke, J. VandenByllaardt, and S. Reid. 2015. Freshwater Mussel Sampling in Cootes Paradise, Lake Ontario, with emphasis on Eastern Pondmussel (<i>Ligumia nasuta</i>). Report to the Mollusc Specialist Subcommittee of the committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
11	Dillon Consulting Limited	11	Erosion, Slope Stability	Chedoke Creek Erosion and Slope Stability Improvements, Municipal Class Environmental Assessment	2006		Chedoke Creek		Dillon Consulting Limited. 2006. Chedoke Creek Erosion and Slope Stability Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. 06-5921.
12	Dillon Consulting Limited	23	Soil	Chedoke Creek – Soil Sampling Results	2007	Arsenic, beryllium, boron	Chedoke Creek	Certificate of Analysis Soil sampling results Figure of sites	Dillon Consulting. 2007. Chedoke Creek – Soil Sampling Results. Memorandum to City of Hamilton. April 24, 2007

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
13	Dillon Consulting Limited	26	Groundwater, Surface Water quality	Updated West Hamilton Landfill Seepage Assessment Report	2012	Water level, chemical parameters	Chedoke Creek	The initial assessment work and follow-up monitoring program has been completed to evaluate if Seep C2 is influenced by groundwater flow from the West Hamilton Landfill site. The scope of this study did not look to see if the seep influenced the water quality of the creek or if the creek was impacted by the adjacent landfill. The scope was specifically limited to determining if Seep C2 was likely impacted by West Hamilton Landfill.	Dillon Consulting Limited. 2012. Updated West Hamilton Landfill Seepage Assessment Report. Prepared for City of Hamilton. Project No. 12-6961
14	Great Lakes Laboratory for Fisheries & Aquatic Science, RBG	48	Aquatic Vegetation	Aquatic vegetation trends from 1992 to 2012 in Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise, Lake Ontario	2016	Aquatic Vegetation	Cootes Paradise	Using our recent dataset, we tested relationships that had been previously established in the literature between emergent extent and water levels for Cootes Paradise and also the connection between maximum depth of submergent colonization and Secchi depths but simple univariate tests were not significant.	K. E. Leisti, T. Theysmeyer, S. E. Doka & A. Court (2016) Aquatic vegetation trends from 1992 to 2012 in Hamilton Harbour and Cootes Paradise, Lake Ontario, Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management, 19:2, 219-229
15	Habitat Conservation Authority (HCA)	28	Natural Environment	Chedoke Creek Subwatershed Stewardship Action Plan	2008	Natural history & significant species	Chedoke Creek	Chedoke Creek subwatershed characterization	Hamilton Conservation Authority. 2008. Chedoke Creek Subwatershed Stewardship Action Plan. Endorsed by the Hamilton Conservation Authority Board of Directors April 3, 2008.
16	HCA	26.4	Water quality	2014 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise to Support the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan	2014	Total Phosphorus, Orth-phosphate, nitrate/nitrite/ammonia, TSS, E. Coli	Cootes Paradise, Spencer Creek, Chedoke Creek, and Bokers Creek, Ancaster Creek.	Monitoring program aimed at understanding water quality contributions from creeks flowing into Cootes Paradise marsh and ultimately Hamilton Harbour.	Hamilton Conservation Authority. 2015. 2014 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise. To support the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. Watershed Planning & Engineering. March 31, 2015.

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
17	HCA	29	Water Quality	HCA Chedoke Creek Water Quality Monitoring Program 2018 – Combined Services for Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan and the City of Hamilton	2014-2018	Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, Phosphorus, TSS, E. coli, turbidity	Ancaster Creek, Chedoke Creek (AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-4, AC-5, CP-7, CP-11, CP-18, CC-3, CC-5, CC-7, CC-9, CC-2, CC-5a, CC-10)	To support the HHRAP, since spring of 2014 the HCA has been taking bi-weekly grab samples in Spencer Creek, Ancaster Creek, Borsers Creek and Chedoke Creek in order to gather information on non-point sources of nutrients, sediments and bacteria into Cootes Paradise Marsh and ultimately the Hamilton Harbour. Over the past four years of sampling and data analysis, the program has grown from 7 sampling locations in 2014 to 15 in 2018 – most of these additional locations are located in Chedoke Creek in response to very poor water quality and elevated levels of nutrients and bacteria found near the mouth of the creek (site CP-11).	Excel spreadsheet with data, Project Descriptions, map
18	HCA	28.1	Water quality	Chedoke Creek All Data – 2014 to 2019.xlsx	2014-2019	Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, phosphorus, TSS, E. coli, DO, pH, turbidity	Cootes Paradise, Chedoke Creek CP-11, CC-3, CC-5, CC-7, CC-9 CC-2, CC-5a, CC-10	Chedoke Creek All Data – 2014 to 2019.xlsx	Excel spreadsheet
19	HCA	26.1	Water quality	2015 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise.	2015	Total Phosphorus, Unionized Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, TSS, VSS, E. Coli.	Ancaster Creek, Sulphur Creek, Borsers Creek, Lower Spencer Creek, & Chedoke Creek. 7 surface water sampling locations.	Monitoring program aimed at understanding water quality contributions from creeks flowing into Cootes Paradise marsh and ultimately Hamilton Harbour.	Hamilton Conservation Authority. 2016. 2015 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise. To support the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. Watershed Planning & Engineering. March 31, 2016.
20	HCA	26.2	Water quality	2016/2017 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise	2016/2017	Total Phosphorus, Unionized Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, TSS, VSS, E. Coli.	In 2015, the monitoring program was further expanded in that storm event samples were taken at site AC-1 using an ISCO automated composite sampler	Monitoring program aimed at understanding water quality contributions from creeks flowing into Cootes Paradise marsh and ultimately Hamilton Harbour.	Hamilton Conservation Authority. 2017. 2016/2017 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise. To support the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. Watershed Planning & Engineering. May 31, 2017.
21	HCA	26.3	Water quality	2017/2018 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise	2017/2018	Total Phosphorus, Unionized Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, TSS, VSS, E. Coli.	In 2016 the sampling period was lengthened to be year-round at all seven stations.	Monitoring program aimed at understanding water quality contributions from creeks flowing into Cootes Paradise marsh and ultimately Hamilton Harbour.	Hamilton Conservation Authority. 2017. 2016/2017 Tributary Monitoring for Cootes Paradise. To support the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. Watershed Planning & Engineering. May 31, 2017.

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
22	HCA	12	Information request	Email re: Chedoke Creek-Additional Information/Data	2018		Cootes Paradise, Chedoke Creek	No dredging projects, HCA permits on file, bedload movement, no previous reports on species presence, no surveys or data for current water depth, hydrology, hydraulics, flood plain mapping	Jonathan Bastien. 2018. Email re: Chedoke Creek-Additional Information/Data. September 14, 2018.
23	HCA	27.1	Fish	RED1009-A1 2019 data for SLR.xlsx	2019	Fish	RED1009-A1	Fish species captured on July 31, 2019	Excel spreadsheet
24	Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan (HHRAP)	31	Water Quality	Cootes Paradise Marsh: Water Quality Review and Phosphorus Analysis.	Prior to 2012	Phosphorus concentrations	Cootes Paradise, Chedoke Creek, Spencer Marsh		Cootes Paradise Phosphorus Budget and Model Sub-Committee. 2012. Cootes Paradise Marsh: Water Quality Review and Phosphorus Analysis. March 2012. Cootes Paradise Water Quality Group Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan.
25	HHRAP	55	Stormwater Management	Urban Runoff Hamilton Report and Recommendations	2016		Cootes Paradise	This report addresses findings related solely to urban stormwater management.	Urban Runoff Hamilton Task Group. 2016. Urban Runoff Hamilton Report and Recommendations.
26	HHRAP	58	Monitoring delisting objectives	2016 Monitoring Catalogue	2016		Hamilton Harbour	This monitoring catalogue has been developed to compile metadata information on monitoring activities occurring throughout Hamilton Harbour in one report. It will help broaden our understanding of what monitoring is happening and identify potential gaps. It has been designed to be updated on an annual basis.	Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. 2016. Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan Monitoring Catalogue 2016 Season. December 2016
27	HHRAP	47	Monitoring delisting objectives	Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan Monitoring Catalogue 2017 Season	2017		Hamilton Harbour	This monitoring catalogue has been developed to compile metadata information on monitoring activities occurring throughout Hamilton Harbour in one report. It will help broaden our understanding of what monitoring is happening and identify potential gaps. It has been designed to be updated on an annual basis.	Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. 2018. Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan Monitoring Catalogue 2017 Season. February 2018.

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
28	HHRAP	46	Water quality	Contaminant Loadings and Concentrations to Hamilton Harbour: 2008-2016 Update	2018	Contaminants – TP, TSS, Ammonia, Nitrate, TKN, Fe, Pb, Zn, Phenolics, PAHs	Cootes Paradise	The purpose of this report is to show the relative contributions of contaminants from known sources. It is not a trend analysis. The report does not provide an interpretation of the concentration and loading results.	Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan. 2018. Contaminant Loadings and Concentrations to Hamilton Harbour: 2008-2016 Update. April 2018.
29	Kim et al. 2016 in Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management	33	Water Quality	Modelling phosphorus dynamics in Cootes Paradise marsh: Uncertainty assessment and implications for eutrophication management.	2016	Phosphorus modelling, nutrient recycling, sediment dynamics, Areas of Concern	Cootes Paradise	Model sensitivity analysis identified the sedimentation of particulate material and diffusive reflux from sediments as two critical processes to characterize the phosphorus cycle in the wetland. Based on the current parameter specification, our model postulates that the sediments still act as a net sink, whereas macrophyte processes respiration rates, nutrient uptake from interstitial water) appear to play a minor role. We conclude by discussing the various sources of uncertainty and additional remedial actions required in Cootes Paradise marsh to realize a shift from the current turbid-phytoplankton dominated state to its former clear-macrophyte dominated state.	Kim, D., T. Peller, Z. Gozum, T. Theysmeyer, T. Long, D. Boyd, S. Watson, Y.R. Rao, and G. B. Arhonditsis. 2016. Modelling phosphorus dynamics in Cootes Paradise marsh: Uncertainty assessment and implications for eutrophication management. Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management 19(4):368-381.
30	Matrix	9	Hydrology	Spencer Creek MIKE-11 Model Expansion and Cootes Paradise Water Level Analysis	2014	Water level, flood level	Cootes Paradise	Subsequent to the completion of the Spencer Creek MIKE-11 model, HCA was interested in understanding how water levels within Cootes Paradise might affect flood levels within the Town of Dundas.	Bellamy, S. 2014. Memorandum Re: Spencer Creek MIKE-11 Model Expansion and Cootes Paradise Water Level Analysis. To J. Bastien, Hamilton Conservation Authority, December 29, 2014.
31	McMaster University	57	Sediment	Potential Contribution of Nutrients and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons from the Creeks of Cootes Paradise Marsh	1996	PAH, nutrients	Spencer Creek Chedoke Creek Borer Creek	During the summer of 1994, we compared the physical and nutrient characteristics of the three main tributaries of Cootes Paradise: Spencer, Chedoke and Borer's creeks.	Chow-Fraser, P., B. Crosbie, D. Bryant, and B. McCarry. 1996. Potential Contribution of Nutrients and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons from the Creeks of Cootes Paradise Marsh. Water Qual. Res. J. Canada, 1996, Volume 31, No. 3, 485-503.

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
32	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	62	Sediment	Guidance for The Use and Application of Sediment Quality Targets for The Protection of Sediment-Dwelling Organisms in Minnesota	2007	Sediment quality	Minnesota	Specific indicators (e.g., sediment chemistry) can be used to determine if the designated uses of the aquatic ecosystem are being protected, and where necessary, restored. A suite of sediment quality indicators was developed for the St. Louis River Area of Concern (AOC) in northeastern Minnesota	Crane, J.L. and S. Hennes. 2007. Guidance for The Use and Application of Sediment Quality Targets for the Protection of Sediment-Dwelling Organisms in Minnesota. February 2007.
33	MTE	80.4	Leachate	Final 2012 Annual Leachate Collection System Performance Report	2012	Leachate	Chedoke Creek, Cootes Paradise	MTE Consultants Inc. (MTE) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to complete the 2012 Annual Performance Report for the leachate collection system (LCS) and leachate and surface water monitoring program at Kay Drage Park (former West Hamilton Landfill).	MTE More Than Engineering. 2013. Kay Drage Park (Former West Hamilton Landfill). Final 2012 Annual Leachate Collection System Performance Report. Prepared for City of Hamilton. March 25, 2013.
34	MTE	80.2	Leachate	Final 2013 Annual Leachate Collection System Performance Report	2013	Leachate	Chedoke Creek, Cootes Paradise	MTE Consultants Inc. (MTE) was retained by the City of Hamilton (the City) to complete the 2013 Annual Performance Report for the leachate collection system (LCS) and leachate and surface water monitoring program at Kay Drage Park (former West Hamilton Landfill).	MTE More Than Engineering. 2014. Kay Drage Park (Former West Hamilton Landfill). Final 2013 Annual Leachate Collection System Performance Report. Prepared for City of Hamilton. March 25, 2014.
35	Ontario Ministry of the Environment	50	Water quality, sediment, invertebrate biology	Cootes Paradise Study 1986	1986	Phosphorus, nitrogen, chlorophyll, TSS, BOD, metals, TKN, nutrients & productivity, sediment chemistry, invertebrate biology	Cootes Paradise	By 1979 and 1980 improvements in water quality in Cootes Paradise following expansion of the Dundas Water Pollution Control Plant when compared to 1975. Noteworthy improvement was in TP.	McLarty, A.W. and A. G. Thachuk. 1986. Cootes Paradise Study 1986. Ministry of the Environment.
36	Ontario Ministry of the Environment & Climate Change (OMOECC)	63	Water Quality	An Empirically-Based Regression Method for Estimating TP Loads to Hamilton Harbour from the Four Tributary Inputs	2015	Phosphorus (TP), Discharge data, nutrient	Desjardins Canal, Grindstone Creek, Indian Creek, Red Hill Creek	Presentation Results published in Long, T., C. Wellen, G. Arhonditsis, and D. Boyd. 2014. Evaluation of stormwater and snowmelt inputs, land use and seasonality on nutrient dynamics in the watersheds of Hamilton Harbour, Ontario, Canada. Journal of Great Lakes Research 40 (2014) 964-979.	Long, T. 2015. An Empirically-Based Regression Method for Estimating TP Loads to Hamilton Harbour from the Four Tributary Inputs. Presentation for Nutrient Loading Workshop, January 20, 2015.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
37	RBG	43.1.13	Aquatic Vegetation	Cootes Paradise	?	Total phosphorus contamination scale	Cootes Paradise	Two figures, sites for submergent vegetation sites and map of contamination based on level of TP concentrations	Cootes-sedphos - Wild Rice Project 2001 Lakehead.gif
38	RBG	43.1.12	Water quality	Cootes Water Phosphorus Model v5b.STR	?	TP	Cootes Paradise		Cootes Water Phosphorus Model v5b.STR
39	RBG	32	Water Quality Dataset for Cootes Paradise	Excel spreadsheet	1986 – 2017	Ammonia Secchi Chl-a TSS TKN Nitrate (1991 – 1992) TP SRP DO (1993 – Conductivity (1993 - Turbidity (1993 – VSS Org SuspSed (1993 – Inorg Sus Sed (1993 – Tot Nitrogen as N (1993 – TN (1993 – Nitrite (1995 – Nitrate (1995 -	CP 1 CP2 4 & 7 (Spencer Creek) CP5 (West Pond) 5.1 (Delsey Creek) CP 6 (STP Outflow) 8 (Mac Landing) 9 (Mac Landing) 10 (Mac Landing) CP11 (Chedoke Creek) 12 13 14 15 (Mac Landing) CP16 (Westdale Inlet) 17 CP20 (Cootes) CP1.1 (Fishway) CP18 (Borer's Creek)	Water Quality Data Cootes Paradise 1986-2017.xlsx	Water Quality Data Cootes Paradise 1986-2017.xlsx
40	RBG	59	Water Quality in Cootes Paradise	20 Year Trends in Water Quality Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Creek Marsh	1991 – 2011	Secchi (water clarity) TP TSS	Delisting Site (CP1) West Pond (CP5) Spencer Creek (CP7) Westdale Inlet (CP16) Chedoke Creek (~CP11)	Report updates the current state of wetland WQ using ongoing monitoring data, highlighting HHRAP and carp exclusion. WQ indicators summarized include water clarity, phosphorus, suspended sediment, E. coli	Reddick D. & They'smeyer T. 2012. 20 Year Trends in Water Quality, Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Marsh. Royal Botanical Gardens. Burlington, Ontario.
41	RBG	43.1.6	Fish, Water quality	Fishway Data.xlsx	1996-2003 2004-2019	Species captured water quality at fishway Incidental Fish (small)	Cootes Paradise, fishway	Fish species captured and water quality at fishway.	Fishway Data.xlsx
42	RBG	4	Fish	Table 1.3 Annual Comparison of Large Fish Caught Entering the Marsh at Cootes Paradise Fishway	1996-2015	Large Fish	Cootes Paradise	Table 1.3 Annual Comparison of Large Fish Caught Entering the Marsh at Cootes Paradise Fishway	RBG. 2016. Project Paradise Season Summary. Carp Barriers.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
43	RBG	43	Water Quality & Fisheries	Cootes Paradise Nature Sanctuary Lower Chedoke Creek Area Water Quality & Fisheries	2001	Ammonia/Nitrates/Nitrites, total Phosphorus, E. coli, TSS	Lower Chedoke Creek, Cootes Paradise		RBG. 2001. Cootes Paradise Nature Sanctuary Lower Chedoke Creek Area Water Quality & Fisheries.
44	RBG	43.1.1	Water quality	WQ Index Monitoring 2003-2018.xlsx	2003-2019	Water quality	Cootes Paradise	Data, Figures - Water quality sampling locations E. coli sample locations 2018 E. coli sample locations 2019 Index Fish Community Monitoring Sample Locations Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Monitoring site map	WQ Index Monitoring 2003-2018.xlsx
45	RBG (JEMSys Software Systems Inc.)	43.1.15	Water quality	Towards A Phosphorus Budget and Model for Cootes Paradise	2005	Phosphorus	Cootes Paradise	The work described here is an attempt to apply to Cootes Paradise the phosphorus budget and modelling work reported by Minns et al. (2000a) and Minns et al. (2000b) for the Bay of Quinte. Its scope is almost entirely limited to implementing the ideas laid out in those publications. It is supported almost entirely by the data-collection effort of Simser (2004) and the hydrology and phosphorus loadings reported by Aquafor Beech (2005). The intent is to move the discussion of phosphorus management in Cootes Paradise beyond static annual estimates of annual loading, bringing together all available information to produce a budget accounting for flushing and seasonal variation.	JEMSys Software Systems Inc. 2005. Towards A Phosphorus Budget and Model for Cootes Paradise

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
46	RBG	22	Sediment	Internal Report: 2006 Cootes Paradise Sediment Quality Assessment	2006	Phosphorus, heavy metals, nutrients	Cootes Paradise	In 2006 a thorough examination of the contamination in the sediment in the Cootes Paradise Marsh areas was undertaken by RBG. The purpose of the report was to determine the amount of contamination in the sediments of the Cootes Paradise Marsh system. The results were intended to provide groundwork for assessing remedial options and establish baseline conditions against which to gauge future trends.	Bowman, J.E., and T. Theysmeijer. 2007. 2006 Cootes Paradise Sediment Quality Assessment. RBG Internal Report No. 2007-02. Royal Botanical Gardens. Hamilton, Ontario.
47	RBG	43.1.16	Water quality	Water Quality Characterization of the Main Tributaries of the Garden's Property - Spencer Creek, Chedoke Creek, Borer's Creek, Grindstone Creek 2008/09	2008-2009	TP, water clarity, TSS, Ammonia/Nitrate/Nitrite, TKN	Cootes Paradise	Recommendation # 5 - 1996-2002 Contaminants Loading Report (2004) Water quality samples were taken from these four creeks on biweekly basis over the course of a one year period (May 2008 – May 2009). Sampling focused on basic water quality characteristics (pH, dissolved oxygen and temperature) and various identified parameters limiting water quality recovery in Cootes Paradise Marsh and Hamilton Harbour (nitrogen, phosphorus and suspended sediment). The objective of this study was to provide a more comprehensive characterization of the individual tributaries and their influence on the water quality of Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Creek marshes, and Hamilton Harbour.	T. Theysmeijer, B. Reich, and J.E. Bowman. 2009. Water Quality Characterization of the Main Tributaries of the Garden's Property - Spencer Creek, Chedoke Creek, Borer's Creek and Grindstone Creek, 2008/09. RBG Report No. 2009-06. Royal Botanical Gardens. Hamilton, Ontario.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
48	RBG	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 42 43.1.17	Water Quality in Cootes Paradise	Water Quality Monitoring Season Summary	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 (lab only) 2018	Secchi (cm) DO (mg/l) Temp (°C) Turbidity (NTU) Chl a (µg/l) TP (mg/l) Nitrate-N (mg/l) Nitrite-N (mg/l) Unionized Ammonia (m/l) TSS (mg/l) E. coli (#100 ml)	CP1 (2011-2018) CP2 (2011-2018) CP5 (2011-2018) CP6 (2011-2013) CP7 (2011-2013) CP10 (2011-2012) CP11 (2011-2012) CP11.2 (2018) CP15 (2011) CP16 (2011-2018) CP18 (2011-2013) CP20 (2011-2018)	Each summary report identifies various lessons realized during each season. Summary of results for Cootes Paradise and long-term trends at delisting stations Summary of WQ in Cootes Paradise at each station with HHRAP targets and WQ guidelines CSO events from monitored locations affecting Cootes Paradise during sample event (each year).	43.1.17 - Bowman, J.E. 2019. Water Quality Season Summary 2018. RBG Report No. 2019-11. Royal Botanical Gardens. Hamilton, Ontario.
49	RBG	45	Water Quality	Water Quality Trends in Cootes Paradise Marsh and Grindstone Creek adapted from the 2012 report by Dave Reddick and Tys Theysmeyer	2012	Precipitation, major infrastructure upgrades, water clarity, TP, TSS, E. Coli	Cootes Paradise, Grindstone Creek	Appears to be questions for a workshop or class.	Water Quality Trends in Cootes Paradise Marsh and Grindstone Creek adapted from the 2012 report by Dave Reddick and Tys Theysmeyer
50	RBG	14 15 13	Natural Environment	Project Paradise Season Summary	2013 2015 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WQ (water clarity, DO, Temp, turbidity, E.coli, TP, TSS, nitrate-N, nitrite-N, unionized ammonia) • Submergent aquatic vegetation (SAV) • Phytoplankton Chl a • Fish • Water level • Invasive Species management • Amphibian monitoring • Bird monitoring • Aquatic mammal monitoring • Fall migratory bird • Benthic (not in 2016) 	Cootes Paradise, Spencer Creek, Borer's Creek	The Project Paradise seasonal report summarizes the results obtained from all projects undertaken by the aquatic ecology staff of Royal Botanical Gardens' Natural Lands Department during the 2013 season. This report is divided into six sections: carp barriers, water quality, plants, fish, marsh monitoring program and other wildlife. Each section is further divided into Cootes Paradise Marsh and Hendrie Valley Sanctuary based upon the watershed systems. Lists stormwater events for each season of sampling.	

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
51	RBG	21	Sediment	2013 RBG Marsh Sediment Quality Assessment	2013	Metals, nutrients	Cootes Paradise	In 2013 marsh sediment samples were collected as part of the sediment quality monitoring program at RBG. The purpose of this report was to update the sediment status in the Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Creek marsh areas for heavy metal and nutrient contamination, with focus on the west Desjardins Canal and other sites associated with sewage contamination. Comparison with results from the 2006 assessment and earlier will provide insight into trends in recovery and highlight potential restoration needs.	Bowman, J.E., and T. Theysmeyer. 2014. 2013 RBG Marsh Sediment Quality Assessment. RBG Report No. 2014-14. Royal Botanical Gardens. Hamilton, Ontario.
52	RBG	77	Natural Environment	Wetlands Conservation Plan 2016-2021. Includes RBG contribution to the HHRAP as it pertains to the restoration of the wetlands	2016-2021	Restoration Plan, Monitoring	Cootes Paradise	This restoration plan summarizes items including the role of RBG in the HHRAP, the strategy/looking forward independent of the HHRAP, resources required, partnerships, research opportunities, specific projects and locations. The plan is in parallel with the 2021 expected completion of the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan (HHRAP), bringing the wetlands to a recovered state.	Theysmeyer T., J. Bowman, A. Court & S. Richer. 2016. Wetlands Conservation Plan 2016-2021. Natural Lands Department. Internal Report No. 2016-1. Royal Botanical Gardens. Hamilton, Ontario.
53	RBG	43.1.7 43.1.9 43.1.10	Water quality	20180704_Chedoke-Scum closeup near 403 Box culvert.jpg	2018	photographs	Chedoke Creek	Photographs & figures 43.1.13	20180704_Chedoke-Scum closeup near 403 Box culvert.jpg
54	RBG	43.1.4	Water quality	20180704_Chedoke water just upstream of Cootes Paradise Marsh.jpg	2018	photographs	Chedoke Creek	Photographs	20180704_Chedoke water just upstream of Cootes Paradise Marsh.jpg

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
55	RBG	3	Benthic Invertebrates	Benthic Invertebrate Assessment of RBG Wetlands 2014 and 2015	2018	Benthic invertebrates	Cootes Paradise, Grindstone marsh	Benthic Invertebrate sampling was completed in Cootes Paradise and Grindstone Marsh during 2014 and 2015. Overall Cootes Paradise had 18 orders found, ranging from sites with 1 order, to samples with several individual to a high of 2,650 Oligochaeta. In Grindstone Marsh 14 orders were found ranging from samples with 1 order and a few individuals to a high of 759 in Diptera (data from 2014 and 2015 combined).	Bowman, J.E. and H. Wilton. 2018. Benthic Invertebrate Assessment of RBG Wetlands 2014 and 2015. RBG Report No. 2018-9. Royal Botanical Gardens. Hamilton, Ontario.
56	RBG	43.1.3	Water quality	20180421_Fishway outflow algae accumulation.jpg	2018	Photographs	Cootes Paradise, fishway	photograph	20180421_Fishway outflow algae accumulation.jpg
57	RBG	43.1.14	Aquatic Vegetation	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Monitoring.xlsx	2019	Aquatic vegetation species	Hendrie Valley Sanctuary, Cootes Paradise	July 2019 data	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Monitoring.xlsx
58	RBG – Duplicate #31	43.1.11							
59	Redeemer College	44	Water quality	Water Quality Monitoring of the Chedoke Creek Subwatershed, Subwatersheds of Cootes Paradise, and the Red Hill Watershed	2015	Flow, nitrate, phosphate, chloride, BOD, E. coli, total coliforms, estimate of contaminant load	Cootes Paradise, Chedoke Creek, Ancaster Creek, Spencer Creek, Red Hill Creek	At each sample site, temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, and dissolved oxygen were recorded. Estimates of creek flow rate were determined as well, to allow estimates of total contaminant load. Additionally, three water samples were taken and analyzed for nitrate, phosphate and chloride concentrations in the lab. Single determinations of biological oxygen demand, E. coli and total coliforms were made.	Vander Hout, J., D. Brouwer, and E. Berkelaar. 2015. Water Quality Monitoring of the Chedoke Creek Subwatershed, Subwatersheds of Cootes Paradise, and the Red Hill Watershed. Redeemer University College. May-August 2015.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
60	Redeemer College	27	Water quality	Water Quality Monitoring of the Chedoke Creek Watershed Fall 2016 Analytical Chemistry Class, Redeemer University College, Ancaster, Ontario	2016	Nitrate, phosphate, chloride, BOD, E. coli	Chedoke Creek	As part of a project-based learning approach, the Analytical Chemistry class (CHE242) at Redeemer University College has been carrying out water quality monitoring at several sites in the Chedoke Creek watershed. The results of the Fall 2016 project are presented here and compared to previous work since 2012. Our data show that while most sampling sites have levels of nutrients, organic matter, and bacteria above desirable levels, there are indications of improving water quality at several sites. This is an encouraging result as the City of Hamilton has been remediating a number of cross connections in these catchment areas.	Water Quality Monitoring of the Chedoke Creek Watershed Fall 2016 Analytical Chemistry Class, Redeemer University College, Ancaster, Ontario
61	SLR	2	Benthic invertebrates	Statistical Analysis Benthic ID Contract 2019	2019	Benthic invertebrates	Cootes Paradise	Entomogen Inc. was contracted by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. to analyze benthic identification data. The objectives of this analysis are to (1) calculate the species richness, Shannon diversity, and Simpson diversity, (2) calculate the similarity between all possible pairwise combinations of sites, and (3) identify whether data from the sediment sampling have a strong influence on the explained variance in the data set.	Chedoke Creek 2019 Raw Data and Indices Results.xls Entomogen. 2019. Statistical Analysis Benthic ID Contract 2019. For SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. Chedoke Creek 2019 Figures 1-3.pptx Table 3 pg. 7 in report.xlsx
62	SLR	19	Sediment	Freshwater Sediment Toxicity Testing Using Chironomus Dilutus And Hyalella Azteca	2019	Sediment	?	Freshwater sediment samples were collected between October 1st, 2019 and October 2nd, 2019 for testing. The samples arrived at Bureau Veritas Laboratories, in good condition, on October 3rd, 2019. The following freshwater sediment toxicity tests were conducted on the samples: a 10 day survival and growth test with the freshwater midge, Chironomus dilutus, and a 14 day survival and growth test with the freshwater amphipod, Hyalella azteca.	Ecotoxicology Group Bureau Veritas Laboratories. 2019. Freshwater Sediment Toxicity Testing Using Chironomus Dilutus And Hyalella Azteca. Prepared for SLR Consulting, Ltd. November 2019.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
63	SLR	30	Water quality	Sample Collection	2019	BOD, TOC, Metals, TSS, Anions, Phosphate, Ammonia, TKN, E. coli	Chedoke Creek	Certificate of Analysis for samples collection 2019-09-30	209.40666_Certificate of Analysis - City of Hamilton.PDF 209.40666_COC_WO 330748_Chedoke Creek SW.pdf
64	SLR	20	Water quality, sediment quality	SLR ESdat outputs	2019, 2020		Cootes Paradise, Grindstone Creek		191212_PW Chemistry_draft.xlsm 191212_SED 0.15mbg+ Chemistry_draft.xlsm 191212_SED 0-0.15mbg Chemistry_draft.xlsm 191212_SW Chemistry_draft.xlsm 191218_SW Chemistry_draft.xlsm
65	SLR	70	Aquatic Ecological Risk Assessment	Ecological Risk Assessment	2019-2020		Chedoke Creek	SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by the City of Hamilton to complete an Aquatic Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) for the lower section of Chedoke Creek, parallel to Highway 403 between Glen Road and Princess Point	SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. 2020. Ecological Risk Assessment. Chedoke Creek, Hamilton, Ontario. February 2020. SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00000.
66	SLR	71	Aquatic Ecological Risk Assessment – Appendices	ERA – Appendices	2019-2020		Chedoke Creek	SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by the City of Hamilton to complete an Aquatic Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) for the lower section of Chedoke Creek, parallel to Highway 403 between Glen Road and Princess Point	SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. 2020. Ecological Risk Assessment. Chedoke Creek, Hamilton, Ontario. February 2020. SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00000.
67	SNC Lavalin	78	Leachate	2018 Landfill Leachate Collection System Performance Report				An Amended Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) Number 0881-A95QSD was issued May 16, 2016 to include an extension to the leachate collection system, which was completed in 2017. The ECA specifies a monitoring program for surface water and collected leachate.	SNC Lavalin. 2020. Kay Drage Park, Closed West Hamilton Landfill. 2018 Landfill leachate Collection system Performance Report. March 21, 2019.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
68	SNC Lavalin	41	Water Quality	Kay Drage Park, Closed West Hamilton Landfill	2002-2017	WQ – conventional parameters including TP, Nitrate-N, NH3 Total metals	WQ site at confluence of Chedoke Creek & Cootes Paradise	TP – above PWQO of 0.01 mg/L from 2002 – 2017, max of 0.634 mg/L in 2014/10/08, min of 0.098 in 2003/05/26. Between 2002 & 2013 TP ranged between 0.098 – 0.448 mg/L. In 2014/04/16 TP = 0.583. Lowest value between 2014 & 2017/10/03 was 0.305. Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 – above PWQO of 20 µg/L in 2009 – 2012 & 2014 – 2017. Total metals above POQO = Boron, Chromium (total), Copper, Iron, Zinc The field investigation study area for the watercourse crossings included the proposed B-Line corridor, plus 50 m upstream and 200 m downstream of the assumed right-of-way of the corridor.	
69	SNC Lavalin	53	Water quality, aquatic ecosystems Terrestrial ecosystems	City of Hamilton B-Line Light Rapid Transit, Draft Environmental Project Report. Appendix B.1 Natural Heritage Features. Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems	2011	Water quality, aquatic ecosystems	Chedoke Creek, Red Hill Creek,		SNC Lavalin. ? City of Hamilton B-Line Light Rapid Transit, Draft Environmental Project Report. Appendix B.1 Natural Heritage Features. Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems.
70	SNC Lavalin	8	Leachate	Review of Design for Expansion of Leachate Collection System at the Closed West Hamilton Landfill	2014	hydrogeology	Chedoke Creek	The Environment & Water business unit of SNC-Lavalin Inc. (SNC-Lavalin) was retained by the City of Hamilton (City) to provide a 3rd-party review of detailed design documents prepared and submitted by Urban & Environmental Management Inc. (UEM). UEM prepared and submitted these documents to the City under separate contract to identify potential deficiencies or optimizations that may be addressed prior to construction of an expanded leachate collection system at the closed West Hamilton Landfill.	SNC Lavalin. 2014. Re: Hydrogeological Review of Design for Expansion of Leachate Collection System at the Closed West Hamilton Landfill. To: Mr. Alan McKee, City of Hamilton. May 26, 2014.

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
71	SNC Lavalin	79	Leachate	DRAFT - 2019 Landfill Leachate Collection System Performance and Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Report	2019	Hydrogeology Leachate collection Surface water quality Groundwater water quality	Chedoke Creek	An Amended Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) Number 0881-A95QSD was issued May 16, 2016 to include an extension to the leachate collection system, which was completed in 2017. The ECA specifies a monitoring program for the leachate collection system and the receiving surface water body. This report has been prepared to fulfill Condition 7 (4) of the ECA.	SNC Lavalin. 2020. Kay Drage Park, Closed West Hamilton Landfill. 2019 Landfill Leachate Collection System Performance and Sampling Report. Prepared for the City of Hamilton. Draft – March 16, 2020. Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Report
72	Thejsmeijer	75	Fish	Seasonal Fish Community Use of the Great Lakes Coastal Marsh Cootes Paradise as Reproductive Habitat	2000	Fish	Cootes Paradise	Master of Science thesis	Thejsmeijer, T. 2020 Seasonal Fish Community use of the Great Lakes Coastal Marsh Cootes Paradise as Reproductive Habitat. Master of Science thesis, McMaster University.
73	UEM	80.10	Leachate	Annual Performance Report (2008)	2008	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	The purpose of this report is to fulfill reporting requirements defined in Certificate of Approval Municipal and Private Sewage Works Number 2893-66CTKT (CofA) dated December 16, 2004 (see Appendix A). This CofA has since been revoked and the system described replaced with a new leachate collection system and bank stabilization works. The data herein was collected under the revoked CofA. The period covered in this report is from May 2005 to December 2007.	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2008. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill) Annual Performance Report. October 2008.
74	UEM	80.3	Leachate	Annual Performance Report (2008-2009)	2008-2009	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	A new leachate collection system was constructed during late 2007 and early 2008 and a new Certificate of Approval (CofA Number 8445-744ND8 dated July 6, 2007 in Appendix A) specifies an updated monitoring program for surface water and collected leachate.	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2010. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill) Annual Performance Report (2005-2007).
75	UEM	80.1	Groundwater	Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill). Groundwater Monitoring Report for the period 2009-2015	2009-2015	Groundwater	Chedoke Creek	This report includes a review groundwater quality and elevation data.	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2016. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill). Groundwater Monitoring Report for the period 2009-2015, 2015 Annual Performance Report

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
76	UEM	80.8	Leachate	Annual Performance Report (2010)	2010	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	A new leachate collection system was constructed during late 2007 and early 2008 and a new Certificate of Approval (CoFA Number 6461-7BYQWA dated February 19, 2008) specifies an updated monitoring program for surface water and collected leachate.	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2011. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill) Annual Performance Report (2010).
77	UEM	80.9	Leachate	Closed West Hamilton Landfill Leachate Quantity Assessment	2012	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	UEM has been asked to provide analyses of issues related to leachate collection system operations at the closed West Hamilton Landfill.	Gall, B. 2012. Re: Closed West Hamilton Landfill Leachate Quantity Assessment. Memorandum. October 17, 2012.
78	UEM	5	Leachate	Request for Review, Chedoke Creek Bank Stabilization Works and Leachate Collection System Improvements Project, Hamilton, Ontario	2014	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	Request for Review, Chedoke Creek Bank Stabilization Works and Leachate Collection System Improvements	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. Request for Review, Chedoke Creek Bank Stabilization Works and Leachate Collection System Improvements Project, Hamilton, Ontario. Prepared for Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
79	UEM	80.6	Leachate	Annual Performance Report (2014)	2014	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	A new leachate collection system was constructed during late 2007 and early 2008 and a new Certificate of Approval (CoFA Number 6461-7BYQWA dated February 19, 2008) specifies an updated monitoring program for surface water and collected leachate	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2015. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill) Annual Performance Report (2014).
80	UEM	80.7	Leachate	Annual Performance Report (2015)	2015	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	A new leachate collection system was constructed during late 2007 and early 2008 and a new Certificate of Approval (CoFA Number 6461-7BYQWA dated February 19, 2008) specifies an updated monitoring program for surface water and collected leachate	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2016. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill) Annual Performance Report (2015).

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Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
81	University of Toronto (UTSC) & RBG	51	Modelling, Water Quality, phytoplankton, macrophytes	Predicting the likelihood of a desirable ecological regime shift: A case study in Cootes Paradise marsh, Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada	2020	Phosphorus, nutrient loading, phytoplankton, macrophyte	Cootes Paradise	Mechanistic model used to leverage understanding of the major phosphorus biogeochemical pathways in Cootes Paradise. We also develop a network of statistical models that accommodates the spatial heterogeneity of the prevailing water quality conditions in the marsh. Nutrient loading reductions dissipates as move from the marsh's western end to the central area due the presence of confounding factors, such as the hydraulic loading from Spencer Creek, internal nutrient loading, wind resuspension, and bioturbation.	Yang, C., D. Kim, J. Bowman, T. Theymsmeyer, G. B. Arhonditsis. 2020. Predicting the likelihood of a desirable ecological regime shift: A case study in Cootes Paradise marsh, Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada. Ecological Indicators 110 (2020) 105794.
82	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. (UEM)	80.5	Leachate	Annual Monitoring Report (2005-2007)	2005-2007	Leachate	Chedoke Creek	This report includes a review of leachate water quality monitoring data, surface water quality, and groundwater quality and elevation data.	Urban & Environmental Management Inc. 2009. Kay Drage Park (formerly West Hamilton Landfill) Annual Monitoring Report (2005-2007).
83	UTSC	74	Eutrophication management	Eutrophication Management In A Great Lakes Wetland: Examination Of The Existence Of Alternative Ecological States. Ecosphere	?	Eutrophication management	Cootes Paradise	The present modelling study aims to support the restoration and management of Cootes Paradise marsh, one of the most degraded shallow wetlands in Southern Ontario, in response to exogenous nutrient control.	Kim, D. C. Yang, C. T. Parsons, J. Bowman, T. Theymsmeyer, G. B. Arhonditsis. Eutrophication Management In A Great Lakes Wetland: Examination Of The Existence Of Alternative Ecological States. Ecosphere.
84	UTSC	52	Water quality	Evaluation of stormwater and snowmelt inputs, land use and seasonality on nutrient dynamics in the watersheds of Hamilton Harbour, Ontario, Canada	2014		Hamilton Harbour	Evaluation of stormwater, snowmelt, land use and seasonality on nutrient dynamics	Long, T., C. Wellen, G. Arhonditsis, D. Boyd. 2014. Evaluation of stormwater and snowmelt inputs, land use and seasonality on nutrient dynamics in the watersheds of Hamilton Harbour, Ontario, Canada. Journal of Great Lakes Research. In press. 16 pp.
85	UTSC	61	Water quality	Modelling phosphorus dynamics in Cootes Paradise marsh: Uncertainty assessment and implications for eutrophication management	2016	Phosphorus, nutrient recycling, sediment dynamics	Cootes Paradise	Modelling phosphorus dynamics in Cootes Paradise marsh: Uncertainty assessment and implications for eutrophication management	Kim, D., T. Peller, Z. Gozum, T. Theymsmeyer, T. Long, D. Boyd, S. Watson, Y.R. Rao, and G. B. Arhonditsis. 2016. Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management, 19(4):368-381.

Appendix A: Information Sources Reviewed and Saved in the Document Library

Row	Custodian	Document #	Subject	Title	Years	Parameters	Sites/Stations	Data Summary	Reference
86	UTSC	49	Aquatic vegetation	Development of a mechanistic eutrophication model for wetland management: Sensitivity analysis of the interplay among phytoplankton, macrophytes, and sediment nutrient release.	2018	Aquatic vegetation	Cootes Paradise	In this study, we present a wetland eutrophication model that explicitly accounts for the ecological interplay among phytoplankton, macrophytes, and nutrient release from the sediments.	Kim, D., C. Yang, A. Javed, G. B. Arhonditsis. 2018. Development of a mechanistic eutrophication model for wetland management: Sensitivity analysis of the interplay among phytoplankton, macrophytes, and sediment nutrient release. Ecological Informatics 48 (2018) 198-214.
87	UTSC	64	Hydrological cycle	A season-specific, multi-site calibration strategy to study the hydrological cycle and the impact of extreme-flow events along an urban-to-agricultural gradient	2019	Hydrological cycle	Cootes Paradise	Present a season-specific, multi-site calibration framework that accommodates the variability in the hydrological responses induced by the agricultural landscape changes during different periods of the year.	Dong, F., A. Neumann, D. Kim, J. Huang, G. B. Arhonditsis. 2019. A season-specific, multi-site calibration strategy to study the hydrological cycle and the impact of extreme-flow events along an urban-to-agricultural gradient. Ecological Informatics 54 (2019) 100993.
88	UTSC	65	Ecological regime shift	Prediction the likelihood of a desirable ecological regime shift: A case study in Cootes Paradise marsh, Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada	2020	Ecological regime shift	Cootes Paradise	The overarching goal of the present model study is to offer insights into the restoration and management of Cootes Paradise Marsh, one of the most degraded shallow wetlands in Southern Ontario.	Yang, C., D. Kim, J. Bowman, T. Theymsmeier, G. B. Arhonditsis. 2020. Prediction the likelihood of a desirable ecological regime shift: A case study in Cootes Paradise Marsh, Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada. Ecological Indicators 110 (2020) 105794.
89	Wood	7	Fish	2018_09_07_Additional_Fisheries_Info_RBG	2001-2018	Fish	Chedoke Creek, Cootes Paradise	Fisheries information collected through electrofishing transects (includes map of locations)	Chedoke Creek RBG Fish 2001-2018.xlsx Electrofishingmap2008.bmp
90	Wood	25	Water quality	Wood WQ Data	2009-2018	TP, pH, ammonia, DO, TSS and E.coli	Chedoke Creek, Cootes Paradise	Water quality data from multiple stations on Chedoke Creek and Cootes Paradise	Water_QualityData_ChedokeCreek_Stations.xlsx Water_QualityData_CootesParadise_Stations.xlsx
91	Wood	17	Sediment	COH_Chedoke-MicrobialInsightsData.zip	2018		Chedoke Creek	Sediment quality data from sites in Chedoke Cr. Analysis completed by Microbial Insights	91073PI_073PICOC.pdf 073PI-EDD.xls CENSUS-073PI_66044737.pdf
92	Wood	18	Sediment	18_CoH_Chedoke-SGS_SedData.zip	2018		Chedoke Creek	Sediment quality data from sites in Chedoke Cr. Analysis completed by SGS	
93	Wood	1	Benthic Invertebrates	Benthic community data	2018	Benthic invertebrates	Chedoke Creek	Benthic Community data for 7 sites (three replicates each)	Re: Chedoke Creek, ON, EA Invertebrate Identifications 2018

APPENDIX B

Surface Water Data - Statistical Summary

Cootes Paradise: Environmental Impact Evaluation
City of Hamilton
700 Woodward Avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario
SLR Project No.: 209.40666.00001

Appendix B: Table B1. Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Location	Chedoke Creek - Monitoring Stations Upstream of Main/King C50														
	CC5 & CC5a							CC3							
Parameter	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Nitrite as N (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)
Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)															
Count (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mean	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Standard Deviation	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Median	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
95th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
90th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
75th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)															
Count (detected)	4	4	12	12	11	12	1	ND	4	4	12	12	10	12	ND
Minimum (detected)	0.087	0	9.52	0.128	4	130	0.015	ND	0.086	0	7.8	0.111	2.9	200	ND
Maximum (detected)	0.195	0.002	29.19	0.436	73.1	3600	0.015	ND	0.184	0.001	27.7	0.267	25.3	104000	ND
Mean	0.122	0.0008	13.73	0.281	17.0	1549	NC	ND	0.12	0.0008	12.2	0.180	9.3	20872	ND
Standard Deviation	0.044	0.0008	5.12	0.111	18.1	1272	NC	ND	0.039	0.0004	5.4	0.056	6.3	33131	ND
Median	0.103	0.0005	12.86	0.303	12.3	710	NC	ND	0.105	0.001	10.0	0.1575	7.6	3900	ND
95th percentile	0.183	0.002	21.54	0.424	45.2	3380	NC	ND	0.174	0.001	21.0	0.265	20.3	91350	ND
90th percentile	0.172	0.0017	15.27	0.412	17.3	3160	NC	ND	0.164	0.001	15.6	0.264	15.2	75090	ND
75th percentile	0.137	0.001	14.60	0.370	14.7	2800	NC	ND	0.133	0.001	14.0	0.232	10.5	17475	ND
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)															
Count (detected)	ND	ND	40	37	37	39	5	ND	ND	ND	36	36	31	36	ND
Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	8.51	0.135	1.8	170	0.05	ND	ND	ND	8.0	0.07	1.6	120	ND
Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	14.58	3.66	3660.0	78000	0.72	ND	ND	ND	13.4	0.479	136.0	610000	ND
Mean	ND	ND	11.04	0.412	113.8	3722	0.266	ND	ND	ND	10.7	0.252	15.3	29977	ND
Standard Deviation	ND	ND	1.80	0.557	591.4	12546	0.240	ND	ND	ND	1.7	0.125	25.4	100447	ND
Median	ND	ND	10.78	0.306	8.4	900	0.16	ND	ND	ND	10.8	0.238	7.3	4100	ND
95th percentile	ND	ND	14.26	0.6354	81.1	7780	0.634	ND	ND	ND	13.2	0.4525	53.9	72500	ND
90th percentile	ND	ND	13.56	0.4878	41.9	3720	0.548	ND	ND	ND	13.1	0.428	24.7	39000	ND
75th percentile	ND	ND	12.42	0.397	16.7	1705	0.29	ND	ND	ND	12.3	0.363	13.1	20000	ND

Notes:

NC = not calculated

ND = no data

¹ = one value sampled for the location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1 Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Chedoke Creek - Monitoring Stations Immediately downstream of Main/King CSO														
Location	CP11-outlet							STW1						
	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)
Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)														
Count (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	33	26	32	37	18	ND	35
Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01	0.001	2.7	0.098	1.8	ND	0.002
Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.66	0.014	16.3	0.72	111.0	ND	0.023
Mean	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.091	0.007	11.7	0.292	21.4	ND	0.006
Standard Deviation	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.126	0.004	3.3	0.135	32.9	ND	0.004
Median	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04	0.006	12.5	0.27	4.5	ND	0.005
95th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.298	0.014	16.1	0.537	84.6	ND	0.014
90th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.232	0.013	15.8	0.4846	74.4	ND	0.012
75th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	0.009	13.6	0.331	17.9	ND	0.0065
During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)														
Count (detected)	ND	ND	3	3	3	3	ND	21	21	21	21	18	ND	21
Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	3.5	1.33	31.6	3400000	ND	0.01	0.0006	2.7	0.118	1.1	ND	0.003
Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	7.0	2.78	58.0	4900000	ND	8.04	0.22	16.3	1.85	75.2	ND	0.0359
Mean	ND	ND	5.1	2.267	45.5	4033333	ND	0.899	0.027	11.7	0.393	19.8	ND	0.008
Standard Deviation	ND	ND	1.5	0.663	10.8	634210	ND	1.998	0.052	3.3	0.398	23.4	ND	0.007
Median	ND	ND	4.6	2.69	46.8	3800000	ND	0.05	0.0036	12.5	0.227	8.8	ND	0.006
95th percentile	ND	ND	6.8	2.771	56.9	4790000	ND	5.53	0.111	16.1	1.06	74.9	ND	0.017
90th percentile	ND	ND	6.6	2.762	55.8	4680000	ND	1.41	0.0734	15.8	0.717	54.6	ND	0.016
75th percentile	ND	ND	5.8	2.735	52.4	4350000	ND	0.73	0.0225	13.6	0.367	31.7	ND	0.007
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)														
Count (detected)	ND	ND	5	5	5	5	ND	8	8	6	10	9	ND	10
Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	8.6	0.187	4.0	460	ND	0.02	0.0017	7.1	0.146	3.8	ND	0.0027
Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	10.8	0.226	10.2	20000	ND	0.08	0.0088	9.4	0.357	24.4	ND	0.0064
Mean	ND	ND	10.0	0.2072	6.9	6852	ND	0.05	0.0042	8.4	0.214	9.7	ND	0.0048
Standard Deviation	ND	ND	0.8	0.014	2.2	7227	ND	0.025	0.0026	1.0	0.071	7.8	ND	0.001
Median	ND	ND	10.0	0.213	6.2	3300	ND	0.05	0.0033	8.9	0.187	7.4	ND	0.005
95th percentile	ND	ND	10.7	0.2238	9.8	17820	ND	0.08	0.0084	9.4	0.3534	24.1	ND	0.006
90th percentile	ND	ND	10.7	0.2216	9.5	15640	ND	0.08	0.0080	9.4	0.3498	23.8	ND	0.006
75th percentile	ND	ND	10.5	0.215	8.4	9100	ND	0.073	0.0055	9.3	0.199	7.8	ND	0.006

Notes:

NC = not calculated

ND = no data

¹ = one value sampled for the
location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1. Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Location	Chedoke Creek - Monitoring Stations downstream of Main/King CSO														
	STN3							STNSWC2							
	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	
Water Statistics Summary	Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)														
	29	19	26	29	25	ND	29	17	16	16	15	15	ND	17	
	0.03	0.001	2.5	0.096	2.8	ND	0.003	0.1	0.001	6.6	0.095	1.8	ND	0.003	
	0.89	0.031	17.8	0.568	126.0	ND	0.024	0.51	0.042	15.6	0.521	28.4	ND	0.008	
	0.182	0.008	10.7	0.274	18.6	ND	0.006	0.232	0.011	10.6	0.285	13.4	ND	0.005	
	Standard Deviation	0.173	0.008	3.4	0.121	ND	0.004	0.126	0.010	2.6	0.135	8.6	ND	0.001	
	Median	0.13	0.004	11.6	0.255	11.4	ND	0.005	0.17	0.007	10.7	0.260	9.4	ND	0.005
	95th percentile	0.486	0.025	14.8	0.519	46.4	ND	0.014	0.478	0.027	14.8	0.515	27.1	ND	0.008
	90th percentile	0.336	0.018	13.8	0.448	29.8	ND	0.011	0.428	0.021	13.7	0.489	25.8	ND	0.0068
	75th percentile	0.19	0.011	12.5	0.317	22.4	ND	0.006	0.28	0.016	12.4	0.389	21.5	ND	0.006
	During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)														
	13	13	13	13	13	ND	13	13	13	13	13	13	ND	13	
	0.14	0.003	5.0	0.146	3.0	ND	0.003	0.26	0.0029	4.5	0.182	5.2	ND	0.002	
	Maximum (detected)	6.05	0.131	11.3	2.25	171.0	ND	0.027	5.27	0.0967	10.0	0.988	66.8	ND	0.022
	Mean	1.221	0.028	7.8	0.574	31.1	ND	0.008	1.691	0.030	7.1	0.471	26.8	ND	0.008
Standard Deviation	1.543	0.034	1.8	0.566	44.1	ND	0.007	1.543	0.026	1.7	0.266	20.7	ND	0.006	
Median	0.75	0.015	7.7	0.302	14.6	ND	0.005	1.03	0.017	6.7	0.371	19.2	ND	0.006	
95th percentile	3.974	0.086	10.4	1.656	110.6	ND	0.024	4.712	0.07198	9.6	0.986	63.9	ND	0.020	
90th percentile	2.356	0.054	9.7	1.176	64.7	ND	0.019	4.038	0.05492	9.2	0.947	60.1	ND	0.017	
75th percentile	1.25	0.036	9.6	0.548	22.0	ND	0.006	2.5	0.0484	8.6	0.492	42.0	ND	0.011	
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)															
5	5	3	5	4	ND	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	ND	5	
Count (detected)	0.01	0.002	4.4	0.18	5.8	ND	0.0026	0.06	0.006	3.7	0.12	5.7	ND	0.003	
Minimum (detected)	0.94	0.023	9.1	0.377	32.4	ND	0.009	1.15	0.018	8.8	0.357	19.6	ND	0.007	
Maximum (detected)	0.268	0.008	7.2	0.2536	15.6	ND	0.004	0.368	0.010	6.6	0.230	12.7	ND	0.004	
Mean	0.340	0.007	2.1	0.088	10.6	ND	0.002	0.401	0.004	2.2	0.094	5.2	ND	0.001	
Standard Deviation	Median	0.14	0.007	8.3	12.1	ND	0.004	0.2	0.009	7.4	0.181	12.7	ND	0.0034	
95th percentile	0.782	0.020	9.0	0.3704	30.1	ND	0.008	0.984	0.016	8.7	0.351	18.9	ND	0.006	
90th percentile	0.624	0.017	8.9	0.3638	27.8	ND	0.007	0.818	0.015	8.5	0.345	18.3	ND	0.005	
75th percentile	0.15	0.008	8.7	0.344	20.9	ND	0.004	0.32	0.010	8.1	0.327	16.3	ND	0.004	

Notes:
NC = not calculated
ND = no data

¹ = one value sampled for the
location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1. Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Location	Chedoke Creek - Monitoring Stations downstream of Main/King CSO													
	STN4						STN7							
Parameter	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)
Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)	31	19	28	32	30	ND	34	24	15	22	26	20	ND	26
	0.08	0.001	2.4	0.094	2.0	ND	0.003	0.04	0.0017	2.1	0.124	5.0	ND	0.002
	3.57	0.117	17.5	0.642	133.0	ND	0.02	1.55	0.1328	17.1	0.712	210.0	ND	0.018
	0.773	0.030	10.3	0.281	20.3	ND	0.007	0.646	0.041	9.5	0.290	29.4	ND	0.006
	0.735	0.028	3.2	0.140	23.7	ND	0.004	0.405	0.036	3.4	0.132	42.9	ND	0.004
	0.6	0.020	10.8	0.245	14.6	ND	0.006	0.55	0.0339	9.5	0.2465	16.2	ND	0.005
	2.16	0.084	14.8	0.597	46.5	ND	0.014	1.448	0.104	14.1	0.508	47.0	ND	0.015
	1.88	0.053	13.3	0.451	34.2	ND	0.012	1.275	0.09032	13.6	0.4535	37.3	ND	0.011
During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)	0.825	0.041	11.6	0.318	23.0	ND	0.007	0.733	0.04915	11.6	0.339	35.7	ND	0.006
	13	13	13	13	13	ND	13	14	14	14	14	14	ND	14
	0.51	0.004	4.4	0.194	8.4	ND	0.003	0.15	0.004	2.2	0.249	5.1	ND	0.004
	6.08	0.188	11.3	0.788	67.5	ND	0.02	4.93	0.044	9.7	0.736	73.2	ND	0.017
	1.825	0.042	7.2	0.445	23.9	ND	0.008	1.933	0.024	5.6	0.499	22.2	ND	0.008
	1.549	0.046	1.9	0.216	18.5	ND	0.005	1.353	0.012	2.0	0.142	15.9	ND	0.005
	1.26	0.027	6.9	0.349	16.9	ND	0.006	1.65	0.024	6.0	0.4815	19.5	ND	0.005
	4.976	0.120	10.3	0.769	63.2	ND	0.018	4.404	0.042	8.1	0.733	48.2	ND	0.016
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)	3.868	0.071	9.5	0.752	55.1	ND	0.016	3.874	0.040	7.2	0.716	32.3	ND	0.015
	2.05	0.048	8.7	0.731	28.1	ND	0.009	2.425	0.034	6.9	0.566	22.5	ND	0.014
	4	4	3	5	5	ND	5	5	5	3	5	5	ND	5
	0.29	0.013	3.8	0.126	3.2	ND	0.0026	0.01	0.0006	3.1	0.154	8.8	ND	0.003
	1.43	0.022	7.5	0.341	22.9	ND	0.0072	0.99	0.0203	6.3	0.311	35.7	ND	0.006
	0.64	0.016	6.1	0.225	12.4	ND	0.004	0.55	0.01134	5.1	0.229	20.2	ND	0.005
	0.460	0.004	1.6	0.094	8.0	ND	0.002	0.343	0.007	1.4	0.065	10.2	ND	0.001
	0.42	0.014	6.9	0.167	12.8	ND	0.0032	0.46	0.011	5.9	0.198	16.0	ND	0.0052
95th percentile	1.285	0.021	7.4	0.340	22.2	ND	0.00648	0.96	0.01924	6.2	0.310	34.2	ND	0.006
	90th percentile	1.139	0.020	7.4	21.4	ND	0.00576	0.93	0.01818	6.2	0.308	32.7	ND	0.006
	75th percentile	0.703	0.017	7.2	0.338	19.2	ND	0.84	0.015	6.1	0.304	28.3	ND	0.005

Notes:
NC = not calculated
ND = no data

¹ = one value sampled for the
location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1. Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Location	Chedoke Creek - Monitoring Stations downstream of Main/King C50													
	CP11					STN9 near mouth								
Parameter	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)
Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)	133	17	97	132	133	119	ND	30	18	26	30	25	ND	33
	0.005	0.008	0.0	0.032	1.5	10	ND	0.04	0.005	2.2	0.098	2.4	ND	0.002
	1.95	0.112	21.0	0.81	168.0	560000	ND	1.66	0.068	15.9	0.512	232.0	ND	0.03
	0.503	0.047	9.7	0.238	31.5	19708	ND	0.745	0.029	9.5	0.264	28.7	ND	0.006
	0.384	0.030	4.0	0.11	25.5	67326	ND	0.470	0.019	3.2	0.113	43.5	ND	0.005
	0.44	0.038	10.0	0.21	26.0	540	ND	0.7	0.027	9.6	0.23	19.8	ND	0.005
	1.202	0.096	15.2	0.43	75.9	160000	ND	1.582	0.067	14.9	0.482	42.9	ND	0.013
	1.01	0.0902	14.0	0.36	54.1	31980	ND	1.303	0.052	11.9	0.451	40.6	ND	0.009
	0.74	0.061	13.0	0.281	39.4	3800	ND	1.13	0.042	11.7	0.36	31.8	ND	0.006
	During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)	87	ND	79	87	84	87	ND	17	17	17	17	17	ND
0.002		ND	0.4	0.109	2.2	10	ND	0.09	0.004	2.4	0.294	5.8	ND	0.005
13.1		ND	22.2	2.03	104.0	3600000	ND	6.33	0.052	10.3	0.897	84.8	ND	0.0248
2.05		ND	8.8	0.54	23.8	312349	ND	2.302	0.026	5.4	0.495	24.1	ND	0.011
2.287		ND	4.6	0.360	19.6	596671	ND	1.638	0.013	2.1	0.186	17.1	ND	0.006
1.05		ND	9.2	0.466	18.8	21600	ND	2.06	0.022	5.1	0.424	22.4	ND	0.007
6.411		ND	16.3	1.241	57.9	1483000	ND	6.314	0.051	9.4	0.895	41.0	ND	0.023
4.976		ND	14.0	1.04	51.0	900000	ND	4.372	0.046	8.3	0.738	29.8	ND	0.019
2.945		ND	11.4	0.702	30.4	430000	ND	2.56	0.032	6.0	0.599	26.2	ND	0.015
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)		34	ND	35	35	35	32	ND	5	5	3	5	5	ND
	0.01	ND	0.7	0.135	2.9	20	ND	0.01	0.0012	3.3	0.063	4.8	ND	0.003
	1.39	ND	22.1	0.935	143.0	35000	ND	1	0.0212	7.7	0.361	27.0	ND	0.010
	0.378	ND	9.6	0.282	19.8	4427	ND	0.534	0.01248	5.6	0.214	15.9	ND	0.006
	0.331	ND	4.0	0.132	23.7	6727	ND	0.418	0.007	1.8	0.116	7.1	ND	0.002
	0.26	ND	10.3	0.261	14.4	1500	ND	0.53	0.0162	5.7	0.171	16.5	ND	0.004
	1.154	ND	14.3	0.422	43.8	12750	ND	1	0.02044	7.5	0.356	25.1	ND	0.009
	0.768	ND	13.0	0.379	30.0	11110	ND	1	0.01968	7.3	0.352	23.2	ND	0.009
	0.46	ND	12.4	0.292	23.3	7225	ND	1	0.0174	6.7	0.338	17.6	ND	0.007

Notes:

NC = not calculated

ND = no data

1 = one value sampled for the
location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1 Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Location	Coates Paradise - Monitoring Stations													
	C6-east ¹						CP11.2							
	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)
Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)	Count (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Mean	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Standard Deviation	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Median	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	95th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	90th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	75th percentile	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)	Count (detected)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	17	17	17	17	17	17
Minimum (detected)		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01	0.0003	0.8	0.14	11.7	30	30
Maximum (detected)		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.06	0.154	12.8	0.97	125.0	128000	128000
Mean		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.175	0.041	5.7	0.494	48.1	24713	24713
Standard Deviation		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.369	0.040	3.1	0.203	24.5	42631	42631
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)	Count (detected)	1	ND	1	1	1	1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Minimum (detected)	0.016	ND	9.1	0.169	37.6	60	0.005	0.0001	2.2	0.09	12.0	10	10
	Maximum (detected)	0.016	ND	9.1	0.169	37.6	60	1.9	0.327	12.0	0.92	38.0	16000	16000
	Mean	NC	ND	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.392	0.039	6.7	0.299	24.8	1695	1695
	Standard Deviation	NC	ND	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.578	0.083	3.2	0.251	8.8	3855	3855
	Median	NC	ND	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.09	0.004	7.0	0.1775	25.8	290	290
	95th percentile	NC	ND	NC	NC	NC	NC	1.435	0.185	12.0	0.757	37.7	7150	7150
	90th percentile	NC	ND	NC	NC	NC	NC	1.275	0.115	11.4	0.672	36.6	3300	3300
	75th percentile	NC	ND	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.375	0.019	8.3	0.461	31.3	1168	1168

Notes:
NC = not calculated
ND = no data

1 = one value sampled for the location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1. Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Location	Cootes Paradise - Monitoring Stations													
	CP1							CP2						
	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (Un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (Un-ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)
Pre-discharge (2002 to January 27, 2014)	130	6	93	129	129	129	ND	128	11	93	127	128	128	ND
	0.005	0.003	4.0	0.015	4.0	0	ND	0.005	0.0001	3.0	0.026	5.6	1	ND
	0.45	0.019	21.0	0.345	124.0	14000	ND	0.21	0.0226	16.0	0.426	175.0	6100	ND
	0.053	0.010	105.9	0.145	41.1	468	ND	0.046	0.004	9.0	0.153	48.9	382	ND
	0.073	0.007	34.9	0.057	17.9	1789	ND	2.734	0.006	2.7	0.074	28.1	880	ND
	0.03	0.010	99.0	0.136	38.6	40	ND	9	0.001	9.0	0.145	43.8	63	ND
	0.181	0.019	14.4	0.253	72.7	2255	ND	0.17	0.0156	14.0	0.2907	101.6	2095	ND
	0.131	0.018	13.0	0.224	60.2	620	ND	0.113	0.0086	12.8	0.2368	82.5	786	ND
	0.06	0.017	12.0	0.173	50.0	145	ND	0.06	0.0043	10.0	0.1915	59.0	295	ND
	During Discharge (January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)	40	35	52	52	40	39	ND	94	85	94	94	94	94
0.005		0.0002	4.0	0.05	7.7	0	ND	0.005	0.0001	2.0	0.019	1.0	1	ND
0.67		0.079	15.0	0.386	73.0	62000	ND	0.44	0.035	21.0	0.481	294.0	4400	ND
0.095		0.011	8.5	0.151	33.4	4187	ND	0.037	0.003	94.6	0.113	32.5	240	ND
0.135		0.015	2.2	0.072	14.5	11540	ND	0.058	0.005	3.3	0.075	34.8	561	ND
0.03		0.005	8.7	0.134	30.4	120	ND	0.02	0.008	8.0	0.095	26.4	60	ND
0.382		0.033	12.6	0.313	56.5	17120	ND	0.147	0.009	15.0	0.2472	67.8	1259	ND
0.221		0.026	11.9	0.223	52.8	9600	ND	0.064	0.007	12.7	0.2116	55.9	597	ND
0.143		0.013	9.2	0.170	41.6	1035	ND	0.03	0.003	10.0	0.1478	44.3	145	ND
After Discharge (July 19, 2018 onward)		14	14	19	19	14	14	ND	21	21	21	21	21	21
	0.005	0.00004	2.7	0.065	13.7	5	ND	0.005	0.000001	2.9	0.064	11.6	5	ND
	0.14	0.091	15.0	0.233	50.4	1600	ND	0.21	0.010	14.6	0.222	60.0	67000	ND
	0.038	0.009	8.5	0.153	32.1	175	ND	0.043	0.002	8.2	0.133	32.5	3821	ND
	0.043	0.023	2.8	0.053	10.3	413	ND	0.052	0.003	2.8	0.049	14.4	14225	ND
	0.02	0.001	8.2	0.144	32.1	25	ND	0.02	0.001	7.7	0.118	31.5	80	ND
	0.14	0.038	12.9	0.230	48.5	872	ND	0.15	0.009	12.2	0.219	55.0	7400	ND
	0.113	0.010	12.4	0.224	46.2	381	ND	0.1	0.005	11.7	0.217	52.4	3400	ND
	0.038	0.006	10.0	0.205	38.9	40	ND	0.04	0.003	10.5	0.163	44.8	360	ND

Notes:
NC = not calculated
ND = no data

¹ = one value sampled for the
location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)

Appendix B: Table B1 Surface
Water Statistical Summary

Cootes Paradise - Monitoring Station									
Location	CP20								
Parameter	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Ammonia (un- ionized) as NH3 (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	E Coli (#/100ml)	Copper (mg/L)		
Pre-discharge									
(2002 to January 27, 2014)									
Count (detected)	116	6	82	115	116	116	116	ND	ND
Minimum (detected)	0.005	0.0002	3.0	0.022	7.1	7.1	1	ND	ND
Maximum (detected)	0.37	0.012	17.0	0.793	673.0	673.0	5500	ND	ND
Mean	0.038	0.005	8.7	0.197	82.0	82.0	249	ND	ND
Standard Deviation	0.053	0.004	2.7	0.130	93.0	93.0	793	ND	ND
Median	0.02	0.005	9.0	0.164	51.7	51.7	36	ND	ND
95th percentile	0.125	0.010	13.0	0.434	241.0	241.0	1325	ND	ND
90th percentile	0.085	0.009	12.9	0.376	176.5	176.5	311	ND	ND
75th percentile	0.04	0.007	10.0	0.237	90.0	90.0	106	ND	ND
During Discharge									
(January 28, 2014 to July 18, 2018)									
Count (detected)	34	29	57	57	34	34	33	ND	ND
Minimum (detected)	0.005	0.0002	2.0	0.005	1.0	1.0	1	ND	ND
Maximum (detected)	0.16	0.013	51.0	0.286	84.5	84.5	700	ND	ND
Mean	0.017	0.002	9.0	0.116	22.1	22.1	54	ND	ND
Standard Deviation	0.027	0.003	6.8	0.081	21.8	21.8	125	ND	ND
Median	0.01	0.0008	7.9	0.113	16.2	16.2	10	ND	ND
95th percentile	0.037	0.005	17.6	0.251	65.9	65.9	180	ND	ND
90th percentile	0.03	0.004	13.2	0.235	55.9	55.9	134	ND	ND
75th percentile	0.02	0.002	10.0	0.172	28.4	28.4	30	ND	ND
After Discharge									
(July 19, 2018 onward)									
Count (detected)	ND	ND	19	19	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Minimum (detected)	ND	ND	3.3	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Maximum (detected)	ND	ND	12.8	0.297	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Mean	ND	ND	7.1	0.162	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Standard Deviation	ND	ND	2.5	0.080	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Median	ND	ND	6.6	0.142	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
95th percentile	ND	ND	12.1	0.292	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
90th percentile	ND	ND	10.7	0.289	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
75th percentile	ND	ND	8.2	0.226	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes:
NC = not calculated
ND = no data

¹ = one value sampled for the
location (i.e. sampled on 9/30/2019)



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CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Economic Development Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20096) (Ward 3)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	Ward 3
PREPARED BY:	Julia Davis (905) 546-2424 Ext. 2632
SUBMITTED BY: SIGNATURE:	Norm Schleeahn Director, Economic Development Planning and Economic Development Department 

RECOMMENDATION

That the following individuals be appointed to the Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Board of Management:

- (i) Christine Furtado
- (ii) Sophie Dixon
- (iii) Michal Cybin

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Appointment of new Directors to the Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Board of Management to fill existing vacancies.

Alternatives for Consideration – Not Applicable

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: N/A

SUBJECT: Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20096) (Ward 3) - Page 2 of 3

Staffing: N/A

Legal: *Ontario Municipal Act, 2001*, Sections 204-215, as amended, governs BIAs. Section (204) Subsection (3) stipulates, “A board of management shall be composed of, (a) one or more directors appointed directly by the municipality; and (b) the remaining directors selected by a vote of the membership of the improvement area and appointed by the Municipality.”

Section 204, Subsection (12) stipulates, “...if a vacancy occurs for any cause, the municipality may appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term and the appointed person is not required to be a member of the improvement area.”

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At its Board of Management meeting on February 24, 2020, the Barton Village BIA Board of Management elected Christine Furtado, Sophie Dixon and Michal Cybin to be appointed to the Board of Management.

Should Council adopt the recommendation in Report PED20096, the above-mentioned names would fill vacancies that existed on this Board of Management.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Ontario Municipal Act, 2001, Section 204, Sub-section (3) dictates that City Council must appoint the Board of Management to the BIAs.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Not Applicable

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Not Applicable

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Not Applicable

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Community Engagement and Participation

Hamilton has an open, transparent and accessible approach to City government that engages with and empowers all citizens to be involved in their community.

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.


APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Not Applicable

JD:dt



CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Economic Development Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20097) (Ward 1)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	Ward 1
PREPARED BY:	Julia Davis (905) 546-2424 Ext. 2632
SUBMITTED BY: SIGNATURE:	Norm Schleeahn Director, Economic Development Planning and Economic Development Department 

RECOMMENDATION

That the following individuals be appointed to the Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Board of Management:

- (i) Ron Gabor
- (ii) Anita Shilliday

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Appointment of new Directors to the Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Board of Management to fill existing vacancies.

Alternatives for Consideration – Not Applicable

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: N/A

Staffing: N/A

SUBJECT: Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20097) (Ward 1) - Page 2 of 3

Legal: *Ontario Municipal Act, 2001*, Sections 204-215, as amended, governs BIAs. Section (204) Subsection (3) stipulates, “A board of management shall be composed of, (a) one or more directors appointed directly by the municipality; and (b) the remaining directors selected by a vote of the membership of the improvement area and appointed by the Municipality.”

Section 204, Subsection (12) stipulates, “...if a vacancy occurs for any cause, the municipality may appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term and the appointed person is not required to be a member of the improvement area.”

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At its Board of Management meeting on March 17, 2020, the Westdale Village BIA Board of Management elected Ron Gabor and Anita Shilliday to be appointed to the Board of Management.

Should Council adopt the recommendation in Report PED20097, Ron Gabor and Anita Shilliday would fill vacancies that were created with the resignations of Ilona Santa and Anne Campagna.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Ontario Municipal Act, 2001, Section 204, Sub-section (3) dictates that City Council must appoint the Board of Management to the BIAs.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Not Applicable

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Not Applicable

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Not Applicable

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Community Engagement and Participation

Hamilton has an open, transparent and accessible approach to City government that engages with and empowers all citizens to be involved in their community.

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Not Applicable

JD:dt



April 27, 2020

City of Hamilton
 Planning & Economic Development Department, Growth Management and Planning Division
 71 Main Street West
 Hamilton ON L8P 4Y5

West End Home Builder's Association | Submission on Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b))

Attn: Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council

The West End Home Builders' Association would like to start by thanking the City of Hamilton for the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed amendments to the tariff of fees for planning and engineering development applications. In 2019, the City passed a comprehensive Tariff of Fees that was reflective of Council's direction to achieve full activity-based cost recovery, inclusive of overhead costs for all development application related processing. WE HBA provided input on the matter at that time.

Since the implementation of the new Tariff of Fees, many of our members have experienced exorbitant cost increases for their various development applications as a result of fees for applications that have a per unit charge attached to them. Our previous submission brought attention to the potential of this, and we put forth the suggestion for including rate caps to all fees that have a per unit charge. We are very happy to see that the current amendments include the establishment of caps related to the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges for Complex Rezoning Applications. The fees for complex rezoning's will be significantly reduced and this is a beneficial step for encouraging development in Hamilton.

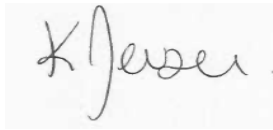
We are pleased to see progress being made in lowering the costs for planning and engineering development applications. WE HBA provided some initial comments on the proposed amendments through the Development Industry Liaison Group (DILG) and it appears that some of our comments have been incorporated into the report. However, there are a few out-standing items that we would like to bring attention to, for further consideration:

- The proposed amendments for complex rezoning applications for commercial and industrial developments indicates an application base fee of \$35,054.00 plus a per square metre charge (\$8/square metre), up to a maximum of \$60,000. The changes to the non-residential fees by including a maximum per square metre charge amount are a step in the right direction, however this maximum is on top of the base fee, and the resultant base fee plus the maximum square metre charge is a cost over \$95,000.00, which we feel is still too excessive for an application fee. It is important to the City's tax base to promote growth in commercial and industrial development and this application cost feels too high to adequately encourage those development forms.

- In Schedule “A” to By-law No. 20-XXX (Appendix A to Report PED19015(b)), the fee for an Official Plan amendment of \$33,271.00 is reflective of a combined application (i.e. Official Plan Amendment plus any combination of a Zoning By-law Amendment, Draft Plan of Subdivision or Condominium), which is subject to a 25% reduction. Comparatively, a stand-alone application for an Official Plan Amendment is not eligible for the 25% reduction, and the required fee becomes an extra \$8,317.75, for a total of \$41,588.75 for a stand-alone Official Plan Amendment. Although the need for a stand-alone Official Plan application is quite rare, we do not feel that adequate reasoning has been provided that justifies such a significant increase to the fee for this form of application. Many comparative municipalities (St. Catharines, Burlington, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Kitchener), charge *less* for a stand-alone OP compared to combined applications. We are appreciative of the reduction for combined planning applications, as these are far more prevalent for our members than stand-alone OPA’s, however the 25% surcharge to the stand-alone OP application is a substantially greater fee increase than warranted. The report only identifies that this increase is for processing costs for notification, report preparation and statutory requirements, yet realistically a stand-alone OP typically involves less complex supporting studies and staff time required to process than those applications which involve multiple forms of development application and consequently study review, analysis and complexity of notifications and reports.
- We understand that new fee line items have been added to Complex Rezoning applications with respect to a residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges, to reflect the time and work required to review larger scale developments. Including the first 10 units within the base fee of these applications is a beneficial change that we are happy to see, as it will support smaller companies and projects that facilitate infill and intensification, and better encourages all sizes of projects.
- Regarding Site Plan Control applications, the inclusion of Institutional uses within the fee structure as a non-residential line item is a helpful clarification for our members for how Institutional uses are to be classified. The per unit charge is to apply to these uses in a similar manner to those of complex rezoning with respect to the definition of a unit – that being, any habitable room enclosed by four walls shall be deemed to be a unit, regardless of any Ontario Building Code definitions. This clarity is important, as some members have experienced confusion with retirement residences and similar facilities and what constitutes a ‘unit’ versus a ‘suite’. We request that attention be given to this definition to ensure its consistent application across all forms of institutional facilities for the consistency of fee calculations.
- The inclusion of a breakdown within the Site Plan Control applications of ‘Ground Related Developments’ versus ‘Vertical Developments’ is confusing. The fees for the per unit residential charges and per square metre charges for non-residential uses are the same for both ‘ground-related’ and ‘vertical’ developments, and we do not see a purpose for differentiating between these items as their own individual line items. We suggest that these forms of developments should be merged for clarity purposes, or else further explanation should be provided as to why there is a need for the separation of ‘ground-related’ versus ‘vertical’ developments, when the fees for both are the same.

In conclusion, the West End Home Builders' Association is pleased to see the proposed amendments to the tariff of fees for planning and engineering development applications. The proposed unit and square metre caps, plus various clarifications and added definitions as revisions to the 2019 Tariff of Fees By-law are significant and beneficial improvements that will support further development and intensification in the City, at more affordable costs to developers. These changes reflect the ongoing positive relationship the City of Hamilton continues to employ with the home building industry, and we appreciate the opportunity to speak to the ongoing changes facing the industry in Hamilton. WE HBA hopes that the comments provided will be thoroughly reviewed and taken into consideration. Please feel free to contact us with any questions. We welcome any further opportunities to provide input throughout this process.

Sincerely,



Kirstin Jensen, MPI, MA
Manager of Planning & Government Relations
West End Home Builders' Association



Pilon, Janet

From: Kirstin Jensen <kirstin@westendhba.ca>
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2020 3:05 PM
To: Chan, Alvin; Gravina, Joe
Subject: Feedback - User Fees Presentation

Good afternoon Alvin and Joe,

We've had a chance to review the presentation to DILG regarding the proposed amendment to the tariff of fees for planning and engineering development applications. The consensus is that its great to see some changes being made and we are happy to see the significant fee reduction for complex rezoning applications. WE HBA will be submitting a formal written submission by Monday's deadline however our initial questions/comments on the presentation at this time are as follows:

- Slide 3 (proposed amendments – rezoning applications) states a maximum for commercial & industrial of \$60,000 but does not indicate the base fee of \$35,054 which is then mentioned on Slide 5. This fee should be reflected/explicit, so it is well known that the max \$60,000 is on top of the base fee
- Changes to the non-residential fees helps, however the base fee plus the max GFA fee at +\$90,000 is still too much for application costs
- Slide 8 (site plan - proposed amendments) is confusing and we would like more explanation as to what a unit will be considered (for instance in retirement home or similar facilities, often inconsistent as to whether a project with kitchenette is considered a unit or a suite when calculating fee tariff)
- Looking for a bit more clarification on the implications of the 2nd section on that slide – where ground related residential counts the same as vertical – was this differentiated before?
- Slide 9 – stand alone official plan fee increase/the 25% surcharge needs further explanation – no real justification provided as to why the fee is being increased - the number of units or the size of the buildings proposed doesn't necessarily indicate the amount of staff energy to review a file, rather the complexity of the required supporting studies

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank you,
Kirstin Jensen



Kirstin Jensen, MPI, MA
Manager of Planning & Government Relations
c: 905.933.7874; w: 905.575.3344 x 302



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The information in this email including attachments, may contain confidential or privileged information. If you received this e-mail in error, please notify us immediately. Return the e-mail to the sender and permanently delete the original transmission and all copies including any attachments. Disclosure or use of any part of this message by persons other than the intended recipient is prohibited.

From: Sergi, Tony [<mailto:Tony.Sergi@hamilton.ca>]

Sent: April 21, 2020 4:40 PM

To: Nick Carnicelli <nick@carriagegatehomes.com>

Cc: Robichaud, Steve <Steve.Robichaud@hamilton.ca>; Chan, Alvin <Alvin.Chan@hamilton.ca>; Gravina, Joe <Joe.Gravina@hamilton.ca>

Subject: User Fees

Nick I hope this email finds you and your family well. It is definitely crazy times.

This is a copy of the presentation we want to present to DILG meeting. Unfortunately current situation has caused some logistic issue. Can you circulate it to your working group. Should that have any question I ask that they send them to Alvin and Joe before Friday April 24th. They will prepare a summary and provide a reply.

The report is going to the April 29th committee of the whole.

Thank you

Be Safe

Tony



April 27, 2020

City of Hamilton
 Planning & Economic Development Department, Growth Management and Planning Division
 71 Main Street West
 Hamilton ON L8P 4Y5

West End Home Builder's Association | Submission on Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b))

Attn: Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council

The West End Home Builders' Association would like to start by thanking the City of Hamilton for the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed amendments to the tariff of fees for planning and engineering development applications. In 2019, the City passed a comprehensive Tariff of Fees that was reflective of Council's direction to achieve full activity-based cost recovery, inclusive of overhead costs for all development application related processing. WE HBA provided input on the matter at that time.

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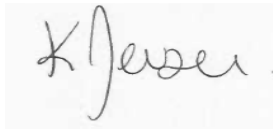
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Sincerely,



Kirstin Jensen, MPI, MA
Manager of Planning & Government Relations
West End Home Builders' Association





City of Hamilton
City Hall, 71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada L8P 4Y5
www.hamilton.ca

Growth Management Division, Planning and Economic Development Department
Physical Address: 71 Main Street West, 6th floor
Phone: 905.546.2424 Ext. 2978 Fax: 905.540.5611
Email: Alvin.Chan@hamilton.ca

April 28, 2020

SENT BY EMAIL

Development Industry Liaison Group ("DILG")

Dear Kirstin Jensen,

Subject: Response to DILG submissions Regarding the Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b))

In review of your electronic mail dated April 23rd 2020, in response to the Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)), the City provides the following responses:

- 1) Slide 3 (proposed amendments – rezoning applications) states a maximum for commercial & industrial of \$60,000 but does not indicate the base fee of \$35,054 which is then mentioned on Slide 5. This fee should be reflected / explicit, so it is well known that the max \$60,000 is on top of the base fee?**

A: As is the current practice under Site Plan Control Applications, the per unit and per square metre charges are in addition to the base fee.

Of note, staff are replacing the above noted monetary limit of \$60,000, with a maximum of 5,000 square metres, being a maximum additional \$40,000, opposed to \$60,000, as noted below in response to Question 2.

Therefore, a Complex Re-zoning Application for non-residential development is subject to a base fee of \$35,054 and an additional charge of \$8 / square metre up to a maximum of 5,000 square metres, being a maximum charge of \$75,054.

- 2) Changes to the non-residential fees helps, however the base fee plus the max GFA fee at +\$90,000 is still too much for application costs?**

A: The intention was to establish an upset limit with respect to non-residential development proposals while maintaining the principle of Growth Pays for Growth and ensuring full cost recovery for the processing of the application.

Upon further review, opposed to using a monetary upset limit, staff propose to use the same square metre limit as Site Plan Control, being a 5,000 square metre facility. Accordingly, the maximum fee for a non-residential development proposal is now \$75,054.

- 3) Slide 8 (site plan - proposed amendments) is confusing and we would like more explanation as to what a unit will be considered (for instance in retirement home or similar facilities, often inconsistent as to whether a project with kitchenette is considered a unit or a suite when calculating fee tariff)?**

A: As per the proposed definition, the definition of “Unit” is independent of that of the Ontario Building Code. The intention is to establish a fee per unit, whereby any beds / heads, whether singular or plural, which are contained within four walls for habitation purposes is deemed to be a unit for the purpose of the fee.

A single occupant room is deemed to be a unit. Also, a unit with any number of beds / heads within it, is deemed to be a singular unit for the purpose of the fee.

- 4) Looking for a bit more clarification on the implications of the 2nd section on that slide – where ground related residential counts the same as vertical – was this differentiated before?**

A: There was previously no differentiation between vertical and ground related developments. The form of development requires different levels of review and evaluation. Accordingly, a separate category for ground related development under the Site Plan Control Application using the same rates as that of Vertical Developments is proposed.

However, it should also be noted that the City intends to review this proposed fee in the future to ensure that the principle that “growth should pay for growth”; and, that the City recovers the cost to review and process large multi-phased developments that may take multiple years to proceed from conditional approval to final approval.

- 5) Slide 9 – stand alone official plan fee increase/the 25% surcharge needs further explanation – no real justification provided as to why the fee is being increased - the number of units or the size of the buildings proposed doesn’t necessarily indicate the amount of staff energy to review a file, rather the complexity of the required supporting studies**

A: As mentioned in the report, the City has historically applied a 25% reduction to the Official Plan fee where it is combined with other Development Applications at the time of application.

For ease of administration, the 2019 Fee By-law established an Official Plan Amendment fee that assumed a combined application and had therefore included the 25% fee reduction.

**Subject: Response to DILG submissions Regarding the Proposed
Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering
Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)) Page 3 of 3**

Accordingly, it is necessary to revise the fee to reflect stand-alone Official Plan Amendment Applications by applying a 25% fee surcharge, to reflect the fact that the proposal is not a Combined Application, and to ensure that "Growth Pays for Growth."

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alvin Chan', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Alvin Chan
Manager, Legislative Approvals / Staging of Development
Planning and Economic Development Department.

c.c. Jason Thorne, General Manager
Tony Sergi, Senior Director, Growth Management
Steve Robichaud, Director of Planning and Chief Planner
Anita Fabac, Manager, Development Planning, Heritage & Design
Joe Gravina, Business Facilitation
Alvin Chan, Manager, Legislative Approvals / Staging of Development
Nick Carnicelli, Carriage Gate Homes
Matt Johnston, UrbanSolutions

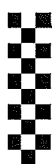
5.2 (b)(i)

Fax to: Hamilton City Hall 905 546 2095
Fax from: LARRY FREEMAN [REDACTED]

RE: UNFAIR TAX

To Hamilton Mayor Fred Eisenberger and
members of the General Issues Committee for
Hamilton Ont Canada and Hamilton City Council

I am a 75 year old farmer who's
family has farmed in Wentworth County,
Hamilton-Wentworth and now Hamilton since
the early 1800's. My son Neil and myself own
and farm approximately 800 acres and we
~~are~~ asking for an exemption on the proposed
Stormwater Rate Program TAX as all
of the water that lands south of the Hydro
One transmission towers south and parallel to
Rymal Road either is soaked into the agricultural
lands or runs into the Twenty Mile Creek - Jordan Lake
or further south the Chippewa Creek - Welland River
- and to the Niagara River. Therefore none goes through
the Hamilton Storm Water System. Yours truly
Larry Freeman



Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture

5.2 (b)(ii)

April 27th, 2020

ATTENTION: Mayor Eisenberger, Councillors, City Manager

Re: Waste Water & Storm By-law

On behalf of HWFA President, Mel Switzer and the Members of the Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture, we ask that you consider allowing HWFA Members with a Farm Business Registration number EXEMPTION to this By-Law.

Our concern is, as the By-Law stands, costly fees will apply to agricultural farm-land, once again adding pressure to farmers.

It appears HWFA members are receiving conflicted messaging as to whether or not these applied fees will affect them or not. These are unreasonable fees for farmers to endure.

Farmers are very aware of conservation practices and water run off management controls. Farmers follow "best management practices" to meet rules and regulations that are imposed on land-owners who are the best stewards of the land.

The Federation of Agriculture and Agriculture and Rural Affairs Advisory Committee urge the City of Hamilton to exempt rural and agricultural lands and properties from any Waste Water & Storm water By-Law that is currently under review.

Regards,

Drew Spoelstra
HWFA-Vice-President
OFA-Director

Topic: New Development Water Customer
Attachment Billing Policy.

To: "City of Hamilton Council Committee."

Time: (6:13.)

Subject: City of Hamilton "By Law No. 94.35 L."

Good day, My Friends,
this written submission is pertaining to the "Specified public
Notice Given" in accordance for the commencement of "Water
and "Wastewater Storm Fees" and charges associated with the
New Development Construction. Please send "Me Informations
in Relations to Our New By Laws".

Please send Informations Decussed to Hamilton, Yanlworth
Detention Centre. But for Future Notices My E-mail are
as Follows: ecosolutionscanada@gmail.com,
wynneenterpriseCanada@gmail.com.

Thank You from Violi & Mathers Family.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

APR 23 2020

REF'D TO _____
REF'D TO _____
REF'D TO _____

ACTION _____

April 12th 2020

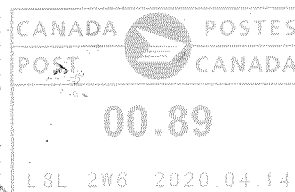
L.

Monahan, Michael &
(Marshall & Gioli Mathews)
(Eco Solutions Canada)
145. Barton St. E.
Hamilton, Ont.
(x Canada x)
L8L 2W6

City Clerk's Office
1st Floor
Main Street West
Hamilton, Ont.
(x Canada x)
L8P 4Y5



P8021 5056813
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0414 091155





CITY OF HAMILTON
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy (FCS20023) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	John Savoia (905) 546-2424 Ext. 7298
SUBMITTED BY:	Brian McMullen Director, Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Corporate Services Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- (a) That the New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy, attached as Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023, be approved and effective as of May 1, 2020;
- (b) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to prepare all necessary by-laws to implement the New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy set out in Recommendation (a) of Report FCS20023;
- (c) That Multi-residential and Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (ICI) properties under construction with active building permits issued prior to May 1, 2020, be required to pay the Unmetered Rates by Meter Size as outlined in Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023 at the time of the plumbing inspection stage where a water meter has not been installed;
- (d) That staff in Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division coordinate a working group comprised of staff from Growth Management, Building Services, Hamilton Water and Alectra Utilities Corporation to identify the complete population of non-compliant, non-metered water service accounts and transition the accounts to metered service.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City's Waterworks By-law R84-026 (By-law) currently stipulates that all properties, once connected to the City's waterworks system, are to install a water meter and remote reading device. However, non-metered water is being supplied to properties with newly installed water services during construction of new developments and before the installation of a water meter. Metering and the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction in a timely and consistent manner, is generally challenging for water utilities to prevent unbilled consumption and the associated rate revenue leakage (refer to Analysis and Rationale for Recommendation section of Report FCS20023 for further details).

In 2009, staff developed and implemented a process that effectively addressed water meter installations and the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction of single-family dwellings. As of 2009, the water meter installation process has been incorporated within the Building Permit process. Consequently, billings have commenced in a consistent and fair manner whereby new single residential water accounts commence either on a metered basis when the water meter installation occurred, or on a non-metered / flat rate basis (1m³/day) at the time of the insulation inspection phase of the Building Permit process, depending on which event occurs first.

The commencement of flat-rate billings has proven effective to encourage installation of water meters to occur earlier in the typical residential build timeline as previously, water meters often were not installed until just prior to the house closing date so that any delays resulted in meters not being installed until after the house closing date. Incorporating the process into the New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy, attached as Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023, formally documents a process that is being regarded as a best practice by other water utilities.

Construction water fees, enacted since January 2013, are user fees related to City-provided unmetered water used for construction purposes prior to meter installation. The fees vary according to the type of construction namely, single residential, multi-residential and Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (ICI) and are paid at the time of building permits issuance. These fees, related strictly to new construction, recognize that unmetered water is used for construction purposes for some length of time until a water meter can practicably be installed. For new single residential water accounts, the introduction of the construction water fee effectively closed a gap where the cost of City-provided unmetered water used for construction purposes prior to the time of the insulation inspection phase of the Building Permit process (or the installation of the water meter) was not being recovered / billed for.

The commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties has been inconsistent occurring at varying points during construction and in many cases, no water meter had been installed by the final occupancy inspection phase. Furthermore, the construction water fees, while applicable to ICI and multi-residential properties, may not appropriately cost recover for the volumes of water used during such construction given the significant range in service line capacity related to large scale developments and the often lengthy timeframes before a water meter is installed. Hence, staff have strived to develop a process that incorporates the strengths of the process adopted a decade ago for new development construction of single-family dwellings.

The proposed process related to new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties would, in lieu of applying construction water fees, initiate the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings on a non-metered / flat rate basis at the time when the water service is activated by the City for the property. The flat rate pricing structure will be incremental based on the size of the meter that will be installed during the building process. For example, flat rate billing will be 4m³/day where a 50mm meter will be installed but for a 100mm meter, the flat rate billing would be based on 16m³/day.

Given the much longer construction timeframe associated with the usually larger scale ICI and multi-residential developments, more timely installation of water meters is desirable to increase fairness. Metering ensures users pay for the water they use. To provide a greater incentive to have meters installed earlier in the building process, flat rate billings commenced upon water activation will be tripled at the time of the plumbing inspection phase of the Building Permit process. As with the single residential process, the water meter and remote reading device is required to be installed prior to the final occupancy inspection phase failing which the occupancy inspection would not be scheduled by the City's Building Division. Further details on the proposed process can be found in Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023.

To educate the building community of the changed process for the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings, as well as, water meter installations related to new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties, a hand-out has been developed that would be attached to water meter permits which are issued at the same point in time when water servicing permits are issued (refer to Appendix "B" to Report FCS20023). Since 2009, a similar hand-out has been available when building permits for single residential construction are issued (refer to Appendix "C" to Report FCS20023 for current version of hand-out).

Given the inconsistencies with water billing commencement, not only has the City likely not adequately charged for water use during construction, there is the possibility that water services have been installed and water meters may not have been installed and potentially resulting in newly developed properties receiving water and wastewater / storm services without being billed. Recommendation (d) of Report FCS20023 directs staff to undertake an extensive audit to verify that properties serviced with City water services are metered and are being billed the associated user fees.

Alternatives for Consideration – N/A

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The recommended New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy is expected to reduce unmetered water use and increase overall rate revenues. While it is very difficult to quantify the increased revenues, every one percent decrease in the amount of unaccounted for non-revenue water consumption would yield nearly \$800 K of additional revenue (based on 2020 rates) offset by the elimination of construction water fees for larger scale ICI and multi-residential developments which for 2019 amounted to nearly \$100 K in revenue.

Staffing: No impact to current staffing levels.

Legal: Under the authority of sections 9, 10, and 11 and 391 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, the City has the authority to charge a user fee to cover the cost of publicly provided services. A key consideration is to ensure that there is a connection between the amount of the user fee and the cost of the service being provided, such that it is not categorized as a tax.

As Report FCS20023 deals with the approval of a policy framework for imposing water and wastewater / storm fees, public notice has been given under the City's Public Notice Policy By-law 07-351.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The City's Waterworks By-law R84-026 (By-law) currently stipulates that all properties, once connected to the City's waterworks system, are to install a water meter and remote reading device. Despite this long-standing requirement, non-metered water is being supplied to properties with newly installed water services during construction of new developments before the installation of a water meter.

**SUBJECT: New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy
(FCS20023) (City Wide) – Page 5 of 11**

In 2009, staff developed and implemented a process that effectively addresses water meter installations and the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction of single-family dwellings. Prior to 2009, water and wastewater / storm billing commencement had been inconsistent occurring at varying points during construction and in many cases, no water meter had been installed by the house closing date. As of 2009, the water meter installation process has been included within the Building Permit process. Consequently, billings have commenced in a consistent and fair manner whereby new single residential water accounts commence either on metered usage when the water meter installation occurred or on a non-metered flat rate basis (1m3/day) at the time of the insulation inspection phase of the Building Permit process, depending on which event occurs first.

The water meter and remote reading device is required to be installed prior to the final occupancy inspection phase failing which the occupancy inspection would not be scheduled by the City's Building Division. The commencement of flat rate billings has proven effective to encourage installation of water meters to occur earlier in the typical residential build timeline as previously, water meters often were not installed until just prior to the house closing date and as previously mentioned, in some cases, meters were not installed until after the house closing date. Incorporating the process into the New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy attached as Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023 formally documents what is being regarded as a best practice by other water utilities.

Construction water fees in place since January 2013 are user fees related to City-provided unmetered water used for construction purposes prior to meter installation. The fees vary according to the type of construction namely single residential, multi-residential and Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (ICI) and are paid at the time of building permits issuance. These fees approved as part of the annual Rate Budget process are related strictly to new construction and recognize that unmetered water is used for construction purposes for some length of time until a water meter can practicably be installed. For new single residential water accounts, the introduction of the construction water fee effectively closed a gap where the cost of City-provided unmetered water used for construction purposes prior to the time of the insulation inspection phase of the Building Permit process (or the installation of the water meter) was not being recovered / billed for.

The 2020 construction water fees are as follows:

Single Residential (per lot or townhouse)	\$ 100.00
Multi-residential (per apartment / condo unit)	\$ 46.75
Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (\$/1,000 sq. ft. of building area or \$/ha where no structure is constructed)	\$ 32.80

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

The commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties has been inconsistent occurring at varying points during construction and in many cases, no water meter had been installed by the final occupancy inspection phase. Furthermore, the construction water fees, while applicable to ICI and multi-residential properties, may not appropriately cost recover for the volumes of water used during such construction given the significant range in service line capacity related to large scale developments and the often lengthy timeframes before a water meter is installed. Hence, staff has strived to develop a process that incorporates the strengths of the process adopted a decade ago for new development construction of single-family dwellings.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Report FCS20023 proposes a New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy for the consideration of Council that supports the principle of a sustainable user-pay water and wastewater / stormwater program.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Corporate Services Department – Legal and Risk Management Services Division has been consulted in the preparation of Report FCS20023.

Planning and Economic Development Department – Building Services and Growth Management Divisions support the recommendations of Report FCS20023.

Public Works Department – Hamilton Water Division supports the recommendations of Report FCS20023.

Alectra Utilities Corporation has been consulted and advised of implementation requirements that arise from the adoption of the recommendations of Report FCS20023 and have indicated they can support the City with these initiatives.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

Metering and the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction in a timely and consistent manner, is challenging for water utilities in general to prevent unbilled consumption and the associated rate revenue leakage.

An online literature review to identify possible best practices for the commencement of billings and installation of meters yielded two recent comprehensive audits of two large water utilities regarding water billing and metering practices:

1. March 2017, Toronto – Water Billing and Water Meter Management Require Strengthening Auditor General's Report

This audit reviewed Toronto's water billing and collection processes with the audit performed in two phases:

- Phase I focused on the collection of outstanding water accounts
- Phase II focused on the processes and controls to ascertain the accuracy and completeness of water billing, recording of customer payments, account adjustments and monitoring of service orders for water meter installation and repairs

The audit did find that most accounts have been billed appropriately. However, it did note important areas where the City was losing revenue and / or incurring unnecessary operating cost. Certain key observations included:

- From a sample of approximately 2,500 properties with closed construction permits nearly six per cent did not have a water meter or water billings even though there was evidence of water usage.
- Inadequate communication between Toronto Building and Toronto Water Divisions on the status of closed building permits for properties under construction.
- Total impact of unbilled water usage on revenues could not be determined due to the complexity and time required to review all the potential unbilled properties. However, an estimate of \$1.3 M in potential unbilled revenue was noted related to sampled properties with revenue recovery limited by how far back the City can retroactively bill these accounts.
- Repeat no-access site visits wasted City resources and delayed water meter installations.

Audit Recommendations included the following:

- Toronto Water, to coordinate with Toronto Building and explore opportunities for shared services relating to construction permit status reporting and water meter verification during building inspections.
- Revenue Services and Toronto Water, to review all property addresses in the various systems with a view to integrating data and developing exception reports for properties without a water meter.

Toronto Water has responded to the audit with a commitment to work with Toronto Building “to explore opportunities to include the meter installation in the permit process, possibly at the ‘vapour barrier and insulation’ phase of the permit process.”

The Toronto audit confirms the strengths of Hamilton’s process that has been in place since 2009, for water meter installations and the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction of single-family dwellings. Specifically, the Toronto audit recommendations mirror Hamilton’s process whereby the meter installations are included within the building permit process, water billings commence at the insulation inspection phase and the water meter and remote reading device are required to be installed prior to the final occupancy inspection phase providing water meter installation verification.

2. June 2015, City of Chicago – Water Service Account Inventory and Revenue Audit Report from the Office of the Inspector General

This audit examined the practices of the Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM) to determine whether the DWM maintained a complete and accurate inventory of water service accounts and that it billed all accounts in a timely manner and for the correct amount. The audit did find that the DWM:

- failed to charge for water used during construction of new privately-owned buildings from June 2008 through December 2014, resulting in lost revenue of an estimated \$3.9 M;
- provided non-metered water service to non-residential buildings and residential buildings with three or more units in violation of Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC);
- failed to bill and / or collect payment from accounts that were incorrectly coded as inactive or permanently removed.

As a result of the audit, the DWM responded that it will change its policy and will require that a water meter be installed at the time a city watermain is tapped and to take appropriate enforcement actions against noncompliant, non-metered accounts. Additionally, the DWM committed to take appropriate enforcement actions against noncompliant, non-metered accounts.

The Chicago audit identified similar issues observed in Hamilton with respect to the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties whereby essentially unlimited non-metered water service is provided during construction with no associated usage billings and in many cases, no water meter had been installed by the final occupancy inspection phase.

Proposed Hamilton Billing Policy

While the Chicago audit recommendation to install water meters at the time a city watermain is tapped could be considered ideal, such a requirement is not practical unless all water metering occurred at the property line. Most of Hamilton's new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties typically have the water meter installed within a building. Hence, the proposed process for metering and billing of new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties has identified enhancements whether the metering will occur at the property line or within buildings (further details on the proposed policy can be found in Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023).

The proposed policy related to new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties would, in lieu of applying construction water fees, initiate the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings on a non-metered flat rate basis at the time when the water service is activated by the City for the property. The flat rate pricing structure will be incremental based on the size of the meter that will be installed during the building process. For example, flat rate billing will be 4m³/day where a 50mm meter will be installed but for a 100mm meter, the flat rate billing would be based on 16m³/day as reflected in Table 1 of Report FCS20023.

**Table 1
Unmetered Rates by Meter Size**

Meter to be installed		Unmetered m3/day	2020 Costs *	
inches	mm		Daily	Monthly **
< 1	15-21	1.0	\$ 3.39	\$ 101.70
1	25	1.5	\$ 5.09	\$ 152.55
1.5	38	2.5	\$ 8.48	\$ 254.25
2	50	4	\$ 13.56	\$ 406.80
3	75	9	\$ 30.51	\$ 915.30
4	100	16	\$ 54.24	\$ 1,627.20
6	150	36	\$ 122.04	\$ 3,661.20
8	200	64	\$ 216.96	\$ 6,508.80
10	250	100	\$ 339.00	\$ 10,170.00

* Combined water and wastewater / storm

** 30-day month

Like past Hamilton experience, the Chicago audit identified that existing processes allowed property owners to delay meter installation during construction long after the water service had been installed. The proposed process for Hamilton recognizes the much longer construction timeframe associated with the usually larger scale ICI and multi-residential developments, therefore, more timely installation of water meters is desirable to increase fairness. Metering ensures users pay for the water they use. To provide a greater incentive to have meters installed earlier in the building process, flat rate billings commenced upon water activation, will be tripled at the time of the plumbing inspection phase of the Building Permit process. As with the single residential property process, the water meter and remote reading device will be required to be installed prior to the final occupancy inspection phase failing which the occupancy inspection would not be scheduled by the City's Building Division.

Both audits identify that given the lack of appropriate controls, the potential exists for the City to provide water service to properties without collecting payment from property owners. In the absence of the recommended process related to new development construction of ICI and multi-residential properties, there have been ongoing examples of properties being fully constructed and occupancy granted without water meters installed or water service being billed. From October to December 2019, three such examples were identified:

- Elementary school which opened April 2018 with water service activated in April 2017. However, in October 2019, the property was identified as not having a water meter in place nor any billings for the water service being provided. A back bill for approximately \$10 K was charged.
- Franchise restaurant newly built and opened in January 2018 with water service activation occurring in March 2017. Water meter installed in January 2019 with a back billing of \$11.3 K.
- City park splash pad opened in July 2018 with water meter installation in January 2019 resulting in a back billing of approximately \$9 K.

Fortunately, in the examples above, the backbilling period was within two years as the City's practices regarding Water and Wastewater / Storm Utility Back-Bill Adjustments takes into consideration the *Limitations Act, 2002* and therefore, the ability to collect under-billed amounts may be limited when the City is faced with retroactive billing periods that surpass two years. Often times, such properties remain non-compliant and non-metered.

Recommendation (d) of Report FCS20023 directs staff to undertake an extensive audit to verify that properties serviced with City water services are metered and are being billed the associated user fees.

**SUBJECT: New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy
(FCS20023) (City Wide) – Page 11 of 11**

It is not possible to estimate the degree of potential revenue recovery the recommended audit may provide. In early 2008, City staff commenced an extensive audit to verify that properties serviced with City sanitary sewer services were being billed the associated wastewater user fee. That audit focused on assessing if sewer services were being provided to over 2,500 properties situated across the City which were not being charged the sewer user fee albeit a City sewer main was located nearby. From April 2008 to June 2012, over 1,100 properties were identified as connected to the City's sewer system with approximately 80% of identified properties being single residential. One-time back-bill adjustments for related retroactive sewer user fees amounted to revenue recovery of approximately \$1 M with estimated annual rate revenues of \$500 K (refer to Report FCS12075).

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

N/A

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Healthy and Safe Communities

Hamilton is a safe and supportive City where people are active, healthy, and have a high quality of life.

Clean and Green

Hamilton is environmentally sustainable with a healthy balance of natural and urban spaces.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix "A" to Report FCS20023 - New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy

Appendix "B" to Report FCS20023 - Water meter installation pamphlet for New ICI / Multi-residential Development

Appendix "C" to Report FCS20023 - Water meter installation pamphlet for Single Residential Development

JS/dt

POLICY TITLE: New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy

POLICY NO: PP-0014

LAST REVISION DATE: N/A

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 1, 2020

MANAGER REVIEWED: Kirk Weaver

TO BE REVIEWED: 5/1/2025

MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY: Senior Policy Advisor, Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division

I GENERAL

The New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy (Policy) details the processes for the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings related to new development construction of single residential, Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (ICI) and multi-residential properties.

II BACKGROUND

The City's Waterworks By-law R84-026 (By-law) currently stipulates that all properties, once connected to the City's waterworks system, are to install a water meter and remote reading device. However, non-metered water is being supplied to properties with newly installed water services during construction of new developments and before the installation of a water meter. This Policy ensures that the commencement of water and wastewater / storm billings associated with new development construction occurs in a timely and consistent manner.

III POLICY

Single Residential New Developments

Billing Policy

Water billing will commence on the date of the first insulation inspection in one of the following manners:

- 1) Metered - If a meter is installed, the billing will reflect actual water consumption
- 2) Unmetered - If a meter is not installed, billing will occur on a flat rate basis (1 cubic metre per day) until the meter has been installed. To avoid unmetered flat rate billings, the property owner should ensure the water meter has been installed before requesting an insulation inspection.

Metering Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Key Roles and Responsibilities
Property Owner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual / developer / contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiates development with purchase of building and servicing permits (meter installation and construction water fees paid with building permit)
Building Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues building and servicing permits Performs inspections associated with building permit Will not schedule occupancy inspection unless water meter has been installed
Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides Alectra a monthly listing of new residential properties that have reached the insulation inspection stage of the building permit process
Hamilton Water Customer Service Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages water meter installations Forwards meter installation work orders to meter contractor Forwards completed meter installation work orders to Alectra for billing purposes
Meter Contractor - Neptune Technology Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies, installs and replaces water meters for Hamilton Water
Alectra Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City's water and wastewater / storm billing agent Commences water billings for new homes based on direction from City

Note: Detailed process flowchart of the related meter installation process is available upon request.

Multi-residential and Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (ICI) New Developments

Billing Policy

Water billing will commence on an unmetered flat rate basis on the date when water is turned on at the property in the following manners:

- 1) "Single" unmetered basis – Billing will occur on a flat rate basis until the meter has been installed or the date of the initial plumbing inspection. Flat rates are progressive based on the size of the meter that will be installed (refer to the table below), for example, 4m³/day flat rate where a 50mm meter will be installed.
- 2) "Triple" unmetered basis – If a meter is not installed at the date of the initial plumbing inspection, billing will change to triple flat rate until the meter has been installed. To avoid unmetered triple flat rate billings, the property owner would need to ensure that the water meter has been installed before a plumbing inspection is requested.

Unmetered Rates by Meter Size

Meter to be installed		Unmetered m3/day	2020 Costs *	
inches	mm		Daily	Monthly **
< 1	15-21	1.0	\$ 3.39	\$ 101.70
1	25	1.5	\$ 5.09	\$ 152.55
1.5	38	2.5	\$ 8.48	\$ 254.25
2	50	4	\$ 13.56	\$ 406.80
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4	100	16	\$ 54.24	\$ 1,627.20
6	150	36	\$ 122.04	\$ 3,661.20
8	200	64	\$ 216.96	\$ 6,508.80
10	250	100	\$ 339.00	\$ 10,170.00

* Combined water & wastewater/storm.

* Rates set annually as part of Rate Budget Process.

** 30-day month

Metering Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Key Roles and Responsibilities
Property Owner ▪ Individual / developer / contractor	▪ Initiates development with purchase of servicing, water meter and building permits
Growth Management Division ▪ Development Approvals Section	▪ Issues water servicing and water meter permits (at the same time) ▪ Provides copies of permits to Meter Operations
Growth Management Division ▪ Construction Section	▪ Issues water servicing and water meter permits (objective to issue both at the same time) ▪ Provides copies of water permits to Hamilton Water Meter Operations ▪ Activate water services; where meter is to be installed at the property line in a chamber and requires a meter spacer, water is not to be activated until after spacer is installed ▪ Advise Meter Operations and Finance of all water service line activations including dedicated fire lines
Building Division	▪ Issues building permits ▪ Performs inspections associated with building permit ▪ Where water meter is not installed at the property line, will not schedule occupancy inspection unless the meter has been installed

Stakeholders	Key Roles and Responsibilities
Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advises Alectra to commence unmetered / flat rate billings ▪ Identifies properties that have reached the plumbing inspection stage of the building permit process and advises Alectra where no meter has been installed to increase to triple unmetered/flat rates
Hamilton Water Customer Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manages water meter installations ▪ Forwards meter installation work orders to meter contractor ▪ Forwards completed meter installation work orders to Alectra for billing purposes
Meter Contractor - Neptune Technology Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplies, installs and replaces water meters for Hamilton Water
Alectra Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City's water and wastewater / storm billing agent ▪ Commences water billings based on direction from City

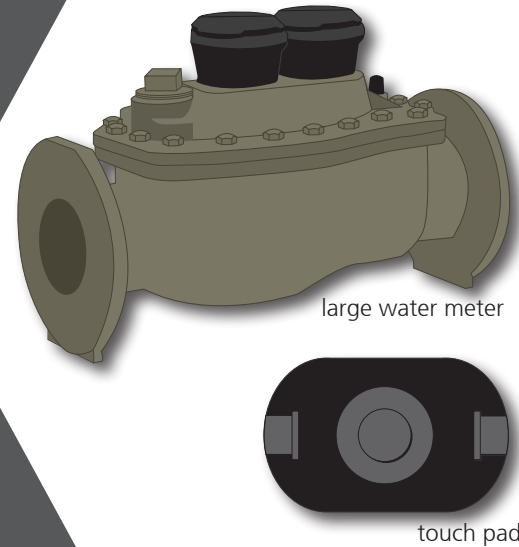
Note: Detailed process flowchart of the related meter installation process is available upon request.



INSTALLING YOUR WATER METER

METER INSTALLATION

1. Once your permit has been issued, please refer to the chart on the back of this page to determine if a spacer bar is required.
2. If required, pick up a spacer bar at 330 Wentworth Street North – permit required.
3. Once the plumbing and spacer bar (if required) are installed, call Hamilton Water at 905-546-2489 for an inspection.
4. After the inspection has been completed, the City's water meter installer (Iconix) will contact you to arrange for the meter installation.
5. If a water meter is not installed, the final occupancy inspection cannot be completed.



METER INSTALLATION AND WATER RATES

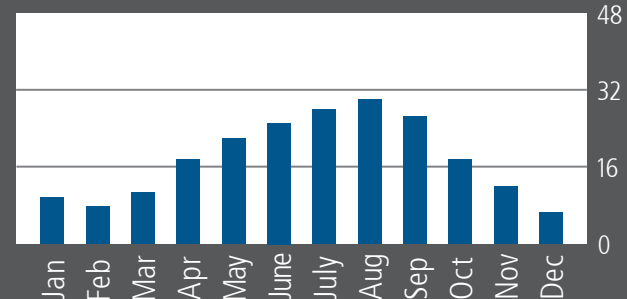
All property owners are responsible to pay current water rates once the property is connected to a city water main. Properties serviced with city water are required to have a water meter installed prior to the final occupancy inspection.

Billing will commence when the property is connected to city water on an unmetered/flat rate basis on the date when water is turned on at the property in the following manners:

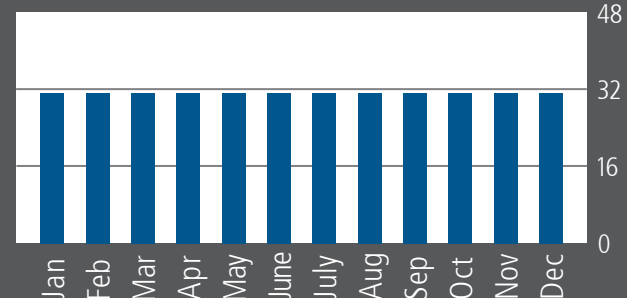
1. "Single" unmetered basis – Billing will occur on a flat rate basis until the meter has been installed or the date of the initial plumbing inspection. Flat rates are progressive based on the size of the meter that will be installed, for example 4 cubic metres/day flat rate where a 50mm meter will be installed.
2. "Triple" unmetered basis – If a meter is not installed at the date of the initial plumbing inspection, billing will change to triple flat rate until the meter has been installed.

To avoid unmetered triple flat rate billings, please ensure that the water meter has been installed before you or your contractor requests a plumbing inspection.

METERED BILLING



FLAT RATE BILLING



OWNERSHIP OF WATER METER AND YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Water meters are owned, installed and maintained by the City of Hamilton. It is a violation of the Waterworks By-law for anyone other than an authorized representative of the City to remove, repair or replace water meters in the City of Hamilton. Owners and contractors are responsible to protect all plumbing, including the water meter, from freezing. Visit hamilton.ca/frozenpipes for tips to reduce the risk of frozen pipes.

Meter Type	Spacer Bar Required
16mm Displacement	YES
20mm Displacement	YES
25mm Displacement	YES
38mm Displacement	YES
50mm Displacement	YES
50mm Turbine	NO
50mm Compound	YES
100mm Turbine	YES
100mm Compound	YES
100mm Fire Service Turbine	NO
100mm Fire Service Compound	NO
100mm Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
100mm Fire Rated Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
150mm Turbine	YES
150mm Compound	YES
150mm Fire Service Turbine	NO
150mm Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
150mm Fire Rated Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
150mm Fire Service Compound	NO
200mm Turbine	NO
200mm Compound	NO
200mm Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
200mm Fire Rated Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
200mm Fire Service Turbine	NO
200mm Fire Service Compound	NO
250mm Turbine	NO
250mm Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
250mm Fire Rated Magnetic Flow Meter	NO
250mm Fire Service Turbine	NO
250mm Fire Service Compound	NO



INSTALLING YOUR WATER METER

REQUEST YOUR METER INSTALLATION

1. Please call Neptune Technology Group, the City of Hamilton's meter contractor, at 1-800-667-4387 to schedule your meter and touch pad installation.
2. If Neptune Technology Group reports that they do not have your meter installation work order on file, email the new build address and permit # to meteroperations@hamilton.ca
3. Within 2 business days, Meter Operations will send you a reply with your work order number and the required next steps.
4. Have meter installation completed by Neptune Technology Group. If the site is not prepared for the meter installation, a service call fee will be applicable.
5. If a water meter is not installed, the final occupancy inspection cannot be completed.



water meter
PW-WW-CS-CE-V-008-048 rev4

METER INSTALLATION AND WATER RATES

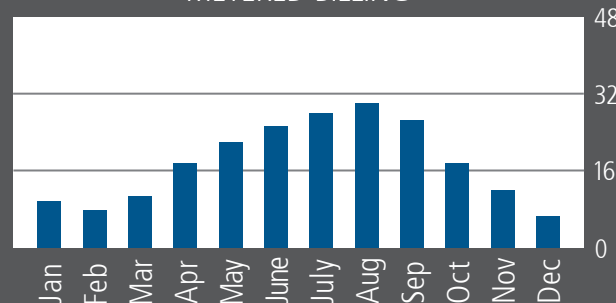
All residential property owners are responsible to pay current water rates once the property is hooked up to a city water main. Properties serviced with city water are required to have a water meter installed prior to final occupancy inspection.

Billing will commence on the date of the first insulation inspection in one of the following manners:

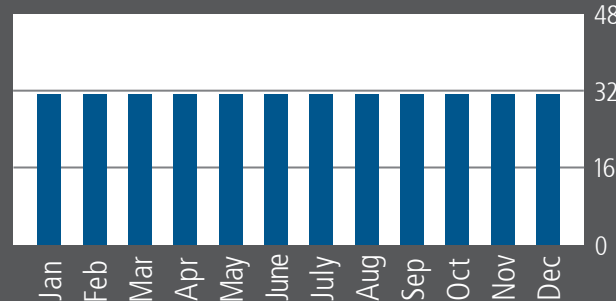
- a) Metered – If a meter is installed, the billing will reflect actual water consumption.
- b) Unmetered – If a meter is not installed, billing will occur on a flat rate basis (1 cubic metre per day) until the meter has been installed.

To avoid unmetered flat rate billings, please ensure that the water meter has been installed before you or your contractor requests an insulation inspection.

METERED BILLING



FLAT RATE BILLING



OWNERSHIP OF WATER METER AND YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Water meters are owned, installed and maintained by the City of Hamilton. It is a violation of the Waterworks By-law for anyone other than an authorized representative of the City to remove, repair or replace water meters in the City of Hamilton. Owners and contractors are responsible to protect all plumbing, including the water meter, from freezing. Visit hamilton.ca/frozenpipes for tips to reduce the risk of frozen pipes.



CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Growth Management and Planning Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b))
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Alvin Chan (905) 546-2424 Ext. 2978
SUBMITTED BY:	Tony Sergi Senior Director, Growth Management Planning and Economic Development Department
SUBMITTED BY:	Steve Robichaud Director, Planning and Chief Planner Planning and Economic Development Department

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the 2020 Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications, attached as Appendix "A" to Report PED19015(b) be approved and incorporated into the User Fees and Charges By-law, effective May 1, 2020;
- (b) That upon written request to the Director of Planning and Chief Planner by the owner / applicant / agent of a Complex Rezoning and / or Site Plan Control Application submitted and deemed complete between January 1, 2020 and May 1, 2020, staff be authorized and directed to refund any fees paid that are higher than the revised fees, provided said request is received prior to July 1, 2020.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On May 9, 2019, the City passed a comprehensive Planning and Development Engineering Tariff of Fees reflective of Council's direction to achieve full activity-based

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)) - Page 2 of 10

cost recovery inclusive of overhead costs for all development application related processing.

However, subsequent to the new Tariff of Fees coming into force and effect, staff have noted some administrative issues as it relates to the intent and administration of the fee schedule. Accordingly, staff propose an amendment to the Tariff of Fees as it relates to Complex Rezoning and Site Plan Control Applications pertaining to the per unit and per block fees. In addition, a clarification of fees regarding Official Plan Amendments and Extensions to Draft Approvals is also requested. Staff recommends:

- establishing a cap as it relates to the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges for Complex Rezoning Applications;
- removing the notation regarding a “Vertical Development Cap” for Site Plan Control;
- establishing a “Ground Related Development” residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charge with associated definitions for Site Plan Control;
- clarification regarding the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charge for Institutional development and for phased developments to ensure that the fee for both Complex Rezoning and Site Plan Control Applications is to be assessed on a per phase of development basis;
- that the in effect Official Plan fee in the Tariff of Fees By-law is for a combined application (i.e. Official Plan Amendment and Rezoning Application) and that the fee for a stand-alone Official Plan Amendment Application is subject to a 25% surcharge to reflect processing costs related to notification, report preparation and statutory requirements; and,
- that the in effect “Extension of a Draft Approved Plan of Subdivision” and “Extension of a Draft Plan of Condominium” fees be switched as they were incorrectly identified at the time of adoption.

It should be noted that the purpose of the fees associated with “Ground Related Developments” under Site Plan Control is to reflect larger scale developments. Staff propose the same fees as that of a Vertical Development.

However, it should be noted that in order to ensure the principle that “growth should pay for growth”; and, that the City recovers the cost to review and process large multi-phased developments that may take multiple years to proceed from conditional approval to final approval, this particular fee will be re-visited in the future.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 9

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The financial impact of the proposed changes may require a partial reimbursement of application fees for Complex Rezoning Applications

should a written request be received by the Director of Planning and Chief Planner by July 1, 2020.

As of February 20, 2020, the City has received 17 Complex Rezoning Applications since the Tariff of Fees took effect (May 9, 2019). In review, 12 of 17 applications were subject to the residential per unit and non-residential per square metres charges.

As it relates to the application submitted in 2020, the work to date that has been completed by staff relates primarily to the circulation of the application. They remain in circulation and review; therefore, there is no lost staff time or revenues as result of the recommended reimbursements should the applicant / owners make a written request in the allotted time frame.

The proposed 2020 Planning and Economic Development Department budget was prepared based on the in-effect fee by-law. It was assumed that Complex Rezoning would be for 25 units or less per application; and, as such, the proposed changes to the fee by-law will not affect the Planning and Economic Developments proposed 2020 budget.

The cost to process "Ground Related Developments" will be recovered based on the proposed changes to the fee schedule and the proposed residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charge, subject to the recommended definitions and clarifications.

As noted, this fee will be re-visited in the future to ensure that the City recovers the cost to review and process large multi-phased developments that may take multiple years to proceed from conditional approval to final approval.

Clarification of the applicability and calculation of the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charge on a per development phase basis and inclusion of Institutional developments will ensure that the principle of "Growth Pays for Growth" is applied to all developments including multi-phased development.

Staffing: This Fee Review reflects the current level of service; no enhancements are proposed.

Legal: Statutory authority to impose a tariff of fees for Planning Applications is granted to the City of Hamilton through Section 69 of the *Planning Act*. Municipalities are required to pass by-laws for the purpose of collecting

fees related to the processing of Planning Applications. No notice is required to be given under the *Planning Act*, however, an applicant may pay the fee under protest and appeal to the Local Planning Area Tribunal (LPAT) formerly the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Effective May 9, 2019, a revised Tariff of Fees By-law was passed by Council to implement the results of the Department's planning and development fee review. Report PED19015(a) contained the results of the fee review along with stakeholder and public consultation on the proposed revised fees.

A new fee was added to Complex Rezoning Applications with respect to applying a residential per unit charge and a non-residential per square metre charge, in order to reflect the time and work required to review larger scale developments.

However, a cap on the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charge was not included.

With respect to Site Plan Control, clarity is provided with respect to the calculation of the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges as it pertains to phased development under the Site Plan Control fee. Additionally, the notation regarding a vertical development cap is proposed to be removed.

For larger scale Ground Related Developments, staff recommend the same residential per unit and a non-residential per square metre charge.

Of note, this fee will be re-visited in the future to ensure the principle of "Growth Pays for Growth" in that the City recovers the cost to review and process large multi-phased developments that may take multiple years to proceed from conditional approval to final approval.

For both Complex Rezoning and Site Plan Control Applications, the non-residential per square metre charge is proposed to apply to Institutional developments such as a nursing homes or retirement homes, based on the proposed number of units.

Moreover, the per unit and per square metre charges are to be applied per phase of the development. Corresponding changes / clarifications for both the Complex Rezoning and Site Plan Control Applications will be required.

Historically, a 25% reduction has been applied to the Official Plan fee for combined applications. This is because there were efficiencies in the work involved in reviewing the submitted materials, notice and preparation of the staff report. For ease of

administration, the 2019 Fee By-law established an Official Plan Amendment that reflected the 25% combined application fee reduction. To clarify matters, it is necessary to revise the note to address stand-alone Official Plan Amendment Applications, and the required 25% fee surcharge to ensure that “Growth Pays for Growth.”

Lastly, as mentioned previously, at the time of adoption of the Tariff of Fees on May 9, 2019, the Draft Plan Extension fee for a Draft Plan of Condominium and Subdivision were inadvertently switched and therefore require amendment.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

N/A

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

This most recent fee analysis was completed by the Growth Management and Planning Division based on information from previous consultation with the Building Division; Transportation Planning and Parking Division; and, Public Works Department - Hamilton Water and Corridor Management.

With respect to public consultation, the development industry identified concerns at Development Industry Liaison Group (“DILG”); and, also individually, as it pertained to there being no upper limit to the Complex Rezoning Fee. The provided presentation was circulated to DILG identifying the proposed amendments to address this concern.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Section 69 of the *Planning Act* allows municipalities to impose fees through by-law for the purpose of processing Planning Applications. In determining the associated fees, the *Planning Act* requires that:

“The Council of a Municipality, by by-law, and a Planning Board, by resolution, may establish a tariff of fees for the processing of applications made in respect of Planning matters, which tariff shall be designed to meet only the anticipated costs to the Municipality or to a Committee of Adjustment or Land Division Committee constituted by the Council of the Municipality or to the Planning Board in respect of the processing of each type of application provided for in the tariff.”

Per By-law No. 19-108, new fee line items were added to the Complex Rezoning Applications with respect to a residential per unit and a non-residential per square metre charges. These line items were added in order to reflect the time and work required to review larger scale developments.

However, it is noted that caps on the residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges were not included as part of By-law No. 19-108, resulting in inflated and inaccurate fees being required. Accordingly, staff propose the following changes:

Complex Rezoning Applications

- Residential – \$540 per unit charge shall apply after the tenth unit, up to a maximum of 50 additional residential units (i.e. Units 11 to 60, inclusive);
- Industrial – Application base fee plus per square metre charge (\$8 / square metre) up to a maximum of \$60,000;
- Commercial – Application base fee plus per square metre charge (\$8 / square metre) up to a maximum of \$60,000; and,
- Institutional – \$540 per unit charge shall apply after the tenth unit, up to a maximum of 50 additional residential units (i.e. units 11 to 60, inclusive).

Hamilton's neighbourhoods are, by and large, regarded as stable, but not static. These neighbourhoods will see some physical change over time, and will evolve as older residents move out, younger residents and families move in, homes are renovated or rebuilt, infill development occurs, commercial areas are invigorated, or underutilized commercial areas redeveloped. Residential intensification within Neighbourhoods is part of the evolution of a neighbourhood and can happen at a range of scales and densities.

Similarly, residential intensification is a key component of Hamilton's growth strategy and is essential to meet our growth and employment targets. Intensification ensures land, urban services and the transportation network are used more efficiently, and sufficient population is maintained to support existing community facilities.

Successfully accommodating more residents within the existing built-up area reduces the need for development of greenfield lands and urban boundary expansions. Intensification contributes to creating and maintaining vibrant neighbourhoods, nodes and corridors and can provide a wider range of housing types to meet the housing needs of Hamilton's current and future population.

Accordingly, the inclusion of the first ten units within the base fee of the Complex Rezoning Application will encourage and facilitate infill and intensification development. Moreover, by building in the first ten units into the base fee, it also supports a greater variety of development types including, but not limited to, small scale block or street townhouse developments and / or walk-up apartments, known colloquially as the "Missing Middle".

With respect to the capping of Industrial and Commercial per square metre charges at \$60,000, this would facilitate an industrial or commercial building of approximately 80,000 square feet based on the current charge.

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)) - Page 7 of 10

Inclusion of this cap sets a fee that is more representative of, and consistent with, the size and scale of industrial or commercial development proposals.

Additionally, for clarity purposes, staff will include notation whereby the requisite residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges shall apply to each phase of a development.

Furthermore, a notation will be included with respect to the definition of a unit, whereby any habitable room enclosed by four walls shall be deemed to be a unit, regardless of any Ontario Building Code definitions; and, this charge shall also apply to Institutional development proposals.

In light of the above, the proposed caps and clarifications will ensure that the City achieves full activity-based cost recovery inclusive of overhead costs for Complex Rezoning Application processing.

The proposed amendments will encourage and facilitate intensification in accommodating more residents within the existing built-up area, reducing the need for development of greenfield lands and urban boundary expansions.

It also provides opportunities for infill development, as over time, a neighbourhood will evolve as older residents move out, younger residents and families move in, homes are renovated or rebuilt, infill development occurs, commercial areas are invigorated, or underutilized commercial areas redeveloped.

Lastly, the non-residential charges will ensure a fee reflective of the size and scale of a typical industrial or commercial development proposals.

Site Plan Control Applications

In review of the existing Site Plan Control fees, staff propose the removal of the notation regarding “Vertical Development Cap” of \$35,000, as it is not necessary given these line items already include caps, being a maximum charge up to 50 residential units; 5,000 square metres for Industrial; 50,000 square metres of Commercial.

Of note, there is currently no reference to Institutional uses within the Site Plan Control Application fee structure under the non-residential line item. As such, for clarity purposes, the per unit charge shall apply to Institutional uses with similar notation to that of the Complex Rezoning with respect to the definition of a unit. Any habitable room enclosed by four walls shall be deemed to be a unit, regardless of any Ontario Building Code definitions.

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)) - Page 8 of 10

In order to capture larger scale “Ground Related Developments”, as per the proposed definition below, staff recommend that the same residential per unit charge of \$957 for the first ten units and \$575 for units 11 to 50 be applied.

Similarly, for Non-Residential, staff recommend that the same per square metre charge of \$8.15 per square metre to a maximum of 5,000 m² for industrial and 50,000 m² for commercial be applied for Ground Related Development. In order to facilitate the above, the following definition shall be included as a note under Site Plan Control.

Ground Related Development shall include the following built forms of development:

- Single Detached Dwelling
- Semi-Detached Dwelling;
- Duplex and Triplex;
- Block Townhouse Units including Parcels of Tied Land (POTL's);
- Stacked Townhouse Units;
- Maisonette (back-to-back) Units; and,
- Non-Residential (ICI) Ground Related Developments.

Additionally, for clarity purposes, the requisite residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charges shall now apply to each phase of a development.

As noted above, this fee will be re-visited in the future to ensure the principle of “Growth pays for Growth” in that the City shall recover the cost to review and process large multi-phased developments that may take multiple years to proceed from conditional approval to final approval.

In light of the above, the proposed caps; new fees; and, definitions / clarifications will ensure that the City achieves full activity-based cost recovery inclusive of overhead costs for Site Plan Control Application processing.

Official Plan Amendment Applications

Historically, a 25% reduction has been applied to the Official Plan fee for combined applications. This is because there were efficiencies in the work involved in reviewing the submitted materials, notice and preparation of the staff report.

For ease of administration, the 2019 Fee By-law established an Official Plan Amendment that reflected the 25% combined application fee reduction.

To clarify matters, it is necessary to revise the note for stand-alone Official Plan Amendment Applications, as they are not subject to the 25% discount, and shall

therefore pay the appropriate fee to ensure that “growth pays for growth” with respect to stand-alone Official Plan Amendments.

Draft Plan Extension Applications

The 2019 Fee By-law established incorrect fees with respect to the Extension of a Draft Plan of Subdivision and Draft Plan of Condominium. The two fees were inadvertently switched at the time of adoption; and therefore, necessitate a correction.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

With respect to recommendations (a) and (b), Council could maintain the current fees and notations as established under By-law No 19-108. This is not recommended by staff, as the purpose of this most recent fee review was a result of overcharging due to not having appropriate caps and fees which led to inflated and inaccurate fees being required for Complex Rezoning Applications.

In addition, the current development application fees are not reflective of Council’s direction to achieve full activity-based cost recovery inclusive of overhead costs for all development application related processing.

In order to capture larger scale “Ground Related Developments”, staff recommend inclusion of the same residential per unit and non-residential per square metre charge as Vertical Developments.

Lastly, the incorrect stand-alone Official Plan Amendment and Draft Plan Extension fees would remain in place; and, therefore, would not be reflective of Council’s direction to achieve full activity-based cost recovery inclusive of overhead costs for all development application related processing.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Community Engagement and Participation

Hamilton has an open, transparent and accessible approach to City government that engages with and empowers all citizens to be involved in their community.

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix "A" - Proposed Tariff of Fees for Complex Rezoning and Site Plan Control
Development Applications

AC:sd

SCHEDULE "A" To By-law No. 20-XXX
Planning and Economic Development Department
2020 Fees (Effective May 1, 2020)

PLANNING FEES		Fees Effective May 1, 2020	
1	Official Plan Amendment and/or Zoning Bylaw Amendment to establish a New Pit or Quarry <i>(In addition to base fee, the owner/applicant shall bare any and all cost pertaining to Peer Reviews and for an Aggregate Advisor, if required)</i>	\$	138,330
2	Pit or Quarry – Expansion <i>(In addition to base fee, the owner/applicant shall bare any and all cost pertaining to Peer Reviews and for an Aggregate Advisor, if required)</i>	\$	55,340
3	Official Plan Amendment (Rural or Urban)¹ <i>(comprised of Phase 1 and Phase 2 fee)</i>	\$	33,271
	a) Phase 1 – Services up to City Council Report	\$	19,647
	b) Phase 2 – Services subsequent to Council Resolution approval	\$	13,624
	c) Recirculation with no advertising required	\$	1,139
	d) Public Notice recirculation due to cancellation of a Public Meeting by the applicant or agent	\$	1,139
	e) Advertising <i>(minimum charge, if applicable)</i>	\$	1,465
	f) Amended application with public consultation	\$	4,051
	g) Non-Profit Affordable Housing (Fees waived subject to eligibility as outlined on application form) ⁵		Fees Waived ⁵
4	Rezoning Application,^{1,2}		
	a) Routine	\$	24,109
	b) Secondary Suites	\$	6,027
	c) Complex <i>(comprised of Phase 1 and Phase 2 fee and includes first 10 units)^{1, 8, 9}</i>	\$	35,054
	i) Complex Phase 1 - Services up to City Council Report	\$	23,627
	ii) Complex Phase 2 - Services subsequent to Council Resolution approval	\$	11,427
	iii) Plus Residential per unit Fee <i>after the 10th unit up to a maximum 50 additional units (Units 11 - 60)^{8, 9}</i>	\$	540
	iv) Plus Non-Residential per square metre charge <i>up to a maximum \$60,000.00 5,000 Square Metres⁹</i>	\$	8
	d) Public Notice recirculation due to cancellation of a Public Meeting by the applicant or agent	\$	1,139
	e) Advertising <i>(minimum charge, if applicable)</i>	\$	1,465
	f) Severance of Surplus Farm Dwelling	\$	8,868
	g) Amended applications with Circulation	\$	2,026
	h) Recirculation	\$	2,026
	i) Removal of a 'H' Holding Provision	\$	3,868
	j) Removal of a 'H' Holding Provision (Downtown)	\$	5,634
	k) Supplementary Report Fee	\$	4,500
	l) Non-Profit Affordable Housing (Fees waived subject to eligibility as outlined on application form) ⁵		Fees Waived ⁵
Note: Fee amounts shall be based on fees that are in effect on the date of final approval.			
5	Site Plan Control		
	a) Full Application (plus applicable per unit or per square metre charge)	\$	24,137
	i) Agricultural Uses - 1/2 of Applicable Fee ⁶ (plus applicable per unit or per m ² charge) (DAR)	\$	12,069
	b) Amendment to an Approved Site Plan (plus applicable per unit or per square metre charge)	\$	14,097
	i) Agricultural Uses - 1/2 of Applicable Fee ⁶ (plus applicable per unit or per m ² charge) (SPAR)	\$	7,049
	c) Minor Application (plus applicable per unit or per square metre charge)	\$	13,406
	i) Agricultural Uses - 1/2 of Applicable Fee ⁶ (plus applicable per unit or per m ² charge) (MDAR)	\$	6,703
	d) Preliminary Site Plan Review	\$	11,244
	e) Resubmission <i>(on the 4th occasion and thereafter)</i>	\$	750
	f) Site Plan Approval Extension		
	i) 3 month	\$	651
	ii) 6 month	\$	702
	iii) 9 month	\$	1,049
	iv) 1 year	\$	1,605
	g) 1 & 2 Family Residential on the Hamilton Beach Strip (outside of Heritage Conservation District) (DAB)	\$	9,409

h) 1 & 2 Family Residential within or contiguous to Major Open Space Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Areas or Provincially Significant Areas (as designated in the Official Plan)	50% of Applicable Fee	
i) Plus per unit Residential charge for first 10 units for Vertical Developments including Institutional ^{8, 9}	\$	957
j) Plus per unit Residential charge for additional units (11-50 units to a max of 50 units) for Vertical Developments including Institutional ^{8, 9}	\$	575
k) Plus per square metre charge for new gross floor area for non-residential developments, prior to the Issuance of final site plan approval to a maximum of 5,000 m2 for industrial and 50,000 m2 for commercial for Vertical Developments ⁹	\$	8.15
l) Plus per unit Residential charge for first 10 units for Ground Related Developments including Institutional Uses ^{7, 8, 9}	\$	957
m) Plus per unit Residential charge for next 40 units for Ground Related Developments including Institutional Uses (11 to 50 units) ^{7, 8, 9}	\$	575
n) Plus per square metre charge for new gross floor area for non-residential developments, prior to the Issuance of final site plan approval to a maximum of 5,000 m2 for industrial and 50,000 m2 for commercial	\$	8.15
o) 1 & 2 Family Residential, including accessory buildings and structures, decks, and additions on properties within the Existing Residential (ER) Zone in Ancaster (DAER)	\$	2,320
p) Non-Profit Affordable Housing (Fees waived subject to eligibility as outlined on application form) ⁵		Fees Waived ⁵

Note: Fee amounts shall be based on fees that are in effect on the date of final approval.

6 Plans of Subdivision¹

a) Subdivision Application	\$	49,119
i) Plus Addition Per Unit charge (0 - 25 units)	\$	496
ii) Plus Addition Per Unit charge (26 - 100 units)	\$	270
iii) Plus Addition Per Unit charge (101 units +)	\$	216
iv) Plus Addition Per Block charge	\$	841
b) Recirculation of revisions	\$	1,816
c) Revision – Draft Plan approved		
i) Minor Revisions	\$	1,180
ii) Major Revisions	\$	36,832
d) Extension – Draft Plan approved	\$	870
e) Maintenance (File over 3 years old)	\$	495
f) Advertising (minimum charge, if applicable)	\$	1,465
g) Amended Application with public consultation	\$	7,768
h) Non-Profit Affordable Housing (Fees reduced by 25%, subject to eligibility as outlined on application form) ⁵		25% Reduction ⁵
i) Street Lighting Review and Evaluation	\$	6,422

7 Plan of Condominium¹

a) Construction – with Public Process	\$	18,000
i) Plus Addition Per Unit charge	\$	75
b) Construction – without Public Process	\$	14,993
i) Plus Addition Per Unit charge	\$	75
c) Condominium Conversions	\$	26,140
i) Plus Addition Per Unit charge	\$	100
d) Recirculation	\$	1,110
e) Revision	\$	1,230
f) Maintenance Fee (File over 3 years old)	\$	460
g) Exemption	\$	1,265
h) Extension	\$	510
i) Non-Profit Affordable Housing (Fees reduced by 25%, subject to eligibility as outlined on application form) ⁵		25% Reduction ⁵

8 Part Lot Control Application

	\$	2,525
i) Plus per Lot/Unit/Part	\$	230
ii) Plus per Unit Finance Fee (only collected if a new parcel of land is created)	\$	18
iii) Extension	\$	1,075

9 Consent Application

a) Land Division Consent Fee		
i) Fully Serviced Lot	\$	2,845
ii) Property serviced by well / cistern	\$	2,860
iii) Additional fee plus Base Fee where no sanitary sewer exists or if services are new to the area and any existing house is still serviced by a septic system.	\$	374
b) Recirculation	\$	190
c) Deed Certification	\$	220
d) Deferral or Extension	\$	65
e) Validation of Title	\$	450
f) Plus per Unit Finance Fee (collected if a new parcel of land is created)	\$	18

10 Minor Variance

a) Routine Minor Variance (applies to pools, decks, sheds, accessory buildings, porches, eave projections and recognizing legal non-complying situations)	\$	595
b) Variance(s) required "after the fact"	\$	4,119
c) Recirculation	\$	275

11 Formal Consultation (Fee will be credited to any required future application) ³

	\$	1,200
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12 Sign Variance

	\$	595
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13 Sign Erected, Located and/or Displayed without a Permit

	\$	1,265
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14 Neighbourhood Plan or Modified Neighbourhood Plan Preparation

	\$	2,290
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15 Property Reports (respecting Official Plan, Zoning, Rental Housing Protection, Heritage Designation)

	\$	179
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16 MECP Environmental Compliance Approval Administration Fee (Plus HST)

	\$	2,290
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17 Cash in Lieu of Parking Administration Fee (Plus HST)

	\$	520
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18 Environmental Sensitive Areas Impact Evaluation Group (ESAIEG)

	\$	390
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19 Record of Site Condition Administration Fee (Plus HST)

	\$	400
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20 Peer Review of Special Studies Administration Fee (Plus HST)

Consultant Fee

21 Tree Protection

a) General Vegetation Inventory Review	\$	365
b) Tree Protection Plan Review	\$	605

22 Other Fees

a) Records Search ⁴ (Plus HST)	\$	25
b) Photocopying Fee - per page (Plus HST)	\$	0.50

23 Local Planning Appeals Tribunal

In addition to the fees set out above in sections 1., 2., 3., 4., 6., 7. 9. and 10, the total fees payable shall include all fees associated with supporting an applicant at a hearing where the application was approved by City Council including City legal fees, City staff fees, outside legal counsel and consultant/witness fees where required, but excluding the cost of the Planning and Economic Development Department staff. These additional fees shall be collected through the process set out in a cost acknowledgement agreement which must be signed and submitted as part of the applications identified in sections 1., 2., 3., 4., 6., 7., 9. and 10.

1 Joint Application – Where applications are made for an Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-law Amendment, Approval of a Draft Plan of Subdivision or Condominium Description, or any combination thereof, the total fees will be reduced by 25%. *However, the Official Plan Amendment Fee (Urban/Rural) includes the 25% joint application reduction; therefore, a stand-alone application for Official Plan Amendment is not eligible for the 25% reduction, and the required must be adjusted accordingly.*

2 Rezoning - For the purposes of fees, there are three (3) types of rezoning applications: Routine, Secondary Suites and Complex. When an application is submitted, the following guidelines are used to determine the type of application:

- **Routine**

- Applications to add one specific use (i.e. that does not change the zoning district); or
- Applications to reduce yard requirements or modify other district or zone requirement (i.e. only one requirement); or
- Applications to rezone three (3) single detached dwelling lots or less; or
- Applications to extend a "temporary use".

- **Secondary Suites** - Applications to add a secondary suite (dwelling unit) to an existing residential dwelling.

- **Complex** - All other Applications.

3 Formal Consultation fee is not credited towards Minor Variance or Consent application fee.

4 Records Search fee is charged at a rate of \$25.00 plus HST per 15 minutes with a minimum charge of \$25.00 plus HST.

5 Fees or payments required by any Conditions of Approval remain in effect.

6 Excluding proposed developments related to the Cannabis Industry.

7 *Ground Related Development is defined as singles; semi-detached; duplex/triplexes; block/street townhouses including POTL's; stacked townhouses; maisonettes (back-to-back) units; and non-residential ground related development (ICI)*

8 *For the purpose of the Tariff of fees, a unit is defined as any habitable room enclosed by four walls, regardless of any Ontario Building Code definitions.*

9 *The per unit and per square metre charges are applicable to each phase of the proposed development*

GROWTH MANAGEMENT FEES**Fees Effective
May 1, 2020**

1 Subdivision Agreement Preparation		
a) Subdivision Agreement Preparation - New Process	\$	3,995
b) Subdivision Agreement Preparation - Old Process	\$	3,760
c) Minor Revision to Subdivision Agreement	\$	473
d) Major Revision to Subdivision Agreement	\$	950
e) Subdivision (or any other type of) Agreement Amendment	\$	1,075
2 Special Agreements		
a) External Works Agreement Preparation	\$	5,060
b) Special Sewer Service Agreement	\$	4,310
c) Special Water Service Agreement	\$	4,310
d) Joint Sewer/Water Service Agreement	\$	4,310
e) Consent Agreement	\$	4,310
f) Consent Agreement with warning clauses only	\$	2,155
h) Shoring Agreement and Drainage Review	\$	8,055
l) Pre-Service Agreement	\$	4,310
j) Pre-Service Agreement Addition Cost per unit	\$	36
k) Pre-Grading Agreement	\$	4,310
l) Pre-Grading Agreement Phased / Staged Construction	\$	2,255
3 Design Review Engineering		
a) Engineering Review Fee	\$	3,805
b) Engineering Review Fee - Additional Cost per Unit / Residential	\$	285
c) Engineering Review Fee - Additional Cost / Hectare / Non Residential	\$	275
d) MOEP Sewer Application Process (ECA Review Fee)	\$	1,100
e) Amend Water Licence Process	\$	2,995
f) Resubmission of Engineering Drawings for review and approval (per page)	\$	405
g) Review of Special Study Administration Fee (Note: for special studies including but not limited to Karst, Geomorphology, Hydrology, Traffic etc.)	\$	1,680
h) Construction Management Plan	\$	5,913
1 Engineering Design Review is a fixed cost which includes 3 submissions of Engineering drawings. Fourth and subsequent submissions will be subject to applicable revision 2 Design review fee shall be applied to each and all phases of servicing of the draft plan of subdivision.		
4 Construction Engineering Supervision		
a) Engineering Construction Supervision- for the first < \$1,000,000 of construction value, minimum of \$10,000, Plus HST		6.0%
b) Engineering Construction Supervision- for the next \$ 1 Million - \$2 million of construction value, Plus HST		5.0%
c) Engineering Construction Supervision - for the construction value over \$2 million, Plus HST		4.0%
d) Engineering Construction Review Fee (Resubmission Review Fee, price per page) - As Built Drawings	\$	405
e) Subdivision Security Reduction Fee (for fourth and subsequent security reduction request), Plus HST	\$	335
f) Review and Inspection for Rehabilitation or Replacement of Existing Sewer Service (Video Inspection), Plus HST	\$	460
5 Final Approval		
a) Final Approval and Registration Fee (Subdivision)	\$	1,545
b) Final Approval and Registration Fee (Condominium)	\$	1,545
6 Advance on Pre-Grading		
a) Advance on Pre-Grading (2% of Construction cost with a min of \$2,000 to a max of \$5,000)		2.0%
7 Lot Grading		
a) Lot Grading Acceptance inspection per unit (single and semi), Plus HST	\$	500
b) Lot Grading Acceptance inspection per multi-unit block (3 - 8 units), Plus HST	\$	1,019
c) Lot Grading Service Connection Applications	\$	3,726
d) Lot Grading Re- inspection fees (3rd and subsequent), Plus HST	\$	225
8 Sanitary Sewer and Water Drawing Review Fee		
a) Sewer and Water Drawing Review Fee- for Site Plans Major	\$	1,710

b)	Sewer and Water Drawing Review Fee - for Site Plans Minor	\$	860
9	Small Service Water Permit Inspection Fee (Less than 100mm diam.)		
a)	Small Service Permit - Administration Fee (Sewer Water Permits, WTR, SAN, STM, SAN & STM), Plus HST	\$	185
b)	Small Service Permit - Water Inspection (Sewer Water Permits, WTR, SAN, STM, SAN & STM), Plus HST	\$	565
c)	Small Service Water Permit - Additional Cost per metre of Service(Sewer Water Permits), Plus HST	\$	10
10	Large Service Water & Sewer Permit Inspection Fee (100mm diam. and larger)		
a)	Large Service Water & Sewer Permit - Administration Fee (Sewer Water Permits), Plus HST	\$	185
b)	Large Service Water & Sewer Permit - Water Inspection & Testing (Sewer Water Permits), Plus HST	\$	705
c)	Large Service Water & Sewer Permit - Additional Cost per metre of Service (Sewer Water Permits), Plus HST	\$	10
11	Site Plan		
a)	Site Plan Grading Inspection, Plus HST	\$	3,330
b)	Minor Site Plan Per Inspection (Final Site Plan Inspection = Grading Inspection), Plus HST	\$	325
c)	Site Plan Security Reduction Fees (for second and subsequent security reduction request), Plus HST	\$	335
d)	After Hours Inspection Fee (Minimum 4 hours), Plus HST	\$	365
12	Site Alteration		
a)	Site Alteration Process - review and circulate plans - Residential	\$	924
b)	Site Alteration Process - review and circulate plans - Non-residential	\$	2,840
c)	Site Alteration Process - per plan type on 4th submission and thereafter	\$	675
13	Municipal Service Extension Flat Rate Fees		
a)	Sanitary Sewer / Unit	\$	7,945
b)	Storm Sewer / Unit	\$	9,280
c)	Watermain / Unit	\$	5,570
14	Miscellaneous Fees		
a)	Street Lighting Review and Evaluation	\$	6,422
b)	Municipal Street Number Request	\$	359
c)	Street Name Change	\$	2,370
d)	<i>LPAT Appeal In addition to the fees set out above, the total fees payable shall include all fees associated with supporting an applicant at a hearing where the application was approved by City Council including City legal fees, City staff fees, outside legal counsel and consultant/witness fees where required, but excluding the cost of the Planning and Economic Development Department staff. These additional fees shall be collected through the process set out in a cost acknowledgement agreement which must be signed and submitted as part of the applications identified. Plus HST</i>	\$	1,584
e)	Pay Assurance Administration Fee, Plus HST	\$	5,000
f)	Discharge of Agreements	\$	430
g)	Compliance Requests, Plus HST	\$	125
h)	Record Search (Fee is charged at a rate of \$25 plus HST. per 15 minutes with a minimum charge of 25 plus HST.)	\$	25
i)	Photocopying Fee, per page, Plus HST	\$	0.50



CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Growth Management Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20053(a)) (Wards 13 and 15)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	Wards 13 and 15
PREPARED BY:	Guy Paparella (905) 546-2424 Ext. 5807 Alvin Chan (905) 546-2424 Ext. 2978
SUBMITTED BY:	Tony Sergi Senior Director, Growth Management Planning and Economic Development Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development be authorized and directed to maintain “Intervenor” status with the Ontario Energy Board for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension;
- (b) That it be confirmed that no outside consultants will be retained and therefore no evidence will be submitted in response to Procedural Order #4 of the Ontario Energy Board for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension;
- (c) That the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development be authorized and directed to file interrogatories and respond to any interrogatories in accordance with the deadlines of Procedural Order #4 of the Ontario Energy Board, for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Enbridge Gas Inc. (“Enbridge”) has applied to the Ontario Energy Board (“OEB”) to construct 10.2 kilometres of 48-inch diameter natural gas pipeline and associated facilities in the City of Hamilton from the Kirkwall Valve Site to the Hamilton Valve Site. The proposed project extends through Wards 13 and 15 of the City of Hamilton.

It is noted that recommendation (a) of the original report PED20053, presented at the February 7, 2020, General Issues Committee meeting was deferred to a future meeting. During this time, staff have had a chance to discuss the OEB process with the OEB Project Advisor for this file and now recommend that “Intervenor” status be maintained per recommendation (a) above.

Since our last Information Update dated March 10, 2020, the OEB has issued Procedural Order #3 on April 2, 2020, attached as Appendix “A” to Report PED20053(a), and Procedural Order #4 on April 7, 2020, attached as Appendix “B” to Report PED20053(a).

In review, Procedural Order #3 established OEB deadlines for submission of Evidence, subsequent deadlines for interrogatories of any submitted evidence, and a deadline for response to the subsequent interrogatories. Per the request of other Intervenor, Procedural Order #4 was issued to extend the deadlines related to the above matters.

In particular, Procedural Order #4 (Appendix “B” to Report PED20053(a)) identifies a deadline for submission of any evidence to the OEB by May 25, 2020.

Correspondingly, Items 2 and 3 of Procedural Order #4, established similarly short deadlines for the submission of interrogatories regarding any evidence submitted; and, for responding to any interrogatories filed to the City.

Given these timelines it is recommended that staff be authorized to review and submit as required and in accordance with the OEB procedure to ensure deadlines are met, as per recommendations (b) and (c). Additional rationale and analysis for this recommendation is provided below.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 7

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: There are no financial implications of the staff recommendation. However, should Council decide to retain outside consultants, the respective costs have not been budgeted for.

SUBJECT: Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20053(a)) (Wards 13 and 15) - Page 3 of 7

Staffing: The City's participation in the OEB hearing will be through existing City staff with respect to review and submissions; however, staff will not be actively participating at the OEB hearing.

Legal: The OEB has ordered a public oral hearing to consider Enbridge's Leave to Construct Application. As part of its review of this application, the OEB will assess Enbridge's compliance with the OEB's Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario.

Legal staff do not have the in-house expertise and experience with this Board, and any active participation at the OEB hearing beyond staff's recommendation would require retaining outside consultants which is not advised given the restrictive timelines imposed by the OEB.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On November 1, 2019, Enbridge submitted the Leave to Construct Application related to the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal to the OEB, the Province's energy regulator responsible for ensuring compliance with the Province's environmental guidelines for the location, construction and operation of hydrocarbon pipelines and facilities in Ontario.

The proposed project will be approximately 10.2 kilometres of Nominal Pipe Size ("NPS") 48 natural gas pipeline from an interconnect at the Kirkwall Valve Site to the Hamilton Valve Site through Wards 13 and 15 of the City of Hamilton. Subject to Provincial regulatory review and permits, Enbridge expects to be in service November 1, 2021.

In review, staff presented Report PED20053 at the February 7, 2020, General Issues Committee, whereby recommendation (a) was deferred to a future meeting. During this time, staff have reviewed and provided responses to Procedural Orders #1 and #2 of the OEB, as documented in the Information Update dated March 10, 2020.

Since then, the OEB has issued Procedural Order #3 on April 2, 2020 and Procedural Order #4 on April 7, 2020. Accordingly, staff provides the detailed review and analysis below, and the corresponding recommendations noted above.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

OEB Decision-making Process:

The OEB is an independent, quasi-judicial tribunal that is regulated by the *Ontario Energy Board Act* (the “Act”). The primary objective of the OEB is to ensure the public interest is served and protected. Any individual or organization planning to construct certain hydrocarbon transmission facilities within Ontario must apply to the OEB for a Leave to Construct prior to construction, pursuant to section 90(1) of the Act.

The OEB’s approval for construction of pipelines is conditioned upon compliance with applicable regulatory requirements including design, operation, maintenance, safety, and integrity. The OEB will hold a public oral hearing to consider Enbridge’s Leave to Construct Application.

As part of its review of this application, the OEB will assess Enbridge’s compliance with the OEB’s Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario.

The OEB has established the Issues List for the proceeding under Procedural Orders #1 and #2; and, have now requested any new evidence be submitted in accordance with the Issues List. In turn, respective dates for interrogatories and responses are requested under Procedural Orders #3 and #4 of the OEB.

In particular, per Procedural Order #4 (Appendix “B” to Report PED20053(a)):

1. OEB staff and intervenors seeking to file evidence shall do so by submitting the evidence to the OEB and provide a copy to Enbridge Gas and Intervenors no later than May 25, 2020.

Of note, legal staff do not have expertise in these matters nor experience with this Board. Notwithstanding, this would not represent sufficient time to retain outside consultants to complete the necessary review for the submission of any evidence.

As such, per recommendation (b), staff request confirmation that outside consultants will not be retained and therefore no evidence is to be submitted to the OEB.

2. Any party seeking information and material on the evidence filed by OEB staff or an intervenor that is in addition to the evidence filed with the OEB, and that is relevant to this proceeding, shall do so by requesting written interrogatories to be filed with the OEB, and copy all parties by June 8, 2020.

SUBJECT: Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20053(a)) (Wards 13 and 15) - Page 5 of 7

In accordance with recommendation (c), staff is seeking delegated authority to provide any new interrogatories, based on any evidence submitted to the OEB in response to this part of the Order by the OEB or other parties.

3. Any party that receives interrogatories on their respective evidence shall file with the OEB complete responses to the interrogatories by June 29, 2020.

In accordance with recommendation (c), staff is seeking delegated authority to respond to any interrogatories received.

This Report and the recommendations are therefore provided to address and respond to Procedural Order #4 of the OEB.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

The following groups were previously consulted:

- Corporate Services – Legal and Risk Management Services Division;
- Healthy and Safe Communities - Public Health Services – Healthy Environments Division – Health Hazards Section;
- Healthy and Safe Communities – Hamilton Fire Department;
- Planning and Economic Development – Growth Management Division;
- Planning and Economic Development – Planning Division;
- Public Works – Engineering Services Division – Geomatics and Corridor Management Section; and,
- Public Works – Hamilton Water – Source Protection Planning Section.

As the OEB established the Issues List, some of the matters previously identified by staff are deemed to be beyond the scope of the hearing. Accordingly, staff have provided interrogatories in response to the existing evidence as filed with the OEB.

Dependent on the evidence submitted by OEB staff and any other Intervenor, the above staff will be re-engaged for review and comment, if required.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

As noted above, recommendations (a) of Report PED20053(a) is to address the deferred original recommendation (a) of Report PED20053, that recommended that the City withdraw its “Intervenor” status with the OEB as it pertained to file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension.

SUBJECT: Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20053(a)) (Wards 13 and 15) - Page 6 of 7

Since this deferral, staff have had time to consult with the OEB Project Advisor for this project who confirmed that maintaining “Intervenor” status does not obligate the City to submit Evidence, as is currently requested under OEB Procedural Order #4 dated April 7, 2020 (see Appendix “B” to Report PED20053(a)). Accordingly, staff have revised their position and have therefore recommend that “Intervenor” status be maintained, per recommendation (a).

The remaining recommendations are based on the items in OEB Procedural Order #4; in particular, there are 3 items to the Order:

1. OEB staff and intervenors seeking to file evidence shall do so by submitting the evidence to the OEB and provide a copy to Enbridge Gas and Intervenor no later than May 25, 2020.

Upon review of the Issues List contained in Procedural Order #1 and #2, and as per recommendation (b), given in-house resources, staff have not identified any evidence to be submitted by the City.

Item 2 of Procedural Order #4 states that:

2. Any party seeking information and material on the evidence filed by OEB staff or an intervenor that is in addition to the evidence filed with the OEB, and that is relevant to this proceeding, shall do so by requesting written interrogatories to be filed with the OEB, and copy all parties by June 8, 2020.

It is anticipated that any and all new evidence filed either by OEB staff or other Intervenor will be available for review shortly after the May 25, 2020, deadline per Item 1 above, with approximately two weeks for staff to review and file any interrogatories in response per Item 2 of the Procedural Order.

Given the limited timeline, recommendation (c) would authorize staff to complete their review and submit any interrogatories directly to the OEB in accordance with the above June 8, 2020 deadline.

Item 3 of Procedural Order #4 states that:

3. Any party that receives interrogatories on their respective evidence shall file with the OEB complete responses to the interrogatories by June 29, 2020.

It is not anticipated that the City will have to respond to any interrogatories given the staff recommendation not to submit any evidence. However, should any interrogatories be directed to the City, staff would have limited time to respond to any interrogatories.

SUBJECT: Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20053(a)) (Wards 13 and 15) - Page 7 of 7

Again, this represents a limited timeline and recommendation (c) would therefore authorize staff to reply to any interrogatories directly to the OEB in accordance with the above June 29, 2020 deadline.

Lastly, it should also be noted that the June 29, 2020 deadline would also represent the deadline for Enbridge, OEB staff or an Intervenor to respond to any interrogatories filed by the City on the evidence submitted under Item 2 of the Procedural Order.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Council could direct staff to withdraw the City's "Intervenor" status with the OEB for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension.

Upon discussion with the OEB Project Advisor, this is no longer recommended as maintaining "Intervenor" status would allow the City to continue to receive and respond to any new evidence filed with the OEB, with no obligation for the City to retain outside expertise for submission of any evidence.

Council could also direct staff to retain outside consultants for the purpose of the OEB hearing or to ask that staff bring forth any interrogatories and / or responses prior to submission to the OEB. Staff are not recommending either due to time required to complete the submissions and the deadlines imposed by the OEB.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.

Built Environment and Infrastructure

Hamilton is supported by state of the art infrastructure, transportation options, buildings and public spaces that create a dynamic City.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix "A" – Ontario Energy Board Procedural Order #3 – April 2, 2020

Appendix "B" – Ontario Energy Board Procedural Order #4 – April 7, 2020

GP/AC/sd



Ontario
Energy
Board | Commission
de l'énergie
de l'Ontario

EB-2019-0159

Enbridge Gas Inc.

**Application to construct natural gas pipeline and associated
facilities in the City of Hamilton**

PROCEDURAL ORDER NO. 3

April 2, 2020

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) filed an application with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) pursuant to section 90(1) and 97 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act 1998, S.O. 1998, c.15 (Schedule B)* for leave to construct approximately 10.2 kilometres of 48-inch diameter natural gas transmission pipeline and associated facilities in the City of Hamilton. Enbridge Gas also applied for approval of the forms of easement agreements related to the construction of the proposed project.

In Procedural Order No. 2 and Decision on Issues List dated March 6, 2020, the OEB, among other things, ruled on intervention requests cost award eligibility and on the scope of the proceeding, which was further specified by the approved Issues List. A schedule of procedural steps was provided for parties to file interrogatories and for Enbridge Gas to respond to those interrogatories.

Procedural Order No. 2 also required intervenors to advise the OEB of their interest in filing evidence and to indicate which issues the evidence will address. Green Energy Coalition (GEC), Environmental Defence and Federation of Rental-housing Providers of Ontario (FRPO) indicated their intention to file intervenor evidence on certain issues in the approved Issues List.

The OEB finds that the nature of the planned intervenor evidence, as described by the intervenors who responded to the Procedural Order No. 2, is within the scope of the approved Issues List. The OEB finds it necessary to move to the next phase in the proceeding by allowing parties to file intervenor evidence and for discovery of such evidence through written interrogatories.

The OEB expects that intervenors filing evidence will ensure that the evidence is within the scope of the approved Issues List, and will coordinate their efforts to avoid duplication.

As the OEB continues to closely monitor the COVID-19 situation, any new developments that may affect the scheduling of the proceeding will be communicated to parties at that time.

It is necessary to make provision for the following matters related to this proceeding. Further procedural orders may be issued by the OEB.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

1. OEB staff and intervenors seeking to file evidence shall do so by submitting the evidence to the OEB, and provide a copy to Enbridge Gas and intervenors no later than **May 8, 2020**.
2. Any party seeking information and material on the evidence filed by OEB staff or an intervenor that is in addition to the evidence filed with the OEB, and that is relevant to this proceeding, shall do so by requesting written interrogatories to be filed with the OEB, and copy all parties by **May 22, 2020**.
3. Any party that receives interrogatories on their respective evidence shall file with the OEB complete responses to the interrogatories by **June 5, 2020**.

All materials filed with the OEB must quote the file number, EB-2019-0159, be made in a searchable/unrestricted PDF format and sent electronically through the OEB's web portal at <https://pes.ontarioenergyboard.ca/eservice>. Filings must clearly state the sender's name, postal address and telephone number, fax number and email address. Parties must use the document naming conventions and document submission standards outlined in the RESS Document Guideline found at <https://www.oeb.ca/industry>. If the web portal is not available parties may email their documents to the address below.

NOTE: The OEB is temporarily waiving the paper copy filing requirement until further notice. All communications should be directed to the attention of the Board Secretary at the address below, and be received no later than 4:45 p.m. on the required date.

Ontario Energy Board

EB-2019-0159
Enbridge Gas Inc.

With respect to distribution lists for all electronic correspondence and materials related to this proceeding, parties must include the Case Manager, Zora Crnojacki at Zora.Crnojacki@oeb.ca and Board Counsel, Michael Millar at Michael.Millar@oeb.ca.

ADDRESS

Ontario Energy Board
P.O. Box 2319
2300 Yonge Street, 27th Floor
Toronto ON M4P 1E4
Attention: Board Secretary
Email: boardsec@oeb.ca
Tel: 1-888-632-6273 (Toll free)
Fax: 416-440-7656

DATED at Toronto, **April 2, 2020**

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

Original signed by

Christine E. Long
Registrar and Board Secretary

EB-2019-0159

Enbridge Gas Inc.

Application to construct natural gas pipeline and associated
facilities in the City of Hamilton

PROCEDURAL ORDER NO. 4

April 7, 2020

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) filed an application with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) pursuant to section 90(1) and 97 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act 1998, S.O. 1998, c.15 (Schedule B)* for leave to construct approximately 10.2 kilometres of 48-inch diameter natural gas transmission pipeline and associated facilities in the City of Hamilton. Enbridge Gas also applied for approval of the forms of easement agreements related to the construction of the proposed project.

In Procedural Order No. 3 (PO 3) dated April 2, 2020, the OEB provided a schedule of procedural steps for parties to file evidence and for the discovery of evidence through written interrogatories and responses.

By letter dated April 3, 2020, Environmental Defence and Green Energy Coalition (GEC) requested an extension to the date for filing evidence, stating the period in which to review the interrogatory responses of Enbridge Gas would not provide enough time for their experts to prepare evidence. In addition to the number of challenges faced with working remotely amid the current COVID-19 situation, one of their experts is also scheduled to appear as a witness in another proceeding.

The OEB appreciates the effort that Environmental Defence and GEC along with a number of other parties have made in filing interrogatories in advance of the scheduled deadline. The current COVID-19 situation continues to create a number of challenges for parties to work collectively and recognizes that such requests of this nature may be required from time to time. Therefore, the OEB will allow the extension of 20 business days for the filing of evidence.

Ontario Energy Board

EB-2019-0159
Enbridge Gas Inc.

All dates in PO 3 are suspended. A new schedule is set out below.

It is necessary to make provision for the following matters related to this proceeding.
Further procedural orders may be issued by the OEB.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

1. OEB staff and intervenors seeking to file evidence shall do so by submitting the evidence to the OEB, and provide a copy to Enbridge Gas and intervenors no later than **May 25, 2020**.
2. Any party seeking information and material on the evidence filed by OEB staff or an intervenor that is in addition to the evidence filed with the OEB, and that is relevant to this proceeding, shall do so by requesting written interrogatories to be filed with the OEB, and copy all parties by **June 8, 2020**.
3. Any party that receives interrogatories on their respective evidence shall file with the OEB complete responses to the interrogatories by **June 29, 2020**.

All materials filed with the OEB must quote the file number, EB-2019-0159, be made in a searchable/unrestricted PDF format and sent electronically through the OEB's web portal at <https://pes.ontarioenergyboard.ca/eservice>. Filings must clearly state the sender's name, postal address and telephone number, fax number and email address. Parties must use the document naming conventions and document submission standards outlined in the RESS Document Guideline found at <https://www.oeb.ca/industry>. If the web portal is not available parties may email their documents to the address below.

NOTE: The OEB is temporarily waiving the paper copy filing requirement until further notice. All communications should be directed to the attention of the Board Secretary at the address below, and be received no later than 4:45 p.m. on the required date.

With respect to distribution lists for all electronic correspondence and materials related to this proceeding, parties must include the Case Manager, Zora Crnojacki at Zora.Crnojacki@oeb.ca and Board Counsel, Michael Millar at Michael.Millar@oeb.ca.

Ontario Energy Board

EB-2019-0159
Enbridge Gas Inc.

ADDRESS

Ontario Energy Board
P.O. Box 2319
2300 Yonge Street, 27th Floor
Toronto ON M4P 1E4
Attention: Board Secretary
Email: boardsec@oeb.ca
Tel: 1-888-632-6273 (Toll free)
Fax: 416-440-7656

DATED at Toronto, **April 7, 2020**

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

Original signed by

Christine E. Long
Registrar and Board Secretary



CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Growth Management Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	To Incorporate City Lands into Upper Sherman Avenue by By-Law (PED20083) (Ward 7)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	Ward 7
PREPARED BY:	Sally Yong-Lee 905 546-2424 x1428
SUBMITTED BY: SIGNATURE:	Tony Sergi Senior Director, Growth Management Planning and Economic Development Department

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the following City Lands designated as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487, be established as a public highway to form part of Upper Sherman Avenue;
- (b) That the By-Law to incorporate the City lands to form part of Upper Sherman Avenue be prepared to the satisfaction of the City Solicitor and be enacted by Council;
- (c) That the General Manager of Public Works be authorized and directed to register the By-Law.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Owner of 630 and 668 Rymal Road East had made an application through the Committee of Adjustment via Consent Applications HM/B-15:111 and HM/B-15:112, to sever the subject property to delineate the parcel for the Upper Sherman Avenue right of way. As a condition of these Consent Applications, the owner was required to transfer lands to the City for the Upper Sherman road allowance.

Furthermore, as a condition of Consent Application HM/B-15:112, the owner was required to enter into an External Works Agreement with the City to provide for the construction of the Upper Sherman Avenue extension.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 3

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: There are no financial implications arising from this Report.

Staffing: There are no associated staffing implications.

Legal: The City of Hamilton is complying with the relevant legislation by enacting this By-Law.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Owner of 630 and 668 Rymal Road East had made an application through the Committee of Adjustment via Consent Applications HM/B-15:111 and HM/B-15:112, to sever the subject property to delineate the parcel for the Upper Sherman Avenue right of way. As a condition of these Consent Applications, the owner was required to transfer lands to the City for the Upper Sherman road allowance.

Furthermore, as a condition of Consent Application HM/B-15:112, the Owner was required to enter into an External Works Agreement with the City to provide for the construction of the Upper Sherman Avenue extension.

The Upper Sherman Avenue extension from Rymal Road East southerly to the Hydro Corridor is in accordance with the approved City of Hamilton Chappel East and Broughton West neighbourhood plans.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

The recommendations do not bind the Corporation to any policy matter.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

- Geomatics and Corridor Management of the Public Works Department
- Legal Services Division of the Corporate Services Department

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Current Provincial legislation requires a Municipal By-Law passed by Council to incorporate lands into the Municipal public highway system. This Report follows the requirements of that legislation.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Not incorporating the lands into a public highway to form part of Upper Sherman Avenue would bar legal access to abutting lands.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.

Healthy and Safe Communities

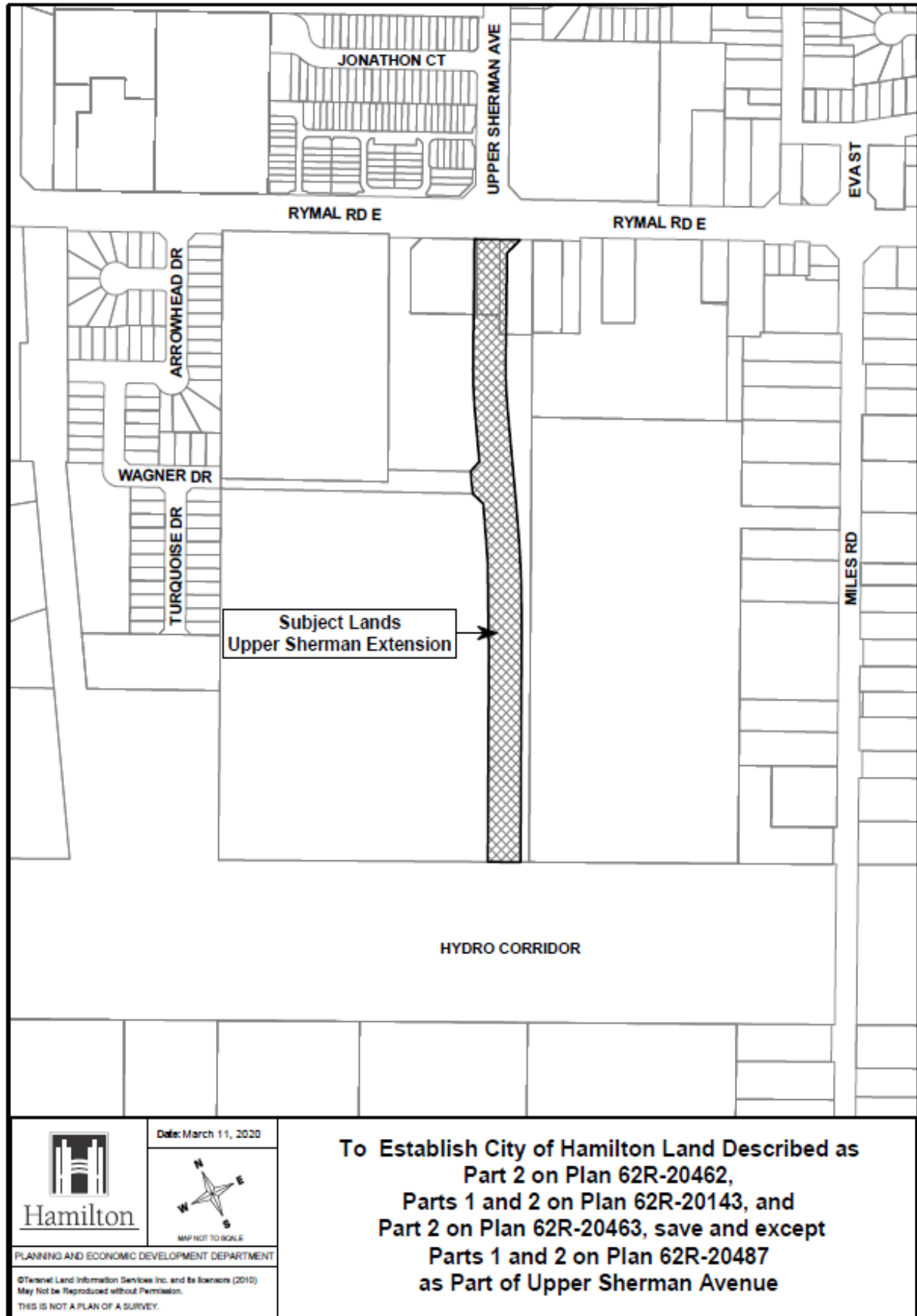
Hamilton is a safe and supportive city where people are active, healthy, and have a high quality of life.

Built Environment and Infrastructure

Hamilton is supported by state-of-the-art infrastructure, transportation options, buildings and public spaces that create a dynamic City.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

- Appendix “A” – Key Location Map
- Appendix “B” – By-Law No. XX – To incorporate City lands designated as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487 as Part of Upper Sherman Avenue.



Bill No.

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

**To Establish City of Hamilton Land
Described as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part
2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487 as Part of
Upper Sherman Avenue**

WHEREAS sections 8, 9 and 10 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorize the City of Hamilton to pass by-laws necessary or desirable for municipal purposes, and in particular by-laws with respect to highways; and

WHEREAS section 31(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that land may only become a highway by virtue of a by-law establishing the highway.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The land, owned by and located in the City of Hamilton, described as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487, is established as a public highway, forming part of Upper Sherman Avenue.
2. The General Manager of Public Works or their authorized agent is authorized to establish the said land as a public highway.
3. This By-law comes into force on the date of its registration in the Land Registry Office (No. 62).


PASSED this day of , 2020.

Fred Eisenberger
Mayor

Andrea Holland
City Clerk



CITY OF HAMILTON
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Transit Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Metrolinx Transit Initiative Program (PW20027) (City Wide) (Outstanding Business List Item)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Mark Selkirk (905) 546-2424 Ext. 5968
SUBMITTED BY:	Debbie Dalle Vedove Director, Transit Public Works Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the participation of the City of Hamilton in the upcoming Metrolinx Transit Procurement Initiative (TPI) for Joint Transit Bus Procurements and other procurements Facilitated by Metrolinx for the years 2020 to 2024, pursuant to a Metrolinx Multi-Year Governance Agreement (M-Y GA) and Terms of Reference (ToR) in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor and content satisfactory to the General Manager of Public Works be approved; and
- (b) That the Outstanding Business List item pertaining to the "Transit Program Initiative" be removed from the Audit, Finance and Administration Committee Business List.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Hamilton joined the Metrolinx Transit Procurement Initiative (TPI) agreement in 2008 with Council's approval for the acquisition of the 2008 Transit bus replacement Fleet and has continued to procure Transit buses under subsequent Metrolinx-led tenders. During the 2014-2016 Metrolinx contract, the HSR purchased ninety-seven 40-foot Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) powered buses as part of the Transit fleet

replacement program and the City's Ten-Year Local Transit Strategy. The most recent tender issued by Metrolinx for the years 2017 to 2020 was awarded to Nova Bus, Division of Volvo Group Canada Inc. The City did not participate in this contract. The current contract expired on March 31st, 2020. The upcoming Metrolinx TPI is for the years 2020 through to 2024.

City Procurement staff has reviewed with Metrolinx the proposed terms and conditions of the upcoming TPI Request For Proposals (RFP) for buses. The RFP will be constructed such that there is one technical proposal evaluation for the bus, and a separate evaluation for the propulsion system with costing exercises and awards based on the various propulsion systems described in the RFP. City Procurement staff have indicated this is the optimal way to award such a contract.

This award provision would ensure that the HSR receives the best product and price based on the propulsion system ordered.

The consolidating of transit needs achieves economies of scale, collaboration and reduces the time and costs associated with the public procurement process by standardizing the procurement documents thereby allowing transit systems to focus on core competencies.

Furthermore, Metrolinx expressed the possibility of procuring Battery Electric Buses and has indicated that they would begin this work in Q4 2020.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 4

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: There is the potential for Transit bus pricing to increase because of (or dependent on) market pressures. The economies of scale achieved through participation as a member of TPI reduces administrative time and financial costs on the part of the City.

Legal: The City will be required to enter into a Multi-Year Governance Agreement (M-Y GA) and Terms of Reference (ToR) with Metrolinx to participate in joint transit procurements. Legal review of the M-Y GA and (ToR) will be required on form as well as content. By signing the M-Y GA, the City will be a member of TPI and eligible to purchase under the terms and conditions of TPI procurement.

Staffing: N/A

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Transit Procurement Initiative (TPI) program was initiated in 2006 through the Ministry of Transportation of Ontario, and through the transfer of the program to Metrolinx in 2008, was designed to assist Transit Authorities in the Province to procure Transit buses using economies of scale to reduce costs.

The HSR has purchased diesel and CNG powered buses through the Metrolinx led procurements for over a decade. In 2013 Council approved the return to CNG as the primary propulsion source for all transit buses based on environmental concerns and at that time, the volatile cost of diesel fuel. The HSR currently operates 51% (137 buses) of the 267 Transit bus fleet on CNG.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Participating in the TPI would be in accordance with Procurement Policy #12, Section 4.12 Cooperative Procurements.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

The following groups have been consulted and are supportive of the recommendation.

Corporate Services – Procurement Section/Financial Section/Legal Section

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

The “at no charge” benefits to the City as a member of the Metrolinx consortium include:

- Industry knowledgeable and experienced TPI staff to develop detailed technical specifications, develop the Request for Proposal (RFP) and manage the procurement process and contract award;
- Enhanced contract terms and product warranties;
- An Evaluation Committee made up of transit participants;
- Cost savings based on economies of scale and standardization of the procurement process.

The above benefits substantially reduce the amount of staff time required to prepare, award, and manage the contract. The construction and management of a standalone RFP issued by the City is time consuming and does not guarantee that contract pricing will be consistent with pricing obtained through the Metrolinx consortium.

In December 2019, Procurement staff reviewed with Metrolinx TPI staff the proposed RFP for 2020-2024 and determined that Metrolinx’s proposed RFP is aligned with the

requirements of both Procurement and Transit and has improved upon previous RFP's issued through the TPI.

Funding however for the TPI program has become more restrictive and there will be participation fees implemented for some previous no charge benefits. Based on the number of buses that the HSR will require for replacement and expansion, this fee will top out at \$40,000/year in each contract year that buses are purchased. This participation fee is substantially less than the cost of an additional FTE, and the staff time required, to develop specifications, construct the RFP, participate in the procurement process and manage the contract as required.

The City of Hamilton remains one of the larger municipalities that has continued to participate in the consortium.

The price differential from the 2014/2016 contract to the current contract was over \$100,000/bus. This price differential was also present in the HSR's Single Source procurement of 60' CNG powered buses (PW-18029) as approved by Council on April 16, 2018. Securing the best price and best product is paramount for the HSR to continue to provide excellent customer service in the most cost-effective manner. Over the next 2 years (2020/2021) the HSR will be procuring 73 replacement vehicles. As per the 10-year local transit strategy, and pending council approval, year 5 will require 13 expansion vehicles to be procured in 2020, and Year 6 will require 14 expansion vehicles to be procured in 2021.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Council could direct the Transit Division to construct and publish a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the procurement of 30, 40, and 60-foot Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)-powered urban Transit buses. This alternative would also require increased and ongoing assistance from the Procurement section as well as 1 Full Time Employee (FTE) to develop detailed technical specifications, develop the RFP, support the procurement process and manage the contract.

It should be stated that there is no assurance that the price of a bus would differ substantially or at all from vehicles that could have been purchased within the Metrolinx TPI contract and, in fact, could be a higher purchase price.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Clean and Green

Hamilton is environmentally sustainable with a healthy balance of natural and urban spaces.

Built Environment and Infrastructure

Hamilton is supported by state of the art infrastructure, transportation options, buildings and public spaces that create a dynamic City.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

N/A



CITY OF HAMILTON
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Tax and Rate Operating Budget Variance Report as at December 31, 2019 - Budget Control Policy Transfers (FCS19055(b)) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Andreia Bevilacqua (905) 546-2424 Ext. 4190
SUBMITTED BY: SIGNATURE:	Mike Zegarac General Manager, Finance and Corporate Services Corporate Services Department

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- (a) That, in accordance with the “Budgeted Complement Control Policy”, the 2019 complement transfer transferring complement from one department / division to another with no impact on the levy, as outlined in Appendix “C” to Report FCS19055(b), be approved;
- (b) That, subject to final audit, the Disposition of 2019 Year-End Operating Budget Surplus / Deficit be approved as follows:

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Table 1

DISPOSITION / RECONCILIATION OF YEAR-END SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	\$	\$
Corporate Surplus from Tax Supported Operations		\$ 14,718,163
Disposition to/from Self-Supporting Boards & Agencies		\$ (2,077,958)
Less: Police (Transfer to Police Reserve)	\$(1,425,221)	
Less: Library (Transfer to Library Reserve)	\$ (706,285)	
Add: Farmers Market (Transfer from Hamilton Farmers Market Reserve)	\$ 53,548	
Balance of Corporate Surplus		\$ 12,640,205
Less: Transfer to Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve		\$ (3,527,594)
Add: Transfer from HEF Capital Project Reserve		\$ 203,999
Less: Transfer to Flamborough Capital Reserve		\$ (456,076)
Less: Transfer to Tax Stabilization Reserve		\$ (8,860,534)
Balance of Tax Supported Operations		\$ -
Corporate Surplus from Rate Supported Operations		\$ 10,242,775
Less: Transfer to the Rate Supported Water Reserve		\$ (5,280,315)
Less: Transfer to the Rate Supported Wastewater Reserve		\$ (4,962,460)
Balance of Rate Supported Operations		\$ -

* -anomalies due to rounding

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Staff has committed to provide Council with three variance reports for the Tax Supported and Rate Supported Operating Budgets during the fiscal year (Spring / Fall / Year-End). This is the final submission for 2019 based on the operating results as of December 31, 2019 (unaudited). Appendix "A" to Report FCS19055(b) summarizes the Tax Supported Operating Budget year-end variances by department and division while Appendix "B" to Report FCS19055(b) summarizes the year-end variances of the Rate Supported Operating Budget by program.

Both the Tax Supported and Rate Supported operations ended the year with positive variances of \$14.7 M and \$10.2 M, respectively. The Tax Supported Operating Budget Surplus of \$14.7 M is composed of City Departments / Other (\$9.1 M favourable), Boards and Agencies (\$2.1 M favourable) and Capital Financing (\$3.5 M favourable). The surplus in Tax Supported Operating Budget is spread across several departments and is related to gapping surpluses, operational efficiencies and increased revenues. For the Rate Supported Operating Budget, the surplus is related to favourable variances from revenues of \$8.6 M, capital financing of \$1.8 M, partially offset by other items totalling about -\$0.2 M.

Additional details are presented in the Analysis and Rationale for Recommendations section of page 5 of Report FCS19055(b).

Table 2

CONSOLIDATED CORPORATE SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	\$
Tax Supported Programs	
Police	\$ 1,425,221
Library	\$ 706,285
Capital Financing	\$ 3,527,594
Other Tax Supported Programs	\$ 9,059,063
Total Tax Supported Surplus	\$14,718,163
Rate Supported Programs	\$10,242,775
Consolidated Corporate Surplus/ (Deficit)	\$24,960,938

The year-end disposition of the \$25 M surplus identified in Table 2 is outlined in Recommendation (b) (Table 1) of Report FCS19055(b).

The City of Hamilton has policies, obligations, future requirements and past practice that guide decisions around the disposition of the year-end operating budget surplus. This disposition of the 2019 surplus is highlighted below.

Tax Supported Operating Budget Variances:

- Year-end variances for Police, Library and Farmers' Market to be allocated to and from their own source reserves as per their policies.
- Future Capital Infrastructure Requirements – Capital Financing savings of \$3.5 M to be transferred to the Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve for future capital infrastructure requirements.
- Slot Revenues Past Practice – Slot revenue surplus of \$456 K to be transferred to the Flamborough Capital Reserve Fund.
- Hamilton Entertainment Facilities – HEF Program deficit of -\$204 K to be funded from the Hamilton Entertainment Facilities Capital Projects Reserve.

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The remainder of the tax supported operating budget surplus is recommended to be transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve. During the 2020 Budget, Council approved two items to be funded from this reserve, funding year five of the 10-Year Transit Strategy in the amount of \$990 K and one-time funding in the amount of \$400 K for Hamilton Paramedic Services. The Tax Stabilization Reserve will also potentially be an essential component in financial plans to offset the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic reflected in Report FCS20040.

Rate Supported Operating Budget Variance:

- The Rate Supported Operating Budget surplus of \$10.2 M is made up of surpluses in both water (\$5.3 M) and wastewater (\$5.0 M). There are separate Rate Supported Reserves for each of the water, wastewater and stormwater programs.
- Surpluses of \$5.3 M from water operations to be transferred to water reserve.
- Surplus in wastewater / storm operations of \$5.0 M to be transferred to wastewater reserves.
- In preparation of the 2020 Rate Supported Budget, staff worked towards reducing the preliminary rate increase from 4.5% to 4%. Staff will monitor and report to Council any opportunities to leverage the surplus through any future Federal/Provincial stimulus programs, including those that may arise as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, or alternatively reviewing the City's future rate supported debt forecast, as the City approaches the 2021 budget process.

2020 Budget Transfers:

In accordance with the "Budget Control Policy" and "Budgeted Complement Control Policy", staff is submitting one item recommended for transfer. The complement transfer, identified in Appendix "C" to Report FCS19055(b), moves budgeted complement from one department / division to another to accurately reflect where the staff complement is allocated within the department / division for the purpose of delivering programs and services at desired levels. The budget complement transfer identified was not realized at the time of the 2020 budget submission. However, this transfer will amend the 2020 Operating Budget once approved with no impact on the levy.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 16

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The financial information is provided in the Analysis and Rationale for Recommendation section of Report FCS19055(b).

Staffing: Not Applicable

Legal: Not Applicable

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Staff has committed to provide Council with three variance reports on the Tax and Rate Operating Budget during the fiscal year (Spring / Fall / Final). This is the final submission for 2019 based on the operating results as at December 31, 2019. Council approval is required to allocate year-end surplus / deficit to / from reserves.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Staff in all City of Hamilton departments and boards provided the information in Report FCS19055(b).

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The following provides an overview of the more significant issues affecting the 2019 Tax and Rate Operating Budget Surpluses. Appendix “A” to Report FCS19055(b) summarizes the Tax Supported Operating Budget year-end variances by department and division and Appendix “B” to Report FCS19055(b) summarizes the Rate Supported Operating Budget results by program.

Tax Supported Operating Budget:

Table 3 provides a summary of the departmental results as at December 31, 2019. The final Tax Supported Operating Budget Surplus amounted to \$14.7 M or approximately 1.7% of the net levy.

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**Table 3
CITY OF HAMILTON
2019 Year-End Variance (Unaudited)
(\$000's)**

	2019 Approved Budget	2019 Year-End Actuals	Variance	
			\$	%
<u>TAX SUPPORTED</u>				
Planning & Economic Development	29,672	29,153	519	1.7%
Healthy and Safe Communities	244,490	241,838	2,651	1.1%
Public Works	242,414	244,165	(1,751)	(0.7)%
Legislative	5,019	4,619	400	8.0%
City Manager	11,759	10,656	1,103	9.4%
Corporate Services	30,852	28,825	2,027	6.6%
Corporate Financials / Non Program Revenues	(25,500)	(32,396)	6,896	27.0%
Hamilton Entertainment Facilities	3,912	4,116	(204)	(5.2)%
TOTAL CITY EXPENDITURES	542,617	530,977	11,640	2.1%
Hamilton Police Services	164,290	162,865	1,425	0.9%
Library	30,700	29,994	706	2.3%
Other Boards & Agencies	13,095	15,676	(2,581)	(19.7)%
City Enrichment Fund	6,116	6,116	0	0.0%
TOTAL BOARDS & AGENCIES	214,201	214,651	(450)	(0.2)%
CAPITAL FINANCING	129,969	126,441	3,528	2.7%
TOTAL OTHER NON-DEPARTMENTAL	344,170	341,093	3,078	0.9%
TOTAL TAX SUPPORTED	886,787	872,069	14,718	1.7%

() - Denotes unfavourable variance

City Expenditures / Departmental Budgets:

The total surplus for Tax Supported City Expenditures is \$11.6 M.

Further to the direction from Council for the 2019 budget, the City has changed the reporting methodology and the budgeted gapping savings of -\$4.5 M previously held in Corporate Financials has been distributed to the departments. The 2019 year-end, corporate-wide gapping actuals are -\$7.3 M representing a surplus of \$2.8 M.

Each department's gapping variance (target versus actual) is detailed in the following sections and included in their total departmental surplus / deficit. Other departmental highlights are also included as explanation to their variance.

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Planning and Economic Development Department

Planning and Economic Development reported a favourable variance of \$519 K. This is the result of a favourable variance of \$652 K in the Transportation, Planning and Parking Division due to \$800 K higher than anticipated parking enforcement revenue and zoning application fees and \$200 K savings in contractual from lower contracted complement in Parking lots. This was partially offset by pressures in computer software, vehicles expenses, snow removal, traffic signs and contractual payments to the province. A favourable variance of \$280 K in the Planning Division is due to positive gapping and increase in Committee of Adjustment Revenue. The General Manager and Economic Development Divisions are both reporting favourable variances due to gapping.

The unfavourable variance of -\$544 K in the Licensing and By-Law Services Division is due to an overall net increase of \$126 K in revenues offset by -\$328 K gapping pressures, -\$39 K pressures for Amanda consultant costs, -\$35 K vehicles upfitting, -\$25 K unrecovered property work maintenance, -\$22 K contractual, -\$20 K financial charges and -\$113 K unrealized budgeted draws from reserves.

A deficit of -\$106 K in Building Division is due to -\$139 K lower than expected zoning revenues, -\$11 K higher facilities costs and -\$9 K unbudgeted temporary staffing agency costs partially offset by a small savings of \$12 K in gapping.

The Planning and Economic Development departmental gapping target, included in the explanations above, was -\$776 K for the year of 2019. As at December 31, 2019, the actual year-end gapping amount is -\$149 K, resulting in a deficit of \$627 K.

Healthy and Safe Communities Department

Overall, the Healthy and Safe Communities Department experienced a favourable variance of \$2.7 M. The major driver is the favourable result of \$1.6 M in the Housing Services Division due to available subsidies of \$226 K, Social Housing prior year reconciliations (AIR) for revenue rents, Rent Geared to Income (RGI), property taxes and mortgages of \$3.5 M. This is offset by the in-year approval of the Home for Holidays -\$2.0 M program and unbudgeted payment to Wesley Urban Ministries -\$150 K.

Recreation Division's favourable variance of \$1.2 M was due to closures at Dundas Arena, Norman Pinky Lewis, Valley Park, Hill Park and Parkdale Outdoor Pool totalling \$362 K, employee related costs due to gapping \$157 K, hydro related savings of \$572 K and user fee revenues partially offset by an increase in bad debt expense.

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Long Term Care Division had a favourable variance of \$1.2 M due to employee related expenses driven by gapping of \$841 K, additional Ministry funding related to the Global Level of Care (LOC) per diem of \$208 K and favourable variance in building operating costs of \$177 K.

The Ontario Works (OW) Division had a surplus of \$485 K due maximizing available subsidy of \$243 K, employee expense gapping of \$400 K, partially offset by higher than expected operating costs.

Public Health Services is reporting a combined favourable variance of \$416 K mainly due to holding of positions to offset potential impacts due to Public Health Modernization and loss of staff due to uncertainty totalling \$851 K, offset by subsidy loss of -\$348 K and -\$97 K in lost program contracts.

The Hamilton Fire Department had a positive variance of \$104 K due to overall employee related costs including settled contracts and staff retirements, offset partially by various maintenance and operating costs.

Hamilton Paramedic Service had an unfavourable variance of -\$2.2 M due to a shortfall in Ministry funding (Base and Enhancement funding) of -\$1.0 M, overall employee related costs of -\$930 K and -\$230 K in various maintenance and vehicle costs.

The Health and Safe Communities Administration Division reported an unfavourable variance of -\$200 K due to staffing costs and internal audit expense recoveries.

The Children's Services and Neighbourhood Development Division had a small unfavourable variance of -\$45 K due to facilities recoveries, less than expected Child Care Subsidy offset by favourable variance in employee expenses driven by gapping.

The Healthy and Safe Communities departmental gapping target, included in the explanations above, was -\$866 K for the 2019 year. The actual year-end gapping amount is -\$2.4 M, resulting in a surplus of \$1.5 M.

Public Works Department

Overall, the Public Works department had a deficit of -\$1.8 M for 2019. There were a number of factors, both favourable and unfavourable, across the divisions that lead to the overall deficit.

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Energy, Fleet and Facilities (EFF) Division had an overall unfavourable variance of -\$2.4 M mainly due to a -1.0 M deficit in Tim Horton's Field operations. Also contributing to the unfavourable variance was -\$0.4 M in Fleet, -\$0.2 M attributable to the unbudgeted cost of holding vacant facilities (King George, Eastmount, Mountain Secondary), -\$0.3 M gapping target shortfall and -\$0.2 M in expenses related to unallocated vacant space in various City Buildings.

Tim Hortons Field's unfavourable variance of -\$1.0 M is mainly due to -\$675 K in security costs for TiCats and Forge FC games. An additional 18 Forge FC home games were played during the 2019 inaugural season that were not part of the 2019 Budget. Public Works staff are reviewing the Tim Horton's Field operational plan and will report back to Council.

Environmental Services (ES) Division had an unfavourable variance of -\$453 K largely due to an unfavourable variance of -\$522 K in utilities costs. In addition, a deficit of -\$400 K is driven by the wet growing season and increased contractual costs at the City's Transfer Stations, Community Recycling Centres and Landfill due to increased handling of leaf and yard waste from the Central Composting Facility (CCF). The diversion from the CCF is due to limitations on processing organics. Other unfavourable variances within the ES Division include direct facilities costs of -\$211 K and -\$165 K in increased central fleet maintenance costs mainly in the Parks section contributed to the deficit.

Partially offsetting the deficit in the ES Division are favourable variances of \$676 K in employee related costs attributable to gapping and about \$1.0 M in favourable Recycling and Waste Disposal revenue (about \$0.7 M in tipping fee revenue and \$0.3 M in recycling commodities revenue).

Transit Division had a -\$342 K unfavourable variance largely due to -\$1.9 M in gapping and -\$0.8 M related to DARTS which were largely offset by favourable Transit Revenues (\$1.6 M) and fuel savings (-\$1.0 M).

Transit gapping of -\$1.9M unfavourable is largely as a result of -\$3.6 M in over-time, -\$2.6 M in sick pay and -\$0.6 M in vacation payouts partially offset by \$4.9 M in favourable in regular salaries and wages. Although overtime is still exceeding targeted levels, progress was made in 2019 with \$300 K in reduction over 2018.

DARTS contract was unfavourable by -\$0.8 M due to about 57,000 additional trips relative to budget.

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Partially offsetting these variances is \$1.6 M attributed to favourable Transit fare revenues primarily due to continuing ridership uptake (about 3% greater than budgeted) representing \$1.2 M and fare increase contributing approximately \$0.4 M.

Fuel savings of about \$1.0 M is attributed to diesel price savings of \$545 K and \$408 K due to the continued conversion of fleet from diesel to natural gas.

The remaining divisions had favourable results. Engineering Services had a positive variance of \$805 K attributable to revenue realized in the Corridor Management program from user fees related to permit fees collected for road closures, encroachments, overload / road occupancy charges and other various permits.

Transportation Operations and Maintenance Division had a \$615 K favourable variance due to net gapping savings of \$2.5 M attributed to temporary vacancies created by retirements, terminations and restructuring. Summer Season roads maintenance program is \$1.4 M favourable. Streetlighting program savings are \$623 K as a result of the LED Streetlight conversion project. Partially offsetting these are unfavourable variances of -\$2.4 M attributed to Winter Season roads maintenance program, vehicle costs -\$152 K and contractual services for hired equipment -\$1.3 M.

The Public Works departmental gapping target, included in the explanations above, was -\$2.0 M for the 2019 year. The actual year-end gapping amount is -\$2.5 M, resulting in an annual surplus of \$470 K.

Legislative

Savings from consulting and contractual services and unspent ward office budgets offset by facility costs resulted in an overall departmental surplus of \$400 K.

The Legislative departmental gapping target was -\$76 K for the year of 2019. The actual year-end gapping amount is \$185 K, resulting a deficit of -\$261 K.

City Manager's Office

The City Manager's Office had a favourable variance of \$1.1 M. The majority of this was in the Human Resources Division (\$998 K). The main drivers of the favourable variance were gapping, savings in consulting, training, legal and arbitration expenditures.

The City Manager's Office departmental gapping target, included in the explanations above, was -\$205 K for the 2019 year. The actual year-end gapping amount is -\$811 K, resulting in a surplus of \$606 K.

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Corporate Services Department

Corporate Services finished 2019 with a positive variance of \$2 M. This was mainly the result of favourable variances of \$1.4 M in Financial Services and Taxation Division and \$291 K in Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division. The variance in Financial Services and Taxation Division was due to gapping and higher than budgeted revenues including tax transfer fees. The variance in Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division was primarily due to employee related savings from gapping net of contracted services for temporary replacements which are partially offset by recoveries from operating departments.

City Clerk's Office and Customer Service divisions experienced minor favourable variances attributed to gapping.

The Corporate Services departmental gapping target, included in the explanations above, was -\$576 K for the 2019 year. The actual year-end gapping amount is -\$1.6 M, resulting in a surplus of \$1.1 M.

Corporate Financials / Non Program Revenues

Corporate Financials / Non Program Revenues show a \$6.9 M combined favourable variance. Contributing factors are identified as follows:

Corporate Financials

Corporate Pensions, Benefits and Contingency

The unfavourable variance in the Corporate Pensions, Benefits and Contingency of -\$3.0 M was a result of higher than budgeted pay-outs for WSIB claims. Staff are still reviewing the final 2019 WSIB costs but estimate that approximately \$2.0 M of the variance is a result of increased Police Services claims. A full review of WSIB costs and recoveries will be provided to Council during 2020.

Corporate Initiatives

A surplus of \$629 K in Corporate Initiatives is mainly due to an unbudgeted recovery (GST / HST Adjustments related to 2016 and 2017) and exchange rate funds.

Non Program Revenues

Non Program Revenues reported a favourable variance of \$9.3 M.

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General revenues had a favourable variance of \$663 K resulting from a surplus in Provincial Offences Administration (POA) revenues of \$691 K and a higher realization of slot revenues of \$456 K. This was partially offset by an unfavourable variance in Hamilton Utilities Corporation (HUC) dividends of -\$484 K due to unbudgeted administrative expenses of -\$353 K and dividend shortfall of -\$131 K.

The tax revenues show a surplus of \$8.6 M, mainly attributable to the favourable variance in Tax Remissions and Write Offs of \$4.8 M due to favourable prior year allowances on settlements and lower Tax Write Offs. A favourable variance of \$1.5 M in Penalties and Interest is due to higher than average arrears and a favourable variance in Payments in Lieu is due to a reduction in realized write-offs. Also adding to the surplus is a favourable variance in Supplementary Taxes of \$1.4 M.

Hamilton Entertainment Facilities (HEF)

HEF had an unfavourable variance of -\$204 K primarily driven by facility charges and lower expected contract revenue due to the timing of the new management agreement which ended July 1, 2019.

Staff is recommending that the overall deficit of -\$204 K be offset by a transfer from HEF Capital Projects Reserve.

Capital Financing

Capital financing had an overall positive variance of \$3.5 M as a result of timing differences in cash flow assumptions in the Capital Budget. The City did not issue debt in 2019, resulting in principal and interest savings versus budget. As approved in the 2020 Tax Supported Capital Budget (Report FCS19091), \$4.8 M from the 2019 Capital Financing surplus was transferred to the Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve, prior to year-end, to fund initiatives in the 2020 Capital Budget. Without this transfer, the overall Capital Financing surplus would be \$8.3 M.

Boards and Agencies

In Boards and Agencies, there is an unfavourable variance of -\$450 K mainly attributable to Conservation Authorities and partially offset by a surplus in Library and Police Services.

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There is an unfavourable variance of -\$2.5 M relating to the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority (NPCA) appeal. The NPCA changed the Municipal Levy Allocation agreement and applied the default formula provided under the applicable regulations to the detriment of the City. The City was unsuccessful with the appeal at the Mining and Lands Commission and this resulted in all Conservation Authorities using the default formula, increasing the City's payment by \$2.5 M.

The Hamilton Farmers' Market had a minor unfavourable variance of -\$53 K due to building repairs for overhauling and setting up new stalls as well as facility charges and lower than budgeted stall rental revenue.

Library had a favourable variance of \$706 K mainly as a result of lower purchases of collection materials, an actual cost of living increase of 1.6% instead of 2% as budgeted and gapping. Police Services had a favourable variance of \$1.4 M.

The Library and Police surpluses will be transferred to their own source reserves. The Farmers' Market unfavourable variance will be funded from the Farmers' Market Reserve.

Disposition of Tax Supported Operating Budget Surplus:

The City of Hamilton has policies, obligations, future requirements and past practice that guide decisions around the disposition of the year-end operating budget surplus. Staff recommends that the Tax Supported Operating Budget Surplus of \$14.7 M be distributed to various reserves as per the following paragraphs.

Year-end variances for Police of \$1.4 M and Library of \$706 K will be transferred to their own source reserves and Farmers' Market unfavourable variance of -\$53 K will be funded from the Farmers' Market reserve.

Slot Revenues' surplus of \$456 K will be transferred to the Flamborough Capital Reserve Fund.

Capital Financing surplus of \$3.5 M will be transferred to the Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve for future capital financing tax supported capital investments in infrastructure. An additional surplus of \$4.8 M was transferred to the Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve, prior to year end, for the 2020 Capital Financing Plan for tax supported capital investments in infrastructure as the City's Strategic Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Plans are initiated under the *Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act* (Bill 6).

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Deficit of -\$204 K in Hamilton Entertainment Facilities (HEF) will be funded from the Hamilton Entertainment Facilities Capital Projects Reserve.

The Tax Stabilization Reserve was established to prevent significant fluctuations in the operating budget general tax levy and to help the City manage its cash flow by providing a source of funding to offset extraordinary and unforeseen expenditures, to fund one-time expenditures, to offset revenue shortfalls and to provide for various contingent and potential future liabilities. A transfer will be done to the tax stabilization reserve from the 2019 surpluses. The balance in the Tax Stabilization Reserve will be approximately \$23.0 M and short of the target balance of \$43.0 M.

During the 2020 Budget, Council approved two items to be funded from this reserve, funding year five of the 10-Year Transit Strategy in the amount of \$990 K and one-time funding in the amount of \$400 K for Hamilton Paramedic Services. The Tax Stabilization Reserve will also potentially be an essential component in financial plans to offset the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic reflected in Report FCS20040.

Rate Supported Operating Budget:

For 2019, the Rate supported operating budget finished the year with a favourable variance of \$10.2 M mainly due to favourable revenue variance of \$8.6 M and capital financing of \$1.8 M. Operating expenditures had a small surplus of \$185 K.

Expenditures

Overall Rate budget expenditure savings of \$1.6 M or 0.7% of budget were reported at year end.

Operating expenditures had a small surplus of \$185K or 0.2% to budget mainly due to gapping realized from staff vacancies (i.e. retirements, internal transfers, etc.).

Capital financing costs have a net overall positive variance of \$1.8 M. The surplus in debt charges of \$5.5 M is offset by the Development Charge (DC) debt charge recoveries of -\$3.7 M. The debt charge surplus is due to the difference in budgeted and forecasted interest rates and the increased timeframe for issuing debt.

Appendix “B” to Report FCS19055(b) summarizes the Rate Budget results by program.

Revenues

Overall total revenues are realizing a favourable variance of \$8.6 M or 3.9% mainly due to favourable variances in rate revenues. Non-rate revenue had a minor favourable variance of \$33 K.

Rate Related Revenue

Overall, 2019 rate related revenues are realizing a surplus of \$8.6 M or 3.9% to budget. In total, metered customer sectors ended with a favourable variance of about \$5.4 M, representing 2.5% of the overall rate revenue budget mainly due to growth. Industrial, Commercial Institutional and Multi-Residential (ICI / Multi-Res) sector had a surplus of \$2.8 M while the Residential sector had a favourable variance of \$2.6 M. Non-metered revenues produced a surplus of \$1.2 M for 2019 while other rate related revenue variances totalled approximately \$2.0 M across several areas in water sales contracts (Halton and Haldimand) as well as overstrength and sewer surcharge fees.

Non-Rate Revenue

Non-rate revenue had a minor favourable variance of \$33 K.

Disposition of Rate Supported Operating Budget Surplus:

The City of Hamilton has policies, obligations, future requirements and past practice that guide decisions around the disposition of the year-end operating budget surplus.

Staff recommends that the Rate Supported Operating Budget Surplus of \$10.2 M be transferred as follows:

- Surplus of \$5.3 M from water operations will be transferred to water reserve.
- Surplus of \$5.0 M from wastewater / storm operations will be transferred to wastewater reserve.

Similar to the Tax Supported Budget, Rate Supported capital investments in infrastructure will be assessed as the City's Strategic Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Plans are initiated under the *Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act* (Bill 6).

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Table 1 in the Recommendation section identifies the recommended disposition of the surplus / deficit. Council may provide alternative direction to staff for the disposition of the surplus / deficit.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Our People and Performance

Hamiltonians have a high level of trust and confidence in their City government.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix “A” to Report FCS19055(b) – City of Hamilton Tax Operating Budget Variance Report as at December 31, 2019

Appendix “B” to Report FCS19055(b) – City of Hamilton Combined Water, Wastewater and Storm Systems Rate Operating Budget Variance Report as at December 31, 2019

Appendix “C” to Report FCS19055(b) – City of Hamilton Budgeted Complement Transfer Schedule

AB/dt

CITY OF HAMILTON
TAX OPERATING BUDGET VARIANCE REPORT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019
(\$ 000's)

	2019 Approved Budget	2019 Actuals December	2019 Actuals .vs Approved Budget		Comments/Explanations
			\$	%	
<u>PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>					
General Manager	966	945	20	2.1%	Savings in gapping of \$65K, Reserve transfer to current of \$50k not required.
Transportation Planning and Parking	2,181	1,530	652	29.9%	\$800K higher revenues from Parking Operations, Parking enforcement and zoning application fees, \$200K savings due to lower contracted complement in Parking lots offset by pressures in computer software, vehicles expenses, snow removal, traffic signs and contractual payments to the province.
Building	1,308	1,414	(106)	(8.1)%	Savings in gapping of \$12k, offset by zoning revenues lower than expected \$139k, facilities costs higher than budgeted \$11k and unbudgeted Temp agency costs \$9k
Economic Development	5,424	5,200	225	4.1%	Savings in gapping of \$219k
Growth Management	468	469	(1)	(0.2)%	Savings in gapping of \$59k, offset by facilities and hardware lease costs higher than budgeted \$42k, unbudgeted consultants costs for the fee review of \$13k, other small variances over budget \$10k
Licensing & By-Law Services	6,681	7,225	(544)	(8.1)%	Overall net increase in revenues of \$126K offset by \$328 K net gapping pressures, pressures for Amanda consultant of \$39K, vehicles upfitting of \$35K, unrecovered property work maintenance of \$25K, contractual of \$22K, financial charges of \$20K and unrealized budgeted draws from reserves of \$113K.
Planning	3,392	3,112	280	8.2%	Savings in gapping of \$223K, excess Committee of Adjustment revenues over budget of \$55k and other various savings.
Tourism & Culture	9,252	9,259	(7)	(0.1)%	Additional revenues of \$405K and net savings in Building repairs and Collections conservation of \$67K, offset by net gapping pressures of \$469K mainly due to higher wage costs attributed from higher volume of visitors and advertising for Commonwealth bid of \$6K.
TOTAL PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	29,672	29,153	519	1.7%	
<u>HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES</u>					
HSC Administration	2,761	2,961	(200)	(7.2)%	Unfavourable variance due to staffing costs and internal audit expense recoveries.
Children's Services and Neighbourhood Dev.	8,675	8,720	(45)	(0.5)%	Unfavourable variance due to facilities recoveries, less than expected Child Care Subsidy offset by favourable variance in employee expenses driven by gapping.
Ontario Works	11,918	11,433	485	4.1%	Favourable variance due to maximizing available subsidy of \$243K, employee expense gapping of \$400K, partially offset by higher than expected operating costs.
Housing Services	45,068	43,476	1,592	3.5%	Favourable variance due to available subsidies of \$226K, Social Housing prior year reconciliations (AIR) for revenue rents, Rent Geared to Income, property taxes and mortgages of \$3.5M, offset by a transfer for Home for Holidays of \$2M and unbudgeted payment to Wesley Urban Ministries of \$150K.
Long Term Care	13,472	12,266	1,206	9.0%	Favourable variance in employee related expenses of \$841K driven by gapping, additional Ministry funding of \$208K related to the Global Level of Care per diem, favourable variance in building operating costs of \$177K.
Recreation	33,852	32,605	1,247	3.7%	Favourable variance due to closures at Dundas Arena, Norman Pinky Lewis, Valley Park, Hill Park, and Parkdale Outdoor Pool totalling \$362K. Favourable variance also driven by employee related costs due to gapping of \$157K, hydro related savings of \$572K, and user fee revenues partially offset by an increase in bad debt expense.
Hamilton Fire Department	92,493	92,389	104	0.1%	Favourable variance due to overall employee related costs including settled contracts and staff retirements, offset partially by various maintenance and operating costs.
Hamilton Paramedic Service	23,795	25,948	(2,153)	(9.0)%	Unfavourable variance due to shortfall in Ministry funding (Base & Enhancement funding) of \$1M, overall employee related costs of \$930K, and various maintenance and vehicle costs of \$230K.
Public Health Services	12,456	12,040	416	3.3%	Favourable variance due to holding of positions to offset potential impacts due to Public Health Modernization and loss of staff due to uncertainty of \$851K offset by subsidy loss of \$348K and lost program contracts of \$97K .
TOTAL HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES	244,490	241,838	2,651	1.1%	

CITY OF HAMILTON

TAX OPERATING BUDGET VARIANCE REPORT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

(\$ 000's)

	2019 Approved Budget	2019 Actuals December	2019 Actuals vs Approved Budget		Comments/Explanations
			\$	%	
PUBLIC WORKS					
PW-General Administration	715	715	(0)	(0.0)%	n/a
Energy Fleet and Facilities	9,315	11,692	(2,377)	(25.5)%	Overall deficit of (\$2.4M) mainly due to (\$205K) attributable to the cost of holding vacant facilities (unbudgeted) King George \$64K/Eastmount \$48K/Mountain Secondary \$91K; (\$200K) Expenses related to unallocated vacant space in various City Buildings; (\$255K) Net divisional gapping. Tim Hortons Field unfavourable variance of (\$1.0M) due to: (\$675K) Security. Additional unbudgeted 18 Forge FC home games were played as well as 4 months of transition between the old and new vendor for the security contract resulted in an additional impact of (\$115K); (\$211K) Building cleaning services for TiCats and Forge FC games; (\$69K) Snow storm removal for TiCats Eastern Final playoff game; (\$52K) Police services for TiCats and Forge FC games.
Engineering Services	(1,126)	(1,931)	805	71.5%	Favourable Variance of \$805K attributable to revenue realized in the Corridor Management program from user fees related to permit fees collected for road closures, encroachments, overload/road occupancy charges and other various permits.
Environmental Services	79,086	79,539	(453)	(0.6)%	Overall deficit of (\$453K) largely due to: Unfavourable variances of: (\$522K) – Utilities mainly due to Parks and Cemeteries water usage of (\$847K) partially offset by hydro favourable variance of \$325K mainly due to Park lighting; (\$400K) – Driven by wet growing season and increased contractual costs at Transfer Stations and Community Recycling Centres (TS/CRC) and Landfill due to increased handling of leaf & yard waste due to the Central Composting Facility limitations on processing organics; (\$211K) – Due to direct facilities charges; (\$165K) – Increased central fleet maintenance costs mainly in Parks section. Partially offset by favourable variances of: \$676K – Gapping primarily due to retirements, resignations and hard to fill vacancies; \$1.0M – Recycling and Waste Disposal revenue net of negative variance of \$658K due to lower than expected draw on recycling program reserve mainly comprised of the following: \$726K - Increased tipping fee revenues at the City's TS/CRC's and recoveries from City departmental Transfer Station use; \$313K - Recycling commodities revenue totalled \$951K of that the mixed fiber recovery revenue realized was \$658K. The total mixed fiber revenue loss was \$1.9M.
Transit	74,299	74,641	(342)	(0.5)%	Overall deficit of (\$342K) mainly due to: (\$1.9M) - Net unfavourable gapping due to: (\$2.6M) Sick time, (\$3.6M) Overtime, vacation payouts of (\$551K) for terminations and employees on LTD for time not taken, (\$282K) related to shift premiums, partially offset by favourable: \$4.9M Wages and Salaries; (\$796K) - DARTS contract due to increased trips. Partially offset by favourable variances of: \$1.6M -Transit fare revenues favourable primarily due to continuing ridership uptake representing \$1.2M (75%) and fare increase contributing approximately \$415K (25%). 21,065,409 Budgeted ridership vs. Actual ridership 21,659,817 difference 594,407 or 2.82%; \$1.0M - Diesel price \$545K (55%) and consumption \$408K (41%) below expected usage due to the continued conversion of fleet from diesel to natural gas. Current fleet mix is 52% or 138 natural gas versus 48% or 129 diesel fleet vehicles.
Transportation Operations & Maintenance	80,125	79,509	616	0.8%	Overall positive variance of \$615K mainly due to: \$2.5M - net gapping. Gross gapping savings of \$1.9M in Roadway Maintenance, \$832K in Transportation Operations and \$343K in business support programs due to temporary vacancies created by retirements, terminations and restructuring; \$1.4M - Summer Season roads maintenance program: materials & supplies \$338K, contractual services \$385K, fee revenues \$344K, cost allocations \$219K, and other recoveries \$114K; \$623K - Driven by Streetlighting program due to the continued savings realized as a result of the LED Streetlight conversion project. The energy savings component accounts for \$278K while the remaining positive variance is due to the reduced maintenance costs of approximately \$505K. Partially offset by unfavourable variances of: (\$2.4M) - Winter Season roads maintenance program: increased number of winter storm events which required increases in de-icing material usage (\$969K), vehicle costs (\$152K) and contractual services for hired equipment (\$1.3M); (\$465K) - Remaining variances to due smaller variances from material, supplies, and services in Traffic Operations.
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	242,414	244,165	(1,751)	(0.7)%	

CITY OF HAMILTON
TAX OPERATING BUDGET VARIANCE REPORT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019
(\$ 000's)

	2019 Approved Budget	2019 Actuals December	2019 Actuals .vs Approved Budget		Comments/Explanations
			\$	%	
<u>LEGISLATIVE</u>					
Legislative General	(342)	(258)	(83)	(24.3)%	Savings in Consulting budget offset by gapping target and Facility costs
Mayors Office	1,134	1,049	84	7.4%	Savings in consulting and contractual budgets offset by Facility costs
Volunteer Committee	113	88	24	21.6%	Unspent Committee budgets
Ward Budgets	4,114	3,740	374	9.1%	Unspent Ward budgets
TOTAL LEGISLATIVE	5,019	4,619	400	8.0%	
<u>CITY MANAGER</u>					
Office of the City Auditor	1,116	1,038	78	7.0%	Primarily gapping, also some unspent training and facility budgets.
CMO - Admin & Digital Office	399	442	(43)	(10.7)%	City Manager recruitment consulting costs and consultation costs for draft Hate Prevention and Mitigation Policy work
Strategic Partnerships & Communications	2,840	2,770	70	2.5%	Reduced employee costs and program expenses. Funding for 1.4 full time permanent FTE's has been enabled through the sale of sponsorships as per the commitment to council during the 2019 budget process (OBL).
Human Resources	7,404	6,406	998	13.5%	Gapping due to various temp vacancies; unspent training budgets due to re-design of the multi-year Performance and Learning Strategy; and lower costs for Legal Fees and Arbitrations due to bargaining with several union groups in 2019.
TOTAL CITY MANAGER	11,759	10,656	1,103	9.4%	
<u>CORPORATE SERVICES</u>					
City Clerk's Office	2,409	2,210	199	8.3%	Favourable gapping offset by computer software
Corporate Services - Administration	329	329	0	0.0%	Favourable variance in training, consulting & conference offset by unfavourable gapping
Customer Service	5,270	5,171	99	1.9%	Favourable gapping
Financial Planning, Admin & Policy	4,800	4,509	291	6.1%	Favourable variance primarily due to employee related savings due to gapping net of contracted services for temporary replacements which are partially offset by recoveries from operating departments.
Financial Services	3,980	2,545	1,434	36.0%	Favourable variance due to employee related savings due to gapping as well as additional revenues which include tax transfer fees.
Information Technology	10,680	10,677	3	0.0%	
Legal Services	3,383	3,383	0	0.0%	
TOTAL CORPORATE SERVICES	30,852	28,825	2,027	6.6%	

CITY OF HAMILTON

TAX OPERATING BUDGET VARIANCE REPORT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

(\$ 000's)

	2019 Approved Budget	2019 Actuals December	2019 Actuals vs Approved Budget		Comments/Explanations
			\$	%	
<u>CORPORATE FINANCIALS</u>					
Corporate Pensions, Benefits & Contingency	15,345	18,331	(2,987)	(19.5)%	Mainly due to WSIB Benefit costs exceeding budgeted recoveries from departments and boards.
Corporate Initiatives	4,120	3,491	629	15.3%	Mainly due to 2016 and 2017 dolomite recovery (GST/HST Adjustments) and exchange rate funds.
TOTAL CORPORATE FINANCIALS	19,465	21,822	(2,357)	(12.1)%	
<u>HAMILTON ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES</u>					
Operating	3,912	4,116	(204)	(5.2)%	Driven by facility charges and lower expected contract revenue due to the timing of the new management agreement which ended July 1st.
TOTAL HAMILTON ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES	3,912	4,116	(204)	(5.2)%	
TOTAL CITY EXPENDITURES	587,582	585,195	2,387	0.4%	
<u>CAPITAL FINANCING</u>					
Debt-Healthy & Safe Communities	2,340	2,023	316	13.5%	Savings in debt charges as budgeted debt was not issued in 2019 due to cash flow requirement of capital projects. As approved in the 2020 Tax Supported Capital Budget (Report FCS19091), \$4.8 M from the 2019 Capital Financing surplus was transferred to the Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve, prior to year-end, to fund initiatives in the 2020 Capital Budget. Without this transfer, the overall surplus would be \$8.3 M.
Debt-Infrastructure Renewal Levy	13,429	13,429	0	0.0%	
Debt-Corporate Financials	74,313	71,538	2,775	3.7%	
Debt-Planning & Economic Development	194	27	167	86.1%	
Debt-Public Works	38,696	38,427	269	0.7%	
TOTAL CAPITAL FINANCING	128,972	125,444	3,528	2.7%	
<u>BOARDS & AGENCIES</u>					
<u>Police Services</u>					
Operating	164,290	162,865	1,425	0.9%	HPS will provide explanation to the Board at a later date.
Capital Financing	806	806	0	0.0%	
Total Police Services	165,096	163,671	1,425	0.9%	
<u>Other Boards & Agencies</u>					
Library	30,700	29,994	706	2.3%	Less than budgeted expenses for collection materials purchases, an actual cost of living increase of 1.6% instead of 2% as budgeted, and gapping Updated apportionment formula.
Conservation Authorities	5,498	8,026	(2,528)	(46.0)%	
Hamilton Beach Rescue Unit	134	134	0	0.0%	Due to building repairs for overhauling and setting up new stalls as well as facility charges and lower than budgeted stall rental revenue
Royal Botanical Gardens	635	635	0	0.0%	
MPAC	6,715	6,715	0	0.0%	
Farmers Market	113	166	(54)	(47.5)%	
Total Other Boards & Agencies	43,795	45,670	(1,875)	(4.3)%	
Capital Financing - Other Boards & Agencies	191	191	0	0.0%	
City Enrichment Fund	6,116	6,116	0	0.0%	
TOTAL BOARDS & AGENCIES	215,198	215,648	(450)	(0.2)%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	931,752	926,287	5,465	0.6%	

CITY OF HAMILTON
TAX OPERATING BUDGET VARIANCE REPORT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019
(\$ 000's)

	2019 Approved Budget	2019 Actuals December	2019 Actuals vs Approved Budget		Comments/Explanations
			\$	%	
<u>NON PROGRAM REVENUES</u>					
Payment In Lieu	(15,727)	(16,631)	904	5.7%	Higher Payments in Lieu
Penalties and Interest	(10,500)	(11,979)	1,479	14.1%	Higher Interest and Penalties Received
Right of Way	(3,228)	(3,227)	(1)	(0.0)%	
Senior Tax Credit	587	556	31	5.2%	
Supplementary Taxes	(9,125)	(10,477)	1,352	14.8%	Supplementary taxes exceeded budget
Tax Remissions and Write Offs	9,790	4,965	4,826	49.3%	Prior year allowances on settlements were favourable. Lower Tax Write Offs-includes transfer from allowance was \$8.4M (\$7.1M to offset appeals processed or withdrawn + \$1.25M to offset vacancy rebates)
Hydro Dividend and Other Interest	(5,300)	(4,816)	(484)	(9.1)%	Unbudgeted Administrative Expenses and HUC Dividend Shortfall
Investment Income	(4,100)	(4,100)	0	0.0%	
Slot Revenues	(5,000)	(5,456)	456	9.1%	Higher Slot Revenues
POA Revenues	(2,362)	(3,053)	691	29.2%	Higher POA Net Revenue
Total Non Program Revenues	(44,965)	(54,218)	9,253	20.6%	
TOTAL LEVY REQUIREMENT	886,787	872,069	14,718	1.7%	

CITY OF HAMILTON
COMBINED WATER, WASTEWATER AND STORM SYSTEMS
BY PROGRAM REPORT AS AT December 31, 2019

2019 Approved Budget	2019 Actuals at Dec. 31	2019 Actuals vs. Approved Budget		2019 % Spent
		\$	%	

OPERATING EXPENDITURES:

Divisional Administration & Support	\$ 2,242,620	\$ 2,705,823	\$ (463,203)	(20.7%)	120.7%
Woodward Upgrades	\$ 1,524,540	\$ 1,733,783	\$ (209,243)	(13.7%)	113.7%
Customer Service	\$ 421,610	\$ 363,191	\$ 58,419	13.9%	86.1%
Outreach and Education	\$ 1,350,860	\$ 1,106,576	\$ 244,284	18.1%	81.9%
Service Co-ordination	\$ 4,401,610	\$ 3,384,309	\$ 1,017,301	23.1%	76.9%
Engineering Systems & Data Collection	\$ 1,286,870	\$ 1,066,799	\$ 220,071	17.1%	82.9%
Compliance & Regulations	\$ 871,210	\$ 824,285	\$ 46,925	5.4%	94.6%
Laboratory Services	\$ 3,527,640	\$ 3,604,592	\$ (76,952)	(2.2%)	102.2%
Environmental Monitoring & Enforcement	\$ 1,818,020	\$ 2,023,612	\$ (205,592)	(11.3%)	111.3%
Water Distribution & Wastewater Collection	\$ 21,369,840	\$ 23,882,160	\$ (2,512,320)	(11.8%)	111.8%
Plant Operations & Maintenance	\$ 41,383,390	\$ 39,536,668	\$ 1,846,722	4.5%	95.5%
Capital Delivery	\$ 1,859,660	\$ 1,866,115	\$ (6,455)	(0.3%)	100.3%
Sustainable Initiatives	\$ 1,497,370	\$ 1,152,902	\$ 344,468	23.0%	77.0%
Infrastructure & Source Water Planning	\$ 2,464,770	\$ 1,677,950	\$ 786,820	31.9%	68.1%
Wastewater Abatement Program	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 1,295,376	\$ (145,376)	(12.6%)	112.6%
Alectra Utilities Service Contract	\$ 5,700,000	\$ 5,547,395	\$ 152,605	2.7%	97.3%
Corporate & Departmental Support Services	\$ 6,432,040	\$ 6,699,755	\$ (267,715)	(4.2%)	104.2%
Utilities Arrears Program	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	0.0%	100.0%
Gapping Target	\$ (300,000)	\$ -	\$ (300,000)	100.0%	0.0%
Sewer Lateral Management Program	\$ 500,000	\$ 377,459	\$ 122,541	24.5%	75.5%
Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan	\$ 395,000	\$ 297,261	\$ 97,739	24.7%	75.3%
Protective Plumbing Program (3P)	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 712,704	\$ 537,296	43.0%	57.0%
Financial Charges	\$ 177,000	\$ 496,500	\$ (319,500)	(180.5%)	280.5%
Capital and Reserve Recoveries	\$ (6,099,580)	\$ (5,315,881)	\$ (783,699)	12.8%	87.2%
Total Operating Expenditures	\$ 95,724,470	\$ 95,539,334	\$ 185,136	0.2%	99.8%

Capital and Reserve Impacts on Operating**Contributions to Capital**

Water Quality Initiatives	\$ 51,762,000	\$ 51,762,000	\$ -	0.0%	100.0%
Wastewater	\$ 42,837,000	\$ 42,837,000	\$ -	0.0%	100.0%
Stormwater	\$ 3,205,000	\$ 3,205,000	\$ -	0.0%	100.0%
Sub-Total Contributions to Capital	\$ 97,804,000	\$ 97,804,000	\$ -	0.0%	100.0%

Contributions for DC Exemptions

Water Quality Initiatives	\$ 2,547,000	\$ 2,892,598	\$ (345,598)	(13.6%)	113.6%
Wastewater	\$ 4,590,000	\$ 3,798,330	\$ 791,670	17.2%	82.8%
Stormwater	\$ 1,863,000	\$ 2,309,072	\$ (446,072)	(23.9%)	123.9%
Sub-Total Contributions for DC Exemptions	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$ -	0.0%	100.0%

Capital Debt Charges

Water Quality Initiatives	\$ 9,762,487	\$ 7,494,538	\$ 2,267,949	23.2%	76.8%
Wastewater	\$ 10,120,380	\$ 8,421,913	\$ 1,698,467	16.8%	83.2%
Stormwater	\$ 3,950,055	\$ 2,362,169	\$ 1,587,886	40.2%	59.8%
DC Debt Charges Recoveries	\$ (4,467,237)	\$ (704,044)	\$ (3,763,193)	84.2%	15.8%
Sub-Total Debt Charges	\$ 19,365,685	\$ 17,574,576	\$ 1,791,109	9.2%	90.8%

CITY OF HAMILTON
COMBINED WATER, WASTEWATER AND STORM SYSTEMS
BY PROGRAM REPORT AS AT December 31, 2019

	2019 Approved	2019 Actuals	2019 Actuals vs. Approved Budget	2019 %
Sub-Total Capital Financing	\$ 126,169,685	\$ 124,378,576	\$ 1,791,109 1.4%	98.6%
Transfer to Reserves	\$ 365,324	\$ 697,792	\$ (332,468) (91.0%)	191.0%
Sub-Total Capital and Reserve Impacts on Operating	\$ 126,535,009	\$ 125,076,368	\$ 1,458,641 1.2%	98.8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 222,259,479	\$ 220,615,702	\$ 1,643,777 0.7%	99.3%
REVENUES:				
Rate Revenue				
Residential	\$ 97,938,766	\$ 100,545,916	\$ 2,607,150 2.7%	97.3%
Industrial Commercial Institutional (ICI)	\$ 107,752,759	\$ 110,569,745	\$ 2,816,986 2.6%	97.4%
Haldimand / Halton	\$ 2,601,064	\$ 2,753,289	\$ 152,225 5.9%	94.1%
Raw Water	\$ 150,000	\$ 95,465	\$ (54,535) (36.4%)	136.4%
Non-Metered	\$ 580,000	\$ 1,738,796	\$ 1,158,796 199.8%	(99.8%)
Private Fire Lines	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 1,825,286	\$ 275,286 17.8%	82.2%
Hauler / 3rd Party Sales	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 1,686,916	\$ 461,916 37.7%	62.3%
Overstrength Agreements	\$ 2,249,480	\$ 2,925,790	\$ 676,310 30.1%	69.9%
Sewer Surcharge Agreements	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 5,671,309	\$ 471,309 9.1%	90.9%
Sub-Total Utility Rates	\$ 219,247,069	\$ 227,812,512	\$ 8,565,443 3.9%	96.1%
Non-Rate Revenue				
Local Improvement Recoveries	\$ 275,850	\$ 152,652	\$ (123,198) (44.7%)	144.7%
Permits / Leases / Agreements	\$ 1,365,050	\$ 872,886	\$ (492,164) (36.1%)	136.1%
Investment Income	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ - 0.0%	100.0%
General Fees and Recoveries	\$ 921,510	\$ 1,570,427	\$ 648,917 70.4%	29.6%
Sub-Total Non-Rate Revenue	\$ 3,012,410	\$ 3,045,965	\$ 33,555 1.1%	98.9%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 222,259,479	\$ 230,858,477	\$ 8,598,998 3.9%	96.1%
NET SURPLUS	-	\$ 10,242,775	\$ 10,242,775	

CITY OF HAMILTON BUDGETED COMPLEMENT TRANSFER SCHEDULE

STAFF COMPLEMENT CHANGE

Complement Transfer to another division or department ⁽¹⁾

ITEM #	TRANSFER FROM				TRANSFER TO			
	<u>Department</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Position Title (2)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Position Title (2)</u>	<u>FTE</u>
1	PED	GM Office	Admin Secretary	1.0	PED	Transportation Planning and Parking	Admin Secretary	1.0
	Explanation: Move 1.0 FTE to provide administrative work within the Transportation Planning and Parking Division.							

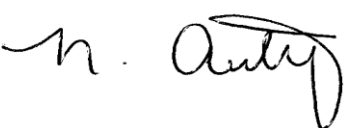
Note - Complement transfers include the transfer of corresponding budget.

(1) - All other budgeted complement changes that require Council approval per Budgeted Complement Control Policy must be done through either separate report or the budget process (i.e. Increasing/decreasing budgeted complement).

(2) - If a position is changing, the impact of the change is within 1 pay band unless specified.



CITY OF HAMILTON
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Legal and Risk Management Services Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	April 29, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Red Hill Valley Parkway Inquiry Update (LS19036(a)) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Nicole Auty (905) 546-2424 Ext. 4636
SUBMITTED BY: SIGNATURE:	Nicole Auty City Solicitor Legal and Risk Management Services 

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- (a) That report LS19036(a) be received; and
- (b) That Council approve the direction provided in Confidential Appendix “A”; and
- (c) That Confidential Appendix “A” and Confidential Appendix “B” remain confidential.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 24th, 2019 Council directed staff to provide regular updates on the costs to date of the Judicial Inquiry, to be paid from the Tax Stabilization Reserve.

This report provides both an update on the status of the Inquiry from the City’s legal representatives at Lenczner Slaght Royce Smith Griffin LLP (“Lenczner Slaght”) and the costs to date of the Inquiry.

Alternatives for Consideration – N/A

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The costs of the Inquiry to date are outlined in the following chart, representing external legal fees for the Commissioner, the City and associated other expenses.

Date: To March 31, 2020

City	\$ 714,228.53
Commissioner	\$ 1,141,883.33
Other expenses	\$ 44,883.24
Total	\$ 1,900,995.10

Staffing: A temporary contract staff position has been added to the Legal Services Department to support staff as the Inquiry preparations are on-going. This position is funded from the Tax Stabilization reserve.

Legal: The legal implications are outlined in the attached appendix “A” from external legal counsel.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In early 2019, the City of Hamilton received information regarding a 2013 friction report related to the Red Hill Valley Parkway.

On April 24, 2019, the City passed a resolution pursuant to s. 274 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* requesting the Chief Justice of Ontario to appoint a Superior Court judge to investigate matters related to the disclosure of the friction report.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Herman J. Wilton-Siegel was appointed to preside over the inquiry in May 2019. The Commissioner has retained Robert Centa of Paliare Roland Rosenberg Rothstein LLP to act as counsel to the Commission. The City has retained Eli Lederman and Delna Contractor of Lenczner Slaght to act as counsel to the City in the Inquiry.

There are six overlapping stages to a judicial inquiry:

1) Logistics and Staff: the Commissioner hires staff necessary to conduct the inquiry, including lawyers, a communications officer and a chief administration officer, and obtains office space from which to conduct the inquiry.

2) Collecting Documents: Counsel to the City obtains and reviews data (documents, emails, reports, etc.) that are in the City's possession and may be relevant to the work of the inquiry. The relevant data is processed and provided to Commission Counsel in an agreed upon electronic format.

3) Interviewing Witnesses: individuals that may have knowledge or information relevant to the work of the inquiry will be interviewed first by Counsel to the City and then by the Commissioner and his Counsel.

4) Standing: the Commissioner established a process through which members of the public applied to participate in the inquiry and to receive funding from the City. The Commissioner issued a decision with respect to standing and funding on February 12, 2020.

5) The Hearing: the Commissioner will hold a public hearing where key witnesses will be examined.

6) The Report: the Commissioner will draft a report at the conclusion of the public hearing, which will include a description of the evidence and the Commissioner's findings and conclusions.

The first, second and third stages (logistics, document collection and interviewing witnesses) are well underway. The fourth stage (the standing process) is completed. We note that the first three stages above are taking place in tandem with the litigation, in which the City is represented by Gowling WLG.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Not applicable.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

The analysis for the recommendations is set out in the appendix from external legal counsel.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Community Engagement and Participation

Hamilton has an open, transparent and accessible approach to City government that engages with and empowers all citizens to be involved in their community.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix “A” to Report LS19036(a) – Report to Council from Lenczner Slaght - Confidential

Appendix “B” to Report LS19036(a) – Appendix to report from Lenczner Slaght – Confidential

CITY OF HAMILTON

M O T I O N

Council Date: April 29, 2020

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR M. PEARSON.....

SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR B. CLARK.....

Recognizing Ken Curry

WHEREAS, Ken Curry, the last surviving Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (RHLI) Veteran to have fought at Dieppe has passed away;

WHEREAS, Ken Curry was a volunteer firefighter in Stoney Creek; and

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to the public life and well-being of the City of Hamilton through the naming of municipal facilities and properties.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

That the Facility Naming Sub-Committee include 'Ken Curry' on the list of names for a municipal facility and/or property in Stoney Creek.

CITY OF HAMILTON

MOTION

Council Date: April 29, 2020

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR L. FERGUSON.....

SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR.....

Properties of Potential Cultural Heritage Interest in Ancaster

WHEREAS the following properties (henceforth referred to collectively as “the properties” and being 40 in total) located in the Village Core of Ancaster, as defined in Section B.2.8.3 of the of the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan, from Rousseaux Street to Dalley Drive, are listed on the City’s Heritage Inventory but have no formal protection from demolition under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

WHEREAS the list below includes properties that are identified on the map in Appendix A of the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan and properties that have been listed since the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan came into affect on February 18, 2015;

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| • 490 Old Dundas Rd | • 406 Wilson Street E | • 303 Wilson Street E |
| • 469 Wilson Street E | • 400 Wilson Street E | • 297 Wilson Street E |
| • 454 Wilson Street E | • 380 Wilson Street E | • 289 Wilson Street E |
| • 450 Wilson Street E | • 370 Wilson Street E | • 287 Wilson Street E |
| • 449 Wilson Street E | • 363 Wilson Street E | • 286 Wilson Street E |
| • 442 Wilson Street E | • 357 Wilson Street E | • 283 Wilson Street E |
| • 437 Wilson Street E | • 347 Wilson Street E | • 280 Wilson Street E |
| • 430 Wilson Street E | • 346 Wilson Street E | • 277 Wilson Street E |
| • 426 Wilson Street E | • 340 Wilson Street E | • 265 Wilson Street E |
| • 425 Wilson Street E | • 335 Wilson Street E | • 231 Wilson Street E |
| • 420 Wilson Street E | • 327 Wilson Street E | • 213 Wilson Street E |
| • 419 Wilson Street E | • 326 Wilson Street E | • 176 Wilson Street E |
| • 413 Wilson Street E | • 323 Wilson Street E | |
| • 412 Wilson Street E | • 311 Wilson Street E | |

WHEREAS there is concern that the properties may be lost to demolition or subject to significant alterations prior to a full assessment of their cultural heritage value;

WHEREAS including the properties on the Municipal Heritage Register as non-designated properties under Section 27(1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides the properties with interim, 60-day protection from demolition;

WHEREAS a preliminary evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest of the properties indicate they meet the criteria specified in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, including but not limited to:

- Historical Associations – Located within the historic village core of Ancaster, these properties are associated with the history, growth and development of the village. Through further research, the properties have the potential to yield additional information which may contribute to an historic or contemporary understanding of the community;
- Physical and Architectural Design – Dating from the 19th-century to the mid-20th century, the properties can be considered representative examples of a variety of vernacular Ontario architectural types. Through further research, the properties may be found to display high degrees of craftsmanship, artistic merit, or technical achievement; and,
- Contextual Value – These properties are important in defining and maintaining the historic character of the Ancaster Village core. Given their location within the Village core, the properties are physically, visually, and historically linked to their surroundings. Through further research, the properties may be identified as local landmarks that contribute to our understanding of the development of the Ancaster community; and,

WHEREAS including the properties on the Register and staff's designation work plan supports the policies of the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan, specifically Section B.2.8.13 and Appendix A – Character Areas and Heritage Features, being objectives to retain and conserve historical buildings, structures, or features on their original sites and seek adaptive re-use and preservation of existing buildings before new development or redevelopment is considered;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the following properties be added to the City's Municipal Heritage Register as non-designated properties, after consultation with the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee; and

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| • 490 Old Dundas Rd | • 406 Wilson Street E | • 303 Wilson Street E |
| • 469 Wilson Street E | • 400 Wilson Street E | • 297 Wilson Street E |
| • 454 Wilson Street E | • 380 Wilson Street E | • 289 Wilson Street E |
| • 450 Wilson Street E | • 370 Wilson Street E | • 287 Wilson Street E |
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- 311 Wilson Street E
- 277 Wilson Street E
- 265 Wilson Street E
- 231 Wilson Street E
- 213 Wilson Street E
- 176 Wilson Street E

(b) That Cultural Heritage staff in the Development Planning, Heritage and Design Section be directed to add the following properties to staff's designation work plan and be assigned high priority for completion:

- 490 Old Dundas Rd
- 469 Wilson Street E
- 454 Wilson Street E
- 450 Wilson Street E
- 449 Wilson Street E
- 442 Wilson Street E
- 437 Wilson Street E
- 430 Wilson Street E
- 426 Wilson Street E
- 425 Wilson Street E
- 420 Wilson Street E
- 419 Wilson Street E
- 413 Wilson Street E
- 412 Wilson Street E
- 406 Wilson Street E
- 400 Wilson Street E
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- 176 Wilson Street E

CITY OF HAMILTON

MOTION

Council Date: April 29, 2020

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR T. JACKSON.....

SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR.....

Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 pandemic, as much as it is a public health challenge, is also an economic challenge;

WHEREAS, the health and safety of our community remain our primary concern, we also need to begin to look beyond COVID-19 pandemic to ensure our local economy is well-positioned to rebound from this crisis as quickly as possible,

WHEREAS, several short-term measures, including the City of Hamilton's Property Tax Assistance Program, have been initiated to attempt to mitigate some of the impact caused by the pandemic;

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton has recently completed a Business Impact Survey in conjunction with the Flamborough, Hamilton and Stoney Creek Chambers of Commerce, all thirteen Business Improvement Associations and Workforce Planning Hamilton; and

WHEREAS, the business survey has identified the economic impacts of COVID19 on key industry groups in Hamilton.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the Director of Economic Development and Director of Tourism and Culture, develop a Terms of Reference for the creation of a *Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery* to position the City of Hamilton for long term economic recovery and report back with a proposed Terms of Reference to Council for approval;
- (b) That the Task Force be comprised of, but not limited to, representatives of local business, industry, labour, and the academic community who will provide advice on solutions to achieve long term economic recovery;
- (c) That Economic Development staff provide Council with a complete report of the Business Impact Survey findings once they have been compiled.

CITY OF HAMILTON

NOTICE OF MOTION

Council Date: April 29, 2020

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR J. FARR.....

Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque Call to Prayer Twice Daily During Ramadan, 2020

WHEREAS, the holy month of Ramadan is underway.

WHEREAS, as a symbolic gesture, the directors at the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque have requested a call to prayer (adhan) for two occasions of five per day and until Ramadan concludes on May 23, 2020; and

WHEREAS, Municipal Law Enforcement staff may collaborate with the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque on an acceptable level to broadcast the adhan twice daily.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque be permitted to broadcast outside two daily call to prayers (of five) each day until Ramadan's conclusion on May 23, 2020; and

That a Noise Exemption Permit be granted to allow for the two broadcasts lasting approximately 2 minutes each at noon and one half hour prior to sunset.

Authority: Item 12, Committee of the Whole
Report 01-033 (PD01184)
CM: October 16, 2001
Ward: 11

Bill No. 084

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

Respecting Removal of Part Lot Control Block 92 (Parts 1-7), Registered Plan No. 62M-1249 "Empire Caterini, Phase 1", municipally known as 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, and 328 Pumpkin Pass

WHEREAS the sub-section 50(5) of the Planning Act, (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13, as amended, establishes part-lot control on land within registered plans of subdivision;

AND WHEREAS sub-section 50(7) of the Planning Act, provides as follows:

"(7) **Designation of lands not subject to part lot control.** -- Despite subsection (5), the council of a local municipality may by by-law provide that subsection (5) does not apply to land that is within such registered plan or plans of subdivision or parts of them as are designated in the by-law."

AND WHEREAS the Council of the City of Hamilton is desirous of enacting such a by-law with respect to the lands hereinafter described;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. Sub-section 5 of Section 50 of the Planning Act, for the purpose of creating 7 residential parcels for street townhouse dwellings, shown as Parts 1 to 7, inclusive, on deposited Reference Plan 62R-21352, shall not apply to the portion of the registered plan of subdivision that is designated as follows, namely:

Block 92, Registered Plan No. 62M-1249, in the City of Hamilton.

2. This by-law shall be registered on title to the said designated land and shall come into force and effect on the date of such registration.
3. This by-law shall expire and cease to be of any force or effect on the 29th day of April, 2022.

PASSED this 29th day of April, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

Authority: Item 6, General Issues Committee
Report 19-023 (PED19210)
CM: November 13, 2019
Ward: 8

Bill No. 085

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

**To Establish City of Hamilton Land
Described as Part 1 on Plan 62R-21218
as Part of Inverness Avenue East**

WHEREAS sections 8, 9 and 10 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorize the City of Hamilton to pass by-laws necessary or desirable for municipal purposes, and in particular by-laws with respect to highways; and

WHEREAS section 31(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that land may only become a highway by virtue of a by-law establishing the highway.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The land, owned by and located in the City of Hamilton, described as Part 1 on Plan 62R-21218, is established as a public highway, forming part of Part of Inverness Avenue East.
2. The General Manager of Public Works or their authorized agent is authorized to establish the said land as a public highway.
3. This By-law comes into force on the date of its registration in the Land Registry Office (No. 62).

PASSED this 29th day of April, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

Authority: Item 6, General Issues
Committee Report 19-023
(PED19210)
CM: November 13, 2019
Ward: 8

Bill No. 086

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Parts 2 & 3 on Plan 62R-21218 as Part of Upper Wellington Street

WHEREAS sections 8, 9 and 10 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorize the City of Hamilton to pass by-laws necessary or desirable for municipal purposes, and in particular by-laws with respect to highways; and

WHEREAS section 31(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that land may only become a highway by virtue of a by-law establishing the highway.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The land, owned by and located in the City of Hamilton, described as Parts 2 & 3 on Plan 62R-21218, is established as a public highway, forming part of Part of Upper Wellington Street.
2. The General Manager of Public Works or their authorized agent is authorized to establish the said land as a public highway.
3. This By-law comes into force on the date of its registration in the Land Registry Office (No. 62).

PASSED this 29th day of April, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

Authority: Item 5.4(e) (PED20083)
CM: April 29, 2020
Ward: 7

Bill No. 087

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

**To Establish City of Hamilton Land
Described as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part
2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487 as Part of
Upper Sherman Avenue**

WHEREAS sections 8, 9 and 10 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorize the City of Hamilton to pass by-laws necessary or desirable for municipal purposes, and in particular by-laws with respect to highways; and

WHEREAS section 31(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that land may only become a highway by virtue of a by-law establishing the highway.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The land, owned by and located in the City of Hamilton, described as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487, is established as a public highway, forming part of Upper Sherman Avenue.
2. The General Manager of Public Works or their authorized agent is authorized to establish the said land as a public highway.
3. This By-law comes into force on the date of its registration in the Land Registry Office (No. 62).

PASSED this 29th day of April, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

THE CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Confirm the Proceedings of City Council at its meeting held on April 29, 2020

**THE COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF HAMILTON
ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

1. The Action of City Council at its meeting held on the 29th of April, 2020 in respect of each recommendation contained in,

Committee of the Whole Report 20-004, April 29, 2020

considered by City of Hamilton Council at the said meeting, and in respect of each motion, resolution and other action passed and taken by the City Council at its said meeting, is, except where prior approval of the Ontario Municipal Board is required, hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed.

2. The Mayor of the City of Hamilton and the proper officials of the City of Hamilton are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the said action or to obtain approvals where required, and except where otherwise provided, the Mayor and the City Clerk are hereby directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf, and the City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to affix the Corporate Seal of the Corporation to all such documents.

PASSED this 29th day of April, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk