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November 24, 2020

**BY EMAIL**

**To: Grand River Watershed Member Municipalities**

**Re: Bill 229: Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act (Budget Measures)**

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I am writing on behalf of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) to provide you with an update on our concerns regarding the Province's proposed changes to the Conservation Authorities Act and the Planning Act under Bill 229: Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act (Budget Measures).

On Monday, November 23, 2020, the GRCA General Membership held a special board meeting to review and discuss the Province's proposed changes to the Conservation Authorities Act and the Planning Act through Schedule 6 in Bill 229.

While the GRCA board expressed support for the Province's stated objectives to modernize the Conservation Authorities Act, and enhance transparency and accountability, the board also voiced deep concern that some of the proposed changes may have a considerable impact on conservation authorities, their watershed management responsibilities, and consequently, on the health and wellness of the Grand River watershed and its residents.

At the meeting, board members passed a motion requesting staff to send *GRCA Report GM-11-20-85 Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act through Bill 229* to the Premier of Ontario, the Ministers of Environment, Conservation and Parks, Natural Resources and Forestry, Municipal Affairs and Housing, and Finance, as well as all watershed MPPs, watershed municipalities, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Rural Ontario Municipal Association. The report outlines the proposed changes in five key areas of concern for the GRCA: Objects, Powers and Duties; Regulatory; Enforcement; Governance and Other.

Please find attached the GRCA board report, as well as a letter that has been sent to the Province detailing our concerns. The GRCA is requesting that:

- the clause in S.21.1.2 of Bill 229 be edited to remove the ability for the Minister to prescribe standards and requirements for non-mandatory, municipal and local programs and services;
- the amendment to the Planning Act be removed from Schedule 6 of Bill 229;
- Bill 229 Schedule 6 clauses in S.28 be amended by removing references to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal and replacing it with the Mining and Lands Tribunal;
- the existing un-proclaimed clauses in the Conservation Authorities Act 2019 related to Powers of entry (30.2) and Stop Order (30.4) remain in the Conservation Authorities Act and proposed amendments related to these clauses be removed from Bill 229 Schedule 6;

- the wording for fiduciary responsibilities in the CA Act be amended back to: “Every member of an authority shall act honestly and in good faith with a view to furthering the objects of the authority”; and that
- a future regulation regarding the transition plan have an implementation date that is 18-24 months after the regulation is approved.

We would encourage our watershed municipalities to contact their local MPPs and ask that the Province of Ontario work with conservation authorities to address these concerns, before the changes are enacted.

We look forward to continuing our productive partnership with our watershed municipalities, as we work together to address local issues and opportunities that benefit the entire watershed.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Helen Jowett', written in a cursive style.

Helen Jowett, Chair  
Grand River Conservation Authority

cc Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Rural Ontario Municipalities Association



November 24, 2020

**BY EMAIL**

The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario  
Office of the Premier  
Legislative Building, Queens Park  
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

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Dear Premier Ford,

Re: Bill 229: Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act (Budget Measures)

I am writing on behalf of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) to express our concerns regarding the Province's proposed changes to the Conservation Authorities Act and the Planning Act under Bill 229: Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act (Budget Measures).

The GRCA is governed through a partnership of 38 watershed municipalities, which work together to address local issues and opportunities that benefit the entire watershed. Elected or appointed representatives from these municipalities form the membership of the GRCA board, making us directly accountable to our member municipalities and the people that live in the watershed. We work closely with our municipal partners to deliver programs and services that mitigate flood damage, provide access to outdoor spaces, share information about the natural environment and make the watershed more resilient to climate change.

For example, through the Rural Water Quality Program, the GRCA has built strong relationships with the farming community. The GRCA delivers this voluntary program on behalf of 6 Upper Tier municipalities in the watershed to help farmers implement best practices to improve and protect surface and groundwater quality. Since 1998, more than \$56 million has been invested by municipalities and landowners – an investment that supports the rural economy and source water protection, builds green infrastructure and climate change resiliency on the landscape, and helps to improve the quality of the Grand River.

While we support the Province's stated objectives to modernize the Conservation Authorities Act, and enhance transparency and accountability, we are also concerned that some of the proposed changes will have a considerable impact on conservation authorities, their watershed management responsibilities, and consequently, on the health and wellness of the Grand River watershed and its residents.

The GRCA is requesting that:

- the clause in S.21.1.2 of Bill 229 be edited to remove the ability for the Minister to prescribe standards and requirements for non-mandatory, municipal and local programs and services;
- the amendment to the Planning Act be removed from Schedule 6 of Bill 229;
- Bill 229 Schedule 6 clauses in S.28 be amended by removing references to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal and replacing it with the Mining and Lands Tribunal;

- the existing un-proclaimed clauses in the Conservation Authorities Act 2019 related to Powers of entry (30.2) and Stop Order (30.4) remain in the Conservation Authorities Act and proposed amendments related to these clauses be removed from Bill 229 Schedule 6;
- the wording for fiduciary responsibilities in the CA Act be amended back to: “Every member of an authority shall act honestly and in good faith with a view to furthering the objects of the authority”; and that
- a future regulation regarding the transition plan have an implementation date that is 18-24 months after the regulation is approved.

Please find attached *GRCA Report GM-11-20-85 Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act through Bill 229*, which outlines our key areas of concern. We are asking that the Province work with conservation authorities to address these concerns before Bill 229 is passed. We would also like to offer our assistance and technical expertise to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry on any working groups or technical committees established to review future changes to the regulations, policies or provincial standards related to the implementation of the Conservation Authorities Act.

We look forward to continuing our productive relationship with the Province, and supporting your government’s effort to improve the governance and accountability of conservation authorities.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Jowett, Chair  
Grand River Conservation Authority

- c. Hon. Jeff Yurek, Minister of Environment, Conservation and Parks; Hon. John Yakabuski, Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry; Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Housing and Affairs, Hon. Rod Phillips, Minister of Finance; Grand River watershed Members of Provincial Parliament

# Grand River Conservation Authority

**Report number:** GM-11-20-85

**Date:** November 23, 2020

**To:** Members of the Grand River Conservation Authority

**Subject:** Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act through Bill 229

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## **Recommendation:**

THAT Report Number GM-11-20-85 – Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act through Bill 229 be approved as amended;

AND THAT Grand River Conservation Authority Report GM-11-20-85 be submitted to the Premier, Ministers of Environment, Conservation and Parks, Natural Resources, Municipal Housing and Affairs and Finance, watershed MPPs, Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Rural Ontario Municipalities Association, and circulated to watershed municipalities;

AND THAT staff be directed to draft a cover letter which highlights the GRCA's key concerns with the proposed changes to the Conservation Authorities Act which will accompany the report to be distributed.

## **Summary:**

On November 5, 2020, through Bill 229 Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act (Budget Measures), the province introduced amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* (Schedule 6) and the *Planning Act*. If enacted, some changes will significantly impact the role of a conservation authority board to establish programs and services. As well, the proposed amendments will enable Regulations that will either limit or completely change the role of conservation authorities to protect Ontario's environment and ensure people and property are safe from natural hazards.

## **Report:**

### **Background:**

A provincial review of the *Conservation Authorities Act* has been ongoing since 2015. Amendments were approved in 2017, a minor change in 2018 and these were followed by further amendments in 2019. In 2019, the province indicated the proposed amendments were to help conservation authorities focus and deliver on the core mandate and to improve governance. The Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) provided comments on the Environmental Registry Posting through GM-04-19-41- Environmental Registry Posting 013-5018- Modernizing Conservation Authority Operations. The amendments were later passed through Bill 108, More Homes, More Choice Act. At that time, the scope of the changes to conservation authority board

governance and composition; mandatory, municipal and other programs and services; natural hazard permits and other areas were to come out through various regulations.

In the fall of 2019, the Minister of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) hosted meetings with each individual conservation authority (CA) to gain a better understanding of the programs and services provided by each Authority. In the early winter of 2020, the MECP also hosted stakeholder consultation sessions across the province to gain feedback from the various groups, agencies and organizations who deal with, or work with CAs. The Vice-Chair and senior staff attended the South-western session and submitted formal written comments in response to questions posed by the MECP. MECP has confirmed that they received over 2,500 submissions in response to these consultation sessions; however, the results of these sessions have not been publicly shared.

### **Bill 229**

On November 5, 2020, the province introduced Bill 229 Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act which includes amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* (Schedule 6). The province identified these changes as necessary to improve transparency and consistency in conservation authority operations, strengthen municipal and provincial oversight and streamline conservation authority roles in permitting and land use planning.

While previously proposed changes to the Act have been posted to the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) for a period of public comment; these new changes are posted on the ERO for information only. Under Section 33 of the Environmental Bill of Rights (1993), public consultation is not required if the proposal forms part of or gives effect to a budget or economic statement that is presented to the Legislative Assembly. It is anticipated that Bill 229 will be passed in the next few weeks as the legislature is due to rise on December 10<sup>th</sup>.

On November 9, 2020, MECP hosted an information session with all 36 Conservation Authority General Managers to provide additional information on the proposed amendments and timelines. MECP has indicated that regulations to implement the Act will be released for public comment in the coming weeks and a second set of regulations will be released for public comment in early 2021.

### **Proposed Amendments:**

Attached as appendix 1 is a summary chart of the proposed amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* and comments on the effects of those changes. This document was prepared by Conservation Ontario and circulated to the Board on November 13, 2020.

The changes to *Conservation Authorities Act* can be categorized into 5 sections:

- 1. Objects, Powers and Duties**
- 2. Regulatory**
- 3. Enforcement**
- 4. Governance**
- 5. Other**

Key changes to the Act under each of these categories are discussed below:

## 1. **Objects, Powers and Duties**

- Narrows the objects of a conservation authority from providing “programs and services designated to further conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources other than gas, oil, coal and minerals” (*Conservation Authorities Act*, s20(1)) to: (i) mandatory programs and services, (ii) municipal programs and services, and (iii) other program and services.
- A number of proposed clauses that would enable the Minister to make regulations that would prescribe standards and requirements for Municipal Programs and Services (i.e. Service agreements between municipalities and CAs) and Other Programs and Services (i.e. as determined by the Board and if municipal levy is used would require municipal agreements)
- Proposed amendment of the *Planning Act* to include conservation authorities to subsection 1(2) which would remove CAs as a public body and name CAs under the one window approach of MMAH for the purposes of appeals only. This may remove conservation authorities, who are private landowners, from the right of appeal.
- Removal of power for CAs to expropriate lands for existing and future projects

### *GRCA Comments:*

The purpose of the *Conservation Authorities Act* remains the same. “The purpose of the Act is to provide for the organisation and delivery of programs and services that further the conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources in watershed in Ontario.” 2017, c.23. Sched. 4, s.1. The objects within the *Conservation Authorities Act* have been amended to reflect the mandatory program and services that will be prescribed by regulations. At this time, it is anticipated that the changes to the objects would not impact the way in which the organization operates. In the next few weeks, the province has indicated that it will be releasing regulations that will further define the mandatory programs and services which could potentially have an impact on the scope and scale of current programs.

Although clauses related to non-mandatory programs already exist in the previously amended Act through Bill 108, the province has proposed additional wording that allows the Minister to dictate the standards and requirements for municipal or other programs and services agreed upon through service level agreements (non-mandatory programs). Historically, GRCA has negotiated directly with municipalities to tailor agreements to the need of the service for that specific municipality. Local autonomy in these program and services could be compromised with prescribed provincial standards and requirements. The non-mandatory, municipal and other local programs, do not receive funding from the province and through agreement, may be funded by municipal levy or other sources.

The proposed consequential changes to the *Planning Act* are still being clarified with the Ministry, however it is anticipated that it would remove conservation authorities ability to appeal a municipal planning decision to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT), unless it is through the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. It is unclear if a conservation authority can participate in an appeal to support a municipality upon request or when this is included in an agreement between the conservation authority and municipality.

The ability to appeal is a tool that is a necessary but seldom used tool in our toolbox. The Ministry staff stated that this change only affects the role of the conservation authority in an appeal process and that participation in reviewing land use planning applications would still be occurring. Conservation Authorities participation in land use

planning and the ability to appeal a decision ensures that key issues are identified and addressed early in the approval process so the landowner may proceed with other approvals such as the conservation authority permit in an efficient manner. It also ensures that the watershed lens is being applied to planning and land use decisions and that people and their property in or near new development or redevelopment are protected from natural hazards such as flooding.

When necessary GRCA attends LPAT hearings to support the municipality and to ensure that policies and development conditions are imposed to reduce flood risks and to ensure mitigation and setbacks are in place to address other natural hazards such as erosion hazards or along the Lake Erie shoreline. Extreme weather events and changing climate increase the importance of our role in the planning process.

The 2019 Provincial Flood Advisor's report notes the important role that conservation authorities play in the land use planning process. The main legislative tools used to manage flood risk, the report states, include the *Planning Act* together with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and the *Conservation Authorities Act*. As a result of the Flood Advisor's recommendations, the 2020 PPS was revised to state that mitigating natural hazard risks, including those associated with climate change, will require the province, planning authorities, and conservation authorities to work together. Similarly, the Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan asserts that within the context of environmental planning, conservation authorities' core mandate is protection from natural hazards and conserving natural resources.

Another significant concern is that this change may also remove our right to appeal planning decisions as a landowner. This is of significant concern as GRCA owns and manages over 48,000 acres of property throughout the watershed to support flood hazard management, to maintain a reliable water supply, to protect natural areas and biodiversity, to provide community recreation/education and to manage other environmentally sensitive natural lands. Conservation authorities are considered private landowners (not public lands) and the potential removal of the right to appeal a land use planning decision is a significant concern.

The amendments to the Act also removes the ability to utilize the *Expropriation Act* for existing and future projects. MECP has recommended that should this be required for a CA project that the municipality or the province could expropriate the lands necessary.

## **2. Regulatory**

- Allow an applicant, within 120 days of a conservation authority receiving a permit application, to appeal to the LPAT if no decisions by the conservation authority has been made.
- Authorize the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry to issue an order to take over and decide an application for a permit under section 28 of the Conservation Authorities Act in place of the conservation authority (i.e. before the conservation authority has made a decision on the application).
- Allows an applicant, within 30 days of a conservation authority issuing a permit, with or without conditions, or denying a permit, to request the minister to review the conservation authority's decision.
- Where the minister has taken over a permit application or is reviewing a permit decision by a conservation authority, allow an applicant to appeal



directly to LPAT where the minister fails to make a decision within 90 days.

- In addition to the provision to seek a minister's review, provide the applicant with the ability to appeal a permit decision to LPAT within 90 days after the conservation authority has made a decision.

#### *GRCA Comments:*

The proposed 120 day timeline for a CA to make a decision on permit applications may be problematic since there is no indication from the province when the 120 day timeline is triggered (submission of application) or if there will be a requirement for complete applications. There is a broad spectrum and complexity of applications that CAs deal with and the majority of permits that are submitted with satisfactory construction or development plans and technical reports can be reviewed in a timely manner. For complex files, there may be additional time required for the applicant and/or their consultants to address GRCA technical comments on the proposal e.g. floodplain mapping analysis. The proposed timeline of 120 days for a decision oversimplifies the permitting process.

Over the past several years, and again in 2019 Conservation Ontario and CAs have worked with the province, AMO, landowners groups and the building industry to develop the recently CA wide adopted 'Client Service Standards for Conservation Authority Plan and Permit Review'. This document sets forth industry standards and procedures to ensure CA plan and permit review process are transparent, predictable and fair. GRCA permit application decisions are consistently made within the current client service standards. The current standards exclude the time period the applicant or their consultants are preparing responses to GRCA technical or policy comments which can take several weeks or in limited cases a few months.

The current appeal process for permits has been administered through the Mining and Lands Tribunal. With these proposed amendments, all permit appeals will be processed through LPAT. There is concern regarding the change in tribunals; the Mining and Lands Tribunal has the history and natural hazard technical experience in adjudicating *Conservation Authorities Act* cases for decades. Due to the volume of appeals at LPAT, it is anticipated that there could be lengthy delays for hearings and inconsistent decisions across the province. This also has the potential to redirect staffs' time to focus more on managing the appeal process for permit applications than what was previously required.

Under these proposed amendments, the Minister will be able to step in and take over the issuance or denial of a permit under Section 28 without consultation with the CA. A significant concern with this is a decision is made without watershed specific technical information required to make the decisions and the precedent that could be set for future application similar in nature.

Many of the amendments to this section of the legislation provide the Minister with significant additional powers to intervene in the permit process.

### **3. Enforcement**

- Eliminated the (not yet proclaimed) powers for officers appointed by conservation authorities to issue stop orders (*Conservation Authorities Act* provision 30.4)

- Clarified conditions for officers appointed by conservation authorities to enter lands without a warrant for the purposes of:
  - determining whether to issue a permit (amendment to unproclaimed *Conservation Authorities Act* provision 30.2(1))
  - ensuring compliance with the prohibitions, regulations, or permit conditions, only when the officer has “reasonable grounds to believe that a contravention of a provision of the Act or a regulation...is causing or likely to have significant effects...” (*Conservation Authorities Act* provision 30.2(1.1))

*GRCA Comments:*

In previous updates to the Act, the province recognized that many compliance tools were outdated. The legislation prior to 2017 was not a deterrent for illegal activities and rapid response tools were not available to stop ongoing illegal activities. Although the fines have been substantially increased in 2017 (not yet enacted), the current proposal would remove a much needed compliance tool – the Stop (work) Order. The Made-In-Ontario Plan also recognized the role of conservation authorities in enforcement and it includes the provincial action “Work with municipalities, conservation authorities, other law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to increase enforcement on illegal dumping of excess soil.” Although not yet enacted, the Stop Order provision would have provided another tool to use when managing enforcement challenges and could have helped to avoid a time consuming and costly injunction process.

Obtaining injunctions takes further staff time and conservation authorities will incur significant costs for legal and court fees. Given the lack of provincial funding this cost will continue to be borne by municipalities and ultimately the taxpayers. The time needed to obtain such an order can be lengthy resulting in unnecessary and significant damage to the environment, impacts to natural hazard areas such as development in a floodplain which then puts people and property at risk.

Removing an officer’s ability to enter lands (s. 30.2) within the authority’s jurisdiction is inconsistent with similar municipal and provincial legislation. Coupled with the removal of a Stop Order provision (s. 30.4), these amendments do not afford officers an ability to “prevent or reduce the effects or risks” associated with illegal and egregious activities. Examples of other provincial legislation with Stop Orders include *Building Code Act* S.14, *Environmental Protection Act* S.8, *Planning Act* S. 49.

#### **4. Governance**

- Removing the power to define in regulation the composition, appointment or minimum qualifications for a Board member (S.40 (1)(a) and replaced it with:
  - Mandate that the municipal councillors appointed by a particular municipalities as members of a conservation authority be selected from that municipality’s own councillors only S.14 (1.1)
  - Enabling the Minister to appoint an additional member to the Board to represent the agricultural sector (new *Conservation Authorities Act* provision 14(4)).
- Limit the term of the Chair and Vice-Chair to one year and to no more than two consecutive terms (new *Conservation Authorities Act* provision 17 (1.1))

- Amending the duties of members to act on behalf of their respective municipalities rather than the Conservation Authority

*GRCA Comments:*

As previously mentioned in formal comments provided to the province in April 2019 and comments provided to the province during stakeholder consultation in 2020, the GRCA is supportive of changes that increase transparency and accountability of conservation authorities. GRCA is also supportive of the province's intent to clearly define mandatory programs and services provided by the conservation authorities and we look forward to the opportunity to provide input on the regulations that will be posted for public input.

There are a number of proposed amendments that require the posting of documents, board agendas and minutes, financial audits and standard accounting practices that are already undertaken by the GRCA.

Municipalities will no longer be able to appoint a member of the public to the Board. Over the years, the GRCA has benefited from having citizen appointments to the Board. This has helped to incorporate a diverse perspectives for watershed decision making. In order to ensure that a municipal Mayor may participate on a conservation authority board it is recommended that the specification of 'municipal councillor' in the proposed amendments be changed to "municipally elected official".

In the event that the Minister appoints a member to represent the agricultural sector, the appointment process has not been specified, and it is assumed that these appointments would have the same voting privileges as all members and would be entitled to receive per diems and to be appointed as the chair or vice-chair. It is unclear how the change to fiduciary duty would affect this member.

The current legislation deferred board composition to a future Regulation. The proposed amendment removed this clause and replaced it with clauses that specify who can be a members of the board so there will be no opportunity for further input on determining who is eligible to be a member of the Board.

The proposed amendments have set a limit to the Chair and Vice-chair to hold office for one year term and no more than two consecutive terms. Under GRCA By-law 3-2020, the by-law states, "The individuals elected shall hold office until their successors are elected and will be eligible for re-election to the same office for up to a maximum of five one-year terms."

Conservation Authorities are corporate entities. Good governance dictates that the Board acts on behalf of the organization and in the public interest. By changing the duty of members to act on behalf of their respective municipalities, it contradicts the concept of fiduciary duty of a Board Member to represent the best interests of the corporation they are overseeing. It puts an individual municipal interest above the broader watershed interests further to the purpose of the Act. The standards of care for directors are set out under the *Business Corporations Act*.

'Every director and officer of a corporation in exercising his or her powers and discharging his or her duties to the corporation shall, (a) act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation...; and (b) exercise the care, diligence and skill that a responsible prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances'

Additionally, the Auditor General of Ontario recommended in their report on the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority that, "to ensure effective oversight of conservation authorities' activities through boards of directors, we recommend that the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks clarify board members' accountability to the conservation authority" to which the ministry response was in agreement.

## 5. Other

The amendments to the Act also include the requirement for a transition plan to be developed and implemented to ensure compliance with the regulations for mandatory programs and services and agreements or MOUs with municipal partners. Through discussions with MECP staff, it has been stated that the transition plan should be completed and implemented in time to support the 2022 budget process.

It has been GRCA's experience that it can take one to two years to negotiating and finalizing a municipal agreement or MOU given the complexity of the agreement and the number of stakeholders involved (municipal and CAs).

The development and implementation of the transition plan will require a change to GRCA's budget model, an assessment of all programs and services to ensure compliance with the regulations and development and negotiation with municipalities for MOU for non-mandatory programs and services (up to 26).

It is unknown when regulations will be posted for public input and approved.

### **Summary of GRCA's Response to Proposed Amendments to the Conservation Authorities Act:**

- GRCA requests that the clause be edited to remove the ability for the Minister to prescribe standards and requirements for non-mandatory, municipal and local programs and services.
- GRCA requests that the amendment to the *Planning Act* be removed from Schedule 6 of Bill 229.
- GRCA requests that Bill 229 Schedule 6 clauses in S.28 be amended by removing references to LPAT and replacing it with the Mining and Lands Tribunal.
- GRCA requests that the existing unproclaimed clauses in the *Conservation Authorities Act* 2019 related to Powers of Entry (30.2) and Stop Order (30.4) remain in the *Conservation Authorities Act* and proposed amendments related to these clauses be removed from Bill 229 Schedule 6.
- GRCA requests that the wording for fiduciary responsibilities in the *Conservation Authorities Act* be amended back to: "Every member of an authority shall act honestly and in good faith with a view to furthering the objects of the authority."
- GRCA requests that a future regulation regarding the transition plan have an implementation date that is 18-24 months after the regulation is approved.

Most of the amendments proposed would be implemented through new or amended legal instruments or policies. The GRCA will contact MECP and MNRF to offer assistance and technical expertise on any working groups/technical committees

established to review future changes to the regulations, policy and/or provincial standards related to the implementation of the *Conservation Authorities Act*.

**Financial implications:**

Without the details of the proposed regulations, it is difficult to determine the financial implications for the amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act*. Additional reports will come to the Board regarding updates to the program and services of the GRCA as they are posted to the Environmental Bill of Rights.

**Other department considerations:**

Operations, Administration, Resource Management and Engineering Divisions were consulted on the preparation of this report.

**Prepared by:**

Samantha Lawson  
Chief Administrative Officer