

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY

Regular Meeting of Council

**Tuesday October 15, 2019 at 7:00 p.m. – Council Chambers
102 Derby Street West, Alexandria, Ontario K0C 1A0**

Draft Agenda

THE MEETING WILL OPEN WITH THE CANADIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST
3. ACCEPT THE AGENDA (Additions/Deletions) (Jacques)
4. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES (Carma)
 - a) Regular Meeting of Council – September 23, 2019
5. DELEGATION(S)
6. STAFF REPORTS
 - CAO/Clerk's Department**
 - a) AMO Report on Joint and Several Liability (Brenda)
 - b) By-law 40-2019 – Indemnification By-law (Carma)
 - Treasurer's Department**
 - c) Tile Drainage Loan Application (Jeff)
 - Planning/Building & By-law Enforcement Department**
 - d) Proposed Settlement - SDG Official Plan Modifications (Brenda)
 - e) By-law 39-2019 – Site Plan Agreement – Butchers To Go (Johanne)
 - f) Bell's Tower – Alexandria (Michel)
 - g) Roger's Tower – Maxville (Johanne)
 - h) Roger's Tower – Greenfield (Carma)
 - i) Roger's Tower – Glen Robertson (Jacques)
7. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
8. CONSENT AGENDA
 - a) Community Development Committee Minutes – Aug 28, 2019
9. NEW BUSINESS
10. NOTICE OF MOTION

Next Regular Public Meeting of Council
Monday October 28, 2019 at 7:00 p.m. at the Centre Sandfield Centre, 102 Derby Street West, Alexandria, Ontario.
Note: Meeting are subject to change or cancellation.
11. QUESTION PERIOD (limit of one question per person and subsequent question will be at the discretion of the Mayor/Chair).

12. CLOSED SESSION BUSINESS

Taxation Discrepancies corrections (as this matter deals with advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose they may be discussed in closed session under sections 239 (2)(f) of the *Ontario Municipal Act*);

Legal (as this matter deals with litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals affecting the municipality or local board they may be discussed in closed session under sections 239 (2)(e) of the *Ontario Municipal Act*);

And adopt the minutes of the Municipal Council Closed Session meeting of September 9, 2019, September 23, 2019 and Committee of the Whole meeting of September 18, 2019.

13. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

a) By-law 41-2019 (Jeff)

14. ADJOURN (Michel)

Section 1

CALL TO ORDER

Section 2

DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

Section 3

ACCEPT THE AGENDA

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry accepts the agenda of the Regular Meeting of Council on Tuesday October 15, 2019.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

YEA

NEA

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

Section 3

Section 4

ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the minutes of the following meeting be adopted as circulated.

Regular Meeting of Council – September 23, 2019

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

YEA

NEA

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

Section 4

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

**Monday September 23, 2019 at 7:00 p.m. – Council Chambers
102 Derby Street West, Alexandria, On K0C 1A0**

A Regular meeting of the Municipal Council was held on September 23, 2019 at 7:00 p.m., with Mayor Jamie MacDonald presiding.

PRESENT: **Deputy Mayor** – Carma Williams
Councillor at Large – Jacques Massie
Councillor (Lochiel Ward) – Brenda Noble
Councillor (Kenyon Ward) – Jeff Manley
Councillor (Alexandria Ward) – Michel Depratto
Councillor (Maxville Ward) – Johanne Wensink

ALSO PRESENT: **CAO/Clerk** - Sarah Huskinson
Deputy Clerk – Lise Lavigne
Recreation Director – Anne Leduc
Planner - Kasia Olszewska

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST
3. ACCEPT THE AGENDA (Additions/Deletions)

Resolution No. 1

Moved by: Jacques Massie

Seconded by: Jeff Manley

That the Council of the Township of North Glengarry accepts the agenda of the Regular Meeting of Council on Monday September 23, 2019.

Carried

4. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Resolution No. 2

Moved by: Carma Williams

Seconded by: Michel Depratto

THAT the minutes of the following meetings be adopted as amended.

Regular Meeting of Council – September 9, 2019
Committee of the Whole Meeting – September 18, 2019

Carried

5. DELEGATIONS

6. STAFF REPORTS

CAO/Clerk's Department

a) By-law 37-2019 Agreement between SG and NG re: GSP

Resolution No. 3

Moved by: Brenda Noble

Seconded by: Michel Depratto

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry accept the agreement with South Glengarry for the administration and operation of the Glengarry Sports Palace (GSP); and

AND THAT by-law 37-2019 be read a first, second and third time and enacted in Open Council this 23rd day of September, 2019.

Carried

Community Services Department

b) Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program – Community, Culture and Recreation Stream

Resolution No. 4

Moved by: Michel Depratto

Seconded by: Brenda Noble

THAT Council receives Staff Report No. CS 2019-28; and

THAT Council directs staff to apply to the Invest in Canada Infrastructure – Community, Culture and Recreation Stream under the Rehabilitation and Renovation Category for the Glengarry Sports Palace refurbishment project;

THAT Council directs staff to include \$100,000.00 in the 2020 Glengarry Sports Palace's Capital Budget for engineering plans as part of the Township of North Glengarry's 2020 Budgeting Exercise; and

THAT Council approves setting aside \$250,000 in a reserve fund between 2020 and 2021 to be applied against the municipality's portion of the project.

Carried

Planning/Building & By-law Enforcement Department

c) By-law 36-2019 – Site Plan Development for 7137796 Canada Inc.

Resolution No. 5

Moved by: Jacques Massie

Seconded by: Jeff Manley

THAT Council receives Staff Report No. BP-2019-28; and

THAT Council of the Township of North Glengarry adopt Site Plan Agreement;

AND THAT by-law 36-2019 be read a first, second and third time and enacted in Open Council this 23rd day of September, 2019.

Carried

7. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

8. CONSENT AGENDA

CAO/Clerk's Department 2019 Workplan
Community Services Department 2019 Workplan – Aug/Sept update
Treasury Department 2019 Workplan – August update
Tax Arrears – 4 year comparison
Final Budget vs. Actual Values
Planning/Building & By-law Enforcement Dept. 2019 Workplan update
Fire Department 2019 Workplan update
Public Works Department - 2019 Workplan - September update

Resolution No. 6

Moved by: Brenda Noble

Seconded by: Michel Depratto

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives the items from the consent agenda for information purposes only.

Carried

9. NEW BUSINESS

a) Pupil Accommodation Review Guidelines

Resolution No. 7

Moved by: Johanne Wensink

Seconded by: Jeff Manley

WHEREAS, the Pupil Accommodation Review Guideline (PARG) in 2016 ignored important considerations.

And WHEREAS, Glengarry District High School and Maxville Public School in the Township of North Glengarry were reviewed for possible closure in 2016.

And WHEREAS, the Government of Ontario is currently working on new PARG guidelines.

Be it resolved that the Education Subcommittee of the Community Development Committee of the Township of North Glengarry proposes the following changes to the Pupil Accommodation Review Guideline:

1. That the economic impact of a school closure on a municipality be considered before a school is closed.
2. That there be proven value to the student when considering a school closure, including greater access to amenities, services, and learning opportunities (i.e., after school work, coop programs etc.)
3. That multiple options be allowed to be considered during the Pupil Accommodation Review Process.
4. That students being removed from their community be the absolute last resort, with all efforts being exhausted for school boards to share amenities and space before a child is transported out of their community.

Carried

10. NOTICE OF MOTION – Next Meeting of Council, Tuesday October 15, 2019

11. QUESTION PERIOD

12. CLOSED SESSION BUSINESS

Resolution No. 8

Moved by: Jacques Massie

Seconded by: Jeff Manley

Proceed "In Closed Session",

litigation or potential litigation (as this matter deals with litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals affecting the municipality or local board they may be discussed in closed session under sections 239 (2)(e) of the *Ontario Municipal Act*);

Carried

Resolution No. 9

Moved by: Jeff Manley

Seconded by: Jacques Massie

That we return to the Regular Meeting of Council at 8:14 pm.

Carried

13. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

a) **By-law 38-2019**

Resolution No. 10

Moved by: Jeff Manley

Seconded by: Jacques Massie

That the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receive By-law 38-2019; and

That Council adopt by-law 38-2019 being a by-law to adopt, confirm and ratify matters dealt with by Resolution and that By-law 38-2019 be read a first, second, third time and enacted in Open Council this 23rd day of September, 2019.

Carried

14. ADJOURN

Resolution No. 11

Moved by: Michel Depratto

Seconded by: Brenda Noble

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 8:15 pm.

Carried

CAO/Clerk/ Deputy Clerk

Mayor / Deputy Mayor

Section 5

DELEGATIONS

Section 6

STAFF REPORTS

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives Staff Report No. AD-2019-15

And THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry endorses the AMO report “A Reasonable Balance: Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs” and the recommendations contained with regard to joint and several liability.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

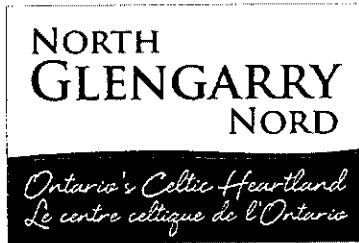
Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

YEA

NEA

Section 6 Item a



STAFF REPORT TO COUNCIL

Report No: AD-2019-15

October 15, 2019

From: Sarah Huskinson – Chief Administrative Officer/ Clerk

RE: AMO Report on Joint and Several Liability

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives Staff Report No. AD-2019-15

And THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry endorses the AMO report “A Reasonable Balance: Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs” and the recommendations contained with regard to joint and several liability.

Background / Analysis:

The issue of joint and several liability has been an ongoing topic between Ontario municipalities and the Attorney General for almost a decade. AMO has prepared a comprehensive document, attached to this report, entitled “A Reasonable Balance: Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs”. As stated in the report the costs associated with the insurance, legal bills and settlements are taxpayer dollars which could be used elsewhere needed services and operating/capital costs.

Contained in the document are examples of insurance costs of various municipalities. North Glengarry have many insurance claims and ongoing litigation as a result of the concept of municipalities having “deep pockets”. The recommendation in the report with regard to proportionate liability to replace joint and several liability, as well as increases to limitation periods, would assist to reduce future liabilities for the Township. The report also recommends the creation of a working group.

The AMO Report was distributed to all Ontario municipalities with the recommendation that the report be endorsed by Councils and those support resolutions be sent to the Attorney General by November 1, 2019.

Alternatives:

Option 1: THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry endorses the AMO report "A Reasonable Balance: Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs" and the recommendations contained with regard to joint and several liability.

Option 2: (not recommended) THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry does not endorse the AMO report "A Reasonable Balance: Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs" and the recommendations contained with regard to joint and several liability.

Financial Implications:

None

Attachments & Relevant Legislation:

AMO report - A Reasonable Balance: Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs.

Others Consulted:

None

Signed by Sarah Huskinson
Chief Administrative Officer/ Clerk



Towards a Reasonable Balance:

Addressing growing municipal liability and insurance costs

Submission to the Attorney General of Ontario

October 1, 2019



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Sent via email to: doug.downeyco@pc.ola.org
magpolicy@ontario.ca

October 1, 2019

The Honourable Doug Downey
Attorney General of Ontario
McMurtry-Scott Building, 11th Floor
720 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2S9

Dear Attorney General Downey,

Municipal governments accept the responsibility to pay their fair share of a loss. Always. Making it right and paying a fair share are the cornerstones of our legal system. Citizens expect nothing less of their local governments.

But what is a challenge for municipalities and property taxpayers alike, is being asked to assume someone else's responsibility for someone else's mistake. Municipal governments should not be the insurer of last resort. For municipalities in Ontario, however, the principle of joint and several liability ensures that they are just that.

Joint and several liability means higher insurance costs. It diverts property tax dollars from delivering public services. It has transformed municipalities into litigation targets while others escape responsibility. It forces municipal government to settle out-of-court for excessive amounts when responsibility is as low as 1%.

There must be a better way. There must be a better way to help ensure those who suffer losses are made whole again without asking municipalities to bear that burden alone. There must be a better way to be fair, reasonable, and responsible.

AMO welcomes the government's commitment to review joint and several liability. It is a complex issue that has many dimensions. Issues of fairness, legal principles, "liability chill", insurance failures and high insurance costs are all intertwined. Many other jurisdictions have offered additional protection for municipalities and AMO calls on the Ontario government to do the same.

What follows is a starting point for that discussion. Our paper reasserts key issues from AMO's 2010 paper, AMO's 2011 insurance cost survey, provides more recent examples, and details some possible solutions of which there are many options.

Municipalities are in the business of delivering public services. Municipal governments exist to connect people and to advance the development of a community. It is time to find a reasonable balance to prevent the further scaling back of public services owing to joint and several liability, "liability chill", or excessive insurance costs.



Together with the provincial government, I am confident we can find a better way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JM', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jamie McGarvey
AMO President

Executive Summary

AMO's advocacy efforts on joint and several liability in no way intends for aggrieved parties to be denied justice or damages through the courts. Rather, municipal governments seek to highlight the inequity of how much "deep pocket" defendants like municipalities are forced to pay, for both in and out of court settlements.

It is entirely unfair to ask property taxpayers to carry the lion's share of a damage award when a municipality is found at minimal fault or to assume responsibility for someone else's mistake.

Municipal governments cannot afford to be the insurer of last resort. The principle of joint and several liability is costing municipalities and taxpayers dearly, in the form of rising insurance premiums, service reductions and fewer choices. The *Negligence Act* was never intended to place the burden of insurer of last resort on municipalities.

As public organizations with taxation power and "deep pockets," municipalities have become focal points for litigation when other defendants do not have the means to pay. At the same time, catastrophic claim awards in Ontario have increased considerably. In part, joint and several liability is fueling exorbitant increases in municipal insurance premiums.

The heavy insurance burden and legal environment is unsustainable for Ontario's communities. Despite enormous improvements to safety, including new standards for playgrounds, pool safety, and better risk management practices, municipal insurance premiums and liability claims continue to increase. All municipalities have risk management policies to one degree or another and most large municipalities now employ risk managers precisely to increase health and safety and limit liability exposure in the design of facilities, programs, and insurance coverage. Liability is a top of mind consideration for all municipal councils.

Joint and several liability is problematic not only because of the disproportioned burden on municipalities that are awarded by courts. It is also the immeasurable impact of propelling municipalities to settle out of court to avoid protracted and expensive litigation for amounts that may be excessive, or certainly represent a greater percentage than their degree of fault.

Various forms of proportionate liability have now been enacted by all of Ontario's competing Great Lakes states. In total, 38 other states south of the border have adopted proportionate liability in specific circumstances to the benefit of municipalities. Many common law jurisdictions around the world have adopted legal reforms to limit the exposure and restore balance. With other Commonwealth jurisdictions and the majority of state governments in the United States having modified the rule of joint and several liability in favour of some form of proportionate liability, it is time for Ontario to consider various options.

There is precedence in Ontario for joint and several liability reform. The car leasing lobby highlighted a particularly expensive court award made in November of 2004 against a car leasing company by the victim of a drunk driver. The August 1997 accident occurred when the car skidded off a county road near Peterborough, Ontario. It exposed the inequity of joint and several liability for car leasing companies. The leasing companies argued to the government that the settlement had put them at a competitive disadvantage to lenders. They also warned that such liability conditions would likely drive some leasing and rental companies to reduce their business in Ontario. As a result, Bill 18 amended the *Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act*, the *Highway Traffic*

Act and the Ontario *Insurance Act* to make renters and lessees vicariously liable for the negligence of automobile drivers and capped the maximum liability of owners of rental and leased cars at \$1 million. While Bill 18 has eliminated the owners of leased and rented cars as “deep pocket” defendants, no such restrictions have been enacted to assist municipalities.

A 2011 survey conducted by AMO reveals that since 2007, liability premiums have increased by 22.2% and are among the fastest growing municipal costs. Total 2011 Ontario municipal insurance costs were \$155.2 million. Liability premiums made up the majority of these expenses at \$85.5 million. Property taxpayers are paying this price.

These trends are continuing. In August of 2019, it was reported the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury faces a 59% insurance cost increase for 2019. This is just one example. AMO encourages the municipal insurance industry to provide the government with more recent data and trends to support the industry’s own arguments regarding the impact joint and several has on premiums.

Insurance costs disproportionately affect small municipalities. For 2011, the per capita insurance costs for communities with populations under 10,000 were \$37.56. By comparison, per capita costs in large communities with populations over 75,000 were \$7.71. Property taxpayers in one northern community are spending more on insurance than their library. In one southern county, for every \$2 spent on snowplowing roads, another \$1 is spent on insurance.

In 2016, the Ontario Municipal Insurance Exchange (OMEX), a not-for-profit insurer, announced that it was suspending reciprocal underwriting operations. The organization cited, a “low pricing environment, combined with the impact of joint and several liability on municipal claim settlements” as reasons for the decision. Fewer choices fuels premium increases.

Learning from other jurisdictions is important for Ontario. The Province of Saskatchewan has implemented liability reforms to support its municipalities. As a municipal lawyer at the time, Neil Robertson, QC was instrumental in laying out the arguments in support of these changes. Now a Justice of the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, AMO was pleased to have Neil Robertson prepare a paper and address AMO conference delegates in 2013. Much of the Saskatchewan municipal experience (which led to reforms) is applicable to the Ontario and the Canadian municipal context. Summarised below and throughout this paper are some of Robertson’s key findings.

Robertson found that, regardless of the cause, over the years municipalities in Canada have experienced an accelerating rate of litigation and an increase in amounts of damage awards. He noted these developments challenge municipalities and raise financial, operational and policy issues in the provision of public services.

Robertson describes the current Canadian legal climate as having placed municipalities in the role of involuntary insurer. Courts have assigned municipal liability where liability was traditionally denied and apportioned fault to municipal defendants out of proportion to municipal involvement in the actual wrong.

This increased exposure to liability has had serious ramifications for municipalities, both as a deterrent to providing public services which may give rise to claims and in raising the cost and reducing the availability of insurance. The cost of claims has caused insurers to reconsider not only

what to charge for premiums, but whether to continue offering insurance coverage to municipal clients.

Robertson also makes the key point that it is reasonable for municipal leaders to seek appropriate statutory protections. He wrote:

“Since municipalities exist to improve the quality of life for their citizens, the possibility of causing harm to those same citizens is contrary to its fundamental mission. Careful management and wise stewardship of public resources by municipal leaders will reduce the likelihood of such harm, including adherence to good risk management practices in municipal operations. But wise stewardship also involves avoiding the risk of unwarranted costs arising from inevitable claims.”

And, of course, a key consideration is the reality that insurance premiums, self-insurance costs, and legal fees divert municipal funds from other essential municipal services and responsibilities.

It is in this context that AMO appreciated the commitments made by the Premier and the Attorney General to review the principle of joint and several liability, the impact it has on insurance costs, and the influence “liability chill” has on the delivery of public services. Now is the time to deliver provincial public policy solutions which address these issues.

Recommendations

AMO recommends the following measures to address these issues:

1. The provincial government adopt a model of full proportionate liability to replace joint and several liability.
2. Implement enhancements to the existing limitations period including the continued applicability of the existing 10-day rule on slip and fall cases given recent judicial interpretations, and whether a 1-year limitation period may be beneficial.
3. Implement a cap for economic loss awards.
4. Increase the catastrophic impairment default benefit limit to \$2 million and increase the third-party liability coverage to \$2 million in government regulated automobile insurance plans.
5. Assess and implement additional measures which would support lower premiums or alternatives to the provision of insurance services by other entities such as non-profit insurance reciprocals.
6. Compel the insurance industry to supply all necessary financial evidence including premiums, claims, and deductible limit changes which support its, and municipal arguments as to the fiscal impact of joint and several liability.
7. Establish a provincial and municipal working group to consider the above and put forward recommendations to the Attorney General.

Insurance Cost Examples

The government has requested detailed information from municipalities regarding their insurance costs, coverage, deductibles, claims history, and out-of-court settlements. Municipalities have been busy responding to a long list of provincial consultations on a wide range of topics. Some of the information being sought is more easily supplied by the insurance industry. AMO's 2011 survey of insurance costs produced a sample size of 122 municipalities and assessed insurance cost increases over a five-year period. The survey revealed an average premium increase which exceeded 20% over that period.

All of the same forces remain at play in 2019 just as they were in 2011. Below are some key examples.

Ear Falls - The Township of Ear Falls reports that its insurance premiums have increased 30% over five years to \$81,686. With a population of only 995 residents (2016), this represents a per capita cost of \$82.09. This amount is a significant increase from AMO's 2011 Insurance Survey result. At that time, the average per capita insurance cost for a community with a population under 10,000 was \$37.56. While the Township has not been the subject of a liability claim, a claim in a community of this size could have significant and long-lasting financial and service implications. The Township has also had to impose stricter insurance requirements on groups that rent municipal facilities. This has had a negative impact on the clubs and volunteers' groups and as a consequence, many have cut back on the service these groups provide to the community.

Central Huron - For many years the municipality of Central Huron had a deductible of \$5,000. In 2014, the deductible was increased to \$15,000 to help reduce insurance costs. The municipality also increased its liability coverage in 2014 and added cyber security coverage in 2018. The combined impact of these changes represents a premium cost of \$224,774 in 2019, up from \$141,331 in 2010. Per capita costs for insurance alone are now \$29.67.

Huntsville - Since 2010, the Town of Huntsville reports an insurance premium increase of 67%. In 2019 this represented about 3.75% of the town's property tax levy. At the same time, Huntsville's deductible has increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The town also reports a reluctance to hold its own events for fear of any claims which may affect its main policy. Additional coverage is purchased for these events and these costs are not included above.

Ottawa - In August 2018, the City began working with its insurance broker, Aon Risk Solutions ("Aon"), to prepare for the anticipated renewal of the Integrated Insurance Program in April 2019. As the cost of the City's insurance premiums had risen by approximately 25% between 2017 and 2018, this early work was intended to ensure that any further increase could be properly accounted for through the 2019 budget process. Early indications of a possible further 10% premium increase prompted the City and Aon in late 2018 to explore options for a revised Program, and to approach alternative markets for the supply of insurance.

On January 11, 2019, an OC Transpo bus collided with a section of the Westboro Station transit shelter, resulting in three fatalities and numerous serious injuries. This was the second major incident involving the City's bus fleet, following approximately five years after the OC Transpo - VIA train collision in September 2013.

The January 2019 incident prompted insurance providers to re-evaluate their willingness to participate in the City Program. Despite Aon's work to secure an alternative provider, only Frank Cowan Company ("Cowan"), the City's existing insurer, was prepared to offer the City an Integrated Insurance Program. Cowan's offer to renew the City's Program was conditional on revised terms and limits and at a significant premium increase of approximately 84%, or nearly \$2.1 million per year. According to Cowan, these changes and increases were attributable to seven principle factors, including Joint and Several Liability:

1. Escalating Costs of Natural Global Disasters;
2. Joint and Several Liability;
3. Claims Trends (in the municipal sector);
4. Increasing Damage Awards;
5. Class Action Lawsuits;
6. New and/or Adverse Claims Development; and,
7. Transit Exposure.

Cowan also indicated that the primary policy limits for the 2019-2020 renewal would be lowered from \$25 million to \$10 million per occurrence, thereby raising the likelihood of increased costs for the City's excess liability policies.

Joint and Several in Action - Recent Examples

The following examples highlight joint and several in action. The following examples have occurred in recent years.

GTA Municipality – A homeowner rented out three separate apartments in a home despite being zoned as a single-family dwelling. After a complaint was received, bylaw inspectors and Fire Prevention Officers visited the property. The landlord was cautioned to undertake renovations to restore the building into a single-family dwelling. After several months of non-compliance, charges under the fire code were laid. The owner was convicted and fined. A subsequent visit by Fire Prevention Officers noted that the required renovations had not taken place. Tragically, a fire occurred which resulted in three fatalities. Despite having undertaken corrective action against the homeowner, joint and several liability loomed large. It compelled the municipality to make a payment of \$504,000 given the 1% rule.

City of Ottawa - A serious motor vehicle accident occurred between one of the City's buses and an SUV. The collision occurred at an intersection when the inebriated driver of the SUV failed to stop at a red light and was struck by the City bus. This collision resulted in the deaths of the SUV driver and two other occupants, and also seriously injured the primary Plaintiff, the third passenger in the SUV. The secondary action was brought by the family of one of the deceased passengers.

The Court ultimately concluded that the City was 20% liable for the collision, while the SUV driver was 80% at fault. Despite the 80/20 allocation of fault, the City was required to pay all of the approximately \$2.1 million in damages awarded in the primary case and the \$200,000 awarded in the secondary case, bringing the amount paid by the City to a total that was not proportionate to its actual liability. This was due to the application of the principle of joint and several liability, as well as the interplay between the various automobile insurance policies held by the SUV owner and

passengers, which is further explained below. Although the City appealed this case, the Ontario Court of Appeal agreed with the findings of the trial judge and dismissed it.

This case was notable for the implications of various factors on the insurance policies held by the respective parties. While most automobile insurance policies in Ontario provide for \$1 million in third party liability coverage, the insurance for the SUV was reduced to the statutory minimum of \$200,000 by virtue of the fact that the driver at the time of the collision had a blood alcohol level nearly three times the legal limit for a fully licensed driver. This was contrary to the requirements of his G2 license, which prohibit driving after the consumption of any alcohol. Further, while the Plaintiff passengers' own respective insurance provided \$1 million in coverage for underinsured motorists (as the SUV driver was at the time), this type of coverage is triggered only where no other party is in any way liable for the accident. As a result, the primary Plaintiff could only effectively recover the full \$2.1 million in damages if the Court attributed even a small measure of fault to another party with sufficient resources to pay the claim.

In determining that the City was at least partially responsible for the collision, the Court held that the speed of the bus – which according to GPS recordings was approximately 6.5 km/h over the posted limit of 60 kilometres an hour – and momentary inattention were contributing factors to the collision.

To shorten the length of the trial by approximately one week and accordingly reduce the legal costs involved, the parties had earlier reached an agreement on damages and that the findings regarding the primary Plaintiff would apply equally to the other. The amount of the agreement-upon damages took into account any contributory negligence on the part of the respective Plaintiffs, attributable to such things as not wearing a seat belt.

City of Ottawa, 2nd example – A Plaintiff was catastrophically injured when, after disembarking a City bus, he was struck by a third-party motor vehicle. The Plaintiff's injuries included a brain injury while his impairments included incomplete quadriplegia.

As a result of his accident, the Plaintiff brought a claim for damages for an amount in excess of \$7 million against the City and against the owner and driver of the third-party vehicle that struck him. Against the City, the Plaintiff alleged that the roadway was not properly designed and that the bus stop was placed at an unsafe location as it required passengers to cross the road mid-block and not at a controlled intersection.

Following the completion of examinations for discovery, the Plaintiff's claim against the Co-Defendant (the driver of the vehicle which struck the plaintiff) was resolved for \$1,120,000 comprising \$970,000 for damages and \$120,000 for costs. The Co-Defendant's policy limit was \$1 million. The claim against the City was in effect, a "1% rule" case where the City had been added to the case largely because the Co-Defendant's insurance was capped at \$1 million, which was well below the value of the Plaintiff's claim.

On the issue of liability, the pre-trial judge was of the view that the City was exposed to a finding of some liability against it on the theory that, because of the proximity of the bus stop to a home for adults with mental health issues, the City knew or should have known that bus passengers with cognitive and/or physical disabilities would be crossing mid-block at an unmarked crossing. This, according to the judge, could have resulted in a finding being made at trial that the City should

either have removed the bus stop or alternatively, should have installed a pedestrian crossing at this location.

The judge assessed the Plaintiff's damages at \$7,241,000 exclusive of costs and disbursements which he then reduced to \$4,602,930 exclusive of costs and disbursements after applying a reduction of 27.5% for contributory negligence and subtracting the \$970,000 payment made by the Co-Defendant's insurer.

Settlement discussions took place and the judge recommended that the matter be resolved for \$3,825,000 plus costs of \$554,750 plus HST plus disbursements.

Joint and Several Liability in Action - Other notable cases

Deering v Scugog - A 19-year-old driver was driving at night in a hurry to make the start time of a movie. She was travelling on a Class 4 rural road that had no centerline markings. The Ontario Traffic Manual does not require this type of road to have such a marking. The driver thought that a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction was headed directly at her. She swerved, over-corrected and ended up in a rock culvert. The Court found the Township of Scugog 66.7% liable. The at-fault driver only carried a \$1M auto insurance policy.

Ferguson v County of Brant - An inexperienced 17-year-old male driver was speeding on a road when he failed to navigate a curve which resulted in him crossing the lane into oncoming traffic, leaving the roadway, and striking a tree. The municipality was found to have posted a winding road sign rather than a sharp curve sign. The municipality was found 55% liable.

Safranyos et al v City of Hamilton - The plaintiff was leaving a drive-in movie theatre with four children in her vehicle at approximately 1 AM. She approached a stop sign with the intention of turning right onto a highway. Although she saw oncoming headlights she entered the intersection where she was struck by a vehicle driven 15 km/h over the posted speed limit by a man who had just left a party and was determined by toxicologists to be impaired. The children in the plaintiff's vehicle suffered significant injuries. The City was determined to be 25% liable because a stop line had not been painted on the road at the intersection.

Mortimer v Cameron - Two men were engaged in horseplay on a stairway and one of them fell backward through an open door at the bottom of a landing. The other man attempted to break the first man's fall and together they fell into an exterior wall that gave way. Both men fell 10 feet onto the ground below, one of whom was left quadriplegic. The trial judge determined both men were negligent, but that their conduct did not correspond to the extent of the plaintiff's injuries. No liability was attached to either man. The building owner was determined to be 20% and the City of London was found to be 80% liable. The Court awarded the plaintiff \$5 M in damages. On appeal, the City's liability was reduced to 40% and building owner was determined to be 60% liable. The City still ended up paying 80% of the overall claim.

2011 Review of Joint and Several Liability – Law Commission of Ontario

In February 2011 the Law Commission of Ontario released a report entitled, *“Joint and Several Liability Under the Ontario Business Corporations Act”*. This review examined the application of

joint and several liability to corporate law and more specifically the relationship between the corporation and its directors, officers, shareholders and stakeholders.

Prior to the report's release, AMO made a submission to the Law Commission of Ontario to seek to expand its review to include municipal implications. The Law Commission did not proceed with a broader review at that time, but the context of its narrower scope remains applicable to municipalities. In fact, many of the same arguments which support reform in the realm of the *Business Corporations Act*, are the same arguments which apply to municipal governments.

Of note, the Law Commission's¹ report highlighted the following in favour of reforms:

Fairness: "it is argued that it is unfair for a defendant, whose degree of fault is minor when compared to that of other defendants, to have to fully compensate a plaintiff should the other defendants be insolvent or unavailable."

Deep Pocket Syndrome: "Joint and several liability encourages plaintiffs to unfairly target defendants who are known or perceived to be insured or solvent."

Rising Costs of Litigation, Insurance, and Damage Awards: "Opponents of the joint and several liability regime are concerned about the rising costs of litigation, insurance, and damage awards."

Provision of Services: "The Association of Municipalities of Ontario identifies another negative externality of joint and several liability: municipalities are having to delay or otherwise cut back services to limit exposure to liability."

The Law Commission found that the principle of joint and several liability should remain in place although it did not explicitly review the municipal situation.

2014 Resolution by the Ontario Legislature and Review by the Attorney General

Over 200 municipalities supported a motion introduced by Randy Pettapiece, MPP for Perth-Wellington which called for the implementation a comprehensive, long-term solution in 2014. That year, MPPs from all parties supported the Pettapiece motion calling for a reform joint and several liability.

Later that year the Ministry of the Attorney General consulted on three options of possible reform:

1. The Saskatchewan Model of Modified Proportionate Liability

Saskatchewan has adopted a modified version of proportionate liability that applies in cases where a plaintiff is contributorily negligent. Under the Saskatchewan rule, where a plaintiff is contributorily negligent and there is an unfunded liability, the cost of the unfunded liability is split among the remaining defendants and the plaintiff in proportion to their fault.

¹ Law Commission of Ontario. "Joint and Several Liability Under the Ontario *Business Corporations Act*." Final Report, February 2011 Pages 22-25.

2. Peripheral Wrongdoer Rule for Road Authorities

Under this rule, a municipality would never be liable for more than two times its proportion of damages, even if it results in the plaintiff being unable to recover full damages.

3. A combination of both of the above

Ultimately, the government decided not to pursue any of the incremental policy options ostensibly because of uncertainty that insurance cost reductions would result. This was a disappointing result for municipalities.

While these reviews did not produce results in Ontario, many other common law jurisdictions have enacted protections for municipalities. What follows are some of the options for a different legal framework.

Options for Reform – The Legal Framework

To gain a full appreciation of the various liability frameworks that could be considered, for comparison, below is a description of the current joint and several liability framework here in Ontario. This description will help to reader to understand the further options which follow.

This description and the alternatives that follow are taken from the Law Commission of Ontario's February 2011 Report entitled, *"Joint and Several Liability Under the Ontario Business Corporations Act"* as referenced above.²

Understanding the Status Quo and Comparing it to the Alternatives

Where three different defendants are found to have caused a plaintiff's loss, the plaintiff is entitled to seek full payment (100%) from any one of the defendants. The defendant who fully satisfies the judgment has a right of contribution from the other liable parties based on the extent of their responsibility for the plaintiff's loss.

For example, a court may find defendants 1 (D1), 2 (D2) and 3 (D3) responsible for 70%, 20%, and 10% of the plaintiff's \$100,000 loss, respectively. The plaintiff may seek to recover 100% of the loss from D2, who may then seek contribution from D1 and D3 for their 70% and 10% shares of the loss. If D1 and/or D3 is unable to compensate D2 for the amount each owes for whatever reason, such as insolvency or unavailability, D2 will bear the full \$100,000 loss. The plaintiff will be fully compensated for \$100,000, and it is the responsibility of the defendants to apportion the loss fairly between them.

The descriptions that follow are abridged from pages 9-11 of the Law Commission of Ontario's report. These are some of the key alternatives to the status quo.

² Ibid. Page 7.

1. Proportionate Liability

a) Full Proportionate Liability

A system of full proportionate liability limits the liability of each co-defendant to the proportion of the loss for which he or she was found to be responsible. Per the above example, (in which Defendant 1 (D1) is responsible for 70% of loss, Defendant 2 (D2) for 20% and Defendant 3 (D3) for 10%), under this system, D2 will only be responsible for \$20,000 of the \$100,000 total judgement: equal to 20% of their share of the liability. Likewise, D1 and D3 will be responsible for \$70,000 and \$10,000. If D1 and D3 are unable to pay, the plaintiff will only recover \$20,000 from D2.

b) Proportionate Liability where Plaintiff is Contributorily Negligent

This option retains joint and several liability when a blameless plaintiff is involved. This option would cancel or adjust the rule where the plaintiff contributed to their loss. As in the first example, suppose the plaintiff (P) contributed to 20% of their \$100,000 loss. D1, D2 and D3 were responsible for 50%, 20% and 10% of the \$100,000. If D1 and D3 are unavailable, P and D2 will each be responsible for their \$20,000 shares. The plaintiff will remain responsible for the \$60,000 shortfall as a result of the absent co-defendants' non-payment (D1 and D3).

c) Proportionate Liability where Plaintiff is Contributorily Negligent with a Proportionate Reallocation of an Insolvent, Financially Limited or Unavailable Defendant's Share

In this option of proportionate liability, the plaintiff and remaining co-defendants share the risk of a defendant's non-payment. The plaintiff (P) and co-defendants are responsible for any shortfall in proportion to their respective degrees of fault.

Using the above example of the \$100,000 total judgement, with a shortfall payment of \$50,000 from D1 and a shortfall payment \$10,000 from D3, P and D2 must pay for the missing \$60,000. P and D2 have equally-apportioned liability, which causes them to be responsible for half of each shortfall - \$25,000 and \$5,000 from each non-paying defendant. The burden is shared between the plaintiff (if determined to be responsible) and the remaining defendants.

d) Proportionate Liability with a Peripheral Wrongdoer

Under this option, a defendant will be proportionately liable only if their share of the liability falls below a specified percentage, meaning that liability would be joint and several. Using the above example, if the threshold amount of liability is set at 25%, D2 and D3 would only be responsible for 20% and 10%, regardless of whether they are the only available or named defendants. However, D1 may be liable for 100% if it is the only available or named defendant. This system tends to favour defendants responsible for a small portion of the loss, but the determination of the threshold amount between joint and several liability and proportionate liability is arbitrary.

e) Proportionate Liability with a Reallocation of Some or All of an Insolvent or Unavailable Defendant's Share

This option reallocates the liability of a non-paying defendant among the remaining defendants in proportion to their respective degrees of fault. The plaintiff's contributory negligence does not

impact the application of this reallocation. Joint and several liability would continue to apply in cases of fraud or where laws were knowingly violated.

f) Court Discretion

Similar to the fraud exception in the option above, this option includes giving the courts discretion to apply different forms of liability depending on the case.

For example, if a particular co-defendant's share of the fault was relatively minor the court would have discretion to limit that defendant's liability to an appropriate portion.

2. Legislative Cap on Liability

Liability concerns could be addressed by introducing a cap on the amount of damages available for claims for economic loss.

3. Hybrid

A number of jurisdictions provide a hybrid system of proportionate liability and caps on damages. Co-defendants are liable for their portion of the damages, but the maximum total amount payable by each co-defendant is capped to a certain limit.

The Saskatchewan Experience

As referenced earlier in this paper, the Province of Saskatchewan responded with a variety of legislative actions to assist municipalities in the early 2000s. Some of those key developments are listed below which are abridged from *"A Question of Balance: Legislative Responses to Judicial Expansion of Municipal Liability – the Saskatchewan Experience."* The paper was written by Neil Robertson, QC and was presented to the annual conference of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario in 2013. Two key reforms are noted below.

1. Reforming joint and several liability by introducing modified proportionate liability: "The Contributory Negligence Act" amendments

The *Contributory Negligence Act* retained joint and several liability, but made adjustments in cases where one or more of the defendants is unable to pay its share of the total amount (judgement). Each of the parties at fault, including the plaintiff if contributorily negligent, will still have to pay a share of the judgement based on their degree of fault. However, if one of the defendants is unable to pay, the other defendants who are able to pay are required to pay only their original share and an additional equivalent share of the defaulting party's share.

The change in law allows municipalities to reach out-of-court settlements, based on an estimate of their degree of fault. This allows municipalities to avoid the cost of protracted litigation.

Neil Robertson provided the following example to illustrate how this works in practise:

"...If the owner of a house sues the builder for negligent construction and the municipality, as building authority, for negligent inspection, and all three are found equally at fault, they would each be apportioned 1/3 or 33.3%. Assume the damages are \$100,000. If the builder has no funds, then the municipality would pay only its share (\$33,333) and a 1/3 share of the builder's defaulting share

(1/3 of \$33,333 or \$11,111) for a total of \$44,444 (\$33,333 + \$11,111), instead of the \$66,666 (\$33,333 + \$33,333) it would pay under pure joint and several liability.”

This model will be familiar to municipal leaders in Ontario. In 2014, Ontario’s Attorney General presented this option (called the Saskatchewan Model of Modified Proportionate Liability) for consideration. At the time, over 200 municipal councils supported the adoption of this option along with the “Peripheral Wrongdoer Rule for Road Authorities” which would have seen a municipality never be liable for more than two times its proportion of damages, even if it results in the plaintiff being unable to recover full damages. These two measures, if enacted, would have represented a significant incremental step to address the impact of joint and several to Ontario municipalities.

2. Providing for uniform limitation periods while maintaining a separate limitation period for municipalities: “The Limitations Act”

This act established uniform limitation periods replacing many of the pre-existing limitation periods that had different time periods. The Municipal Acts in Saskatchewan provide a uniform one-year limitation period “from time when the damages were sustained” in absolute terms without a discovery principle which can prolong this period. This helps municipalities to resist “legacy” claims from many years beforehand. This act exempts municipalities from the uniform two-year discoverability limitation period.

Limitation periods set deadlines after which claims cannot be brought as lawsuits in the courts. The legislation intends to balance the opportunity for potential claimants to identify their claims and, if possible, negotiate a settlement out of court before starting legal action with the need for potential defendants to “close the books” on claims from the past.

The reasoning behind these limitations is that public authorities, including municipalities, should not to be punished by the passage of time. Timely notice will promote the timely investigation and disposition of claims in the public interest. After the expiry of a limitation period, municipalities can consider themselves free of the threat of legal action, and continue with financial planning without hurting “the public taxpayer purse”. Municipalities are mandated to balance their budgets and must be able to plan accordingly. Thus, legacy claims can have a very adverse affect on municipal operations.

Here in Ontario, there is a uniform limitations period of two years. Municipalities also benefit from a 10-day notice period which is required for slip and fall cases. More recently, the applicability of this limitation deadline has become variable and subject to judicial discretion. Robertson’s paper notes that in Saskatchewan, courts have accepted the one-year limitations period. A further examination of limitations in Ontario may yield additional benefits and could include the one-year example in Saskatchewan and/or the applicability of the 10-day notice period for slip and fall cases.

Other Saskatchewan reforms

Saskatchewan has also implemented other reforms which include greater protections for building inspections, good faith immunity, duty of repair, no fault insurance, permitting class actions, and limiting nuisance actions. Some of these reforms are specific to Saskatchewan and some of these currently apply in Ontario.

Insurance Related Reforms

Government Regulated Insurance Limits

The April 2019 provincial budget included a commitment to increase the catastrophic impairment default benefit limit to \$2 million. Public consultations were led by the Ministry of Finance in September 2019. AMO wrote to the Ministry in support of increasing the limit to \$2 million to ensure more adequate support those who suffer catastrophic impairment.

In 2016, the government lowered this limit as well as third-party liability coverage to \$200,000 from \$1 million. This minimum should also be increased to \$2 million to reflect current actual costs. This significant deficiency needs to be addressed.

Insurance Industry Changes

In 1989 the Ontario Municipal Insurance Exchange (OMEX) was established as a non-profit reciprocal insurance provider for Ontario's municipalities. It ceased operations in 2016 citing, "[a] low pricing environment, combined with the impact of joint & several liability on municipal claim settlements has made it difficult to offer sustainable pricing while still addressing the municipalities' concern about retro assessments."³ (Retro assessments meant paying additional premiums for retroactive coverage for "long-tail claims" which made municipal budgeting more challenging.)

The demise of OMEX has changed the municipal insurance landscape in Ontario. That joint and several liability is one of the key reasons listed for the collapse of a key municipal insurer should be a cause for significant concern. Fewer choices fuels cost. While there are other successful municipal insurance pools in Ontario, the bulk of the insurance market is dominated by for-profit insurance companies.

Reciprocal non-profit insurers are well represented in other areas across Canada. Municipalities in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia are all insured by non-profit reciprocals.

The questions for policy makers in Ontario:

Are there any provincial requirements or regulations which could better support the non-profit reciprocal municipal insurance market?

What actions could be taken to better protect municipalities in Ontario in sourcing their insurance needs?

How can we drive down insurance costs to better serve the needs of municipal property taxpayers?

³ Canadian Underwriter, August 11, 2016 <https://www.canadianunderwriter.ca/insurance/ontario-municipal-insurance-exchange-suspends-underwriting-operations-1004098148/>

Conclusion

This AMO paper has endeavoured to refresh municipal arguments on the need to find a balance to the issues and challenges presented by joint and several liability. It has endeavoured to illustrate that options exist and offer the reassurance that they can be successfully implemented as other jurisdictions have done.

Finding solutions that work will require provincial and municipal commitment. Working together, we can find a better way that is fair, reasonable, and responsible. It is time to find a reasonable balance.

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives Staff Report No. AD-2019-16

And THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry adopts by-law 40-2019 being a by-law to provide for the indemnity and defense of Council and employees, both present and former, of the Township of North Glengarry against liability incurred while acting on behalf of the Township of North Glengarry.

AND THAT by-law 40-2019 be read a first, second and third time and enacted in open Council this 15th day of October 2019.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

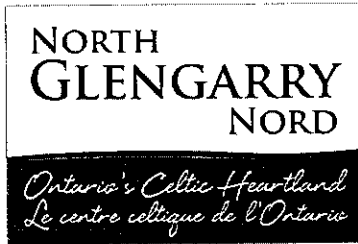
Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

YEA

NEA

Section 6 Item b



STAFF REPORT TO COUNCIL

Report No: AD-2019-16

October 15, 2019

From: Sarah Huskinson – Chief Administrative Officer/ Clerk

RE: Indemnification By-law

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives Staff Report No. AD-2019-16

And THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry adopts by-law #40-2019 being a by-law to provide for the indemnity and defense of Council and employees, both present and former, of the Township of North Glengarry against liability incurred while acting on behalf of the Township of North Glengarry.

AND THAT by-law 40-2019 be read a first, second and third time and enacted in open Council this 15th day of October 2019.

Background / Analysis:

The Clerk's Department has been reviewing by-laws and policies and have identified that the Township does not have a by-law related to indemnification. An indemnification by-law protects employees and Council members from litigation arising from decisions or work that has been done by them on behalf of the Township. The by-law is in concert with the Township's insurance policy and provides additional protection to staff and Council. As well, many of the Township's contracts have indemnification and hold harmless statements contained in them.

Alternatives:

Option 1: THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry adopts the indemnification by-law.

Option 2: (not recommended) THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry does not adopt the indemnification by-law.

Financial Implications:

None

Attachments & Relevant Legislation:

By-law 40-2019 Indemnification By-law

Others Consulted:

None

Signed by Sarah Huskinson
Chief Administrative Officer/ Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY

BY-LAW NO. 40-2019

BEING a by-law to provide for the indemnity and defense of Council and employees of the Township of North Glengarry against liability incurred while acting on behalf of the Township of North Glengarry.

WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Township of North Glengarry deems it important to protect its Council, board members, and employees against liability incurred when acting on behalf of the Township of North Glengarry;

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Act, 2001 c. 25, s 5 (1) provides that the powers of a municipal corporation are to be exercised by its Council;

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Act, 2001 c. 25, s 5 (3) that municipal power, including a municipality's capacity, rights, powers and privileges shall be exercised by by-law;

AND WHEREAS Sections 278 and 279 of the Municipal Act, 2001, provides that the Council of a municipality may pass by-laws for the protection of its employees or former employees or members or former members of the Council or local boards against risks that may involve pecuniary interest loss or liability and provide for the payment of any damages or costs awarded as a result of any action or other proceeding arising out of acts or omissions done or made by them in their capacity as employees, or members, including while acting in the performance of any statutory duty as well as for assuming the cost of defending them in the action or proceedings.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY AS FOLLOWS:

1) DEFINITIONS

In this By-law;

- a) "Action or proceeding" means an action or proceeding referred to in Section 4.
- b) "Council" means a member of the Township of North Glengarry elected Council.
- c) "Employee" means any person employed by the Township of North Glengarry and persons that provide services on behalf of the Township.
- d) "Former employee" means a person who was formerly an employee of the Township.
- e) "Former member" means a person who was formerly a member of Township Council.
- f) "Township" means the Township of North Glengarry.

2) INDEMNIFICATION

The Township, subject to Section 14 of the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, shall indemnify an employee, former employee, member of Council and former member of Council, in the manner and to the extent provided by Section 3, hereof in respect of any civil or administrative or proceeding by a third party for acts or omissions arising out of the scope of the employee's, former employee's, member of Council, former member of Council's authority or within the course of that person's employment or office, including acting in the performance of any statutory duty, if in the opinion of the Council:

- a) The person acted honestly and in good faith with the view to the best interests of the Township; and,
- b) In the case of an administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by monetary penalty, the person had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful.

In the event that a determination is required as to whether an employee's actions fall within the meaning of this section, the Chief Administrative Officer shall obtain the opinion of a qualified and independent solicitor and, if desired, advise on any terms and conditions that the Chief Administrative Officer may apply to the indemnification of an employee.

3) MANNER AND EXTENT OF INDEMNIFICATION

The Township shall indemnify a person referred to in Section 2, hereof by:

- a) Assuming the cost of defending such person in an action or proceeding;

- b) Paying any damages or costs, including monetary penalty awarded against such person as a result of an action or proceeding;
- c) Paying, either by direct payment or by reimbursement, any expenses reasonably incurred by such person as a result of an action or proceeding;
- d) Paying any sum required in connection with the settlement of an action or proceeding, to the extent that such costs, damages, expenses or sums are not assumed, paid, or reimbursed under any provision of the Township's insurance program for the benefit and protection of such person against any liability incurred by them.

4) PERSONS SERVED WITH PROCESS

Where a person referred to herein is served with any process issued out of or authorized by any court, administrative tribunal or other administrative, investigative, or quasi judicial body, in connection with any action or proceeding, the person shall:

- a) Unless he or she is the head of the department, forthwith deliver the process or copy thereof to the head of the department for which the person works, who shall, in turn, deliver a copy to the Chief Administrative Officer; or,
- b) If he or she is the head of the department or a member of Council or former member of Council, forthwith deliver the process or a copy thereof to the Chief Administrative Officer.

5) LAWYER RETAINED BY THE TOWNSHIP'S INSURERS

Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law to the contrary, any lawyer retained by the Township's insurers from time to time to defend the Township in any action or proceeding shall represent the person herein with respect to that action or proceeding unless the Township instructs such lawyer otherwise.

6) TOWNSHIP'S RIGHT TO SELECT LAWYER

Subject to Section 12 hereof, the Township shall have the right to select and retain the lawyer to represent the person and the Chief Administrative Officer shall:

- a) Advise such person of the lawyer selected to represent the person;
- b) Advise the Council of the final disposition of the matter;
- c) The Township shall have the right to approve the settlement of any action or proceeding.

7) APPROVAL OF OTHER LAWYER

- a) A person who has been served with an action or proceeding, may request approval to be represented by the lawyer of his or her choice by writing to the Chief Administrative Officer;
- b) The Chief Administrative Officer shall within 10 days from receiving the request, either approve the request or deny the request and nominate the lawyer of the Township's choice and in either case, advise the person in writing;
- c) If, after 10 days from receiving the request, the Chief Administrative Officer has not advised the person in writing of the disposition of his or her request, the person may retain his or her choice of lawyer to act on his or her behalf until the Township retains another lawyer;
- d) If the Township retains another lawyer to act on behalf of the person in place of the lawyer originally retained by him or her in accordance with subsection c), hereof, the Township shall pay the person's lawyer of all the reasonable legal fees and disbursements for services rendered and work done in connection with the action or proceeding from the time that the person retained the lawyer in accordance with subsection c), hereof, until replaced by the lawyer retained by the Township.

8) DUTY TO COOPERATE

The person involved in any action or proceeding shall cooperate fully with the Township and a lawyer retained by the Township to defend such action or proceeding, shall make available to such lawyer all information and documents relevant to the matter as are within his or her knowledge, possession or control and shall attend at all proceedings when requested to do so by such lawyer.

9) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH BY-LAW

If the person fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this by-law, the Township shall not be liable to assume or pay any of the costs, damages, expenses, or sums mentioned in Section 3 or Section 7 of this by-law.

10) CONFLICT

The Township maintains an insurance policy for both the Township and members of Council, officers, and employees and the provisions of this by-law are intended to supplement the protection provided by such policies of insurance. In the event of conflict between this by-law and the terms of any such policy of insurance, the terms of such policy or policies of insurance shall prevail.

11) EXCLUDED ACTION OR PROCEEDING

This by-law does not apply to an action or proceeding where the legal proceeding relates to a grievance filed under the provisions of a collective agreement or to a disciplinary action taken by the Township as an employer.

12) EXECUTIVE ACTS AUTHORIZED

The Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to do all the things necessary, including executing any necessary documents under the seal of the Township, to give effect to this by-law according to its true intent and meaning.

13) REIMBURSEMENT

Where the person has been indemnified by the Township, the amount of the indemnification shall be reduced by the amount of any costs or damages recovered and where indemnification shall be reduced by the amount of any costs or damages recovered and where indemnification has been paid, prior to any recovery, any costs or damages received shall first be paid to the Township up to the amount of the indemnification.

READ a first, second, third time and enacted in Open council this 15th day of October 2019

CAO/Clerk/Deputy Clerk

Mayor / Deputy Mayor

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of By-law 40-2019, and that such by-law is in full force and effect.

Date Certified

CAO/Clerk/Deputy Clerk

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT Council receives Staff Report No. TR-2019-28; and

THAT Council of the Township of North Glengarry approve the application for a tile drainage, roll number 0111-016-007-25000, in the amount of \$27,900.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams
Councillor: Jacques Massie
Councillor: Brenda Noble
Councillor: Jeff Manley
Councillor: Michel Depratto
Councillor: Johanne Wensink
Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

YEA	NEA
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Section 6 Item c



STAFF REPORT TO COUNCIL

October 1, 2019

From: Kimberley Champigny – Director of Finance/Treasurer

RE: Tile Drainage Loan Application

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry approve the application for a tile drainage, roll number 0111-016-007-25000, in the amount of \$27,900.

Background / Analysis:

Through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), landowners in Ontario municipalities are eligible to receive a loan for tile drainage installation. Applicants are eligible for up to 75% of the total value of the tile drainage work up to \$50,000.00 at an interest rate of 6.00% paid back over a ten-year period.

Alternatives:

N/A

Financial Implications:

The \$27,900.00 loan will be approved and provided by the province subject to final inspection by the drainage superintendent. \$27,900.00 will be assessed on the property taxes over a 10-year period at 6.00% interest.

Others Consulted:

Michel Riberdy, Director of Public Works
Andy Kester OMAFRA

Attachments:

Tile Drainage Application Form

Cost Estimation from Lin Scott Drainage

Signed by Sarah Huskinson – CAO/Clerk

Corporation of the Township of
North Glengarry
P.O. Box 700 - 90 Main St. South
Alexandria, ON K0C 1A0
Tel: 613-525-1110 Fax: 613-525-1649

**TILE DRAIN LOAN
APPLICATION**

To: The Council of the Township of North Glengarry

Owners Name(s): _____

Address: 21810 Menard rd.

Telephone: 613

Description of land: Concession 3 Lot 11

Proposed Drainage system

Number of Acres to be drained 31 Number of meters of tile 12000

Estimated cost of Drainage System

Loan amount requested 75%
(75% Total cost)

Material cost \$ 20200.00
Installation cost \$ 17000.00
Inspection fee \$ 75.00

TOTAL COST \$ 37275

Date proposed for the commencement of work Oct.

I agree to the following when making this application:

- 1) Council has final decision in granting or refusing
- 2) I will be advised in writing of Council decision.
- 3) A tile drain inspector appointed by Council will report to Council that the work has been installed satisfactorily before any funds are advanced by the Loan.
- 4) All work must be carried out in accordance with The Agricultural Tile Drainage Installation Act.
- 5) Council shall levy and collect for the term of ten years once per year or your final tax billing.
- 6) Requests for early loan pay outs must be requested.
- 7) I have not applied or received loans this calendar year and my balance owing on other outstanding loans is \$ _____.

Sept. 20/19
Date

Owner Signature

Sept. 27/19
Date

Owner Signature



P.O. Box 297, RR#4
 Alexandria, Ontario K0C 1A0
 Telephone (613) 525-1940
 linscottdrainage@bell.net

ESTIMATE

CUSTOMER'S NAME		DATE
ADDRESS		TWP
TELEPHONE		LOT
ACRES	SPACING FT.	CONC.
DESCRIPTIONS		
TILE:	@	\$
37,000' of 4" mg	@ .44	\$ 16280. ⁰⁰
2,000' of 6" mg	@ 1.26	\$ 2520. ⁰⁰
	@	\$ 18800
	@	\$
FITTINGS: & misc	@	\$ 1400. ⁰⁰
	@	\$
	@	\$
	@	\$
	@	\$
INSTALLATION:	@	\$
37000' of 4"	@ .32	\$ 11840. ⁰⁰
2000' of 6"	@ 2.00	\$ 4000. ⁰⁰
	@	\$ 15840
	@	\$
EXTRAS: 6 hrs Bath	@ 90. ⁰⁰	\$ 540. ⁰⁰
2 floats	@ 290. ⁰⁰	\$ 580. ⁰⁰
	@	\$
	@	\$
	SUBTOTAL	\$ 37160
	HST #103341707	\$ 4830. ⁰⁰
TERMS: THIS ESTIMATION IS VALID FOR 30 DAYS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING	ESTIMATE NO. 0012	TOTAL ▶ 41990. ⁰⁰

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT Council of the Township of North Glengarry endorses the agreed-to wording for Modifications 8, 10b, 18a, and 23b as contained within Table 1, of United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry TPS staff report dated August 22, 2019 and directs staff to present the proposed settlements to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal.

Carried

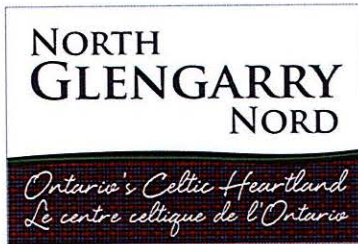
Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

	YEA	NEA
Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams	_____	_____
Councillor: Jacques Massie	_____	_____
Councillor: Brenda Noble	_____	_____
Councillor: Jeff Manley	_____	_____
Councillor: Michel Depratto	_____	_____
Councillor: Johanne Wensink	_____	_____
Mayor: Jamie MacDonald	_____	_____

Section 6 Item d



ACTION REQUEST

Report No: BP-2019-29

October 15, 2019

From: Kasia Olszewska, Planner

RE: Proposed Settlement - SDG Official Plan Modifications 8, 10 b, 18 a, and 23 b

Recommended Motion:

THAT Council endorses the agreed-to wording for Modifications 8, 10 b, 18 a, and 23 b as contained within Table 1, of United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry TPS staff report dated August 22, 2019 and directs staff to present the proposed settlements to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal.

Background / Analysis: As part of the appeal process for the County's Official Plan, County and Township staff have been actively engaged with the province to settle several of the textual appeals modified by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH). After significant negotiation with the province, four of six textual changes have been agreed upon and are proposed to be brought forward to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal (LPAT) for decision. These policies relate to affordable housing, karst, groundwater quality, and special land use areas.

Once approved and endorsed, these amended policies will come into effect. Council endorsement is sought prior to bringing the agreed-to changes before the LPAT. These agreed-to changes were endorsed by County Council on August 22, 2019 and will also be considered by local municipal Councils.

The attached report provides background on the proposed settlement. Township staff have no concerns with the modifications endorsed by County Council and MMAH. Local municipal and County staff were involved directly in the process in coming up with proposals to send to the Province to ensure that the policies would work with the realities of development in SDG and allow for flexible interpretation depending on the context of a project (e.g. discretion on whether studies are required).

Options:

1. That Council endorses the agreed-to wording for Modifications 8, 10 b, 18 a, and 23 b as contained within Table 1, of United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry TPS staff report dated August 22, 2019 and directs staff to present the proposed settlements to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal. This is the recommended option.
2. That Council does not endorse the proposed settlement.

Financial Implications: No direct financial impact, as the Township is sharing a solicitor with SDG United Counties.

Alternatives:

No alternatives.

Attachments & Relevant Legislation:

SDG County LPAT Settlements for Official Plan Modifications Report

Others consulted:

SDG United Counties, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Signed by Sarah Huskinson – CAO/Clerk



**UNITED COUNTIES OF
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLENGARRY**

ACTION REQUEST – TPS	
To:	Warden and Members of Council
Date of Meeting:	August 22, 2019
Subject:	LPAT Settlements for Official Plan Modifications
Relevance to priorities:	All

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry endorses the agreed-to wording for Modifications 8, 10 b, 18 a, and 23 b as contained within Table 1, of TPS staff report dated August 22, 2019, and directs staff to present the proposed settlements to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

As part of the appeal process for the County’s Official Plan, County and Township staff have been actively engaged with the province to settle several of the textual appeals modified by the Minister. After significant negotiation with the province, four of six textual changes have been agreed upon and are proposed to be brought forward to the Local Planning Appeals Tribunal (LPAT) for decision. Once approved and endorsed, these amended policies will come into effect.

Council endorsement is sought prior to bringing the agreed-to changes before the LPAT. These agreed-to changes will also be considered by local municipal Councils.

BACKGROUND:

As Council is aware, the United Counties and its constituent municipalities, as well as 32 other appellants, have appealed the province’s decision on the new Official Plan (approved February 2018). Since this time, the County and local municipalities have been actively engaged with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other stakeholder ministries (e.g. Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs) in order to determine if a settlement on a number of the textual appeals could be reached. These textual appeals can be broadly defined as ‘policy appeals’ which tend not to directly impact residents on the ‘everyday’ level.

Out of six textual modifications to the Official Plan that the County and local municipalities appealed, there has been staff agreement on four of the modifications.

To proceed with a settlement of these appeals before the LPAT, a resolution of support from the County and local municipalities is required. The following chart outlines the policies that the parties have settled on, illustrating both the original modified text by the province, as well as the ‘staff-level’ agreed-to wording between the County, local municipalities, and the province.

Table 1: Summary of Policies and Settlement Wording

Black = Original Wording as adopted by the County
 Red = Wording as modified by the Province
 Green = agreed-to changes between County and Province

Mod #	Original text with MAH Modifications	Settlement Wording
8	Local Municipalities shall make provision for a range of housing types and densities that are appropriate for meeting the housing needs of the County and shall support the strategies of the ‘Ten-Year Housing Plan for the City of Cornwall and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry’. A minimum of 25% of all new housing units will be affordable as defined by the Provincial Policy Statement, 2014. However, the County in consultation with local municipalities may undertake a study to identify an alternate affordability target.	Local Municipalities shall make provision for a range of housing types and densities that are appropriate for meeting the housing needs of the County and shall support the strategies of the ‘Ten-Year Housing Plan for the City of Cornwall and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry’. A minimum of 25% of all new housing units will be affordable as defined by the Provincial Policy Statement, 2014. This will be accomplished through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encouraging developers to explore the construction of affordable housing which aligns with applicable Housing and Homelessness Plans; b) Encouraging a range of densities and tenures in new residential developments; c) Support social housing programming by all levels of governments and the non-profit sector; d) Encouraging secondary units where appropriate; and,

		<p>e) Regular review of affordable housing needs and construction activity and possible updates to applicable Housing and Homelessness Plans to meet local needs.</p>
<p>10 b</p>	<p>New planning act applications and building permits in designated vulnerable areas (Intake Protection Zones and Wellhead Protection Areas) where land uses could be associated with Management Office as required under Section 59 of the Clean Water Act unless. If the applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the approval authority that a significant drinking water threat will not occur, a notice under S.59 (2) may not be required.</p> <p>New Planning Act applications and building permits in designated vulnerable areas (Intake Protection Zones and Wellhead Protection Areas as shown on Schedule B4), where land uses could be associated with significant threat activities will require a Notice from Risk Management Office as required under Section 59 of the Clean Water Act unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Approval Authority that a significant drinking water threat will not occur.</p> <p>Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (HVA) and Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRA) cover the majority of the County, as such, these areas have not been</p>	<p>New Planning Act applications and building permits in designated vulnerable areas (Intake Protection Zones and Wellhead Protection Areas as shown on Schedule B4), where land uses could be associated with significant threat activities will require a Notice from Risk Management Office as required under Section 59 of the Clean Water Act unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Approval Authority that a significant drinking water threat will not occur.</p> <p>Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (HVA) and Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRA) cover the majority of the County, as such, these areas have not been identified on Schedule B4. However, impacts of development applications on groundwater will be considered in planning decisions. Where a major development application within these areas could have an effect on the ground water quality or quantity, studies may be required to demonstrate that the quality and quantity of groundwater in these areas and the function of the recharge areas will be protected, improved, or restored. The requirement for, and scope of, these studies</p>

	<p>identified on Schedule B4. However, impacts of development applications on groundwater will be considered in planning decisions. Major development applications within these areas will demonstrate that the quality and quantity of groundwater in these areas and the function of the recharge areas will be protected, improved, or restored. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features, and their hydrological functions.</p>	<p>will be determined in consultation with the local conservation authority and / or the Province. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features, and their hydrological functions.</p>
18 a	<p>Where karst topography is suspected, the Local Municipality may should require a geotechnical study, hydrogeological study, or similar study, to demonstrate that the lands are suitable or that the hazard can be mitigated by a qualified professional. The Study shall assess the presence of karst and propose measures to satisfactorily mitigate any potential hazard. The study must also demonstrate that the development will not result in adverse impacts to groundwater.</p>	<p>Where karst topography is confirmed or suspected, the Local Municipality should require a geotechnical study, hydrogeological study, or similar study by a qualified professional where there has been demonstrated evidence of the presence of karst. The Study shall assess the presence of karst and propose measures to satisfactorily mitigate any potential hazard. The study must also demonstrate that the development will not result in adverse impacts to groundwater.</p>
23 b	<p>This section of the Plan recognizes past land use decisions and potential land use developments on a site-specific basis. These include special land use districts and special policy areas. Special land use districts are areas with legal non-conforming uses. The following is a list of special land use districts, which for the most part are site specific to one lot or property</p>	<p>This section of the Plan recognizes past land use decisions and potential land use developments on a site-specific basis. These include special land use districts and special policy areas. Special land use districts are generally site specific to one lot or property holding and permit uses not contained in the applicable policies and list of permitted uses for the underlying</p>

	<p>holding. While these uses are legally allowed to continue, in the long-term they are intended to be replaced by uses that fully conform with the Official Plan.</p> <p>Special land use areas are areas where one or more uses are permitted subject to specific policies of that section.</p>	<p>designation. The County, in consultation with the respective local municipality and property owner, should review these exceptions through regular housekeeping updates to ensure they are still relevant for the applicable property. If a special land use district is removed from the Official Plan, the permitted uses in the underlying designation shall prevail.</p> <p>Special Land Use Areas pertain to specific areas of the County where the application of the land use policy framework of this Plan does not provide sufficient clarity regarding the intent of the municipality for the future use of land. Unless phrased as exemption policies, the policies provide additional direction regarding the development of specific areas and must be read in conjunction with the other policies of this Plan.</p>
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As of the time of the writing of this report, there are two outstanding textual changes that are still being discussed between the County and the province, namely Modifications 6 (setbacks from watercourses) and 13 (minimum farm parcel sizes). The County has policy proposals currently before the province to address both these modifications and is awaiting a response.

The appeals associated with the “*Rural to Agricultural*” land designation changes remain outstanding, yet the County and province continue to engage on this topic with hopes of reaching a satisfactory resolution. County and local Municipal staff are also continuing to work with other major appellants with the goal of reaching a resolution in advance of any scheduled hearings.

OPTIONS AND DISCUSSION:

The proposed settlements as noted in *Table 1* have been developed with the active input of both the local municipalities and the province. Staff are satisfied that the proposed modifications will meet the needs of the County and the local

municipalities; providing sufficient flexibility when considering development applications and maintaining compliance with provincial policies.

Council has 3 options to consider for this matter:

1. **Pass a Resolution in Support of the Proposed Settlements (Recommended).** Approval of the proposed settlements is recommended, as it is the opinion of staff that they meet the intent of the Official Plan, are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and constitute good planning.

2. **Do Not Pass a Resolution in Support of the Proposed Settlements (Not recommended).** Should Council view that the proposed settlements are not acceptable, they can refuse to pass the resolution. Not passing the resolution would keep the status quo, meaning that the above noted items remain under appeal and likely subject to a hearing unless a satisfactory settlement can be reached. In this scenario, staff would request further direction from Council on what it wishes to support, and, would continue to engage in further negotiations with the province or the preparation of a defence at a full LPAT hearing.

3. **Refer the Proposed Settlements Back to Staff for Further Information or Further Consideration (Not recommended).** If Council requires additional information on the above, Council may elect to defer the passing of the resolution and refer it back to staff for additional information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:

When the hearing dates are set, staff intend to report back to Council to summarize the internal and external costs associated with these appeals.

With respect to the above, it is intended to hold a settlement hearing with the Tribunal member via teleconference once the endorsement of the above noted settled matters has been reached by County Council and all the local Councils.

The agreed-to policies, as presented, have no direct financial impact on the County and rather are considered by staff to be favorable to developers and residents when compared to the modified versions originally proposed by the Province. Direct costs include the fees associated with preparing the minutes of settlement and attending the teleconference (legal and professional fees).

LOCAL MUNICIPAL IMPACT:

Staff at the local municipalities have been actively consulted throughout the process and concur with the proposed settlements. It is envisioned that this report will form the basis of their respective presentations at local Councils.

OTHERS CONSULTED:

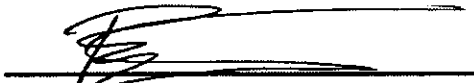
County staff, and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

PREPARED BY:

Mr. Paul Hicks, MCIP, RPP

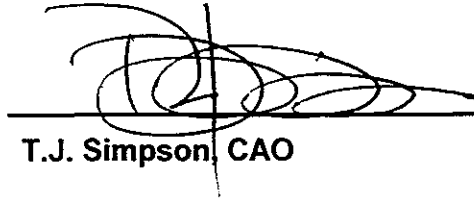
ATTACHMENTS:

RECOMMENDED BY:



Benjamin de Haan, P. Eng
County Engineer

REVIEWED & APPROVED BY:



T.J. Simpson, CAO

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry adopt Site Plan Agreement By-law 39-2019 – Butchers To Go; and

THAT by-law 39-2019 be read a first, second, third time and enacted in Open Council this 15th day of October 2019.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

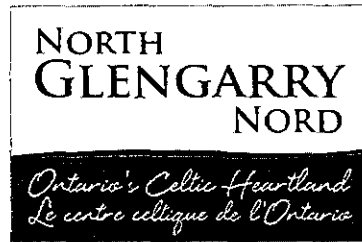
Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

YEA

NEA

Section 6 Item e



BUTCHERS TO GO

Report No: BP-2019-30

October 15, 2019

From: Jacob Rheame – Chief Building Official / Director of Building, By-law & Planning

RE: Site Plan Agreement By-law Amendment No. 39-2019

Applicant: Marc Peladeau

Owner: Butchers To Go

Property Location: 413 Main Street North, Alexandria, ON (CON 1 PT LOT 37, 38)

Legal Description: LOCHIEL; Con 2 Pt Lot 37; R-plan 14R5876 parts 1 & 2

Roll No.: 0111 018 000 28832 (PIN 67150-0524)

Official Plan designation: Urban Settlement Area - Commercial District

Zoning: Highway Commercial (CH)

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry adopt Site Plan Agreement By-law Amendment No. 39-2019.

Background / Analysis: In July 2011, the Township of North Glengarry enacted By-law No. 28-2011 to authorize the execution of a Site Plan Control Agreement with 1018443 Ontario Inc. also known today as Butchers To Go located at 413 Main Street North, Alexandria, ON. That Site Plan Control has been completed according to all Township's requirements and it has since then changed ownership to Marc Peladeau. Some parts of that building also went through a change of use, especially the second storey that was originally supposed to be apartments; that was never completed, the floor space was mostly kept vacant and used only as light storage.

The new owner, Marc Peladeau now wants to construct an addition to that existing building. The proposed addition has a building area of 429 square meters, 2 storeys high; therefore 858 square meters total addition. The existing main floor, which has the meat packaging and the sales area would be extended throughout the entire new portion of the main floor mostly for sales area and for 2 large freezers (925 square meters). The existing and the new portion of the second floor would be entirely dedicated to a fitness/gym area which includes a fitness center,

a studio, a large lobby, saunas, locker rooms and bathroom facilities (737.5 square meters). The second floor would be accessible through 2 exit stair shafts and 1 elevator, so would be completely compliant with the Ontario Disability Act.

The 30.5m x 13.7m addition would be constructed on the North side of the existing building. The property is zoned Highway Commercial (CH) and all the proposed setbacks are compliant with the Zoning By-law requirements. The maximum lot coverage is 30%; with the addition, the building would bring the total lot coverage to approximately 16%, well below the maximum permitted coverage. Although not required in the Zoning By-law, 25% of the lot area of grass/landscaping area is proposed. All other zone requirements are compliant with the Zoning By-law.

The parking space requirements in section 3.21 of the Zoning By-law, based on the size of the floor area of the proposed addition and the existing portion of the building indicates that 87 spaces are required however the proposed site plan can only accommodate 66 parking spaces, resulting in a deficiency of 21 parking spaces. The reduction of parking spaces will have minimal effect on the use of the access for the building, due the nature of the 2 occupancies. The Committee of Adjustment did approve a Minor Variance (MV-08-2018) on May 28, 2018 for the relief in the required parking spaces. There will be 4 wheelchair accessible parking spaces.

The property is without municipal services. It has an adequate water supply based on engineering plans and calculation and the septic system will be upgraded to accommodate the proposed addition; the septic upgrades have already been approved by the Township. The lot is leveled and there is no proposal to alter the site grading other than minor modification to the septic system. Storm water management has been addressed through the site plan and the required drainage is all complaint to Township's Public Works standards.

The proposed development has been designed recognizing pertinent Municipal and Provincial guidelines along with site specific constraints and criteria. The proposed Site Plan conforms to the required regulations and is compatible with the adjacent commercial uses.

The Site Plan Agreement By-law Amendment No. 39-2019 is presented to Council this evening for adoption.

Alternatives:

Option #1 That Council adopt the by-law as presented

OR

Option #2 Council does not adopt the by-law

Financial Implications:

No financial implications.

Attachments & Relevant Legislation:

- Site Plan Agreement By-law 39-2019
- Mechanical Drawings
- Civil/site servicing Drawings
- Structural Drawings
- Architectural Drawings and Site Plan

Others consulted:

Kasia Olszewska, *Planner*

Signed by Sarah Huskinson – CAO/Clerk

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives the Public Notice regarding the proposed Bell Mobility 91 Meter Telecommunications Guyed Tower for Alexandria for information purposes only.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

YEA

NEA

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

Section 6 Item f

**PUBLIC NOTICE - PROPOSED BELL MOBILITY 91 METER
TELECOMMUNICATIONS GUYED TOWER
F3365 Alexandria II**

SUBJECT:

- Construction of a wireless guyed tower of 91 meters tall.

LOCATION:

3322 Kenyon Dam Rd., Alexandria, ON.
Site is to be located approximately 77
meters South-West of Kenyon Dam Rd.

Latitude: 45° - 17' - 39.05" N
Longitude: 74° - 39' - 34.96" W

- The tower will replace an existing structure in order to continue to provide high speed internet wireless and telephone services.

ANY PERSON may make a written submission to the individuals listed below by **October 18, 2019** with respect to this matter.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION Further information may also be obtained through the following contact:

Robert Minotti
Agent for Bell Mobility
1 Carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell
Pavillon D, 3rd Floor
Verdun, Québec, H3E 3B3
Fax (888) 383-0870
Email: Consultation@romin.ca



June 3, 2019

Jacob Rhéaume
Director of Building, By-law & Planning/CBO
Township of North Glengarry
90 Main Street South,
Alexandria, ON, K0C 1A0

Mr Rhéaume,

Bell Project F3365 Alexandria II

As you are aware, Bell Mobility is proposing to build a 90-meter Guyed Tower to the official position described as follows:

- Latitude: 45.294181 and Longitude: -74.659711
- Part of East ¾ of Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Kenyon, Township of North Glengarry, County of Glengarry.

This location will be used to replace an existing tower currently in operation at approximately 1-kilometer North of the proposed site on Auld McMillan Road.

This project will meet the telecommunications needs for wireless telephony services and for high speed wireless internet in your community.

Romin International Inc., being an Authorized Agent of Bell Mobility Inc., will follow Industry Canada’s Default Public Consultation process. As per Policy, all residents living within a radius of three times the height of the proposed tower will be contacted. Also, an ad will be published in the local newspaper to inform the community about the project.

Throughout the consultation process, Bell Mobility will be available to all residents who may have any concerns regarding the proposed structure.

Therefore, please accept this letter as a formal request for municipal approval to proceed with public consultation.

Thank you,

Robert Minotti
Site Acquisition Specialist Romin
International Inc.
robert.minotti@romin.ca

Signature on the line indicated below will confirm municipal approval as required by Industry Canada.

Signature of Designated Official for providing municipal approval:

Name:

Title:

Date:

Robert Minotti / Romin Inc.
Agent for Bell Mobility
1 Carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell
Pavillon D, 3rd Floor
Verdun, Québec, H3E 3B3
consultation@romin.ca

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ENCLOSED

You are receiving this information package it's because you own a property within 288 meters of the proposed tower.

Have your Say!

BELL WELCOMES YOUR FEEDBACK BY OCTOBER 18th 2019:

Bell Mobility ("Bell") is committed to a meaningful public consultation. You are invited to provide comments to Bell regarding this proposal to Robert Minotti, Romin Inc., as Agents to Bell:



E-mail: consultation@romin.ca



Mail: 1 Carrefour Alexander-Graham-Bell, Pavillon D, 3rd Floor
Verdun, Québec, H3E 3B3

Bell



Notice of Public Consultation

You are invited to learn more and provide feedback regarding the location and design of a proposed telecommunications tower that will provide dependable, high speed wireless service to your neighbourhood.

In order to continue offering high quality service to your neighbourhood, Bell is proposing to install a 91-meter telecommunication tower in Alexandria, Ontario to replace an existing structure.

Inside this notice, please find information on:

- Purpose of proposed tower
- Tower design and location
- Safety Regulations
- Consultation process

Bell welcomes your comments by October 18th, 2019 at consultation@romin.ca



Notice of Public Consultation



Why is a new tower required?

A new tower is required to support communications equipment that will offer high speed wireless service to Bell and Telus customers. In order to continue offering customers the same high-quality service, Bell must erect a new tower to replace an existing structure. The new telecommunications tower placed about 77 meters south-west of Kenyon Dam Road and approximately 342 meters South of County Road 43.

Bell strongly supports co-location on existing structures as it minimizes the number of new towers and is a more cost effective way improving the network. Unfortunately there are no existing structures in the area suitable for the Bell network.

What are the benefits of improved wireless service?

Canadians are using wireless devices more and more in their daily life. Currently, more than half of all phone connections in Canada are now wireless and over 60% of all calls to 9-1-1 come from mobile phones. The proposed tower will not only improve wireless service for your phone, but also provide dependable service to tablets and laptops.

Where does Bell propose to locate the tower?

Bell is proposing to locate the tower on a private property at 3322 Kenyon Dam Road on the following lot, Part of East 3/4 of Lot 7 concession 3. The coordinates for the site are: Latitude N 45.294181°, Longitude W -74.659711°

What will the tower look like?

Bell is proposing a 91-meter guyed tower supporting 12 antennas (6 at +/- 90m and 6 at +/- 86 m) and radio equipment. A shelter will be located at the base of the tower. The tower site will be fully fenced with a locked access gate to restrict public access. Tower lightings and marking will be required and Bell will follow Transport Canada guidelines.

Below is a photo simulation of the proposed tower and an aerial map of the proposed location. This photo simulation is a close representation and is for conceptual purposes only.



How is the community being consulted?

While antenna siting falls under the Federal Government's exclusive jurisdiction, Industry Canada requires Bell to seek meaningful local input with respect to antenna siting.

As the Land use authority does not currently hold a telecommunications policy, Bell is following Industry Canada's *Default Public Consultation Process* where the community is invited to comment within 30 days. The community is invited to comment by way of this Notice of Public Consultation issued to residents within three times the tower height of the proposed tower location and a public notice in local paper. After the 30-day comment period, all comments and questions will be responded to by Bell within 60 days and then the community has a further 21 days to respond.

How can I participate in the consultation?

Bell welcomes your comments or questions. Please do so by mail or email by close of business day October 18th 2019.

Is this tower safe?

Radio Frequency

Bell is fully compliant with the current health and safety guidelines set by Health Canada which limits public exposure to radio frequency (RF) energy. The limits specified in guidelines called Safety Code 6 are based on an ongoing review of published scientific studies on the health impacts of RF energy.

Structural

Bell attests that the tower installation described in this notification package will be constructed in compliance with the National Building Code of Canada and will be built in a professional, workmanlike way.

Aeronautical

Bell attests that the tower installation described in this notification package will comply with Transport Canada and NAV Canada aeronautical safety requirements.

Where can I go for more information?

For more information on telecommunication networks, public consultation and health and safety, please see:

- Antenna Systems and You: www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/h_sf01702.html
- Health Canada: healthycanadians.gc.ca/environnement-environnement/home-maison/cell-eng.php
- Safety Code 6: www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08792.html
- Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association: cwta.ca

Your Industry Canada Contact

Bell Site Reference: F3365 Alexandria II
Spectrum Management and Telecommunications
2 Queen Street East
Sault Ste. Marie ON P6A 1Y3
1-855-465-6307
ic.spectrequebec-spectrumquebec.ic@canada.ca

Your Local Government Contact

Jacob Rheaume
Chief Building Official
Township of North Glengarry
90 rue Main Street
Alexandria, ON, K0C 1A0
613-527-1116
jacob@northglengarry.ca

PART OF EAST 3/4 OF LOT 7
CONCESSION 3
TOWNSHIP OF
NORTH GLENAGAY
COUNTY OF GLENAGAY

SCALE = 1 : 500

COMBET SURVEYING LTD., 2019

SITE PLAN FOR
PROPOSED ANTENNA LOCATION
CONCESSION 3

2022181
LAND SURVEYOR
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

SURVEY INTERPRETATION NOTES:
1. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY CONFORMS WITH SECTION 13 OF THE SURVEY ACT AND THE SURVEY REGULATIONS.
2. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY CONFORMS WITH SECTION 13 OF THE SURVEY ACT AND THE SURVEY REGULATIONS.
3. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY CONFORMS WITH SECTION 13 OF THE SURVEY ACT AND THE SURVEY REGULATIONS.

SURVEY NOTES:
1. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY CONFORMS WITH SECTION 13 OF THE SURVEY ACT AND THE SURVEY REGULATIONS.
2. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY CONFORMS WITH SECTION 13 OF THE SURVEY ACT AND THE SURVEY REGULATIONS.
3. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY CONFORMS WITH SECTION 13 OF THE SURVEY ACT AND THE SURVEY REGULATIONS.

PROPOSED SITE:
SECTION OF CENTER OF SECTION 3
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENAGAY
COUNTY OF GLENAGAY

OWNER: SUE KLEINBERG
ADDRESS: 1111 BAYVIEW AVE. #100
SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO

CLIENT: SUE KLEINBERG

PROJECT: ANTENNA LOCATION

PLAN ID: ANTENNA

DATE: 2019.03.17

PROJECT NO: 2019.03.17

CLIENT: SUE KLEINBERG

PROJECT: ANTENNA LOCATION

PLAN ID: ANTENNA

DATE: 2019.03.17

PROJECT NO: 2019.03.17

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CLIENT: SUE KLEINBERG

PROJECT: ANTENNA LOCATION

PLAN ID: ANTENNA

DATE: 2019.03.17



SUE KLEINBERG
LAND SURVEYOR
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
2022181

PROPOSED ANTENNA LOCATION

CONCESSION 3

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENAGAY

COUNTY OF GLENAGAY

SCALE = 1 : 500

COMBET SURVEYING LTD., 2019

SITE PLAN FOR
PROPOSED ANTENNA LOCATION

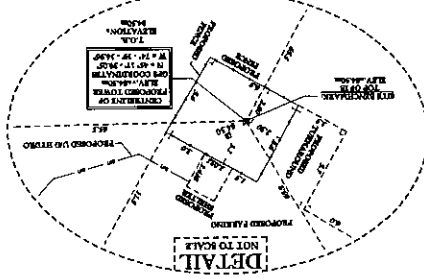
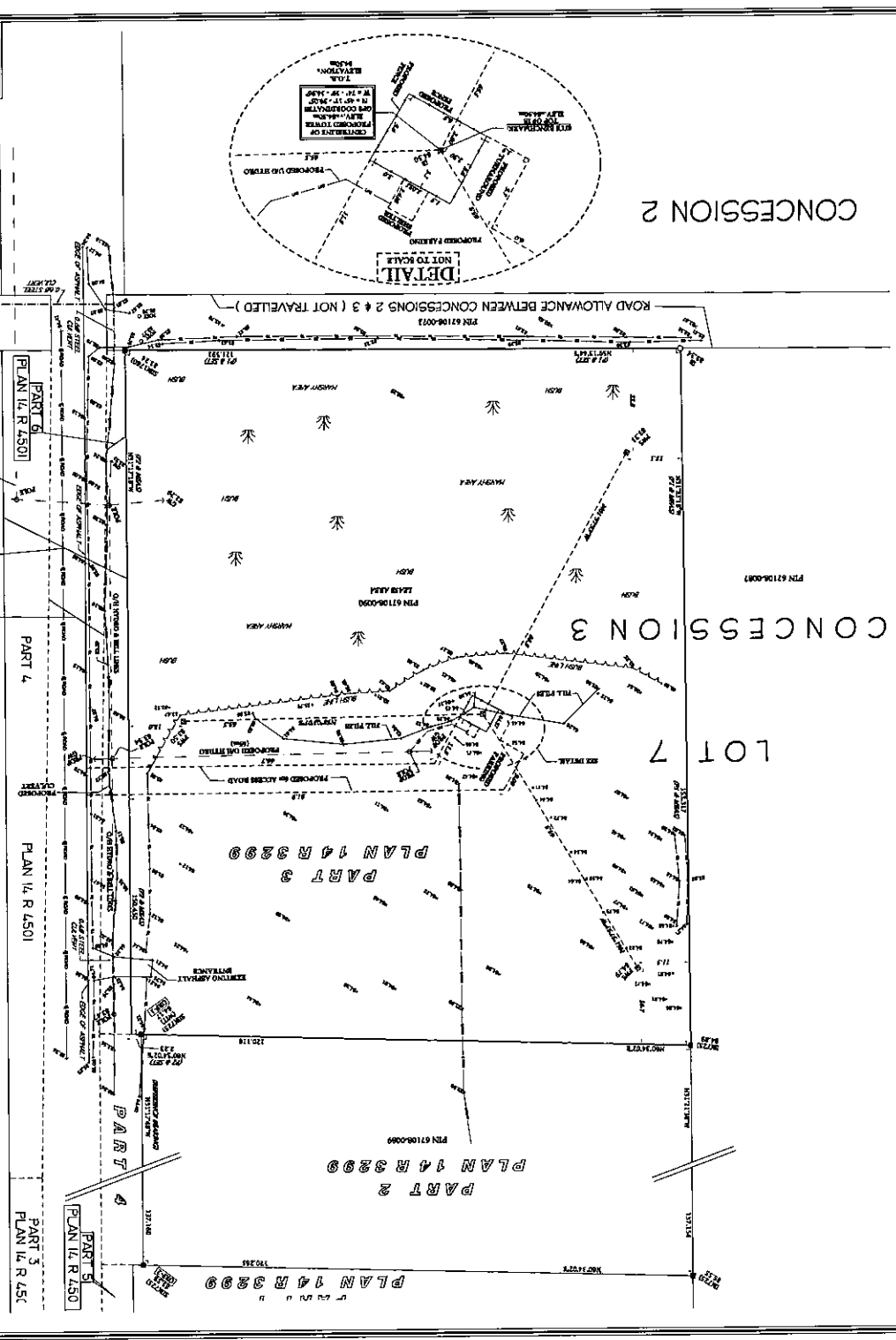
CONCESSION 3

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENAGAY

COUNTY OF GLENAGAY

SCALE = 1 : 500

COMBET SURVEYING LTD., 2019



CONCESSION 2

CONCESSION 3

LOT 7

PART 2
PLAN 14R3299

PART 3
PLAN 14R3299

PART 4
PLAN 14R3299

PART 5
PLAN 14R3299

PART 6
PLAN 14R3299

PART 2
PLAN 14R3299

PART 3
PLAN 14R3299

PART 4
PLAN 14R3299

PART 5
PLAN 14R3299

PART 6
PLAN 14R3299

COUNTY ROAD NO. 45

ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN LOTS 6 & 7

PART 2
PLAN 14R3299

PART 3
PLAN 14R3299

PART 4
PLAN 14R3299

PART 5
PLAN 14R3299

PART 6
PLAN 14R3299

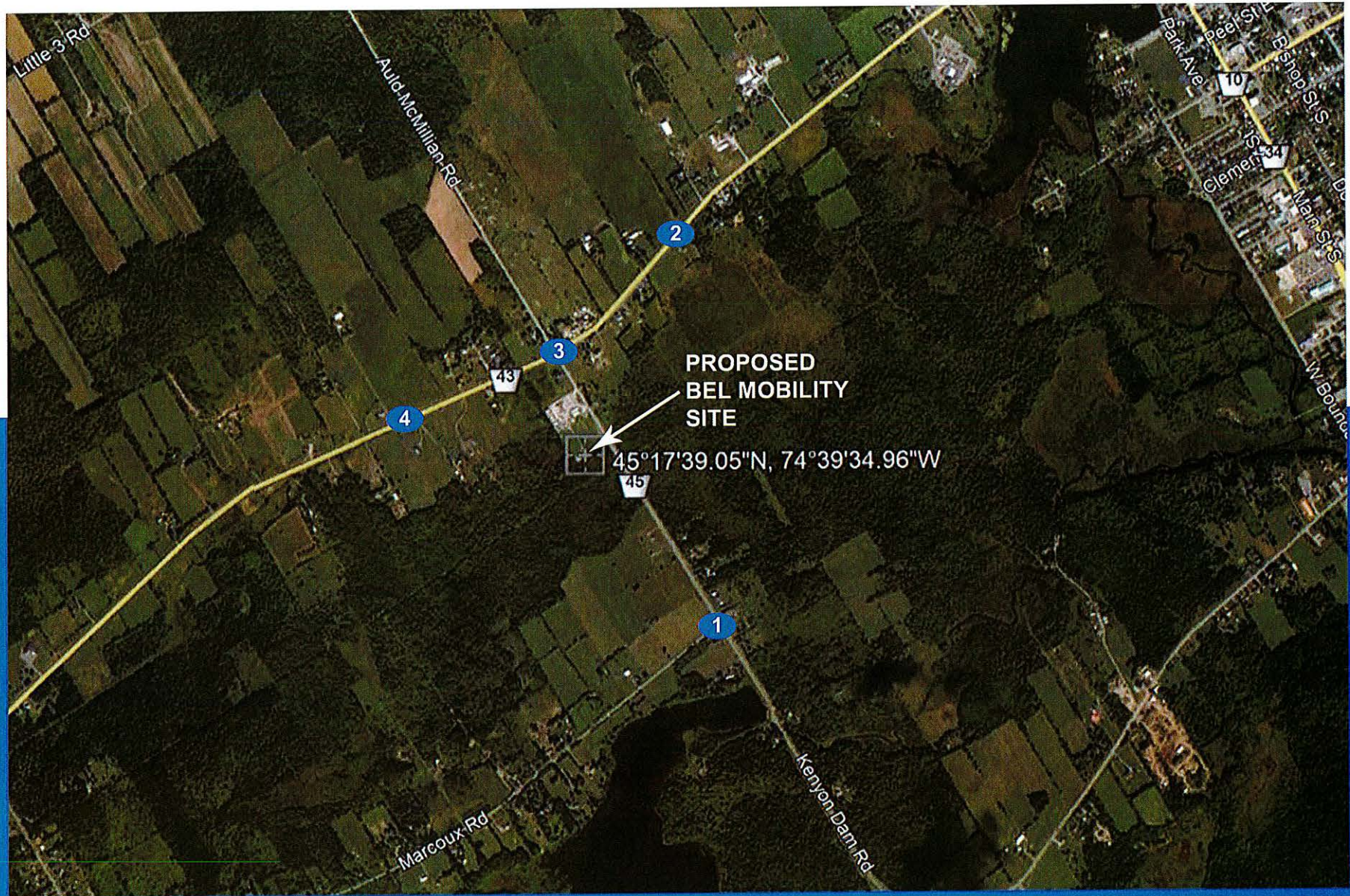
PART 2
PLAN 14R3299

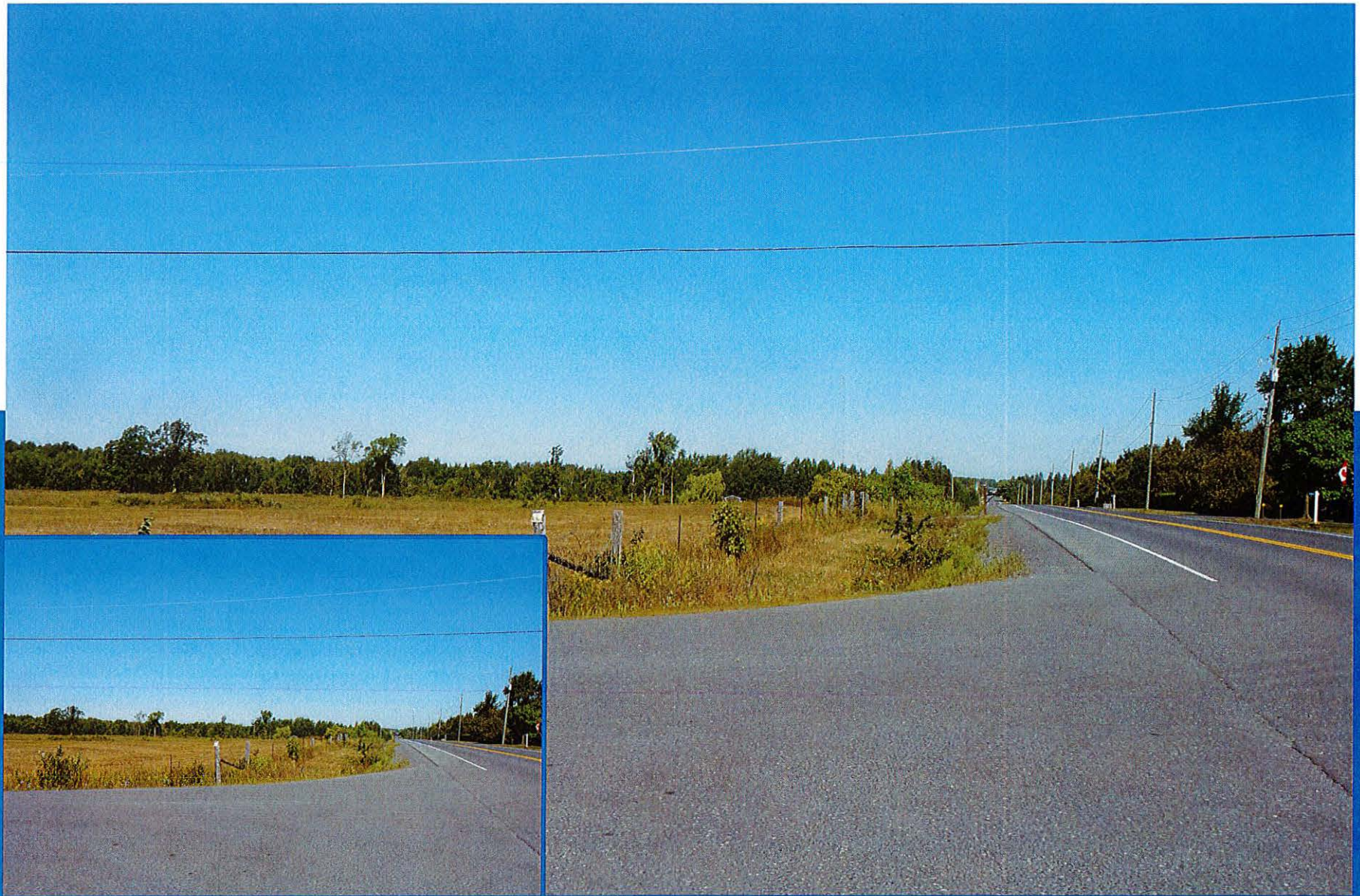
PART 3
PLAN 14R3299

PART 4
PLAN 14R3299

PART 5
PLAN 14R3299

PART 6
PLAN 14R3299





VIEW 1



VIEW 2



VIEW 3



VIEW 4

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives the Public Consultation Package regarding the Rogers Site C8186 Maxville Tower for information purposes only.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

	YEA	NEA
Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams	_____	_____
Councillor: Jacques Massie	_____	_____
Councillor: Brenda Noble	_____	_____
Councillor: Jeff Manley	_____	_____
Councillor: Michel Depratto	_____	_____
Councillor: Johanne Wensink	_____	_____
Mayor: Jamie MacDonald	_____	_____

Section 6 Item g



Rogers Communications Inc.
8200 Dixie Rd.
Brampton, ON
L6T 0C1

September, 2019

To Whom It May Concern:

**Re: Rogers Site C8186 Maxville
PIN: 671030654
PART LOTS 6-8 CONCESSION 17 INDIAN LANDS KENYON AS IN AR127938 (FIRSTLY); EXCEPT PTS 1, 2 AND 3 ON
14R5833 & PARTS 2,3, 4 & 5, PLAN 14R6344 & PARTS 1 & 2, PLAN 14R6377 TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

Like many areas of the province, your community is experiencing a growing demand for wireless services. As people rely more on wireless devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops for business and personal use, network improvements are required to ensure high quality voice and data services are available. In response to this growing demand for wireless services, Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) has been working to find a suitable location for a new telecommunications structure in efforts to provide improved coverage in the North Glengarry area.

The site location proposed is on County Road 22, Maxville. The location will provide much relied upon communication services in the area such as EMS Response, Police and Fire, and will also improve wireless signal quality for the local residents, those traveling along the major roads, as well provide local subscribers with Rogers' 3.5G wireless network coverage and capacity for products and services such as iPhones, Smartphones, Tablets and wireless internet through the Rogers Rocket Stick technology in the surrounding area.

As part of the public consultation process, you are invited to comment in writing about the proposed Rogers site before **October, 2019**. Since the Township of North Glengarry does not have its own protocol relevant to wireless communications site placement, Rogers will be following ISED's (formerly Industry Canada) default protocol which requires that all residents and businesses within 225m of the leased property area will receive this notification package (the height of the proposed site is 75m).

This package contains detailed information about the proposed structure, the consultation and approval process, as well as contact information available to you during the consultation process.

Rogers is committed to working with your community to integrate the proposed telecommunications facility to continue providing dependable and reliable wireless service. Your questions and comments are an important part of the consultation process.

Please know you may provide your comments by contacting a Rogers representative. All written comments are to be directed to:

Rogers Communications Inc.
Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9
Telephone: (613) 983-6456

Included on the following page is a comment form, for you to provide your comments pertaining to the proposal.

Thank you,
Rogers Communications Inc.



Public Consultation for Proposed Wireless Structure

Location: PART LOTS 6-8 CONCESSION 17 INDIAN LANDS KENYON AS IN AR127938 (FIRSTLY); EXCEPT PTS 1, 2 AND 3 ON 14R5833 & PARTS 2,3, 4 & 5, PLAN 14R6344 & PARTS 1 & 2, PLAN 14R6377 TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY

Rogers Site: C8186 Maxville

Please submit your comments by **October, 2019** to:

Rogers Communications Inc.
ATTN: Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON K1Z 5X9
E-mail: drancourt@rogers.com

COMMENTS

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Please provide your comments, suggestions or requests for additional information about the proposed wireless structure below:



Thank you for your comments. Your feedback is appreciated.

**Information received shall form part of Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED) Canada's Public Consultation Process under the Spectrum Management and Telecommunications Client Procedures Circular CPC-2-0-03, Issue 5, and will be collected in compliance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act. The information collected will be used solely for the purpose of documenting Rogers' consultation, communicating the results of this consultation, including your comments, to the Township of North Glengarry and/or ISED and communicating with you concerning this proposal should that be required. Any personal information such as name, address, telephone number, and property location included in a submission from the public becomes part of the public record for this matter."*



Notice of Proposed Wireless Site: C8186 Maxville

Facility Proposal:

Location and Site Context

Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) is proposing a new 75m self-support tower telecommunications facility and an ancillary equipment structure surrounded by chainlink fencing, to be located on County Road 22, Maxville.

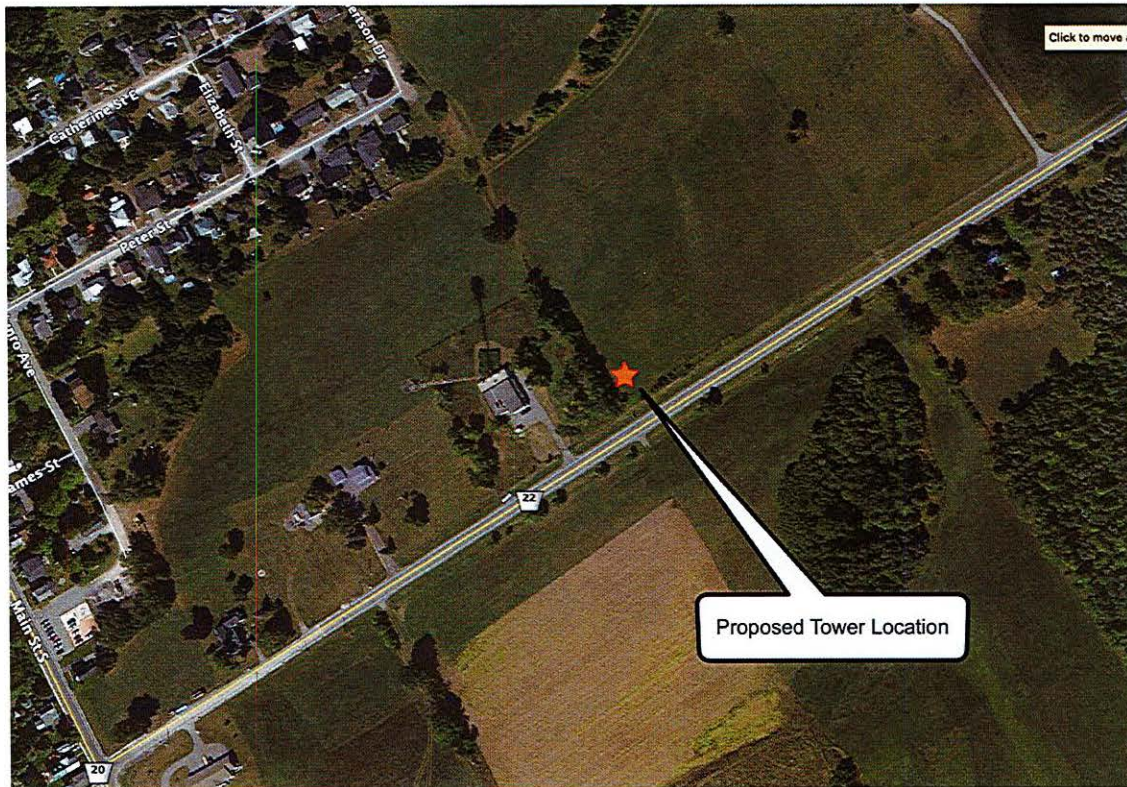
The coordinates for this facility are:

Latitude (NAD83) N 45°17'10.7"

Longitude (NAD 83) W 74°50'52.3"

Proposed Facility Map

Due to increased demand for improved wireless service, it is necessary to improve wireless coverage across the community. The site selected, shown on the below map, fits the necessary criteria to maximize and improve network coverage for wireless users in the Maxville area.





Site Selection and Co-Location

Many factors are considered in selecting an appropriate site, such as the level of use of wireless service in the area, local terrain, interaction with existing radio base stations, and line-of-sight requirements for high-quality communications. Each site that is investigated is subject to a comprehensive review process by radio frequency, transmission and civil engineering groups for it to be qualified as an optimal site for the community.

Before proposing a new antenna-supporting structure, Rogers first explores the following options, which are required by Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED) Canada:

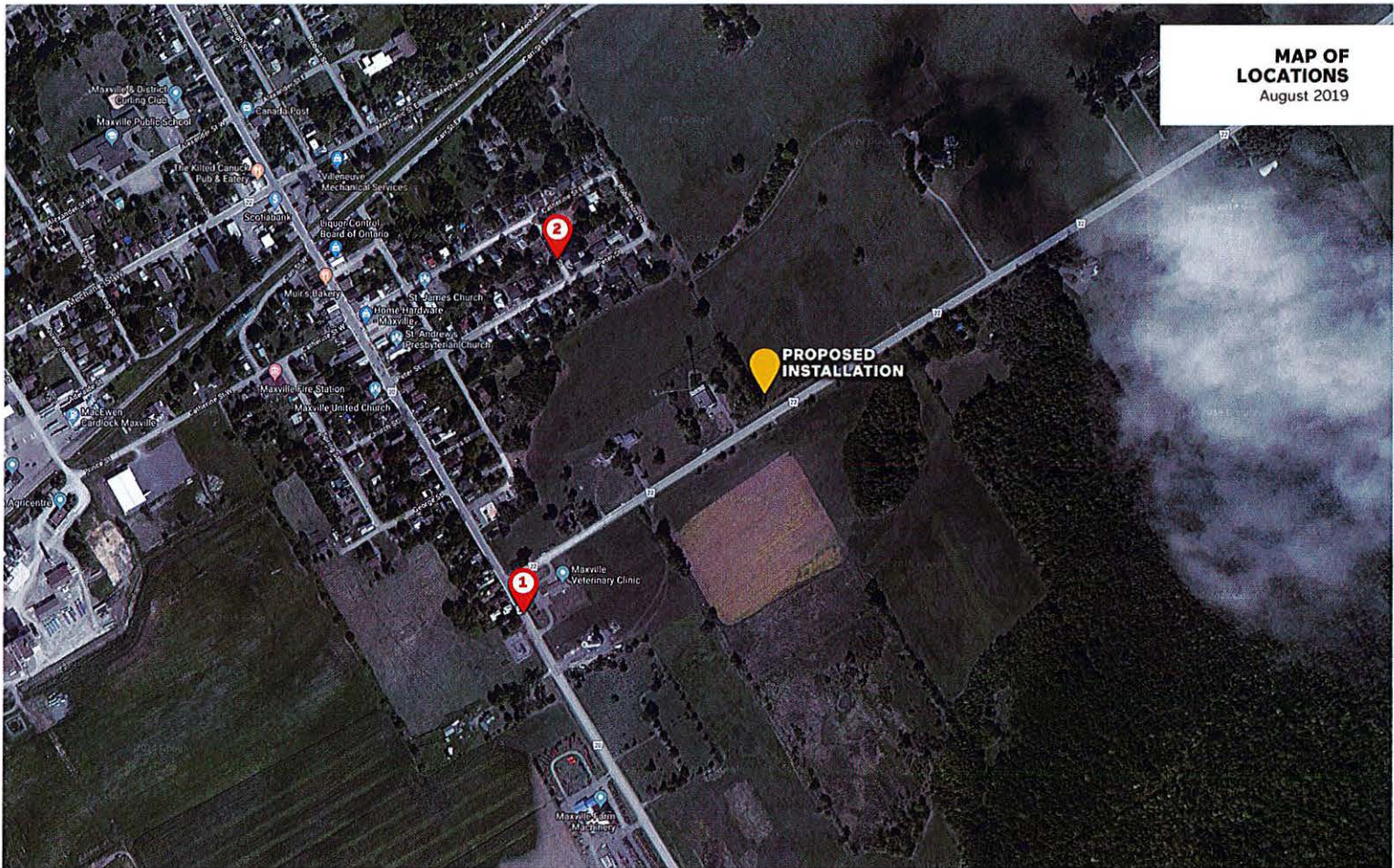
- consider sharing an existing antenna system, modifying or replacing the structure if necessary;
- locate, analyze and attempt to use any feasible existing infrastructure such as rooftops, water towers or other tall infrastructure

During the site selection process for this proposed, Rogers determined that no other existing cellular infrastructure opportunity was available in our target area that was suitable for our network. The nearest site that was evaluated was an existing 82m guyed tower located approximately 1km south-east of the proposed site. However, the site is located too far from our target area, therefore, is not sufficient for our coverage. Unfortunately, there are no other closer cellular structures available near the area requiring coverage that offers the necessary height. Thus, the proposed location is a suitable available property that will allow Rogers to provide improved coverage for the community and the traveling public.

In consideration of Rogers' technical requirements, the setting of the subject lands makes the proposed location ideal for our site. The proposed site is within the search radius which will result in optimal coverage. The site is set on a western edge of the property line, on the sparsely populated County Road 22. The tower footprint will be using only a small fraction of the massive lot.

The design proposed is a 75m self-support tower which will have ample space to provide for future co-location opportunities, as well as assist in minimizing tower proliferation in the Maxville area. Rogers welcomes future site sharing opportunities on this proposed location, as per Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's guidelines. At the time of this notification, Rogers anticipates having space available for future sharing proponents. Rogers will respond to a request to share in a timely fashion and will negotiate in good faith to facilitate sharing where feasible following standard co-location procedures.

A copy of Rogers' surveyed site plan has been attached for your reference and information. Please also refer to page 6, 7 and 8 for a photo simulation of the site proposed. The viewsapes simulate the view of the proposed installation from major visible intersections. The process of simulating the proposed facility into the existing conditions of the viewsapes was done by superimposing an image of the proposed structure on the photographs taken for those viewsapes.



MAP OF LOCATIONS
August 2019

Photo Simulations
ROGERSTM

C8186 MAXVILLE

ROGERSTM
Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com

SIMULATION 1
August 2019



ROGERSTM

C8186 MAXVILLE

APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND THE VIEWPOINT : 412 METRES

* This illustration is a visual simulation. The end result, upon construction of this telecommunications tower, could differ from the illustration.

ROGERSTM

Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com

SIMULATION 2
August 2019



ROGERSTM

C8186 MAXVILLE

APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND THE VIEWPOINT : 309 METRES

* This illustration is a visual simulation. The end result, upon construction of this telecommunications tower, could differ from the illustration.

ROGERSTM
Simulations by **Futll**. www.futlidesign.com



Construction and Maintenance

Construction of the proposed facility will take approximately 30 to 45 days. The facility will remain unoccupied, and the only traffic generated at this site after construction will be for routine monthly maintenance visits.

Rogers attests that the radio antenna system as proposed for this location will be constructed in compliance with the National Building Code and The Canadian Standard Association and comply with good engineering practices including structural adequacy.

Aeronautical Approvals

Aerodrome safety is under the exclusive jurisdiction of NAV Canada and Transport Canada. An important obligation of Rogers' installations is to comply with Transport Canada / NAV CANADA aeronautical safety requirements. Transport Canada perform an assessment of the proposal with respect to the potential hazard to air navigation and notify Rogers of any painting and/or lighting requirements for the antenna system. Rogers has submitted the appropriate applications and does not expect this site to require lighting or marking.

Rogers Communications Inc. attests that the radio antenna system described in this notification package will comply with Transport Canada / NAV Canada aeronautical safety requirements. For additional detailed information, please consult Transport Canada¹.

Environmental Health Standards/Safety Code 6 Guidelines

ISED requires that the installation and modification of antenna systems be done in a manner that complies with appropriate environmental legislation. This includes the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)² and local environmental assessment requirements where required by the CEAA.

Rogers attests that the radio antenna system described in this notification does not qualify as a Designated Project under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and is excluded from environmental assessment under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.

ISED also manages the radio communications spectrum in Canada and requires that all cellular telecommunications facilities comply with guidelines established by Health Canada in order to protect people who live or work near these facilities.

These Health Canada safety guidelines are outlined in their 'Safety Code 6' document and are among the most stringent in the world. All Rogers' facilities meet or exceed these standards. Rogers attests that the radio installation described in this notification package, will be installed and operated on an ongoing basis so as to comply with Health Canada's Safety Code 6, as may be amended from time to time, for the protection of the general public including any combined effects of nearby installations within the local radio environment.

¹ <http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/civilaviation/regserv/cars/part6-standards-standard621-3808.htm>

² <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.21/>



Public Consultation

ISED has developed a protocol for establishing telecommunication facilities. The protocol outlines the land use consultation process relevant to evaluating wireless communication installation proposals (<http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08777.html#sec4.2>). In accordance with ISED's Policy, proponents must provide a notification package to the local public (including nearby residences, community gathering areas, public institutions, schools, etc.), neighbouring land-use authorities, businesses, and property owners, etc. located within a radius of 225m from subject property. A notice is also being provided to the Township Council and Director of Planning.

Rogers Communications Inc. is committed to effective public consultation. The public is invited to provide comments to Rogers about this proposal by mail, electronic mail, or phone.

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's policy contains requirements for timely response to all questions, comments or concerns. Rogers will acknowledge receipt of all communication within **14 days** and will provide a formal response to the Township and those members of the public who communicate to Rogers, within **60 days**. The members of the public who communicated with Rogers will then have **21 days** to review and reply to Rogers a final response. Rogers will keep record of all correspondence during the consultation process, which will be included in the summary report to the Township of North Glengarry and the regional Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada office.

Rogers is requesting any written public comments be returned within 30 days of receipt of this package. Upon receiving any comments from the public, Rogers will respond accordingly. At the close of the public consultation process, a summary of comments received and their corresponding responses will be provided to the Township of North Glengarry and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Subsequently, a formal package requesting concurrence will also be provided to the Township.

Residents may contact our office and discuss the proposed facility:

Rogers Communications Inc.
Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9
Phone: (613) 983-6456
E-mail: drancourt@rogers.com

Residents may contact the Township's office and discuss the proposed facility:

Jacob Rhéaume
Director of Building, By-law & Planning/CBO
Township of North Glengarry
90 Main St. South
Alexandria, ON, K0C 1A0
Phone: (613) 525-1116
E-mail:



For more information on ISED's public consultation guidelines including CPC-2-0-03, Issue 5³, Spectrum Management and Telecommunications you may contact your local Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Office at the address noted on the following page.

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

Spectrum Management

Eastern Ontario District Office

2 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie, ON, P6A 1Y3

Telephone: 1-855-465-6307

Fax: 705-941-4607

Email: spectrum.ottawa@ic.gc.ca

Web: http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/fra/h_sf01702.html

General information relating to antenna systems is available on ISED's Spectrum Management and Telecommunications website⁴. Other resources relevant to regulations and adherence obligations can also be found on provided Government of Canada websites⁵.

Conclusion

Access to reliable wireless communications services is of great importance to residents' and travelers' safety and well-being in today's society. Wireless technology has fast become the preferred method of conducting business and personal communications among a large part of the population.

The trend of future telecom is to become truly "wireless", that is the delivery of the voice and data communications via conventional telephone lines, such as telephone poles along streets and roads, will be virtually obsolete. The current wireless infrastructure will be able to meet this trend and still provide a reliable system. Reliable wireless communication services are a key element of economic development across Canada. It facilitates the growth of local economies by providing easy access to information, and connectivity for residents and business alike. The infrastructure proposed is suitable for the development over the long term and protects public health and safety, and is a powerful economic enabler that promotes home occupations, teleworking, telecommuting and improved community networking.

In addition to meeting consumer needs, technological upgrades are also critical to ensuring the accessibility of emergency services such as fire, police and ambulance. Wireless communications products and services, used daily by police, EMS, firefighters and other first responders, are an integral part of Canada's safety infrastructure.

³ http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/h_sf06136.html

⁴ <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/antenna>

⁵ <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08792.html>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/reports-publications/radiation/safety-code-6-health-canada-radiofrequency-exposure-guidelines-environmental-workplace-health-health-canada.html>

<http://cwta.ca/home/>



The proposed site location is well located to provide improved wireless voice and data services in the targeted area in North Glengarry and the traveling public.

Rogers looks forward to working with the Township of North Glengarry in providing improved wireless services to the community.

Sincerely,

Daryl Rancourt

Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100
Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives the Public Consultation Package regarding the Rogers Site C8185 Greenfield Tower for information purposes only.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

	YEA	NEA
Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams	_____	_____
Councillor: Jacques Massie	_____	_____
Councillor: Brenda Noble	_____	_____
Councillor: Jeff Manley	_____	_____
Councillor: Michel Depratto	_____	_____
Councillor: Johanne Wensink	_____	_____
Mayor: Jamie MacDonald	_____	_____

Section 6 Item h



Rogers Communications Inc.
8200 Dixie Rd.
Brampton, ON
L6T 0C1

September, 2019

To Whom It May Concern:

**Re: Rogers Site C8185 Greenfield
PIN: 671050137
PT LT 18 CON 4 KENYON AS IN AR142704; NORTH GLENGARRY**

Like many areas of the province, your community is experiencing a growing demand for wireless services. As people rely more on wireless devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops for business and personal use, network improvements are required to ensure high quality voice and data services are available. In response to this growing demand for wireless services, Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) has been working to find a suitable location for a new telecommunications structure in efforts to provide improved coverage in the North Glengarry area.

The site location proposed is at 19319 Kenyon Concession 5 Road, Greenfield. The location will provide much relied upon communication services in the area such as EMS Response, Police and Fire, and will also improve wireless signal quality for the local residents, those traveling along the major roads, as well provide local subscribers with Rogers' 3.5G wireless network coverage and capacity for products and services such as iPhones, Smartphones, Tablets and wireless internet through the Rogers Rocket Stick technology in the surrounding area.

As part of the public consultation process, you are invited to comment in writing about the proposed Rogers site before **October, 2019**. Since the Township of North Glengarry does not have its own protocol relevant to wireless communications site placement, Rogers will be following ISED's (formerly Industry Canada) default protocol which requires that all residents and businesses within 300m of the leased property area will receive this notification package (the height of the proposed site is 100m).

This package contains detailed information about the proposed structure, the consultation and approval process, as well as contact information available to you during the consultation process.

Rogers is committed to working with your community to integrate the proposed telecommunications facility to continue providing dependable and reliable wireless service. Your questions and comments are an important part of the consultation process.

Please know you may provide your comments by contacting a Rogers representative. All written comments are to be directed to:

Rogers Communications Inc.
Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9
Telephone: (613) 983-6456

Included on the following page is a comment form, for you to provide your comments pertaining to the proposal.

Thank you,
Rogers Communications Inc.



Public Consultation for Proposed Wireless Structure

Location: PT LT 18 CON 4 KENYON AS IN AR142704; NORTH GLENGARRY

Rogers Site: C8185 Greenfield

Please submit your comments by **October, 2019** to:

Rogers Communications Inc.
ATTN: Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON K1Z 5X9
E-mail: drancourt@rogers.com

COMMENTS

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Please provide your comments, suggestions or requests for additional information about the proposed wireless structure below:

Thank you for your comments. Your feedback is appreciated.



Notice of Proposed Wireless Site: C8185 Greenfield

Facility Proposal:

Location and Site Context

Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) is proposing a new 100m guyed tower telecommunications facility and an ancillary equipment structure surrounded by chainlink fencing, to be located at 19319 Kenyon Concession 5 Road, Greenfield.

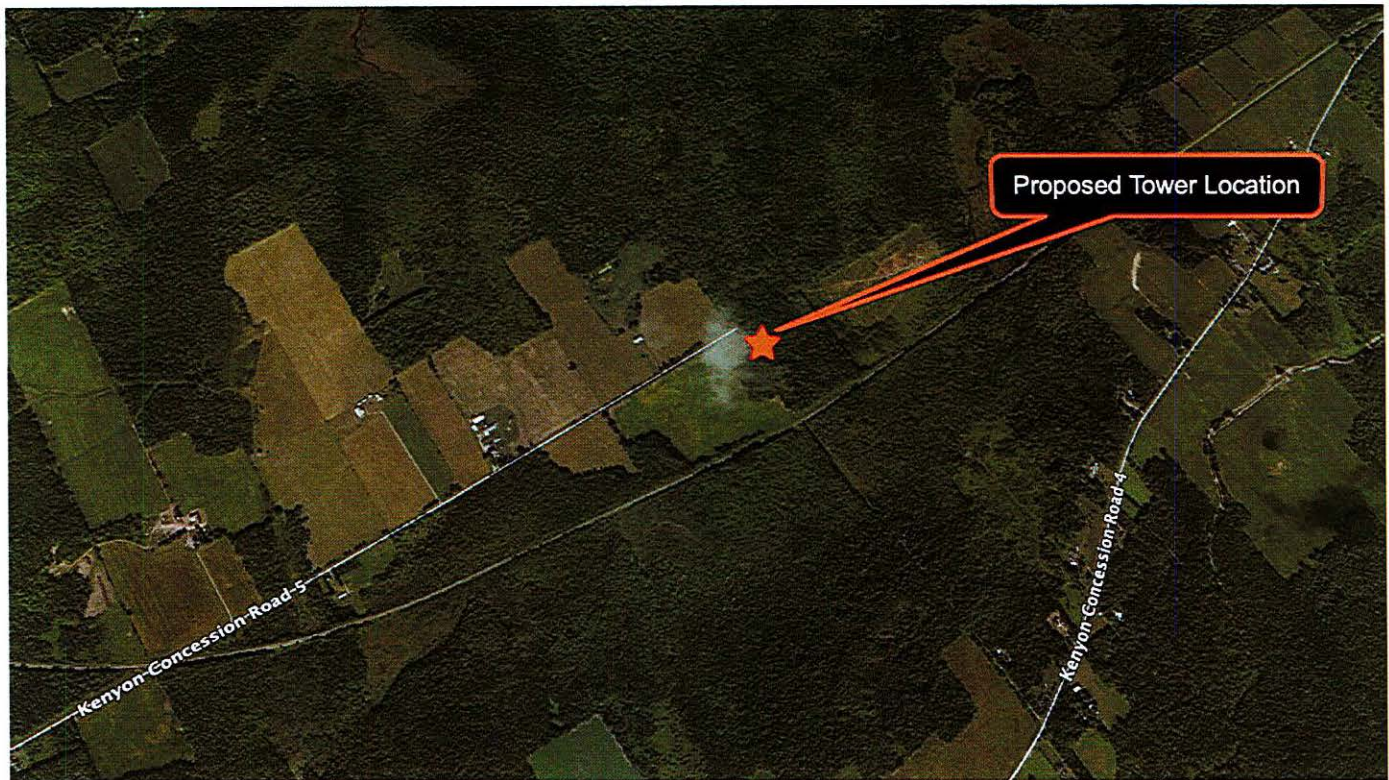
The coordinates for this facility are:

Latitude (NAD83) N 45°18'19.7"

Longitude (NAD 83) W 74°44'10.8"

Proposed Facility Map

Due to increased demand for improved wireless service, it is necessary to improve wireless coverage across the community. The site selected, shown on the below map, fits the necessary criteria to maximize and improve network coverage for wireless users in the Greenfield area.





Site Selection and Co-Location

Many factors are considered in selecting an appropriate site, such as the level of use of wireless service in the area, local terrain, interaction with existing radio base stations, and line-of-sight requirements for high-quality communications. Each site that is investigated is subject to a comprehensive review process by radio frequency, transmission and civil engineering groups for it to be qualified as an optimal site for the community.

Before proposing a new antenna-supporting structure, Rogers first explores the following options, which are required by Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED) Canada:

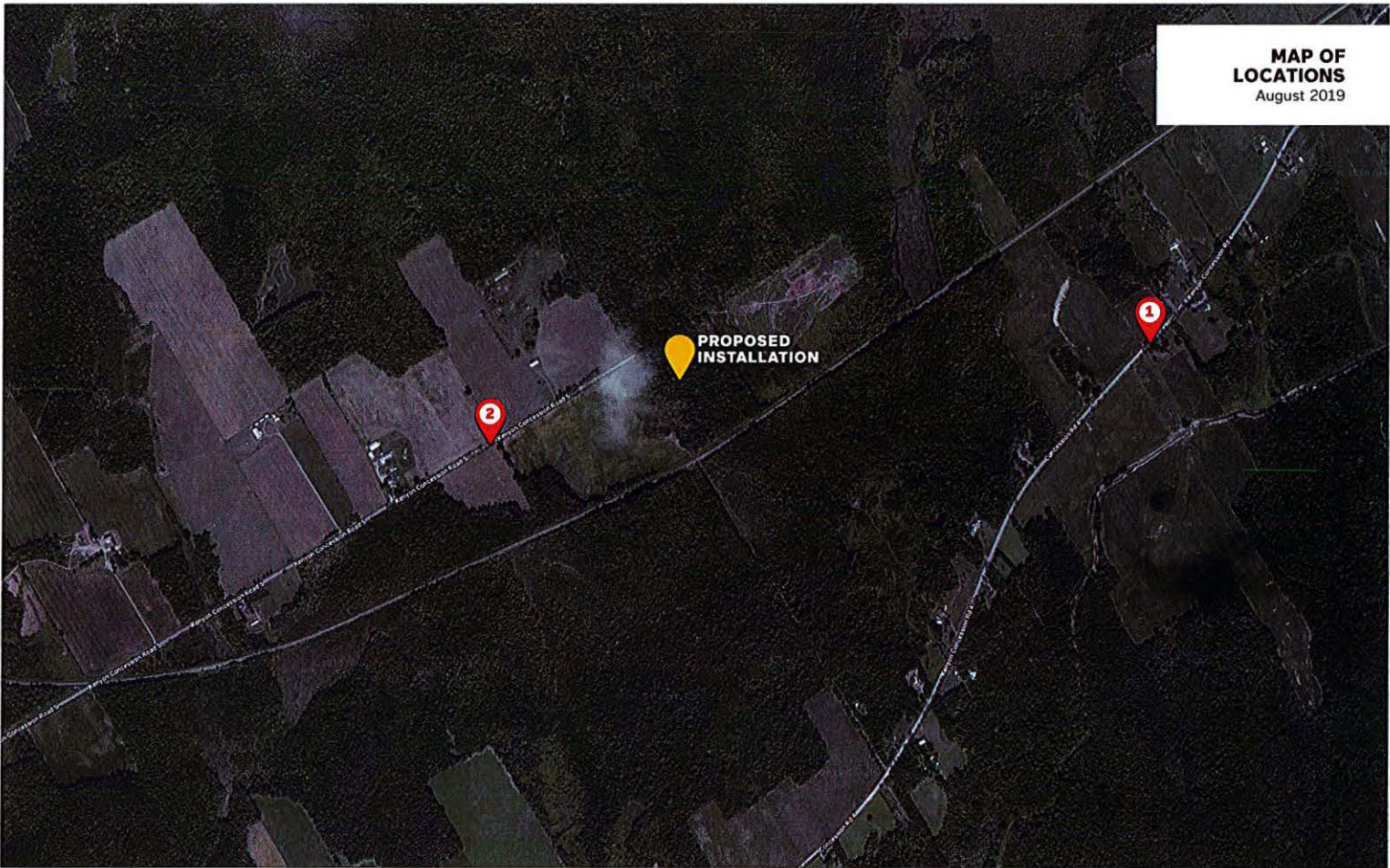
- consider sharing an existing antenna system, modifying or replacing the structure if necessary;
- locate, analyze and attempt to use any feasible existing infrastructure such as rooftops, water towers or other tall infrastructure

During the site selection process for this proposed, Rogers determined that no other existing infrastructure opportunity was available in our target area that was suitable for our network. The nearest site that was evaluated was an existing 79m guyed tower located approximately 85.7km east of the proposed site. However, the site is located too far from our target area, therefore, is not sufficient for our coverage. Unfortunately, there are no other closer structures available near the area requiring coverage that offers the necessary height. Thus, the proposed location is a suitable available property that will allow Rogers to provide improved coverage for the community and the traveling public.

In consideration of Rogers' technical requirements, the setting of the subject lands makes the proposed location ideal for our site. The proposed site is within the search radius which will result in optimal coverage. The site is set toward the east of the property, at the end of a dead-end road, over 2.3km from Greenfield Road, so as to minimize the visibility of the compound from the road. The tower footprint will be using only a small fraction of a large wooded lot. The access road is also being built over top of an existing road so it will not disturb the land-owner's operations or affect traffic flow.

The design proposed is a 100m guyed tower which will have ample space to provide for future co-location opportunities, as well as assist in minimizing tower proliferation in the Greenfield area. Rogers welcomes future site sharing opportunities on this proposed location, as per Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's guidelines. At the time of this notification, Rogers anticipates having space available for future sharing proponents. Rogers will respond to a request to share in a timely fashion and will negotiate in good faith to facilitate sharing where feasible following standard co-location procedures.

A copy of Rogers' surveyed site plan has been attached for your reference and information. Please also refer to page 6, 7 and 8 for a photo simulation of the site proposed. The viewsapes simulate the view of the proposed installation from major visible intersections. The process of simulating the proposed facility into the existing conditions of the viewsapes was done by superimposing an image of the proposed structure on the photographs taken for those viewsapes.



MAP OF
LOCATIONS
August 2019

PROPOSED
INSTALLATION

2

1

C8185 GREENFIELD

Photo Simulations

 **ROGERS**TM

 **ROGERS**TM
Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com



SIMULATION 1
August 2019

PROPOSED
INSTALLATION

ROGERSTM

C8185 GREENFIELD
APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND THE VIEWPOINT : 1140 METRES

* This illustration is a visual simulation. The end result, upon construction of this telecommunications tower, could differ from the illustration.

ROGERSTM

Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com

SIMULATION 2
August 2019



ROGERSTM

C8185 GREENFIELD

APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND THE VIEWPOINT : 495 METRES

* This illustration is a visual simulation. The end result, upon construction of this telecommunications tower, could differ from the illustration.

ROGERSTM

Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com



Construction and Maintenance

Construction of the proposed facility will take approximately 30 to 45 days. The facility will remain unoccupied, and the only traffic generated at this site after construction will be for routine monthly maintenance visits.

Rogers attests that the radio antenna system as proposed for this location will be constructed in compliance with the National Building Code and The Canadian Standard Association and comply with good engineering practices including structural adequacy.

Aeronautical Approvals

Aerodrome safety is under the exclusive jurisdiction of NAV Canada and Transport Canada. An important obligation of Rogers' installations is to comply with Transport Canada / NAV CANADA aeronautical safety requirements. Transport Canada perform an assessment of the proposal with respect to the potential hazard to air navigation and notify Rogers of any painting and/or lighting requirements for the antenna system. Rogers has submitted the appropriate applications and does not expect this tower to require lighting or marking.

Rogers Communications Inc. attests that the radio antenna system described in this notification package will comply with Transport Canada / NAV Canada aeronautical safety requirements. For additional detailed information, please consult Transport Canada¹.

Environmental Health Standards/Safety Code 6 Guidelines

ISED requires that the installation and modification of antenna systems be done in a manner that complies with appropriate environmental legislation. This includes the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)² and local environmental assessment requirements where required by the CEAA.

Rogers attests that the radio antenna system described in this notification does not qualify as a Designated Project under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and is excluded from environmental assessment under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.

ISED also manages the radio communications spectrum in Canada and requires that all cellular telecommunications facilities comply with guidelines established by Health Canada in order to protect people who live or work near these facilities.

These Health Canada safety guidelines are outlined in their 'Safety Code 6' document and are among the most stringent in the world. All Rogers' facilities meet or exceed these standards. Rogers attests that the radio installation described in this notification package, will be installed and operated on an ongoing basis so as to comply with Health Canada's Safety Code 6, as may be amended from time to time, for the protection of the general public including any combined effects of nearby installations within the local radio environment.

¹ <http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/civilaviation/regserv/cars/part6-standards-standard621-3808.htm>

² <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-15.21/>



Public Consultation

ISED has developed a protocol for establishing telecommunication facilities. The protocol outlines the land use consultation process relevant to evaluating wireless communication installation proposals (<http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08777.html#sec4.2>). In accordance with ISED's Policy, proponents must provide a notification package to the local public (including nearby residences, community gathering areas, public institutions, schools, etc.), neighbouring land-use authorities, businesses, and property owners, etc. located within a radius of 300m from subject property. A notice is also being provided to the Township Council and Director of Planning.

Rogers Communications Inc. is committed to effective public consultation. The public is invited to provide comments to Rogers about this proposal by mail, electronic mail, or phone.

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's policy contains requirements for timely response to all questions, comments or concerns. Rogers will acknowledge receipt of all communication within **14 days** and will provide a formal response to the Township and those members of the public who communicate to Rogers, within **60 days**. The members of the public who communicated with Rogers will then have **21 days** to review and reply to Rogers a final response. Rogers will keep record of all correspondence during the consultation process, which will be included in the summary report to the Township of North Glengarry and the regional Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada office.

Rogers is requesting any written public comments be returned within 30 days of receipt of this package. Upon receiving any comments from the public, Rogers will respond accordingly. At the close of the public consultation process, a summary of comments received and their corresponding responses will be provided to the Township of North Glengarry and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Subsequently, a formal package requesting concurrence will also be provided to the Township.

Residents may contact our office and discuss the proposed facility:

Rogers Communications Inc.
Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9
Phone: (613) 983-6456
E-mail: drancourt@rogers.com

Residents may contact the Township's office and discuss the proposed facility:

Jacob Rhéaume
Director of Building, By-law & Planning/CBO
Township of North Glengarry
90 Main St. South
Alexandria, ON, K0C 1A0
Phone: (613) 525-1116
Email:



For more information on ISED's public consultation guidelines including CPC-2-0-03, Issue 5³, Spectrum Management and Telecommunications you may contact your local Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Office at the address noted on the following page.

**Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
Spectrum Management**

Eastern Ontario District Office
2 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie, ON, P6A 1Y3
Telephone: 1-855-465-6307
Fax: 705-941-4607

Email: spectrum.ottawa@ic.gc.ca Web: http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/fra/h_sf01702.html

General information relating to antenna systems is available on ISED's Spectrum Management and Telecommunications website⁴. Other resources relevant to regulations and adherence obligations can also be found on provided Government of Canada websites⁵.

Conclusion

Access to reliable wireless communications services is of great importance to residents' and travelers' safety and well-being in today's society. Wireless technology has fast become the preferred method of conducting business and personal communications among a large part of the population.

The trend of future telecom is to become truly "wireless", that is the delivery of the voice and data communications via conventional telephone lines, such as telephone poles along streets and roads, will be virtually obsolete. The current wireless infrastructure will be able to meet this trend and still provide a reliable system. Reliable wireless communication services are a key element of economic development across Canada. It facilitates the growth of local economies by providing easy access to information, and connectivity for residents and business alike. The infrastructure proposed is suitable for the development over the long term and protects public health and safety, and is a powerful economic enabler that promotes home occupations, teleworking, telecommuting and improved community networking.

In addition to meeting consumer needs, technological upgrades are also critical to ensuring the accessibility of emergency services such as fire, police and ambulance. Wireless communications products and services, used daily by police, EMS, firefighters and other first responders, are an integral part of Canada's safety infrastructure.

³ http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/h_sf06136.html

⁴ <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/antenna>

⁵ <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08792.html>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/reports-publications/radiation/safety-code-6-health-canada-radiofrequency-exposure-guidelines-environmental-workplace-health-health-canada.html>

<http://cwta.ca/home/>



The proposed site location is well located to provide improved wireless voice and data services in the targeted area in North Glengarry and the traveling public.

Rogers looks forward to working with the Township of North Glengarry in providing improved wireless services to the community.

Sincerely,

Daryl Rancourt

Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100
Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives the Public Consultation Package regarding the Rogers Site C8184 Glen Robertson Tower for information purposes only.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

YEA

NEA

Section 6 Item i



Rogers Communications Inc.
8200 Dixie Rd.
Brampton, ON
L6T 0C1

September 19, 2019

To Whom It May Concern:

**Re: Rogers Site C8184 Glen Roberston
PIN: 671520063
PT LT 14-15 CON 2 LOCHIEL AS IN AR128772 LYING N OF PT 1 14R4683; NORTH GLENGARRY**

Like many areas of the province, your community is experiencing a growing demand for wireless services. As people rely more on wireless devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops for business and personal use, network improvements are required to ensure high quality voice and data services are available. In response to this growing demand for wireless services, Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) has been working to find a suitable location for a new telecommunications structure in efforts to provide improved coverage in the North Glengarry area.

The site location proposed is at 21525 Chemin Comté 10, Glen Robertson. The location will provide much relied upon communication services in the area such as EMS Response, Police and Fire, and will also improve wireless signal quality for the local residents, those traveling along the major roads, as well provide local subscribers with Rogers' 3.5G wireless network coverage and capacity for products and services such as iPhones, Smartphones, Tablets and wireless internet through the Rogers Rocket Stick technology in the surrounding area.

As part of the public consultation process, you are invited to comment in writing about the proposed Rogers site before October 23, 2019. Since the Township of North Glengarry does not have its own protocol relevant to wireless communications site placement, Rogers will be following ISED's (formerly Industry Canada) default protocol which requires that all residents and businesses within 225m of the leased property area will receive this notification package (the height of the proposed site is 75m).

This package contains detailed information about the proposed structure, the consultation and approval process, as well as contact information available to you during the consultation process.

Rogers is committed to working with your community to integrate the proposed telecommunications facility to continue providing dependable and reliable wireless service. Your questions and comments are an important part of the consultation process.

Please know you may provide your comments by contacting a Rogers representative. All written comments are to be directed to:

Rogers Communications Inc.
Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9
Telephone: (613) 983-6456

Included on the following page is a comment form, for you to provide your comments pertaining to the proposal.

Thank you,
Rogers Communications Inc.



Public Consultation for Proposed Wireless Structure

Location: PT LT 14-15 CON 2 LOCHIEL AS IN AR128772 LYING N OF PT 1 14R4683; NORTH GLENGARRY

Rogers Site: C8184 Glen Robertson

Please submit your comments by **October 23, 2019** to:

Rogers Communications Inc.
ATTN: Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON K1Z 5X9
Telephone: (613) 983-6456
E-mail: drancourt@rogers.com

COMMENTS

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Please provide your comments, suggestions or requests for additional information about the proposed wireless structure below:



Thank you for your comments. Your feedback is appreciated.

Lined area for writing comments, consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

Information received shall form part of Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED) Canada’s Public Consultation Process under the Spectrum Management and Telecommunications Client Procedures Circular CPC-2-0-03, Issue 5, and will be collected in compliance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act. The information collected will be used solely for the purpose of documenting Rogers’ consultation, communicating the results of this consultation, including your comments, to the Township of North Glengarry and/or ISED and communicating with you concerning this proposal should that be required. Any personal information such as name, address, telephone number, and property location included in a submission from the public becomes part of the public record for this matter.



Notice of Proposed Wireless Site: C8184 Glen Robertson

Facility Proposal:

Location and Site Context

Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) is proposing a new 75m self-support tower telecommunications facility and an ancillary equipment structure surrounded by chainlink fencing, to be located at 21525 Chemin Comté 10, Glen Robertson.

The coordinates for this facility are:

Latitude (NAD83) N 45°20'56.4"

Longitude (NAD 83) W 74°32'22.0"

Proposed Facility Map

Due to increased demand for improved wireless service, it is necessary to improve wireless coverage across the community. The site selected, shown on the below map, fits the necessary criteria to maximize and improve network coverage for wireless users in the Glen Robertson area.





Site Selection and Co-Location

Many factors are considered in selecting an appropriate site, such as the level of use of wireless service in the area, local terrain, interaction with existing radio base stations, and line-of-sight requirements for high-quality communications. Each site that is investigated is subject to a comprehensive review process by radio frequency, transmission and civil engineering groups for it to be qualified as an optimal site for the community.

Before proposing a new antenna-supporting structure, Rogers first explores the following options, which are required by Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED) Canada:

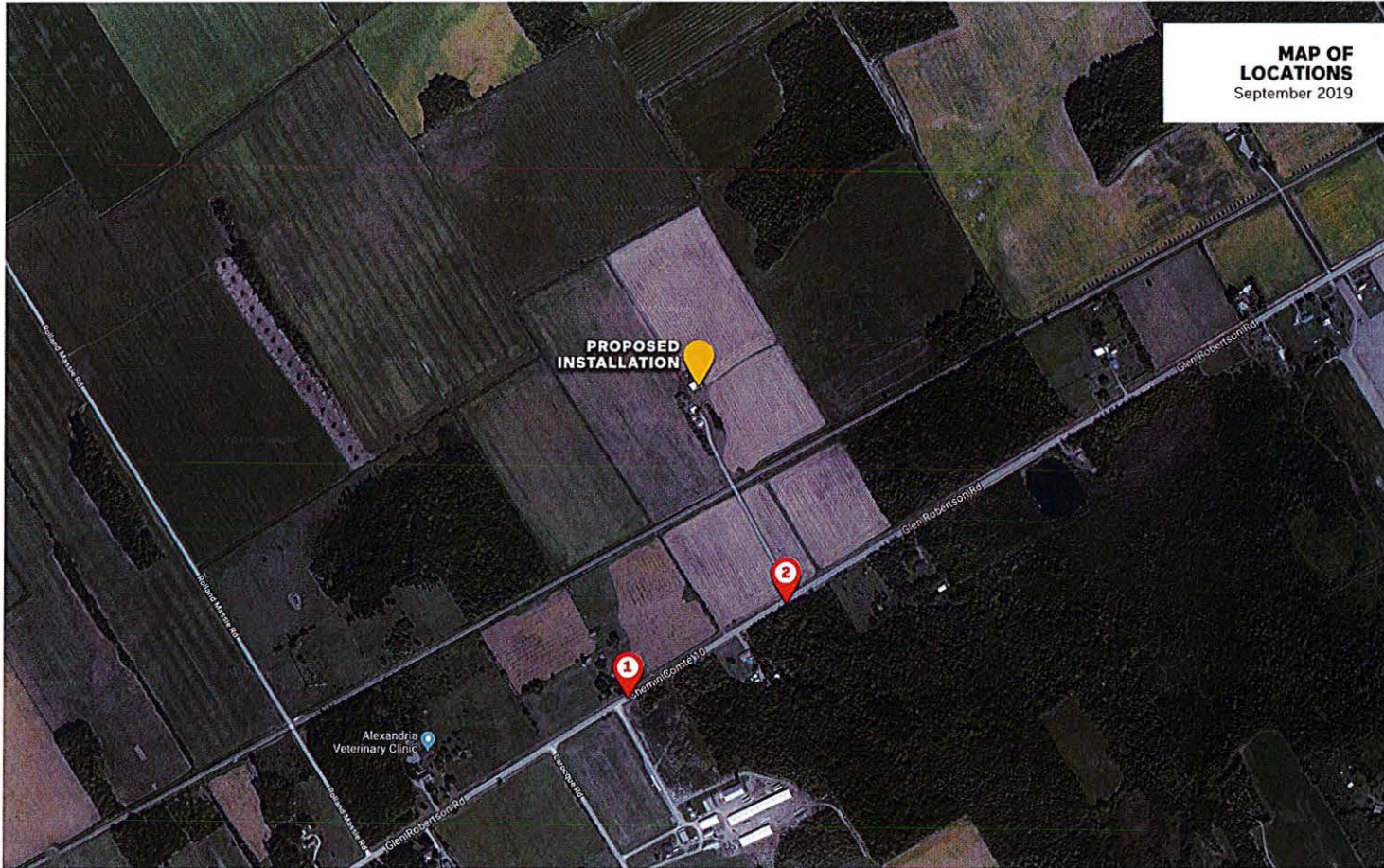
- consider sharing an existing antenna system, modifying or replacing the structure if necessary;
- locate, analyze and attempt to use any feasible existing infrastructure such as rooftops, water towers or other tall infrastructure

During the site selection process for this proposed, Rogers determined that no other existing infrastructure opportunity was available in our target area that was suitable for our network. The nearest site that was evaluated was an existing 24m rooftop located approximately 8.5km west of the proposed site. However, the site is located too far from our target area, therefore, is not sufficient for our coverage. Unfortunately, there are no other structures available near the area requiring coverage that offers the necessary height. Thus, the proposed location is a suitable available property that will allow Rogers to provide improved coverage for the community and the traveling public.

In consideration of Rogers' technical requirements, the setting of the subject lands makes the proposed location ideal for our site. The proposed site is within the search radius which will result in optimal coverage. The site is set toward the center of the property, over 230m from Chemin Comté 10, so as to minimize the visibility of the compound from the road. The tower footprint will be using only a small fraction of the large agricultural lot. The access road is also being built over top of an existing road so it will not disturb the land-owner's agricultural operations or affect traffic flow.

The design proposed is a 75m self-support tower which will have ample space to provide for future co-location opportunities, as well as assist in minimizing tower proliferation in the Glen Robertson area. Rogers welcomes future site sharing opportunities on this proposed location, as per Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's guidelines. At the time of this notification, Rogers anticipates having space available for future sharing proponents. Rogers will respond to a request to share in a timely fashion and will negotiate in good faith to facilitate sharing where feasible following standard co-location procedures.

A copy of Rogers' surveyed site plan has been attached for your reference and information. Please also refer to page 6, 7 and 8 for a photo simulation of the site proposed. The viewscape simulations simulate the view of the proposed installation from major visible intersections. The process of simulating the proposed facility into the existing conditions of the viewscape was done by superimposing an image of the proposed structure on the photographs taken for those viewscape.



C8184 GLEN ROBERTSON

Photo Simulations

ROGERS™

ROGERS™
Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com



SIMULATION 1
September 2019

PROPOSED
INSTALLATION

ROGERS™

C8184 GLEN ROBERTSON
APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND THE VIEWPOINT : 600 METRES

* This illustration is a visual simulation. The end result, upon construction of this telecommunications tower, could differ from the illustration.

ROGERS™
Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com

SIMULATION 2
September 2019



C8184 GLEN ROBERTSON

APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND THE VIEWPOINT : 438 METRES

ROGERS™

ROGERS™

Simulations by **Futil**. www.futildesign.com

* This illustration is a visual simulation. The end result, upon construction of this telecommunications tower, could differ from the illustration.



Construction and Maintenance

Construction of the proposed facility will take approximately 30 to 45 days. The facility will remain unoccupied, and the only traffic generated at this site after construction will be for routine monthly maintenance visits.

Rogers attests that the radio antenna system as proposed for this location will be constructed in compliance with the National Building Code and The Canadian Standard Association and comply with good engineering practices including structural adequacy.

Aeronautical Approvals

Aerodrome safety is under the exclusive jurisdiction of NAV Canada and Transport Canada. An important obligation of Rogers' installations is to comply with Transport Canada / NAV CANADA aeronautical safety requirements. Transport Canada perform an assessment of the proposal with respect to the potential hazard to air navigation and notify Rogers of any painting and/or lighting requirements for the antenna system. Rogers has submitted the appropriate applications.

Rogers Communications Inc. attests that the radio antenna system described in this notification package will comply with Transport Canada / NAV Canada aeronautical safety requirements. Rogers does not expect lighting or marking to be required for this site.

For additional detailed information, please consult Transport Canada¹.

Environmental Health Standards/Safety Code 6 Guidelines

ISED requires that the installation and modification of antenna systems be done in a manner that complies with appropriate environmental legislation. This includes the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)² and local environmental assessment requirements where required by the CEAA.

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Rogers is requesting any written public comments be returned within 30 days of receipt of this package. Upon receiving any comments from the public, Rogers will respond accordingly. At the close of the public consultation process, a summary of comments received and their corresponding responses will be provided to the Township of North Glengarry and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Subsequently, a formal package requesting concurrence will also be provided to the Township.

Residents may contact our office and discuss the proposed facility:

Rogers Communications Inc.

Daryl Rancourt, Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9
Phone: (613) 983-6456
E-mail: drancourt@rogers.com

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Jacob Rhéaume
Director of Building, By-law & Planning/CBO
Township of North Glengarry
90 Main St. South, Alexandria, ON, K0C 1A0
Phone: (613) 525-1116
E-mail:



For more information on ISED's public consultation guidelines including CPC-2-0-03, Issue 5³, Spectrum Management and Telecommunications you may contact your local Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Office at the address noted below.

**Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
Spectrum Management**

Eastern Ontario District Office

2 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie, ON, P6A 1Y3

Telephone: 1-855-465-6307

Fax: 705-941-4607

Email: spectrum.ottawa@ic.gc.ca

Web: http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/fra/h_sf01702.html

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Conclusion

Access to reliable wireless communications services is of great importance to residents' and travelers' safety and well-being in today's society. Wireless technology has fast become the preferred method of conducting business and personal communications among a large part of the population.

The trend of future telecom is to become truly "wireless", that is the delivery of the voice and data communications via conventional telephone lines, such as telephone poles along streets and roads, will be virtually obsolete. The current wireless infrastructure will be able to meet this trend and still provide a reliable system. Reliable wireless communication services are a key element of economic development across Canada. It facilitates the growth of local economies by providing easy access to information, and connectivity for residents and business alike. The infrastructure proposed is suitable for the development over the long term and protects public health and safety, and is a powerful economic enabler that promotes home occupations, teleworking, telecommuting and improved community networking.

In addition to meeting consumer needs, technological upgrades are also critical to ensuring the accessibility of emergency services such as fire, police and ambulance. Wireless communications products and services, used daily by police, EMS, firefighters and other first responders, are an integral part of Canada's safety infrastructure.

³ http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/h_sf06136.html

⁴ <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/antenna>

⁵ <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08792.html>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/reports-publications/radiation/safety-code-6-health-canada-radiofrequency-exposure-guidelines-environmental-workplace-health-health-canada.html>

<http://cwta.ca/home/>



The proposed site location is well located to provide improved wireless voice and data services in the targeted area in North Glengarry and the traveling public.

Rogers looks forward to working with the Township of North Glengarry in providing improved wireless services to the community.

Sincerely,

Daryl Rancourt

Wireless Site Specialist
Eric Belchamber & Associates
666 Kirkwood Ave., Suite B100
Ottawa, ON, K1Z 5X9

Section 7

UNFINISHED

BUSINESS

Section 8

CONSENT AGENDA

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

THAT the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receives the items from the consent agenda for information purposes only.

Carried

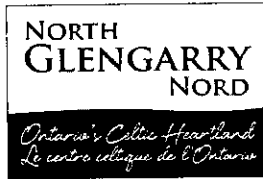
Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

	YEA	NEA
Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams	_____	_____
Councillor: Jacques Massie	_____	_____
Councillor: Brenda Noble	_____	_____
Councillor: Jeff Manley	_____	_____
Councillor: Michel Depratto	_____	_____
Councillor: Johanne Wensink	_____	_____
Mayor: Jamie MacDonald	_____	_____

Section 8



Community Development Committee

MINUTES

Wednesday, August 28, 2019 at 3:00 pm
Sandfield Centre, 102 Derby St West, Alexandria

PRESENT: Carma Williams, Chair
Gina Dragone, Community Representative
Dean MacGillivray, Community Representative
Brenda Noble, Councillor
Rory Levert, Community Representative
Michael Madden, Community Representative
Anne Leduc, Director – Community Services / Recording Secretary

REGRETS: David Fillion, Community Representative
Jeff Manley, Councillor
Sarah Huskinson, CAO

1) CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 3:07 pm

2) DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

There were no declarations of pecuniary interest by the members present.

3) ADDITIONS, DELETIONS OR AMENDMENTS

None

4) ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AS MODIFIED

Moved by: Michael Madden

Seconded by: Dean MacGillivray

THAT the agenda for the Community Development Committee for August 28, 2019 be adopted as presented.

Carried.

5) ADOPTION OF THE PREVIOUS MINUTES

Moved by: Michael Madden

Seconded by: Rory Levert

THAT the minutes of the June 26, 2019 Community Development Committee meeting be accepted as presented.

Carried.

6) BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

There was no new business arising from the minutes.

7) DELEGATIONS

None

8) AGENDA ITEMS

a. Marketing Plan Working Group

Dean MacGillivray updated the committee on the work that has been done by the Marketing Plan Working Group. The WPWG met on July 8, 2019 and included the bus issue in Maxville. Requires more time to define items in a format that would satisfy the group. Will attempt to come out of meetings with actions plans. Next meeting was on August 6, 2019.

During the meeting, it was determined that information from the Township will be required to move forward. Topics will fall under the following categories: marketing, infrastructure, jobs, housing, lobbying. Members were asked to forward questions under these five topics.

The list that was provided by David Filion in his email dated August 13, 2019 (sent in the agenda package) will be updated by Anne Leduc and Township Staff to indicate a role and comments column and brought back to the Committee.

b. School Boundary Working Group

Dean MacGillivray updated the members on the busing issue in the Maxville catchment. 11 families affected that want to attend GDHS. Appeals were lodged by these families and as a result, their children will be attending GDHS this fall.

The Boundary situation will be examined and brought to attention of the Trustees. Will discuss details and timing at the next School Boundary Working Group.

Carma Williams indicated that at AMO, a delegation from the Counties met with the Stephen Lecce, the Minister of Education, who stated that he understood the importance of schools as economic drivers for rural municipalities. The delegation touched upon the importance of schools in Alexandria and Maxville.

Gina Dragone notes that there are parents that are still not aware of this situation and don't understand the impact of children being transferred to Tagwi. There is a need inform parents of younger children that will be attending GDHS in the future.

c. Amending the electoral districts to have North Glengarry in the same territory as South Glengarry and Cornwall

Staff forwarded information on the process to modify electoral boundaries.

- d. **Population and Maintenance of Community Assets Listing (Appendix A)**
 - i. **General Discussion**

9) PENDING BUSINESS

None

10) CORRESPONDENCE/INFORMATION ITEMS

- a. **Key Information Report – Economic Development Update**

Anne Leduc reviewed the KIR touching upon the work that was done over the last month including meetings with business owners, CIP applications and the Regional Incentives Program, Youth Retention efforts, Workforce development activities such as job fairs and work experience validation programs, branding initiatives in the Township and communications.

- b. **Email from Nick Seguin – SDG Tourism**

This summary was supplied to the committee members as an update on the joint activities between the Counties and the Townships.

11) NEXT MEETING

The next Community Development Committee will take place on September 25, 2019 at the Sandfield Centre (102 Derby Street W., Alexandria).

12) ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 pm by Rory Levert

Carma Williams
Chair

APPENDIX A

Population and Maintenance of Community Assets Listing

PRIMARY LIST		
Category	Item	Owner / Action
Maintenance of Community Assets	Protecting and strengthening Glengarry Memorial Hospital's long-term viability	Update to be obtained from HGMH's management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carma to invite HGMH (Louise Quenneville) to make a presentation to the Community Development Committee. • Senior's Village.
Population	Address next steps for Agri-food and Agri-tourism	Ongoing - Economic Development (in-house and in partnership with other municipalities, organizations and businesses). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest from businesses in doing farm tours and partnering with other businesses to create a critical agri-tourism mass. • Commercial Kitchen project is near completion. • Gina will send an update to be added to the Committee's agenda.
Population	Create a plan to address population growth (attraction of new residents – from West Island, East Ottawa, Amazon) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase population across all demographics (seniors, youth, adults, disabled individuals, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing - Economic Development / Government Organizations / Community Partners • Carma searching for contractors for land available to be developed for housing. • Anne to contact developer to discuss Maxville property. • Email group if a new developer contact is made.
Population	Lagoon upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing – July target for update • Designs will permit to apply for funding when available
Population	Strategic residential development on the fringe of Alexandria that would not require infrastructure (estate lots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning / Economic Development • Evaluate the properties that the Township owns and possible land available for sale. • Bring to Building / Planning Dept.
Population / Maintenance of Community Assets	High-speed internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing - Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus – Eastern Ontario Regional Network project • Expecting update on funding.

SECONDARY LIST		
Category	Item	Owner / Action
Maintenance of Community Assets	Develop a Forest Conservation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing - Planning
Maintenance of Community Assets	Maintain schools (viability of secondary schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous – SOS group and partners • Committee formed between several municipalities to look at the possibilities to look at reducing school boards in SDG. • The idea is to look at efficiencies that could be obtained through this proposal. • A goal is to educate children close to their communities. • The intention is to bring a proposal to the Minister of Education.
Population	Develop comprehensive Communications Plan at the Township level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the direction of the CAO
Population	Develop comprehensive Communications Plan at the Township level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the direction of the CAO
Population	Ensure good Customer Service at Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the direction of the CAO
Population	Lobby businesses to relocate to North Glengarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing - Economic Development / Government Organizations
Population / Maintenance of Community Assets	Create a volunteer database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized database to disseminate information on community and service groups, volunteer opportunities, functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development – use already-compiled information on community organizations to see if there is an appetite for a centralized database through which volunteers could be contacted on an as-required basis • Send a survey asking people to volunteer for a specific amount of time. • New webpage was created to direct people towards volunteer organizations and then Facebook (share with community partners).
Population / Maintenance of Community Assets	Location for satellite government offices (Minister of Rural Affairs, agricultural based agencies).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing but greatly dependent on direction of Provincial and Federal Governments.
Population / Maintenance of Community Assets	Township has to be “open” for business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the direction of the CAO.

Section 9

NEW BUSINESS

Section 10

NOTICE OF MOTION

Section 11

QUESTION PERIOD

Section 12

CLOSED SESSION

BUSINESS

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

Proceed "In Closed Session",

Taxation Discrepancies corrections (as this matter deals with advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose they may be discussed in closed session under sections 239 (2)(f) of the *Ontario Municipal Act*);

Legal (as this matter deals with litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals affecting the municipality or local board they may be discussed in closed session under sections 239 (2)(e) of the *Ontario Municipal Act*);

And adopt the minutes of the Municipal Council Closed Session meeting of September 9, 2019, September 23, 2019 and Committee of the Whole meeting of September 18, 2019.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

YEA

NEA

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

Adopt Minutes of "In Camera" Session

That the minutes of the Municipal Council "In Camera" session meeting of September 9, 2019, September 23, 2019 and Committee of the Whole meeting of September 18, 2019 be adopted as printed.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

YEA

NEA

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

That we return to the Regular Meeting of Council at _____.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

YEA

NEA

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

Section 12

Section 13

CONFIRMING BY-LAW

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

That the Council of the Township of North Glengarry receive By-law 41-2019; and

That Council adopt by-law 41-2019 being a by-law to adopt, confirm and ratify matters dealt with by Resolution and that By-law 41-2019 be read a first, second, third time and enacted in Open Council this 15 day of October 2019.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

	YEA	NEA
Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams	_____	_____
Councillor: Jacques Massie	_____	_____
Councillor: Brenda Noble	_____	_____
Councillor: Jeff Manley	_____	_____
Councillor: Michel Depratto	_____	_____
Councillor: Johanne Wensink	_____	_____
Mayor: Jamie MacDonald	_____	_____

Section 13 Item a

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY

**BY-LAW 41-2019
FOR THE YEAR 2019**

BEING A BY-LAW TO ADOPT, CONFIRM AND RATIFY MATTERS DEALT WITH BY RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS s. 5(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, provides that the powers of municipal corporation are to be exercised by its Council by by-law; and

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the proceedings, decisions and votes of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of North Glengarry at this meeting be confirmed and adopted by by-law;

THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of North Glengarry enacts as follows:

1. **THAT** the action of the Council at its regular meeting of October 15, 2019 in respect to each motion passed and taken by the Council at its meetings, is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed, as if each resolution or other action was adopted, ratified and confirmed by its separate by-law; and;
2. **THAT** the Mayor and the proper officers of the Township of North Glengarry 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 Clerk are hereby directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf and to affix the corporate seal of the Township to all such documents.
3. **THAT** if due to the inclusion of a particular resolution or resolutions this By-law would be deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction then Section 1 to this By-law shall be deemed to apply to all motions passed except those that would make this By-law invalid.
4. **THAT** where a “Confirming By-law” conflicts with other by-laws the other by-laws shall take precedence. Where a “Confirming By-Law” conflicts with another “Confirming By-law” the most recent by-law shall take precedence.

READ a first, second and third time, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council this 15th day of October 2019.

CAO/Clerk / Deputy Clerk

Mayor / Deputy Mayor

I, hereby certify that the forgoing is a true copy of By-Law No. 41-2019, duly adopted by the Council of the Township of North Glengarry on the 15th day of October 2019.

Date Certified

CAO/Clerk / Deputy Clerk

Section 14

ADJOURN

**CORPORATION OF
THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GLENGARRY**

RESOLUTION # _____

DATE: October 15, 2019

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at _____.

Carried

Defeated

Deferred

MAYOR / DEPUTY MAYOR

YEA

NEA

Deputy Mayor: Carma Williams

Councillor: Jacques Massie

Councillor: Brenda Noble

Councillor: Jeff Manley

Councillor: Michel Depratto

Councillor: Johanne Wensink

Mayor: Jamie MacDonald

Section 14