



The Regional Municipality of Durham

COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

August 18, 2017

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There are no Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

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Members of Council – Please advise the Regional Clerk at clerks@durham.ca by 9:00 AM on the Monday one week prior to the next regular Committee of the Whole meeting, if you wish to add an item from this CIP to the Committee of the Whole agenda.



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Finance
Report: #2017-INFO-83
Date: August 18, 2017

Subject:

Economic Update – Home Resale Prices

Recommendation:

Receive for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide information on trends in home resale prices.
- 1.2 The Finance Department monitors economic conditions, including real estate market conditions, on an ongoing basis with periodic summary reports to the Committee of the Whole and Regional Council. This information assists in identifying risks and will be a key consideration for 2018 business planning and the multi-year forecast.

2. Background

- 2.1 In many areas of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), including Durham Region, double digit growth in average home resale prices was achieved in both 2015 and 2016.
- 2.2 Many economic commentators and policy makers, including the Governor of the Bank of Canada have cautioned that debt loads tied to overheated housing markets have made households more vulnerable. Also, elevated home prices have made home ownership unattainable for a larger share of the population, and put upward pressure on rents paid by tenants. Furthermore, broader economic challenges can be associated with a growing share of household incomes being allocated towards housing costs, leaving less for other forms of consumption or savings.

3. Recent House Price Cooling Measures

3.1 Federal Measures:

- a. As of October 17, 2016, all high-ratio Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation insured homebuyers (i.e., homebuyers who make a down payment of less than 20 per cent of the property purchase price) must qualify for mortgage insurance at an interest rate the greater of their contract mortgage rate or the Bank of Canada's conventional five-year fixed posted rate. To qualify, home buyers must demonstrate they are not spending more than 39 per cent of their income on home-carrying costs like mortgage payments, heat and taxes, and that these costs plus other debt payments are not more than 44 per cent of their income.
- b. On November 30, 2016, the above criteria for high-ratio insured homebuyers was expanded to all insured homebuyers. Other new criteria for obtaining insurance for low-ratio mortgages (i.e., those where the buyer has at least a 20 per cent down payment) also came into effect. The criteria restrict insurance to mortgages with amortization periods of 25 years or less and a value less than \$1 million (among other restrictions).

3.2 Provincial Measures

- a. As part of its Fair Housing Plan, the Ontario Provincial Government implemented a Non-Resident Speculation Tax (NRST) on April 21, 2017. The NRST is a 15 per cent tax on the purchase or acquisition of an interest in residential property located in the Greater Golden Horseshoe Region by individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of Canada, or by foreign corporations (foreign entities) and taxable trustees. The NRST only applies to the transfer of land which contains at least one and not more than six single family residences.
- b. The Province's Fair Housing Plan includes 15 other proposed measures that aim to make housing more affordable for homebuyers and renters, including expanding rent control to all private rental units (irrespective of age) and a five-year program to encourage the construction of new purpose-built rental apartment buildings by rebating a portion of development charges, in targeted areas to be chosen in consultation with municipalities (details yet to be announced).

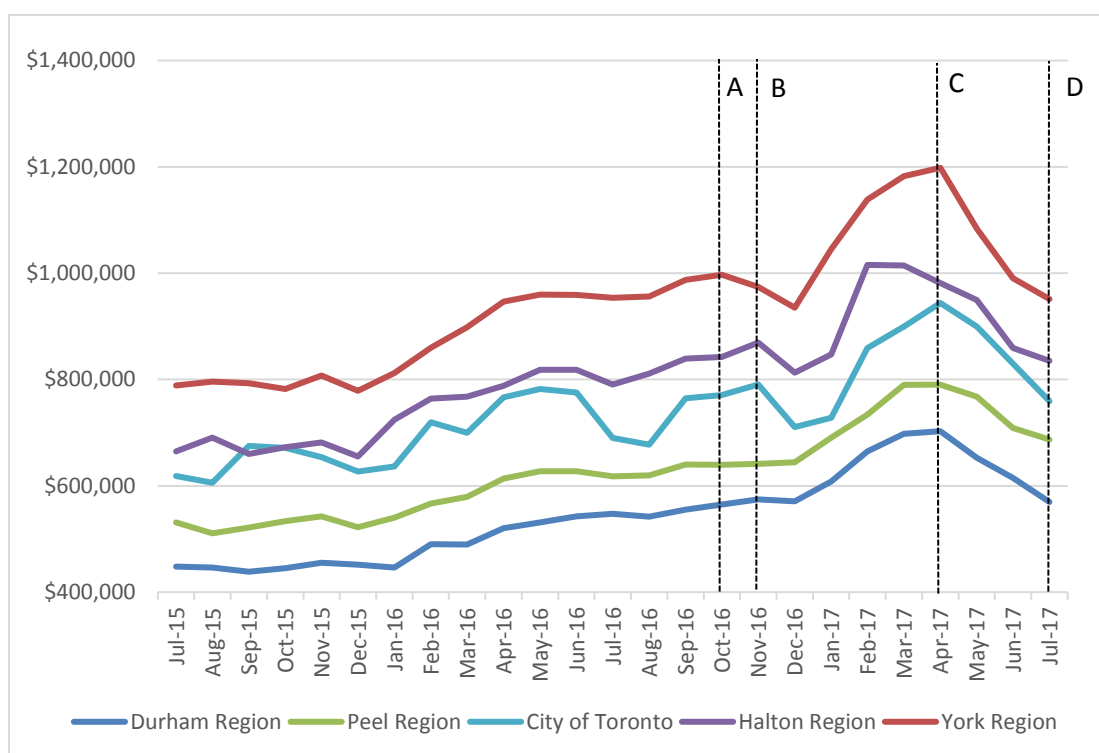
3.3 Bank of Canada

- a. On July 12, 2017, The Bank of Canada raised its overnight lending rate from 0.5 per cent to 0.75 per cent. This monetary policy action was not taken to address issues relating to real estate prices but is expected to put downward pressure on prices. The interest rate hike, as well as future potential rate hikes, could prolong a current GTA real estate market slowdown.

4. Price and Sales Volume Declines Across The GTA

- 4.1 After reaching a peak in the winter/early spring of 2017, average home resale prices in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) have declined over recent months.
- 4.2 In Durham Region, a peak average home resale price of \$702,768 was achieved in April 2017 and subsequently, the average home resale price has declined to \$569,748 in July 2017 (i.e., approximately 19 per cent).
- 4.3 In Durham Region, the year-over-year change in average monthly home resale price was only 4.1 per cent in July 2017. For context, the year-over-year price change was 22.2 per cent in July 2016 and 13.3 per cent in July 2015. Since July 2014, the average home resale price in Durham Region has increased by 44.1 per cent (from \$395,393).
- 4.4 Across the GTA, the volume of home sales has also decreased significantly from 2016. In July 2017, 749 units were sold across Durham Region, a 38 per cent decrease from July 2016 sales (1,200 units).

Figure 1: Average Home Resale Price



Source: Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB)

Notes:

- A) October 17, 2016: Federal Government implemented new mortgage stress test rules.
- B) November 30, 2016: Federal Government implemented new criteria for obtaining insurance for low-ratio mortgages.
- C) April 21, 2017: Ontario Provincial Government implemented a Non-Resident Speculation Tax.
- D) July 12, 2017: Bank of Canada raised its overnight lending rate from 0.5 per cent to 0.75 per cent.

- 4.5 Homes in Durham Region remain relatively affordable compared to those within other Greater Toronto Area municipalities (see Figure 1). For example, the average home resale price in Durham Region (\$569,748 in July 2017) is 40 per cent lower than the average home resale price in York Region (\$951,557 in July 2017) and 32 per cent lower than the home resale price in Halton Region (\$834,813 in July 2017).

5. Trends Within Durham Region

- 5.1 Within Durham Region, July 2017 average home resale prices ranged from \$417,843 in Brock Township to \$769,865 in the Town of Uxbridge. Across local area municipalities, July year-over-year price changes range from 1.4 per cent in Clarington to 11.8 per cent in Whitby. In all local area municipalities, average home resale prices have dropped considerably from their peak months.

Table 1: July 2017 Average Home Resale Prices Across Durham Region

	July 2017 Average Home Resale Price	July 2017 Year-Over-Year Change	Peak Month	July 2017 Change from Peak Month
Ajax	\$620,134	5.5%	March 2017	-17.2%
Brock	\$417,843	4.5%	June 2017	-37.8%
Clarington	\$501,076	1.4%	April 2017	-21.5%
Oshawa	\$467,057	4.6%	April 2017	-22.7%
Pickering	\$674,884	4.8%	April 2017	-20.2%
Scugog	\$667,424	6.7%	January 2017	-10.1%
Uxbridge	\$769,865	5.2%	December 2016	-35.2%
Whitby	\$689,338	11.8%	April 2017	-11.6%
Regional Average	\$569,748	4.1%	April 2017	-18.9%

Source: Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB)

Note: Monthly average home resale prices are relatively more volatile among municipalities with lower sales volumes. Peak month refers to the month in which the greatest average home resale price was reached.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The Finance Department will continue to monitor the economic environment and relevant indicators as they will impact the current Business Planning process.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

R.J. Clapp, CPA, CA
Commissioner of Finance



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: #2017-INFO-84
Date: August 15, 2017

Subject:

Region of Durham Tree By-Law, Five Year Review, File: E01-00

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose and Background

- 1.1 The Region's existing Tree By-law was adopted by Regional Council on June 18, 2008, and was last amended on June 27, 2012.
- 1.2 The Tree By-law was established under the Municipal Act to minimize the destruction of trees by promoting good forestry practices and by regulating the removal of trees in woodlands one hectare or more in size. Tree removal in woodlands under one hectare is regulated by the Area Municipalities. The Tree By-law is enforced on behalf of the Region by a qualified forester on an as-needed basis.
- 1.3 This five year review will examine whether the Region's Tree By-law requires any updates; it will explore potential changes to the enforcement and exemption parameters of the By-law; flexibility for the farming community; and streamlining the application review process.

2. Steps Moving Forward

- 2.1 Consultation with stakeholders, a review of legislative updates, a comparative analysis of other upper tier jurisdictions, and tree by-law best practices will form the basis of this review.
- 2.2 Stakeholders consultation will include: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR); the Region's Conservation Authorities; Area Municipal staff and By-law enforcement officers; the Durham Environmental Advisory Committee (DEAC); the Durham Agricultural Advisory Committee (DAAC); and local forest practitioners.
- 2.3 To date, the Planning and Economic Development Department has conducted introductory meetings with MNR; the Region's Conservation Authorities; Area Municipal staff and By-law enforcement officers; DEAC; and DAAC.
- 2.4 An update report will be presented to Committee of the Whole by the end of 2017. The report will present research findings; provide an overview of stakeholder feedback, and a draft By-law.
- 2.5 In early 2018, the Planning and Economic Development Department will report back to COW with staff's final recommendations.

3. Conclusion

- 3.1 A copy of this report will be forwarded to the all relevant agencies and stakeholders.

4. Attachments

Attachment #1: By-Law Number 31-2012

Attachment #2: Regional Tree By-law Information Pamphlet

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

B.E. Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development

BY-LAW NUMBER 31-2012

OF

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

being a by-law to prohibit or regulate the destruction or injuring of Trees in Woodlands in the Regional Municipality of Durham.

WHEREAS the Council of the Regional Municipality of Durham deems it desirable to enact a Regional Tree By-law for the purposes of:

- conserving and improving the Woodlands in the Region through Good Forestry Practices;
- promoting Good Forestry Practices that sustain healthy Woodlands and related natural habitats and environments;
- helping to achieve the objectives of the Regional Official Plan in ensuring the long term health and productivity of Woodlands;
- minimizing the destruction or injuring of Trees in Woodlands;
- regulating and controlling the removal and protection of Trees in Woodlands;
- minimizing and guarding against conditions which may result in injury;
- protecting, promoting and enhancing the aesthetic values of Woodlands; and
- contributing to ecosystem health, human health, recreation, enjoyment and quality of life through the maintenance of woodland cover.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Durham hereby enacts as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this By-law:

- a) "Agricultural Operation" means the commercial production of crops or raising of livestock, and includes cultivation, seeding, and harvesting;
- b) "Area Municipality" means any one of the municipalities of the Town of Ajax, Township of Brock, Municipality of Clarington, City of Oshawa, City of Pickering, Township of Scugog, Township of Uxbridge and Town of Whitby;
- c) "Building Permit" means a building permit issued by an Area Municipality under the Building Code Act, 1992, S.O. 1992, c.23, as amended;
- d) "Business Day" means any day falling on or between Monday and Friday of each week but does not include statutory holidays;
- e) "Certified Tree Marker" means a person currently certified to mark Trees through the Ministry of Natural Resources Certified Tree Marker Program;
- f) "Commissioner" means Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development of the Regional Municipality of Durham or his designate;
- g) "DBH" or "Diameter at Breast Height" means the diameter of the stem of a Tree measured at a point that is 1.37 metres above the ground;

- h) "Farmer" means a person who has a current and valid farm registration number under the Farm Registration and Farm Organizations Funding Act, 1993, S.O. 1993, c.21, as amended;
- i) "Fence Row" means a narrow linear strip of Trees that defines a laneway or boundary between fields or properties;
- j) "Forest Management Prescription" means the site specific operational plan prepared by, or under the direction of a Qualified OPFA Member, that describes the existing forest conditions and the forest management objectives for an area, and which prescribes the methods for harvesting the existing forest stand and a series of treatments that will be carried out to establish a free-growing stand in a manner that accommodates other resource values as identified;
- k) "Good Forestry Practices" means the proper implementation of harvest, renewal and maintenance activities known to be appropriate for the forest and environmental conditions under which they are being applied and that minimize detriments to forest values, including: significant ecosystems; important fish and wildlife habitat; soil and water quality and quantity; forest productivity and health and the aesthetic and recreational opportunities of the landscape;
- l) "Injury" means lasting damage to a Tree which may include, but is not limited to:
 - i) broken branches in the crown of a Tree;
 - ii) the breaking off or splitting of the stem of any Tree and the noticeable tipping of any Tree;
 - iii) the splitting of, removal of, or damage to the bark of a Tree; or
 - iv) damage to the root structure of a Tree;
- m) "Multiple Offence" means an offence in respect to two or more acts or omissions each of which separately constitutes an offence and is a contravention of the same provision of this By-law;
- n) "Officer" means an individual appointed by Regional Council for the administration and enforcement of this By-law;
- o) "Owner" means the Person who is the registered owner on title to the land;
- p) "Permit" means the written authorization from the Officer or the Commissioner to injure or destroy Trees issued under Section 5 or 6 of this By-law;
- q) "Person" means an individual or a corporation and their respective heirs, executors, administrators or other duly appointed representatives;
- r) "Region" means the Regional Municipality of Durham;
- s) "Qualified OPFA Member" means a Registered Professional Forester or Associate Member of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association under the Professional Foresters Act 2000, c. 18, as amended, to practice professional forestry, unless a suspension, term, condition or limitation of certification applies which would restrict the Member from carrying out responsibilities under this By-law;

- t) "Sensitive Natural Area" means lands that are in a Woodland and within:
- i) provincially or regionally identified Significant Wetlands; or
 - ii) lands that are designated Environmentally Sensitive Area in either the Durham Regional Official Plan or area municipal Official Plans; or
 - iii) 30 metres of the water's edge of a locally, regionally, or provincially significant wetland, lake, river, stream or intermittent stream; or
 - iv) Provincial or Regional Life Science Areas or Natural and Scientific Interest identified by the *Ministry of Natural Resources Act, 1982*, as amended; or
 - v) key natural heritage features identified by the Durham Regional Official Plan and/or the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan.
- u) "Tree" or "Trees" means any living species of woody perennial plant, including its root system, which has reached or can reach a height of at least 4.5 meters at physiological maturity;
- v) "Woodland" or "Woodlands" means land on one or more properties with a density of:
- i) at least:
 - 1) 1,000 Trees, of any size, per hectare;
 - 2) 750 Trees, measuring over five (5) centimetres at DBH, per hectare;
 - 3) 500 Trees, measuring over twelve (12) centimetres, at BH, per hectare; or
 - 4) 250 Trees, measuring over twenty (20) centimetres, at DBH, per hectare.
 - ii) but does not include:
 - 1) a cultivated fruit or nut orchard;
 - 2) a plantation established for the purpose of producing Christmas Trees and which is being actively managed and harvested for the purposes for which it was planted, except that this does not refer to plantations that have ceased being managed or harvested for their intended purpose for a period of 15 years or more;
 - 3) a bona fide tree nursery that is being actively managed and harvested for the purposes for which it was planted;
 - 4) a fence row; or
 - 5) land previously cleared and used for agricultural purposes, which has become overgrown with young (less than 15 years old) and early successional tree species common on disturbed fields (e.g. Sumac, Hawthorn, Apple, Scots Pine, Poplar, White Birch, Ash) and which is intended to be used again as part of an Agricultural Operation.

2. APPLICATION OF THE BY-LAW

- 2.1 This By-law shall apply to all Woodlands one (1) hectare or more in size.
- 2.2 Applicants are encouraged to consult with the Officer prior to the submission of any Permit application.

3. GENERAL PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1 No Person through their own actions or through any other Person shall injure or destroy any Tree located in a Woodland:

- a) Unless exempted by Section 4; or
- b) Unless in possession of a valid Good Forest Practice Permit issued under Section 5 of this By-law or a Clear Cutting Permit issued under Section 6 of this By-law, and pursuant to any applicable terms or conditions.

3.2 No Person through their own actions or through any other Person shall:

- a) Contravene the terms or conditions of a Permit issued under this By-law or cause or permit the contravention of the terms or conditions of a Permit issued under this By-law;
- b) Fail to comply with an Order issued under Section 7 of this By-law; or
- c) Remove or deface any Order that has been posted pursuant to Section 7 of this By-law.

4. **EXEMPTIONS**

4.1 Despite Section 3 of this By-law, this By-law does not apply to:

- a) activities or matters undertaken by a municipality or a local board of a municipality;
- b) activities undertaken by Conservation Authorities on lands owned by the Authorities; or
- c) activities or matters undertaken under a licence issued under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994, S.O. 1994, c.25, as amended.

4.2 The Injury or destruction of Trees by a person licensed under the *Surveyors Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. s.29, as amended, to engage in the practice of cadastral surveying or his or her agent, while making a survey.

4.3 The Injury or destruction of Trees imposed after December 31, 2002:

- a) as part of a Tree Preservation Plan required as a condition of approval in a plan of subdivision that has received draft approval under Section 51 of the *Planning Act*;
- b) as part of a Tree Preservation Plan required as a condition on a consent approved under Section 53 of the *Planning Act*;
- c) as a requirement in a Tree Preservation Plan approved and included in a site plan control agreement or a subdivision agreement entered into under Sections 41 and 51 respectively of the *Planning Act*;
- d) in a development agreement between an Owner and an Area Municipality or the Region; or
- e) as a condition to a development permit authorized by regulation made under section 70.2 of the *Planning Act*, or as a requirement of an agreement entered into under the regulation.

- 4.4 The Injury or destruction of Trees by a transmitter or distributor, as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the *Electricity Act, 1998* S.O. 1998, c.15, Sched. A, as amended, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a transmission system or a distribution system, as those terms are defined in that section.
- 4.5 The Injury or destruction of Trees undertaken on land described in a licence for a pit or quarry or a permit for a wayside pit or wayside quarry issued under the *Aggregate Resources Act*; R.S.O 1990, c. A.8, as amended.
- 4.6 The Injury or destruction of Trees that is required in order to erect any building, structure or thing, including yard areas, in respect of which a Building Permit has been issued, provided that no Tree is removed that is located more than 15 metres from the outer edge of the building, structure or things and that only those Trees necessary to accommodate the building, structure or thing, including yard areas, are removed.
- 4.7 The Injury or destruction of Trees that is required in order to install and provide utilities to the construction or use of the building, structure or thing, including the installation of a primary septic bed, in respect of which a Building Permit has been issued.
- 4.8 The Injury or destruction of Trees that is required in order to install, provide or maintain a single lane driveway for vehicular access to the building, structure or thing in respect of which a Building Permit has been issued.
- 4.9 The Injury or destruction of Trees on lands, including buffer lands, used for the purpose of a licensed waste disposal site that has been approved, where applicable, under the *Environmental Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19, as amended; the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.40, as amended; the *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18, as amended; and the *Planning Act* and/or the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan.
- 4.10 The Injury or destruction of Trees for the construction of drainage works under the *Drainage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, as amended.
- 4.11 The Injury or destruction of Trees that:
- a) are dead; or are significantly diseased; or
 - b) pose a hazard to human safety or property.
- 4.12 Normal Farm Practices carried on as part of an Agricultural Operation which retains existing woodland cover, but includes activities such as:
- a) the removal of Trees for personal use;
 - b) the removal of Trees for farm-related uses such as fence posts and rails; and
 - c) the removal of fence rows where required.
- 4.13 Normal Farm Practices does not include Clear Cutting as defined in Section 6 of this By-law.

5. GOOD FORESTRY PRACTICE PERMITS

- 5.1 Every Person who intends to injure or destroy a Tree or Trees, in a manner that does not constitute Clear Cutting as defined in Section 6 of this By-law, shall first complete and submit to the Region, an application for a Good Forestry Practice Permit. The

Officer may, at his or her discretion, waive the requirement for a Good Forestry Practice Permit where the Tree removal being proposed involves a very small number of Trees and the impact of the removal is deemed to be negligible or imperceptible to the integrity of the overall Woodland.

5.2 Each Good Forestry Practice Permit application must be accompanied by the following:

- a) a copy of the completed application form signed by the Owner;
- b) the required fee;
- c) such additional information as the Officer may require;
- d) for applications which propose to injure, destroy or remove more than 50 Trees, a Forest Management Prescription, prepared by a qualified Registered Professional Forester or an associate member in good standing of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association, shall accompany the application. The Forest Management Prescription shall include a detailed map of the Woodland and the area of proposed tree removal. Tree marking must be completed by a "Certified Tree Marker".
- e) for applications which propose to injure, destroy or remove less than 50 Trees, a plan showing the location of the trees to be affected shall be submitted, together with a description of how Good Forestry Practices are to be followed should the application be approved; and
- f) if the area to which the application applies contains a Sensitive Natural Area, a Forest Management Prescription shall be prepared and submitted with the application, regardless of the number of Trees to be injured, destroyed or removed. The Forest Management Prescription shall identify the environmental protection measures necessary to protect that Sensitive Natural Area feature.

5.3 Upon review and consideration of the application, an Officer may issue a Good Forestry Practice Permit to permit the injuring, destruction or removal of Trees in a Woodland.

5.4 The Officer may impose conditions on the Permit that relate to, but are not restricted to:

- a) the location, number, size and type of Trees that are to be injured, destroyed or removed;
- b) the manner and timeframe within which the affected Trees are to be injured, destroyed or removed;
- c) the marking, with paint or other material, of the Trees that are to be injured, destroyed or removed;
- d) the qualifications of the Persons authorized to injure, destroy or remove the Trees;
- e) the measures to be implemented to mitigate the direct and indirect effects of the injuring, destruction or removal of Trees within Sensitive Natural Areas; and
- f) such additional information as may be required before the Permit becomes effective.

- 5.5 Prior to the injury, destruction or removal of any Trees pursuant to the Permit, a copy of the Permit shall be posted and displayed in a prominent location along an open public road at the nearest practical location to the affected site area. The posted Permit shall remain on display until the work for which the Permit was issued, has been completed.
- 5.6 A Good Forestry Practice Permit shall generally be in effect for a period of two years, and is not transferable. If the activity for which the Permit was issued has not taken place within that two year period, the Permit shall lapse and be of no effect.
- 5.7 Prior to the expiry of the Permit, the Owner may request in writing, that the Permit be renewed for a period of up to one year from the expiry date of the original Permit. Such requests shall not be unreasonably denied. Permits may be renewed one time only.
- 5.8 Where a Good Forestry Practice Permit application has been denied, the Officer will notify the applicant in writing by registered mail within 10 business days of the decision, and shall provide reasons for the denial.

6. CLEAR CUTTING PERMITS

- 6.1 For the purposes of this Section, "Clear Cutting" means the removal of all Trees within all or a portion of a Woodland, where the area of the Woodland to be cut is in excess of 0.1 hectare.
- 6.2 Every Person who intends to Clear Cut a portion of a Woodland greater than 0.1 hectare in size shall first complete and submit to the Region, an application for a Clear Cutting Permit. Such an application will be circulated to the area municipality and consulting agencies for comment. Every Person who intends to clear cut a portion of a Woodland 0.1 hectare or less, shall first complete and submit a Good Forest Practice Permit application pursuant to Section 5 of this By-law.
- 6.3 Each Clear Cutting Permit application must be accompanied by the following:
- a) a copy of the completed application form signed by the Owner;
 - b) the required fee;
 - c) a plan or drawing having sufficient detail to clearly show the extent and location of the Trees to be Clear Cut;
 - d) such additional information as the Commissioner may require; and
 - e) if the portion of the Woodland to which the application applies contains a Sensitive Natural Area, the application shall be accompanied by a report prepared by a qualified natural heritage expert which shall identify the environmental protection measures necessary to protect that Sensitive Natural Area feature.
- 6.4 For applications that seek to Clear Cut between 0.1 hectare and 1 hectare of Woodland, the Commissioner, upon review and consideration of the application, may issue a Clear Cutting Permit. In making a decision on whether or not to issue the Permit, the Commissioner will give consideration to the effect of the Clear Cutting on the integrity of the Woodlot as a whole.

- 6.5 The Commissioner may impose conditions on the Permit that relate to, but are not restricted to:
- a) the location and number of Trees to be clear cut;
 - b) the manner and timeframe within which the Trees are to be cut;
 - c) the marking with paint or other material, the location of the Trees to be cut;
 - d) the qualifications of the Persons authorized to clear cut the Trees;
 - e) the measures to be implemented to mitigate the direct and indirect effects of the Clear Cutting on a Sensitive Natural Area;
 - f) the re-planting of Trees;
 - g) a requirement that land cleared for farm purposes must be put into agricultural use within a specified time period (e.g. 3 years); and
 - h) any such additional information as may be required before the Permit becomes effective.
- 6.6 Prior to the Clear Cutting taking place, a copy of the Permit shall be posted and displayed in a prominent location along an open public road at the nearest practical location to the affected site area. The posted Permit is to remain on display until the work for which the Permit was issued has been completed.
- 6.7 A Clear Cutting Permit may be issued for an effective period of up to one year, and is not transferable. If the Clear Cutting for which the Permit was issued has not taken place within that one year period, the Permit shall lapse and be of no effect.
- 6.8 Prior to the expiry of the Permit, the Owner may request in writing, that the Permit be renewed for a period of up to one year from the date of the original Permit. Such requests shall not be unreasonably denied. Permits may be renewed one time only.
- 6.9 Where a Clear Cutting Permit application has been denied, the Commissioner will notify the applicant in writing by registered mail within 10 business days of the decision, and shall provide reasons for the denial.
- 6.10 For applications that seek to Clear Cut an area of Woodland that is greater than 1 hectare in size, a public meeting before the Regional Planning Committee shall be required, and Regional Council approval shall be required before the Commissioner will be authorized to issue the Clear Cutting Permit.
- 6.11 For the purposes of determining the area of Woodlot to be Clear Cut in subsection 6.10 above, consideration shall be given to the cumulative amount of Woodland Clear Cut from the date that this By-law has come into effect. At the discretion of the Commissioner, a public meeting may be required for an application less than 1 hectare in area, if the cumulative amount of treed area to be Clear Cut from that Woodland since the coming into effect of this By-law, exceeds 1 hectare.
- 6.12 Within 10 days of receipt of an application for a Clear Cutting Permit for a Woodland greater than 1 hectare in size, the Commissioner or his designate shall send by regular mail or by personal delivery, written notice of the public meeting to the

applicant, to all assessed Owners of each parcel of land that abuts the subject property from which Trees are proposed to be Clear Cut, and to any other such Person or agency as the Commissioner deems appropriate.

- 6.13 At least 20 days prior to the public meeting, the applicant shall erect a public notice sign in the form approved by the Commissioner, in a prominent location along an open public road at the nearest practical location to the affected site area.
- 6.14 Upon review and consideration of the application, and at least 20 days prior to the Public Meeting, the Commissioner shall prepare a report to Regional Planning Committee, which report shall recommend whether or not the application should be approved, and the reasons for the recommendation.
- 6.15 At the public meeting, the applicant and any interested Person shall be afforded an opportunity to address the Planning Committee. The Committee's recommendation shall be forwarded to Regional Council for consideration, and Council may authorize the Commissioner to issue the Clear Cutting Permit and impose conditions as deemed appropriate, or it may direct the Commissioner to deny the application. Any Clear Cutting Permits issued under this Subsection, shall also be subject to the provisions of subsections 6.6, 6.7, and 6.8.
- 6.15 Where Council directs the Commissioner not to issue a Clear Cutting Permit, the applicant will be notified in writing by registered mail within 10 business days of the Council meeting, and such notice shall provide reasons for the denial.

7. ENFORCEMENT

- 7.1 An Officer, appointed by by-law of Regional Council, or any person authorized by an Officer, may at all reasonable times enter upon and inspect any land and Woodland for the purposes of enforcing this By-law, determining compliance with this By-law, determining compliance with terms and conditions of a Permit issued under this By-law, or laying charges under this By-law.
- 7.2 Where an Officer has determined that a contravention of this By-law has occurred, the Officer may make an Order requiring the Person who contravened this By-law or who caused or permitted the injuring or destruction of Trees in contravention of this By-law, to stop the injuring or the destruction of Trees. The Order shall set out:
- a) the municipal address or the legal description of the land;
 - b) reasonable particulars of the contravention; and
 - c) the period within which there must be compliance with the Order.
- 7.3 Where an Officer has determined that a contravention of this By-law has occurred, the Officer may make an Order requiring the Person who contravened this By-law or who caused or permitted the injuring or destruction of Trees in contravention of this By-law, to rehabilitate the land or Woodland or to plant or replant trees. The Order shall set out:
- a) the municipal address or the legal description of the land;
 - b) reasonable particulars of the contravention;
 - c) the work to be done and the period within which there must be compliance with the Order; and

d) should the work not be done in compliance with the Order, the Region may have the work done at the expense of the owner.

7.4 No person shall hinder or obstruct or attempt to hinder or obstruct any person who is exercising a power or performing a duty under this By-law.

8. PENALTY

8.1 Any person who contravenes any provision of this By-law is guilty of an offence and upon conviction is liable to a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$100,000.

8.2 Despite subsection 8.1, the Region designates that the destruction of each Tree is one offence in a series of Multiple Offences. In the case of Multiple Offence, a Person found guilty of contraventions of this By-law constituting a Multiple Offence is liable upon conviction, for each offence included in the Multiple Offence, for minimum fine of \$500 and a maximum fine not exceeding \$10,000; however, despite Section 8.1, the total of all fines for each included offence is not limited to \$100,000.

8.3 If a Person is convicted of an offence for contravening this By-law the Court in which the conviction has been entered, and any Court of competent jurisdiction thereafter, may order the person to rehabilitate the land or to plant or replant Trees in such a manner and within such period as the Court considers appropriate.

9. ADMINISTRATION

9.1 Schedule "A" shall form part of this By-law.

9.2 If any section or part of this By-law is found by any court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal or beyond the power of Regional Council to enact, such section or part shall be deemed to be severable and all other sections or parts of this By-law shall be deemed to be separate and independent therefrom and to be enacted as such.

9.3 The short title of this By-law is the "Regional Tree By-law".

9.4 An Owner of a property shall be presumed to have injured or destroyed or caused or permitted to be injured or destroyed a Tree growing in a Woodland, or contravened or cause or permitted the contravention of the terms or conditions of a Permit issued under this By-law, as the case may be, which presumption may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary on a balance of probabilities.

9.5 By-law 27-2008 of the Regional Municipality of Durham and any amendments thereto, are hereby repealed.

9.6 Despite subsection 9.5, By-law 27-2008 shall continue to apply to:

- a) proceedings in respect of offences that occurred before its repeal; and
- b) Permits in compliance with By-law 27-2008, which were made prior to its repeal.

9.7 This By-law shall come into force and effect on September 1, 2012.

This By-law read and passed this 27th day June of 2012.

R. Anderson, Regional Chair and CEO

P.M. Madill, Regional Clerk

SCHEDULE A**FEES**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Application for a Good Forestry Practices Permit | \$50.00 |
| 2. Application for a Clear Cutting Permit
(Between 0.1 Ha and 1 Ha) | \$ 75.00 |
| 3. Application for Clear Cutting Permit
(Greater than 1Ha) | <u>\$100.00 Excluding Advertising
Costs of a Public Meeting</u> |

Application forms and fees

Prior to the issuance of a permit by the Region, an application form must be completed and submitted to the Durham Region Planning and Economic Development Department for review, along with the required fee.

Application	Fee
Good Forestry Practices Permit:	\$50
Minor Clear Cutting Permit:	\$75
Major Clear Cutting Permit:	\$100
(plus advertising costs for the notice of public meeting)	

Application forms may be obtained from the Region's website, and may also be obtained in person from the Planning and Economic Development Department, or from any of the area municipal administrative offices across the Region.

Questions?

In all cases, **consultation with Regional staff is recommended.** The Region has also engaged the services of a Forestry Consultant for by-law enforcement, administration and to assist with technical advice.

Please note that even though you may not be subject to the Region's Tree By-law, you may be subject to an area municipal tree cutting by-law.

For further information contact:



**Durham Region
Planning and Economic
Development Department
605 Rossland Rd. E.
Whitby, Ontario L1N 6A3**



Phone: 905-668-7711

Toll-Free: 1-800-372-1102

Website: www.durham.ca

E-mail: forestry@durham.ca



**The
Regional
Tree By-Law**

The Regional Municipality of Durham



What is the Regional Tree By-law?

The Regional Tree By-law was passed by Durham Regional Council on June 18, 2008, and amended by a new by-law passed on June 27, 2012. The Regional Tree By-Law reflects the Region's commitment to protect forested areas and the natural environment. Through this by-law, Regional Council recognizes that Woodlands contribute to ecosystem health, human health, and our overall quality of life.



The Regional Tree By-law applies to Woodlands within the region that are one hectare (2.5 acres) in size and greater. Please note that the Region's Tree By-Law does not apply to areas less than one hectare, as these areas are the responsibility of the local area municipalities.

Under the Regional Tree By-Law, it should also be noted that the term "Woodlands" does not include orchards, tree nurseries, Christmas tree plantations, fence rows, or land previously cleared for agricultural purposes, but which has become overgrown with scrub and/or small trees, and is intended to be used again for farming.



Do I need a permit to cut down trees?

If you are planning to cut down or remove trees within a Woodland area, you may need a permit from the Region. There are two types of permits available under the Region's Tree By-law— a Good Forestry Practices Permit and a Clear Cutting Permit.



Good Forestry Practices Permit

A Good Forestry Practices Permit may be required if you are planning to cut or remove certain selected trees within a Woodland area.

In minor situations where just a few trees are to be removed, the Region has the discretion to waive the need for a permit. If more than 50 trees are to be removed, or if the Woodland contains a Sensitive Natural Area, a Forest Management Prescription may be required.

The Good Forestry Practices Permit process is **intended to be relatively quick.**



Clear Cutting Permit

If you are planning to remove an entire Woodland, or if you are planning to clear cut an area of Woodland greater than 0.1 hectare (1/4 acre), a Clear Cutting Permit would be required.

If the Woodland area to be clear cut is less than one hectare in size, the Permit may be issued administratively by the Regional Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development. If the area to be clear cut is greater than one hectare, approval from Regional Council would be required, as well as a public meeting.

What if I am a farmer?

The By-law specifies that the removal of trees as part of Normal Farm Practices, are exempt Normal Farm Practice is defined to include the removal of trees for personal use, as well as the removal of trees for farm-related uses (such as fence posts and rails).



Normal Farm Practices does not include clear cutting of any kind. Permit fees will be waived for bona fide farmers.

Are there other exceptions?

The Regional Tree By-law does not apply to the following situations:



Activities undertaken by the Region, an area municipality, or a conservation authority.



Trees removed for surveying purposes.



Trees removed on lands licensed for a pit or quarry.



Where a building permit has been issued for a building or structure.



The removal of dead and/or hazardous trees.





The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: #2017-INFO-85
Date: August 15, 2017

Subject:

Durham Tourism Canada 150 website

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the Durham150.ca website.

2. Background

2.1 Durham150.ca was launched in partnership with Central Counties Tourism during a special announcement event at the Durham Region headquarters on June 7, 2017.

2.2 The website features blog posts and event listings celebrating Canada 150 across Durham Region throughout 2017, and included a Canada Day page for all activities taking place in the Region during the July 1st weekend.

2.3 A total of sixteen events were held in Durham Region on Canada Day which were featured on the Canada Day page of the website. Since then, over fifty events have been uploaded as part of the year-long Canada 150 celebration.

- 2.4 In partnership with Central Counties Tourism, a full page ad was purchased in the Globe and Mail, Saturday June 24th edition, promoting the website and events taking place throughout the region.
- 2.5 On June 28th a Special Edition Durham 150 e-newsletter was distributed to 8,209 recipients with an open rate of 37%.

3. Conclusion

- 3.1 Durham Tourism will continue to upload new blog posts and events to the Durham150.ca throughout 2017 and monitor web traffic to the site.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

B.E. Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: #2017-INFO-86
Date: August 15, 2017

Subject:

Durham Tourism E-Newsletter- August 2017

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The Durham Tourism e-newsletter is a monthly snapshot of the tourism initiatives and activities across the Region of Durham. It serves as an environmentally-conscious, cost-effective marketing tool to promote economic development and tourism activity in Durham Region.

2. Background

2.1 The Durham Tourism e-newsletter was distributed to 8,245 subscribers in August 2017 with a 34% open rate. It is also posted on the Region's Economic Development website, and distributed via social media channels through the Corporate Communications office.

- View the [Durham Tourism e-newsletter](http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Adventure-awaits-you-in-Durham-Region.html?soid=1101562300271&aid=TOEqyKJxVjc) online at <http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Adventure-awaits-you-in-Durham-Region.html?soid=1101562300271&aid=TOEqyKJxVjc> .

2.2 The Durham Tourism e-newsletter is produced in cooperation with Corporate Communications.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

B.E. Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: #2017-INFO-87
Date: August 15, 2017

Subject:

Economic Development E-Newsletter – Summer 2017

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The Economic Development e-newsletter is a quarterly snapshot of the Division's initiatives and activities. It serves as an environmentally-conscious, cost-effective tool to relay information regarding the latest news on economic development activity and initiatives to Council and the public.

2. Background

2.1 The Durham Economic Development e-newsletter was distributed to 1,064 subscribers in August 2017 with a 38% open rate. It is also posted on the Region's Economic Development website, and distributed via social media channels through the Corporate Communications office.

- View the [Economic Development e-newsletter](http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Economic-Development-News.html?soid=1116927455916&aid=fngslcOXWeM) online at <http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Economic-Development-News.html?soid=1116927455916&aid=fngslcOXWeM>.

2.2 The Economic Development e-newsletter is produced in cooperation with Corporate Communications.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

B.E. Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Planning and Economic Development
Report: #2017-INFO-88
Date: August 15, 2017

Subject:

Agriculture and Rural Affairs E-Newsletter – August 2017

Recommendation:

Receive for information

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The Agriculture and Rural Affairs e-newsletter is a bi-monthly snapshot of the initiatives, activities and partnerships within the agriculture and rural areas across the Region of Durham. It serves as an environmentally-conscious, cost-effective tool to relay information regarding the latest agricultural and rural economic development activities in Durham Region.

2. Background

2.1 The Agriculture and Rural Affairs e-newsletter was distributed to 353 subscribers in August 2017 with a 53% open rate. It is also posted on the Region's Economic Development website, and distributed via social media channels through the Corporate Communications office.

- View the [Agriculture and Rural Affairs e-newsletter](http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Agriculture-and-Rural-Affairs-Newsletter--Supporting-youth-in-your-community.html?soid=1102359044820&aid=DSmNpPH65LI) online at <http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Agriculture-and-Rural-Affairs-Newsletter--Supporting-youth-in-your-community.html?soid=1102359044820&aid=DSmNpPH65LI>.

2.2 The Agriculture and Rural Affairs e-newsletter is produced in cooperation with Corporate Communications.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

B.E. Bridgeman, MCIP, RPP
Commissioner of Planning and
Economic Development



Interoffice Memorandum

Date: August 18, 2017

To: Committee of the Whole

From: Dr. Robert Kyle

Subject: Health Information Update – August 11, 2017

Health
Department

Please find attached the latest links to health information from the Health Department and other key sources that you may find of interest. Links may need to be copied and pasted directly in your web browser to open, including the link below.

You may also wish to browse the online Health Department Reference Manual available at [Health Department Reference Manual](#), which is continually updated.

Boards of health are required to “superintend, provide or ensure the provision of the health programs and services required by the [Health Protection and Promotion] Act and the regulations to the persons who reside in the health unit served by the board” (section 4, clause a, HPPA). In addition, medical officers of health are required to “[report] directly to the board of health on issues relating to public health concerns and to public health programs and services under this or any other Act” (sub-section 67.(1), HPPA).

Accordingly, the Health Information Update is a component of the Health Department’s ‘Accountability Framework’, which also may include program and other reports, Health Plans, Quality Enhancement Plans, Durham Health Check-Ups, Performance Reports, business plans and budgets; provincial performance indicators and targets, monitoring, compliance audits and assessments; RDPS certification; and accreditation by Accreditation Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

R.J. Kyle, BSc, MD, MHSc, CCFP, FRCPC, FACPM
Commissioner & Medical Officer of Health

UPDATES FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE August 11, 2017

Health Department Media Releases/Advisories/Publications

<https://goo.gl/vRPVSL>

- Information on Beach-Postings (Jul 13)

<https://goo.gl/P9qcLZ>

- Information on Beach-Postings (Jul 20)

<https://goo.gl/1y9Q5K>

- Health Department reports season's first positive mosquito pool for West Nile Virus (Jul 21)

<https://goo.gl/xJbsUR>

- Tests of water samples indicate presence of blue-green algae in Scugog's Kinsmen Beach area (Jul 26)

<https://goo.gl/UnNUg9>

- Information on Beach-Postings (Jul 27)

<https://goo.gl/CHTdEi>

- Health Department investigating presence of blue-green algae in Wagner's Lake in Uxbridge (Jul 27)

<https://goo.gl/2akNri>

- Health Department reports second mosquito pool testing positive for West Nile virus (Aug 3)

<https://goo.gl/hnMKgf>

- Statistics Canada to examine the health of Pickering/Ajax residents (Aug 8)

<https://goo.gl/wsSU65>

- Information on Beach-Postings – Two beaches posted for elevated E. coli levels, the other for the potential presence of blue-green algae (Aug 11)

<https://goo.gl/dPRzrK>

- Health Department reports one mosquito pool testing positive for West Nile virus in Ajax and another in Scugog (Aug 11)

FAX Abouts (on DurhamMD.ca – UserID: drhd; Password: health)

- *Cyclospora* Outbreak (Jul 14)
- West Nile Virus Positive Mosquito Pools in Durham Region (Jul 21)
- What's Up Doc? Vol 10 No 2 (Jul 27)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Department of Finance Canada

<https://goo.gl/LhJ92Z>

- IMF Report Says the Government of Canada's Investments Support Middle Class Growth (Jul 13)

Department of Justice Canada

<https://goo.gl/dcSryh>

- Government of Canada Sets a Principled Foundation for Advancing Renewed Relationships with Indigenous Peoples based on the Recognitions of Rights (Jul 14)

Employment and Social Development Canada

<https://goo.gl/pcXi46>

- Government of Canada taking next steps in banning asbestos to protect workers' health and safety (Jul 12)

<https://goo.gl/byDZUy>

- Canadians are invited to share their views on how to better prevent and reduce homelessness across Canada (Jul 17)

<https://goo.gl/3bnyor>

- Minister Duclos joins families to celebrate the first year of the Canada Child Benefit (Jul 19)

Health Canada

<https://goo.gl/xEn7oz>

- Health Canada wants to update the Assisted Human Reproduction Act; Public invited to comment on the proposed changes to the Act (Jul 12)

<https://goo.gl/QpaZtg>

- For the occasion of International Self-Care Day, Health Canada highlights progress on modernizing self-care product regulation (Jul 24)

<https://goo.gl/pMBucw>

- Federal, Provincial, and First Nations Leaders Sign Charter of Relationship Principles (Jul 24)

<https://goo.gl/VuB7Gk>

- Statement from Ministers Philpott and Qualtrough on the Canadian Guideline on Concussion in Sport (Jul 28)

Infrastructure Canada

<https://goo.gl/us9PD3>

- Every Ontario community to benefit from federal Gas Tax Fund transfer (Aug 4)

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

<https://goo.gl/BW9n8D>

- Canadians deserve affordable, high-quality wireless service with dependable coverage in town and out (Aug 4)

Public Health Agency of Canada

<https://goo.gl/pzVFKi>

- Government of Canada Expands Containment Level 4 Laboratory (Jul 20)

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

Office of the Premier

<https://goo.gl/qr6QRB>

- Chris Ballard Ontario's New Minister of the Environment and Climate Change (Jul 31)

Ontario Ministry of Advance Education and Skills Development

<https://goo.gl/FHp1vk>

- Ontario Helping Skilled Workers Train for Green Jobs (Aug 10)

Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General

<https://goo.gl/Z4PbDu>

- Ontario Seeking Public Input on Federal Plan to Legalize Cannabis (Jul 12)

<https://goo.gl/i9DBwF>

- Ontario Launches Public Inquiry into the Safety and Security of Residents in the Long-Term Care Homes System (Aug 1)

Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services

<https://goo.gl/hbkohc>

- Enhancing Safety and Quality of Care for Children and Youth Across Ontario (Jul 19)

Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

<https://goo.gl/b5ni4b>

- Ontario Expanding Support for Families at Inquests (Jul 14)

Ontario Ministry of Education

<https://goo.gl/mQEMw3>

- Ontario Increasing Access to Affordable Child Care (Jul 20)

Ontario Ministry of Energy

<https://goo.gl/nUhwSE>

- Statement from Minister of Energy on Hydro One Acquisition (Jul 19)

Ontario Ministry of Finance

<https://goo.gl/VsNDRG>

- Ontario Releases 2017-18 First Quarter Finances (Aug 11)

Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services

<https://goo.gl/ibaq1H>

- Ontario Implementing New Protections for Condo Residents this Fall (Jul 25)

Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

<https://goo.gl/XZTtKB>

- Ontario Releases Expert Panel Report on Public Health (Jul 20)

<https://goo.gl/KhaF6G>

- Ontario Ministers Outline Actions to Address First Nations Youth Health and Safety Crisis (Jul 24)

<https://goo.gl/eTaATK>

- Ontario Consulting on Transparency in the Health Care Sector (Jul 24)

<https://goo.gl/HwJkYc>

- Ontario Increasing Access to Life-Saving Stem Cell Transplants (Jul 27)

<https://goo.gl/akP7bx>

- Abortion Pill Available Across Ontario at No Cost (Aug 3)

<https://goo.gl/pHtZ3G>

- Prepare and Store Food Safely for Summer Picnics and Barbeques (Aug 4)

<https://goo.gl/d1J7Q5>

- New Wait Times Data Now Available for Surgeries and Procedures Across Ontario (Aug 10)

Ontario Ministry of Labour

<https://goo.gl/XDvh1q>

- Ontario Creating Fair Workplaces and Better Jobs (Jul 21)

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

<https://goo.gl/KGKfkQ>

- Conserving Wetlands to Help Fight Climate Change (Jul 20)

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

<https://goo.gl/yM3VYR>

- Making Ontario Greener with 15,000 New Trees (Jul 31)

Ontario Ministry of Research, Innovation and Science

<https://goo.gl/7uVZmk>

- Boost Your Brain Fitness This Summer (Jul 17)

<https://goo.gl/7QaXdX>

- Ontario Recruiting First Chief Scientist (Jul 20)

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

<https://goo.gl/eA4PhQ>

- Building Up Communities with Innovative New Programs and Services (Jul 18)

<https://goo.gl/pCD4y9>

- Ontario Athletes Shine at North American Indigenous Games (Jul 24)

Ontario Ministry of Transportation

<https://goo.gl/HV1uL7>

- Upgrades and Enhancements Coming to GO Stations Across Region (Jul 27)

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Human Rights Association

<https://goo.gl/HcBnu9>

- Statement – After 40 years of human rights progress, many people in Canada are still waiting for equality (Jul 18)

Canadian Institute for Health Information

<https://goo.gl/FwrG2u>

- Admission to residential care could have been delayed or avoided for more than 1 in 5 seniors (Jul 11)

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

<https://goo.gl/tpNJxU>

- What happens when people with autism go to emergency (Jul 18)

Financial Accountability Officer of Ontario

<https://goo.gl/LXYxHM>

- Financial Accountability Officer of Ontario Releases 2016-2017 Annual Report (Jul 13)

Institute of Clinical Evaluative Sciences

<https://goo.gl/ar44FU>

- More than 20% of low-risk patients receive an ECG as part of annual health exam (Jul 10)

<https://goo.gl/WfKCpK>

- Guideline changes to frequency of Pap tests has led to less screening and diagnosis of chlamydia (Jul 10)

<https://goo.gl/XczPkf>

- Access to Family Doctors varies widely across the province: ICES report (Jul 11)

<https://goo.gl/wuFG24>

- Canadian babies and toddlers are heavier and longer than WHO Child Growth Standards (Jul 11)

<https://goo.gl/GxPGqt>

- Small number of physicians account for majority of the drug prescriptions used to treat people battling opioid addictions, study finds (Jul 19)

<https://goo.gl/yGEqp6>

- Researchers find older and cheaper test for heart disease just as effective as newer tests (Jul 20)

<https://goo.gl/nXnqwt>

- People living in rural neighbourhoods have lower risk of developing inflammatory bowel disease (Jul 25)

<https://goo.gl/CbrJL6>

- Large gaps remain in colorectal screening rates between poorer, immigrant Canadians and wealthier, long-term residents, study finds (Jul 27)

Office of the Environmental Commissioner of Ontario

<https://goo.gl/PxDaCP>

- Energy conservation: a wise investment in Ontario's future (Aug 11)

Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada

<https://goo.gl/yz7urS>

- 'Don't reuse passwords,' Privacy Commissioner warns (Jul 18)

Ombudsman Ontario

<https://goo.gl/Vxmavy>

- Boards Mishandled School Bus Driver Shortage, Ombudsman Finds; Recommendations Accepted, Improvements in Place for New School Year (Aug 10)

Public Health Ontario

<https://goo.gl/7JgCpC>

- PHO Connections (Aug 10)

DRIVING A

PROSPEROUS

FUTURE

Economic Analysis
of the Lasting Impact of
Ontario Universities



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Economic impact of knowledge and human capital development	13
Appendix: Methodology for calculating the economic impact of spending	18
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REPORT AUTHOR

Cecilia Brain, Economist and Senior Policy Analyst at the Council of Ontario Universities



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



As Ontario prepares to face numerous disruptions in this fast-changing world, Ontario's highly educated workforce will be one of the province's greatest economic strengths. The path to future prosperity for our young people, our communities and our province depends on the knowledge and advanced skills universities are developing.

This report documents the value of Ontario universities as drivers of economic growth and the lasting role universities play in shaping the future of our students, the towns and cities where we live, and of the province.

The key finding is that Ontario's 21 universities have a total economic impact to the province's GDP of \$115.8 billion. But the economic impact, while important, is only one measure of universities' contribution to a better future.

To thrive in tomorrow's world, Ontario needs adaptable, informed and engaged citizens. That's why universities are helping students develop the agile and transferable skills they need to become employees of today and the highly skilled workforce of the future.

Ontario needs innovative research, ideas and inventions because they build vibrant communities, a strong and flexible health-care system, and keep our businesses on the cutting-edge. That's why universities are inspiring researchers and innovators to dream up the visionary solutions to some of the world's most complex problems.

Ontario needs a strong economy that keeps our industries growing, helps our diverse regions thrive and supports the health and social services of our communities. That's why universities are proud to be engines of growth – collectively adding tens of billions of dollars to the provincial economy and helping businesses and other sectors thrive, from mining to banking, tourism, farming, arts and culture.

Our institutions remain committed to building a better future.

But it's not something we can do alone. Ontario's success is founded on the capacity of people from many different sectors to work collaboratively to answer big questions and solve challenging problems. By working together, we can build a brighter future – not just for the students we teach and the communities we serve, but to unlock the full potential of Ontario's future and all who live here.

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

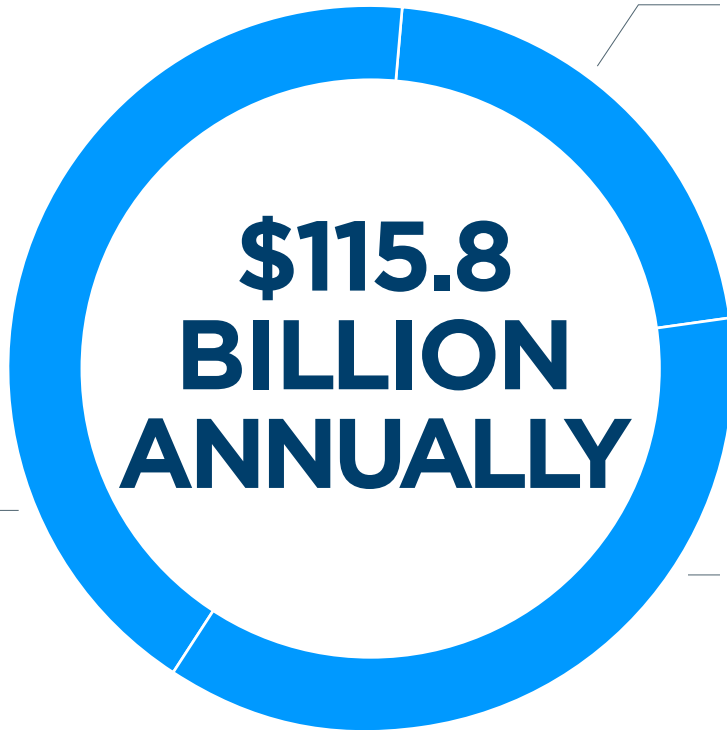
David Lindsay
President and CEO
Council of Ontario Universities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 1

The estimated economic impact of Ontario universities in the province is \$115.8 billion annually.¹ This includes:



\$24.7 billion resulting from increases in total factor productivity due to research and development activities

\$48.7 billion attributable to human capital development, and estimated as the premium income of university alumni

\$42.4 billion generated through spending by universities, students and visitors as well as from spending of premium income by alumni

515,411
University students in Ontario

68,569 graduate students

446,842 undergraduates

59,153
International students from 215 countries

14,449 graduate students

44,704 undergraduates

\$37,397
University graduates earn more income per year

A university education increases the human capital of graduates and leads to higher employment and higher income. Graduates of Ontario universities earn \$37,397 more per year than Canadian high school graduates.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ALL SECTORS OF SOCIETY

Ontario universities are responsible for 37 per cent of all research undertaken in Ontario and are fundamental to all technological and social innovation undertaken in society.



37%



Simplifying diagnostic testing



Inventing the Yukon Gold potato



Delaying dementia with language



Syncing our heartbeats to digital devices



Stress control training for police officers



Enabling people with mobile impairments



Improving chemo by identifying effectiveness



Converting waste to energy

INTRODUCTION

Ontario universities offer a world-class education to the next generation of leaders and highly skilled workers and perform groundbreaking research that creates new products, fosters technological and social innovation, and leads to process improvements in manufacturing, health care, and the provision of public and private services. These efforts generate an economic impact in Ontario. This study estimates the economic impact from: spending related to university activities; human capital development; and increases in total factor productivity due to research and development.

The existence of universities generates spending, including spending by the universities themselves, students and visitors, and alumni spending from the premium income they earn as a result of their university education. This spending has ripple effects through the provincial economy, increasing the demand for goods and services and generating employment. The economic impact of spending associated with university activities is estimated at \$42.4 billion.

Graduates of Ontario universities are a fundamental part of Ontario's highly skilled workforce. The skills and knowledge they





gain through their studies prepare them for fruitful careers. The full economic impact of this human capital cannot be calculated, but a partial estimate is the premium income that university graduates receive as a result of their education, which for all Ontario university graduates working in the province totals \$48.7 billion.

Ontario universities also perform world-class research that leads to breakthroughs in medicine, creates new technologies, helps build a sustainable economy, and fosters innovation. The knowledge developed through this research, above and beyond its social benefits, has an economic impact of \$24.7 billion.

The total economic impact of Ontario universities to the province's GDP is \$115.8 billion. It's part of the vital and lasting role universities play in shaping Ontario's future. As the province prepares to face numerous challenges and disruptions in the years ahead, the impact of universities shown in this report — the strong communities, economic growth, and talented leaders, workers, and entrepreneurs — will be needed more than ever to ensure all Ontarians thrive in an inclusive economy.



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SPENDING

Spending related to the activities of Ontario universities generates more than 478,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) jobs and contributes \$42.4 billion in GDP. Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the breakdown of economic impacts from spending.

Figure 2: Summary of impact on Ontario's GDP from spending related to universities' activities, 2014-15 ²

\$13.9 billion	estimated impact from university spending
\$0.6 billion	estimated impact from major capital investments
\$3.4 billion	estimated impact from student and visitor spending
\$24.5 billion	estimated impact from alumni spending from premium income
Spending impact: \$42.4 billion impact on GDP	

Figure 3: Summary of impact on Ontario's employment from spending related to universities' activities, 2014-15 ³

214,302 FTE jobs	estimated impact from university spending
7,401 FTE jobs	estimated impact from major capital investments
26,443 FTE jobs	estimated impact from student and visitor spending
229,950 FTE jobs	estimated impact from alumni spending from premium income
Spending impact: 478,096 full-time-equivalent jobs in Ontario	

² GDP impact is for 2014-15 university (including capital) and student and visitor spending. Alumni spending data is for 2010.

³ Employment impact is for 2014-15 university (including capital) and student and visitor spending. Alumni spending data is for 2010.

Methodology

The economic impact to Ontario of spending associated with the activities of Ontario's universities was estimated by Statistics Canada using the 2010 Statistics Canada Input-Output Model.⁴ The model is a representation of the flows of economic activity within the Canadian economy. It explains the behaviour of our economic system and is widely used in Canada as a standard approach to estimating economic impact.

The model measures economic impact in terms of value-added GDP, employment and labour income. Labour income (salaries, wages and benefits) is included in GDP. Employment is measured in terms of FTE positions. FTE positions are defined as total hours worked divided by the average annual hours worked by individuals in full-time jobs in a year.⁵

Measures of economic impact are value added. For example, the impact on GDP that accrues to Ontario from the purchase of a computer manufactured outside of Canada might include the retail mark-up and the transportation costs that can be

attributed to Ontario. The economic impact of manufacturing the computer would not directly impact Ontario's GDP or the number of jobs created, and so it is excluded.

The Input-Output Model estimates three types of impact from an economic activity:

Direct impact: measures changes that result directly from the operation of universities, and from the initial spending by students, visitors and alumni. In the case of university spending, it includes the wages, salaries and benefits of faculty and staff.

Indirect impact: measures changes due to inter-industry purchases as they respond to the demands of universities and the initial spending by students, visitors and alumni. This includes all the purchases up the production stream, since each layer of supplier requires additional supplies.⁶

Induced impact: measures changes in the production of goods and services in response to consumer expenditures that result from the increase in household income generated through direct and indirect effects.⁷

⁴ The 2010 Input-Output Model was the most recent model available at the time that we modelled the impact of Ontario universities.

⁵ The model estimates FTE jobs based on the results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

⁶ For example, universities require food for their cafeterias, which is provided by distribution companies, which purchase goods from food processing companies, which in turn require machinery and raw materials from wholesalers, and so forth.

⁷ Definitions of direct, indirect and induced impacts are from Statistics Canada, Interprovincial Input-Output model, 2010, and from conversations with Statistics Canada consultants.



ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF SPENDING RELATED TO UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES⁸

Table 1: Impact of university, student, visitor, capital and alumni spending on Ontario's GDP⁹ (\$M), 2014-15

	University Spending	Major Capital Spending	Student and Visitor Spending	Alumni Spending	Total Impact on Ontario's GDP
Direct impact	\$8,295	\$319	\$2,035	\$14,992	\$25,641
Indirect impact	\$1,679	\$171	\$874	\$5,568	\$8,292
Induced impact	\$3,885	\$138	\$455	\$3,962	\$8,440
Total impact on GDP	\$13,859	\$628	\$3,364	\$24,522	\$42,373

Universities' spending excludes capital spending and scholarships.

Table 2: Employment impact of university, student, visitor, capital and alumni spending on the Ontario economy (FTE jobs), 2014-15

	University Spending	Major Capital Spending	Student and Visitor Spending	Alumni Spending	Total Employment
Direct impact	157,178	4,291	12,100	132,855	306,424
Indirect impact	20,984	1,835	10,121	60,327	93,267
Induced impact	36,140	1,275	4,222	36,768	78,405
Total impact	214,302	7,401	26,443	229,950	478,096

Universities' spending excludes capital spending and scholarships.

Table 3: Impact of university, student, visitor, capital and alumni spending on labour income in Ontario (\$M), 2014-15

	University Spending	Major Capital Spending	Student and Visitor Spending	Alumni Spending	Total Labour Income
Direct impact	\$8,206	\$264	\$668	\$6,363	\$15,501
Indirect impact	\$1,120	\$113	\$576	\$3,520	\$5,329
Induced impact	\$1,866	\$66	\$219	\$1,906	\$4,057
Total impact	\$11,192	\$443	\$1,463	\$11,789	\$24,887

Universities' spending excludes capital spending and scholarships.

⁸ Scholarships and major capital expenditures were subtracted from "Ontario universities' spending" because capital expenditures are modelled separately and scholarships and bursaries are already captured in student spending.

⁹ All data on the economic impact of spending on GDP is at basic prices. Basic prices are the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output, minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Economic impact of ongoing expenditures and capital investments by Ontario universities

Ontario universities spent approximately \$13.3 billion in 2014-15. Figure 4 provides a summary of these expenses by category.

The following university expenditures were used to estimate the economic impact of Ontario universities:

- + \$11.7 billion in ongoing expenses (excludes major capital spending and scholarships and bursaries)¹¹; and
- + \$688 million of spending in major capital spending (building, land and site services).

Ongoing university expenditures are responsible for 214,302 FTE jobs and contribute \$13.9 billion in value-added GDP to the Ontario economy.

Capital spending totaled \$688 million in 2014-15. This spending includes new building construction, major renovations, sewers and roads, and other capital projects. Capital

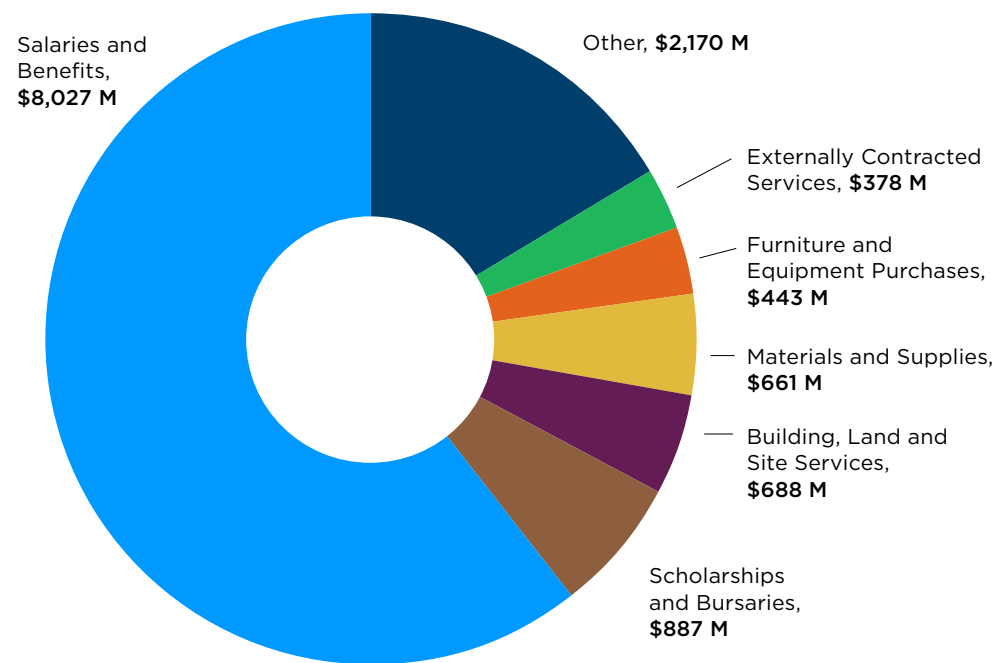
spending generated 7,401 FTE jobs and contributed \$628 million in GDP to the Ontario economy.

Economic impact of non-local student and visitor spending

Students who move to attend university generate an economic impact for the province through their living expenditures (accommodation, food, books, supplies, computers, transportation, telecommunications and leisure). Local students, by contrast, are assumed to generate no additional economic impact for Ontario because they spend the same amount for living expenses before and after they start university, adding no new economic impact to the community or the province.

The original residence of non-local students affects how much of their spending can be used to estimate economic impact. Students from Ontario who move within the province to attend university have the lowest

Figure 4: Summary of Ontario universities' expenditures, 2014-15 (\$M)¹⁰



¹⁰ Council of Ontario Finance Officers.

¹¹ Scholarships and major capital expenditures were subtracted from this amount because capital expenditures are modelled separately and scholarships and bursaries are already captured in student spending.

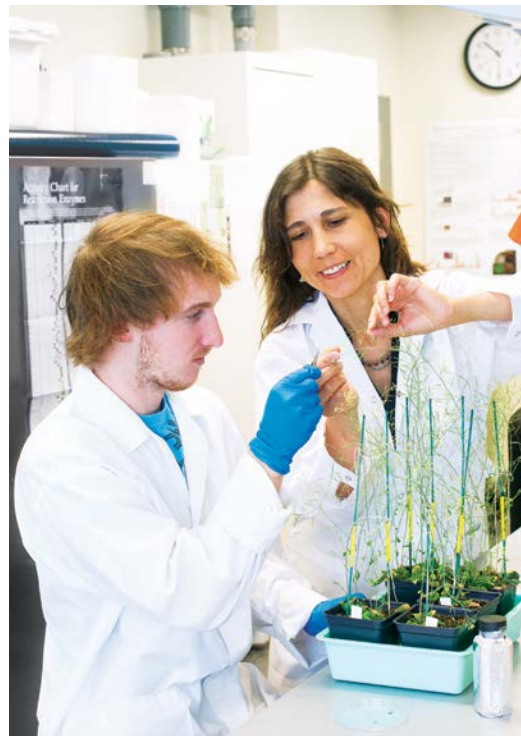
economic impact because a significant amount of their spending would have taken place in the province even if they had not chosen to move to attend university. International students and Canadian students who move from other provinces have the highest economic impact because all or most of their spending is new to the province.

Friends and family who visit university students spend money in the local economy, creating an additional economic impact. See the appendix for the methodology used to calculate spending by non-local students and visitors.

Spending by students and visitors generates \$3.4 billion in GDP and is responsible for the creation of 26,443 FTE jobs.

Economic impact of alumni spending

University students gain knowledge and develop skills that increase their human capital. This increases their productivity and leads to higher paying jobs. In 2010, the average employment income of Ontario university graduates was \$37,397 higher than the average for all Canadian high school graduates. Part of this income is taxed and some of it is saved, but the remainder is spent in the economy, creating an economic impact that can be calculated using the Input-Output tables. The effect of this spending is 229,950 FTE jobs and \$24.5 billion in GDP.



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

The economic impact of Ontario universities goes beyond the spending they generate. Ontario universities educate students for the workforce, increasing their human capital, boosting the province’s productivity and creating profit for employers. Universities also produce research that leads to innovation. Both these university activities have impacts throughout Ontario’s economy that are integral and necessary for the economic development of Ontario.

Economic impact of human capital

Universities increase the human capital of students, making them more productive members of society. Ontario universities are main contributors to the province’s highly skilled workforce. They educate Ontario’s engineers, doctors, business people, teachers, architects, social scientists, artists and many other professionals. Companies, government and non-for-profit organizations that hire

university graduates benefit from the knowledge and skills these workers bring to the workplace. Graduates of Ontario universities are lifelong learners with critical thinking and complex problem-solving skills who can adapt to the changing needs of the labour market and who contribute to the social fabric of the province.

The economic impact of human capital is the additional income that is generated as a result of the skills developed at universities. This includes the premium employment income of university graduates and the additional revenue—company profit and expenses (excluding the labour income of alumni)—that can be attributable to the higher skills of university graduates. We cannot estimate the total impact of human capital development because there is no recognized methodology to estimate the profit and additional expenses of companies that result from the additional skills of university employees. We can, however, estimate the premium income of university educated employees.

Table 4: Partial estimate of the impact of human capital, based on increased employment income, 2010¹²

Ontario university graduates working in Ontario	A	1,303,130
Average employment income of Ontario university graduates	B	\$68,194.20
Average employment income of Canadian high school graduates	C	\$30,796.84
University employment income premium	D = B-C	\$37,397.36
Premium income from a university education	E = A*D	\$48,733,621,736.80

¹² Data on the number of graduates in Ontario and employment income is from Statistics Canada, National Household Survey and corresponds to the 15 years old and over population

In 2010, the average graduate of Ontario universities working in Ontario earned \$68,194 in employment income. The average high school graduate earned \$30,797. On average, Ontario university graduates earn a premium of \$37,397 over high school graduates. The partial economic impact of human capital development by Ontario universities is \$48.7 billion.

The impact of human capital also includes all the income generated through spending of revenue attributable to the higher skills of graduates in the workplace. The impact that results from alumni spending from premium income was estimated in the Economic Impact of Spending section and is therefore not included in this section.

Economic impact of research

University researchers work behind the scenes, steadily progressing toward ambitious new ideas—new ideas that improve public policies and private practice, advance technology, foster a healthier, happier, more prosperous society, and build communities.

Statistics Canada estimates that Ontario’s higher education sector performs 37 per cent (\$5.3 billion) of all research in the province, based on expenditures. In the natural

sciences and engineering alone, the higher education sector in Ontario accounts for 32 per cent (\$4 billion) of all research.¹³ See Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Universities are fundamental to all innovation in society. According to Slater and Martin, universities increase the stock of useful knowledge, provide skilled graduates, create new scientific instrumentation and methodologies, form networks of innovation and increase the capacity of scientific and technological problem-solving in society.¹⁶

Firms rely on the stock of knowledge generated by universities to conduct their own research activities. According to Narin, 50 per cent of scientific papers cited on industrial patents were publicly available academic papers.¹⁷ In addition, private sector research would come to a standstill without university-trained scientists to conduct research. These graduates transfer knowledge from universities to their employers and are trained to solve complex problems, do research and develop new ideas.

Universities create new scientific equipment, laboratory techniques and methodologies to conduct research, some of which are adopted by industry. According to Rosenberg, “much, perhaps most, of the equipment that one sees today in an

Figure 5: Gross domestic expenditures, total R&D, by performer of research, Ontario, 2013 (in \$M)¹⁴

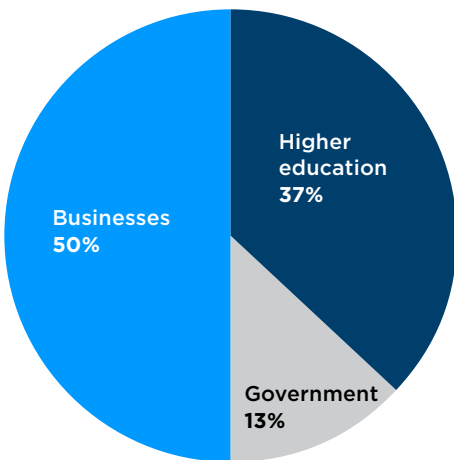
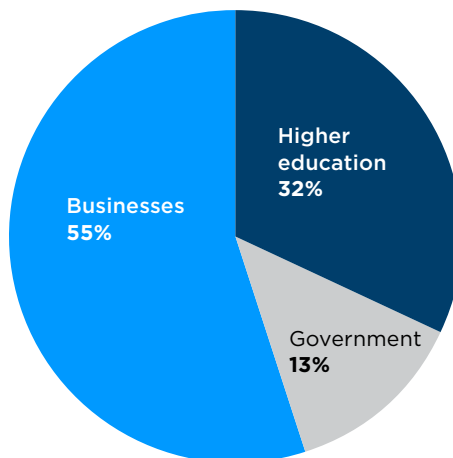


Figure 6: Gross domestic expenditures on natural science and engineering R&D, by performer or research, Ontario, 2013 (in \$M)¹⁵



¹³ Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 358-0001. Data is for 2013.

¹⁴ Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 358-0001. Data is for 2013.

¹⁵ Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 358-0001. Data is for 2013.

¹⁶ Slater, Ammon J. and Ben R. Martin, “The economic benefits of publicly funded basic research: a critical review.” *Research Policy* 30 (2001), 520.

¹⁷ Narin, F., K.S. Hamilton, D. Olivastro, “The increasing linkage between US technology and public science.” *Research Policy* 26,3 (1997), 317-330.

The impact of basic research at Ontario universities



Universities conduct both basic and applied research. While applied research can also happen in private institutions, universities are the main contributors to basic research. This type of research is curiosity-driven exploratory research that increases human knowledge and understanding of phenomena in the world. Researchers who engage in basic research do not necessarily have in mind a practical application for their results, but their fundamental discoveries pave the way for applied research and applications in the public and private sectors. For example, chemist and Nobel Laureate John Polanyi researched a specific category of chemical reactions and his research became crucial to developing and powering chemical lasers. This exploratory research had tremendous practical implications for precise industrial cutting and drilling.

up-to-date electronics manufacturing plant had its origin in the university research laboratory.¹⁸ Small and medium enterprises also benefit from access to university resources, including labs, equipment and students, which they would otherwise not be able to afford.

Many of the benefits of university research are localized near universities. Companies are attracted to the knowledge and talent pool that stems from university activities and often form technology clusters in proximity to universities.¹⁹

Ontario university research not only contributes to the private sector, it also improves processes and policies in the public and non-profit sectors. Research on teaching, for example, leads to changes to curriculums and to the ways we teach different types of students. Often research impacts all sectors of society. For example, the development of a new mental health program increases the quality of life of individuals, decreases health costs and decreases absenteeism at work.

Measuring the economic impact of research

The economic impact of research and innovation by Ontario universities can be estimated using a methodology developed by Martin

(1998) for the effects of Canadian university R&D on the economy.²⁰ This methodology has been adapted by various Canadian universities to estimate the economic impact of research at the provincial level.²¹

Martin estimates that 20 per cent of all economic growth is based on increases in total factor productivity that results from research. He then excludes the effects of foreign R&D, which he calculates to be 31 per cent based on the results of various economic analyses on this topic for Canada and other industrialized countries. The result is the total effect of R&D in the Ontario economy. Ontario universities account for 37 per cent of all research in Ontario. The economic impact of research at Ontario universities is therefore estimated at \$24.7 billion.

Impacts not included in this report

As noted here, this report does not include the increased profits and revenue (excluding wages for university graduates) that is generated to companies as a result of the higher human capital of employees with university degrees. This company income has additional repercussions throughout the economy that are not captured by this report.

The economic impact calculations in this

¹⁸ Rosenberg, N., "Scientific instrumentation and university research." *Research Policy* 21 (1992), 384.

¹⁹ Slater, Ammon J. and Ben R. Martin, "The economic benefits of publicly funded basic research: a critical review." *Research Policy* 30 (2001), 518.

²⁰ Fernand Martin, "The Economic Impact of Canadian University R&D." *Research Policy* 27 (1998): 677-687.

²¹ The following Economic Impact Reports of Canadian universities include this methodology: University of Toronto (2013); Western University (2015); University of Ottawa (2016); University of British Columbia (2009); University of Victoria (2012); University of Alberta (2012); Simon Fraser University (2014); and University of Calgary (2013).

Table 5: The economic impact of research at Ontario universities²²

Change in real GDP in Ontario since 1971	\$ 484,503,720,000
Growth attributable to total factor productivity (TFP)	20%
TFP = 1 * 2	\$ 96,900,744,000
Exclusion of foreign R&D effects @ 31% ²³	69%
Share of R&D by Ontario universities @ 37% ²⁴	\$ 66,861,513,360 37%
TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	\$ 24,738,759,943

report do not include estimates of taxes paid to various levels of government as a result of spending generated from the activities of universities (university, student, visitor and alumni spending). For example, income taxes and taxes on products are excluded from the calculations. Taxes are used to provide services and infrastructure within the province and generate jobs and increase consumer demand, leading to higher GDP.

Excluding this company revenue and taxes underestimates the economic impact of universities in the Ontario economy.

Not all beneficial impacts of universities' activities are quantifiable or contribute to GDP. For example, a less expensive and less intrusive medical procedure—with better outcomes—might decrease health care costs and improve the quality of life of patients. This might decrease the GDP generated from treating these patients, but it nonetheless results in positive outcomes for the province and its residents. Similarly, there are many benefits that accrue to the province from having an educated population, including a more participatory and better informed citizenry.

Comparing economic impact reports

This report on the economic impact of Ontario universities was developed in collaboration with Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada

follows a United Nations standard international methodology for estimating economic impact and uses consistent definitions of direct, indirect and induced impacts. The Statistics Canada model is conservative. Reports prepared by private consulting companies might not use the Statistics Canada Input-Output Model and cannot be compared to this report. The economic impact of a sector is also dependent on the assumptions used to calculate spending impact and on the types of impacts that are measured. Economic impact reports are only comparable if they share the same methodology.

Economic impact reports of Ontario universities

Ontario universities have commissioned and published economic impact reports. The methodologies used for these reports have many similarities (most rely on Statistics Canada's Input-Output Model) but there are also differences among them and with this sector-wide report. Individual universities, for example, often include university-specific impacts for which they have data that is not available for the sector as a whole. Because of these differences, this sector-wide economic impact report should not be read as the sum of the economic impacts reported by individual universities.

²² Data is from Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 384-0038 and from Statistics Canada, System of National Accounts, Provincial Economic Accounts, 1967-1982. 1971 data adjusted to 2014 dollars using the Bank of Canada inflation calculator.

²³ Martin derives the 31% effect of foreign R&D from different econometric analysis on this topic for Canada and other industrialized countries.

²⁴ Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 358-0001. Share of R&D performed by universities is for 2013.

Conclusion

Ontario's universities make many lasting contributions to individuals, as well as to local and provincial economies, helping to build a strong, inclusive economy that makes Ontario an attractive place to live and to invest.

Spending generated as a result of the activities of Ontario universities spurs regional economic and social development. It is responsible for the creation of 478,096 FTE jobs and contributes \$42.4 billion to Ontario's GDP.

But the impact of universities also goes well beyond the ripple effects of spending. The two primary goals of universities — educating students and conducting ground-breaking research that improves lives — are important investments in society that have an even greater impact on economic output.

Universities produce the highly skilled workforce that allows Ontario to support an

array of competitive and innovative companies, as well as vibrant public and non-profit sectors. The total economic impact of this increase in human capital, which would include all revenues derived from a university education and their ripple effects throughout the economy, is not captured by this report. The premium income of university graduates offers a partial estimate, and in 2010 it totaled \$48.7 billion.

Research at Ontario universities also drives innovation, and contributes to the creation of new and better products and services while pushing the province toward new frontiers in science and technology. In 2014, the economic impact of this work was \$24.7 billion.

Taking all of these elements into account, the economic impact of Ontario universities is \$115.8 billion a year — which is just one expression of the many ways that universities are future makers, helping to shape Ontario and pave the way for a better future for all.



APPENDIX: METHODOLOGY

FOR CALCULATING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SPENDING

To estimate the economic impact of Ontario universities, the Council of Ontario Universities provided information to Statistics Canada on five types of expenditure:

- + Total spending by universities (excluding major capital expenditures and scholarships);
- + Major capital expenditures by universities;
- + Non-local student spending;
- + Visitor (family and friends) spending; and
- + Alumni spending from employment income premium resulting from a university education.

Table 6 is a summary of the expenditures provided to Statistics Canada. This information was entered into the Input-Output Model to determine the economic impact of the activities of Ontario universities.

University spending (excluding capital expenditures and scholarships)

Total Ontario university spending was \$13.2 billion in 2014-15. Scholarships and major capital expenditures were subtracted from this amount because spending on capital investments are modelled separately and scholarships and bursaries are already captured in student spending. University spending, excluding capital expenditures and scholarships, totaled \$11.7 billion in 2014-15.²⁵ Table 7 shows the 2014-15 economic impact of university spending.

Major capital expenditures by universities

The economic impact of major capital expenditures was calculated separately.

Table 6: Expenditures (\$M), 2014-15 ²⁵

University spending	\$ 11,680
Capital spending	\$ 688
Non-local student spending	\$ 3,864
Visitor spending	\$ 203
Alumni spending from premium employment income from education	\$ 35,088

²⁵ Council of Ontario Finance Officers.

²⁶ Total university spending was \$13.2 billion in 2014-15. Capital expenditures were \$688 million and expenditures in scholarships were \$887 million.

In 2014-15, Ontario universities spent \$688 million on major capital expenditures. This included spending on land and/or building acquisition, land improvements, site preparation, sewers and roads, building construction, fees and planning costs related to direct capital expenses as well as any other costs of the major capital expense incurred during the period of construction. Table 8 shows the 2014-15 economic impact of spending on major capital projects by Ontario universities.

Student and visitor spending

Ontario universities attract students and visitors to the communities in which they operate generating an economic impact for these communities and for the province. Table 9 shows the economic impact of spending by non-local students and visitors.

Non-local students are those who did not reside in the same county as their university

campus before starting their studies. Local students who lived in the same counties before and during their studies are not included in this study because their spending does not constitute a change in spending in the local or provincial economy.

Three types of non-local students were used to calculate economic impact,

- (1) Non-local Ontario students (these students are from a different county than the one in which their campus is located);
- (2) Non-local students from other Canadian provinces; and
- (3) International students.

Assumptions on student spending

Students in residence purchase room and, in most cases, board from the university. The economic impact of this spending is captured in university spending (salaries, furniture, food, etc.). As a result, student spending on room and board is not included

Table 7: Economic impact of ongoing university spending, 2014-15

	GDP at basic prices (\$M)	Labour Income (\$M)	Employment (FTE jobs)
Direct impact	\$8,295	\$8,206	157,178
Indirect impact	\$1,679	\$1,120	20,984
Induced impact	\$3,885	\$1,866	36,140
Total impact	\$13,859	\$11,192	214,302

Table 8: Economic impact of university spending in major capital projects, 2014-15

	GDP at basic prices (\$M)	Labour Income (\$M)	Employment (FTE jobs)
Direct impact	\$319	\$264	4,291
Indirect impact	\$171	\$113	1,835
Induced impact	\$138	\$66	1,275
Total impact	\$628	\$443	7,401

under student spending. Other types of spending by students in residence are included.

The number of non-local students in Ontario universities in residence in the Fall of 2014 was calculated using information received from 12 universities representing 76 per cent of total full-time enrolment in the system. It was assumed that the total number of non-local students in the Winter was the same as in the Fall and that students do not stay in residence over the Summer.

Table 10 shows the assumptions on spending for each type of student.

Local transportation spending by Ontario students was not included in spending calculations. It was assumed that these students would have spent the same amount in transportation in the province before and after they moved to university.

Telecommunication expenses were discounted by 50 per cent for students in residence because many universities provide internet service to students on campus at no

additional cost. Non-local Ontario student telecommunication was estimated to be \$200 per term, compared to \$400 for other non-local students. It was assumed that Ontario students would have maintained their cell phone plans when they moved to university.

Leisure spending for non-local Ontario students was discounted to \$400 per term (compared to \$900 per term for non-Ontario students) on the assumption that Ontario students would have spent money on leisure in their own Ontario communities had they decided not to attend university in Ontario.

Spending estimates are based on living costs for single students with no dependants. This underestimates total student spending as students might relocate with partners and/or dependants.

Presumably, non-local and international students not living in residence will also purchase electronics and household items (furniture, bedding, kitchen supplies, etc.). This spending is not included in the calculations.

Table 9: Economic impact of student and visitor spending

	GDP at basic prices (\$M)	Labour Income (\$M)	Employment (FTE jobs)
Direct impact	\$2,035	\$668	12,100
Indirect impact	\$874	\$576	10,121
Induced impact	\$455	\$219	4,222
Total impact	\$3,364	\$1,463	26,443

Estimating the number of non-local students

The number of non-local domestic students from Ontario and other provinces was estimated using the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development (MAESD) enrolment file. Non-local Ontario students equal total domestic enrolment multiplied by the percentage of new domestic students in the Fall of 2014 who were non-local and residents of Ontario (61.3 per cent). The number of domestic Canadian students from outside of Ontario is equal to total domestic enrolment multiplied by the percentage of new students in the Fall 2014 who were domestic residents of other Canadian provinces and territories (7.6 per cent).

The total number of students includes those enrolled in each of the Fall, Winter and the average of Spring and Summer. Under this assumption, a student enrolled in three terms would be counted as three students. This underestimates the economic impact of student spending as it does not take into

account students who are not taking classes in the Summer/Spring terms who might not return home for the break.

Table 11 shows student spending by type of non-local student for 2014-15. Table 12 shows non-local student spending by type of spending.

Table 11: Summary of student spending, by type of student, 2014-15

Table 13 through 15 show spending calculations for non-local Ontario students, students from other Canadian provinces and international students.

Visitor (family and friends) spending

Friends and family who visit university students spend money in the local community on accommodation, food and beverage, recreation and entertainment, retail purchases and transportation.

For the purposes of this report, visitors include only friends and relatives of non-local domestic and international students.

Table 10: Assumptions on spending by type of student, per term, 2014-15

	Non-local Ontario		Other Canada		International	
	not in residence	in residence	not in residence	in residence	not in residence	in residence
LIVING COSTS						
Accommodation	\$3,150		\$3,150		\$3,150	
Food			\$1,210		\$1,210	
Books, supplies, computers	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750
Local transportation			\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Telecommunications	\$200	\$100	\$400	\$200	\$400	\$200
Leisure	\$400	\$400	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900
Other			\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200

It excludes conference and other university-sponsored visitors.

The number of non-local domestic students enrolled at Ontario universities was calculated by multiplying 2014 Fall enrolment by the percentage of new students in the Fall of 2014 who were domestic and non-local. The number of international students was calculated by multiplying 2014 Fall enrolment by the percentage of new students in the Fall of 2014 who were international.

Spending per visitor is based on data from Ontario's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on the average spending per visitor for

2012, adjusted to 2014. To estimate visitor spending, it was assumed that non-local Canadian students have two visitors per year and international students have one visitor per year. Table 16 shows estimated visitor spending for 2014-15.

Alumni spending from premium employment income from university education

A university education increases the productivity of graduates and this is partly reflected in higher employment earnings. A portion of

Table 11: Summary of student spending, by type of student, 2014-15

	Non-local Ontario students	Other Canada	International	Total
Number of students (per term; total of three terms)	621,419	76,839	122,270	820,527
Student spending	\$2,565,834,919	\$503,386,527	\$794,606,655	\$3,863,828,101

Table 12: Summary of student spending, by expense, 2014-15

	Total Spending
Number of students	820,527
LIVING COSTS	
Accommodation	\$2,321,184,301
Food	\$225,548,075
Books, supplies, computers	\$615,395,179
Local transportation	\$39,821,673
Telecommunications	\$194,292,254
Leisure	\$427,764,946
Other	\$39,821,673
Total	\$3,863,828,101

this higher income is spent in the Ontario economy creating an economic impact.

Statistics Canada’s 2011 National Household Survey contains employment information on individuals working in Ontario who received their highest degree at an Ontario university. All data is from 2010.

The number of individuals working in Ontario who completed their highest degree at an Ontario university was 1.3 million in 2010. The average employment income of these graduates was \$68,194. This corresponds to an average \$37,397 premium for Ontario university graduates compared to Canadians who only completed high school. Collectively, these graduates earn \$48.7 billion in additional employment income

because of their university education.

The effective tax rate on this income premium was estimated at 25 per cent and it was assumed that alumni saved 3 per cent of this premium. These two amounts were subtracted from the premium income of Ontario university graduates to calculate total alumni spending from premium wages of \$35.1 billion. Table 17 shows alumni spending from premium employment income for the population aged 15 and over.

Table 18 shows the economic impact of alumni spending in 2010. The economic impact of alumni spending was an increase of \$24.5 billion on GDP, \$11.7 billion on labour income and the creation of about 230,000 FTE jobs.

Table 13: Non-local Ontario student spending, 2014-15

	Non-local Ontario students spending per person	Non-local Ontario students not in residence	Non-local Ontario students in residence	TOTAL Non-local Ontario Students
	(per term)	(3 terms)	(2 terms)	
Number of students		550,481	70,938	621,419
LIVING COSTS				
Accommodation	\$3,150	\$1,734,013,693		\$1,734,013,693
Food				
Books, supplies, computers	\$750	\$412,860,403	\$53,203,500	\$466,063,903
Local transportation				
Telecommunications ²⁷	\$200	\$110,096,107	\$7,093,800	\$117,189,907
Leisure	\$400	\$220,192,214.98	\$28,375,200	\$248,567,415
Other				
Total		\$2,477,162,419	\$88,672,500	\$2,565,834,919

²⁷ Telecommunications: discounted by 50% for students in residence.

Table 14: Non-Ontario Canadian student spending, 2014-15

	Non-Ontario students spending per person	Other Canada students not in residence	Other Canada students in residence	TOTAL Other Canada
	(per term)	(3 terms)	(2 terms)	
Number of students		72,478	4,361	76,839
LIVING COSTS				
Accommodation	\$3,150	\$228,305,283		\$228,305,283
Food	\$1,210	\$87,698,220		\$87,698,220
Books, supplies, computers	\$750	\$54,358,401	\$3,270,750	\$57,629,151
Local transportation	\$200	\$14,495,573	\$872,200	\$15,367,773
Telecommunications ²⁸	\$400	\$28,991,147	\$872,200	\$29,863,347
Leisure	\$900	\$65,230,081	\$3,924,900	\$69,154,981
Other	\$200	\$14,495,573	\$872,200	\$15,367,773
Total		\$493,574,277	\$9,812,250	\$503,386,527

Table 15: International student spending, 2014-15

	Non-Ontario students spending per person	International students not in residence	International students in residence	TOTAL International Students
	(per term)	(3 terms)	(2 terms)	
Number of students		113,926	8,344	122,270
LIVING COSTS				
Accommodation	\$3,150	\$358,865,325		\$358,865,325
Food	\$1,210	\$137,849,855		\$137,849,855
Books, supplies, computers	\$750	\$85,444,125	\$6,258,000	\$91,702,125
Local transportation	\$200	\$22,785,100	\$1,668,800	\$24,453,900
Telecommunications ²⁹	\$400	\$45,570,200	\$1,668,800	\$47,239,000
Leisure	\$900	\$102,532,950	\$7,509,600	\$110,042,550
	\$200	\$22,785,100	\$1,668,800	\$24,453,900
Total		\$775,832,655	\$18,774,000	\$794,606,655

²⁸ Telecommunications: discounted by 50% for students in residence.

²⁹ Telecommunications: discounted by 50% for students in residence.

Table 16: Visitor spending, 2014-15

	Non-local Canadian students in the Fall of 2014-15	International Students in the Fall of 2014-15	Total
Number of non-local students	315,904	54,702	370,606
Visitors per student	2	1	
Total number of visitors	631,808	54,703	686,511
Spending per visitor	\$296	\$296	
Total visitor spending	\$187,015,168	\$16,192,088	\$203,207,256

Table 17: Alumni spending from premium university employment income, for the population aged 15 and over, 2010³⁰

Ontario university graduates working in Ontario	A	1,303,130.00
Average employment income of Ontario university graduates	B	\$68,194.20
Average employment income of Canadian high school graduates	C	\$30,796.84
University employment income premium	D = B-C	\$37,397.36
Premium income from a university education	E = A*D	\$48,733,621,736.80
Estimated income taxes (at 25%)	F = E*25%	\$12,183,405,434.20
Estimated savings (at 3%)	G = E*3%	\$1,462,008,652.10
Alumni spending from premium wages over high school graduates	H = G-(F+G)	\$35,088,207,650.50

Table 18: Economic impact of alumni spending, 2010

	GDP at basic prices (\$M)	Labour Income (\$M)	Employment (FTE jobs)
Direct impact	\$14,992	\$6,363	132,855
Indirect impact	\$5,568	\$3,520	60,327
Induced impact	\$3,962	\$1,906	36,768
Total impact	\$24,522	\$11,789	229,950

³⁰ Data on the number of graduates in Ontario and employment income is from Statistics Canada, National Household Survey and corresponds to the 15 years old and over population.

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CIP 62

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Take Appr. Action

Trish Barnett <T.Barnett@lsrca.on.ca>
 August-10-17 2:38 PM
 'Aurora Clerks Department'; 'Christopher Raynor (York Region)'; 'Cindy Maher (New Tecumseth)'; 'Dawn McAlpine (Barrie)'; 'Debbie Leroux (Uxbridge)'; 'Doug Irwin (Oro-Medonte)'; 'Fernando Lamanna'; 'Gillian Angus-Trail'; 'Janet Nyhof'; 'Janette Teeter (Oro-Medonte)'; 'Jennifer Connor (Ramara)'; 'John Daly (Simcoe)'; 'John Espinosa'; 'JP Newman (jnewman@scugog.ca)'; 'Judy Currins (Kawartha Lakes)'; 'Karen Shea (kshea@innisfil.ca)'; 'Kathryn Smyth (King)'; 'Kiran Saini (Newmarket)'; 'Lisa Lyons (Newmarket)'; 'Mike Derond (Aurora)'; Clerks; 'Patty Thoma'; 'Rebecca Murphy (Clerk, Bradford/West Gwillimbury)'; Thomas Gettinby
 SAVE THE DATE: Invitation to LSRCA's Stormwater Management - Low Impact Development Tour

Good afternoon Regional and Municipal Clerks:

We would be pleased if you could share this **Save the Date** email with your Members of Council. A formal invitation will be sent along in the near future.

Dear Chairs, Mayors and Members of Council:

The application of Low Impact Development (LID) solutions to stormwater management is gaining momentum across the Lake Simcoe Watershed.

To help Mayors and Members of Council gain a greater understanding of LID and its many benefits, LSRCA is hosting a tour of recently completed LID demonstration projects. The tour will showcase LID techniques integrated into a new subdivision development and retrofitted into existing municipal infrastructure, including a residential road and a recreation centre.

The tour, which will begin with lunch at LSRCA's administrative offices on Tuesday, September 19th @ 12:00 p.m., will provide an opportunity to see LID projects first hand, speak to experts about LID and discuss opportunities for your municipalities.

In summary...

- What: Lunch and a tour of local Lake Simcoe watershed LID sites, new and retrofitted.
- When: Tuesday, September 19th from 12:00 p.m. to approx. 4:30 p.m.
- Who: Lake Simcoe watershed Members of Council and senior municipal staff.
- Where: Starting with lunch at LSRCA's administrative offices located at 120 Bayview Parkway in Newmarket and touring some local LID sites by coach.
- Why: A great opportunity to gain a greater understanding of LID and its many benefits, as well an opportunity to see LID projects first hand, speak to experts about LID and discuss opportunities for your municipality.
- RSVP: to Trish Barnett @ t.barnett@lsrca.on.ca by Friday, September 8th.

We hope you are able to join us !

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Trish Barnett

Coordinator, BOD/CAO, Projects and Services
Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority
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Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 3W3
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If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2097.

The Regional Municipality of Durham

MINUTES

9-1-1 MANAGEMENT BOARD

June 27, 2017

A regular meeting of the 9-1-1 Management Board was held in Meeting Room 1-E, Regional Municipality of Durham Headquarters, 605 Rossland Road East, Whitby, at 9:30 A.M.

Present: S. Jones, Durham Regional Police (Chair)
B. Chapman, Durham Regional Councillor
J. Clapp, Commissioner of Finance, Durham Region
G. Weir, Clarington Emergency & Fire Services

Absent: T. Cheseboro, Region of Durham Paramedic Services
C. Ibsen, Manager, Oshawa Central Ambulance Communications Centre,
Ministry of Health & Long Term Care – Emergency Health Program
Management & Delivery Branch
S. Knox, Communications/9-1-1 Service Manager, Durham Regional Police

Staff

Present: J. Bickle-Hearn, Acting Sergeant, Communications, Durham Regional Police
L. Kellett, Operations Manager, Oshawa Central Ambulance Communications
Centre
L. Nash, 9-1-1 Communications Training Coordinator, Durham Regional Police
T. Fraser, Legislative Services Division – Corporate Services Department

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10:00 AM and the meeting was adjourned due to a lack of quorum.

Steve Jones, Chair

The Regional Municipality of Durham

MINUTES

9-1-1 MANAGEMENT BOARD

July 20, 2017

A regular meeting of the 9-1-1 Management Board was held in Meeting Room 1-E, Regional Municipality of Durham Headquarters, 605 Rossland Road East, Whitby, at 9:30 A.M.

Present: S. Jones, Durham Regional Police (Chair)
B. Chapman, Durham Regional Councillor
J. Clapp, Commissioner of Finance, Durham Region
T. Cheseboro, Region of Durham Paramedic Services
C. Ibsen, Manager, Oshawa Central Ambulance Communications Centre,
Ministry of Health & Long Term Care – Emergency Health Program
Management & Delivery Branch

Absent: S. Knox, Communications/9-1-1 Service Manager, Durham Regional Police
G. Weir, Clarington Emergency & Fire Services

Staff

Present: J. Bickle-Hearn, Acting Sergeant, Communications, Durham Regional Police
L. Nash, 9-1-1 Communications Training Coordinator, Durham Regional Police
T. Fraser, Legislative Services Division – Corporate Services Department

1. Approval of Minutes

Moved by J. Clapp, Seconded by C. Ibsen,
(1) That the minutes of the 9-1-1 Management Board meeting held on
April 25, 2017 be adopted.

CARRIED

2. 9-1-1 Call Statistics

L. Nash provided the 2017 statistics on calls transferred, the Recorded Announcement Report and twitter statistics as handouts. She noted that the number of calls received in January, February and May appear to be low, however these were months the Communications/9-1-1 Centre was forced to move to the backup site at 77 Centre Street North in Oshawa. She explained that Bell does not capture the 9-1-1 call statistics when they move to the back-up site and would only capture the statistics if they were at the back-up site for a week or more.

L. Nash advised that she has changed the formatting of the Recorded Announcement Report to include only RAN 1. She explained that removing RAN 2 will provide a clearer look at whether their obligations are being met.

S. Jones advised that monthly call statistics are being sent out on twitter and there has been a little bit of interest from the media. He also advised that he will be meeting with Derrick Clark, Oshawa Fire Services, to review the reporting of calls transferred to the Oshawa Fire Department.

Discussion ensued regarding the 2017 call statistics. It was noted that the total calls in the twitter statistics does not match the 2017 statistics on calls transferred. It was also noted that there appears to be a formula error related to capturing wireless hang-up and no answer calls. L. Nash and S. Jones agreed to review and correct any formula errors.

3. Region of Durham E9-1-1 P.E.R.S. Policy and Procedure Manual

L. Nash advised that she reviewed the draft manual with C. Ibsen prior to the meeting and will provide some revised pages at the October meeting. She noted that the proposed changes generally relate to making the text consistent throughout the document.

4. Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2017-182

L. Nash provided a copy of Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2017-182 as a handout. She advised that the CRTC is looking for next-generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) text messaging to be available by December 31, 2020. She explained that currently if a text message is sent to 9-1-1 it still comes in as a voice call and the call taker is required to initiate a text session. She added that the Communications/9-1-1 Centre is in a good position to implement text messaging technology; however Secondary Public Safety Answering Points may not be ready. She also explained that the policy includes the potential to stream video from an emergency incident, which the Communications/9-1-1 Centre is not fully set-up for at this time.

It was noted that the Communications/9-1-1 Centre has not yet received any text calls and that testing has been happening internally to ensure staff are trained. C. Ibsen suggested conducting a test with the Central Ambulance Communications Centre.

S. Jones advised that as of June 2018 the Durham Emergency Management Office (DEMO) will be able to send out a message blast to all devices within a geographic area for emergency events such as a tornado warning. B. Chapman noted that the hospital network is working on a similar system to send requests for assistance in a certain area for heart attack victims. Discussion ensued with respect to how such systems work and examples of where they have been used previously.

5. Other Departments - Comments/Concerns:

a) Comments/Concerns – Regional Council

There were no comments.

b) Comments/Concerns – Durham Police

There were no comments.

c) Comments/Concerns – Fire Departments

There were no comments.

d) Comments/Concerns – Oshawa Central Ambulance Communications Centre

C. Ibsen advised that settlements have recently been ratified with the Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU) Unified bargaining unit and the Association of Management, Administrative and Professional Crown Employees of Ontario (AMAPCEO). She noted that this ensures there will be no labour disruptions in 2018. The OPSEU agreement expires on December 31, 2021 and the AMAPCEO agreement expires on March 31, 2022.

e) Comments/Concerns – Durham Finance

There were no comments.

f) Comments/Concerns – Region of Durham Paramedic Services

T. Cheseboro noted that the Region of Durham E9-1-1 P.E.R.S. Policy and Procedure Manual does not address tier agreements. He advised that previously tier agreements were contained in the 9-1-1 Joint Powers Agreement and he questioned if this should be part of the manual. L. Nash and T. Fraser agreed to review prior to the October 31, 2017 9-1-1 Management Board meeting.

T. Cheseboro advised that three Superintendents have recently retired and he is hoping to fill the positions in the fall of 2017. He also advised that expected occupancy of the new Sunderland Paramedic Station is November or December 2017.

6. Other Business

There was no other business.

7. Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the 9-1-1 Management Board will be held on October 31, 2017 at the Regional Municipality of Durham Headquarters, 605 Rossland Road East, Whitby, Meeting Room 1-E.

8. Adjournment

Moved by T. Cheseboro, Seconded by C. Ibsen,
(2) That the meeting be adjourned.
CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 AM

Steve Jones, Chair

Action Items Committee of the Whole and Regional Council

Meeting Date	Request	Assigned Department(s)	Anticipated Response Date
September 7, 2016 Committee of the Whole	Staff was requested to provide information on the possibility of an educational campaign designed to encourage people to sign up for subsidized housing at the next Committee of the Whole meeting. (Region of Durham's Program Delivery and Fiscal Plan for the 2016 Social Infrastructure Fund Program) (2016-COW-19)	Social Services / Economic Development	October 5, 2016
September 7, 2016 Committee of the Whole	Section 7 of Attachment #1 to Report #2016-COW-31, Draft Procedural By-law, as it relates to Appointment of Committees was referred back to staff to review the appointment process.	Legislative Services	First Quarter 2017
October 5, 2016 Committee of the Whole	That Correspondence (CC 65) from the Municipality of Clarington regarding the Durham York Energy Centre Stack Test Results be referred to staff for a report to Committee of the Whole	Works	
December 7, 2016 Committee of the Whole	Staff advised that an update on a policy regarding Public Art would be available by the Spring 2017.	Works	Spring 2017
January 11, 2017 Committee of the Whole	Inquiry regarding when the road rationalization plan would be considered by Council. Staff advised a report would be brought forward in June.	Works	June 2017

Meeting Date	Request	Assigned Department(s)	Anticipated Response Date
January 18, 2017	In light of the proposed campaign self-contribution limits under Bill 68 and the recent ban on corporate donations which will require candidates for the elected position of Durham Regional Chair to raise the majority of their campaign funds from individual donors, staff be directed to prepare a report examining the potential costs and benefits of a contribution rebate program for the Region of Durham.	Legislative Services	Fall 2017
March 1, 2017 Committee of the Whole	Staff was directed to invite the staff of Durham Region and Covanta to present on the Durham York Energy Facility at a future meeting of the Council of the Municipality of Clarington.	Works	
March 1, 2017 Committee of the Whole	Staff was requested to advise Council on the number of Access Pass riders that use Specialized transit services.	Finance/DRT	March 8, 2017
March 1, 2017 Committee of the Whole	A request for a report/policy regarding sharing documents with Council members.	Corporate Services - Administration	Prior to July 2017

Meeting Date	Request	Assigned Department(s)	Anticipated Response Date
<p>May 3, 2017 Committee of the Whole</p>	<p>Discussion ensued with respect to whether data is collected on how many beds are created through this funding; and, if staff could conduct an analysis of the Denise House funding allocation to determine whether an increase is warranted. H. Drouin advised staff would investigate this and bring forward this information in a future report.</p>	<p>Social Services</p>	
<p>May 3, 2017 Committee of the Whole</p>	<p>Discussion ensued with respect to whether staff track the job loss vacancies in Durham Region, in particular the retail market. K. Weiss advised that staff will follow-up with the local area municipalities and will report back on this matter.</p>	<p>Economic Development & Tourism</p>	