



MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

COUNCIL AGENDA

Tuesday, September 15th 2020, 7:30 pm

The Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry will meet electronically in regular session on the 15th day of September, 2020, at 7:30 pm.

1.0 CALL TO ORDER

Disclosure of recording equipment.

2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Moved by
Seconded by

ADOPT THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts
AGENDA the agenda for the meeting of September 15th 2020 as circulated.

~

3.0 DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST / POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

4.0 MINUTES

attached

Moved by
Seconded by

ADOPT THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby adopts
MINUTES the September 1st, 2020 Regular Council Meeting Minutes as written.

~

5.0 ACCOUNTS

5.1 ACCOUNTS

attached

A copy of the September 15th accounts listing is attached.

Moved by
Seconded by

APPROVE THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby approves
ACCOUNTS for payment the September 15th accounts in the amount of \$1,313,511.69.

~

5.2 PAY REPORTS

attached

Copies of the September 2nd Pay Reports are included for information purposes.

6.0 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEPUTATIONS

None.

7.0 **STAFF REPORTS**

7.1 PLANNING attached

Deeming By-Law – DB01-2020 Lots 43 and 44 Belgrave

A report in this regard has been prepared by Planner Jenn Burns. Under the planning act, there is no requirement for notice or holding a public meeting for the consideration of a Deeming By-Law.

Moved by
Seconded by

BY-LAW 41-2020 THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law # 41-2020, being a by-law deem lots 43 and 44 of registered Plan 162 to not be registered, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 15th day of September 2020.

~

7.2 TREASURER attached

Belgrave Development Loan Refinancing

A report has been prepared by Treasurer Sean Brophy in this regard. Also included for the information of Council is a budget update for the project to date. Mr. Brophy will be in attendance.

Moved by
Seconded by

AUTHORIZE LOAN APPLICATION THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby authorizes staff to pursue refinancing of the Bank Demand Loan for the Belgrave development through Infrastructure Ontario for a term of 15 years.

~

7.3 BUILDING attached

A report has been prepared by CBO/By-Law Enforcement Officer Kirk Livingston regarding building department activities for May and June. Mr. Livingston will be in attendance.

7.4 BY- LAW ENFORCEMENT attached

A report has been prepared by CBO/By-Law Enforcement Officer Kirk Livingston regarding by-law enforcement activities for July and August. Mr. Livingston will be in attendance.

7.5 PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Operations Report attached

A report has been prepared by Director of Public Works Mike Alcock in this regard. Mr. Alcock will be in attendance.

8.0 BUSINESS

- 8.1 Stacey St Upgrade attached

A report has been prepared by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam in this regard.

Moved by
Seconded by

APPROVE
STACEY ST
UPGRADE

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby approves the upgrade of Stacey Street to a municipal standard to meet current and potential traffic flows, and direct staff to budget for the work to be completed in 2021;

And Further That a deposit be retained from the developer of Plan 410 Park Lot 79 in the amount of \$8,000.00 for the upgrade of Stacey Street.

~

- 8.2 Brussels Agricultural Society Parade Invitation attached

An invitation has been received from the Brussels Agricultural Society for Morris-Turnberry to participate in the Fall Fair Parade on September 20th at 2pm. Staff seek the direction of Council.

9.0 COUNCIL REPORTS

Sharen Zinn

Jamie McCallum

Jim Nelemans

Kevin Freiburger

Jamie Heffer

- 10.0 CORRESPONDENCE, MINUTES, ITEMS FOR INFORMATION** attached

- 10.1 Correspondence – Security from Trespass and Protecting Food Safety Act – Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.
10.2 Newsletter – Drinking Water Source Protection – September
10.3 Report – State of the Great Lakes – US Environmental Protection Agency/Environment and Climate Change Canada
10.4 Report – Belgrave Water – August
10.5 Media Release – Back to School – Huron County
10.6 Outstanding Action Items

11.0 NEW BUSINESS

- 11.1 Items to be placed on the agenda of the next regular Council meeting.

12.0 BY-LAWS AND AGREEMENTS

None.

13.0 CLOSED SESSION

None.

14.0 CONFIRMING BY-LAW

attached

Moved by
Seconded by

CONFIRMING BY-LAW THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law # 42-2020, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry meeting of Council held on September 1st, 2020, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 1st day of September 2020.

~

15.0 ADJOURNMENT

Moved by
Seconded by

ADJOURN THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry does now adjourn at ____ pm.

~

NEXT MEETINGS:

- 1. Regular Meeting of Council Tuesday, October 6th 2020, 7:30 pm
- 2. Regular Meeting of Council Tuesday, October 20th 2020, 7:30 pm

Regarding the bridge washing done by AJN Builders, Councillor McCallum asked how many bridges were done for the amount listed and whether the work was pressure washing only. Mr. Alcock explained that all bridges were washed under the contract, and some repairs were completed at the same time. He also explained that the washing is done on the tops, sides and seats of the bridge with a higher than standard pressure washer.

Regarding the expense for the electrical repair at the Bluevale Hall, Councillor Nelemans asked if it was related to storm damage. Mr. Alcock explained that the underground service had failed, and this was the expense for installing a new above ground service.

Moved by Kevin Freiburger
Seconded by Jamie McCallum

MOTION 193-2020 THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby approves for payment the September 1st accounts in the amount of \$151,072.42.
Carried.

5.2 PAY REPORTS

Copies of the August 19th Pay Reports were provided for information purposes.

6.0 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEPUTATIONS

None.

7.0 STAFF REPORTS

7.1 TREASURER

Safe Restart Agreement Funding

A report prepared by Treasurer Sean Brophy in this regard was presented by CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam for the information of Council.

Deputy Mayor Zinn asked if cleaning should be increased if the office reopens. MR. Hallam explained that the cleaners are currently coming in bi-weekly still for a basic clean with no special disinfecting measures. Staff are regularly disinfecting touch points and workstations. If the office were to reopen the professional cleaning should be increased and staff time spent cleaning and disinfecting would be increased as well. Deputy Mayor Zinn then asked about the costs for closed captioning, as it hasn't been working. Mr. Hallam explained that there was a \$10.00 charge for the meeting at which closed captioning was tested, but no charges have been incurred since. He explained that investment in better quality equipment such as microphones and headphones has resolved many of the issues that closed captioning was meant to address and so it may no longer be needed.

Councillor McCallum asked if losses on the Pletch development project could be considered in the same way as the losses for the Bluevale Hall. Mr. Hallam stated that staff are looking into whether interest costs associated with carrying the costs of the project for the extended timeframe due to COVID delays could be considered an eligible expense.

Councillor Nelemans stated that the Belmore Arena may be claiming losses in the same way. He also explained that he had experience with the portable plexiglass barriers and thought it would be a good idea for the office.

Mr. Hallam confirmed that staff will continue with discretionary spending such as those items listed and will report on further expenses in the future.

7.2 CLERK

7.2.1 Strategic Plan Action Item Update

CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam presented a report in this regard for the information of Council.

Deputy Mayor Zinn suggested that during budget deliberations Council consider donating to the community group responsible for purchasing the candy that is given out at the Santa Clause Parade.

7.2.2 SLED Program Application

CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam presented a report in this regard. Council was asked to consider giving their approval to the application.

Councillor Nelemans asked for clarification regarding how the program will be advertised, and whether there may be problems due to the limited funding. With some benefiting more than others. Mr. Hallam explained that the program would only be available for businesses adjacent to North Huron services in Wingham, not to residences, and that staff intend to make the same SLED application annually so the program can be offered in future years as well.

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

MOTION 194-2020 THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby approves an application for the 2020 SLED grant program, administered by the Huron County Economic Development Department for the purpose of providing grants to reduce barriers to development and attract new development to Morris-Turnberry by partially offsetting the fees for connecting to North Huron services.

Carried.

8.0 BUSINESS

8.1 Chestnut Lane - Permanent Closure and Disposition

CAO/Clerk Trevor Hallam presented a report in this regard. Mr. Hallam explained that since the publication of the agenda, Huron East staff have come forward with new concerns that had not been expressed previously when they were consulted, and comments were sought. Mr. Hallam suggested deferring the consideration of the by-law to allow staff time to work with Huron East to address their concerns. He explained that under the policy in section 4 of the Notice By-Law notice of the next meeting to consider this by-law need not be published if the date and time at which it will be considered is given at this meeting.

Councillor Nelemans asked if it would be more practical to retain Chestnut Lane and enter into an agreement with Huron East for snow removal. Mr. Alcock explained that an agreement had been in place previously, but that snow removal was only done after all other roads in Huron East were done, resulting in delays and times for snow removal that were later in the day than would be expected by any other resident of Morris-Turnberry.

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

MOTION 195-2020 THAT consideration of By-Law # 39-2020, being a by-law to stop up and close a portion of the road allowance known as Chestnut Street and authorize the sale thereof, be deferred to the November 3rd meeting of Council at 7:30 pm.

Carried.

9.0 COUNCIL REPORTS

Sharen Zinn

No report.

Jamie McCallum

No report.

Jim Nelemans

No report.

Kevin Freiburger

No report.

Jamie Heffer

No report.

10.0 CORRESPONDENCE, MINUTES, ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

- 10.1 Notice of Passing – Zoning By-Law Amendment - Huron East
- 10.2 Notice of Passing – Zoning By-Law Housekeeping Amendment – Huron East
- 10.3 Media Release – Continuing to Follow COVID Measures – Huron County
- 10.4 Media Release – Orders Extended – Province of Ontario
- 10.5 Resolution – Carbon Tax Exemption for Farmers – Ashfield Colborne Wawanosh
- 10.6 Outstanding Action Items

Moved by Jamie McCallum
Seconded by Jim Nelemans

- MOTION 196-2020 THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby supports the resolution of the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh regarding a carbon tax exemption for farm use of propane and natural gas, and asks that the federal government of Canada support the broad based call to exempt farmers from paying the carbon tax on farm use propane and natural gas.

Carried.

11.0 NEW BUSINESS

None.

12.0 BY-LAWS AND AGREEMENTS

None.

13.0 CLOSED SESSION**13.1 ENTER CLOSED SESSION**

Moved by Kevin Freiburger
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

- MOTION 197-2020 THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enter a closed session, with the CAO/Clerk and Director of Public works remaining in attendance at 8:29 p.m. for the purpose of discussing confidential matters pursuant to the following sections of the Municipal Act:

- 1) Section 239 (2) (k) regarding negotiations to be carried on by the municipality.
- 2) Section 239 (2) (c) regarding a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality.

Carried.

13.2 RETURN TO OPEN SESSION

Moved by Kevin Freiburger
Seconded by McCallum

- MOTION 198-2020 THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry rise from a closed session at 8:55 p.m.

Carried.

13.3 REPORT AND ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION

Council discussed the negotiations regarding the purchase of land for the construction of the Blind Line Bridge, and one other matter regarding negotiations to be carried on by the Municipality.

Moved by Kevin Freiburger
Seconded by Jim Nelemans

MOTION
C36-2020

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby authorizes the expense of \$15,000 plus costs for the purchase of land to accommodate the proposed placement of the Blind Line Bridge;

AND authorizes staff to engage a legal surveyor to prepare a reference plan for the required property, and the Municipal Solicitor to prepare the agreement of purchase and sale and represent the Municipality on the transaction

AND that the Mayor and CAO/Clerk are authorized to execute all required documents.

Carried.

14.0 CONFIRMING BY-LAW

Moved by Jim Nelemans
Seconded by Kevin Freiburger

MOTION
199-2020

THAT leave be given to introduce By-Law # 40-2020, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry meeting of Council held on September 1st, 2020, and that it now be read severally a first, second, and third time, and finally passed this 1st day of September 2020.

Carried.

15.0 ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Kevin Freiburger
Seconded by Sharen Zinn

MOTION
200-2020

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry does now adjourn at 8:56 pm.

Carried.

NEXT MEETINGS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Regular Meeting of Council | Tuesday, September 15 th 2020, 7:30 pm |
| 2. Regular Meeting of Council | Tuesday, October 6 th 2020, 7:30 pm |

Mayor, Jamie Heffer

Clerk, Trevor Hallam

Landfill

Bluewater Recycling Association	Curbside Pickup - September	13,029.28	
			13,029.28

Roads

Hydro One	Turnberry Shop	219.25	
Union Gas	Morris Shop	21.86	
HuronTel	Turnberry Shop Internet	57.52	
CJ Johnston Office Solutions Inc.	Office Supplies	118.28	
Edgar's Feed & Seed	Shop Supplies	73.45	
Comco Fasteners Inc.	Shop Supplies	844.64	
McDonald Home Hardware	Shop Supplies	126.44	
CIBC VISA	Impact Drill Kits	484.78	
Schmidt's Power Equipment	Chainsaw Supplies	238.04	
CE MacTavish Limited	Chainsaw Fuel	73.28	
Huron Tractor	Parts for 09-02 Grader	463.21	
Leslie Motors	Maintenance for 18-18 Pickup	186.39	
Leslie Motors	Pickup Truck Purchase	47,195.14	
Green Stream Lawn & Vegetation Inc.	Noxious Weed Control	13,806.72	
JA Porter Holdings Ltd.	Bluevale Catch Basin	282.50	
Hodgins Rona	Bluevale Drain Repairs	64.40	
Lavis Contracting Co. Ltd	Bluevale Paving	106,593.99	
AJN Builders Inc.	Bridge Repairs M190 & T090	58,387.78	
BM Ross & Associates	Bridge Repairs M190	11,553.86	
BM Ross & Associates	Bridge Repairs M230	3,862.68	
North Huron Publishing Company Inc.	Road Closure Ad - Chestnut St.	99.44	
Payroll			
September 2 2020	Payroll	23,434.51	
	Expenses	-	
			Roads Total
			268,188.16
			Account Total
			1,313,511.69

Approved By Council:

September 15 2020

 Mayor - Jamie Heffer

 Treasurer- Sean Brophy



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

57 Napier Street, Goderich, Ontario N7A 1W2 CANADA

Phone: 519.524.8394 Ext. 3 Fax: 519.524.5677 Toll Free: 1.888.524.8394 Ext. 3

www.huroncounty.ca

To: Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
From: Jenn Burns, Planner
Date: September 3rd, 2020
Re: **Deeming By-law Application DB01-20**
Lots 43 and 44, Plan 162, Belgrave
Applicants/Owner: Darryl Marks

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that:

1. a by-law under Section 50(4) of the Planning Act to deem Lot 43 and 44, Plan 162 not a plan of subdivision be passed, and
2. that prior to passing the by-law the applicant provide an undertaking ensuring the following:
 - a) registration of the deeming by-law,
 - b) that Lots 43, 44 and Pt of Lt 2 Con 5 be consolidated after the deeming by-law is registered; and
 - c) payment of the Municipality's costs in completing or ensuring the above actions are implemented.

COMMENTS

Section 50(4) of the Planning Act gives Council the ability by by-law to designate any plan of subdivision or part of a plan of subdivision that has been registered for eight years or more to be deemed not to be a plan of subdivision for subdivision control purposes (this is commonly referred to as a deeming by-law). There are no notice requirements for a deeming by-law before Council passes the by-law although the owner of the lands is required to be informed once the by-law is passed and must be given the opportunity to address Council regarding the by-law, if such a request is received within twenty days of the notice of passing being sent.

The subject lands are designated *Hamlet* on Schedule B of the Morris-Turnberry Official Plan and zoned *VR1 (Village Residential- Low Density)* on Belgrave Zoning Map of the Morris-Turnberry Zoning By-law. The subject property (see Figures 1 & 2 on the follow pages) is currently has a house on Lot 44 and Lot 43 is vacant. The deeming of this lot not to be part of a plan of subdivision has been requested by the applicant as he requires extra space to construct a detached garage.

Due to the proximity of the neighbouring homes encroaching on the existing lot lines, the fact that the property is within a wellhead protection area and there is minimal space for a new house and septic system to develop on the property shown in yellow (see Figure 1), it is suggested that this deeming by-

law application is appropriate to allow for the construction of a new garage on the proposed enlarged property.

No concerns were raised by staff at the time of writing this report.

A copy of the draft deeming by-law is attached to this report.

Figure 1. Air Photo of Subject Property (blue= Lot 44 and PT of Lt 2 Con 5, yellow= Lot 43)



Figure 2. Sketch of the existing house and proposed garage

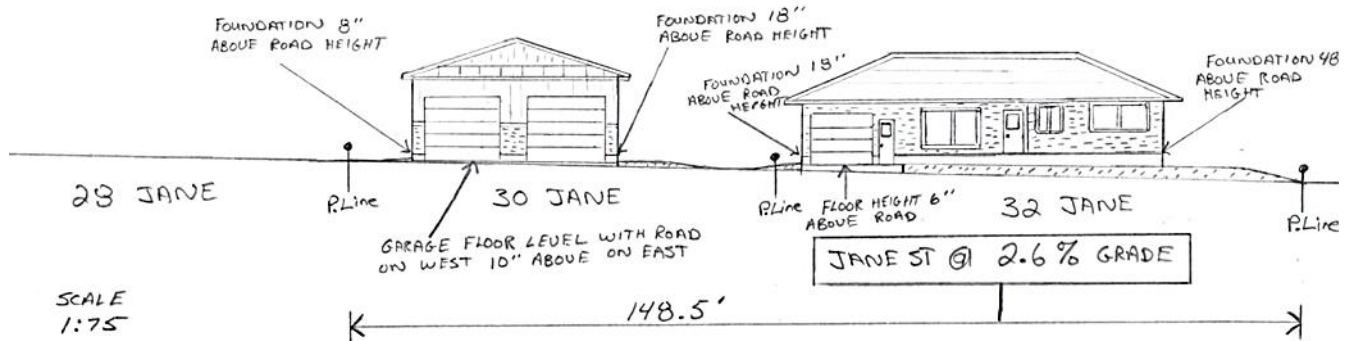
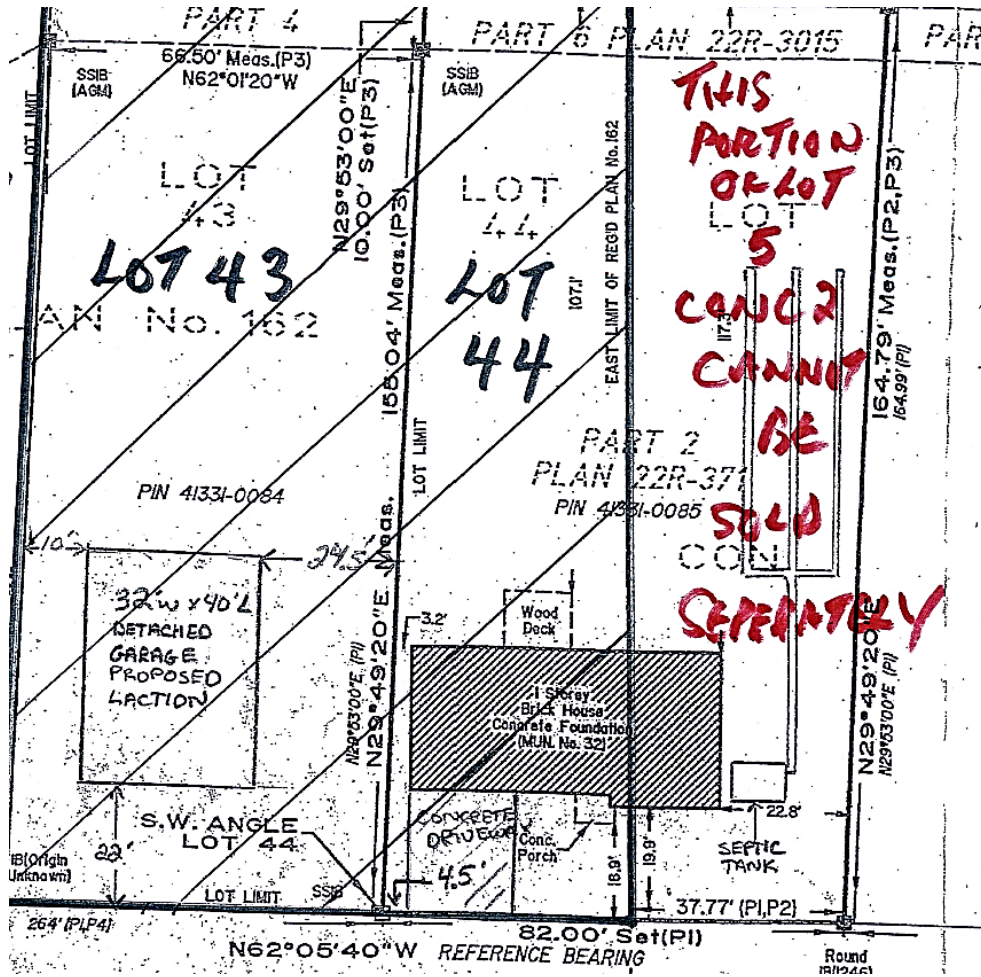


Figure 3. Sketch of Properties



It is recommended that the requested deeming by-law be passed.

Sincerely,

"Original Signed By"

Jenn Burns, Planner

For office use only

File # _____

Received Aug 26, 20 20

Considered Complete _____, 20 _____

MUNICIPALITY of MORRIS - TURNBERRY / COUNTY OF HURON
PLANNING APPLICATION FORM [OTHER]

1. PURPOSE OF THE APPLICATION

Please indicate appropriate APPLICATION TYPE [please circle one]

Application Type	2018 Fees effective Jan1, 2018	2019 Fees effective Jan1, 2019	2020 Fees effective Jan 1, 2020	2021 Fees effective Jan 1, 2021
Removal of Holding (H) Symbol - where combined with or following a related planning application, or when the H was imposed by the municipality -fee payable to local municipality	\$520 \$0	\$530 \$0	\$540 \$0	\$550 \$0
Draft Approval Extension Phasing Final Approval Changes following Draft Approval - to Plan - to Conditions - fee payable to Treasurer, County of Huron	\$520 \$1,040 for phases over 2 \$520 \$520	\$530 \$1,060 for phases over 2 \$530 \$530	\$540 \$1,081 for phases over 2 \$540 \$540	\$550 \$1,102 for phases over 2 \$551 \$551
By-law to Deem Lots not in a Plan of Subdivision, or the repeal of such By-law* , - where combined with any other planning application <i>(*in all cases, applicants cover all legal costs & by-law prep)</i> -fee payable to local municipality	\$416 \$208	\$424 \$212	\$432 \$216	\$440 \$220
Part Lot Control Exemption* - following a related planning application,(*applicants cover all legal costs & by-law prep) -fee payable to local municipality	\$2,080 \$1,040	\$2,122 \$1,060	\$2,164 \$1,082	\$2,208 \$1,104
Renewal of Temporary Use Zoning By-law -fee payable to local municipality	\$1,404	\$1,432	\$1,461	\$1,490
Natural Heritage Review by County Biologist <i>(if development proposed within 120 m of a Natural Heritage feature)</i> - Comments on planning application - Review of Terms of Reference and EIS - Fee payable to Treasurer, County of Huron	\$208 Variable	\$208 Variable	\$212 Variable	\$216 Variable
Agreements - site plan control, subdivision, condominium, development, lot grading & drainage. <i>(Planning costs to be reimbursed like legal and engineering costs.)</i> Cost recovery for legal, engineering & planning costs.	Variable Application fee determined by local municipality.			

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2. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name of Applicant	Name of Owner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if same as Applicant
Telephone Numbers: Home _____ Work _____ Fax _____ Email _____ Address <u>32 JANE ST, PO BOX 147</u> <u>BELGRAVE NOG-1EO</u>	Telephone Numbers: Home _____ Work _____ Fax _____ Email _____ Address _____

3. LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT LAND (Complete applicable lines and provide a sketch or diagram)

Municipality: <u>MORRIS - TURNBERRY</u>	Property Roll #: <u>40 60 540 011 1180 0000</u>
Ward: <u>MORRIS</u>	Lot Number(s): <u>43 + 44</u>
Concession: <u>5</u>	Lot(s) Block(s): <u>43 + 44</u>
Registered Plan: <u>162</u>	Part Number(s): <u>2</u>
Reference Plan: <u>22R-371</u>	Street Number: <u>30 + 32</u>
Name of Street/Road: <u>JANE ST.</u>	
Municipal number (911) and address: _____	

4. DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT LAND

Frontage: 66.50' Depth: 165.04' Area: 10,975.16 sq/ft

Existing Use(s) / Building(s) or Structure(s) Vacant lot + 32 JANE (single story home)

Proposed Use(s) / Building(s) or Structure(s) Detached garage

Type of access: (check appropriate space)

provincial highway county road municipal road, maintained all year municipal road, seasonally maintained

Type of water supply proposed: (check appropriate space)

publicly owned and operated piped water system privately owned and operated communal well
 privately owned and operated individual well dug drilled

Type of sewage disposal proposed: (check appropriate space)

publicly owned & operated sanitary sewage system privy
 privately owned & operated individual septic tank privately owned & operated communal septic system

5. OTHER RELATED PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Has the subject land ever been the subject of an application under the Planning Act?

Yes No Unknown

If Yes, and known, provide file number of the application and the decision made on the application.

File Number: _____

Decision: _____

6. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Please list any supporting or attached documents: (e.g. deeming or part lot control exemption by-laws; a site plan; drawings).

Deeming Bylaw (see attached drawing)

Only complete section 7 if making application to extend draft plan approval for a plan of subdivision/condominium

7. NATURAL HERITAGE

Has the Planner advised the Applicant that this application needs to be reviewed by the Huron County Stewardship Coordinator for comments on Natural Heritage matters [fee payable to Treasurer, County of Huron].

Yes No

8. DRAFT PLAN APPROVAL EXTENSION OF SUBDIVISION/CONDOMINIUM

The responsibility for fulfilling the conditions of draft approval rests solely with the applicant. The County of Huron has no responsibility to ensure the applicant fulfills the conditions of draft plan approval or obtains final approval.

a) What conditions are outstanding on the plan of subdivision/condominium? Please list and refer to the conditions by name and number. For example: condition #5 – Development Agreement

b) What factors/reasons are preventing you from fulfilling the conditions of draft approval of the plan of subdivision/condominium?

c) Attach letters indicating whether the following agencies support the extension of the draft plan of subdivision/condominium. See Appendix 1 for a form letter to have these agencies complete.

Municipality Conservation Authorities (if applicable)

Office Use Only – Draft Plan Approval Extension

Date of original approval: _____

Approval authority when approved: _____

Has draft approval been extended previously: _____

If YES, date extension approved: _____

9a) **OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION (If the Owner is NOT FILING THE APPLICATION)**
(If Multiple Owners – an authorization letter from each owner is required)

If the PERSON filing the application as the Applicant is not the Owner, the registered Owner(s) must complete the following:

I (we) _____, being the registered owner(s) of the
 Subject lands, hereby authorize _____ to prepare this application for approval.
 Signature: _____

9b) **APPLICANT'S DECLARATION**
This Must be completed by the Person filing the Application for the proposed development site.

I, DARRYL MARKS of the BELGRAVE
 (name of Applicant) (name of City, Town, Municipality, etc.)

In the Region/County/District of HURON COUNTY solemnly declare that all of the
 Statements contained in this application DEEMING BYLAW
 (description)

And all supporting documents and plans are true and complete, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing
 it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence
 Act".

Declared before me at:

Region/County/District of HURON COUNTY in the Municipality of MORRIS - TURNBERRY

This 12 day of JUNE, 20 20. [Signature]
 (Day) (Month) (Year) (Applicant Signature)

[Signature]
 Please PRINT name of Commissioner of Oaths

DARRYL MARKS
 Please PRINT name of Applicant

[Signature]
 Commissioner of Oaths Signature

Jenna Marie McWhinney, a Commissioner, etc.,
 Province of Ontario,
 For Crawford, Mill & Davies, Barristers & Solicitors.
 Expires October 6, 2020.

9c) **APPLICANT'S CONSENT**

In accordance with the provisions of the Planning Act, it is the policy of County of Huron Planning & Development Dept. to provide public access to all development applications and supporting documentation.

In submitting this application and supporting documentation, I DARRYL MARKS, the owner/the authorized applicant, hereby acknowledge the above noted policy and provide my consent in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act that the information on this application and any supporting documentation provided by myself, my agents, consultants and solicitors, will be part of the public record and will also be available to the general public.

I hereby authorize the staff of the County and Municipality access the subject property without prior notice for purposes of evaluation of the subject application.

Darryl Marks _____ day of JUNE, 2020
Signature (Day) (Month) (Year)

Municipality & Agency Comment Form

Appendix 1: Draft Plan approval Extension for Plan of Subdivision /Condominium

Note to applicant: It is the sole responsibility of applicant to obtain comments from the Municipality. Also obtain comments from the Conservation Authority and the Huron County Health Unit, if applicable. It is the applicant's responsibility to submit this form with their application from draft plan extension.

Section 1 – To be completed by the Applicant

Plan of Subdivision Plan of Condominium

File # 40T _____

Owner

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Fax _____

Postal Code _____

Agent

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Fax _____

Postal Code _____

Section 2 – To be completed by the Municipality or Agency

I _____ on behalf of the _____
(name) (organization)

recommend the County of Huron extend draft plan approval for plan of subdivision/condominium file number

(file #)

I _____ on behalf of the _____
(name) (organization)

do not recommend the County of Huron extend draft plan approval for plan of subdivision/condominium file number _____ for the following reasons:

(file #)

Date

Signature

Municipality/Agency Name

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BY-LAW # - (2020)

“Being a By-law to deem registered plans not to be registered.”

WHEREAS Section 50(4) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended, authorizes a municipality to designate any plan of subdivision or part thereof that has been registered for eight years or more as not being a plan of subdivision for subdivision control purposes;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, in order to adequately control the development of land in the municipality, that a by-law be enacted pursuant to the said Section 50(4);

NOW THEREFORE, Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enacts as follows:

1. That the plans of subdivision or parts of subdivision described as follows are hereby designated to be plans of subdivision or parts thereof, which shall be deemed not to be registered plans of subdivision for the purpose of Subsection 3 of Section 50 of the Planning Act.
2. That the area is identified on the drawing attached as Schedule, 'A' which forms part of this by-law.
3. That the area is comprised of Lots 43 and 44, Plan 162, Morris Ward, Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.
4. That this by-law shall be registered in the appropriate land registry office.

This by-law shall come into force and effect upon the date of final passing.

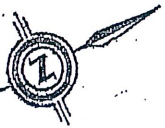
Read a First and Second Time ,2020

Read a Third Time and Finally Passed ,2020

Jamie Heffer, Mayor

Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk

**SCHEDULE "A"
DEEMING BYLAW
MUNICIPALITY OF
MORRIS-FREED
TURNBERRY**



HAMILTON STREET

PLAN 22R-4641

SEB
14527

132.00'
264.64' Meas. (P1,P2)

LOT 41

LOT 42

PART 3 PLAN 22R-3015

Round
181322

66.50' Meas. (P3)

66.50' Meas. (P3)

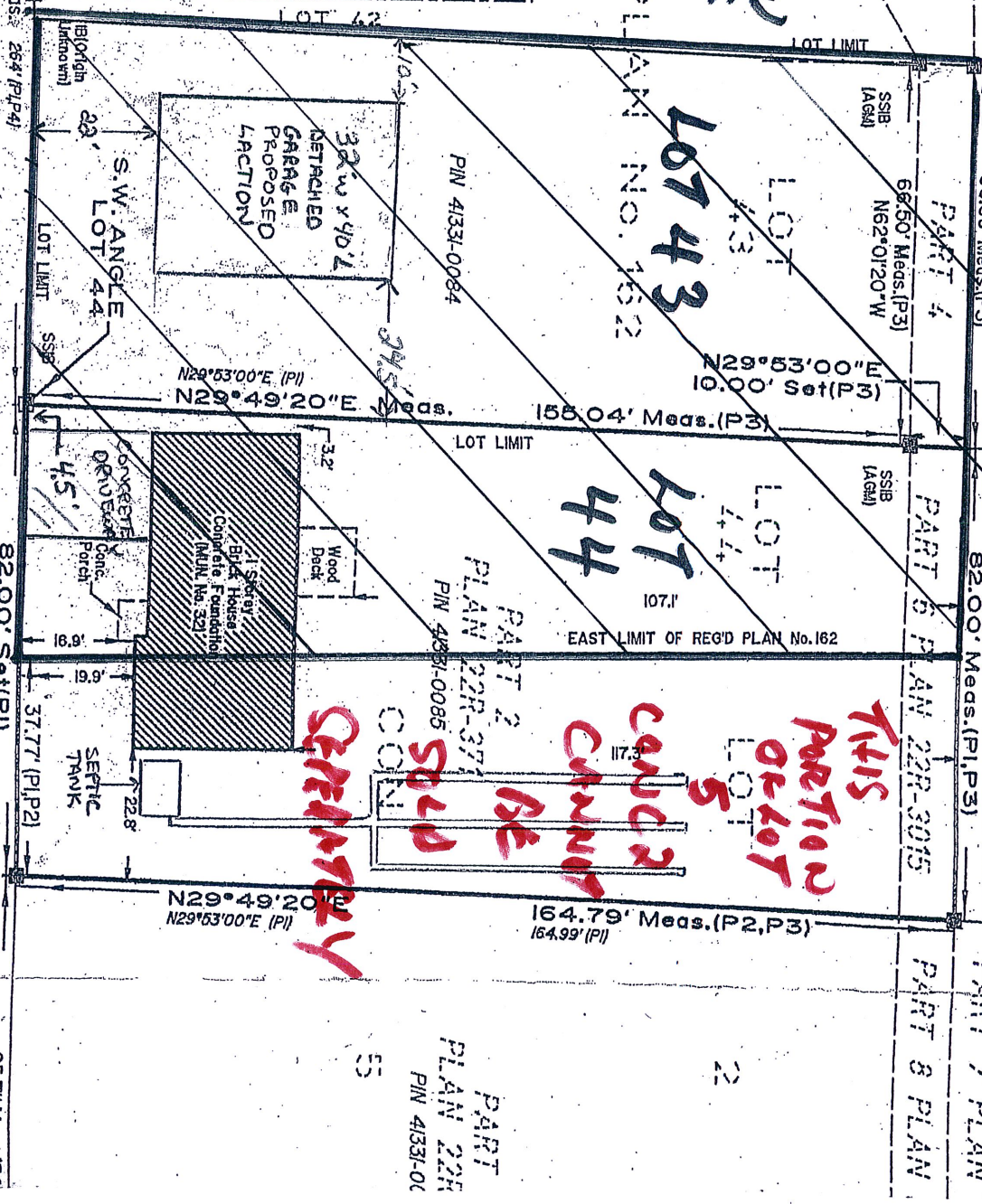
66.50' Meas. (P3)

66.50' Meas. (P3)

Round
181193

PART 1 PLAN 22R-371
PIN 41331-0048

PART 5 PLAN 22R-3015



PIN 41331-0084

PIN 41331-0085

N29°53'00"E (P1)
N29°49'20"E Meas.

N29°53'00"E
10.00' Set (P3)

155.04' Meas. (P3)

N62°05'40"W REFERENCE BEARING

82.00' Set (P1)

37.77' (P1,P2)

85.71' Meas. (P2)

S.W. LOT ANGLE
23'

45'

22.8'

32'

55

LOT 43

4+3

LOT 44

4+4

107.1'

EAST LIMIT OF REG'D PLAN No. 162

164.79' Meas. (P2,P3)
164.99' (P1)

PART
PLAN 22R
PIN 41331-00

JANE

(REGD PLAN No. 162 - 66.00' WIDE)

PIN 41331-007

PART 9 PLAN 22R-62

STRE

THIS PARTITION OR LOT 5 CANNOT BE SOLD SEPARATELY



CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BY-LAW NO. 41 -2020

Being a by-law to deem registered plans not to be registered.

WHEREAS Section 50(4) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended, authorizes a municipality to designate any plan of subdivision or part thereof that has been registered for eight years or more as not being a plan of subdivision for subdivision control purposes;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, in order to adequately control the development of land in the municipality, that a by-law be enacted pursuant to the said Section 50(4);

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enacts as follows:

1. That the plans of subdivision or parts of subdivision described as follows are hereby designated to be plans of subdivision or parts thereof, which shall be deemed not to be registered plans of subdivision for the purpose of Subsection 3 of Section 50 of the Planning Act.
2. That the area is identified on the drawing attached as Schedule, 'A' which forms part of this by-law.
3. That the area is comprised of Lots 43 and 44, Plan 162, Morris Ward, Municipality of Morris-Turnberry.
4. That this by-law shall be registered in the appropriate land registry office.
5. That this by-law will come into full force and effect upon its registration in the proper land registry office.
- 6.

Read a FIRST and SECOND time this 15th day of September 2020

Read a THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED this 15th day of September 2020

Mayor, Jamie Heffer

Clerk, Trevor Hallam



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Prepared by: Sean Brophy
Date: September 15, 2020
Subject: Belgrave Development Loan

Recommendation:

That council grant approval for staff to pursue refinancing of the Bank Demand Loan through Infrastructure Ontario for a term of 15 years.

Background:

The purchase of the Belgrave Development land was financed by a \$850,000 bank loan. The municipality currently makes monthly interest only payments at a rate of Prime Rate minus 0.50% per annum.

Repayment terms of the loan state the municipality must repay the loan within 3 days of:

- receiving proceeds from the sale of the property, or
- receiving long term financing proceeds from Infrastructure Ontario, or
- November 30, 2020 or
- Morris-Turnberry and CIBC may mutually extend the current agreement

I have contacted Infrastructure Ontario to request refinancing rates for various term lengths and inquire if the Belgrave Development Project would be a suitable project to debenture. The representative from Infrastructure Ontario indicated the development project would be a suitable project to debenture, conditional on a successful loan application. They also quoted interest rates as of September 1, 2020 in the table below:

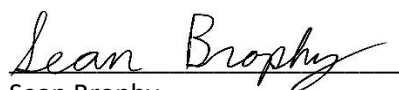
Term	Rate	Estimated Annual Payment
5 Years	1.05%	\$ 175,392
10 Years	1.48%	\$ 92,071
15 Years	1.80%	\$ 65,166
20 Years	2.07%	\$ 52,335
25 Years	2.26%	\$ 44,887
30 Years	2.36%	\$ 39,857

I recommend Morris-Turnberry pursue refinancing with Infrastructure Ontario for the Term of 15 years. The 15-year term and estimated annual repayment of \$65,166 locks in a favorable rate and affordable annual payment. 15 years should be sufficient time to develop the residential land and sell all the developable lots.

Others Consulted:

Trevor Hallam, CAO/Clerk

Respectfully submitted,


Sean Brophy

**Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
Belgrave Development**

As of September 9, 2020

	2018	2019		2020		
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Projected
Revenues:						
Reserves Revenue - Roads & Fire ((\$650k Roads + 200k Fire)	850,000.00					
Sell Lots		2,170,000.00	-	500,000.00	-	-
Recognize Bank Loan - \$850,000			850,000.00			
Modernization Funds			90,942.57			
Surplus from 2020						
Total Revenue	850,000.00	2,170,000.00	940,942.57	500,000.00	-	-
Expenses:						
Purchase Pletch Property	869,786.66					
Loan Interest - \$850,000	2,410.28	-	29,325.01	29,750.00	12,478.68	19,478.68
Hydro		-	1,551.57	1,300.00	727.12	1,300.00
Property Taxes		-	5,295.05	5,500.00	5,730.15	5,730.15
Public Meetings		-	769.85	1,000.00		-
Misc		-	675.80	1,000.00		
Grass Cutting - MT Staff Time					1,204.00	1,500.00
Consultant, Engineering & Studies		80,000.00	53,325.29	100,000.00	15,656.08	25,000.00
Servicing (Rds, Hydro, Water)		642,000.00	-	300,000.00	-	-
Contribution to General Reserve		369,663.73	-			
Repay Reserves - \$650k Roads & \$200k Fire		850,000.00	850,000.00			
Pletch Development 2020 Surplus				61,450.00	-	-
Repay Bank Loan						
Total Expense	872,196.94	1,941,663.73	940,942.57	500,000.00	35,796.03	53,008.83
Deficit	22,196.94		-	-	35,796.03	53,008.83



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Prepared by: Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official
 Date: September 8, 2020
 Subject: Building Department Activity Report – July & August, 2020

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris Turnberry hereby receive the Building Department Activity Report for July & August, 2020 for information purposes.

BACKGROUND:

The Building Departments main objective is to provide the best professional service to administer and enforce the Ontario Building Code. Through the examination of plans, issuance of building permits, and performing inspections, we ensure compliance with building standards of the Ontario Building Code and ensure health and safety, fire protection and structural sufficiency in all buildings in which we live, work and play.

The Chief Building Official provides bi-monthly updates to Council on the operations of the Shared Services Building Department.

Permit #	Permit Type	Value of Project	Sq. Feet New Const.	Status	
0056	-2020	Agricultural Livestock Barn	\$ 650,000.00	9195	issued
0057	-2020	On Site Sewage System - tank	\$ 2,000.00	100	issued
0058	-2020	Steel Grain Bin	\$ 28,000.00	1660	issued
0059	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 12,000.00	1047	issued
0060	-2020	New Residential Dwelling	\$ 150,000.00	1088	issued
0061	-2020	Alteration/Renovation/Repair	\$ 3,000.00	224	issued
0062	-2020	Demolition	\$ 10,000.00	0	issued
0063	-2020	New Residential Dwelling	\$ 75,000.00	920	issued
0064	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 17,000.00	2200	issued
0065	-2020	Tent	\$ 1,600.00	1600	issued
0066	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 12,000.00	1300	issued
0067	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 8,000.00	784	issued
0068	-2020	Agricultural Storage Shed - Reno	\$ 8,000.00	1440	issued
0069	-2020	Alteration/Renovation/Repair	\$ 3,000.00	183	issued
0070	-2020	Accessory Building	\$ 65,000.00	2463	issued
0071	-2020	Alteration/Renovation/Repair	\$ 90,000.00	1859	issued

0072	-2020	Accessory Building	\$ 750.00	1680	issued
0073	-2020	Retaining wall	\$ 100,000.00	2400	issued
0074	-2020	Tent	\$ 1,550.00	3200	issued
0075	-2020	Feed Bunker	\$ 55,000.00	6600	issued
0076	-2020	Deck	\$ 8,000.00	232	issued
0077	-2020	Deck	\$ 7,000.00	345	issued
0078	-2020	Replace existing septic tank	\$ 3,000.00	99	issued
0079	-2020	Alteration/Renovation/Repair	\$ 25,000.00	952	issued
0080	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 12,500.00	1800	issued
0081	-2020	Residential - Addition	\$ 55,000.00	664	issued
0082	-2020	Accessory Building	\$ 15,000.00	112	issued
0083	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 9,000.00	1780	issued
0084	-2020	New Residential Dwelling	\$ 400,000.00	3787	issued
0085	-2020	On Site Sewage System	\$ 12,500.00	2000	issued

Total Value of Construction to date; \$ 5,996,950.00 with 85 permits. (Last year; \$3,966,303.00 with 70 building permits)

Zoning Certificates issued to date; 20 (Last year 36)

Regards



Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Prepared by: Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official
Date: Sept 10, 2020
Subject: Property Standards & By-Law Enforcement – July & August 2020

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Council of the Municipality of Morris Turnberry hereby receive the Chief Building Officials report on Property Standards & By-Law Enforcement for July & August 2020 as submitted for information purposes.

BACKGROUND:

The Building Department's main objective is to provide the best professional service to administer and enforce the Ontario Building Code along with any Municipal By-Laws. Through the examination of plans, issuance of building permits, reviewing bylaws and performing inspections, we ensure compliance with building standards of the Ontario Building Code and compliance with Municipal By-Laws to ensure health and safety, fire protection and structural sufficiency in all buildings in the Municipality.

The findings outlined below have been provided by Bruce Brockelbank, Property Standards and By-Law Enforcement Officer.

By-law Enforcement New Complaints

- Blyth Road Walton – Received a complaint about property standards issues at the property.
- Blyth Road Walton – Received a complaint about two trailers being lived in on a property.
- Blyth Road Walton - Received a complaint about property standards issues at the property.
- Brussels Line – Received a complaint about unlicensed vehicles at a property, (approximately six).
- Brussels Line – Received a complaint about property standards at the property.
- North Street – Received a complaint about a marijuana grow facility operating and not meeting zoning requirements.
- London Road - Received a complaint about living conditions and property standards at the property.

Outstanding Files and ongoing investigations:

- Queen Street. Belgrave – I will be attending the property to take pictures to send out an order under the Property Standards Bylaw.
- Margaret Street. Bluevale - I inspected the property for burning garbage. At the time of the inspection, I did not see any evidence of garbage being burnt. I left my card asking for a return call.
- Margaret Street. Bluevale - I attended the property, inspected, and took pictures. I have sent a Property Standards Order to the owner. The owner has since cut the grass and the property is now in compliance.
- Blyth Road Walton - I will be attending the property to inspect for property standards issues.
- Blyth Road Walton - I will be attending the property to inspect for property standards issues.
- Blyth Road Walton - I will be attending the property to inspect for property standards issues.



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Prepared by: Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official

Date: Sept 10, 2020

Subject: Property Standards & By-Law Enforcement – July & August 2020

- Brussels Line Walton - I will be attending the property to inspect for property standards issues.
- Brussels Line Walton - I will be attending the property to inspect for property standards issues.
- Brussels Line Walton - I will be attending the property to inspect for property standards issues.
- London Road - The property is not zoned for a Cannabis grow operation. I have sent out a zoning violation letter to the owner of the property. The letter also references building without a building permit. The owner of the property has been given a deadline to apply for rezoning and a building permit; or must cease operation.
- North Street – The Chief Building Official is working with the owner of the property to meet all requirements, which includes building, zoning, and setbacks for the property.
- London Road – I attended the property with the Chief Building Official, OPP, Fire Chief, Fire Prevention Officer and Electrical Safety Authority. During the inspection photos were taken of the property and the mobile home on the property. An Order has been sent to the property owner advising to clean up the property. In reviewing the zoning of the property, it was determined that the mobile home is in violation of the Municipality's Zoning Bylaw and the mobile home must be removed from the property. There were other individuals at the property living in a travel trailer, they have since been removed by the OPP from the property along with the travel trailer. We have received many calls from the owner of the property about alleged issues at the property. The owner has brought in a group of workers and has cleaned up most of the garbage, rubbish, and debris. I attended the property for an inspection and relayed on what still needs to be done. The rest of the work will be completed once the beans are off the farm. He needs to pump out the liquid manure tank, remove some steel and a few other items. They will contact me when they are going out so I can attend the property to make sure all issues are dealt with.
- I have been reviewing all present Bylaws to determine if updating or new bylaws are needed.

Kirk Livingston, Chief Building Official



Report to the Council on September 15th, 2020

Subject: Operations Report

Presented by: Mike Alcock

- **Recommendation:** That the Council of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry receive the Public Works Operations Report for information.

Executive Summary:

This report is intended to provide Council with an outline of Public Works Staff operations:

- Routine Road Patrols and regular maintenance activities and asphalt patching continue to get completed as scheduled and / or as required.
- Public works staff has been working on brush removal and tree cutting.
- Our summer students continued grass cutting and performing regular maintenance in the parks, sheds and cemeteries. Our summer students last day of work was September 3, 2020. The Municipality had a pizza lunch in recognition of their hard work and wished them success.
- Engineering work on the bridge on Abraham Line is on schedule.
- On September 1, 2020 County Road 4 was closed for the replacement of 2 concrete box culverts. The road closure is expected to last into November. Traffic began utilizing Josephine Street North as the detour, even though it was signed "No Through Traffic". Traffic volumes on Josephine Street North increased from approximately 260 AADT (vehicles per day) to an estimated 200 vehicles per hour. Due to safety concerns and the ability of the existing road to handle the increased traffic (including transport truck traffic) wooden barricades and a road closed sign were installed on September 2nd, 2020, along with increased signage at the south end of Josephine Street North. The barricades were removed by travelers at least 10 times on the first day. On September 3rd concrete barricades were installed to replace the wooden ones. Traffic on Josephine Street North has returned to normal other than the odd vehicle that attempts to travel through and turn around.
- Fall grading is underway to prepare our roads for the winter season.
- Equipment maintenance and shop maintenance is being completed on days with inclement weather.
- Public Works staff finished up in Bluevale with the installation of a catch basin on Morris Street and another one at the intersection of George Street and Queen Street.
- Fall Grass cutting commenced on September 8, 2020 and will be completed in a couple weeks.

Thank you.

Mike Alcock,
Director of Public Works



REPORT TO COUNCIL

Prepared by: Trevor Hallam
Date: September 15th 2020
Subject: Upgrades to Stacey Street

Recommendation:

That Council approve the upgrade of Stacey Street to a municipal standard to meet current and potential traffic flows, and direct staff to budget for the work to be completed in 2021;

And Further That a deposit be retained from the developer of Plan 410 Park Lot 79 in the amount of \$8,000.00 for the upgrade of Stacey Street.

Background:

The open portion of Stacey Street in Lowertown (pictured below) is approximately 160 meters long and consists of a 4-meter-wide paved surface along its length. There are 3 existing entrances on to Stacey Street from the south side, with 3 additional existing adjacent lots having the potential to request entrances onto the street as of now. The municipal standard for a road such as this is a width of 6 meters.

Staff were made aware of the potential for additional entrances onto the current substandard road and the need for upgrading through the review of an application for consent to sever. The road is below standard for the traffic flows it currently sees, and should further development and intensification occur, such as that proposed by the application to sever, the problem would be made worse. The application circulated proposes dividing the lot on the North East corner of Stacey Street and Mary Street into 5 buildable lots, with plans to develop 3 of them with multi-unit residential dwellings (4 plexes) and two lots on Stacey Street for single detached dwellings.

Staff have informed the developer and planning department that the condition of the road will need to be addressed before support for the application can be expressed and before the development can go ahead as proposed.

Typically, if road construction or improvement is required to service a new development, the costs are borne by the developer. Stacey Street poses a unique challenge as the road improvements are not only required to service the development, but the existing lots as well. The houses that have already been constructed on Stacey Street would not have been allowed had Morris-Turnberry adopted the current standards at the time the residences were constructed.

It is the opinion of staff that the Municipality should bear a portion of the financial responsibility for bringing the road up to a current standard. There should, however, be some recognition that the proposed development will increase the traffic flow and that there will be a benefit to those lots and the developer if the road is improved.

An estimated \$25,000.00 will be required to upgrade the road. This will involve adding approximately 1 meter of base and pavement to each shoulder of the existing road, with the potential for a hard surface cap to be placed over the entire width of the road if a favourable quote is received.

Staff have discussed the matter with the developer in question, who has agreed to contribute 1/3 of the cost of the upgrade of the road. Staff offered this as an appropriate apportionment after considering the number of existing entrances relative to those that will be created by the development. The cost split would be up to \$16,700.00 being the municipal portion and \$8,300.00 being the developer portion. Any cost savings found during construction would benefit both parties.

Staff recommend budgeting for the improvement of Stacey Street in 2021, with a deposit to be retained from the developer now. Staff would also recommend that when zoning is addressed on the development lots, a holding provision be placed on the two lots that are proposed to be created fronting on Stacey Street with the condition that no permits will be issued until the road is brought up to standard.

Others Consulted:






Mike Alcock, Director of Public Works

Respectfully submitted,

Trevor Hallam



Legend

-  Parcel Fabric - Secure
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Citations
-  Proposed Development

1: 2,000



Notes

101.6 0 50.80 101.6 Meters

Trevor Hallam

Subject: RE: Brussels Fall Fair Parade Sept 20th 2pm

From: [John Lowe](#)

Sent: Wednesday, September 2, 2020 12:16 PM

To: [Kim Johnston](#)

Subject: Brussels Fall Fair Parade Sept 20th 2pm

Mayor and Council:

The Brussels Ag Society made the difficult decision to cancel our fair proper, however, we are keeping momentum going by having a Fall Fair parade on Sunday September 20th at 2pm.

We are inviting Morris-Turnberry to participate. Something fitting for an agricultural parade - such as a tandem truck or road grader along with your banners -- would be the best way to show support and maintain physical distancing.

Form up is at the Brussels Morris & Grey community centre after 1pm. The parade also ends in the same location.

Our parade theme is "what does the fair mean to you?"

I attach our flyer.

For more info don't hesitate to contact me.

John Lowe, Treasurer

Parade co-chair

519-887-9799



BRUSSELS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

BRUSSELSFALLFAIR.CA

Proudly presents: 2020 Parade and Home & Business Decorating Contest

THEME: What does the Fall Fair mean to you?

Use our colours and your imagination.

Support our society by buying a decorative bow
large 16 inches \$10 each or 3 for \$25
small 12 inches \$5 each or 3 for \$12

Please call Rene at 519 887 9340 for bow orders

PARADE PRIZE CATEGORIES

BEST FLOAT BY A GROUP OR ORGANIZATION
BEST THEME FLOAT
MOST UNIQUE MOTORIZED VEHICLE
BEST DECORATED FIRE TRUCK
BEST THEMED COSTUME
BEST COSTUMED PET AND OWNER
BEST DRESSED BIKE
BEST DRESSED HORSE AND RIDER
FLOAT WITH THE MOST ANIMALS

Parade starts at **2 pm** on
Sunday, Sept. 20th from
the BMG Parking Lot.
Parade info: John Lowe 519
887-9799 or Mary Anne
Thompson 519 357-0556 or
message our facebook page

Home decorating judging will take place
after the parade. (Businesses included)

Please register for the home decorating
by calling **Monique at 519 887 6998** or
messaging our facebook page before
September 15th 2020.

HOME & BUSINESS DECORATING CONTEST PRIZE CATEGORIES

BEST USE OF AG SOCIETY COLOURS
MOST UNIQUE DISPLAY
BEST DISPLAY USING FARM IMPLEMENTS
BEST ANIMAL DISPLAY
BEST HARVEST THEME

**Ministry of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Affairs**

Office of the Minister

77 Grenville Street, 11th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B3
Tel: 416-326-3074
www.ontario.ca/OMAFRA

**Ministère de l'Agriculture, de
l'Alimentation et des Affaires rurales**

Bureau du ministre

77, rue Grenville, 11^e étage
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 1B3
Tél. : 416 326-3074
www.ontario.ca/MAAARO



August 31, 2020

Mr. Trevor Hallam
Administrator/Clerk/Treasurer
Municipality of Morris-Turnberry
thallam@morristorynberry.ca

Dear Mr. Hallam:

Over the past 2 years, our government has heard from farmers, municipalities and the broader agriculture community about the threat of on-farm trespass activities. We have heard that farmers are worried for their own safety, the safety of their families, their employees as well as the safety of their animals.

We listened to your concerns, and back in December 2019, I was honoured to introduce the [Security from Trespass and Protecting Food Safety Act, 2020](#) and to act on our government's commitment to protect farmers, agri-food businesses, farm animals and our food supply from the risks of trespass activities. The Act received Royal Assent on June 18, 2020.

I appreciate the strong support that I have received from our stakeholder partners, like you, on such an important piece of legislation. The COVID-19 outbreak has shown us now more than ever, how important it is to have a steady, reliable food supply and to protect the health and safety of the agri-food workers who help feed us.

As you may be aware, we have recently seen a public safety situation grow more urgent. Earlier this summer a demonstrator tragically died outside a meat processing plant. Since then, we have seen heightened tensions leading to greater risks for everyone involved. This has created a significant public safety concern that must be addressed to ensure everyone's safety.

As a result, I am announcing today a partial proclamation of the [Security from Trespass and Protecting Food Safety Act, 2020](#) that will come into effect on Wednesday September 2, 2020 at 12:01AM to address these immediate public safety concerns.

.../2



Good things grow in Ontario
À bonne terre, bons produits

Ministry Headquarters: 1 Stone Road West, Guelph, Ontario N1G 4Y2
Bureau principal du ministère: 1 Stone Road West, Guelph (Ontario) N1G 4Y2

We are proclaiming sections 6(1), 7, 14(1)[3] and 15(1) of the Act, making it an offence to stop, hinder, obstruct or otherwise interfere with a motor vehicle transporting farm animals.

Regulation 950 under the [Provincial Offences Act \(POA\)](#) is also being amended so that tickets can be issued under Part I of the POA for a contravention of section 6(1) of the Act. This approach will allow for more immediate use of the relevant provisions to address the obstruction of motor vehicles transporting farm animals.

I am also pleased to inform you that a [Discussion Paper](#) has been posted on the regulatory registry, outlining the ministry's proposed approach for the regulatory items that are needed to make the rest of the Act come into force. It will be posted for public comment for 45 days, closing on October 15, 2020. Comments can also be sent directly by email to SecurityFromTrespass.OMAFRA@ontario.ca.

I understand the importance and urgency of this Act to many across the sector. However, before the remaining sections can be proclaimed into force, a number of items must be prescribed via a regulation to operationalize the Act. These regulations are needed to ensure the act is clear, easily interpreted and fulfils its intended purposes. It is important that we take the time to hear from those impacted so we can take those comments into consideration in finalizing the regulation.

The remaining sections of the Act come into force upon proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Once fully proclaimed into force, the Act will recognize the unique risks associated with trespassing on farms and at processing facilities.

I strongly encourage you to provide feedback and comments on this discussion paper. Your insights are valuable as we work to ensure the Minister's Regulation and the Act are fair and reasonable while also meeting the needs of industry. Your input is an important contribution to help shape the content and design of the Minister's Regulation.

Again, thank you for your support. I look forward to working with you to create a safe and healthy Ontario for all.

Sincerely,

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

Ernie Hardeman
Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Municipal Newsletter

September 2020

Contents:

1. Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Region submits Third Annual Progress Report to Province of Ontario
2. Source Protection Plan Policies timelines extended to July 2021
3. Province of Ontario reappoints Matt Pearson as Chair of Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Committee.
4. Proposed Changes to Technical Rules under Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006*.
5. Resource and article links. Great Lakes Report, attached to email

REMINDER: Changes to water systems require a Source Protection Authority Notice to proceed under O.Reg. 205/18

Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Region submits third Annual Progress Report to Province

The Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Committee (SPC) has approved this source protection region's annual progress report and submitted it to the Province of Ontario. The annual progress report outlines achievements made in implementing the Ausable Bayfield and Maitland Valley source protection plans, which add protection to local municipal drinking water sources.

The report is available online, as a PDF file, at <https://www.sourcewaterinfo.on.ca>

The progress report highlights the source protection activities for the 2019 calendar year and work completed since 2015 when the source protection plans (SPPs) came into effect. The committee and staff greatly appreciate the outstanding efforts and ongoing support of the Source Protection Committee, municipalities, and partner agencies.

Highlights of the report include:

- 94% of the SPP policies that address significant drinking water threats have been fully implemented and the remainder are in progress.

- Municipalities have processes in place to ensure that their day-to-day planning decisions conform with the SPP policies. 62% of Official Plan and zoning bylaws have been amended to conform with the SPP policies; the remainder are in progress.
- There are 215 on-site sewage systems (septic systems) in this source protection region that are in the most vulnerable areas around municipal wells and subject to the mandatory re-inspection program. Ninety-nine per cent of these systems have been inspected in accordance with the Ontario Building Code.
- 99 risk management plans (RMPs) have been established in this source protection region
- Ontario ministries have reviewed provincial approvals (i.e., prescribed instruments, such as environmental compliance approvals) to address activities that pose a significant risk to sources of drinking water.
- 88 drinking water protection zone signs that have been installed in the source protection region. The signs are installed on roads near municipal wells to alert citizens and emergency services that their actions in these zones can have an impact on a municipal drinking water source.

Table: Summary of Ontario <i>Clean Water Act</i> , 2006 Part IV delivery in this source protection region – delivery by Town of Minto, and by Risk Management Office at Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA)			
Year	# Risk Management Plans Completed	# Section 59 Notices Issued	# Orders
2015 to 2018	79	397	0
2019	20	59	0
Total	99	456	0

Approval of Extension for Source Protection Plan Policy Timelines

As noted above, 62% of Official Plan and zoning bylaws have been amended to conform with the SPP policies; the remainder are in progress.

Under the regions Source Protection Plans, these changes were to have happened within 5 years of the approval of the plan on April 1, 2015. The current pandemic has made doing public consultation a challenge.

In order to give municipalities and counties more time, and to finish up the first round of Risk Management work that was also derailed, an extension was requested from the Source Protection Branch. The approval allows municipalities until July 2021 to complete the Official Plan and zoning bylaw changes.

A workplan will need to be submitted to the province by Feb. 1st 2021 to outline how the remaining work will be completed. Source Protection staff will meet with municipalities prior to that date to see where they are at in the process.

Province reappoints Matt Pearson as Chair of Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Committee

The Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Region is pleased to announce that Matt Pearson has been reappointed as Chair of the Source Protection Committee (SPC), for the local source protection region until August 19, 2022.

“It is an honour to serve as Chair of this committee,” Matt said. “I have been proud to serve with this bright and dedicated group of community members.”

The SPC establishes policies to protect municipal drinking water sources in this region, as required under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*, and its regulations. The Province of Ontario approved the Maitland Valley and Ausable Bayfield source protection plans in 2015, with most recent amendments approved in 2019.

Matt Pearson is Senior Planner with B. M. Ross and Associates Ltd. Matt started as an environmental representative on the committee when it was formed in 2007. He served as interim chair in 2016 before taking over as the new chair in early in 2017.

The Source Protection Committee for the Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley region now consists of 12 members plus the chairperson. The committee has 4 representatives from local municipalities; 4 from the economic sector (agriculture, industry, and commerce); and 4 from other interests (public-at-large, property owners and environment). The committee also consists of non-voting liaisons from Ausable Bayfield and Maitland Valley Source Protection Authorities; the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; plus the local public health.

Proposed changes to Technical Rules under Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006* posted to EBR

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) is proposing to update the technical rules for assessing municipal water supply source protection vulnerability and potential threat activities under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

These proposed updates would help ensure that source protection efforts are supported by current science and that the quality of Ontario’s drinking water continues to be protected. The proposed updates have been posted to the Environmental Registry at <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-2219> for a 90-day public consultation period, which will close Monday November 9, 2020.

The local Source Protection Committee, and staff from the source protection authorities, will be reviewing the proposed changes to assess their impact on our region. A summarized version of the 143 page document is available for review if you would like it emailed to you. Please call you have questions, or comments to add to the review.

Mary Lynn MacDonald 519-235-2610 ext. 247 e-mail mmacdonald@abca.ca

Donna Clarkson 519-335-3557 ext. 224 or email dclarkson@abca.ca .

Municipal resources from the Province and Conservation Ontario

Municipalities are key partners in delivering Ontario's drinking water source protection program. Conservation Ontario and MECP provide numerous resources to support the work you do. Resources include:

- Source protection primer for municipal councillors
- Municipal Planning Primer
- New Requirements for Municipal Drinking Water System Owners – 2018
- Animated video <https://bit.ly/2SeSQvV>
- Other web, social media, presentations, and print products – just ask us.

To find out more, call us, or visit Conservation Ontario's website at this link:

<https://conservationontario.ca/resources/> Scroll to 'Source Water Protection – Resources (37 Documents)'

Water Protection News

Check out the July-August issue of Water Canada for two articles related to source water protection. Go to: <https://www.watercanada.net/issues/>

- Ontario's *Clean Water Act*: Has the legislation, introduced following the Walkerton tragedy, really protected the province's drinking water supply?
- Essential Watershed Management: Twenty years after Walkerton, work being done to protect Ontario's drinking water

Environmental Science & Engineering Magazine article shows ways Ontario's drinking water has been protected in 20 years since Walkerton water tragedy. The article featured several different source protection regions including Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley. Go to: https://issuu.com/esemag/docs/ese_magazine-2020-june-july/40

If you have new staff that needs training on Source Water Protection, please give us a call so we can assist you.

Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Region
c/o Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority
71108 Morrison Line, R.R. 3
Exeter, ON N0M 1S5

Tel 519.235.2610
Fax 519.235.1963
Toll Free 1.888.286.2610
www.sourcewaterinfo.on.ca

STATE OF THE GREAT LAKES 2019

Highlights Report

An overview of the status and
trends of the Great Lakes ecosystem

What are the Great Lakes Indicators Telling Us?



Can we drink the water?

Yes. The Great Lakes remain a source of high-quality drinking water when treated.



Can we swim at the beaches?

Yes. However, some beaches are occasionally unsafe for swimming due to bacterial contamination.



Can we eat the fish?

Generally, yes. Great Lakes fish can be safely eaten by following consumption guidelines and advisories. However, unrestricted fish consumption is not yet possible, which has a greater impact on communities that heavily rely on fish for food, cultural, economic or spiritual purposes.



Have levels of toxic chemicals declined in the environment?

Generally, yes. Many chemicals, such as PCBs and mercury, have declined significantly in the Great Lakes but concentrations of some toxic chemicals still pose threats to human health and the environment.



Are the lakes supporting healthy wetlands and other habitats for native species?

Yes and no. Healthy coastal wetlands exist in each Great Lake basin. However, Great Lakes coastal wetlands vary in quality with more degraded wetlands in southern locations.



Are nutrients in the lakes at acceptable levels?

Generally, no. High nutrient levels in parts of Lake Erie, and some embayments in other parts of the Great Lakes, are contributing to increases in toxic cyanobacteria. In many offshore regions, nutrient levels are below objectives and may be impairing the food web through lower productivity.



Are we limiting new introductions and the impacts of non-native species?

Yes and no. The rate of introduction of new non-native species has greatly declined. However, the impacts of established invaders persist, and some invaders continue to spread within and between the lakes.



Is groundwater negatively affecting the water quality of the lakes?

Generally, no. Some localized areas with elevated levels of nitrate and chloride in groundwater do exist.



Are land use changes or other stressors impacting the lakes?

Yes. Population growth, development, land-use activities and climate-related shifts are stressing the Great Lakes.

Overall, the Great Lakes are assessed as Fair and Unchanging. While progress to restore and protect the Great Lakes has occurred, including the reduction of toxic chemicals, the indicator assessments demonstrate that there are still significant challenges, including the impacts of nutrients and invasive species. The continued actions of many groups and individuals are contributing to the improvements in the Great Lakes.

Assessing the Great Lakes

Why are the Great Lakes Important?

The Great Lakes contain one fifth of the world's fresh surface water supply and are one of the most ecologically diverse ecosystems on Earth. They provide a source of drinking water to tens of millions of Canadians and Americans and are important to the economies of both Canada and the United States, supporting manufacturing, transportation, farming, tourism, recreation, energy production and other forms of economic growth. The Great Lakes are also culturally significant to the many Indigenous Peoples in the region.

How are Governments Working Together to Protect the Great Lakes?

The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement signed by the Governments of Canada and the United States commits both countries to work cooperatively to restore and protect the water quality and aquatic ecosystem health of the Great Lakes. Through the Agreement, the Governments of Canada and the United States work with Tribes, First Nations, Métis, provincial, state and municipal governments, watershed management agencies, other local public agencies, industry and the public to ensure that the Great Lakes remain an important and vibrant natural resource for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.

How is the Health of the Great Lakes Assessed?

The Governments of Canada and the United States, together with their many Agreement partners, have established a set of nine overarching indicators of ecosystem health supported by 45 science-based sub-indicators. To create this report, more than 200 government and non-government Great Lakes scientists and other experts analyzed available data and reached consensus on the assessments of each indicator in relation to both current status and trend. Status is defined as Poor, Fair or Good*. Trend is

defined as Deteriorating, Unchanging, or Improving* and is generally assessed over a 10-year period. Some sub-indicators are not assessed every reporting cycle due to differences in monitoring frequency. In those cases, the assessment from the previous report is brought forward. *See page 35 for definitions.

How is the Assessment of the Great Lakes Used?

Great Lakes assessments help governments identify current and emerging challenges to Great Lakes water quality and ecosystem health. Assessments also help governments evaluate the effectiveness of environmental programs and policies in place to address challenges. In addition, assessments help inform and engage others, including the public, and provide information that in turn support efforts to restore and protect the Great Lakes.

2019 Assessments of the Nine Great Lakes Indicators of Ecosystem Health

Great Lakes Indicator	Status and Trend
Drinking Water	Status: Good; Trend: Unchanging
Beaches	Status: Good; Trend: Unchanging
Fish Consumption	Status: Fair; Trend: Unchanging
Toxic Chemicals	Status: Fair; Trend: Unchanging to Improving
Habitat and Species	Status: Fair; Trend: Unchanging
Nutrients and Algae	Status: Fair; Trend: Unchanging
Invasive Species	Status: Poor; Trend: Deteriorating
Groundwater	Status: Fair; Trend: Undetermined
Watershed Impacts and Climate Trends	Watershed Impacts: Status: Fair; Trend: Unchanging
	Climate Trends: No Overall Assessment

STATUS

■ Good
 ■ Fair
 ■ Poor
 ■ Undetermined

DRINKING WATER

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should be a source of safe, high quality drinking water”.

Status: **GOOD**
Trend: **UNCHANGING**



8.5 million Canadians and about 30 million Americans get their drinking water from the Great Lakes.

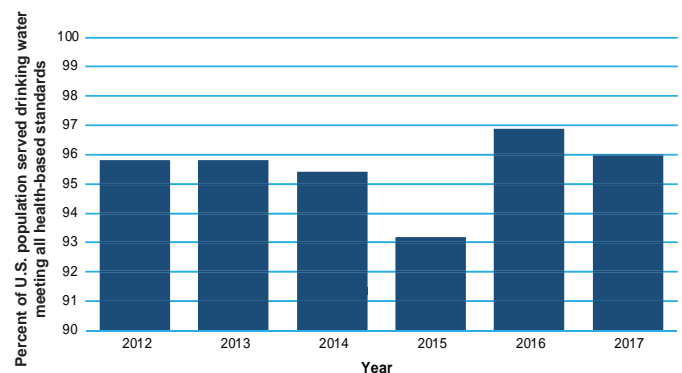
Drinking Water

Assessment Highlights

The status of treated drinking water in both Canada and the U.S. is **Good** and **Unchanging**. The Great Lakes continue to be a source of high-quality drinking water; however, as with all source waters, water from the Great Lakes must be treated to ensure it is safe to consume.

Ontario and U.S. state agencies have different ways of analyzing and reporting on the quality of treated drinking water. However, both compare microbial, radiological and chemical parameters in treated drinking water to health-based standards. In the Province of Ontario, treated water tests met Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards 99.8% of the time from 2015 to 2017. In the U.S., an average of 95% of the population living within the Great Lakes basin and on public water supplies was serviced with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water quality standards from 2015 to 2017. While basin-wide treated drinking water is assessed as Good, localized exceedances sometimes can occur, impacting drinking water for residents in those areas.

U.S. Great Lakes States Treated Drinking Water is Assessed as Good



Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Treated Drinking Water	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin assessment is Good and Unchanging.				

STATUS



BEACHES

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should allow for swimming and other recreational use, unrestricted by environmental quality concerns”.

Status: **GOOD**
Trend: **UNCHANGING**



Great Lakes beaches are enjoyed by millions of residents and tourists each year and contribute significantly to local economies; however, some beaches are unsafe at times for various reasons such as bacterial contamination, nuisance or harmful algae and high water levels.

Beaches

Assessment Highlights

The overall status of Beaches is **Good** and **Unchanging**. The Beaches indicator shows that many monitored beaches in the Great Lakes are safe for swimming and recreational use throughout most of the swimming season.

Approximately 1,000 beaches along the Great Lakes shoreline are monitored for the fecal bacteria *E. coli* each year and these data are used in this assessment. Sources of *E. coli* for all of the Great Lakes can include overflow from wastewater treatment plants, runoff from the land after a heavy rainfall, improperly working septic systems and even large flocks of waterbirds.

The U.S. and Canada use different bacterial criteria to determine when a beach is unsafe for swimming. In Canada, the Ontario benchmarks used in this assessment are more stringent than U.S. criteria and, therefore, Ontario often has more beach health advisories issued.

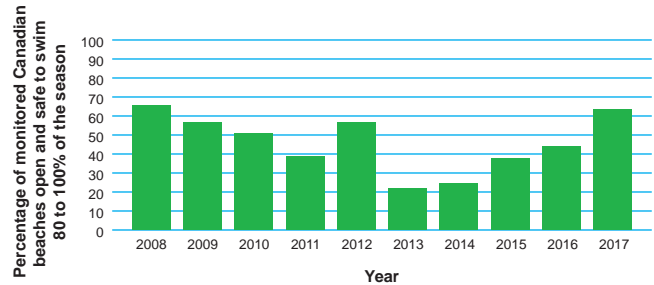
From 2015 to 2017, the percentage of days that monitored Canadian Great Lakes beaches met Ontario bacterial standards for swimming averaged

82%. Monitored Canadian beaches in Lakes Erie and Ontario showed an increase in the number of days that beaches were open and safe for swimming since the last assessment in 2017. The U.S. Great Lakes beaches monitored from 2015 to 2017 were open and safe for swimming 93% of the time on average.

Assessing Ontario's Beaches in the Future

The Ontario benchmarks have recently been revised to match the Canadian national guidelines, which will make the benchmarks closer to the U.S. criteria. These new benchmarks will be used in the next reporting cycle.

Monitored Canadian Lake Erie Beaches Show Recent Improvements but 10-Year Trend is Unchanging



Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment

Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Beach Advisories	Unchanging to Deteriorating	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Improving


STATUS



FISH CONSUMPTION

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should allow for human consumption of fish and wildlife unrestricted by concerns due to harmful pollutants”.

Status: **FAIR**
Trend: **UNCHANGING**

A silhouette of a person wearing a cap and sunglasses, holding a fishing rod, stands on the left side of the frame. The background is a sunset over a body of water, with the sun low on the horizon and its light reflecting on the water. The sky is filled with soft, golden clouds. The entire scene is framed by a large, white, curved graphic element that sweeps across the top and right sides of the image.

The Great Lakes support important commercial, recreational and subsistence fisheries; however, some chemicals present in the Great Lakes, including Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury, accumulate in fish tissues and may harm human health if consumption advisories are not followed.

Fish Consumption

Assessment Highlights

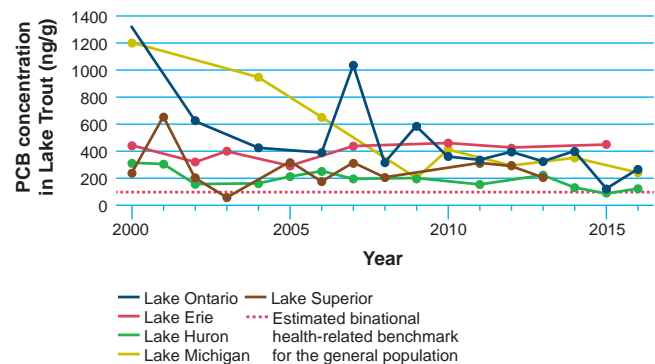
The Fish Consumption indicator is based on the analysis of the fish fillet, the commonly consumed portion of fish, to determine the risks of chemicals to human health. Over the last 40 years, many contaminants in fish fillets have dramatically declined in the Great Lakes but the levels of some contaminants have recently stabilized. The status of contaminants in edible portions of fish is **Fair and Unchanging**.

Consumption restrictions of Great Lakes fish primarily result from elevated PCBs and mercury concentrations, with PCBs driving the majority of fish consumption advisories in both the U.S. and Canada. PCB levels in fish fillets have decreased by 90% for some fish species in some lakes, but concentrations are still above consumption benchmarks. Consequently, unrestricted consumption of Great Lakes fish is not yet possible, which has a greater impact on communities that heavily rely on fish for food, cultural, economic, or spiritual purposes.

Over the past 10 years, PCB concentrations in fish fillets have declined in Lakes Michigan and Ontario, and remained stable in Lakes Superior, Huron and

Erie. Mercury levels in fish fillets have generally declined over the last four decades and, depending on the fish species and lake, are lower than most fish consumption advisory benchmarks. Other contaminants, such as Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS, which have multiple uses including stain and water repellents) continue to be a monitoring priority and will be included in future State of the Great Lakes reporting as necessary. Additional stressors such as invasive species and climate shifts will likely continue to complicate the cycling of contaminants in the Great Lakes and may impact the levels of contaminants in fish.

PCBs in Fish Fillets Have Declined but are Still Above Guidelines



Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Contaminants in Edible Fish	Unchanging	Improving	Unchanging	Unchanging	Improving


STATUS



TOXIC CHEMICALS

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from pollutants in quantities or concentrations that could be harmful to human health, wildlife, or aquatic organisms through direct exposure or indirect exposure through the food chain”.

Status: **FAIR**
Trend: **UNCHANGING
TO IMPROVING**



Significant progress has been made in reducing toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes, but some chemicals, such as PCBs, still pose a threat to human health and the environment.

Toxic Chemicals

Assessment Highlights

The Toxic Chemicals indicator shows that Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury have decreased over the past 40 years. Other compounds, such as Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs), have shown slow declines in recent years, although some replacements for these compounds are increasing in the environment. Overall, the status of Toxic Chemicals is **Fair and Unchanging to Improving**.

The long-term trends for many contaminants, such as PCBs and PBDEs, in the offshore waters of the Great Lakes are declining; however, there has been little or no change over the past 10 years. In general, concentrations in the offshore waters are higher in Lakes Erie and Ontario. Contaminants, such as PCBs, in Great Lakes fish (the whole fish, not just fish fillets) and Herring Gull eggs have decreased significantly

since the 1970s. Although declines are observed in water, fish and Herring Gull eggs, concentrations of some compounds, including PCBs, still exceed ecosystem-based objectives.

Localized areas of highly contaminated sediment in Areas of Concern (AOCs) continue to act as sources of contaminants to the lakes. PCBs and other chemicals can also be carried by air currents from within and outside the basin to the Great Lakes. In fact, atmospheric deposition is a large source of some toxic chemicals to the Great Lakes and will remain a source of contaminants into the future.

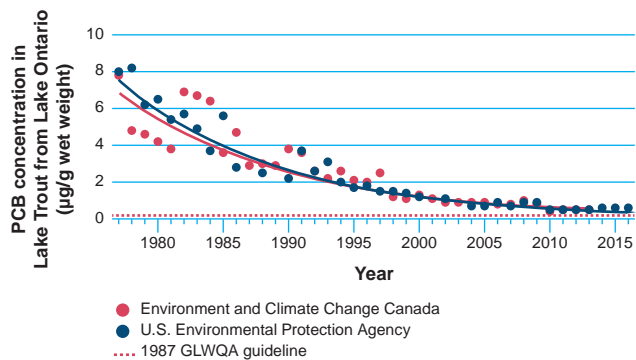
Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Toxic Chemicals in Sediment	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Improving	Improving
Toxic Chemicals in Water	Improving	Undetermined	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Toxic Chemicals in Whole Fish	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Toxic Chemicals in Herring Gull Eggs	Improving	Improving	Improving	Unchanging	Improving
Toxic Chemicals in the Atmosphere	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin assessment is Fair and Improving.				

STATUS



Toxic Chemicals

PCBs in Whole Fish Have Decreased

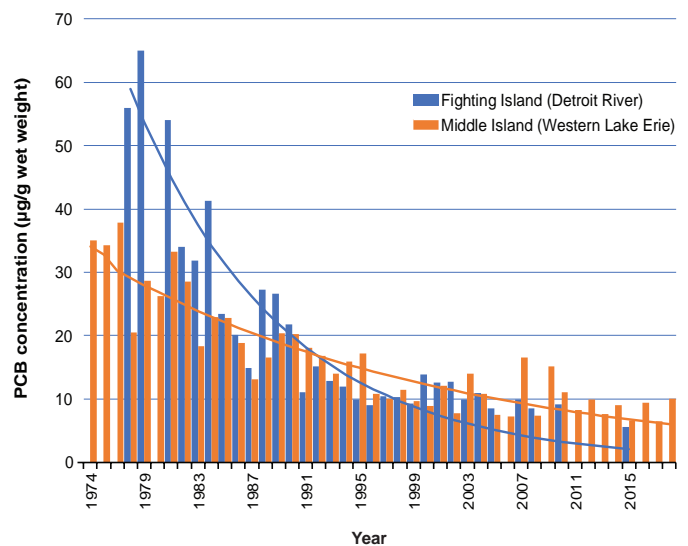


Assessing Toxic Chemicals

Toxic Chemical sub-indicator assessments include some of the binationally designated Chemicals of Mutual Concern (CMCs) and help support the tracking of progress on reducing these chemicals in the Great Lakes. For example, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), which include three CMCs, are currently being tracked in some components of the Great Lakes ecosystem. Recent data show that some PFAS are increasing in Lakes Erie and Ontario. The sub-indicator reports also include information on other toxic chemicals of interest including current-use pesticides.



PCBs in Herring Gull Eggs are Declining



HABITAT AND SPECIES

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should support healthy and productive wetlands and other habitats to sustain resilient populations of native species”.

Status: **FAIR**
Trend: **UNCHANGING**



The Great Lakes are one of the most ecologically diverse ecosystems, supporting rare and unique species and habitats not found anywhere else in the world. Great Lakes coastal wetlands clean water, protect shorelines and provide habitat for many species. The Great Lakes offshore aquatic food web supports commercially and recreationally important fisheries. However, urban and agricultural development, pollution, invasive species and other factors threaten the health of Great Lakes species and their habitats.

Habitat and Species

Assessment Highlights

The Habitat and Species indicator includes assessments of Great Lakes coastal wetlands and components of the offshore aquatic food web. Coastal wetland and food web conditions are variable across the basin, ranging from Good to Poor and Improving to Deteriorating, depending on the lake basin, habitat and species of interest. The health of species in the Great Lakes is reflective of the availability and condition of the habitat that they dwell in. Overall, the Habitat and Species indicator is assessed as **Fair** and **Unchanging**.

Coastal Wetlands

Although coastal wetland restoration and protection efforts have improved certain coastal wetlands, others continue to be degraded. Coastal wetland habitats in Lake Superior and the northern shorelines of Lakes Michigan and Huron are generally in better

condition and show fewer signs of impairment than wetlands in Lakes Erie and Ontario. While many wetland invertebrates, birds and plants have experienced long-term declines in abundance, some birds and amphibians are showing a more recent unchanging trend. Abundance of birds and amphibians have been recently assessed to be in Good condition in many wetlands in Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron.

In Lakes Erie and Ontario, almost all coastal wetlands are degraded by nutrient enrichment, sedimentation, or a combination of both. Past regulation of water levels on Lake Ontario has also adversely affected coastal wetland habitat. However, a new plan has been implemented to allow more natural water level fluctuation patterns. European invasive plant species, such as Common Reed (also known as *Phragmites*), Frog-bit and Water Chestnut, are also a concern in Great Lakes coastal wetlands. These plant species can alter the hydrologic and nutrient cycles and

Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment

Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Coastal Wetland Invertebrates	Deteriorating	Undetermined	Deteriorating	Undetermined	Undetermined
Coastal Wetland Fish	Improving	Undetermined	Unchanging	Undetermined	Improving
Coastal Wetland Amphibians	Undetermined	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Improving
Coastal Wetland Birds	Undetermined	Undetermined	Unchanging	Unchanging	Improving
Coastal Wetland Plants	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Coastal Wetlands: Extent & Composition	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin assessment is Undetermined.				
Aquatic Habitat Connectivity	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving

STATUS



eliminate native plants, reducing biodiversity and habitat quality. *Phragmites* has expanded to all Great Lakes, while Frog-bit is currently in Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario wetlands, and Water Chestnut is expanding in the Lake Ontario basin.

Aquatic Food Web

The Great Lakes aquatic food web is made of many interacting species, ranging from tiny plants (phytoplankton) and animals (zooplankton) to top predator fish. Zooplankton feed on phytoplankton and are responsive to changes in the phytoplankton community, but zooplankton dynamics are also affected by fish predation and filtering by invasive Zebra and Quagga Mussels. There have been declines in phytoplankton and zooplankton biomass in Lakes Michigan and Huron in the early 2000s. Zooplankton biomass has remained stable since the initial decline

and the communities are now dominated by species, such as calanoid copepods, that have adapted to low nutrient conditions. These zooplankton community shifts are changing the amount of food available to fish. In Lake Erie, phytoplankton communities are in Poor condition due to an increase in harmful cyanobacteria; however, zooplankton communities are in Good condition due to high lake productivity. Both phytoplankton and zooplankton communities in Lakes Superior and Ontario are currently assessed as Good and Unchanging, but Lake Ontario has lost some key species likely due to invasive mussel impacts.

Diporeia, a small bottom-dwelling shrimp-like species and an important source of food for fish, has severely declined in all lakes except Lake Superior. Invasive Zebra and Quagga Mussels have likely compounded this problem. These mussels filter phytoplankton

Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Phytoplankton	Unchanging	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Unchanging
Zooplankton	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Benthos	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
<i>Diporeia</i>	Unchanging	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Unchanging	Deteriorating
Lake Sturgeon	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving
Prey Fish	Unchanging	Deteriorating	Unchanging	Deteriorating	Unchanging
Lake Trout	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving
Walleye	Improving	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Fish-Eating & Colonial Nesting Waterbirds	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging

STATUS



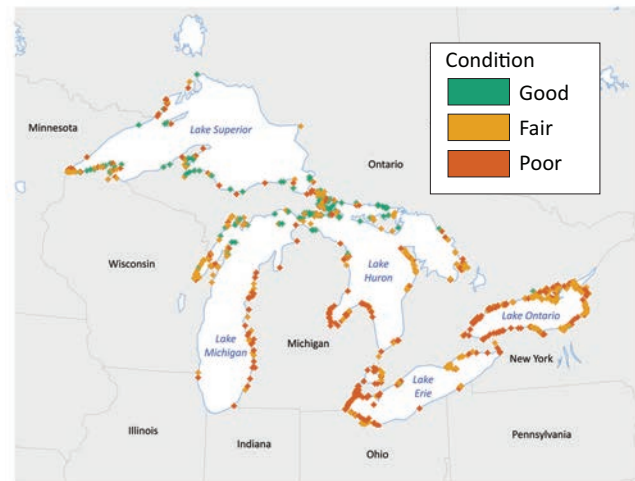
Habitat and Species

and small zooplankton from the water reducing the amount of available food settling to the bottom for other benthic organisms, such as *Diporeia*. The situation is complex and the exact mechanisms causing changes in *Diporeia* and zooplankton have yet to be fully determined.

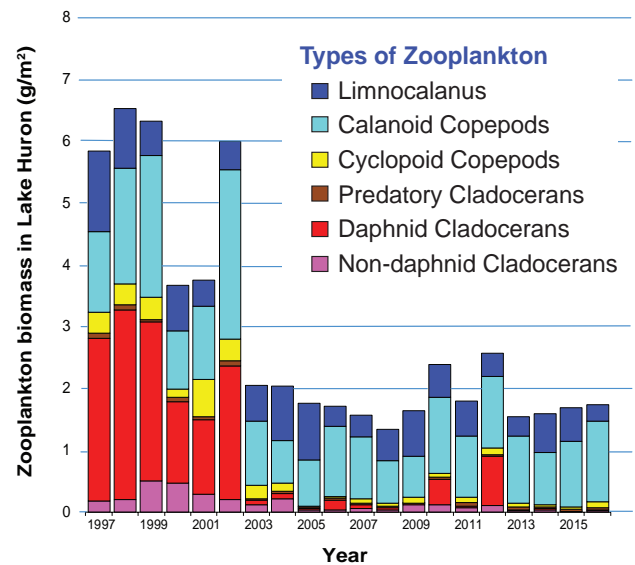
Zooplankton, phytoplankton and benthic communities are important sources of food for prey fish and are essential to sustaining a healthy food web. Prey fish communities across the Great Lakes continue to change, although the direction and magnitude of those changes vary. Despite fluctuations in population levels, the prey fish community is considered Fair overall based on the diversity and the proportion of native prey fish species in the Great Lakes. However, the abundance of prey fish is influenced by both food availability and the number of predator fish such as Lake Trout and Walleye that eat prey fish. A balance between the numbers of predator fish and the available prey fish in the lakes is important for a sustainable Great Lakes fishery.

Sustainable fishery management, on-going Sea Lamprey control, improving water quality and declines in Alewives (a non-native prey fish) have improved Walleye and Lake Trout populations. In the main basin of Lake Huron, wild Lake Trout make up more than 40% of total population in U.S. waters and more than 80% of total catch from Canadian waters. There has also been evidence of naturally reproducing Lake Sturgeon in some Great Lakes tributaries due in part to habitat improvements, dam removals and stocking efforts. Changes in Lake Sturgeon status will take a long time to manifest due to the long life span of the species.

Amphibians are in Good Condition in Many Northern Coastal Wetlands



Zooplankton Communities Have Changed in Lake Huron



NUTRIENTS AND ALGAE

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from nutrients that directly or indirectly enter the water as a result of human activity, in amounts that promote growth of algae and cyanobacteria that interfere with aquatic ecosystem health, or human use of the ecosystem”.

Status: **FAIR**
Trend: **UNCHANGING**



Algae occur naturally in freshwater systems and are essential to a healthy aquatic ecosystem. Phosphorus is a key nutrient for the growth of primary producers (such as algae), which form the base of the aquatic food web. However, too much phosphorus can lead to harmful algal blooms and nuisance algae, which can be detrimental to the environment, the economy and human health. Conversely, too little phosphorus can result in not enough algae to support a healthy food web, which can threaten the sustainability of fisheries.

Nutrients and Algae

Assessment Highlights

In the 1980s and early 1990s, basin-wide restoration efforts were successful in reducing high-levels of nutrients which were contributing to the formation of harmful algal blooms, nuisance algae and hypoxic areas (areas of low oxygen) in the Great Lakes. However, there has been a resurgence of nutrient-related impairments due to impacts from invasive species, land use changes, shifting climate trends and other factors. Although nutrients and algal conditions for Lake Superior are generally good, conditions remain poor in Lake Erie. Overall, the Nutrients and Algae indicator is assessed as **Fair** and **Unchanging**.

To support a healthy aquatic food web, a certain level of nutrients is needed. Only in Lake Superior are offshore phosphorus concentrations considered good. The offshore regions of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Ontario have nutrient concentrations below ecosystem objectives. In fact, concentrations may be too low in some areas, resulting in insufficient growth of key phytoplankton species. Nutrient concentrations

remain high in Lake Erie and some nearshore regions and embayments of other lakes.

High nutrient concentrations may lead to the formation of harmful algal blooms (HABs) and/or nuisance algae. HABs can include cyanobacteria which sometimes produce toxins such as microcystin. These toxins can impact drinking water safety and can cause gastrointestinal upsets, skin rashes and may be fatal to organisms when present at very high levels. Decomposition of large amounts of algae can also lead to hypoxic zones (such as the central basin of Lake Erie), which can suffocate aquatic organisms. The western basin of Lake Erie has experienced a recent resurgence of HABs although conditions are highly variable from year-to-year. The increase in HABs in the past decade is adversely impacting ecosystem health as well as commercial fishing, municipal drinking water systems and recreational activities. HABs are also a significant concern in some embayments, such as Hamilton Harbour and the Bay of Quinte in Lake Ontario, Saginaw Bay in Lake Huron, and Green Bay in Lake Michigan.

Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment

Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Nutrients in Lakes	Unchanging	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Unchanging	Deteriorating
Harmful Algal Blooms	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined	Deteriorating	Deteriorating
Cladophora	Unchanging	Unchanging	Undetermined	Unchanging	Undetermined
Water Quality in Tributaries	Undetermined	Undetermined	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging

STATUS

 Good

 Fair

 Poor

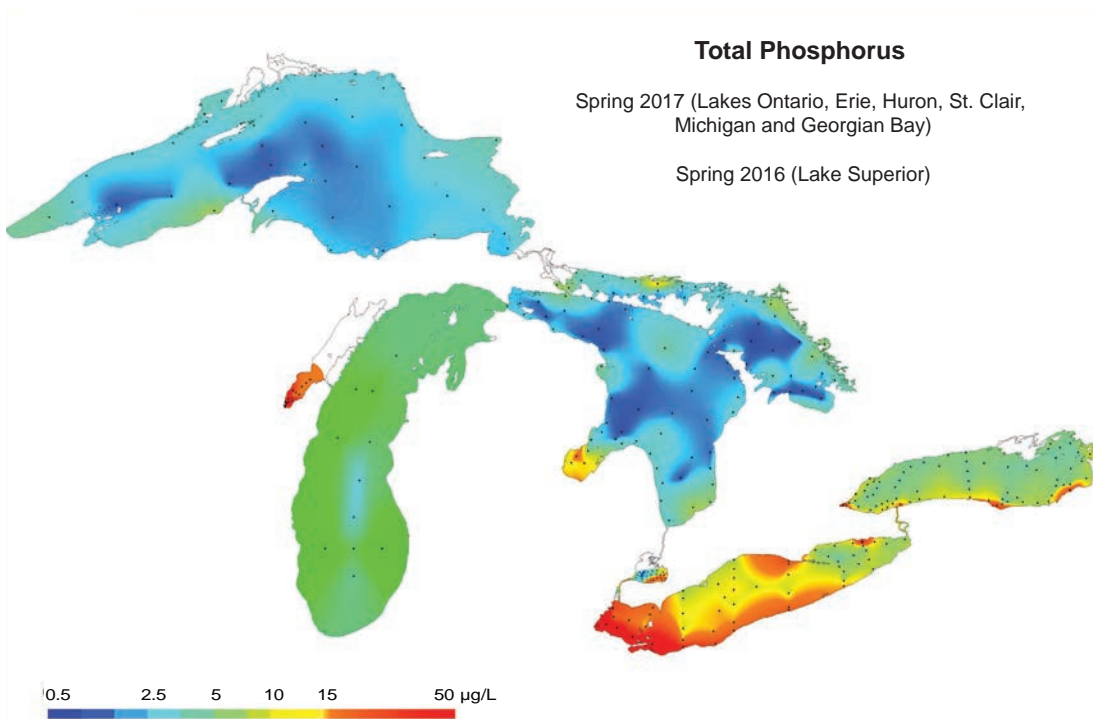
 Undetermined

Cladophora is a nuisance algae that can be broadly distributed over large areas of the nearshore regions of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron and Michigan. Excessive *Cladophora* poses many problems including beach and shoreline fouling, clogging of municipal water intakes, and can also impact tourism and recreational fishing. *Cladophora* washed up on shorelines may also harbor pathogens and create an environment conducive to the development of botulism outbreaks which pose a risk mainly for fish and birds. Currently, in some nearshore areas of the Great Lakes, *Cladophora* conditions are comparable to those in the 1960s and 1970s when nutrient concentrations were higher. The introduction of invasive Quagga and Zebra Mussels has changed nutrient dynamics and increased water clarity in many Great Lakes,

contributing to increased *Cladophora* growth. However, it also has also been observed that large mats of *Cladophora* can persist despite low nutrient concentrations in the surrounding water, which is further complicating the understanding and management of *Cladophora*.

Warmer water temperatures, higher frequency and intensity of precipitation events, coupled with invasive Zebra and Quagga Mussels, are confounding factors in the cycling and algal uptake of nutrients in the lakes. These factors lead to increased frequency, distribution and severity of HABs, hypoxic zones and *Cladophora*.

Total Phosphorus Concentrations are Variable Across the Great Lakes



INVASIVE SPECIES

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species and free from the introduction and spread of terrestrial invasive species that adversely impact the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes”.

Status: **POOR**
Trend: **DETERIORATING**



The number of new invasive species entering the Great Lakes has been significantly reduced; however, some invasive species already in the Great Lakes, such as Sea Lamprey, Zebra and Quagga Mussels, and *Phragmites*, continue to cause substantial ecological and economic impacts.

Invasive Species

Assessment Highlights

The Invasive Species indicator highlights that there are significant negative impacts to the Great Lakes ecosystem caused by invasive species. Those invasive species already in the Great Lakes continue to impact biological communities, degrade water quality and alter nutrient cycling. As such, the Invasive Species indicator is assessed as **Poor** and the trend is **Deteriorating**.

To date, over 185 aquatic non-native species have become established in the Great Lakes basin. There has been tremendous success in reducing the introduction of invasive species largely due to the implementation of regulations on ballast water from transoceanic ships. Additionally, Asian carp control actions in the U.S. and Canada, including the electric barrier on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, continue to be successful in preventing their

establishment in the Great Lakes. These activities, along with other binational efforts including early detection and rapid response programs, have been extremely important in preventing the introduction of new non-native species.

New species are still entering the Great Lakes through various pathways, albeit at a much slower rate. There have been recent discoveries of two non-native zooplankton species (*Diaphanosoma fluviatile* and *Mesocyclops pehpeiensis*). These species require further investigation to determine if they will have a negative impact to the ecosystem.

Despite the significant slowdown in introductions, the impacts of established invaders persist and the population ranges of some invaders continue to spread within and between the lakes. It is believed that at least 30% of the aquatic non-native species found in the Great Lakes have significant

Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Rate of Invasion of Aquatic Non-Indigenous Species	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin assessment is Good and Undetermined.				
Impacts of Aquatic Invasive Species	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating
Sea Lamprey	Unchanging	Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving
Dreissenid Mussels	Unchanging	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Unchanging	Deteriorating
Terrestrial Invasive Species	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating	Deteriorating

STATUS



Invasive Species

environmental or socioeconomic impact. Limiting the impact of existing invaders is critical for promoting ecosystem health.

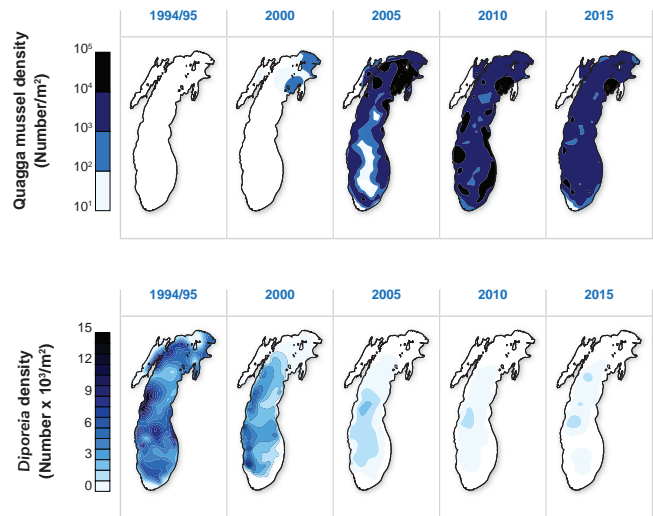
Sea Lamprey abundance has been reduced significantly in the five lakes through on-going and basin-wide control measures. However, native fish such as Lake Trout and Lake Sturgeon are still subject to Sea Lamprey predation. Recent Sea Lamprey increases in Lakes Erie and Superior are being observed, but the causes of these changes are not clear. Sea Lamprey remain an impediment to achieving critical fish community and ecosystem objectives.

Zebra and Quagga Mussels are two other prominent invasive species in the Great Lakes. In Lake Superior, invasive mussel population densities are low. In Lakes Michigan, Huron and Ontario, populations in the shallow and mid-depth regions appear to be stable or declining, while populations in the deepest regions of these lakes continue to increase. Invasive mussel densities in Lake Erie are lower, especially in hypoxic regions such as the central basin. Invasive mussels continue to have a significant effect on the lakes by impacting nutrient cycling, increasing water clarity and altering zooplankton and phytoplankton

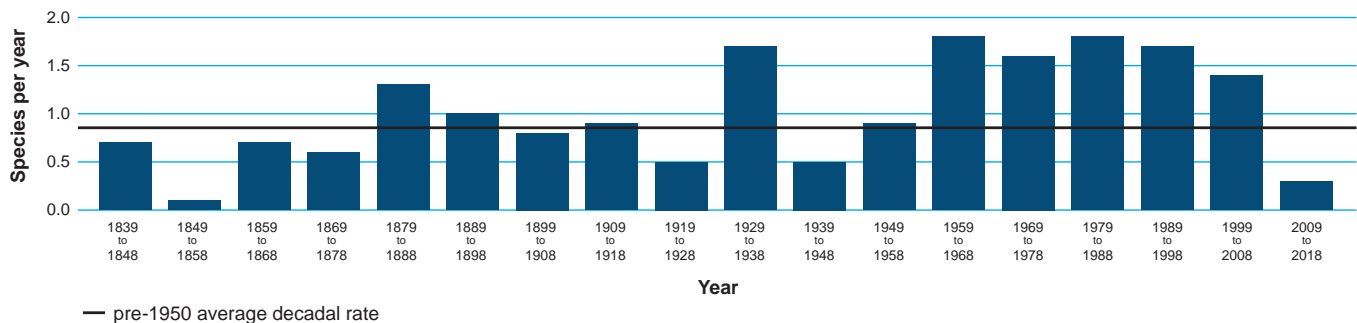
communities. These changes have been linked to the proliferation of both harmful algal blooms and nuisance algae. Invasive mussel presence may also be linked to the disappearance of the native species *Diporeia*, an important source of food for fish.

Terrestrial invasive plant species in the Great Lakes basin, such as *Phragmites*, Purple Loosestrife and Garlic Mustard, are widely distributed and have detrimental impacts on the ecosystem including degrading habitat, biodiversity and water quality.

Quagga Mussels are Increasing - *Diporeia* are Declining



Rate of Introduction of New Non-Native Species Has Declined



GROUNDWATER

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from the harmful impact of contaminated groundwater”.

Status: **FAIR**
Trend: **UNDETERMINED**



Groundwater can enhance surface water quality of lakes and rivers. Groundwater can also transmit contaminants and nutrients to the Great Lakes.

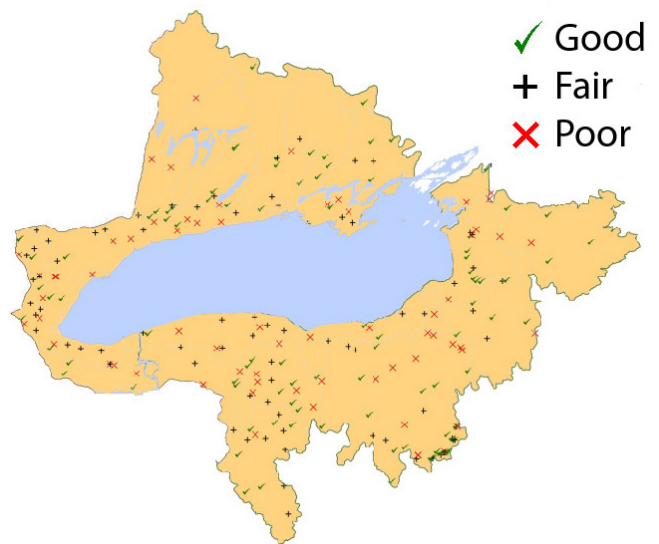
Groundwater

Assessment Highlights

The Groundwater Quality indicator is assessed as **Fair** but the trend is **Undetermined** due to insufficient long-term data. The concentrations of nitrate, primarily from agricultural practices, and chloride, mainly from the urban use of road de-icing salt, are used to assess regional groundwater quality. Elevated concentrations of both of these constituents in water can have detrimental impacts to ground- and surface water quality, aquatic ecosystems and human health.

Portions of the Great Lakes basin with more intense development, such as areas within the basins of Lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario, are generally assessed as Fair. Groundwater quality is generally assessed as good in the less developed areas, such as portions of the Lake Huron basin. There is also limited data coverage, especially in the Lake Superior basin, where the assessment is Undetermined. A better understanding about the impacts of contaminated groundwater and its interaction with the waters of the Great Lakes is needed, particularly for the nearshore zone.

Groundwater Quality Assessment for Lake Ontario is Fair



Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment

Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Groundwater Quality	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined


STATUS



WATERSHED IMPACTS AND CLIMATE TRENDS

The 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states that “the Waters of the Great Lakes should be free from other substances, materials or conditions that may negatively impact the chemical, physical or biological integrity of the Waters of the Great Lakes”.

Status: **FAIR**
Trend: **UNCHANGING**



The number of people living in the Great Lakes basin has increased by about 20 percent since the 1970s, resulting in significant changes to land use. Climate trends are also shifting across the Great Lakes basin, including warming temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, decreased ice coverage, and greater fluctuations of water levels. Changes in land use and shifting climate trends can have a profound effect on Great Lakes water quality.

Watershed Impacts and Climate Trends

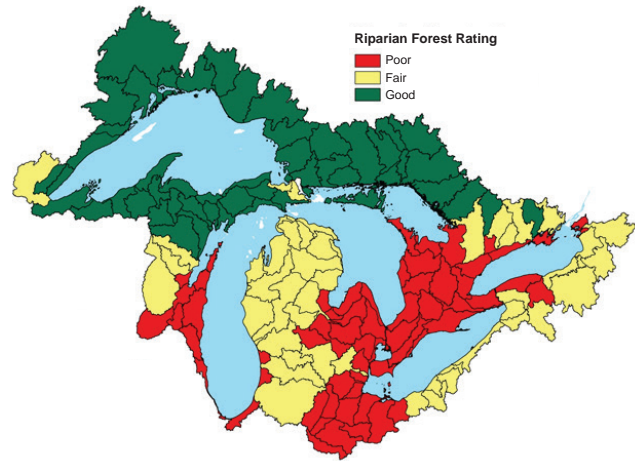
Assessment Highlights

Land based stressors which can affect water quality are **Fair** and **Unchanging**. Climate trends are also tracked through the Watershed Impacts and Climate Trends indicator, however, they are assessed differently.

Watershed Impacts

The northern lake basins remain largely undeveloped and dominated by natural cover. The southern lake basins are more populated with less natural cover. Population, development, agriculture and road density are stressors on the Great Lakes ecosystem, especially in areas with larger populations. Urban and agricultural lands are important to the Great Lakes region because they help support people and the economy; however, the water quality in these areas is more likely to be impaired. Rapid population growth, as seen in the western end of Lake Ontario, can further stress the environment and water quality.

Forest Cover Helps to Improve Water Quality



Across the entire basin, there is a trend of increasing development, resulting in a loss of agricultural, forested and other natural lands. Tributary flashiness, or short-term changes in stream flow in response to storm events, varies across the Great Lakes

Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Forest Cover	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Improving	Deteriorating
Land Cover	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Hardened Shorelines	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined	Deteriorating
Watershed Stressors	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging
Baseflow Due to Groundwater	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin assessment is Undetermined.				
Tributary Flashiness	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin assessment is Unchanging.				
Human Population	Unchanging	Increasing	Increasing	Unchanging	Increasing

STATUS



depending on the land cover, land use and soil type. In general, higher tributary flashiness can impact water quality and aquatic life by increasing the delivery of contaminants and sediments to the lakes. Tributary flashiness has been Unchanging in most of the assessed rivers; however, there are a few rivers where tributary flashiness has been increasing which may be indicative of changing land uses.

Research has shown that an increase in forest cover improves water quality. In particular, forest cover within a riparian zone (i.e., land along a lake, river or stream) plays a key role in stabilizing soil and can help reduce runoff, nutrient loading and other non-point source pollutants. Forest cover in riparian zones varies, with the Lake Superior watershed having the greatest amount and the Lake Erie watershed having the least. With half of the Great Lakes basin currently in agricultural or developed land use, and with much less forest cover in the more southern parts of the Great Lakes basin, it is evident that land-based pressures can significantly impact water quality.

Climate Trends

Long-term climate data generally show basin-wide increases in precipitation, increases in surface water temperatures for Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, and a reduction in Great Lakes ice cover. In general, water levels in Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron show no significant change over the last 100 years, while Lakes Erie and Ontario have seen increasing water levels. However, short-term trends can be quite variable. For example, water levels in Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie have increased over the past 10 years. In addition, Lake Ontario experienced its highest monthly mean levels in 100 years during May to July of 2017. Due to the many hydrological influences on lake levels, it is difficult to determine with certainty if these water level trends are within natural climatic variability or are longer-term trends that will continue in the future.

Shifts in climate can affect Great Lakes habitats including impacting spawning and other habitats for fish species, the extent and quality of coastal wetlands, and forest composition. Shifts in climate can also alter biological communities, such as

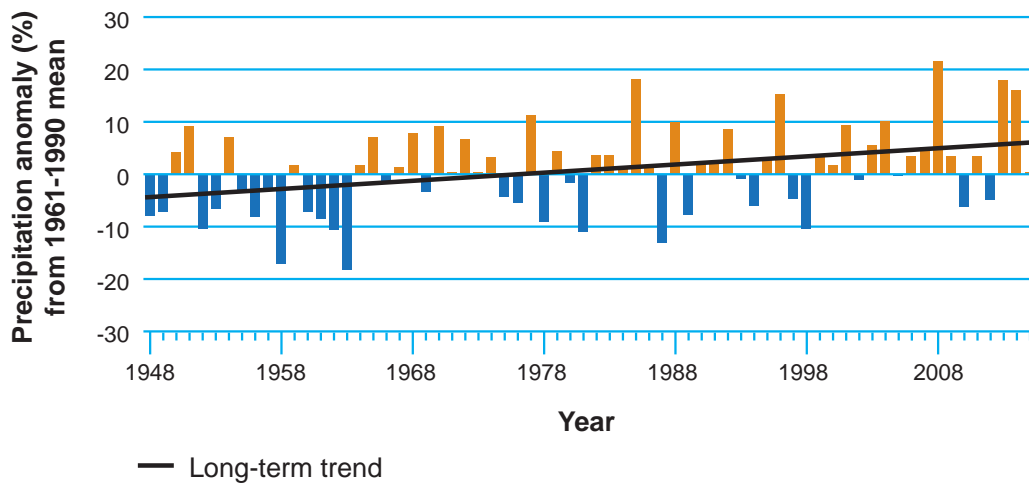
Sub-Indicators Supporting the Indicator Assessment					
Sub-Indicator	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan	Lake Huron	Lake Erie	Lake Ontario
Precipitation Amounts (1948-2015)	No lake was assessed separately. Great Lakes Basin trend is Increasing.				
Water Levels (1918-2017)	Unchanging	Unchanging	Unchanging	Increasing	Increasing
Surface Water Temperature (1980-2017)	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Unchanging	Undetermined
Ice Cover (1973-2018)	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing

Watershed Impacts and Climate Trends

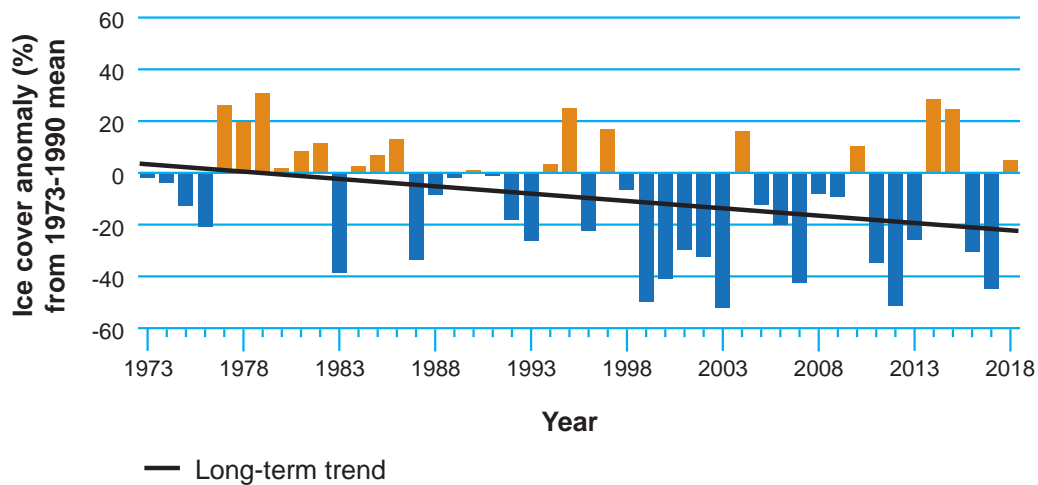
contributing to the northward migration of native and invasive species and creating conditions that favor some invaders over native species. Great Lakes water quality can also be impacted by shifts in climate due to increases in runoff, changes to contaminant and nutrient cycling and increases in algal blooms. Increases in the intensity and frequency of storm events can exacerbate the impacts to habitats, biological communities and water quality.

Assessing Climate Trends
Climate information is not assessed in the same manner as other indicators in this report. The ecosystem has adapted to and needs variable conditions and therefore climate sub-indicators cannot be assessed as **Good** or **Poor**. However, extreme conditions may cause stress to the ecosystem. Therefore, climate trends are simply assessed as **Increasing**, **Unchanging** or **Decreasing**.

Total Annual Precipitation is Increasing



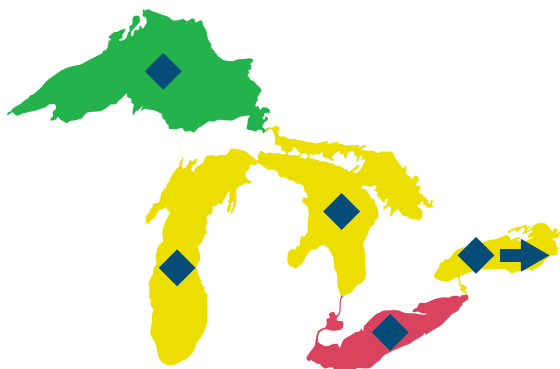
Ice Cover is Decreasing



LAKE ASSESSMENTS



Lake Assessments



STATUS

■ Good
 ■ Fair
 ■ Poor
 ■ Undetermined

TREND

➔ Improving
 ◆ Unchanging
 ➔ Deteriorating
 ? Undetermined

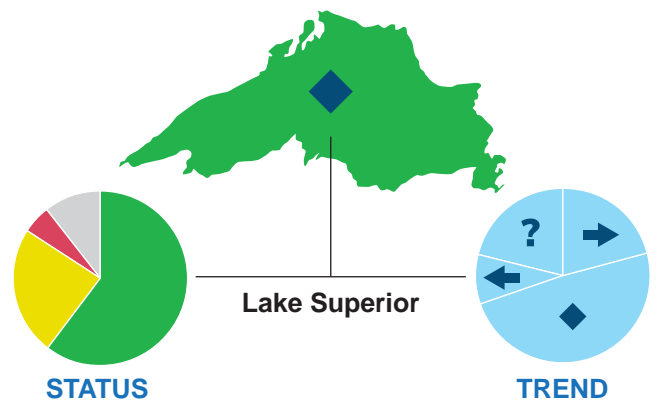
The same suite of indicators and supporting sub-indicators used to assess the overall condition of the Great Lakes is used to assess each individual lake. Each Great Lake has unique status and trend assessments for each sub-indicator and these contribute to the overall lake assessments.

Lake Superior's Ecosystem is in Good Condition and the Trend is Unchanging

Lake Superior continues to be a good source of high-quality drinking water and has beaches and nearshore areas that continue to provide good opportunities for swimming and recreational use. Toxic chemicals are generally lower in Lake Superior and continue to decline; however, fish consumption advisories continue to be in effect. Overall, the Lake Superior basin supports many habitats, including coastal wetlands which are in Good condition and support native species. However, the loss of habitat connectivity between the tributaries and the lake is impacting some native fish such as Lake Sturgeon. Lake Trout are in Good condition. They

are supported by a stable and diverse prey fish population. The lower food web is healthy, with the small, shrimp-like species of *Diporeia* at Good levels. Nutrient concentrations in the lake are similar to historic values, indicating acceptable ecosystem conditions. Harmful algal blooms and nuisance algae are generally not a concern in the lake. However, some short-lived non-toxic blooms of cyanobacteria occur in the area between Duluth Harbor and Apostle Islands. Invasive species, particularly Sea Lamprey, are still causing harm to predatory fish such as Lake Trout. The status and trend for groundwater quality is Undetermined as there are limited data for a lakewide assessment. Due to the high percentage of natural land cover, watershed-based stressors are not as significant in the Lake Superior basin. However, the lake is experiencing changes due to long-term climate shifts, such as warming waters and decreases in ice cover.

Status and Trend of Lake Superior is Good and Unchanging Based on the Assessed Sub-Indicators



STATUS

■ Good
 ■ Fair
 ■ Poor
 ■ Undetermined

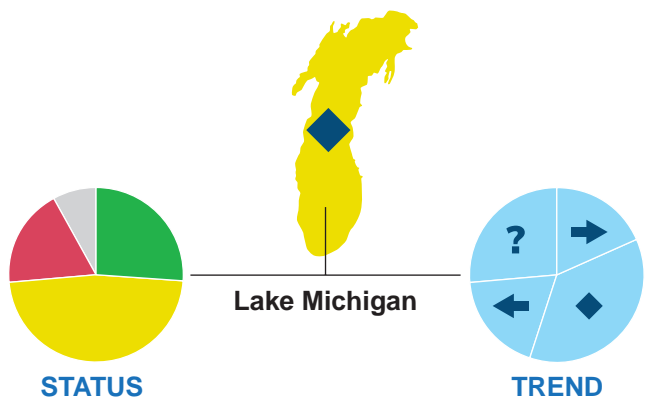
TREND

➔ Improving
 ◆ Unchanging
 ➔ Deteriorating
 ? Undetermined

Lake Michigan's Ecosystem is in Fair Condition and the Trend is Unchanging

Lake Michigan continues to be a good source of high-quality drinking water and has beaches and nearshore areas that continue to provide good opportunities for swimming and recreational use. Toxic chemicals continue to decline in the environment due to regulations, voluntary actions and sediment remediation; however, fish consumption advisories continue to be in effect. Coastal wetland bird and amphibian communities are in Good condition while coastal wetland plant communities are in Fair condition. However, high water levels in Lake Michigan from 2014 through 2017 resulted in erosion of wetland vegetation from the more exposed marshes. Over the past 20 years, the aquatic food web has been significantly impacted by filter-feeding Zebra and Quagga Mussels. In some nearshore areas, there is excessive growth of *Cladophora*.

Status and Trend of Lake Michigan is Fair and Unchanging Based on the Assessed Sub-Indicators



STATUS

■ Good
 ■ Fair
 ■ Poor
 ■ Undetermined

TREND

➔ Improving
 ◆ Unchanging
 ➔ Deteriorating
 ? Undetermined

Offshore, a combination of low phosphorus levels and mussel feeding contribute to reduced phytoplankton biomass. In the mid-2000s, zooplankton biomass rapidly declined and the zooplankton community shifted towards species better adapted to oligotrophic conditions; zooplankton biomass has since remained low but stable. Long-term declines of zooplankton and *Diporeia*, both important sources of food for fish, contribute to the low abundances of prey fish populations. Increased natural reproduction of Lake Trout is evident, due in part to the successful control of Sea Lamprey. Lake Trout is an important species of the multi-million dollar Lake Michigan sport fishery. Groundwater quality is Fair for areas of the basin that were assessed. Land-based stressors will continue to impact the Lake Michigan basin. Shifts in long-term climate trends, such as increasing water temperatures and decreases in ice cover, may have ecosystem implications.

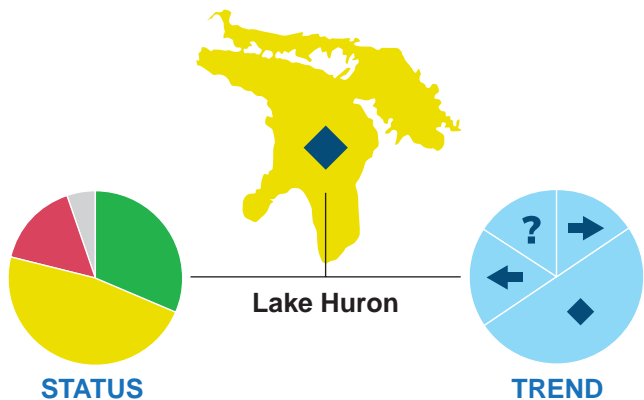
Lake Huron's Ecosystem is in Fair Condition and the Trend is Unchanging

Lake Huron continues to be a good source of high-quality drinking water and has beaches and nearshore areas that continue to provide opportunities for swimming and recreational use. Concentrations of toxic chemicals are much lower compared to the 1970s; however, fish consumption advisories continue to be in effect. Lake Huron has some examples of intact, high quality habitats, including many coastal wetlands. In the south, agricultural stressors contribute to habitat degradation. Populations of fish, as well as species of the lower food web, have remained low in the offshore waters since the mid-2000s. Fish populations in the nearshore waters, including Walleye, have not been significantly impacted by the changes in the lower food web. Phosphorus concentrations remain very low in the offshore

Lake Assessments

waters. Invasive species, particularly the filter feeding Quagga Mussel, are contributing to the low productivity in offshore waters, and nuisance algae in some nearshore waters. The invasive Sea Lamprey is a continuing threat to large predator fish such as Lake Trout. Groundwater is in good condition with low chloride and nitrate levels in the areas assessed. Land-based stressors continue to impact the Lake Huron basin. Shifts in long-term climate trends, such as increasing water temperatures and decreases in ice cover, may have ecosystem implications.

Status and Trend of Lake Huron is Fair and Unchanging Based on the Assessed Sub-Indicators



STATUS

Good Fair Poor Undetermined

TREND

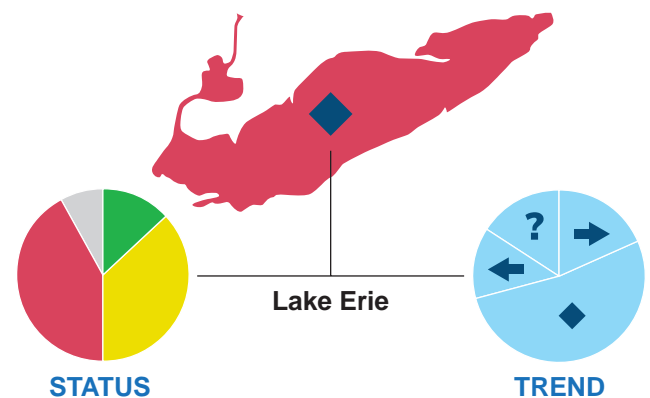
Improving Unchanging Deteriorating Undetermined

Lake Erie's Ecosystem is in Poor Condition and the Trend is Unchanging

Lake Erie continues to be a good source of high-quality drinking water and has beaches and nearshore areas that continue to provide opportunities for swimming and recreational use. Canadian monitored beaches have shown a recent

increase in the number of days that beaches are open and safe for swimming. Toxic chemicals continue to decline in the environment; however, fish consumption advisories continue to be in effect. Harmful algal blooms resulting from excessive nutrients occur regularly in the western basin of Lake Erie during the summer months. Excessive growth of *Cladophora* continues to be a problem in the eastern basin of the lake. Prey fish diversity and the proportion of native prey fish species have declined, but despite a changing prey fish community, Lake Erie supports the largest self-sustaining Walleye population in the world. Lake Trout abundance has increased, due in part to declines in Sea Lamprey populations, but there is no evidence of natural reproduction. Self-sustaining populations of Lake Sturgeon are found in St. Clair River, Detroit River and the Upper Niagara River. Increased aquatic habitat connectivity due to dam removal and mitigation projects is further supporting the increasing predator

Status and Trend of Lake Erie is Poor and Unchanging Based on the Assessed Sub-Indicators



STATUS

Good Fair Poor Undetermined

TREND

Improving Unchanging Deteriorating Undetermined

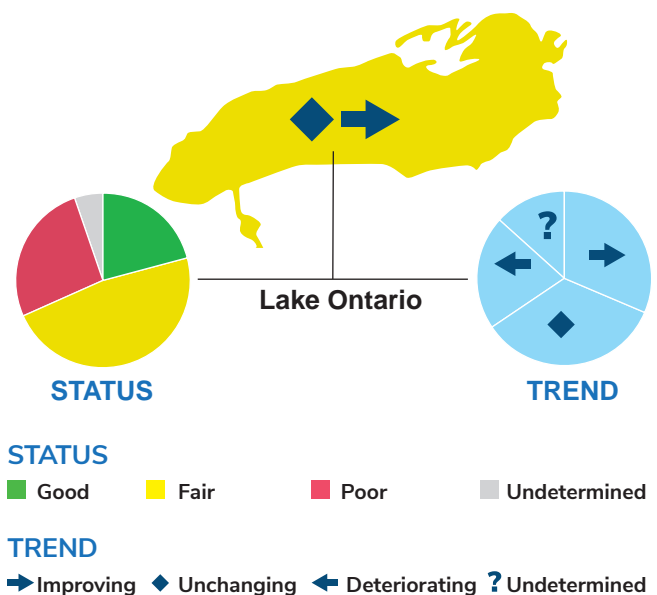
and prey fish populations in the lake. Coastal wetland conditions range from Fair to Poor. Invasive species, particularly Sea Lamprey, are still causing harm to predatory fish. The status of nitrate and chloride in groundwater is Fair for areas of the basin that were assessed. Land-based stressors continue to impact Lake Erie. Shifts in climate trends such as earlier onset of stratification and decreases in ice cover, may also have ecosystem implications.

Lake Ontario's Ecosystem is in Fair Condition and the Trend is Unchanging to Improving

Lake Ontario continues to be a good source of high-quality drinking water and has beaches and nearshore areas that continue to provide good opportunities for swimming and recreational use. Over the past 10 years, Canadian Lake Ontario monitored beaches are improving with an increase in the number of days that beaches are open and safe for swimming. Toxic chemicals continue to decline in the environment leading to less restrictive fish consumption advisories. Coastal wetlands have been impacted by development, regulated water levels and invasive species such as *Phragmites* and cattails. However, coastal wetland fish, amphibians and birds are showing improving trends. Impaired habitat connectivity between the tributaries and the lake are impacting some native species. Lake Trout populations are improving, due in part to the successful Sea Lamprey control. Prey fish are in Poor condition. However, some native prey fish, such as Deepwater Sculpin, are recovering naturally and restoration efforts for populations of other native prey fish are proving successful. Lake Sturgeon populations are showing some signs of recovering. *Diporeia*, an important component of the lower food web and a major food source for prey fish, is rarely found during regular sampling. Nutrient issues in the

lake continue to be a challenge. Offshore phosphorus concentrations are below the target objective and are limiting productivity. *Cladophora* is problematic in some nearshore areas due in part to increased water clarity caused by the filtering effects of invasive mussels. Harmful algal blooms occur in some embayments of the lake. Invasive species, including the Sea Lamprey, invasive mussels and *Phragmites*, have significantly changed the habitat and food web in Lake Ontario. The status of groundwater quality is Fair but the trend is Undetermined as there is not enough data to make a lakewide assessment. Land-based stressors continue to impact Lake Ontario, including the rapid population growth in the western part of the basin. Shifts in climate trends such as decreases in ice cover may have ecosystem implications.

Status and Trend of Lake Ontario is Fair and Unchanging to Improving Based on the Assessed Sub-Indicators



Participating Organizations

Many people have been involved with the development of the State of the Great Lakes 2019 Reports. Thank you to the authors and advisory committee members, as represented by the organization logos below, for their continued support.



Definitions

Status⁺ terms are generally defined as:

Good: Most or all ecosystem components are in acceptable condition.

Fair: Some ecosystem components are in acceptable condition.

Poor: Very few or no ecosystem components are in acceptable condition.

Undetermined: Data are not available or are insufficient to assess condition of the ecosystem components.

Trend⁺ terms are generally defined as:

Improving: Metrics show a change toward more acceptable conditions.

Unchanging: Metrics generally show no overall change in condition.

Deteriorating: Metrics show a change away from acceptable condition.

Undetermined: Metrics do not indicate a clear overall trend, or data are not available to report on a trend.

⁺see individual sub-indicator reports for more detail on Status and Trend definitions.

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Aussi disponible en Français :
État des Grands Lacs 2019 - Faits saillants

The *State of the Great Lakes 2019 Highlights Report* is a summary of science-based information from 45 sub-indicator reports. These sub-indicator reports are included in their entirety in the *State of the Great Lakes 2019 Technical Report*.

For more information about the state of the Great Lakes reporting, visit the following websites:

www.binational.net

www.canada.ca/great-lakes-protection

www.epa.gov/greatlakes

All photos included in this report are courtesy of Environment and Climate Change Canada.

Belgrave Summary

August, 2020

FLOWS

McCrea	2,436.98	M3
Jane	1,270.97	M3
<u>Total</u>	3,707.95	M3

Treated Flow

Total 3,349.97 M3

TURBIDITIES (Raw)

McCrea

Max:	0.18	NTU
Min:	0.15	NTU
Average:	0.16	NTU

Jane

Max:	0.19	NTU
Min:	0.13	NTU
Average:	0.16	NTU

CHEMICAL USE

Total Dosage

Cl2 Dosage	Average:	3.10	ppm
Total Cl2 Used:		10.37	kg

Online

Cl2 Residual (free)	Max:	1.67	ppm
	Min:	1.34	ppm
	Average:	1.51	ppm

Potassium Permanganate	216.50	L
------------------------	--------	---

Grab

Cl2 Residual (free)	Max:	1.65	ppm
	Min:	1.34	ppm
	Average:	1.51	ppm

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTING

Treated Water to Distribution

Treated Total Counts	
Tests Done:	4
E.Coli Found:	0
Total Coliform Found:	0

Treated Heterotrophic Plate Counts	
Tests Done:	4
Counts >500/ml:	0

Distribution Water

Tests Done:	8
E.Coli Found:	0
Total Coliform Found:	0

Treated Heterotrophic Plate Counts	
Tests Done:	4
Counts >500/ml:	0

Jane Raw Water

Raw Total Counts	
Tests Done:	4
E.Coli Found:	0
Total Coliform Found:	0

McCrae Raw Water

Raw Total Counts	
Tests Done:	4
E.Coli Found:	0
Total Coliform Found:	0

CHLORINATION ON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Belgrave

Cl₂ Residual (free)

Max:	1.33	ppm
Min:	1.02	ppm
Average:	1.19	ppm
Sites Tested:	17	
Sites Tested < 0.05:	0	

Operators that operated the system.

<u>Cory Dulong</u>	Water Treatment-Class 2	88942	May 31, 2022
<u>John Graham</u>	Water Treatment-Class 3	11535	April 30, 2022
<u>Nancy Mayhew</u>	Water Treatment-Class 2	16185	January 31/2021
<u>Gary Nicholson</u>	Water Treatment-Class 2	95123	July 31, 2022
<u>Ben Nethery</u>	Water Treatment - Class 1	98589	Sept 30/2020
<u>Ryan MacKay</u>	Water Treatment - OIT	OT100634	April 30, 2021

The required testing was completed to the best of our knowledge.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 9, 2020

SPOKESPERSON: Jim Ginn, Warden
519.524.8394 x3224
warden@huroncounty.ca

Huron County students and teachers are heading back to school

Huron County, Ontario – As families, teachers and childcare workers adjust to the realities of a new school year, the County of Huron is committed to supporting the back to school plans, established by the Avon Maitland District School Board and the Huron Perth Catholic School Board in consultation with Huron Perth Public Health, to ensure both the community and its learning environments remain as safe as possible.

“We recognize that this next phase of reopening is challenging for many people,” said Warden Jim Ginn. “It is important that we, as a community, show support for those returning to the classroom or choosing virtual learning this September, by continuing to follow public health guidelines and practicing kindness and empathy to one another. Like every other hurdle we’ve faced over the course of this pandemic, we will do this together.”

Huron County has diligently maintained its efforts in preventing the spread of this virus, thanks to community members who have continued to take the proper precautions during the gradual reopening stages. In order to maintain levels of control and to support students and teachers who are heading back to the classroom in this next phase of reopening, it is essential that all Huron County residents continue following all public health recommendations including:

- Staying home if feeling unwell;
- Practicing physical distancing;
- Wearing a mask or face covering when indoors and/or when physical distancing is not possible;
- Practicing hand hygiene; and
- Continuing to practice kindness and understanding as we navigate through upcoming changes.

“And to our local youth, parents and teachers, I would like to say, thank you,” continued Warden Ginn. “You have all made many sacrifices that were necessary to keep our community safe. You’ve tackled the challenges of online learning and many changes to our education system. You’ve done a great job in

helping to manage this pandemic and I wish you all the success and happiness in your return to school in the coming weeks.”

Knowing that there may opportunities to adjust and adapt as the local circumstances around COVID-19 change, the County of Huron continues to support Huron Perth Public Health to best position schools for their successful reopening for the health, safety and wellbeing of students and staff.

For more information on the safe reopening of schools, visit the Huron Perth Public Health website www.hpph.ca/en/health-matters/covid-19-info-schools, and stay informed on the Coronavirus (COVID-19) situation in Huron County by visiting www.hpph.ca/en/coronavirus.



CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MORRIS-TURNBERRY

BY-LAW NO. 42-2020

Being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry, for its meeting held on September 15th, 2020.

WHEREAS Section 8 of the Municipal Act 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under this or any other Act;

AND WHEREAS Section 5. (3) of the Municipal Act 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25 provides that a municipal power, including a municipality's capacity, rights, powers and privileges under Section 8, shall be exercised by by-law unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do otherwise;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry for the September 15th, 2020 meeting be confirmed and adopted by By-law;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry enacts as follows:

1. The action of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry at its meeting held the 15th day of September, 2020, in respect of each recommendation contained in the Minutes and each motion and resolution passed and other action taken by the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry at the meeting, is hereby adopted and confirmed as if all such proceedings were expressly embodied in this By-Law; and
2. The Mayor and proper officials of the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry hereby authorize and direct all things necessary to give effect to the action of the Council to the Corporation of the Municipality of Morris-Turnberry referred to in the preceding section thereof;
3. The Mayor and CAO/Clerk are authorized and directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf and to affix thereto the Seal of the Corporation.

Read a FIRST and SECOND time this 15th day of September 2020

Read a THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED this 15th day of September 2020

Mayor, Jamie Heffer

Clerk, Trevor Hallam