

AGENDA
A meeting of the Council of the Corporation
of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
to be held on Thursday, February 22, 2024
at 7:00 p.m.

1. Call to Order

2. Approval of Agenda

Deputation : Vince Grogan

Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest & General Nature Thereof

3. Manager Reports

- i. Fire Department Report
- ii. Public Works – Wayne Williamson, Manager of Public Works
- iii. Community Services – Lisa Hallaert
- iv. Building Department

4. New Business

- i. Donation request – Little Current Fish and Game Club
- ii. Site Plan Review – Blair Hagman
- iii. Site review – Steve Narozanski
- iv. Manitoulin Planning Board – Consent application – Love Family
- v. Motion of Support – Municipality of Wawa

5. Adjournment

Good day Mayor and Council

Our committee has requested an opportunity to present our proposal with the sole mission of bringing all of our Island in on finding sustainable cost-effective environmental solutions to our waste and recycling problem.

In a show of good faith, we would like to introduce two initiative's that are cost free to communities and will divert both hazardous and non-hazardous products from our landfill sites and transfer stations.

1) Call2Recycle.

These people offer boxes for your neighbours to use to deposit their dead batteries.

Call2Recycle will provide the box's as well as look after all transportation to their facility in Southern Ontario with NO COST to any community.

2) Sic Sox Circular.

The IWWRC is very proud to announce a partnership with these folks whose mission is to divert textiles, clothing, bedding and other material products for our landfill and transfer stations. We have made a commitment for 7 receptacles to be strategically placed through-out our island to reduce the travel necessary for your neighbours to take full advantage of making the right choice easily.

Please reach out to our committee for any other information, or if your community wishes to participate in either initiative, please let us know. We have to coordinate with our partners to make sure we are not duplicating or complicating their logistics and strategically placing receptacles to allow all to benefit from these great solutions.

This is just a taste of what our committee is hoping to bring to you folks with our sole mission to be cost-effective environmental solutions to protect our precious Island., and reduce "OUR" carbon footprint.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely

The IWWRC

Vince Grogan

Chair of the Island Wide Waste Resource Committee

vgrogan@billingstwp.ca

519-277-0482

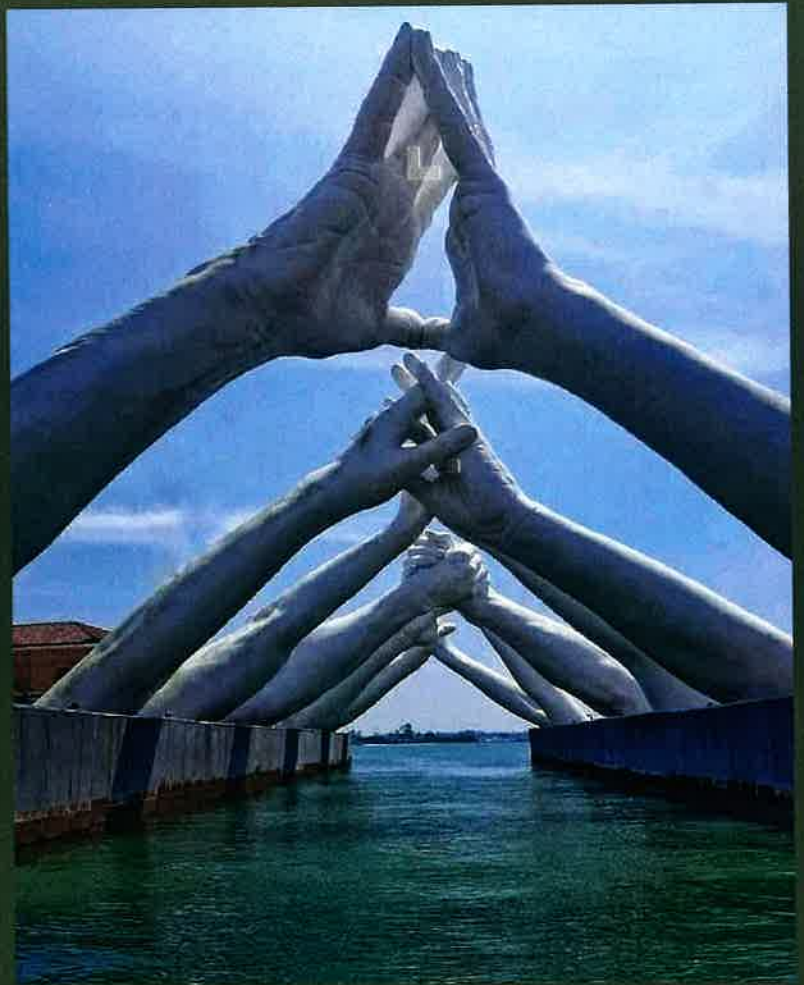
Developing a Waste Management Plan for Manitoulin Island

**We seek
Manitoulin wide
community driven
innovative solutions**



Benefits of a Common Waste Management Group

- Savings
- Scalable
- Circular
- Responsible



Recycling by itself is no longer a good option



Glass



Plastic



Organic



Metal



Paper



E-waste

Did you know?

**Together we can overcome the
growing waste mountain**



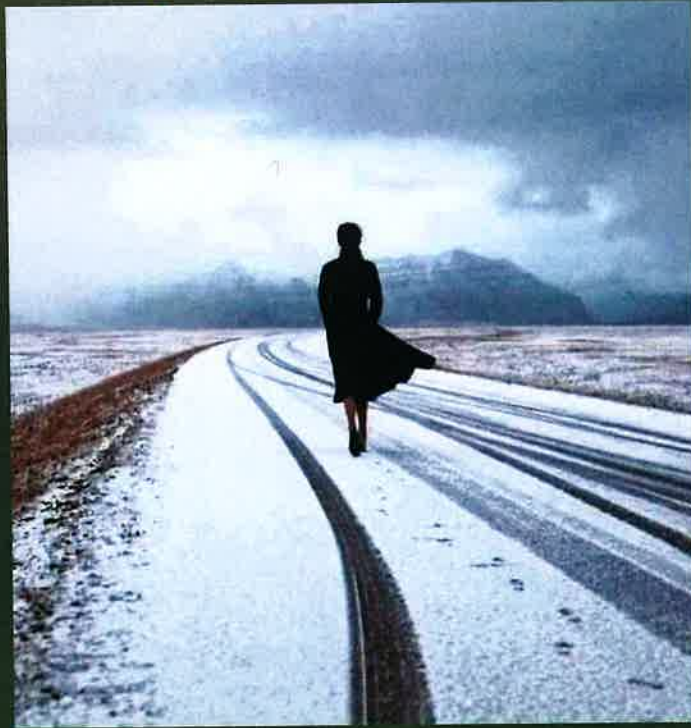
Achieving cost effectiveness

Combining our efforts

- Transportation
- Collection
- Storage
- Funding outreach
- Value added waste investments



Why do it alone?



It is hard

*It is
Expensive*

*It is a
lonely
road*

*It is
inefficient*

**Let us find sustainable and environmentally
sound solutions together**



**A
communal
circular waste
economy
considers
little as
actual
waste**

Circular, value added economies makes sense and can create jobs



Did You Know?



35kg of 100kg is
compostable!



Who we need at the table

- First Nation communities
- Municipalities
- Local businesses
- Agricultural community
- Institutions (Schools, Hospitals, Elder & Child care)
- Funders
- Innovators
- Members of the public
- Industry

Funding sources for waste management infrastructure and project coordination

- Federal
- Provincial
- Municipal
- Community Donations
 - \$2-5/person in each community

How these funds will be used

1. Hire a committee coordinator
2. Seek applicable funding opportunities
3. Process necessary documentation
4. Accessorial costs

Island Wide Money Spent On Waste

	2023	2024
● Aundeck Omni Kaning	\$	\$
● M'Chigeeng	\$	\$
● Sheguiandah	\$	\$
● Sheshegwaning & Zhiibaahaasing	\$	\$
● Wikwemikoong	\$	\$
● NEMI	\$	\$
● Central Manitoulin	\$	\$
● Assiginack	\$	\$
● Tehkummah	\$	\$
● Billings	\$	\$
● Gordon Barrie Island	\$	\$
● Gore Bay	\$	\$
● Dawson & Robinson	\$	\$
● Burpee Mills	\$	\$
	\$	\$

We need all communities to join this group to help achieve Island-wide environmental sustainable solutions with an economic benefit for all.



Thank you for giving us the time to present to you

Island Wide Waste Management Mandate:

Seek positive environmental alternatives for all waste and look for opportunities to turn a waste into profit.

Educate and motivate people to become more environmentally responsible.

**Current Island Wide Waste Management
Chair : Vince Grogan**

Initiated and
supported by the



Township of
BILLINGS

Correspondence

E-mail

vgrogan@billingstwp.ca

PowerPoint by
Maja Mielonen & Chris
Theijsmeijer

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT TO COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 22ND, 2024

CALLS FOR SERVICE: (2)

JAN 25TH C.O. CALL, UN OCUPIED SEASONAL RESIDENCE

FEB 9TH, FALSE ALARM—CALLED OFF

(FIRE APPARATUS & EQUIPMENT IN GOOD WORKING ORDER)

Current Staffing: 13 Active Members.



Public Works Report

February 22, 2024

Roads

Staff have been doing road side brushing

Staff have been cleaning snow from storm water drains

Road patrol is being conducted daily

Plowing and sanding roads as required

Sidewalks are being sanded and salted daily

Landfill

All operations are going well

Equipment

Ongoing maintenance is being performed daily

OTHER

The new 2024 Western Star snow plow has arrived and is in service

Report to Community Services/Public Works – February 22, 2024

Rec Centre

- All ice user group programs continue.
- Casual ice rentals
- Meetings/Events/Programs/Classes
- Daily Maintenance
- NOCA Provincial Curling Playdown was an extremely successful event.
 - Very well attended and a great job by the Little Current Curling Club
- Winterfest went over well as it always does.
 - Great job by the Lions Club
- U7 MMHA Jamboree saw over 100 U7 hockey players attend.
 - Many smiles and good times were had.
 - Thanks to Little Current Minor Hockey for a great event again this year.

This Month

- Drive Test – March 4 & 18
- All Major Ice Users continue programs.
 - MMHA Playoffs start February 19th and will be completed by March 6
- Pickle Ball continues in the Main Hall
- Weekly Skating continue.
- Daily Winter Walking continue.
- Manitoulin Panthers to host NOHA U15 Tournament of Champions – March 22-24
 - 5 teams – Manitoulin, North Bay, Iroquois Falls, Temiskaming Shores & Powassan
- Manitoulin 3 on 3 Tournament – March 28, 29, 30, 31
- Last Day for Ice is March 31st.

Marine, Parks & Outdoor Buildings

- Buildings are being monitored regularly.
- Renewal Letters will be sent out.

Events/Programing

- Youth after school program continues.
- Painters Space
- SitFit Class
- Line Dancing
- Cooking Workshops
- Glo Skate – February 19th



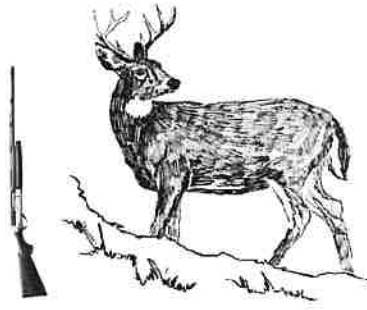
Building Control Report to February 20, 2024

There have been 2 permits issued, one permit renewal and three requests for inspections this year.
The permits are categorized as follows.

	Permits	Total
Residential – New	0	\$0.00
Residential – Additions & Renovations	1	\$2,400.00
Multi Residential – New (Six-Plex)	0	\$0.00
Seasonal Dwellings – New	0	\$0.00
Seasonal Dwellings – Additions & Renovations	0	\$0.00
Detached Garages	0	\$0.00
Accessory Buildings – New	0	\$0.00
Decks – New & Alterations (1 canceled)	1	\$0.00
Commercial/Industrial New	0	\$0.00
Commercial/Industrial – Additions & Renovations	0	\$0.00
Institutional – Renovations	0	\$0.00
Demolition/Moving	0	\$0.00
Permit Renewals	1	\$100.00
Inspection Request	3	\$300.00
Total	6	\$2,800.00

The total value of construction value to date is **\$200,000.00** with a total building department revenue of **\$2,800.00**.

FEB 16 2024



Little Current & District Fish & Game Club
10659 Hwy 6
Sheguiandah, On
POP 1W0

January 31, 2024

Dear Supporter:

In 2023 we achieved several goals using your donations and wish to thank you. We also had a very successful fundraising dinner at the Legion in Little Current in April.

Your donations were used to raise and put a foundation under our hatchery building. We also had to do some remediation work on our large fish rearing pond and will have to revisit the repairs this year.

The other large project was the hosting of the Grade 4 students from all the Manitoulin public schools. This project has been ongoing for numerous years and is in planning for 2024. Manitoulin Streams and the Ministry of Natural Resources normally participate in this project as well.

When the students visit us at the Walleye Hatchery in Sheguiandah, they will observe fish being removed from the trap net, bass nest building, aquatic life forms, fish and animal mounts, introduction to how the watershed works and Manitoulin fossils. There will also be a demonstration of Walleye egg extraction and fertilization if we are fortunate enough to have any Walleye spawners come into the creek. For the last few years there has been a serious decline in returning spawners.

There will be approximately 180 students this year and at the end of the field trip all students receive a rod and reel.

We also have the Walleye Hatchery and two raising ponds. We raise approximately 100,000 fingerlings each year and stock locally.

It would be appreciated if your organization or business could help financially support our programs.

Thanks you.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lou Shortt".

Lou Shortt, President

705-368-2446

Monday Feb 20 2024

To: Mayor and Council, Township Of Nemi

Re: Lot 37 Pepper Point Road Shoreline clearing, 1 Lot, Sheguiandah CON 13 LOT 14

I am writing to ask permission to clear scrub bush from the 66 ft shoreline allowance on 1 Shoreline lot on an 52 Acre property On Sheguiandah Bay and Pepper Point

I plan on clearing an access laneway across the bottom end of the property connecting from 37 Pepper Point Road to the westernly point of the property of a 150x 200 foot clearing Creating a seasonal cottage area.

The road would be 30 feet wide starting from the fork in the road on the easternly part of the Lot to the westernly part. The area of interest to create a seasonal cottage has vary sparce vegation.

Please see attached drawing indicating the property affected and of the location Of the land proposed for clearing

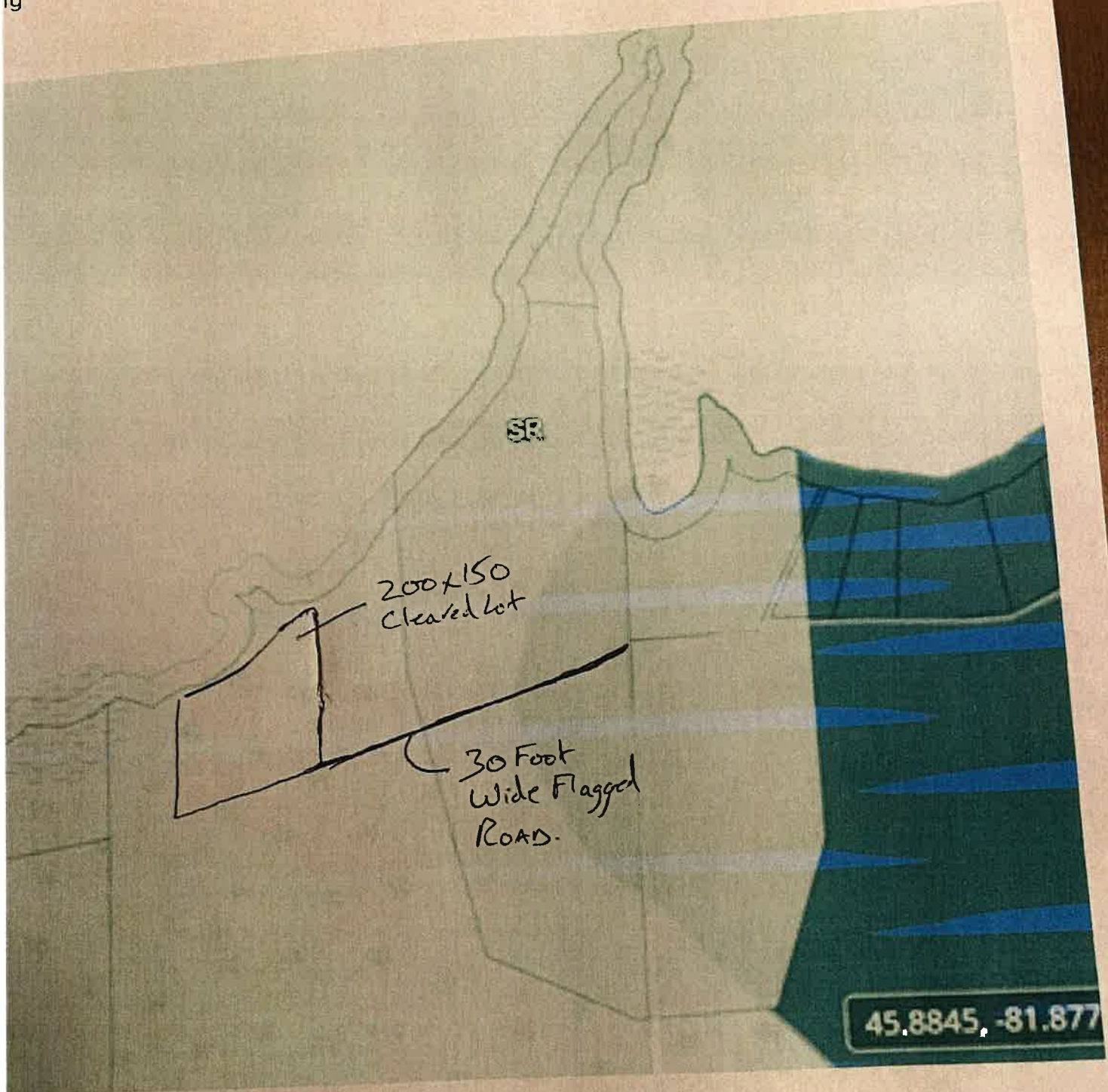
Property Assessment Roll Number 51 19 040 006 02700 0000 owner of the Title Steve P. Narozanski 37 Pepper Point Road POP 1W0

If any Additional or helpful information is required please contact me at your earliest Conveince

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Steve P. Narozanski

20570 Heritage Road
Thorndale, Ontario
N0M 2P0
(519) 521-1421
snarozanski@gmail.com



Pam Myers

From: O'Farrell, Brendan (MECP) <Brendan.O'Farrell@ontario.ca>
Sent: February 2, 2024 9:14 AM
To: steve narozanski; Pam Myers
Subject: RE: 37 Pepper Point Road - Lot 13 Con 14 Sheguiandah

Good morning again Steve,

After some thought, I suppose I can offer the following with regards to our phone conversation and the municipalities request:

- Species at Risk (SAR) falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). As such, I completed a review of our SAR database and although there are no observations of SAR on the property itself, there are observations relatively close. Additionally, Manitoulin Island in general provides habitat for an abundance of SAR. As mentioned, I would encourage you to have a qualified person (QP) complete an assessment of the property and submit an Information Gathering Form (IGF). Once our SAR branch reviews the form, it can be determined if any permitting is required prior to any work being completed.
- SAR also have timing windows where work can and cannot be completed. Based on the species and habitat, those timing windows need to be adhered to.
- Shoreline work, in water work and shorelands work are all regulated by MNRF. However, property owners completing work are required to install mitigation measures to ensure that no off-site migration of material occurs. This would include but is not limited to:
 - Suspended sediment deposited in or migrating to, adjacent waterbodies/courses.
 - Suspended sediment migrating off property to an adjacent property.
 - Fuel or oil from machinery.
- Work such as clearing, grubbing and scraping landscapes typically results in exposed soils that when coupled with precipitation and/or melting events, can provide opportunity for off-site migration. Protections measure should be put in place to ensure containment.

I have provided below a link for information regarding the IGF as well as SAR permitting.

[Information Gathering Form for activities that may affect species or habitat protected under the Endangered Species Act - Forms - Central Forms Repository \(CFR\) \(gov.on.ca\)](#)

[Species at risk overall benefit permits | ontario.ca](#)

If there is any other information required, please reach out anytime.

Brendan O'Farrell | Senior Environmental Officer

Sudbury District Office | Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
935 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E2C6 | P: 705-561-9657
F: 705-564-4180 | Toll Free: 1-800-890-8516
Spills Action Centre: 1-800-268-6060

P r o t e c t i n g o u r e n v i r o n m e n t .

We want to hear from you. How was my Service? You can Provide feedback at 1-888-745-8888

From: Lawrence, Michelle (MNRF) <Michelle.Lawrence@ontario.ca>

Date: Wed, Jan 31, 2024 at 9:35 AM

Subject: RE: 37 Pepper Point Road - Lot 13 Con 14 Sheguiandah

To: snarozanski@gmail.com <snarozanski@gmail.com>

Cc: Gendron, Denis (MNRF) <Denis.Gendron@ontario.ca>

Hello Mr. Narozanski,

I believe you spoke with Bob Robinson on the phone recently, he passed your request along to me.

I connected with the municipality directly for some clarification on their ask for comments related to your request to council to clear a 150'x200' plot and a driveway on your property. It is my understanding that they asked you to secure MNRF comments because the clearing would be near a deer yard and they wanted to know if we had any thoughts or information about mitigation to share. They indicated that this request is not related to a specific authorization or application like a *Planning Act* application.

The deer habitat we have mapped for the area matches the mapping the municipality has. The habitat is Stratum 2 deer wintering area.

MNRF has technical guides available which include information intended to support planning authorities in making *Planning Act* decisions that protect significant wildlife habitat (like deer wintering areas) from negative impacts. We understand that your request to council is not a *Planning Act* application, but we are sharing the technical information below because it includes information about potential impacts and mitigation options that we believe may be helpful to the municipality in considering whether they have any concerns with your proposal.

The Significant Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Support Tool (Index 2, page 23) discusses how development in and adjacent to deer yards may impact deer yards, and discusses possible mitigation strategies: <https://www.ontario.ca/document/significant-wildlife-habitat-mitigation-support-tool>.

- This document may not be as helpful to the question at hand, but for your information the Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E provides information about how deer yards are identified: <https://dr6j45jk9xcmk.cloudfront.net/documents/4775/schedule-6e-jan-2015-access-ver-final-s.pdf>

We hope this information is useful, please feel free to reach out if there are any questions.

Kinds regards,

Michelle

Michelle Lawrence

Regional Planner

Northeast Region Land Use Planning Unit | Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)
3767 Hwy 69 South, Suite 5, Sudbury ON P3G 1E7
705-618-1935 | michelle.lawrence@ontario.ca

INDEX #2: DEER YARDING AND WINTER CONGREGATION AREAS

Ecoregions:	Deer Yard: 5E, 6E Deer Congregation Area: 7E, 6E
Species Group:	White-tailed Deer
Significant Wildlife Habitat Category:	Seasonal Concentration Area
Functional Habitat:	Deer Wintering Areas
Habitat Features:	Deer Yard: Generally, composed of forest stands with coniferous species and a canopy cover >60% Deer Congregation Areas: Generally, large woodlands >100ha.

DEVELOPMENT TYPES IN THIS INDEX

Residential and Commercial Development
Major Recreational Development
Aggregate and Mine Development
Energy Development
Road Development

HABITAT FUNCTION AND COMPOSITION

White-tailed Deer migrate seasonally between summer and winter range (Voigt et al. 1997). With the onset of snow accumulation, deer start to move into wintering areas (typically in mid-December). Movement to wintering areas varies among individuals, so deer do not move 'en masse' to or from wintering areas. Deer remain in yards until snow melts in the spring (usually early April) and can move in and out of congregation areas to feed during the winter period. By aggregating during winter, deer are able to establish and maintain a network of trails leading from the cover to areas of woody browse, mast-producing trees or other food sources. In northern yards, the coniferous forest cover available provides protection from winds, hiding cover and, by holding snow on their branches; conifers effectively reduce snow depth on the ground (Hanley and Rose 1987; Voigt et al. 1997). An adequate supply of accessible woody browse is required in northern yard areas to provide food for deer throughout the winter. The concentration of deer during winter increases the chance of individuals surviving the effects of cold temperatures, deep snow, and predation (Voigt et al. 1997). The same wintering areas are used by deer and their descendants year after year (Mech and Karns 1977). The knowledge of which wintering area to migrate to is passed on from mother to offspring (Voigt et al. 1997). Individual deer northern deer yards draw animals from an area of surrounding landscape which is about 10 times larger than the yard itself (Broadfoot et al. 1996). Therefore, activities which affect wintering area functions have impacts on deer abundance beyond the site level.

For an area to function as a deer wintering area it requires the following: 1) a history of use by deer; 2) absence of barriers to migration to and from the wintering area itself; 3) suitable areas of cover, food, and adjacent natural lands.

NORTHERN DEER YARDS

MNRF actively maps deer yards following the methods in Buss et al. 1998, not all deer yards mapped by MNRF are considered SWH, therefore contact a local MNRF office to determine if deer yard habitat is significant where development is proposed. Deer habitat is separated into 3 basic habitat components: summer range, core wintering areas (Stratum I habitat); and winter staging areas (Stratum II habitat) (Buss et al. 1998). Core wintering areas define the distribution patterns of deer during mid-winter (i.e., this is where they concentrate and spend most of the winter) (Voigt et al. 1997). As deer move into and out of yards they usually stage temporarily in adjacent habitat. Deer often use staging areas located adjacent to yards for a few days or weeks prior to entering the yards depending on weather conditions (Broadfoot and Voigt 1996). These staging areas are on lands surrounding core wintering areas (adjacent lands). Staging areas in agricultural areas are usually associated with agricultural land offering food in the form of waste corn and grain, however in more forested landscapes they occur where mast producing trees are abundant. These areas are significant since they allow deer access to high quality foods before they are forced by severe weather to restrict their activities to core wintering areas. Core wintering areas are associated with conifer cover (forests composed of cedar, hemlock, spruce, white pine, etc. with > 60% canopy closure) and adjacent mixed or deciduous forest habitat (Voigt et al. 1997). It is the mixed and deciduous forest habitat which provides feed in the form of woody browse. A preponderance of browse (deciduous species and cedar) in the understory of the core feeding areas is characteristic of a quality deer yard (Voigt et al. 1997). In cottage country, the core areas of deer yards are often located along shorelines where mature conifer stands occur (Voigt and Broadfoot 1995).

SOUTHERN DEER CONGREGATION AREAS

White-tailed Deer in southern Ontario, Ecoregion 7E and the southern areas of Ecoregion 6E, are not constrained by snow depth for the use of wintering habitat. A study of woodlots used by wintering deer (Yagi and Timmerman, 2009) demonstrated that during winter, deer utilize large woodlots with the highest densities of deer found in woodlots >100ha. OMNR (2000) recognizes that in much of southern Ontario deer do not yard in the traditional sense and that deer will often congregate in large numbers in suitable forested habitat. Therefore large woodland areas in Ecoregions 7E and 6E, where snow depth and traditional deer yards do not occur, are considered as Deer Congregation areas. These large woodland areas are identified by local OMNRF Districts as Deer Winter Congregation Areas and can be considered as significant wildlife habitat when considering development proposals within or adjacent to the habitat. These large woodlots that deer use for winter congregation can be considered similarly with development effects and mitigation as a deer yarding habitat.

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS AND MITIGATION OPTIONS

Residential and Commercial Development

Potential Development Effects

Residential developments have the potential to substantially disrupt wintering habitat functions if a significant proportion of the habitat area is affected. Because of the strong tradition deer show to using a given wintering habitat, deer will continue to migrate to the habitat after development has occurred. It will take some time (i.e., > 2 to 5 years) before deer abandon the site. This does not mean that deer will simply establish a new wintering area somewhere else (Voigt et al. 1997). As deer are displaced by development, they are forced to use poorer quality habitat and typically succumb to a variety of mortality factors from which the deer wintering area had protected them. Eventually deer numbers decline below what is needed to establish and maintain an adequate trail network through snow. At that point, mortality rates climb and eventually there is a loss of traditional use of the area. This loss of function will affect deer over an area 10 times larger than the original yard

(Broadfoot et al. 1996). Developments that affect the core area of a deer yard will have the greatest impact. In addition to reducing the amount of core yarding area and large woodlot area available, development may also restrict the movement of deer along shorelines or other critical areas, reducing access to important parts of the wintering habitat.

On adjacent lands, development may affect the movement of deer into and out of the wintering habitat, and the other activities associated with staging (see Index 39, Cervid Movement Corridor). The activities of humans and their pets (particularly dogs) can have significant effects on deer, especially during late winter when deer energy reserves are at low levels.

Single-lot development is not expected to have the same degree of impact on wintering habitat function as subdivisions. Most severe impacts are expected when the lot is located in the core areas of the yard or the centre of a large woodlot. Deer will usually abandon the impacted area, and since core areas within the yard are limited, the overall carrying capacity of the yard (the number of deer it can sustain during an average winter) will be reduced (Voigt et al. 1992). The cumulative effects of years of additional development in deer wintering habitat can grow to equal those of a subdivision development. Single-lot development on adjacent lands can affect how deer move to and from the wintering habitat. The greatest effect of adjacent land development will occur on sites where forest cover is adjacent to agricultural areas which offer deer access to high quality food. Deer commonly winter in forests among cottages along shorelines (Armstrong et al. 1983; Voigt and Broadfoot 1995). Most cottages are vacant during winter and therefore disturbance is minimal. However, many cottages are becoming year round residences and as such present a greater impact on winter deer populations. In New York (Hurst and Potter (2008) found that deer adapted to using low-density residential areas in winter that were in lowland conifer forests. These areas appeared to provide an energetic advantage for deer due to a wider variety of potential food sources.

Once new residential areas are completed, some individuals may deposit food for deer during the winter to attract them for viewing purposes and with the intention of assisting their survival. This practice often affects an animal's normal migration to a deer wintering area and congregates deer in locations they would normally not inhabit. Supplemental feeding can contribute to localized traffic hazards, damage to crops and ornamentals, and an increased potential for disease transmission. Widespread supplemental feeding can reduce the rate of normal winter mortality and contribute to deer population growth (OMNR 2006b).

Mitigation Options

Deer wintering areas are mapped by the OMNRF, and information about their location and size will be available at OMNRF District offices. Development will not be permitted in Stratum I (core) deer wintering areas unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the feature or its ecological function (OMNRF 2014).

Site selection is typically an important component of a successful mitigation strategy. Best practices for site selection should also include consideration of cumulative impacts. For example, planners should account for known impacts in neighbouring developments and the cumulative amount of disturbed/converted habitat relative to the amount of undisturbed habitat (OMNR 2011).

Clearing for development, and development-related human disturbance, in deer wintering SWH will likely result in reduced ecological function or loss of the habitat. The best mitigation option is to avoid developing in the habitat. When complete avoidance is not possible, and the SWH is large, minimizing the amount of habitat affected may be a satisfactory mitigation option, e.g., make the development footprint where it affects the habitat as small as possible, and site it at the edge of the habitat where deer activity is lowest.

The effects of any development proposed for deer yards can be made less severe by directing activity away from core cover and core feeding areas, and areas of adjacent lands offering deer the opportunity to access abundant food supplies (i.e., agricultural crops).

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The effects of any development proposed for deer yards or large woodlots can be made less severe by directing activity away from core cover and core feeding areas, and areas of adjacent lands offering deer the opportunity to access abundant food supplies (i.e., agricultural crops). Ski runs should always be directed away from core wintering areas due to the high potential for disturbance to deer during this critical period of the year. Fencing should be installed to keep humans from entering core areas. If fencing is used, it is very important to ensure that it does not block deer movement to/from habitat. For golf course developments, fairways need to be sited along the edge of the forested portion of the wintering area as opposed to in the forest interior.

It may not be possible to develop in core areas of yards measuring less than 10 km² without causing significant effects. Development in yards larger than 10 km² needs to be planned so that it does not disrupt any more than 15% of core area. Although one disruption of 15% of core wintering area may be acceptable in large yards, further development proposals cannot recommend an additional reduction in area of 15%. In many cases, loss of 15% of the core wintering area may not be feasible without having negative impacts. As a guideline, no more than 15% of core areas should be affected, and only in yards larger than 10 km². Impact Assessments need to determine the amount of core area that may be developed without having negative impacts on deer wintering habitat.

Development should never isolate core areas of a yard or large woodlots from each other or block access by deer from outside the yard (see Index 39, Cervid Movement Corridor). Planting of cover species (cedar, hemlock, spruce, etc.) could expand the core area away from the development. This should only be seen as a long-term solution since it will take 20 to 40 years for the trees to develop the required canopy characteristics (Voigt et al. 1997). (Note: it is very difficult to establish cedar and hemlock in deer yards without some form of temporary barrier since deer consume the trees before they grow out of their reach. Also, planted hemlock often does not do well even if it is not browsed by deer. Spruce is usually the best option if there are large numbers of deer in the area.)

Any development in core feeding areas needs to be planned so that the understory of the remaining woodland is left undisturbed (i.e., shrubs should not be removed). Browse along road rights-of-way adjacent to or in close proximity to feeding areas may need to be controlled (i.e., through brushing) to minimize deer-vehicle collisions.

Human activity in either core cover or core feeding areas should be restricted during the winter since any movement by deer at this time incurs a relatively large investment of energy at a time when energy conservation is critical for their survival. Nature/recreation trails traversing these habitats should be closed while deer are yarding. In some circumstances, it may be necessary to install fences to keep people out (make sure they do not block the movement of deer to/from the habitat).

Local residential populations will need to be educated about the negative effects of feeding deer during winter.

It may not be possible to develop in core areas of yards measuring less than 10 km² without causing significant effects. Development in yards larger than 10 km² needs to be planned so that it does not disrupt any more than 15% of core area. Although one disruption of 15% of core wintering area may be acceptable in large yards, further development proposals cannot recommend an additional reduction in area of 15%. In many cases, loss of 15% of the core wintering area may not be feasible without having negative impacts. As a guideline, no more than 15% of core areas should be affected, and only in yards larger than 10 km². Impact Assessments need to determine the amount of core area that may be developed without having negative impacts on deer wintering habitat.

Development should never isolate core areas of a yard or large woodlots from each other or block access by deer from outside the wintering habitat (see Index 39, Cervid Movement Corridor). Planting of cover species (cedar, hemlock, spruce, etc.) could expand the wintering habitat area away from the development. This should only be seen as a long-term solution since it will take 20 to 40 years for the trees to develop the required canopy characteristics (Voigt et al. 1997). (Note: it is very difficult to establish cedar and hemlock in deer yards without some form of temporary barrier since deer consume the trees before they grow out of their reach. Also, planted hemlock often does not do well even if it is not browsed by deer. Spruce is usually the best option if there are large numbers of deer in the area.)

Any development in core feeding areas needs to be planned so that the understory of the remaining woodland is left undisturbed (i.e., shrubs should not be removed). Browse along road rights-of-way adjacent to or in close proximity to feeding areas may need to be controlled (i.e., through brushing) to minimize deer-vehicle collisions.

Human activity in either core cover or core feeding areas should be restricted during the winter since any movement by deer at this time incurs a relatively large investment of energy at a time when energy conservation is critical for their survival. Nature/recreation trails traversing these habitats should be closed while deer are yarding. In some circumstances, it may be necessary to install fences to keep people out. If fencing is used, it is very important to ensure that it does not block the movement of deer to/from the habitat.

LOCAL RESIDENTIAL POPULATIONS WILL NEED TO BE EDUCATED ABOUT THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF FEEDING DEER DURING WINTER.

Major Recreational Development

Potential Development Effects

Golf courses and ski resorts are the types of major recreational development that are most likely to affect deer wintering areas. Golf courses can be relatively benign (provided that they do not result in major habitat destruction) as they are typically not used in winter. Nonetheless, if they are not planned properly, golf courses can affect deer yards.

Ski resorts are active during the period that deer wintering areas are being used and have greater potential to have negative effects due to human disturbance. As deer are displaced by development, they are forced to use poorer quality habitat and typically succumb to a variety of mortality factors from which the deer yard had protected them. Eventually deer numbers decline below what is needed to establish and maintain an adequate trail network through snow. At that point, mortality rates climb and eventually there is a loss of traditional use of the area. This loss of function will affect deer over an area 10 times larger than the original yard (Broadfoot et al. 1996).

Cutting swathes into a core wintering area or a large woodlot to create fairways or ski runs will result in direct habitat loss. These swathes may also act as wind tunnels and may create windthrow in residual woodlands, especially if White Cedar is the dominant tree type. This can further damage the wintering habitat area and affect its utility to deer.



MANITOULIN PLANNING BOARD

40 WATER STREET - UNIT 1 - P.O. BOX 240 - GORE BAY - ONTARIO - P0P 1H0

☎ 705-282-2237 ☎ 705-282-3142

February 12, 2024

Pam Cress
Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
P.O. Box 608
14 Water Street
Little Current ON P0P 1K0

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CONSENT

File No. B01-24, B02-24, B03-24 and B04-24
Owners: Frank Love, Ryan Love, Edward Love, Mark Love and Harold Love
Agent: Harold Love
Location: Lot 28 Concession I Excepting Part 1 Plan 31R-512 and Part 1 31R-569
and Lot 29 and Lot 30 Concession I
Township of Carnarvon
Municipality of Central Manitoulin, District of Manitoulin

Purpose and Effect: To provide for the creation of four (4) new lots being:
all of Lot 30, Concession I (technical severance); and
three additional lots being Part of Lots 28 and 29 Concession I

Dear Ms. Cress:

Please find enclosed a copy of the above consent application.

As an abutting Municipality, we would appreciate any comments or concerns that you may have from any municipal departments, i.e. road.

Thank you,

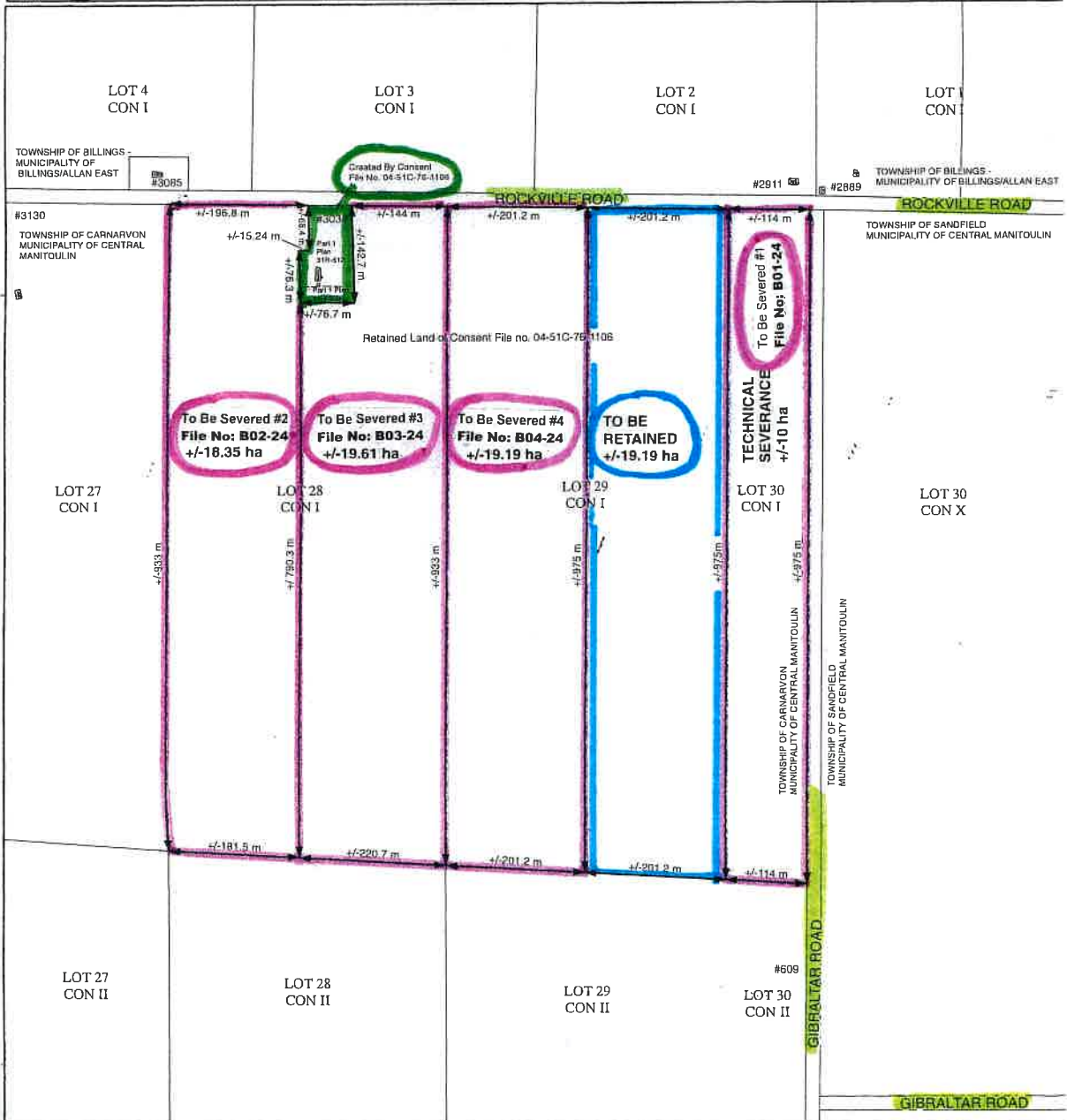
Yours truly,

Theresa Carlisle, ACST
Secretary-Treasurer
mpbcarlisle@bellnet.ca

Enclosures

Lot 28 Concession I Excepting Part 1 Plan 31R-512 and Part 1 Plan 31R-569
 and Lot 29 and Lot 30 Concession I
 Township of Carnarvon
 Municipality of Central Manitoulin
 District of Manitoulin

FILE NO's: B01-24 to B04-24





The Corporation of the Municipality of Wawa

REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

RESOLUTION

Tuesday, February 6, 2024

Resolution # RC24016	Meeting Order: 5
Moved by: <i>M. Hayfield</i>	Seconded by: <i>John W. Opeto</i>

WHEREAS By-Law 1070-96, being a By-Law to continue and regulate a Fire Department for the Corporation of the Municipality of Fire Department;

AND WHEREAS apparatus and equipment are directly tied to the delivery of fire protection services authorized by Council in By-Law 1070-96, and a safe, reliable and diverse fleet is required to serve operational needs;

AND WHEREAS fire Apparatus is governed by industry best practices, the application of law and recognized industry partners, including the Ontario Fire Service Section 21 Guidance Notes, National Fire Protection Association Standards, The Occupational Health and Safety Act, and Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS);

AND WHEREAS Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) is a provider of data, underwriting, risk management and legal/regulatory services focusing on community fire-protection and fire prevention systems in Canada, establishing apparatus replacement schedules based on safety and risk mitigation practices;

AND WHEREAS on January 24, 2024, Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Wawa received the 2024 Wawa Fire Service Review by The Loomex Group that identifies and evaluates Wawa's current and anticipated fire protection needs, Fire Apparatus Fleet Report and noted the budgetary pressures of meeting FUS replacement schedules;

AND WHEREAS no provincial funding is available for new fire trucks, yet, small and rural municipalities must meet the same standards set by FUS as larger municipalities for fire equipment, including additional pressure to move fire trucks out when they reach a specific age, even though they can still meet the safety regulations;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Wawa direct the Mayor to draft a letter to MPP Minister Todd Smith requesting a meeting to discuss the life span of fire apparatus, specifically pertaining to the replacement of fire trucks due to insurance requirements;

p.2...



The Corporation of the Municipality of Wawa

REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

RESOLUTION

AND FURTHERMORE, THAT the Mayor draft a letter to FUS requesting the creation of a new community fire-protection and fire prevention insurance system that does not put all municipalities under the same umbrella, with distinct categories for rural and urban municipalities;

AND FURTHERMORE, THAT this resolution be sent to Premier Doug Ford, the Honourable David Piccini, Minister of Labour, Immigration, Training and Skills Development, Paul Calandra, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing requesting a response on this matter within 30 days of receipt;

AND FINALLY RESOLVE THAT this resolution be shared with all 444 municipalities in Ontario, The Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), The Association of Municipalities Ontario (AMO), and The Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus (EOWC).

RESOLUTION RESULT		RECORDED VOTE		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CARRIED	MAYOR AND COUNCIL		
<input type="checkbox"/>	DEFEATED		YES	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	TABLED	Mitch Hatfield		
<input type="checkbox"/>	RECORDED VOTE (SEE RIGHT)	Cathy Cannon		
<input type="checkbox"/>	PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARED	Melanie Pilon		
<input type="checkbox"/>	WITHDRAWN	Jim Hoffmann		
		Joseph Opato		

Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest and the general nature thereof.

Disclosed the pecuniary interest and general name thereof and abstained from the discussion, vote and influence.

Clerk: _____

DEPUTY MAYOR - JIM HOFFMANN	CLERK - MAURY O'NEILL