



## **CITY OF ORILLIA COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE (CIP)**

Page

**January 6, 2023**

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## **CITY OF ORILLIA** **COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE (CIP)**

**TO:** Mayor and Members of Council  
**FROM:** Corporate Services Department – Clerk’s Division  
**DATE:** January 5, 2023  
**SUBJECT:** **Consolidated Procedure By-law – Clarification**

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The purpose of this CIP memo is to share additional information with Council regarding and provide clarification regarding the consolidated Procedure By-law (“By-law”) that will be considered at the Council meeting on January 16, 2023.

Since the last meeting of Council on December 7, 2022, the City has received feedback on the By-law and it appears that there is some confusion and/or misunderstanding of how the process will unfold.

This document, through a simple Question and Answer format, may assist with clarifying the intent of the By-law.

- Q 1.** Have the opportunities for public input been changed as a result of the consolidation of the By-law and meetings?
- A 1.** Yes. The opportunity for public input has been enhanced.
- Q 2.** How has the opportunity for public input been enhanced when the number of meetings has been reduced by ~40%?
- A 2.** This requires a comparative review of the two processes:
- A.** Process under the previous Procedure By-law:
    - Agenda published on the Friday prior to the Council Committee meeting (Day 1) for review by the public;
    - Upon review, members of the public shared their input with the Councillors prior to the Council Committee meeting on Monday (Day 3);
    - Members of the public could provide additional input and comments to the Councillors until the ratification of the Council Committee recommendation on the following Monday (Day 10).
    - The process allowed members of the public a total of 10 days (3+7) to provide input to the Councillors.
  - B.** Process under the consolidated By-law:
    - Agenda published on the Friday (Day 1) prior to the consolidated Council/Council Committee meeting for review by the public;
    - Upon review, members of the public can share their input with the Councillors prior to the Council Committee meeting on Monday (Day 3);

- Members of the public could provide additional input and comments to the Councillors until the ratification of the Council Committee recommendation two weeks from the date of the recommendation by Council Committee (Day 17).
- The new process builds in a total of 17 days (3+14) to enhance public participation.

**Q 3.** If the answer to Q2 is correct i.e. public participation has been enhanced by providing an additional week for public input, how come the total number of meetings has been reduced by 40%?

**A 3.** This answer has several parts:

- A.** Using the total number of meetings or the duration of the meetings to gauge productivity, engagement and participation is not the correct metric. The correct metric is the use of a defined agenda, public notice, open meetings, ability to provide feedback and comment, etc. This aspect has been enhanced by providing seven additional days for providing feedback to Council i.e. a 70% improvement over the previously available 10 days.
- B.** Under the old process debate and discussion occurred within the Council Committee meetings and not during the formal Council meeting. The average number of Council Committee meetings, where debate and discussion occurred, under the old process was 14.5/year (please refer to table on page 2 of Report CS-22-42).
- C.** Under the consolidated By-law, the average number of scheduled opportunities for debate and discussion will be 21/year i.e. during each and every Council Committee portion of the consolidated meeting. The consolidated By-law has enhanced the opportunity for debate and discussion by ~30% i.e. 21 scheduled opportunities per year compared to an average of 14.5 scheduled opportunities per year.
- D.** Council Committee will occur within the consolidated meeting, but retains the format whereby members of the public, staff, media, consultants, etc. can attend the meeting and there is fulsome opportunity for discussion and debate. For all important matters that have been pulled from the consent agenda for debate and discussion, in two weeks time, Council determines a direction for the recommendation to move forward as per the feedback received from the residents.

- Q 4.** Is 2 p.m. the perfect time for Council meetings? Why has the time for the meetings changed from 4 p.m. to 2 p.m.?
- A 4.** 2 p.m. is not the perfect time for the meetings. 4 p.m. is also not the perfect time. 2 pm was selected as it offers a middle ground between those that prefer a 9 a.m. start time and those that prefer a 7 p.m. start time. Affirmative action through recording, streaming, timestamping, and outreach will occur in due course to ensure that residents can review information from the comfort of their home at the time of their choosing to provide feedback to staff and Councillors. Focus is on facilitating public participation and feedback.  
A review of the meeting start times for surrounding municipalities and the County of Simcoe indicates that a morning start time (9-10 a.m.) is preferred and day meetings are common practice.
- Q 5.** Other than the reduction of the formal meetings of Council that dealt with the ratification of Council Committee recommendations, does the consolidated By-law, in any way, shape or manner, reduce the opportunity for public participation or debate and discussion during meetings?
- A 5.** No, on the contrary. The opportunity for receiving meaningful public input has been increased by 70% and the opportunity for scheduled debate and discussion has been enhanced by ~30%.  
Further, if required, a special meeting of Council can be convened to facilitate additional debate and discussion.
- Q 6.** What types of matters that are before Council can be ratified on the same day without the opportunity for seeking public input for two weeks?
- A 6.** Routine, informational, administrative matters will be dealt with during Consent Agenda on the same day by default. Items may be pulled and separated for the purpose of proposing an alternate recommendation or amendment. Additionally, time sensitive matters that deal with litigation, contractual obligations, grants, administrative matters etc., may also be moved to the Consent Agenda on the same day.  
It is not the purpose or the intent of the consolidated By-law to immediately ratify matters that require the input of the residents of Orillia.
- Q 7.** Wouldn't the consolidated By-law lead to longer meetings of Council?
- A 7.** The intent of the consolidated By-law is to ensure transparency, dedicated timeslots and accountability through enhanced public participation and debate. Public service and the process of governance and legislation demands dedication, preparation and attention. It is presumed, with full confidence, that Council will not waver from its responsibility and adequate time will continue to be dedicated to the governance process.
- Q 8.** Can the process presented by the consolidated By-law be changed later?
- A 8.** Yes. The Procedure By-law is a living document and the efficacy of the process will be reviewed periodically to ensure the required improvements and the desired level of public participation.

Changes that have been incorporated are a result of review, research, and public participation. The governance process started with the report to Council in April 2021 and a final report was presented in December 2022. During the review process, in addition to other steps such as reviewing the processes of various other municipalities, members of the public were invited to participate in a survey and offer suggestions. A separate survey was also circulated to members of City Boards and Committees. Previous reviews had occurred in 2012, 2015 and 2019.

Please contact Amanpreet Sidhu at [asidhu@orillia.ca](mailto:asidhu@orillia.ca) should you have any questions.

- Attachment – Consolidated By-law Process Comparison

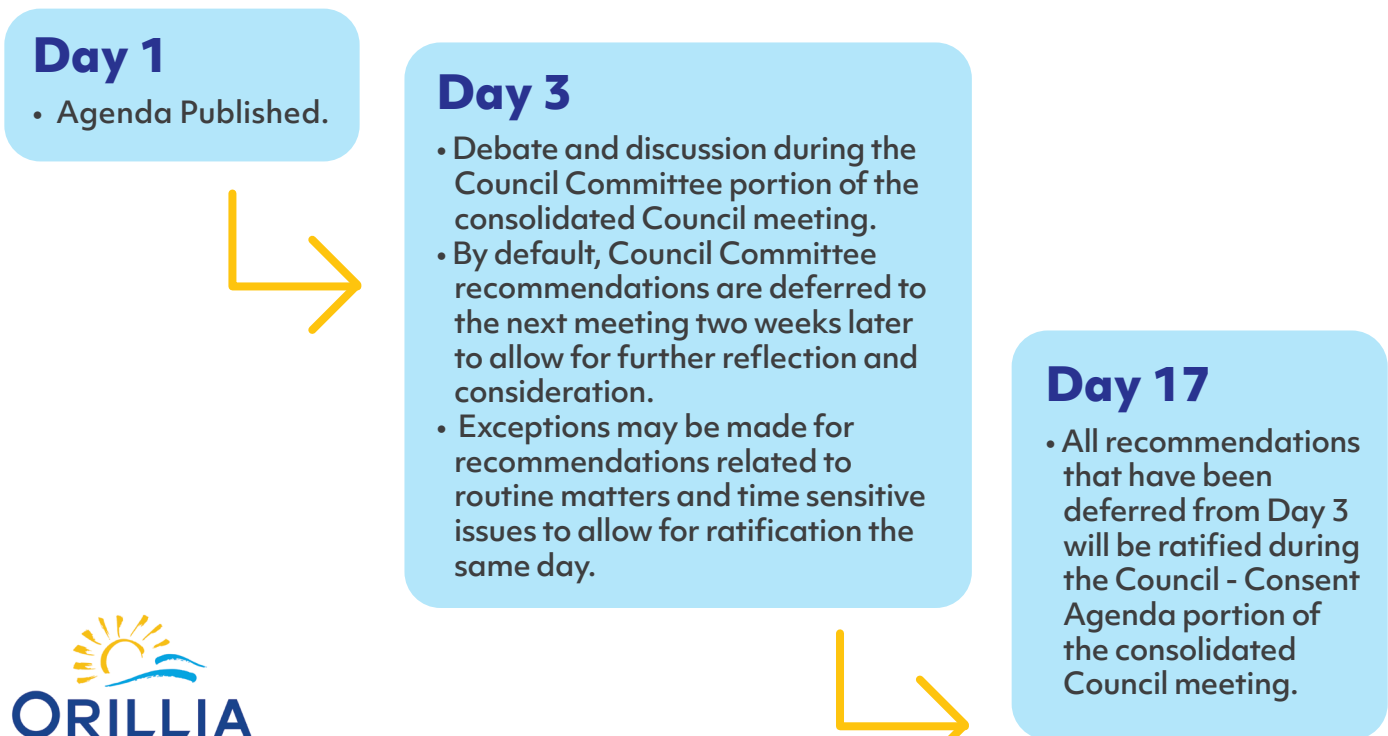
# Consolidated By-law

# Process Comparison

## Process Under the Old By-law:



## Process Under the Consolidated By-law:









## **CITY OF ORILLIA** **COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE (CIP)**

**MEMO TO:** Mayor and Members of Council  
**FROM:** Ali Chapple, Senior Planner  
**DATE:** January 3, 2023  
**SUBJECT:** Master Development Agreement executed

**Address:** 19 Orchard Point Road (now Ruby Crescent and Rice Lane)  
**Owner:** Sophie's Landing Development Corp.  
**Applicant:** MORGAN Planning and Development Inc.  
**File No.** D11-362  
**Other File No's:** 43CD-93004

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On December 12, 2022, the Development Agreement for 19 Orchard Point Road (to be readdressed as Ruby Crescent and Rice Lane) was executed by the City, as a result the property has cleared conditions related to Draft Plan of Condominium and Site Plan Approvals and can now begin construction of the planned 23-unit Common Element Condominium Townhouses development, to be located on newly constructed private roads Ruby Crescent and Rice Lane. This development will share amenities with the adjoining development - known as Phase 3 Sophies Landing (39/41 Orchard Point Road) or via the newly appointed municipal addresses of 24 through to 45 Ruby Crescent. The Phase 3 portion of the development will house the shared clubhouse and associated pool, all common elements areas along the shoreline (20m setback from Lake Simcoe) will be shared amongst both phases. Phase 3 will also include development of a new multi-slip dock (designed to accommodate 8 boats) and Phase 4 has an existing dock to be expanded to be used for more passive forms of recreation, such as swimming, canoeing etc.

### Approval of Subdivision/Condominiums and Development Agreement

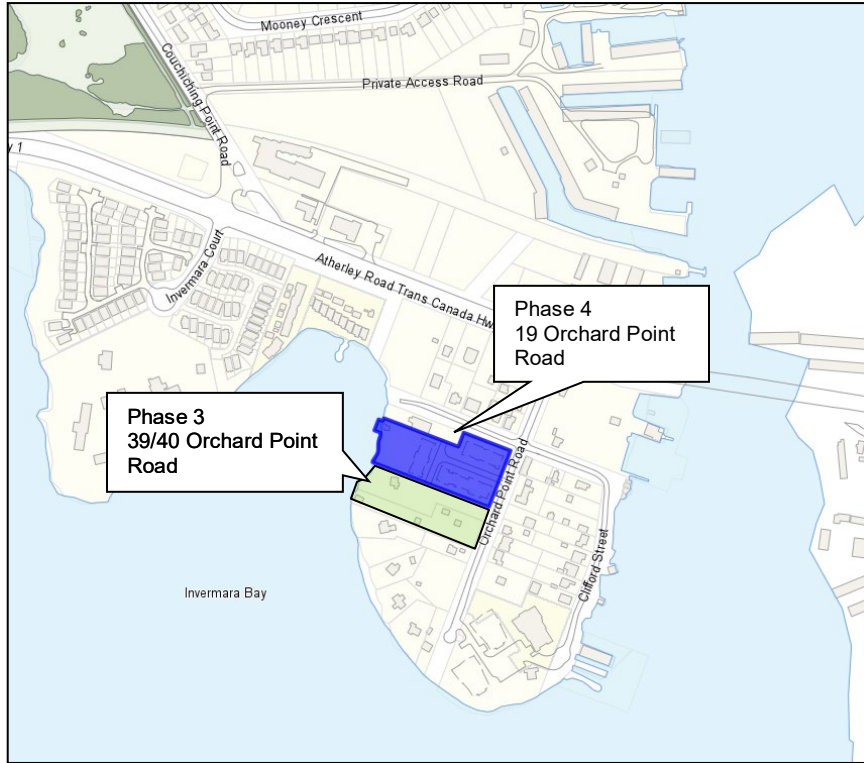
The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) has the authority to sign off on completed conditions of Condominium Approval and the General Manager of Development Services and Engineering (GM - DSE) has the authority to approve Site Plan Control. Pursuant to these authorities, the CAO has executed the Development Agreement in favour of the Condominium and Site Plan Approvals and the GM of DSE has signed off on all Plans. The final agreement as well as a list of final plans are now approved and will be registered on title. The applicant can now commence development and begin the process for obtaining building permits.

#### Attachments:

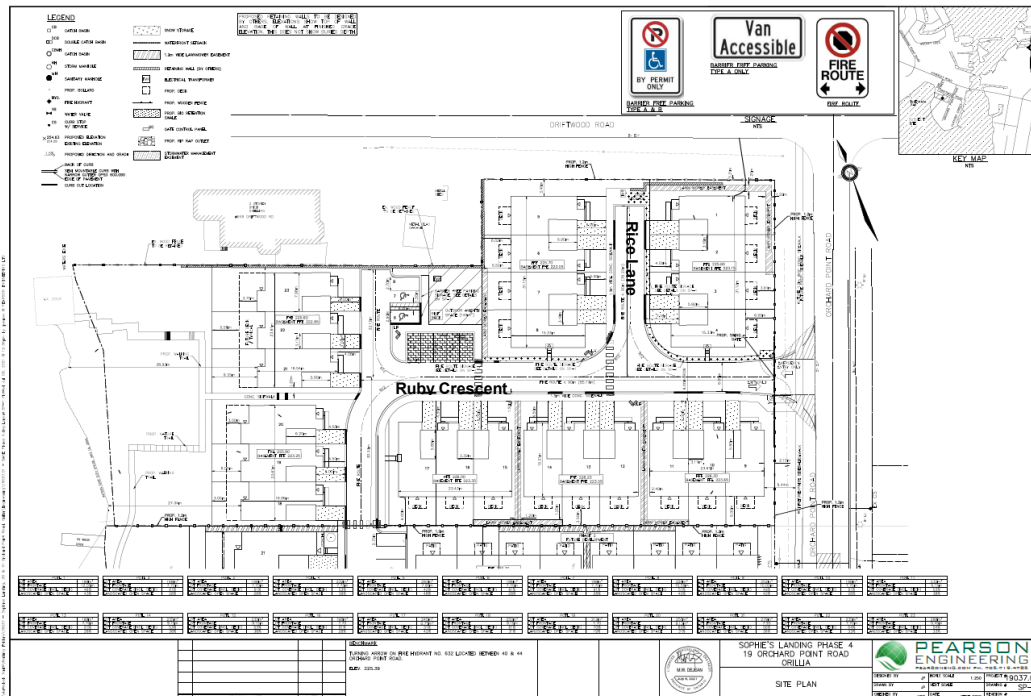
1. Location Map
2. Site Plan Drawing

cc.: Ian Sugden, General Manager of Development Services and Engineering

### Location Map



### Site Plan



**Ministry of  
Municipal Affairs  
and Housing**

Office of the Minister

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Toronto ON M7A 2J3  
Tel.: 416 585-7000

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Affaires municipales  
et du Logement**

Bureau du ministre

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Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2J3  
Tél. : 416 585-7000



Ontario

234-2022-5422

January 4, 2023

Dear Heads of Council,

I'm pleased to share an update on key initiatives underway at my ministry to help meet our government's goal of building 1.5 million new homes over the next 10 years.

The legislature recently passed our government's *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* which takes bold action to ensure that all communities can grow with a mix of ownership and rental housing types to meet the needs of all Ontarians.

Our government knows that building inspectors play a critical role in ensuring that new homes meet the public safety requirements set out in Ontario's Building Code. However, the capacity of municipal building departments has been impacted by recruitment challenges and the increasing number of building inspectors retiring from the profession. That's why, earlier this year, we took action to help municipalities address labour supply shortages in the building sector by amending the Building Code to provide a new model for municipal building departments to design and administer internship programs for building inspectors.

Effective July 1, 2022, municipal building departments can establish program entry criteria for interns that meet their own local recruitment and enforcement needs. This new internship model supports public safety by continuing to require that a qualified building inspector or Chief Building Official supervises the work of interns. The interns must also pass ministry technical and legal exams before being able to practice independently as building inspectors.

In the coming months, the ministry will develop guidance materials to support municipalities that are interesting in launching local programs to recruit new intern building inspectors. We look forward to working with municipalities to implement local internships.

Additionally, the ministry has engaged a consultant to identify opportunities for enhancements to the qualification program for building practitioners. We are seeking input from the public, including municipalities, building inspectors, designers, septic installers and building professionals not regulated by the ministry. This feedback will help guide future decisions on new approaches to qualification.

For more information and to review the discussion paper, please visit the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) website at <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-6433>.

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In addition to this ongoing work, the ministry is modernizing the provincial Qualification and Registration Tracking System (QuARTS). QuARTS is used by over 7,000 building practitioners to update their qualification and registration information online and to help the government regulate safety and compliance in the Ontario building industry.

Modernizing QuARTS will create a more efficient and user-friendly system, allowing building officials to spend more time on the important task of reviewing and issuing building permits to support the government's key priority of increasing housing stock.

Finally, the ministry made the 2012 Building Code Compendium freely available in Adobe PDF format through the website (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/request-digital-copy-2012-building-code-compendium>). Since its launch in March 2022, the ministry has provided free copies to over 5,000 building professionals to reduce barriers and help accelerate the construction of new homes across the province. This initiative has enabled inspectors to access Building Code requirements while performing their work onsite in a more convenient format. Additionally, candidates studying for the ministry's exams are able to access and learn Building Code content in an easy to navigate, user-friendly manner.

As part of the plan to build 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years, the government looks forward to continuing consultations with municipalities, the building industry and the public to investigate further changes to Ontario's Building Code in order to create more housing and support public safety.

If you are interested in learning more about any of the ministry's initiatives related to the transformation of Building Code services in Ontario, please contact us at [BuildingTransformation@ontario.ca](mailto:BuildingTransformation@ontario.ca).

Thank you for your continued partnership as we work together to get more homes built faster for all Ontarians.

Sincerely,



Steve Clark  
Minister

c: Municipal Clerks

**Ministry of  
Municipal Affairs  
and Housing**

Office of the Minister

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Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2J3  
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234-2022-6136

December 22, 2022

Dear Head of Council:

Ontario's housing supply crisis is a problem which has been decades in the making. It will take both short-term strategies and long-term commitment from all levels of government, the private sector, and not-for-profits to drive change. Each entity will have to do their part to be part of the solution.

To help support this important priority, I am pleased to provide you with an update on recent legislative and regulatory changes our government has made to help get 1.5 million homes built over the next 10 years.

**Bill 109, the *More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022***

Bill 109, the More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022, was introduced on March 30, 2022 and received Royal Assent on April 14, 2022.

As part of the government's More Homes for Everyone Plan, Schedule 5 of Bill 109 made changes to the Planning Act. Consequential changes were also made to the City of Toronto Act, 2006.

Most of the Planning Act changes are now in effect except for the zoning and site plan control fee refund provisions, which are due to come into force on January 1, 2023. However, I am committed to bringing forward legislation to delay the effective date of the fee refund changes from January 1, 2023 to July 1, 2023. These legislative changes would be introduced in the new year.

In the event that any fee refunds become due to applicants before these legislative changes are made, municipalities might consider not issuing refunds in the interim given my express commitment to introduce legislation that, if passed, would retroactively cancel the requirement.

You can find more information about Bill 109 on the Environmental Registry of Ontario ([019-5284](#))

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### **Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster, 2022**

Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022, was introduced on October 25, 2022, and received Royal Assent on November 28, 2022.

To support More Homes Built Faster: Ontario's Housing Supply Action Plan: 2022–2023, Schedule 9 of Bill 23 made changes to the Planning Act. Schedule 1 of Bill 23 also made similar changes to the City of Toronto Act, 2006 related to site plan provisions. Schedule 3 of Bill 23 made changes to the Development Charges Act.

The planning-related and municipal development-related charges changes came into force on November 28, 2022, except for provisions related to removal of planning responsibilities from certain upper-tier municipalities, certain provisions related to parkland dedication, and exemptions from municipal development-related charges for affordable and attainable housing, which will come into force on a day in the future to be named by proclamation. Provisions related to Conservation Authorities will take effect January 1, 2023.

Bill 23 also made changes to legislation led by other ministries. Please see Appendix A for an overview of the effective dates of the Bill 23 changes by schedule.

You can find more information about Bill 23 on the Environmental Registry of Ontario ([019-6163](https://www.ero.on.ca))

### **Bill 3, the Strong Mayors, Building Homes Act, 2022 and Bill 39, the Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022**

Bill 3, the Strong Mayors, Building Homes Act, 2022, was introduced on August 10, 2022, and received Royal Assent on September 8, 2022. Bill 3 and associated regulations ([O. Reg. 529/22](#) and [O. Reg. 530/22](#)) came into force on November 23, 2022.

Bill 39, the Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022, was introduced on November 16, 2022, and received Royal Assent on December 8, 2022. Bill 39, amendments to associated regulations ([O. Reg. 581/22](#) and [O. Reg. 583/22](#)), and additional regulations to prescribe provincial priorities ([O. Reg. 580/22](#) and [O. Reg. 582/22](#)) came into force on December 20, 2022. Additional details can be found in Appendix B and on the Ontario Legislative Assembly's website ([Bill 3](#) and [Bill 39](#)).

Sincerely,



Steve Clark  
Minister

c: Chief Administrative Officer

# Appendix A

## Effective Dates for Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022

Schedule	Effective Date
Schedule 1: City of Toronto Act, 2006	<p>All of the changes in Schedule 1 (City of Toronto Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.</p> <p>Note: The legislative changes to the City of Toronto Act include amendments that give the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing authority to make regulations imposing limits and conditions on how municipalities can regulate the demolition and conversion of residential rental properties of six units or more. No regulations have been made at this time.</p>
Schedule 2: Conservation Authorities Act	<p>Changes in Schedule 2 (Conservation Authorities Act) came into force the day the bill received Royal Assent, except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On January 1, sections related to streamlining disposition of lands for CAs comes into force which would allow CAs to sell or lease land without Minister’s approval provided they follow rules around public consultation and notifications.</li> <li>• Also on January 1, sections that enable the Minister’s ability to issue direction to freeze fees and ability to scope CA commenting on development applications and land use planning policies through regulation, would come into force but only have effect when the Minister issues direction on fees or if a regulation prescribing Act under which CA commenting roles is restricted is made.</li> <li>• Changes related to CA permitting (including removal of “conservation of land” and “pollution”, adding “unstable soil and bedrock”, regulation making powers to exempt development from a CA permit where it has been authorized under the Planning Act, etc.) take effect on a later date (upon proclamation) once a new regulation under Section 28 of the CA Act is in effect. MNRF continues to consult on that regulation through the Environmental Registry (#019-2927).</li> </ul>
Schedule 3: Development Charges Act, 1997	<p>All of the changes in Schedule 3 (Development Charges Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent, with the exception of provisions relating to development charge exemptions for affordable and attainable housing units, which would take effect upon proclamation.</p>
Schedule 4: Municipal Act, 2001	<p>All of the changes in Schedule 4 (Municipal Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.</p> <p>Note: The legislative changes to the Municipal Act give the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing authority to make regulations imposing limits and conditions on how municipalities can regulate the demolition and conversion of residential rental properties of six units or more. No regulations have been made at this time.</p>
Schedule 5: New Home Construction Licensing Act, 2017	<p>Many of the amendments in Schedule 5 (New Home Construction Licensing Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.</p> <p>The amendments regarding the maximum fine that a court may impose for a subsequent conviction, as well as most of the amendments related</p>

Schedule	Effective Date
<p>Schedule 6: Ontario Heritage Act</p>	<p>to administrative penalties, will come into force on February 1, 2023.</p> <p>Most of the amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) made through the bill will be proclaimed into force on January 1, 2023. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new authorities under Part III.1 of the Act that relate to the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.</li> <li>• Most of the changes to procedures related to municipal registers, including the process and requirements around inclusion of non-designated properties on the municipal registers. However, the requirement for municipalities to make their municipal registers available on a publicly accessible website will not come into force until July 1, 2023 to provide municipalities with time to ensure compliance.</li> <li>• Limiting the ability to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate a property subject to a prescribed event to only those properties included on a municipal register.</li> <li>• The authority to prescribe criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of including non-designated properties on the municipal register and designating a Heritage Conservation District (HCD).</li> <li>• The authority to set out processes to amend and repeal HCD bylaw in regulation. Note, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism will consult on the development of these processes to be set out in regulation in 2023.</li> </ul> <p>Regulatory amendments to O.Reg. 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest will also come into force on January 1, 2023. These changes establish that non-designated properties included on a register must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in the regulation, and that individual properties and HCDs must meet two or more of the criteria included in the regulation in order to be designated. The regulation also includes transitional provisions to address matters underway at the time of the changes coming into force.</p> <p>The outstanding amendments to the OHA made through Bill 108, the More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019, will also be proclaimed into force on January 1, 2023. The amendments speak specifically to the demolition or removal of an attribute that is not a building or structure within an HCD.</p> <p>Regulatory amendments to O.Reg. 358/21: General will come into force on January 1, 2023. These amendments include consequential housekeeping amendments and transition provisions related to the above legislative amendments coming into force.</p> <p>Bill 23 included some minor housekeeping amendments to the OHA that came into force upon Royal Assent. These included repealing the alternative definition of “alter”.</p>
<p>Schedule 7: Ontario Land Tribunal Act, 2001</p>	<p>The changes in Schedule 7 (More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022) will come into force on proclamation.</p>



Schedule	Effective Date
Schedule 8: Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012	The changes in Schedule 8 (Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.
Schedule 9: Planning Act	<p>The changes in Schedule 9 (Planning Act) all came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provisions related to removal of planning responsibilities from certain upper-tier municipalities, which would come into force on a day to be named by proclamation.</li> <li>• provisions related to the exemption of community benefits charge and parkland dedication requirements for affordable and attainable housing units</li> <li>• provisions related encumbered land to be conveyed to municipalities by developers for park or other recreational purposes</li> <li>• provisions related to Conservation Authorities (linked to the changes in Schedule 2) will take effect January 1, 2023</li> </ul>
Schedule 10: Supporting Growth and Housing in York and Durham Regions Act, 2022	<p>Except as otherwise provided, the Act set out in Schedule 10 came into force on the day bill received Royal Assent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections 7 to 10, subsection 11 (5) and section 14 come into force on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor. Once in force, these sections will require a prescribed municipality to develop, construct, and operate the Lake Simcoe phosphorus reduction project and allow the Ontario Clean Water Agency to undertake some or all of that project if ordered to do so by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The project will also be exempt from the Environmental Assessment Act.</li> <li>• Subsection 85 (1) comes into force on the later of the day subsection 44 (1) of this Act comes into force and the day section 2 of Schedule 5 to the Accelerating Access to Justice Act, 2021 comes into force. Subsection 85 (1) makes consequential changes to the Act arising out of changes to the Expropriations Act in respect of alternative hearings processes.</li> <li>• Subsection 85 (2) comes into force on the later of the day section 61 of this Act comes into force and the day section 42 of Schedule 4 to the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019 comes into force. Subsection 85 (2) makes consequential changes to the Act arising out of the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019 consistent with other Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks legislation. The change would allow a person undertaking an inspection to obtain the assistance of the local police force rather than the Ontario Provincial Police Force.</li> </ul>

## Appendix B

### **Bill 3, the Strong Mayors, Building Homes Act, 2022 and Bill 39, the Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022**

As a result of Bills 3 and 39, changes were made to the Municipal Act, 2001, City of Toronto Act, 2006 and the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, and regulations were established to give the mayors in Toronto and Ottawa strong mayor powers to help advance shared provincial-municipal priorities, including building new homes. These powers include:

- Choosing to appoint the municipality's chief administrative officer,
- Hiring certain municipal department heads, and establish and re-organize departments,
- Creating committees of council, assigning their functions and appointing the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of committees of council, and
- Proposing the municipal budget, subject to council amendments and a head of council veto and council override process.

The mayors of Toronto and Ottawa can also use strong mayor powers related to provincial priorities. These include:

- Vetoing certain by-laws if the mayor is of the opinion that all or part of the by-law could potentially interfere with a provincial priority,
- Bringing forward matters for council consideration if the mayor is of the opinion that considering the matter could potentially advance a provincial priority, and
- Proposing certain municipal by-laws if the mayor is of the opinion that the proposed by-law could potentially advance a provincial priority. Council can pass these by-laws if more than one-third of council members vote in favour.

The provincial priorities for the purposes of strong mayor powers are prescribed in O. Reg. 580/22 and O. Reg. 582/22 and they are:

1. Building 1.5 million new residential units by December 31, 2031.
2. Constructing and maintaining infrastructure to support housing, including, transit, roads, utilities, and servicing.



# THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF COBOURG

The Corporation of the Town of Cobourg  
Legislative Services Department  
Victoria Hall  
55 King Street West  
Cobourg, ON K9A 2M2

Brent Larmer  
Municipal Clerk/  
Manager of Legislative Services  
Telephone: (905) 372-4301 Ext. 4401  
Email: [blarmer@cobourg.ca](mailto:blarmer@cobourg.ca)  
Fax: (905) 372-7558

**SENT VIA EMAIL**

December 28, 2022

David Piccini, Member of Provincial Parliament  
Hon. Doug Ford, Premier  
Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

**Re: Town of Cobourg Resolution – Strong Mayors, Building Act, (Bill 3)**

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At a meeting held on December 19, 2022, the Municipal Council of the Town of Cobourg approved the following Resolution #406-22

**Strong Mayors, Building Act, (Bill 3)**

Moved by Councillor Brian Darling, Seconded by Councillor Aaron Burchat

THAT Council receive the correspondence from the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Township of Lanark Highlands Municipality of Greenstone regarding the Strong Mayors, Building Act (Bill 3) for information purposes

AND FURTHER THAT Cobourg Council supports the resolutions from these municipalities regarding Bill 3

AND FURTHER THAT Cobourg Council opposes the changes that Bill 3 makes to the Municipal Act, 2001 and Municipal Conflict of Interest Act

AND FURTHER THAT Council direct the Municipal Clerk to send a copy of this resolution be provided to the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, MPP David Piccini, all 444 municipalities, FCM, AMCTO, and AMO.

**406-22**

**Carried**

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at [blarmer@cobourg.ca](mailto:blarmer@cobourg.ca) or by telephone at (905)-372-4301 Ext. 4401.

Sincerely,

Brent Larmer  
Municipal Clerk/Manager of Legislative Services  
Returning Officer  
Legislative Services Department