



# **Agriculture *Matters***

**A Guide for Municipal Councillors and Staff**

# Introduction

Ontario's agriculture and agri-food sectors are leading economic drivers for the province; contributing over \$39 billion in GDP and employing over 820,000 Ontarians.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture (OFA) is Canada's largest voluntary general farm organization, representing more than 37,000 family farm businesses across Ontario. OFA works to represent and champion the interests of Ontario farmers through government relations, farm policy recommendations, lobby efforts, research, community representation and media relations. Ontario farmers form the backbone of our robust food system and rural communities with the potential to drive the Ontario economy forward.

The purpose of this Guide is to provide an overview of issues affecting farmers today, as well as identifying opportunities for local communities to support this untapped, and sometimes undervalued, economic sector. It is available electronically at [ofa.on.ca/GrowAg](http://ofa.on.ca/GrowAg).

OFA's 52 County and Regional Federations offer strong, grassroots leadership, and should be your first point of contact when addressing municipal issues affecting agricultural businesses in your community.

## *Producing Prosperity in Ontario*

OFA's campaign, [Producing Prosperity in Ontario](http://producingprosperity.ca), calls for greater investment in Ontario's agri-food sector and rural communities as an effective strategy to deliver economic growth and prosperity for all Ontarians.

Distributing development dollars across Ontario is the solution to ongoing challenges facing rural and urban communities. New investments in Ontario's rural communities will grow existing businesses, attract new companies, and boost opportunities for regional economic development.

Distributing economic development will create new jobs, enable new affordable housing options, improve food security, and contribute to environmental stewardship.

When we invest in our small communities, we improve the physical and social infrastructure in rural Ontario; generating new opportunities to work and live in communities across the province. This is good for rural Ontario and alleviates the stresses in our urban communities. It's a win-win.

To learn more about the long-term benefits of investing in our agri-food sector and our rural communities, visit [producingprosperity.ca](http://producingprosperity.ca).

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# Municipal Issues Affecting Ontario Agriculture

## *Land Use Planning and Economic Development*

### Municipal Official Plans

#### What's the issue for municipalities?

- Ontario municipalities must have an Official Plan. The Official Plan describes your local township, county, region, district or city government's policies on how land in your community will be used, and where future development will go. It is prepared with local citizen input and helps ensure that future growth and development will meet the needs of the community, in an orderly manner.
- As outlined in the Planning Act, municipal Official Plans and Zoning By-Laws "shall be consistent with" the [2014 Provincial Policy Statement \(PPS\)](#). The PPS provides policy direction to municipalities on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development.
- In some cases, municipalities might be in the process of developing or reviewing their Official Plan. Periodic review of the municipal Official Plan is obligatory.

#### Why does it matter to farmers?

- The municipal Official Plan identifies areas in the municipality set aside for agricultural, residential, industrial, commercial, recreational and institutional uses. Large contiguous tracts of land designated for agricultural uses are necessary for farming to prosper.
- Non-agricultural land uses located within lands designated for agriculture can negatively impact the ability of surrounding agricultural operations to expand or to introduce new agricultural activities, particularly through mandated separation distances imposed by the Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) formulae.

#### How can you help?

- Ensure you have read the resources provided below and recognize the challenges associated with development pressures on agricultural lands.
- Strike a balance between competing interests for land uses. Economic development is often seen as directly tied to urban growth and more jobs. However, agriculture and its related industries also create and retain jobs. Consider how we will feed our growing population on a municipal, provincial, national and global scale.

#### Resources

- [OMAFRA's Guidelines on Permitted Uses in Ontario's Prime Agricultural Areas](#)
- [OMAFRA's Minimum Distance Separation Guidebook](#)
- [OFA's submission for OMAFRA's Farms Forever consultation](#)

# Comprehensive Zoning By-Laws

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Municipal governments have the responsibility to develop Official Plans and Comprehensive Zoning By-Laws for their areas. These two documents set out the general allocations for land use, as well as listing the types of activities allowed within each land use category (e.g. for agricultural zoning, by-laws impacting farm diversification through on-farm processing of farm products).
- Official Plans outline which areas within the municipality will be designated agricultural, residential, industrial, commercial, recreational, or institutional uses. Official Plans also regulate the growth of these competing land uses within the municipality. Zoning by-laws focus on specifics, such as how lands within each major designation will be used, where buildings and structures can be located on each parcel of land (setbacks from roads and lot lines), the types and sizes of buildings permitted, lot sizes and dimensions, and parking requirements.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- The municipality's policies on growth and development and its zoning by-laws affect farmers. Municipal Official Plans and zoning by-laws need to reflect the unique needs of agriculture.
- Agriculture products and production practices are constantly changing and evolving. Comprehensive Zoning By-Laws may not reflect the current realities of farming today.
- On-farm diversification (e.g. food processing, retail farm markets, farm weddings, etc.) is growing in Ontario as farmers look for new revenue streams and consumers are increasingly interested in where their food comes from.

## How can you help?

- When establishing and updating Comprehensive Zoning By-Laws and Official Plans, consult with your agricultural community to reduce or eliminate negative consequences.
- Ensure Municipal Official Plans and Zoning By-Laws are clear about what uses are permitted, consider neighbouring uses, and provide support for these farm ventures to contribute to their success.

## Resources

- [OMAFRA's Guidelines on Permitted Uses in Ontario's Prime Agricultural Areas](#)
- [OMAFRA's Minimum Distance Separation Guidebook](#)
- [OFA's submission for OMAFRA's Farms Forever consultation](#)
- [AFIO Directory: Comprehensive Zoning By-Laws](#)

# Farming and Food Production Protection Act and Municipal By-Laws

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Municipalities need to carefully consider the scope of by-laws that could impact normal farm practices, ideally by consulting with an Agricultural Advisory Committee or county Federation of Agriculture.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- The [Farming and Food Production Protection Act](#) (Ontario's "right to farm" law) provides a mechanism for farmers, either individually or in a group, to have a local by-law reviewed if they believe that the by-law unduly restricts a normal farm practice.
- Section 6 of the [Farming and Food Production Protection Act](#) enables a farmer or group of farmers to apply to the Board should they believe that a municipal by-law (current or future) unduly restricts a normal farm practice. The onus is on the applicant(s) to prove that the by-law unduly restricts a normal farm practice.
- If the Board determines that the by-law does restrict a normal farm practice, then it can grant the applicant(s) an exemption from the by-law. However, if the Board determines that the by-law does not restrict a normal farm practice, the applicant(s) are bound to comply with the by-law.
- Non-farming neighbours may not understand normal farm practices, and may object to odour, noise, dust, or other realities of farming. This may result in negative interactions or neighbour disputes about normal farm practices.

## How can you help?

- Ensure Municipal By-Laws are clear about their application to normal farm practices and recognize that Ontario agriculture in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is a complex and constantly evolving industry.
- Learn about normal farm practices and promote awareness among non-farming neighbours about the realities of living near farms.

## Resources

- [OMAFRA's Guidelines on Permitted Uses in Ontario's Prime Agricultural Areas](#)
- [Past decisions of the Normal Farm Practices Protection Board](#)
- [OMAFRA web page on Normal Farm Practices](#)

# Agricultural Representation in Municipal Governance

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Programs and policies developed by councillors and administered by municipal staff with limited knowledge of modern agriculture can inadvertently cause adverse effects to farmers and their operations.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Farmers are facing greater challenges in influencing local decision-making as an increasing number of citizens have a limited understanding of agriculture.
- Municipal councillors listen to the concerns of their constituents and since farmers are a minority, their voice may not be heard. As an integral part of our local economy, environmental sustainability, and ability to feed ourselves, we must include the views of farmers to ensure farms remain viable and financially sustainable.
- The intensifying responsibilities of councillors today make the role a full-time job. Consequently, fewer farmers can make the necessary commitment to this role, limiting their voice at the table.

## How can you help?

- Engage with your farm community early and often. This can occur through public meetings, attending local County Federation meetings, or inviting representatives to speak at Council meetings.
- Consult with farmers on policies and programs that may affect their farm business operations, including new roads, bridges and traffic circles that may impede transportation of modern farm equipment.
- Some municipalities have an Agricultural Advisory Committee established to advise councillors and staff on by-laws that affect agriculture. After discussing with the local County Federation, consider the benefits of creating an Agricultural Advisory Committee to encourage regular discussion and information sharing.
- Ensure that all meetings and consultations consider the schedules of farm businesses. Planting season and harvesting season (in particular, the months of May, October and November) are exceptionally busy and farmers will rarely be able to attend meetings. Flexible hours (i.e. beyond 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.) and online (e.g. webinars) can also help alleviate timing pressures.

## Resources

- [OFA's Guide and Checklist to Support Agricultural Growth in Your Municipality](#)
- [AFIO Directory: Examples of Agricultural Advisory Committee Terms of Reference](#)

# Rural Economic Development

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Policies that support the economic well-being of rural businesses and residents support the broader regional economy. Availability and access to health care services, rural schools, affordable energy, broadband internet and transportation infrastructure are all essential for rural economic development.
- Municipalities tend to offer economic development programs and incentives in urban areas to develop their downtowns and support businesses (e.g. downtown revitalization or business improvement areas), however, rural support is often lacking.
- Rural municipalities are increasingly engaging in economic development initiatives. An economic development strategy may be commissioned to assist with identifying key sectors to target for growth and guide initiatives undertaken by the municipality.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Economic development initiatives tend to favour industries such as manufacturing, energy or retail while overlooking the economic opportunities in the agri-food sector. Farmers need continued support to provide food, fibre and fuel to Ontario's economy.
- Rural areas may not be given the resources and support needed to retain and expand their operations. There is a growing importance to support economic prosperity of rural and agricultural businesses through financial incentives and reduced costs.

## How can you help?

- Reduce the financial burden by exempting farm structures from development charges.
- Support rural infrastructure projects and apply for municipal infrastructure funding.
- Municipalities can implement Community Improvement Plans (CIP) that encourage private investment, renew infrastructure, and waive development fees. Provide incentives for on-farm diversification by developing an agricultural/rural-specific CIP.
- Business retention and expansion studies (BR+E) can focus specifically on agriculture and food to determine specific needs and opportunities within the sector. An agri-food BR+E can be particularly useful for determining whether specific infrastructure is needed (e.g. grain elevator, freezer storage facilities, distribution centres, etc.) or specific cluster development (e.g. craft beer and hops industry growth).

## Resources

- [AFIO Directory: Examples of municipal/regional Economic Development Strategies](#)
- [AFIO Directory: Examples of rural/agricultural Community Improvement Plans](#)
- [AFIO Directory: Examples of BR+E studies for agriculture and food](#)



## Broadband Internet

### What's the issue for municipalities?

- Reliable internet access is the norm in urban Ontario but continues to be a problem in many rural areas of the province, often only a few kilometres from major cities. Access to high speed internet in rural and remote areas is an ongoing challenge.
- In December 2016, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) ruled that broadband access [internet service is now considered a basic telecommunications service for all Canadians](#). The CRTC set new targets for internet service providers to offer customers in all parts of the country download speeds of at least 50 megabits per second (Mbps) and upload speeds of at least 10 Mbps, and to also offer the option of unlimited data.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- Reliable, high-speed broadband internet service is as vital to modern farm businesses as electricity and telephone service. Farmers rely on the internet for information to make business decisions, operate precision agricultural technologies (e.g. auto-steer technology on tractors, GPS-enabled yield monitors), facilitate marketing of farm products, access continuing education and farm management information, and participate in the global digital economy.
- Two out of three Ontario farmers surveyed have unreliable internet connection, according to a recent survey of more than 1,000 OFA members. Results showed 94% of respondents believed access to the internet is important to their farm operations, and the majority of those indicated their business would suffer without reliable internet access. More than 50% of respondents believed better internet access would boost their bottom line by opening opportunities for domestic and international markets, and keeping pace with new innovations, technology and overall competitiveness.
- OFA believes that rather than setting speed targets, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) must adopt a Minimum Customer Service standard that will ensure that farmers and rural residents can receive the level of reliable internet service they need, at a price competitive with their urban counterparts.

### How can you help?

- Initiate projects to expand broadband internet into rural areas to meet the current and future needs of rural residents.
- Conduct research into where there are underserved areas in your community.
- Support regional initiatives such as the [South Western Integrated Fibre Technology \(SWIFT\) Network](#) and [Eastern Ontario Regional Network \(EORN\)](#).

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Broadband Internet](#)
- [CRTC's web page on Closing the Broadband Gap](#)

# Community and Regional Food Planning

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Community and regional food planning strengthens the relationships between producers, processors, distributors, and consumers of food. While some municipalities may not see their role, there are many instances where local governments can help their communities stay healthy by supporting policies and programs that facilitate the consumption of locally-produced foods.
- Agri-food products that are produced and available locally will support healthy communities, provide job opportunities, and diversify the economy. Local produce is fresher and reconnects consumers with how food is produced.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Supporting local food means supporting local farmers. Increasing opportunities for farmers to sell and market their products contributes to the viability of their farm business. It also helps consumers understand modern agriculture and increases public trust and engagement with the food system.
- A municipality can implement policies that either assist or hinder opportunities to market local agricultural products within the community. Even with the best intentions, local by-laws can impact the ability of farmers to access, and market directly to, consumers.

## How can you help?

- In 2013, Ontario passed Bill 36, the [Local Food Act](#), to help foster successful local food economies and systems, help increase awareness and diversity of local food, and develop new markets for local food. Municipalities can develop and promote activities to celebrate during Local Food Week in June and Ontario Agriculture Week in October.
- Developing a municipal local food procurement policy can help connect urban centres and the surrounding rural communities. Supporting local food production, consumption and procurement helps the local economy and keeps local dollars in the community.
- Municipal governments have a responsibility to citizens to incorporate community and regional food planning into their policies. Planning for food can take the form of local by-laws that do not restrict the development of local food systems, zoning to allow for farmers markets and other marketing opportunities, and activities that strengthen community food security and local economic development.

## Resources

- [AFIO Directory: Examples of Food Policy Council Terms of Reference](#)
- [AFIO Directory: Examples of Local Food Promotional Brochures and Maps](#)
- [AFIO Directory: How-To Guides and Toolkits for Agriculture and Food](#)

# Food and Organic Waste

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Every year Ontarians divert 1.4 million tonnes of food and organic waste from landfill streams, and yet 2.2 million tonnes are sent for disposal. Residential and Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (IC&I) sectors represent 86% of food and organic waste generated; 10% from agriculture; and 4% during distribution.
- Municipalities that process food and organic waste need to support technology and innovation to recover compostable products and packaging. Special considerations are needed for rural, northern and remote communities. Community size and geographic distribution present unique issues under existing organic waste resource recovery legislation. Municipalities need to pursue regional recovery capacity approaches including economy of scale waste processing.
- Municipalities need to plan for the management and beneficial use of biosolids, enhanced biosolids processing technologies and co-management practices that support volume minimization and nutrient recovery.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Agriculture is a key part of the food and organic waste circuit. Aside from manure that is reinvested into soils as fertilizer, farms do not produce a significant amount of waste, but agriculture must be part of food and organic waste discussions to address unique considerations and solutions for urban and rural Ontario.
- Agriculture is integral to the final stages of the food and organic waste resource circuit and an important partner in the distribution of composts and other food waste.
- The Ontario [Community Food Program Donation Tax Credit for Farmers](#), in addition to the charitable donation tax credit, assists eligible farmers in donating agricultural products to eligible community food programs in Ontario (e.g. food banks).

## How can you help?

- Develop regional solutions through partnerships among municipalities, industry and communities. Community-based solutions such as organic waste processing infrastructure, small-scale composting, small-scale biogas and biomass energy generation facilities for rural, northern and remote areas will reduce food waste.
- Food waste that cannot be diverted for food consumption and animal feed should be diverted to composting, aerobic or anaerobic digestion. Partner with the agricultural community to strategically site regional anaerobic digesters with the dual purpose of final stage organic waste consumption, and production of low or net-zero energy.

## Resources

- [OFA's web page on Food Waste](#)
- [OFA's submission regarding MOECC's discussion paper: Addressing Food and Organic Waste](#)

## Municipal Farm Property Tax Ratio

### What's the issue for municipalities?

- The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) is responsible for the assessment and classification of property. However, municipalities set property tax rates and upper/single-tier municipalities determine local tax burden through their tax ratio policy.
- Farm residences, plus a minimum one acre of land, are taxed at the municipality's residential tax rate. However, farmland and outbuildings that are eligible for the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Program are taxed at no more than 25% of the residential property tax rate. Upper and single-tier municipalities have the authority to set the farm property tax ratio below 25%.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- In MPAC's province-wide 2016 property reassessment, farmland assessment increases have greatly outpaced the residential assessment increases in most municipalities. Consequentially, the farm class is carrying a larger share of the total municipal tax burden. Therefore, a reduction in the municipal farm property tax ratio (below 25 percent of the residential property tax rate) should be considered.
- Collecting an increasing portion of the municipal budget from the farm property class is inappropriate where the revenue is allocated to finance municipal services for developed areas (e.g. sidewalks, street lighting). Taxes collected from farmland should reflect the minimal municipal services required by farm land and buildings.
- The farm property tax rate only applies to farmland and farm buildings that have been classified by MPAC into the farm property class. The farm residence and one acre remain in the residential property class and are taxed at the residential property tax rate. Therefore, farmers pay residential property taxes like other homeowners.

### How can you help?

- Support reducing the farm property tax ratio to ensure that the percentage of municipal tax revenue from the farm property class remains consistent with previous years.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Property Assessment and Taxation](#)
- [MPAC's web page on How Assessment Works](#)

# Taxation of On-Farm Value Added Activities

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- The Ontario Fair Assessment System, based on the classification of properties where each class is taxed at a different rate, has resulted in some buildings located on farms being classified and taxed at full commercial or industrial rates. These rates are inappropriate in cases where the building is used for activities necessary in getting the primary agricultural product or commodity stored and distributed.
- In addition, buildings used to conduct on-farm value-added activities, such as small-scale processing, retail or agri-tourism should be encouraged and not discouraged by excessive property taxes. The OFA defines value-added activities as an extension of the farming operation by taking a marketable farm commodity produced on land owned or controlled through rental, lease and/or sharecropping arrangements by the same farmer or farmers and increasing its value by further preparing it, and/or storing it, and/or selling it directly to the consumer.
- In 2018, [changes to Ontario Regulation 282/98 under the Assessment Act](#) allow upper-tier municipalities to create optional sub classes under the industrial and commercial property classes for on-farm value-added activities. In municipalities that adopt this optional property class, the first \$50,000 in assessed value of on-farm value-added facilities will be taxed at 25% of the local commercial or industrial tax rate. Facilities with an assessed value of greater than \$1,000,000 will not be eligible for this new optional property tax classes.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Farm buildings that are used for activities necessary to get their primary agricultural products to market should not be considered commercial or industrial uses.
- Farm buildings that are used for small-scale value-added agriculture should be encouraged to support business diversification and product enhancement on the farm.
- Commercial and industrial property tax classes are considerably higher than farmland property tax classes and can unduly restrict farm business ventures.

## How can you help?

- Support the adoption of a subclass for industrial and commercial property classes in upper-tier municipalities.
- Encourage on-farm, value-added activities that enhance agricultural offerings in a community to create jobs and stimulate the rural economy.

## Resources

- [OFA's web page on Property Assessment and Taxation](#)
- [Changes made to Ontario Regulation 282/98 under the Assessment Act](#)

# Development Charges on New Farm Buildings

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Municipal governments can levy municipal development charges on new residential and non-residential buildings and structures to cover the capital costs associated with increased demand for municipal services that result from growth-related development. These capital costs can include acquiring and improving land and buildings, infrastructure for water and sewer services, and new equipment and buildings required to maintain emergency services.
- Although the [Development Charges Act](#) provides municipalities with the ability to apply such charges to agricultural buildings and structures, most municipalities have chosen to exempt agricultural buildings and structures from municipal development charges.
- However, subsequent by-laws may omit the existing exemptions for agricultural buildings and structures unless farmers and municipal councillors are vigilant.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Development charges are in place to fund services related to growth, which brings more people to a municipality (e.g. higher local population, more employment). Since the construction of most new farm buildings does not increase the need for services as a commercial or industrial business would, development charges should not apply to farm buildings and structures. If they do, farmers are bearing more than their share of the municipality's additional capital expenditures.
- If one municipality applies development charges to agricultural buildings and structures while a neighbouring municipality does not, an inter-regional inequity is created. About 90 percent of municipalities with development charges by-laws do not apply the charges to farm buildings and structures.
- Standardizing the application of development charges to agriculture through a province-wide exemption would prevent farmers from facing inequitable treatment in a minority of municipalities. The OFA believes that the *Development Charges Act* should be amended to provide a statutory exemption to farm animal housing and other farm buildings/structures from all development charges to ensure equitable treatment of farms in all Ontario municipalities.

## How can you help?

- Determine whether development charges apply to agricultural structures in your municipality and consider amending these charges.
- Support OFA's position that all new farm buildings in Ontario should be exempt from development charges.

## Resources

- [OFA's submission on the Development Charges Act](#)

## *Environment and Animal Welfare*

### **Nutrient Management and Pesticides**

#### **What's the issue for municipalities?**

- The [\*Nutrient Management Act \(NMA\)\*](#) and the [\*Pesticides Act\*](#) both contain language placing regulatory control firmly in the domain of the provincial government. Specifically, in the case of the NMA section 61(1) states: A regulation supersedes a by-law of a municipality as a provision in that by-law if the by-law or provision addresses the same subject matter as the regulation.
- Similarly, section 7.1(5) of the *Pesticides Act* states: A municipal by-law is inoperative if it addresses the use, sale, offer for sale or transfer of a pesticide that may be used for a cosmetic purpose.

#### **Why does it matter to farmers?**

- The OFA lobbied for, and supports, the above provisions on the basis that it is preferable to have provincial legislation and regulations governing pesticides and land-applied nutrients rather than a patchwork of inconsistent municipal by-laws.

#### **How can you help?**

- Where necessary, repeal existing by-laws that deal with either pesticides or land-applied nutrients.

#### **Resources**

- [OMAFRA's web page on Nutrient Management Act](#)
- [OMAFRA's web page on Using Pesticides in Ontario](#)

# Noxious Weed Control

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- The [Weed Control Act](#) is meant to provide relief from the spread of noxious weeds. The Act requires every person in possession of land adjacent to agricultural land to “destroy all noxious weeds on it”. The province has designated a number of plants as noxious weeds, including giant hog weed. Municipalities may add additional weeds to the provincial list for local enforcement.
- There are three levels of weed inspectors: lower tier (if applicable) appointed locally, upper tier (county, region or district) appointed regionally, and a provincial inspector appointed by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA).
- A landowner concerned about weeds on neighbouring lands should contact their municipal clerk, asking for the weed inspector. The local municipal clerk should always be the first point of contact, regardless of whether the weed problem occurs at the municipal, county or provincial levels. The clerk will contact the appropriate inspector.
- Any person (landowners, municipalities, provincially owned land, MTO properties, conservation authorities, former railway rights-of-way, etc.) in possession of land where noxious weeds are present and negatively impacting agricultural lands, are responsible for controlling them, including any associated costs.
- A weed inspector who finds noxious weeds or weed seeds can order the person in possession of the land to destroy them within seven days (excluding weekends). An order to destroy weeds can be appealed to the chief inspector. In turn, the decision of the chief inspector can be appealed to Divisional Court.
- If a landowner fails to obey an order to destroy, the municipality can destroy the weeds and bill the owner for the cost. Ultimately, if the bill is not paid, it is added to the property tax bill as taxes owing.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Weed control on and adjacent to agricultural land improves crop yields and reduces a farmer's need to undertake costly on-farm weed control when not controlled by the municipality.

## How can you help?

- Ensure that municipal properties, including parks, recreational trails and road allowances adjacent to agricultural lands are kept weed-free.
- Commit to ensuring that municipal weed inspectors keep all properties adjacent to agricultural lands weed-free.

## Resources

- [OMAFRA's web page on Noxious Weeds in Ontario](#)



# Predation and Wildlife Management

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- We all enjoy seeing wildlife, but when their numbers increase to the point where they cannot survive without turning to agricultural crops, livestock or poultry for food, then farmers look for help. In a [2009 study by the George Morris Centre](#), wildlife damage in Ontario costs our farmers approximately \$41 million per year.
- Some municipalities have passed municipal “no discharge of firearms” by-laws. These by-laws can negatively impact farmers by closing the municipality to hunting and predator control, leading to increased wildlife damage to crops, livestock or poultry. Other municipalities have passed by-laws to permit Sunday gun hunting, during the normal open season, for deer, wild turkey, etc.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- The *Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program* provides limited compensation to farmers for wildlife damage to livestock, killed or injured by predators, or dogs. Farmers who have had livestock or poultry killed or injured by a predator should contact their municipal clerk and ask for the Municipal Investigator. Municipalities are required under the *Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program* to appoint one or more Municipal Investigators.
- There is **no** government program that compensates for wildlife damages to crops, orchards, vineyards, etc.
- Section 31 of the [Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act](#) authorizes anyone to harass, capture or kill wildlife on their own land that is damaging, or is about to damage, their property. These provisions apply to all wildlife, including wild turkeys and beaver, with the exception of endangered or threatened species and moose, caribou, elk or white-tailed deer. MNR does issue authorizations to farmers facing damage by deer or elk. Farmers and other property owners can take reasonable action to protect their property - including crops, livestock or poultry - from predation.

## How can you help?

- An apparent first response to agricultural damage by wildlife is to allow hunting during open seasons. In some instances, trapping may be a viable solution.
- Develop a municipal program to compensate licensed hunters or trappers who remove nuisance coyotes preying on livestock or poultry.
- Pass a by-law to permit Sunday gun hunting during the normal open season for deer, wild turkey, etc.
- Only apply “no discharge of firearms” by-laws in urban areas within your municipality.

## Resources

- [OMAFRA's web page on Predation and Wildlife Damage](#)

## Rabies

### What's the issue for municipalities?

- Rabies immunization requirements for animals have previously varied across health units, but as of July 1, 2018, are now applied uniformly across all health units in Ontario. All livestock “for which a rabies vaccine licenced for use in Canada is available” (i.e. horses, cattle and sheep) shall be immunized against rabies. The only exception is for livestock “accessible only to the person or persons who are responsible for the care and control of such animal” (e.g. individuals involved in daily or health needs and/or handling, showing, or commercially transporting an animal).
- Animals participating in 4-H events, including clubs, clinics and shows are *not* subject to the requirement for rabies vaccinations unless these animals are intended to come into direct contact (e.g. petting, feeding) with the general public. When animals are kept or held in areas which may be accessible to the general public, reasonable measures (e.g. signage, physical barriers, supervision of animals, etc.) should be used to prevent unauthorized persons from handling the animals.
- Horses, cattle and sheep in settings where the general public is encouraged and/or expected to have direct contact with these animals (e.g. petting zoos, “animal experience” events and other interactive animal exhibits) must be vaccinated against rabies thirty days (30) prior to the event. Therapy animals, service animals and riding school horses also fall under the scope of the immunization requirements.
- Animal rabies immunization requirements in Ontario are primarily enforced by health units conducting investigations after an animal bite to a human has been reported to public health. However, some municipalities and health units may take a more proactive approach in settings such as petting zoos or interactive animal exhibits.
- For more information, read the [Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care's FAQ on Ontario's Rabies Immunization Requirements for Animals](#).

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- Animal owners are responsible for paying for rabies vaccinations, including any veterinary fees for administration. The failure to immunize will result in a fine.
- Animals out on private or community pastures that are not intended to come into contact with the general public are *not* subject to the rabies immunization requirement; in this case, livestock fences are considered sufficient barriers, and individuals trespassing on pastures are not considered members of the general public for this purpose.

### How can you help?

- Keep informed about [R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 567](#); ensuring your local public health unit is aware and determine how this impacts agriculture and community events.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Farm Animal Care](#)

## Drainage

### What's the issue for municipalities?

- Under the [Drainage Act](#), landowners requiring drainage to remove excess water, thereby making their land more productive, can petition their council for a drain. If the petition is valid, Council appoints an engineer to prepare a report. The engineer's report describes the work to be done, including an estimate of the overall cost of the project, and a schedule showing each landowner's share of the project's costs. The municipality implements the engineer's report by enacting a by-law. A portion of the costs of construction, maintenance or repairs allocated to properties classed as "agriculture" for property tax purposes and paid through a grant from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA).
- The municipality is also responsible for employing a Drainage Superintendent. The Drainage Superintendent initiates, supervises and assists in the construction, maintenance and repairs of municipal drains under the Act. The Drainage Superintendent's wages are partially paid through an annual grant from OMAFRA.
- The [Tile Drainage Act](#) provides loans to farmers to construct tile drainage systems on their farms. Loans are limited to 75% of the cost of the work to be done, to a maximum for \$50,000 per farmer, per year. Repayment is through ten (10) annual installments, often collected concurrently with the property taxes. The funds for tile loans are provided by OMAFRA but are distributed to farmers by their local municipality. To be eligible for a tile drainage loan, the farmer must employ an OMAFRA-licensed contractor to do the requisite work.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- The ability to safely remove excess waters from one's fields enables farmers to achieve higher crop yields while also reducing rutting and soil compaction.

### How can you help?

- Understand your role and responsibilities under both the *Drainage Act* and *Tile Drainage Act* related to agricultural land drainage.
- Non-farm developments adjacent to farmland (e.g. residential, industrial, commercial, recreational or institutional) often entail sizable site grading, which can change natural drainage patterns. Drainage problems can be created at the newly created site, adjacent farms, or both. Ensure that changes in land use require an engineered drainage plan to ensure that adjacent properties are not negatively impacted by drainage.

### Resources

- [OMAFRA's web page on Drainage](#)
- [OFA's web page on Farm Property](#)

# Water

## What's the issue for municipalities?

- Municipal Council must ensure that municipal drinking water is safe, that proper testing is performed at regular intervals, and that regularly scheduled maintenance is performed on structural components. Additional roles of municipalities under the [Clean Water Act \(CWA\)](#) include the implementation of a Source Protection Plan (SPP) for every source of municipal drinking water, be it surface water or groundwater.
- The CWA aims to protect the sources of water that are drawn into a municipal water system for distribution to those who are serviced by the municipal water system.
- Once an SPP is approved, it is the role of the municipality to implement the plan in its Wellhead Protection Areas (groundwater systems) and Intake Protection Zones (surface water systems). To assist in this endeavour, municipalities will be expected to employ and direct Risk Management Officials and Risk Management Inspectors to work with farmers and other landowners on the development and implementation of Risk Management Plans that are tailored to the properties that they own and manage.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Increased scrutiny is being placed on any activities which may impact water quality, including agricultural practices. Given that farms are often located in well-head recharge areas and along rivers and lakes which provide the source of a municipality's drinking water, agriculture will be faced with restrictions on farming practices. Farmers are rural residents who require potable water for their families and their operations, however they will also need to provide safeguards for the public's benefit.
- One major concern for the OFA is the cost of compliance for those farmers who are required to change their management practices as a result of the SPPs.
- Another concern is that Risk Management Officials and Inspectors will not be knowledgeable about agricultural practices. OFA encourages all areas of the Province to use the [Farm Source Water Protection - OFEC Framework](#) when developing Risk Management Plans on farms that have been identified with practices deemed to be significant threats.

## How can you help?

- Provide funding for farmers required to incur capital costs, and/or management costs, and/or ongoing maintenance costs to protect a municipal drinking water supply.
- Encourage Risk Management Officials/Inspectors to use the Farm Source Water Protection Framework when developing Risk Management Plans on farm operations.

## Resources

- [OFA's web page on Water](#)
- [OMAFRA's web page on Water](#)
- [Farm Source Water Protection - OFEC Framework](#)

# Energy

## Hydro

### What is the issue for municipalities?

- The role of the municipal councils differs for those areas served by a Local Distribution Company, and those served by Hydro One.

#### *1) In places with a Local Distribution Company (LDC)*

The municipal council (or in some cases a private firm) owns the electricity distribution system. They are responsible for ensuring electricity service, including quality of service, such as issues with uncontrolled ground current.

#### *2) In municipalities served by Hydro One*

The role of the municipal council is limited where the municipality is served by Hydro One. Council may be called upon to work politically to ensure their constituents receive quality service and the municipality may intervene in hydro rate hearings to encourage better rates and/or service.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- Hydro is a crucial service for farm and business development.

### How can you help?

- If served by a PUC/LDC, identify how you will address concerns about unacceptable level of service, maintenance or repair, and how you will ensure rural delivery charges remain aligned with lower urban delivery charges.
- If served by Hydro One, how will you ensure that hydro maintenance and repair services are adequate, and costs are better managed.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Understanding Service Types for Hydro One Customers](#)
- [OFA's web page on Uncontrolled Electricity](#)
- [OFA's web page on Ontario Electricity Bill Reductions](#)

## Natural Gas and Renewable Natural Gas

### What is the issue for municipalities?

- Natural gas distribution, where it is available, is provided almost entirely by private firms (e.g. Union Gas or Enbridge). However, these private firms hold a municipal franchise provided to them by the local government to provide service in the area.
- In many rural areas, no natural gas distribution service is provided. As a result, rural residents pay more for energy than their urban counterparts. For example, to heat a three-bedroom home with gas costs \$1,500 per year. Electric heat costs \$ 4,600 and propane heat costs almost \$4,100.
- Municipalities without natural gas service are less attractive for business development and are a missed opportunity for rural prosperity.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- Energy is one of the largest inputs on farms, and a significant cost to rural residents and local business owners. If natural gas was available across the province, it could save Ontario farmers, business owners and rural residents over \$1 billion in annual energy costs.
- New rural gas pipeline infrastructure will also enable rural agricultural communities to produce clean biogas and renewable natural gas for pipeline delivery.

### How can you help?

- Undertake a project to bring gas service to, or expand, natural gas service into the rural community.
- Support local improvement by-laws for natural gas service.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Natural Gas Infrastructure](#)
- [OFA's web page on Energy Costs and Availability](#)
- [OFA's website Grow Rural Ontario](#)

# Community Energy and Emissions Planning

## What is the issue for municipalities?

- Through the Municipal Energy Plan Program, municipalities can get funding to develop a plan that will help your community:
  - improve energy efficiency;
  - reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions;
  - study the impact of future growth on energy needs; and
  - foster renewable energy production and economic development.
- Previous attempts to build rural power generation incentivized large, industrial-scaled facilities attached to high-voltage transmission grids. These large renewable procurements were sited based on available high-voltage capacity, with no input from local municipalities.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- OFA believes Rural Community Energy Projects will put power generation where it is needed and will consider energy policy in alignment with Climate Change, rural economic development, waste management and agricultural objectives. There are plenty of opportunities in Ontario where incentivized local and small-scale energy solutions will help rural Ontario grow.
- Rural Ontario needs access to local energy systems where communities have a say in facility location, design, construction, ownership and management. Developing community energy systems fosters rural economic development and helps communities reduce carbon emissions while creating jobs and delivering reliable local power.

## How can you help?

- Take part in regional energy planning and engage your local farm community.
- Eliminate the barriers between electricity, natural gas and other sources of energy and move towards more integrated and longer-term planning.

## Resources

- [OFA's web page on Rural Community Energy Plans](#)
- [Ontario's Municipal Energy Plan Program](#)
- [Independent Electricity System Operator \(IESO\) web page on Regional Planning](#)
- [Association of Municipalities of Ontario \(AMO\) web page on Energy Policy](#)

# Alternative Energy Opportunities on Farms

## What is the issue for municipalities?

- The provincial government introduced two policy initiatives based on energy conservation and increasing the use of renewable energy sources: The [Green Energy Act, 2009](#) (including the Large Renewable Procurement program, 2015-2016) and the [Climate Change Action Plan](#) (2016-2020).
- Alternative energy use promotes conservation and local generation while decreasing transmission costs and greenhouse gas emissions and can provide new revenue sources for municipalities. Alternative energy opportunities on farms include: biogas (electricity from manure), wind power, solar heat, solar electric, and co-generation or combined heat and power.
- Affordable and sustainable energy is critical to the prosperity of our communities. Energy from farms can help power farms and Ontario while improving our environment. It is mutually beneficial for farmers, the private sector and government.
- Rural renewable power should be viewed as a critical contributor to rural economic development and a new foundation for Ontario's farms.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Energy opportunities can add several million dollars in annual farm income in the short term, and between \$1 and \$2 billion annually in the long term, with over \$200 million added each year to the farm 'take home' income. This would do a great deal for the stability of Ontario farms.
- OFA believes solar power on roof tops and close to areas of use is an excellent innovation. Large scale solar on farm land is a questionable and likely harmful use of farm land and should be discouraged.

## How can you help?

- Support local generation projects to meet local needs; reducing transmission of power over long distances, creating local jobs and contributing to a stable energy system.

## Resources

- [OFA's web page on Alternative Energy Opportunities on Farms](#)
- [Association of Municipalities of Ontario \(AMO\) web page on Energy Policy](#)



# Waste Resource Management

## What is the issue for municipalities?

- Ontario generates 11.6 million tonnes of waste per year. In 2016, Ontario's [Waste-Free Ontario Act](#) and [Climate Change Action Plan](#) marked a significant shift in how Ontario considers waste. In 2017, the provincial government released the [Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario: Building the Circular Economy](#), aimed at reducing emissions coming from waste, decreasing our reliance on virgin materials, enhancing environmental protection and bringing new economic growth, job opportunities and savings to consumers and taxpayers.
- Municipalities are responsible for operating and maintaining recycling and waste management services used by the public, and for planning to meet future needs. [Ontario Regulation 101/94](#) enables municipalities to pass by-laws related to the operation of the waste management system. Municipalities with greater than 5,000 people must operate recycling programs that meet provincial standards and are also required to implement composting programs. Smaller communities struggle to participate in recycling and collection of leaf and yard waste, as mandated for larger municipalities under O. Reg. 101/94.

## Why does it matter to farmers?

- Over the next 15 years, Ontario's existing landfill capacity will be largely exhausted. Rural Ontario needs an integrated waste management system that incorporates strong diversion, reuse and recycling components. Agricultural product packaging and organic waste needs an integrated approach using best management practices and guidelines throughout the supply chain instead of imposed prescriptive regulations.
- When available, Ontario farmers participate in recycling programs that involve the recycling of pesticide and fertilizer containers, feed, seed and pesticide bags, plastic bale wrap and many other items used on the farm.
- It is important that the *Waste Free Ontario Act* and accompanying regulations expand recycling programs for pesticide and fertilizer containers, feed, seed and pesticide bags, plastic bale wrap and many other items used on the farm. OFA believes the Act should also ensure farmers do not bear any unfair responsibility in eliminating waste.

## How can you help?

- Expand recycling programs to include items used on the farm. Expanding resource recovery opportunities should be a municipal priority, as waste streams cannot occur if infrastructure or opportunities for diversion do not exist.
- To encourage further uptake in value-added activities, property tax reduction incentives can assist in organic waste diversion.

## Resources

- [OFA's web page for Waste Resource Management](#)
- [MOECC's Strategy for a Waste Free Ontario: Building the Circular Economy](#)

## *Infrastructure and Social Services*

### **Roads, Bridges and Traffic Circles**

#### **What is the issue for municipalities?**

- Over time, farm equipment has grown larger. As farms have grown in size, the need to move equipment on the roads, from farm-to-farm, has grown too.
- In some areas, road maintenance and repairs have resulted in the travelled portion of the road being raised and the shoulders reduced in width. There also tends to be a significant drop off at the edge of the pavement. Safety barriers on approaches to bridges have effectively reduced road width.
- Traffic circles need to be designed to safely accommodate large farm equipment, particularly in rural areas where farm equipment traffic uses the roads.

#### **Why does it matter to farmers?**

- Improperly designed infrastructure can be a significant problem for farmers. Farm vehicles and equipment are often wider, taller and longer than any other vehicle travelling on the road. Farmers depend on well-planned, safe and accessible roadways to conduct business.

#### **How can you help?**

- Consult with farmers and the local Federation of Agriculture. Farm vehicles should be considered at every point of infrastructure planning.
- Incorporate modifications to curbs and the radius of the traffic circle to allow the movement of farm equipment through traffic circles.

#### **Resources**

- [Ministry of Transportation's Farm Guide - Farm Equipment on the Highway](#)
- [OFA's commentary OFA Addressing Four Roadway Issues with MTO](#)
- [OFA's submission regarding Ontario's Long-Term Infrastructure Plan](#)

## Abandoned or Former Railway Rights-of-Way

### What is the issue for municipalities?

- When a railway company discontinues use of one of its lines, it is first offered for sale or lease to another railway company for continued operation. If no interested parties come forward, the right-of-way is simultaneously offered to the three levels of government (federal, provincial, municipal) at its salvage value. If there is no government interest, the railway company is free to dispose of the property by offering it first to the abutting landowners, and finally to any interested buyer.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- Some abandoned or former railway rights-of-way were acquired by the provincial government or individual municipalities, either for some future use as a utility or transportation corridor, or for recreational trail purposes.
- In the event that one of the three levels of government acquire the right-of-way for some future use, it is OFA's position that the adjacent landowners should be given the first right to lease the land on an interim basis. Unfortunately, this rarely occurs. More often, it is trail groups, sometimes with the cooperation of the local municipality, who obtain the property. This can pose a major challenge for adjacent farmers as matters previously taken care of by the railway (fencing, farm crossings, weed control, drainage and policing) must now be addressed.
- The key issue for farmers whose property is either adjacent to, or bisected by, a former railway right-of-way is fencing. When the right-of-way was an active railway, 100% of the costs associated with fence construction or maintenance were borne by the railway. Under Ontario's [Line Fences Act](#), whoever acquires former railway rights-of-way takes on responsibility for 100% of the costs associated with fence construction or maintenance where the abutting land is "agricultural". Unfortunately, a number of municipalities who have acquired former railway rights-of-way fail to fulfil their statutory fencing obligations. In addition to fencing, farmers with a former railway right-of-way through or adjacent to their farm also face problems with trespass, vandalism, farm crossing conflicts, drain maintenance, farm practices, predator control, weed control or dogs running at large.

### How can you help?

- Maintain farm crossings.
- Ensure that the full responsibility for the construction, maintenance and repairs of the fences along former railway rights-of-way are fulfilled by the municipality upon acquiring former railway rights-of-way.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Abandoned Railway Rights-of-Way](#)
- [OFA's web page on Line Fences and the Law in Ontario](#)
- [OFA's Rails-to-Trails Concerns of Adjacent Property Owners](#)
- [Ontario's Line Fences Act](#)

## Land Ambulance and Farm 911 Signs

### What is the issue for municipalities?

- All upper-tier municipalities and designated delivery agents are responsible for the delivery and costs of land ambulance services in their area. The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care will ensure that minimum standards are maintained and will continue to license and certify the services and staff for land ambulance services.
- Centralized ambulance dispatch means that ambulances will likely travel outside of the municipality that they are from. Agreements will have to be made between municipalities to determine how to pay for this cross-over of boundaries.
- Not all rural property entrances have signage. Each municipality has their own process and fee associated with obtaining a civic address. It is the discretion of each individual municipality which entrances meet code requirements and will therefore be permitted to have a civic address attached to it. We promote that all farm field entrances be maintained so that should there be an incident, emergency vehicles are able to use the entrance. Furthermore, signs should be visible from all directions, so that first responders are able to clearly identify the number.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- All Ontario residents require, and should be provided with, access to adequate emergency services, regardless of where they live and who provides their service. This includes the agricultural community and rural residents.
- Farm accidents can occur in the most remote locations, making it difficult for first responders to easily locate the situation. Unfortunately, not all rural property entrances have signage. In the event of an emergency, no one should have to wait helplessly for first responders to find them. Time is everything, and a civic address at the entrance to a vacant farm field could make all the difference.

### How can you help?

- Ensure that rural areas have adequate emergency services.
- Offer Farm 911 signs as a service to your community and encourage rural landowners to use the service. Contact Farm 911 (The Emily Project) for more information.
- Develop resources to inform property owners how to contact emergency services efficiently.

### Resources

- [Farm 911 \(The Emily Project\)](#)
- [Association of Municipalities of Ontario \(AMO\) web page on the Ambulance Act](#)
- [AFIO Directory: Examples of Municipal Farm 911 Sign Request Forms](#)

## Rural Child Care

### What is the issue for municipalities?

- Municipal involvement in child care is mandatory. Municipalities are responsible for providing partial funding to child care programs and managing the delivery of child care programs/services. They are required to develop local child care plans, enter into service agreements with child care providers, and manage the fee subsidy program. These programs operate within a framework of provincial legislation, regulations, standards, and policies.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- There is a need for flexible, accessible, affordable, and high-quality child care in rural areas, particularly for families working in agriculture. The demand for child care is increasing among farm families, as both parents are required to devote more of their energy to full-time work on the farm or working off the farm to supplement family income.
- Typical child care services fail to address the unique character of rural areas, including:
  - o seasonal fluctuations in the demand for child care;
  - o a scattered population with relatively few users for any one type of service;
  - o limited public transportation and travelling long distances; and
  - o the need for child care at the home of the child in cases where both parents work full- or part-time on farm operations.

### How can you help?

- There is no one model of service delivery that will fit the needs of every rural community. Instead, what is required are community-based programs that offer a range of services to meet the fluctuating needs of rural families, and which are coordinated with other children and family programs (e.g. recreation, school-based).
- Services could include: drop-in centres, kid camps, on-farm day-care, licensed private home day care, extended hour day-care centres, toy libraries, child care registries, mobile resource centres, and support for informal care-givers.
- Ensure municipal, provincial, and federal programs are coordinated at the local level to address farm and rural family needs.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Child Care](#)

## Rural School Closures and School Trustees

### What is the issue for municipalities?

- Ontario is facing an alarming trend of rural school closures. Schools provide so much more than a place for learning - they are home to community social events, local sports, and service and community groups.
- Every four years, voters across Ontario decide who will represent their interests and lead their communities by electing school trustees to Ontario's school boards. Municipalities are responsible for conducting the election.
- The role of school trustees is to make local policy consistent with both provincial policy and local realities and administer the funding received from the province for their schools. School trustees are responsible for determining the number, size and location of schools; building, equipping and furnishing schools; and providing education programs that meet the needs of the school community.
- Many of Ontario's school board districts cover a number of municipalities, resulting in boards with low-population areas, such as rural areas, within their jurisdiction.
- While School boards may save money, the costs to rural citizens is irreversible; not to mention the potential impact on the education of our children.

### Why does it matter to farmers?

- To keep farm families on the farm and maintain their substantial contributions to the economy, farmers require access to a variety of affordable services and infrastructure; including schools.
- Schools play a multi-purpose role in many rural communities. Not only are they the place where children spend a large portion of their days being educated, but they provide children's playgrounds, adult learning centres, child care centres, community centres, recreational facilities, and meeting halls. Without such facilities available, it becomes difficult to maintain a viable population and economic base in rural areas.

### How can you help?

- Support a moratorium on rural school closures until the challenges can be addressed.
- Engage with community organizations that are advocating to keep rural schools open.
- Become a champion for rural schools and support limiting the bus commute for rural students.

### Resources

- [OFA's web page on Education](#)
- [OFA commentary Schools, communities, and businesses as co-dependents](#)
- [Ontario's web page for Trustee Elections](#)

# OFA Resources

## Issues Database

OFA produces fact sheets, submissions for government consultations, commentaries and other publications for dozens of issues affecting Ontario farmers. Visit [ofa.on.ca/issues](https://ofa.on.ca/issues) for additional materials to support the agricultural sector in your community.

## Growing Agriculture in Your Community

OFA has developed several resources for municipalities to support their agri-food community. Visit [ofa.on.ca/GrowAg](https://ofa.on.ca/GrowAg) to view and download these resources.

## Agri-Food Initiatives Ontario Directory

Looking for inspiration? The Agri-Food Initiatives Ontario (AFIO) Directory is an online, public resource of initiatives, tools and projects to highlight best practices and improve information sharing across the province. The AFIO Directory helps inspire communities in the early stages and showcases hundreds of successful projects already underway. Visit [ofa.on.ca/GrowAg](https://ofa.on.ca/GrowAg) to view and download resources from the Directory.

## Guide and Checklist to Support Agricultural Growth in Your Municipality

OFA has developed an easy-to-use checklist for municipal staff, politicians and community leaders aspiring to foster a more agriculture-friendly community. Visit [ofa.on.ca/GrowAg](https://ofa.on.ca/GrowAg) to view and download resources.

## Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Community of Practice

Interested in engaging with your peers across the province to discuss agri-food issues? The *Agriculture Economic Development and Planning Community of Practice* is a collaboration between the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) and OFA to encourage information sharing of timely issues facing the Ontario agri-food sector. The free, online webinars provide a forum for engagement, discussion and learning. To see content from past webinars and sign up for the email list, visit [ofa.on.ca/CommunityofPractice](https://ofa.on.ca/CommunityofPractice).

# Conclusion

We all have a role to play in the continued prosperity of Ontario's agriculture and food sector. For nearly 50,000 farmers across our province, agriculture is their livelihood, their home, and their community. Ensuring we can continue to feed the province with healthy, high-quality food means ensuring our farmers are supported.

For additional resources, or an electronic version of this Guide, please visit OFA's web page *Growing Agriculture in Your Community*: [ofa.on.ca/GrowAg](https://ofa.on.ca/GrowAg).

Thank you for your leadership and commitment to our community.



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[ofa.on.ca/GrowAg](http://ofa.on.ca/GrowAg)