

District Social Services Administration Boards Governance

DISCUSSION GUIDE
JOHN FLEMING

INTRODUCTION

In December 2018 the Minister of Children, Community and Social Services (MCCSS) released the Final DSSAB Governance Review report committing to engage further with DSSABs and municipalities through *focused* discussions intended to inform potential changes in the following areas:

Cost Apportionment	Ways to ensure that alternate cost apportionment formulas reflect the collective responsibility of all municipalities for the provision of services to residents in a District;
Conflict Resolution	Effective mechanisms for resolving conflicts that arise with respect to the apportionment of costs; and
Board Communication & Transparency	Enhanced understanding of the role of DSSABs, board functions and responsibilities and transparency of decision-making and communication.

John Fleming will lead the *focused* discussions with Northern Ontario Service Deliverers Association (NOSDA); Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA); and Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM), which will inform options on the key areas noted above.

It is MCCSS expectation that each of the stakeholder groups will put in place as process to inform and seek input from their members in respect of this focused engagement.

These discussions are not intended to start from the beginning. Many ideas about changes to cost apportionment and accountability have already been explored through the Review and earlier discussions with stakeholders. In general, most DSSABs indicated that they are working well. However, the most contentious subject areas have failed to gain widespread support on workable options.

The intent of the upcoming discussions is to focus on a series of proposals developed by Mr. Fleming, informed by information gleaned from the 2017-18 Review, MCCSS staff and other partner ministry staff, with a view to shaping them into workable options under each of the three areas.

While the proposals below are set out in separate “areas of focus” to stimulate discussion, it is worth noting the inter-connectedness of these areas—such that “workable options” will need to recognize that governance-related changes in one area may support or require changes in another to make a coherent whole.

PRINCIPLES

MCCSS is strongly committed to the following principles in respect to moving forward in each of the three areas.

Collective Responsibility

Over nearly twenty years, DSSAB success has been built upon a commitment to partnership, a sense of common purpose, and shared responsibility for all residents in each District. The governance and accountability framework for DSSABs must support and promote collective responsibility among municipal and TWOMO member areas.

Local Determination and Conflict Resolution

In some instances, disputes among DSSAB members can be longstanding, negatively impacting board culture and governance. The framework should provide structures and tools to better enable DSSABs to manage and successfully resolve difficult disputes among member areas within the district.

Build on What Works

DSSABs have developed solutions and made decisions that reflect local norms and values, a sense of common purpose and local capacity. There is, and will continue to be, a need for flexibility in the governance framework to promote and sustain the successful approaches that are responsive to the culture, dynamics and circumstances in each district.

Regulatory Efficiency

The government has made an ongoing commitment to reduce the regulatory burden in Ontario, where it can. Efforts to change the framework will consider, wherever possible, that alternatives to regulation are explored. However, some means of change may require proposed regulatory amendment to promote a system that is self-directed in the long term.

ENGAGEMENT

A face-to-face meeting with each organization (FONOM, NOMA & NOSDA) will be held.

Cost Apportionment

Ways to ensure that locally established cost apportionment formulas best reflect the collective responsibility of all municipalities for the provision of services to residents in a District

The prescribed default method of apportioning costs among municipalities – based on weighted property assessment – is underpinned by the idea that municipalities should contribute based on “ability-to-pay”. However, recognizing that Northern Ontario has diverse local circumstances that require flexibility, the Regulations also give DSSABs authority to adopt an alternate apportionment formula through a double majority vote¹.

To date, all DSSABs have adjusted their apportionment formulae using this authority. Most have retained weighted assessment (or another form of property assessment) as the primary factor. In most cases newly adopted formulas, and the double majority process by which they were determined, have worked to address local needs.

However, some attempts to implement alternate formulas have resulted in impasses. Particularly challenging are instances where members perceive a proposed levy to be disproportionate to the services provided to its constituents versus the entire district. In those instances, the current framework presents no clear means to conclusively resolve intractable differences and protect the principle of collective responsibility.

To better support this principle and ensure that costs are apportioned with due regard to a municipality’s “ability-to-pay”, fair methods need to be developed and put firmly in place to guide and shape the use of the current apportionment Regulations and tools.

The prescribed default formula will be maintained as a standard for ability-to-pay, but new criteria for determining alternate methods of apportionment should be explored to help address challenges. The aim would be for new rules to balance the risks of new formulas that compromise collective responsibility while also providing flexibility for boards to pass new formulas that meet local circumstances and their mandate.

Discussion

Consider if a limit on the impact of new formulas on member municipalities was introduced. For example, it could be set at a 5% limit per fiscal year on the impact of the proposed change in apportionment to any constituent municipality for any DSSAB considering a variation of the current/default formula.

¹ Approved by the majority of municipal and TWOMO member areas, representing the majority of the electors in the District

There could be rules on the period over which such changes could continue, and rules on the frequency with which such changes could be introduced over multiple municipal fiscal years.

The double majority vote would continue to serve as the decision-making mechanism to alter a cost apportionment formula.

1. From your perspective, what are some key factors/risks to consider in putting a limit to formula changes as proposed?
2. What would be an appropriate limit? Could a limit be introduced in another way (e.g., new formulas tied to a comparison against the default formula)?
3. Are there alternative ways to help introduce rules around cost apportionment changes that would reinforce collective responsibility?

Conflict Resolution

Effective mechanisms for resolving conflicts that arise with respect to the apportionment of costs.

It is natural that each board will deliberate, and debate issues related to social service management as part of a strong local decision-making structure. While the expectation is that boards will come to a consensus or compromise in most situations, experience has shown that some disputes can go unresolved, potentially resulting in significant risk to the ability of a Board to address the needs of all residents.

While a proposal to refine the methods of apportionment may well help to ameliorate current and potential future conflicts in cost apportionment, there is value in putting a definitive measure in place to firmly resolve those conflicts that become intractable.

The measure should allow DSSAB members to take accountability for the process at a local level and provide conclusive resolution.

Discussion

Consider if DSSABs were aligned with service managers in Southern Ontario in being able to access binding arbitration for resolving intractable disputes over cost apportionment.

1. From your perspective, are there any risks or challenges in introducing binding arbitration as a method for resolving intractable disputes?
2. Are there alternative ways to help resolve conflicts with successful outcomes that support collective responsibility and ownership of solutions?

3. How would this measure interact (support or detract) with any proposals around new rules to alter cost apportionment formulas?
4. From your perspective, how would this approach interact with the current double majority process?

Board Communication and Transparency

Enhanced understanding of the role of DSSABs, board functions and responsibilities and transparency of decision-making and communication.

In Ontario, there are widely diverse levels of understanding about the programs and governance structures that operate within the human services sector. In DSSABs, addressing such matters as clarifying the role of Board members individually and collectively, determining how well other stakeholders can see and understand the actions taken by each Board and the reasons that lie behind Board decisions can be challenging.

On a fundamental level the DSSAB structure is composed of municipal representatives whose focus as councillors/mayors is on the impact that their decisions at the DSSAB Board table have at the local level. They can be expected to have to account for these decisions to their own municipal council/s, even as they are expected to make decisions at the DSSAB in the best collective interest of the District.

The potential for competing interests is clear.

Northern Ontario also presents additional challenges where extreme distances between communities, and the consequent inability of both elected officials and the general public to 'go and see for themselves' what the DSSAB boards are doing makes it difficult for many to fully understand the impact of board decisions.

Ensuring a strong culture of transparency and best practices that optimize the role of board members under these conditions is not easy, but necessary.

Discussion

Consider if robust system-wide standards on board roles, expectations, communication and accountability were implemented. The Interim Guidelines on Governance and Accountability could be finalized and updated as a key resource to help inform board practices.

- 1. Are there provisions in any of the current Guidelines that need updating or revision to meet the current needs of DSSABs? Are there additional guideline areas that should also be covered to help support communication and transparency?**
- 2. Ideally, standards should address both an enhanced understanding of what is involved in good governance, and appropriate steps to ensure that there is compliance with good governance practice in this sector. How can the guidelines optimize board practices but also adequately address situations where the need for enhance board governance become clear?**
- 3. Are there other tools that could help to ensure a strong community of best governance practice exists in the long-term?**

APPENDIX: Interim Governance and Accountability Guidelines (2006)

SUMMARY OF INTERIM GUIDELINES

These guidelines clarify and confirm governance and accountability requirements for DSSABs. The guidelines represent the minimum governance and accountability provisions that shall be in place for each DSSAB. These guidelines do not require legislative or regulatory amendments for implementation.

INTENT OF POLICY

To ensure that there are consistent governance and accountability provisions in place for each DSSAB.

APPLICATION OF POLICY

The Interim Governance and Accountability Guidelines for DSSABs represent the Ministry's governance and accountability requirements for DSSABs. The requirements are based on the *DSSAB Act*, regulations and ministry policy together with the *Municipal Act, 2001* and other legislation affecting municipalities, and/or local boards and their council and board members, as applicable to DSSABs.

The Guidelines focus on those matters which will allow for improved governance and accountability for DSSABs. The Guidelines only address those matters which do not require legislative or regulatory amendments for implementation. The focus on governance and accountability matters excludes any operational-related requirements that may be imposed through other Acts which are applicable to DSSABs, e.g., *Ambulance Act*.

GUIDELINE #1: ROLE OF THE DSSAB BOARD, CHAIR, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Role of the DSSAB board is to provide overall governance responsibility in order to be accountable for and to carry out the duties of the board, including:

- to represent the public and to consider the well-being and interests of all of the member municipalities and Territories Without Municipal Organization (TWOMOs);
- to develop and abide by the policies and programs of the board;
- to determine which services the board provides;
- to ensure that administrative practices and procedures are in place to implement the decisions of the board;
- to maintain the financial integrity of the board;
- to carry out the duties of the board under the *District Social Services Administration Boards Act*, the *Ontario Works Act 1997*, the *Day Nurseries Act*,

the *Social Housing Reform Act, 2000*, the *Municipal Act, 2001* and the related Regulations or any other Act as required, and including the legislation of the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care where applicable

- designating a spokesperson, when required, regarding the actions and plans of the board;
- to ensure open communication channels with provincial government ministries, specifically MCSS, MMAH and MOHLTC through fostering positive working relationships.

The Role of the Chair is:

- to carry out the duties of the Chair under the DSSAB Act or any other Act;
- to preside over board meetings.

Members of the board who are appointed as chairs may be re-appointed as chairs the next year.

The role of the officers and employees of the DSSAB is:

- to implement the board's decisions and establish administrative practices and procedures to carry out the board's decisions;
- to undertake research and provide advice to the board on the policies and programs of the board;
- to carry out other duties required under the DSSAB Act or any Act and other duties assigned by the board.

GUIDELINE #2: CLOSED MEETINGS

DSSABs may only hold a closed meeting if the matter relates to:

- the security of the property of the board;
- personal matters about an identifiable individual, including employees of the board;
- a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the board;
- labour relations or employee negotiations;
- litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the board;
- advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose;
- a matter in respect of which a council, board, committee or other body may hold a closed meeting under another Act.

DSSABs must hold a closed meeting if the matter relates to:

- the consideration of a request under the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* if the board is the head of an institution for the purposes of that Act.

Before holding a closed meeting, or part of a meeting which is closed, the DSSAB shall state by resolution, the fact of the holding of the closed meeting, and the general nature of the matter to be considered at the closed meeting.

GUIDELINE #3: PROCEDURE BY-LAW

A procedure by-law governing the calling of meetings, place and proceedings of meetings shall be adopted. The procedure by-law should set out the decision-making structure for the Board, for example, whether there will be a committee system, the role of staff within the decision-making structure, and/or how the public would provide input. The Board may choose a model that it decides is most appropriate.

GUIDELINE #4: NOTICE POLICY

A notice policy shall be adopted in which the board gives notice in a form and in a manner and at the times that the board considers adequate to give reasonable notice for each of those matters.

At a minimum, the following matters shall be covered by the notice policy:

- before adopting or amending all or part of the budget;
- before enacting or amending its procedure by-law;
- before adopting or amending its notice policy;
- before establishing or amending any fee or charge.

GUIDELINE #5: MUNICIPAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST ACT

The *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* applies to all members of a DSSAB board, including the members representing Territories Without Municipal Organization. The Act imposes a statutory duty on members to declare pecuniary interests, direct or indirect, and refrain from participating and voting on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest. It also prohibits influencing others before, during or after the meeting. Members should refer to the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* and should obtain legal advice if they have any questions about these provisions.

GUIDELINE #6: AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

The accounts and transactions of DSSABs are to be audited by an auditor of the municipality that is responsible for the largest share of the operating costs of the DSSAB, unless the board decides otherwise.

In the event that the board determines not to use the auditor of the largest municipality, an appropriate tendering process is to be followed (i.e., in the year prior to the audit year in question).

GUIDELINE #7: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) recommendations

In accordance with the terms of the Service Contract, Reconciliation Report and Audited Financial Statements are submitted within 4 months of the DSSAB's fiscal year end.

GUIDELINE #8: TWOMO ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

DSSABs are responsible for administering the TWOMO election. However DSSABs may contract out administration to a third party. DSSABs would be responsible for the costs of administering the election.

Subject to approval by municipal council, the clerk of a member municipality may be appointed the DSSAB election clerk. The clerk of the largest municipality may be in the best position to oversee the DSSAB election. However, there may be a better choice of municipality for a particular board. For example, an adjacent municipality may be more appropriate to take on the role.

GUIDELINE #9: TRANSITION PERIOD FOLLOWING ELECTION

Any action described below should not be taken after election day for new municipal council or TWOMO representatives and up to the first day of the term of the new board:

- appointment or removal from office of any member of the board;
- hiring or dismissal of any employee of the board;
- disposition of any real or personal property of the DSSAB which had a value exceeding \$50,000 when it was acquired by the DSSAB (unless the disposition was included in the most recent budget adopted by the DSSAB before nomination day);
- making any expenditures or incurring any other liability which exceeds \$50,000 (unless the liability was included in the most recent budget adopted by the DSSAB before nomination day), excluding normal day to day business expenditures e.g. Ontario Works.

GUIDELINE #10: FILLING A TWOMO MEMBER VACANCY

DSSABs may appoint a new member to fill a vacancy of a TWOMO member according to the following criteria:

- the person is qualified to be elected as a representative of a TWOMO;

- has consented to accept the office if appointed;
- if more than one person is nominated to fill a vacancy, the board votes to determine which person shall fill it:
- a person who receives more than half the votes shall fill the vacancy;
- if no person receives more than half the votes, another vote is taken which excludes the person who received fewest votes in the previous vote;
- if two or more persons received fewest votes, the person to be excluded is chosen by lot.

APPENDIX B

DISTRICT SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BOARDS

KEY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Consultation Attendees

NOSDA **May 13, 2019**

Janet Gawne, Chair, NOSDA
Barry Baltessen, Vice-Chair, NOSDA
Bill Bradica, CAO, Thunder Bay DSSAB
Henry Wall, CAO, Kenora DSSAB
Janet Patterson, CAO, Parry Sound DSSAB
Brian Marks, CAO, Cochrane DSSAB
Joe Bradbury, CAO, Nipissing DSSAB
Dan McCormick, CAO, Rainy River DSSAB
Fern Dominelli, CAO, Manitoulin-Sudbury DSSAB
Mike Nadeau, CAO, Sault Ste. Marie DSSAB
Kelly Black, CAO, Temiskaming DSSAB
Nick Stewart, Executive Director

FONOM **May 21, 2019**

Mac Bain, 1st Vice President, Nipissing DSSAB
Paul Schoppmann, Board Member, Sudbury DSSAB
Danny Whalen, Board Member, Temiskaming DSSAB
David King, Executive Director

NOMA **May 23, 2019**

Doug Hartnell – Mayor, Dawson; Rainy River DSSAB
Jody Davis – Mayor, Terrace Bay; Thunder Bay DSSAB
Mark Wright – CAO, Greenstone; Thunder Bay DSSAB
Kristen Oliver – Executive Director, NOMA (and Councillor, City of Thunder Bay)

APPENDIX C

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LRMC

Lakehead Rural
Municipal Coalition

May 23, 2019

John Fleming
Consultant for the Ministry of
Children, Community and Social Services
Regarding the District
Social Services Administration
Boards Governance Consultations

Hand Delivered on behalf of the LRMC
By the Executive Director of NOMA,
Kristen Oliver

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We would like to take this opportunity to applaud the Provincial Government for endeavouring to balance the budget and spend only within the means of the people of Ontario. As municipal leaders, the heads of councils of rural municipalities strive to do the same for the communities that they represent.

As you are aware, I was invited by Deputy Minister Janet Menard to submit these comments to you, in writing, for your consideration. The Lakehead Rural Municipal Coalition, which is comprised of the heads of councils of the same municipalities that make up "Area One" of the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board, have had a long-standing concern with respect to the fairness of the funding formula for the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board. Two of our members, Mayor Holland (Township of Conmee) and Mayor Landry (Municipality of Shuniah) are also members of the NOMA Board of Directors. Unfortunately, neither of them were able to attend this consultation session. We apologize for this, however, it was unavoidable. In the circumstances, we sincerely appreciate having been invited to submit these comments to the consultation process so that our views can be presented.

In keeping with our fiscal responsibilities, we submit the following points for your consideration in these consultations:

CONMEE

GILLIES

NEEBING

O'CONNOR

OLIVER PAIPOONGE

SHUNIAH

1. The levy apportionment formula for the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board does not fairly apportion cost among the Board member municipalities. The municipalities in Area One, collectively pay, yearly, almost two million dollars more in levies to the Thunder Bay District Social Services Board than their communities receive in services from the Board. Area One municipalities are each truly rural municipalities who can least afford to subsidize larger centers. As a corollary to our overpayment, the City of Thunder Bay is *underpaying* by 1.8 million dollars annually, in comparison to the services received by its residents from the Board. This figure does not take into effect additional money that the Board pays to the City (5.2 million dollars in property taxes, and, in addition, payments for transit services and telecommunications services to City-owned departments or utilities). *The levy apportionment formula thus does not reflect the responsibilities of all municipalities for the provision of services to the residents of the District.* Enclosed with this letter is a copy of a document setting out the 2019 levies to member municipalities, as published by the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board. Please note that the staff at the TBDSSAB worked hard to reduce this year's budget – yet the six Area One municipalities, together with the one other member municipality that is truly rural, Dorion – who can least afford it – still end up having levy increases, and the City of Thunder Bay – a large, urban municipality – receives a decrease in its levy. This clearly justifies our position that the levy apportionment formula is simply unfair.
2. There are provisions within the legislation that allow Boards to change their levy apportionments, however, those for the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board require approval of a “double majority” of its members. Because of this, the City has a veto on any change. There will be no relief for Area One municipalities, and no fairness instilled into the levy formula, as long as the “double majority” rule remains in effect. This double-majority requirement also effectively eliminates any mechanism to resolve conflicts between the City and any other member municipalities.
3. The LRMC objects to the use of funds levied from member municipalities for payment for services undertaken by the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board that are not mandated by the governing legislation. We respectfully request that the Province provide clarity and detail on mandated programming, and legislate same, giving clear

direction to the Board as to appropriate programs to be funded through municipal member levies.

In closing, we thank you for undertaking this task on behalf of the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services. We trust that you will take our concerns into consideration as part of this consultation.

If you require further information or explanation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,



Lucy Kloosterhuis
Chair, Lakehead Rural Municipal Coalition
Mayor of The Corporation of the
Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge
3250 Highway 130
Rosslyn, Ontario P7K 0B1
mayor.lucy@tbaytel.net
807-473-5648

cc. Honourable Minister Steven Clark
Honourable Minister Lisa MacLeod
Honourable Premier Doug Ford

The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board
Comparison of Total Levy for 2019 Budget (If CSRP is financed using Levy Stabilization Reserve Fund) with 2018 Budget
(Based on 2019 Weighted Assessment)

Municipality	Weighted Assessment		Distribution of 2018 Budget Levy (\$)	Distribution of Proposed 2019 Budget Levy (\$)	Increase/ (Decrease) (\$)	Increase/ (Decrease) (%)
	(\$)	(%)				
Comnee	63,786,065	0.3356%	73,939	74,777	838	1.1%
Dorion	45,895,796	0.2415%	52,775	53,810	1,035	2.0%
Gillies	37,094,756	0.1952%	41,919	43,493	1,574	3.8%
Greenstone	638,570,906	3.3595%	752,165	748,547	(3,618)	-0.5%
Manitouwadge	51,582,996	0.2714%	62,810	60,472	(2,338)	-3.7%
Marathon	149,126,822	0.7846%	177,961	174,821	(3,140)	-1.8%
Neebing	320,264,059	1.6849%	373,505	375,421	1,916	0.5%
Nipigon	93,831,029	0.4936%	111,365	109,981	(1,384)	-1.2%
O'Connor	68,471,636	0.3602%	77,725	80,258	2,533	3.3%
Oliver Paipoonge	780,023,069	4.1037%	911,493	914,366	2,873	0.3%
Red Rock	42,172,731	0.2219%	50,950	49,443	(1,507)	-3.0%
Schreiber	42,935,180	0.2259%	50,722	50,334	(388)	-0.8%
Shuniah	745,633,810	3.9228%	867,042	874,059	7,017	0.8%
Terrace Bay	116,379,309	0.6123%	138,231	136,430	(1,801)	-1.3%
Thunder Bay	13,645,177,258	71.7868%	16,534,721	15,995,175	(539,546)	-3.3%
Territory without municipal organization	2,166,897,269	11.4001%	2,529,377	2,540,113	10,736	0.4%
Total	19,007,842,691	100.0000%	22,806,700	22,281,500	(525,200)	-2.3%

APPENDIX D

DSSAB Review Final Report

FONOM Comment Period.

21 May 2019

Review and comment of three areas highlighted during the final report.

Alternate Cost Apportionment

Conflict Resolution

Roles and responsibilities

Cost Apportionment:

While the current legislation and most cost formulas do involve weighted assessment as a primary driver, I do find the emphasis on this is over rated as a sole solution to costing fairness.

This emphasis leaves responsibility for participation by caseload or population density to play a determining role untapped.

Further while social support and benefits help the individual on a daily basis it does not encourage any municipality to place emphasis on education, health services and job creation but all three of these would have just as valuable an impact. It seems logical to suggest that a municipality that is providing a higher case load to any DSSAB should feel a responsibility to put effort toward reducing that caseload.

This responsibility does not exist without a cost to lack of action.

As many of the services provided by DSSAB can safely be assumed to be greater due to a higher population density simply by nature of the service, it seems again logical to see where population should carry a rating of equal value to some others.

Where does the northern unincorporated fit into DSSAB costing apportionment? If the province rates the assessment in unincorporated but then reduces the applicable mill rate then in reality the provincial tax payer paying this burden. As a provincial tax payer those in an incorporated municipality are actually paying twice.

Conflict Resolution:

The conflicts that have arisen and of which I am aware have come about more from personalities and misunderstandings of DSSAB roles and responsibilities from individuals whom are not Chairs or even in some instances Board Members of DSSAB.

I am only aware of the dispute that took place in the Cochrane District DSSAB over cost apportionment to the City of Timmins and an effort to change the costing formula.

I know there was more backroom negotiations than face to face member municipality discussions.

The Chair of any DSSAB Board should be in contact on a regular basis with the ministry and be aware of all discussions regarding all aspects of the operations. The Board should also be educated in their responsibility to all the members and not to their own municipality.

No municipal politician in concert with their own staff should be undermining the efforts of the DSSAB Board and staff.

A suggested conflict resolution is to allow a city to form a CMSM and have the remaining municipalities carry on the existing DSSAB. For this to be effective there would have to be some type of purchase of assets or funding of new assets.

Roles and Responsibilities:

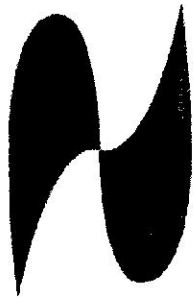
There may come a point in time where members of the DSSAB Board are expected to undergo training sessions similar to the current status for Police Services Boards.

Without a clear direction in roles and responsibilities as they pertain to both the DSSAB and their own municipality confusion and conflict will exist.

Perhaps we should look at the possibility of replacing the municipal appointment process to a process where names are submitted and a vote is cast by the membership municipalities for any and all DSSAB positions.

DSSAB positions should not necessarily go to the longest serving politician or the best known of the names submitted.

APPENDIX E



NOSDA

2017 Annual General Meeting
North Bay, Ontario

Resolution # 2017- 11

Originator: Chairs and CAO's

Report/Background: **Issue Sheet 2.5.2/2.5.3 – DSSAB Act Review**

Date: June 9, 2017

Moved By: Dave Edgar

Seconded By: Barry Baltessen

WHEREAS the Ministry of Community and Social Services instigated a review of the DSSAB Act, originally implemented in 1998 to provide the governance and accountability framework for the delivery of social services in Northern Ontario, and

WHEREAS the Act is intended to lay out a fair and equitable framework across diverse populations, geographic areas and municipal organizational structures, and

WHEREAS in recent years, the province has heard concerns from DSSABs and individual member areas around governance issues, including but not limited to levy apportionment and conflict resolution mechanisms, and

WHEREAS NOSDA and individual DSSABs have identified a number of issues within the current act that do not facilitate the proper functioning of the DSSABs, and

WHEREAS it is acknowledged that there should be a thoughtful review of the Act rather than attempting to address issues in isolation at the local level.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the NOSDA submits the following for the Minister's information and inclusion in the DSSAB Act Review; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT DSSABs be acknowledged as corporations under the new DSSAB Act and that their ability to borrow as a corporation be recognized by the province and by Infrastructure Ontario; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the current definition of TWOMO's in the DSSAB Act be applied to all other Acts and Regulations; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT it be clarified in legislation or regulation that the province will reimburse DSSABs 100% of all reasonable TWOMO election costs; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT DSSABs be funded on a 'current calendar year' basis and not on a previous year fiscal basis as occurs under EMS Land Ambulance funding currently; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT for consistency, that "*the DSSAB Act Review*" recommend that the DSSAB Act be aligned with the Municipal Act for consistency of treatment of DSSABs with the functions that they perform as Municipal Service System Managers; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT it would be recommended that DSSABs be overseen by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Term of Office of DSSAB Board Members and TWOMO Members match the Term of Office for Municipal Councillors in a manner acceptable for the operations of both municipalities and DSSABs, post municipal election so that both are functioning as soon as possible after municipal elections; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT as part of '*the DSSAB Act Review*', that language relating to DSSABs in all legislation (Acts and Regulations) should be reviewed and modified where necessary to ensure consistency; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT notwithstanding, the definitions and descriptions related to DSSABs in other legislation be superseded by those used in the revised DSSAB Act; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Province commit to work with DSSABs to finalize the current Interim Governance and Accountability Guidelines for District Social Services Administration Boards and ensure they are consistent with the revised DSSAB Act and Regulations; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Province commit to review the revised DSSAB Act after a period of no more than ten years.

CARRIED



Iain Angus, NOSDA Chair

All NOSDA Members
 MCSS/MCYS
 OMSSA

FONOM
 MNOM
 Other _____

NOMA
 MOHLTC

AMO
 MOH

John E. Fleming

From: Dominelli, Fern <fern.dominelli@msdsb.net>
Sent: May 13, 2019 4:34 PM
To: Cain, Anna (MCSS); John E. Fleming
Subject: NOSDA 2017_Resolutions
Attachments: 2017_Resolutions.pdf

Hi Anna & John

See attached 2017 NOSDA resolution in relation to governance and accountability guidelines

Thanks

Fern Dominelli

Chief Administrative Officer
Manitoulin-Sudbury District Services Board
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