

**FRESH
FOOD
WEEKLY**

A nutrition-based
intervention program

JULY 21, 2024

**BREAKING
CHAINS OF
OPPRESSION**

Petition to immediately
order a transfer of the
control, functions and
supervision of the Special
Priority Policy to the Public
Safety & Emergency
Preparedness Act.



My Petitions

Active Draft Previous petitions

Create a draft ⓘ

e-5073 (Supported)

Awaiting authorization for publication

- ✓ Created on July 19, 2024, at 5:24 p.m. (EDT)
- ➔ Submitted on July 19, 2024, at 5:24 p.m. (EDT)
- 🕒 The e-petition will be open for signature for 30 days following its publication on the petitions website.
- 👤 Supported by 5 individuals
- Request to authorize publication sent to Doug Shipley on July 19, 2024, at 8:52 p.m. (EDT)

Withdraw petition ⓘ

e-5073

Awaiting authorization for publication

- Submitted on July 19, 2024, at 5:24 p.m. (EDT)
- The e-petition will be open for signature for 30 days following its publication on the petitions website.

📄 Petition details ↗

Petition to the House of Commons

Whereas:

- We the citizens of Canada have lost confidence in our government's ability to control, function and supervise certain portions of the Public Administration of the Special Priority Policy in every Canadian province.
- The current governments responsible for managing the livelihoods of victims of domestic abuse and trafficking are not protecting them against climate change.
- The policies and procedures of Regional Service Managers across Canada aren't aligning with the crisis victims of domestic abuse and trafficking are facing; unsafe housing and starvation.

We, the undersigned, **citizens and residents of Canada**, call upon the **House of Commons** to Issue an immediate emergency response plan for all low-income Canadians with Special Priority Status and an immediate transfer of the control, functions, and supervision of certain portions of the Public Administration of the Special Priority Policy to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act.

👤 Member of Parliament ↗

- ✗ Declined by Doug Shipley on August 18, 2024, at 8:54 p.m. (EDT)
- ✗ Declined by Larry Brock on September 18, 2024, at 9:42 a.m. (EDT)
- Request to authorize publication sent to Michael Barrett on October 20, 2024, at 1:37 p.m. (EDT)

The County & City's Role in Exacerbating Homelessness



The cost of not meeting our country's vulnerable population's basic human needs has caused our healthcare system to collapse. Millions of Canadians are now suffering unbearable pain every day because they do not have food or shelter.

Our country has allowed Regional Policy Makers to segregate Canada's most vulnerable, many of whom have psychological wounds caused from chronic abuse experienced over long periods of time. Now, the most vulnerable are starving and aren't capable of contributing to the economy. Our economy cannot financially support a population group growing at this rate. We must allow this population group to participate in the economy by earning an income through working.

Currently, victims of domestic abuse and trafficking are too materially deprived to contribute to the economy in a consistent and reliable way. Their inability to guarantee reliability in the workplace makes their income unreliable as well. This makes victims of domestic abuse and trafficking unsuitable renters for the regular housing market.

The only way a human being can contribute to the economy consistently is by having their basic human needs met consistently, not just for a few days each month. Basic human needs are unmet when a human being experiences prolonged periods of being too cold, too hot, too wet, too dirty, too sleep-deprived and too hungry. Furthermore, when people experience any of these repeatedly or chronically, poor health outcomes compound and worsen. The root problem in Simcoe County is that vulnerable people, especially victims of domestic abuse and trafficking, cannot consistently and reliably contribute to the economy due to material deprivation caused from government discrimination. When we see barbaric acts done on civilians, there's an element of hatred and cruelty in that person's spirit that is scary. When someone can be cruel and enjoy materially depriving someone else, there's something deeply wrong with that person.

Residents living in social housing complexes would like to bring forth a petition to request an immediate order to transfer the control, functions, and supervision of certain portions of the Public Administration of the Special Priority Policy in the Housing Services Act, 2011, to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act.

Although this petition is being brought forth by residents from Barrie, Ontario, these exact same violations of human rights and freedoms are happening across Canada and the United States, and its because no one is holding our government accountable.

Special Priority Policy & The Housing Services Act

In Ontario, under the Housing Services Act, 2011, the *Special Priority Policy* gives eligible survivors of abuse and trafficking priority access to RGI assistance. This is intended to ensure that housing is not a barrier to leave a situation of abuse or trafficking. [Source](#)

[6] The Housing Services Act, 2011 governs housing subsidies, also known as *rent-geared-to-income*, in Ontario. In accordance with the regulations under the Act, **the Region is designated as a service manager responsible for administering social housing programs.**

[7] As part of this responsibility, the Region assesses applications for subsidized housing in accordance with specified statutory and regulatory criteria. The Region places applicants who meet the criteria on a waitlist. Applicants who are seeking to leave an abusive household are entitled to be placed on a special priority waitlist.

[26] The Region is designated as a service manager under O. Reg. 367/11, Sched. 2, made under the Housing Services Act, 2011 (the “Regulation”).

[27] Section 47(1) of the Housing Services Act, 2011 requires **the service manager to create “a system for selecting households from those waiting for rent-geared-to-income assistance in the housing projects in the service manager’s service area.”**

Section 47(2) of the Act specifies that the system is to include, amongst other matters, “priority rules for households waiting for rent-geared-to-income assistance”.

Section 48(2) specifies that the service manager is to make these determinations in accordance with “[t]he prescribed provincial priority rules” and **the priority rules established by the service manager.**

AN INCREASING RISK OF ABUSE

Incidence of domestic abuse appears to worsen during periods of economic downturn. Unable to find affordable alternative housing arrangements, many women choose to stay in or return to an abusive situation rather than become homeless. A recent study has shown that the rate of women returning to their abusers increases during times of reduced affordable housing availability.

Continuing to live with an abuser puts both the woman and her children at risk. While some children display high levels of resilience, many children exposed to violence manifest symptoms of physical and psychological distress and trauma. Domestic violence commonly co-occurs with child abuse, meaning that children, along with their mothers, may be at risk of physical injury. Simply moving out of a domestic abuse situation may not be sufficient if a woman cannot find affordable and stable housing. (Pg.7)

Heat-Related Illness Will Exceed \$3 Billion Per Year

Rising temperatures and an increase in the frequency and severity of heat waves have significant public health implications, increasing morbidity and mortality. For example, prolonged exposure to extreme heat can lead to dehydration, fatigue, and a spectrum of heat-related illnesses (HRI), including heat stroke. Extreme heat can also exacerbate pre-existing chronic conditions such as cardiovascular and respiratory disease while increasing susceptibility to infectious diseases.

By mid-century, the cost of heat-related illness in Canada will likely be over \$3 billion a year. The dangers of extreme heat for Canadians are further amplified by the fact that the vast majority of the population — over 70% as of 2020 — live in urban centres. Cities are often significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas. This temperature difference is due to urban heat islands — areas where natural vegetation and water bodies are replaced by buildings, asphalt, concrete roads, and other human-made structures. Urban heat islands absorb, rather than reflect, the sun’s heat, leading to significantly higher surface and overall ambient temperatures. (Pg. 12)

According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), community housing is administered by roughly 3,000 housing providers across Canada. In 2021 there were 576,000 households in Canada living in social and affordable housing units, representing 3.8% of all households and 11.9% of renter households. A further 227,200 Canadian households were on the waitlist. (pg. 15)



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SOCIAL HOUSING & HEAT-RELATED MORTALITY

Preparing community housing for extreme heat is thus imperative to reduce fatalities, increase livability, and ensure community housing tenants are well protected from this growing public health crisis. (Pg.11)

The 2021 heat dome in British Columbia led to 619 heat-related deaths in a single week, 98% of which occurred inside peoples' homes. Many of the deceased lived in "socially or materially deprived neighbourhoods" and "homes without adequate cooling systems."

98%

of deaths occurred inside peoples' homes

3.8%

of Canadians live in social and affordable housing

10%

of deaths occurred in social and affordable housing (pg.10)

ISGlobal

Heat Islands and How Do They Affect Us



What are they?

- Urban areas where the temperature is higher than in the surrounding areas
- In cities of more than 1 million people, the temperature rises:
 - Daytime temperature: Between 2° and 4°C
 - Night-time temperature: Up to 10°C

Causes

- Heat-absorbing buildings and paved surfaces
- Lack of vegetation
- Heat-generating human activities
- City geometry

Health effects

- Heat islands and extreme temperatures lead to increases in:
 - Mortality, especially in older people, often due to respiratory and cardiovascular complications
 - Hospital admissions
 - Preterm births
 - Work and traffic accidents

Many public housing developments lack key infrastructure to protect residents from the changing and warming climate. For example, low-income individuals and those residing in public housing are less likely to have access to central air conditioning (or any type of AC) due to cost or lack of availability, increasing their risk of heat-related death. Given that increasing global temperatures in coming years are likely to exacerbate heat-related morbidity and mortality, the lack of access to central AC in much of public housing further increases risk of heat-related mortality among low income and vulnerable populations.

Source

"We have a decades-long history of dealing with housing at the building level. But that's where the thinking ends. We need to think about housing from a community context because that's how it affects individuals' lifestyles and behaviours, all of which are important for climate change." -Steve Mennill, Planning, housing finance and policy consultant & Previous Chief Climate Officer for the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) (pg.15)

The Special Priority Policy

Section 15(1) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms says that every individual has a right to equal treatment before the law. This section prohibits certain forms of discrimination from being perpetrated by the government of Canada. Therefore, if a government action results in discrimination towards an individual or a group of people, this government action could be the subject of a section 15 challenge. [Source.](#)

This matters now because:

- Climate change is causing operational costs to increase.
- Increasing operational costs is causing economic downturn.
- Economic downturn increases domestic abuse, especially for women.

“Deservability”

The Special Priority Policy, housed in the Housing Services Act, 2011, gives eligible survivors of abuse and trafficking priority access to RGI assistance. **This is intended to ensure that housing is not a barrier to leave a situation of abuse or trafficking.** [Source](#)

The word *Housing* needs to be re-defined and this can be done through section 15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Section 48(2) [of the Housing Services Act] specifies that the service manager is to make RGI determinations in accordance with “[t]he prescribed provincial priority rules” and the priority rules established by the service manager.

The Ontario Municipal Social Services Association (OMSSA) represents 47 CMSMs and DSSABs who are the designated Service Managers responsible for meeting objectives and targets relating to housing needs in their service area. [Source.](#)

Municipal Service Managers lack the education, training and qualified skills to manage special priority policies and procedures. Current laws allow Municipal Service Managers to discriminate, and Municipalities to empower them to do it, instead of stopping it.

The lack of definition for *Housing* has allowed Municipal Service Managers to interpret its meaning through prejudice biases when determining **“deservability”** of RGI assistance beneficiaries.

This includes decisions about the location and livability of households, as well as the length of time in which households are available to certain people based on personal characteristics (this is the definition of discrimination).

Housing Remains A Barrier To Leave Domestic Abuse

Since Municipal Service Managers don't think vulnerable people deserve livable households, they've established substandard housing service procedures for them. Municipal Service Managers also have the authority to make illegal evictions, steal from tenants, and barricade tenants from accessing further social service benefits because they have access to tenant referral history data.

As a result, housing remains a barrier to victims of domestic abuse and trafficking.



Livable households should be defined using section 15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms' human dignity test.

The Special Priority Policy needs built-in safeguards to protect low-income population groups from discriminatory governments.

The Special Priority Policy needs to be extended to encompass *Food and Housing*; not just Housing.

Department of Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness Act

4.2 The Minister is responsible for exercising leadership at the national level relating to public safety and emergency.

Climate change has caused severe economic downturn, putting low-income vulnerable population groups in a state of emergency because they cannot afford food and shelter. Their hardships are further perpetuated by discrimination of Regional Service Managers who've been handed way too much authority over an entire population group's livelihoods. An immediate emergency response needs to be issued.



Canadians with no money can't do any of these things.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Special Priority Policy is to make sure that victims of abuse and trafficking can survive independently, away from their abusers. Therefore, even if policies are made to protect vulnerable peoples from Regional Service Managers, no policies exist to protect them from starvation. That's why the Special Priority Policy must also be extended to include *Housing and Food*. Furthermore, due to the substandard service of care provided by Regional Service Providers to date, a *Standard of Household Food Security* must also be established and defined under the law to avoid the inevitable attempts that will surely be made to pervert the law.

ENFORCEMENT

This legislation also needs to be policed and criminally enforceable by the Department of National Defence. The police need to have jurisdiction over policies that determine the safety of victims of domestic abuse and trafficking. This includes determining the neighbourhoods they are "housed" in. Currently, social housing providers in Simcoe County especially, place survivors of sex-trafficking in neighbourhoods with known high rates of rape, abduction, trafficking, and drug use. Furthermore, despite letters of support from detectives, Simcoe County's social housing providers will not move survivors of sex-trafficking into safer neighbourhoods, despite the increased risk of repeat domestic violence and abuse. The 'Standard of Housing Service' definition requires a comprehensive review and re-write that includes safeguards to protect vulnerable people with Special Priority Status from Regional Service Managers.



The remedy

An immediate order to transfer control.

The only way this problem can be fixed is by allowing people with the proper education and training to manage the livelihoods of tenants living in subsidized households. This means that an immediate order to transfer the control, functions, and supervision of certain portions of the Public Administration of the Special Priority Policy in the Housing Services Act, 2011, to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act is needed.

QUALITY ASSURANCES

There needs to be a revision or addition to this policy that re-defines: *Housing Services*. The definition of *Housing Services* must include:

- A refrigerator, freezer and stove that work, all the time and do not stop working more than once every five years.
- Affordability. The definition of “subsidized housing” needs to be revised. For people’s whose income levels are below a standard of living, the amount of rent that is subsidized must be 100 percent.
- Laundry services;
 - The term “affordable” needs to be revised to a term that realizes costs of living when determining rent calculations. The current method does not consider any living expenses of victims of domestic abuse and trafficking.
 - Access to clean clothes must become a human dignity right. Currently, not only can social housing tenants not afford to wash their clothes or blankets, there’s not enough functioning laundry machines available in public housing complexes for all tenants to wash their dirty laundry even if they could afford it. The law must include washing machines and dryers, that work consistently, for each subsidized household.
- A cooling system. Extreme heat is increasing, and significantly impacting the suitability and livability of subsidized households.
- The infrastructure and gardening tools needed to grow nutritious food at home.

Definition of Terms

1

Housing Services

shall mean *Housing and Home Care Services*.

2

Housing and Home Care Services

shall mean a service offering that provides essential household living supplies and products.

3

Housing and Home Care Services Provider

shall mean an organization with a registered business number that delivers one or more *Housing and Home Care Services* services.

4

Housing and Home Care Services Service

shall mean one singular service offering that intentionally creates access and affordability to essential household living supplies and products to tenants in subsidized households (*Housing and Home Care Services Providers* can provide more than one service offering).

5

Home Care Facility

shall mean a residential facility where, in addition to sleeping accommodations, operates essential household services that have the infrastructure capacity to receive essential household living products.

Responsibilities

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

1

Public Safety Canada

- Emergency Management and Programs Branch
 - Responsible for the oversight of emergency program roll-outs.
-

2

Public Health Agency of Canada

- Emergency Management Branch
 - Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention Branch
 - Housing and Home Care Services Branch
 - Responsible for establishing the health care priorities and mandates for Housing and Home Care Services providers.
 - Data, Surveillance and Foresight Branch
 - Shall house the population health information data and be responsible for monitoring the health of city populations and reporting data to the Food Systems Planning Office (Information Sharing Agreements are required).
-

3

Public Service and Procurement Canada

- Canada Post
 - Refrigerated Mailbox Registry.
-

4

Ministry of the Solicitor General

- Department of Justice (promotes respect for rights and freedoms)
- Public Safety, Defence and Immigration Portfolio
 - Responsible for measuring and monitoring the population Housing and Home Care Services demand and supply in Canada.
 - Responsible for the administration of subsidized housing applications for persons with Special Priority Status.
- Food Systems Planning Office
 - Responsible for establishing foodshed cultivation plans and policies for Canadian municipalities (establish a *National Food Systems Plan*).
 - Responsible for managing the Special Priority Policy.
 - Will work with (assign) regional police departments the task of placing tenants with Special Priority Status in subsidized housing (chooses the physical location of where tenants live).



Internet Connection Infrastructure

Internet Connection. *Housing and Home Services* shall include the provision of a Server Placement, IP address, Internet Connection, based on the Service Plan selected by the tenant, where tenancy was established.

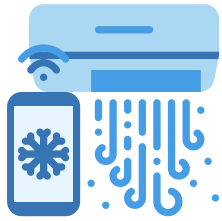
In order to ensure the continuous access to a functioning fiberoptic internet connection, wireless capabilities and one functioning (1) wired Ethernet port per subsidized household shall have access to a high-speed internet receiver. Internet services will be included in the amenities provided by *Housing and Home Services Providers*. It shall be the responsibility of the *Housing and Home Care Services Provider* to ensure that tenants have at all times an active and stable Internet connection. The intention of this policy is to ensure that all Canadians have the ability to communicate and therefore access essential Healthcare and Social Services and participate in the economy.

Internet Benefit Program

There needs to be the exact same internet benefit program for subsidized households. Amendments to the cost sharing structure of broadband-related work is needed to ensure the true meaning of affordability is applied.

The Ontario Electricity Support Program (OESP) is currently administered through the Ontario Energy Board. Social Service workers co-ordinate this with clients. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Infrastructure Ontario developed the Building Broadband Faster Act guideline to expedite the delivery of designated high-speed internet projects. The Ontario Government is working to bring access to high-speed internet to every community across the province by the end of 2025.

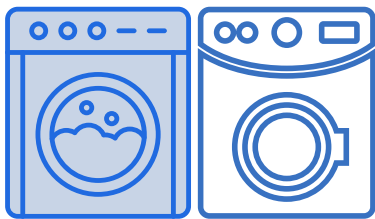
Source. The Internet Benefit Program could be guided by the legislative and regulatory requirements for designated broadband projects under the Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021, the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998, Electrical Safety Act, and Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012.



Households With Built-in Cooling Systems.

Air Conditioning. Each apartment or household unit shall be air-conditioned. Apartments shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit.

Chest Freezer or Stand-up Freezer. Each subsidized household shall have a fridge size that accurately reflects the number of people (bedrooms) in the household. In addition to having a fridge, each subsidized unit shall also have a chest freezer that also accurately reflects the number of people residing in the household.



Wash Machine & Dryer Per Household.

Laundry. Each facility shall provide personal laundry service to the resident as part of the goods and services paid for through the program and free of charge to lowest-income-earning tenants. Washers and dryers must function properly and be in good condition (i.e., free from significant rust, stains, or other noticeable damage/deterioration). • Dryer exhaust must be adequately vented to the outside. • Dryer vents must be intact and function properly. • Washer hoses must be intact and in good condition.

Laundry, Electrical. 1 Electrical for washer and dryer supplied and installed, 2 Dryer vent to exterior for dryer supplied and installed. 3 Laundry area with one collapsible drying rack and one collapsible folding table. 4 Drop-in sink with water connections for washing machine.



Sheltered Refrigerated Mailbox Clusters

Canada Post Refrigerated Mailboxes.

The *Housing and Home Services Provider* is responsible for providing and installing a properly identified Canada Post sheltered refrigerated mailbox cluster either attached or detached from the primary building, and either on the property of the primary building or within 100 meters of the property, and that will meet Canada Post Service requirements. Sheltered refrigerated mailbox clusters will be Accessory Buildings for zoning and Official Plan purposes.

Refrigerated Interior Dimension Criteria

The Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness will mandate a minimum interior dimension criteria that reflects the number of bedrooms in the household. The refrigerated mailbox dimensions of subsidized households will be mandated to have the capacity requirements needed to feed the number of residents in the household. The intention of this policy is to ensure that tenants with Special Priority Status have the infrastructure capacity requirements needed to achieve household food security.

Delivery Schedule & Product Delivery Rules

To keep storage costs down, tenants of subsidized households will only have the option to receive or not receive refrigerated mail on the same day every week. Tenants will not have the option to reschedule essential items for delivery at a different date/time. This is why refrigerated mailboxes are required.

Structural Receiving Criteria

Refrigerated mailboxes will provide tenants with shelter from the elements, loading space and accessibility by folding wagon and motorized vehicle. The intention of this policy is to ensure the safety of the person who gets the refrigerated mail, whoever that may be.

Gates

Sheltered refrigerated mailbox clusters will also have built-in locks per mailbox. The physical shelter structure will also be gated. The intention of this policy is to significantly mitigate the occurrences of thefts and break-ins, which is an additional security feature issued in response to the Emergency Status that has been assigned to this Housing Service.

Location of Refrigerated Mailboxes

Location must be approved by the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness to ensure delivery of refrigerated mail to this residential or open space accessory building.

Low-Income Pedestrian Travel For Essential Services Laws

Climate change is increasing natural weather events. Low-income vulnerable groups will not be expected to travel as pedestrians in the elements while any of the following weather disasters are happening because **that is inhumane:**

- Thunder and/or lighting storms
- Severe heat waves (or any kind of heat wave)
- Hail storms
- Tornadoes
- Hurricanes
- Floods

In order to guarantee safety to all Canadians, alternative food access channels are required for Canadians without sheltered pedestrian travel during natural disaster events. One recommendation is to provide vulnerable people with a 'food pick-up stipend' so they can pay their neighbour, friend, or anyone with motorized transportation, to retrieve food prescriptions within the 100-meter pedestrian maximum allowable walking distance for low-income residents. Furthermore, if accessing a healthcare service exceeds this distance, a *Service Access Plan* must be created for low-income victims of domestic abuse or trafficking.

The number of days per year that a municipality experiences any of these weather occurrences needs to be tracked to forecast annual cost projections.

Home Care Products

Essential Household (& Hygiene) Supplies

Subsidized households must have on-site or an in-house delivery service that creates the access and affordability essential to generate a positive Lived Experience. This means that household items deemed essential for survival must be accessible on-site or within 100 meters of the main building, and affordable (subsidized to reflect income). This means that the percentage of the cost tenants pay for essential household items is the same as the percentage they pay for rent.

Essential household supplies and products shall be the following:

- Household cleaning supplies: Dish soap, dish-washing wand, wand refills, garbage bags, glass cleaner, sink/tub/toilet cleaners, disinfectant wipes, folding wagon with heavy capacity (for units above the first floor and that have elevators).
-

Essential Hygiene supplies and products shall be the following:

- Toilet paper, diapers and baby wipes, incontinence briefs, feminine hygiene products, laundry detergent, iron (clothes), ironing board, blow-dryer, facial cleanser, razor wand, razor blade refills, shaving cream, shampoo and conditioner, deodorant, and hand soap (pump application).
 - Requires on-site temperature and light-controlled storage on subsidized household properties.
-

Essential dental care supplies and products shall be the following:

- Toothpaste, flossers/floss, electric toothbrush and electric toothbrush head replacements.
-

Essential medical care supplies and products shall be the following:

- Medicine, including non-prescriptions such as Children's Advil, iron supplements and prenatal vitamins.
 - Imagine an innocent toddler with crusted-over eyes, crying in pain. If you don't live in a public housing complex or a medical facility, you've probably never seen a child with eyes that were both completely crusted over, because you don't live in public housing. This is what happens when you live in a household with no money and have dependents with lowered immune systems. The least we can do for these children is give them over the counter Cold & Flu medicine.
 - Food (as a form of medicine).
 - Air-conditioning (as a form of medicine).
-

Essential food storing supplies and products are the following:

The following items increase the shelf life of food (which keeps food costs down):

- Food storage packaging, equipment, appliances, and food store infrastructure (pantries, cellars, garden beds, window sill gardens).

Procedures

The Food Systems Planning Office

The Food Systems Planning Office (FSPO) shall be a new federal branch responsible for planning and executing a National Food Systems Plan (NFSP). The NFSP shall be comprised of a *Master Municipal Food Systems Plan (MMFSP)* for each Canadian municipality.

Population housing and food needs will be assessed and prescribed by the Public Health Agency of Canada. The physical locations of the NFSP's infrastructure properties will be mandated by the Minister of the department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, whose powers shall precede the powers of municipalities because municipalities have demonstrated for generations that they do not consider the basic human rights and freedoms of vulnerable population groups despite the evidence they've been provided.

Measurement & Monitoring

To know if a person's basic human needs are being met, their income and living expenses must be known. To know a whole population group's income, the data for all social assistance benefits must be known. Furthermore, the Government of Canada shall know exactly how much each low-income Canadian is costing tax payers.

Therefore, population health information data will be used to determine population health status. Information Sharing Agreements (ISA) shall be created with:

- Employment & Social Development Canada
- The Canada Revenue Agency (to crossmatch addresses of vulnerable people to addresses of high income earners to ensure no one is taking advantage of the subsidy.)
- The Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care (Health insurance and dental: Healthy Smiles)
- The Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- The Ontario Electricity Support Program (OESP), which is currently administered through the Ontario Energy Board. Social Service workers co-ordinate this.

The Public Health Agency of Canada will assess, determine and mandate a Supreme Federal Housing Infrastructure Standard that certifies a livable household.

Population Health Needs Assessment

The Public Safety, Defence and Immigration Portfolio shall determine the Housing and Home Care Services, and Food Services supply and demand needs for each municipality in Canada, and adhere to the Supreme Federal Housing Infrastructure Standard that certifies a livable household.

Determining Infrastructure Capacity Needs

Once the supply and demand needs are identified, the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) shall work with Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, Environment, Climate Change Canada, Transport Canada and NAV CANADA to determine infrastructure capacity requirements needed to supply the demand.

Planning

Once the total infrastructure capacity requirements are determined, a regional *Food Systems Plan* will be created, which will be called the *Municipal Master Food Systems Plan (MMFSP)*. Municipal FSPO's will submit their MMFSP to the federal NFSO for approval. The MMFSP will not unreasonably impede pre-existing Official Plans, or infrastructure projects.

A location and criteria standards criteria shall be established for MMFSPs. Failure to comply will result in criminal charges because **this plan** is a Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Response.

Once a MMFSP has been approved, municipalities shall be mandated to revise their Official Plan to ensure that their municipality's vulnerable people are being taken care of for the first time in over a century.

Neighbourhoods of Subsidized Household Locations. A safeguard to ensure that tenants with Special Priority Status have Lived Experiences of feeling safe in their own home, a Special Priority Housing Placement Policy Statement will set strict and enforceable criteria. Failure to comply shall be a criminal offence.

Neighbourhoods of subsidized households shall adhere to the following rules:

- Not be located in neighbourhoods that exceed a specified violent crime rate.
- Be located in proximity for a collocation of mandated Essential Services Providers, which shall be within 100 meters of the main building. Essential Service Providers include mandated health care, home care and social care services.
- Several designated male-free properties shall be established for tenants who;
 1. Say this is the only property type she feels safe in, or
 2. Penalties for tenants who break rules are required, but eviction should be the absolute last penalty, after many attempts to heal the victim of domestic abuse or trafficking have first been made. Attempts made must be documented and referenced in the eviction notice, and accessible in the event that a tenant appeals eviction. Documented infractions will allow the tenant to defend themselves in court if the accusations lack merit.