

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 the 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, and Environment, Climate Change Canada, and 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.

Subsidized households shall be mandated 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.