

Vision: *The City of Greater Sudbury is a growing, world-class community bringing talent, technology and a great northern lifestyle together.*

Vision: *La Ville du Grand Sudbury est une communauté croissante de calibre international qui rassemble les talents, les technologies et le style de vie exceptionnel du Nord.*



Agenda

Policy Committee

meeting to be held

Wednesday, June 16th, 2010

at 6:00 pm

Council Chamber, Tom Davies Square

Ordre du jour

réunion du

Comité des politiques

qui aura lieu

mercredi 16^e juin 2010

à 18h 00

dans la Salle du Conseil, Place Tom Davies

POLICY COMMITTEE AGENDA

For the 57th Policy Committee Meeting
to be held on **Wednesday, June 16, 2010**
Council Chamber, Tom Davies Square at 6:00 pm

COUNCILLOR DOUG CRAIG, CHAIR

Jacques Barbeau, Vice-Chair

- 4:45 p.m. CLOSED POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING
COMMITTEE ROOM C-12, TOM DAVIES SQUARE
To deal with: one Personal Matter regarding Identifiable Individuals and one Litigation or Potential Litigation Matter regarding an Expropriation Settlement
- 6:00 p.m. REGULAR POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOM DAVIES SQUARE

(PLEASE ENSURE CELL PHONES AND PAGERS ARE TURNED OFF)

The Council Chamber of Tom Davies Square is accessible to persons with disabilities. Please speak to the City Clerk prior to the meeting if you require a hearing amplification device. Persons requiring assistance are requested to contact the City Clerks Office at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting if special arrangements are required. Please call (705) 674-4455, extension 2471. Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TTY) (705) 688-3919. Copies of Agendas can be viewed at www.greatersudbury.ca/agendas/.

DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND THE GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

COMMUNITY DELEGATIONS

1. Off-Leash Dog Park in Minnow Lake
(ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION) (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)
 - Pierre Perreault, Chairperson, Off-Leash Dog Area Committee, Minnow Lake Community Action Network

(Pierre Perreault, Chairperson, Off-Leash Dog Area Committee, Minnow Lake Community Action Network will make a presentation regarding an off-leash dog park in Minnow Lake.)
2. Junction Creek Linear Park
(ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION) (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)
 - Frank Mariotti, Spokesperson, Junction Creek Stewardship Committee

(The Junction Creek Stewardship Committee along with partners will make a presentation regarding Junction Creek Linear Park.)

PRESENTATIONS

3. Report dated June 9, 2010 from the General Manager of Growth and Development regarding Green Space Advisory Panel Final Report.
(ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION) (RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)
(REPORT UNDER SEPARATE COVER)**10 - 15**
 - Bill Lautenbach, General Manager of Growth and Development
 - Will Kershaw, Senior Management Planner, Ministry of Natural Resources

(This report presents the findings and recommendations of the Green Space Advisory Panel which was appointed by Council on October 24th, 2007.)
4. Report dated June 10, 2010 from the General Manager of Community Development regarding Sustainable Mobility Plan (SMP).
(ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION) (RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)
(REPORT UNDER SEPARATE COVER)**16 - 17**
 - Deb McIntosh, Executive Director of Rainbow Routes Association; Lead Agency for SMP Working Group of the Healthy Community Cabinet
5. Explanation of Tax Bills, Pre-authorized Payment Process, Tax Relief Programs and a Review of Home Sales
(ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION) (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

- Tony Derro, Manager of Taxation

(This presentation will provide an explanation of the tax bills, the pre-authorized payment process, tax relief programs and a review of home sales within the City of Greater Sudbury.)

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE CLOSED MEETING

At this point in the meeting, Councillor Barbeau will rise and report any matters discussed during the Closed Meeting. The Committee will then consider any recommendations.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION

REFERRED & DEFERRED MATTERS

MANAGERS' REPORTS

7. Report dated June 4, 2010 from the Fire Chief regarding Carbon Monoxide Alarm By-law.

18 - 25

(RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)

(This report recommends a by-law to require the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms in all residential occupancies containing fuel fired appliances.)

MOTIONS

ADDENDUM

CITIZEN PETITIONS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOTICES OF MOTION

9:00 P.M. ADJOURNMENT (RECOMMENDATION PREPARED)

(Two-thirds majority required to proceed past 9:00 pm)

Councillor Doug Craig
Chair

Franca Bortolussi
Council Secretary

COMITÉ DES POLITIQUES ORDRE DU JOUR

Pour la 57^e réunion du Comité des politiques
qui aura lieu le **16 juin 2010**
dans la **Salle du Conseil, Place Tom Davies**, à 18h 00

CONSEILLER DOUG CRAIG, PRÉSIDENT(E)

Jacques Barbeau, Vice-président(e)

- 16 h 45 RÉUNION A HUIS CLOS
SALLE DE RÉUNION C-12, PLACE TOM DAVIES
Une question personnelle au sujet des personnes identifiable et une *question relative à un litige / litige possible*
- 18 h RÉUNION ORDINAIRE DU COMITÉ DES POLITIQUES
SALLE DU CONSEIL, PLACE TOM DAVIES

VEUILLEZ ÉTEINDRE LES TÉLÉPHONES CELLULAIRES ET LES TÉLÉAVERTISSEURS)

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DÉCLARATION D'INTÉRÊTS PÉCUNIAIRES ET LEUR NATURE GÉNÉRALES

DÉLÉGATIONS DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ

1. Parc pour chiens en liberté à Minnow Lake

(PRÉSENTATION ÉLECTRONIQUE) (A TITRE D'INFORMATION)

- Pierre Perreault, président du comité sur la zone pour chiens en liberté, Réseau d'action communautaire de Minnow Lake

(Pierre Perreault, président du comité sur la zone pour chiens en liberté, Réseau d'action communautaire de Minnow Lake fera une présentation au sujet d'un parc pour chiens en liberté à Minnow Lake.)

2. Parc linéaire du ruisseau Junction

(PRÉSENTATION ÉLECTRONIQUE) (A TITRE D'INFORMATION)

- Frank Mariotti, Comité d'intendance du ruisseau Junction

(Le Comité d'intendance du ruisseau Junction de même que des partenaires feront une présentation au sujet du parc linéaire du ruisseau Junction.)

PRÉSENTATIONS ET EXPOSÉS

3. Rapport du directeur général de la croissance et du développement, daté du 09 juin 2010 portant sur Rapport final du Groupe consultatif sur les espaces verts.

10 - 15

(PRÉSENTATION ÉLECTRONIQUE) (RECOMMANDATION PRÉPARÉE) (RAPPORT SOUS PLI SÉPARÉ)

- Bill Lautenbach, directeur général de la croissance et du développement
- Will Kershaw, planificateur principal en gestion, ministère des Richesses naturelles

(Ce rapport présente les constatations et les recommandations du Groupe consultatif sur les espaces verts qui a été nommé par le Conseil municipal le 24 octobre 2007.)

4. Rapport de la directrice générale des Services de développement communautaire, daté du 10 juin 2010 portant sur Plan de mobilité viable (PMV).

16 - 17

(PRÉSENTATION ÉLECTRONIQUE) (RECOMMANDATION PRÉPARÉE) (RAPPORT SOUS PLI SÉPARÉ)

- Deb McIntosh, directrice générale de l'Association Routes de l'arc-en-ciel, organisme principal pour le groupe de travail sur le PMV du cabinet Communauté en santé

5. Explication des relevés d'imposition, de la démarche des paiements préautorisés et des programmes d'exonération d'impôt et examen des ventes à domicile

(PRÉSENTATION ÉLECTRONIQUE) (A TITRE D'INFORMATION)

- Tony Derro, gestionnaire des taxes foncières

(Cette présentation donnera une explication des relevés d'imposition, de la démarche des paiements préautorisés et des programmes d'exonération d'impôt et un examen des ventes à domicile.)

QUESTIONS DÉCOULANT DE LA SÉANCE À HUIS CLOS

A cette étape de la réunion, le Conseiller Barbeau rapportera toute question traitée pendant la séance à huis clos. Le Comité examinera ensuite les recommandations.

CORRESPONDANCE À TITRE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS SEULEMENT

QUESTION RENVOYÉES ET REPORTÉES

RAPPORTS DES GESTIONNAIRES

7. Rapport du chef des pompiers, daté du 04 juin 2010 portant sur Règlement sur les détecteurs de monoxyde de carbone.

18 - 25

(RECOMMANDATION PRÉPARÉE)

(Ce rapport recommande un règlement exigeant l'installation et l'entretien de détecteurs de monoxyde de carbone dans tous les locaux d'habitation contenant des appareils à combustible.)

MOTIONS

ADDENDA

PÉTITIONS DE CITOYENS

ANNONCES

AVIS DE MOTION

LEVÉE DE LA SÉANCE À 21 H (RECOMMANDATION PRÉPARÉE)

(Une majorité des deux tiers est requise pour poursuivre la réunion après 21h 00.)

Le Conseiller Doug Craig,
Présidente

Franca Bortolussi,
Secrétaire du conseil

Request for Decision

Green Space Advisory Panel Final Report

Presented To:	Policy Committee
Presented:	Wednesday, Jun 16, 2010
Report Date	Wednesday, Jun 09, 2010
Type:	Presentations

Recommendation

Whereas the Green Space Advisory Panel of Council comprised of 27 members (citizens, experts and staff) was established in October 2007 to advance tasks identified in the Parks and Open Space Master Plan and the City's Official Plan; and

Whereas the Panel over the course of 18 meetings has now completed its assigned task given by Council which included: (1) recommending a Parks and Open Space Classification System and classifying existing parks against that system, (2) recommending natural assets for possible inclusion in the City's park and open space system, (3) recommending a parks and open space rating and evaluation system to be utilized when considering parks and open space acquisition priorities and implementation strategy, (4) recommending city owned lands in its land inventory which should be part of the City's parks and open space system, and (5) recommending a surplus parkland disposal policy;

Whereas 6 public input sessions were also held in April with respect to the Panel's findings and additional input received;

Now therefore be it resolved :

That Council provide approval in principle to the final report of the Green Space Advisory Panel presented June 16, 2010 and further:

- A. That Council adopt the Parks and Open Space Classification System proposed by the Panel for its parkland assets;
- B. That Council adopt the surplus parkland disposal policy for dealing with City land assets which may fall into a surplus position;
- C. That Council provide approval in principle to the listing of natural assets for possible inclusion in the City's park and open space system, as well as, the priority rating methodology for evaluating potential parkland acquisitions and that staff be instructed to utilize these tools in future deliberations or when parkland opportunities arise;

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Bill Lautenbach
General Manager of Growth and
Development
Digitally Signed Jun 9, 10

Recommended by the Department

Bill Lautenbach
General Manager of Growth and
Development
Digitally Signed Jun 9, 10

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer
Digitally Signed Jun 9, 10

- D. That Council direct staff to prepare a budget option for next years budgeting process for park and open space acquisition which could be utilized for green space purchase opportunities or matching funds;
- E. That Council recommends the continuation of this Panel with renewed membership in the new year with a clear mandate to assist Council in the implementation of green space acquisition and development strategy; and
- F. That the work of the Green Space Advisory Panel be utilized as input in the next review of the Official Plan.

Executive Summary

In many ways, green spaces define a community. Bring to mind a neighbourhood playground, a baseball diamond, a nature trail, a wetland, a community garden, the natural landscape that tells you you are home: all of these are green spaces. From childhood to old age, they form an integral part of our sense of place and our quality of life. They contribute to a healthy, active lifestyle, and a healthy environment. They provide natural services, improve community resilience and livability, lower green house gas emissions, and generate economic benefits. In Northern Ontario, access to outdoor recreation is part of who we are. In Greater Sudbury, the decades of reclamation and revegetation efforts brings a special appreciation and responsibility of stewardship for the natural beauty we so enjoy. This is reflected in the importance given to our natural environment in the Official Plan, the Healthy Community Strategy, and the Local Action Plan. In addition, the City of Greater Sudbury Official Plan and the Parks, Open Space and Leisure Background Report and Master Plan outlined specific objectives relating to green spaces.

Specifically, Council established in the new Official Plan that two programs be undertaken with respect to green space:

7.2.1 Programs

"2. A park classification system to address the range of Parks and Open Space types and characteristics will be established to guide park acquisition, development, and management. The park classification system will have regard to natural beauty, environmental functions, and recreation value."

"4. Further delineate natural environment areas in need of municipal protection along with appropriate strategies for conservation and acquisition."

On **October 24th, 2007, Council appointed the Green Space Advisory Panel to implement these Official Plan programs.** In addition to the recognition of the value of a comprehensive strategy regarding green spaces in Greater Sudbury, there was a need to address recurring green space issues such as citizen concerns over new developments, and decisions around the disposal or purchase of leisure service properties.

The panel was given the mandate to:

- Recommend to Council a Parks and Open Space Classification System which is suitable for the City of Greater Sudbury as per Official Plan program # 2.
- Recommend to Council natural assets which should be considered for inclusion in the City's Park and Open Space System as per Official Plan program # 4.
- Recommend to Council a rating or evaluation system which might be utilized to assist Council in establishing acquisition priorities and making park and open space acquisitions.
- Review the City property inventory and recommend to Council properties to be included in the Leisure Services portfolio and identify those Leisure Services properties which should be declared surplus to

parks and open space needs and disposed of as per Official Plan policy 7.2.1 (8).

There are twenty-seven members of the Green Space Advisory Panel, including citizen representatives, citizen experts, and City staff. The Panel is comprised of the following members:

Samantha Baulch	Peter Beckett
Don Brisebois	Elaine Comacchio-Blais
Gerard Courtin	Naomi Grant
Robert Hanson	Will Kershaw
Keir Kitchen	Michel Lauzon
Franco Mariotti	Warren Maskell
Deb McIntosh	William R. Morin
Dr. H. Beaumont Nelson	John Rauh
Paul Sajatovic	Lorne Taylor
Roel A. Teunissen	

The staff implementation team is:

Bill Lautenbach - General Manager of Growth & Development

Paul Baskcomb - Acting Director of Planning Services

Chris Gore - Manager of Community Partnerships

Keith Forrester - Real Estate Coordinator

Ian Wood - Chief of Staff to the Mayor

Kris Longston - Senior Planner, Community & Strategic Planning

Krista Carré - Senior Planning Technician

Stephen Monet - Manager of Environmental Planning Initiatives

Public input was sought during public open houses and on-line, during April 2010.

Over the past two and a half years, the panel has drafted the following items for Council's consideration:

- A Parks Classification System
- A list of existing parks classified
- A Surplus Parkland Disposal Policy
- A rating structure for potential acquisitions; and
- A list of green space opportunities.

This report also includes a discussion of acquisition strategies, and recommendations for moving the work forward.

A Parks Classification System

Our vision:

The Greater Sudbury parkland system meets local, community and city-wide needs for accessible

and safe outdoor recreation and education, contributes to a high quality of life for present and future residents, and preserves significant natural features and functions in perpetuity.

A classification system is an important tool for evaluating and managing the parks and open space system. The parkland system meets citizens' needs for natural beauty, outdoor recreation and outdoor education, and fulfills our responsibility as stewards of our natural environment. The classification system reflects these many diverse park types, uses, and values.

Parks were classified as:

- Neighbourhood park - to meet the recreational needs of its immediate neighbourhood.
- Community park - to provide the space and supportive facilities needed for active recreation.
- Regional park - to be a focal point for the City as a whole.
- Linear park - to be a connector for people and/or wildlife.
- Natural park - to protect a natural area while meeting residents' needs for passive recreation.
- Cultural/historical special purpose park - to protect sites with historic, scientific, cultural, social, or spiritual importance; or to serve a special, specific purpose.
- Ecological reserve - to protect significant natural areas with ecological and/or geological importance, or that capture a characteristic natural feature of the City.

For each park type, the purpose, general description and use, facilities and features, size, and service area/standard were determined. The provision standards aim for every child and adult resident to be within an easy walk of a neighbourhood park and a natural park, and within a 20-minute walk or a short bike ride to a community park. The system of parks is meant to be a connected network, accessible to residents and wildlife of the Greater Sudbury region.

An inventory of green spaces

In order to develop a comprehensive strategy for green spaces, make informed decisions, properly manage existing parks and open space, and identify gaps and opportunities, an inventory of green spaces is required.

The Green Space Advisory Panel completed an inventory in three parts:

- An inventory of lands in the existing Parks and Open Space system
- An inventory of other public lands and other recreational lands; and
- An inventory of green space opportunities - natural assets which should be considered for inclusion in the City's Park and Open Space System.

These inventories were compiled using GIS mapping, staff knowledge, and knowledge from the panel and the wider community. Sites were classified with the draft Classification System as appropriate, and other pertinent information was also noted, such as location, size, features and facilities, ownership, zoning and land designation.

Establishing acquisition priorities

Having identified green space opportunities, the next step in moving forward is to prioritize these sites in regards to acquisition. The panel developed a system for establishing acquisition priorities. Using defined criteria, the panel rated green space opportunities according to conservation value, recreation value, and level of risk. The corresponding acquisition value could then be evaluated in a consistent manner. In broad terms, acquisition priority is rated higher for sites with high recreation or conservation value, and for vulnerable sites. Need is another factor influencing acquisition priorities. Therefore, a gap analysis will be an important tool in assessing acquisition priorities.

Acquisition strategies

In order to meet the goals of a balanced park system that is: accessible to all residents, meets parkland needs throughout Greater Sudbury, and protects areas of ecological, geological and cultural significance, an effective acquisition strategy is required. The challenge that will be faced in the future is how to address the desire to add to the Green Space inventory with limited financial resources and how to strategically focus acquisition efforts.

Four overarching goals guide the acquisition strategy:

1. Protect ecologically valuable, environmentally sensitive, or unique natural assets.
2. Create and complete networks of physical linkages for people and wildlife.
3. Create and complete a balanced, interconnected parks system meeting local, community and regional passive and active recreational needs.
4. Protect the unique aesthetic and geographic character of the community.

In practical terms, these goals can be met by bringing sites with high/moderate recreation and conservation values into the parks inventory, and filling gaps in the existing parks system.

City owned green space opportunities which have a high/moderate conservation and/or recreation value should be zoned as parkland (or a similar zoning category) and brought into the parks inventory over time.

For non-city owned green space opportunities, the highest priority should be given to sites that are ecologically important or sensitive, are important natural assets, or would have high recreational value. The acquisition priority ranking should generally guide future acquisitions and the order in which acquisitions should be addressed. From time to time, significant opportunities to acquire more moderately scored lands may arise and the flexibility to take advantage of these situations should be maintained. The City's Official Plan and Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan contain targets for the amount and location of park properties in the community which will also inform acquisition decisions. The Parks, Open Space and Leisure background report also contains information on which areas of the City are deficient in parkland. It is important to address the parkland needs of these areas, and to complete an updated gap analysis.

By following this acquisition strategy, the City of Greater Sudbury can achieve a parks system that protects important natural features and functions, meets citizens' park needs throughout the community, provides linkages for people and for wildlife, and maintains our city's unique landscape and natural beauty.

Park Land Disposal Policy

Residents accord special value to parkland. Therefore, additional measures should be taken when considering parkland as surplus, as compared with other City-owned land. In recognition of this, a Park Land Disposal Policy was developed.

The policy consists of three sections:

- The criteria that must be met in order to consider whether to declare a site surplus.
- The requirements for public notification and public input.
- The use of funds from the sale of surplus parkland.

Recommendations and next steps

The panel recommends that Council approve in principle the final report of the Green Space Advisory Panel dated June 16, 2010. In addition, a number of specific recommendations are made, as stated in the "Recommendation for Council Adoption", attached to the report. The panel recommends that the work specifically mandated by Council be adopted, to fulfill programs 7.2.1.2 and 7.2.1.4 of the Official Plan.

This includes the adoption of the parkland classification system, the parkland disposal policy, and the identification, evaluation and prioritization of green space opportunities.

Furthermore, the panel has a number of recommendations that are necessary for the successful implementation of the acquisition strategy. Financial resources will be necessary to proceed with acquisitions of non-city owned green space opportunities. Therefore, the recommendation is made that Council direct staff to prepare a budget option for next year's budgeting process for park and open space acquisition. The panel also recommends that this work be utilized as input in the next review of the Official Plan. Finally, to move forward with a comprehensive green space strategy and the implementation of the acquisition strategy, the recommendation is made to continue the panel, with a mandate defined to meet identified needs and gaps. A number of important work was identified for the next panel. Assessing connectivity, completing a gap analysis, advising and assisting with implementation, examining further opportunities, and advising on the Official Plan review were identified as priorities.

The Green Space Advisory Panel has now basically completed the mandate initially given to it by Council. Attached (under separate cover) is the final Advisory Panel report which has the support of the entire Panel. The Panel recommends that Council adopt its proposed Parks and Open Space Classification System and a Surplus Parkland Disposal Policy. The Panel also recommends that a budget option be prepared for parkland acquisition for the next budget process and that the Panel be continued during the term of the next Council with a new mandate and renewed membership. The Panel also recommends that the work of the Panel be utilized during the next Official Plan Review and that Council approve the remainder of its report in principle.

NOTE: Final Report attached under separate cover.

Request for Decision

Sustainable Mobility Plan (SMP)

Presented To:	Policy Committee
Presented:	Wednesday, Jun 16, 2010
Report Date	Thursday, Jun 10, 2010
Type:	Presentations

Recommendation

WHEREAS, the City of Greater Sudbury supports the development of a Healthy Community ; and

WHEREAS, the Healthy Community Cabinet recommended the development of a Sustainable Mobility Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Ministry of Health Promotions, in partnership with the City of Greater Sudbury, Rainbow Routes, the Sudbury & District Health Unit, the Sudbury Regional Hospital, YMCA Sudbury, and the Social Planning Council have provided funding for the completion of a Sustainable Mobility Plan; and

WHEREAS Rainbow Routes has prepared a report on Sustainable Mobility for the City of Greater Sudbury,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council receive the City of Greater Sudbury Sustainable Mobility Plan.

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Cindi Briscoe
Community Development Coordinator
Digitally Signed Jun 10, 10

Division Review

Cindi Briscoe
Community Development Coordinator
Digitally Signed Jun 10, 10

Recommended by the Department

Catherine Matheson
General Manager of Community
Development
Digitally Signed Jun 10, 10

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer
Digitally Signed Jun 10, 10

Background:

The Healthy Community Strategy provides the framework for building a healthy, sustainable community.

In 2009, a partnership was struck between several members of the Healthy Community Cabinet (Sudbury & District Health Unit, the Hospital Regional de Sudbury Regional Hospital, the Social Planning Council, YMCA Sudbury, the City of Greater Sudbury (Community Development Dept.) and Rainbow Routes to make application to the Healthy Communities Fund. The application proposed that a Sustainable Mobility Plan (SMP) be developed for the City of Greater Sudbury. A grant of \$36,000 was received from the Ministry of Health Promotions and the project moved forward. Rainbow Routes took the lead on the project. Extensive community consultation has taken place as well as an in-depth literature review regarding best practices of other municipalities in regards to active transportation. The total project cost was \$60,000; \$18,000 of which was in-kind contributions from the partners listed above, and a \$6,000 contribution from the City.

The SMP will provide the framework for the community to move forward on active transportation strategies

and initiatives. It is recommended that the Sustainable Mobility Plan will be considered in the future CGS Official Plan review.

The Sustainable Mobility Plan encompasses all four pillars of the Healthy Community Charter in Greater Sudbury: economic growth, natural environment, active living, and civic engagement.

Economic Growth: The economic burden of inactivity in Greater Sudbury is approximately \$25 million per year as per data retrieved from the Canadian Medical Association.

Natural Environment: 25% of all greenhouse gases in Canada are generated by motor vehicles. By increasing the number of individuals choosing active transportation, this figure could be greatly reduced, as pedestrians and cyclists do not contribute to air pollution.

Active living/healthy lifestyles: Approximately 63% of the City of Greater Sudbury is overweight or obese compared to the provincial average of 52%. On average, children are 12 lbs heavier and weaker than they were 30 years ago. Advantages to choosing active transportation include better physical health and improved quality of life.

Civic engagement / social capital: A significant benefit of a sustainable transportation network is that it fosters social interaction among members of the community. As more people walk or cycle, the community will exhibit increased cohesion and individuals may develop a greater sense of personal security.

A comprehensive SMP is also seen as an essential component of longer term planning for infrastructure capital, and is required to leverage funding for “green infrastructure” projects.

A draft copy of the Sustainable Mobility Plan has been provided to Council.

The three recommendations of the Sustainable Mobility Working Group are:

1. Forward the Sustainable Mobility Plan and its recommendations to the Healthy Community Cabinet and subsequently City Council for their consideration as it encompasses the principles of the Healthy Community Strategy,
2. Develop a Sustainable Mobility Advisory Panel comprised of representation from appropriate stakeholder groups in order to provide a holistic approach to sustainable and active transportation initiatives in the City of Greater Sudbury to oversee the direction of the Sustainable Mobility Plan for the City of Greater Sudbury. The purpose of this plan would be to advocate and oversee the actions related to the Sustainable Mobility Plan for the next term of Council. The Panel should include but not be limited to the following representatives:
 - community representation (former Bicycle Advisory Panel & Walkability Task Group)
 - Community experts (walking, cycling, and Transit users, low income community)
 - City staff (i.e. Transit, Community Development, Planning, Roads, Engineering, Parks, Leisure Services, Tourism, and Police Services), and
3. Recommend that a staff position be created to assist Advisory Panel in their functions of advocating and overseeing the actions related to the Sustainable Mobility Plan for the next term of Council and that this matter brought forward during 2011 budget deliberations.

Request for Decision

Carbon Monoxide Alarm By-law

Presented To: Policy Committee

Presented: Wednesday, Jun 16, 2010

Report Date Friday, Jun 04, 2010

Type: Managers' Reports

Recommendation

THAT the Council of the City of Greater Sudbury pass a by-law to require the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms in all residential occupancies containing fuel fired appliances and/or having attached garage(s) in accordance with the report dated June 4, 2010 from the Fire Chief.

Background

An estimated 414 Canadians died of carbon monoxide poisoning between 2000 and 2007, according to statistics provided by provincial coroners and compiled by the Canadian Press. Hundreds more are treated each year for exposure to the colourless, odourless gas. On January 5, 2009, a resident of our community succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless and toxic gas. Because it is impossible to see, taste or smell the toxic fumes, carbon monoxide can kill you before you are aware it is in your home. At lower levels of exposure, carbon monoxide causes mild effects that are often mistaken for the flu. These symptoms include headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea and fatigue. The effects of carbon monoxide exposure can vary greatly from person to person depending on age, overall health and the concentration and length of exposure.

Carbon Monoxide is produced by the incomplete combustion of the fossil fuels, gas, oil, coal and wood used in boilers, engines, oil burners, gas fires, water heaters, solid fuel appliances and open fires.

Dangerous amounts of carbon monoxide can accumulate when, as a result of poor installation, poor maintenance or failure or damage to an appliance in service, the fuel is not burned properly, or when rooms are poorly ventilated and the Carbon Monoxide is unable to escape.

Having no smell, taste or colour, in today's world of improved insulation and double glazing, it has become increasingly important to have good ventilation, maintain all appliances regularly and to have absolutely reliable carbon monoxide detector alarms installed giving both a visual and audible warning immediately when there is a build-up of CO to dangerous levels.

And, it is for these reasons that carbon monoxide detectors are the only way to alert you to increasingly

Signed By

Report Prepared By

Marc Leduc
Fire Chief

Digitally Signed Jun 4, 10

Recommended by the Department

Marc Leduc
Fire Chief

Digitally Signed Jun 4, 10

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Doug Nadorozny
Chief Administrative Officer

Digitally Signed Jun 9, 10

dangerous levels of carbon monoxide before tragedy strikes.

In 2008 and 2009, the Greater Sudbury Fire Service conducted its annual Home Fire Safety Program. As part of the program residents were asked if they had a carbon monoxide detector in their home. The results revealed that:

- In 2008 of the 4,348 homes surveyed 1,118 (26%) answered that they do not have a CO detector.
- In 2009 of the 3,959 homes surveyed 589 (15%) answered that they do not have a CO detector.

The Home Safety Program provides the opportunity for Firefighters to work with the homeowner (or resident) in determining fire safety violations as well as addressing measures to correct them and responding to concerns. In addition, Firefighters take the opportunity to speak with the homeowner about operating smoke detectors, the importance of family fire safety plans, proper use of fire extinguishers, fusing and the proper storage of flammable and other materials. This also provides an opportunity to remind the homeowner that heating devices, gas water heaters, chimneys and fireplaces be inspected annually and cleaned as required. Brochures and fire safety information is provided for the homeowner and their family to review at their convenience.

Ontario Building Code

The Ontario Building Code was amended in 1997 to require the installation of CO detectors in new homes as well as identifying the locations for CO detectors.

Installation and Conformance Standards for CO Detectors

- (1) The carbon monoxide detector required by Article 9.33.4.2 and subsection 6.2.5.A shall:
 - (a) Be permanently connected to an electrical circuit and shall have no disconnect switch between the over current device and the carbon monoxide detector,
 - (b) Be wired so that its activation will activate all carbon monoxide detectors within the suite, where located within a suite of residential occupancy,
 - (c) Be equipped with an alarm that is audible within bedrooms when the intervening doors are closed, where located adjacent to sleeping area, and
 - (d) Conform to
 - (i) CAN/CGA-6.19, "Residential Carbon Monoxide Detectors",
 - (ii) CSA 6.19, "Residential carbon Monoxide alarming Devices", or
 - (iii) UL 2034, "Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide detectors".

Location of Carbon Monoxide Detectors

- (1) Where a fuel-burning appliance is installed in a suite of residential occupancy, a carbon monoxide detector shall be installed adjacent to each sleeping area in the suite.
- (2) Where a fuel-burning appliance is installed in a service room that is not in a suite of residential occupancy, a carbon monoxide detector shall be installed
 - (a) adjacent to each sleeping area in every suite of residential occupancy that is adjacent to the service room, and
 - (b) in the service room.

(3) Where a storage garage is located in a building containing residential occupancy, a carbon monoxide detector shall be installed adjacent to the storage garage.

(4) Where a storage garage serves only the dwelling unit to which it is attached or built in, a carbon monoxide detector shall be installed adjacent to each sleeping area in the dwelling unit.

Preventative Measures

A carbon monoxide detector acts as a secondary or defense mechanism after ensuring that the primary safety measures are addressed and in place. The primary safety measures in preventing a build-up of carbon monoxide in the home are:

1. Having a qualified service technician inspect and clean fuel-burning appliances and furnaces at least once a year;
2. Arranging for annual inspections and cleaning by qualified professionals of vent pipes, exhaust fans and chimney flues for blockages that may interrupt ventilation flow;
3. Not using outdoor fuel-burning apparatus inside your home or garage even if the doors are wide open including; natural gas, propane, charcoal grills, space heaters and pressure washers;
4. Not idling your car, snow blower or lawn mower in the garage.

Addressing Concerns

There are a number of concerns if a Carbon Monoxide Bylaw is implemented:

Impact on the Home Visitation program

If homeowners are in noncompliance of the bylaw, they may refuse entry to their home fearing a fine and thereby preventing the opportunity for a voluntary fire safety inspection.

Enforcement and the right of entry

The Bylaw Enforcement is only allowed into someone's residence, with their permission. Homeowners have the right to refuse and the Bylaw Enforcement Officer must tell them so, unless it is an imminent life safety issue.

Reluctance, delay or hesitancy on the part of the homeowner

Reluctance, delay or hesitancy on the part of the homeowner to call the fire department for alarms other than CO if they have any suspicion or concern that they may be charged for not having a CO detector installed.

Cost

Carbon monoxide detectors are rarely seen below the \$30.00 threshold, which may make it prohibitive if one per floor is required. Those concerned with the potential of carbon monoxide poisoning will have already purchased and installed an approved carbon monoxide detector.

Public Education

Public education plays a primary role in personal safety education. The fire service is heavily involved in public education through and will implement and integrate carbon monoxide information into the following:

1. Learn Not to Burn
2. School programs

3. Voluntary Home Safety Program
5. Public displays
6. Presentations
7. Older and Wiser
8. Alarmed for Life
9. Fire Safety Days
10. Station tours
11. Hazard house
12. Home fire safety education programs

Actions

The carbon monoxide program, regardless of a bylaw being enacted, will be expanded upon the importance of having approved carbon monoxide detectors in the home. This will be accomplished in a number of ways:

1. *Home Safety Program* – Firefighters will monitor and survey the number of residences that have carbon monoxide detectors installed noting the age of the residence, number of detectors and whether they are battery operated or electrical. In addition, where no carbon monoxide detector exists, explain to the homeowner or resident about carbon monoxide, the seriousness of carbon monoxide poisoning, precautionary measures and the importance of installing a certified carbon monoxide detector. Information will also be left with the homeowner to whom they can refer to later.
2. *Public Education* whereby at every display or event, information and material will be made available on carbon monoxide and display a variety of carbon monoxide detectors. Manufacturers and suppliers will be encouraged to provide information and/ or participate in these venues where appropriate.
3. *Media* will be used to provide the information to the general public in seasonal messages emphasizing the importance of maintenance of fossil fuel appliances, etc.
4. *Website* – general information will be posted on the City website regarding carbon monoxide, precautions, signs and symptoms, what to do if you feel you exhibit these signs, etc. as well as links to other sites that bear information pertaining to carbon monoxide such as the Fire Marshall Public Safety Council information.
5. *Pamphlets* will be made available at City Hall and other City facilities that are accessed by the general public on carbon monoxide and the related information indicated above.
6. *Meeting with owners of multi-residential units* regarding carbon monoxide detectors and their effectiveness in order to have these placed in key locations and residences.

As with many by-laws aimed at public safety, compliance is the goal of the carbon monoxide alarm by-law. To that end, the effective date of the by-law is December 1st, 2010. Fire Services and Corporate Communications will undertake a public awareness campaign between now and December 1st in an attempt to educate the public and ensure compliance.

There are several cities throughout Ontario that currently have a by-law requiring carbon monoxide alarms. Some have been established as far back as 1998. Listed Below are some of the cities that currently have Carbon monoxide alarm by-laws.

Toronto	Mississauga	Brampton
Niagara Falls	Caledon	Oshawa
Orangeville	Georgina	Pickering
Richmond Hill	Sault Ste Marie	North Bay
Vaughan		

****Note: Please see attached 'sample' Carbon Monoxide Alarm By-law**

A by-law to require the installation and maintenance of Carbon Monoxide Detectors in all residential occupancies containing fuel fired appliances

WHEREAS Council has authority under Section 102 of the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.M.45, as amended to pass by-laws for the health, safety, morality and welfare of the inhabitants of the municipality;

AND WHEREAS carbon monoxide poisoning is a serious health risk to residents of dwellings containing fuel fired appliances;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Greater Sudbury ENACTS as follows:

1. In this By-law,

“Carbon Monoxide Detector” means a device which initiates an audible signal either locally or to a supervised location, when excessive concentrations of carbon monoxide are detected, and which is listed as conforming to CAN/CGA 6.19 or UL 2034 standards;

“Check” means visual observation to ensure the device or system is in place and is not obviously damaged or obstructed ;(403-99)

“Dwelling Unit” means a building or part of a building, comprised of a room or series of rooms operated as a housekeeping unit, used or intended to be used as a domicile by one or more persons and which may contain cooking, eating, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities, and including its respective appurtenant hallways;

“Fuel Burning Appliance” means appliances such as, but not limited to furnaces, refrigerators, clothes dryers, water heaters, boilers, fireplaces, woodstoves, charcoal grills, gas ranges and space heaters, which are fired by flammable fuels such as, but not limited to natural gas, propane, heating oil, kerosene, coal, gasoline, wood and charcoal;

“Multi Unit Residential Structure” means any building that contains more than one Dwelling Unit and includes but is not limited to apartment buildings, boarding, lodging and rooming houses, nursing homes, hotels, motels and hospitals;

“Ontario Building Code” means Ontario Regulation 403/97, issued pursuant to the Building Code Act, S.O. 1992, c/23, as amended from time to time and includes any successor legislation or regulation;

“Owner” includes any person, firm or corporation having control over any portion of a Dwelling Unit or a Multi Unit Residential Structure and includes the persons in occupation of a Dwelling Unit or a Multi Unit Residential Structure;

“Service Room” means any room containing a Fuel Burning Appliance, located in a Multi Unit Residential Structure, which is not a Dwelling Unit or within a Dwelling Unit.

“Test” means the operation of a device or system to ensure that it will perform in accordance with its intended operation or function; (403-99)

2. Every Owner of a Dwelling Unit and a Multi Unit Residential Structure shall operate and maintain heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems, including appliances, chimneys and flue pipes, so as not to create a hazardous condition.

3. Every Owner shall install or cause to be installed a minimum of one (1) Carbon Monoxide Detector;

(a) in each Dwelling Unit which contains a Fuel Burning Appliance; and

(b) in the case of a Multi Unit Residential Structure, in each Dwelling Unit located on the same floor level as a Fuel Burning Appliance and in each Service Room, provided that the detector installed in each Service Room shall be equipped with a remote signal, visible and audible in a supervised or conspicuous location.

(c) Every owner shall supply a copy of the carbon monoxide detectors manufacturer’s maintenance instructions to the occupant(s) of a dwelling unit.(403-99)

(d) The occupant(s) of a dwelling unit shall maintain the carbon monoxide detector in operating condition at all times in accordance with the manufacturer’s maintenance instructions.(403-99)

(e) The owner shall ensure that the carbon monoxide detectors required in this by-law are checked and tested and are in good working order, at least annually.(403-99)

4. If a Carbon Monoxide Detector is required and has been installed in a Dwelling Unit in accordance with the requirements of the Ontario Building Code, then the Dwelling Unit shall be deemed to comply with this by-law.

5. Every Owner of a Dwelling Unit or a Multi Unit Residential Structure shall ensure that each Carbon Monoxide Detector installed in a Dwelling Unit or a Service Room is installed in accordance with the manufacturers’ instructions and shall be equipped with an alarm that is audible within all bedrooms when the intervening doors are closed.

6. Every Owner of a Dwelling Unit or a Multi Unit Residential Structure shall ensure that each Carbon Monoxide Detector installed in a Dwelling Unit or a Service Room is maintained in good operating condition and in accordance with the manufacturers’ instructions.

7. Every Owner shall ensure that where an electrically powered Carbon Monoxide Detector is installed, each such Carbon Monoxide Detector shall;

(a) be equipped with visual indications that it is in operating condition; and

(b) have no power switch between the Carbon Monoxide Detector and the power distribution panel.

8. Every person who contravenes any provision of this By-law is guilty of an offence and upon conviction, is liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 exclusive of costs.

9. This by-law shall come into force on December 1, 2010.

10. If a court of competent jurisdiction declares any provision, or any part of a provision, of this By-law to be invalid, or to be of no force and effect, it is the intention of the Council in enacting this By-law, that each and every other provision of this By-law be applied and enforced in accordance with its terms to the extent possible according to law.

11. This short title of this by-law is “The Carbon Monoxide Detector By-law”.

ENACTED and PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2010.