

ORDER OF BUSINESS

REGULAR MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 2011, AT 6:00 P.M.

- 1. Approval of Minutes** of the regular meeting held on December 20, 2010.

- 2. Unfinished Business**

- 3. Reports of Administration and Committees:**
 - a) Administrative Report No. 1-2011;
 - b) Legislative Report No. 1-2011;
 - c) Report No. 1-2011 of the Planning and Operations Committee;
 - d) Report No. 1-2011 of the Administration and Finance Committee; and
 - e) Report No. 1-2011 of the Executive Committee.

- 4. Communications to Council (Sections B, C, and D only)**

- 5. Question and Answer Period**

- 6. Communications to Council – (Requests to Speak to Council - not including requests to speak on new issues)**

- 7. Communications to Council – (Section A - Requests to Speak to Council on new issues)**

8. Public Acknowledgements (7:00 p.m. immediately preceding Hearings)

9. Hearings (7:00 p.m.)

- a) Discretionary Use Application
Bed and Breakfast Home
1140 – 12th Street East – Zoning District Z2
Varsity View Neighbourhood
Applicant: Emilie Schira
(File No.. CK. 4355-010-11)**

The purpose of this hearing is to consider the above-noted discretionary use application.

The City Planner has advised that notification posters have been placed on site and letters have been sent to all adjacent landowners within 75 metres of the site.

Attached is a copy of the following:

- Report of the General Manger, Community Services Department dated December 9, 2010, recommending that the application submitted by Emilie Schira requesting permission to use the property located at 1140 – 12th Street East for the purpose of a bed and breakfast home be approved subject to the following conditions:
 - 1) the bed and breakfast home containing a maximum of three guest bedrooms;
 - 2) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - 3) the finals plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application.
- Letter dated January 6, 2011, from the Secretary of the Municipal Planning Commission advising that the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation.

- b) **Proposed Rezoning from R2 District to RM1 District
Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (ISC Parcel 154085294)
1405 Central Avenue – Forest Grove Neighbourhood
Applicant: Glencoe Developments Inc.
Proposed Bylaw No. 8911
(File No. CK. 4351-010-14)**
-

The purpose of this hearing is to consider proposed Bylaw No. 8911.

Attached is a copy of the following:

- Proposed Bylaw No. 8911;
- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated November 16, 2010, recommending that the proposal to rezone Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (1405 Central Avenue) from an R2 District to RM1 District be approved; and
- Letter dated December 14, 2010, from the Secretary of the Municipal Planning Commission advising that the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation.

10. **Matters Requiring Public Notice**

- a) **Proposed Closure of Right-of-Way
Walkway between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent
(Files: CK. 6295-09-14)**
-

The following is a report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department dated January 5, 2011:

- “RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the walkway adjacent to 67 and 71 Bence Crescent be closed;
 - 2) that upon receipt of the legal land survey documents the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the appropriate bylaw for consideration by City Council;

- 3) that upon approval of the bylaw, the City Solicitor be instructed to take all necessary steps to bring the intended closure forward and to complete the closure; and
- 4) that upon closure of the walkway, the land be sold to Gerald and Cindy Hubick of 71 Bence Crescent for \$1,000.

BACKGROUND

At its meeting on December 1, 2008, Council determined that while a new policy was adopted for reviewing requests for walkway closures, outstanding requests would be given the option of proceeding with either the new policy or the former policy. The residents submitting the request for closure of the walkway adjacent to 67 and 71 Bence Crescent have opted to continue with the former policy.

The Planning and Operations Committee, at its meeting on August 18, 2009, considered a report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Service Department, dated July 21, 2009 (Attachment 1), and approved the recommendation that the Administration proceed with Public Notice for the closure of a portion of the walkway right-of-way adjacent to 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue in the Westview neighborhood.

Council, during Matters Requiring Public Notice, considered and approved a report recommending the closure of the portion of the walkway between 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue on December 14, 2009. In order for a walkway to be closed under former Policy C07-017, Walkway Closure Fee Assistance, all fees must be collected before proceeding to Public Notice. At that time, the fees had not been received from the property owners of 71 Bence Crescent. The funds have now been received.

REPORT

If the closure is approved by City Council, the Administration will proceed with acquiring the legal land survey documents to transfer the title of land. Typically, this process involves acquiring a plan of consolidation and gathering utility consents to verify easements. This process can take between six and eight months. Once all the documentation has been received, a report will be submitted to City Council to consider the bylaw for closure.

Upon closing the walkway adjacent to 67 and 71 Bence Crescent, the land will be sold to Gerald and Cindy Hubick of 71 Bence Crescent for \$1,000. The owner of 67 Bence Crescent is not interested in purchasing a portion of the walkway.

The adjacent property owners will not be allowed to build a structure or alter the right-of-way until title of land has been transferred, however, they will be allowed to close the parcel by installing a temporary fence or extending their existing fence line.

If there are any utilities located on this land parcel, easements will be attached to the title or they will be relocated at the expense of the property owner.

ENVIROMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is required for consideration of this matter, pursuant to Section 3b) of Policy No. C01-021, The Public Notice Policy. The following notice was given:

- Advertised in the StarPhoenix and Sun on the weekends of January 8 and 9; and January 15 and 16, 2011;
- Posted on the City Hall Notice Board on Friday, January 7, 2011;
- Posted on City of Saskatoon website on Friday, January 7, 2011; and
- Flyers distributed to affected parties on Thursday January 6, 2011.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Excerpt from the minutes of the Planning and Operations Committee dated August 18, 2009; and
2. Copy of Public Notice.”

11. Continuation of item 6 – Requests to speak, if necessary.

12. Matters of Particular Interest

13. Continuation of items 3, 4 and 5, if necessary.

14. Enquiries

15. Motions

16. Giving Notice

17. Introduction and Consideration of Bylaws

Bylaw No. 8911 - The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2011 (No. 2)

Bylaw No. 8912 - The Sidewalk Clearing Amendment Bylaw, 2011

Bylaw No. 8913 - The Panhandling Amendment Bylaw, 2011

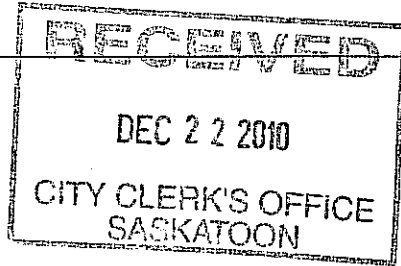
Bylaw No. 8914 - The Council and Committee Procedure Amendment Bylaw, 2011

18. Continuation of item 7 if necessary - Requests to speak on new issues

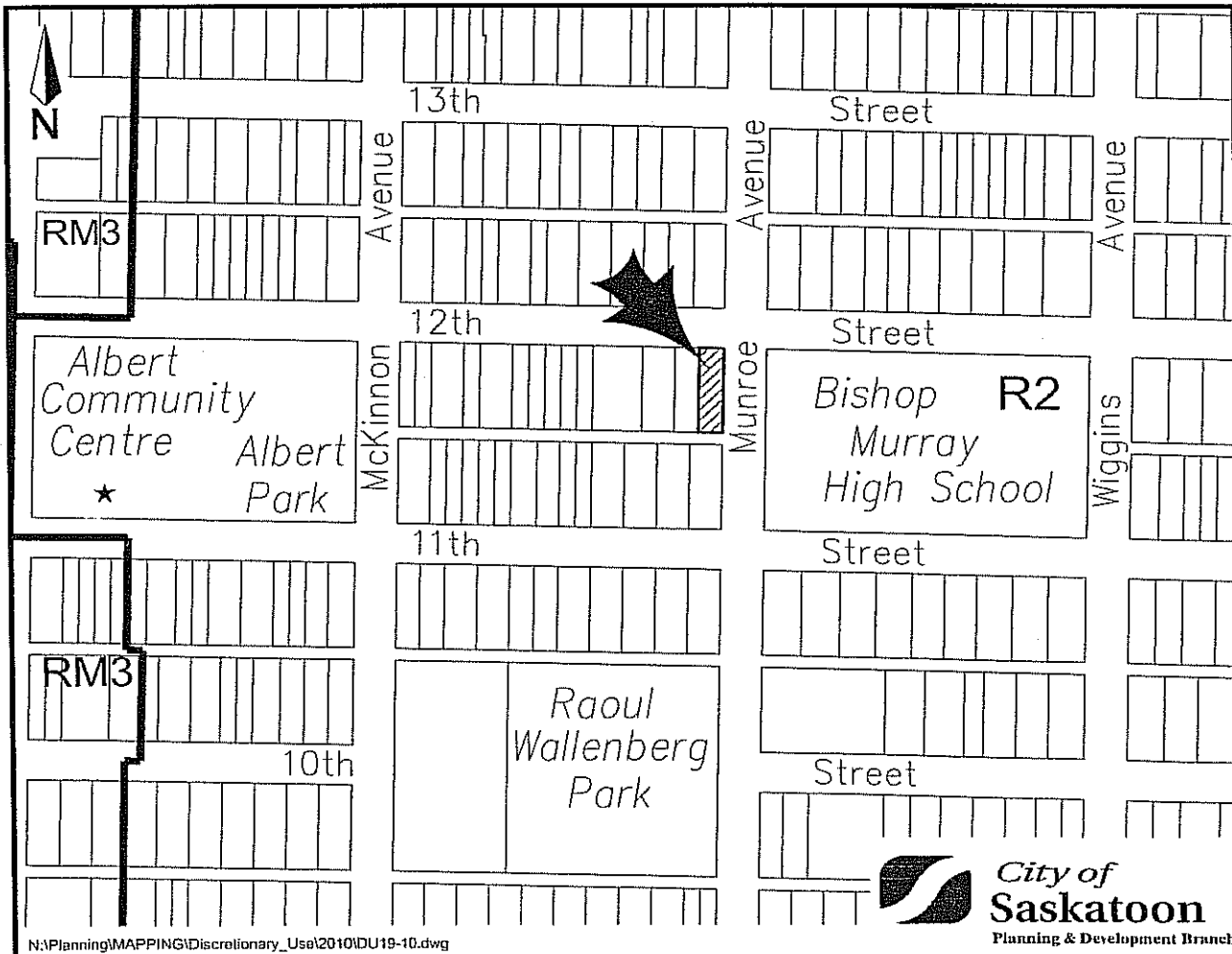
4355-010-11
9a)

COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATION NO. D19/10	PROPOSAL Discretionary Use – Bed and Breakfast Home	EXISTING ZONING R2
LEGAL DESCRIPTION Lot 40, Block 14, Plan No. G18 Lot 43, Block 14, Plan No. 101452485		CIVIC ADDRESS 1140 – 12 th Street East
		NEIGHBOURHOOD Varsity View
DATE December 9, 2010	APPLICANT Emilie Schira 1140 – 12 th Street East Saskatoon SK S7H 0E2	OWNER Emilie Schira 1140 – 12 th Street East Saskatoon SK S7H 0E2



LOCATION PLAN



A. COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION:

that a report be forwarded to City Council at the time of the Public Hearing recommending that the application submitted by Emilie Schira requesting permission to use the property located at 1140 – 12th Street East for the purpose of a bed and breakfast home be approved subject to the following conditions:

- 1) the bed and breakfast home containing a maximum of three guest bedrooms;
- 2) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
- 3) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application.

B. PROPOSAL

An application has been submitted by Emilie Schira requesting City Council's approval to use the property located at 1140 – 12th Street East for the purpose of a bed and breakfast home with three guest bedrooms. This property is zoned R2 District in the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) and as a consequence, a bed and breakfast home may only be permitted by City Council at its discretion.

C. REASON FOR PROPOSAL (BY APPLICANT)

I have a large, fully renovated home that is in close proximity to the Royal University Hospital.

D. JUSTIFICATION

1. Community Services Department Comments

a) Introduction

A "bed and breakfast home" means a dwelling unit in which the occupants use a portion of the dwelling unit for the purpose of remuneration for providing sleeping accommodations and one meal per day to members of the general public for periods of one week or less, and in which:

- i) not more than three bedrooms within the dwelling unit are used to provide such sleeping accommodations;

- ii) the dwelling unit is the principal residence of the person or persons receiving the remuneration and providing the sleeping accommodations and one meal per day; and
- iii) the meal which is provided is served before noon each day.

b) City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan)

The City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan) permits a range of complementary uses within neighbourhoods provided that they are compatible with, and accessory to, a residential environment. Your Administration is of the view that the proposed bed and breakfast home is consistent with this policy.

c) Roadway Access

Access to the site is available via 12th Street East and Munroe Avenue. 12th Street East is designated as a major collector, while Munroe Avenue is designated as a local street. The proposed bed and breakfast home is not expected to have an impact on traffic flows in the area.

d) Parking Requirements

Off-street parking for a bed and breakfast home is required at a rate of one space, plus at least one space for visitors. This results in a minimum requirement of two off-street parking spaces. Two off-street parking spaces have been provided in the attached garage. Given that this is a corner site, street parking is available on the fronting and flanking streets.

e) Zoning Bylaw Requirements

This proposal is in conformance with all other relevant aspects of the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw).

f) Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

The subject site is surrounded by low-density residential land uses. A high school is located just east of the subject site. It is noted that there are several bed and breakfast homes operating in the City of Saskatoon (City) within similar neighbourhoods. There are typically no complaints that stem from these bed and breakfast homes.

In this respect, your Administration is of the belief that any land use impacts resulting from the proposal would be negligible.

g) Neighbourhood Planning Section

The Neighbourhood Planning Section has no objection to the proposal.

h) Building Standards Branch

The Building Standards Branch has no objection to the proposal provided that a Building Permit is obtained to satisfy the following conditions:

- i) The guard located on the second floor balcony is in the process of being replaced. The new guard must meet current regulations;
- ii) The triangular spaces that exist along the stairs to the basement require appropriate guards;
- iii) All bedroom windows, in rooms allocated for guests, must function that when opened, a minimum escape size of 0.35 square metres is available. No dimensions can be less than 380 millimetres;
- iv) Any door leading from the attached garage to the house must be fitted with a self-closing device;
- v) It must be ensured that the electrically wired smoke alarms are functional on each level and interconnected;
- vi) A handrail is required on the stairs from the kitchen to the family room; and
- vii) The two existing fireplaces should be examined by an expert to ensure that they are functioning safely and properly. This may be done by an engineer, licensed to practice in Saskatchewan or a Wood Energy Technology Transfer (WETT) certified technician.

2. Comments by Others

a) Infrastructure Services Department

The proposed bed and breakfast home is acceptable to the Infrastructure

Services Department.

b) Transit Services Branch

At present, Transit Services Branch (Transit's) closest bus stop is approximately 365 metres from the above referenced property on the east side of Clarence Avenue, just north of 12th Street. This falls within Transit's 450 metres walking distance service standard for this type of development.

Bus service is at 30-minute intervals, Monday to Saturday, and at 60-minute intervals, after 6 p.m., Monday to Friday, early Saturday mornings, Sundays, and statutory holidays.

E. COMMUNICATION PLAN

The President of the Varsity View Community Association was notified of this application by letter. In addition, the Planning and Development Branch also sent out notification letters to assessed property owners within a 75 metre radius of the site to inform residents of the proposal and to request feedback regarding the proposed bed and breakfast home. To date, no comments have been recorded. Prior to applying for discretionary use approval, the applicant canvassed the nearby properties. At that time, the applicant circulated a petition, which was signed by 21 neighbours, showing their support for the proposal (see Attachment 3).

Once the Municipal Planning Commission has considered this application, it will be advertised in accordance with City of Saskatoon Policy C01-021 (Public Notice Policy), and a date for a Public Hearing will be set. Advertising will consist of sending notices to all assessed property owners within a 75 metre radius of the site and to the President of the Varsity View Community Association. The applicant will also place a notice sign on site as prepared by the Community Services Department.

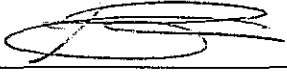
F. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

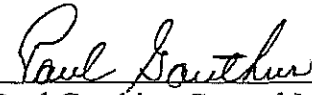
There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

G. ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Facts
2. Site Plan
3. Petition, Circulated by Applicant

Written by: Matt Grazier, MCIP, Planner 13
Planning and Development Branch

Reviewed by: 
Randy Grauer, Manager
Planning and Development Branch

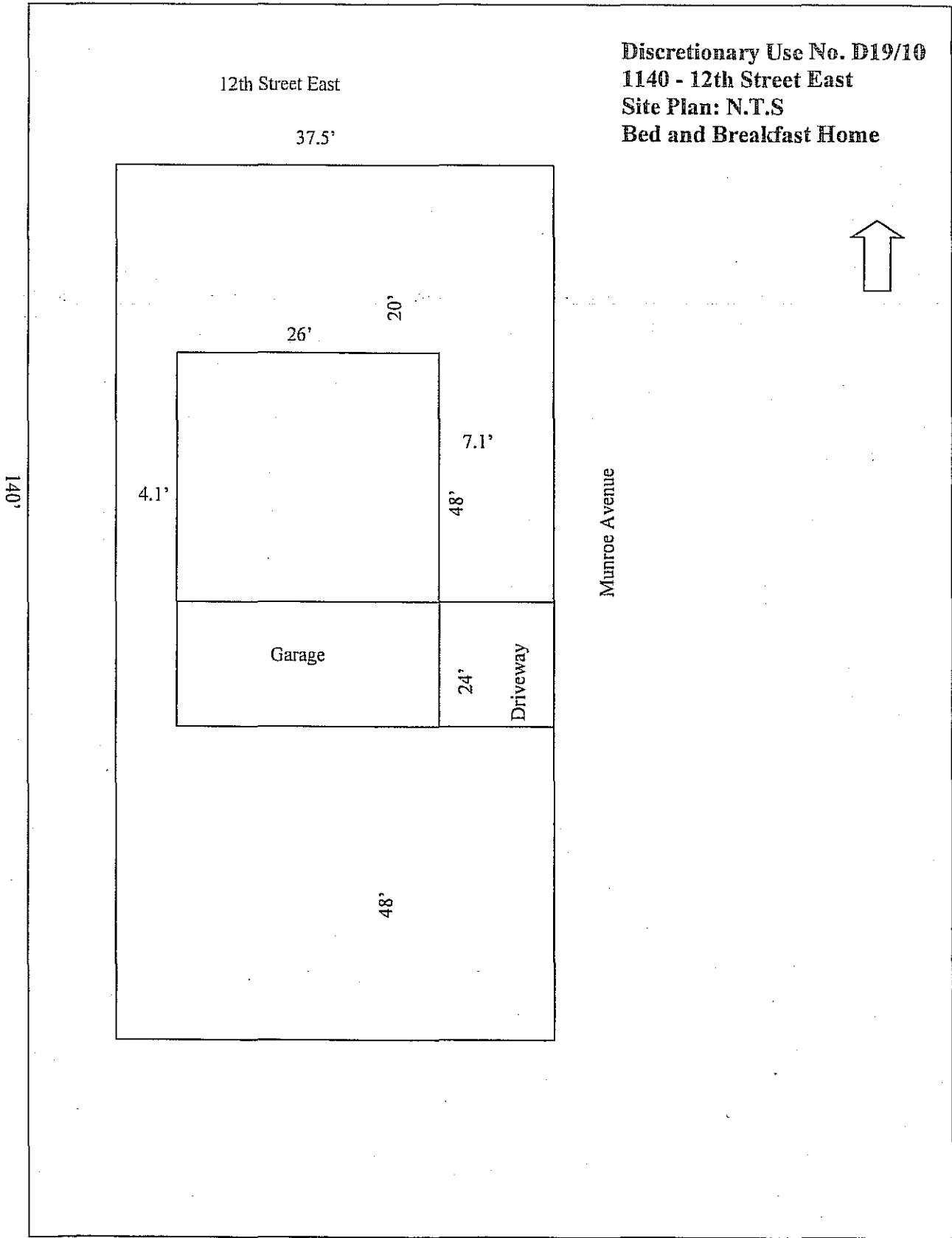
Approved by: 
Paul Gauthier, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: December 22, 2010

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

ATTACHMENT 1

FACT SUMMARY SHEET		
A. Location Facts		
1.	Municipal Address	1140 – 12 th Street East
2.	Legal Description	Lot 40, Block 14, Plan No. G18 Lot 43, Block 14, Plan No. 101452485
3.	Neighbourhood	Varsity View
4.	Ward	6
B. Site Characteristics		
1.	Existing Use of Property	One-Unit Dwelling
2.	Proposed Use of Property	Bed and Breakfast Home
3.	Adjacent Land Uses and Zoning	
	North	One-Unit Dwelling – R2
	South	One-Unit Dwelling – R2
	East	High School – R2
	West	One-Unit Dwelling – R2
4.	No. of Existing Off-Street Parking Spaces	2
5.	No. of Off-Street Parking Spaces Required	2
6.	No. of Off-Street Parking Spaces Provided	2
7.	Site Frontage	11.43 Metres
8.	Site Area	487.31 Square Metres
9.	Street Classification	Major Collector/Local Street
C. Official Community Plan Policy		
1.	Existing Official Community Plan Designation	Residential
2.	Existing Zoning District	R2

Discretionary Use No. D19/10
1140 - 12th Street East
Site Plan: N.T.S
Bed and Breakfast Home



Letter sample attached to petition

1140 – 12th St. East Saskatoon – as a potential B&B

Qualifying factors:

- City certification (pending/in process)
- Disturbance unlikely
- A corner double-lot /plenty of room for parking
- Small numbers of guests
- A Quiet business

Dear neighbour,

I am hoping to license my home (at the above named address) as a Bed and Breakfast.

My house is located on the corner of Munroe and 12th Street near to you. There is plenty of room for parking without needing any extended space by your homes.

The Bed and Breakfast type of persons usually like quiet. So, I trust that you and I would not find disturbance to be an issue. I would certainly not tolerate it for your sake and mine.

The City of Saskatoon has received my first proposition about a Bed and Breakfast and they now encourage me to check with you, my neighbours. If you are willing, I would very much appreciate your signature of consent and a contact number. As well, any comments or questions are welcome.

THANK YOU.

Emilie Schira

306-652-2702

I would accept to have a Bed and Breakfast established at 1140 - 12th St. East Saskatoon, SK.

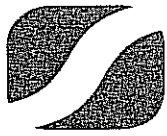
NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #	Comments or questions?
13. Shannen Galdsberry	1126 12 th St E	653-3977	fine with me - ✓
14. Craig Meyer	1122 12 th St. E	975-0135	OK ✓
15. Sarah Newton	1126 12 th St E	741-2370	OK ✓
16. CHRISTINE BOBYN	1128 th 12 th St. E.	612-1353	OK ✓
Cameron Ewen	1128 12 th St. E.	281-8764	OK ✓
17. Matt Sanderson	1132 12 th street	717-1660	OK ✓
Katey H. HARRISON	1131 12 th St E	381-3603	OK ✓
18. Paul Boehler	1134 12 th St E	720-6281	OK ✓
19. Allison Fair	1136 12 th St E	955-8805	OK ✓
20. Bruce J. [unclear]	1139 12 th St. E.	3437924	OK ✓
21. Brent [unclear]	1133 12 th St E		OK ✓
	1213 - 12 th St. E.		Phoned Peter "Yes" - Very Supportive

11/11/11

I would accept to have a Bed and Breakfast established at 1140 - 12th St. East Saskatoon, SK.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #	Comments or questions?
Dorian Geigel	1139 12 th St. E	ph: 306-210-8718	Great! ✓
Mussavir Sheitch	1139 12 th St. E	ph: 306-261-5530	✓
Chris Davison	1139 12 th St E	PH 306-380-3874	✓
Janeva Duff	1201 12 st E	ph 306 955 2151	✓
Jim TRANK	1207 12 st E	343-8758	✓
Rolley	1215 11 th E	ph. 306 291-4733	✓
Cliff Reddekopp	1217 12 th St E	242-4542	✓
	1131		—
Walter Stanic	1127 12 st STE	979-1235	✓
	1133	see next page	
	1125	This lady simply said she wouldn't sign.	
Lynn Roseve	1121		✓
Gene Tubwell	1117 12 th St E		✓
	1119	No such address	
	1209 12 th St. E.		seems to be away. Letter left in mailbox.

10 of 12
residences



City of
Saskatoon

Office of the City Clerk

222 - 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

ph 306•975•3240
fx 306•975•2784

January 6, 2011

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

**Re: Municipal Planning Commission Report for Public Hearing
Discretionary Use Application – Bed and Breakfast Home
Lot 40, Block 14, Plan No. G18
Lot 43, Block 14, Plan No. 101452485
1140 – 12th Street East – Zoning District R2
Varsity View Neighbourhood
Applicant: Emilie Schira
(File No. CK. 4355-010-11)**

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on January 4, 2011, considered the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated December 9, 2010 with respect to the above Discretionary Use Application.

Your Commission has reviewed the application with the Administration and the Applicant, including input received and the proximity of the nearest Bed and Breakfast home. The Applicant has advised the Commission that there is support for the proposal, as shown as Attachment 3 of the submitted report. While one individual beyond the 75 metre radius had indicated a concern about parking, it was determined that this individual's property was some distance away from the subject property and would not be affected by this proposal. The Administration confirmed that the nearest Bed and Breakfast was about 600 metres to the south, on 8th Street.

Following consideration of the matter, the Commission is supporting the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

“that the application submitted by Emilie Schira requesting permission to use the property located at 1140 – 12th Street East for the purpose of a bed and breakfast home be approved subject to the following conditions:

- 1) the bed and breakfast home containing a maximum of three guest bedrooms;
- 2) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
- 3) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application.”

January 6, 2011
Page 2

The Commission respectfully requests that the above report be considered by City Council at the time of the public hearing with respect to the above Discretionary Use Application.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Diane Kanak".

Diane Kanak, Deputy City Clerk
Municipal Planning Commission

DK:sj

Attachment

96)

BYLAW NO. 8911

The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2011 (No. 2)

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

- 1. This Bylaw may be cited as The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2011 (No. 2).


Purpose

- 2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend the Zoning Bylaw to rezone the lands described in this Bylaw from an R2 District to an RM1 District.

Zoning Bylaw Amended

- 3. The Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.

Zoning Map Amended

- 4. The Zoning Map, which forms part of Bylaw No. 8770, is amended by rezoning the lands described in this Section and shown  on Appendix "A" to this Bylaw from an R2 District to an RM1 District:

- (a) Civic Address: 1405 Central Avenue
Surface Parcel No. 154085294
Reference Land Description: Lot B, Blk/Par 33, Plan 101863302 Ext 0.

Coming Into Force

- 5. This Bylaw shall come into force on the day of its final passing.

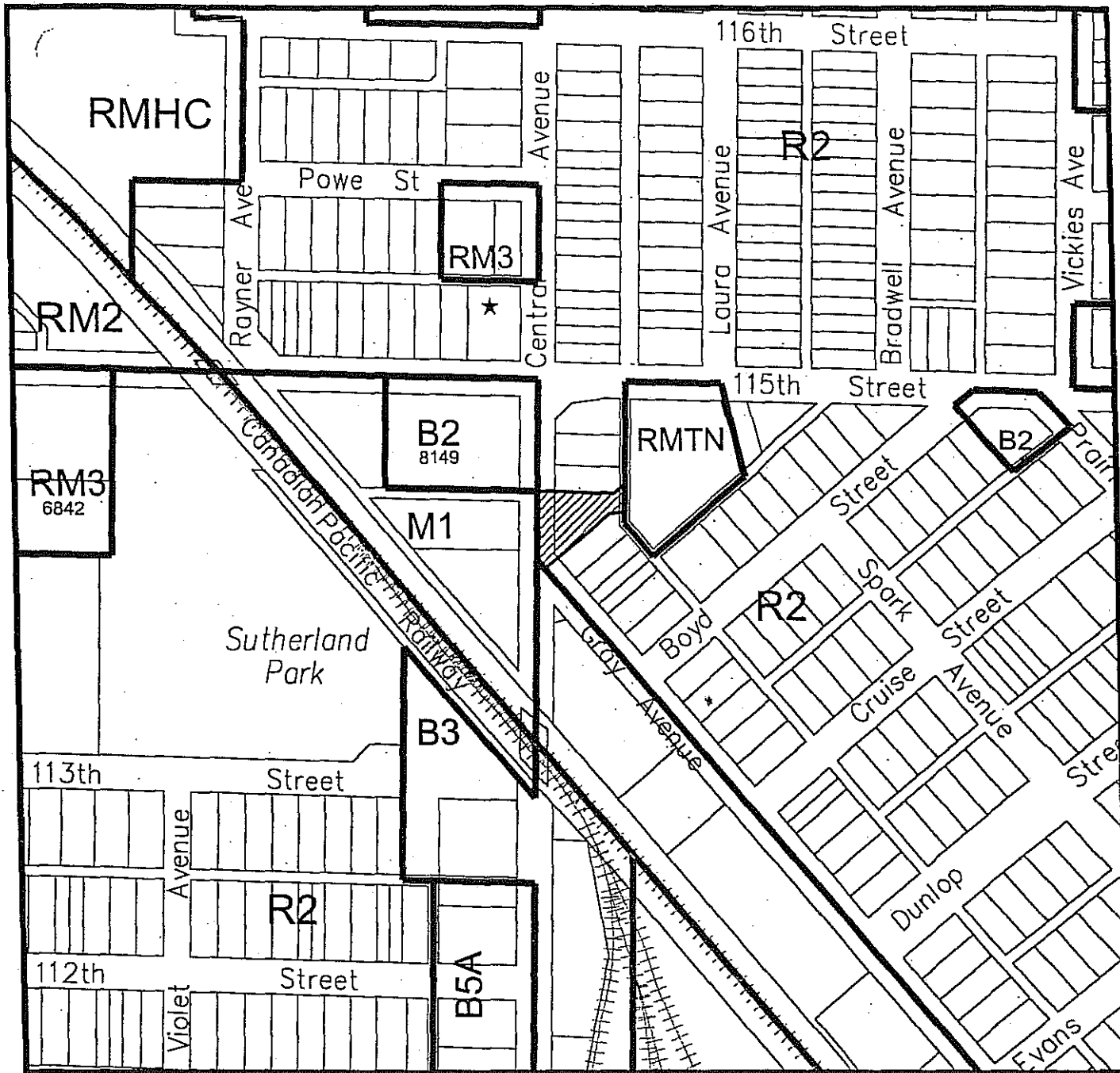
Read a first time this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Read a second time this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Read a third time and passed this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Mayor

City Clerk



REZONING

From R2 to RM1



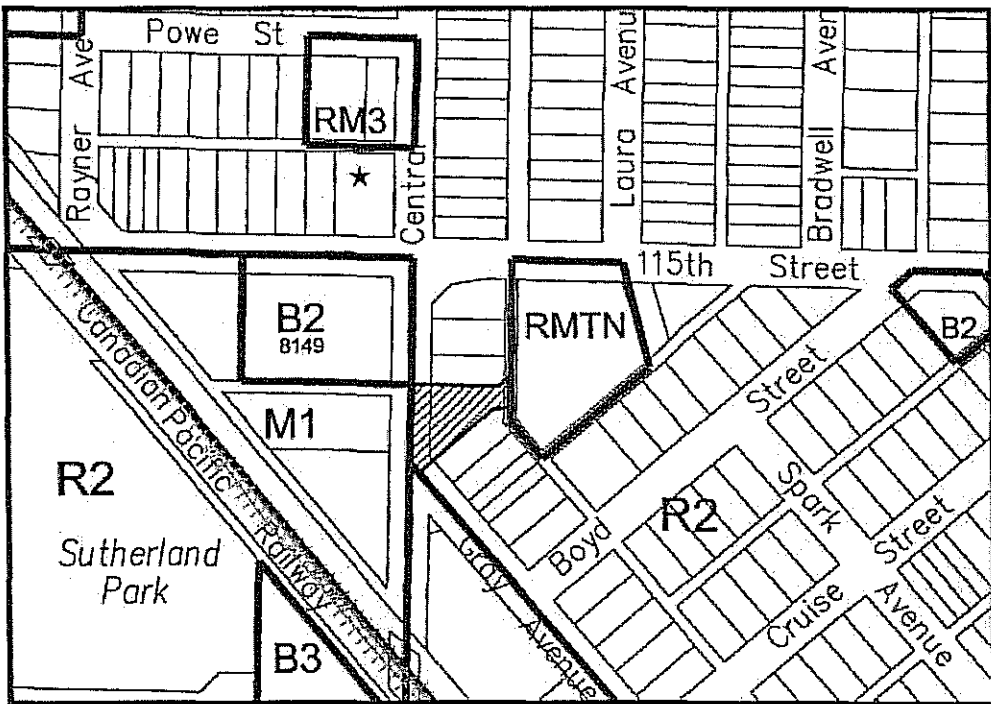
4351-010-14

RECEIVED
NOV 23
CITY CLERK
SASKATOON

COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATION NO. Z22/10	PROPOSAL Proposed Rezoning from R2 District to RM1 District	EXISTING ZONING R2
LEGAL DESCRIPTION Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (ISC Parcel 154085294)		CIVIC ADDRESS 1405 Central Avenue
		NEIGHBOURHOOD Forest Grove
DATE November 16, 2010	APPLICANT Glencoe Developments Inc. Box 2743 Lloydminster SK S9V 0Z1	OWNER Same

LOCATION PLAN



PROPOSED REZONING
From R2 to RM1

City of Saskatoon
Planning & Development Branch

A. COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION:

that a report be forwarded to City Council recommending that at the time of the Public Hearing, City Council consider the Administration's recommendation that the proposal to rezone Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (1405 Central Avenue) from an R2 District to RM1 District be approved.

B. PROPOSAL

An application has been submitted by Glencoe Developments Inc., requesting that Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (1405 Central Avenue) in the Forest Grove Neighbourhood, be rezoned from R2 District to RM1 District. This proposal will facilitate residential development in the form of a Low Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling.

C. REASON FOR PROPOSAL (by Applicant)

The proposed development will vastly improve the lot and area from its current state. The proposed development will also assist in the City of Saskatoon's (City's) goal of producing more affordable housing options by private developers.

D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The developer, Glencoe Developments Inc., proposes to redevelop the vacant site by constructing a two-storey multiple-unit dwelling consisting of four dwelling units. The site is located along Central Avenue, which is classified as a major arterial street with access. The site is located within the Forest Grove neighbourhood and is bordered by the Sutherland neighbourhood as well.

E. JUSTIFICATION

1. Community Services Department Comments

a) City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan)

Section 5.2.2.(c) of the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan) provides that infill housing proposals, such as this application, shall be evaluated according to the following criteria:

- i) The conformance of the proposal with the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan) and any relevant Local Area Plan (LAP);

Comment: This property is designated "residential" in the City of

Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan). The proposed rezoning to RM1 will maintain a “residential” designation.

This proposal complies with all other relevant requirements of the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan). Furthermore, no LAP has been undertaken for the Forest Grove neighbourhood.

- ii) The need for the form of housing proposed and the supply of land currently available in the general area capable of meeting that need;

Comment: This site provides a good opportunity for infill construction and will provide housing alternatives in the area.

- iii) The capability of existing roadway and public transit systems to service the proposal, and the adequacy of the proposed supply of on-site parking;

Comment: The site is located along Central Avenue, which is designated as a major arterial street with access. The property is also within close walking distance of commercial services. Transit service is provided directly along Central Avenue

A four-unit dwelling in the RM1 District requires four parking stalls. The developer will provide six off-street parking stalls accessed from the rear lane.

- iv) The capability of the existing community infrastructure including water and sewer services, parks, schools, and other utilities and community facilities;

Comment: There is adequate servicing available for this development. Furthermore, the development is not expected to have a negative impact on parks, schools, and community facilities.

- v) The compatibility of the proposal with the height scale and design of buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood, the continuity with nearby residential streetscapes and lotting patterns, and the overall compatibility with land uses in the general area;

Comment: The land uses to the north and south of the site include residential development in the form of one and two-unit dwellings. A two-storey townhouse is situated east of the proposed development site, while commercial uses are located to the west.

As a result of consultation with neighbouring residents, the proposal has been modified to be consistent with the height, scale, and design of residential buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood.

- vi) The adequacy of proposed landscaping and screening and preservation of existing vegetation;

Comment: Proposed landscaping of the site will be required to conform with the development standards identified in the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw).

- vii) Preservation and integration of buildings considered to have historical or architectural significance;

Comment: Not applicable to this proposal.

- viii) The need to provide a range of housing opportunities throughout the City;

Comment: The Forest Grove neighbourhood currently contains 26 percent of the multiple-unit dwellings, which is well below the City neighbourhood average of 40 percent.

- ix) The ongoing need to promote a compact and efficient City form.

Comment: This proposal promotes higher density residential development, while being sensitive to the character of the neighbourhood.

b) Development Review Section

The Development Review Section is satisfied that the proposed four-unit dwelling is in compliance with the development standards of the RM1 Zoning District. A total of six hard-surface parking spaces will be provided in the rear yard. One of these parking spaces will be dedicated for visitor parking.

c) Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

The land uses in the vicinity of the site include commercial uses to the west, one-unit dwellings to the north and south, and a multi-unit townhouse complex directly to the east, across the rear lane. This proposed development should not create any land use conflicts.

d) Neighbourhood Planning Section

The application for the rezoning of 1405 Central Avenue from R2 to RM1 is supported by the Neighbourhood Planning Section; however, there are a few aspects of the site development plan we would like to comment on:

The Central Avenue Master Plan, adopted by City Council in 2009, was developed to lead the revitalization of the Sutherland business area and lists some considered street tree species for the redevelopment of the streetscape, such as elm, ash, or linden trees.

The rezoning of this property from R2 to RM1 is in conformance with the objective of the Central Avenue Master Plan, given that the proposed zoning would allow for higher density in the area, adding to activity and vitality of the neighbourhood.

Given the high visibility of this site, the applicant should ensure that architectural best-practice guidelines are used to create an aesthetically pleasing façade that corresponds with the neighbouring buildings and property uses, while maintaining the nature and spirit of the Central Avenue Master Plan.

e) Building Standards Branch

The Building Standards Branch, Community Services Department, has no objection to the above referenced rezoning application.

Please note that plans and documentation submitted in support of this application have not been reviewed for compliance with the requirements of the 2005 National Building Code of Canada.

2. Comments by Others

a) Infrastructure Services Department

The proposed City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) Amendment, as noted above, is acceptable to the Infrastructure Services Department, with the following comment:

- i) No driveways or approaches on Central Avenue will be allowed; and
- ii) Central Avenue northbound at this location is posted “no parking”; therefore, the owner/developer may need to provide visitor parking.

If the intention is to condominiumize this property in the future, the offsite levies will be charged, as per the rates approved by City Council at the time of subdivision.

Comments: The developer has been advised of this and designed the project to ensure it complies with Infrastructure Services Department requirements. Two extra parking stalls have been added to the rear of the property, one of which will be dedicated as visitor parking.

b) Transit Services Branch

Transit Services Branch (Transit) has no easement requirements regarding the above referenced property.

At present, Transit’s closest bus stop to the referenced property is located on the west side of Central Avenue, south of 115th Street. This falls within Transit’s 450 meters walking distance service standard for one-unit dwellings and town homes.

Bus service is at 30-minute intervals, Monday to Saturday (20-minute intervals, Monday to Friday during peak hours), and at 60-minute intervals evenings, early Saturday mornings, Sundays, and statutory holidays.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications and/or greenhouse gas implications.

G. COMMUNICATION PLAN

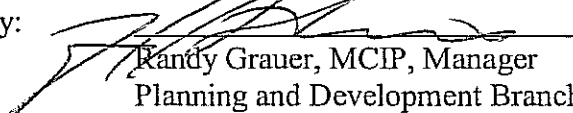
A Public Information Meeting was held on October 13, 2009, for the residents of Forest Grove and Sutherland neighbourhoods regarding this application. Notices were distributed by mail to 90 residents within the vicinity of the proposed site. The Sutherland/Forest Grove Community Association was also notified of the meeting. Two community residents attended the meeting and were generally supportive of the application.


Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, it will be advertised in accordance with City of Saskatoon Policy C01-021 (Public Notice), and a date for a Public Hearing will be set. The Planning and Development Branch will notify the Sutherland/Forest Grove Community Association and the Community Consultant of the Public Hearing date by letter. A notice will be placed in The StarPhoenix once a week for two consecutive weeks. Notice boards will also be placed on the site. The property owners affected by this rezoning will also be notified, in writing.

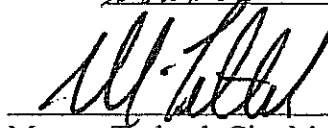
H. ATTACHMENT

- 1. Fact Summary Sheet

Written by: Shall Lam, Planner 16
Planning and Development Branch

Reviewed by: 
Randy Grauer, MCIP, Manager
Planning and Development Branch

Approved by: 
Paul Gauthier, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: November 22, 2010

Approved by: 
Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: Nov 22/10

FACT SUMMARY SHEET

A. Location Facts	
1. Municipal Address	1405 Central Avenue
2. Legal Description	Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302
3. Neighbourhood	Forest Grove
4. Ward	10
B. Site Characteristics	
1. Existing Use of Property	Vacant
2. Proposed Use of Property	RM1 – Low Density Multiple Unit Dwelling District
3. Adjacent Land Uses and Zoning	
North	R2 - Residential
South	R2/IL1 – Residential and Light Industrial
East	RMTN/R2 - Residential
West	B2/M1 – Commercial and Institutional
4. No. of Existing Off-Street Parking Spaces	N/A
5. No. of Off-Street Parking Spaces Required	4
6. No. of Off-Street Parking Spaces Provided	6
7. Site Frontage	36.23 m
8. Site Area	891.1 m ²
9. Street Classification	Central Avenue – Major Arterial with Access
C. Official Community Plan Policy	
1. Existing Official Community Plan Designation	Residential
2. Proposed Official Community Plan Designation	Residential
3. Existing Zoning District	R2
4. Proposed Zoning District	RM1



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

222 - 3rd Avenue North ph 306•975•3240
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5 fx 306•975•2784

December 14, 2010

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

**Re: Municipal Planning Commission Report for Public Hearing
 Proposed Rezoning from R2 District to RM1 District
 Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (ISC Parcel 154085294)
 1405 Central Avenue – Forest Grove Neighbourhood
 Applicant: Glencoe Developments Inc.
 (File No. CK. 4351-010-14)**

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on December 7, 2010, considered the report of the Community Services Department dated November 16, 2010, with respect to the above proposed rezoning. As noted in the submitted report, the developer proposed to develop the vacant site at 1405 Central Avenue by constructing a two-storey multiple-unit dwelling consisting of four dwelling units.

The Commission has reviewed the report with the Administration and Applicant's representative, including issues relating to:

- Land uses adjacent to the site, as noted in the submitted report;
- Landscaping plans for the site;
- Access to the property from 115th Street rather than Central Avenue;
- Confirmation of consultation and distribution of notices to registered property owners;
- Changes made to the original proposal (reducing from six-dwelling unit to four-dwelling unit and adjustments to parking based on consultation with the Administration); and
- Guidelines provided to applicant in terms of Neighbourhood Planning comments in the submitted report recommending use of architectural best-practice guidelines relating to the façade and maintaining nature and spirit of the Central Avenue Master Plan.

Following review of this application, the Commission is supporting the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

“that the proposal to rezone Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (1405 Central Avenue) from an R2 District to RM1 District be approved.”

The Commission respectfully requests that the above report be considered by City Council at the time of the public hearing with respect to the above proposed rezoning.



Zoning Notice

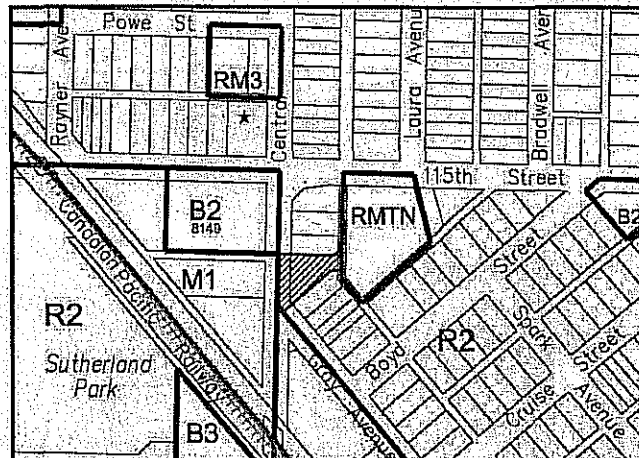
FOREST GROVE / SUTHERLAND NEIGHBOURHOOD

PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW AMENDMENT - BYLAW NO. 8911

Saskatoon City Council will consider an amendment to the City's Zoning Bylaw (No.8770). Through Bylaw No. 8911, the property in the Forest Grove Neighbourhood as shown in the map below will be rezoned from an R2 District to an RM1 District.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION - Lot B, Block 33, Plan No. 101863302 (ISC Parcel 154085294).

CIVIC ADDRESS - 1405 Central Avenue.



PROPOSED REZONING

From R2 to RM1



REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT - The proposed rezoning of this property to an RM1 District will facilitate a four-unit dwelling.

PUBLIC HEARING - City Council will hear all submissions on the proposed amendment and all persons who are present and wish to speak on: **Monday, January 17, 2011, at 7:00 p.m.** in Council Chambers, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

All submissions received by the City Clerk by 10:00 a.m. on Monday, January 17, 2011 will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present and wish to speak to the proposed Bylaw.

INFORMATION - Questions regarding the proposed amendment or requests to view the proposed amending Bylaw, the City of Saskatoon Zoning Bylaw and Zoning Map may be directed to the following without charge:

**Community Services Department
Planning and Development Branch
City Hall, 222- 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Monday to Friday (except holidays)
Phone: 975-7723 (Shall Lam)**

10a)

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of meeting of the Planning and Operations Committee (Open to the Public) held on August 18, 2009:

10. Walkway Closure Application
Walkway Between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue
(File No. CK. 6295-09-14)
-

The Deputy City Clerk submitted a report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department dated July 21, 2009, with respect to the above-noted application.

Mr. Don Cook and Ms. Shirley Matt, Infrastructure Services Department, were available to answer questions.

Ms. Caroline Jaeschke addressed the Committee and spoke in support of the walkway closure.

RESOLVED: that the Administration proceed with public notice for the closure of the walkway between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue in the Westview neighbourhood.

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Infrastructure Services
DATE: July 21, 2009
SUBJECT: Walkway Closure Application
Walkway between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and
1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue
FILE NO: CK. 6320-1

RECOMMENDATION: that the Administration proceed with public notice for the closure of the walkway between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue in the Westview neighbourhood.

BACKGROUND

Infrastructure Services has received an application (Attachment 1) to purchase and close the walkway between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue in the Westview Neighbourhood. All adjacent property owners are in agreement with the closure.

At its meeting on December 1, 2008, Council determined that while a new policy was adopted for review for walkway closures, outstanding requests would be given the option of proceeding with either the new policy or the former policy. The residents submitting this particular request have opted to continue with the former policy.

REPORT

In order for a walkway to be closed, the following guidelines, as stated in former Policy C07-017 - Walkway Closure Fee Assistance, must be met:

- 1) There must be a safe alternative pedestrian route available;
- 2) There are less than fifty (50) pedestrian trips in total during a peak hour count;
- 3) There is 80% support for the closure by the property owners surveyed within the walkway's catchment area. All non-responses to the survey will be considered to be in favour of the closure.

According to the policy, a walkway serving as a route to neighbourhood commercial sites, transit routes and marked crosswalks will not be considered for closure unless it meets all the guidelines above.

The walkway between Bence Crescent and Catherwood Avenue may serve as a route to the Senator Hnatyshyn Park.

Pedestrian data was collected on August 20, 2008 during the peak hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.; 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; and 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. These hours include pedestrians walking to and from work or school and are not recreational hours. The results of the count are shown in the following table.

Pedestrian Count
Bence Crescent and Catherwood Avenue
May 19, 2009

Time	Pedestrian Classification		
	Elementary	High School	Adult
7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.	1	0	2
11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.	1	5	0
3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	2	0	6
Total	4	0	0
Overall Total	4		

As the count indicates, there are less than 50 pedestrians using the walkway during the peak hours.

In addition, the Administration completed a preliminary Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) review to determine the condition of the walkway. The review indicated that there was no vegetation restricting the sight lines; there was very little graffiti on the fence; there was no street light located at either end of the walkway on Bence Crescent or Catherwood Avenue; and there was no garbage in the walkway.

The pedestrian routing program was used to determine the 5-minute, 10-minute and 20-minute walk route times to Senator J. Hnatyshun Park, the only destination point within the service area. It was determined that the walking route time would increase by four minutes within the five minute service area. There would be no impact on the walking route time within the other service areas.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

In May 2009, a survey to determine the level of support for the closure was sent to a catchment area of residents in the neighbourhood who were considered to be affected (Attachment 2). In total, 33 surveys were sent and 22 were returned, 14 of which responded in favour of the proposed closure and 7 against. (Non responses are considered to be in favour.) The results of the survey indicate that 80% of the catchment area is in favour of the closure of the walkway. This meets the 80% support needed to proceed.

CONCLUSION

All of the guidelines required for closure of a walkway, as stated in Policy C07-017 – Walkway Closure Fee Assistance, have been met, therefore, it is recommended that the Administration proceed with public notice for closure of the walkway between 67 and 71 Bence Crescent and 1234 and 1302 Catherwood Avenue.

PUBLIC NOTICE

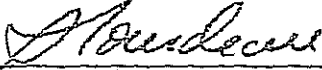
Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Letters from the adjacent property owners dated October 3, 2007;
2. Map outlining the catchment area; and
3. Summary of survey comments.

Written by: Leslie Logie-Sigfusson, Traffic Operations Technologist
Transportation Branch

Approved by: David LeBoutillier, A/Manager
Transportation Branch

Approved by: 
Gaston Gourdeau, General Manager
Infrastructure Services
Dated: July 22 109

Copy to: Murray Totland
City Manager

PO LL Bence Catherwood walkway

RECEIVED

OCT 05 2007

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Neighbourhood Walkway Review

September 24, 26 and October 3, 2007

Dear Sir or Madam:

We wish to have the walk way between 67 Bence ^{Cres.} and 71 Bence Cves Closed. The Reason for this Is all the Graffiti on my fence plus all the dog poop that people don't pick up after their own animals. Plus teenagers Smoking and making out In between the fences, Also As we are Seniors + Are Concerned for our Safety, we are also concerned of the Vandalism + Destruction to our Property. ~~As~~ As we are on a fixed Income, the Cost for the Repairs are In Excessing and ^{more} Costly each Year. The Children In our Street don't ~~use~~ use this walk way for going to the two Schools, they go the Opposite direction. ~~with~~

(Optional)

Name:

Mrs Mrs. Wilhelmina

Phone:

1-306-384-2065

Address:

Tasichko
67 Bence Crescent

Saskatoon, Sask.

If you wish to hand in at a later date, please do so by October 10, 2007:

City of Saskatoon
Infrastructure Services Department,
Attn. Shirley Matt
222 3rd Avenue North, S7K 0J5

Fax: 975-2971

Submitted comments become a City document and may be used by the City of Saskatoon and are subject to the provisions of the Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Neighbourhood Walkway Review

September 24, 26 and October 3, 2007

OCT 05 2007

INFRASTRUCTURE
SERVICES

Oct 3-07

Herald A Hubuk & Cindy Hubuk 71 Bence Ave. Saskatoon SK
S7L 4H9 306-384-6051 306-299-8077.

We wish to have the walkway closed between 67 Bence & 71 Bence. Due to increased vandalism & destruction to our property and our neighbour. We have had to install security systems have friends constantly watch our residence as we are gone for extended periods.

Cleanup dog does constantly, paint due to graffiti. Add all kinds of security items which have been broken constantly. Lit cigarettes tossed into the lawn.

The children in our area don't need our walkway to go to school as it's not a direct route. Those that do use the walkway use us to no good.

(Optional)

Name: S/A Phone: S/A

Address: S/A

If you wish to hand in at a later date,
please do so by October 10, 2007:

City of Saskatoon
Infrastructure Services Department,
Attn. Shirley Mall
222 3rd Avenue North, S7K 0J5

Fax: 975-2971

Submitted comments become a City document and may be used by the City of Saskatoon and are subject to the provisions of the Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

July 21, 2009

From: Larry Grise
1302-Catherwood Ave.
Ph. 978-1596

To: City of Saskatoon Infrastructure Services Department
Att: Leslie
Re: Proposed Walkway Closure

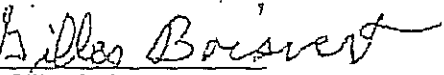
Gilles Boisvert of 1234-Catherwood Ave. and Larry Grise of 1302-Catherwood Ave. are pleased to inform you that we are in favor of the proposed Catherwood Ave. walkway closure. We believe the permanant closure of this walkway will greatly reduce vandalism, theft and litter.

Thank you,

per


Larry Grise

per


Gilles Boisvert

Walkway Closure Survey Comments
67-71 Bence Cres

Comments Included on Survey where the response was YES

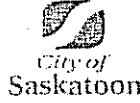
- We support Closure, Due to property damage & security
- Dear sir or madam. We are the owners of 67 Bence Cres. We are tired of picking garbage, dog poop, painting our fence to get rid of graffiti, plus seeing drunks come through, fighting, smoking in the walkway, plus vulgar language. We have gone to all the meetings, filled out papers to have it closed. We have called and left messages as well. The people that us it the most is dog walkers that leave their dog messes by our fences. We have to put up with the smell; they use it in the day time and come from other streets to do this with their dogs. There is an alley that they can use or two short alleys as well. Thank you
- Yes because we were harassed by some kids stealing our fence & they cut across our pad in front whenever they please. We also try to cut the grass beside our fence in the summer. It would be a good thing it would be closed!!

Comments Included on Survey where the response was NO

- Opposed to closure or wkwy. It is only the 4 adjacent property owners that want it closed and they might want it closed due to graffiti, but he gets graffiti on his garage in the back lane...maybe the lane should be closed?. The ped lights at Catherwood & 33rd st and at Northumberland & 33rd st do not allow for children to cross 33rd st. The lights are no ped or vehicle activated.
- Evening walking is used (after 6:00 p.m.). Other monies be spent example lights (traffic signals on 33rd & Catherwood for school kids. Wash basin & pavement build up for proper water drainage every time it rains or neighbours watering lawns. Spring time it's a slough and algae forms. For the past 10 years complain.
- We do use the walkway when we go for walks – very convenient for us.



Public Notice



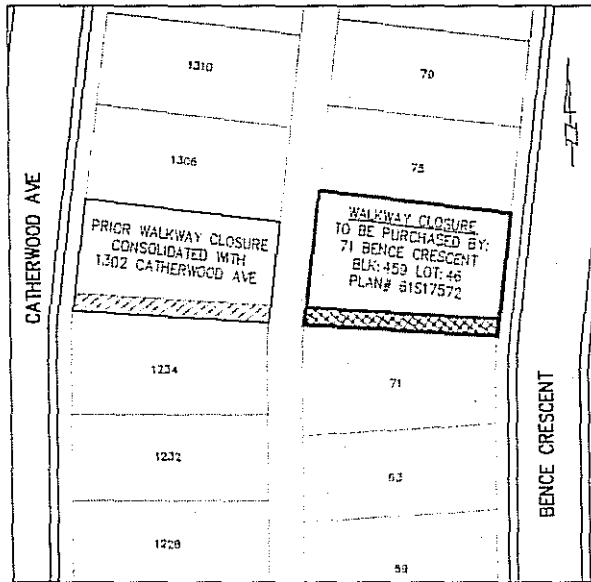
PROPOSED WALKWAY CLOSURE 67-71 BENCE CRESCENT

In accordance with the City Council Policy Number C07-017 Walkway Evaluation and Closure, City Council will consider and vote on a proposal from Infrastructure Services to close the walkway adjacent to 67-71 Bence Crescent.

The closure will restrict all pedestrian movement.

Should this closure be approved by City Council, the walkway will be sold and consolidated with the adjacent properties.

Notices have been sent to parties affected by this closure.



PUBLIC MEETING - City Council will consider and vote the above matter on Monday, January 17, 2011, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall. All submissions received by the City Clerk by 10:00a.m. on Monday January 17, 2011 will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present at the meeting and wish to speak to the matter.

PUBLIC NOTICE INFORMATION: Questions regarding the proposal may be directed to the following:
Municipal Engineering Branch
City Hall, 222 3rd Ave N.
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (M-F except holidays)
Phone: 975-2464 (Leslie Logie-Sigfusson)

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Section A – COMMUNITY SERVICES

**A1) Land Use Applications Received by the Community Services Department
For the Period Between December 9, 2010 to January 5, 2011
(For Information Only)
(Files CK. 4000-5, PL. 4355-D, PL. 4115, PL. 4350, and PL. 4300)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

The following applications have been received and are being processed:

Discretionary Use

- Application No. D21/10: 1909 Broadway Avenue
Applicant: Saskatoon Trading Company Ltd.
Legal Description: Lots 5 and 6, Block 2, Plan G191
Current Zoning: R2
Proposed Use: Parking
Neighbourhood: Queen Elizabeth
Date Received: December 13, 2010

Official Community Plan

- Amendment No. OCP 38/10: 1100 7th Avenue North, North side of Duchess Street
302 – 814 inclusive, 906 Duchess, 455 - 493 2nd Avenue
North, 446, 516 – 724 2nd Avenue North,
and 820 9th Avenue North
Applicant: City of Saskatoon
Legal Description: Various
Current and Proposed Land Use Designations: Light Industrial to Mixed Use
High Density Residential to Medium Density Residential,
Light Industrial to Commercial (SA) and
Low Density Residential to Community Facility
Neighbourhood: City Park (City Park LAP)
Date Received: November, 2010

Rezoning

- Amendment No. Z36/10: Cornish Road between Willis Crescent and Preston Avenue
Applicant: 101099047 Saskatchewan Ltd.,
c/o Northridge Developments
Legal Description: Part of S.E. ¼ Section, 15-36-5-W3M
Current Zoning: M2 and M3
Proposed Zoning: B4
Neighbourhood: Stonebridge
Date Received: November 22, 2010
 - Application No. Z39/10: 1100 7th Avenue North, North side of Duchess Street
302 – 814 inclusive, 906 Duchess, 455 - 493 2nd Avenue
North, 446, 516 – 724 2nd Avenue North,
and 820 9th Avenue North.
Applicant: City of Saskatoon
Legal Description: Various
Current and Proposed Zoning: IL1 to MX1, RM5 to RM4 and IL1 to B5
Neighbourhood: City Park (LAP)
Date Received: November, 2010
- Subdivision
- Application No. 85/10: Proposed Closed Road Allowance between MacInnis Street and Cornish Road
Applicant: Webb Surveys Inc. for 101099047 Sask. Ltd.
Legal Description: Proposed Closure of Part Road Allowance Between Sections 10 and 15-36-5-W3M
Current Zoning: R1A
Neighbourhood: Stonebridge
Date Received: December 13, 2010
 - Application No. 86/10: 1306 – 15th Street East
Applicant: Webb Surveys Inc. for Wolfram and Gertrude Hampel
Legal Description: Lot 2, Block 2, Plan G705
Current Zoning: R2
Neighbourhood: Varsity View
Date Received: December 13, 2010

- Application No. 87/10: 21/23 Carleton Drive
Applicant: Webb Surveys Inc. for Wolfram and Gertrude Hampel
Legal Description: Lot 4, Block 607, Plan 66S19386
Current Zoning: R2
Neighbourhood: College Park
Date Received: December 13, 2010

- Application No. 1/11: Salloum Crescent, Way, Bay, and Union and
Evergreen Road, Lane, and Boulevard
Applicant: Webb Surveys Inc. for City of Saskatoon
Legal Description: Part of Road Allowance, Part of the N.W. ¼ Sec. 7-37-4-
W3M. and Part of LS 4, Sec. 18-37-4-W3M
Current Zoning: R1A
Neighbourhood: Evergreen
Date Received: January 4, 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Plan of Proposed Discretionary Use No. 21/10
2. Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 38/10
3. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z36/10
4. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z39/10
5. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 85/10
6. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 86/10
7. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 87/10
8. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 1/11

**A2) Naming Report – “Marquis Industrial Area Street Names”
(Files CK. 6310-1 and PL. 4001-5)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

REPORT

The street name plan for the Marquis Industrial Area was provided to the Naming Advisory Committee Administrator from the Land Branch (see Attachment 1).

The Land Branch has made a request for the following:

- 1) to extend three existing streets, 68th Street, 70th Street, and Marquis Drive;
- 2) one specific name – 69th Street, to keep consistency with the existing street name for way finding (68th Street and 70th Street); and
- 3) a name to be applied to an additional street in the Marquis Industrial Area.

His Worship Mayor Donald Atchison is in agreement with the suggestion to extend the three streets' names, the specific name requested, and has selected a name from the Names Master List, which is indicated on the attached plan. The name selected is:

- a) **‘Aronec’** – George Aronec – Mr. Aronec served in World War II, and was stationed in Holland and Germany.

Mr. Aronec moved to Saskatoon in 1969 to work in the real estate market. In 1970, Mr. Aronec began a home construction business, Nu-Central Homes. Mr. Aronec was one of the first builders to build pre-fabricated, affordable homes in Saskatoon. In 1980, Mr. Aronec took on a partner, resulting in the company's name changing to Nu-Fab Building Products.

According to the Naming of Civic Property and Development Areas Policy No. C09-008, all requests for street names from the Names Master List will be selected by the Mayor. All of the names on the Names Master List have been previously screened by the Naming Advisory Committee and meet City Council's guidelines for name selection.

His Worship Mayor Donald Atchison notified the Naming Advisory Committee Administrator of the names selected. The selection of His Worship Mayor Donald Atchison was forwarded to the Land Branch, and the family has been notified.

ENVIROMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Map of Marquis Industrial Area Street Names

**A3) Proposed Amendments to Policy C10-024 Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds and Establishment of a New Administrative Policy A10-024
(Files CK. 5500-1, CK. 7820-2 and LS. 7840-2)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the proposed amendments to Council Policy C10-024 Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds be approved.

BACKGROUND

The original Audit Report on the Storm Water Management Program included a recommendation that the City of Saskatoon clarify its expectations regarding the storm pond usage, communicate these expectations to the public, and if necessary, develop a bylaw to govern use of storm water ponds.

As part of community support grants for winter programming opportunities, the Community Services Department, Community Development Branch, currently provides outdoor rink operating funding, (via a \$1,000 reimbursement grant) to all community associations. In Briarwood and Lakeview, the money is used to operate rinks on their storm water retention ponds.

In March 2007, in follow up to safety concerns with allowing skating on the storm water retention ponds and in consideration of the public's strong desire to continue skating on the John Avant Storm Water Retention Pond, Infrastructure Services Department, Municipal Engineering Branch, Planning and Design Section commissioned a study to examine the physical properties affecting winter recreational use of this pond. At the same time, the Community Services Department staff undertook to develop a program plan for potential recreational uses of the storm water retention ponds.

In preparing the scope of the program plan for recreational uses of storm ponds, it was determined that the primary objectives of this program plan would include:

- a) developing a general policy that includes criteria for recreational pond use in the winter and in the summer designed to minimize risk to the public and City;
- b) providing a program overview of the recreational uses for storm water retention ponds (i.e. who is in charge of what aspects of the program and how will it be carried out); and
- c) developing a planned education/awareness strategy for "recreational pond use".

In November 2007, a report was presented to Planning and Operations outlining a program plan and draft Council policy on the recreational use of storm water retention ponds. City Council, at its December 3, 2007 meeting approved the program plan and policy for the recreational use of storm water retention ponds.

REPORT

Following City Council's approval of the program plan and policy, throughout 2008, the Administration began the process of completing a formal assessment of each of the storm water retention ponds being considered under this program. For this program, the storm water retention ponds that have been included in the scope of the program are those ponds within neighbourhoods or those ponds currently being used by the public. It is important to note, there are a significant number of bodies of water within the City limits and the regulations and criteria of this program would apply to all. However the signage, ice testing, and mapping is only being completed for those ponds located in neighbourhood parks or otherwise identified as being frequently used by the public. To date, this program has included the following storm water retention ponds: Lakeview, Briarwood, John Avant (Arbor Creek) Trounce Pond (Lakeview suburban centre) North Industrial Storm Pond, RCAF pond (by Tourism information booth on Idylwyld) and Dundonald. In addition to these ponds, your Administration is also in the process of assessing and putting up signage at the pond on Brand Road (near Saskatoon Light and Power Building), and reviewing three potential pond programs in the Stonebridge neighbourhood; specifically in Peter Zakreski Park and one or two ponds in Marshall Hawthorne Park.

Based on our experience in implementing the program plan, and after two full winter seasons, the Administration has identified the need for an Administrative policy to more clearly articulate the administrative supports required for this policy. With the development of an Administrative support policy there were sections of the Council policy C10-024 that also required revisions and updating. The overall intent of the policy has not changed with these proposed revisions to the policy, the changes are simply housekeeping items to clarify the intent.

OPTIONS

The only option is to instruct the Administration to not create an Administrative policy and simply update the Council policy to reflect the adjustments required to the policy.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Attachment 1 of this report shows the current policy C10-024 Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds, complete with additions/deletions and a table of suggested changes. If approved by Council, this policy will need to be updated as shown in Attachment 2 and Administrative Policy A10-024 will need to be established as shown in Attachment 3.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications for the implementation of the administrative responsibilities as these were all covered in the capital project, #2332 - Storm Water Recreational Program Plan.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

In the process of reviewing and updating the Council Policy and in developing the Administrative support policy for the recreational uses of storm water retention ponds, staff from Community Services, Infrastructure Services, Fire and Protective Services and Solicitor's Office was consulted.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION PLAN

Once approved by City Council, the updated copies of the approved policies will be posted on the City Website.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications as a result of the recommendations within this report.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Current Policy C10-024 - Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds, complete with additions/deletions and a summary table of suggested changes.
2. Updated - Policy C10-024 - Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds.
3. Administrative Policy A10-024 – Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds.

A4) Federal Recreational Infrastructure Canada Program Extension (Files CK. 1860-1, x CK. 4205-8 and LS. 1701-7-9)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that City Council request the Minister of Municipal Affairs to extend the RInC program for the installation of a playground unit at the Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park and Zoo till October 31, 2011; and
 - 2) that City Council commit to finish the project and accept full responsibility for any costs incurred beyond October 31, 2011.

BACKGROUND

The City of Saskatoon (City) received a Federal Recreational Infrastructure Canada (RInC) grant, Project No. 09059, with matching provincial funding for the installation of a custom designed playground with accessible components at the Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park and Zoo in November 2009. This project is part of the 2010 Capital Budget Plan approved by City Council on December 15, 2009. Funding for this project is from the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Saskatoon Zoo Foundation. A requirement of this grant was that the work had to be completed by March 31, 2011.

The playground equipment was installed in June 2010 at a cost of \$248,337.29. An outstanding portion of the project was to divert ground water away from the playground unit for a cost of \$3,550. The completion of this outstanding work was to be cost shared equally by the RInC grant, the Provincial matching grant and the Zoo Foundation. This portion of the project cannot be completed by the March 31, 2011 deadline, due to the exceedingly wet ground conditions throughout most of the summer in 2010.

Due to the unseasonably wet summer season in 2010, the Federal and Provincial Governments have granted an extension to complete the RInC projects to October 31, 2011. A City Council resolution is required to meet the Terms of Reference for this extension.

REPORT

The Provincial department of Municipal Affairs has sent a letter dated December 8, 2010, to all municipalities who qualified for RInC grants advising that due to the record amounts of rainfall in 2010, municipalities can request to extend the deadline to complete their projects from March 31, 2011 to October 31, 2011 (Attachment 1).

Municipal Affairs has advised your Administration that City Council must support a request to extend the deadline to October 31, 2011, for their infrastructure project – Accessible Playground at the Saskatoon Forestry Farm under the RInC program and, that City Council commit to finish the project and accept full responsibility for any costs incurred beyond October 31, 2011.

OPTIONS

In the event the City's request to extend the completion date for this project is not approved by the Federal Government, your Administration will fund the Federal and Provincial shares (\$2,367) from the Forestry Farm Park Development Reserve. This will not have an impact on any other capital projects at the Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park and Zoo.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The total cost to complete the outstanding landscaping work is \$3,550. Funding to complete the work will be an equal one-third share from the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Saskatoon Zoo Foundation.

By not agreeing to the extended project completion date, the City would lose \$2,372 in senior government funding for this project.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The Saskatoon Zoo Foundation has contributed \$86,000 towards this project including \$4,000 for benches which are outside the scope of this project. The Foundation has agreed to contribute the additional \$1,183 to complete the outstanding work.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Infrastructure Stimulus Fund Extension Letter

Section B – CORPORATE SERVICES

B1) Municipal Benchmarking Project Municipal Services Benchmark Report (Files CK. 1600-1, CS. 430-1 and CS. 1600-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

BACKGROUND

On July 21, 2010, City Council received and adopted the information contained in a multi-city 2009 benchmarking report. On October 5, 2010, the City Manager approved the Terms of Reference for the 2010 Municipal Benchmarking Report project and it should be complete in early 2011.

REPORT

The Municipal Services Benchmark Project report identifies and quantifies, in detail, the factors contributing to different property tax rates between Saskatoon and the cities of Regina, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary. The report presents the information in four general theme areas, including:

- the sources of revenue,
- city expenditures,
- which programs require general funding (versus user fees and/or grants), and
- the source of that general source funding.

The final chapter of the report benchmarks specific programs on a customer satisfaction basis, a per capita basis, and on other relevant measures (such as funding per number of lane kilometres of roadways). The report does not differentiate between service levels offered by the various cities. The final results of this benchmarking project provide valuable information regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of our programs when compared to other municipalities.

The reports delivered to date have been completed by the Internal Auditors and will continue to be completed by them on an annual basis.

OPTIONS

The other option is to not prepare the Municipal Services Benchmark report on an annual basis, or not prepare the report at all. Your Administration does not recommend either of these options.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications as the resources to prepare the report are included within the City's internal audit plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications associated with the recommendation in this report.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

B2) Communications to Council

From: Rod Donlevy, QC
McKercher LLP
Date: December 20, 2010
Subject: Request for Tax Exemption for the Property Located
at 375 Cornish Road, Saskatoon
(Files CK. 1965-1 and CS. 1965-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council deny the request for an exemption from property taxes for the property located at 375 Cornish Road that is owned by Amicus Health Care Inc.

BACKGROUND

The above-noted communication was forwarded to the Administration for a report and was, additionally, placed on City Council's agenda of December 20, 2010, for its information.

Amicus Health Care Inc. (Amicus) purchased a property in the Stonebridge neighbourhood with the stated purpose of constructing a long-term care facility. The facility may become exempt from taxation by virtue of existing statute if conditions are met. Presently the conditions have not been met and Amicus is requesting that City Council use their authority to exempt the property from property taxes.

REPORT

The City of Saskatoon is required to adhere to *The Cities Act* in matters of assessment and taxation. *The Cities Act* stipulates that all property is to be assessed. This same legislation provides exemptions from taxation for specific types of properties, for properties owned by specific owners and for combinations of both. Exemptions from taxation can result from other specific legislation. There is no provision for exemption from taxation for the property under the current conditions. *The Cities Act* provides that council may make a property in whole or in part, exempt from taxation.

Amicus Health Care Inc. purchased a property civically known as 375 Cornish Road in the Stonebridge neighbourhood. This is a four acre parcel of institutionally-zoned land with a current assessed value of \$1,168,000. There is an outstanding tax amount attributable to a partial 2010 year and a tax bill will be issued for 2011 once mill rates are set. Construction permits were taken out and construction has commenced to the framing stage on a proposed 100 bed assisted living development.

Amicus has supplied some of the correspondence that has occurred between themselves and Saskatchewan Health for this project. Saskatchewan Health indicated in correspondence dated November 12, 2010, that once the facility is complete, it will be designated as a special care home pursuant to The Facility Designation Regulations. *The Regional Health Services Act* requires that facilities owned and operated by specific organizations (designated) must be used by their employees in connection with the activities of the organization in order to be exempt from property taxation. The same section of the legislation stipulates that exemptions do not apply to doctors or nurses residences and vacant land.

The Cities Act does not directly address future use issues, nor address exemptions while properties are either transitional or under construction. It is not known if this silence is simply an oversight or intentional to prevent property speculation while carrying an exempt tax status. What is known is that the property in its current condition does not meet the criteria for exemption from taxation.

In the past, City Council has approved 100% construction tax abatements to organizations whose property meets a specific need within the city either defined through policy (for example, downtown housing incentives) or as part of a larger incentive package. These abatements usually refer to incremental taxes. Your Administration is not aware of any past construction tax abatements provided to organizations that may become exempt under provincial legislation once construction is complete.

OPTIONS

1. Council can enter into an agreement to exempt all of the current and future property taxes associated with 375 Cornish Road, as long as Amicus retains complete ownership, until the conditions have been met for legislative exemption.

By entering into an agreement with a basis of future use, precedent may be established for other requests for exemptions. With this option Amicus would not have to meet the existing legislative requirements for exemption now or in the future.

Council would need to instruct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary agreement and bylaw.

2. Council can enter into an agreement to exempt all of the current and future property taxes associated with 375 Cornish Road, as long as Amicus retains complete ownership, for a defined period of time (e.g. 24 months).

By defining a time period for property exemption (e.g. the associated property taxes for 2010 and 2011), emphasis is placed upon the owner to complete construction in a timely manner and meet all of the requirements to enable the existing legislative exemption from property taxation.

Council would need to instruct the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary agreement and bylaw.

3. Council can deny the request to exempt the property taxes thereby following current legislation.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications associated with the recommendation in this report.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Material package from W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, dated December 10, 2010.

Section C – FIRE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

C1) Backyard Fire Pits (File No. CK 2500-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

BACKGROUND

City Council, at its meeting held on May 5, 2008, resolved in part:

- “2) that the matter of backyard fire pits be reviewed in April 2010; and
- 3) that the Administration undertake an appropriate communications plan throughout the summer months regarding open fires.”

In 2007, your Administration responded to two enquiries regarding the health and safety issues related to outdoor fire pits and the number and nature of complaints received by Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services regarding the use of outdoor fire pits including the feasibility of requiring fire pits to be extinguished by 11:00 p.m. similar to the current noise bylaw.

In June 2007, your Administration reported to City Council outlining the Department’s current status, statistics, conditions for permitted use of fire pits, and the nature of complaints and required responses to fire pit calls. As a result of the information presented in the report, Council requested that Fire and Protective Services provide a follow-up report on fire pits at the end of 2010.

Fire and Protective Services Bylaw 7990 establishes the minimum fire safety requirements and specifications for outdoor fire pits use specifically intended for the prevention of fire spread. Although outdoor fires are permitted within the City of Saskatoon, residents must use common sense to ensure the safety and comfort of the community and adhere to the following regulations in conformance with Bylaw 7990:

1. Fires must be contained within a non-combustible appliance constructed of material such as cement, brick, or metal of at least 18 gauge and covered with a heavy gauge metal screen with openings no larger than 13 mm.
2. The size of the fire box of any outdoor burning facility shall not exceed .61 cubic metres.
3. Only seasoned wood and charcoal are acceptable forms of fuel for outdoor fires (material such as rubbish, garden refuse, plastics, and manure shall not be burned).
4. All fires shall be responsibly supervised at all times.
5. No person shall light an outdoor fire when the weather conditions are conducive to creating a running fire or allow the smoke from the fire to be a nuisance to another person. Where the smoke from an outdoor fire causes an unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of another person’s property, the fire shall be extinguished immediately.

Since the previous report, SFPS has produced brochures for raising awareness of the use of fire pits and presented Public Service Announcements through various forms of media around the bylaw requirements for outdoor fire use.

REPORT

The Fire and Protective Services Department continues to respond to calls from the general public where there is a concern or complaint regarding an outdoor fire or use of a fire pit. As of the end of October 2010, the Department responded or handled 11,849 incidents of which 112 were related to fire pit use. This number is slightly higher than each of the previous two years partly due to growth of the City and, in one particular case, more than 12 repeated calls due to a neighbour dispute over a short period during the summer.

The Department's calls to attend concerns about open-air fires are fairly consistent year to year and account for a very small percentage of response activity as indicated in the following table:

	To Date October 2010	October 2009	October 2008
Total Fire Incidents	11,849	11,976	12,226
Burning Complaints (including fire pits)	112	60	103
Percentage of calls	0.95%	0.50%	0.73%

As in the previous report, your Administration again consulted with the Saskatoon Health Region in an effort to determine whether or not air quality in Saskatoon has deteriorated due to drifting smoke from outdoor fires since last reported in 2007. The information provided from the Saskatoon Health Region's Deputy Medical Health Officer concurred with the 2007 opinion that general air quality in Saskatoon continues to be very good. The extent to which air quality may become problematic due to fire pit smoke would depend on the frequency of use and the density of fire pits in the city, population in the immediate area, and the weather conditions that are conducive to preventing dispersal. It bears mentioning that air quality affected by smoke is also affected by wood burning/heating appliances such as residential fireplaces and wood stoves.

CONCLUSION

It has been suggested that possible amendments be considered such as minimum distances from various property features such as bedroom windows, doors, or even property lines. With the average size of lots in Saskatoon, minimum distances would be difficult to enforce. Many properties owners continue to install legal fireplaces, wood stoves, and fire pits in accordance with the Bylaw.

Your Administration continues to be of the opinion that as long as the current Bylaw is being followed, the time of day for burning is irrelevant with respect to a difficult to enforce time such as 11:00 p.m. for extinguishment.

With respect to health issues around outdoor burning, the Bylaw requires that where drifting smoke causes an unreasonable interference with the use of another person's property or a nuisance to another person, the fire shall be extinguished immediately. It should be noted that smoke resulting from the use of wood heating appliances such as residential fireplaces and woodstoves can be attributed to causing some discomfort. Your Administration continues to understand that smoke as a nuisance can result in health concerns for certain individuals.

OPTIONS

City Council could ban the use of fire pits in the City altogether, implement time restrictions on their use, or remain status quo.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The obvious implication where seasoned firewood is subject to rapid combustion is the release of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere. The eventual biodegradation of the same wood product through natural decay will release the same amount of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. This combustion and release of carbon dioxide would be considered to be carbon neutral.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

Section E – INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

E1) Capital Project 2177 - CY-New Office and Warehouse Request for Sole Source – HBI Office Plus Increase to Blanket Purchase Order (Files CK. 600-1 and IS. 600-1)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the sole source purchase of Haworth Premise furnishings, to accommodate the relocation of the Corporate Services Department, Assessment Branch from City Hall to 325-3rd Avenue North, estimated at \$135,000 (including G.S.T. and P.S.T.), from HBI Office Plus be approved; and
 - 2) that Purchasing Services be instructed to increase the existing Blanket Purchase Order with HBI Office Plus by \$135,000, to a total value of \$225,000.

REPORT

City Council, at its meeting held on October 27, 2008, considered a report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department, regarding furnishings in civic facilities, and approved a recommendation that the Haworth panel based system furniture line, "Premise", be accepted as the standard for open office furnishings for use in City Hall and other civic facilities.

At its meeting held on August 18, 2010, City Council considered a report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department, regarding the purchase of 325-3rd Avenue North to accommodate additional civic office space, and approved a recommendation that Capital Project 2177 - CY-New Office and Warehouse be revised to reflect the purchase, renovation and furnishing costs related to 325-3rd Avenue North and for renovations to a portion of City Hall, at a total estimated cost of \$2,987,000, with funding being provided in the amount of \$1,650,000 from the Land Development Fund and \$1,337,000 from the net proceeds of the sale of the former Arthur Cook Building. The report indicated that the estimated cost for required furnishings for the 7,316 square foot second floor at 325-3rd Avenue North was \$240,000. This was based on a rate of \$30 per square foot of office space, plus a 10 percent contingency.

The Administration has worked with the Assessment Branch of the Corporate Services Department to plan their space requirements at the new location. This relocation requires new workstations and retrofitted improvements.

In December, 2010, a blanket purchase order, valued at \$90,000, to HBI Office Plus (formerly Brennan Business Interiors Inc.), the supplier of Haworth Premise furnishings, was approved by the City Manager. The Assessment Branch's new workstations and retrofit improvements are estimated to cost \$135,000 (including G.S.T. and P.S.T.). The Administration is recommending that the

existing blanket purchase order, valued at \$90,000, be increased by \$135,000 for a total value of \$225,000, to accommodate this purchase.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The total estimated cost for the purchase of the Haworth Premise furnishings at 325-3rd Avenue North, including installation and materials, from HBI Office Plus is \$135,000 (including G.S.T. and P.S.T.). There are sufficient funds within Capital Project 2177 - CY-New Office and Warehouse.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

E2) Request to Purchase Portion of Right-of-Way East-West Lane Adjacent to 1808 and 1810 Broadway Avenue (Files CK. 4215-1 and CK. 6295-010-3)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that a portion of the right-of-way, shown as Area "A" on attached Plan 240-0052-003r004 (Attachment 1) be sold to St. John's Ambulance, for \$23,000.00, plus G.S.T.; and
 - 2) that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the Sale Agreement between the City of Saskatoon and St. John's Ambulance.

REPORT

City Council, at its meeting held on May 10, 2010, approved the closure of the right-of-way adjacent to 1808 and 1810 Broadway Avenue, and that the land be consolidated with 1810 Broadway Avenue and transferred to the Infrastructure Services Department, Facilities Branch.

St. John's Ambulance has requested to purchase a portion of the right-of-way, shown as Area "A" on attached Plan 240-0052-003r004, and consolidate it with their property located at 1808 Broadway Avenue (Lot 12, Block 20 Plan G136) to use for access and parking. The City of

Saskatoon has agreed to sell the portion of the right-of-way to St. John's Ambulance for \$23,000.00, plus G.S.T., pending Council approval.

The remaining portion of the right-of-way will be consolidated with 1810 Broadway Avenue, (Lot 25, Block 20, Plan 101299619) and remain in the name of City of Saskatoon.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Plan No. 240-0052-003r004.

**E3) Enquiry – Councillor B. Dubois (August 17, 2009)
Request for Turning Arrows – 115th Street and Central Avenue
(File CK. 6250-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

BACKGROUND

The following enquiry was made by Councillor B. Dubois at the meeting of City Council held on August 17, 2009:

“Would the Administration please look at installing north and south turning arrows on 115th Street and Central Avenue. The volume of traffic in the area has increased considerably with all the growth in the northeast and I believe these are warranted to improve safety at a very busy intersection.”

REPORT

A review of traffic volume, safety and the need for left turn arrows for north and south turning movements was conducted at the intersection of 115th Street and Central Avenue in December, 2010.

This signalized intersection presently operates with two lanes of traffic in each direction, and accommodates an average traffic volume of 1,560 vehicles an hour during the afternoon peak

(4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.). Approximately 570 vehicles travel northbound, with 7% turning left; while approximately 450 travel southbound, with 28% making a left turn movement.

Level of Service (LOS) defines the operating conditions on transportation facilities, such as intersections, based on speed, travel time, delay, traffic interruptions and convenience. Each LOS is given a letter, A through F, to describe a range of operating conditions on the facility. LOS A, which represents ideal free-flow traffic conditions where drivers experience no delay and are unaffected by the manoeuvres of surrounding motorists, is ranked the highest. LOS F, which represents a situation where the traffic demand exceeds the capacity and where drivers experience long periods of delay, is ranked the lowest. The table below describes the Levels of Service as defined in the Highway Capacity Manual:

Level of Service (LOS)	Signalized Intersection Delay Time	Unsignalized Intersection Delay Time	Description of Traffic Flow
A	Less or equal to 10 secs	Less or equal to 10 secs	Free flow
B	10 – 20 secs	10 – 15 secs	Reasonably free flow
C	20 – 35 secs	15 – 25 secs	Stable flow
D	35 – 55 secs	25 – 35 secs	Approaching unstable flow
E	55 – 80 secs	35 – 50 secs	Unstable flow
F	Greater or equal to 80 secs	Greater or equal to 50 secs	Forced or breakdown flow

It is typically acceptable for the LOS to be as low as D in urban situations, where higher traffic volumes and higher levels of congestion are expected.

The review that was conducted in December, 2010, found that during the afternoon peak, this intersection operates at LOS B, which means there is a reasonably free flow of traffic. The northbound and southbound movements operate at LOS A, while the eastbound and westbound movements operate at LOS C.

Left-turn signals are typically warranted at locations where 25% or more of the volume of traffic turning left is delayed more than one signal cycle. Providing left-turn arrows when not required by vehicle demand increases overall delays and reduces the efficiency of the intersection.

It was determined that a left turn arrow was warranted at this intersection for southbound movements, and one was installed in 2009. A left-turn arrow for the northbound movement is currently not warranted, as only approximately 4% of the vehicles making a northbound left turn are delayed more than one cycle during the afternoon peak period (4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.), and none during the morning peak (7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.).

If a northbound left-turn arrow is warranted in the future, the construction of separate left-turn bays for the southbound and northbound left turning movements will be required to reduce delays for through traffic and to help to accommodate large left-turn traffic volumes.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

E4) Request for Deadline Extension Infrastructure Stimulus Funding (Files CK. 1860-1, CK. 1702-1 and CS. 1860-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the Administration advise Infrastructure Canada of City Council's approval of an extension of the deadline for the completion of unfinished projects partially funded by the Infrastructure Stimulus Fund Program, as outlined in the following report, from March 31, 2011 to October 31, 2011, and that City Council is committed to finishing all of the projects outlined in this report and accepts full responsibility for any costs incurred beyond October 31, 2011.

REPORT

The Infrastructure Stimulus Fund Program, overseen by Infrastructure Canada, allocated funding on a per capita basis to rehabilitate existing assets. The City of Saskatoon received approximately \$13,000,000 to fund one-third of the approved projects, which are to be completed by March 31, 2011.

Construction of a number of the projects which were identified under this program began in 2010, with many being completed. However, due to excessive rainfall during the 2010 construction season, the following projects are in jeopardy of not being completed by the March 31, 2011 deadline:

- Water Distribution – Water Main Renewal Phase 2 and 3 (Capital Project 1615);
- Waste Water Collection Rehabilitation 1 and 2 (Capital Project 1616);
- 8th Street and Idylwyld Primary Water Main (Capital Project 1617);
- Storm Sewer Collection – Confederation Drive (Capital Project 1620);
- 107th Street Gravel Street Upgrade (Capital Project 2044);
- Buena Vista Reconstruction (4 streets) (Capital Project 2249);
- Preston Avenue Storm Trunk Rehabilitation (Capital Project 2262); and
- Taylor Street Storm Trunk Rehabilitation (Capital Project 2280).

Infrastructure Canada has advised that they will extend the deadline for the completion of these projects from March 31, 2011 to October 31, 2011; however, they require Council's approval and commitment to finish the projects outlined, accepting full responsibility for any costs incurred beyond October 31, 2011. The Administration does not foresee any reason why the projects will not be completed by October 31, 2011.

OPTIONS

There are no options.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The City of Saskatoon is required to fund two-thirds of the projects' costs and funding is currently in place, with many of the projects completed. Receiving an extension on the projects listed above will allow the City to fully utilize the available Stimulus funding. The Administration does not foresee any reason why the projects will not be completed by October 31, 2011; therefore, there will be no financial impact.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

Section F – UTILITY SERVICES

F1) Proposed Policy Change

Policy No. C03-005, Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards (File No. CK. 1704-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that Policy No. C03-005, Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards, be amended such that the Grant-In-Lieu of Taxes from the Water and Wastewater Utilities be based on the budgeted amount and not on actual billed revenue.

REPORT

Each year the Water and Wastewater Utilities provide a Grant-In-Lieu of Taxes (GIL) to the City's general revenue account. The structure for this GIL is set out in Policy C03-005, Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards (Attachment 1). In 2010, the GIL budget for the Water and Wastewater Utilities was \$3.9 million and \$2.5 million respectively. Because this GIL has been tied to revenues, and metered revenue for Water and Wastewater was down significantly in 2010, the GIL contributions for 2010 would be \$3.5 million and \$2.3 million for Water and Wastewater respectively. This would result in a reduced combined revenue loss to the City of approximately \$600,000 for 2010 if the current policy is not revised.

Historically, in years where revenue exceeds budget estimates, the GIL paid to the City is higher than budgeted. In years where revenue is lower than budgeted estimates, the GIL is accordingly lower. This instability can be problematic for the City in that revenues can change significantly on an annual basis. Administration feels that this instability is best managed using the City's proven stabilization reserve concept.

A stabilization reserve currently exists for the City's Water and Wastewater Utilities. Rather than creating a new and separate reserve specifically for the GIL, Administration is proposing to use the existing Utility reserve. If this approach is approved, the GIL will become essentially a fixed expense to the Utility, and any surpluses or shortfalls will be integrated with the overall surpluses or shortfalls of the Utility and managed through the existing stabilization reserve.

Because revenue projections are updated annually, there will be no long term affect one way or another on the City's revenue from the Utility. This policy modification will simply balance revenues on an annual basis such that the City is protected in low revenue years and does not benefit in high revenue years.

At this time, Administration is not recommending that the Electrical Utility be moved to this same model. Council has discretion to set the Water and Wastewater Utility rates, and as such GIL values can be built into the models through the rate setting process. With the Electrical Utility, rates are historically set to match SaskPower and as such the City does not have the same flexibility to adjust rates as required to guarantee an annual GIL. Furthermore, Electrical revenues tend to be more stable than Water and Wastewater revenues, thus reducing the need for this change. At any time in the future, the City could move the Electrical Utility to this same stabilization reserve model for GIL revenue.

If the recommendation is approved, the Utility will in fact pay the budgeted GIL to the City for

2010. Administration has achieved a balanced budget for the Utility in 2010 by realizing operational savings, implementing spending freezes, and postponing projects.

OPTIONS

Maintaining the status quo is an option. The City's corporate stabilization reserve could continue to manage Water and Wastewater Utility GIL fluctuations.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Clause 3.2.b would be updated as follows:

Clause 'b' would be removed. Clause 'b' currently states, "For those cross-charges which are levied as a fixed percentage of a revenue base, the realized grants-in-lieu of taxes for each civic utility shall be based on actual revenues for each year".

A revised clause 'b' and new clause 'c' would be added as follows:

- b) "For the Electrical Distribution Utility, the realized grant-in-lieu of taxes shall be based on actual revenues for each year".
- c) "For the Water and Wastewater Utilities, the realized grant-in-lieu of taxes shall be based on the budgeted amount each year".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No new revenue or expenses will result from this change. The change will simplify the year-end process and balance general revenue for the City.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Policy No. C03-005, Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards

**F2) Update on “Let’s Talk Recycling” and
 Recycling Program Development Considerations
 - AND -
 Enquiry - Councillor P. Lorje (November 16, 2009)
 Curbside Plastics and Glass Recycling
 (Files CK. 7830-5 and WT. 7832-8)**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that Administration be instructed to develop a Request For Proposal for a comprehensive, city-wide, curbside collection service of recyclables from one-unit dwellings;
 - 2) that Administration develop a model for a waste utility in Saskatoon and report to Council by June 2011, and;
 - 3) that Administration report on expanded recycling services for residents living in multi-unit dwellings by September 2011.

BACKGROUND

The Saskatoon Waste and Recycling Plan (2007) identified key strategies for improving the sense of stewardship consumers and citizens have over the waste they generate. The recommendations are intended to increase the likelihood that portions of the waste-stream become an input to another process rather than simply waste. Attachment 1 contains a brief summary of the Plan objectives, and the status of each of these objectives.

“Let’s Talk Recycling” was launched on June 27, 2010, with the distribution of a newsletter as pre-cursor to public engagement through telephone and internet-based surveying, open houses, stakeholder consultations, and various other means of communication.

The public process has been very successful in terms of encouraging people to “Talk Recycling”. Over 4500 various pieces of input were received by City Administration during the first phase of this recycling options investigation. Gauging public opinion is an important part of program development and the results of the public engagement to date are reported in Attachment 2.

The following steps reflect progress to date on the development of a recycling program for Saskatoon.

Program Development Phase	Status
Complete a background analysis to understand the Saskatoon waste stream and diversion potential	<p>COMPLETE</p> <p>Based on the 2006 audit of the residential waste stream, estimates of the quantity and type of materials available for recycling have been developed using current waste streams tracked at the landfill, recycling depots, and by Saskatoon Curbside Recyclers. The estimated potential tonnage available for recycling is 30,000 (including fibre, plastic, aluminum, and glass).</p> <p>Saskatoon’s current recycling tonnage (municipal programs only) is 7,920 tonnes including fibre and steel cans.</p>

<p>Learn about best practices and experience from other jurisdictions</p>	<p>COMPLETE</p> <p>In an effort to determine best practices in recycling across the country, twenty municipalities have been studied. The following are the highlights of that investigation.</p>																							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Best Practice</th> <th>Highlights</th> <th>Saskatoon Experience</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Places achieving high recycling tonnages</td> <td> Prince Edward Island: 114 kg per person Hamilton: 75 kg per person Halifax: 56 kg per person (residential recycling) + 174 kg per person (construction & demolition waste recycling) </td> <td> 57 kg per person (residential recycling) + 0.24 kg per person (construction & demolition waste recycling) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Places achieving high waste diversion rates (including organics)</td> <td> Markham: 73% Vaughan: 67% Outlook: 60% Edmonton: 60% Richmond: 46% </td> <td style="text-align: center;">23%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Best Practice	Highlights	Saskatoon Experience	Places achieving high recycling tonnages	Prince Edward Island: 114 kg per person Hamilton: 75 kg per person Halifax: 56 kg per person (residential recycling) + 174 kg per person (construction & demolition waste recycling)	57 kg per person (residential recycling) + 0.24 kg per person (construction & demolition waste recycling)	Places achieving high waste diversion rates (including organics)	Markham: 73% Vaughan: 67% Outlook: 60% Edmonton: 60% Richmond: 46%	23%										
Best Practice	Highlights	Saskatoon Experience																						
Places achieving high recycling tonnages	Prince Edward Island: 114 kg per person Hamilton: 75 kg per person Halifax: 56 kg per person (residential recycling) + 174 kg per person (construction & demolition waste recycling)	57 kg per person (residential recycling) + 0.24 kg per person (construction & demolition waste recycling)																						
Places achieving high waste diversion rates (including organics)	Markham: 73% Vaughan: 67% Outlook: 60% Edmonton: 60% Richmond: 46%	23%																						
<p>Define a set of program alternatives</p>	<p>The City of Calgary's new curbside recycling program (2009) was also examined. Residents deposit recyclables in a 65 gallon (240 L) cart, which is then collected by the City of Calgary.</p> <p>Funding for the recycling program is covered entirely through the sale of recyclables and a monthly utility charge of \$8 to residents. An additional \$1.32 million or \$4.40/household was used to fund promotion and public education for the new program launch. More on the City of Calgary program has been provided in Attachment 3.</p>																							
	<p>COMPLETE</p> <p>Four options were defined for consideration:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Option</th> <th>Gross Annual Program Cost</th> <th>Gross Cost per Household per Month</th> <th>Tonnage Diverted per Year</th> <th>Potential Diversion Rate *</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Option 1: Status Quo (continue with existing system of depots)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1 million</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,000 tonnes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Option 2: Subsidy to collect Recyclables at the Curb + Existing Depots</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1.75 million</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1.75 (plus optional fee to service provider)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,000 tonnes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 27% but the more who subscribe, the higher this will be</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Option 3: Expand Current Depot System</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$3 million</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,000 tonnes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Option	Gross Annual Program Cost	Gross Cost per Household per Month	Tonnage Diverted per Year	Potential Diversion Rate *	Option 1: Status Quo (continue with existing system of depots)	\$1 million	\$1	7,000 tonnes	23%	Option 2: Subsidy to collect Recyclables at the Curb + Existing Depots	\$1.75 million	\$1.75 (plus optional fee to service provider)	10,000 tonnes	Up to 27% but the more who subscribe, the higher this will be	Option 3: Expand Current Depot System	\$3 million	\$3	14,000 tonnes
Option	Gross Annual Program Cost	Gross Cost per Household per Month	Tonnage Diverted per Year	Potential Diversion Rate *																				
Option 1: Status Quo (continue with existing system of depots)	\$1 million	\$1	7,000 tonnes	23%																				
Option 2: Subsidy to collect Recyclables at the Curb + Existing Depots	\$1.75 million	\$1.75 (plus optional fee to service provider)	10,000 tonnes	Up to 27% but the more who subscribe, the higher this will be																				
Option 3: Expand Current Depot System	\$3 million	\$3	14,000 tonnes	31%																				

	Option 4: Collect Recyclables for Everyone at the Curb + Existing Depots	\$7 to \$11 million	\$7 to \$11	26,000 tonnes	46%
* includes only the City's recycling program, not SARCAN recycling or organics programs					
Complete a pre-feasibility assessment of cost and risk	<p>COMPLETE</p> <p>Administration's most recent estimates are that the net cost of a city-wide curbside recycling program would be \$5.27M annually considering all revenues and costs, which equates to approximately \$5.30 per month per household. This cost would provide services for both one-unit and multi-unit dwellings throughout the City. This estimate was based on cost information from other municipalities tempered by local conditions.</p> <p>The actual cost will be highly dependent on a number of factors. Examples include markets selected for available recyclables, transportation costs for materials shipped to markets outside of the city, diversion/participation rates, the tonnages of valuable commodities compared with the tonnages of negative-revenue commodities, collection efficiencies, and processing efficiencies. These costs can not be known with certainty until work is tendered and awarded.</p>				
Compile local material collections and processing alternatives, and cost and risk information for a recycling business plan.	<p>TO COMPLETE</p> <p>An approach to collecting this information is outlined in this report.</p>				
Develop systems for roll-out of program (e.g. collections program, processing contracts, performance metrics, control systems, etc.)	<p>TO COMPLETE</p> <p>A timeline for this phase is outlined in this report.</p>				

Related to the recycling strategy issue, the following enquiry was made by Councillor Lorje at the meeting of City Council held on November 16, 2009:

“Will the Administration please review the recently implemented Calgary curb side plastics and glass recycling system, which provides a valuable service to Calgary residents at a cost of \$8.00 per month. Could the Administration please comment on the applicability and sustainability of such a program in the City of Saskatoon?”

REPORT

To take the next step in planning for an enhanced Saskatoon recycling program, greater detail on the anticipated net cost of a curbside program is required. One method for refining the estimate is to fully design a specific program and estimate costs based on the design. The result of this exercise would still be an estimate, and would not provide opportunity for creative and innovative ideas that come from industry. Even with the most detailed estimate possible, the final cost would be known only once the work was tendered and implemented.

In lieu of a refined estimate, a Request for Proposals (RFP) can be issued to all companies interested in providing curbside collection services. The RFP would be for one-unit dwellings only at this time, multi-unit dwellings will be addressed later in 2011. Most municipalities have addressed single-family homes first when considering curbside programs.

The RFP will require vendors to provide:

1. Proven capacity to deliver a city-wide curbside collection program for all one-unit dwellings.
2. Details on their approach to the collection, handling, processing, and marketing of recyclable materials including paper, tin, plastic, tetra, and glass.
3. Commitment to provide a total annual quantity of 7,800 tonnes of fibre paper, plus 3% growth per year, to be delivered on a regular and ongoing basis to Cosmopolitan Industries to maintain the partnership agreement between the City and Cosmo.
4. Ability to deliver services based on payment by the City under the following fee structure: \$55/tonne diverted from the landfill for 2012; \$65/tonne for 2013; \$85/tonne for 2014; and \$90/tonne for 2015. These are net costs to the City. Anticipated total tonnage could reach 30,000 tonnes, although 24,000 tonnes is the expected annual total based on participation rates.
5. Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional recyclables are not included for payment. These sectors are currently responsible to manage their waste and recyclables at their cost.

The RFP would not be specific to source-separated or comingled collection. Proponents would include in their proposal the collection methodology.

Based on the above, the net cost to the City of an expanded recycling program would be:

2012: \$1.65M 2013: \$1.95M 2014: \$2.55M 2015: \$2.70M

This funding scenario is lower than Administration's estimate of annual net cost. The funding scenario is based on the annual per-tonne tipping fees at the City's landfill. If respondents to the RFP cannot deliver the program for the gross costs described in this report, they will be asked to provide in their proposal the per-tonne fee they would charge to deliver the program. If vendors can deliver the program for the per-tonne tipping fees above, the Administration will recommend

award of the proposal to the successful vendor. The RFP will clearly state that the City may reject all proposals that require funding over and above the tipping fee based structure.

The funding mechanism for expanded waste diversion programs has also been raised as an issue of significance. The Waste and Recycling Plan (2007) suggests a user-pay system be established to create an incentive-based system and allow policy-driven rates to be set which encourage citizens to recycle. Specifically, recycling could be free or inexpensive, and generation of landfill-destined materials would be more costly for citizens.

A waste utility model could be considered for Saskatoon as a mechanism to achieve the objectives identified above. Many details still need to be resolved. In other centres, waste utility models have been developed in a variety of ways to show waste service costs to citizens. Some models maintain a basic level of service funded through the mill rate and use flat fees for enhanced services through a utility charge. Others introduce variable fees and rebates based on waste generated or diverted. Models also exist for covering all waste management costs through a variable fee structure shown on a utility bill.

As a preliminary step, Administration has developed a five-year cost and revenue projection based on the 2011 budget documents for waste services currently provided (Attachment 4). In 2010, landfill tipping fees covered 39% (\$4,196,700) of the current costs to deliver waste services in Saskatoon. The remaining costs were covered through a mill rate contribution of \$5,823,017 (55%) and contract revenue of \$530,000 (5%).

As shown in Attachment 4, landfill tipping fees increase over this period. This will result in lower anticipated tonnages delivered to the landfill. Revenues will cover expenditures based on the current level of funding. The Capital Cost Allocations, which are formula generated under bylaw, generate approximately \$17M over this period. Administration has estimated total capital expenditures during this period to be \$13.5M. This will result in an anticipated total surplus of \$3.5M by 2016, which could be used to help fund any start-up costs associated with the move to a user-pay system (i.e. a waste utility) or an expanded recycling program.

It is important to note the analysis in Attachment 4 projects landfill tonnages that are actually highly variable. Only time will tell how much tipping fee increases affect tonnages. Landfill revenue tonnages are an important part of this revenue model, and as such the annual net surplus or deficit position could vary. At present, there is no contingency built into the operating side of waste services.

The focus of recycling program development to date has been on expanding the services provided to one-unit dwellings. A different service approach is required for citizens living in higher density residential settings. Administration has not yet developed a service approach and proposes to do so in the coming months. Administration will proceed based on the principle that if multi-unit dwellings do not receive increased service, they will not be asked to pay additional costs.

If the recommendations of this report are approved, Administration believes that the following timeline is achievable:

Timeline	Milestones
Jan – Mar 2011	- Develop and issue RFP for expanded recycling services
Apr – Jun 2011	- Close the RFP - Report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste utility model development options and direction • Results of RFP • Seek direction on expanded recycling program
Jul – Sep 2011	- Finalize waste utility model - Report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options to expand recycling services for multi-unit dwellings • Seek direction on waste utility

OPTIONS

- Option 1: Administration develop a Request For Proposal for a comprehensive, city-wide, curbside collection service for recyclables. Further, Administration develop a model for a waste utility in Saskatoon. (RECOMMENDED)
- Option 2: Administration develop a Request for Proposal in such a way that proponents could also submit bids on a depot-based program combined with an optional curbside subscription program.
- Option 3: Postpone issuing a Request For Proposals for expanded recycling until a waste utility model has been developed.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The creation of a waste utility is provided for within C.11-1 *The Cities Act*. There are no other known policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

If a proponent can deliver the program for the tipping-fee based model, the \$3.5M surplus that is expected be available from the landfill tipping fees Capital Cost Allocations could be used to fund the 2012 and 2013 programs. For 2014 and beyond, the program would need to be funded through a comprehensive Waste Utility or through the mill rate. Both of these scenarios would require new money to be collected from Saskatoon citizens.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

As a policy options report, there are no identified environmental implications. Environmental impacts will be reported on in subsequent reports outlining program specifics.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No.C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Progress on the Saskatoon Waste and Recycling Plan (2007) to date
2. Summary of Results - Public Engagement Strategy
3. City of Calgary Expanded Recycling Services
4. Cost to Deliver Current Waste Services

Section G – CITY MANAGER

G1) CAMA and FCM Conferences - 2012 (Files CK. 205-1, CC. 155-6 and CC. 155-2)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the operating budget for the 2012 CAMA/FCM Conferences be approved;
 - 2) that a maximum of \$300,000 be allocated from the Special Events Reserve - Profile Saskatoon to assist in offsetting the host municipality expenditures; and,
 - 3) that the Administration seek sponsorship of approximately \$144,000 to assist in offsetting the expenditures.

REPORT

The City of Saskatoon was awarded the bid to host the Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators (CAMA) Conference from May 28 – 30, 2012, and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Annual Conference and Municipal Expo from June 1 – 4, 2012.

The Administration has reviewed the requirements of the Host Committee for both conferences and has had correspondence with the CAMA and FCM administrative staff. There has also been correspondence with the previous conference hosts in Whistler, British Columbia (2009); Toronto, Ontario (2010); and the hosts of the upcoming conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia (2011) with respect to the responsibilities of the Host Committee.

The following lists the responsibilities of the Host Committee for the respective conferences:

CAMA Conference (approximately 150 delegates)

Representatives from CAMA have indicated that the contributions from host municipalities varies, and are appreciative of any assistance in offsetting expenses. Administration has included expenses for transportation of delegates and some printing costs.

FCM Conference (approximately 1,400 delegates)

- secure function space and blocks of hotels (completed)
- provide study tours which highlight innovative municipal programs, projects, products, and/or services
- offer a companion program to include such things as sight-seeing tours and activities of a cultural, athletic, and/or historical nature - the companions program is offered on a full cost recovery basis

- meals and social events:
 - Mayor's Welcome Reception (Friday)
 - daily continental breakfasts
 - morning and afternoon coffee breaks
 - gala dinner event (Sunday)
 - farewell delegates breakfast (Monday)
 - companion lounge
- transportation to shuttle delegates between hotels and meeting locations, study and companion tours, Host Municipality social events, and transportation for people with disabilities
- on-site registration
- signage for Host Municipality events
- translation of events hosted by the Host Municipality
- gifts to delegates and exhibitors
- general administration such as communications, printing, photocopying, volunteer training and identification, sponsorship recognition, and photographer
- schedule and train volunteers
- assist in finding local suppliers for computer equipment, office furniture, telephone and fax installations, and signage

Hosting at the 2011 CAMA and FCM Conferences in Halifax

The City of Saskatoon will send representatives to the CAMA and FCM Conferences in Halifax in 2011 to promote the 2012 conferences, host the booth at the Exhibitor Tradeshows, and attend sessions and activities to become familiar with the events. Tourism Saskatoon has agreed to prepare the booth, and potentially have someone from their staff to assist in staffing at the tradeshow.

In addition, the City of Saskatoon will sponsor and organize a reception for the newly elected FCM National Board of Directors, BCMC Mayors, and senior FCM staff to promote visiting our conferences the following year.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Attachment 1 is the draft budget for the Host Committee based on the responsibilities identified above. There are other expenses related to hosting the overall conferences; however, the attached budget only reflects those expenses that are the responsibility of the Host Committee.

At its meeting held on April 26, 2010, City Council adopted, in part, the following revisions to Policy No. C03-007 (Special Events):

- “1) the addition of a new category entitled “Profile Saskatoon”; and,
- 2) the additional provision of \$100,000 per year for the next three years, for a total of \$300,000, to be contributed to the Special Events Reserve.”

There was a contribution of \$100,000 to the reserve in 2010, and the 2011 Operating Budget reflects a \$50,000 contribution, extending the phase-in period to four years.

The Administration is recommending that a maximum of \$300,000 be allocated from the Special Events Reserve – Profile Saskatoon to offset the expenditures for the City of Saskatoon to host the CAMA/FCM Conferences in 2012. The following table shows the reserve sufficiency, subject to approval from City Council.

Reserve Sufficiency for Special Events – Profile Saskatoon

Year	Contribution to Reserve	Application	Balance of Reserve
2010	\$100,000		\$100,000
2011	\$150,000	CAMA/FCM Conference \$50,000	\$200,000
2012	\$250,000	CAMA/FCM Conference \$250,000	\$200,000
2013	\$300,000		\$500,000

Administration has included \$144,000 of revenue through corporate sponsorship to assist in offsetting the expenses. The Administration will report back at a later date with a list of potential sponsors to approach.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

There is no environmental impact.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. 2012 CAMA/FCM Conference – Saskatoon Proposed Budget.

**G2) Art Gallery of Saskatchewan
Contribution Agreement Report
(Files CK. 4129-15, CK. 1860-1 and CC. 4130-2)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

BACKGROUND

In 2008, the Federal and Provincial Governments signed the Canada-Saskatchewan Infrastructure Framework Agreement which outlined funding under the Building Canada Program. This Program covers a number of funds including the Building Canada, Major Infrastructure Component (MIC). The intent of the MIC is to fund projects that have a national, territorial, or regional impact, and generate benefits related to a growing economy, a cleaner environment, or stronger community.

REPORT

The Art Gallery of Saskatchewan (Capital Project 1786) was submitted for funding consideration under the MIC. On September 23, 2009, a media event was held where MP Kelly Block, along with The Honourable Jeremy Harrison, Minister of Municipal Affairs, announced that the construction of the new Destination Centre (Art Gallery of Saskatchewan) is a priority federal investment.

On July 16, 2010, Ministers John Baird and Rob Merrifield sent a joint letter announcing federal approval-in-principle of funding for the Art Gallery of Saskatchewan. Since that time, the Administration has been negotiating the final funding agreements which have included:

1. On September 16, 2010, the \$13,020,000 Provincial Contribution Agreement was signed.
2. On October 22, 2010, the \$4,092,877 Agreement redirecting the Building Communities Program funding for the expansion and renovation of the Mendel Art Gallery to the Art Gallery of Saskatchewan was signed.

3. On December 22, 2010, the Federal Project Review Panel granted the final approval required for the funding. The \$13,020,000 Contribution Agreement has been approved and is awaiting signature.

With this final Federal Contribution Agreement in place, all senior government funding has been secured for the Art Gallery of Saskatchewan.

OPTIONS

There are no options.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no financial impact.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul Gauthier, General Manager
Community Services Department

Marlys Bilanski, General Manager
Corporate Services Department

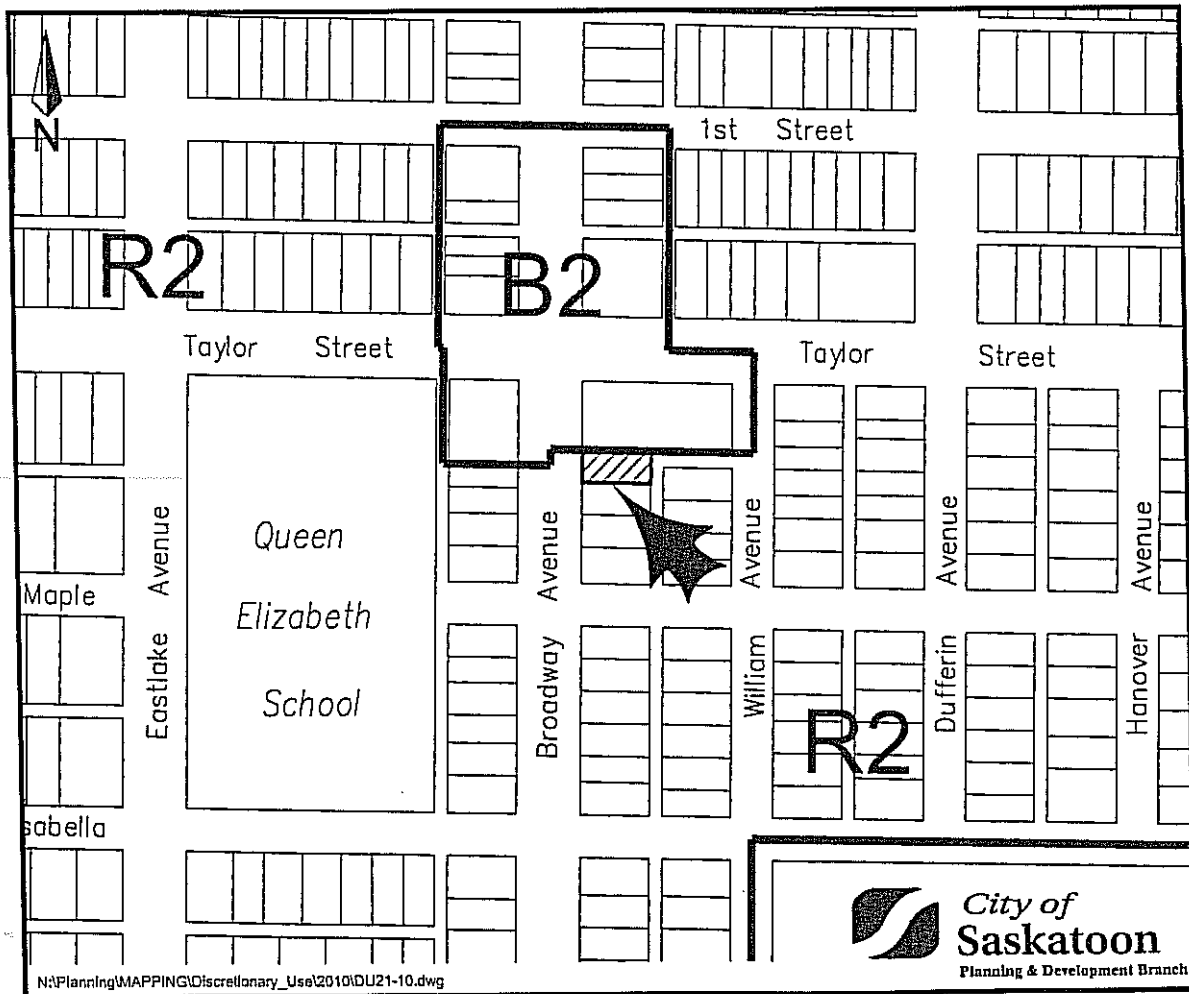
Brian Bentley, General Manager
Fire & Protective Services Department

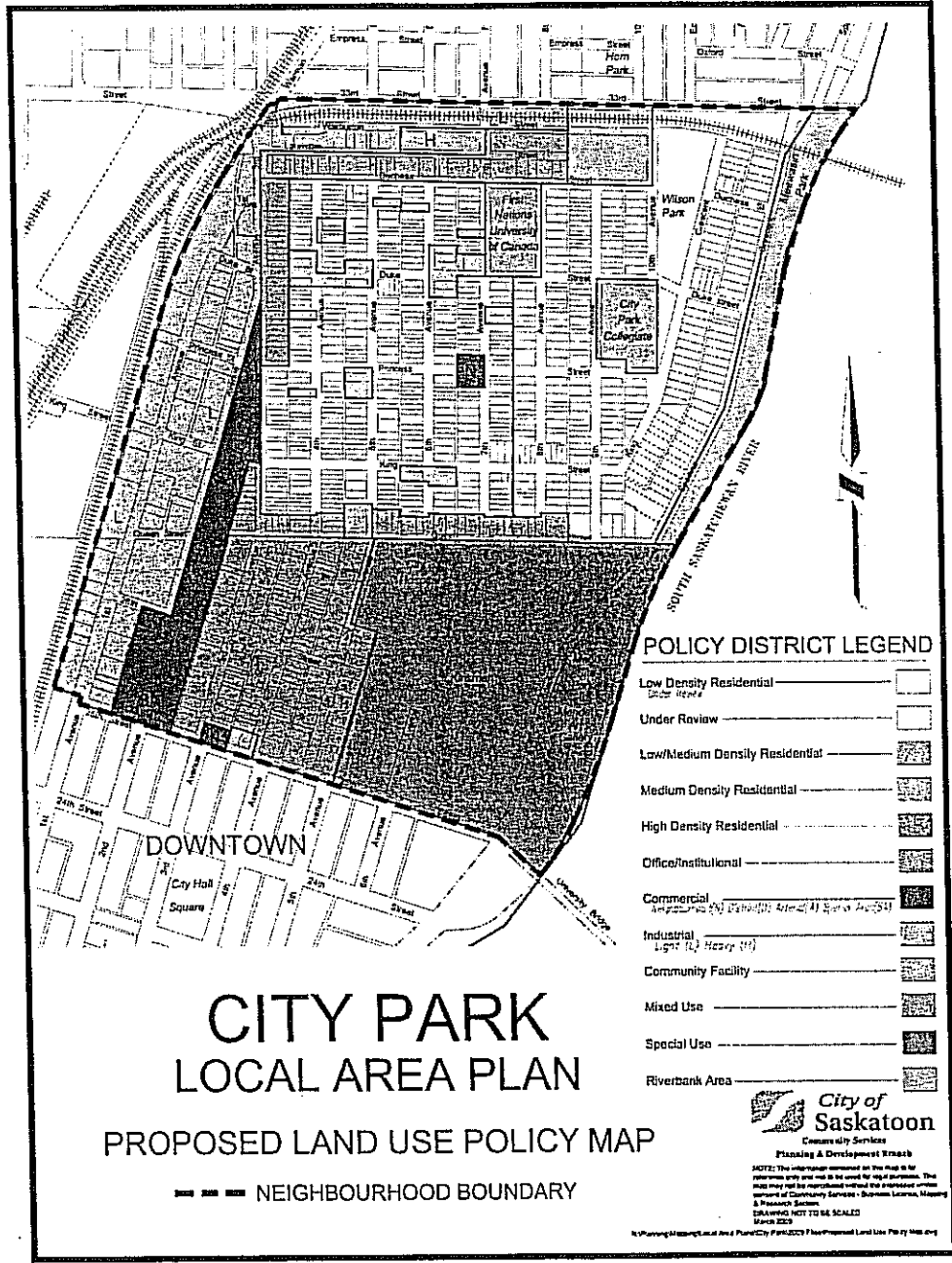
Mike Gutek, General Manager
Infrastructure Services Department

Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager
Utility Services Department

Murray Totland
City Manager

A1





POLICY DISTRICT LEGEND

- Low Density Residential
- Under Review
- Low/Medium Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Office/Institutional
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Community Facility
- Mixed Use
- Special Use
- Riverbank Area

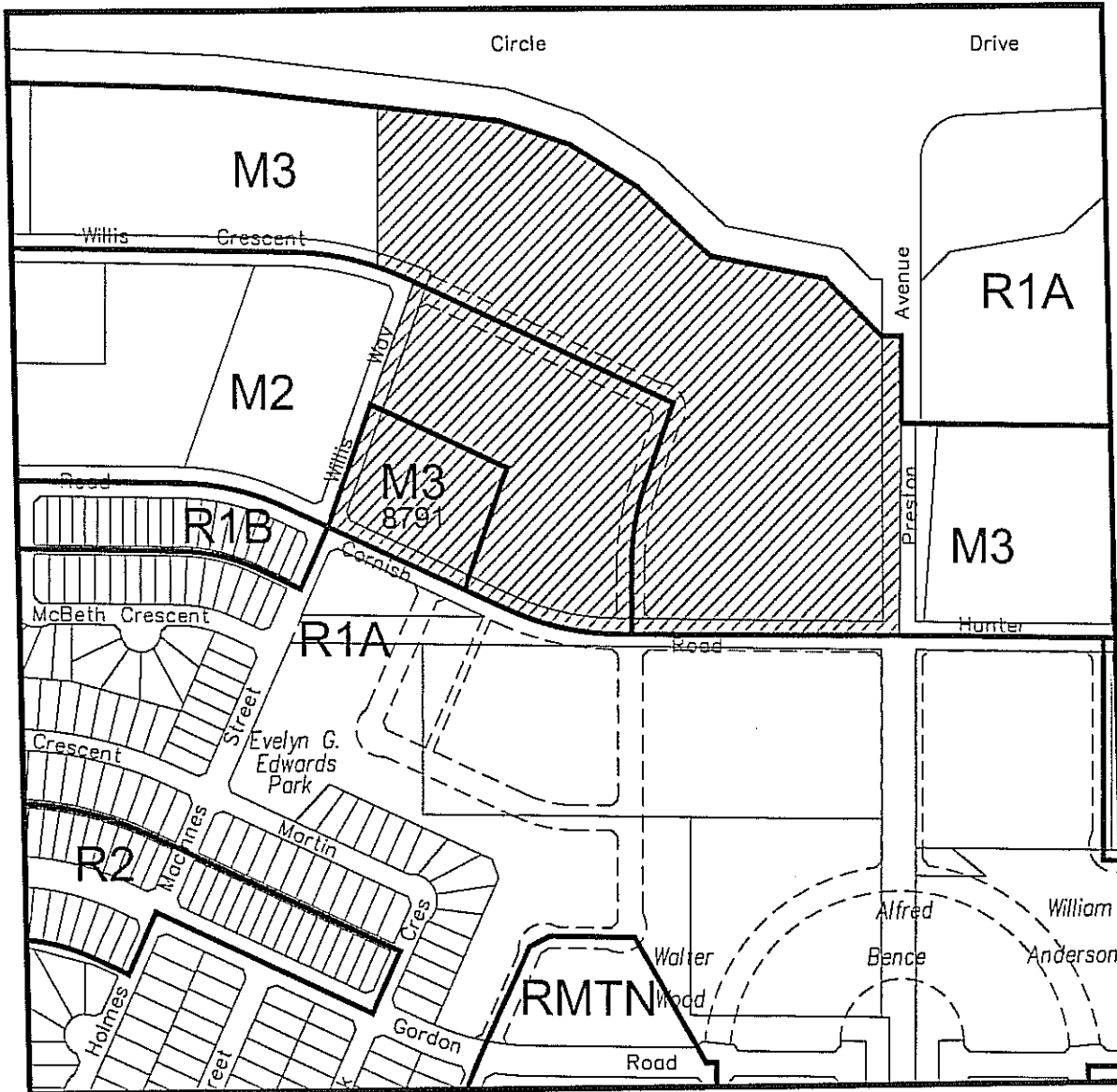
**CITY PARK
LOCAL AREA PLAN**

PROPOSED LAND USE POLICY MAP

--- NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY



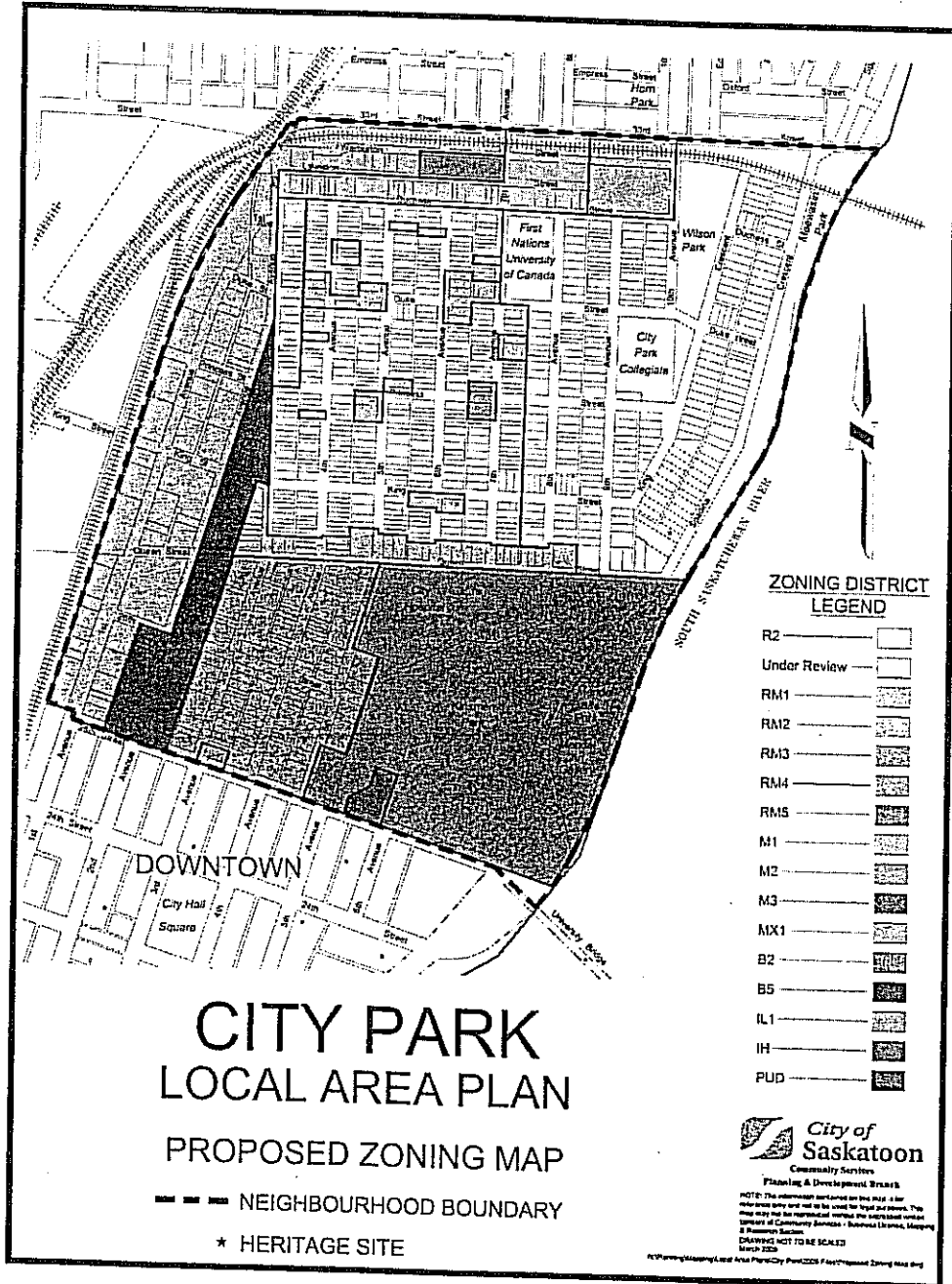
NOTE: The information contained on this map is for reference only and should not be used for legal purposes. The map may not be reproduced without the prior written consent of Community Services - Downtown Location, Mapping & Planning Section.
DRAWING NOT TO BE SCALED
March 2010
N:\Planning\Map\Local Area Plan\City Park\City Park\Proposed Land Use Policy 1001.dwg



PROPOSED REZONING

From M2 & M3 to B4





CITY PARK LOCAL AREA PLAN

PROPOSED ZONING MAP

--- NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY
 * HERITAGE SITE

ZONING DISTRICT LEGEND

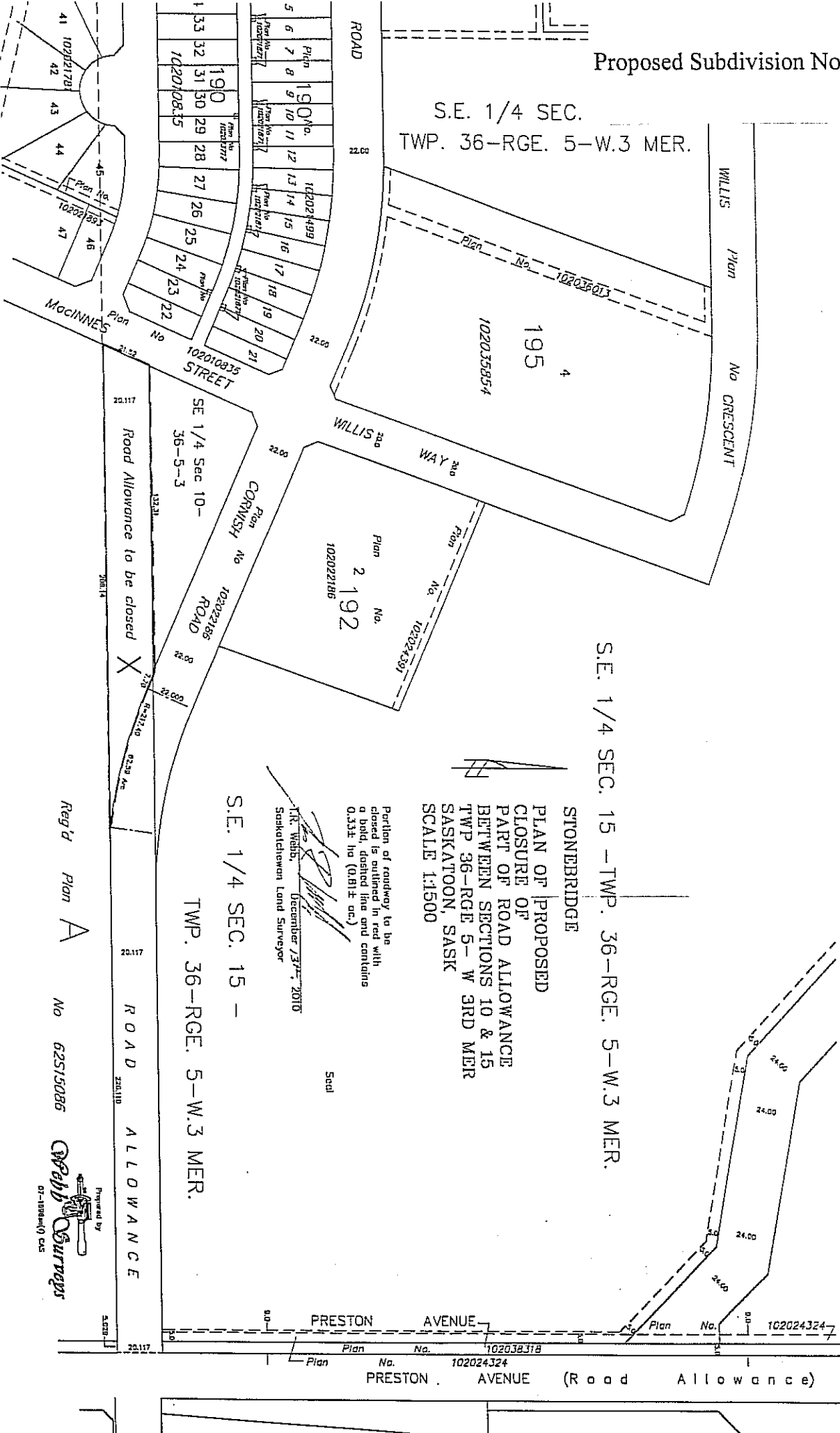
- R2
- Under Review
- RM1
- RM2
- RM3
- RM4
- RM5
- M1
- M2
- M3
- MX1
- B2
- B5
- IL1
- IH
- PUD



City of Saskatoon
 Community Services
 Planning & Development Branch
 NOTE: The information contained on this map is for
 reference only and will be subject to legal review. The
 map may not be reproduced without the written consent
 of Community Services - Business License, Mapping
 & Planning Section.
 DRAWING NOT TO BE SCALED
 March 2010
 C:\Planning\Local Area Plans\City Park\2008 Final\Proposed Zoning Map.dwg

Proposed Subdivision No. 85/10

S.E. 1/4 SEC.
TWP. 36-RGE. 5-W.3 MER.



SE. 1/4 SEC. 15 - TWP. 36-RGE. 5-W.3 MER.
STONEBRIDGE
PLAN OF PROPOSED
CLOSURE OF
PART OF ROAD ALLOWANCE
BETWEEN SECTIONS 10 & 15
TWP 36-RGE 5- W 3RD MER
SASKATOON, SASK
SCALE 1:1500

Portion of roadway to be closed is outlined in red with a bold, dashed line and contains 0.331 ha (0.818 ac.)

T.R. Webb, December 13th 2010
Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

SE. 1/4 SEC. 15 -
TWP. 36-RGE. 5-W.3 MER.

Reg'd Plan A

No 62515086

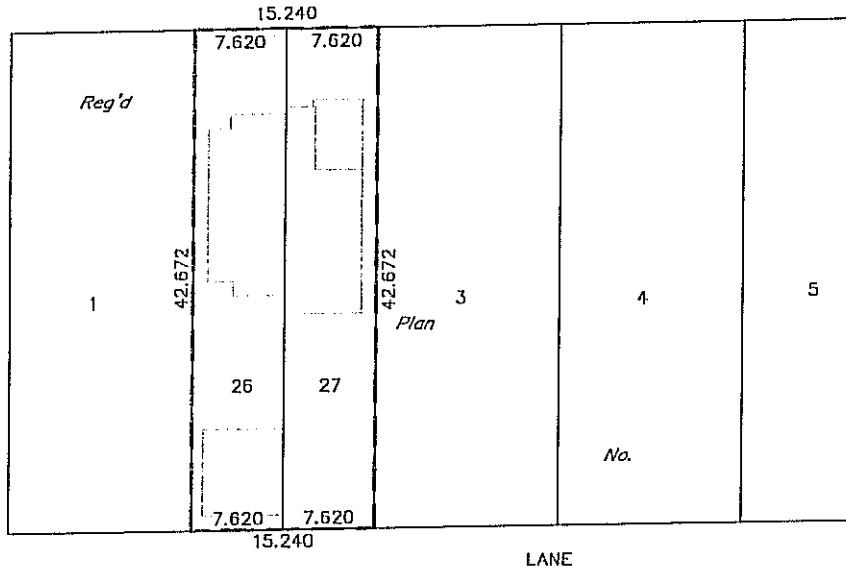
Prepared by
Webb Surveys
07-1988410 CAS

PRESTON AVENUE (Road Allowance)

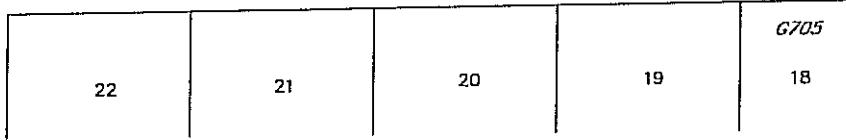
15th STREET EAST

WIGGINS AVENUE

Reg'd
Plan
10
No.



G705
11



PLAN OF PROPOSED
SURFACE SUBDIVISION OF
LOT 2, BLOCK 2
REG'D PLAN NO. G705
1306 15th STREET EAST
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
BY T.R. WEBB, S.L.S.
SCALE 1:500

Dimensions shown are in metres and decimals thereof.

Portion of this plan to be approved is outlined in red with a bold, dashed line and contains 0.7± ha (0.16± ac.).

Distances shown are approximate and may vary from the final plan of survey by ± 0.5 m

T.R. Webb
T.R. Webb December 10th, 2010
Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

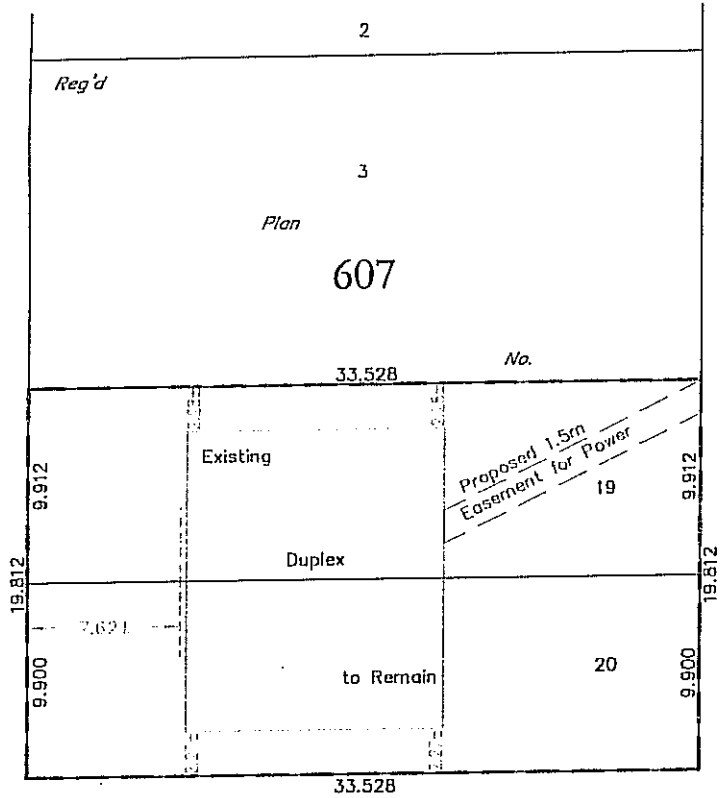
Seal

Approved under the provisions of
Bylaw No. 6537 of the
City of Saskatoon

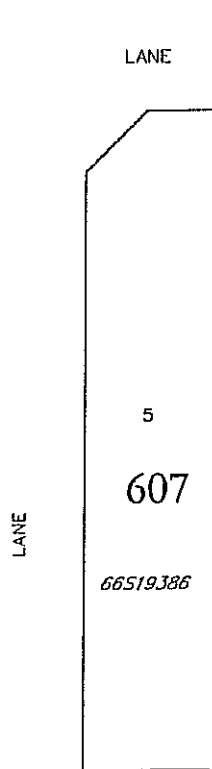
Date
Community Services Department

Prepared by
Webb Surveys
© 2010
10-2164ss MLH

CARLETON DRIVE



McGILL STREET



PLAN OF PROPOSED
SURFACE SUBDIVISION OF
LOT 4, BLOCK 607
REG'D PLAN NO. 66S19386
21 & 23 CARLETON DRIVE
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
BY T.R. WEBB, S.L.S.
SCALE 1:300

Dimensions shown are in metres and decimals thereof.

Portion of this plan to be approved is outlined in red with a bold, dashed line and contains 0.07± ha (0.16± ac.).

Distances shown are approximate and may vary from the final plan of survey by ± 0.5 m

T.R. Webb
T.R. Webb December 7th, 2010
Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

Seal

Approved under the provisions of
Bylaw No. 6537 of the
City of Saskatoon

_____ Date _____
Community Services Department

Prepared by

Webb Surveys
© 2010
10-2166sh MLH

A2
N

Marquis Industrial Area

71st

Street

Avenue

Name 1 Avenue

Requested Extension of 70th Street

Requested Extension of 69th Street

Burron

Burron

Requested Extension of 68th Street

Requested Extension of Marquis Drive

Avenue

Millar Avenue

Possible Future Extension of 66th Street

Name 1: Aronec

----- Proposed Lots

———— Development Area



NOTE: The information contained on this map is for reference only and not to be used for legal purposes. This map may not be reproduced without the expressed written consent of Community Services - Future Growth, Mapping & Research Section.
DRAWING NOT TO BE SCALED
November 2010

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER
C10-024

A3

POLICY TITLE <i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	ADOPTED BY: <i>City Council</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <i>December 3, 2007</i>
ORIGIN/AUTHORITY <i>Clause 3, Report No. 14-2007 of the Planning and Operations Committee</i>	CITY FILE NO. <i>CK. 7820-2 and 5500-1</i>	PAGE NUMBER <i>1 of 5</i>

1. PURPOSE

The objectives of the policy are:

- To provide the public and civic administration with information about services, programs and a list of criteria for recreational uses of all ponds including storm water retention ponds.
- To increase the public's overall awareness and understanding of recreational uses of storm water retention ponds.
- To ensure all ponds including the storm water retention ponds are used in a manner with the least amount of risk.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Storm Water Retention Ponds – are typically artificial bodies of water situated within city limits, **on public property** with the primary function of providing storm-sewer overflow retention. For the purpose of this policy they shall be limited to those ponds directly located within neighbourhood parks and/or readily identified as being used for recreational purposes by the public. Other bodies of water most commonly located on golf courses are not considered part of this program. **The ponds covered under the terms of this policy are listed on the City website at www.saskatoon.ca under 'p' for ponds.**
- 2.2 Non-contact water activities – any recreational activities which restrict direct body contact with the storm water in the pond.
- 2.3 Red or High Risk Zones – the areas of the pond which are identified by the Engineering reports as the thin ice zones and are typically adjacent to the inlet and outlet locations in the pond.
- 2.4 **Bubble Plume** – Small opening of water that is on the ice surface, a result of air being released from the bottom of the pond.

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER

C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>2 of 5</i>

- 2.5 Special Events – an event held in or around the storm water ponds both in neighbourhoods as well as those ponds not typically located within a neighbourhood (i.e. The North Industrial Storm Pond located in the north industrial area of Saskatoon), lasting for a maximum of three consecutive days and which anticipates drawing a large number of spectators and/or participants.

3. POLICY

Subject to conditions outlined in this policy, the ponds identified in 2.1 above may be used for winter ice activities such as skating, broomball, shinny in the winter and non-direct contact water activities in the summer. These summer activities include non-motorized boating with boats propelled solely by human power such as paddle boats or canoes.

Since storm water ponds help control flooding during heavy rainstorms, water quality cannot be guaranteed because the ponds collect street runoff. Therefore, the ponds are not recommended for use for activities such as swimming, wading, fishing, board-sailing, water skiing, kayaking, scuba diving, and any use of inner tubes and small inflatable or any activities that may result in direct contact with the water.

- 3.1 Ice thickness evaluation/management program - shall be carried out by the Fire and Protective Services staff on a weekly basis until sufficient ice thickness has been reached. Specifically, the ice must be 8" to allow people on and 12" to allow snow clearing equipment on. ~~The ice will then be tested every 30 days after that. Fire and Protective Services staff will specifically:~~ **A news release will be issued to update the public on the results of the ice testing and will indicate when the ice has reached acceptable ice thickness levels.**

~~a) Do a minimum of 3 test holes per pond including tests in and around the high risk zones.~~

~~b) Produce a news release to update the public and civic staff on the results of the ice testing only.~~

- 3.2 Evaluation of Physical Properties of storm water retention ponds – shall be carried out or commissioned by the Infrastructure Services Department staff, and will be reviewed every 2 years to document any possible changes in the high risk zones. **Ponds that have not changed after two reviews and show no tendency to change will be put on a five year cycle to review.**

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER

C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>3 of 5</i>

- 3.3 Restrictions for summer recreational use
- a) For public safety, any activity that may result in direct contact with water in storm water ponds is not recommended and the City makes no representation on the quality of water in the storm pond.
 - b) Any interested group or individual will be allowed to use storm water ponds for non-direct contact activities at their own risk.
 - c) Non-direct contact activities include boating activities with boats propelled solely by human power such as paddle boats or canoes.
- 3.4 Restrictions for winter recreational use
- a) Users must obey posted signs relevant to ice safety and ice thickness.
 - b) Ice thickness is monitored on an ongoing basis - once it has reached an acceptable level of thickness, (eight inches thick or greater) warning signs are removed or covered and the pond is open for use at the user's discretion and risk.
 - c) Any interested group or individual will be allowed to use storm water ponds for winter activities at their own risk
 - d) Vehicles are not permitted on the ice. Small, push-model snow blowers are allowed. Any other ice clearing activities will be approved by special permission only.
- 3.5 Restrictions for Special Events
- a) Will be required to make application to the Community Services Department for permission to host the special event.
 - b) Will be required to have the applicable insurance and indemnity agreements.
 - c) Will be required to adhere to all specifications outlined in the ~~Pond Usage Agreement~~. **Parks Special Event Application (usage agreement).**
- 3.6 Special Consideration for Other Allowable Uses
- a) The Administration recognizes there are also situations where it is advantageous to consider other allowable uses for the storm water retention ponds. For all special consideration requests, the restrictions noted in Clause 3.5 above also apply.
 - b) **The City may for any purpose close or restrict access to a storm pond for any length of time.**

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER

C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>4 of 5</i>

- 3.7 Recognition of Risk. – Any advisories or signage regarding existing ice thickness on storm water retention ponds are provided as information only and are limited to the time and date of measurement, and is not a representation that the ice is safe to use for any purpose. Persons using the ice surface are advised to beware that the ice may become unstable at any time, and that ice thickness may change at any time for a variety of reasons, some of which are unpredictable. Anyone using the ice surface on a pond for any purpose, winter or summer does so at their own risk.
- 3.8 Maintenance – Users assume all maintenance responsibilities (flooding ice, shoveling snow, etc.)
4. RESPONSIBILITIES
- 4.1 Fire and Protective Services Department
- a) Shall test the ice thickness of each of the ponds **considered part of this program.** ~~during the “winter ice season” (approximately November 15 to March 1).~~
 - b) ~~Shall issue news releases to coincide with the information gathered during the ice thickness testing.~~
 - b) Shall respond to reports of ice anomalies for **and/or** emergencies.
- 4.2 Community Services Department
- a) Shall administer this policy, ensure all requirements are met, and recommend updates to the policy as required.
 - b) ~~Shall prepare and distribute the educational information and brochures related to the safety awareness program for~~ **oversee the education and safety awareness components of the** recreational uses of storm water retention ponds **program.**
 - c) Shall be the designated point of contact for information related to recreational uses of ponds.
 - d) ~~Shall develop and maintain a web page with information on the recreational uses of ponds.~~
 - e) ~~Shall annually provide informational brochures to schools located in proximity to the ponds and provide contact information for organizations that provide water and ice safety sessions.~~

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER

C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>5 of 5</i>

- d) Shall coordinate the application and allocation of storm ponds for special event use.

4.3 Infrastructure Services Department

- a) Shall conduct formal evaluations of the physical properties of the identified storm water retention ponds on an as needed basis. ~~The study will also include a map identifying zones of highest risk for skating on the ponds.~~
- ~~b) Shall investigate statements about ice anomalies and every two years conduct a re-evaluation of the ice physical properties.~~
- b) Shall supply, install and maintain the signage required for the **storm ponds**.
- ~~d) Shall update the signage at each pond to indicate when the ice thickness was last tested and whether or not it is now authorized for use to skate on.~~
- c) Shall provide the services or contract the services **to maintain the storm ponds as required.** ~~to dredge the ponds or pick debris from the ponds that was left on the ice during spring melt.~~
- ~~f) Shall investigate all reported situations of water main breaks during the winter months, to see if the water flow has compromised the condition of the ice.~~
- ~~g) Shall test the water quality of all storm water retention ponds to ensure they meet the National Guidelines for Water Quality as it relates to recreational use of storm ponds.~~

4.4 City Council

- a) Shall be responsible for approving changes to this policy as required.

City of Saskatoon Policy C10-024 Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds

CURRENT ARTICLE	CHANGE to ARTICLE	ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENT
2.0 Definitions	2.1 Add - Storm Water Retention Ponds are typically artificial bodies of water situated within city limits, <u>on public property</u> with the primary function of providing storm-sewer overflow retention. For the purpose of this policy they shall be limited to those ponds directly located within neighbourhood parks and/or readily identified as being used for recreational purposes by the public. Other bodies of water most commonly located on golf courses are not considered part of this program. <u>The ponds covered under the terms of this policy are listed on the City website at www.saskatoon.ca under 'p' for ponds.</u>	To provide clarity to the ponds that are included under the terms of the policy.
	2.4 Bubble Plume – small opening of water on the ice surface, a result of air being released from the bottom of the pond.	Added the definition which is commonly used to describe the characteristic of some flaws in the ice formation.
3.0 Policy	3.1 Delete - The ice will then be tested every 30 days after that. Fire and Protective Services staff will specifically, a) do a minimum of 3 test holes per pond including tests in and around the high risk zones. b) Produce a news release to update the public and civic staff on the results of the ice testing only. 3.1 Add - <u>A news release will be issued to update the public on the results of the ice testing and will indicate when the ice has reached acceptable ice thickness levels.</u>	To remove the specific details that change from time to time and add them to the Administrative policy.
	3.2 Add - <u>Ponds that have not changed after two reviews and show no tendency to change will be put on a five year cycle to review.</u>	To update the revised process to reflect a change in process based on previous experience.
	3.5 c) Change - Will be required to adhere to all specifications outlined in the... changed "Pond Usage Agreement" to " <u>Parks Special Event Application</u> "	To update the policy with the appropriate name of the application.
	3.6 Add – <u>The City may for any purpose close or restrict access to a storm pond for any length of time.</u>	To allow closure and /or restrictions of ponds for special considerations, such as restricting access to protected habitat storm ponds such as the ponds in the Lakewood Suburban Centre.
	3.7 Add – Anyone using the pond for any purpose, winter or summer does so at their own risk.	To ensure clarity that the policy applies to both summer and winter use of the ponds.

3.0 Policy	3.8 Add – Users assume all maintenance responsibilities (flooding ice, shoveling snow, etc.)	To provide clarity
4.0 Responsibilities Fire and Protective Services	4.1 a) Change - Shall test the ice thickness of each of the ponds <u>considered part of this program</u> . during the “winter ice season” (approximately November 15 to March 1).	To provide clarity, and because the dates of the winter season always vary.
	4.1 b) Delete - Shall issue news releases to coincide with the information gathered during the ice thickness testing.	Added to Administrative Policy.
	4.1 c) Change - Shall respond to reports of ice anomalies for and/or emergencies.	To provide clarity.
4.0 Responsibilities Community Services	4.2 b) Change - Shall prepare and distribute the educational information and brochures related to the safety awareness program for <u>oversee the education and safety awareness components</u> of the recreational uses of storm water retention ponds program.	To provide clarity on the responsibility so as not to limit the methods used in creating awareness.
	4.2 d) Delete - Shall develop and maintain a web page with information on the recreational uses of ponds.	Added to Administrative Policy.
	4.2 e) Delete - Shall annually provide informational brochures to schools located in proximity to the ponds and provide contact information for organizations that provide water and ice safety sessions.	Added to Administrative Policy
4.0 Responsibilities Infrastructure Services	4.3 a) Change - Shall conduct formal evaluations of the physical properties of the identified storm water retention ponds on an as needed basis. The study will also include a map identifying zones of highest risk for skating on the ponds.	Moved the task to Administrative Policy
	4.3 b) Delete - Shall investigate statements about ice anomalies and every two years conduct a re-evaluation of the ice physical properties.	Added to Administrative Policy
	4.3 c) Change - Shall supply, install and maintain the signage required for the <u>storm ponds</u> .	To provide clarity
	4.3 d) Delete - Shall update the signage at each pond to indicate when the ice thickness was last tested and whether or not it is now authorized for use to skate on.	Added to Administrative Policy
	4.3 e) Change - Shall provide the services or contract the services <u>to maintain the storm ponds as required</u> .	To provide clarity to the clause and moved the task to Administrative Policy
	4.3 f) Delete - Shall investigate all reported situations of water main breaks during the winter months, to see if the water flow has compromised the condition of the ice.	Added to Administrative Policy
	4.3 g) Delete - Shall test the water quality of all storm water retention ponds to ensure they meet the National Guidelines for Water Quality as it relates to recreational use of storm ponds.	Added to Administrative Policy

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER
C10-024

POLICY TITLE <i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	ADOPTED BY: <i>City Council</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <i>December 3, 2007</i> <i>Updated December 2010</i>
ORIGIN/AUTHORITY <i>Clause 3, Report No. 14-2007 of the Planning and Operations Committee</i>	CITY FILE NO. <i>CK. 7820-2 and</i> <i>5500-1</i>	PAGE NUMBER <i>1 of 4</i>

1. PURPOSE

The objectives of the policy are:

- To provide the public and civic administration with information about services, programs and a list of criteria for recreational uses of all ponds including storm water retention ponds.
- To increase the public's overall awareness and understanding of recreational uses of storm water retention ponds.
- To ensure all ponds including the storm water retention ponds are used in a manner with the least amount of risk.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Storm Water Retention Ponds – are typically artificial bodies of water situated within city limits, on public property with the primary function of providing storm-sewer overflow retention. For the purpose of this policy they shall be limited to those ponds directly located within neighbourhood parks and/or readily identified as being used for recreational purposes by the public. Other bodies of water most commonly located on golf courses are not considered part of this program. The ponds covered under the terms of this policy are listed on the City website at www.saskatoon.ca under 'p' for ponds.
- 2.2 Non-contact water activities – any recreational activities which restrict direct body contact with the storm water in the pond.
- 2.3 Red or High Risk Zones – the areas of the pond which are identified by the Engineering reports as the thin ice zones and are typically adjacent to the inlet and outlet locations in the pond.

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER

C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>2 of 4</i>

- 2.4 Bubble Plume – small opening of water that is on the ice surface, a result of air being released from the bottom of the pond.
- 2.5 Special Events – an event held in or around the storm ponds both in neighbourhoods as well as those ponds not typically located within a neighbourhood (i.e. The North Industrial Storm Pond located in the north industrial area of Saskatoon), lasting for a maximum of three consecutive days and which anticipates drawing a large number of spectators and/or participants.

3. POLICY

Subject to conditions outlined in this policy, the ponds identified in 2.1 above may be used for winter ice activities such as skating, broomball, shinny in the winter and non-direct contact water activities in the summer. These summer activities include non-motorized boating with boats propelled solely by human power such as paddle boats or canoes.

Since storm ponds help control flooding during heavy rainstorms, water quality cannot be guaranteed because the ponds collect street runoff. Therefore, the ponds are not recommended for use for activities such as swimming, wading, fishing, board-sailing, water skiing, kayaking, scuba diving, and any use of inner tubes and small inflatable or any activities that may result in direct contact with the water.

- 3.1 Ice thickness evaluation/management program - shall be carried out by the Fire and Protective Services staff on a weekly basis until sufficient ice thickness has been reached. Specifically, the ice must be 8" to allow people on and 12" to allow snow clearing equipment on. A news release will be issued to update the public on the results of the ice testing and will indicate when the ice has reached acceptable ice thickness levels.
- 3.2 Evaluation of Physical Properties of storm water retention ponds – shall be carried out or commissioned by the Infrastructure Services Department staff and will be reviewed every 2 years to document any possible changes in the high risk zones. Ponds that have not changed after two reviews and show no tendency to change will be put on a five year cycle to review.
- 3.3 Restrictions for summer recreational use

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER

C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>3 of 4</i>

- a) For public safety, any activity that may result in direct contact with water in storm ponds is not recommended and the City makes no representation on the quality of water in the storm pond.
- b) Any interested group or individual will be allowed to use storm ponds for non-direct contact activities at their own risk.
- c) Non-direct contact activities include boating activities with boats propelled solely by human power such as paddle boats or canoes.

3.4 Restrictions for winter recreational use

- a) Users must obey posted signs relevant to ice safety and ice thickness.
- b) Ice thickness is monitored on an ongoing basis - once it has reached an acceptable level of thickness, (eight inches thick or greater) warning signs are removed or covered and the pond is open for use at the user's discretion and risk.
- c) Any interested group or individual will be allowed to use storm ponds for winter activities at their own risk
- d) Vehicles are not permitted on the ice. Small, push-model snow blowers are allowed. Any other ice clearing activities will be approved by special permission only.

3.5 Restrictions for Special Events

- a) Will be required to make application to the Community Services Department for permission to host the special event.
- b) Will be required to have the applicable insurance and indemnity agreements.
- c) Will be required to adhere to all specifications outlined in the Parks Special Event Application (usage agreement).

3.6 Special Consideration for Other Allowable Uses

- a) The Administration recognizes there are also situations where it is advantageous to consider other allowable uses for the storm ponds. For all special consideration requests, the restrictions noted in Clause 3.5 above also apply.
- b) The City may for any purpose close or restrict access to a storm pond for any length of time.

- 3.7 Recognition of Risk. – Any advisories or signage regarding existing ice thickness on storm ponds are provided as information only and are limited to the time and date of measurement, and is not a representation that the ice is safe to use for any purpose. Persons using the ice surface are advised to beware that the ice may

CITY OF SASKATOON COUNCIL POLICY

NUMBER
C10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>December 3, 2007</i>	<i>4 of 4</i>

become unstable at any time, and that ice thickness may change at any time for a variety of reasons, some of which are unpredictable. Anyone using the pond for any purpose, winter or summer does so at their own risk.

- 3.8 Maintenance – Users assume all maintenance responsibilities (flooding ice, shoveling snow, etc.).

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Fire and Protective Services Department

- a) Shall test the ice thickness of each of the ponds considered part of this program.
- b) Shall respond to reports of ice anomalies and/or emergencies.

4.2 Community Services Department

- a) Shall administer this policy, ensure all requirements are met, and recommend updates to the policy as required.
- b) Shall oversee the education and safety awareness components of the recreational uses of storm water retention ponds program.
- c) Shall be the designated point of contact for information related to recreational uses of ponds.
- d) Shall coordinate the application and allocation of storm ponds for special event use.

4.3 Infrastructure Services Department

- a) Shall conduct formal evaluations of the physical properties of the identified storm water retention ponds on an as needed basis.
- b) Shall supply, install and maintain the signage required for the storm ponds.
- c) Shall provide the services or contract the services to maintain the storm ponds as required.

4.4 City Council

- a) Shall be responsible for approving changes to this policy as required.

CITY OF SASKATOON ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

 NUMBER

 A10-024

POLICY TITLE <i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	ADOPTED BY: <i>City Council</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <i>May 2010</i>
ORIGIN/AUTHORITY <i>Clause 3, Report No. 14-2007 of the Planning and Operations Committee</i>	CITY FILE NO. <i>CK. 7820-2 and 5500-1</i>	PAGE NUMBER <i>1 of 4</i>

1. PURPOSE

- To outline the administrative procedures and departmental responsibilities required for Policy No. C10-024 Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Storm Water Retention Ponds – are typically artificial bodies of water situated within city limits, on public property with the primary function of providing storm-sewer overflow retention. For the purpose of this policy they shall be limited to those ponds directly located within neighbourhood parks and/or readily identified as being used for recreational purposes by the public. Other bodies of water most commonly located on golf courses are not considered part of this program. The ponds covered under the terms of this policy are listed on the City website at www.saskatoon.ca under ‘p’ for ponds.
- 2.2 Non-contact water activities – any recreational activities which restrict direct body contact with the storm water in the pond.
- 2.3 Red or High Risk Zones – the areas of the pond which are identified by the Engineering reports as bubble plumes or the thin ice zones that are typically adjacent to the inlet and outlet locations in the pond.
- 2.4 Bubble Plume – small opening of water that is on the ice surface, a result air being released from the bottom of the pond.
- 2.5 Special Events – an event held in or around the storm ponds both in neighbourhoods as well as those ponds not typically located within a neighbourhood (i.e. The North Industrial Storm Pond located in the north industrial area of Saskatoon), lasting for one day to a maximum of three consecutive days and which anticipates drawing a large number of spectators and/or participants.

CITY OF SASKATOON

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

NUMBER

A10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>May 2010</i>	<i>2 of 4</i>

3. POLICY

All guidelines and restrictions for use of storm ponds shall be in accordance with the details identified in Policy C10-024.

3.1 Ice thickness evaluation/management program - shall be carried out by the Fire and Protective Services staff on a weekly basis until it reaches 16" of thickness. Specifically, the ice must be 8" to allow people on and 12" to allow snow clearing equipment on. Specifically the Fire and Protective Services staff will:

- a) Do a minimum of 3 test holes per pond including tests in and around the high risk zones.
- b) Produce a news release to update the public and memo the civic staff involved on the results of the ice testing only.

3.2 Evaluation of Physical Properties of storm water retention ponds – shall be carried out or commissioned by the Infrastructure Services Department staff, and will be reviewed every 2 years to document any possible changes in the high risk zones. Ponds that have not changed after two reviews and show no tendency to change will be put on a five year cycle to review.

3.3 Restrictions

In addition to those restrictions listed in the policy C10-024 under 3.4 and 3.5, the following additional restrictions also apply.

- a) Any ice cleaning activities other than push model snow blowers will be approved by special permission only. The request must be made to the Community Services Department and permission is subject to the following condition:
 - a. Vehicles and/or motorized equipment in City own parks are limited to equipment for the sole purpose of assisting with clearing snow on the storm ponds. The maximum allowable weight for equipment on the ice is 1000 pounds including the machine and all accessories.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Fire and Protective Services Department

CITY OF SASKATOON

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

NUMBER

A10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>May 2010</i>	<i>3 of 4</i>

- a) Shall test the ice thickness of each of the ponds during the “winter ice season” they will begin testing once the ice appears thick enough to ensure safety of the staff to go on the ice and will continue testing the ice, until such time as it reaches 16 inches of thickness. Testing then discontinues until spring thaw.
- b) Shall report any anomalies in the ice while testing the ice thickness, to the Storm Water Preservation Manager.
- c) Shall issue news releases and memo the civic staff involved with the information gathered during the ice thickness testing.
- d) Shall drill a minimum of 3 test holes per pond including tests in and around the high risk zones.
- e) Shall respond to reports of ice anomalies for emergencies.

4.2 Community Services Department

- a) Shall administer this policy, ensure all requirements are met, and recommend updates to the Administration and Council policy as required. (Neighbourhood Services - Community Development)
- b) Shall annually provide informational flyers to residents and schools located in proximity to the ponds and provide contact information for organizations that provide water and ice safety sessions. (Neighbourhood Services - Community Development)
- c) Shall be the designated point of contact for information related to recreational uses of ponds. (Neighbourhood Services - Community Development)
- d) Shall develop and maintain a web page with information on the recreational uses of ponds. (Community Development and Marketing)
- e) Shall coordinate the application and allocation of storm ponds for special event use and park program (Allocations and Open Space Consultant).
- f) Shall coordinate the information to be included on pond usage signs at newly designated ponds. (Neighbourhood Services - Community Development)

4.3 Infrastructure Services Department

- a) Shall conduct formal evaluations of the physical properties of the identified storm ponds on an as needed basis. The study will also include a map identifying zones of highest risk for skating on the ponds. (Storm Water Preservation Manager - Strategic Services)

CITY OF SASKATOON ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

NUMBER

A10-024

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Recreational Uses of Storm Water Retention Ponds</i>	<i>May 2010</i>	<i>4 of 4</i>

- b) Shall investigate statements about ice anomalies and every two years conduct a re-evaluation of the ice physical properties. Ponds that have not changed after two reviews and show no tendency to change will be put on a five year cycle to review. (Storm Water Preservation Manager - Strategic Services)
- c) Shall maintain a current list of ponds on this program, the year they were assessed and date they are scheduled for the next assessment.
- d) Shall supply, install and maintain the signage (both flip up and pond usage signs) as required for the ponds. (Water and Sewer Manger - Public Works)
- e) Shall update the signage (through the use of "flip up" signs) at each pond to reflect the current ice conditions and indicate whether or not it is now authorized for use, to skate on, as directed by the Fire and Protective Services based on ice thickness testing. (Water and Sewer Manger - Public Works)
- f) Shall provide the services or contract the services to dredge the ponds as required. (Storm Water Preservation Manager - Strategic Services)
- g) Shall pick debris from the shore lines of the ponds, as required. (Water and Sewer Manger - Public Works)
- h) Shall investigate all reported situations of water main breaks in close proximity of the ponds during the winter months, to see if the water flow has compromised the condition of the ice. (Water and Sewer Manger - Public Works)
- i) Shall test the water quality of all storm water retention ponds to ensure they meet the National Guidelines for Water Quality as it relates to recreational use of storm ponds. (Water and Sewer Manger - Public Works)

Minister of
Municipal Affairs



Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3

A4

December 8, 2010

Mayor/Reeve/CEO

The Government of Canada recently announced that the March 31, 2011 deadline to complete stimulus projects under the Infrastructure Stimulus Fund (ISF), Building Canada Fund – Communities Component Top-up (BCF-CC Top-up), and Recreational Infrastructure Canada (RInC) programs has been extended to October 31, 2011.

Due to record amounts of rainfall this year, many projects have been delayed. My colleagues and I have been in discussions with the federal government to extend the stimulus deadline over the past several months. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your patience and assistance as we worked through this process. The deadline extension will allow funding recipients another construction season to complete critical infrastructure projects.

If your stimulus project has a chance of not being completed by March 31, 2011, I urge you to apply for an extension to October 31, 2011. All extension requests for ISF and BCF-CC Top-up projects must be submitted to Municipal Affairs by **January 15, 2011**. Requests to extend provincial RInC funding must be submitted by **January 31, 2011**. Additional information will be provided shortly. Please contact Municipal Affairs at 787-1262 if you have questions about the information.

Infrastructure stimulus programs, cost-shared by the federal, municipal and provincial governments, are of tremendous benefit to Saskatchewan people. The projects funded through these programs improve the quality of life in communities and help stimulate the provincial economy.

Again, thank you. I look forward to working with you in the future to strengthen municipal infrastructure in our province.

Sincerely,

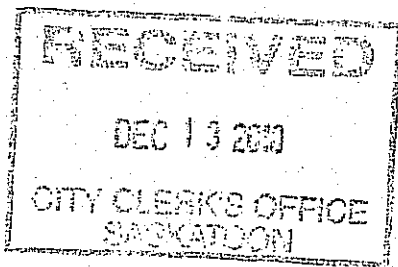
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Darryl Hickie".

Darryl Hickie
Minister of Municipal Affairs

1965-1
B2



McKercher LLP
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS



December 10, 2010

Reply To: W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.
Direct Dial: 306 664 1331
Email: r.donlevy@mckercher.ca

Assistant: Shaun Turner
Direct Dial: 306 664 1316

City of Saskatoon
City Hall
Saskatoon SK

ATTENTION: MAYOR DONALD ATCHISON

Your Worship:

**Re: Amicus Health Care Inc. / Samaritan Place
375 Cornish Road**

We are asking the City of Saskatoon to grant an exemption for the property at 375 Cornish Road, Saskatoon to exempt the property from taxation during the construction period and until the Department of Health issues the designation of the facility pursuant to s.63(1)(c) of *The Regional Health Services Act* as a community health organization.

This property is the site where Samaritan Place is under construction in the Stonebridge area. We have received advice from the City Solicitor that pursuant to the Act, the property must be assessed for taxation purposes, but the City Council can exempt properties from taxation for any number of reasons.

We enclose copies of the following documents:

1. Letter from Office of the City Solicitor, dated December 9, 2010
2. Copy of our letter to Office of the City Solicitor, dated December 3, 2010
3. Copy of Land Titles Registry Title
4. Copy of our letter to Dr. Greenberg, Associate Deputy Minister, dated June 23, 2010
5. Copy of our letter to Dr. Greenberg, Associate Deputy Minister, dated October 25, 2010
6. 2010 Supplementary Assessment Notice
7. 2010 Supplementary Education Property Tax Notice

A member of Risk Management Counsel of Canada

Our File Reference: 105939.8

Offices in Saskatoon and Regina

Please reply to Saskatoon Office:
374 Third Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 1M5
Telephone: 306 653 2000 • Fax: 306 653 2669

www.mckercher.ca

McKercher LLP

City of Saskatoon
Page 2 of 2

8. 2010 Supplementary Municipal Property Tax Notice
9. 2010 Supplementary Property Tax Summary
10. Copy of letter from Max Hendricks, Assistant Deputy Minister, dated November 12, 2010

We will be filing an appeal in any event to preserve our right to be heard by the Board of Revision if necessary and on the basis that the property will be designated as exempt as a community health organization and should not be taxable during the construction phase and that the designation of school support contained in the Notice of Assessment should be the Catholic School Board if the property is determined to be taxable.

As we indicated in our letter to the City Solicitor, it does not make economic sense to prepare for and conduct an appeal in the circumstances that exist here.

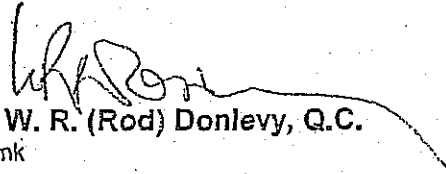
We would appreciate this matter being considered and dealt with by City Counsel at the most expedient opportunity in order to minimize our client's costs.

Thanking you for your anticipated cooperation, we remain,

Yours truly,

McKercher LLP

Per:


W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.

WRD/mk
Enclosures

- cc Amicus: Brenda FitzGerald
Urban Donlevy
P. Pitka
- cc Assistant Deputy Minister, Max Hendricks



City of
Saskatoon

Office of the City
Solicitor

222 - 3rd Avenue North ph 306-975-3270
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5 fx 306-975-7828

December 9, 2010

Via Facsimile 653-2669

McKercher LLP
Barristers & Solicitors
374 3rd Avenue South
Saskatoon SK S7K 1M5

Attention: W. R. Donlevy, Q.C.

Dear Mr. Donlevy:

Re: Amicus Health Care Inc.
375 Cornish Road
Your file No. 105939.8

Your December 3, 2010 correspondence to Mr. Manning has been forwarded to me for a response.

Pursuant to section 164 of *The Cities Act*, all property in the City is subject to assessment. This obligation of the City prevails whether or not a property is exempt or taxable.

The general rule regarding taxation of a property is that all properties shall be taxable unless they attract an exemption as identified in section 262 of *The Cities Act*. In other words, all properties are taxable unless exempted by either statute or by bylaw.

In reviewing your correspondence, you appear to be requesting that the City simply suspend the Notice of Assessment for 375 Cornish Road. Unfortunately there is no mechanism by which the City can accommodate such a request. Indeed, this would be contrary to section 164 of the *Act*.

I appreciate your position that you anticipate the facility under construction at 375 Cornish Road will be designated as a community health organization and therefore exempt from taxation pursuant to clause 63(1)(c) of *The Regional Health Services Act*. However, I understand that such designation will not attach to the facility until it is complete. As there is currently no

McKercher LLP
Attention: W. R. Donlevy, Q.C.

December 9, 2010
Page 2

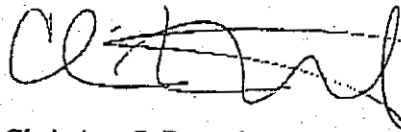
exemption which attaches to the property, it is taxable as prescribed by the provisions of *The Cities Act*.

As you have noted, there is a right to appeal the assessment and the taxable status of the property is a proper ground of appeal. However, you will be required to demonstrate that the property is exempt pursuant to section 262 of *The Cities Act*. I am uncertain whether demonstration of a future designation will be adequate to convince the Board of Revision of your position.

Alternatively or concurrently, you may wish to approach City Council to seek an exemption from taxation by bylaw to apply until such time as the Minister is prepared to approve your statutory exemption. The decision as to whether an exemption is granted is solely within City Council's discretion.

We trust this is the information you require. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact myself or the Assessment Branch.

Yours truly,



Christine G. Bogad
Solicitor

CGB:dde



December 3, 2010

Reply To: W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.
Direct Dial: 306 664 1331
Email: r.donlevy@mckercher.ca

Assistant: Shaun Turner
Direct Dial: 306 664 1316

City of Saskatoon
Office of the City Solicitor
222 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon SK S7K 0J5

ATTENTION: JACK MANNING

Dear Sir:

Re: Amicus Health Care Inc.

In the early months of this year, you and I had some discussions with respect to a proposed construction of a 100 unit long term care facility to be built in Saskatoon.

We are pleased to advise that the proposed project was accepted and acquisition of property and construction is progressing at this time.

Respecting the acquisition of the property being a seven acre parcel in the Stonebridge area, subdivision of the parcel has occurred and the property acquired by Amicus is contained in the appended Certificate of Title which is now civically described at 375 Cornish Road.

The Ministry of Health has indicated that the site is to be designated as a community health organization and thereby tax exempt.

We enclose copies of our correspondence with the Department of Health confirming our understanding and requesting the designation for conveyance to the City of Saskatoon.

We also enclose a 2010 Supplementary Assessment Notice issued by the Assessment Office, Corporate Services Department of the City of Saskatoon.

Further, we enclose correspondence from the Assistant Deputy Minister of Health confirming that the designation of the facility is to occur.

A Member of Risk Management Counsel of Canada

Our File Reference: 105939.8

Offices in Saskatoon and Regina

Please reply to Saskatoon Office:
374 Third Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 1M5
Telephone: 306 653 2000 : Fax: 306 653 2669

www.mckercher.ca

We note from the Assessment Notice that any appeal of the Assessment must be filed by December 20, 2010.

In light of the enclosed correspondence, and in anticipation of the designation from the Ministry of Health, we write to inquire whether the City would simply suspend the Notice of Assessment and the date for filing an appeal.

We note in the assessment that the proposed tax allocation is 71.1%/28.9%. Amicus Health Care is wholly owned by the Saskatchewan Catholic Health Corporation, and in the event the property was taxable, it would be the Amicus intention to have its school tax portion directed to the Separate School Board.

I would appreciate hearing from your office at your earliest opportunity as it is hoped that Amicus Health Care will not be put to the expense of launching and conducting an appeal.

Please note, we have provided the Assessment office with a copy of this letter and enclosures.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

McKercher LLP

Per: 

W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.

WRD/mst

Enclosures

Cc: Assessment Office, Corporate Services Department
Cc: Amicus Health Care
Cc: Saskatchewan Catholic Health Corporation

**Province of Saskatchewan
Land Titles Registry
Title**

Title #: 139704879 **As of:** 01 Oct 2010 11:12:19.121
Title Status: Active **Last Amendment Date:** 16 Sep 2010 14:44:20.260
Parcel Type: Surface **Issued:** 23 Aug 2010 14:34:02.793
Parcel Value: \$2,700,000.00 CAD
Title Value: \$2,700,000.00 CAD **Municipality:** CITY OF SASKATOON
Converted Title: 66S16976
Previous Title and/or Abstract #: 139085534

AMICUS HEALTH CARE INC. is the registered owner of Surface Parcel
#164989591

Reference Land Description: Lot 4Blk/Par 195Plan No 102035854
Extension 0

This title is subject to any registered interests set out below and the exceptions, reservations
and interests mentioned in section 14 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*.

Registered Interests:

Interest #:
152530657

CNV Easement

Value:
Reg'd: 15 Oct 1957 02:03:10
Interest Register Amendment
Date: N/A
Interest Assignment
Date: N/A
Expiry Date: N/A

Holder:
SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION
2025 VICTORIA AVE
REGINA, SK, Canada S4P 0S1
Client #: 100307618
Int. Register #: 102520291
Converted Instrument #: FO739
Feature #: 100077577

Interest #:
152530668

Mortgage

Value: \$5,300,000.00 CAD
Reg'd: 20 Apr 2009 15:21:28
Interest Register Amendment
Date: N/A

Interest Assignment

Date: N/A

Expiry Date: N/A

Holder:

AFFINITY CREDIT UNION
#300 - 310 20TH STREET EAST
SASKATOON, SK, Canada S7K 0A7
Client #: 120831634
Int. Register #: 115370906

Interest #:
152530679

Saskatchewan Telecommunications
Act Easement (s.20)

Value:

Reg'd: 30 Jul 2010 10:48:26

Interest Register Amendment

Date: N/A

Interest Assignment

Date: N/A

Expiry Date: N/A

Holder:

Saskatchewan Telecommunications
13th Floor, 2121 Saskatchewan Drive
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 3Y2
Client #: 100006861
Int. Register #: 116640266

Interest #:
152530680

Joint Use Utility Easement

Value:

Reg'd: 16 Aug 2010 08:51:15

Interest Register Amendment

Date: N/A

Interest Assignment

Date: N/A

Expiry Date: N/A

Holder as Tenant in Common

Interest Share: 1/3

Interest Share Number: 158646224

Holder:

SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION
2025 VICTORIA AVE
REGINA, SK, Canada S4P 0S1
Client #: 100307618

Holder as Tenant in Common

Interest Share: 1/3

Interest Share Number: 158646235

Holder:

Saskatchewan Telecommunications
13th Floor, 2121 Saskatchewan Drive

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 3Y2
Client #: 100006861

Holder as Tenant in Common
Interest Share: 1/3
Interest Share Number: 158646246
Holder:
SHAW CABLESYSTEMS LIMITED
900, 630 - 3RD AVE. SW
CALGARY, AB, Canada T2P 4L4
Client #: 122908372
Int. Register #: 116678100

Interest #:
152591496

Mortgage

Value: \$27,000,000.00 CAD
Reg'd: 30 Aug 2010 10:02:12
Interest Register Amendment
Date: N/A
Interest Assignment
Date: N/A
Expiry Date: N/A

Holder:
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
154 - 1ST AVENUE SOUTH
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Canada S7K 1K2
Client #: 121382333
Int. Register #: 116717766

Interest #:
152768526

SaskEnergy Act Easement (s.19)

Value:
Reg'd: 16 Sep 2010 14:44:20
Interest Register Amendment
Date: N/A
Interest Assignment
Date: N/A
Expiry Date: N/A

Holder:
SASKENERGY INCORPORATED
700 - 1777 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 4K5
Client #: 105200693
Int. Register #: 116771575

Addresses for Service:

Name	Address
Owner: AMICUS HEALTH CARE INC. Client #: 124356203	374 THIRD AVE. S SASKATOON, SK, Canada S7K 1M5



June 23, 2010

Reply To: W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.
Direct Dial: 306 664 1331
Email: r.donlevy@mckercher.ca

Assistant: Shaun Turner
Direct Dial: 306 664 1316

Government of Saskatchewan
Health Ministry
3rd Floor, 3475 Albert Street
Regina SK S4S 6X6

**ATTENTION: DR. LOUISE GREENBERG,
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER**

Dear Madam:

Re: Amicus Health Care Inc.

Amicus continues to make progress in construction of its facility in Saskatoon. While the recent spate of unseasonal rain has slowed some of the work on site, it is anticipated that construction will be ramped up by the contractor and very little impact will be experienced on the proposed construction schedule.

Amicus continues to move toward operational matters and would appreciate the assistance of the Ministry at this time.

Pursuant to the Regional Health Services Act (s.63.1) land, buildings and improvements owned and operated by the organizations named in the section (affiliates and health care organizations) are exempt from taxation by the municipality.

The Ministry has agreed that Amicus Health Care Inc. is a health care organization as prescribed by the Act.

Amicus has been in discussion with the City of Saskatoon to pursue tax exempt status and has been asked to provide the City with evidence that Amicus is a prescribed health care organization.

Would you please provide us with the designation of Amicus as a health care organization at your early convenience.

A Member of Risk Management Counsel of Canada

Our File Reference: 105939.2

Offices in Saskatoon and Regina

Please reply to Saskatoon Office:
374 Third Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 1M5
Telephone: 306 653 2000 : Fax: 306 653 2669

www.mckercher.ca

McKercher LLP

Government of Saskatchewan
Page 2 of 2

Thanking you for your anticipated cooperation, we remain,

Yours truly,

McKercher LLP

Per:

W. R. (Rod) Donievy, Q.C.

WRD/mst
enclosure

Cc: Brenda FitzGerald, Interim CEO
Cc: Project Team
Cc: Board of Amicus Health Care Inc.

October 25, 2010

Reply To: W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.
Direct Dial: 306 664 1331
Email: r.donlevy@mckercher.ca

Assistant: Shaun Turner
Direct Dial: 306 664 1316

Government of Saskatchewan
Health Ministry
3rd Floor, 3475 Albert Street
Regina SK S4S 6X6

**ATTENTION: DR. LOUISE GREENBERG,
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER**

Dear Madam:

Re: Amicus Health Care Inc.

Further to my letter of June 23, 2010 re: Amicus Health Care Inc. (copy enclosed) I now advise that the property has been registered in the name of Amicus Health Care Inc., and I enclose a copy of the title for your records.

As such, in the absence of a designation by the Ministry of Health, the land is now taxable.

The effective date of registration is August 23, 2010.

We understand that pursuant to S. 63(1) of the Regional Health Services Act health care organizations such as Amicus Health Care are exempt from taxation.

We further understand that pursuant to the Facility Designation Regulations s. 13, the Minister shall publish in Part I:

List of designated facilities

13(1) The minister shall publish in Part I of the Gazette a list of all facilities or parts of facilities that have been designated, their titles, the categories or subcategories to which they have been designated and their effective date of designation.

(2) The minister shall annually publish in Part I of the Gazette a notice setting out all amendments to the list described in subsection (1) that have been made within the

A Member of Risk Management Counsel of Canada

Our File Reference: 105939.2

Offices in Saskatoon and Regina

Please reply to Saskatoon Office:
374 Third Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 1M5
Telephone: 306 653 2000 : Fax: 306 653 2669

www.mckercher.ca

preceding calendar year including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing:

- (a) all additions of facilities or parts of facilities to the list;
- (b) all removals of facilities or parts of facilities from the list;
- (c) all changes in the categories or subcategories to which facilities or parts of facilities are designated.

We would ask that the necessary steps be taken to recognize the Amicus Health Care property as a "health care organization" pursuant to the legislation and list Amicus pursuant to the regulations.

Can you advise when the foregoing will occur.

In the interim, would the Ministry be amenable to providing the City of Saskatoon with a letter indicating the property is exempt from taxes as at August 23, 2010 and that the necessary protocols and advice will be forthcoming from the Ministry.

Thanking you for your anticipated cooperation, I remain,

Yours truly,

McKercher LLP

Per:

W. R. (Rod) Donlevy, Q.C.

WRD/mst
enclosure

Cc: Brenda FitzGerald, Interim CEO
Cc: Project Team
Cc: Board of Amicus Health Care Inc.



Corporate Services Department
 Assessment Office
 222 - 3rd Avenue North
 Telephone (306) 975-3227

CIVIC ADDRESS		ROLL NUMBER
375 Cornish Rd		565302050
LEGAL DESCRIPTION		
Parcel(s) 164989591		
REGISTERED OWNERS		
Amicus Health Care Inc		

Amicus Health Care Inc
 374 3rd Ave S
 SASKATOON SK S7K 1M5

11/16/2010 8:49:47 5410886

You are hereby notified that this statement shows the supplementary assessment placed on this property, upon which taxes are to be levied on the property for 4.0 months. THIS IS NOT A TAX BILL.

Description	Current Values		
	Assessed Value	% of Value	Taxable Assessment
Multi-Residential Land Taxable Portion	1,168,000	70	817,600
			817,600

Totals 1,168,000 817,600

The school support for this property is designated as follows: Public School Board: 71.1 %
 Billing Date: November 16, 2010. Separate School Board: 28.9 %

If complaints against this assessment must be made on the notice of appeal form (below)
 ND must be delivered to the Board of Revision office c/o the City Clerk no later than December 20, 2010.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF REVISION

Civic Address: 375 Cornish Rd Roll Number: 565302050 Last Date of Appeal: December 20, 2010

- School support shown is incorrect. A SIGNED declaration form completed by each owner wishing to change their school support must be attached. These forms are available in the Assessment Office at City Hall and the website at www.saskatoon.ca. No fee required.
- I am appealing against the assessment of this property. Applicable appeal fee must be included. Specific grounds for appeal and summary facts must be stated using the space provided on the reverse side. (See Cities Act excerpt on reverse)

Appellant's Name:		Agent's Name (if applicable):		Agent / Appellant's Signature
Mailing Address:		Mailing Address:		
City/Town:		City/Town:		
Province:	Postal Code:	Province:	Postal Code:	Date
Home Phone #:	Business Phone #:	Home Phone #:	Business Phone #:	
Fax #:	Cell #:	Fax #:	Cell #:	\$ Fee Enclosed
E-mail address:		E-mail address:		

Please Note - The appeal of your assessment is a matter of public record. If a request is received, the City is obliged to disclose that you have appealed your assessment.

Excerpt from The Cities Act, Appeals to the Board of Revision

- Sec. 197 (1) An appeal of an assessment may only be taken by a person who:
(a) has an interest in any property affected by the valuation or classification of any property; and
(b) believes that an error has been made in the valuation or classification of the property; or in the preparation or content of the relevant assessment roll or assessment notice.
(6) A notice of appeal must be in writing in the form prescribed in regulations made by the minister and must:
(a) set out the specific grounds on which it is alleged that an error exists;
(b) set out in summary form the particular facts supporting each ground of appeal;
(c) if known, set out the change to the assessment roll that is requested by the appellant;
(d) include a statement that:
(i) the appellant and the respondent have discussed the appeal, specifying the date and outcome of that discussion, including the details of any facts or issues agreed to by the parties; or
(ii) if the appellant and the respondent have not discussed the appeal, a statement to that effect specifying why no discussion was held; and
(e) include the mailing address of the appellant.
(7) An appellant may withdraw his or her appeal for any reason by notifying the secretary of the board of revision at least 15 days before the day on which the appeal is to be heard by the board of revision.

- Sec. 199 (6) If, in the opinion of the secretary of the board of revision, the notice of appeal does not comply with section 197, the secretary shall:
(a) notify the appellant of the deficiencies in the notice of appeal; and
(b) grant the appellant one 14-day extension to perfect the notice of appeal.
(7) If the appellant does not comply with a notice given pursuant to subsection (6), the secretary of the board of revision may refuse to file the notice of appeal, which action is deemed to be a refusal by the board of revision to hear the appeal.

Appeal Fees must be submitted at the time of filing the notice of appeal or within the 30-day period commencing with the mailing date of this assessment notice. If the fee is not paid within the specified time period, the appeal is deemed to be dismissed. The fee will be refunded if the appellant is successful in whole or in part on the appeal at either the board of revision or the appeal board, if the appeal is not filed by the secretary for reasons mentioned in Sec. 199(7), if the appeal is withdrawn in accordance with Sec. 197(7), or if the appellant enters into an agreement pursuant to section 204 resolving all matters on appeal.

Table with 2 columns: Property Type and Fee Amount. Rows include Residential Property or Residential Condominium Unit (\$ 30), Multi-Unit Residential Property or Commercial Property (\$150 to \$750 based on assessed value).

Changes or Corrections In School Support or Ownership

If there has been any change in ownership since this assessment was made, OR if School Support or property address is improperly designated, a signed school declaration must accompany the appeal and must be submitted by the last date of appeal listed on the appeal form to be effective for the assessment year in question. Forms are available in the Assessment Office at City Hall or on the City's website, www.saskatoon.ca. No fee is required except where appearance before the board is required. Any school support change received after the last date for appeal will be effective for the following roll year.

Simplified Appeals (choose option below):

At the option of the appellant, a simplified appeal can be requested if the appeal concerns the assessment of:

- (a) a single-family residential property regardless of the total assessment; or
(b) any property that has a total assessment of \$250,000 or less.

A simplified appeal process allows you to provide any written material and photographs in support of your appeal to the Board of Revision and City Assessor at your hearing. However, to avoid delays at your hearing, you are encouraged to provide your material to BOTH the Secretary of the Board of Revision and the City Assessor at least 20 days before the date of your hearing.

Mail or deliver the Notice of Appeal with the appeal fee enclosed to:
Cheques Payable to CITY OF SASKATOON. Do not send cash.

Secretary, Board of Revision c/o City Clerk's Office
222 Third Ave N
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO: ASSESSMENTS (306) 975-3227 APPEALS AND APPEAL FEES (306) 975-8002

To the Secretary of the Board of Revision, I hereby appeal against the: (check beside those which apply)

- Property Valuation, Property Classification, Exemption, Preparation or Content of the Assessment Roll, Preparation or Content of the Notice of Assessment

Are you opting for a Simplified Appeal (described above) as allowed by Sec. 195(1) of the Cities Act? Yes No

Grounds and supporting material facts: (See above and attach extra sheets if necessary). The front of this form must be completed and signed for all appeals.

I request that the following change(s) be made to the assessment roll (if known)

If you are appealing the assessment on this property, have you spoken to an assessor regarding your assessment?

Officer's Name: Date:

Yes Summary of Discussion: (including details of facts discussed or agreed to)

No Reasons no discussion was held?



Amicus Health Care Inc
374 3rd Ave S
SASKATOON SK S7K 1M5

Provincial legislation requires the City of Saskatoon to collect education property tax based on the mill rates set by the province. For inquiries regarding Education Property Tax:

- Saskatoon Public School Division (306) 683-8200
- Greater Saskatoon Catholic Schools (306) 659-7000
- Ministry of Education 1-866-984-8577 or visit www.education.gov.sk.ca

PROPERTY ADDRESS 375 Cornish Rd

ROLL NUMBER 565302050

REGISTERED OWNERS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Amicus Health Care Inc

Parcel(s) 164989591

EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX

(71.06% Public, 28.94% Separate)

Tax Category	Taxable Assessment	x	*Mill Rate	=	Tax Levy
Multi-Residential	817,600		10.08		2,747.14

* per \$1000 of taxable assessment

Education Property Tax
(45.93% of Total Taxes)

\$2,747.14

Supplementary taxes calculated for 4.0 months.

Total 2010 Education Property Tax

\$2,747.14



PROPERTY ADDRESS 375 Cornish Rd

ROLL NUMBER 565302050

REGISTERED OWNERS

Amicus Health Care Inc

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Parcel(s) 164989591

CITY OF SASKATOON TAX

Tax Category	Taxable Assessment	x	*Mill Rate	x	Mill Rate Factor	=	Tax Levy
Multi Residential	817,600		11.0845		0.9623		2,907.01

City of Saskatoon Tax \$2,907.01
(48.58% of Total Taxes)

PUBLIC LIBRARY TAX

Tax Category	Taxable Assessment	x	*Mill Rate	x	Mill Rate Factor	=	Tax Levy
Multi Residential	817,600		1.2535		0.9623		328.74

Public Library Tax \$328.74
(5.49 % of Total Taxes)

* per \$1000 of taxable assessment

Supplementary taxes calculated for 4.0 months.

Total 2010 Municipal Property Tax \$3,235.75



PROPERTY ADDRESS 375 Cornish Rd

ROLL NUMBER 565302050

PROPERTY TAX DISTRIBUTION

Provincial legislation requires the City of Saskatoon to collect property taxes on behalf of the following taxing authorities:

School Boards:

Public (306) 683-8200; Separate (306) 659-7000; or contact: Ministry of Education 1-866-984-8577 or visit www.education.gov.sk.ca

City of Saskatoon:

(306) 975-2400 or 1-800-667-9944

Saskatoon Public Library:

(306) 975-7558

Education Property Tax \$2,747.14
(45.93% of Total Taxes)

Municipal Property Tax \$3,235.75
(54.07% of Total Taxes)

Supplementary Property Tax Due December 31, 2010 \$5,982.89

Supplementary Tax Previously Billed DUE December 31, 2010 \$1,052.55

TAX TOTAL November 16, 2010 \$7,035.44

Late Payment Penalties and Tax Enforcement:

Supplementary Taxes are due December 31, 2010. Outstanding Current Balances are due June 30, 2010 and will be assessed a 1.25% monthly penalty after this date. Any 2010 taxes outstanding after December 31, 2010 will be assessed a 1.5% monthly penalty and the property becomes subject to the Tax Enforcement Act. Tax Arrears are past due and are assessed a 1.5% monthly penalty. All penalties compound monthly; postmark payments by the due date to avoid penalty.



PROPERTY ADDRESS
375 Cornish Rd

Amicus Health Care Inc
374 3rd Ave S
SASKATOON SK S7K 1M5

Please return this lower section with your payment

ROLL NUMBER 565302050

DATE OF NOTICE November 16, 2010

Supplementary Tax Previously Billed DUE December 31, 2010 \$1,052.55

SUPPLEMENTARY PROPERTY TAX DUE December 31, 2010 \$5,982.89

AMOUNT ENCLOSED



565302050000000703544512

Supplementary Property Tax Payment Options

Supplementary Property Tax

Supplementary Property Tax bills are due **December 31, 2010**. You may choose any of the following payment options to pay Supplementary Property Tax:

- TIPPS
- Internet or Telephone Banking
- By Mail
- 24 Hour Deposit Box
- In Person

TIPPS Monthly Payments

- The Tax Instalment Payment Plan Service (TIPPS) allows you to make twelve monthly payments for property tax instead of a single annual payment.
- You may apply for TIPPS at any time by paying the monthly instalments owing to the date of your application. The tax year is January to December.
- Tax arrears must be paid in full, and if you are currently paying your tax bill with your mortgage payment, you must end that arrangement before joining TIPPS.
- TIPPS payments are made by automatic withdrawal from your deposit account; funds must be available on the first banking day of the month.
- Credit cards and line of credit accounts may not be used for TIPPS.
- There are no added fees or penalties for TIPPS; payments are not refundable or transferable.
- For more information on TIPPS or to obtain a TIPPS application, visit www.saskatoon.ca. Contact Customer Service for complete TIPPS payment details for Supplementary Property Tax by calling (306) 975-2400 or 1-800-667-9944.

Internet or Telephone Banking

- Property Tax may be paid at most financial institutions. Look for "Saskatoon" in your bank's payee list and choose the option for property tax.
- Register your tax bill with the Roll Number located on this Summary to pay by Internet or telephone banking.

By Mail

- Post-dated cheques are accepted.
- Include your payment stub; a receipt will be mailed.
- Do not send cash in the mail.
- Make your cheque payable to City of Saskatoon.
- Mail your payment to:
City of Saskatoon
P.O. Box 1788
Saskatoon, SK S7K 8E1

24 Hour Deposit Box

- Drop off your payment in the Deposit Box located outside City Hall's main entrance. Include the payment stub with a cheque or money order. Do not put cash in the Deposit Box.

In Person

- Present your complete 2010 Property Tax Summary for payment at City Hall, 222 3rd Avenue North.
- The City Hall Payment Centre is open Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- If paying by Interac, be aware of your payment withdrawal limit.

Payment Options:

- Internet or Telephone Banking
- Most Financial Institutions
- 24 Hour Deposit Box at City Hall
- Mail (include this payment stub)
- Cashiers (8:00 - 5:00 weekdays)
- TIPPS (monthly payments)

Make cheque payable to:

City of Saskatoon

Mail your payment:

City of Saskatoon
PO Box 1788
Saskatoon, SK S7K 8E1

Inquiries:

Telephone: (306) 975-2400
Toll Free: 1-800-667-9944
Fax: (306) 975-7975
E-mail: treasurer@saskatoon.ca
Web Address: www.saskatoon.ca
City Hall Address: 222 3rd Ave North



November 12, 2010

Mr. W. R. Donlevy, Q.C.
McKercher Barristers & Solicitors
374 Third Avenue South
SASKATOON SK S7K 1M5

COPY

Dear Mr. Donlevy:

RE: Amicus Health Care Inc.

Thank you for your letter informing us that as August 23, 2010 Amicus Health Care Inc. has been registered as the owner of Surface Parcel #164989591 in the City of Saskatoon.

In order for the land to be exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 63(1)(c) of *The Regional Health Services Act*, Amicus Health Care Inc. needs to be prescribed as a health care organization pursuant to *The Regional Health Services Administration Regulations*. At the same time, Amicus Health Care Inc. will also need to be prescribed as "a health care organization - property exempt from taxation" pursuant to the regulations. Ministry staff have already started the necessary paperwork for the amendments to be completed. I assure you that the Ministry will take the necessary measures to complete these amendments in a timely manner. It should be noted that there is no provision within the Act to allow these regulatory changes to be made retroactive.

Once the facility is complete, it will be designated as a special care home pursuant to *The Facility Designation Regulations*. Given that the Minister's Order designating facilities is issued annually, you can anticipate that the facility will be designated in 2012. If the facility starts to accept clients in 2011, the Ministry will have to designate the facility in 2011.

The Ministry will advise you and the City of Saskatoon when the regulations are amended and will provide you and the City a copy of the amended regulations.

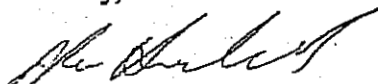
Mr. W. R. Donlevy, Q.C.

Page 2

November 12, 2010

Should you require additional information, please contact Jacquie Messer-Lepage,
A/Executive Director of the Risk and Relationship Management Branch at
787-2137.

Yours truly,



Max Hendricks
Assistant Deputy Minister

cc: Jacquie Messer-Lepage, A/Exec. Dir., Risk & Relationship Mgmt.
Anne-Marie Chevalier, Risk & Relationship Mgmt. Branch
Brenda FitzGerald, Interim CEO, Amicus Health Care Inc.

E2

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
 1808 BROADWAY AVE
 PLAN: G186
 BLK: 20 LOT: 12

Area A

TO REMAIN IN THE NAME OF
 THE CITY OF SASKATOON
 1810 BROADWAY AVE
 PLAN: 101299619
 BLK: 20 LOT: 25

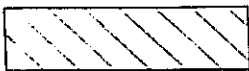
1805

BROADWAY AVE

TAYLOR STREET E



AREA A = 106.34m² (1151.17ft²)



AREA B = 106.79m² (1151.66ft²)

REVISIONS

2	
3	REVISIONS TO L.P. NO. 240-003-004 AND PLEASURE SOFTWARE JAN 2010-NOV-12
4	REVISED PURCHASER INFORMATION JAN 2010-10-12



City of Saskatoon
 Infrastructure Services Department

APPROVED

GENERAL MANAGER _____
 ENGINEER *[Signature]*
 ENGINEER _____

LANE CLOSURE

LANE BETWEEN 1808-1810 BROADWAY AVENUE

DRAWN BY EDH
 DATE 2009-04-06
 SCALES :
 HOR. 1:500
 VERT. _____

PLAN NO. 240-0052-003r004

To be updated as per Council resolutions in 1996 and 2006.

POLICY TITLE <i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	ADOPTED BY: <i>City Council</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <i>December 7, 1992</i>
ORIGIN/AUTHORITY <i>City Commissioner Report No. 10-1987; Works and Utilities Committee Report No. 26-1992</i>	CITY FILE NO. <i>4140-5 and 1905-2</i>	PAGE NUMBER <i>1 of 8</i>

1. PURPOSE

To ensure fiscal accountability by levying cross-charges on certain utilities and boards in order to reflect the operating costs that would be incurred if each was a separate and autonomous entity.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Cross-Charges - accounting charges that are levied on one program by another program without the transfer of cash or the issuance of cheques.

2.2 Customer Billing and Collection Charge - a cross-charge levied by the Treasurer's Department on certain utilities in recognition of their share of the cost of those activities performed by the Treasurer's Department for the utilities.

2.3 Administrative Cross-Charge - a cross-charge levied through the General Services Program on certain utilities and boards in recognition of the cost of activities performed for them by various support service departments. The administrative cross-charge shall be based on "proportional expenditures served".

2.4 Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes - a cross-charge levied through the General Services Program on certain utilities in recognition of the municipal taxes that they would incur if they were a private entity (not owned by the City of Saskatoon).

3. POLICY

Administrative cross-charges shall be levied on civic utilities and boards where doing so serves to:

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	<i>December 7, 1992</i>	<i>2 of 8</i>

- Establish utility rates that reflect the total cost of operations;
 - Establish mill rates other than the municipal mill rate; and
 - Secure eligible senior government cost-sharing grants.
- 3.1 Administrative Cross-Charge - an administrative cross-charge shall be levied on the Electrical, Sewage and Water Utilities, the Transit System and the Saskatoon Public Library for support services provided by the following:
- Central Purchasing and Stores - purchasing services only;
 - City Clerk - general departmental services;
 - Commissioner - general departmental services;
 - Comptroller - budgeting, accounting, payroll and benefits services;
 - Audit Services - policy and program overview development and assistance, program evaluation and comprehensive audit services;
 - Personnel Services - all personnel services;
 - City Solicitor - legal and risk management services;
 - Treasurer - general services (i.e. telephone and mail). Excludes Customer Billing and Collection Services which are charged directly to the Water, Sewage and Electrical Utilities.

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	<i>December 7, 1992</i>	<i>3 of 8</i>

- a) The formula for calculating the administrative cross-charge levied on Electrical, Sewage and Water Utilities shall be:

$$a = (b/c) \times d$$

Where a = the amount to be cross-charged to the particular utility.

b = the utility's total approved operating expenditure estimates for the five-year period immediately preceding the budget year (excluding the bulk power estimates for the Electrical Utility, all grants-in-lieu of taxes, all transfers to reserves and all debt charges).

c = the total approved corporate operating expenditure estimates for the five-year period immediately preceding the budget year. Total approved corporate operating expenditure estimates shall include all municipal operations, utilities, and the Saskatoon Public Library Board but shall not include the administrative support service departments' operating estimates, the cost of bulk power for Electrical, all transfers to reserves, all debt charges, all grants-in-lieu of taxes nor the City's contributions to Transit.

d = The support services departments' total approved operating estimates for the year immediately preceding the budget year.

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	<i>December 7, 1992</i>	<i>4 of 8</i>

- b) The formula for calculating the administrative cross-charge levied on the Saskatoon Public Library shall be:

$$a = (b/c) \times (.70) (d)$$

Where a = the amount to be cross-charged to the Library.

b = the Library's total approved operating expenditure estimates for the five year period immediately preceding the budget year (excluding all transfers to reserves and all debt charges).

c = the total approved corporate operating expenditure estimates for the five-year period immediately preceding the budget year. Total approved corporate operating expenditure estimates shall include all municipal operations, utilities, and the Saskatoon Public Library Board but shall not include the administrative support service departments' operating estimates, the cost of bulk power for Electrical, all transfers to reserves, all debt charges, all grants-in-lieu of taxes, and the City's contributions to Transit.

d = the support service departments' total approved operating estimates for the year immediately preceding the budget year.

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	<i>December 7, 1992</i>	<i>5 of 8</i>

- c) The administrative cross-charge levied on the Transit System shall be equal to 1% of the Transit System's previous year's total approved operating expenditure estimates.

3.2 Grants-in Lieu of Taxes - grants-in-lieu of taxes shall be levied on the Electrical, Sewage and Water Utilities and the Transit System.

- a) Grants-in-lieu of taxes shall be calculated as follows:
 - i) Electrical Distribution: 13.64% of metered revenue.
 - ii) Sewage Utility: 5.0% of metered revenue, excluding revenue designated for transfer to Sewage Capital Projects Reserve.
 - iii) Transit: application of the total property tax mill rate on the assessed value of Transit's property.
 - iv) Water Utility: 10.85% of metered revenue, excluding revenue designated for transfer to the Waterworks Capital Projects Reserve.
- b) For those cross-charges which are levied as a fixed percentage of a revenue base, the realized grants-in-lieu of taxes for each civic utility shall be based on actual revenues for each year.

3.3 Customer Billing and Collection Charge - the Customer Billing and Collection charge shall be levied on the Electrical Distribution, Water, and Sewage Utilities in order to fully allocate the associated operating costs (includes meter reading, billing, payment processing and collection costs) of the Treasurer's Department.

- a) The allocation of the customer billing and collection costs among the utilities shall be based on the following formula for each utility:

POLICY TITLE <i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <i>December 7, 1992</i>	PAGE NUMBER <i>6 of 8</i>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

$$U_i = \frac{(C_i^R \times M_i^R) + (C_i^B \times M_i^B)}{(C_T^R \times M_T^R) + (C_T^B \times M_T^B)}$$

Where U_i = percentage share of total customer billing and collection costs allocated to civic utility i .

C^R = average cost per meter read (= total cost incurred by the Treasurer's Department to read electrical and water meters divided by the combined total of electrical and water meters read).

C^B = average cost per meter billed (= total cost incurred by the Treasurer's Department to bill electrical and water meters divided by the combined total of electrical and water meters billed).

M_i^R = number of electrical or water meters read annually to determine the customers' utilization of the service provided by utility i .

(recognizing that $M_{Sewage}^R = 0$)

POLICY TITLE	EFFECTIVE DATE	PAGE NUMBER
<i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	<i>December 7, 1992</i>	<i>7 of 8</i>

M_{RT} = total number of electrical and water meters read annually where

$$M_{RT} = \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i^R \text{ and}$$

$$M_{Sewage}^R = 0$$

M_i^B = number of meters billed annually for the service provided to customers by civic utility i where it is deemed that:

$M_{electrical}^B$ = number of electrical meters billed.

M_{water}^B = one-half of number of water meters billed.

M_{sewage}^B = one-half of number of water meters billed.

POLICY TITLE <i>Cross-Charges Levied on Civic Utilities and Boards</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <i>December 7, 1992</i>	PAGE NUMBER <i>8 of 8</i>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

$$\frac{M^B}{T} = \text{total number of meters billed annually in accordance with the deemed definitions of}$$

$$M_i^B \text{ above where } M_T^B = \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i^B$$

- b) The values of the variables constituting the formula shall be determined each year by the Treasurer's Department and shall be based on the available data for the preceding year.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Director of Finance - recommend updates to the Policy.

4.2 City Comptroller

- a) Administer this Policy with respect to the City's accounting requirements for the Electrical, Sewage and Water Utilities, the Transit System and the Saskatoon Public Library.
- b) Administer this Policy with respect to the budget process.

ATTACHMENT 1

Progress on the Saskatoon Waste and Recycling Plan (2007)

The following table highlights progress toward the objectives identified in the Saskatoon Waste and Recycling Plan (2007) to date.

Initiative	Status
Implement disposal ban on commercial paper & cardboard	No bans have been initiated to date. Working to expand options for residents and businesses to recycle materials first.
Implement user-pay system for waste	Investigation into what this might mean for Saskatoon included in this report.
Develop recyclables processing facility	Construction on a privately owned and operated facility has begun.
Provide recyclables collection for one-unit dwellings	"Let's Talk Recycling" initiative launched. Program options are currently being considered.
Provide recyclables collection for multi-unit dwellings	Program options are currently being considered.
Develop an organics management facility	Two pilot depots for composting leaf and yard waste have been constructed and have accepted enough material to date to warrant sales of the material. Long-term strategy for organics management being considered.
Develop a construction and demolition waste handling facility	Some diversion of construction and demolition waste material has occurred at two Public Works depots. Development of a facility to receive material from the public, commercial contractors, and civic departments is in the pre-design phase.
Provide curb-side collection of organics to one-unit dwellings	A City-run subscription program for household leaf and yard-waste has been operating since 2004. The program now has 1600 annual subscribers.
Provide curb-side collection of organics to multi-unit dwellings	No progress to date.
Implement disposal ban on organics (residential)	No bans have been initiated to date. Working to expand options for residents first.
Implement disposal ban on organics (industrial, commercial, institutional)	No bans have been initiated to date. Working to expand options for businesses and institutions first.

ATTACHMENT 2

Summary of Results – Public Engagement Strategy

The following table highlights results of the public engagement portion of recycling services analysis for Saskatoon.

Community engagement is an ongoing process involving communication and interaction between the City of Saskatoon and its residents. The overall goal of community engagement is to achieve decisions that are more sensitive and responsive to public concerns and values.

By conducting a variety of public engagement activities, the City's aim is to provide an accessible opportunity for residents to voice their perspective and to capture ideas that may provide further insight into a potential decision. Essentially, community engagement is not conducted to merely 'count the votes yea or nay' but to capture the breadth and diversity of perspectives from residents most interested in a particular issue.

Engagement Strategy	Summary
Telephone Survey	<p>A telephone survey of Saskatoon residents was conducted in June and July of 2010 following the distribution of a newsletter "Let's Talk Recycling".</p> <p>Residents appeared equally in favour of a city-wide curbside program (78%) and an expanded depot program (71%).</p> <p>Full analysis of survey-based results was released in a public report to Executive Committee August 16, 2010.</p>
Web-based Survey	<p>Over 3500 respondents took the online survey offered through the City of Saskatoon website. 82% of respondents indicated a preference for a city-wide curbside option.</p> <p>Full analysis of survey-based results was released in a public report to Executive Committee August 16, 2010.</p>
Public Open Houses	<p>Over 450 residents attended a series of three open houses held in September of 2010. A city-wide curbside option received 140 comments in favour. An expanded depot option received 94 comments in favour.</p>
Submissions to City Council	<p>City Council received 7 written submissions.</p>
Telephone/Email Submissions	<p>A telephone number and email address were made available to residents for providing their comments. A total of 98 emails and 34 phone calls were received. Both telephone and email submissions indicated an overall preference for a city-wide curbside recycling program.</p>

ATTACHMENT 3

City of Calgary Expanded Recycling Program

Prior to 2009, the City of Calgary had 50 community depots that collected source-separated glass, tin, paper, milk containers and plastic film. The depots were highly used and the City resolved to service its growing population with a revised recycling program. The City was struggling to keep depot service up to pace with residential development. There was also a demand for plastics and glass recycling and no room for plastic collection at the depots.

In 2009, the City of Calgary increased their residential diversion rate from 17% to 28% with the implementation of a blue cart (co-mingled) recycling program partway through the year. The 50 community recycling depots were kept in place and converted to co-mingled bins accepting plastics and glass. Material collected at the depots is identical to that collected curbside.

The blue cart program currently services about 285,000 homes. The program started in April 2009 and was phased in one quadrant at a time, starting in the South West. The entire city was serviced by July 3, 2009 (Single-Family Units only).

Program Funding

The total cost of the 2009 program was \$18 million. Funding for the recycling program is covered entirely through the sale of recyclables and a monthly utility charge of \$8 to residents. In 2009, \$15.5 million in revenue was generated from the monthly charge and \$2.5 million generated from the sale of recyclables. The City of Calgary did not incur any capital costs for construction of the MRF but pays tipping fees to the MRF operator for all material it brings to the facility. The MRF operator is responsible for marketing the recyclable material and the City receives all of the revenue from sales. [An additional \$1.32 million (\$4.40/household) was spent on promotion and public education in support of program roll-out.]

Tonnages

Calgary 2009 waste tonnages are as follows:

Component	Tonnes
Residential waste	200,000
Residential recycling	56,000
Leaves and pumpkins	2,220
Christmas trees	300
Household hazardous waste	1,600
Commercial food and organic waste	220
Wood waste	1,000
Commercial yard waste	5,300

Collection and Processing

The recycling program was the first automated waste collection for the City. Garbage is still bagged and collected by hand, with 70% rear lane collection. Residents deposit recyclables in a 65 gallon (240 L) cart, which is then collected by the City of Calgary and processed at a privately owned and operated Material Recycling Facility (MRF).

Glass is broken through the collection and on the MRF tipping floor; however it is removed from the recycling stream in the first stage through a 2" slotted screen. Negligible amounts of glass get through this first stage. The contamination rate is 8 – 9%, with contamination of paper products by broken glass found not to be a problem.

Public Satisfaction

Following implementation, the City of Calgary conducted an IPSOS Reid survey in the fall of 2009. Eighty-eight percent of residents were satisfied with the recycling program. There was also an increased perception of environmental stewardship on the City's behalf.

Multi-Family Units

City Council passed a motion to only provide service to Single-Family Unit dwellings (SFUs), not Multi-Family Units (MFUs). MFUs are defined as a dwelling greater than 4 units. These dwellings do not participate in the curbside recycling program and are not charged \$8/month. As a result, many private businesses have sprung up and provide MFU curbside pick-up. These businesses collect materials from subscribers and drop off the recyclables at City-run co-mingled depots.

Attachment 4 - Cost to Deliver Current Waste Services

Variables	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Assumptions
Chargeable tonnes of waste at landfill	70000	65000	60000	60000	50000
Landfill tipping fees (\$/tonne)	\$ 65	\$ 85	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ 90
Population growth rate	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Operating inflation rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Single Family Households served	62,000	63,860	65,776	67,749	69,782
					reflecting 3% growth
Revenue					
Mill rate	\$ 5,829,886	\$ 6,004,783	\$ 6,184,926	\$ 6,370,474	\$ 6,561,588
Landfill tipping fees	\$ 4,550,000	\$ 5,525,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,000,000
Other revenue (contracts, landfill entry fees, etc.)	\$ 1,513,500	\$ 1,543,770	\$ 1,574,645	\$ 1,606,138	\$ 1,638,261
Total Revenue	\$ 11,893,386	\$ 13,073,553	\$ 13,159,571	\$ 13,376,612	\$ 13,199,849
Costs					
Operating Costs					
Landfill Operations	\$ 2,472,308	\$ 2,521,754	\$ 2,572,189	\$ 2,623,633	\$ 2,676,106
Waste Collection Services	\$ 4,882,773	\$ 4,980,428	\$ 5,080,037	\$ 5,181,638	\$ 5,285,271
Waste Minimization Initiatives (including diversion)	\$ 1,199,405	\$ 1,223,393	\$ 1,247,861	\$ 1,272,818	\$ 1,298,275
Capital Cost Allocations					
Landfill - Contribution to Capital Reserve	\$ 2,720,400	\$ 3,658,700	\$ 3,585,200	\$ 3,585,200	\$ 3,350,000
Waste Collections	\$ 511,000	\$ 521,220	\$ 531,644	\$ 542,277	\$ 553,123
Waste Minimization Initiatives	\$ 107,500	\$ 109,650	\$ 111,843	\$ 114,080	\$ 116,361
					rates driven by bylaw
					2% operating inflation rate used
					2% operating inflation rate used
					2% operating inflation rate used
Total Costs	\$ 11,893,386	\$ 13,015,146	\$ 13,128,775	\$ 13,319,646	\$ 13,279,135
ET	\$ -	\$ 58,407	\$ 30,797	\$ 56,966	\$ (79,286)

rising landfill rates & diversion options mean less commercial waste at landfill rates approved until 2013, future years estimated
 3% real population growth and household formation will drive growth in households estimate
 3% annual increase based on growth in households participating revenues anticipated based on estimated landfill tonnages
 2% operating inflation rate used

3% annual increase based on growth in households participating revenues anticipated based on estimated landfill tonnages
 2% operating inflation rate used

2% operating inflation rate used
 2% operating inflation rate used
 2% operating inflation rate used

rates driven by bylaw
 2% operating inflation rate used
 2% operating inflation rate used

G1

2012 CAMA/FCM CONFERENCE – SASKATOON
PROPOSED BUDGET

Host Municipality Expenses

Revenue

FCM Registration Contribution	\$181,000	(\$129.50 x 1,400 delegates)
City of Saskatoon	300,000	
Companion Registrations	5,000	
Sponsorship	144,000	

Total Revenue **\$630,000**

(matching expenses)

Expenses - CAMA

Transportation	\$4,000
Printing	1,000
Hospitality Suite	5,000

Expenses - FCM

Halifax:

Reception	\$25,000
Exhibitor's Booth	5,000
Opening Reception	105,000
Continental Breakfasts	77,000
Gala Dinner	94,000
Farewell Breakfast	35,000
Coffee Service	17,000
Event Signage	1,000
Study Tours	10,000
Transportation	85,000
Conference Administration	10,000
Conference Administrator	65,000
Translation	20,000
Speakers' Gifts	5,000
Volunteer T-Shirts	2,000
Photographer	5,000
Conference Kits	34,000
Companion Lounge	5,000
Companion Program	5,000
Hospitality Suite	5,000
Miscellaneous	10,000

Total Expenses \$10,000

Total Expenses \$620,000

Total Expenses \$630,000

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

Section A – OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

**A1) Enquiry – Councillor T. Paulsen (December 20, 2010)
Process for Responding to Council Communications
(File No. CK. 255-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

The following enquiry was put forward by Councillor Paulsen at the December 20, 2010 Council meeting:

“Could the Administration please report on improving the process applied to Council agenda C items/information items to ensure all citizen questions are answered when they take the time to write to Council.”

The practice to date has been that communications to Council were placed into one of the following five categories:

- A. Requests to Speak to City Council
- B. Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
- C. Information Items
- D. Items Which Have Been Referred for Appropriate Action
- E. Proclamations

While the letters placed in Section C – Information Items were acknowledged by the City Clerk’s Office, they did not receive a response from the applicable department.

The City Manager has now instructed that the Administration respond to all letters submitted to City Council. Commencing with this agenda, Section C – Information Items has been removed, and all letters, other than those which require the direction of City Council, requests to speak and requests for proclamations, will be referred to the Administration for appropriate action. The Administration will then respond to each letter. In most cases the response will be by email or letter, but in some cases it may be by telephone.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

Section B – OFFICE OF THE CITY SOLICITOR

**B1) Proposed Amendments to Bylaw 8463, The Snow Clearing Bylaw, 2005
Sidewalk Clearing Area Changes
(File No. CK.6290-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council consider proposed Bylaw No. 8912.

At its meeting held on December 6, 2010, City Council resolved that Schedule "A" of Bylaw 8463, The Sidewalk Clearing Bylaw, 2005, be amended to update the Sidewalk Clearing Areas described in Clause E3, Administrative Report No. 20-2010 and directed the City Solicitor to prepare the necessary bylaw amendments.

The attached Bylaw makes the required amendments.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Bylaw No. 8912, The Sidewalk Clearing Amendment Bylaw, 2011.
2. Clause E3, Administrative Report No. 20-2010.

**B2) Proposed Amendments to Bylaw 7850 - The Panhandling Bylaw, 1999
(File No. CK. 5000-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council consider proposed Bylaw No. 8913.

City Council, at its meeting held on December 20, 2010, instructed the City Solicitor to prepare an amendment to Bylaw 7850, The Panhandling Bylaw, 1999 to prohibit panhandling while intoxicated by alcohol or under the influence of illegal drugs.

The attached Bylaw makes the required amendments to Bylaw No. 7850.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Proposed Bylaw No. 8913, The Panhandling Amendment Bylaw, 2011.

B3) Scheduling of Hearings
(File No. CK. 255-2)

RECOMMENDATION: that Council consider Bylaw No. 8914.

At its meeting held on December 20, 2010, City Council resolved that the Council and Committee Procedure Bylaw be amended such that effective February 2011 hearings will be held once per month, commencing at 6:00 p.m.

Currently, the order of business of every regularly scheduled Council meeting is set out in the Council and Committee Procedure Bylaw, 2003. In consultation with the City Clerk, it has been determined that the best way to bring into effect the resolution of Council with respect to hearings is to remove the order of business from the bylaw. The order of business of every regularly scheduled Council meeting will be as set out in the agenda as distributed and determined by the City Clerk. Going forward, this amendment will allow Council more flexibility with respect to making changes to the order of business at Council meetings.

Bylaw No. 8914 repeals the order of business section from the bylaw and substitutes it with a more general section.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Proposed Bylaw No. 8914, The Council and Committee Procedure Amendment Bylaw, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,

Janice Mann, City Clerk

Theresa Dust, City Solicitor

BYLAW NO. 8912**The Sidewalk Clearing Amendment Bylaw, 2011**

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as The Sidewalk Clearing Amendment Bylaw, 2011.

Purpose

2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend The Sidewalk Clearing Bylaw to add specified block faces to those currently designated as sidewalk clearing areas which must be cleared within 24 hours of the time when snow, ice or other loose debris was formed or deposited thereon.

Bylaw No. 8463 Amended

3. The Sidewalk Clearing Bylaw, 2005 is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.

Schedule "A" Amended

4. Schedule "A" is amended by:
 - (a) striking out "and" in clause (h);
 - (b) striking out "." in clause (i) and substituting "; and";
 - (c) adding the following after clause (i):

"(j) Sidewalk Clearing Area 10.";
 - (d) removing the map for Sidewalk Clearing Area 2 and substituting the map marked as Schedule "A" to this Bylaw;
 - (e) removing the map for Sidewalk Clearing Area 4 and substituting the map marked as Schedule "B" to this Bylaw; and

- (f) adding the map for Sidewalk Clearing Area 10 marked as Schedule "C" to this Bylaw.

Coming Into Force

5. This Bylaw shall come into force on the day of its final passing.

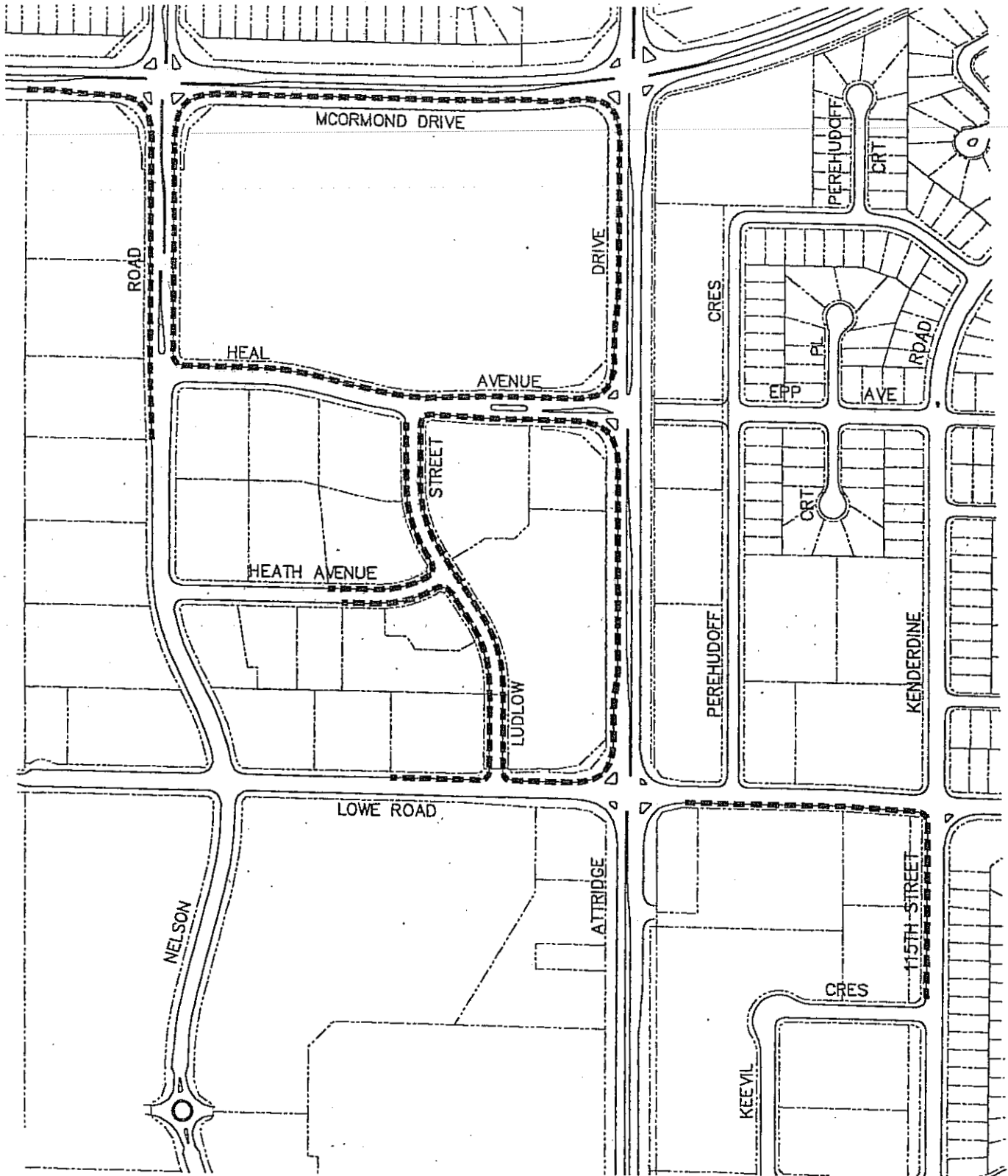
Read a first time this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Read a second time this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Read a third time and passed this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Mayor

City Clerk



**Sidewalk Clearing
Area 2**

290-0062-003r001
Revised: 2010-10-29

LEGEND

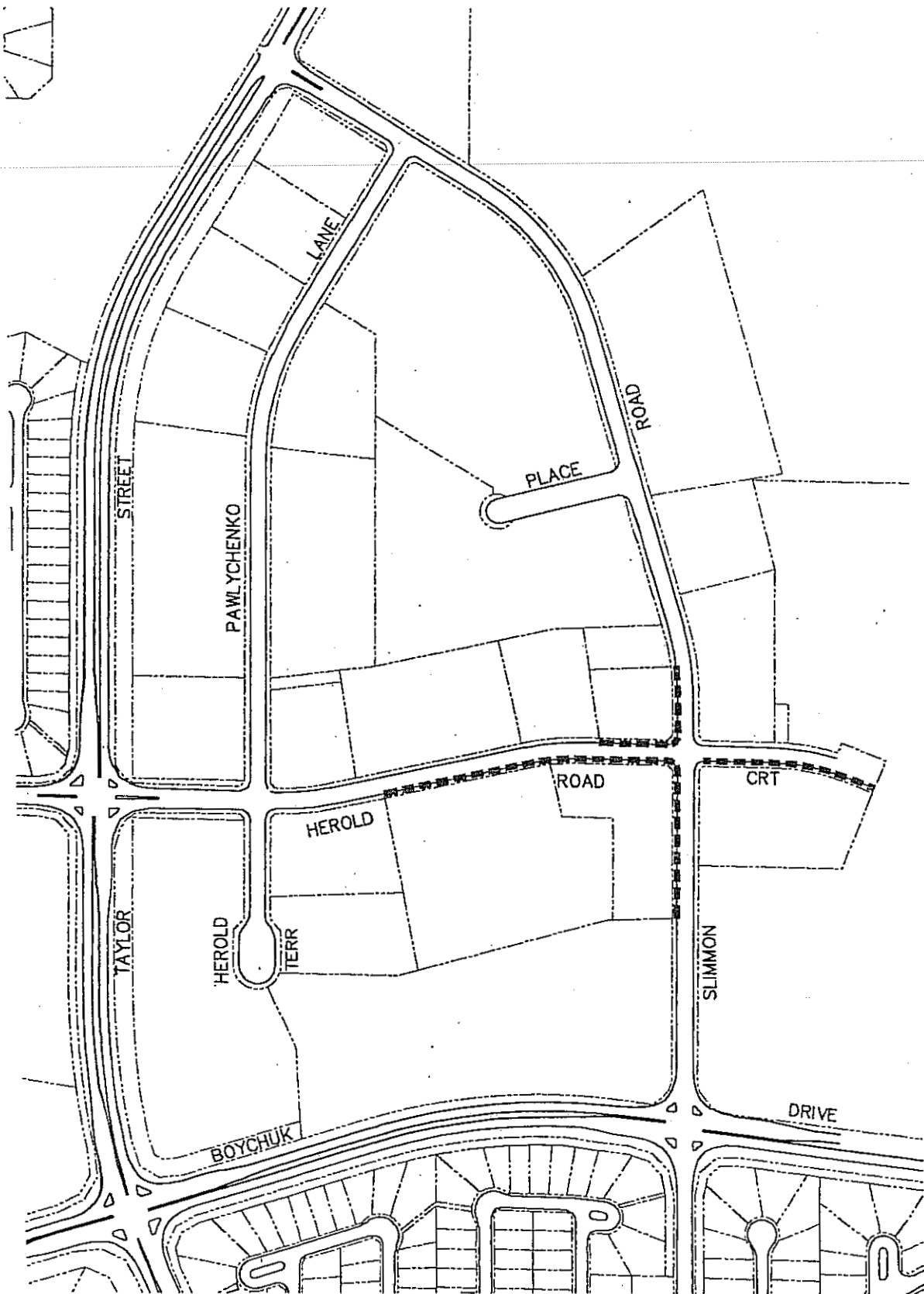
- SIDEWALKS INCLUDED IN BYLAW
- PROPERTY LINES

Schedule A - Bylaw # 8463



**City of
Saskatoon**

Infrastructure Services Department



**Sidewalk Clearing
Area 4**

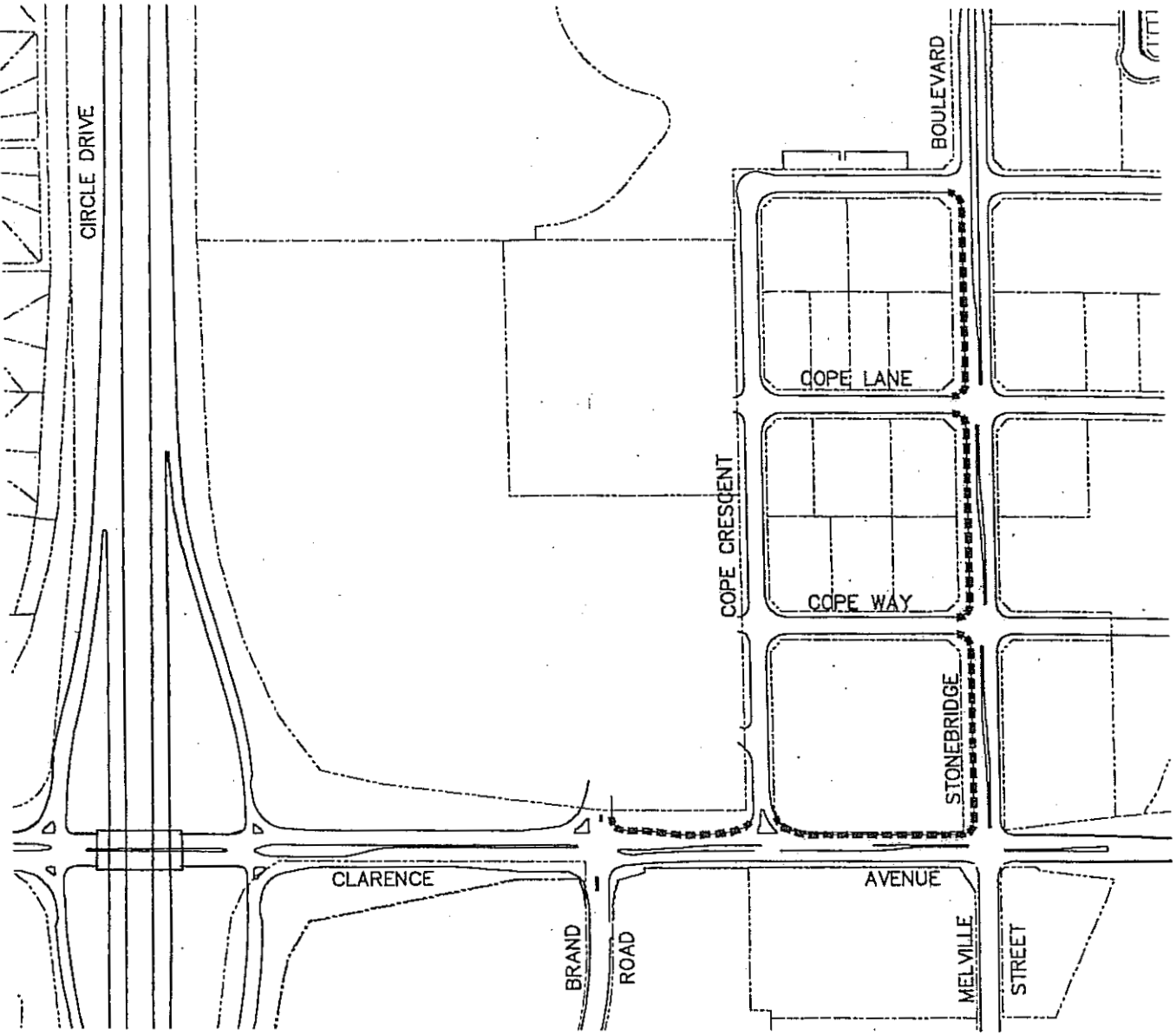
290-0082-005r001
Revised: 2010 NOV 03

LEGEND

- SIDEWALKS INCLUDED IN BYLAW
- PROPERTY LINES

Schedule A - Bylaw # 8463





**Sidewalk Clearing
Area 10**

290-0082-011r001
Revised: 2010-NOV-09

LEGEND

- SIDEWALKS INCLUDED IN BYLAW
- PROPERTY LINES

Schedule A - Bylaw # 8463



The following is a copy of **Clause E3, Administrative Report No. 20-2010** which was **DEALT WITH AS STATED** by City Council at its meeting held on **December 6, 2010**:

Section E – INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

**E3) Proposed Amendments to Bylaw 8463, The Snow Clearing Bylaw, 2005
Sidewalk Clearing Area Changes
(File No. CK. 6290-1)**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that Schedule "A" of Bylaw 8463, The Snow Clearing Bylaw, 2005, be amended to update the Sidewalk Clearing Areas as described in the following report; and
 - 2) that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the necessary bylaw amendments.

BACKGROUND

Infrastructure Services periodically reviews Bylaw 8463, The Snow Clearing Bylaw, 2005, to determine if modifications are needed to the list of sidewalks that require an owner or occupant of an adjoining property to clear or remove snow or ice or other loose debris within 24 hours of the time when the snow, ice or other loose debris was formed or deposited. Changes to these areas are typically prompted by development of an area, zoning changes and/or safety concerns.

REPORT

After a review of the areas listed in Schedule A of Bylaw 8463, The Snow Clearing Bylaw, 2005, the following changes are recommended:

Sidewalk Clearing Area 2

Area 2 includes the suburban center in the areas bordered by Attridge Drive, Nelson Road, Lowe Road, McOrmond Drive and Kenderdine Road. The sidewalks to be added to this area are:

- Frontage of 307 Lowe Road;
- Flankages of 311 Ludlow Street and 319 Ludlow Street;
- Flankage of 407 Ludlow Street;
- Flankage of 419 Ludlow Street;
- Entire perimeter of 1840 McOrmond Drive;
- Frontage and flankage of 515 Nelson Road;
- Frontage of 503 Nelson Road; and
- Frontage of 431 Nelson Road.

The updated Sidewalk Clearing Area 2 drawing is attached (Attachment 1).

Sidewalk Clearing Area 4

Area 4 includes the suburban center in the areas bordered by Taylor Street, Boychuk Drive and Slimmon Road. The sidewalks to be added to this area are:

- Frontage of 415 Herold Court; and
- Frontage and flankage of 207 Slimmon Road.

The updated Sidewalk Clearing Area 4 drawing is attached (Attachment 2).

Sidewalk Clearing Area 10

Area 10 is a new addition to Schedule "A", and includes the suburban center in the area along Clarence Avenue South to Stonebridge Boulevard. Sidewalks to be added to the 24-hour sidewalk clearing routes are:

- Frontage of 3035 Clarence Avenue South between Brand Road and Cope Crescent;
- Frontage and flankage of 103 Stonebridge Boulevard adjacent to Clarence Avenue and Stonebridge Boulevard;
- Frontage of 203 Stonebridge Boulevard;
- Frontage of 215 Stonebridge Boulevard;
- Frontage of 303 Stonebridge Boulevard; and
- Flankage of 102 Cope Crescent adjacent to Stonebridge Boulevard.

The new Sidewalk Clearing Area 10 drawing is attached (Attachment 3).

OPTIONS

No other options were considered.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION PLAN

Information regarding the changes will be made in the StarPhoenix and Sun. The City's website will also be updated. Properties affected by these changes will be directly notified in writing.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Implementation costs are nominal and are provided for in the existing Operating Budget.

PUBLIC NOTICE

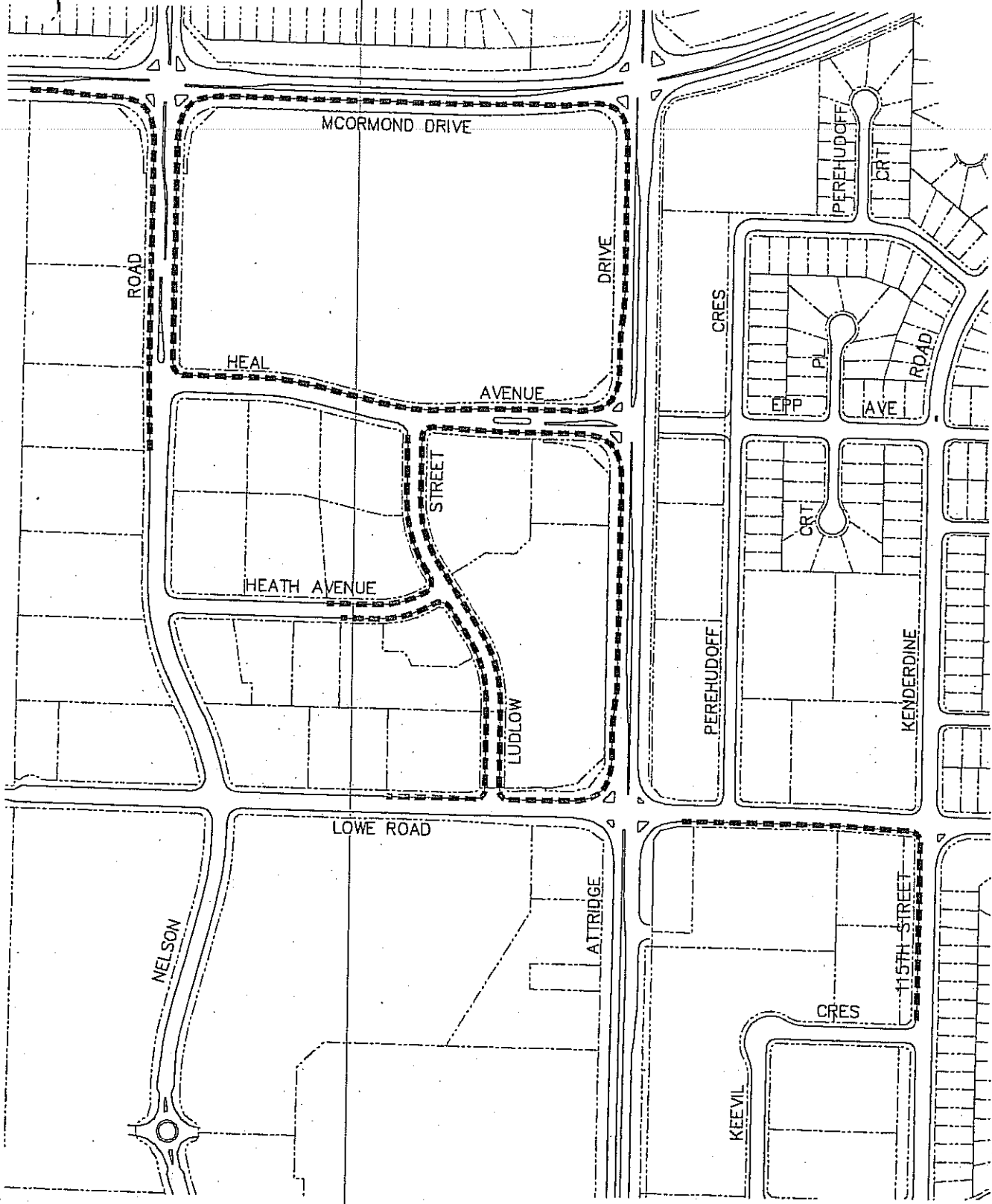
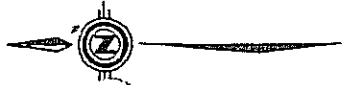
Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Sidewalk Clearing Area 2.
2. Sidewalk Clearing Area 4.
3. Sidewalk Clearing Area 10.

IT WAS RESOLVED:

- 1) *that Schedule "A" of Bylaw 8463, The Snow Clearing Bylaw, 2005, be amended to update the Sidewalk Clearing Areas as described in the following report;*
- 2) *that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the necessary bylaw amendments; and*
- 3) *that the Administration send a letter to the affected businesses advising them of these changes.*



Sidewalk Clearing Area 2

LEGEND

-  SIDEWALKS INCLUDED IN BYLAW
-  PROPERTY LINES

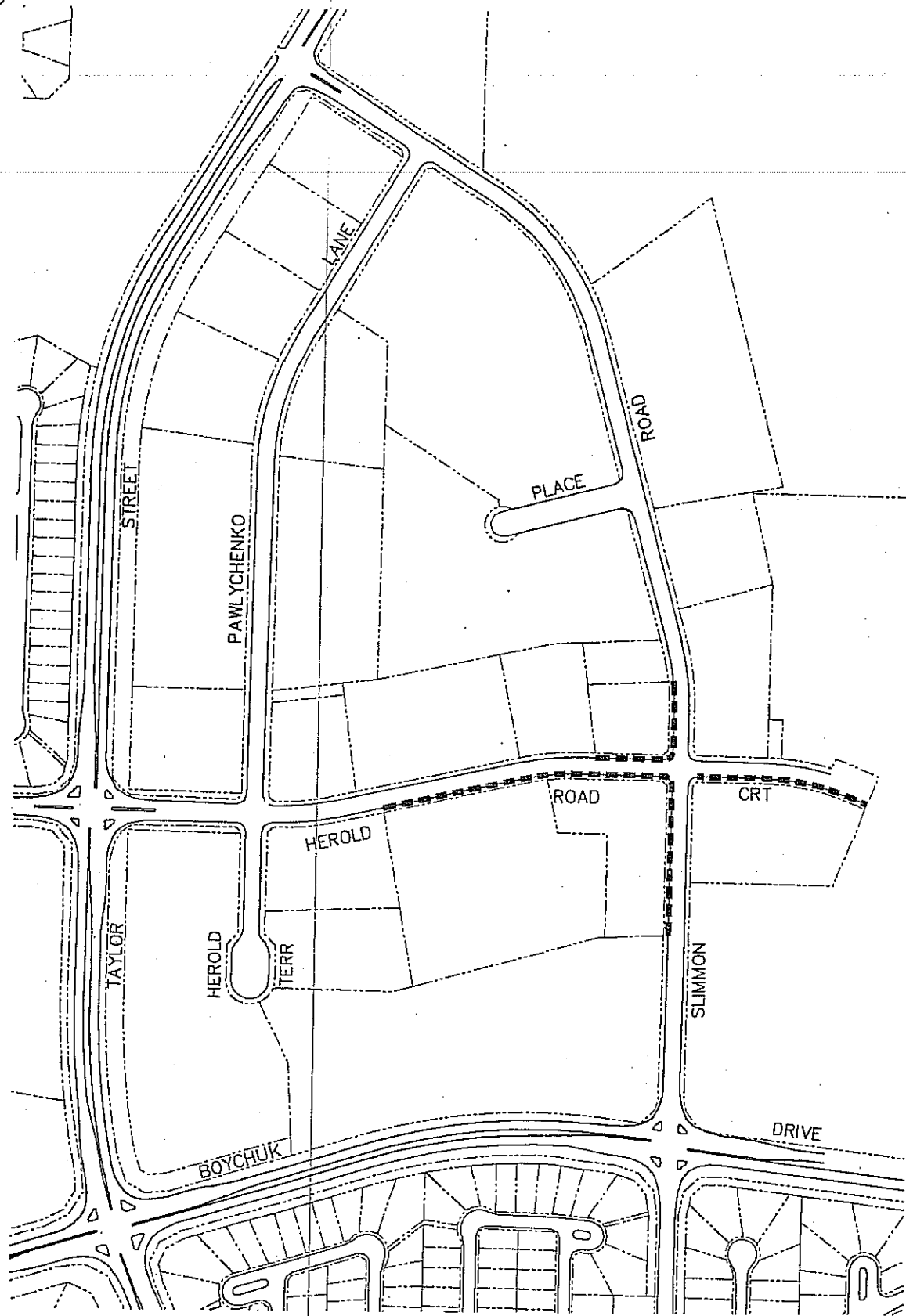
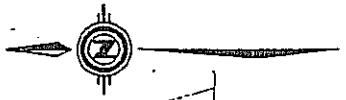
290-0062-003r001
Revised: 2010-NOV-09

Schedule A - Bylaw # 8463



**City of
Saskatoon**

Infrastructure Services Department



**Sidewalk Clearing
Area 4**

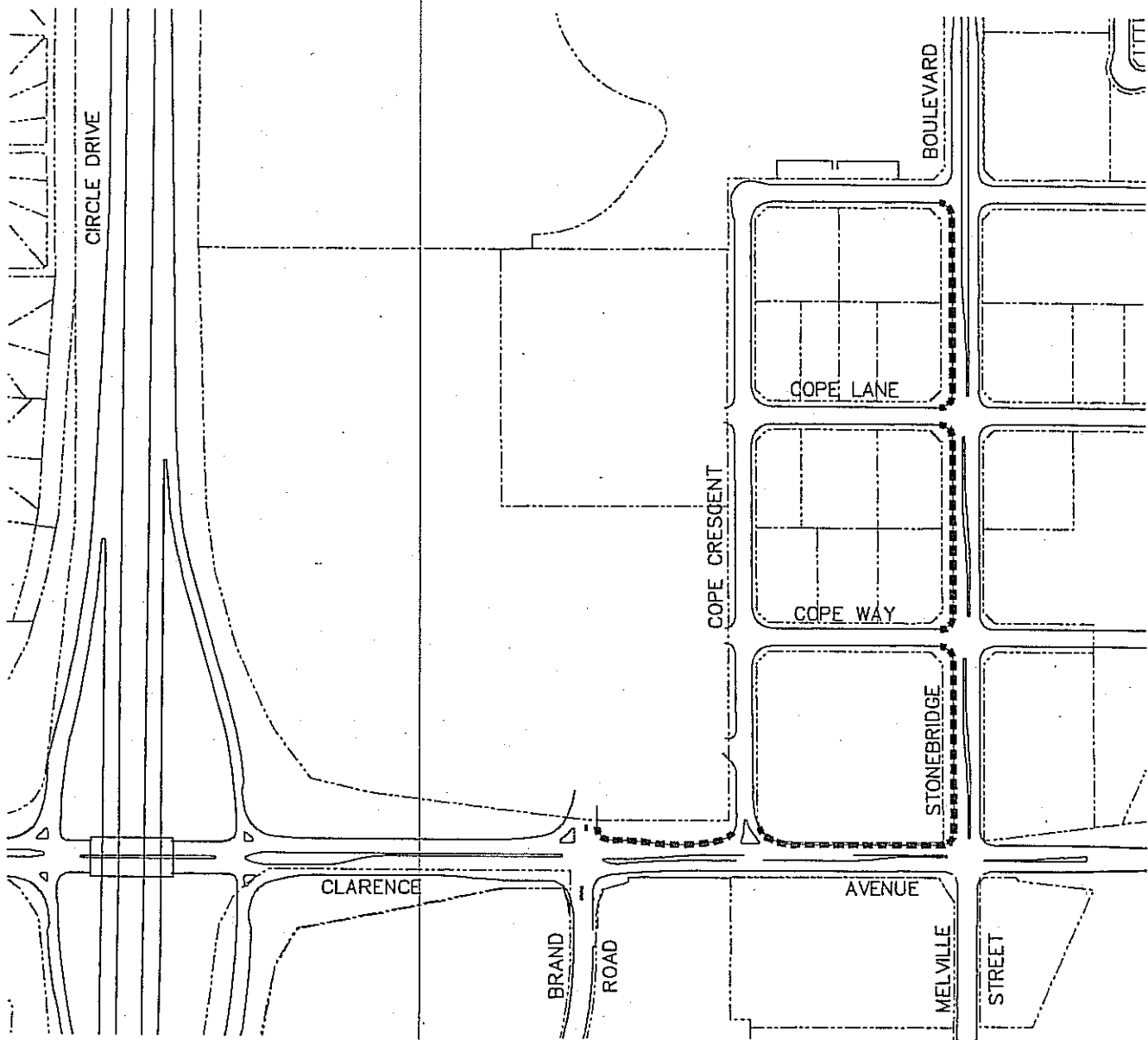
290-0062-005r001
Updated: 2010-01-07-00

LEGEND

- SIDEWALKS INCLUDED IN BYLAW
- PROPERTY LINES

Schedule A - Bylaw # 8463





Sidewalk Clearing
Area 10

290-0062-011r001
 Revised: 2010-NOV-09

LEGEND

-  SIDEWALKS INCLUDED IN BYLAW
-  PROPERTY LINES

Schedule A - Bylaw # 8463



BYLAW NO. 8913

The Panhandling Amendment Bylaw, 2011

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as The Panhandling Amendment Bylaw, 2011.

Purpose

2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend The Panhandling Bylaw, 1999 to prohibit panhandling while intoxicated by alcohol or under the influence of illegal drugs.

Bylaw No. 7850 Amended

3. The Panhandling Bylaw, 1999 is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.

Section 5 Amended

4. Section 5 is amended by adding the following after subsection (5):

“(6) No person shall panhandle while intoxicated by alcohol or while under the influence of illegal drugs.”

Coming Into Force

5. The Bylaw shall come into force on the day of its final passing.

Read a first time this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Read a second time this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Read a third time and passed this _____ day of _____, 2011.

Mayor

City Clerk

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

REPORT

of the

PLANNING AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Composition of Committee

Councillor P. Lorje, Chair
Councillor C. Clark
Councillor R. Donauer
Councillor B. Dubois

**1. Capital Project No. 2167 – Review of Residential Care Homes
(Files CK. 4350-62, PL. 4350-Z2/10 and PL. 1702-9)**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that City Council approve the advertising regarding the proposal to amend Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 as indicated in the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated November 3, 2010;
 - 2) that the General Manager, Community Services Department, be requested to prepare the required notice for advertising the proposed amendments;
 - 3) that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the required bylaw;
 - 4) that the report be referred to the Municipal Planning Commission for review and comment on this matter at the time of the Public Hearing; and
 - 5) that at the time of the Public Hearing, City Council consider the recommendation that the proposed amendments to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 be approved.

Attached is the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated November 3, 2010, with respect to proposed amendments to the Zoning Bylaw regarding residential care homes.

Your Committee reviewed a number of issues with the Administration, and the following is a summary of further clarification provided and issues discussed:

- The good neighbour agreements would not be legally binding agreements but would assist in creating mutual understanding between neighbours and provide a mechanism to discuss issues that might need to be addressed.
- The process for considering Discretionary Use Applications for Type II Residential Care Homes will be the same. In terms of improved communication regarding residential care home applications, the Administration will ensure that more information is provided to residents prior to the public information meeting, including information about the proposed care home and a Frequently Asked Question sheet to address issues that are often raised in terms of these types of homes, including traffic impacts and parking. The report to Council will also include the review and analysis of other care homes in the area, including whether there are other care homes nearby and what types (whether Type I or Type II), and the cumulative land use impacts will be addressed.
- There was further discussion of the concentration/cumulative land use impact, including location of pre-designated sites, proposal to limit the number to two, distribution throughout the city, and issues that would be looked at when applications come forward, as well as ongoing communication with provincial agencies to ensure that there is sharing of information with respect to pre-designated sites and the location of existing homes.
- The proposed amendments pertain to residential care homes. Custodial care homes are a separate land use category; however, the location of custodial care homes would be taken into consideration as part of the cumulative land use impact for residential care home applications.
- Residential care home applications would be reviewed based on land-use issues, such as site width, traffic and parking, and not based on the type of resident cared for, i.e. the focused on the land use rather than the land user.
- The proposed bylaw amendments would apply to new development and expansion of existing care homes.
- It was confirmed that fire inspections of the homes are undertaken as part of the application/approval process.
- The proposed increase in parking provisions was based on staffing information the Administration was able to obtain. This did not include those providing services to residents at the home, such as therapists, in that they would come and go, and it was felt that the proposed increase would help to deal with this as well, taking into consideration feedback from those who live near these homes.

During review of this matter with the Administration, your Committee had requested a summary of research literature referred to under "Residential Care Homes and Property Value Impacts". Attached is a document providing a summary and links to research literature referred to in the report.

Following review of the report, your Committee is supporting the proposed amendments to the Zoning Bylaw regarding residential care homes, as summarized on pages 22 and 23 of the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department. Your Committee is, therefore, supporting the above recommendations.

2. Communications to Council

From: Lynne Bresselaar

Date: November 25, 2010

**Subject: Programming at Cosmo Civic Centre and Increased Loss of Space
in order to make more Office Space**

(File No. CK. 610-2)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the Gym, Combatives Room and Meeting Rooms A and B at the Cosmo Civic Centre continue to be used as programming space;
 - 2) that the Administration report further on the overall space requirements and projected needs for office space for civic staff; and
 - 3) that prior to any future consideration of conversion of leisure space to office space, a report be forwarded to City Council.

City Council, at its meeting held on December 20, 2010, considered the above-noted letter with respect to concerns about programming space at the Cosmo Civic Centre and the proposed conversion of the multi-purpose room to office space. Council passed a motion that the matter be referred to the Administration to report to the Planning and Operations Committee.

Your Committee has considered the matter at its meeting held on January 11, 2011, and has reviewed the following documents:

- Cosmo Civic Centre – Background Information provided by the Leisure Services Branch Manager;
- Email dated December 20, 2010 from Mr. Rick Peddle, President, Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon; and
- Email dated November 25, 2010 from Ms. Lynne Bresselaar and a further response following her appearance before City Council on December 20, 2010.

Your Committee has reviewed the matter with the Administration. It was clarified that the two programs referenced in the submitted correspondence, the Osteoarthritis-Osteoporosis and Stretch Your Limit classes, are city run drop-in programs and programming space has been allocated for them. The Osteoarthritis-Osteoporosis class will be accommodated in the gym in most instances. With the conversion of the multi-purpose room to offices, the alternate location will be the Combatives Room on the main floor if the gym is not available. With the conversion of the Activity Room to an office area for community development, the Stretch Your Limit class will be accommodated in Meeting Rooms A and B, with the Combatives Room being the alternate location. Meeting Rooms A and B can accommodate a total of 55 when combined, are suitable to run any fitness or wellness class, and are similar in size to these types of rooms in other facilities. Your Committee was further advised that situations do occur where it is necessary to reassign rooms for these programs, as noted above, to try to maximize the use of the space and accommodate rental opportunities to assist with cost recovery objectives. With the conversion of the multi-purpose room to office space, the Administration will be able to accommodate all current programming needs with some room for additional programming.

Your Committee also received a presentation from Ms. Bresselaar outlining the need for adequate space for the two classes noted above. She clarified that the gym was used for the Osteoarthritis-Osteoporosis class in the majority of cases. It has the appropriate space for walking and other activities involved in this class. They wanted to ensure that there was another location if the gym was not available. This had been the multi-purpose room. With the proposed conversion of this space to offices, the Administration confirmed that the Combatives Room would now be the alternate location. Ms. Bresselaar indicated that Meeting Rooms A and B or the Combatives Room would be suitable for the Stretch Your Limit class.

Your Committee reviewed the matter further with the Administration in terms of appropriate communication to the groups involved when room changes are necessary, current programming needs being adequately addressed in the remaining space available with the conversion of the multi-purpose space to offices, and the appropriate balance between leisure programming needs and the cost recovery objectives for the facility. It was further confirmed that the multi-purpose room was not being fully utilized. The proposed conversion to office space will be for Infrastructure Services Department staff from the Avenue P Administration building to address shortage of office space at that location. Your Committee was also advised of the ongoing need for additional office space for civic staff in general and that further reporting would be provided on that aspect.

Following further consideration and to provide for appropriate space for current and future programming, your Committee is recommending that the Gym, Combatives Room and Meeting Rooms A and B at the Cosmo Civic Centre continue to be used as programming space. Your Committee is also recommending that prior to any future consideration of conversion of leisure space to office space, a report to City Council would be required. In addition, your Committee is recommending that the Administration report further on the overall space requirements and projected needs for civic staff in terms of addressing the shortage of office space.

**3. New Rental Construction Land Cost Rebate Program
University of Saskatchewan, Graduate Student Residence
College Quarter Project, 100 Block Cumberland Avenue South
(Files CK. 750-4 and PL. 952-6-7)**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the application for \$810,000 of funding, received from the University of Saskatchewan for the creation of 162 purpose-built rental units in a new Graduate Student Residence, be approved;
 - 2) that the City Solicitor's Office be instructed to prepare the necessary Incentive Agreement; and
 - 3) that His Worship the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the agreement on behalf of the City of Saskatoon.

Attached is the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated December 10, 2010, with respect to the above request for funding.

Your Committee has reviewed the report with the Administration. Clarification was provided in terms of ensuring that the units remain as rental units for 15 years in that the Incentive Agreement states that Council will not accept applications for condominium conversion while the incentive is in effect. Following review of this matter, your Committee is supporting the recommendations of the Community Services Department, as outlined above.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor P. Lorje, Chair

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: November 3, 2010
SUBJECT: Capital Project No. 2167 – Review of Residential Care Homes
FILE NO.: PL 4350-Z2/10 and PL 1702-9

RECOMMENDATION: that a report be submitted to City Council recommending:

- 1) that City Council approve the advertising regarding the proposal to amend the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw), as indicated in the attached report;
- 2) that the General Manager, Community Services Department, be requested to prepare the required notice for advertising the proposed amendments;
- 3) that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the required bylaw;
- 4) that the report be referred to the Municipal Planning Commission for review and comment on this matter at the time of the Public Hearing; and
- 5) that at the time of the Public Hearing, City Council be asked to consider the Administration’s recommendation that the proposed City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) amendments be approved.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are currently over 200 residential care homes in the City of Saskatoon (City) providing care for over 1,500 residents. These care homes are licensed by the province with the majority providing care for seniors, youth, persons with mental illnesses, and persons with cognitive disabilities.

Residential care homes provide an alternative to traditional institutional housing choices for persons in need of 24-hour supervision. Based upon the City’s demographics and population projections, your Administration anticipates a growing need for senior care spaces. Furthermore, recent publications from the Saskatchewan Children’s Advocate Office suggest that the need for youth care spaces will also remain strong over the next several years.

In response to a motion from City Council, your Administration undertook an extensive review

of the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) requirements for residential care homes. The review focused on the following issues:

- i) the maximum number of residents in a Type I Residential Care Home;
- ii) differentiating between types of care homes;
- iii) the concentration and disposition of residential care homes in a neighbourhood;
- iv) development standards applicable to residential care homes, including off-street parking, landscaping, site area, and site width requirements;
- v) impact on property values; and
- vi) addressing neighbourhood concerns.

For this review, your Administration undertook consultation with multiple stakeholder groups, including provincial agencies responsible for licensing residential care homes, residential care home operators, and the Saskatoon Police Service. Administration also worked with a consulting firm, Inshtrix Research Inc., which facilitated two focus group discussions and a telephone survey. The focus groups were comprised of one group of property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home and one group from the general public. Telephone surveys were also conducted with these two groups on a broader scale.

The results of the focus groups and the phone survey showed that those that do not currently live near a residential care home are far more concerned about potential issues associated with the development of a residential care home than people currently living near an existing Type II Residential Care Home. The focus group and telephone survey findings formed an overarching theme in which feelings of uncertainty, held by the neighbours' over potential development of a residential care home, resulted in concern.

Overall, the research and consultation indicated that current regulations and policies are appropriate to ensure that Type I and II Residential Care Homes are compatible with residential neighbourhoods, and that they are encouraged to locate throughout the city. Recommendations to address concerns over parking, concentration, and site amenities, such as landscaping, are outlined in the report, as well as tools that allow the City and developers to be proactive in addressing concerns with the potential development of residential care homes.

BACKGROUND

During its June 1, 2009 meeting, City Council resolved that:

“As part of the second phase of the Zoning Bylaw review, would the administration please review and report on the zoning requirements for residential care homes, including whether a maximum of five residents in a Type I care home, which is a fully permitted use home, remains appropriate; and differentiating between seniors' care homes and other types of care homes.”

The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the review of residential care homes and provide recommendations for amendments to the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw). This report also addresses other issues that have consistently come up in the review of

applications for residential care homes, including impact on property values and strategies for addressing stakeholder concern.

REPORT

A. Consultation Process

As part of the review process, your Administration looked at alternative methods to obtain input from the general public. Conventional means of obtaining public input, such as an Open House or a "town-hall" style meeting, typically work well when there is a specific development proposal. However, Open Houses and "town-hall" style meetings that focus on regulatory amendments have typically been poorly attended. In this respect, Administration enlisted the services of a consultant, Inshtrix Research Inc., who developed and facilitated two focus group sessions and conducted a telephone survey on the topic of residential care homes.

Telephone and online surveys have been utilized in the past by Administration for other planning related matters, while the use of focus groups to obtain public input on planning related matters was a new approach. The focus groups provided a great opportunity to gain higher level insight into community values and to obtain qualitative data on the topic of residential care homes.

The focus groups were comprised of one group of nine individuals who are property owners who were known to reside within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home and one group of eight individuals from the general public that do not live near a residential care home. Telephone surveys were also conducted with these two groups on a broader scale. The telephone survey was completed by 156 respondents who are property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home and 152 respondents consisting of members of the general public. Focus group and telephone survey findings are contained throughout the body of this report.

Stakeholder consultation also included meetings with the provincial agencies responsible for licensing residential care homes. In particular, meetings were held with Mental Health and Addiction Services, Social Services, the Community Care Branch (the Branch responsible for licensing personal care homes), and the Community Living Division. A meeting was held with residential care home operators who operate in the City, as well as consultation with Saskatoon Police Service. The findings of these meetings are contained throughout the body of this report.

A summary of the comments and results from the consultation process are provided on Attachment No. 1.

B. Current Policy

The City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan) states that neighbourhoods shall permit a range of complementary institutional and community related facilities,

including supportive housing forms, provided that they present a needed service and issues of land-use conflict are appropriately addressed. Supportive housing forms will be facilitated in all areas of the City. The Zoning Bylaw will contain the densities, locations, and development standards under which these uses may be established.

Residential care homes are defined in the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) as a licensed or approved group care home governed by Provincial regulations that provides, in a residential setting, 24-hour care of persons in need of personal services, supervision or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual.

The City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) provides for two categories of residential care homes within low-density residential neighbourhoods. A Type I Residential Care Home provides care for no more than 5 persons and a Type II Residential Care Home provides care for 6 to 15 persons. A Type I Residential Care Home is a permitted use in all residential areas, except the mobile home districts. A Type II Residential Care Home is only permitted in low-density residential districts at the discretion of City Council. On predesignated sites in new neighbourhoods, consideration of discretionary use approval for Type II Residential Care Homes is delegated to Administration.

C. Provincial Legislation

The City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) definition of a residential care home encompasses a variety of different types of care homes and care facilities that are licensed by Provincial agencies. The most common types of residential care homes are as follows:

- i) **Approved Homes:** These types of care homes accommodate persons with severe and persistent mental illnesses and are licensed pursuant to *The Mental Health Services Act*. Mental Health and Addiction Services generally does not license care homes for more than five residents. Approximately 30 percent of all residential care homes in the city are licensed as Approved Care Homes.
- ii) **Personal Care Homes:** These types of care homes typically accommodate seniors in need of care and supervision and are licensed pursuant to *The Personal Care Homes Act*. Approximately 35 percent of all residential care homes in the city are licensed as Personal Care Homes.
- iii) **Private Services Homes:** These types of care homes accommodate persons with intellectual disabilities and are often privately operated. These care homes are licensed pursuant to *The Residential Services Act*. Approximately 22 percent of all residential care homes in the city are licensed as Private Services Homes.
- iv) **Residential Service Facilities:** These types of care homes may accommodate persons with intellectual disabilities or youth under the care of the Ministry of Social Services. These types of care homes are characteristically operated by an

agency or organization. These care homes are licensed pursuant to *The Residential Services Act*. Approximately 13 percent of all residential care homes in the city are licensed as Residential Service Facilities.

D. Residential Care Home Distribution by Neighbourhood

The Planning and Development Branch, Community Services Department, monitors the distribution of residential care homes in Saskatoon. The neighbourhoods with the highest total number of residential care homes (Type I and Type II combined) are Eastview with 17, Silverwood Heights with 15, and Fairhaven, Meadowgreen, Westview and Willowgrove each with 10. The total number of Type I and Type II Residential Care Homes for each Ward and neighbourhood are provided in the table on Attachment No. 2. The table also provides the numbers for each type of residential care home (i.e. youth, mental illness, senior or cognitive disability) for each neighbourhood as well as the ratio of residential care homes to dwelling units. A map showing the total number residential care homes (Type I and Type II combined) for each neighbourhood is provided on Attachment No. 3.

Another measure of the residential care home activity is the total number of care spaces in a neighbourhood. This measure is relevant to consider since the number of persons under care, or care spaces, varies between the Type I and Type II Residential Care Homes. The total number of care spaces for a neighbourhood is determined by adding the total number of care spaces for all residential care homes in a neighbourhood. The total number of care spaces for each neighbourhood does not directly relate to the total number of residential care homes per neighbourhood. The neighbourhoods with the highest number of care spaces are Silverwood Heights and Willowgrove with 126, Silverspring with 108, Eastview with 102, and Fairhaven with 64. The total number of care spaces for each neighbourhood is also provided in the table on Attachment No. 2 and shown on the map on Attachment No. 4.

The majority of residential care homes in the city are the sole care home operations on the block in which they are located. Table 1 provides the number of blocks having one, two, three, or four residential care home operations. It should be noted that in 2003, the Land Branch began predesignating sites for Type II Residential Care Homes in new neighbourhood Concept Plans. It is typical that two or three adjacent sites are predesignated resulting in an increase in situations where there is more than one care home on a block.

Table 1: Residential Care Homes Per Block Relationship

Blocks Having One Residential Care Home	188
Blocks Having Two Residential Care Homes	13
Blocks Having Three Residential Care Homes	5
Blocks Having Four Residential Care Homes	1

E. Future Demand for Residential Care Homes

Population projections provided by the Planning and Development Branch, Community Services Department, show that with a moderate growth rate of 1 percent, the population of Saskatoon will reach 257,178 by 2026. With a 1 percent growth rate, the total population of the 65+ age cohort is expected to rise from 26,413 in 2006 to 44,875 in 2026, a 70 percent increase. The population projections for the 65+ age cohort is contained in Table 2 below. With the projected population increase for this age cohort, it is anticipated that housing for this age group, including senior residential care homes, will be a challenge.

Table 2: City of Saskatoon Population Projections for 65+ Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	Year				
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
65+	26,413	26,527	31,537	37,624	44,875

Regarding the youth of our City, concerns with the overcrowding of foster homes in Saskatoon, and Saskatchewan in general, was identified in the Saskatchewan Children's Advocate Office publication, A Breach of Trust, an Investigation into Foster Home Overcrowding in the Saskatoon Service Centre. In November 2009, the Saskatchewan Children's Advocate Office issued a progress report on foster home overcrowding in Saskatchewan. According to the progress report, significant overcrowding of foster homes in Saskatoon still remains a strong concern. At the time of the progress report, it was noted that, of the 216 foster homes in the Saskatoon Centre, 52 were overcrowded. The overcrowded foster homes generally had 5 to 15 children.

While foster homes are not typically considered a residential care home, the shortage of foster homes has had an impact on the residential care home landscape in Saskatoon. Residential care homes that provide care for youth under the care of social services are becoming more common. Unlike the typical foster home, where youth under the care of Social Services are placed with a family, residential care homes for youth are staffed and provide accommodations and typically provide programming and counselling for the residents. In 2009, Administration processed four discretionary use applications for Type II Residential Care Homes that provided care to youth. Given the high number of overcrowded foster homes and the growing population, your Administration anticipates a demand for youth care spaces that will continue to grow.

The provincial agencies responsible for licensing care homes have also indicated that they anticipate being faced with the challenge of dealing with the demand and quality of residential care homes over the next several years.

F. Permitted Number of Residents under Care

In lower density residential zoning districts, the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw), currently permits for the care of up to five residents in a building that functions as a one-unit dwelling. These are referred to as a Type I Residential Care Home. In each unit of a building that functions as a two-unit dwelling or semi-detached dwelling, the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) permits the keeping of two residential care home residents.

Your Administration is of the view that a Type I Residential Care Home has land use impacts comparable to that of a conventional family home. That is, land use impacts such as traffic, parking, and noise generated by a residential care home with five persons would be comparable to the impacts of a conventional family home.

In lower density residential zoning districts, residential care homes with more than five, but no more than 15 residents, are considered a Type II Residential Care Home and are only permitted at the discretion of City Council. On predesignated sites in new neighbourhoods, consideration of discretionary use approval for Type II Residential Care Homes is delegated to Administration. Consideration of discretionary use approval on predesignated sites has been delegated to Administration, since the sites are identified on neighbourhood Concept Plans and signs are placed on the predesignated sites so developers and future property owners are aware of the potential development of a residential care home. Since developers and future property owners are aware of potential development of a residential care home on these sites, approvals are typically less contentious.

The City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) does provide for residential care homes with more than 15 residents as a permitted or discretionary use in medium to high-density residential and institutional zoning districts. These types of care homes are referred to as a Type III Residential Care Home. This report only addresses Type I and Type II Residential Care Homes in low-density residential zoning districts.

1. Comparison with Other Municipalities

The method of classifying residential care homes on the basis of the number of residents cared for is an approach commonly used by other Canadian municipalities. Table 3 shows the thresholds for the number of residents in permitted and discretionary residential care facilities in other Canadian municipalities.

Table 3: Residential Care Home Standards for Select Canadian Municipalities

Municipality	Number of Residents	
	For Permitted Use	For Discretionary Use
Winnipeg	6	≥7
Edmonton	6	≥7
Calgary	4	5 - 10
Ottawa	10	NA ¹
Red Deer	5	≥6
Kelowna	6	≥7
Lethbridge	4	5 - 10

1. Ottawa has no provision for residential care homes with more than ten residents in lower density residential zoning districts.

2. Comments from Provincial Licensing Agencies

All of the provincial agencies responsible for licensing residential care homes expressed the opinion that providing for up to five residents as a permitted use was still appropriate.

In particular, Mental Health and Addiction Services noted that they do not license their homes for more than five residents. It is their mandate to seamlessly integrate their facilities into a neighbourhood. They felt that having more than five residents in a home would make this goal difficult. They also noted that lowering the number of residents permitted in a Type I Residential Care Home would draw undue attention to these homes if they had to apply for discretionary use approval to care for up to five residents.

The Community Care Branch also felt strongly that permitting five residents remains appropriate. They claimed that five residents was a good barometer for distinguishing between the levels of commitment needed, operationally and financially, by the residential care home operators.

3. Comments from Residential Care Home Operators

The question of what is an appropriate number of residents to permit in a residential care home was discussed at a public meeting held with residential care home operators. Of the approximately 30 residential care home operators in attendance, only two operators/organizations felt this number should be increased. These two operators/organizations expressed their opinion that neighbourhoods, as a whole, have a social responsibility to fulfil and that Type I and Type II Residential Care Homes should both be outright permitted.

4. Focus Group and Telephone Survey Results

Those participating in the focus groups and the telephone surveys were asked whether or not five residents was an appropriate number for the maximum number of permitted residence in a residential care home.

From the two focus groups, several points were made with respect to what is an appropriate number of residents to permit. Some participants felt that the number of residents permitted should be based upon the type of residents under care and others expressed that more than five residents should be fully permitted. In general, it was expressed by the participants from both focus groups that five residents was appropriate.

For the telephone survey, respondents were asked, "Do you feel the maximum of five persons for a Type I Residential Care Home is appropriate". Approximately 79 percent of the survey respondents who are property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home indicated that permitting five residents is appropriate. Approximately 78 percent of the survey respondents consisting of members of the general public indicated that permitting five residents is appropriate.

5. Recommendation for Permitted Number of Residents Under Care

In view of the general consensus expressed by the provincial agencies, residential care home operators, focus group participants, and telephone survey respondents for the current threshold of five residents, no change is recommended to the current maximum of five residents in a Type I Residential Care Home. In addition, the City's current threshold is comparable to other cities as shown in Table 3.

Your Administration does recommend amendments to the R2, M1, M2, M3, and M4 Districts to allow as a permitted use, the keeping of three residential care home residents in each unit of a building that functions as a two-unit dwelling or semi-detached dwelling. As noted previously in this report, only two residents are permitted per side. Two-unit dwelling and semi-detached dwellings have a site width of 15 metres and a minimum site area of 450 square metres which would accommodate off-street parking on these sites.

G. Differentiating Between the Various Types of Residential Care Homes

The current City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) definition of a residential care home applies broadly to several different types of care homes and only distinguishes between residential care homes on the basis of the number of residents cared for (i.e. Residential Care Home Type I, II, and III). Defining care homes based on the number of

residents ensures that the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) regulates residential care homes based on the land use and not the land user.

1. Legal Issues Associated with Regulating Residential Care Homes

Where other Canadian municipalities have attempted to distinguish residential care homes based on the people under care (such as youth or elderly), challenges from human rights tribunals has resulted in litigation. Zoning Bylaws which enact different regulations on the basis of the type of resident in a home have historically been quashed by the courts as they have been found to be in violation of Section 15 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which reads:

“Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.”

2. Comments from Provincial Licensing Agencies

The provincial agencies responsible for licensing care homes did not provide comment on this issue.

3. Comments from Residential Care Home Operators

The residential care home operators did not show support for differentiating care homes based on the type of residents being cared for.

4. Focus Group and Telephone Survey Results

Both the focus groups and telephone surveys addressed public perception over the different types of care homes.

The participants in the focus group, comprised of property owners who reside within a 50-metre radius of an approved Type II Residential Care Home, discussed issues regarding residential care home types. Participants who live near a youth care home commented that they hear noise from time to time, but stated that this was not a significant issue. Participants in this focus group, that are near a senior care facility, stated that these neighbours are no different from others on their block. For the focus group that was made up of individuals that do not live near a care home, participants noted that they had concerns with residential care homes for youth and homes for those with intellectual disabilities, in terms of safety for others in the area.

Among focus group participants who live near other types of residential care homes or do not live near any residential care home, it is clear that there is a

heightened sensitivity to youth care homes. It appeared that while most were accepting of such establishments, some participants from both focus groups expressed concern over the uncertainty of behaviour that they feel could be displayed by the residents. However, it is important to note that those who do live near such care homes convey less concern over such matters.

Respondents to the telephone survey were asked questions related to potential concerns about living near a residential care home and how prevalent the concern was. When asked about concerns with the type of care home (i.e. youth, senior, intellectual disabilities), the respondents who currently live near a residential care home showed minimal concern, with 16.7 percent noting it as an issue and 75.3 percent stating that they have no issue at all with the type of care home. For those who do not live near a residential care home, concern with the type of care home was much greater, with 67.1 percent noting it as an issue and 30.4 percent stating that they have no issue at all with the type of care home.

5. Comments from Saskatoon Police Service

Proposals for residential care homes that provide for the care of youth often result in concerns being expressed by nearby property owners over a potential increase in crime and perceptions that such a care home will have a negative impact on neighbourhood safety.

As part of this review, Saskatoon Police Service was consulted to determine if there is any correlation between the establishment of a residential care home for youth and an increase in crime in a neighbourhood. Saskatoon Police Service reviewed police calls received for all blocks that contain a residential care home for youth. This review included looking at the calls received for at least one year prior to the inception of a residential care home on the block. From this review the following conclusions were made:

- Calls from neighbouring properties, on the block, in which a residential care home for youth is located were consistent before and after the residential care home was established;
- Calls to the site where the residential care home was established are definitely higher once the home started operating and, in many cases, the number of police calls generated by the care home sites were higher than other properties on the block;
- The increase in calls to these residential care homes reflects how these homes are operated. The calls received by police are typically from the owner/operator and reflects a "zero tolerance" policy in which any breach of curfew or missing persons is immediately reported to the police;
- Police calls to care home sites, other than curfew breaches and missing persons, typically involved internal conflicts that occur in the home between the care home residents or staff and residents; and

- No police calls were noted in which property damage of a non-care home site was linked to care home residents.

In conclusion, the establishment of a residential care home for youth will result in a higher police presence in the neighbourhood; however, this is directly related to police attending to internal issues at the care home. While a higher police presence may be alarming to some neighbours, there is no correlation that there is an increase in crime or reduced public safety due to the establishment of a residential care home for youth.

6. Recommendation for Differentiating Between Various Types of Residential Care Homes

Your Administration does acknowledge that certain types of care homes elicit more concern from the general public than other types of care homes. This is particularly true for residential care homes for youth, in which nearby neighbours often express concerns over the potential for vandalism, frequent uncivil behaviour, noise, and loss of property values. However, information provided by Police and feedback from the focus groups and surveys demonstrate that these concerns are perceptions only. Based on this information and the legal concerns that could arise by differentiating care homes on the basis of the type of resident, no changes are recommended to the current definition of a residential care home.

H. Disposition of Residential Care Homes

Concern over the number of residential care homes that have been established on a block or the proximity of other residential care home operations are often expressed. Concerns expressed relate to the cumulative impact these operations have on a residential setting, including increased traffic from passenger and emergency service vehicles, problems with parking on the street, and impact on the character of the neighbourhood.

1. Comparison with Other Municipalities

In regulating care homes, some municipalities have adopted land use regulations that prescribe a separation distance between care home sites. Some municipalities also limit the number of care homes in a neighbourhood or the number of residents under care on a block face. Other municipalities do not prescribe distances between care home sites but do typically address the distribution of care homes in their Official Community Plan or Municipal Development Plan. These policies encourage an equitable distribution of residential care homes or discourage a concentration of them. Table 4 provides details on provisions for separation between residential care homes for other municipalities.

Table 4: Distance Requirements Between Care Homes

Municipality	Zoning Bylaw Regulations
Winnipeg	Care homes with six or less residents must be at least 100 metres from the nearest care home site.
	Care homes with seven or more residents must be at least 300 metres from the nearest care home site.
Toronto	Care homes with more than three residents must be at least 300 metres from the nearest care home site
Ottawa	Care homes with more than three residents must be at least 300 metres from the nearest care home site.
	Two care homes may be permitted within this distance if the total number of residents under care does not exceed ten.
Regina	No more than 30 care home residents shall be allowed on a given block face and no more than two care homes shall be permitted on a given block face.
	No more than 15 care homes shall be permitted in a district (the City of Regina has been divided into 67 different districts).
Edmonton	Has no specific distance requirement between care home sites.
Calgary	Has no specific distance requirement between care home sites.
Vancouver	Has no specific distance requirement between care home sites.
Lethbridge	Has no specific distance requirement between care home sites.
Red Deer	Has no specific distance requirement between care home sites.

While there are examples of municipalities adopting regulations that prescribe separation distances between residential care home sites, your Administration is of the opinion that there would be adverse effects in implementing such regulations in Saskatoon.

Regulations that prescribe separation distances between residential care home sites may have an impact on the availability of affordable care home spaces. In 2003, the Land Branch began predesignating sites for Type II Residential Care Homes in new neighbourhood Concept Plans. To date, this initiative has been successful in terms of providing a more efficient approval process for Type II Residential Care Homes. However, the Community Care Branch has indicated that newer, purpose built care homes typically have vacancy rates around 20 percent. This may be associated with the higher costs for residential care at these locations. Care homes developed in established neighbourhoods, which have often been converted from a one or two-unit dwelling, typically have vacancy rates ranging between 5 and 10 percent, due in part to the lower rates charged. In this respect, restricting certain areas from having a care home may limit the availability of affordable care spaces.

Furthermore, establishing regulations pertinent to separation distances between residential care home sites or limiting the number of residential care homes in a

neighbourhood would create non-conforming situations for some of the 200 plus residential care homes already operating in the city. This could result in some residential care homes not being able to expand and not being able to rebuild, in the event of any substantial damage to the property. In the event that a residential care home became non-conforming and were to be sold, a prospective purchaser may also have difficulties getting financing for a non-conforming use.

In addition, having prescriptive regulations pertinent to separation distances between residential care homes may unnecessarily rule out sites that may function well as a care home, such as a large corner site. In some locations, having multiple Type II Residential Care Homes on a block may have little impact on the neighbourhood. For example, there are several Type II Residential Care Homes located along Preston Avenue. Due to the high traffic volumes inherent in this area (or on any collector or arterial street in general), the impacts of multiple Type II Residential Care Homes are negligible. However, in some cases, having multiple Type II Residential Care Homes on a block would have larger impacts. Examples may include having multiple Type II Residential Care Homes on a cul-de-sac or crescent, where the cumulative impacts of increases in traffic and on-street parking would be more pronounced.

2. Comments from Provincial Licensing Agencies

The provincial agencies responsible for licensing care homes did not comment on this issue.

3. Comments from Residential Care Home Operators

The residential care home operators have noted that care homes are often developed in close proximity for administrative and operational efficiency.

4. Focus Group and Telephone Survey Results

Some participants in the focus group, comprised of property owners who reside within a 50-metre radius of an approved Type II Residential Care Home, admitted they were initially concerned by the number of residential care homes nearby. However, most noted that their concerns regarding traffic, parking, noise, etc. have been diminished due to the minimal impacts noted. When asked how many residential care homes there should be on one city block, the consensus amongst this group was three, although some noted that one youth care home should be considered the maximum per block.

For the focus group that was made up of participants that do not live near a care home, concerns on this issue appear to be more pronounced. Many participants conveyed some concern about the potential for several residential care homes to establish in a neighbourhood, both in terms of impact on the community and population density.

In the telephone survey conducted by Insightrix Research Inc., the following question was asked, "Should there be a maximum number of residential care homes on a city block?"

Approximately 71 percent of the respondents who are property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home indicated that there should be a maximum number of residential care homes on a block. Approximately 78 percent of the respondents consisting of members of the general public also indicated that there should be a maximum number of care homes on a block.

Survey participants were also asked, "What should be the maximum number of residential care homes allowed on a block?"

Approximately 52 percent of the respondents who are property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home, indicated that only one care home per block should be allowed. Approximately 43 percent of this group felt that a maximum of two residential care homes should be allowed per block. Approximately 72 percent of the respondents consisting of members of the general public advised that only one care home should be allowed per block. Approximately 21 percent of this group advised that only two residential care homes should be allowed per block.

The telephone surveys and focus group sessions did show that there is some concern with the number of residential care homes that should be established on a block. However, there is more acceptance of a higher number of residential care homes on a block by those that already live near one.

5. Recommendations for Disposition of Residential Care Homes

In evaluating the cumulative land use impacts of residential care homes, it is important to consider the location and type of home. In new neighbourhoods, on predesignated sites, residential care homes are typically larger, purpose-built homes designed to accommodate the maximum number of residents (15 residents). It is important to note that once predesignated sites are developed, discretionary use applications for Type II Residential Care Homes may be considered at other locations in the neighbourhood. Type II Residential Care Homes that are developed in existing neighbourhoods are typically smaller and provide for the care of six to ten residents. This is due to the size of the existing one or two-unit dwelling being converted and the building upgrades required to accommodate additional residents being cost prohibitive. For example, residential care homes that provide sleeping accommodations for more than ten residents require a two inch water connection in order to accommodate required sprinklers. Sites predesignated for Type II Residential Care Homes are initially serviced with these larger connections, while water connections for sites that are not predesignated are typically an inch to an inch and a half in diameter.

As noted in this report, staffing of homes also varies depending on the type of home being proposed.

The number of residents under care, as well as staffing requirements, directly relates to the amount of traffic and parking that a residential care home will generate. Since there are variations in number of residents and staffing requirements between Type II Residential Care Homes, as well as consideration that needs to be given to the location of the home, your Administration is of the view that a flexible approach is necessary in the review and approval of Type II Residential Care Homes. Such an approach provides an objective approach to evaluating the location of a proposed residential care home and the cumulative land use impacts, as opposed to a prescriptive evaluation that may arbitrarily rule out sites that may function well as a residential care home simply due to the location of another residential care home.

It is recommended that the policies in the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan) for supportive housing (which include residential care homes) be amended to include that residential care homes are to be compatible with the neighbourhood in which they are located and that concentration of these facilities shall be discouraged. It is also recommended that the general regulation for residential care homes contained in Section 5.34 of the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) be amended to provide a general regulation that would state that in the review of discretionary use applications for Type II Residential Care Homes, consideration shall be given to the proximity of other Type II Residential Care Homes, location of the residential care home on the block and in the neighbourhood, and the type of street(s) serving the proposed Type II Residential Care Home to ensure that the cumulative land use impacts of such uses would not be inconsistent with the neighbourhood in which the proposed residential care home is to be located.

To minimize the cumulative land use impacts of residential care homes located beside one another in new neighbourhoods, your Administration also recommends that in new neighbourhoods, generally no more than two predesignated sites be allowed to locate adjacent to one another.

I. Residential Care Homes – Parking Impacts

Once residential care homes are operational, Administration typically receives few complaints relating to the operation of a residential care home. If complaints are received they are most often related to issues over parking.

The City of Saskatoon's Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) current off-street parking requirement for all residential care homes is one space, plus one space for every five residents. For example, a residential care home with ten residents would require three off-street parking spaces.

1. Comparison with Other Municipalities

The following table contains the required off-street parking rates for other Canadian Municipalities.

Table 5: Off-Street Parking Requirements in other Canadian Municipalities

Municipality	Residential Care Home Off-Street Parking Requirement
Edmonton	One space per three beds, plus one space per staff
Calgary	One space per three residents
Winnipeg	One space per ten residents plus one space per staff
Kelowna	One space plus one space per three residents, plus one space per staff
Red Deer	.4 spaces per bed
Regina	Two spaces plus one space per staff

Based upon the above examples, the City of Saskatoon's Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) current rate is relatively consistent with other municipalities. The current rate does not address the staffing needs for residential care homes as the regulations for other municipalities such as Edmonton, Winnipeg, Kelowna, and Regina have done.

From information gathered from residential care home operators in the City, a residential care home typically has one to four staff members on duty at any given time. The number of staff needed depends upon a variety of factors, including the number of residents under care, the care needs of the residents, the type of residents, and the programs and services provided in the residential care home.

An increase in parking requirements should be considered to accommodate staff of residential care homes. However, any increase in parking requirements needs to be cognizant of the impact increasing parking would have on the site. Particularly, any increase in parking requirements may result in larger driveways and loss of landscaped areas.

2. Comments from Provincial Licensing Agencies

The provincial agencies responsible for licensing care homes noted that larger sites are desirable to provide site amenities, including parking.

3. Comments from Residential Care Home Operators

The residential care home operators did not have any concerns with parking.

4. Focus Group and Telephone Survey Results

Most of the participants in the focus group session comprised of those that live within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home did not express any major issues with parking, although it was the most common concern brought forward.

For the focus group that was made up of participants that do not live near a care home, participants did express some concern over the availability of parking if a residential care home were to open in their neighbourhood. However, while this concern was noted among participants, it did not appear to be an alarming issue.

From the telephone surveys, respondents who are property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home, 30 percent identify on-street parking as being an issue while 68 percent noted it was no issue at all. Among the respondents from the general public, 76.6 percent identify on-street parking as being a potential issue while 21.5 percent noted it was not perceived as an issue at all. In both groups, on-street parking was the most frequently identified issue in the phone survey.

As with other issues, those participants in both the focus group sessions and telephone survey that live near a care home have less concern than those that do not currently live near a residential care home.

5. Recommendations for Parking Requirements

In order to better manage the parking demand for residential care homes and the corresponding effect on a site's appearance, your Administration recommends that the current off-street parking requirement of one space, plus one space for every five residents be amended to provide for 0.75 spaces per staff member, plus one space per five residents.

Table No. 6 demonstrates the number of required parking spaces under the current and proposed parking rates based upon given staffing and resident scenarios.

**Table No. 6: Off-Street Parking Requirement for Residential Care Homes
(Current versus Proposed)**

Number of Residents	Number of Staff	Number of Spaces Required	
		Current Rate	Proposed Rate
5	1	2	2
5	2	2	3
10	2	3	4
10	3	3	4
15	3	4	5
15	4	4	6

As shown in the previous table, the number of off-street parking spaces that are required would remain the same for residential care homes with lower staffing needs, but would be increased for residential care homes with higher staffing needs.

In order to have a consistent appearance with residential properties in low-density residential zoning districts, it is also recommend that no more than three off-street parking spaces be permitted in a required front yard. This ensures that residential care home sites will provide suitable landscaping in the required front yard.

The minimum required site width in the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) for a Type II Residential Care Home currently ranges from 7.5 metres to 15 metres, and the minimum required site area currently ranges from 225 square metres to 450 square metres between the various residential and institutional zoning districts.

Your Administration recommends amending the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) to require a 15 metre minimum site width and a minimum site area of 450 square metres for Type II Residential Care Homes in all residential and institutional zoning districts where a Type II Residential Care Home is a permitted or discretionary use. Requiring a minimum site width and site area requirements of 15 metres and 450 square metres respectively ensures an appropriate site width and site area to accommodate the required on-site parking while maintaining appropriate landscaping.

J. Residential Care Homes and Property Value Impacts

Relating to the siting of residential care homes, another comment that is often raised during the consultation process is that residential care homes affect the value of neighbouring properties. This sentiment was clearly expressed during the focus groups and telephone surveys.

1. Comments from Provincial Licensing Agencies

The provincial agencies responsible for licensing care homes did not provide comments on this issue.

2. Comments from Residential Care Home Operators

The residential care home operators did not provide comments on this issue.

3. Focus Group and Telephone Survey Results

Approximately 55 percent of respondents to the telephone survey, who are property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home,

believed that having a residential care home in their neighbourhood had a negative impact on their property values. Approximately 85 percent of respondents, consisting of members of the general public, felt that having a residential care home in their neighbourhood had a negative impact on their property values.

The focus groups yielded similar results. Focus group participants, consisting of members of the general public, expressed more concern over potential property value impacts than property owners within a 50-metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home.

4. Academic Literature on Residential Care Homes

With more than 50 studies on a residential care home's impact on property values identified, they are one of the most studied small land uses. A publication released by the APA (American Planning Association) titled, Policy Guide on Community Residences, summarizes the findings of these studies. In the publication, it is concluded that:

- Residential care homes do not affect property values;
- They have no effect on the length of time it takes to sell a neighbouring property;
- Most neighbours within one to two blocks of the residential care home do not know there is a residential care home nearby; and
- Residential care homes are often the best maintained properties on the block.

K. Addressing Neighbour Concerns

1. NIMBY Strategy

From the focus group discussions, one prevalent theme that emerged was that uncertainty over a proposed residential care home causes anxiety. This anxiety often leads to opposition, or NIMBY-ism, of a proposed facility. NIMBY is an acronym for "Not in My Backyard" and is commonly used to refer to the opposition of local residents and land owners to new developments in their neighbourhood.

While concerns or opposition based on valid land use issues, such as traffic, parking, and concentration of homes, are relevant and need to be addressed in the review and approval process, concerns expressed that are unfounded and based on misinformation or reflect who the users are of the proposed development are not relevant. For residential care homes, this is especially evident for youth homes where concerns over the development are sometimes based on the users more than the land use issues. This was evident during the focus group sessions where many participants appeared to have heightened levels of concern regarding residential care homes for youth compared to other types of residential care homes.

To deal with community opposition to certain forms of development, your Administration is developing a NIMBY strategy. This strategy is intended to develop resources and tools to help overcome community opposition in situations where a development is well designed and suitably located. A NIMBY strategy is not intended to dismiss community concerns; rather it is intended to clarify what elements of opposition should be considered and responded to during the review and approval process. In other words, the strategy is intended to help focus community input on land use impacts versus the end users of the product or 'people zoning'.

2. Good Neighbour Agreements

The use of good neighbour agreements has also become more prevalent in many municipalities. A good neighbour agreement is a tool that provides an opportunity for individuals or groups to mutually acknowledge the needs and concerns of each other and document how these needs and concerns will be addressed. The agreement is not legally binding, it is voluntary, and encourages accountability of actions, cooperation, and mutual understanding amongst neighbours. Good neighbour agreements are designed to cover the issues that are important to those involved and may include a wide range of topics.

Many concerns that are typically raised by neighbouring property owners and operators over the potential development of a residential care home may be addressed in a good neighbour agreement. For example, a good neighbour agreement for a residential care home could address issues such as use of off-street and on-street parking, visiting hours to a site, when outdoor activities occur, and contacts and processes to address concerns that may arise. Your Administration will be designing a process for the implementation and use of good neighbour agreements so that this tool may be used when necessary in Saskatoon.

3. Providing Information on Proposed Residential Care Homes

Along with the formal consultation process, residential care home owners and operators are encouraged to be pro-active and informally consult with neighbouring properties when looking at potential new locations or expansion of existing operations. It has been the experience of your Administration that operators and organizations, who are pro-active and work to provide information, are often able to alleviate the concerns held by neighbouring residents.

Feedback obtained during the consultation process also indicated that providing more information to nearby property owners, on residential care home proposals, would be beneficial in reducing the level of concerns held by the nearby neighbours. To facilitate this, a frequently asked questions (FAQ) sheet on residential care homes will be prepared and will be distributed with all notices to

nearby property owners, upon receipt of an application for all Type II Residential Care Homes. A presentation to stakeholders will also be prepared that can be delivered at Public Information Meetings that will address known concerns of stakeholders. The FAQ sheet and presentation will provide information based on the research and details covered in this report.

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS

The following is a summary of the recommendations and actions by Administration that are contained in this report:

- No change is recommended to the current maximum of five residents in a Type I Residential Care Home;
- That the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) be amended to allow, as a permitted use, the keeping of three residential care home residents in each unit of a building that functions as a two-unit dwelling or semi-detached dwelling in the R2, M1, M2, M3, and M4 Districts;
- No change is recommended to the current definition of a residential care home and that the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) does not distinguish between the types of residential care homes based on type of resident cared for;
- That the policies contained in City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8769 (Official Community Plan) for supportive housing (which include residential care homes) be amended to include that residential care homes are to be compatible with the neighbourhood in which they are located and that concentration of these facilities shall be discouraged;
- That Section 5.34 of the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) be amended to provide that in the review of discretionary use applications for Type II Residential Care Homes, consideration shall be given to the proximity of other Type II Residential Care Homes, location of the residential care home on the block and in the neighbourhood, and the type of street(s) serving the proposed Type II Residential Care Home to ensure that the cumulative land use impacts of such uses would not be inconsistent with the neighbourhood in which the proposed residential care home is to be located;
- That the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) be amended to clarify the development standards for residential care homes to ensure that the location of other residential care homes, and that the cumulative land use impact of these residential care homes, be considered in the review and approval process;
- That no more than two pre-designated sites be allowed to locate adjacent to one another in new neighbourhoods to minimize the cumulative land use impacts of residential care homes locating beside one another;
- That the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) requirement for off-street parking of one space, plus one space for every five residents, be amended to provide for 0.75 spaces per staff member, plus one space per five residents;

- That the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) be amended to ensure that no more than three off-street parking spaces be permitted in a required front yard;
- That the City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) be amended to require a 15 metre minimum site width and a minimum site area of 450 square metres for Type II Residential Care Homes in all residential and institutional zoning districts where a Type II Residential Care Home is a permitted or discretionary use;
- Develop a NIMBY strategy that will provide resources and tools to help address community opposition in situations where a development is well designed and suitably located. A NIMBY strategy would clarify what elements of opposition should be considered, and responded to, during the approval process, such as valid land use concerns. Such a strategy is also intended to help focus community input on land use impacts versus the end users of the product or 'people zoning';
- Design process for, and implement the use of, good neighbour agreements; and
- Develop a FAQ sheet and presentation that will address known concerns of stakeholders.

Your Administration is of the opinion that the above recommended City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) amendments and actions by Administration will continue to ensure that Type I and Type II Residential Care Homes are appropriately located and operated throughout the City.

City Council has the option of recommending consideration of all, some, or none of the above recommendations.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Amendments to the text of City of Saskatoon Bylaw 8770 (Zoning Bylaw) will be required to incorporate the recommendations noted in this report.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no financial impact.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Stakeholder involvement has been outlined in the report.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

If the proposed recommendations are approved for advertising by City Council, a notice will be

placed in The StarPhoenix once a week for two consecutive weeks. Upon completion of the required notice period, City Council will hold a Public Hearing to consider all written and oral submissions.

Written notification of the Public Hearing will also be provided to all Type I and Type II Residential Care Home Operators in the City, and to the provincial representatives, responsible for licensing residential care homes.

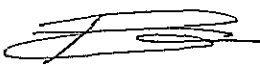
ATTACHMENTS

1. Summary of Comments and Results from the Consultation Process
2. City of Saskatoon Residential Care Home Statistics by Ward and Neighbourhood
3. Map – 2010 Care Homes
4. Map – Care Home Spaces

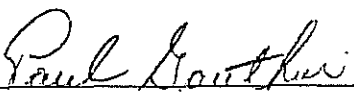
Written by: Matt Grazier, Planner 13
Planning and Development Branch

Darryl Dawson, Senior Planner II
Planning and Development Branch

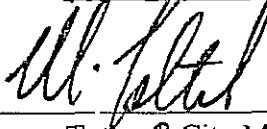
Reviewed by:


Randy Grauer, MCIP, Manager
Planning and Development Branch

Approved by:


Paul Gauthier, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: December 24, 2016

Approved by:


Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: Dec 3/10

Summary of Input Received from Provincial Licensing Agencies

- 1) **What deterrents do the current zoning regulations pose for the operation of residential care homes? What works well with the current regulations? Are there any changes that are needed?**

Ministry of Health – Community Care Branch:

Larger care home sites are needed. With much of the area devoted to parking, little room is left for amenity space and programming activities. The municipal approval process for care homes is sometimes quite onerous. The notion of pre-designated care home sites has been great for our operators. Permitting administration to approve these applications has greatly increased efficiencies in timeframes. Permitting five residents (as a Type I Residential Care Home) still remains appropriate.

Saskatoon Health Region - Mental Health and Addiction Services:

Part of mandate involves the seamless integration of our homes into a neighbourhood. For this reason, we do not license our homes for more than five residents. In this respect, the current zoning method of permitting five residents remains appropriate. Outside of the operator, who resides in the dwelling, there are no additional, non-resident staff members. As a result, we do not believe that our homes have any negative impact on parking or traffic.

Ministry of Social Services – Family Services and Community Living Division:

It is often confusing dealing with all the zoning, building code and fire regulations pertinent to care homes. Permitting five residents in a home is an appropriate number. We have several homes that were approved for higher numbers than this, but it is our intention to gradually move closer to five. This contributes to a more home like atmosphere.

- 2) **What areas of the City do you see demand for care spaces being the highest?**

Ministry of Health - Personal Care Home Branch:

The highest demand for residential care homes will continue to be for the more affordable care homes. Newer purpose built care homes in the suburbs will continue to have higher vacancy rates.

Saskatoon Health Region – Mental Health and Addiction Services:

Difficulties with financial accessibility and increasing housing prices greatly impact the location of our homes, necessitating operators to located in more affordable neighbourhoods. Our homes do tend to cluster in close proximity to civic services and amenities.

Ministry of Social Services – Family Services and Community Living Division:

Transportation and proximity to services are extremely important for our homes. In this respect, core neighbourhoods are ideal. Our facilities tend to concentrate in close proximity to our more institutional facilities, which can make staffing more efficient.

3) **What is the future outlook for residential care homes and what challenges do you anticipate?**

Personal Care Home Branch:

We expect an evolution from residential care homes providing "lighter" to "heavier" care as waiting lists for nursing homes continue to grow. Accessibility standards may need to change. Starting a residential care home will always be a major financial commitment and issues over financial accessibility will continue to be a problem. There is a growing trend to "age in place".

Saskatoon Health Region – Mental Health and Addiction Services:

The biggest challenge relates to an aging population and not being able to move clients into homes that appropriately meet their needs. Vacancy rates will continue to remain lower than desired, which forces clients into homes which may not be the best fit.

Ministry of Social Services – Family Services and Community Living Division:

We expect an evolution from "lighter" to "heavier" care due to long waiting lists for long term facility placements. This will result in our care homes having to bring in more staff. There is a growing trend to "age in place". We have an extreme long wait list for our community living facilities (400 province wide), thus demand will remain strong in the nearby future.

Summary of Consultation Conducted by Insightrix Research Inc.

The services of the consulting firm Insightrix Research Inc. were used to develop and facilitate two focus group discussions pertaining to residential care homes. One focus group session included nine individuals, who are assessed property owners living within 50 metres of a Type II Residential Care Home. The other focus group was comprised of 8 individuals from the general public that do not live near a residential care home. Key findings of the focus group are summarized in the following table:

Table 1: Key Findings from the Focus Groups

Participants Living within 50 metres of a Type II Care Home	Participants from the General Public (not next to care home)
Majority felt that care homes had a positive impact on the residents and on others living nearby.	Most believed that there would be positive quality of life benefits to the neighbourhood, some individuals appeared to be more cautious. Some believe that communities may not be welcoming to the opening of a residential care home or that concerns over such operations can overshadow potential benefits of such operations.
Parking issues was the most common complaint associated with living next to a care home.	Tended to express slightly higher anxiety in relation to concerns over availability of parking, increased traffic, concentration of facilities, and landscaping and building design.
Those that lived near a youth care home did not express any significant concerns.	Expressed heightened concern to youth care homes, mainly over uncertainty of behaviour of residents.
Expressed that establishment of a residential care home has no impact on property values.	Expressed concern that establishment of a residential care home would impact property values.
Minor concern was expressed over large concrete driveway for parking in front yard and lack of landscaping resulting in the home not blending in with residential setting.	Thoughts surrounding landscaping and building design centred on ensuring that the property adequately blends in with the neighbourhood. Concerns were raised about the care home maintaining appropriate upkeep of the landscaping on the lot.
Consensus was that there should be no more than three residential care homes per block, although some noted that there should be only one youth care home permitted per block.	Many participants conveyed some concern about the potential for several residential care homes to appear in a neighbourhood, both in terms of impact on the community and population density.

Administration and the consultant also developed a questionnaire, based upon the prevalent themes of this review. This questionnaire was used by the consultant to conduct a telephone survey with two different groupings for data collection purposes. The telephone survey was completed by 156 assessed

property owners within a 50 metre radius of a Type II Residential Care Home and by 152 members of the general public. A summary of the findings from the telephone surveys is as follows:

Table 2: Key Findings from Telephone Surveys

Participants Living within 50 metres of a Type II Care Home	Participants from the General Public
<p>Of the 156 participants that were contacted that are known to live near a type II Residential Care Home, 20.7% did not know that they lived near a care home.</p>	<p>Respondents were asked about issues perceived with care homes, in terms of number of care homes in the area, landscaping and building maintenance, type of care home, traffic and on-street parking. Of these issues, those identified as having the most concerns were on-street parking (76.6%), traffic (67.1%), Type of care home (61.5%) and the number of care homes in the neighbourhood (59%) landscaping and building maintenance (20.7%). Results of the survey show that those that do not currently live near a residential care home see these issues more as major or moderate issues.</p>
<p>Among the 71 respondents who currently live near a residential care home and have done so since before the home opened, a majority (60.6%) claim they were not at all concerned when the care home opened. An additional 15.5% were not very concerned, while a total of 22.6% admit they were at least somewhat concerned with a residential care home being opened on their block.</p>	
<p>Among the 16 respondents who previously indicated that they were somewhat or very concerned with a residential care home moving into the neighbourhood, 56.3% indicate that their concerns have subsided, while 6.3% indicate that their concerns have somewhat subsided. Only four concerned respondents (25.0%) indicate that their concerns have not subsided. This constitutes an extremely small sample size. However, directionally, this finding is supported by the focus group findings and subsequent questions asked in the telephone study, during which those who live near a residential care home express fewer concerns than those who do not.</p>	
<p>In living next to a care home, the issues that were identified as having the most concerns were on-street parking (30%), traffic (28%), safety of those living near the care home (22%) and landscaping and building maintenance (20.7%). While these issues were of concern, most noted that there concerns were minimal.</p>	

<p>Nearly four in ten (38.7%) believe that having a residential care home in their neighbourhood does not negatively impact property values at all.</p>	<p>45.6% believe that a residential care home will have some negative impact on property values for homes nearby, while another 15.2% believe that they will have a lot of impact on negatively affecting property values (a total of 60.8%).</p>
<p>78.7% of respondents support the current maximum of five persons in a Type I residential care home.</p>	<p>77.8% of respondents support the current maximum of five persons in a Type I residential care home.</p>

City of Saskatoon Residential Care Home Statistics by Ward and Neighbourhood

Ward	Neighbourhood	Youth		Mental Illness		Senior		Cognitive Disability		N'hood Totals			# of OUDs ¹	Care Home to OUD Ratio	# of Dwelling Units ²	Care Home to Dwelling Unit Ratio	# of Care Spaces ³
		Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	All					
1	City Park	1	1							1	1	2	615	1 : 308	2,793	1 : 1,397	15
	North Park	1						3		4		4	655	1 : 164	940	1 : 235	18
	Mayfair	1					2			1	2	3	790	1 : 263	1,105	1 : 368	22
	Sutherland			1		1				1	1	2	875	1 : 438	2,357	1 : 1,179	15
	Richmond Heights			2		1		3		5	1	6	240	1 : 40	411	1 : 69	37
	Kelsey-Woodlawn		1								1	1	290	1 : 290	374	1 : 374	6
	Ward Totals									12	6	18					
2	Caswell Hill			1						1		1	1,065	1 : 1,065	1,622	1 : 1,622	3
	Riversdale										0	570	NA ⁴	800	NA	NA	
	Montgomery			2		2	1		3	2	5	670	1 : 134	895	1 : 179	32	
	Pleasant Hill	2	1	2					4	1	5	665	1 : 133	1,770	1 : 354	27	
	Meadowgreen		1	4		1	2	2	7	3	10	725	1 : 73	1,420	1 : 142	59	
	King George					1				1	1	625	1 : 625	755	1 : 755	12	
	Holiday Park										0	420	NA	740	NA	NA	
Ward Totals									15	7	22						133
3	Confederation Park			2				3		5		5	1,650	1 : 330	2,170	1 : 434	21
	Fairhaven			1		1	4	3	1	5	5	10	780	1 : 78	1,650	1 : 165	64
	Pacific Heights			4						4		4	1,170	1 : 293	1,309	1 : 327	17
	Parkridge			2		2				2	2	4	1,090	1 : 273	1,480	1 : 370	38
	Ward Totals									16	7	23					
4	Hampton Village	3				1				3	1	4	913	1 : 228	1,078	1 : 270	25
	Dundonald	2		2		1	2			6	1	7	1,230	1 : 176	1,725	1 : 246	36
	Westview	2		3		2	1	2		9	1	10	830	1 : 83	995	1 : 100	45
	Massey Place			1						1		1	795	1 : 795	1,271	1 : 1,271	4
	Hudson Bay Park			2		1				3		3	545	1 : 182	915	1 : 305	12
	Mount Royal			3		3	2	1		7	2	9	1,125	1 : 125	1,876	1 : 208	56
	Westmount							2		2		2	760	1 : 380	938	1 : 469	6
Ward Totals									32	4	36						184
5	River Heights			3		3	1			4	3	7	1,160	1 : 166	1,710	1 : 244	50
	Lawson Heights			1		2	1			2	2	4	995	1 : 249	1,959	1 : 490	29
	Silverwood Heights	2		1		3	9			6	9	15	2,510	1 : 167	3,652	1 : 243	126
	Ward Totals									12	14	26					205

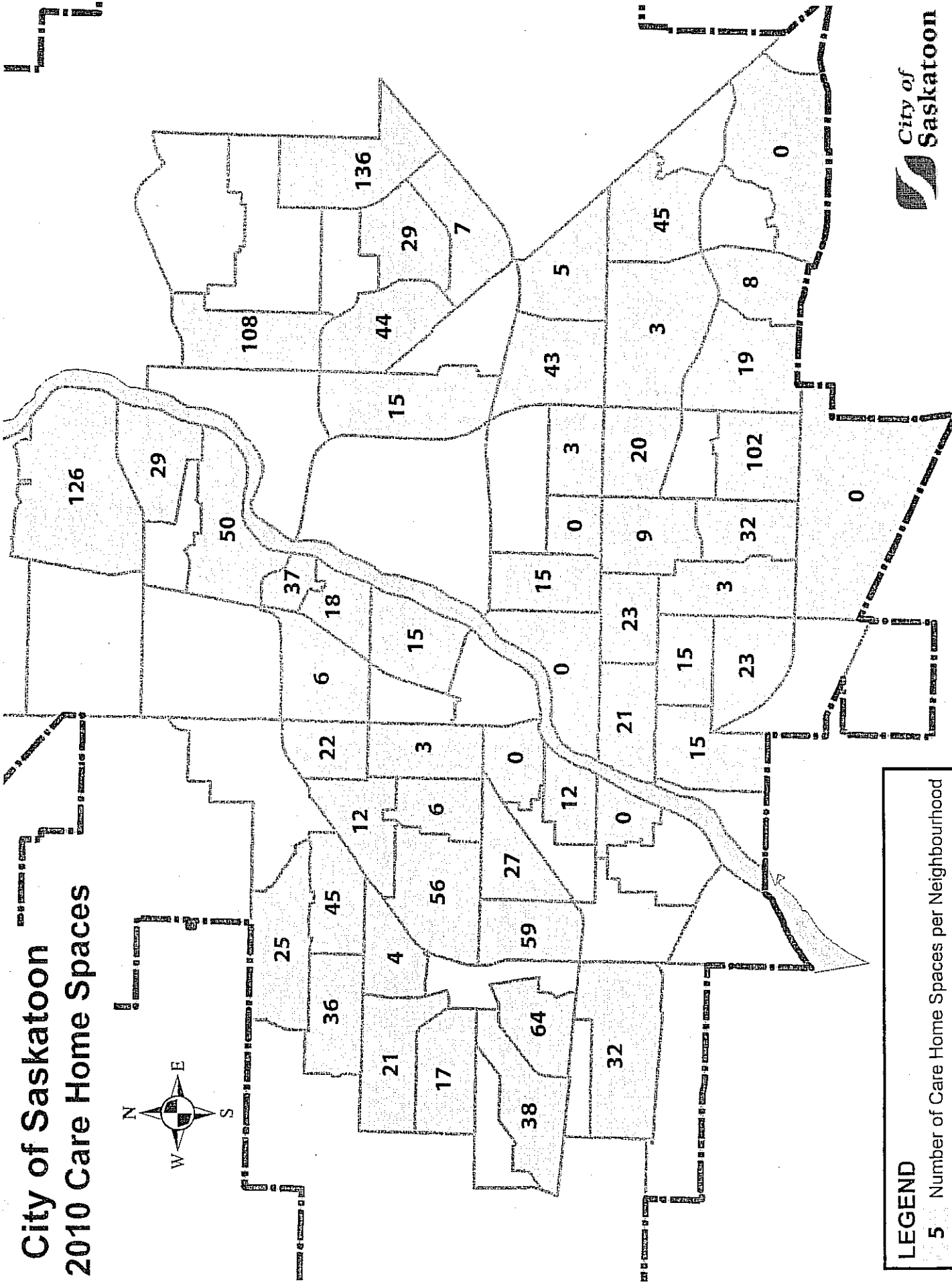
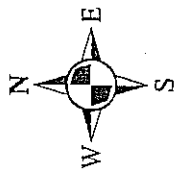
Ward	Neighbourhood	Youth		Mental Illness		Senior		Cognitive Disability		N'hood Totals			# of OUDs	Care Home to OUD Ratio	# of Dwelling Units	Care Home to Dwelling Unit Ratio	# of Care Spaces
		Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II	All					
6	Nutana										0	1,215	NA	3,430	NA	NA	
	Varsity View						1				1	595	1 : 595	1,790	1 : 1,790	15	
	Grosvenor Park										0	305	NA	748	NA	NA	
	Buena Vista			1				2	1	3	1	4	1,045	1 : 261	1,451	1 : 363	21
	Haultain			2			1	1	3	1	4	895	1 : 224	1,294	1 : 324	23	
	Holliston			1				2		3		3	865	1 : 288	1,487	1 : 496	9
	Ward Totals									9	3	12					68
7	Exhibition			2				1	3		3	705	1 : 235	1,279	1 : 426	15	
	Queen Elizabeth	1		2					3		3	685	1 : 228	1,010	1 : 337	15	
	Avalon	3		1		1			5		5	1,035	1 : 207	1,365	1 : 273	23	
	Adelaide Churchill			1					1		1	1,130	1 : 1,130	1,279	1 : 1,279	3	
	Nutana Park			2		1	1	2	1	5	2	870	1 : 124	1,031	1 : 147	32	
	Eastview	1		5			3	5	3	11	6	17	850	1 : 50	1,459	1 : 86	102
	Stonebridge											0	1,082	NA	1,871	NA	NA
Ward Totals									28	8	36					190	
8	Greystone Heights			1					1		1	690	1 : 690	1,028	1 : 1,028	3	
	College Park					1	3	4	5	3	8	1,060	1 : 133	2,051	1 : 256	43	
	College Park East			1					1		1	1,240	1 : 1,240	1,770	1 : 1,770	5	
	Brevoort Park			1				3	1	4	1	765	1 : 153	1,442	1 : 288	20	
	Briarwood			4			2		4	2	6	965	1 : 161	1,386	1 : 231	45	
	Ward Totals								14	6	20						116
9	Wildwood			1					1		1	920	1 : 920	3,599	1 : 3,599	3	
	Lakeview						1	3	3	1	4	1,600	1 : 400	2,830	1 : 708	19	
	Lakeridge			2					2		2	1,200	1 : 600	1,204	1 : 602	8	
	Rosewood										0	55	NA	55	NA	NA	
	Ward Totals								6	1	7					30	
10	Silverspring						9			9	9	1,260	1 : 140	1,496	1 : 166	108	
	Forest Grove			3			3	1	4	3	7	1,120	1 : 160	2,146	1 : 307	44	
	Erindale			2			1	2	4	1	5	1,095	1 : 219	1,410	1 : 282	29	
	Arbor Creek			1				1	2		2	1,240	1 : 620	1,468	1 : 734	7	
	Willowgrove						10			10	10	1,615	1 : 162	1,889	1 : 189	136	
	Ward Totals								10	23	33					324	

1 & 2: The figures for one-unit dwellings and total dwelling units have been derived from the 2008 City of Saskatoon Neighborhood Profiles, except for the Stonebridge, Willowgrove, Hampton Village and Rosewood Neighbourhoods which are based upon Building Permit figures.

3: Denotes number of care spaces per neighbourhood based upon zoning approval.

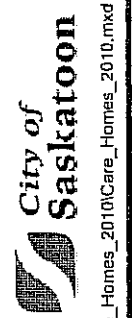
4: Denotes not applicable.

City of Saskatoon 2010 Care Home Spaces



LEGEND

5 Number of Care Home Spaces per Neighbourhood



The following information provides a summary on various studies undertaken on the topic of residential care homes and their impacts on neighbouring property values. Results of these studies were summarized in Section J(4) of the Administrative Report, Review of Residential Care Homes (PL 4350 – Z2/10 & PL 1702-09). Links to the noted studies have also been provided.

Residential Care Homes: Property Value Studies

- a) **Publication:** Policy Guide on Community Residences

Author: American Planning Association

Summary/Synopsis: Residential Care Homes have no effect on the value of neighbouring properties. More than 50 studies have examined their impact on property values. A variety of methodologies are used and all researchers have discovered that care homes do *not* affect property values of nearby properties. They have no effect on how long it takes to sell a neighbouring property. They have learned that care homes are often the best maintained properties on the block. They have ascertained that care homes function so much like a conventional family that most neighbours within one to two blocks of the home don't even know there is a care home nearby.

Link: <http://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/commres.htm>

- b) **Publication:** A Representative Sample of the 50+ Studies on the Impacts of Group Homes and Halfway Houses

Author: Daniel Lauber, Planning/Communications

Summary/Synopsis: Samples of various studies undertaken on care homes which accommodate a variety of different types of residents, including neglected male youth ages 12 to 18, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with mental illnesses, among others.

No matter which methodology has been used, every study has concluded that group homes not clustered on the same block have no effect on property values, even for the houses next door. Few studies have been conducted recently simply because this issue has been studied so exhaustively and the findings have been so consistent that they generate no negative impacts.

Link: http://www.grouphomelaw.net/bibliography_group_home_impact_studies.pdf

- c) **Publication:** Non-Residential and Residential Social Services: What are the Impacts? A Review of the Literature

Author: Daphne Powell, Social Planning Department, City of Vancouver

Summary/Synopsis: A review of research undertaken on the real and perceived impacts of a variety of different types of facilities that offer social and health services. Amongst others, the review focused on needle exchange programs, methadone clinics and residential care homes.

On the topic of residential care homes, the report addresses several documents that find that the expressed fears of property value decline, neighbourhood crime increase and quality of life deterioration are largely unjustified and unfounded. 55 of the 56 documents did not show any evidence that the presence of care homes increased crime, lowered property values or increased neighbourhood turnover. One study did find a correlation between property values and adult residential facilities specifically in racially segmented housing markets. Other property value studies and publications are also addressed, which echo similar statements.

Link: <http://vancouver.ca/commsvcs/socialplanning/initiatives/snrf/pdf/impacts05powell.pdf>

- d) **Publication:** Towards Inclusive Neighbourhoods

Author: Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Summary/Synopsis: Provides details of a property value study conducted for a mental health home in Victoria. The study compared property sales in the vicinity of the care home (termed impact area) and then in an area adjacent to the impact area (controlled area). The research concluded that there was no negative impact on neighbourhood property values resulting from the development of a group home.

Link: http://www.housing.gov.bc.ca/housing/publications/neighbour/p_value3.htm

Cosmo Civic Centre – Background Information

2.

Construction on the Cosmo Civic Centre started in 1977 and opened October 1979. The capital construction cost was \$2.93 million and the Bridge City Cosmopolitan Club contributed \$200,000 toward the project.

Activity areas included as part of the original construction included a gymnasium, combatives room, racquetball courts (2), craft studios (pottery, wood working, sewing, general crafts), theatre and childcare space. The gymnasium, combatives room and racquetball courts were located on the first floor and the remaining activity areas are on the second floor of the facility. Since Cosmo Civic Centre opened the **second floor** spaces have been repurposed. A summary of these changes are as follows:

Front Space Second Floor South End (Community Development Staff Offices)

- 1979 to 1988 - City Department of Health.
- 1988 to 1991 - Space remained empty.
- 1991 to 1994 – Former Health space leased to Nautiquet Fitness for rehab services
- 1991 to 1994 - Studio space leased to Armstrong Therapy for therapy services.
- 1994 - All craft rooms were renovated Nautiquet Fitness was moved into that area. The 2nd floor front space was renovated to accommodate Armstrong Therapy, which up to this point had been in the Studio.
- 1997 – 1998 – The Nautiquet Fitness / Armstrong was sold to the Canadian Back Institute. They remained a lease holder until December 2005.
- 2006 to December 2007 - Space remained empty.
- 2007 (Fall) - Renovated approximately ½ of front space to accommodate Community Development staff offices.
- 2007 to 2009 – Remaining ½ of front space remained vacant and used for casual rental and programming.
- 2009 to present – Vacant ¼ of front space renovated and leased to martial arts group. Remaining ¼ of space remained vacant and used for programming.

Multi-Purpose Room (originally known as the childcare space)

- 1979 to late 1980's) - Confederation Cooperative Daycare
- Late 1980's to early 1990's – Leisure Services Stepping Stone Preschool Program.
- Early to mid 90's – Space was used for rentals and city programs.
- 1996 to June 2004 - Madeline Dumont lease space around as a daycare.
- 2004 to present - Space used for city internal programs and rented to a variety of external groups (many focussing in on training).

Studio

- Currently leased out to a martial art group

Committee Room C

- 1999 – this space renovated in to accommodate all of the Area Recreation Consultants

Infrastructure Service Department Offices – Business Case

- The Avenue P Administration building does not have space to address shortage of office space for staff. Rather than leasing private office space at considerable cost, vacant space at Cosmo was considered.
- The cost to maintain the multipurpose room area (including the kitchen and storage/office areas) is 3300 square feet. The cost to operate the multi-purpose space (utilities, cleaning, & maintenance) is approximately \$7.59 per square foot for a total annual cost of \$19,800. In comparison, the cost per square foot to lease private office space is approximately \$21 per square foot for a total annual cost of \$69,300. A difference of \$49,500.

Suitability of Program Space

Cosmo Civic Centre

Meeting Room A & B Dimensions are as follows:

- A – 17' x 26' = 442 square feet (41 square meters)
- B – 23' x 28' = 664 square feet (62 square meters)
- Combined square footage of both A & B is 1106 square feet.
- Occupancy for Room A is 25 and Room B is 30 for a total of 55 when combined.

The Activity Room East Dimensions are as follows:

- 24' x 42' = 1008
- 12' x 24' = 288 (this area is mostly used for the storing of equipment)
- Total = 1296 square feet (130 sq. meters)
- Note: There are two dimensions for the Activity Room East because of the layout of the room.

Both meeting room A & B as well as the Activity Room East have been used for active and passive activities over the years (i.e. meetings, theory training, church rentals, yoga, pilates, muscle sculpting and tumbleweeds). Both rooms have acoustic tile ceilings at 8' 0", so you have to be careful what kind of equipment is being used in fitness classes. None of the rooms has windows overlooking outside.

Our front Line staff asked the Stretch Your Limit Instructor on whether meeting room A & B would work for her Stretch Your Limit Class. The instructor indicated at that time that this room would be fine.

Harry Bailey Aquatic Centre & Lakewood Civic Centre

They both offer fitness classes in spaces similar to the meeting rooms at Cosmo Civic Centre.

- Harry Bailey offer Beginner Fitness Yoga and Core Body classes in their meeting room.
- The room is 22ft x 26ft. Occupancy 22 people
- Lakewood currently offers yoga in the multipurpose room. The multipurpose room is approximately 50ft x 30ft. 1500 square feet (150 square metres).
- They have offered cardio and tease and a step class in the same room if the gym is booked for another event.
- Dance groups have offered programs in this room as well.
- The ceiling is only eight feet high so they are careful on the type of class and equipment used in the room.

Examples of other program space changes

Saskatoon Field House

Multipurpose Room – upstairs on left just past Fitness Dance Studio

- Leased by Boxing Club for a number of years
- Part of our own Weight Room for a few years
- Rental space as a meeting room for a while
- Sask Weight Lifting leased for a few years
- Currently our Spin Bike room for spin classes

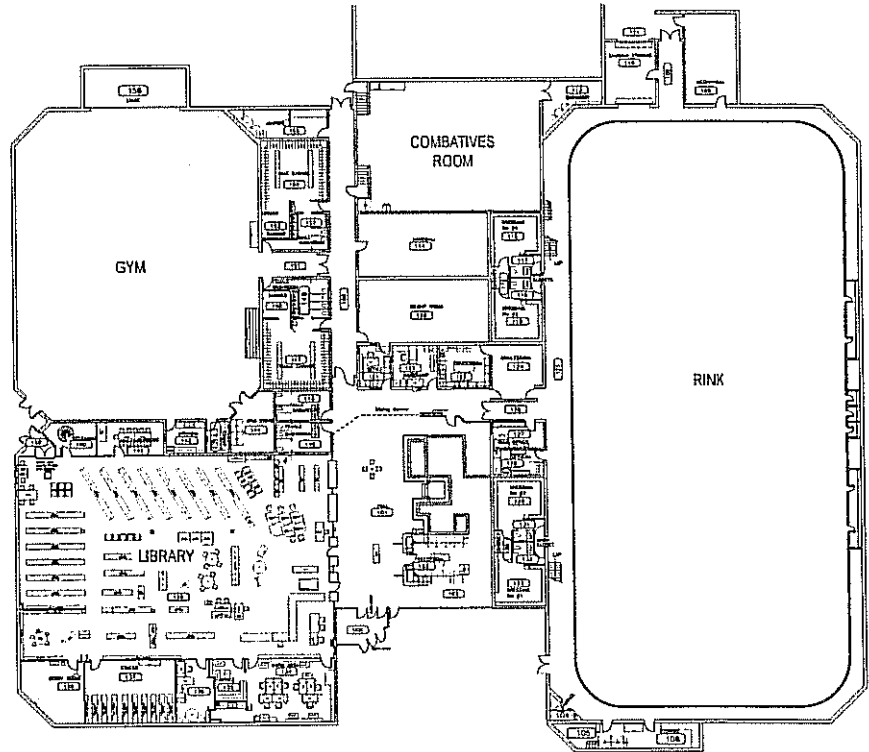
Multi-purpose Room – Downstairs on right side of the hall half way down

- Started out as a meeting room
- Became part of our weight room (split between upstairs space and downstairs space)
- Was leased by Chuck Armstrong for a number of years as part of Nautiquet Fitness
- Currently is part of the lease with the Saskatoon Health Region

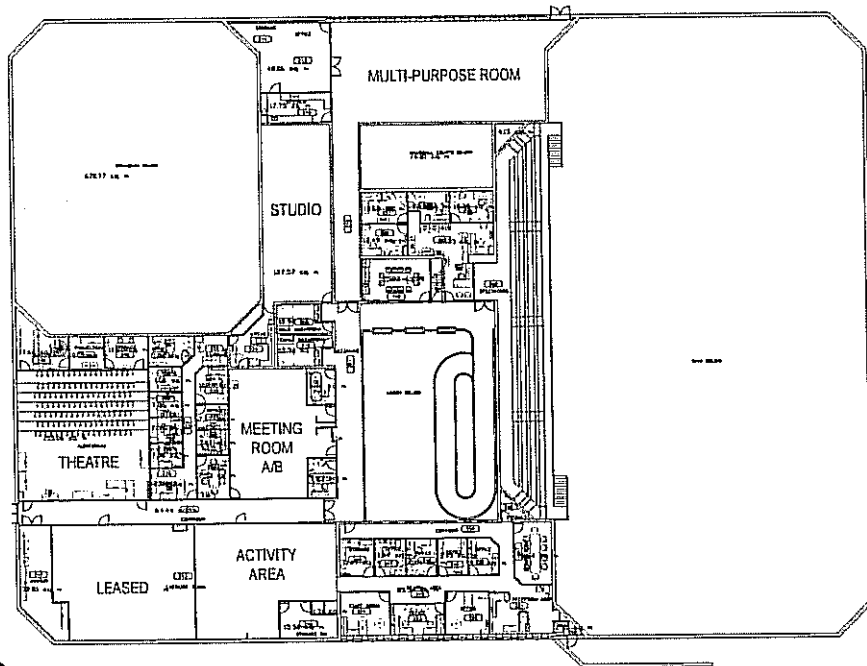
Cosmo Civic Centre

3130 Laurier Drive • P 975.3344

LOWER LEVEL ▶



◀ UPPER LEVEL



ROOM	SIZE	
Gymnasium	671 sq. m.	7220 sq. ft.
Activity Area	130 sq. m.	1296 sq. ft.
Theatre	155 sq. m.	1668 sq. ft.
Meeting Room A/B	103 sq. m.	1106 sq. ft.
Studio	128 sq. m.	1377 sq. ft.
Multi-Purpose Room	242 sq. m.	2604 sq. ft.
Combatives Room	240 sq. m.	2582 sq. ft.

*Circulated to
POD Cttee - Jan 11/11*

From: Rick Peddle [rpeddle@thomsonjaspar.ca]

Sent: December 20, 2010 8:36 AM

To: Dubois, Bev (CK - Council); Paulsen, Tiffany (CK - Council); Penner, Glen (CK - Council); Pringle, Bob (CK - Council); Clark, Charlie (CK - Council); gordon.wyant@saskatoon.ca; Heidt, Myles (CK - Council); mayrice.neault@saskatoon.ca; Lorje, Pat (CK - Council); Hill, Darren (CK - Council); donald.atchison@city.saskatoon.ca

Cc: rickshelly1960@yahoo.ca

Subject: Cosmo Civic Centre

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing today to express the concerns of the Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon regarding the Cosmo Civic Centre. It is our understanding that the city has been converting physical exercise space to offices and is considering converting even more of the workout space to offices in the near future. Over the years, the Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon has provided funds to the Cosmo Civic Centre directly and indirectly to support the physical exercise of the patrons of the Centre and were disappointed to hear that the space is being converted to offices as our goal in providing the funding was to provide space for the community to exercise, which is important for people's well-being.

We understand that there is a shortage of space for administration at the City level, but hope that you will reconsider converting important physical exercise space into office. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact us.

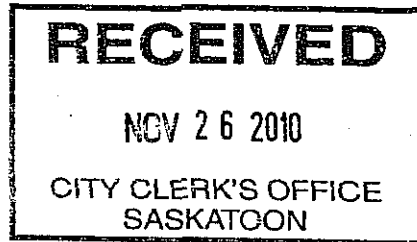
Rick Peddle, FCA

President 2010 - 2011

Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon

"...serving the community's greatest need..."

From: CityCouncilWebForm
November 25, 2010 11:47 PM
City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

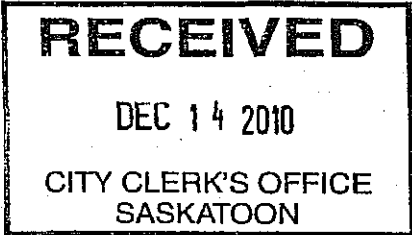
FROM:
Lynne Bresselaar
1308 - 204 Fairmont Drive
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7M 4P5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

m.bresselaar@shaw.ca

COMMENTS:

I would like to speak to City Council at their next meeting, regarding the taking over of space in community civic centres as office space for City Hall. I am a member of the classes at Cosmo Civic Centre which are currently being threatened by such a takeover.



December 13, 2010

Your Worship The Mayor, and City Councillors:

I plan to speak to City Council on December 20, 2010 regarding the gradual conversion of space at Cosmo Civic Centre from use for activities to permanent offices.

I offer the attached as documentation supporting my presentation: a letter signed by most of the members of the exercise group I am part of and several testimonial letters from individuals in the group.

Thank you for giving this important matter your valuable time and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Lynne Bresselaar

November 26th, 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

We are all very upset that the space we use at Cosmo Civic Centre is going to be converted to offices. The two drop in classes we take there, the Osteoarthritis/Osteoporosis and Stretch Your Limits classes, have become a very important part of our lives. Each of us has some form of limitation, due to arthritis, osteoporosis, chronic pain, or just plain aging. In these classes, we learn to work around or through these. Despite everything, we are keeping our muscles strong, our balance intact and our spirits thriving.

Our instructor Shelly Smith tells us, the stronger and more stable we are on our feet, the more likely we are to avoid falls; to avoid frailty and the appearance of vulnerability, which successfully repels many muggers; and the less likely we are to end our days in nursing homes. If this is true, and we believe it is, then the savings to our health care system by keeping us independent and mobile are worth considering. (\$50,000 for hip replacement surgery alone) It is worth noting that noone attending these classes over the years has suffered a hip fracture.

The importance of remaining active, and of building functional communities is supposedly at the base of community planning. Certainly this is what Kinsmen and other funders had in mind when they created Cosmo Civic Centre. How then is it acceptable to convert activity space to offices, especially in a facility that was not created as an office building? - Cosmo Civic Centre is our community facility, created for its citizens' use, not to accommodate City Hall's expansion. We contend that, were this Lakewood Civic Centre, such usurping of activity space would not even be considered.

Leisure Services needs to champion these classes and the people they serve. Shelly has been instructing the Osteoarthritis-Osteoporosis class at Cosmo since it began 15 years ago. Several of our members have been attending for almost that long. The benefits of the class and the Stretch Your Limits class - keeping older adults, or those who have physical limitations, both mobile and functional - cannot be refuted. In fact, far from the failure which our sometimes low numbers are being interpreted as, there is a strong success story here. Our members have ranged in age from 19 to 88, from people needing physical reconditioning during a critical health crisis, to older women trying to remain vital. We have had participants from all areas of the city, but particularly from the 15 neighborhoods that Cosmo serves. One woman, a former dance instructor, began as a fit middle-age person in 1997, and continued to attend through severe physical setbacks, including brain surgery, meningitis and deafness, and now happily comes with her two canes, and participates at the level she is able.

By the way, as we prepare for our yearly Christmas potluck, our class list numbers 21!

Please help us to keep our programs alive by allowing us to keep the space we need.

Respectfully submitted,

NAME	SIGNATURE	PHONE (optional)
Bonnie Gillette	Bonnie Gillette	384-3812
Dita N. Calayan	DNC	683-0903
Betty Mook	Bm	244-8253
Honda Sotho		249-0704
Annelle Bouda	deaf - text only maist	716-0966
MORAH REYNOLDS	Morah Reynolds	382-1018
Joyce Braun	Joyce Braun	382-5622
Elfi Traeger	E. Traeger	249-0834
Holly Closson	H. Closson	653-1976
Pat Dyck	Pat Dyck	382-3607
CAROL MILLER	Carol Miller	651-0608
Oriol Belgar	Oriol Belgar	-
Lynne Bresselaar	Lynne Bresselaar	382-1971
	Shirley Lundgren	382-4234
Linda Hubick	Linda Hubick	382-8474

cc. Maurice Neault, city councillor Ward 3

Pat Lorje, city councillor Ward 2

1308 – 204 Fairmont Drive

November 22, 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Drop-in Fitness Classes at Cosmo Civic Centre

I would like to commend our City's Leisure Services Division, and Yves Belanger and his staff at Cosmo, for offering Shelly Smith's two classes, a stretching class and one for people with osteoarthritis and osteoporosis. I attend both, and feel very fortunate to be able to do so.

I am a 67-year-old woman with a fairly sedentary lifestyle, so I was looking this fall for something to help improve my strength and fitness. At first I attended the *Forever in Motion* class at the Shaw Centre, but because I have a little osteoarthritis and some reduction in bone density (like most women my age), I was told there were certain exercises I could not do and as much as possible was offered alternatives. The result was a *feeling of being different*, and a less-than-adequate workout.

Then I re-checked my *Leisure Activities Guide*, and noticed the drop-in classes at Cosmo. I have been attending ever since and will continue as long as they are offered. Here, I am just one of the "girls". I can work as hard as I wish and I invariably feel much better afterwards. After several weeks of attending, I definitely notice an improvement in my overall strength and well-being, and in my confidence in walking on snow and ice, which had formerly been a problem.

As a retired Occupational Therapist, I have a fair understanding of anatomy, physiology and exercise therapy. And in my opinion, Shelly Smith does an excellent job in both these classes. Her knowledge and her own experience with pain and disability inform her teaching, so she is uniquely able to offer challenges to our strength and stability, and to help us overcome pain and restriction through stretching.

I have heard that some of the space these classes use at Cosmo Civic Centre is going to be converted to office space. I don't pretend to know what other factors may have led to this decision. But I do know that these two classes are serving a very important need in this community, and that reducing our space to make room for more office space would be a shame. Relocating us to the Shaw Centre is not a reasonable option, as many of our members use the bus to get to class and would be very inconvenienced by such a change. And this, not Shaw, is the centre of our community.

As a former Eastside resident – I grew up on 10th Street East and raised my kids in Brevoort Park – I know this sort of thing could not happen at the Lakewood Civic Centre. It wouldn't even be proposed, because the backlash from the community would be certain. City Hall decisions should recognize that we in this part of town are just as important to the fabric of this city as Eastsiders.

These classes should be publicized and celebrated, not shuffled into inadequate spaces.

Sincerely,

Lynne Bresselaar

Cc: Maurice Neault, city councillor, Ward 3

Llyne

From: "albraun @ sasktel.net" <albraun@sasktel.net>
Date: December-12-10 1:27 PM
To: <m.bresselaar@shaw.ca>

Hello

My name is Joyce Braun. I am 62 years old. I live on Chandler Place in Confederation Park in Saskatoon. I take an exercise class the Osteoarthritis/Osteoporosis and Stretch your Limits at the Cosmo Civic Center. The Cosmo Civic Center was built to provide services to our community; now you want to take this away to use for office space. Is office space more important than public health? I have seen and heard advertisements in the City of Saskatoon Leisure Guide trying to get people to be more active and here the city is doing the opposite.

This is the only class offered in this area, because of my health conditions I am not able to take classes at fitness centers.

The Cosmo is a place where I see people that have the same conditions as I do. We are all trying to improve our conditions to keep us from needing surgery and nursing homes.

I have seen an improvement in my condition, my mobility, and my strength.

It is a place that has socialization where we can talk about what hurts and what exercises help overcome the aches.

To take away this class space would be detrimental to my health. I know I am only one person, but please hear my plea. Help us keep our space.

From: "Bill Hubick" <bhubick@sasktel.net>
Date: Monday, November 29, 2010 11:38 AM
To: <Undisclosed-Recipient:>
Subject: Fw: osteo cancellation

----- Original Message -----

From: Bill Hubick
To: pat.lorje@saskatoon.ca
Sent: Monday, November 29, 2010 10:45 AM
Subject: osteo cancellation

I have been going to the osteo class for about three and a half years. I have osteopersis and rhumetoid arthritis. I was told by my doctor to get out and excercise or I was at high risk to break a hip and end up in an old folks home. This class has been a tremendous benefit to me. My second bone scan revealed that my bone density had improved. Along with the benefits of the exercises, it also provides friendship and a shoulder to cry on when things get rough. I have been buying yearly passes for three year, and every year they go up. I am sixty-three years old and feel it would really be a travisty to loose this class. Not only is Shelly supportive, but she really cares.

I hope City Counsel will take a second look at converting Cosmo Civic Center into office space. Was that what is was built for?

Thank you for your attention.

Linda Hubick

12/1/2010

Arthritis & Osteoporosis Class

What brought me to the Osteoporosis class was that I found out from my Dr. at the age of 59 yrs. old I had Osteoporosis in 2008.

I retired from work April 2008. In the mail I received a Leisure Guide Book I went through it and saw at the Cosmo Civic Centre they had a Arthritis and Osteoporosis class on Tuesday and Friday.

I have been coming to the classes for over 2 yrs. now, and have really enjoyed them.

I am coming to class so I can build up my muscle strength which now I can lift a 9 & 11 lbs bar over my head. Also, there are a lot of good stretch and balancing exercises to avoid our falls when it happens.

Our instructor Shelly Smith tells you if you are doing something wrong so you can correct yourself.

I don't think low numbers of people that come to class should mean anything: Everyone of ages

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been attending the osteo-arthritis class at the cosine civic center ~~for~~ for approximately eleven years. The benefits of this class have had very positive results for me. I can now ~~balance~~ ^{emit} balance better, fall less, and have more energy. The location is great. People come to the class from all areas of the city, because ~~of~~ of the bus mall being close by. One of the biggest issues is the cost of the leisure passes. They go up every year, and some people can't afford them.

I have heard that the city people want to turn this building into office spaces. Why? I have also heard that the building was designed for fitness classes. What happens to us? Where can we go?

Please don't take our program away. It is very important to us.

Why should small ~~small~~ numbers matter? Our health and well-being is at stake here! ~~Along~~
~~with many others~~

Sincerely
Pat Dyck

ACTIVE AGING

Registered Programs

Registration must be done prior to start of class.

Zumba Gold (50+) *NEW!*
Ditch the workout; join the party! Using Latin inspired and world music, the class is divided into distinct components: warm-up, cardio, cool-down, balance, strength/resistance and stretching. Cha Cha, Mambo, Salsa, Samba and Tango rhythms are introduced so participants can move/dance for an hour using low impact movements to reach their target heart rates.

Staying on Your Feet *NEW!*
1 out of 3 adults over the age of 65 will fall this year. Prevent and prepare for a fall before it happens to you. A progressive exercise program to help you improve your balance, strengthen your core muscles and educate you about preventing falls.

Urban Poling *NEW!*
Pole walking with a warm-up and cool-down. Led by a Certified Personal Trainer.

Strolin' & Polin'
Pole walking with total body strength class. Led by a Certified Personal Trainer.

New at the Fitness Circuit & Terry Fox Track this Fall
Learn to Pole Walk • Cardio & Circuit
Call 975-7808 for more information about these registered programs.

Drop-In Programs

Access with a paid admission or City of Saskatoon Leisure Card.

Forever In Motion
Functional exercises and tips to help you stay Independent.

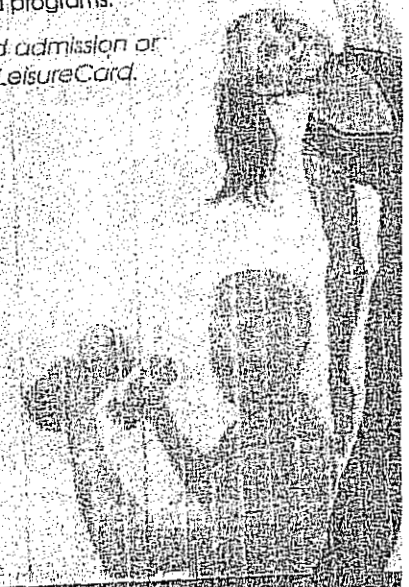
Aqua Motion I
Uses a variety of equipment and exercises in waist to chest deep water. No swimming ability is required.

Assisted Chair Yoga
Incorporates strength and flexibility components with yoga based movements using chair support.

Gentle Muscle Sculpt
Sculpts muscles through gentle movements.

Walking on the Track
Flexible drop-in times at different facilities to suit your busy schedule. Bring a friend and enjoy a walk on the track.

Gentle Fitness Yoga
Builds strength as well as flexibility through the use of yoga and fitness movements.



For more information call 975-3854 or visit www.saskatoon.ca (look under "For Leisure")

A guide to exercise programs available for people!

Dist. to City Council
Dec 20/10. AAJ

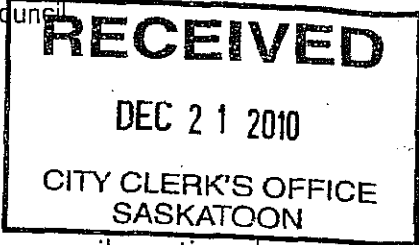
To whom it may concern

I was diagnosed 9 years ago with Osteo-Arthritis in my lower back and was looking for an exercise program which would be a benefit to my condition. The program at the Cosmo Civic Centre was perfect for me. Shelly Smith, the instructor, is very knowledgeable and helps me to make the best of my situation and helps to improve my mobility. A lot of people in the class have similar problems or even worse. In the past few years we had to give up the gym for some smaller rooms or exercise on the ramp and hallways, because the gym was rented out to other groups. Now we are facing getting pushed out of the Cosmo Civic Centre totally. One of the excuses is low attendance. I can tell you why we don't have classes tripple the size: The cost is too high for a lot of seniors. Some would like to come, but can't afford the fee. For people on a limited income the price is too high. Give a discount to people over 65 years of age. The City of Saskatoon does not do enough for seniors. Take a look at the City of Edmonton and compare it to Saskatoon. If you want seniors to stay longer in there homes one of the important factors is fitness of the seniors. This exercise program is of great benefit to people with health issues. Make the program more affordable and you will see the numbers rising. I hope the City of Saskatoon will re-consider the decision of closing the program at the Cosmo Civic Centre.

Elfi Traeger

610-2

From: Lynne Bresselaar [dezejongen@hotmail.com]
t: December 21, 2010 9:00 AM
cc: Lorje, Pat (CK - Council); Neault, Maurice (CK - Council); Heidt, Myles (CK - Council)
Cc: Penner, Glen (CK - Council); Atchison, Don (Mayor's Office); City Council
Subject: [SPAM] - Cosmo Civic Centre - Bayesian Filter detected spam
Attachments: speech to city council.pdf



Dear Councillors:

Thank you for your excellent questions and responses to my presentation at last night's council meeting. I am enclosing a copy of what I said, as there seemed to be some confusion about the adequacy of Rooms A and B to meet the space needs of the programs I attend. The truth is they are entirely inadequate. But it sounds as though that is where we will be bumped to in January when we are once again trumped by rentals.

Administration's plans are to convert the Multi-purpose room to offices in January, which probably means they are in there measuring and making changes as I write. The unacceptability of this was evident at last night's meeting, but there was no directive to administration to change course. I wish I could trust that referral to P & O or whatever could interrupt this process.

You know what really bites about this whole thing? That it wouldn't be happening if this were Lakewood or Lawson. I called both yesterday to check that such a takeover of space was not happening there, knowing what the answer would be. Of course, they couldn't understand what I was talking about. It is just so wrong administration considers this an ok way to treat any segment of this city's population.

I trust you and administration received a copy of Kinsmen's letter registering their disapproval of what is happening at Cosmo. I would think it very important to possible future funding from this influential body to respond adequately to their concerns.

Thank you for whatever you are able to accomplish in attempting to restore our Civic Centre to its intended use.

Lynne Bresselaar
1308-204 Fairmont Drive
Saskatoon
S7M 4P5

Good evening. Your Worship The Mayor, City Councillors, City Staff and interested members of the public. My name is Lynne Bresselaar. I live in Fairview, one of the neighborhoods served by Cosmo Civic Centre.

I want to speak to you this evening about the conversion of space at the Cosmo Civic Centre from activity space to office space.

I have been attending the Osteoporosis and Arthritis and the Stretch Your Limits drop-in classes at Cosmo since early November. After trying other exercise programs I finally found these that absolutely meet my needs, only to discover that they are under threat of being discontinued so the space we use can be converted to office space.

A brief history. Cosmo was constructed in 1977 intended to serve the needs of the community surrounding it. Funds from Kinsmen and property levies helped pay for it. And it was a beehive of activity through the 80's. There were pottery and cooking classes, fitness programs, counselling, special activities for moms, toddlers and older adults, skating and library use, to name a few.

In the early 1990's the facility underwent a time change that effectively cancelled all proposed morning programming. Community participants had to be informed that their programs no longer existed. People protested, petitions were signed, meetings were held, but the changes remained. Thus began a gradual loss of confidence within the community and the progressive takeover of parts of the building for office space rather than community programming.

This erosion of space designed for community use would not be tolerated at Lakewood or Lawson Heights. It is interesting that neither of those Civic Centres have been under siege by city hall for conversion to office space. Both facilities remain robust and active.

Meanwhile at Cosmo, permanent rentals to a community church and a martial arts program have reduced the space available. Cosmo now houses the Community Services department and many other offices with plans for more of the same. And it prioritizes paid rentals to Corrections Services and others over programs like ours. These are the things we are disputing.

The classes I'm involved in began in September 1995. Over the years, participants have struggled to see their classes survive for a variety of reasons: first financial, as many who need these programs cannot afford to pay for them. Second, administrative, in that if their numbers did not satisfy a certain attendance guideline the threat of cancellation has been constant.

It is only thanks to the devoted determination of the staff at Cosmo that we continue to exist at all. When a paying rental agency such as Corrections Services needs the space we generally use, we are bumped to another part of the building. Over the years we have been bumped into the combatives room, the rink area, the theatre space prior to it becoming a permanent rental, and the racquetball court. Our group has actually used the public ramp between the first and second floors as an exercise area when nothing else was available.

Tell me, Once you have converted the two spaces we sometimes use on the second floor to offices, where will you bump us to when Corrections Services wants the main floor gym during our scheduled gym time? Meeting rooms A and B are all that is left, and they are completely inadequate for this program.

Back in the days when the cost was not prohibitive we had as many as 21 attending each class, about triple the numbers we are seeing today. Interestingly, we still have 21 people who have attended regularly this year,

however, many cannot attend every class. I know from my own experience that a similar drop-in program at the new Shaw centre runs successfully at the same attendance level as we have - often 5 or 6 people at a time. Now I don't think either of these programs should be cancelled, because both are serving an important demographic - those 50 and over, and their benefits are real. But leisure services could give equal billing to all the programs it offers to this age group. I draw your attention to the clipping from the Sun this October 3rd, a city ad for Active Ageds programming, in which ours are not mentioned. A clerical error? Maybe. Acceptable? Absolutely not.

I am not currently a property owner. But I do live in Fairview, one of the communities served by Cosmo Civic Centre. I do have an ongoing need for an exercise program just like this one. And my needs matter. As do those of all my friends here and at home, whose names you see on the letter we have submitted.

There are other groups with rental space needs similar to or greater than ours, who will lose if you go through with putting offices where they should be. How will the community be best served - by space its members can utilize, or by offices ?

Moving my group to the Shaw Centre or another venue would not be reasonable. Cosmo is more central and accessible for many of our class members, especially those using city transit.

Don't be phasing out programming just for the sake of city hall sprawl. Look at us. See our needs. And your own some day, or even now. You have the discretion to continue to meet those needs or to increase the have-nots and the infirm by failing to meet them.

Thank you for your attention and for considering this issue.

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: December 10, 2010
SUBJECT: New Rental Construction Land Cost Rebate Program
University of Saskatchewan, Graduate Student Residence
College Quarter Project, 100 Block Cumberland Avenue South
FILE NO.: PL 952-6-7

RECOMMENDATION: that a report be submitted to City Council, recommending:

- 1) that the application for \$810,000 of funding, received from the University of Saskatchewan for the creation of 162 purpose-built rental units in a new Graduate Student Residence, be approved;
- 2) that the City Solicitor's Office be instructed to prepare the necessary Incentive Agreement; and
- 3) that His Worship the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the agreement on behalf of the City of Saskatoon.

BACKGROUND

On June 23, 2008, City Council approved an amendment to the City of Saskatoon Policy C09 - 002 (Innovative Housing Incentives) creating the New Rental Construction Land Cost Rebate Program. This program was allocated \$5 million from the Affordable Housing Reserve with the goal of encouraging the creation of 1,000 new purpose-built rental units. The program provides a cash grant of \$5,000 per unit as well as a five-year property tax abatement on the incremental increase in taxes resulting from the construction. These incentives are subject to the project remaining as rental housing for a period of 15 years.

The application from the University of Saskatchewan (University) for the creation of 162 rental units for a Graduate Student Residence is their third application received under the program. On September 14, 2009, City Council approved \$600,000 for the creation of 120 units as part of Phase I of the Undergraduate Student Residence Project. The University later reduced the number of units to 115. Phase I of the project is expected to be completed by fall 2011. On November 22, 2010, City Council approved \$575,000 for the creation of an additional 115 purpose-built rental units for Phase II of the Undergraduate Student Residence. Construction of Phase II is now underway with a completion estimated for August 2012. The units in Phase I and II include three and four bedrooms with a total capacity of housing 800 students.

REPORT

The Graduate Residence proposal calls for the construction of a multiple-unit dwelling that will contain 162 new apartment style rental units for graduate students at the University. The project will be located directly south of the Williams Building, near Cumberland Avenue (see

Attachment 1). The units will be a mix of studio, and one and two bedroom suites. The Graduate Residence will accommodate a total of 260 students and two faculty. The development will also include common areas, lounges, meeting rooms, and laundry facilities.

The proposed project for graduate students will be an integral part of the College Quarter development, where plans call for the development of new housing for an additional 9.0 percent of the University's student body. The University currently provides housing for 6.0 percent of its students. The University's long-term goal is to increase its capacity to be able to provide housing for up to 15 percent of the student body. This increase will translate into an additional 1,700 undergraduate and graduate student spaces for a total of 2,900 students in residence at the University.

There continues to be a great need for rental housing in the city. The current vacancy rate in Saskatoon is 2.6 percent and 1.5 percent in neighbourhoods near the university (source Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, October 2010).

The Graduate Student Residence project will be aimed mainly at single persons. The University therefore does not anticipate that there will be any children living within the facility. Currently the University offers accommodations for students with families at their Souris Hall residence, and there are long-term plans to construct townhouses for students with families as part of a future project in the College Quarter development.

The University estimates that the project will cost \$39,000,000 (in addition to the value of the land, owned by the University). The University has a commitment of \$6,550,000 in funding from a private donor. The Administration is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient resources to complete the project as proposed.

After a thorough review of this application, the Administration has concluded that this project will qualify for a rental housing capital contribution under City of Saskatoon Policy C09-002 (Innovative Housing Incentives). Based on the provision of 162 purpose-built rental units, the City of Saskatoon (City)'s proposed contribution will be \$810,000.

In order to ensure that the units remain as rental stock for 15 years, as per the policy, the applicant will be required to enter into an Incentive Agreement. Further ensuring that the units remain rental, City Council can deny approval of any Condominium Conversion Application for these units while the Incentive Agreement is in effect. Funding will only be provided upon completion of the project and closure of all Building Permits.

To date, City Council has approved funding and tax abatements for a total of 681 new rental units under the Rental Rebate Program. This application will bring the total to 843 approved units. Including additional projects in the planning stages, the goal of 1,000 new units will soon be reached under this program.

The University is exempt from paying property tax and, therefore is not eligible for the five-year incremental tax abatement.

OPTIONS

1. Provide a capital contribution of \$810,000 to the University for the creation of 162 purpose-built rental housing units located on University land east of Cumberland Avenue, payable upon completion of construction and subject to the signing of an Incentive Agreement.
2. Decline to fund this project. Choosing this option would represent a departure from City of Saskatoon Policy (Innovative Housing Incentives) and create a funding shortfall for the project.

Your Administration is recommending Option 1.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The funding source for the Innovative Housing Incentives Program is the Affordable Housing Reserve, which currently receives \$2.5 million annually from the Neighbourhood Land Development Fund through to the end of 2012. As of January 1, 2010, the Affordable Housing Reserve is fully committed until December 2012. However, this includes funding for a total of 1,000 units under the New Construction Rental Land Cost Rebate Program. Based on the construction of 162 units, the City's estimated contribution for the project will be \$810,000. The Affordable Housing Reserve has sufficient funds to support this project.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION PLAN

The University has been in the planning process for the College Quarter since 2006. The City of Saskatoon and the University have worked closely together to inform and engage adjacent neighbourhoods in the development and design of the College Quarter. Multiple Public Information Meetings have been held to obtain input on the College Quarter Master Plan:

- Varsity View Community Association: 2007, 2009, and 2010
- Greystone Community Association: 2007 and 2010
- Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee: 2009 and 2010
- Launch of College Quarter website: April 1, 2010
- Public Information Night: June 10, 2010

On December 7, 2010, the City and the University held the most recent public meeting with residents of adjacent neighbourhoods to discuss plans for the College Quarter project. University officials advised those in attendance at the meeting that construction of the Graduate Residence would begin in early 2011.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

In the design and development of Phase I and II of the Undergraduate Residence, as well as the Graduate Residence, the University has paid special attention to sustainable design practices and incorporated a number of environmentally sustainable features into the buildings. These include: solar water heating system; energy efficient windows, faucets, bathroom fixtures and appliances; motion sensor lights in common areas; recycling stations on each floor, and pedestrian/cyclist paths (the GreenWay), linking residence buildings to the main campus. Furthermore, the students are located within walking distance to the University which reduces their dependence on an automobile to attend classes. With the potential of more than 800 students living in the new College Quarter Undergraduate Residence, and 260 students living in the Graduate Residence, it was important that sustainable design and environmentally sustainable features be included.

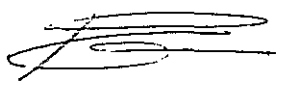
PUBLIC NOTICE

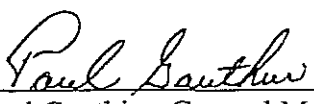
Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of the City of Saskatoon Policy C01-021 (Public Notice Policy) is not required.

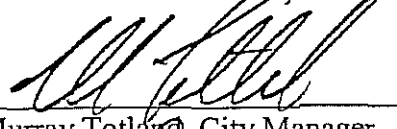
ATTACHMENT

- 1. Site Plan of Graduate Residence in College Quarter.

Written by: Melissa Austin, Planner
Neighbourhood Planning Section

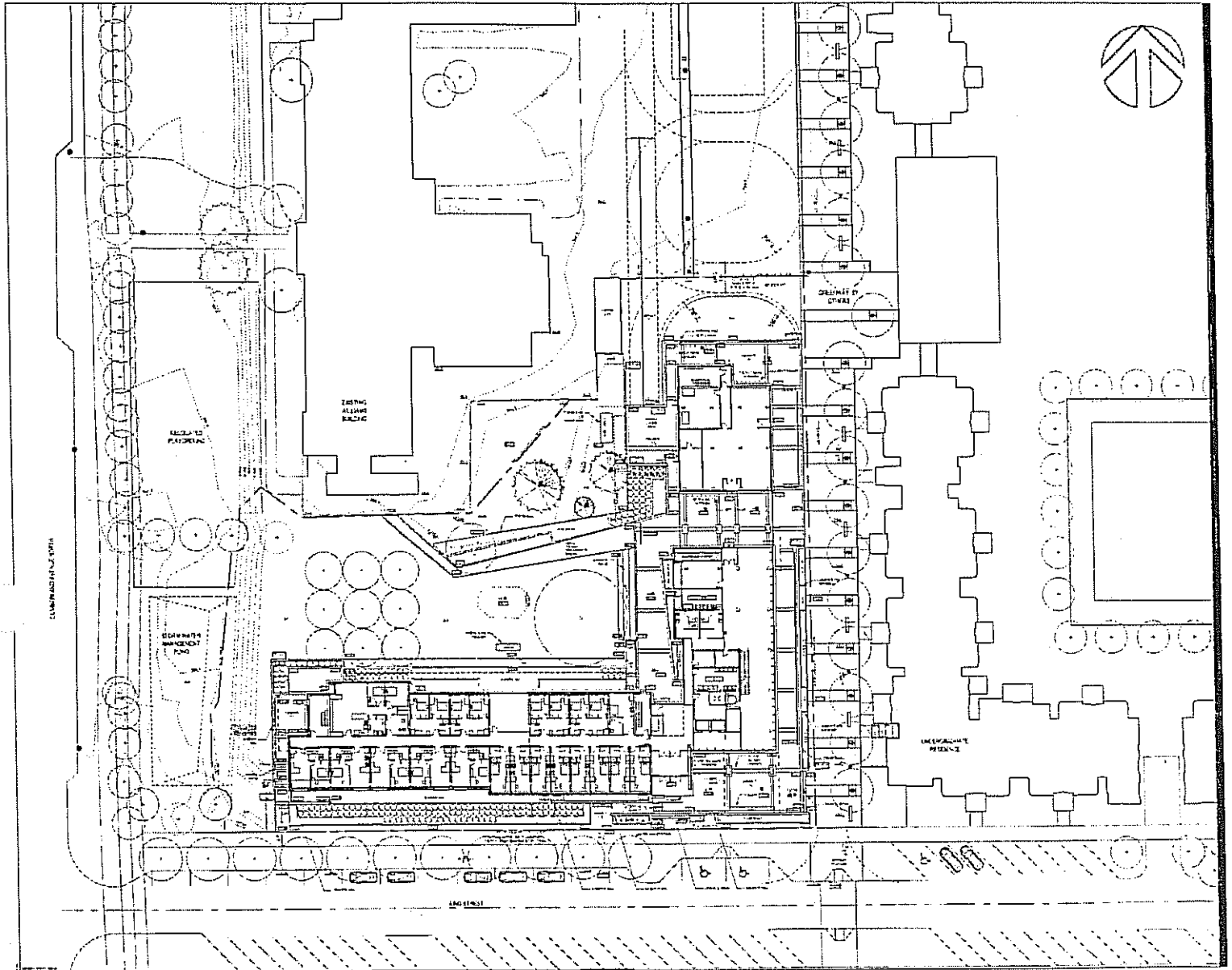
Reviewed by: 
Randy Grauer, Manager
Planning and Development Branch

Approved by: 
Paul Gauthier, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: December 22, 2016

Approved by: 
Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: Dec 23/16

Site Plan of Graduate Residence in College Quarter
Source: University of Saskatchewan

ATTACHMENT 1



His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

REPORT

of the

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Composition of Committee

Councillor G. Penner, Chair
Councillor M. Neault
Councillor D. Hill
Councillor M. Heidt
Councillor T. Paulsen

1. Google Transit Agreement
(File No. CK. 7300-1)

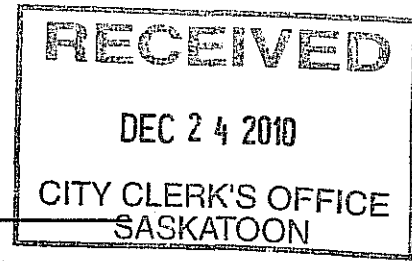
RECOMMENDATION: that the Administration be authorized to execute an online Google Transit Agreement on behalf of the City of Saskatoon (Attachment 1).

Your Committee has considered the attached report of the General Manager, Utility Services Department dated November 30, 2010 and supports participation in the Google Transit Program.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor M. Heidt, A/Chair

TO: Secretary, Administration and Finance Committee
FROM: General Manager, Utility Services Department
DATE: November 30, 2010
SUBJECT: Google Transit Agreement
FILE NO: WT 7300-1



RECOMMENDATION: that the Administration and Finance Committee forward a report to City Council, recommending that the Administration be authorized to execute an Online Google Transit Agreement on behalf of the City of Saskatoon (Attachment 1).

BACKGROUND

Saskatoon Transit currently provides route and schedule information to the public via paper schedules and its online Click & Go application. Determining trip possibilities using paper schedules can be a cumbersome process, especially if one does not already know which routes serve a particular destination. Transit customers often complain about the quality of information provided by Click & Go and the difficulty accessing it from mobile devices. Many customers have suggested providing trip planning information through the Google Maps application.

Google Maps is a widely recognized easy-to-use application, and is available at no cost to both the data provider and the user. This application is used to plan trips by automobile and can be used to plan a trip by public transit using the same application. The simplicity of planning a transit trip using this application will increase convenience for many current customers and is likely to attract new customers to transit, increasing ridership and revenue.

REPORT

Google Transit provides options for travel using the same procedure as finding options for travel by private vehicle. That is, the user enters a "from X to Y" query, and then chooses between driving directions, walking directions, or transit directions. Hundreds of cities around the world currently provide transit information to customers using the Google Maps application, including Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary. A sample query result from Calgary is attached (Attachment 2). Transit information can be accessed through Google Maps, Google Maps for Mobile, and Google Earth, it is available in 12 languages and is compatible with screen readers for the visually impaired.

Your Administration has been working with Google Inc. to provide transit route and schedule information online through a process whereby data is arranged in a certain specified format. Before proceeding to the testing phase, Google requires the acceptance of an Online Agreement. This Agreement has been reviewed by the City Solicitors' Office and no concerns were indicated with proceeding with acceptance.

Google Transit will supplement the existing transit information media; there are no plans to eliminate paper schedules, Phone & Go or Click & Go. There may be cases where information is more up-to-date on Click & Go than on Google Transit. The arrangement with Google will

require that Transit provide data to them several weeks in advance of a service change; Google will then update the data on the web. Since Click & Go is integrated with Transit's internal scheduling software, it is always as up-to-date as Transit's internal scheduling system. There may be cases, such as following a service change planned on short notice, where the information provided to customers via Google Maps is not up-to-date. Despite this risk, it is recommended to proceed with the partnership with Google.

OPTIONS

1. Approve the attached Online Agreement. Administration regularly receives feedback from customers requesting access to new technologies and applications that will make it easier for them to utilize transit services. Your Administration recommends this option.
2. Do not approve the attached Online Agreement. Administration would cease pursuing a partnership with Google Inc and would not make transit route and schedule information available to the public via their Google Maps application. This option is not recommended.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Administrative Policy No. A2-028, "Public Release of Data", defines the policies and procedures for public access to civic datasets in a digital format. This policy applies to transit route and schedule information, as an inventory of bus stop location coordinates is included in the dataset.

Corporate Information Services and the City Solicitor's Office have advised that, subject to releasing data to the public via a Terms and Conditions page, Transit will be acting within the parameters of Policy No. A2-028.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no cost to Saskatoon Transit to participate in the Google Transit program. Existing staff and software will be utilized to compile the data required by Google.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

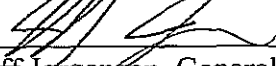
Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Google Transit Agreement
- 2) Sample Google Maps Transit Trip Query Result

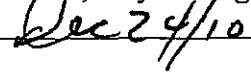
Written by: Kevin Sturgeon, Planning Supervisor

Reviewed by: Mitch Riabko, Transit Manager

Approved by: 
Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager
Utility Services Department

Dated: 

Approved by: 
Murray Totland, City Manager

Dated: 

Google Transit Agreement

Google Online Agreements

Background Information

Google is accepting transit data for use in Google products and services. If your organization is interested in participating in this program, please verify that the Contact Information below is correct and that the person listed is a qualified representative from your organization. That person needs to read and accept our terms and conditions to initiate the transit data collection process.

Agreement

Google Transit Agreement

This Google Transit Agreement is entered into by and between Google Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its affiliates (“Google”), and the entity agreeing to these terms (“Licensor”). This agreement will be effective as of the date you click the “Accept and Sign Up” button below (the “Effective Date”). If you are accepting on behalf of your employer or another entity, you represent and warrant that (i) you have full legal authority to bind your employer or such entity to these terms and conditions, (ii) that you have read and understand this agreement, and (iii) that you agree, on behalf of the party that you represent, to this agreement. If you don't have the legal authority to bind, please do not click the “Accept and Sign Up” button below.

1 DEFINITIONS.

1.1 “Licensed Content” means the content provided by Licensor to Google pursuant to the delivery mechanism described in Section 3.1 (Delivery).

1.2 “Licensor Marks” means Licensor’s various service marks, trademarks, company names, trade names, and logos.

1.3 “Distribution Partner” means a third party under an agreement with Google to use Google products or services internally or provide or display Google products or services to end users.

2 LICENSED CONTENT.

2.1 License. Licensor grants to Google a nonexclusive, worldwide, and royalty-free license to: (a) copy, distribute, create derivative works based on, perform, display, and otherwise use the Licensed Content in connection with Google products or services, which license will be perpetual with respect to Licensed Content used in Google products or services displayed in television broadcasts, print media, CDs, DVDs, or other fixed media; and (b) sublicense the license in subsection (a) to end users and Distribution Partners in connection with Google products or services. Google agrees that it will not distribute the Licensed Content to

Distribution Partners or end users outside of the Google products or services. Google may use consultants and other contractors in connection with the performance of obligations and exercise of rights under this agreement, provided that such consultants and contractors will be subject to the same obligations as Google.

2.2 Marks License. Licensor hereby grants to Google a worldwide, non-exclusive, non-transferable, royalty-free right and license to use the Licensor Marks in connection with the Licensed Content in Google products or services. This license may not be sublicensed except to its Distribution Partners in connection with their use of Google products or services.

2.3 Reservation of Rights. Except for the license rights granted in this agreement, each party retains all rights it would have independent of this agreement, including rights under the U.S. Copyright Act or analogous laws in other jurisdictions. Google and its licensors retain all rights in any content used or created in connection with the Licensed Content and Licensor Marks. Nothing in this agreement will restrict Google from using content Google obtains from a source other than Licensor under this agreement.

3 DELIVERY; UPDATES.

3.1 Delivery. Within 14 days after the Effective Date, Licensor will provide the Licensed Content to Google in accordance with the format and specifications set forth in Google's transit feed specifications as updated by Google from time to time, the current version of which is located at http://code.google.com/transit/spec/transit_feed_specification.htm, or in a format as otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing by the parties. If the Licensed Content includes URLs, those URLs will link directly to a Licensor webpage relevant to the Licensed Content without spawning any pop-up advertisements or new windows that are not relevant to the Licensed Content.

3.2 Updates. During the Term, Licensor will provide updates to the Licensed Content on a regular basis in the manner described in Section 3.1 (Delivery). The updated Licensed Content will be updated as frequently and will be as high in quality and broad in scope as corresponding content that Licensor provides to any other party (including without limitation Licensor's end users). In the event that Licensor is an aggregator of licensed content provided by other entities, Licensor will ensure that the updated Licensed Content will be updated as frequently and will be as high in quality and broad in scope as corresponding content that the originating entities provide to any other party.

4 WARRANTIES AND INDEMNITIES. Each party represents and warrants that it has full power and authority to enter into this agreement. Licensor represents and warrants that it has all necessary rights to grant the licenses set forth in Section 2. In the event that Licensor is an aggregator of licensed content provided by other entities, Licensor also represents and warrants that it has the full power and authority or has entered into agreements to ensure that the originating entities of the Licensed Content comply with the applicable provisions of this agreement, including, without limitation, the confidentiality obligations set forth in Section 6. Google will indemnify and defend Licensor and its directors, officers, employees, and agents from third party claims arising from or related to a breach of Google's representations and

warranties. Licensor will, to the extent permitted by applicable law, indemnify and defend Google and its directors, officers, employees, agents, and Distribution Partners from third party claims arising from or related to (a) a breach of Licensor's representations and warranties or (b) Google's or any Distribution Party's authorized use of the Licensed Content or any other materials provided by Licensor to Google under this agreement.

5 DISCLAIMERS, LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. EXCEPT FOR THE EXPRESS WARRANTIES MADE BY THE PARTIES IN SECTION 4, THE PARTIES DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. EXCEPT (I) INDEMNITIES UNDER SECTION 4, AND (II) BREACHES OF CONFIDENTIALITY UNDER SECTION 6, (A) NEITHER PARTY WILL BE LIABLE FOR LOST REVENUES OR INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES, AND (B) NEITHER PARTY'S AGGREGATE LIABILITY FOR ANY CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OR RELATED TO THIS AGREEMENT WILL EXCEED \$1,000.

6 CONFIDENTIALITY; PR.

6.1 Definition. "Confidential Information" is information disclosed by one party to the other party under this agreement that is marked as confidential or would normally under the circumstances be considered confidential information of the disclosing party. Confidential Information does not include information that the recipient already knew, that becomes public through no fault of the recipient, that was independently developed by the recipient, or that was rightfully given to the recipient by another party.

6.2 Confidentiality Obligations. The recipient will not disclose the Confidential Information, except to affiliates, employees, and agents who need to know it and who have agreed in writing to keep it confidential. The recipient, its affiliates, employees, and agents may use Confidential Information only to exercise rights and fulfill obligations under this agreement, while using reasonable care to protect it. The recipient may also disclose Confidential Information when required by law after giving reasonable notice to discloser.

6.3 Publicity. Neither party may make any public statement regarding the relationship contemplated by this agreement without the other's prior written approval.

6.4 Public Records. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6.2, Google understands that, unless exempt under applicable law, this agreement and any documents that it submits under this agreement may be subject to public inspection or copying under the applicable public records act laws to Licensor ("PRA"). For avoidance of doubt, Licensor, solely in compliance with the PRA, may disclose that information to which Licensor has a reasonable good faith belief that no applicable exemption under the PRA applies. If any requests for disclosure are made pursuant to the PRA or comparable applicable laws requiring disclosure of information by public entities, Licensor shall (i) notify Google within 3 days of receiving such request and (ii) provide Google with reasonable information, and assistance to file for or request any applicable exemptions, extensions, responses or petitions and the like to protect Google's trade secrets, Confidential

Information or the confidentiality of all or part of this agreement and documents submitted under this agreement.

7 TERM AND TERMINATION.

7.1 Term. This agreement will begin on the Effective Date and continue until terminated in accordance with this agreement (the "Term").

7.2 Termination. Either party may terminate this agreement for convenience with 30 days prior written notice to the other party. Google may terminate this agreement immediately upon written notice to Licensor if Licensor breaches its representations and warranties in Section 4 of this agreement (Warranties and Indemnities). Google may terminate this agreement upon seven days' prior written notice to Licensor if Google determines that the Licensed Content fails to meet Google's quality standards or technical specifications.

7.3 Effects of Termination. When the agreement terminates:

(a) Licensor will cease providing Google with Licensed Content and, if applicable, provide an empty feed to Google using the delivery mechanism described in Section 3.1 (Delivery) to replace the Licensed Content.

(b) Google will use commercially reasonable efforts to cease display of the Licensed Content and the Licensor Marks to end users within 120 days after termination (and, if applicable, provision of the empty feed), but any sublicenses that Google grants during the Term will continue for the remaining term of the applicable sublicense.

7.4 Survival. Sections 2.1, 2.3 and 4 through 8 will survive any termination or expiration of this agreement.

8 MISCELLANEOUS.

8.1 Notices. All notices must be in writing and addressed to the attention of the other party's Legal Department and primary point of contact. Notice will be deemed given (a) when verified by written receipt if sent by personal courier, overnight courier, or mail; or (b) when verified by automated receipt or electronic logs if sent by facsimile or email.

8.2 Assignment. Neither party may assign or transfer any part of this agreement without the written consent of the other party, except to an affiliate but only if (a) the assignee agrees in writing to be bound by the terms of this agreement and (b) the assigning party remains liable for obligations under the agreement. Any other attempt to transfer or assign is void.

8.3 Change of Control. Upon a change of control (for example, through a stock purchase or sale, merger, or other form of corporate transaction), (a) the party experiencing the change of control will provide written notice to the other party within 30 days after the change of control, and (b) the other party may immediately terminate this agreement any time between the change of control and 30 days after it receives the written notice in subsection (a).

8.4 Force Majeure. Neither party will be liable for inadequate performance to the extent caused by a condition (for example, natural disaster, act of war or terrorism, riot, labor condition, governmental action, and Internet disturbance) that was beyond the party's reasonable control.

8.5 No Waiver. Failure to enforce any provision will not constitute a waiver.

8.6 Severability. If any provision is found unenforceable, it and any related provisions will be interpreted to best accomplish the unenforceable provision's essential purpose.

8.7 No Agency. The parties are independent contractors, and this agreement does not create an agency, partnership or joint venture.

8.8 No Third-Party Beneficiaries. There are no third-party beneficiaries to this agreement.

8.9 Equitable Relief. Nothing in this agreement will limit either party's ability to seek equitable relief.

8.10 Governing Law. This agreement is governed by California law, excluding California's choice of law rules. FOR ANY DISPUTE RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT, THE PARTIES CONSENT TO PERSONAL JURISDICTION IN, AND THE EXCLUSIVE VENUE OF, THE COURTS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

8.11 Amendments. Any amendment must be in writing and expressly state that it is amending this agreement.

8.12 Counterparts. The parties may execute this agreement in counterparts, including facsimile, PDF, and other electronic copies, which taken together will constitute one instrument.

8.13 Entire Agreement. This agreement is the parties' entire agreement relating to its subject and supersedes any prior or contemporaneous agreements on that subject.

(Last Revised September 10, 2009)

© 2008 Google

Sample Google Maps Transit Trip Query Result

Google maps 321 Centre St S, Calgary to 321 22 Ave SW, Calgary, calgary

Get Directions My Maps

321 Centre St S, Calgary

321 22 Ave SW, Calgary

Depart at 11/25/10 11:30pm

Get Directions

Transit directions to 321 22 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2S 0H3, Canada

Suggested routes

1. 16 mins
2. 18 mins
3. 15 mins
4. 28 mins

321 Centre St S
Calgary, AB, Canada

3 Walk to SB CE St @ 4th Av SW
Calgary, AB, Canada

3 Bus CE St @ 4th Av SW Stop ID: 6669
3 Bus towards NB Elbow Dr @ Cynw Midvvs Dr
4:30pm - 4:47pm (13 mins, 7 stops)

3 Bus 4 St @ 21 Av SW Stop ID: 5184
3 Walk to 321 22 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2S 0H3
Calgary, AB T2S 0H3, Canada

321 22 Ave SW
Calgary, AB T2S 0H3, Canada

Travel time: about 18 mins

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

REPORT

of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition of Committee

His Worship Mayor D. Atchison, Chair
Councillor C. Clark
Councillor R. Donauer
Councillor B. Dubois
Councillor M. Heidt
Councillor D. Hill
Councillor P. Lorje
Councillor M. Neault
Councillor T. Paulsen
Councillor G. Penner

1. **Pension Benefits Committee**
(File No. CK. 225-55)

RECOMMENDATION: that Councillor P. Lorje be appointed to the Pension Benefits Committee for 2011.

2. **Property Acquisition for Circle Drive South Project**
2414 Dudley Street
(File No. CK. 4020-12)

RECOMMENDATION: 1) that the City purchase the property located 2414 Dudley Street, a portion of which is required to accommodate development of the Circle Drive South Project, for a purchase price of \$560,000;

- 2) that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the necessary purchase agreements and that His Worship the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the agreements; and
- 3) that the cost of acquisition and related expenses be charged to the Property Realized Reserve as an interim source of financing.

Your Committee has considered and supports the following report of the City Manager dated December 28, 2010:

“BACKGROUND

At its meeting held May 28, 2007, City Council considered Clause 6, Report No. 9-2007 of the Executive Committee and adopted the following recommendation with respect to the Circle Drive South Project:

- “3) that the Administration be authorized to negotiate with all land owners identified for the acquisition of the necessary rights-of-way for the construction of this project.”

REPORT

The subject property is located in the Southwest Industrial area, roughly between the former Maple Leaf parking lot, Avenue X South, and north of Schuyler Street. It is an irregular shaped parcel situated on the north side of Dudley Street immediately adjacent to the abandoned CNR spur line that extends from 11th Street West to Dundonald Avenue. The site encompasses an area of approximately 2.14 acres (Attachment 2).

The lands are required as part of the Circle Drive South Project to accommodate a new access road into the southwest industrial area (Attachment 1). This is to replace the Fletcher Road access that is to be closed once the Circle Drive South roadway is constructed.

The City’s Real Estate Manager has negotiated a purchase agreement with the Saskatchewan Arts Board for the required lands.

Significant terms and conditions of the Offer to Purchase agreement are as follows:

1. Purchase Price
Purchase price is \$560,000.
2. Other Terms
The City agrees to sell to the Saskatchewan Arts Board the remnant lands lying adjacent to their property at 2435 Schuyler Street that will result from the realignment of Dudley Street. The sale price for the land (approximately 13,000 square feet; exact size to be determined by survey) is to be based on the same price per square foot (\$6.00) to be paid for 2414 Dudley Street.
3. Conditions Precedent
 - a) Approval of Saskatoon City Council by January 19, 2011;
 - b) Transfer of the City (remnant) lands to the Saskatchewan Arts Board is subject to and conditional upon receiving an Order in Council approving the transfer on or before May 1, 2011, unless extended by agreement of both parties.
4. Legal Costs and Disbursements
Each party shall be responsible for its own legal costs.
5. Closing and Possession Dates
January 31, 2011 or a date sooner that is mutually agreed upon by both parties.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

It is recommended that the cost of acquisition and related expenses be charged to the Property Realized Reserve as an interim source of funding.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice, pursuant to Section 3 of the City of Saskatoon Policy C01-021 (Public Notice Policy) is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Schedule 1 - Additional Access to Holiday Park from 11th Street
 2. Schedule 2 - Illustration of Lands Subject to the Agreement”
- 3. Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework –
Proposed Program
(File No. CK. 7820-1)**
-

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1) that the Administration conduct information sessions on the Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework Program, as outlined in the report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department dated December 20, 2010, providing an opportunity for stakeholder feedback, and that the results of the feedback be reported to City Council on March 7, 2011, with the final recommendations for the new Sewer Use Bylaw, Policies, Regulations and Permit Fees;
- 2) that, if adopted, the new Sewer Use Bylaw and Policies include Permits, Regulations and Temporary Licences;
- 3) that, if the new Sewer Use Bylaw is adopted, Permit and Temporary Licence Fees be developed to recover costs;
- 4) that, if adopted, the new Sewer Use Bylaw, Policies, Regulations, Permit and Temporary Licence Fees be effective July 1, 2013; and
- 5) that if implemented, the program be funded from existing Capital funding as outlined in the following report, and that funding in 2014 and beyond be funded from a component of the Water and Wastewater Utility rates.

Your Committee has considered and supports the attached report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department dated December 20, 2010, regarding the above matter.

**4. The City of Saskatoon's Relationship with
the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association
(File No. CK. 155-3)**

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council:

- a) continue to support the City of Saskatoon's membership in the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA);
- b) endorse the establishment of a formalized Saskatchewan City Mayors' Caucus to advocate changes to provincial legislation, policies, and programs that have an impact on cities; and
- c) re-evaluate the City's relationship with SUMA and the Saskatchewan City Mayors' Caucus no later than the first quarter of 2013; and
- d) express its support in principle for the proposal to amend SUMA's bylaws to effectively recognize the Chair of the Saskatchewan City Mayors' Caucus as SUMA's Vice-President of Cities and as the formal sector representative of cities on SUMA's Executive Committee.

Your Committee requested the Administration to prepare a discussion paper regarding the benefits of SUMA membership, including information from other provinces.

The following is a report of the City Manager dated January 4, 2011, including the attached Discussion Paper:

"REPORT

Saskatoon became a member of SUMA in 1907 (one year after SUMA was formed) and has maintained its membership in the organization ever since. Over the preceding 100 years, the City of Saskatoon has had a strong relationship with SUMA and has played a major role in the development of SUMA's provincial advocacy strategy.

Today, SUMA represents 450 member municipalities, including cities, towns, and villages which make-up over 75 percent of Saskatchewan's total population. However,

due to the diverse make-up of SUMA's membership, the Association faces some challenges in representing the interests of its city members. Undoubtedly, the perception exists that SUMA focuses more on raising and responding to the issues facing towns and villages, rather than those facing cities.

While it is always difficult to quantify the benefits of belonging to trade associations or, in this case municipal associations, many government-relations practitioners argue that a good government relations strategy includes membership in associations. However, the effectiveness of a particular trade or municipal association is sometimes limited by leadership, resources (both financial and human), its ability to prioritize advocacy issues, and its ability to effectively represent the interests of all members, both large and small.

In an attempt to better represent the interests of cities, SUMA has provided support to the Saskatchewan City Mayors' Caucus (CMC). The CMC was first established as an informal consultation group on October 2, 1980, by the former Vice President of Cities, Mayor Herb Taylor (Moose Jaw), with administrative support from SUMA. Since that time, the CMC has continued to be an active and integral, yet informal group.

While the role of the CMC has evolved over the years, it has always been a strong and influential advocacy group for cities and the urban sector as a whole. The City of Saskatoon, the CMC, and SUMA have worked together to achieve various legislative amendments and program policy changes, such as:

- the establishment of and amendments to *The Cities Act*;
- amendments to *The Planning and Development Act*;
- the establishment of The Municipal Operating Grant; and,
- the establishment of The Municipal Economic Enhancement Program.

Despite these achievements, the CMC does have some challenges with respect to:

- clarity of its mandate;
- its relationship with SUMA;
- its relationship with key external stakeholders, such as the Government of Saskatchewan; and,
- its overall organizational structure.

In order to address these issues, the administration has been working with the administrations of the City of Regina and SUMA to construct a new model that will better represent the interests of cities. To assist in this process, the administration has conducted research on the models that exist in other Canadian provinces.

As described in the attached discussion paper (Attachment 1), all major Canadian cities, with the exception of the City of Toronto, are members of municipal associations. The research also shows that in the selected provinces, there is no formal association or sub-association that has been created exclusively for cities. As such, the discussion paper concludes that the most relevant model for Saskatchewan cities is the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Big City Mayors' Caucus (BCMC).

This item was addressed at the most recent meeting of the existing CMC. The mayors agreed that a more formalized CMC should be modelled on the template of the BCMC to which the City of Saskatoon is a member. All parties agree that this proposed structure will help to improve the government advocacy initiatives of Saskatchewan cities.

The purpose of the proposed reform to the CMC is to provide a more formal forum for the mayors of Saskatchewan's cities to discuss issues of common concern, and to present a strong, unified voice to the Government of Saskatchewan, private organizations, the media, the public, and other targeted stakeholders on the most pressing and important local and provincial issues facing cities. The CMC, in association with SUMA, also provides a venue to undertake research and related projects to influence the policies and priorities of Saskatchewan municipalities. This approach would recognize the commonality of interests among Saskatchewan's cities in the same sense that the concerns of towns and villages are recognized within SUMA.

To formalize the CMC, the following changes and timelines need to occur over a 16-month period.

Amendment to SUMA Bylaws

- Create the formal entity of the CMC within the legislative framework of SUMA. (This will include the definition of CMC officers (Chair, Co-Chair), as well as the electoral process and length of term in office).
- Link the CMC Chair as the sector representative on SUMA's Executive Committee.

Other Proposed Changes:

- As an immediate measure, the current Vice President of Cities, could resign prior to the 2011 SUMA Convention, which would open the position for the current CMC Chair to be voted in by the City Sector as the Vice President of Cities.
- City Councillors can continue to participate on the SUMA Board of Executive Committee through involvement in their regions or cities (Directors), through Presidency at Large, or through the Regina/Saskatoon position.

- In the event that the President or Vice President of Cities is not from Regina or Saskatoon, the fifth position will become active.
- CMC to schedule two meetings per year. Additional meetings may be scheduled, as required.
- CMC is to select a Chair for a two-year period.
- The CMC Chair is to Co-chair CMC meetings, with support from the mayor of the particular host city.
- The CMC Chair to act as liaison between the CMC and SUMA Secretariat.
- The CMC will request engagement with Saskatchewan Cabinet Ministers annually, or more often, if required.
- It is the intent of the CMC to move sector specific resolutions forward without going to the main convention floor.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The primary financial implication is that the City of Saskatoon will be required to continue to pay SUMA membership fees. This will also include membership in the newly structured CMC. According to 2009 rates, the City of Saskatoon's SUMA membership fees are \$87,543.50.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental implications are identified.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Discussion paper - "Cities and Municipal Associations in Canada".

Respectfully submitted,

His Worship Mayor D. Atchison, Chair

Schedule 1 - Additional Access to Holiday Park from 11th Street

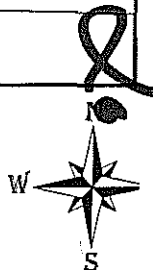


**City of
Saskatoon**

Community Services - Land Branch - November 2010

Notes: The Land Branch does not guarantee the accuracy of this plan. To ensure accuracy, please refer to the Registered Plan of Survey. This plan is not to scale. Distances are in metres unless shown otherwise. Do not scale.

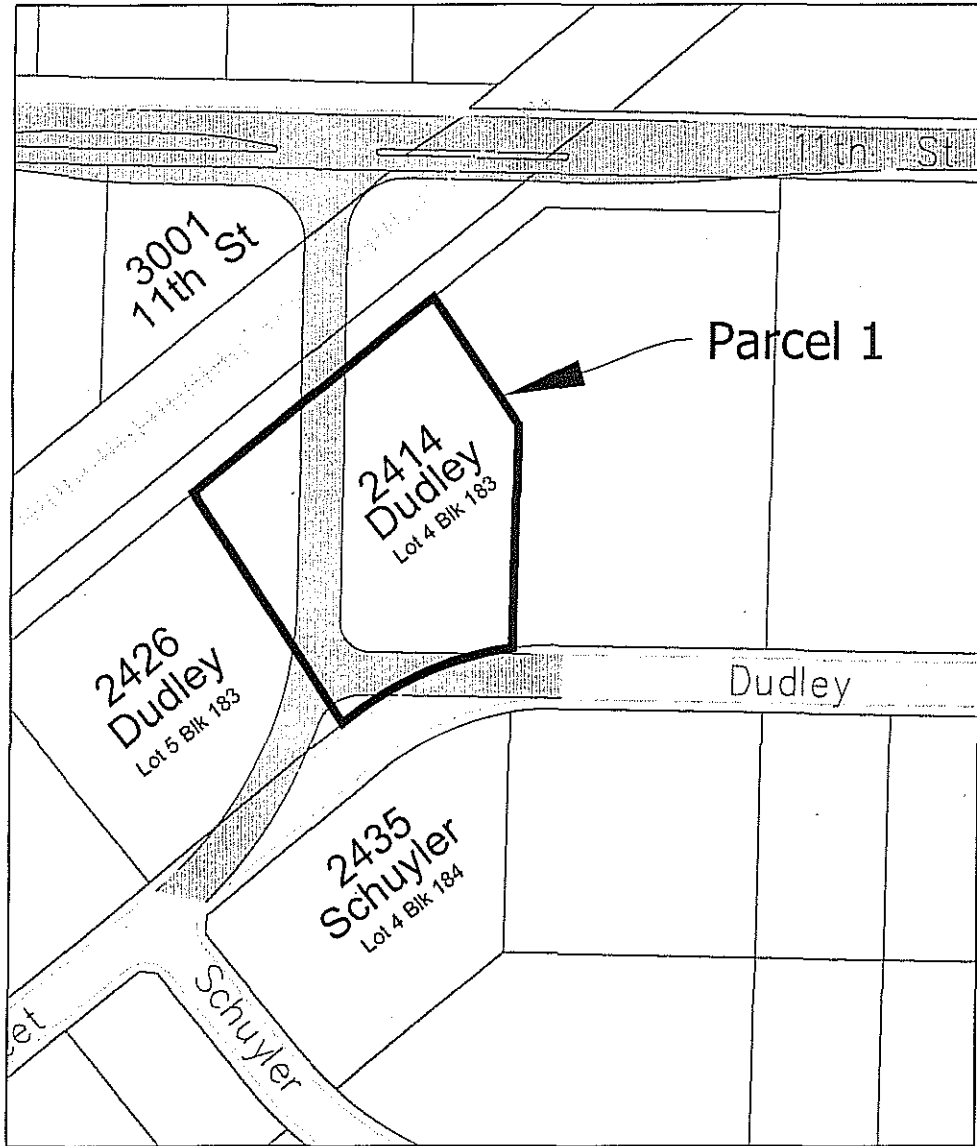
Civic Address = 1234



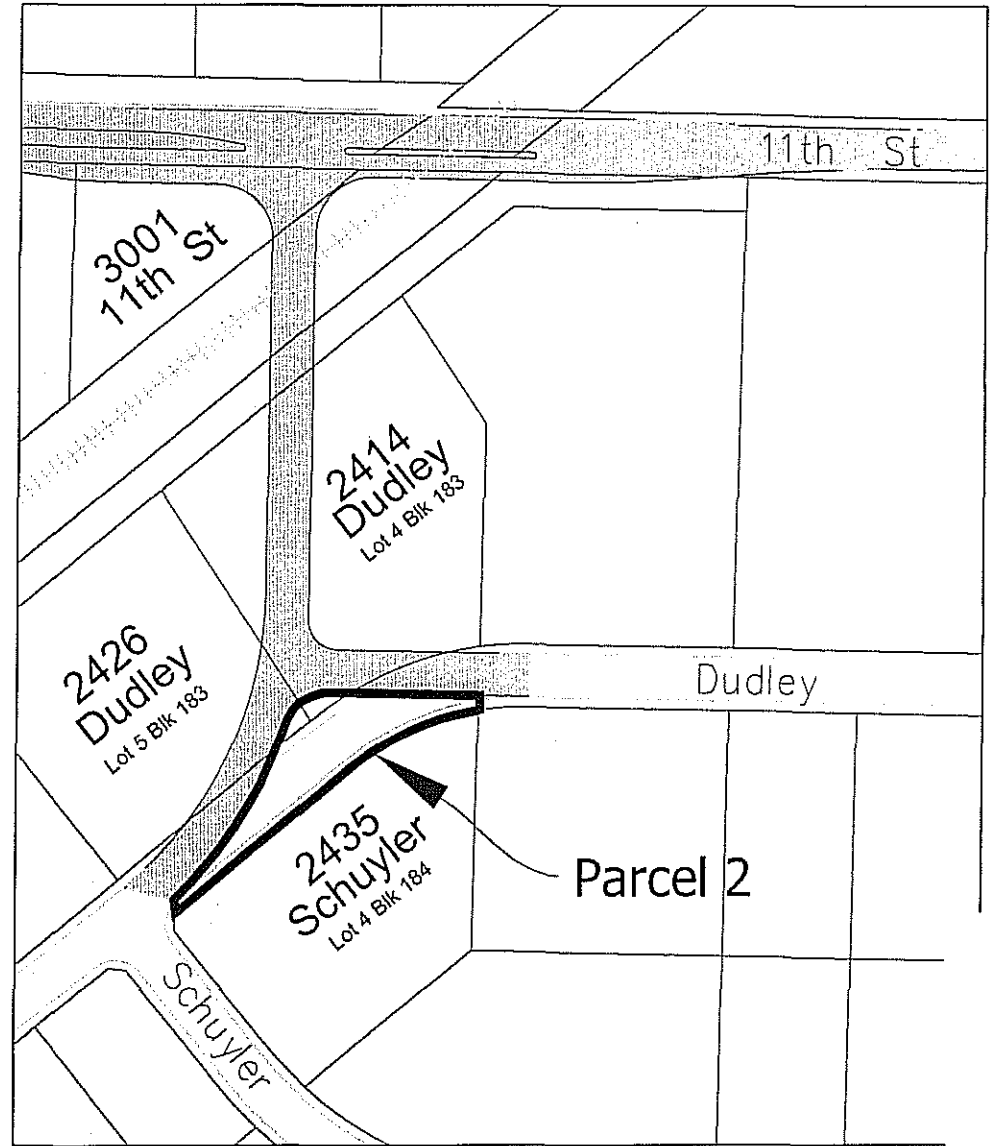
ATTACHMENT 1

Schedule 2 - Illustration of Lands Subject to the Agreement

Detail "A"



Detail "B"

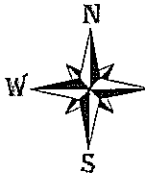


**City of
Saskatoon**

Community Services - Land Branch - December 2010

Note: The Land Branch does not guarantee the accuracy of this plan. To ensure accuracy, please refer to the Registered Plan of Survey. This plan is not to scale. Distances are in metres unless shown otherwise. Do not scale.

Civic Address = 1234



TO: Secretary, Executive Committee
FROM: General Manager, Infrastructure Services
DATE: December 20, 2010
SUBJECT: Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework – Proposed Program
FILE: IS. 7821-4 and CK. 7820-1

RECOMMENDATION: that this report be submitted to City Council recommending:

- 1) that the Administration conduct information sessions on the Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework Program, as outlined in the following report, providing an opportunity for stakeholder feedback, and that the results of the feedback be reported to City Council on March 7, 2011, with the final recommendations for the new Sewer Use Bylaw, Policies, Regulations and Permit Fees;
- 2) that, if adopted, the new Sewer Use Bylaw and Policies include Permits, Regulations and Temporary Licences;
- 3) that, if the new Sewer Use Bylaw is adopted, Permit and Temporary Licence Fees be developed to recover costs;
- 4) that, if adopted, the new Sewer Use Bylaw, Policies, Regulations, Permit and Temporary Licence Fees be effective July 1, 2013; and
- 5) that if implemented, the program be funded from existing Capital funding as outlined in the following report, and that funding in 2014 and beyond be funded from a component of the Water and Wastewater Utility rates.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current regulatory framework for sanitary sewer use in the City of Saskatoon is based on the Sewage Works Bylaw 5115, which came into effect in 1971. The current bylaw is general in nature, is open to interpretation and does not have adequate provisions for enforcement. There have also been several changes to federal and provincial legislation that affect the City's jurisdiction over, and regulatory requirements for, the wastewater system. To address these issues and to produce an updated regulatory framework for sanitary sewer use, a comprehensive review of our sewer use policy, bylaw, and regulatory programs was conducted.

The creation of a new Sewer Use Bylaw and supporting policies is aimed at improving the quality of wastewater by reducing chemicals, metals and high levels of organics through proper wastewater system user management. The proposed bylaw and policies outlined in this report would remove potentially harmful substances at the source, reducing the risk of them entering the South Saskatchewan River through the Wastewater Treatment Plant effluent, and/or being spread on fields through the City's biosolids operation.

The key drivers that were set for the new bylaw project include: Business Efficiency; Due Diligence; Environmental Stewardship; and Fairness and Equity. "Source Control Management" (stopping inappropriate material at the source, before it enters the sanitary sewer collection system) was identified as the preferred approach in defining a new regulatory framework for sanitary sewer use and operation.

BACKGROUND

The Executive Committee, at its meeting held on May 25, 2009, considered the attached report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department, dated May 13, 2009 (Attachment 1), regarding the proposed Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework. The Committee resolved that the matter be brought forward for further consideration at the time that the 2010, 2011, and 2012 sewer rates are considered, and that the supporting policies be submitted at that time. The matter was not brought forward when the rates were considered, as a solution to sewer connection management had not been fully developed. Sewer connection management has now been dealt with separately (Bylaw 8880, The Private Sewer and Water Service Connection Bylaw, 2010) and is not part of the Wastewater Sewer Use Bylaw revision.

The intent of this report is to explain the proposed new Sewer Use Bylaw, which will build on the content of the current bylaw, with major additions in the regulatory program and the limits and prohibitions. It should be noted that this report contains additional information and changes from the report which was considered by the Committee in May, 2009. The new information includes recommendations for Permits, Temporary Licences and Regulations, which have replaced Codes of Practice.

REPORT

Changes to the Sewer Use Bylaw are required to:

- Understand what is being discharged into the wastewater system through a permitting process, including requirements for sampling, monitoring and reporting;
- Address the high level of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), which is an indicator of the amount of organics, entering the Wastewater Treatment Plant. Currently, the average BOD level for all the wastewater entering the Wastewater Treatment Plant is above Saskatoon's proposed limits. Although treatable, it does result in higher operating costs;
- Address maintenance and backup issues from excessive restaurant grease entering the wastewater system;

- Address the potential for trucked liquid waste to bring wastewater loads that contain excessively high concentrations of inappropriate substances;
- Address elevated zinc levels in the biosolids;
- Address high wastewater strength that results in corrosion of the wastewater collection system, lift stations, and treatment plant equipment;
- Address legal risks that result from the current level of wastewater management; and
- Improve the environmental quality of the treated wastewater discharged into the South Saskatchewan River.

The current sewer use bylaw is quite general, open to interpretation and does not have effective enforcement provisions.

Proposed Bylaw and Policy Changes

The major proposed changes are:

- **Source Control** – Using a source control management approach to address what is discharged into the wastewater system at the source, and to stop inappropriate substances from being discharged into the wastewater system.
- **Limits and Prohibited Substances** – Updating restrictions and prohibitions on the type and amount of substances that can be discharged into the sewer system. Most of the changes in this area deal with metals in wastewater discharges.
- **Regulations (previously proposed as Codes of Practice)** - Specifying specific requirements for pre-treatment facilities, including the type and size of treatment equipment; the equipment maintenance frequency; and monitoring and record keeping requirements. Regulations apply the same rules to all dischargers within a grouping. These regulations would apply to the following businesses:
 - Food Sector Operations;
 - Equipment and Vehicle Wash Operations;
 - Fermentation Operations;
 - Carpet Cleaning Operations;
 - Dental Operations;
 - Dry Cleaning Operations;
 - Automotive Repair Operations; and
 - Photographic Imaging Operations.

If a business can demonstrate that they have been working towards compliance and are close to compliance with the regulations as of the regulation effective date, the business may be able to apply for a Temporary License to reach compliance. In addition, if a business does not meet the regulation's requirements

but can demonstrate an acceptable level of treatment, they may apply for a Pre-Treatment Facility Permit to continue operations.

- **Temporary Licence** – At the City’s discretion, a temporary licence would be granted to a regulated business that has been working toward achieving compliance with the regulations, but is not fully compliant by the regulation implementation date, allowing them to continue to discharge into the City’s sewer system. The licence would be for a short period of time, and may contain specific conditions. It is recommended that a temporary licence fee of \$1,000 per year, prorated on a monthly basis, be charged for the licence.
- **Permits** – Permits would generally apply to higher-risk wastewater system users and would specify conditions that dischargers must meet, including sampling, monitoring and reporting. Each Permit would be unique to the individual discharger and can specify specific conditions that would only apply to that discharger. It is recommended that an Annual Permit Fee of \$1,000; a Permit Application Fee of \$500; and a Permit Amendment Fee of \$250 be charged for all types of permits. As a comparison, the City of Vancouver charges a \$1,000 permit application fee; \$500 for a major amendment; and \$250 for a minor amendment. The following permit types are recommended:
 - **Special Use Permits** – These permits would apply to any user that discharges, proposes to discharge, or may potentially discharge a prohibited or restricted waste into the City’s sewer system. For example, a Special Use Permit may grant permission to exceed the BOD limits for wastewater from a food manufacturing facility. Those on sewer surcharge will have Special Use Permits as they are discharging treatable waste that exceeds limits (BOD, suspended solids, grease, and/or phosphorous).
 - **Sewer Surcharge** – Sewer Surcharge is part of the current bylaw and will continue under the new Sewer Use Bylaw. The surcharge is a cost recovery formula applied to BOD levels over 300 ppm, suspended solids over 300 ppm, oil and grease over 100 ppm, and phosphorous over 10 ppm. Surcharge will be a condition applied to some Special Use Permits. Through improved monitoring, the City will be more aware of circumstances where surcharge applies and will work to recover these costs from those exceeding the limits.
 - **High Volume Discharge Permits** – These permits would apply to any user that discharges, proposes to discharge, or may potentially discharge non-domestic wastewater with a volume that meets or exceeds 10 cubic metres per day, or 300 cubic metres per month into the City’s sewer system. Users that are also under a regulation may be exempt from this permit.

- **Trucked Liquid Waste Hauler Permit** – These permits would allow any hauler responsible for the collection and transportation of waste from a site, other than human sewage, to be discharged at a City disposal facility. Haulers would be required to submit manifests with all loads and the users would be required to sign a declaration confirming the nature of the waste and its compliance with the Sewer Use Bylaw's effluent standards.
- **Pre-Treatment Facility Permit** – These permits would apply to regulated businesses and institutions that can demonstrate the ability to comply with the Sewer Use Bylaw's effluent standards, even though their equipment does not meet the regulations. If required, these permits may be withdrawn, requiring the facility to upgrade to regulation standards.
- **Monitoring, inspection and sampling** – Monitoring, inspection and sampling would be required to follow up on the conditions of some regulations and permits.
- **Enforcement** – As the intention would be to focus on assisting in compliance of the bylaw, the following enforcement methods are proposed: education; inspection reports; warnings; orders; charges; liability for damages; and disconnection of utility services.
- **Service Connections** – It has been determined that service connections will not be addressed in the proposed Sewer Use Bylaw, as they are being addressed through other initiatives which are considering water and sewer connections jointly.

Discharge Impact Responsibilities

The current bylaw prohibits blockage of the public sewage works and this will be carried forward into the proposed new Sewer Use Bylaw. In some cases, the responsibility for a blockage and its impacts are of potential concern, as the lines of responsibility become blurred when multiple-leased businesses and property owners share the same connection to the City sewer system. This is the case in locations such as strip malls. It is recommended that both the owners of the property and the occupants be held jointly liable for damages from a blockage, and that the cause of the blockage be attributed to the most likely source, unless the owner or occupant can prove otherwise. For instance, a leased restaurant operator who has not complied with regulations in the operation of their grease trap would be charged. In these cases, maintenance records, the condition of the grease trap and the condition of the sewer connection would be examined.

Storm Water

Sections from Bylaw 5115, which regulates the use of the public sewage works and storm sewers and provides for the levying and collecting of a charge for the use of the public sewage works, will need to be retained as the proposed new Sewer Use Bylaw is intended to only address wastewater.

The retention of the storm water sections of Bylaw 5115 is an interim measure until the Administration has prepared a separate Storm Water Bylaw and Bylaw 5115 is repealed.

Implementation and Staffing

The Administration is recommending that the new Sewer Use Bylaw and policy changes come into effect on July 1, 2013. This would allow an implementation period, from bylaw approval to effective date, of approximately 24 months. This implementation period will allow time for those affected by changes in the bylaw and policies to prepare, and for the City to build educational awareness regarding appropriate sewer use practices. This approach will also allow the City to work in a highly cooperative manner to address concerns, with a goal to work toward full compliance by the effective date. The implementation process for the Sewer Use Bylaw is similar to the Cross Connection Control program, which underwent a successful implementation a few years ago.

The number of staff required to support a regulatory program is dependent on the approach to sampling and enforcement. The Administration is recommending that the City of Saskatoon operate in a cooperative regulatory approach, which allows businesses and industry to self-monitor their sewage discharge and report the results to the City.

The Utility Services Department, Environmental Services Branch, is best equipped to manage the bylaw enforcement and monitoring program, as they possess the technical experience in industrial wastewater monitoring within their Laboratory Section; have Bylaw Officers in positions of a similar nature; are able to align existing duties to provide partial staffing for the Sewer Use Bylaw program, which would include one and a half existing full-time equivalent (FTE) positions; and would be able to accommodate the staffing without any additional space requirements.

Program implementation would require the following positions:

- Source Control and Sewer Use Bylaw Manager (new shared FTE);
- Source Control Program Coordinator (existing shared FTE);
- Three Bylaw Enforcement Officers (2 – new permanent; 1 – temporary);
- Grease Inspector (new permanent position); and
- Sampling/Laboratory Technician (part of existing positions).

During Bylaw implementation, staff will be required to contact/inspect approximately 1,400 of the 8,000 businesses and institutions in the City, which have been categorized into sectors of interest, and may fall into a regulated or permitted industry. It is estimated that approximately 30 complex permits will be issued, which will utilize approximately five days of staff time per permit.

Approximately 550 of the 1,400 businesses are food sector operations, which on average will require one day of time to inspect, re-inspect and provide advice on applicable regulations. It is estimated that, on average, the remaining businesses of interest will require half a day to inspect

and provide advice. In total, implementation inspections translate into approximately 1,125 person-days over a two-year period, or 4.44 FTEs based on 2,000 hours per person per year.

The three Bylaw Enforcement Officers and the Grease Inspector, with the support of the Sampling/Laboratory Technician, will carry out the inspections and provide advice, while the Source Control and Sewer Use Bylaw Section Manager, and the Source Control Coordinator will implement communications initiatives and support the development of the permits.

Key priorities at the beginning of the implementation period will be communications and prioritization of a database to guide the order for inspections and site meetings, targeting the high risk dischargers and those that require the most preparation in order to comply with the bylaw.

Follow up meetings will be scheduled to ensure dischargers are receiving the support required in order to meet the implementation dates.

Partnerships with Other Work Units

For successful implementation and operation of the Sewer Use Bylaw, input and assistance will be required from other civic work units. Public Works and Wastewater Treatment will need to provide information to identify possible bylaw compliance concerns. Support will also be required from the Communications Branch and the City Solicitor for bylaw education and enforcement. Community Services, Business Licensing Section will be the point of first contact to businesses that may require either a permit or are governed by a regulation.

Business Licensing will pre-screen the business activities to determine if a permit or regulation is required. This will be done through a couple of simple questions and a check of the business' activities against a list of potential concerns/interests to the Sewer Use Bylaw based on industry classification codes. Business Licensing already clarifies business activities to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and this information has been mapped against possible sewer system concerns. As a result, much of this will be automated through their computer systems. These checks will identify businesses that will receive an information package and automated information will be sent to the bylaw enforcement group for follow-up. Business Licensing's support is expected to add no additional cost to their operations.

Potential Impacts from the New Bylaw

The proposed new bylaw will have a minor impact on residents and the majority of businesses, which are considered equivalent to residential due to what they discharge into the sewer system. It will also create an increased use of existing programs, such as the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program. Proper residential sewer use will be addressed through education.

The businesses that fall under the regulations and operating permits could see a significant impact, including equipment upgrades; wastewater sampling and reporting; maintenance; and increased record keeping.

One of the largest groups, and the one which will experience the greatest impact, will be food sector operations. Many of these businesses, primarily restaurants, do not have appropriate equipment installed and, if the equipment is in place, it is not operated properly.

Further information on the potential impacts to businesses is presented in Attachment 2.

Implementation Costs

It is estimated that an additional \$1,725,000 will be required to implement the new Sewer Use Bylaw over three years, as shown in the following table:

Capital Cost for Implementing the Sewer Use Bylaw

Year	Staffing	Onetime Start-Up	Education and Communication	Total
2011	\$400,000	\$105,000	\$30,000	\$535,000
2012	\$560,000	-	\$40,000	\$600,000
2013	\$560,000	-	\$30,000	\$590,000
Total	\$1,520,000	\$105,000	\$100,000	\$1,725,000

This funding is in addition to the existing funding of \$250,000 per year for the 1.75 staff, current office space and existing vehicles that are already included within Environmental Services' budgets (funded from the Water and Wastewater Utility). Note that 2013 is a partial year for both operations and implementation; however, its costs are being considered as part of implementation as there will be continued refinement of the workings of the Sewer Use Bylaw group.

Annual Operating Cost

It is estimated that, after the new bylaw is implemented in 2014, annual operating costs will increase by approximately \$250,000, compared to today's program, reducing to an ongoing increase of \$150,000 per year compared to today's program as operational savings are realized. This funding is in addition to the \$200,000 per year for the 1.5 staff, current office space and existing vehicles that are already included within Environmental Services' budgets (funded from the Water and Wastewater Utility).

The net annual operating costs for the Sewer Use Bylaw are shown in the following table:

Annual Net Cost for Sewer Bylaw Program, Beginning in 2014

		2014	2015	2016
Operational Costs	Incremental Annual Operating Cost	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
Operational Savings	Reduced BOD (organic strength)	\$40,000	\$90,000	\$140,000
	Flushing Reduction	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Cost Recovery	Surcharge Fee	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Permit Fee	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Annual Net Costs		\$250,000	\$200,000	\$150,000

The following is an explanation of the operational savings and revenues listed above:

- **Reduced BOD:**

Currently, on average, the organic level (BOD) of the wastewater entering the Wastewater Treatment Plant exceeds the 300 parts per million (ppm) surcharge limit. Currently, the operational cost of addressing this high level of organics is paid for through plant operations, rather than by the users that discharge them. In comparison, Victoria, which has an aggressive source control program, has an average level of organics that is approximately 2.5 times lower, on a per capita basis, than Saskatoon.

The level of BOD directly impacts the amount of air blower electricity used. The Wastewater Treatment Plant uses approximately \$1.4 million per year in electricity, with the blowers using over \$500,000. If the City were to reduce the BOD level entering the Plant by 30%, the potential operating cost reduction would be approximately \$140,000 per year. The savings as a result of BOD reduction are considered to increase from 2014 to 2016 as the effectiveness of source control measures progress.

- **Flushing Reductions:**

It is anticipated that the flushing of sections of the wastewater collection system to remove deposited grease and sediment will be reduced by one third in areas adjacent to restaurants, due to improvements in discharge practices, resulting in an operational savings of approximately \$30,000. It is expected that these operational savings will occur soon after bylaw implementation is completed, as currently few restaurants are properly managing their grease and flushing requirements; and improper discharge practices will be identified through bylaw inspection.

- **Increased Surcharge Cost Recovery:**

Currently, Saskatoon only charges five industries a surcharge, with only three paying significantly for BOD discharge. Additional cost recovery will be collected, as sewer surcharge will become a condition of some permits in order for them to receive wastewater discharge approval. The sewer surcharge cost recovery was budgeted at \$327,000 for 2010. It is estimated that the cost recovery will increase by an additional \$100,000 in 2014.

Most of the increased cost recovery will be as a result of applying sewer surcharge to large food manufacturing operations. This could decrease if businesses take measures to treat their wastewater to improve its quality. This would require significant capital investment and changes in their operation. If businesses do take measures to reduce paying the City's surcharge, the effluent entering the Wastewater Treatment Plant will improve, resulting in reduced operating costs in the treatment process.

These large businesses can have the same wastewater treatment requirements as a residential neighbourhood. Bylaw 5115 allows the City to set pre-treatment facility requirements, giving the option of either the business or the City providing specific levels of wastewater treatment. The proposed new bylaw will continue to allow the City to set these requirements.

- **Permit Fees:**

Additional revenue will be collected through permitting fees, which would recover a portion or all of the costs for reviews, inspections and monitoring. Metro Vancouver funds their sewer use bylaw program through liquid waste recovery fees. Although most other cities have not implemented similar fees, they do provide some of these services. If the services are not recovered through fees, they would need to be included in the utility rates. Currently, Saskatoon has among the lowest water and sewer rates in Western Canada.

It is recommended that the City of Saskatoon begin charging permit fees July 1, 2013. The City will not be able to charge any fees under the new bylaw prior to its effective date, however, the City will offer a voluntary opportunity to apply for and receive a permit before. Those applying for and receiving permits before the effective date will then not have to pay any fees until their first permit renewal. This would provide them with a \$1,500 savings. After the effective date, anyone that requires and does not have a permit in place would be out of compliance. The permit fees are shown in the following table:

Sewer Use Bylaw Permitting Fees

Type of Fee	Amount	How are the Fees Applied
Annual Permit Fee	\$1,000/year (Prorated Monthly for Short Term/One Time Use)	An annual fee that applies to all permits (Special Use, High Volume, Trucked Liquid Waste Haulers and Pre-Treatment Facility. Temporary Licenses and Regulations are not permits). This fee recovers the costs of inspections and monitoring throughout the year. A minimum one-month prorated permit fee should be charged to short term or one-time discharges.
Permit Application Fee	\$500	An application fee for the review of a permit application. Permits are required for Special Use, High Volume, Trucked Liquid Waste Haulers and Pre-Treatment Facilities. Renewal of a permit does not require a new application. Permits applied for before July 1, 2013 will not be charged an application fee. This fee covers the cost of review, inspection and testing of the wastewater effluent, and preparation of a response to the permit application. Application fees would not apply for one-time discharges.

Permit Amendment Fee	\$250	An amendment fee for the review of proposed changes to an existing permit. Usually this will be due to either an expansion or change in process that may alter the quality or quantity of wastewater being discharged. This fee covers the cost of reviewing the process changes and their impacts.
Regulation Fees	No Fees	Fees for cost recovery for regulations are not recommended at this time.
Temporary License	\$1,000/year – Prorated Monthly	Temporary Licenses are intended as an interim measure during implementation. An administration fee of \$1,000 per year, prorated on a monthly basis, will apply to temporary licenses.

It is estimated that approximately 30 permits will be issued, recovering \$30,000 per year in operating costs. Other fees are not included in this cost structure as they are variable and would provide intermittent amounts of cost recovery.

Vancouver has a mature program and has applied wastewater fees for a number of years. They are in the process of a second iteration to the fee structure. Metro Vancouver currently charges a \$1,400 per year permit administration fee, and is proposing the phasing in of a cost recovery fee structure over the next three years that will have a minimum, median and maximum range of approximately \$2,900, \$5,100 and \$9,200 respectively. Since Vancouver's fees are significantly greater than what Saskatoon is considering, further fee structure may be required as Saskatoon's program evolves.

OPTIONS

The following options could be considered:

The City of Saskatoon could choose not to implement a new Sewer Use Bylaw and continue with the existing bylaw and regulatory framework; however, this will put the City at risk of being legally liable for inappropriate wastewater discharges. If the City does not implement the new Sewer Use Bylaw it is recommended that measures be taken to enforce the current sewer bylaw (5115).

The City could consider changing the effective date for the bylaw, permits and regulations beyond July 1, 2013. Although this would allow users more time to prepare for the changes required by the new bylaw, it is the Administration's opinion that the July 1, 2013 effective date will allow sufficient time for a majority of users to address compliance issues, and the Temporary License and specific permit conditions will allow the City the ability to address those instances where businesses have not achieved full compliance.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

A Permitting Policy is required for the permits listed in the proposed new Sewer Use Bylaw.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Administration is recommending that the estimated \$1,725,000 in implementation costs be funded from capital projects as shown in the following table:

Sewer Use Bylaw Implementation Capital Funding

Funding Source	Amount	Expenditure Year
Capital Project 2264 – Sewer Baseline Sampling/Monitoring (Existing Funding from Water and Wastewater Utility – Approved 2008 (\$360,000) and 2009 (\$150,000))	\$460,000	2011
Capital Project 2279 – Sewer Use Bylaw Implementation (Existing Funding from Water and Wastewater Utility – Approved 2008 (\$100,000) and 2009 (\$200,000))	\$75,000	2011
Capital Project 2279 – Sewer Use Bylaw Implementation (Existing Funding from Water and Wastewater Utility – Approved 2008 (\$100,000) and 2009 (\$200,000))	\$225,000	2012
2012 Future Capital Program funded from the currently approved Water and Wastewater Utility rate structure. (Part of 2010, 2011 and 2012 approved Water and Wastewater Utility rates)	\$375,000	2012
2013 Future Capital Program to be funded from the next three year Water and Wastewater Utility rates (2013, 2014 and 2015)	\$590,000	2013
Total Capital Funding	\$1,725,000	From 2011 to 2013

Beginning in 2014, the annual operating costs to fund the management of the Sewer Use Bylaw program will be funded from the Water and Wastewater Utility. It is estimated that the operating costs of the program will be \$250,000 in 2014; \$200,000 in 2015; and \$150,000 in 2016. The funding for these years will be presented as part of the 2013 through 2015 utility rate package, with 2016 and beyond being included in subsequent rates.

The preferred option for the utility rate funding is to apply the increase as a part of the existing method of rate application. When the program has self corrected and savings have been realized, under the current method of rate application, the average household would pay an additional \$0.10 per month and the average business approximately \$0.80 per month. Since businesses have large variation in utility usage, their rates could vary considerably.

Other options would be to have the rate only apply to non-residential properties, resulting in an approximate additional \$1.60 per month, or only the permitted and regulated properties, at approximately \$9 per month. However, the Administration is recommending the existing rate application, as the environmental benefit of a properly managed wastewater system benefits everyone.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Initial stakeholder consultations took place in late 2007 and two open houses were held in March 2009, as well as four focus group meetings with metal platers, trucked liquid waste haulers, restaurants owners, and permitted (or potentially permitted) businesses. One of the biggest concerns was understanding how to comply with the new bylaw; therefore, education will be a priority in the communications plan. Details from past consultations are included within Attachment 1.

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Prior to the bylaw proceeding to City Council for approval, an educational program will occur to seek feedback on the proposed bylaw changes. The program will include:

- Sector-specific letters, mailed to those who would be most impacted by the proposed bylaw changes, including future permitted or regulated businesses or institutions (Attachment 3);
- General letters mailed to all remaining businesses and institutions informing them of the proposed bylaw changes;
- Advertising the proposed bylaw changes;
- Updating the City of Saskatoon website;
- Public information sessions, which will also provide an opportunity for feedback.

Feedback received from the educational program will be reported to City Council.

The bulk of the communication will focus on businesses and institutions that would be either regulated or under an operating permit, and will provide information on compliance deadlines and what is required to reach compliance.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The proposed bylaw and policies would remove potentially harmful substances at the source, reducing the risk of these substances either entering the South Saskatchewan River through the Wastewater Treatment Plant effluent, or being spread on fields through the City's biosolids operation. In addition, the proposed policy changes will reduce the amount of energy used in wastewater treatment, reduce maintenance and extend the life of the wastewater system, and reduce the potential for sewer backups.

Additional benefits include improved levels of wastewater treatment, delayed expansion of the wastewater treatment system as a result of freed up capacity, and a partial reduction of some of the odours at the Wastewater Treatment Plant due to the reduction of volatile fatty acids.

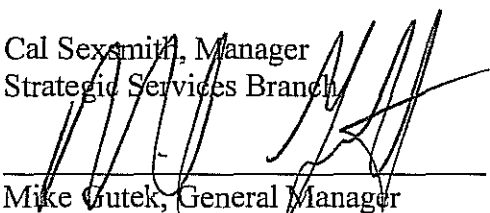
PUBLIC NOTICE

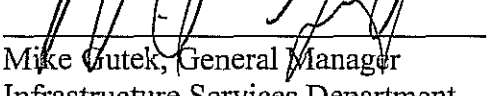
Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

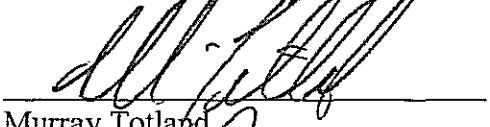
ATTACHMENTS

1. Excerpt from the minutes of the Executive Committee dated May 25, 2009;
2. Potential Impacts to Businesses; and
3. Sample of a Sector Specific Education Letter.

Written by: Rob Court, Policy Manager
Strategic Services Branch

Approved by: 
Cal Sexsmith, Manager
Strategic Services Branch

Approved by: 
Mike Grutek, General Manager
Infrastructure Services Department
Dated: Dec 24/2010

Approved by: 
Murray Totland
City Manager
Dated: Dec 24/10

Copy to: Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager
Utility Services Department

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of meeting of the Executive Committee (Open to the Public) held on May 25, 2009:

3. Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework
Proposed Program and Consultation Results
(File No. CK. 7820-1)

The City Clerk submitted a report of the General Manager, Infrastructure Services Department dated May 13, 2009, regarding the above matter.

The following individuals were in attendance:

Rob Court, Strategic Services Policy Manager
Doug Fast, Fast Consulting
Burt Munroe, Associated Engineering

Councillor Paulsen entered the meeting at 4:25 p.m.

RESOLVED: that the matter be brought forward for further consideration at the time that the 2010, 2011, and 2012 sewer rates are considered, and that the supporting policies be submitted at that time.

TO: Secretary, Executive Committee
FROM: General Manager, Infrastructure Services
DATE: May 13, 2009
SUBJECT: Wastewater Sewer Use Policy, Bylaw and Regulatory Framework –
Proposed Program and Consultation Results
FILE: IS. 7821-4 and CK. 7820-1

RECOMMENDATION: that a report be submitted to City Council recommending:

- 1) that the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a new Sewer Use Bylaw based on the information contained in this report, to repeal Bylaws 4875, 5115, and 8070;
- 2) that the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare the necessary amendments to The Waste Bylaw, 8310 in order to ensure consistency between solid and liquid waste disposal;
- 3) that the Administration be authorized to prepare the supporting policies (Permitting Policy, Enforcement Policy, and a Connection Maintenance and Replacement Policy) and report back to Council;
- 4) that a Residential Connection Program be implemented which includes:
 - a) the onus on property owners to be responsible for the cost of construction, maintenance (cleaning), repair and replacement of the entire service connection;
 - b) the City of Saskatoon subsidize residential service connection cleaning and replacement; and
 - c) the requirement for installation of sewer backflow prevention devices and proper cleanouts with basement building permits, plumbing permits that construct, reconstruct or extend the plumbing system and connection replacement subsidy; and
- 5) that the new Sewer Use Bylaw and related policies come into effective on January 1, 2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed creation of a new Sewer Use Bylaw and supporting policies is aimed at improving the quality of wastewater by reducing chemicals, metals and high levels of organics through proper wastewater system user management. The proposed bylaw and policies outlined in this report would remove potentially harmful substances at the source, reducing the risk of them entering the South Saskatchewan River through the Wastewater Treatment Plant effluent, and/or being spread on fields through the City's biosolids operation. In addition, the proposed policy changes will reduce the potential for residential sewer backups which impact the environment through the disposal of personal property and other waste from the demolition of basement developments.

BACKGROUND

The current regulatory framework for sanitary sewer use in the City of Saskatoon is based on the Sewage Works Bylaw 5115, which came into effect in 1971. Since that time, the expansion of the sanitary sewer system has been paralleled by changes in the way that the system is operated and managed. There have also been several changes to federal and provincial legislation that affect the City's jurisdiction over, and regulatory requirements for, this system. To address these issues and to produce an updated regulatory framework for sanitary sewer use, a comprehensive review of our sewer use policy, bylaw, and regulatory programs was conducted.

Based on a review of the City of Saskatoon's sewer system operation and management, experience with other cities' sewer use bylaws, new regulations, stakeholder consultation, and the project consultants', Associated Engineering and EarthTech (now AECOM), recommendations, the Administration is proposing changes which will build on the content of the current bylaw, with the major additions being in the areas of waste authorization, the regulatory program, and limits and prohibited substances.

In addition to a new bylaw, it is proposed that new policies be developed for residential sewer connection cleaning and replacement.

REPORT

The key drivers that were set for the new bylaw project include: Business Efficiency; Due Diligence; Environmental Stewardship; and Fairness and Equity. "Source Control Management" (stopping inappropriate material at the source, before it enters the sanitary sewer collection system) was identified as the preferred approach in defining a new regulatory framework for sanitary sewer use and operation.

Currently, the City requires bylaw changes to:

- Understand what is being discharged into the wastewater system through a permitting process, including requirements for sampling, monitoring and reporting;
- Address maintenance and backup issues from excessive restaurant grease entering the wastewater system;

- Address the potential for trucked liquid waste to bring wastewater loads that contain excessively high concentrations of inappropriate substances;
- Address elevated zinc levels in the biosolids;
- Address high wastewater strength that results in corrosion of the wastewater collection system, lift stations and treatment plant equipment; and
- Improve the environmental quality of the treated wastewater discharged into the South Saskatchewan River.

Proposed Bylaw and Policy Changes

The proposed major changes are:

- **Source Control** – Using a source control management approach to address what is discharged into the wastewater system at the source, and to stop inappropriate substances from being discharged into the sewer system.
- **Limits and Prohibited Substances** – Updated restrictions and prohibition on the type and amount of substances that can be discharged into the sewer system. Most of the changes in this area deal with metals in wastewater discharges. Attachment 1 includes information on the limits and prohibited substances.
- **Permits** to monitor discharges at the source; to set specific conditions that users must meet; and to permit discharges that are outside the scope of what is permitted by the bylaw. Various permit types are being proposed, based on the following user categories:
 - **Commercial Permit** – This would be required for all non-residential connections to the sanitary and storm sewer systems. Industrial, commercial and institutional users would be required to obtain a permit, and renew their permit any time their discharge requirements change. It is intended that the application process would be tied to the business licensing program. Information regarding the quantity and quality of wastewater being discharged would be required.
 - **Trucked Liquid Waste Permit** – There would be changes in how trucked liquid waste which is discharged at City facilities is managed. Haulers would require a permit and must submit manifests for all loads. Those using haul services, for other than sewage, would require a permit and be required to sign a declaration confirming the nature of the waste.
 - **Codes of Practice Permit** – These permits would be for larger groups of lower-risk users. Compliance with a code of practices would not be as onerous as a large and complex industrial permit, but would require some time and resources. The types of business that would be subject to a Codes of Practice Permit include:
 - Food Sector Operations (restaurants);
 - Fermentation Operations;
 - Carpet Cleaning Operations;

- Dental Operations;
 - Dry Cleaning Operations;
 - Photographic Imaging Operations;
 - Automotive Repair Operations; and
 - Vehicle Wash Operations.
- **Large and Complex Industrial Permits** – These permits would be for higher-risk users that may compromise the ability of the Wastewater Treatment Plant to adequately treat wastes. These permits would be an individual regulatory document with specific discharge, monitoring and reporting standards that apply to individual users. These system users would be required to invest time and resources into sampling, testing and reporting.
- **Monitoring, inspection, and sampling** would be required to follow up on the conditions of some permits. This will primarily apply to large and complex industrial users, however, there may be instances where some Codes of Practice users would be required to monitor, inspect and sample their wastewater. Partnerships could be made with industries to allow them to self-monitor, with overall system and random permit monitoring carried out by the City (similar to the way the Province works with the City of Saskatoon for the City's water and wastewater treatment systems).
 - **Enforcement** – As the intention would be to focus on assisting in the compliance of the bylaw, progressive enforcement is being proposed as follows: inspection reports; warnings; fines; orders; charges; liability for damages; publishing names of noncompliant businesses; and disconnection of utility service.
 - **Residential Sewer Connection Maintenance and Replacement** – The proposed policy provides a higher level of service for connection cleaning, and policy direction for connection replacement. The result is that the property owner would be responsible for all aspects of the entire service connection that solely services their property, and the City would provide a subsidy program that offsets this change. Connection cleaning service will increase to allow for one, as requested, sewer cleaning per calendar year, without charge, for those that have connections that are susceptible to maintenance requirements. The proposed new Sewer Connection Replacement Policy would state that the City pay 60% and the property owner pay 40% of the replacement costs, with the property owner cost being capped at \$3,500. In order to be eligible for the replacement subsidy, it is proposed that the policy also include the requirement to install backwater valves, to reduce the chances of a sewer backup, and proper sewer cleanouts. The new program would continue to allow property owners to pay for connection replacement through their property taxes, over one year, without interest. Attachment 2 provides further information on the residential connection maintenance and replacement program.

Storm Water

Although the proposed new bylaw primarily addresses wastewater concerns, there are storm water sections that need be carried over from Bylaw 5115, as well as clarification on what is

acceptable for discharge to the storm water system. As a matter of housekeeping, the content pertaining to storm water currently contained in Bylaw 8070 would also need to be transferred to the new Sewer Use Bylaw. These changes are being proposed as an interim measure until the Administration has prepared a separate Storm Water Bylaw.

Implementation

The Administration is recommending that the bylaw and policy changes come into effect on January 1, 2011. If approved, the new Sewer Use Bylaw and policy framework will be implemented over a period of approximately 18 months. This will allow those affected by changes in the bylaw and policy time to prepare, and will allow the City the time to build educational awareness of appropriate sewer use practices. This approach will also allow the City to work in a highly cooperative manner to address concerns.

The Utility Services Department, Environmental Services Branch is best equipped to manage the bylaw enforcement and monitoring program as they possess the technical experience in industrial wastewater monitoring within their Laboratory Section, and have bylaw officers in positions of a similar nature. The program management duties could be added to an existing position, however, the addition of a bylaw officer, grease inspector and sampling technician would be required.

During the implementation period, the Administration will develop an enforcement, permitting and connection policy and report to Council prior to January 1, 2011.

OPTIONS

The following are options which could be considered for the new bylaw:

1. The City of Saskatoon could continue with the existing bylaw and regulatory framework, however, this will put the City at risk of being legally liable for inappropriate wastewater discharges.
2. The City could extend the implement period for the bylaw beyond 18 months, with an effective date later than January 1, 2011. Although this option would allow users more time to prepare for changes to the bylaw, the proposed 18-month implementation period will allow sufficient time for a majority of users, and in special cases, a permit could be used to address bylaw compliance as long as reasonable progress is being made to achieve full compliance.

The following are options which could be considered for the residential connection policy:

1. Residential property owners could be 100% responsible for the cost of sewer connection cleaning and replacement. The Administration does not recommend this option as it may pose a significant financial burden on homeowners.

2. Residential sewer connection cleaning and replacement programs could be 100% City-paid. The Administration does not recommend this option, as it would not be fair or equitable to all utility customers who would pay for the services through their utility bills.
3. The City of Saskatoon could continue with the current connection policy. This would not address the connection cleaning issues and there would not be a policy to cover connection replacement.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

If approved, the new Sanitary Sewer Connection Maintenance and Replacement Policy would replace Policy C07-008 - Emergency Sanitary Sewer Cleaning Service. New policies will also be developed for enforcement and permitting.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Approval of the proposed recommendations for the new Sewer Use Bylaw will result in an additional annual operating cost, following implementation in 2011, of approximately \$400,000. Although not yet quantified, this cost will be partially offset by reduced operating expenditures for the sewer collection and treatment system. The annual operating costs will include three additional staff, laboratory testing and educational programs.

Funding exists within Capital Project 2264 – Sewer Baseline Sampling/Monitoring for implementation of the program during 2009 and 2010, in the amount of \$467,000. Approximately \$300,000 will be used for staffing and the remaining \$167,000 will fund other implementation costs including the communication and educational plan.

Implementation of the proposed new residential connection policy will result in an increase in the level of service for connection maintenance and could create an estimated Operating Budget impact of \$120,000 per year, beginning in 2011. It is not expected that the policy will have any impact on the Capital Budget, as the program for connection replacement would continue to operate within existing resources.

As part of the bylaw project the development of a cost-of-service model was undertaken. This model is intended to be used as a tool to support a new wastewater rate setting process that works to capture actual cost impacts from the wastewater system users. Since the information required to support the model is extensive and requires changes to current cost accounting methods, it is recommended that the new bylaw continue to use the existing rate structure as set through the water and wastewater utility rate setting process. As the information to support the model becomes available, future consideration should be given to using it in the 2013 to 2016 rate setting process.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Initial stakeholder consultations took place in November and December, 2007. This consultation involved a residential phone survey of 502 citizens; a commercial web-based survey of 469

businesses/institutions; and five stakeholder workshops (focus groups) with residents and representatives of businesses, institutions, restaurants and trucked liquid waste haulers attending.

The second process involved a series of consultations designed to give those who would potentially be impacted an opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed new bylaw. Two open houses were held with businesses and residents on March 2 and March 4, 2009 respectively, as well as four focus group meetings during the week of February 23, 2009, with metal platers, trucked liquid waste haulers, restaurants owners, and permitted (or potentially permitted) businesses.

During the February and March 2009 consultations, there was a high level of support for the proposed bylaw and policy information. One of the largest concerns was understanding how to comply; therefore, education will be a priority in the communications plan.

Restaurant owners had expressed some concern with not using chemicals to maintain their grease traps, and staffing concerns due to having to maintain a grease trap on a more regular basis (possible every two to three weeks). They also expressed concerns regarding existing grease traps and future selection of appropriate grease traps.

Metal platers will be significantly impacted by the bylaw changes which will require either expensive onsite treatment equipment upgrades or offsite processing, as the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant is not capable of removing metals from wastewater. One metal plater is preparing to go to onsite treatment and has estimated a two to three year payback on the equipment upgrades through the ability to reuse processed water.

Liquid waste haulers were highly supportive of the bylaw changes as they believe that they are not a wastewater source but rather a conduit from the source. This bylaw provides them with the tools to scrutinize loads. Most of the waste haulers think that these changes should have happened years ago. Trucked liquid waste has a high potential to deliver inappropriate substances to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Most of the residential concerns were related to the policy changes that would impact sewer connection cleaning and replacement. Residents were supportive of the one, as requested, sewer cleaning per year. However, they felt that the current practice of allowing the property owner to pay for their portion of the connection replacement through their property taxes over one year, without interest, was not a long enough period. It is possible to consider other options for payment; however, allowing for longer periods may be considered a local improvement.

Attachments 3 and 4 provide further information regarding the residential and business stakeholder consultation presentations and the stakeholder consultation report.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Communications Branch has been involved in this project from the beginning and is working on a communications plan in the event that the bylaw and policies are approved. Key elements of the communications plan will be residential and business education and awareness.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The proposed bylaw and policies would remove potentially harmful substances at the source, reducing the risk of these substances either entering the South Saskatchewan River through the Wastewater Treatment Plant effluent, or being spread on fields through the City's biosolids operation. In addition, the proposed policy changes will reduce the potential for residential sewer backups. These backups often result in an environmental impact through the solid waste disposal of personal property and demolition of basement development.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Limits and Prohibited Substances;
2. Sanitary Sewer Connection Maintenance and Replacement Proposed Policy Information;
3. Stakeholder Consultations Regarding Sewer Bylaw Policy; and
4. Stakeholder Consultation Presentations from the Residential and Business Public Meetings.

Written by: Rob Court, Policy Manager
Strategic Services Branch

Approved by: Cal Sexsmith, Manager
Strategic Services Branch

Approved by: “Gaston Gourdeau”
Gaston Gourdeau, General Manager
Infrastructure Services Department
Dated: “May 14, 2009”

Approved by: “Paul Gauthier” for
Murray Totland
City Manager
Dated: “May 15, 2009”

Copy to: Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager
Utility Services Department

Limits and Prohibited Substances**Prohibited Wastes**

- a) Any paunch manure, pigs' hooves or toenails, bones, hog bristles, hides or parts of hides, animal or fish fat or flesh, horse, cattle, sheep or swine manure, poultry entrails, heads, feet, feather, and eggshells, fleshings and hair resulting from tanning operations.
- b) Any water or waste containing a toxic or poisonous substance, or a waste which, when combined with another waste may cause toxic or poisonous substances to be liberated.
- c) Any water having two or more separate liquid layers
- d) Any noxious or malodorous substance capable of creating a public nuisance
- e) Ashes, cinders, sand, stone, or any other solid or viscous substance which may impair the operations and maintenance of the Public Sewage Works or Storm Drain System
- f) Biomedical waste
- g) Domestic or non-domestic sewage, including trucked waste, into the storm drain system.
- h) Food waste other than properly shredded food waste discharged from a garbage disposal unit operated by a motor of not greater than one-third horsepower, unless a permit has been obtained from the General Manager Infrastructure Services.
- i) Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other ignitable, flammable or explosive matter.
- j) Trucked waste, except where authorized by the City
- k) Liquid or vapour having a temperature greater than 65 degrees C.
- l) Matter with corrosive or hazardous properties capable of damaging structures, equipment, treatment processes or people.
- m) Pathological waste
- n) PCBs
- o) Pesticides, insecticides, herbicides or fungicides save and except chemicals contained in storm water emanating from trees or vegetation treated in accordance with the Pesticide Control Act.
- p) Radioactive material - except within such limits as are permitted by license issued by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.
- q) Solid matter larger than 12.5 mm in any dimension.
- r) Water or waste having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5.
- s) Storm water or uncontaminated water into the public sewage works without authorization from the City.
- t) Water or waste containing dyes or colouring materials which discolour effluent, with the exception of dyes used by the City for testing purposes.

Restricted Waste

All concentrations are total – i.e. dissolved plus un-dissolved substances.

Substance	Limits – mg/L - Daily composite
BOD	300*
COD	700
Suspended solids	300*
Oil & grease	100*
Oil & grease derived from petroleum	15
Aluminium	50
Arsenic	1.0
Boron	50.0
Cadmium	0.2
Chromium	4.0
Cobalt	5.0
Copper	3.0
Cyanide	1.0
Iron	10.0
Lead	1.0
Manganese	5.0
Mercury	0.05
Molybdenum	1.0
Nickel	2.0
Phosphorous	10.0*
Silver	1.0
Sulphate	2,000
Sulphide	1.0
Tin	5.0
TKN	100
Zinc	3.0

*Surcharged substance in excess of the daily limit

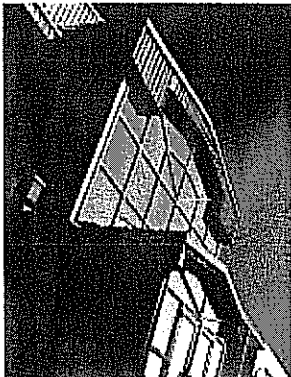


Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder Consultations Regarding Sewer
Bylaw Policy

Prepared for City of Saskatoon
March 2009

112-112 RESEARCH DRIVE
SASKATOON, SK
S 7 N 3 J1 3
PH: 306/956/3070
FAX: 306/956/3663
WWW.FASTCONSULTING.CA



Stakeholder Consultations Regarding Sewer Bylaw Policy

Table of Contents

Background and Objectives	2
Focus Groups with Key Stakeholders	4
Restaurants (Feb 24, 2009)	4
Metal Platers (Feb 25, 2009)	6
Liquid Waste Haulers (Feb 26, 2009)	7
Dentists	9
Large Organizations (Feb 25, 2009)	9
NSBA (January 27, 2009)	11
Open Houses	
Business (March 2, 2009)	12
Residential (March 4, 2009)	13

Stakeholder Consultations

March 2009

Stakeholder Consultations Regarding Sewer Bylaw Policy

Background and Objectives

In December 2007, Fast Consulting assisted the City of Saskatoon to conduct the consultation phase of the Sewer Use Policy and Bylaw Review. This involved a residential telephone survey of 502 residents, a commercial web-based survey of 469 businesses/institutions, and five stakeholder focus groups/workshops with residents and representatives of businesses, institutions, restaurants and trucked liquid waste haulers. Associated Engineering and the City of Saskatoon developed a Sewer Bylaw, in part, on the basis of the input from this consultative process.

This report summary is the result of the next step in the consultative process, which involved a final series of consultations designed to give those potentially impacted by the new Sewer Bylaw an opportunity to be presented with the policy, and provide their feedback to it. The input was received as the result of two open houses with businesses and residents on March 2 and March 4, 2009, as well as four focus groups with metal platers, trucked liquid-waste haulers, restaurants, and permitted (or potentially permitted) businesses; these were held during the week of Feb 23, 2009.

The objectives of the open house forums and focus groups are to give those potentially impacted by the new Sewer Bylaw an opportunity to learn about the policy and provide us with a sense of their receptiveness, their feedback regarding implementation, their readiness to comply with it and other aspects of the bylaw that may potentially impact them.

The open house forums and focus groups were communicated broadly to people through advertising in the City Pages section of the Saskatoon StarPhoenix. The advertisements were written to target both the broad

population of residents, as well as interested individuals and stakeholders from various segments that are likely to be impacted by new Sewer Bylaw. The display advertisements appeared Feb 21 (StarPhoenix), Feb 22 (Saskatoon Sun) and Feb 28 (Star Phoenix), and Mar 1 (Saskatoon Sun). Stakeholder focus groups were held during the day; the open house forums were held in the evenings in a large meeting room at Frances Morrison Library.

Participants interested in attending the forums or focus groups were invited to get more information by going to the City of Saskatoon website, and then to a link that contains information regarding the project background and the principles that form the foundation of the sewer bylaw. The website also contained links to the *CCME Model Sewer Use Bylaw* used as a guideline by other cities in Canada that are revising policies around management of their sewer systems, and a section for *frequently asked questions*.

Fast Consulting invited, by telephone, various stakeholders to participants in the focus groups, including extending invitations to those stakeholders who participated in the 2007/08 consultation process leading up the development of the new Bylaw. People that were unable to attend the focus group sessions were informed of the open houses and encouraged to attend those.

People who attended the open house forums and focus groups received a presentation from the City about the background regarding the need for a new Sewer Bylaw, the intent of the new bylaw, and the principles upon which it was developed. The presentation included an overview of the major changes in the areas of source control, discharge authorization, limits and prohibited substances, trucked liquid waste, codes of practice, permits, monitoring, inspection, sampling and enforcement.

People attending the public forum also received a presentation about how the proposed policy impacts residential sewer connection maintenance and replacement.

Focus Groups with Key Stakeholders

Restaurants (Feb 24, 2009)

We contacted and invited 75 restaurants (by telephone) to attend the session, but attendance was limited; five restaurant operators participated in the session.

Restaurants are supportive of revising the 38-year-old bylaw as well as with the City's preferred approach of source control management and basing the new bylaw on cooperation and compliance rather than enforcement.

"If you're going to update the bylaw, I need to know how to comply."

However, there are things that restaurants suggest they will need in order to ensure that they are in compliance with the new bylaw. The first, and most important, is education and awareness. It is apparent from the stakeholder consultations around the bylaw, that the majority of restaurants in the city currently are under the false impression that they would already be in compliance with the new bylaw.

There is a continuum of knowledge in the restaurant industry in Saskatoon regarding grease containment requirements. Some restaurants, such as national franchise operators, are more likely to be on the high end of this continuum, and may be more aware of grease containment requirements and may have appropriate grease traps built into their establishments as part of their building / plant design.

Others in the middle, and those at the lower ends of the continuum have little to no knowledge of grease traps requirements, maintenance requirements in order to ensure effectiveness, size requirements for volume flows or what they will need in order to comply with the new bylaw.

Further, restaurant operators on the lower end of the continuum are not confident they have anyone in their industry to whom they can turn to help them decide which type and size of grease trap to purchase and install. What works for what volume of wastewater? Plastic or metal? What about when they're remodeling – how do they incorporate new grease containment in their remodeled businesses? What if their establishment has grown over time? Stakeholders in the consultation suggest that in their experience, many of their replacements and modifications of grease containment systems they have to this point have been done incorrectly.

Restaurant owners at the lowest end of the continuum don't know where they should dump their grease, or who to call to pick up grease. Some of these owner operators will not currently have any grease containment at

all, or will have grease containment that are cleaned so infrequently that it is like having no containment at all. The primary aspect of the bylaw that will surprise many restaurant owners, is the expense associated with installing a grease containment system appropriate in size to the volume of flow of wastewater from their establishment. This usually has to be done by installing through concrete floors. Some will not have configurations in their restaurant design that will allow them to drop a new grease containment system into their floor.

Aside from the cost of installing grease traps that will bring them in compliance, there are two other key aspects of the new bylaw that will catch the majority of restaurants off guard; one is to disallow the use of 'grease eaters', chemical agents, solvent containing products, hot water or other agents to facilitate the passage of grease through a grease interceptor. It appears most restaurants currently use chemical agents and / or hot water for this purpose, and with the thinking that they are 'doing the right thing' by doing this as it keeps their grease traps clean. They don't realize they are simply passing the grease onto the waste management system instead of taking care of it at source.

The other is that under the new bylaw all fixtures such as sinks and exhaust hoods must be connected to a grease trap. Most restaurants, even newer ones or ones with newer equipment in remodelled establishments, do not have these connections, or awareness that this would be something that would have been appropriate for grease collection, and to implement them will be expensive for them.

Capital cost is clearly a key concern, but there will also be concerns among restaurants regarding the additional staffing costs around the increased number of grease trap cleanings extra pickups and extra visits from liquid waste haulers that will be required to comply with the new bylaw. Currently most restaurants appear to be getting their grease containment cleaned out about once every three months or so. They suggest that this will increase to once every two weeks if chemical agents to treat the grease are disallowed, which will represent a six-fold increase for them on an annual basis.

So, in stakeholder workshops when City representatives explain that the new bylaw is unlikely to pass on a large administrative expense to utility bill payers, participants counter with their concern that it actually has the potential to be costly for many of them in terms of extra staff required for additional grease trap cleanings, extra pickups from liquid waste haulers and significant investment in infrastructure improvements to accommodate larger grease traps, grease collectors off appliances, etc., that they will require in order to bring themselves into compliance with a new bylaw.

The disallowance of chemical agents may also result in some level of opposition from the suppliers of this product to restaurants. (Restaurant owners suggest that they pay about \$100 a bucket.) Restaurants are also concerned that they would be able to find employees willing to do the job of cleaning grease traps on a regular basis.

It is clear from the consultation, that even though restaurants are supportive of the new bylaw in principle, and even though they think it is 'fair', it will represent significant change and cost for the majority of them. Restaurants will want to comply in the respect that they will want to do, and be seen as doing, the right thing environmentally, and so are supportive in this respect, but few will know what it involves until awareness levels are higher. So one of the biggest aspects of the new bylaw, in their minds, is the importance of educating restaurant owners about what being in compliance means. Restaurants in the bylaw consultations also indicate that they will need to be able to absorb increased costs over time, which means they need advance notice of a new bylaw; ideally two to three years.

Metal Platers (Feb 25, 2009)

There are five metal plating operations in Saskatoon; we contacted and invited all of them to attend a session specifically for this group; two participated in the session.

Our conclusion from the metal plater session is that there are two schools of thought on the issue of wastewater as it relates to their industry. The old school of thought follows the traditional manufacturing process and gives little consideration to the large volumes of water that are used as part of this plating process, or the material that their industry puts in this wastewater at their plant prior to it going back into the city system.

Another school of thought is more progressive and endorses the principle of source control. Although not a requirement under the new bylaw, this group uses more technologically advanced equipment in order to dramatically reduce the volume of water they use in the plating process, and treating the water they do use on site to clean it prior to discharging it back into the city waste water system. Although the capital cost associated with this new technology is high, one of these metal platers had a study conducted which suggested that the installation of this new technology pays for itself within two to three years from the reduced water utility bills as result of reduced water usage. They suspect, however, that the high capital outlay for the technology will make it difficult to convince some of the old school managers to change their processes.

Some metal platers that are moving to become more progressive in their manufacturing process are doing so in order to comply with the environmental requirements that their customers demand. These customers are in other jurisdictions, such as Europe, or they are customers who sell an end product to European customers. They are also hearing about stiff fines in other parts of Canada for companies that do not comply with new guidelines, and suspect that they will be impacted in any event by future national regulations motivated by concerns for the environment in the future, regardless of whether the City initiates this new bylaw. They believe this will require changes to how they operate, and are trying to stay ahead of that curve. So for them, there is a cost benefit over time for metal plating companies that invest in new technology that reduces the amount of water they use in their process.

Metal platers in our session did not think the new bylaw was overly aggressive; they welcomed the clarity and suggested that they have the necessary knowledge in house to enable them to sample their wastewater output, even though they have not had to do this before. They believe that an 18 month time frame is sufficient to enable metal plating businesses to evaluate what they will require to be compliant with the new bylaw.

Liquid Waste Haulers (Feb 26, 2009)

There are six liquid waste hauler operations in Saskatoon; we contacted and invited all of them to attend a session specifically for this group; three participated in the session.

Liquid waste haulers do not believe they are a 'source' of wastewater in terms of the source control aspects of the new bylaw; rather, they are a conduit from the source. They indicate in the session that, 1) they are unable to sample their loads for hazardous materials (sampling often requires more than one day); 2) they cannot return a 'hazardous' load once it is on board; and 3) customers will find alternative, perhaps environmentally damaging ways, to dispose of waste refused to be picked up by waste haulers. Liquid waste haulers support making the customer responsible for the waste they are having hauled and having them sign a manifest declaring the load is suitable for disposal into the system under the parameters of the new bylaw.

Overall, this group does not see too many surprises from the new bylaw. The biggest impact they foresee is that they will be busier as their customers will have to move to comply with the new bylaw, particularly restaurants, by having to clean out their waste containment much more frequently.

The liquid waste haulers in the session do not appear to have any issues with getting a City permit and not mixing loads; drivers are already doing these things and restricted by federal regulations from mixing loads. They do indicate, however, that there are some logistical issues related to time and efficiency, all of which add to costs being borne by their customers for the management of their liquid waste. One of these is the requirement of taking different loads to different locations. They mention that there are large costs for them to dump liquids in one location and solids in another, and that these costs are being passed along to their customers.

Also, currently only one truck can dump at a time at the wastewater treatment plant, which can lead to long line-ups which also necessitates the charging of this downtime to their customers. They suggest that this problem will increase significantly with the new bylaw necessitating more pickups and want assurances that the City will be able to accommodate the additional loads that will be coming in as a result of the new bylaw.

There are suggestions to make the treatment plant more user friendly so trucks can get through in a shorter amount of time. They say increasing the number of lines to allow three trucks to dump at once as well as having a second line or separate entrance at the landfill specifically for liquid waste haulers would improve their turnaround time. One participant mentions that in Regina there are three pipes at the treatment plant to unload waters then the mud goes to the landfill at a cost per weight. They think the landfill also needs a washout. There is mention by both participants and City representatives to get this group together with the design team for the new grit handling facility to share thoughts and ideas (which has occurred).

Much of the input from liquid waste haulers is around the increased costs that their customers will have from complying with the new bylaw. They do say it will be easier for them to do their jobs by having a new, clear bylaw. They mention some customers not listening when the drivers tell them they should be cleaning their grease traps out more frequently. With the same message coming from the City, the drivers' attempts to educate their customers will become easier. They say it should get easier over time as more customers such as restaurants make changes to how they operate by installing larger grease traps, making grease traps more accessible, etc.

The participants in the session also like the idea of having service records or log books in each of the trucks to monitor what loads are going in and out of the trucks. They agree that this will also allow the City to track individual companies the drivers are working for to see when and what they are having hauled. As already stated, liquid waste haulers prefer having the onus on the business owner for what is being hauled, and not on the driver.

There are some concerns expressed in the session regarding liquid waste haulers who are based outside of Saskatoon, and whether the new bylaw rules, such as requiring a permit, would apply to those haulers who are not Saskatoon based. They think that if they operate in Saskatoon they should require a Saskatoon permit. There is some concern that there may be illegal dumping happening outside of Saskatoon where someone comes in to service a Saskatoon customer from out of town, but then takes the load back out of town and dumps it illegally.

Liquid waste haulers are concerned that not all businesses will call for a pump clean-out or are unaware that they should. They are also concerned that some companies may, in an attempt to minimize costs, try to pump out their own sump and are concerned where this will be dumped.

Most of the liquid waste haulers in the session think that the changes reflected in the new bylaw should have happened years ago.

Dentists

We attempted to assemble a focus group with dentists. We contacted and spoke with approximately fifty dentists and/or office managers from fifteen dentist clinics in Saskatoon, outlined the objective of the sewer bylaw policy presentation and consultation to them and invited them to attend a session, however, none chose to, or were able to participate.

We did, however, have the Executive Director of the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan take part in the large business focus group session, attending as part of the University of Saskatchewan.

Large Organizations (Feb 25, 2009)

Not all large organizations and water users in Saskatoon are operating under a permit under the existing bylaw, but many will be under the new bylaw due to their use of large volumes of water as part of their operations and their subsequent impact on the waste water system. They are, in essence, the highest risk dischargers, and will likely see their rates increase as a result of a rate restructuring based on a wastewater cost of service model that will better allocate costs to users, probably through a surcharge. There were five large organizations represented in their session.

It is difficult for large organizations who have been operating under a bylaw that is almost 40 years old, to know how they will be impacted by

the new bylaw. They agree with the principle of what the City is doing, and that the 1971 Sewer Use Bylaw needs to be updated and are supportive of the City of Saskatoon's proactive response in undertaking the Bylaw review. They also believe the new Bylaw should align to national standards and target the heaviest users. At least some large organizations welcome the clarity that will be provided in the new bylaw; even if it is more costly for them to comply, some are uncomfortable with the potential liability of the unknown.

In terms of compliance, large stakeholders are concerned about whether the City will educate them in terms of what they must do to comply with the bylaw, whether the City has a clear understanding of who is putting what into the system in order to accurately categorize and monitor businesses, and cost.

Cost is a key concern. In stakeholder workshops when City representatives explain that the new bylaw is unlikely to pass on a large administrative expense to utility bill payers, participants counter with their concern that it may be costly for many of them to devote staff resources necessary to provide the City with new sampling and monitoring records and/or to invest in necessary capital infrastructure improvements to bring themselves into compliance with a new bylaw. They need the ability to project cost increases and to absorb increased costs over time, which means they need advance notice of a new bylaw; ideally of two to three years. They also need time to consider options if the City's list of limits and prohibited substances expands.

It would also help large organizations to know in advance how permits will be negotiated. Some organizations, such as the University of Saskatchewan, have a broad array of businesses under their domain, from restaurants to research facilities, making it complex to negotiate the various elements of their permits. They also have non-university entities, such as Royal University Hospital, on their campus. They suggest that some of them may have to consider hiring resources dedicated to overseeing the permit systems under which they will be running.

With the costs involved, some larger organizations will want the City to ensure that their wastewater charges are not based on water that came into their operation and that is reflected on their current charge structure, but want only to be charged for what they are discharging back into the system. There can be significant differences, for a brewery, for example.

There are also concerns voiced with the City's preparedness for the new bylaw. Are there, for example, enough labs for the City to ensure that all of the sampling can be done? Will organizations be allowed, or encouraged, to analyze and submit results of their own sampling? There are also some concerns around the potential complexity of certain types

of sampling; it can be difficult for the City – will it be difficult for the stakeholders and can they do it?

Also, there are few permitted customers at the present time, and some large organizations that are not currently operating under a permit, but that will be under the new bylaw, are concerned that their costs will increase significantly. So there is certainly the question among large organizations regarding how this new bylaw will impact them in terms of cost and other aspects of their operations.

NSBA (January 27, 2009)

A presentation was also made to a group of board members representing the North Saskatoon Business Association (NSBA). Their input is essentially the same as participation in the large organizations session. The types of questions that board members think their membership would have as a result of the new sewer bylaw presentation revolved around capital, staff, infrastructure and process requirements:

- First and foremost, what is the intent of the new sewer bylaw? Why do we need it?
- What is it going to cost businesses? Is it anticipated that many businesses will have to replace their sewer lines as a result of the bylaw? Will it require new equipment?
- Will it require new processes? Who will train businesses how to sample and monitor their wastewater outflow?
- Which businesses are going to be impacted?
- Who will do the sampling of outgoing wastewater?
- How will the City monitor for compliance among the business sector?
- Is this a duplication of existing inspection services from other levels of government?
- What's the phase in period?

NSBA board members believe that their members will generally agree that the 1971 Sewer Use Bylaw needs to be updated, and that they will be supportive of the City of Saskatoon's proactive response in undertaking the Bylaw review. They will, essentially, 'want to do the right thing.' It will be important, however, for the bylaw to have a phase-in period so their members can move towards compliance on a planned

basis. They think it will also be important for the successful implementation of the bylaw that the City of Saskatoon communicate to the business sector that it is attempting to meet reasonable tests for balance and fairness of what businesses can meet.

There is thinking that the bylaw may help the City save money as a result of the treatment facility being able to treat wastewater more efficiently as a result of more effective source control of what goes into it. They ask if the intent is for the bylaw to be a zero sum game after implementation? That is, will businesses recoup their cash outlays required to improve source control, by saving money on utility bills as the result of the City having to spend, and therefore bill, less for wastewater management? If this is not the case, the City should communicate that, as it has implications in terms of rate restructuring goals.

The big piece for several board members will be the City's willingness to undertake education to get to that group of businesses that are unaware that they would not be in compliance with a new bylaw.

Open Houses

There were two open house forums held with the goal of providing an opportunity for any businesses, organizations or individual residents with an opportunity to learn about the policy and provide the City with any feedback, suggestions, questions or concerns they have.

Turnout at both open houses was very low with nine people in attendance at each of the sessions. The low turnout is not likely a reflection of the importance of this issue to Saskatoon businesses or residents. In two surveys conducted last year among residents and businesses it was there was agreement that the 1971 Sewer Use Bylaw needed to be updated and support for the City of Saskatoon undertaking the Bylaw review and developing a new bylaw. The public was also supportive of the new Bylaw targeting heavier users of wastewater, and moving Saskatoon to be more aligned with public concerns around the environment, and evolving national standards.

Business (March 2, 2009)

There were no issues brought forward at either of the open houses that disputed these findings, or concerns that had not already been brought forward in the focus group sessions.

People in attendance for the businesses open house reinforced the primary conclusions of the consultations already documented to this point: that in order to make it possible to comply with a bylaw based on

source control and cooperation, significant awareness and knowledge transfer from the City to organizations will be required about what they are currently putting into the system, and what they will need to do in order to better control, manage, treat and dispose of material that is unsafe for the wastewater system.

It also reinforced concerns with fairness and equity in terms of implementing the bylaw, and sensitivity to cost, and the sense that businesses and organizations of all sizes will need time to adjust and prepare in order to be compliant with a new bylaw that puts more emphasis on what can and cannot be put into the waste water system. Issues related to cost are at the forefront for large organizations and small businesses, with most of those in attendance thinking that it will add costs for business. But flexibility will also be important for businesses of all sizes, as will recognition from the City that some businesses will be impacted in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen, and that while people are supportive of the principles and necessity of the new bylaw, that they may require time, education and assistance with their efforts to be compliant with it.

There was a concern around the legality of publishing names of organizations that will not comply with the new bylaw, but the concerns were not shared by most at the open house – most appeared supportive of the policy.

There was a concern around guarding against the possibility of some people illegally dumping their waste material in an effort to save money or avoid compliance issues. This led to discussion and questions around whether or not the City has capacity to inspect organizations and enforce compliance to the bylaw.

There was also a question regarding whether provincial or federal regulating bodies did not already oversee compliance issues outlined in the City's new sewer bylaw (Saskatchewan Environment, Environment Canada).

Residential (March 4, 2009)

Those that attended the public open house on March 4, were presented with information about the bylaw as it affects residential sewer connection maintenance and replacement. The policy direction is that connection cleaning service will allow for one, as requested, sewer cleaning per calendar year for those that have connections that are susceptible to maintenance requirements. The property owner will be responsible for all other cleanings. The owner will also be responsible for replacement aspects of the entire service connection that services their property. In cases where replacement of the sewer line is necessary, the new policy proposes a replacement subsidy rate for residents where the City pay

60% and the property owner pay 40%, capped at \$3,500, of the replacement costs of sewer connections. The policy also includes the requirement that the property owner must install backwater valves (reduces the chances of sewer backup) in order to be eligible for the replacement subsidy. The new program will continue to allow property owner to pay for connection replacement through their property taxes over a one-year period without interest.

Turnout at the public open house was low (nine people) and there were no issues brought forward that dispute earlier findings, or concerns that have already been brought forward in focus group sessions. People in attendance seemed supportive of the new bylaw in a general sense, but had some questions. Although turnout was low, the questions and discussion that followed the presentation of the sewer bylaw policy was excellent. The questions of those in attendance might, then, be indicative of the types of questions that other residents would have.

Most of the questions and discussion was around how the new sewer bylaw policy will impact residential sewer connections in terms of maintenance, cleaning and replacement. Following then are the questions from the open house that may serve as an indication of what the City can expect from the public when they learn more about the bylaw:

- Questions if under the new bylaw, homeowners could call for a connection cleaning as a preventative measure prior to an actual backup.
- Questions regarding whether the City could be called upon to do more than one cleaning per year as long as the homeowner was willing to pay for it as they would with a private company.
- Questions about why it is necessary for a homeowner replacing their sewer connection to install a backwater valve.
- Questions about what people can do to find out what kind of sewer connection they have servicing their house.
- Questions about the new program continuing to allow property owners to pay for connection replacement through their property taxes over a one-year period without interest. This will not be enough time for some homeowners, particularly those with lower incomes or seniors on fixed incomes, to absorb and pay for a \$3,500 bill. Many of these individuals live in older neighbourhoods that are more likely to have sewer connection problems and are therefore the more vulnerable to this issue than other residents of Saskatoon. There was a question of whether the City might

extend the interest free repayment period to at least two years and possibly longer.

- Landlords will have particular concerns about the bylaw in terms of how it will impact them, especially those that own a number of older homes located in core neighbourhoods that have aging sewer connection infrastructure. Many of these require frequent cleanings, and their failure rates make them candidates for replacement. This is a 'ticking time bomb for some landlords' according to one person at the open house. There was also a question of whether the replacement subsidy rate applies for landlords with multiple properties where replacement of the sewer line is necessary.

There were also questions regarding aspects of the new sewer bylaw related to source control.

- Questions regarding how or where home-based businesses such as hair salons, or landlords or apartment block owners will fit into the new bylaw.
- Questions about how it will impact car wash businesses that receive engine grease and other material into their wastewater systems.
- Questions of whether this bylaw might affect the ability of the City in other ways, such as its ability to remove vehicles from streets that leak fluids into street drains.
- Questions in terms of the environment, specifically whether the City does upstream or downstream testing to detect problems either coming in to the city from Alberta, or problems exiting the city and going on to other communities.

Essentially, and similar to input already documented, those residents that did attend the open house share the same concerns around education and awareness as other groups whose input has been documented in this consultative process. They support the idea of renewing the 1971 Sewer Use Bylaw. They would like to think that Saskatoon is aligned to national standards in terms of wastewater management that is sensitive to environmental concerns.

Residents at the open house expressed that it's important to them that the City educate them in terms of what they must do to comply with the bylaw. There are some suggestions that this can be done using the City website, with information on bill inserts, and even through the elementary and secondary school systems. There is also concern that the City will be sensitive to helping property owners, particularly those in core older

neighbourhoods of the city that are more likely to have sewer connection challenges, comply with it by being fair with them and acting with transparency.

The consultations we conducted in December 2007 indicated that connections are likely to be the most contentious issue associated with the new bylaw. Although attendance at the 2009 open house is very low, it confirms or supports the results of the 2007 consultations which suggested that if the City sets a policy for sewer connections which results in homeowners having to accept responsibility for their connection replacement, residents believe the City should help, either with subsidies or enabling people to pay over time for connection replacement.

Although it's not reflected in the 2009 stakeholder consultations around the new sewer policy, this does not necessarily suggest that residents will not show some resistance, as they did in the 2007 consultations, to that part of the new bylaw which has the City charging a service fee for clearing more than one blockage/backup per year. In 2007, most residents thought the City should continue to clear sewer blockages at no charge to homeowners and this is likely still the case.

There is evidence from this small public group to suggest, however, people believe that the City is on the right track with a new bylaw of this nature, and that residents will come to accept the various aspects of it including the provisions around cleaning and maintenance. The likelihood of this increases significantly with awareness and education from communications campaigns from the City, and if residents know that businesses and other organizations are also undertaking changes to update how we handle our city's wastewater issues, infrastructure and challenges.

Residential Consultation Sewer Use Bylaw

March 4, 2009

Rob Court
975-3545
rob.court@saskatoon.ca

Presentation Outline

- Sewer Use Bylaw Development Background
- Major Changes to the New Bylaw
 - Source Control
 - Discharge Authorization
 - Recommended Practices for Residential Sewer Use
 - Enforcement
- Bylaw Questions and Discussion
- Sewer Policy Changes
 - Understanding Utility Costs
 - Understanding Current Connection Policies
 - Proposed Sewer Connection Maintenance and Replacement Policy
- Policy Questions and Discussion

Why do we need a new Sewer Use Bylaw?

- Current Sewage Works Bylaw is from 1971
- Saskatoon is growing, and an updated Sewer Use Bylaw is essential on both an economic and environmental level
- Address national and provincial regulatory changes
- Provide an integrated approach to managing the City's wastewater utility
- Create a policy and regulatory framework that protects infrastructure
- Reduce the potential for impacts on utility performance
- Base rates on actual cost of service
- Provide effective monitoring and enforcement
- Reduce environmental and social impacts

THE CITY'S VISION

"Balance wastewater utility efficiency and effectiveness while maintaining an attractive economic environment for business in the City of Saskatoon, considering the community's vision for environmental stewardship."

Four Guiding Principles of the Bylaw Review

- Business Efficiency
- Due Diligence
- Fairness and Equity
- Environmental Stewardship

What is the purpose of these bylaw changes?

- Reducing metals, chemicals, sediments and organics in the wastewater system.

Business, Industrial and Institutional Changes

- Major changes to the new bylaw
 - Source Control
 - Discharge Authorization
 - Limits and Prohibited Substances
 - Trucked Liquid Waste
 - Codes of Practice/Recommended Practices
 - Food Sector Operations (restaurants); Fermentation Operations; Carpet Cleaning Operations; Dental Operations; Dry Cleaning Operations; Photographic Imaging Operations; Automotive Repair Operations; and Vehicle Wash Operations.
 - Permits
 - Monitoring, Inspection, and Sampling
 - Enforcement

Source Control

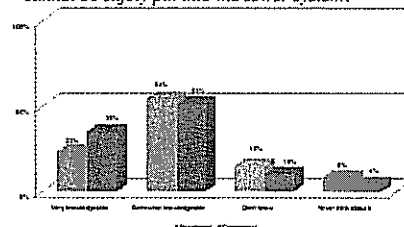
- Bylaw and policies to be based on source control
- Source Control is stopping inappropriate material at the source, before it enters the sanitary sewer system
- Categorizing system users based upon the degree of risk that their discharger represents

Discharge Authorization

- Discharge authorization is required for all connections to the sanitary and storm sewer systems.
- Industrial, commercial and institutional dischargers will have to apply for initial authorization and authorization anytime their discharge requirements change from the last authorization.
- Residential discharge authorization will be granted through having permitted plumbing works.

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

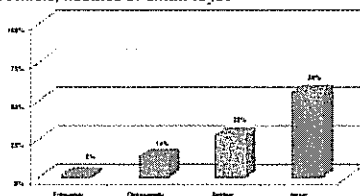
- Q. How would you rate your knowledge of what can and cannot be safely put into the sewer system?



- Most residents (77%) and businesses/institutions (86%) believe they are knowledgeable about what can and cannot be safely put into the sewer system.

Knowledge of Residents

- Q. Do you ever put material into the sewer system from your home, such as fats, oils, grease, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, gasoline, diesel, paints, solvent, sanitary products, needles or small toys?



- Most Saskatonians (56%) do not put things such as fats, oils, chemicals, etc. down their drains – but 44% sometimes do.

Recommended Practices for Residential Sewer Use

- In general, avoid flushing anything that is not organic in nature.
- Do not flush fats, oil or grease down the toilet or sink.
- Avoid the use of garbage disposal systems (garburators).
- Do not flush gasoline or diesel into the sewers.

**Recommended Practices for Residential
Sewer Use (continued)**

- Do not wash an engine at a carwash or other location where wastewater or other harmful substances are discharged into a sewer.
- Do not flush paints or solvents down the toilet.
- Do not flush pharmaceuticals down the toilet.
- Do keep the toilet seat down if small children are present to prevent them from throwing small toys into the toilet.

**Recommended Practices for Residential
Sewer Use (continued)**

- Do not dispose of facial tissues, sanitary products (including tampons, napkins, or condoms) or other paper products other than toilet paper into the toilet.
- Do use bio-degradable products such as dish soap and laundry detergent.

Bylaw Enforcement

- Intended to be a cooperative approach that works toward compliance with the bylaw
- Most of the enforcement effort will be based on the degree of risk with high risk dischargers receiving most of the effort
 - Permits (highest risk dischargers) will receive most of the time
 - Codes of Practice – Some members in these groups will receive annual visits
 - General dischargers – mostly education, with enforcement only applying to complaints or suspicious activity

Enforcement Practices

(not necessarily a progression depending on the circumstances)

- Inspection visits and notes/requests
- Tickets – some minor infractions (cooperative approach first)
- Orders – to achieve compliance where requests, warnings and tickets have not brought compliance
- Charges/Prosecutions – only in cases of extreme abuse (illegal dumping, environmental or system damages)
- Recovery of costs – the City will recover costs through civil litigation or restitution during the course of prosecution
- Publishing Non-Compliant dischargers – annually or biannually the City will publish the names of non-compliant businesses/institutions (major infractions)

Cost of Service

- Bylaw and policies will move toward a structure with equity-based rates
 - Based on principal of cost causation
 - Any subsidies are understood and transparent
- Implementation
 - The upcoming Utility Rate Review (2010–2012 Water and Wastewater Utility Rates) will begin to work toward determining if there are any inequities and if there are, resolving them. The new bylaw will continue to use the current rates until they are amended through the rate review process.

Questions/Discussion?

Understanding Utility Costs

- All of the operating and capital costs for wastewater treatment and collection system are paid for by the wastewater portion of the water and wastewater utility bills
 - Property taxes do not pay for the wastewater system
 - The utility does not make a profit
 - Any subsidies are understood and transparent
- The typical residential wastewater portion of the utility bill is less than \$23 per month (900 ft³ per month)
 - This pays for collection system and treatment plant operation, infrastructure replacement, all capital projects
 - Including sewer connection cleaning and replacement of the City portion

Connection Ownership

- A sewer connection is the sewer pipe from the edge of a house basement wall to the main collection pipe under the street
- Currently the connection ownership has been defined as:
 - The resident's portion is under their property; and
 - The City's portion is under the City's property.

Connection Costs

- The connection costs for the portion from the City's main to the property is paid for as a part of the neighborhood servicing costs (becomes part of lot costs)
- The connection costs for the portion from the residents house to the property line is paid for as part of the house construction costs
- The entire connection is originally paid for by the resident

Connection Costs (continued)

- Maintenance
 - Connection cleaning \$153 (2007 City internal cost)
- Replacement
 - Average connection replacement \$4,000
 - Winter work (frost charges) \$700 to \$1,400
 - Restoration of road, sidewalk, and City right of way \$1,000

Sewer Connection Maintenance

- There are two circumstances that usually result in sewer connection maintenance:
 - the condition of the sewer pipe; and
 - inappropriate material such as grease and hygiene products which are disposed into the sewer system resulting in a sewer connection blockage.

Sewer Connection Maintenance (continued)

- Sewer connection maintenance which results from the condition of the sewer pipe occurs primarily in clay tile and fibre pipe sewer connections

**Sewer Connection Maintenance
(continued)**

- In the case of clay tile sewer connections, the pipe or pipe joints have deteriorated to the point that tree roots enter the pipe causing a restriction or blockage.

**Sewer Connection Maintenance
(continued)**

- With fibre connections, as the pipe gets older and its materials break down, the pipe develops blisters on its inner walls. When the fibre pipe is cleaned the blisters are cut off exposing new material which is more susceptible to moisture damage and reblistering. After multiple cleanings the fibre pipe loses its integrity and can collapse under the pressure of the ground above it.

**Sewer Connection Maintenance
(continued)**

- Over maintaining a sewer connection may impact on its overall life and accelerate its need for replacement.

Current Policy

- Connection Maintenance
 - Emergency connection cleaning only
 - Paid for by the City (fees could be charged under policy)
 - 3,200 cleanings in 2007 at \$153 ea

Current Policy

- Connection Maintenance Policy Concerns
 - it only provides for cleaning under backup or near backup circumstances;
 - the City does not identify the location of the blockage and charges residents for services as indicated in the policy;
 - concerns over tree ownership;
 - no service options are provided to properties with improper cleanouts even though they are supporting these services through their utility rates; and
 - the policy leads to ambiguity which can result in unsatisfied public demands that impact on business efficiency.

Current Policy (continued)

- Connection Replacement (no formal policy)
 - Connections replacements because of blocked/collapsed sewer, water leaks (sewer done as well, and water main replacement)
 - Typically 50% cost split for replacement between the property owner and the City
 - 211 replacements in 2007 at \$730,000 (only City portion of costs for replacement contractor)

Proposed Connection Policy

- Provides an improved level of service
- Increases the level of connection replacement subsidy
- Changes the definition of connection ownership

**Proposed Connection Policy
(continued)**

- Connection Maintenance
 - One as requested connection cleaning per year
 - Those with connections that the City can not service are eligible for a reimbursement of cleaning costs once per year (up to the City cost of service)
 - Must be on approved cleaning list
 - Previous cleaning history or a connection material type that is likely to require service (no typically PVC)

**Proposed Connection Policy
(continued)**

- Connection Maintenance
 - As a condition of receiving cleaning service the owner accepts that connection maintenance:
 - Will accelerate wear on the connection;
 - May result in failure of the connection through a loss of integrity; and
 - May result in circumstances where maintenance equipment can not be removed from the connection and therefore resulting in connection replacement.

**Proposed Connection Policy
(continued)**

- Connection Replacement
 - The property owner is responsible for the replacement/repair of their sanitary service connection between the building main clean-out/building wall and the City sewer collection main.

**Proposed Connection Policy
(continued)**

- Connection Replacement
 - The City will provide a replacement/repair subsidy for the sanitary sewer connection with the City paying 60% and the property owner paying 40% service costs.
 - The property owner portion of the costs for the replacement/repair service will be capped at \$3,500.

**Proposed Connection Policy
(continued)**

- Conditions for City subsidization of connection replacement/repair:
 - The City approves, prioritizes, and manages the connection work;
 - The City has the right to determine the most appropriate type of connection repair/replacement method;
 - The City cost subsidy is not applicable to the replacement of landscaping, driveways, walkways, and etc. that may require removal to facilitate the connection work;

**Proposed Connection Policy
(continued)**

- Conditions for City subsidization of connection replacement/repair:
 - The property owner must install a backwater valve and new connection cleanout to be eligible for connection repair/replacement service;
 - Connection replacement/repair subsidies will only be approved and provided within allocated resources; and
 - Connection replacement subsidies do not apply to property redevelopment or new connection installations.

Questions/Discussion?

Business Consultation Sewer Use Bylaw

March 2, 2009

Rob Court
975-3545
rob.court@saskatoon.ca

Presentation Outline

- Sewer Use Bylaw development background
- Major changes to the new bylaw
 - Source Control
 - Discharge Authorization
 - Limits and Prohibited Substances
 - Trucked Liquid Waste
 - Codes of Practice
 - Permits
 - Monitoring, Inspection, and Sampling
 - Enforcement
- Codes of Practice and Permits
- Implementation

Why do we need a new Sewer Use Bylaw?

- Current Sewage Works Bylaw is from 1971
- Saskatoon is growing, and an updated Sewer Use Bylaw is essential on both an economic and environmental level
- Address national and provincial regulatory changes
- Provide an integrated approach to managing the City's wastewater utility
- Create a policy and regulatory framework that protects infrastructure
- Reduce the potential for impacts on utility performance
- Base rates on actual cost of service
- Provide effective monitoring and enforcement
- Reduce environmental and social impacts

THE CITY'S VISION

“Balance wastewater utility efficiency and effectiveness while maintaining an attractive economic environment for business in the City of Saskatoon, considering the community's vision for environmental stewardship.”

Four Guiding Principles of the Bylaw Review

- Business Efficiency
- Due Diligence
- Fairness and Equity
- Environmental Stewardship

Source Control

- Bylaw and policies to be based on source control
- Source Control is stopping inappropriate material at the source, before it enters the sanitary sewer system
- Categorizing system users based upon the degree of risk that their discharger represents

Discharge Authorization

- Discharge authorization is required for all connections to the sanitary and storm sewer systems.
- Industrial, commercial and institutional dischargers will have to apply for initial authorization and authorization anytime their discharge requirements change from the last authorization.
- It is likely that a form will accompany the business licensing processes for the discharge authorization.

Limits and Prohibited Substances

- The new bylaw provides updated restrictions and prohibition on the type and amount of substances that can be discharged into the sewer system. Most of the changes in this area deal with metals in wastewater discharges.

Trucked Liquid Waste

- Changes for trucked liquid waste that is discharged at City facilities:
 - Haulers will have to be approved and submit manifests for all loads
 - Those using haul services for other than sewage will require a discharge approval and must sign a declaration to the nature of the waste.
 - The City will manage this process through permits.

Codes of Practice

- Will be used to manage larger groups of lower-risk dischargers, which are not cost-effective to issue individual permits.
- They will apply to dischargers that pose a similar risk to the sewer system.
- Compliance with a code of practices is not as onerous as a permit, but will require time and resources.

Codes of Practice

- The City is reviewing draft codes of practice for:
 - Food Sector Operations (restaurants);
 - Fermentation Operations;
 - Carpet Cleaning Operations;
 - Dental Operations;
 - Dry Cleaning Operations;
 - Photographic Imaging Operations;
 - Automotive Repair Operations; and
 - Vehicle Wash Operations.

Permits

- For higher-risk dischargers
- A permit is an individual regulatory document with specific discharge, monitoring and reporting standards that apply to individual dischargers.
- Large and complex dischargers will likely be subject to a permit, which will require them to invest time and resources into sampling, testing and reporting.

Monitoring, Inspection, and Sampling

- Will be required to follow up on the conditions of permits
- Partnerships could be made with industries to allow them to self-monitor, with overall system monitoring and random permit monitoring carried out by the City

Bylaw Enforcement

- Intended to be a cooperative approach that works toward compliance with the bylaw
- Most of the enforcement effort will be based on the degree of risk with high risk dischargers receiving most of the effort
 - Permits (highest risk dischargers) will receive most of the time
 - Codes of Practice – Some members in these groups will receive annual visits
 - General dischargers – mostly education, with enforcement only applying to complaints or suspicious activity

Enforcement Practices

(not necessarily a progression depending on the circumstances)

- Inspection visits and notes/requests
- Tickets – some minor infractions (cooperative approach first)
- Orders – to achieve compliance where requests, warnings and tickets have not brought compliance
- Charges/Prosecutions – only in cases of extreme abuse (illegal dumping, environmental or system damages)
- Recovery of costs – the City will recover costs through civil litigation or restitution during the course of prosecution
- Publishing Non-Compliant dischargers – annually or biannually the City will publish the names of non-compliant businesses/institutions (major infractions)

Cost of Service

- Bylaw and policies will move toward a structure with equity-based rates
 - Based on principal of cost causation
 - Any subsidies are understood and transparent
- Implementation
 - The upcoming Utility Rate Review (2010–2012 Water and Wastewater Utility Rates) will begin to work toward determining if there are any inequities and if there are, resolving them. The new bylaw will continue to use the current rates until they are amended through the rate review process.

Food Sector Operations Code of Practice

- Implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must clean and maintain grease interceptor
 - Oil and grease cannot build up in the interceptor to a depth of more than 25 per cent (one quarter) of the total liquid depth, up to a maximum of 15 centimetres (six inches).
 - Not use or allow the use of chemical agents, solvent-containing products, hot water or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a grease interceptor.
 - For new grease interceptors, the minimum size (flow capacity) allowed is 3.2 litres per second.
 - Grease interceptors installed before the effective date do not need to meet the minimum size of 3.2 litres per second if they are sized to handle the maximum flow from fixtures discharging at the same time.

Food Sector Operations Code of Practice (continued)

- The following fixtures must be connected to a grease interceptor:
 - Sinks used for washing pots, pans, dishes, cutlery and kitchen utensils.
 - Drains that serve self-cleaning exhaust hoods over commercial cooking equipment.
 - Drains from commercial cooking equipment.
 - Drains from a garbage compactor used to compact garbage that may contain, or be contaminated with, food waste.
 - Any other fixture that discharges wastewater containing oil and grease.
- Must maintain records of equipment and maintenance

**Fermentation Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

- Possible implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater if
 - pH levels lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5
 - Suspended solids in a concentration of more than 300 milligrams per litre
 - Must remove solids from the discharge to sewer by:
 - Use of a strainer or a filter with a sieve size not greater than 1,000 microns (µm); or
 - Settling the solids in a separate vessel and discharging the decant water.

**Fermentation Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice
(continued)**

- Must remove yeast from the discharge stream by:
 - Collecting and transporting the waste for off-site waste management; or
 - Filter the waste using a filter with a sieve size not greater than 10 microns (µm) prior to discharge into a sewer.
 - This does not apply when the yeast content of the wastewater results from back-flushing of a filter following the fermentation process.
- Must maintain records of equipment and maintenance

**Carpet Cleaning Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

- Possible implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater if
 - Suspended solids in a concentration of more than 300 milligrams per litre.
 - Must remove solids from the discharge to sewer by:
 - Treat the wastewater using a screen with holes not greater than 0.25 millimetres (mm) in width or length prior to discharge into a sewer.

**Carpet Cleaning Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice
(continued)**

- The operator must inspect chemical or wastewater storage and handling equipment for leaks at least once per week. The following equipment must be checked for leaks:
 - Hose connections, unions, couplings and valves;
 - Filter gaskets;
 - Pumps; and
 - Wastewater holding tanks.
- Must maintain records of equipment and maintenance

**Dental Operations
Code of Practice**

- Implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater with
 - Mercury in a concentration of more than 0.05 milligrams per litre
- Treat the wastewater at the dental operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using a certified amalgam separator.
 - The operator must post, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, a copy of the ISO Standard test report pertaining to the amalgam separator installed.
 - Treat all wastewater that may contain dental amalgam.
- Must maintain records of equipment, maintenance, and amalgam disposal

**Dry Cleaning Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

- Possible implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater with
 - Tetrachloroethylene in a concentration of more than 1.0 milligrams per litre.
- Must install and maintain the following pre-treatment works:
 - Primary and secondary tetrachloroethylene-water separators.
 - An initial filter containing activated carbon that removes the tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater exiting the secondary tetrachloroethylene-water separator.
 - A monitor-alarm that automatically shuts down the wastewater treatment and stops the discharge of wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene into the sewer when the initial filter becomes saturated with tetrachloroethylene; and
 - A second filter containing activated carbon that removes tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater after it passes through the initial filter and past the monitor-alarm.

**Dry Cleaning Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**
(continued)

- The operator of a dry cleaning operation must:
 - Store all new and used tetrachloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue and untreated wastewater using a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer.
 - Ensure that all dry cleaning machines and treatment works are operated and stored using a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer.
 - Not allow open drains within the containment area.
- Must maintain records of equipment, maintenance, and waste disposal

**Photographic Imaging Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

- Possible implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater with
 - Silver in a concentration of more than 1.0 milligrams per litre
- Must collect and transport the prohibited/restricted waste from the operation for off-site waste management; or

**Photographic Imaging Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**
(continued)

- Treat the waste at the photographic imaging operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using one of the following silver recovery technologies:
 - Two chemical recovery cartridges connected in a series; or
 - An electrolytic recovery unit followed by two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series
- Must maintain records of equipment, maintenance, and chemical disposal

**Automotive Repair Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

- Possible implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater with
 - Hydrocarbons in a concentration of more than 15 milligrams per litre.
 - Groundwater from a contaminated site as defined in provincial regulation (requires authorization by the City).
- Must not discharge wastewater liquid into a sewer unless equipped with one or more oil-water separators to remove hydrocarbons.

**Automotive Repair Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**
(continued)

- Floating oil and grease must not accumulate in any chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 5 cm or 5% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.
- Settled solids must not accumulate in any chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 15 cm or 25% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.

**Automotive Repair Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**
(continued)

- The operator must ensure that the following materials are stored using spill containment to prevent the release of spilled material from entering a sewer connected to a sewage facility:
 - Used acid-filled batteries;
 - Used solvent-containing waste, used antifreezes, used oils, used oil filters, used brake fluid and used transmission fluid;
 - Above ground fuel storage tanks; and
 - Greater than 50 litres of any solvent-containing product, antifreeze, oil or other prohibited or restricted waste stored at floor level in containers other than permanent engineered containers that are protected from vehicle contact.
- Must maintain maintenance, equipment, and disposal records

**Vehicle Wash Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

- Possible implementation 18 months after the bylaw passes
- Must not discharge wastewater with
 - Hydrocarbons in a concentration of more than 15 milligrams per litre.
 - Trucked liquid waste.
 - Recreational vehicle waste.
 - Groundwater from a contaminated site as defined in provincial regulation (requires authorization by the City).

**Vehicle Wash Operations
Recommended/Code of Practice**

(continued)

- Interceptors are required and must be sized to handle the maximum flow that will discharge to the interceptor at one time.
 - For a new interceptor, the minimum size (liquid volume) allowed is 2.0 cubic metres per manual wash bay and 10 cubic metres per mechanical wash bay.
 - Each interceptor must have a minimum of three chambers designed to retain oil and grease and suspended solids from vehicle wash wastewater.
 - All liquid waste from a vehicle wash operation must be directed through an interceptor before discharge into a sewer.
- Must maintain maintenance equipment and disposal records

Questions/Discussion?

Potential Impacts to Businesses from the New Sewer Use Bylaw

Permitted business will be impacted from the new Sewer Use Bylaw through equipment upgrades, wastewater sampling, maintenance and sampling result reporting, and increased record keeping.

Regulated businesses may be impacted as follows:

- **Food Sector Operations** – upgrades to grease traps and collection piping; increased maintenance of grease traps; discontinued use of chemicals to clean grease traps; and increased record keeping.
- **Equipment and Vehicle Wash Operations** – upgrades to interceptors; increased maintenance; and increased record keeping.
- **Fermentation Operations** – upgrades to straining/filtering equipment; increased maintenance; and increased record keeping.
- **Carpet Cleaning Operations** – upgrades to straining/filtering equipment; increased maintenance; and increased record keeping.
- **Dental Operations** – upgrades to amalgam separator equipment; increased maintenance; testing of wastewater effluent; and increased record keeping.
- **Dry Cleaning Operations** – possible upgrades to equipment; and increased record keeping.
- **Automotive Repair Operations** – upgrades to interceptors; increased maintenance; and increased record keeping.
- **Photographic Imaging Operations** – upgrades to silver recovery equipment; increased maintenance; testing of wastewater effluent; and increased record keeping.

Food Sector Operations

“Food Sector Operation” means:

- i) A business establishment or institutional facility where food is prepared or made ready for eating, or packaged and thereafter shipped to any establishment described in ii) or iii) below, ~~and includes canning operations, abattoirs, slaughterhouses, meat packing plants, creameries and food processing operations;~~
- ii) A retail establishment or institutional facility where food is prepared and made ready for retail sale or sold to the public, and includes grocery stores, fresh produce stores, bakeries, butcher shops and similar establishments; and
- iii) A business or institutional eating or drinking establishment where food is made ready for eating and is sold or served to the public (or with respect to institutions, sold or served to persons employed at, served by or attending those institutions) whether or not consumed on the premises, and includes restaurants, delicatessens, fast food outlets, cafeterias, hospitals, pubs, bars, lounges and other similar establishments.

These Operations:

- Must clean and maintain the grease interceptor:
 - Oil and grease cannot build up in the interceptor to a depth of more than 25 per cent (one quarter) of the total liquid depth, up to a maximum of 15 centimetres (six inches);
 - Cannot use or allow the use of chemical agents, solvent-containing products, hot water or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a grease interceptor; and
 - For new grease interceptors, the minimum size (flow capacity) allowed is 3.2 litres per second.
- Grease interceptors installed before the implementation date do not need to meet the minimum size of 3.2 litres per second, if they are sized to handle the maximum flow from fixtures discharging at the same time.
- The following fixtures must be connected to a grease interceptor:
 - Sinks used for washing pots, pans, dishes, cutlery and kitchen utensils;
 - Drains that serve self-cleaning exhaust hoods over commercial cooking equipment;
 - Drains from commercial cooking equipment;
 - Drains from a garbage compactor used to compact garbage that may contain, or be contaminated with food waste; and
 - Any other fixture that discharges wastewater containing oil and grease.
- Must maintain records of equipment and maintenance.

Equipment and Vehicle Wash Operations

“Equipment and Vehicle Wash Operations” include:

Commercial car and truck wash operations, fleet operations with wash activities, vehicle dealership operations with wash activities and vehicle maintenance shops with wash activities with the potential to generate effluent containing oil, grease, solids and metals.

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater with:
 - Hydrocarbons in a concentration of more than 15 milligrams per litre;
 - Trucked liquid waste;
 - Recreational vehicle waste; and
 - Groundwater from a contaminated site as defined in provincial regulations (requires authorization by the City).
- Interceptors are required and must be sized to handle the maximum flow that will discharge to the interceptor at one time.
- For a new interceptor, the minimum size (liquid volume) allowed is 2.0 cubic metres per manual wash bay and 10 cubic metres per mechanical wash bay:

- Each interceptor must have a minimum of three chambers designed to retain oil and grease and suspended solids from vehicle wash wastewater; and
- All liquid waste from a vehicle wash operation must be directed through an interceptor before discharge into a sewer.
- Must maintain maintenance equipment and disposal records.

Fermentation Operations

“Fermentation Operations” include:

Brew pubs, microbreweries, cottage breweries, brew-on premises, vint-on premises and distilleries having the potential to generate effluent from fermentation that may contain large volumes of high strength organic waste, suspended solids, sulphides and variable pH from caustics and acids.

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater if:
 - pH levels are lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5; and
 - Suspended solids are in a concentration of more than 300 milligrams per litre.
- Must remove solids from the discharge to sewer by:
 - Use of a strainer or a filter with a sieve size not greater than 1,000 microns (μm); or
 - Settling the solids in a separate vessel and discharging the decant water.
- Must remove yeast from the discharge stream by:
 - Collecting and transporting the waste for off-site waste management; or
 - Filtering the waste using a filter with a sieve size not greater than 10 microns (μm) prior to discharge into a sewer.
 - This does not apply when the yeast content of the wastewater results from back-flushing of a filter following the fermentation process.
- Must maintain records of equipment and maintenance.

Carpet Cleaning Operations

“Carpet Cleaning Operations” include:

The mechanical cleaning of materials such as carpet, upholstery or other surfaces using industrial or commercial extraction equipment and through methods such as dry foam, hot water/steam extraction, dry powder, rotary buffer to other cleaning methods that produce an effluent containing suspended solids and chemical substances as a result of the cleaning process.

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater if suspended solids are in a concentration of more than 300 milligrams per litre.
- Must remove solids from the discharge to sewer by treating the wastewater using a screen with holes not greater than 0.25 millimetres (mm) in width or length prior to discharge into a sewer.
- The operator must inspect chemical or wastewater storage and handling equipment for leaks at least once per week. The following equipment must be checked for leaks:
 - Hose connections, unions, couplings and valves;
 - Filter gaskets;
 - Pumps; and
 - Wastewater holding tanks.
- Must maintain records of equipment and maintenance.

Dental Operations

“Dental Operations” include:

Activities such as dental care, dental hygiene or dental laboratory practices which have the potential to generate effluent that contains dental amalgam, disinfectants, chemiclave solutions, cleaning agents and rinse solutions, spent x-ray processing solutions and pharmaceuticals.

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater with Mercury in a concentration of more than 0.05 milligrams per litre.
- Must treat the wastewater at the dental operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using a certified amalgam separator.
- The operator must post, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, a copy of the ISO Standard Test report pertaining to the amalgam separator installed.
- Must treat all wastewater that may contain dental amalgam.
- Must maintain records of equipment, maintenance and amalgam disposal.

Dry Cleaning Operations

“Dry Cleaning Operations” include:

Chemical cleaning operations that utilize solvents such as tetrachloroethylene, also known as perchloroethylene, PCE, or PERC.

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater with tetrachloroethylene in a concentration of more than 1.0 milligrams per litre.
- Must install and maintain the following pre-treatment works:
 - Primary and secondary tetrachloroethylene-water separators;
 - An initial filter containing activated carbon that removes the tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater exiting the secondary tetrachloroethylene-water separator;
 - A monitor-alarm that automatically shuts down the wastewater treatment and stops the discharge of wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene into the sewer when the initial filter becomes saturated with tetrachloroethylene; and
 - A second filter containing activated carbon that removes tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater after it passes through the initial filter and past the monitor-alarm.
- The operator of a dry cleaning operation must:
 - Store all new and used tetrachloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue and untreated wastewater using a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer;
 - Ensure that all dry cleaning machines and treatment works are operated and stored using a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer; and
 - Not allow open drains within the containment area.
- Must maintain records of equipment, maintenance and waste disposal.

Photographic Imaging Operations

“Photographic Imaging Operations” include:

Any retail, commercial, institutional or corporate photographic film processing or printing facility that uses silver to develop film and having the potential to generate effluent containing silver, iron sulphate, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD).

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater with silver in a concentration of more than 1.0 milligrams per litre.
- Must collect and transport the prohibited/restricted waste from the operation for off-site waste management; or
- Treat the waste at the photographic imaging operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using one of the following silver recovery technologies:
 - Two chemical recovery cartridges connected in a series; or
 - An electrolytic recovery unit followed by two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series
- Must maintain records of equipment, maintenance, and chemical disposal

Automotive Repair Operations

“Automotive Repair Operations” include:

All collision and mechanical repair shops, boat motor repair shops, service stations, oil change, auto detailing and engine washing stations, vehicle dealerships and recycling operations having the potential to generate effluent containing antifreeze, oil, batteries acid, brake fluid, carburetor cleaner, grease and other petroleum products.

These operations:

- Must not discharge wastewater with:
 - Hydrocarbons in a concentration of more than 15 milligrams per litre; and
 - Groundwater from a contaminated site as defined in provincial regulations (requires authorization by the City).
- Must not discharge wastewater liquid into a sewer unless equipped with one or more oil-water separators to remove hydrocarbons.
- Floating oil and grease must not accumulate in any chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 5 cm or 5% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.
- Settled solids must not accumulate in any chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 15 cm or 25% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.
- The operator must ensure that the following materials are stored using spill containment to prevent the release of spilled material from entering a sewer connected to a sewage facility:
 - Used acid-filled batteries;
 - Used solvent-containing waste, used antifreeze, used oils, used oil filters, used brake fluid and used transmission fluid;
 - Above ground fuel storage tanks; and
 - Greater than 50 litres of any solvent-containing product, antifreeze, oil or other prohibited or restricted waste stored at floor level in containers other than permanent engineered containers that are protected from vehicle contact.
- Must maintain maintenance, equipment and disposal records.



**IMPORTANT INFORMATION – Proposed New Sewer Use Bylaw and
Public Meeting Invitation**

Category: _____

The City of Saskatoon is in the process of drafting a new Sewer Use Bylaw to replace the Sewage Works Bylaw 5115. The new bylaw will clarify issues of interpretation and will focus on preventing inappropriate substances (metals, chemicals and organics) from being discharged into the sewer system through new prohibited and restricted substances provisions. The Bylaw will be supported through a regulatory program that includes expanded discharge permits and new regulations.

The proposed Bylaw will require permits or regulations for, and may have significant implications to, industrial businesses, food sector operations, equipment and vehicle wash operations, fermentation operations, dental operations, dry cleaning operations, automotive repair operations, and photographic imaging operations. It is proposed that permits and regulations will come into effect on July 1, 2013, and that compliance will be required by July 1, 2013. The City will provide informational inspections, following bylaw approval, to assist dischargers with meeting their Bylaw obligations by the July 1, 2013 deadline.

Additional information on the proposed Sewer Use Bylaw and conditions that may be more specific to your business/institution is provided in the following attachment.

For more information or to provide feedback on the new Sewer Use Bylaw, refer to the City of Saskatoon website at www.saskatoon.ca, and look under “S” for the Sewer Use Bylaw.

Public meetings held on ___, February __, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. and ___, February __, 2011 at 7:00 p.m. at the “Location to be Determined”.

Rob Court, P.Eng, P.G.D. Commerce
Policy Manager, Strategic Services Branch
City of Saskatoon, Infrastructure Services Department
Email: rob.court@saskatoon.ca Phone: (306) 975-3545

Proposed Sewer Use Bylaw – Frequently Asked Questions

Why is the City of Saskatoon proposing a new Sewer Use Bylaw?

- To ensure that the City of Saskatoon will be compliant with pending changes to federal legislation;
- To address the high level of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), which is indirectly the measure of the amount of organics entering the Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- To address maintenance and backup issues from excessive restaurant grease entering the wastewater system;
- To address the potential for trucked liquid waste to bring wastewater loads that contain excessively high concentrations of inappropriate substances;
- To address elevated zinc levels in the biosolids;
- To address high wastewater strength that results in corrosion of the wastewater collection system, lift stations, and treatment plant equipment; and
- To improve the environmental quality of the treated wastewater discharged into the South Saskatchewan River.

When will the new Sewer Use Bylaw come into effect?

The proposed implementation date for the new Sewer Use Bylaw is July 1, 2013. This means the new regulations, permits and the limits and prohibited substances will be effective on July 1, 2013.

What are the changes in the new Sewer Use Bylaw?

The new bylaw is more specific about what substances can be discharged into the wastewater system and how wastewater system users have to manage their discharge.

Who will be most impacted by the new Sewer Use Bylaw?

The proposed bylaw changes will have the greatest impact on larger industries and businesses, and industries that are required to use pre-treatment equipment to alter their wastewater. Specific details on the conditions for wastewater discharge will be set through permits and regulations.

What are Limits and Prohibited Substances?

These are substances that have restrictions and prohibitions on the type and amount that can be discharged into the sewer system. These substances include metals, chemicals and high quantities of organic material.

What sewer dischargers will be governed by Regulations?

Regulations will apply to businesses and institutions that are required to have pre-treatment facilities. The regulations set specific requirements for the pre-treatment facilities, including the type and size of treatment equipment; the equipment maintenance frequency; and monitoring and record keeping requirements. Regulations apply the same rules to all dischargers within a grouping. These regulations would apply to the following businesses and institutions:

Proposed Sewer Use Bylaw – Frequently Asked Questions

- Food Sector Operations;
- Equipment and Vehicle Wash Operations;
- Fermentation Operations;
- Carpet Cleaning Operations;
- Dental Operations;
- Dry Cleaning Operations;
- Automotive Repair Operations; and
- Photographic Imaging Operations.

What sewer dischargers will be governed by Permits?

Permits would generally apply to higher-risk wastewater system users and would specify conditions that dischargers must meet, including sampling, monitoring, and reporting. Each Permit is unique to the individual discharger and can specify specific conditions that would only apply to that discharger. The following permit types are proposed:

- **Special Use Permits** – Apply to wastewater system discharges of prohibited or restricted waste into the sewer system.
- **High Volume Discharge Permits** – Apply to non-domestic wastewater discharges that meet or exceed 10 cubic metres per day, or 300 cubic metres per month. Users that are also under a regulation may be exempt from this permit.
- **Trucked Liquid Waste Hauler Permit** – Apply to haulers responsible for the collection and transportation of waste from a site, other than human sewage, to be discharged at a City disposal facility.
- **Pre-Treatment Facility Permit** – Apply to regulated businesses and institutions that can demonstrate the ability to comply with the Sewer Use Bylaw's effluent standards, even though their equipment does not meet the applicable regulation standard.

Are there fees associated with Regulations?

Currently there are no fees being applied to regulated businesses and institutions.

Are there fees associated with Permits?

Permits will have associated fees commencing July 1, 2013. The fees will apply to a permit application – \$500; a permit amendment – \$250; and an annual permit - \$1,000. Permits fees are not required until July 1, 2013; therefore, permits issued in advance of this date will be exempt from the application fee and the first annual fee (saving \$1,500). The annual permit fee will be due upon renewal.

How will the City assist businesses and institutions during the implementation period, from Bylaw approval to the July 1, 2013 effective date?

The City will work to identify those that may be under a regulation or permit and offer free informational inspections to assist them with understanding how to comply with the new bylaw.

Proposed Sewer Use Bylaw – Frequently Asked Questions

What if my business or institution does not comply with the appropriate regulation or permit on the July 1, 2013 Sewer Use Bylaw effective date?

Compliance is expected by the July 1, 2013 effective date. The City will work cooperatively with anyone requiring assistance during the implementation period. Cases where a business or institution is not compliant by the effective date will be dealt with on an individual basis. Demonstrated effort toward reaching compliance may mitigate some bylaw enforcement actions.

Additional Information

Additional information related to bylaw implementation and voluntary inspections will be available following the approval of the new Sewer Use Bylaw. For more information on the proposed new Sewer Use Bylaw, refer to the City of Saskatoon website at www.saskatoon.ca, and look under “S” for the Sewer Use Bylaw.

DRAFT

Food Sector Operations Information Sheet – Proposed Sewer Use Bylaw

Regulated businesses/institutions in **Food Sector Operations** may see potential impacts such as, upgrades to grease traps and collection piping, increased maintenance of grease traps, discontinued use of chemicals to clean grease traps and increased record keeping;

“Food Sector Operation” means:

- (i) a business establishment or institutional facility where food is prepared or made ready for eating or packaged and thereafter shipped to any establishment described in (ii) or (iii) below and includes canning operations, abattoirs, slaughterhouses, meat packing plants creameries and food processing operations;
- (ii) a retail establishment or institutional facility where food is prepared and made ready for retail sale or sold to the public and includes grocery stores, fresh produce stores, bakeries, butcher shops and similar establishments; and
- (iii) a business or institutional eating or drinking establishment where food is made ready for eating and is sold or served to the public (or with respect to institutions, sold or served to persons employed at, served by or attending those institutions) whether or not consumed on the premises, and includes restaurants, delicatessens, fast food outlets, cafeterias, hospitals, pubs, bars, lounges and other similar establishments.

These operations will be required to:

- Clean and maintain grease interceptors:
 - Oil and grease cannot build up in the interceptor to a depth of more than 25 per cent (one quarter) of the total liquid depth, up to a maximum of 15 centimetres (six inches);
 - Not use or allow the use of chemical agents, solvent-containing products, hot water or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a grease interceptor; and
 - For new grease interceptors, the minimum size (flow capacity) allowed is 3.2 litres per second.
- Grease interceptors installed before the implementation date do not need to meet the minimum size of 3.2 litres per second if they are sized to handle the maximum flow from fixtures discharging at the same time.
- The following fixtures must be connected to a grease interceptor:
 - Sinks used for washing pots, pans, dishes, cutlery and kitchen utensils;
 - Drains that serve self-cleaning exhaust hoods over commercial cooking equipment;
 - Drains from commercial cooking equipment;
 - Drains from a garbage compactor used to compact garbage that may contain, or be contaminated with, food waste; and
 - Any other fixture that discharges wastewater containing oil and grease.
- Maintain records of equipment and maintenance.

4.

Cities and Municipal Associations in Canada

Discussion Paper

January 4, 2011

[1] INTRODUCTION

Like all cities in Saskatchewan, the City of Saskatoon is a member of the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA). Saskatoon became a member of SUMA in 1907 - one year after SUMA was formed - and has maintained its membership in the organization ever since. Over the preceding 100 years, the City of Saskatoon has had a strong relationship with SUMA and plays a major role in the development of SUMA's provincial advocacy strategy.

According to its mission statement, "SUMA is the provincial voice of urban municipal governments representing cities, towns and villages". As of 2010, SUMA represents 450 member municipalities, who make up 75% of Saskatchewan's total population. Its mandate is to "advocate, negotiate and initiate improvements in local, provincial and federal legislation and deliver programs and services to members to enhance the quality of life in Saskatchewan".

However, due to the diverse make-up of SUMA's membership, the association faces some challenges in representing the interests of its city members. Undoubtedly, the perception exists that SUMA focuses more on raising and responding to the issues facing towns and villages, rather than those facing cities. This problem is not unique to Saskatchewan, as cities in Alberta and Ontario typically echo the same sentiment. But the argument can be made that this is a natural occurrence, given that cities typically have more capacity to raise and respond to the policy, program and legislative issues they face. In addition, because cities comprise just over 3% of SUMA's membership (but representing approximately 57% of the province's population) the argument can be made that SUMA responds to the needs of its members, regardless of size.

In order to give city issues more profile and prominence, Saskatchewan's cities have created an informal advocacy group of its own, called the Saskatchewan City Mayors' Caucus (SCMC). The SCMC is comprised of all 15 cities and meets at least two times per year. It debates, and occasionally takes a position on important provincial public policy, program and legislative issues. This body has raised the profile of city issues in Saskatchewan, and has achieved some important policy concessions from provincial government, including the development of *The Cities Act* and a new revenue sharing formula called the Municipal Operating Grant. Despite these successes, the SCMC does have some challenges with respect to clarity of its mandate, its relationship with SUMA, and its overall organizational structure.

Given the issues highlighted above, this paper will suggest a way in which the organizational structure of the SCMC can be improved to enhance the advocacy efforts of Saskatchewan cities. This paper is not recommending that the cities pull out of SUMA and establish a similar association to advocate on behalf of cities. But rather, it does recommend, that in order for the SCMC to be more strategic and effective, it should work inside the umbrella of SUMA and implement a model similar to that of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Big City Mayors' Caucus (BCMC). Although the BCMC is not without its challenges, it does provide the best Canadian model in which to represent the interests of Saskatchewan's cities.

[2] A Brief Overview of the Municipal Structure in Western Canada

Saskatchewan has, by far, the highest number of incorporated municipalities in western Canada. Table 1 provides an overview of the number and types of municipalities in the four western Canadian provinces. The table excludes Ontario and other eastern provinces because their municipal structure is far different from that in western Canada.

As noted in the table, Saskatchewan's municipalities are more than double that of Alberta, which has three and half times the population. Ironically, British Columbia (BC), the most populous western province, has the least number of municipalities. This is partly attributed to the large number of regional districts in that province and accordingly, the large number of unincorporated areas.

**Table 1:
Number of Municipalities in Western Provinces**

Province	Population (2009)	Cities	Towns/ Villages	Rural/Northern Municipalities	Total Municipalities
British Columbia	4,510,858	49	57	50	172*
Alberta	3,724,832	16	257	79	352
Saskatchewan	1,041,729	15	451	320	786
Manitoba	1,232,654	9	74	118	201

*Includes 28 Regional Districts

Also noted in the table is that Saskatchewan has the highest number of small "urban" communities, otherwise known as towns and villages, and the highest number of rural municipalities. In terms of a per capita breakdown, Saskatchewan has one municipality for every 1,325 persons. By contrast, British Columbia has one municipality for every 26,226 persons.

In terms of cities, the chart notes that BC has the most cities at 49, while Manitoba has the fewest at 9. One primary reason BC has so many cities is because the legislation permits a community to be incorporated as a city if its population exceeds 5,000, similar to the threshold required in Saskatchewan. In Manitoba, city status occurs once the population threshold reaches 7,500.

In Alberta, the requirement is a little more stringent, as a community may become a city if it has a population of at least 10,000 and a majority of the buildings must be on parcels of land smaller than 1,850 square meters. However, a community is not always incorporated as a city even if it meets these requirements. The urban service areas of Fort McMurray (population of 63,676 as of 2009) and Sherwood Park (population of 61,660 as of 2009), for example, are recognized as

equivalents of cities, but remain unincorporated and form parts of larger specialized municipalities (Wood Buffalo and Strathcona County, respectively). Alberta currently has nine towns that are eligible for city status.

So, what's the point of including this information? Generally, this information has been provided to offer some context with respect to the number and types of various municipalities in western Canada. This information should help in providing an appropriate context as to what various Canadian provinces have done to develop municipal associations to represent the interests of their respective municipalities. Clearly, SUMA faces a challenge in developing its advocacy priorities given the size and diversity of its membership.

[3] An Overview of Municipal Associations in Canada

Both nationally and provincially (and territorially) municipal associations have emerged to represent the interests of municipalities by advocating for policy, program and legislative changes to federal and provincial orders of government. At the national level, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) represents the diverse interests of more than 1,900 Canadian municipalities - large and small, urban and rural - on policy and program matters that fall within federal jurisdiction. The same holds true at the provincial level, with each province in Canada having at least one municipal association representing the interests of municipalities on matters of provincial jurisdiction.

For reference purposes, Table 2 shows the various municipal associations in the Canadian provinces (and excludes FCM). Six of the ten provinces have one municipal association. Saskatchewan and Alberta are the only two provinces in Canada who have separate and distinct associations for urban and rural municipalities. In other words, these provinces have a separate association for urban municipalities (i.e., cities, towns, and villages) and a separate association for rural municipalities (i.e., municipal districts, counties, and hamlets). The historical importance of agriculture in both Saskatchewan and Alberta has resulted in the need for distinct rural associations.

Saskatchewan is the only province who has a separate association for northern municipalities. Saskatchewan is the only province with three distinct municipal associations. Not listed on Table 2 is the "Association française des municipalités de l'Ontario", a municipal association that represents the francophone communities in Ontario.

Table 2:

Municipal Associations in Canadian Provinces

Province	Urban Association	Rural Association	Northern Association	One Association
British Columbia				Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM)
Alberta	Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA)	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties (AAMD&C)		
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA)	Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM)	Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities (SANC)	
Manitoba				Association of Manitoba Municipalities (AMM)
Ontario				Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) ¹
Quebec	Union of Quebec Municipalities (UQM)			Federation of Quebec Municipalities (FQM)
New Brunswick				Association of Francophone Municipalities of New Brunswick
Nova Scotia				Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities (UNSM)
Prince Edward Island				Federation of Prince Edward Island Municipalities
Newfoundland & Labrador				Municipalities Newfoundland Labrador

¹ Under the AMO umbrella, more specialized associations exist for rural and northern municipalities.

Just as the number and types of municipalities differ from province to province, the structure and internal workings of the various provincial associations also differ from province to province. As such, it is beyond the scope of this paper to explore these matters in more detail.

However, because provincial municipal associations - particularly, the urban ones - represent both large cities and small villages they have created special caucuses or forums so that the issues relating to communities of similar sizes can be addressed at association conventions. Despite these efforts, major cities in some provinces often believe that their issues are overlooked or not understood by the larger membership of the association. Given this belief, what have some municipal associations done to accommodate the interests of their cities?

British Columbia (BC)

In BC, the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) has created a large urban forum to address City issues at its annual convention. Outside of that, the UBCM does not provide any special recognition for its cities, despite the fact that it has 49 cities which account for 28% of all municipalities in that province. In speaking with officials from both the UBCM and the City of Vancouver, the UBCM has a good working relationship with the City of Vancouver, in addition to other cities. Thus, in BC, there has been no compelling reason to create a separate cities caucus for the purposes of advocating to the provincial government on city related issues.

Alberta

In 2009, the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) Board of Directors scheduled the first Mayors' Caucus meetings. These meetings are designed as a way to meet with groups of member municipalities, based on population thresholds, to facilitate decision-making by establishing direct communications on a regular basis.

The population thresholds are:

- Populations under 2,500
- Populations from 2,501 to 10,000
- Populations greater than 10,000

These caucuses are asked to make decisions on policy items that are subsequently forwarded on to the AUMA executive and the convention floor. At this time, there is no formal City Mayors' Caucus in Alberta.

Because of the importance of Alberta's two largest cities, Edmonton and Calgary, the Government of Alberta directly consults with these two cities - in addition to the AUMA and the rural association - on provincial policy, program or legislative matters that potentially have an impact on municipal operations. In other words, the provincial government does not simply rely on the AUMA as "the voice" of all urban municipalities, but it does consult with the province's two largest cities in addition to the municipal associations.

Although Calgary and Edmonton are full-paid members of the AUMA, each city has developed a working protocol with the AUMA that aims to enhance the working relationship between each

city and the Association. Generally, these protocols aim to identify key advocacy areas in which each city and the AUMA may work together on. However, Calgary, Edmonton and the AUMA agree that each city and the Association may not share the same advocacy objectives with respect to a particular issue (or issues). In such cases, each city and the AUMA will pursue their own provincial advocacy approaches/strategies.

Ontario

As noted in Table 2, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) represents all types of municipalities. In order to address city issues within its membership, AMO has created a large urban caucus similar to that adopted in BC and Alberta.

However, the City of Toronto is not a member of AMO, and thus does not participate in its meetings or conventions. In 2005, Toronto City Council voted in favour of suspending its membership with AMO because of a dispute with the Association about who would represent Toronto's interests in negotiations with other orders of government.

This dispute with AMO led Toronto to negotiate a new *City of Toronto Act* with the Government of Ontario, recognizing that:

"It is in the best interests of the Province and the City to engage in ongoing consultations with each other about matters of mutual interest and to do so in accordance with an agreement between the Province and the City."

The legislation does not preclude the City of Toronto from rejoining AMO, but it would seem unnecessary. However, with the election of a new mayor and council in late October, the City of Toronto may revisit this decision.

Despite AMO's attempts to accommodate the province's big cities, the Mayors of Ontario's largest cities have created a separate organization called the Large Urban Mayors Caucus of Ontario (LUMCO). LUMCO is an informal organization that was created at the urging of Mayor Hazel McCallion of Mississauga. Mayor McCallion serves as the chair of LUMCO. This body meets twice per year, but has no dedicated staff resources other than an administrative assistant from the City of Mississauga who prepares meeting agendas and records the minutes. The City of Toronto occasionally participates in LUMCO meetings, depending on the issues, but otherwise it takes care of its own advocacy objectives. Like AMO and the City of Toronto, LUMCO also meets directly with relevant provincial ministries.

The primary conclusion to be drawn from the preceding analysis is that the cities in the selected provinces have not created a formal organization to coordinate and represent their provincial advocacy efforts. In all of the above noted provinces, all cities, with the exception of Toronto, have maintained their memberships in a municipal association.

[4] An Approach to Consider: The Big City Mayors' Caucus

Given the lack of a formal cities-only association in the selected Canadian provinces, the SCMC may wish to model itself on an existing organization: the FCM's Big City Mayors' Caucus (BCMC). The BCMC comprises a regionally representative group of 22 FCM member cities, of which both Saskatoon and Regina are members. It meets two to three times a year to discuss shared issues and to reinforce FCM's policy and advocacy agenda, as set by the National Board of Directors.

Among other things, the BCMC members annually elect a chairperson to chair the meetings, manage the agenda, and serve as the primary contact person. Because the BCMC is part of the FCM, FCM dedicates staff resources to ensure that BCMC members are informed about key federal legislative policy and program changes. It also utilizes FCM resources to coordinate meetings and to provide follow-up on BCMC advocacy initiatives.

The BCMC has been successful in drawing attention to the issues and challenges facing Canada's big cities. The BCMC was instrumental in advocating for the federal infrastructure funding programs, such as the Gas Tax Transfer and Infrastructure Stimulus Fund. It was also instrumental in securing affordable housing and homelessness funding from the federal government.

Despite these successes, the BCMC does have some challenges. These include:

- The size of the Caucus makes it difficult to get things accomplished.
- The political and regional dynamics of caucus members makes it difficult to get agreement on advocacy or policy issues.
- Some Caucus members are less engaged than others in the process.
- The advocacy strategy is at times in a state of flux.

Although the BCMC is not without its challenges, it does provide a good model for the SCMC to adopt.

[5] Conclusion

The purpose of this paper is to suggest an improvement to the organizational structure of the SCMC to enhance the advocacy efforts of Saskatchewan cities. To provide some context, this document provided a brief overview of the numbers and types of municipalities in the four western Canadian provinces. This overview reveals that Saskatchewan has more municipalities than all other western provinces combined. What's more, Saskatchewan has the highest number of urban municipalities when compared with all other western provinces.

To represent the interests of the various municipalities, Saskatchewan is the only province that has three separate and distinct municipal associations. Saskatchewan and Alberta are the only provinces that have separate associations for urban and rural municipalities. Because of Saskatchewan's high number of municipalities, and urban municipalities, SUMA has the most

members of any municipal association west of Ontario, at 450. The next closest association in terms of members is the AUMA, with 284 members. As a result, SUMA does face real challenges in representing the interests of such a large and diverse membership.

This document also makes clear that cities in the various Canadian provinces have not formally organized themselves to enhance their advocacy strategies and positions vis-a-vis their respective provincial governments. The one exception to this may be LUMCO which is a very informal organization of Ontario's largest cities that meets to discuss and address city issues. In general, however, cities have decided to work within the parameters of their municipal associations and utilize the "strength in numbers" approach to advocate for provincial policy, program and legislative changes to benefit the municipal sector.

Given the lack of alternatives, this paper is not recommending that Saskatchewan cities pull out of SUMA and establish a similar, but separate association, to advocate on their behalf. But rather it does recommend that in order for the SCMC to be more strategic and effective, it should work inside the umbrella of SUMA and implement a model similar to that of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Big City Mayors' Caucus (BCMC).

While the BCMC does face some key challenges, it has been relatively successful in achieving important policy concessions from the federal government. Thus, the BCMC does provide the best Canadian model in which to represent the interests of Saskatchewan's cities.

COMMUNICATIONS TO COUNCIL

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL – MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 2011

A. REQUESTS TO SPEAK TO COUNCIL

1) Judy Vedress, dated December 21

Requesting permission to address Council regarding the two-hour parking restrictions in City Park surrounding City Hospital. (File No. CK. 6120-2)

RECOMMENDATION: that Judy Vedress be heard.

2) Pastor Eldon Boldt, Circle Drive Church, dated January 4

Requesting permission to address Council regarding Kate Waygood Park, including a DVD presentation. (File No. CK. 4205-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that Pastor Eldon Boldt be heard.

3) Ben Chung, Project Supervisor for Canada World Youth, dated January 7

Requesting permission to address Council regarding Canada World Youth educational program. (File No. CK. 205-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that Ben Chung be heard.

4) Jack Grover, dated January 10

Requesting permission to address Council regarding smoke detector testing and other matters. (File No. CK. 2500-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that Jack Grover be heard.

5) Scott Suppes, President, United Cabs Ltd. and Dale Gallant, General Manager, Saskatoon Radio Cabs Ltd., dated January 11

Requesting permission to address Council regarding recent changes regarding the taxi industry. (File No. CK. 307-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that Scott Suppes and Dale Gallant be heard.

B. ITEMS WHICH REQUIRE THE DIRECTION OF CITY COUNCIL

1) Sandeep Sharma, dated December 15

Submitting comments regarding City Hospital employee parking in City Park. (File No. CK. 6120-2)

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of Council issue.

2) Dale Gallant, Manager, Saskatoon Radio Cab Ltd., dated December 16

Submitting comments regarding taxi stands in the city. (File No. CK. 307-2)

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of Council issue.

**3) Francoise Kartha, President
Fédération des Francophones de Saskatoon, dated December 9**

Requesting permission for the Fédération des Francophones de Saskatoon to annually hold traditional fireworks on or around June 24th of each year in conjunction with celebration of Saint Jean-Baptist day. (File No. CK. 2500-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of Council issue.

4) Charley Beresford, Executive Director, Columbia Institute, dated December 16

Requesting Council pass a resolution calling for local governments to remain exempt from the Canada-European Union Trade Agreement. (File No. CK. 277-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of Council issue.

5) John Thomson, dated December 20

Submitting comments regarding the process of handling communications to City Council. (File No. CK. 255-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the letter be considered with Clause 1, Legislative Report No. 1-2011.

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 2

6) Margaret Ann Devlin, dated December 21

Submitting comments regarding verbal responses during Council meetings. (File No. CK. 150-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the letter be referred to the Administration for appropriate action.

7) Brad Enns, Saskatchewan Snowmobile Racing Association, dated January 3

Requesting permission to run snowmobiles at the North Industrial Pond for the Western Canadian Snowmobile Snow and Ice Drag Championships on February 18 – 20, 2011 from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on each of the dates. (File No. CK. 205-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the request to run snowmobiles at the North Industrial Pond for the Western Canadian Snowmobile Snow and Ice Drag Championships on February 18 – 20, 2011 from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on each of the dates, be approved subject to administrative conditions.

8) Clint McCullough, President, Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway Association dated December 2010

Submitting invoice for per capita contribution for municipal membership. (File No. CK. 155-5)

RECOMMENDATION: that the 2011 Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway Association Membership Invoice in the amount of \$28,123.20 be paid.

9) Vanessa Thomas, Director of Promotions Rawlco Radio Saskatoon, dated December 28

Requesting the following in conjunction with Rock 102's 29th Annual Cruise Weekend to be held August 26 – 28, 2011:

- 1) closure of the following streets on Sunday, August 28, 2011, from 4:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.:
 - 1st Avenue between 20th and 22nd Streets;
 - 2nd and 3rd Avenues between 20th and 23rd Streets; and
 - 21st and 22nd Streets between 1st and 4th Avenues.

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council

Monday, January 17, 2011

Page 3

- 2) that City Council proclaim August 26 – 28, 2011 as Rock 102 Cruise Weekend in Saskatoon.

RECOMMENDATION: 1) that the request to close of the following streets on Sunday, August 28, 2011, from 4:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., be approved subject to administrative conditions:

- 1st Avenue between 20th and 22nd Streets;
- 2nd and 3rd Avenues between 20th and 23rd Streets; and
- 21st and 22nd Streets between 1st and 4th Avenues.

- 2) that City Council proclaim August 26 – 28, 2011 as Rock 102 Cruise Weekend in Saskatoon and that the City Clerk be authorized to sign the proclamation, in standard form, on behalf of City Council.

10) Deneen Gudjonson, Office Administrator
Sasktel Saskatchewan Jazz Festival, dated January 3

Requesting an extension for the time live music can be played under the Noise Bylaw for the Sasktel Saskatchewan Jazz Festival being held June 24 through to July 3, 2011, until 11:00 p.m.

RECOMMENDATION: that the request for an extension in the time live music can be played under the Noise Bylaw for the Jazz Festival being held June 24 through July 3, 2011, until 11:00 p.m., be granted.

11) Linda Keller, dated November 10

Submitting comments regarding remuneration of Access Transit drivers. (File No. CK. 4670-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the direction of Council issue.

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 4

12) Ray Morrison, Chairman
Saskatoon Public School Board of Education, dated December 14

Submitting comments regarding safety of students in the Willowgrove neighbourhood. (File No. CK. 4131-26)

RECOMMENDATION: that the letter be referred to His Worship the Mayor to respond to the writer.

13) Glen Thesen, Owner/Manager, Bridge City Towing Ltd., dated December 10

Submitting a copy of a letter sent to the Chief of Police regarding an incident at an accident scene. (File No. CK. 5000-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

14) Angela Wallman, Finance and Personnel Officer
Tourism Saskatoon, dated December 20

Submitting a copy of Tourism Saskatoon's 2011 Operating and Capital Budgets. (File No. CK. 1711-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

15) Chuck Strahl, Minister of Transport, Infrastructure and Communities and
Hans Cunningham, President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, undated

Submitting information regarding the new deadline for completing Infrastructure Stimulus projects. (File No. CK. 1860-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 5

16) Mark von Eschen, Artistic and Executive Director
Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan, dated December 21

Submitting a copy of the Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan's year-end report for October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010 fiscal year. (File No. CK. 430-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

17) Patricia Clarke, dated January 4

Submitting a copy of a letter sent to the Manager, Leisure Services Branch regarding senior admission rates at the Leisure Centres. (File No. CK. 1720-3)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

18) D.W. Mario, undated

Submitting a copy of a letter to the editor entitled "Gambling with tax money". (File No. CK. 150-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

19) Joanne Sproule, Deputy City Clerk, dated December 15

Advising of Notice of Hearing of Development Appeals Board respecting the property located at 1405 Faulkner Crescent. (File No. CK. 4352-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

20) Joanne Sproule, Deputy City Clerk, dated December 20

Advising of Notice of Hearing of Development Appeals Board respecting the property located at 1105 Kilburn Avenue. (File No. CK. 4352-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

**Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 6**

21) Joanne Sproule, Deputy City Clerk, dated January 5

Advising of Notice of Hearing of Development Appeals Board respecting the property located at 1315 Empress Avenue. (File No. CK. 4352-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

C. ITEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN REFERRED FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION

1) Wendy Dodman, dated December 16

Submitting concerns regarding shoveling of snow onto city streets. (File No. CK. 6290-1)
(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)

2) Bill Mathews, dated December 16

Submitting a suggestion regarding the use of the dismantled Traffic Bridge. (File No. CK. 6050-8)
(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)

3) Lyle Hodge, dated December 16

Submitting comments regarding snow removal and blocking in of parked vehicles. (File No. CK. 6290-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

4) Crystal Regier, dated December 15

Expressing concerns regarding prostitution. (File No. CK. 5000-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

5) Larry Trischuk, dated December 16

Submitting comments regarding increasing property taxes in the city. (File No. CK. 1920-1)
(Referred to the Administration to respond the writer.)

6) Janna and Dwayne Kok, dated December 17

Requesting that the *Animal Control Bylaw* be amended to allow cats to roam at large in order to help deter the mice population in the city. (File No. CK. 151-5) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

7) Rick Brown, dated December 19

Expressing concerns regarding the recent increase to the mill rate. (File No. CK. 1905-5)
(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 2

8) Wally Penner, dated December 19

Expressing concerns regarding traffic on Mountbatten street. (File No. CK. 7820-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

9) Virginia Labbie, Canadian Federation of Independent Business, dated December 21

Submitting comments regarding the 2011-12 municipal budget deliberations. (File No. 1920-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

10) Lynne Bresselaar, dated December 21

Submitting comments regarding moving various programs to inadequate rooms at the Cosmo Civic Centre. (File No. CK. 610-2) **(Referred to the Planning and Operations Committee for further handling.)**

11) Scott Wood, dated December 31

Expressing concerns regarding students crossing Taylor Street to get to Holy Cross High School. (File No. CK. 6150-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

12) Tamara Bowman, dated December 29

Expressing concerns regarding loitering near 2nd Avenue and 23rd Streets. (File No. CK. 7311-2) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

13) Gordon Guenter, dated December 22

Submitting comments regarding recycling in the city. (File No. CK. 7830-5) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

14) Gerald Bader, dated December 30

Submitting comments regarding tax increases in the city. (File No. CK. 1910-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 3

15) Saleem Ahmed, dated January 10

Requesting information regarding the process of purchasing property from the City. (File No. CK. 150-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

16) Gerry Lopaschuk, dated January 5

Submitting comments regarding back lane access in the winter and garbage collection. (File No. CK. 7830-3) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

17) Marjaleena Repo, dated December 31

Submitting comments regarding panhandling in the city. (File No. CK. 5000-1) **(Referred to the Administration and Finance Committee for further handling.)**

18) Elaine Hughes, dated January 10

Submitting comments regarding panhandling in the city. (File No. CK. 5000-1) **(Referred to the Administration and Finance Committee for further handling.)**

19) Charlie Bueckert, dated January 7

Expressing concerns regarding expenses incurred from a sewer back up. (File No. CK. 7820-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

20) Jessica Schoenroth, dated January 6

Expressing concerns regarding a recent unpleasant experience on a City bus. (File No. CK. 7300-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

21) Mike Possberg, dated January 8

Submitting comments regarding sanding of residential streets. (File No. CK. 6315-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, January 17, 2011
Page 4

22) Ashley McBride, dated January 9

Submitting comments regarding the Access Transit booking window. (File No. CK. 7305-1)
(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)

23) Colin Syverson, dated January 10

Submitting comments regarding snow removal in the city. (File No. CK. 6290-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

24) Aron Campbell, dated December 17

Submitting a suggestion that the City develop an indoor skatepark. (File No. CK. 5500-1)
(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

D. PROCLAMATIONS

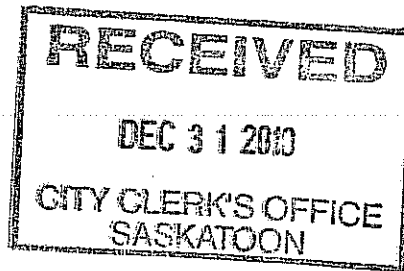
- 1) Lynne Lacroix, in motion Coordinating Committee Chairperson and
Tanya Dunn-Peirce – Saskatoon Health Region Health Promotion Department,
Manager and in motion Coordinating Committee member, dated January 5**

Requesting Council proclaim February 21, 2011, as Family in motion Day in Saskatoon. (File No. CK. 205-5)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that City Council approve all proclamations as set out in Section E; and
 - 2) that the City Clerk be authorized to sign the proclamations, in the standard form, on behalf of City Council.

6120-2

AI



Thursday, December 2 / 2010

Donald J. Atchison
Office of the Mayor
222 Third Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

To the Mayor and Members of City Council:

I wish to speak to Council at the next opportunity about this matter.

The topic of my letter is the newly expanded 2-hour parking restrictions in City Park in the area around Saskatoon City Hospital.

This letter is to tell you why the new restricted parking arrangement is having a very detrimental effect on BOTH City Park residents and hospital employees, and to offer reasonable and manageable solutions to correct it to the satisfaction of both parties. The newly implemented 2-hour restriction is a knee jerk reaction to whatever perceived problems there are with the parking, and clearly demonstrates the NIMBY principal – not in my back yard – for not dealing with the issue, just pushing it out of sight, literally, with neither side having a satisfactory resolution to the problem.

Until now, the hospital employees, including myself, who park in the above mentioned area have done so out of necessity, that which is:

1. Our employer, the Saskatoon Health Region, rather, the location of Saskatoon City Hospital does not have enough parking spaces to accommodate the large number of employees that drive to work. The wait list for people to get accepted into hospital staff parking is based on seniority, and has a limited number of spaces. A wait of 5 years is very common before you get high enough on the list to get accepted so we have to park somewhere for working while we are waiting, hence, the residential side streets.

2. There is no paid public parking in the area of our employment for us to park our vehicles.

3. Alternative modes of transportation, i.e. transit and carpooling, are not viable options. Transit is not timely for most people, requiring up to or in some cases more than one hour of ride time to get to work and again the same to return, and/or 2 or more bus transfers. Carpooling again is difficult to coordinate for people due to the sporadic shift scheduling. Also, we all have busy families, errands, appointments, etc., which also does not accommodate carpooling.

4. Parking in the areas within a block or two of City Hospital gives the employees a chance in frigid weather to run out to their vehicle on a break and start it briefly so it does not freeze, ensuring they have safe transportation home after work.

5. Parking within a block or two of Saskatoon City Hospital allows shift workers to feel personally safer and safe in leaving their vehicle close at hand when leaving their vehicle to walk to the hospital or after shift to return. Staff can request a safe walk by being accompanied by a member of the hospital Security team but they are mandated to only go a maximum of 2 blocks from the hospital upon where they must return.

6. Many employees at Saskatoon City Hospital live in commuter communities outside Saskatoon. There is no alternative transportation option for them to get to work.

Now that city council has removed almost all of the available all day parking from north of 25th Street up to Duke Street, from 2nd Avenue to the river, the following is the negative result:

1. The city has not dealt with any parking problems for the people immediately around the hospital in the 2-hour parking zone. The city has only relocated those problems and vehicles to residences further away from the hospital, thus relocating the same old parking issues to different streets further away and different City Park residences.

2. The availability for all day parking on side streets before this reorganizing was somewhat evenly split on both sides of 7th Avenue, meaning that a full day's worth of employees could generally find a relatively safe spot to park for the full duration of their shift without too much crowding, not always easy, but looking around the block a second time usually resulted in finding a spot. Now, with the new expanded restricted parking, the city has forced ALL the parkers to compete with each other for the few parking spots available very far away from the hospital. These are too few to accommodate us all worse than before and are causing serious traffic worries and anxiety just for us to get to our employment and earn a living. Usually this goes to the lucky ones that start shift the earliest. The rest have no choice but to park in a 2-hour spot and risk a ticket, and leave every single break to move their vehicle, and this is definitely not safe for patient care or hospital management, with employees potentially

worried and distracted about their transportation. As a side note, I personally know people that work downtown that have no available parking, and park in City Park off 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue and walk the several blocks to downtown. Not only have we hospital employees been pushed out, but these downtown workers have also now been affected.

3. There is much anger and anxiety from hospital employees towards the City Park residents for causing the transportation trouble and depriving them of safe, reasonable location for parking in order to earn a living. For whatever reason, the City Park residents have anger and anxiety caused by employees parking in front of their houses and driveways. These bad parking habits and issues have not been dealt with effectively by way of tickets or alternative means. These feelings continue and are definitely getting worse, if from new homeowners as well as employees as we feel we have been bullied and gotten shoved into a very unsatisfactory situation.

4. Employees who park on the residential streets now have no option to maintain their vehicle in the wintertime in frigid weather. There will be an increase in vehicles freezing up and people being stranded.

5. Transportation hardship based on transportation needs. See above "necessities."

The above said, I and many other employees at Saskatoon City Hospital aim to reopen this issue and I offer two alternatives to the worsened parking conditions the city has created. The solution to this is not going to be simple, but the truth of it is both sides need to compromise a little and try to communicate to come to a satisfactory arrangement without raising our voices at each other. All you have to do is be involved as a homeowner or parker in the current situation to see the proof that the before and after 2-hour parking restriction is *not* working.

1. Someone suggested having a mall (or similar large lot) vehicle park area where employees can gather and grab a shuttle bus to work. Good idea, but that leaves the question of who is going to operate and pay for the shuttle operating expenses, and what mall is going to allocate car parking to non-paying customers, and in the event of vehicular damage, who is liable and whose insurance pays for the repairs? The other problem with this is the malls are really spread far apart in this city, and some of us employees would have to drive further away than it would take to get to the hospital to participate in this.

2. The more likely solution, and therefore, successful solution, is to change the city bylaw as I follow with here that pertains to parking. The bylaw about the parking permit as offered as a response to one of my coworkers on this subject by Miles Jarvin (IS – Transportation), does not really apply in this situation as no permits are part of this reorganization for the employee parkers. The aim of finding a solution is to spread out the blanket of transient parking and relieve clustering in concentrated areas within proximity of the hospital without overwhelming the residents in the vicinity therefore alleviating the stress and problems, not to push the past and current transient congestion to other streets and continue to keep the same problems in a new area. My proposal is this:

Make all 4 sides of the first blocks closest to Queen Street and City Hospital 2-hour limit parking for patients and their families, and the businesses on the north side of Queen Street. This includes both sides of Queen Street and the south side of King Street from 5th Avenue to Spadina Crescent, and both sides 5th Avenue from 25th Street to Queen Street including the east side of 4th Avenue. NOW, this is where the compromise fits in. Remove all the 2-hour limitations recently placed and replace with the following...all streets, long sides AND short ends that have home frontages facing them that side of the street gets the 2-hour parking. I say "all"

of the specified frontages because I know some short end streets have house fronts facing them. The remaining short end streets in City Park will have no frontage on them and usually exit into an alleyway can therefore reasonably accommodate without intrusion vehicles for all day parking with no obstruction to the front of the house that the homeowners may still wish to consider parking for their own purposes. Driveways that end on the short streets may also have that HALF of the street indicated as 2-hour so the rest of the short street without any driveway exiting onto the street can be all day parking. People blocking driveways should be ticketed as it is already illegal to obstruct one so get the parking enforcement to lay out more tickets for those. People usually learn from a financial penalty not to park too close. When I say "change the bylaw," I am referring to the fact that the city should split up the sides of the street and parking indications will be different on some sides of streets as indicated by the type of building facing the curb, as they already do with other streets, i.e. Duke Street on both sides of 7th Avenue.

Another thing I have experienced and hear my other employee parking mates complain about is that homeowners on corners think they can lay claim to both sides of their property to complain about parking. They can't. They don't own it even if they pay taxes on a corner lot. My proposal helps both parties in that it restricts parking in front of homes owned (makes the homeowners happy), but opens up parking by moving the vehicles to the end streets and more end streets available (allowing the employees to park safely and unobtrusively for longer hours and earn a living and be better workers).

To you and the residents of City Park, it is just another car on the street. You probably do not realize that to employees of Saskatoon City Hospital what kind of safe parking is available at either Royal University Hospital, Saskatoon City Hospital, and St. Paul's Hospital is an important influential factor as to where a person chooses to work in the health region. It is not just a spot to stick a motor and fiberglass for 8 or 12 hours. It is a huge part of our lives and any others that work downtown.

When we were notified via email from Mr. Dale Gagnon, Saskatoon City Hospital Facilities and Engineering site manager, on August 28, 2010, about the increased restriction, those of us figured we would still be able to safely retain parking in the general vicinity of Princess Street. As that is not the case, and we were not consulted about the ever expanding restrictions implemented, it is now that we raise our voices and look for a solution to the new problems that have been created with the expanded 2-hour restrictions in City Park.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and understand us. In the event I need to be redirected to another person in charge of parking, I would appreciate forward my letter being forwarded to that person or a response indicating whom I need to redirect this to. Thank you.

Sincerely, on behalf of myself and several Saskatoon City Hospital coworkers,

Gudy Vedress
110 Benesh Crescent
Saskatoon SK 6L4

cc: Councillor Darren Hill, Ward 1
Councillor Pat Lorje, Ward 2
Councillor Maurice Neault, Ward 3
Councillor Myles Hydt, Ward 4
Councillor Randy Donauer, Ward 5
Councillor Charlie Clark, Ward 6
Councillor Bob Pringle, Ward 7
Councillor Glen Penner, Ward 8
Councillor Tiffany Paulsen, Ward 9
Councillor Bev Dubois, Ward 10
Maura Davies, Chief Executive Officer, Saskatoon Health Region
Dale Gagnon, Facilities and Engineering, Site Manager, Saskatoon City Hospital
Other concerned employees of Saskatoon City Hospital

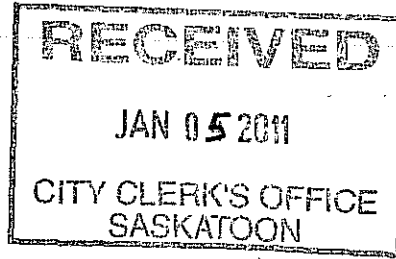


Circle Drive Church

3035 Preston Ave S
Saskatoon, SK S7T 1C2
p: 306.373.5445 f: 306.477.5557
www.cdacfamilly.ca cdac@cdac.ca

4205-1

A2)



January 4, 2011

Janice Mann
City Clerk,
222 Third Avenue North
Saskatoon, S7K 0J5.

(Fax 975-2784)

I am writing on behalf of Circle Drive Church, and its partners to request a time to present at the January 17, 2011 City Council meeting.

The presentation will be in regards to the Kate Waygood Park.

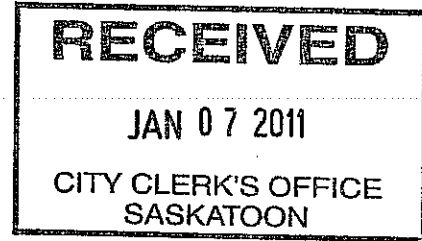
Sincerely,

Eldon Boldt

Senior Pastor

A3)
205-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 07, 2011 3:06 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Ben Chung
303 29th St W
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7L 0M2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

bchung@cwj-jcm.org

COMMENTS:

Re.: To insert a point of information concerning Canada World Youth in the Other Business item at the next municipal council meeting.

Dear City Council,

Canada World Youth, an NGO that carries out educational programs with youth from Canada and developing countries, has selected Saskatoon to once again host an exchange with Nicaragua from September 2010 to March 2011. This decision was made after consultation FUNARTE, an organization with whom we work closely.

I am the Project Supervisor for the Saskatoon group for the duration of this exchange. The group of 9 Canadians and 9 Nicaraguans arrived to Saskatoon on December 16 after having spent 3 months in Nicaragua. Given the nature of this program which is focused on learning about communities and promoting volunteerism and also being that this is the second time Saskatoon is hosting, I think it would be worthwhile for a few volunteers to give a brief presentation at the council meeting outlining the exchange program. Canada World Youth also hopes to obtain a motion from council supporting the program venue. The success of our exchanges relies greatly on support from the community. This makes it a priority for us to be able to count on the official support of elected representatives.

We hope we can be granted a few minutes during the next council meeting to give a short presentation of the program (less than 5 minutes), and obtain a motion of support for the Canada World Youth exchange with Nicaragua which will take place in collaboration with FUNARTE on Saskatoon territory, from December 2010 to March 2011.

Yours truly,

Ben Chung
Project Supervisor for Canada World Youth

Mayor's city council
Saskatoon (Sask)

Jan 10/2011

975-2784

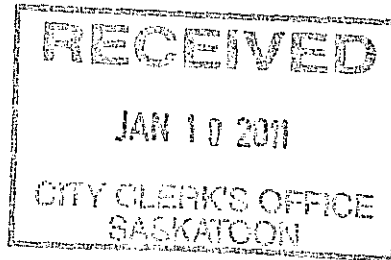
Re: Smoke Detectors Test Bylaw
28000 children are dying everyday in our world

Dear Sir:

I would like to speak to
the council regarding smoke detectors tests
and other ~~fact~~^{matter} on Jan 12011, please confirm it
Thanking you

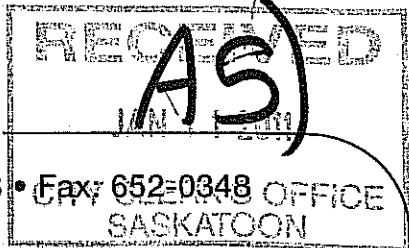
Yours truly
J. J. Jones

Phs Fax # 979 5115



the united group

225 Avenue B. North • Saskatoon, SK S7L 1E1 • Phone: 244-3768 • Fax: 652-0348



January 11, 2011

The City of Saskatoon
222 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5.

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council

On November 22nd Council approved many recommendations put forth by administration stemming from a report on the taxi industry. These changes will have a major negative impact on the industry and our customers in the City of Saskatoon. After some recent consultation with City administration, we firmly believe that most of the recommendations will have no net benefit to our customers, the citizens of Saskatoon. We see much of these recommendations as change for the sake of change. When examined closely we do not see the logic or reason for many of the changes recommended.

We have been advised by administration that change is needed to plan for the future of the industry and the City for the next 25 to 40 years. We do agree that planning for the future is important. However, this planning should not be rushed into and should be structured and well thought out. If there is a need to set a plan in motion for 25 years from now it should not be done in haste and we must ensure the changes we plan for are required and will have value in the future.

The current recommendations will require a large increase in taxi fares, due to the significant added costs. We have not requested a fare increase in over 3 years and a fare increase on its own is needed to cover cost of living increases. If we do not increase fares to accommodate the added costs then we will not be able to attract drivers and owners to the industry and service will decline. On the other hand, increasing fares can be detrimental as well; many of our customers use our service because it is a reliable and reasonably low cost form of transportation. When our fares increase we are subject to lose customers to other competitors and services in our

markets. This means fewer trips, fewer fares, less income, less drivers and owners, and service declines.

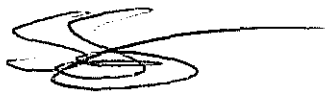
We have been balancing these factors for many, many years and have been very successful. Due to great companies and many great people who have significant investment and commitment in the industry, Saskatoon is among the best in Canada for taxi service.

We do not feel that enough time and consideration along with consultation was allotted to the main stake holders in the industry prior to the recommendations being presented. Regina, for example, is going through a similar process and having begun many months prior to Saskatoon, they are still in the process working on their plan for the future. We provide a public service but we are privately run business(s) and it is our hope that council recognizes the profound effect that the current recommendations have on our businesses.

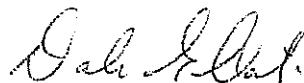
We are asking that Council direct administration to re examine the recommendations together with the industry and put forth a plan for your consideration that will provide real net benefit for the City of Saskatoon going forward and into the next 25 – 40 years. We believe that we have a shared goal of excellent taxi service for the City of Saskatoon and together we can define the future requirements to keep or industry vital and successful and of benefit to the public in Saskatoon.

Representatives from each of our firms wish to speak to City Council on the above matter.

Yours Respectively,



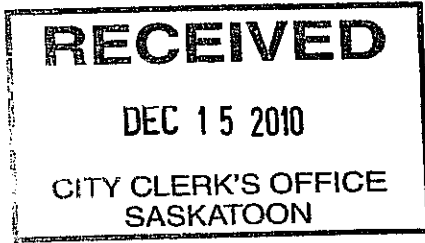
Scott Suppes
President
United Cabs Ltd.



Dale Gallant
General Manager
Saskatoon Radio Cabs Ltd.

BID
6120-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 15, 2010 11:59 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Sandeep Sharma
1311 Konihowski Road
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7S1L4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

sandeep.sharma@saskatoonhealthregion.ca

COMMENTS:

I would like to bring forward my and several other employees of City Hospital's concerns regarding recent changes to Parking at City Park area.

The new parking changes reinforces very attitude of NOT IN MY BACKYARD which our CITY and Counsellors are trying to correct/ change on several other issues as noted in recent discussions.

First of all I would like to be clear that no wants to burden the residents of City Park by parking the vehicles in front of their homes; however we do so because there is no other reasonable option:

1. City Hospital does not have sufficient parking and are always trying hard to create more spaces for our patients/ their families at the expense of staff parking. We understand that because our patients come first.
2. City Hospital/SHR tried Car pooling however result is less than ideal. We still have people without parking.
3. Public Transportation (City Transit) though has improved service to University/ RUH (being in close proximity to U of S and Downtown), however is still less than ideal for majority of users. Given the amount of time it takes to travel and especially in Saskatoon winter when you have to walk couple of blocks and wait for the bus. Also it does not serve the needs of all workers.

Rather than acceding to the request of City Park residents which only reinforces NIMBY attitude, City needs to look at amenable solution. I believe residents concerns are valid however equally important are concerns of hundreds of workers who need to come to work and find a car park spot to serve residents of Saskatoon with a smile.

Consider this, what City Hospital staffs have to endure every day:

1. Find a Parking spot every morning, which was made worse by new Parking changes in City Park area, now the problem has been shifted to couple of blocks away. Perhaps next year at the request of those residents the parking restrictions will be enforced in those areas too.

Making hospital workers to find parking may 4- 6 blocks away. Who knows when it will end how far this will go.

2. Face angry/ unhappy residents which are few in numbers who will stand outside their homes every morning telling workers that they should not be parking in front of their house. I am not sure what is the reason? I believe roads are public property, whether some parks for an hour or couple of hours what difference does it make to them.

3. Staff finding nasty letters on their windshield and damage done to the cars (scratches etc on cars).

4. Having to leave their work to move their cars to comply with 2 hours parking restriction for those who can not find the parking. What a waste of precious time just to appease few disgruntled residents.

5. Walk several blocks every day to work.

How to provide excellent service and service with a smile when everyday workers have to endure this?

Probably these residents do not want anything in their neighbourhood (old age homes/ nursing homes/ homes of troubled youth/). May be they do not even want a next door neighbour. May be counsellors can start working on that project. Yet they want to enjoy all the services: access to hospital, close parking spot in hospital, nursing homes for their families and homes for troubled youth to keep them away from streets etc etc. BUT with a caveat NOT IN MY BACK YARD. How ironic and pathetic the situation is and yet we call ourselves developed society.

City needs and should intervene to come with solutions which meets the need of all, not just one party.

Here are couple of ideas for City to consider:

1. Each lane has ability to hold parking on both sides. Make alternate sides free parking and other side restricted parking. This will ensure ample parking on residents and City hospital workers. To make it more fair, even rotate the restrictions on odd and even days: For example: Lets take example of 6th Avenue:

a. Monday Wednesday Friday: LEFT side is free parking and right side is one or two hour parking

b. Tuesday, Thursday Saturday: RIGHT side is free parking and left side is two hour parking.

2. City transit to consider providing non stop service from key areas of the city during peak hours with direct service to City Hospital's door step. Similarly consider providing such connection at the end of the day. For example: Direct connect from Confed mall/ University Height/ etc to City Hospital, bypassing all stops and City center.

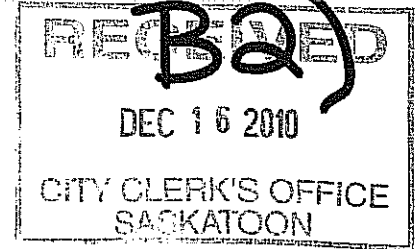
3. City to work with SHR to explore parking options and solutions: Kinsmen Park/ YWCA parking facilities especially in winter months to ease the pressure as people use alternative methods like bike , walk etc. in summer and don't mind travelling few extra blocks in summer when weather is beautiful in Saskatoon.

I truly hope you all would read this letter and give your full attention to this matter and don't discard it as another feedback/suggestion letter.

Regards

Sandeep Sharma

Saskatoon Radio Cab Ltd
50 - 23rd Street East
Saskatoon, Sk S7K 0H8
Ph: (306) 668-1203 Fax: (306) 668-1202



December 16, 2010

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council,

Saskatoon Radio Cab Ltd would like to request that City Council revisit the issue of opening up Saskatoon's taxi stands to all taxi companies, or at a minimum defer the implementation to a later date.

There needs to be more discussion between City administration and the taxi companies with regards to this issue. Opening up the STC Bus Depot stands will cause a huge financial loss to Saskatoon Radio Cab operators, with no mention from Council of compensation. We also anticipate friction between drivers of the three taxi companies.

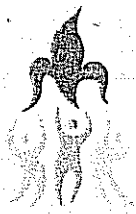
In his study, Dr. Mundy recommended that if changes are made to Saskatoon's taxi stands, the Bus Depot should be grandfathered in because it's an intermodal transportation facility, similar to the airport. His belief that it can be best served by one company is strongly supported by STC management, who have stated that they don't want the stand opened up.

The decision of whether or not to open up Saskatoon's taxi stands affects the livelihood of all of our franchise operators, and we deserve the chance to have our input taken into account. We would like this issue placed on the agenda for next Monday's City Council meeting.

Sincerely,

Dale Gallant
Manager
Saskatoon Radio Cab Ltd.

Wherever you go...Call Radio
(306) 242-1221



Fédération des Francophones de Saskatoon

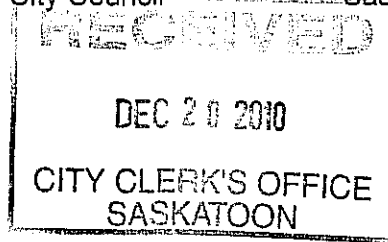
Le Rendez-vous francophone

308 4e avenue nord • Saskatoon • Saskatchewan • S7K 2L7
306.656.7440 • ffs@shaw.ca • www.francosaskatoon.ca

2500-1
B3
Village Français

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council - Saskatoon, December 9th, 2010

City of Saskatoon
222 3rd Ave. North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0J5



The Fédération des Francophones de Saskatoon, in the name of francophone community, organizes the celebration of the Saint Jean Baptist every year. This celebration represents the pride of the francophone people and is considered the national day of the Francophones of Canada. Part of the celebration consists in the fireworks, which is very similar to the fireworks of Canada Day.

While organizing this festival, we became aware of the new bylaw requiring that all fireworks must be approved by the Council of the City of Saskatoon prior to be approved by the fire and protective department, except on four definite dates which are: Canada day, New Year's Eve, Victoria Day and Labour Day.

As this celebration is a national day for the francophone throughout Canada, we would like the Council to consider the requests listed below:

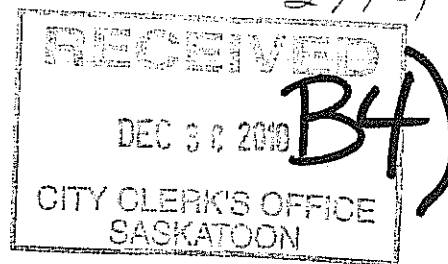
1. That the permission be granted to the Fédération des Francophones de Saskatoon to hold traditional fireworks on the day chosen by the Saskatoon francophone community for the celebration of the St Jean Baptist for the year 2011, on or around the 24th of June 2011.
2. That the bylaw be amended to add the celebration of the Saint Jean-Baptist, on the day chosen by the francophone community of Saskatoon, on or around the 24th of June of each year, on the list of celebrations pre-approved by the Council, as an acknowledgement of the national day of the francophone Canadians.

Respectfully submitted,

Françoise Kartha
President

CC
Véronique Eberhart
Executive Director

Le français rayonne pour tous!



December 16, 2010

Attention: Mayor and Council

RE: Canada - European Union Trade Agreement Could Hurt

Canada has been negotiating a new trade agreement with the European Union, an agreement that could hurt local governments. The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) could take away your municipalities' right to have buy local & buy Canadian policies, increase your administrative costs through forced reporting, and threaten sovereignty over water.

The agreement is complex and to help inform local governments we have commissioned a legal opinion from renowned trade lawyer Steven Shrybman. Included is an issue backgrounder highlighting the potential loss of 'buy local' policies and services.

Why should you care? Buy local policies are important tools for stimulating local economic activity, job creation and innovation, and are often the backbone of other public policy goals such as food security and social equity.

Local Government's Protect Their Rights

September 2010, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) pass a resolution calling on the federal government to respect municipal autonomy in trade negotiations with the European Union.

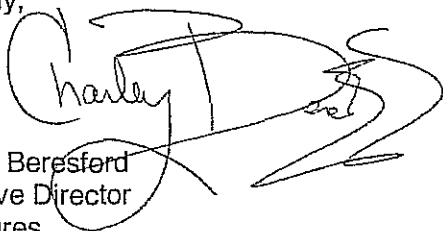
October 2010, the National Farmers Union issues statement on CETA, warning that the agreement could prevent municipalities from setting local food preference policies and even extinguish farmers' rights to save and re-use seeds.

October 2010, the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) pass a resolution calling on the provincial government to negotiate a clear, permanent exemption for local governments from CETA.

What can you do? Join other municipal governments across Canada and pass a resolution calling for local governments to remain exempt from the trade deal. Speak up before negotiations in Brussels (January 17-21, 2011), and what could be the final round in Ottawa (April 2011). For more information visit our website (www.civicgovernance.ca) or contact us at info@columbiainstitute.ca

We hope this material will be a useful resource in your work as a local leader.

Sincerely,



Charley Beresford
Executive Director
Enclosures

Will the Canada - European Union Trade Agreement Hurt Our Local Government?

International trade agreements have important consequences for local governance. When a country enters into an international agreement, it can pledge its junior governments to live up to promises made by that senior government.

Commitments made by the Canadian federal government in international trade agreements can potentially take precedence over locally-made policies. This is can be detrimental to the goals of municipal governments and local communities.

Saskatchewan communities and public services targeted by CETA. While CETA has implications for all Canadian municipalities, leaked European Union negotiating documents name a number of specific Saskatchewan communities, crown corporations and public services as targets.⁴

Saskatchewan public bodies targeted by agreement:

- **Municipal procurement and public services**
- **Crown Corporations**, including SaskPower and SaskEnergy.
- **Airports** in Saskatoon and Regina
- **Public transit** in Saskatoon and Regina



Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) Resolution - CETA – October 2010

WHEREAS the Canadian government has entered into negotiations with the European Union for a comprehensive economic trade agreement;

AND WHEREAS European corporations are insisting on full access to procurement by sub national governments - including local governments, school boards, universities, hospitals and other provincial agencies, which could significantly reduce or eliminate the right to specify local priorities when public money is invested in goods, services or capital projects;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the UBCM request:

- a briefing from the Province of BC on the scope and content of trade negotiations with the European Union;
- the Federation of Canadian Municipalities to provide sector-by-sector analysis of the potential impacts on municipal functions and powers of the procurement regime that the European Union is seeking;
- the Federation of Canadian Municipalities to urge the government of Canada not to provide the European Union with access to sub national government procurement; and
- that the provincial government negotiate a clear, permanent exemption for local governments from CETA.

Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Resolution - CETA – September 2010

MUNICIPAL IMPACT OF CANADA AND EUROPEAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP TRADE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS The Government of Canada has entered into negotiations with the European Union for an EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement; and

WHEREAS The Government of Canada and the European Union have developed a mandate to seek an ambitious agreement that would negotiate a wide range of areas, included central and sub-central government procurement; and

WHEREAS Provinces and Territories are responsible for implementing any treaty obligations resulting from such trade negotiations; and

WHEREAS municipal governments have expressed an interest in local sustainable economic development which can be impacted by a Canada European Trade Agreement that could reduce or eliminate the right to specify local priorities when public money is invested in goods, services or capital projects; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the Federation of Canadian Municipalities encourage the Government of Canada to inform municipalities of those aspects of the Trade Negotiations which may affect municipal government procurement and, further, to protect the right of municipalities to specify local priorities in purchasing decisions, be it further

RESOLVED That FCM call on the Government of Canada to adopt a negotiating position that supports reciprocity in Canadian and European Union municipal procurement practices.

These resolutions are available on our website at www.civicgovernance.ca

Municipalities and the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

Trade and Economic Policy Update • Fall 2010

The Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA): A threat to local government powers

A recent legal opinion commissioned by the Centre for Civic Governance raises troubling questions about the local governance implications of the proposed Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, or 'CETA'.¹

According to the legal opinion, CETA negotiations may be bargaining away the ability of local governments to include local and Canadian content requirements in procurement processes, and may also open the door to privatization of municipal water services.

Background

A municipality's ability to 'buy local' or 'buy Canadian' can be an important tool for stimulating the local and national economy, and can also be used to protect the environment and foster innovation. Although Canada has signed on to several international trade agreements since the 1980s, the ability to use buy-local and buy-Canadian policies remained largely intact until this year.²

But in February 2010, the Canadian government signed a deal with the US (the Canada-US Procurement Agreement, or 'CUSPA') that includes measures preventing local governments in Canada from giving Canadian or local contractors preference in many municipal construction projects until the fall of 2011.

The current CETA negotiations between Canada and the EU seem to be going even further. Legal analysis of a leaked draft of the EU's negotiating document concludes that if the deal is signed, "local governments will no longer legally be able to give preference to local or Canadian suppliers," and "would bear significant administrative costs and litigation risks" related

to potential legal challenges from European companies.³ If the deal is signed, it would be extremely difficult for Canada to cancel or renegotiate the agreement.

Undermining Local Decision Making

According to the legal opinion, proposed CETA procurement rules would:

- Prohibit municipalities from restricting tender calls to local or Canadian companies or requiring that bidders use some proportion of local or Canadian goods, services or labour. This would essentially end the ability of municipalities to use procurement as a local economic or social development tool;
- Prohibit municipalities from using procurement for strategic purposes, such as creating or supporting a market for innovative goods and services, including green technologies if the effect would favour Canadian producers or attract investment to Canada;

Saskatchewan communities and public services targeted in CETA

While CETA has implications for all Canadian municipalities, leaked European Union negotiating documents name a number of specific Saskatchewan communities, crown corporations and public services as targets.⁴ Public bodies singled out in the EU CETA initial request include:

- *Municipal procurement and public services in Regina and Saskatoon*
- *Airports in Saskatoon and Regina*
- *Public transit in Saskatoon and Regina*
- *Crown Corporations, including SaskPower and SaskEnergy.*



CETA could open the door to privatization of municipal water services in Canada by European multinationals. Privatized municipal water systems operated by EU companies have led to poor service, high water prices and corruption scandals. In the past decade, a growing number of French municipalities, are taking their water systems back under public control.⁵

- Prohibit municipalities from using procurement for sustainable development purposes such as promoting food security by adopting "buy local" food practices.

Increased costs and legal problems for local governments

The legal opinion also points out that CETA would also allow multinational corporations to put intense pressure on municipalities. Under the proposed agreement, unsuccessful corporate bidders will have the right to challenge a municipality's decision in awarding a contract. This could mean significant litigation risks and increased administrative costs as local governments are forced to report on and defend procurement choices. There is even a real danger that local governments would have to compensate unsuccessful bidders if a court finds that CETA procedures and rules were not strictly observed.

Administrative costs:

The legal opinion warns that CETA would require municipalities to shoulder administrative costs associated with:

- Providing the federal government with information and statistics about their procurement practices and activities;
- Publishing detailed notices and announcements of intended procurements;

- Issuing tenders in accordance with CETA procedures and technical specifications;
- Accounting to unsuccessful suppliers for their procurement decisions; and
- Defending their actions if challenged, before domestic administrative, judicial and appellate bodies;

Legal Risks

The opinion also found that proposed CETA rules could slow or derail procurement processes by forcing municipalities to:

- Provide unsuccessful EU bidders with sufficient time to appeal their decisions;
- Contend with an order suspending the procurement pending the resolution of such an appeal; or
- Pay damages to an unsuccessful bidder or bidders where [municipalities] fail to comply with CETA rules.

Saskatchewan Water at Risk?

Another issue identified in the report is the possibility that multinational companies could gain unprecedented access to municipal water services. While the Canadian government has in the past made efforts to preserve its sovereign control over water when negotiating international trade agreements, the EU has specifically requested that drinking water services be included in CETA. This could open the door to private ownership and operation of municipal water infrastructure by multinational corporations. The world's two largest multinational private water companies, GDF Suez and Veolia Water, are both based in the EU, and other large multinational water companies are based in EU countries such as Germany and the UK.

According to the legal opinion, "CETA rules would allow a water conglomerate to get its foot in the door whenever a Canadian municipality or covered water utility tenders for any goods (eg. water treatment technology) or services (eg. for engineering, design, construction, or the operational services) relating to water supply systems. That contractual relationship

could then provide a platform for the company to expand its interests in the water or waste water systems." The report further notes that proposed CETA rules could ultimately lead to "the risk of private entities being able to establish a proprietary claim to the water itself."⁶

Give municipalities a real say on trade deals

Procurement is of crucial importance to municipalities, and it is troubling that the federal government is negotiating CETA behind closed doors without an open, thorough and effective consultation with municipalities and the Canadian public.

Although CETA is currently in the draft stage of development, the Federal Government is on track to finish negotiations early, and the Federal Trade Minister recently suggested that the final deal could be signed well before the end of 2011.⁷

Given the high stakes involved in CETA, the Centre for Civic Governance-commissioned legal opinion recommends that the federal government provide objective information about the costs and benefits for municipalities, give municipalities a meaningful place at the table and allow municipalities time to gain public input on the impacts of these changes.

Local governments & allies speaking out on CETA

Municipalities and other organizations across Canada are demanding that the Canadian government addresses their concerns about CETA.

- In October, the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) annual convention passed a resolution asking that the provincial government negotiate a clear, permanent exemption for local governments from CETA.
- In September 2010, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) passed a resolution calling on the federal government to respect municipal autonomy in trade negotiations with the European Union.
- City councils across Canada, from Burnaby, BC, all the way to Lunenburg, NS, have been passing resolutions asking that municipalities have a say in the CETA negotiations.
- The National Farmers Union has spoken out on CETA, warning that the agreement could prevent municipalities from setting local food preference policies and even extinguish farmers' rights to save and re-use seeds. Read more at www.nfu.ca

Four recommendations for the CETA negotiations

(from legal opinion by trade lawyer Steven Shrybman, May 2010)

In light of the sweeping constraints on municipal procurement powers engendered by proposed CETA rules, it would be reasonable to call upon the federal government to:

1. Undertake and publish a thorough, timely and objective assessment of both the costs and benefits for municipalities of the CETA agenda;
2. Provide an explanation of which sectors are most likely to be the principal beneficiaries of CETA, and how the purported benefits of this trade deal are to be distributed;
3. Engage in effective consultations with municipalities following these analyses and before negotiations are pursued further; and
4. Allow sufficient time for municipalities to solicit public comment from those potentially affected by present proposals.

Local Procurement in Action

- The FCM estimates that Canadian municipal governments collectively purchase more than \$98 billion per year in goods and services. By opening up this sector to foreign corporations, the CETA would make it harder to keep these dollars circulating in Canada's local, regional and national economies.⁸
- 'Buy local' food procurement policies, as implemented by Toronto and Markham, Ontario and under consideration in other Canadian municipalities, can stimulate regional economies while reducing greenhouse gas emissions from food transportation. One study found that a 'conventional' food system that relies on long distance transportation generates anywhere from 5 to 17 times the GHG emissions of a locally/regionally-based system. Under CETA, buy local food policies could face legal challenges from European agribusiness and food processing corporations.⁹

Resources

Municipal Procurement Implications of the Proposed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union. Legal opinion prepared by Steven Shrybman of Sack Goldblatt Mitchell LLP for the Centre for Civic Governance at Columbia Institute, May 28, 2010. Available online from www.civicgovernance.ca

A Leaked Draft of the CETA text, dated January 2010, can be downloaded from the Trade Justice Network website: tradejustice.ca

Negotiating from weakness: Canada-EU trade treaty threatens Canadian purchasing policies and public services - A report by Scott Sinclair for the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives: www.policyalternatives.ca/projects/trade-and-investment-research-project

Sources and Endnotes

1. Steven Shrybman (Sack Goldblatt Mitchell LLP), *Municipal Procurement Implications of the Proposed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union*. Legal opinion prepared by for the Centre for Civic Governance at Columbia Institute, May 28, 2010. Available online from www.civicgovernance.ca/
2. Local procurement in Saskatchewan above certain dollar thresholds is already constrained to some extent by the Agreement in Internal Trade (AIT). However, the constraints imposed by CETA on municipal procurement options go well beyond those of the AIT, which allow municipal procurement to favour Canadian goods and services and which unlike CETA rules, exempt procurement relating to water and water related services.
3. Shrybman, 2010
4. A Leaked Draft of the CETA text, dated January 2010, can be downloaded from the Trade Justice Network website: tradejustice.ca
5. For more information, see Food and Water Europe, *Paris Reclaims Public Water*, Backgrounder, March 2010. Available online at foodandwater-watch.org/ParisReclaimsWater.pdf
6. Shrybman, 2010
7. Nirmala Menon, "Canada Minister Confident Of EU Trade Pact Before End 2011", *Wall Street Journal Online*, MAY 6, 2010
8. Federation of Canadian Municipalities, "The Benefits of Becoming a Corporate Partner" (2009 brochure). Available online at: www.fcm.ca/cmfiles/FCM%20CP%20Info_App%20En1PBL-1212008-2149.pdf
9. Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture. *Food, Fuel, and Freeways: An Iowa perspective on how far food travels, fuel usage, and greenhouse gas emissions*. Iowa State University, June 2001. Available online at: www.leopold.iastate.edu/pubs/staff/ppp/food_mil.pdf



CENTRE
FOR
CIVIC
GOVERNANCE

Columbia
INSTITUTE

The Centre for Civic Governance is an initiative of the Columbia Institute, a charitable organization focused on nurturing leadership for inclusive, sustainable communities.

Ste 1200 1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3Z3

Phone: 604-408-2500 Fax: 604-408-2525

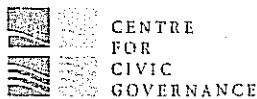
Web: www.civicgovernance.ca

Email: info@columbiainstitute.ca

Municipal Procurement Implications of the Proposed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union

Legal opinion prepared by Steven Shrybman (Sack Goldblatt Mitchell LLP) for the Centre for Civic Governance at Columbia Institute

May 28, 2010



Centre for Civic Governance
1200-1166 Alberni Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3Z3
604-408-2500
Web: www.civicgovernance.ca/
Email: info@columbiainstitute.ca

USW-2009



Introduction

Purchasing power has long been a key policy tool for municipalities, and is becoming even more important in the face of the extraordinary economic, social, environmental and ecological pressures currently confronting Canadian communities. Procurement choices can play a crucial role not only in promoting local economic development, local food production and green technologies, but also in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the community's ecological footprint through regional sourcing of goods and services.

It is in recognition of the importance of local procurement to the wellbeing of Canadian communities that the Centre for Civic Governance commissioned this legal opinion. Sub-national public procurement in Canada had largely been left out of earlier international trade agreements, such as NAFTA and the FTAA. But in early 2010, after months of closed door negotiations, the government of Canada signed an agreement which for the first time opened up municipal procurement in construction services to American companies.

Canada gave away a lot in this 'Buy American deal' (the Canada-US Procurement Agreement, or 'CUSPA') but seems to have gained little in return. Most of the protected US stimulus funds that were Canada's rationale for the deal had already been spent, and many US municipalities chose not to put their own procurement powers up for negotiation. The Canadian government has already pledged to extend and expand this 'Buy American' deal when it comes up for renewal in 2011.

While CUSPA is a source of serious concern, Canada's current trade negotiations with the European Union may set an even more worrying precedent. As Steven Shrybman explains in this legal opinion, leaked documents from the current Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) negotiations suggest that this deal goes much further than CUSPA. The EU has made specific requests for full access to public procurement in cities across Canada, including the right of European multinational corporations to bid on core municipal services, such as public transit systems, water services and wastewater treatment. The leaked CETA documents explicitly propose that environmental and local economic development considerations be excluded as factors in procurement decisions, and the deal would open up opportunities for corporations who don't get their way to tie municipalities up with expensive legal challenges.

Given these serious concerns, it is crucial that the Canadian government consults closely with municipalities and provides objective research and risk assessments regarding the potential economic, social and environmental impacts of CETA before signing any new agreement. We hope this legal opinion will contribute to a wide-ranging public debate on this matter.

Charley Beresford
Executive Director



The Centre for Civic Governance is an initiative of the Columbia Institute, a charitable organization focused on nurturing leadership for inclusive, sustainable communities.

Foreword: Why is the CETA agreement important to your municipality?

By Nate Bello, former of Mayor of Quesnel, BC

International trade agreements have important consequences for local governance. When a country enters into an international agreement, it can pledge its junior governments to live up to promises made by that senior government. Commitments made by the Canadian federal government in international trade agreements can potentially take precedence over locally-made policies. This is can be detrimental to the goals of municipal governments and local communities.

What is CETA and how can it affect municipalities?

Canada is currently holding talks with the European Union regarding trade. Many of the provisions in the proposed pact – the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) – would further the erosion of municipal powers begun by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

If these negotiations do result in an agreement, the main adverse effect on municipalities will be in the area of procurement. Your municipality's policies surrounding procurement can be effective tools for economic development. If CETA is successful, your ability to make the rules regarding purchasing will be severely limited.

Isn't trade between countries extremely complicated and beyond the scope of local government?

It is true that trade issues are extremely complex. However, when decisions are made that concern your citizens, it is your responsibility to demand that the impact of potential agreements be explained in plain language so that you can reach a reasoned response to the issues involved.

What can I do as a locally elected official?

- Read Steven Shrybman's attached legal opinion on CETA, and let your council know about this potential threat to your city's rights.
- Ask staff to explore the issue and determine how best to defend your community against any incursions into your ability to make your own procurement rules.
- Write to the UBCM and ask them to provide leadership. The UBCM can demand on your behalf that the provincial and federal governments consult closely with municipalities and provide objective research and risk assessments regarding potential economic, social and environmental impacts of CETA before signing any new agreement.

Remember, as an elected official you have the opportunity to speak out in defense of those rights that help you improve the quality of life in your community. Procurement policy is one important tool over which you must retain authority.

Sack Goldblatt Mitchell LLP *Lawyers*

20 Dundas St. W., Suite 1100, P.O. Box 180 Toronto ON M5G 2G8
T 416.977.6070 F 416.591.7333 www.sgmllaw.com

Steven Shrybman
Direct Line: 613-482-2456
sshrybman@sgmlaw.com
Our File No. 10-1078

May 26, 2010

Charley Beresford
Executive Director
Columbia Institute Centre for Civic Governance
Ste 1200 - 1166 Alberni Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3Z3

Dear Ms. Beresford:

Re: Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

Canada is currently negotiating a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with the European Union (the "EU"). The following provides an assessment of the potential impacts of this proposed trade agreement on municipal government authority.

The federal government has described CETA as the most ambitious free trade initiative to be undertaken by Canada. In truth, many provisions of the proposed text replicate those of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Both agreements greatly expanded the scope of international trade law to encompass spheres of domestic policy and law that have little to do with international trade in any conventional sense, including those within the jurisdiction of municipal governments. Indeed the actions of local governments – including those related to waste management, the delivery of water services, and land use planning – can and have been challenged for offending the requirements of international trade law.

The following analysis does not provide a comprehensive assessment of the full scope of CETA rules that are likely to impact municipal governments, for as noted, much of this terrain has already been charted under NAFTA and WTO rules. For example, Canada proposes to provide corporations with a virtually unfettered right to invoke international arbitration to seek damages where they claim a Canadian government or other public body has failed to comply with the investment rules of the regime. While including such provisions in a comprehensive international trade agreement would be unprecedented for the EU, Canada has been dealing with the consequences of according private investors such extraordinary rights for over a decade.

Even so, the consequences of exposing Canadian governments to investor-state claims by countless EU-based corporations are not to be discounted. Because of the serious risks engendered by such investment rules, we have included an example of these litigation risks below in regard to water supply services in light of the EU's pointed demand that such services

be subject to CETA rules and the dominant position of EU-based water service corporations in this sector.

However, the primary focus of the following assessment is on procurement. In this area, CETA proposals would substantially expand the application of trade rules to municipal governments and other public bodies, and the inclusion of sub-national procurement in CETA is arguably the EU's foremost demand. For the moment, the procurement practices of provincial and municipal governments remain largely untrammelled by international treaty obligations. For these reasons, and because procurement can play such an important role in a modern economy, the following analysis provides a detailed assessment of proposed CETA procurement rules.

SUMMARY

[The term "municipalities" is used throughout this analysis as a short form for all MASH sector entities, including schools, hospitals, libraries, power and water utilities, and virtually all other public bodies and institutions which under present proposals would also be subject to CETA procurement rules.]

The current procurement practices of Canadian municipalities are typically open and transparent. EU companies are as entitled to bid in response to municipal tenders as are their Canadian counterparts, and only very rarely do tender calls require some proportion of the goods and services to be provided locally. However, municipalities also recognize the important role that procurement can play towards achieving economic, social, or environmental goals.

Indeed the FCM has stressed the important relationship between infrastructure investment and job creation. Commenting on federal budget commitments, and under the heading "The Road to New Jobs" the FCM put it this way:

Turning federal budget commitments into new jobs does not happen automatically. A number of steps are required, with multiple decision points, complex problem-solving, and external barriers and challenges along the way. Each of these milestones must be met by one or more of the three orders of government involved in this national stimulus effort in order to turn a dollar figure shown in a federal budget document into real projects and jobs in Canadian communities.

Of course a critical decision point concerns the conditions of public procurement, and the FCM has also called upon the federal government to preserve the right of municipalities to insist on local content and job creation as conditions of procurement. In setting out the principles that should guide Canadian trade negotiations, the FCM stressed the importance of:

Canadian content for strategic industries or sensitive projects: A trade deal must recognize strategic and public interest considerations before barring all preferential treatment based on country of origin. There may be industries of strategic significance to a particular region, such as transit, or projects where considerations of quality, public benefit, environmental protection or business ethics means that a local government may be allowed to implement minimum Canadian content levels, within reason.

To put it simply, proposed CETA rules would permanently remove the option of using procurement in this manner. Thus under CETA, municipalities would no longer be able to restrict tendering to Canadian companies, or stipulate that foreign companies bidding on public contracts accord some preference for local or Canadian goods, services, or workers. As a result, municipalities would lose one of the few, and perhaps the most important tool they now have for stimulating innovation, fostering community economic development, creating local employment and achieving other public policy goals, from food security to social equity.

At the same time, municipalities would bear significant administrative costs and litigation risks arising from having to expand the scope of their procurement practices; reporting upon, accounting for and defending their procurement choices; and from having to compensate unsuccessful bidders where CETA procedures and rules are not strictly observed.

Specifically, proposed CETA procurement rules would:

- i) prohibit municipalities from using procurement as a local economic or social development tool by restricting tender calls to local or Canadian companies or by requiring that bidders use some proportion of local or Canadian goods, services or labour in providing the goods and services being tendered;
- ii) prohibit municipalities from using procurement for strategic purposes, such as creating or supporting a market for innovative goods and services, including green technologies where the effect would favour Canadian producers or attract investment to Canada;
- iii) prohibit municipalities from using procurement for sustainable development purposes such as promoting food security by adopting “buy local” food practices;
- iv) require municipalities to shoulder the administrative costs associated with:
 - providing the federal government with information and statistics about their procurement practices and activities;
 - publishing detailed notices and announcements of intended procurements;
 - issuing tenders in accordance with CETA procedures and technical specifications;
 - accounting to unsuccessful suppliers for their procurement decisions; and
 - defending their actions if challenged, before domestic administrative, judicial and appellate bodies;
- v) put municipalities in jeopardy of their procurement processes being slowed or derailed by having to:
 - provide unsuccessful EU bidders with sufficient time to appeal their decisions;

- contend with an order suspending the procurement pending the resolution of such an appeal; or
- pay damages to an unsuccessful bidder or bidders where they fail to comply with CETA rules.

The constraints imposed by CETA on municipal procurement options also go well beyond those of the Agreement in Internal Trade (AIT) which allow municipal procurement to favour Canadian goods and services, and which unlike CETA rules, exempt procurement relating to water and water related services.

The Importance of Due Diligence by Municipalities

Given the nature of these constraints, it is surprising that neither federal nor provincial governments have presented an assessment of their impact, nor have they offered any meaningful assessment of what municipalities might gain from abandoning their procurement prerogatives. However, it does appear to be conceded that Canada has little to gain from reciprocal access to EU procurement markets and so will be seeking gains in other areas.

For example, according to an account in a leading trade journal, recognizing that the EU has much more to gain from the inclusion of sub-national procurement in CETA, Canada's Trade Minister is poised to use sub-national procurement as a bargaining chip in exchange for new market access for Canadian beef, pork and grains.¹ We could not, however, find evidence that such a trade-off would be warranted, even if one accepts that it is reasonable to expect municipalities to bear the costs for benefits that other sectors and regions of the country might gain.

We have also included below a brief account of the outcome of recent bi-lateral procurement negotiations with the U.S. to belie the notion that one can rely upon the outcome of such negotiations to produce a balanced agreement that serves Canadian interests. The recently concluded Canada-U.S. Procurement Agreement is a remarkably one-sided agreement under which most benefits flow to U.S. companies, and this is particularly true for temporary provisions that require Canadian municipalities to comply with international procurement rules for the first time. Under these rules, Canadian municipalities must open procurement for construction and related services to U.S. companies, but U.S. states and municipalities, many of which maintain local preferences that effectively exclude Canadian bidders, are under no reciprocal obligation. It appears in that case that the federal government's political imperatives overwhelmed its interest in achieving an outcome that furthered Canadian interests. We believe there are good reasons to be concerned that the same dynamics are at play in CETA negotiations.

If there is any further need to underscore the importance of due diligence by those representing municipalities on the trade file, it is provided by recognizing the permanent character of CETA commitments. The practical and political difficulties of amending an international agreement are such that it is virtually impossible to reinstate the prerogatives of governments once these are

¹ Inside Trade, 28-18-13.

abandoned. Recognizing this difficulty, Canada has proposed an elaborate procedure for modifying the commitments it makes under the CETA regime.² But the right to modify commitments is highly qualified, and has not been accepted by the EU. Moreover, in our view Canada's proposal is unlikely to be accepted by the EU because it cuts so directly against the essential purpose of this proposed trade agreement, which is to establish binding and ongoing obligations that may not be amended domestically.

To underscore this point, we are aware of no instance of Canada seeking to amend NAFTA rules, notwithstanding serious dissatisfaction with aspects of the regime – the softwood lumber disputes and investor state claims being two examples. The only reasonable assumption for municipalities to make is that if procurement authority is ceded under CETA, it will not be recoverable.

In light of the outcome of 'Buy America' procurement negotiations with the U.S., and the sweeping constraints on municipal procurement powers engendered by proposed CETA rules, it would be reasonable in our view to call upon the federal government to:

- i) undertake and publish a thorough, timely and objective assessment of both the costs and benefits for municipalities of the CETA agenda;
- ii) provide an explanation of which sectors are most likely to be the principal beneficiaries of CETA, and how the purported benefits of this trade deal are to be distributed;
- iii) engage in effective consultations with municipalities following these analyses and before negotiations are pursued further; and
- iv) allow sufficient time for municipalities to solicit public comment from those potentially affected by present proposals.

Most importantly, given the failure of CETA proposals to preserve the right of municipalities to insist on Canadian content for strategic industries as the FCM called for, it would be reasonable to renew calls for the Federal Government to provide clear assurance that it will not trade away the authority of local governments to use procurement to achieve economic, social, environmental, sustainability and other valid public policy goals.

Finally, it is important that the Federal Government's international procurement objectives are being pursued in at least one other major venue – bi-lateral negotiations under CUSPA. Under that Agreement Canada is committed to future discussions to explore an expansion of commitments with respect to market access for procurement.

We believe that Canadian municipalities should be very clear that the preservation of such rights is a necessary precondition for any future support they might offer for the CETA agenda. .

Caveats

² See Article XVIII: Modifications and Rectifications to Coverage.

Finally by way of introduction, it is important to qualify the following assessment by noting that it is based on unofficial and leaked copies of draft negotiating texts.³ Many of the details of current proposals have yet to be ironed out, and in many instances the drafts set out, in bracketed text, the respective negotiating positions of the two parties which remain to be settled. While the federal government has provided ongoing briefings concerning the progress of negotiations it has not been willing to be transparent about the actual details and substance of those negotiations.

THE ROLE OF PROCUREMENT

Before describing the procurement rules set out in the draft CETA text, it is appropriate to describe how public procurement is now being used by Canada and its principal trading partners, for as noted, both the conventional and more innovative uses of procurement would be largely ruled out by these proposed trade rules.

The Conventional Use of Procurement

Public procurement typically involves the expenditure of public funds to acquire goods (eg. computers, transit vehicles and wind turbines) and services (eg. engineering, accounting, waste management and energy conservation) for use by government or other public bodies. Subject to certain requirements concerning transparency and fairness, Canadian municipalities are relatively free to adopt whatever procurement practices they deem to be in the public interest.

In fact, procurement remains one of the few economic levers still available to governments under free trade, and may still be used to promote local economic development and create jobs. The importance of this tool is also explained by the fact that such public spending represents approximately 15-20% of GDP in OECD countries.⁴

Because of their utility and importance, many of Canada's trading partners have also preserved their rights to use procurement for economic and public policy purposes. For example, in the U.S. procurement is routinely used to promote community and local economic development –and preferences for local companies and goods are a ubiquitous feature of dozens of state and local procurement regimes.

Procurement to Foster Innovation and Sustainable Development

In addition to the more conventional uses of public procurement, it is increasingly being seen as providing an important tool for spurring innovation and creating markets for new products and services. Sometimes described as *strategic procurement*, this utilization of public purchasing can create demand for innovative technologies, products or services which stimulate a broader market. In this way public demand can play an important role with respect to the diffusion of new or alternative technologies, since public demand for innovative products also sends strong signals to private users.

³ These documents can be found on the website of the Trade Justice Network: (<http://www.tradejustice.ca/>)

⁴ Joint Report on the EU-Canada Scoping Exercise, March 5, 2009.

Green Energy In Ontario

This in fact is the approach that Ontario has recently adopted as part of a green energy initiative under which the government is using public funding and spending to attract and create a market for renewable energy products and producers.

Under the Ontario *Green Energy Act*, 2009, a preferential feed-in tariff programme has been established to encourage the use of renewable energy. The *Green Energy Act* includes significant domestic content requirements for the procurement of renewable energy projects. According to this new policy, at least 25% of wind projects and 50% of large solar projects must contain Ontario goods and labour. These percentages will increase for solar in 2011 (up to 60%), and for wind in 2012 (up to 50%). Ontario sees this initiative as a way to stimulate the economy, provide energy security for the province, and to achieve important environmental goals, including the reduction of greenhouse gases. It is telling that the EU has specifically identified the Act and these programs as offending the principles of the CETA procurement rules it is proposing.⁵

Sustainable Waste Water Treatment and Energy

Another example of strategic procurement is provided by present plans by the Capital Regional District (CRD) of British Columbia to establish sewage treatment works and related facilities. The CRD waste water treatment project is comprised of several elements, including a waste water collection system, two main waste water treatment plants, an energy centre for biogas, waste heat and other energy recovery projects, and resource recovery facilities for biosolids and other waste products.⁶ The CRD has identified criteria for assessing the various options for proceeding with its project, including “the ability for the delivery option to provide maximum economic benefit to the CRD and British Columbia in terms of jobs and other economic benefits”.

But the CRD also sees procurement as means for promoting environmental innovation with respect to the management of wastewater.⁷ In this regard, the CRD plan is seen as an important means for “integrating wastewater management into sustainable water, storm water, solid waste and energy planning for the community.” For practical applications of wastewater treatment resources, the possibilities are endless.⁸ This type of strategic procurement by the CRD can provide a market for innovative Canadian environmental and energy engineering services and technologies, while achieving its other stated goal of promoting economic development for the region and Canada.

⁵ MAAC 2009 – List of Key Market Access Barriers in Canada under the Market Access Strategy.

⁶ Capital Regional District Core Area Wastewater Management Program Potential Program Delivery Options, January 6, 2010.

⁷ As noted by the CRD business case “... the CRD is committed to implementing a large number of sustainability initiatives in these Programs. The CRD will demonstrate leadership in the field of wastewater treatment and beneficial reuse, and also aim for carbon neutrality.” [G.5 Resource Recovery And Carbon Neutrality - business case]

⁸ <http://www.wastewatermadeclear.ca/environment/benefits.htm>

But as we describe below, under CETA rules the CRD would be prohibited from including “offsets” in procurement contracts for the purpose of encouraging local development “such as the use of domestic content ... [or] licensing of technology...” This rule clearly precludes procurement terms that would require any bidder to source environmental engineering services or technologies from Canadian providers, and would defeat the dual purposes the CRD is attempting to achieve.

Food Security

Another potential casualty of proposed CETA rules is buy-local food policies such as Toronto’s “Local Food Procurement Policy” which was explicitly adopted to “reduce greenhouse gas and smog causing emissions generated by the import of food from outside of Ontario.” That policy commits Toronto City Council “to progressively increase the percentage of food being served at City-owned facilities or purchased for City operations from local sources”. “Local” is defined as “food that is grown in the Greater Toronto Area, the Greenbelt of Ontario and other regions of Ontario.”⁹

The benefits of Toronto’s commitment were described as including reductions in:

- climate change and greenhouse gas emissions associated with food transportation and production;
- harmful effects of agricultural chemicals, in particular pesticides and fertilizers;
- the long-term effects of large scale monocultures; and
- increased reliance on imported food and food security issues related to breaks in the food chain due to emergencies or natural disasters.

Here again, proposed CETA rules would rule out these procurement goals.

Strategic Procurement in the EU

One of the ironies here is that Ontario is in many ways following the lead of European countries that have adopted very similar strategies for fostering the development of renewable energy technologies such as wind turbines (Denmark) and photovoltaic cells (Germany). In fact, in Europe these initiatives were often taken up by municipal governments.

For example, s. 2 of Germany’s *Renewable Energy Sources Act*, provides for:

1. priority connection to the grid systems for general electricity supply of installations generating electricity from renewable energy sources and from mine gas within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, including its exclusive economic zone(territorial application of this Act),

⁹ See discussion <http://www.torontoenvironment.org/campaigns/greenbelt/localfoodprocurement>

2. the priority purchase, transmission, distribution of and payment for such electricity by the grid system operators ...

The U.K. is also committed to using public procurement to foster innovation. Its policy is set out in a publication titled “Driving innovation through public procurement” which shows government departments how they can encourage suppliers to use their capabilities and know-how to innovate in ways that will benefit both public services and the wider economy. The U.K. regards public procurers as having an important part to play “in making the U.K. the best place in the world to be an innovative business or public sector or third sector organisation.”

As its responsible Ministry explains:

Innovation is a key element in driving greater value for money from public sector procurement. By encouraging suppliers to develop novel techniques to help deliver public services we will continue to drive improvements in the performance of public services.”¹⁰

Given the very asymmetrical outcome of procurement negotiations with the U.S., which are described more fully below, it is a real concern that the EU may see an opportunity to challenge Ontario’s green power initiative while leaving similar EU programs intact.

CURRENT CANADIAN PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

It is beyond the scope of this assessment to canvass the diverse procurement practices of Canadian municipalities and MASH sector bodies. Anecdotal accounts, however, indicate that a great deal of Canadian procurement by these sectors engender few restrictions on the right of EU-based corporations to bid on public tenders. It is also uncommon for tender calls to stipulate that some or all of the goods and services involved be acquired locally or even in Canada. Nevertheless, there are notable exceptions to open tendering when municipalities or MASH institutions feel these are warranted. These, however, are clearly the exception.

IS IT PROTECTIONISM?

When the US government incorporated long-standing local preferences to recent stimulus legislation, Canada was quick to denounce these provisions as protectionist. Putting aside for the moment that similar domestic purchase and assembly requirements have been a feature of U.S. law since the 1930s, and are consistent with its international trade obligations, it is isn’t obvious that such measures fit the definition of protectionism in any respect.

To begin with, procurement was not, until the advent of the WTO, a subject for inclusion in an international trade agreement. Under free trade rules, governments must not interfere with trade in goods across international borders, but they have not historically been required to spend public funds on foreign goods or services when they choose not to. Moreover, proposed CETA rules apply to services as well as goods – such as the planning, design, engineering, environmental assessment and management services associated with establishing a green box composting program, not just the green bins, trucks and composters needed to operate such a system.

¹⁰ http://www.ogc.gov.uk/documents/Innovation_policy_statement.pdf

More important than the label, however, is the very practical question of whether Canada should abandon such an important economic development tool, and why it should do so given the determination of the U.S. and other trading partners to maintain this authority.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION

The EU has tabled its initial request for the application of CETA procurement rules, and is proposing the inclusion of all procurement contracts with a value in excess of \$200,000 by the following entities:

- All sub central government entities including those operating at the local, regional or municipal level as well as all other entities in all Canadian Provinces and Territories, including:
 - in Ontario: the municipalities of Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Richmond Hill, Kitchener, Vaughan, Brantford, Windsor, Markham, Greater Sudbury, Burlington, Oakville, Oshawa, St. Catharine's-Niagara, Sherbrooke, Thunder Bay, Kingston, Barrie, Guelph
 - in Québec: the municipalities of Montréal (and/or Ville de Montréal ex-CUM), Québec, Longueuil, Gatineau, Trois Rivières, Laval, Chicoutimi-Jonquière
 - in Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton
 - in British Columbia: Vancouver, Richmond, Coquitlam, Burnaby, Abbotsford, Victoria, Kelowna
 - in Manitoba: Winnipeg
 - in other provinces: Regina, Saskatoon, Halifax, St John's (Newfoundland).
- All entities operating in the so-called M.A.S.H sector (municipalities, municipal organizations, school boards and publicly funded academic, health and social service entities) as well as any corporation or entity owned or controlled by one or more of the preceding.
- All other entities whose procurement policies are substantially controlled by, dependent on, or influenced by central, regional or local government, and which are engaged in commercial or industrial activities in one or more of the activities listed below.
 1. Airports – including many run by municipal or regional authorities.
 2. Transport – including the public transit systems of Canada's largest cities
 3. Ports
 4. Drinking water

All entities, as per the above definition, which provide or operate fixed networks intended to provide a service to the public in connection with the production, transport or distribution of drinking water, or supply drinking water to such networks, including:

- EPCOR Edmonton
- Toronto Water and Emergency Services
- Municipal water and wastewater treatment entities

5. Energy

- All entities, as per the above definition, which provide or operate fixed networks intended to provide a service to the public in connection with the production, transport or distribution of electricity, or the supply of electricity to such networks including Toronto Hydro.
- Services already listed under Canada's current GPA commitments, including:
 - engineering related scientific and technical consulting services and technical testing and analysing services
 - financial management consulting services, public relations services and other management consulting services
 - maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
 - market research and public opinion polling services
 - printing and publishing services
 - telecommunications services
 - courier services
 - construction services
- Works concessions contracts, when awarded by annex 1 , 2 and 3 entities, and provided their value equals or exceeds 5 000 000 SDR, are included under the national treatment regime.
N.B: The definition of works concessions and the applicable rules are to be agreed upon during the next Rounds.

As noted, these requests would impose permanent constraints on the exercise of procurement authority by sub-national Canadian governments, including municipalities and other local public entities, for the first time.

THE SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS OF CETA PROCUREMENT RULES

The essential requirements for procurement under CETA are essentially threefold and require municipalities and other public bodies:

1. to remove any preference for local companies, goods or services as a requirement for or condition of procurement;
2. to carry out procurement in accordance with the specifications and procedures delineated by CETA; and

3. to accord EU bidders with recourse, including the right to claim damages, if CETA rules are not strictly met.

We consider these in turn.

1. Procurement May not Favour Local Companies, Goods, Services or Workers

First, municipalities must provide access to the domestic procurement markets on a non-discriminatory basis. Article IV provides:

Non-Discrimination

1. With respect to any measure regarding covered procurement, each Party, including its procuring entities, shall accord immediately and unconditionally to the goods and services of the other Party and to the suppliers of the other Party offering such goods or services, treatment no less favourable than the treatment the Party, including its procuring entities, accords to [EU: its own] [CAN: domestic] goods, services and [EU: locally established] suppliers.

2. With respect to any measure regarding covered procurement, a Party, including its procuring entities, shall not:

(a) treat a locally established supplier less favourably than another locally established supplier on the basis of the degree of foreign affiliation or ownership; or

(b) discriminate against a locally established supplier on the basis that the goods or services offered by that supplier for a particular procurement are goods or services of the other Party.

Equally important is the fact that these local entities are prohibited from stipulating conditions to a procurement that are intended in any way to encourage local development. In the terminology of international trade law, such a condition is known as an “offset” and is defined under CETA as follows:

offset means any condition or undertaking that encourages local development or improves a Party’s balance-of-payments accounts, such as the use of domestic content, the licensing of technology, investment, counter-trade and similar action or requirement;¹¹

and, under Article IV:6

With regard to covered procurement, a Party, including its procuring entities, shall not seek, take account of, impose or enforce any offset.

¹¹ Article I(k)

The ban on offsets is arguably the more serious constraint imposed by the regime, and it is important to note that it applies to all procurement contracts regardless of the national pedigree of the prospective bidders.

This means that where CETA rules apply, procurement can no longer be used as a tool to foster local or Canadian economic or sustainable development, facilitate innovation, promote social goals, support food security, or address local or Canadian environmental problems. At a time when procurement is one of the few economic levers available to governments, CETA rules would take it out of the hands of government and other public bodies.

2. Procurement Must be Conducted in Accordance With CETA Rules

The second general obligation of municipalities is to adopt the procurement procedures and practices delineated by CETA. Because the administrative burden and costs of complying with these rules may be significant, and because non-compliance may give rise to damage claims by would-be or unsuccessful bidders, these substantive and procedural rules are briefly described here.

To begin with, procurement documents such as tender requests and requests for proposals must be drafted in accordance with detailed technical specifications set out by the Agreement.¹² Municipalities must also allow sufficient time for EU suppliers to prepare and submit requests for participation and responsive tenders.

The federal government is obliged to publish information about the requirements, conditions and statistics related to public procurement including by municipal governments and the MASH sector.¹³ Much of that information would have to be gathered by municipalities and reported in some manner to the federal government.

Detailed and Summary Notices of Intended Procurements

Municipalities would have direct responsibility for publishing detailed notices¹⁴ of intended procurement,¹⁵ and according to EU proposals this information would be gathered and

¹² Article IX

¹³ Article V, ss. 1-3

¹⁴ Article VI: 2. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, each notice of intended procurement shall include:

- (a) the name and address of the procuring entity and other information necessary to contact the procuring entity and obtain all relevant documents relating to the procurement, and their cost and terms of payment, if any;
- (b) a description of the procurement, including the nature and the quantity of the goods or services to be procured or, where the quantity is not known, the estimated quantity;
- (c) for recurring contracts, an estimate, if possible, of the timing of subsequent notices of intended procurement;
- (d) a description of any options;
- (e) the time-frame for delivery of goods or services or the duration of the contract;
- (f) the procurement method that will be used and whether it will involve negotiation or electronic auction;
- (g) where applicable, the address and any final date for the submission of requests for participation in the procurement;
- (h) the address and the final date for the submission of tenders;

disseminated free of charge through “single point of access”.¹⁶ Municipalities are also to be responsible for publishing “a summary notice that is readily accessible, at the same time as the publication of the notice of intended procurement, in English or French.”¹⁷ Municipalities are either to be “encouraged” [CAN] or required [EU] to also publish notices of planned procurements as early as possible in each fiscal year.

It is beyond the scope of this assessment to estimate the costs of gathering, translating, and reporting this information. Municipalities may also want to know how the costs of maintaining a single national procurement information system are to be allocated.

Post-Procurement Reporting Requirements

Municipalities would also be responsible for complying with significant post-contract reporting which would entail:

- providing an unsuccessful supplier with an explanation of the reasons why the entity did not select its tender and the relative advantages of the successful supplier’s tender, when requested to do so;
- publishing a notice describing the details of the procurement and successful bidder;
- maintaining documentation concerning the procurement for a period of 3 years;
- collecting and reporting relevant statistical information about its procurement, which Canada suggests be presented as annual reports.

3. Dispute Resolution and Enforcement Procedures

It is likely that the most onerous costs for municipalities from having to comply with CETA procurement rules will arise when claims are brought by unsuccessful bidders. Resolving such claims will engage a multi-staged dispute process that would be demanding of staff resources,

-
- (i) the language or languages in which tenders or requests for participation may be submitted, if they may be submitted in a language other than an official language of the Party of the procuring entity;
 - (j) a list and brief description of any conditions for participation of suppliers, including any requirements for specific documents or certifications to be provided by suppliers in connection therewith, unless such requirements are included in tender documentation that is made available to all interested suppliers at the same time as the notice of intended procurement;
 - (k) where, pursuant to Article VIII, a procuring entity intends to select a limited number of qualified suppliers to be invited to tender, the criteria that will be used to select them and, where applicable, any limitation on the number of suppliers that will be permitted to tender; and
 - (l) an indication that the procurement is covered by this Chapter.

¹⁵ Article VI 1-2

¹⁶ *Idem*

¹⁷ Article VI:4

may involve significant legal and compensation costs, and that could potentially derail the entire procurement process.

Stage 1: Disclosure of Information

Municipal procurement practices and decisions can be challenged under CETA by both the EU and unsuccessful bidders. At first instance, municipalities would be obligated to promptly provide the federal government with information explaining whether a particular procurement was carried out in compliance with CETA rules.

Article XVI:1 (*Provision of Information to Parties*) provides:

On request of the other Party, a Party shall provide promptly any information necessary to determine whether a procurement was conducted fairly, impartially and in accordance with this Chapter, including information on the characteristics and relative advantages of the successful tender. (subject to certain exceptions where disclosure would eg. impede law enforcement or legitimate commercial interests)

Stage 2: Challenges by Unsuccessful Bidders

Unsuccessful suppliers are to be accorded the right to challenge the procurement before an independent administrative or judicial body and be given sufficient time to do so. Thus, under Article XVII (Domestic Review Procedures):

2. Each Party shall provide a timely, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory administrative or judicial review procedure through which a supplier may challenge:

(a) a breach of the Chapter; or

(b) where the supplier does not have a right to challenge directly a breach of the Chapter under the domestic law of a Party, a failure to comply with a Party's measures implementing this Chapter,

arising in the context of a covered procurement, in which the supplier has, or has had, an interest. The procedural rules for all challenges shall be in writing and made generally available.

3. Each supplier shall be allowed a sufficient period of time to prepare and submit a challenge, which in no case shall be less than 10 days from the time when the basis of the challenge became known or reasonably should have become known to the supplier.

Where a municipality establishes an informal process of review, an appeal to an independent adjudicator must be allowed.¹⁸

The Canadian International Trade Tribunal

¹⁸ Article SVII:5.

In Canada such disputes are likely to be resolved by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, and may engender significant legal costs and delay. The CITT currently has responsibility for inquiring into complaints by potential suppliers concerning procurement by the federal government that is covered by the NAFTA, the AIT and the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (AGP).

There were 131 procurement disputes that proceeded before the CITT last year. The decisions are posted on line and reveal the complexity of such disputes. Many CITT procurement cases involved the participation of several legal teams, and it is not uncommon for such disputes to take months to adjudicate. Moreover, the right to seek judicial review of CITT decisions before the Federal Court of Appeal may also be an option for an unsuccessful bidder that fails before the Tribunal. Not only is the expense of such proceedings typically onerous, but an unsuccessful bidder may be able to tie up the procurement process for many months by making a claim.

Stage 3: Preserving the Rights of Unsuccessful Bidders

In addition to the delay and costs of adjudicating such claims, an unsuccessful bidder is entitled to have its rights preserved while any dispute is resolved, including, for example, by way of an order suspending the procurement process itself.

Article XVII: 7(a) requires each Party to establish procedures that provide for:

rapid interim measures to preserve the supplier's opportunity to participate in the procurement. Such interim measures may result in suspension of the procurement process. The procedures may provide that overriding adverse consequences for the interests concerned, including the public interest, may be taken into account when deciding whether such measures should be applied. Just cause for not acting shall be provided in writing; [emphasis added]

It is not clear whether the suspension of the procurement process will remain a permissive rather than mandatory feature of the regime, but it is obvious that such an eventuality has the potential to seriously derail the plans of both the municipality and the successful bidder.

Stage 4: Compensating Unsuccessful Bidders

Where the complaint of the unsuccessful bidder is borne out, the review body is to have the authority to require the municipality to compensate the unsuccessful bidder or remedy the breach. Article XVII: 7(b) provides:

where a review body has determined that there has been a breach or a failure as referred to in paragraph 1, corrective action or compensation for the loss or damages suffered, which may be limited to either the costs for the preparation of the tender or the costs relating to the challenge, or both. [emphasis added]

In light of the fact that the contract would have already been awarded to another bidder, it is likely that compensation would be the usual remedy for non-compliance, unless the procurement process has been suspended pending the outcome of the claim. These costs too may be considerable, for the costs of preparing a bid for a significant project can be very substantial.

Moreover, it is possible that compensation could be payable to more than one unsuccessful bidder where CETA procurement rules are breached.

It is finally worth noting that when formal and expensive legal remedies become available to participants in a process, the threat of litigation may influence the selection process to the prejudice of bidders less able or inclined to litigate if their bid is unsuccessful.

THE SPECIAL CASE OF WATER-RELATED PROCUREMENT

The federal government has made efforts to preserve its sovereign control over water when negotiating international trade agreements, and has been very deliberate about not committing water supply services under the services or procurement agreements of the WTO.¹⁹ Knowing these sensitivities, the EU has nevertheless made of point of requesting that Canada include drinking water services under the CETA procurement agreement. That request is made in the following terms:

All Annex 1 and Annex 2 entities [sub-national entities including municipalities] which exercise one or more of the activities referred to below and in respect of contracts awarded for the pursuit of any of those activities. And all other entities whose procurement policies are substantially controlled by, dependent on, or influenced by central, regional or local government, and which are engaged in commercial or industrial activities in one or more of the activities listed below.

Drinking water

All entities, as per the above definition, which provide or operate fixed networks intended to provide a service to the public in connection with the production, transport or distribution of drinking water, or supply drinking water to such networks, including:

- *EPCOR Edmonton*
- *Toronto Water and Emergency Services*
- *Municipal water and wastewater treatment entities.*

No doubt the fact that the world's largest water service companies, Veolia and Suez, both of France, and Thames Water of England, are based in EU explains why the EU would make such a problematic request given Canada's reluctance to make such commitments.

The objective of these large water conglomerates is to expand their Canadian markets by winning contracts to establish and/or operate water supply and waste water treatment facilities and services. Companies like Vivendi and RWE (which formerly owned Thames) have bid on

¹⁹ See for example, Canada's explanatory notes to Appendix 1 of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement which stipulates that: For the European Union, this Agreement shall not apply to contracts awarded by entities in Annexes 1 and 2 in connection with activities in the field of drinking water, energy, transport or telecommunications.

several public-private partnership schemes to design, build, finance and operate water and waste water systems in Canada.

These companies have also been actively engaged in lobbying for stronger international services, investment and procurement rules to promote the privatization of water and wastewater services. From their perspective, international rules would ideally require municipalities and other entities to tender for such services rather than provide them through municipal or publicly owned water utilities.

The EU proposal to include water supply services does not go that far, but of course it would allow an EU-based transnational water company to bid on any privatization or P3 scheme that was tendered. In this scenario, and as we have seen in the case of the CRD wastewater treatment project, a municipality could not stipulate that the successful bidder use Canadian goods or services for carrying out the project, or impose conditions to the tender that would encourage local development in any other way.

Proposed CETA rules would allow a water conglomerate to get its foot in the door whenever a Canadian municipality or covered water utility tenders for any goods (eg. water treatment technology) or services (eg. for engineering, design, construction, or the operational services) relating to water supply systems. That contractual relationship could then provide a platform for the company to expand its interests in the water or waste water systems.

It is also important to understand these procurement rights in the context of proposed CETA investment rules. As noted, Canada is proposing that EU and Canadian investors be given the right to claim damages for any breach by the Party of the investor rights established by CETA. Similar rights have been written into NAFTA and many bi-lateral investment treaties – the latter typically negotiated with developing nations. Transnational water companies such as Vivendi (now Veolia) and Bechtel have invoked the dispute procedures of these treaties to claim damages when their investments in water privatization schemes have gone sour.²⁰ Even the threat of such litigation (claims are often in the \$10s of millions) can make it difficult for a municipality to extricate itself from a privatization scheme with a company that has the right to make such a claim even where there is good cause for severing the relationship.

In this way, international investment rules provide an important complement to those that facilitate foreign investment. Thus CETA procurement rules open the door for large water conglomerates to establish a stake in municipal water systems, and CETA investment rules effectively lock in those investments.

The most serious threat to public ownership and control of water arises from the risk of private entities being able to establish a proprietary claim to the water itself. Such claims have in fact already been made against Canada under NAFTA rules - in the Sunbelt²¹ case arising from a ban

²⁰ A summary of these and other investor-state claims can be found on the website of the World Bank Centre for the Settlement of International Investment Disputes (ICSID), at <http://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID>.

²¹ The Sunbelt claim has been dormant for years, but illustrates the risks associated with allowing foreign investor the open-ended rights engendered by NAFTA investment rules.

by British Columbia on bulk water exports and in the Abitibi case, arising from Newfoundland's decision to reclaim a water use permit and related hydro-power facilities when the company decided to close a paper mill powered by those resources.

Because P3 schemes commonly span decades, they establish an ongoing interest in the water that is necessary for the services being provided. Indeed, schemes to sell the effluent from waste water treatment plants have already been proposed. It is not implausible that international investment rules might be invoked to assert an interest in the underlying resource – water. While such a scenario may seem unlikely, the same was said about the Sunbelt and Abitibi claims as well.

EXCEPTIONS

While the scope and application of CETA rules would be unprecedented, the proposed Agreement does set out a limited number of exceptions. For present purposes the most important of these are exceptions are the following:

Article II:3

(a) the acquisition or rental of land, existing buildings or other immovable property or the rights thereon;

(b) non-contractual agreements or any form of assistance that a Party provides, including cooperative agreements, grants, loans, equity infusions, guarantees and fiscal incentives;

Article III:2

Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Parties where the same conditions prevail or a disguised restriction on international trade, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent a Party from imposing or enforcing measures:

(a) necessary to protect public morals, order or safety;

(b) necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;

(c) necessary to protect intellectual property; or

(d) relating to goods or services of persons with disabilities, philanthropic institutions or prison labour.

Article IX:6

(Technical Specifications and Tender Documentation): For greater certainty, a Party, including its procuring entities, may, in accordance with this Article, prepare, adopt or apply technical specifications to promote the conservation of natural resources or protect the environment.

The language of Article III:2 is taken from Article XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which includes two exceptions that have been invoked, unsuccessfully, to defend environmental measures. The more important of these, which speaks to the conservation of natural resources (Article XX (g)), is not included under Article III and the omission is obviously deliberate. However, the interpretation of the term “necessary” has established such a high bar for environmental and conservation standards to meet that none have survived the challenge.

As for the right to apply technical specifications to promote the conservation of natural resources or protect the environment (Article IX:6), this exception would not allow for the types of conditionality attached to Ontario’s green energy program or allow the Capital Region of British Columbia to use procurement to spur environmental innovation by Canadian companies. In other words, while these environmental exceptions should be noted, they will have no material impact on moderating the prohibition of CETA procurement rules on any procurement condition, green or otherwise, that would encourage, either directly or indirectly, local development.

A CAUTIONARY TALE

In February, 2010, Canada entered into the Canada-U.S. Procurement Agreement (CUSPA)²² which was comprised of three elements, one of which included temporary Canadian procurement commitments for construction projects by many municipalities. In return, the federal government claimed the agreement would secure access to U.S. stimulus spending by exempting Canada from the “Buy American” provisions of the *Recovery Act*.

However, when the details of the deal were finally made public, it was apparent that Canada had gotten very little in exchange for opening its procurement markets to U.S. construction companies. Remarkably, Canada had agreed to an arrangement that obligated Canadian provinces and municipalities to open their procurement markets to U.S. bidders for construction services, but imposed no reciprocal obligation on U.S. states and municipalities.²³

In fact, extensive state and municipal procurement preferences for local companies, goods and services that are ubiquitous in the U.S. were unaltered under CUSPA.²⁴ This means that while a U.S. construction company is entitled to bid on certain Canadian municipal construction projects, Canadian companies have no similar right to bid on U.S. projects. There are also CUSPA asymmetries concerning the scope of goods covered and remedies available for non-compliance that also clearly favour the U.S.

The federal government’s claim that it had secured access to U.S. stimulus spending also didn’t stand up to scrutiny. According to an uncontroverted assessment carried out by the Canadian Centre on Policy Alternatives (the CCPA), even if taken at face value, Canadian companies

²² Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America on Government Procurement, February 3, 2010.

²³ *Idem.*, Part B, Temporary Agreement on Enhanced Coverage, Article 6: Canada’s Sub-Central Coverage.

²⁴ Canada maintains an extensive list of US state and local procurement restrictions and preferences, see Government of Canada, U.S. State Procurement Preferences at <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/sell2usgov-vendreagouvusa/opportunities-opportunitites/opportunities-debouches.aspx?lang=eng>

gained access to less than 2% of the approximately \$US 275 billion of procurement funded under the *Recovery Act*.²⁵ But this access is subject to several qualifications and exclusions that greatly reduce the value of even this modest access to US procurement.

“Deal or No Deal”

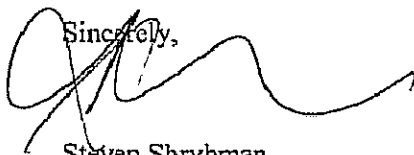
The obvious question is why the Federal Government would have committed Canadian governments and municipalities to such a one-sided arrangement, and two possible explanations come to mind. The first is that Canadian trade officials are extremely poor negotiators. The other is that the political imperative to conclude a deal was such that the government felt compelled to accept an agreement on any terms, regardless of how disadvantageous the terms may be for Canada.

Unfortunately, CETA negotiations appear to reflect similar dynamics to those at play in the case of CUSPA. The Federal government once again has made a public political commitment to negotiating a ground-breaking free trade deal with a trading partner that did not initially see the rationale for a bi-lateral arrangement with Canada, at least until it understood how determined Canada was to conclude a deal. EC trade negotiators will be as hard-nosed as their U.S. counterparts, and quite ready to take advantage of the federal government’s need for a ‘successful’ outcome to its trade initiative.

These dynamics strongly reinforce the need for municipalities to be vigilant in following the progress of CETA negotiations and to be precise about its collective bottom line. When FCM appeared before the Standing Committee on International Trade to discuss CUSPA, it declined to either endorse or reject that arrangement and reminded the Committee of the principles it had urged the Trade Minister to adopt in pursuing any trade initiative.

We believe it would be prudent to revisit those principles in light of the outcome of CUSPA negotiations, and for municipalities to seek a clear assurance from the Federal Government that it will not trade away the authority of local governments to use procurement to achieve economic, social, environmental, sustainability and other valid public policy goals.

Sincerely,

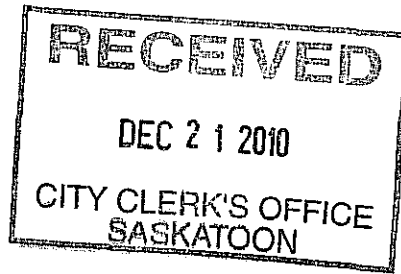


Steven Shrybman
SS:lr/cope 343

²⁵ Scott Sinclair, *Negotiating from Weakness, Canada-EU trade treaty threatens Canadian purchasing policies and public services*, April 2010. <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/publications/reports/negotiating-%E2%80%89weakness>

December 20, 2010

Mayor and City Council
City Hall
222 3rd Ave. N.
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 0J5



255-1
B5)

Mayor and Council,

It was interesting to observe during the last Council meeting (Dec. 20/10) that Councillor Paulsen again raised the issue of how correspondence to the City is handled.

I also had the same concerns, called and spoke with the City Clerk, Janice Mann (July 2010) as correspondence of mine was simply received even though I requested a response. While Ms. Mann performs her responsibilities in an efficient and professional manner and is a valuable asset to the city I was disappointed by her response to my inquiry (a first).

Her response was very similar to that given Councillor Paulsen which in my opinion was like being dismissed by a parent with a "because that's just the way I do it" not her words nor I'm sure her intention - that's just how I felt and also felt her response was during the Council meeting. There was no indication of criteria used but I was simply left with a feeling that anything she did not warrant administration expending any energy on was simply up to her discretion.

I have read many Council Agendas over the years with many residents submitting inquiries, as well as myself, which were fully expecting a response rather than just simply received as information. Correspondence to Council by letter/email should receive the same attention as someone using the telephone.

There could be more than one reason someone may choose not to call - the resident may feel their concern needs to be brought to the attention of someone other than the little guy at the bottom, past correspondence never responded to or maybe because they do not know what department to call. Unfortunately I have experienced the wonderful experience of being transferred from one department to another which is enough to discourage those less determined.

Certainly there have been and I have read correspondence to the City that was inappropriate or simply a case of someone frustrated and just venting, but even these should be responded to. Council and Administration have a responsibility to the residents of Saskatoon and no inquiry should be dismissed given the fact that someone has take the time to write to Council - which in itself adds value. Responding to correspondence with appropriate responses gives the "little guy" a feeling that he/she isn't insignificant - great PR.

I hope that Council will set a direction of responding to all inquiries regardless of the format.

Sincerely,

John M. Thomson
202 Nixon Cres.
Saskatoon, SK S7L 7E9

Blo
150-

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 20, 2010 7:32 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Margaret Ann Devlin
206-1225 Moss Avenue

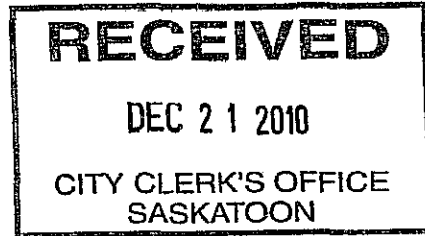
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7H 5B1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

margaretd777@hotmail.com

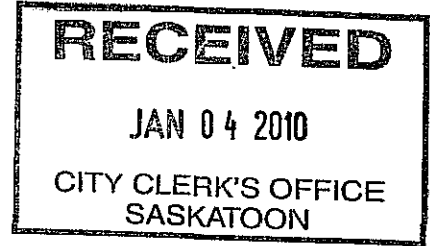
COMMENTS:

I'm listening & watching City Council Meeting Dec 20, 2010. It is very annoying & irritable to listen to Councilors & some City of Saskatoon staff saying uh, uh



B7) 205-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 03, 2011 2:33 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Brad Enns
357 Brock Cres
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7H4N2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

jabetransport@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

Dear Mayor Atchison and City of Saskatoon Council.

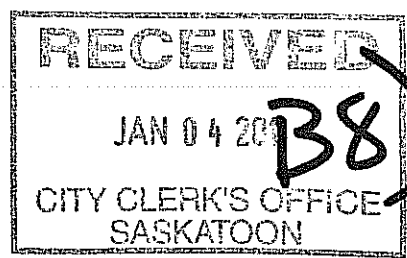
The Saskatchewan Snowmobile Racing Association (SSRA) is hosting The Western Canadian Snowmobile Snow and Ice Drag Championships on Feb 18-20 2011 in the City of Saskatoon. We have previously received permission from the City of Saskatoon Leisure services(Allocations) to hold this event at the North Industrial Pond and ask that the City Council grant permission to operate snowmobiles within the city limits for this event. The event will run from 9:00am to 6:00pm of each of the dates.

The SSRA has been organizing and facilitating snowmobile races for 44 years. These races will be run in a controlled enviroment. The only people that will be allowed to operate snowmobiles are racers and on the track area only. The required liability insurance is in place and there will be 24 hour security at the race area.

We are excited to bring this event to Saskatoon and ask for the City's full support. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at 306-220-3051.

Yours truly,

Brad Enns
SSRA



December 2010

Dear Member,

As we move into a new year we have some exciting developments in the works at the Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway Association that we'd like to share with you and to invite you to continue your membership.

To take full advantage of the ever increasing use of web technology in both consumer and commercial applications the TCYHA has initiated an upgrade of our existing two websites and adding a third.

The website www.yellowheadit.com, used to provide valuable traveler information, will be reconfigured to allow us to add constant updates on the Home page that will feature key highlights of the Yellowhead highway corridor. Included in that will be information on community events, attractions, amenities and activities. We would encourage you to begin preparing information that you feel would be valuable to include in that area and would portray your community most effectively (posted free of charge). We want to keep travelers fully informed of all the great features the Yellowhead Highway provides in delivering a unique and memorable holiday experience.

Our members' website, www.transcanadayellowhead.com, will be undergoing a cosmetic as well as functional face lift. We will be able to share ideas, concerns and other information relating to highway issues in the new format.

We will be developing a third website (url still to be determined) that would serve as an economic development tool for your community. In it you will be able to post relevant economic information that will help drive investment to your community. Our objective is to populate that website from all member-communities along the Yellowhead Highway and its corridor and make the website a repository of comprehensive economic indices over all four Provinces. We invite you to begin preparing this information so that once we are ready for the site to go live we can approach you to have this valuable information posted (again free of charge for members).

For over 65 years the TCYHA has worked collaboratively on your behalf to advocate on issues relating to the Yellowhead Highway for the development, maintenance and enhancement of the Yellowhead Trade Corridor (Highway #16, plus also #5 in BC) and promote its benefits and assets to industry, tourists, governments and communities including highway safety. With your continued support and increased involvement we will take this to the next level using today's technology.

Your continued membership in the Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway Association is key to making certain our collective voices are heard to achieve the best results possible for your constituents. A membership renewal invoice for 2011 has been included for your consideration and to ensure you remain a part of this great team. Please feel free to contact the Association should you have any questions.

Have a safe and prosperous 2011!

Yours truly,

Clint McCullough
(Councilor, Vermilion AB)
President 2010-11 TCYHA



TRANS CANADA YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

107, 4990 - 92 AVENUE

EDMONTON, AB, T6B 2V4

PH: (780) 429-0444 1-877-469-3556

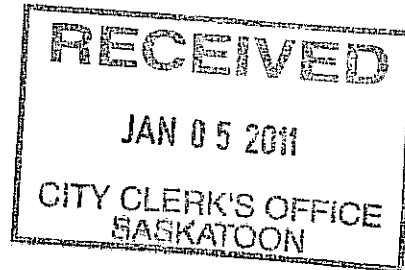
admin@yellowheadit.com www.yellowheadit.com



205-5
6295-1
B9)

December 28, 2010

City of Saskatoon
His Worship, Mayor Don Atchison
222 – 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 0J5



Your Worship,

The 29th Annual Rock 102 Cruise Weekend is scheduled to take place Friday to Sunday, August 26-28, 2011 in downtown Saskatoon. It is Saskatoon's official final event of summer, and is the thing to do before school starts and summer ends. It attracts thousands of people not only from Saskatoon, but from Saskatchewan and all over Canada as well. This event is a Saskatoon Tradition that we are proud to host.

Plans this year include:

- Friday:
Racing at Bridge City Speedway
Potential: 8th Street Parade
- Saturday:
Poker Rally & Racing at SIR
Potential: 8th Street Parade
- Sunday:
Optimist Pancake Breakfast
Rock 102 Cruise Weekend 'Show & Shine Event'

For Rock 102 Cruise Weekend 'Show & Shine Event' we anticipate approximately 50,000 people in attendance and more than 900 vehicles on display. We are working closely with The Partnership to revitalize downtown Saskatoon for this special weekend.

Please accept this letter as our application for City Council Approval for Rock 102's 29th Annual Cruise Weekend.

We wish to ask City Council to declare the weekend of August 26th – 28th, 2011 as "Rock 102 Cruise Weekend" in Saskatoon.

**We request from the City, permission to close the following streets:
Sunday, August 28th**

1st Avenue between 20th and 22nd Street and
2nd & 3rd Avenue between 20th and 23rd Street and
21st and 22nd Street between 1st and 4th Avenue - closed from 4am to 6pm

To ensure the public is aware of street closures, we ask that the city post notice of street closures beginning August 26th, 2011.

Through The Partnership, letters and posters will be distributed to businesses in the downtown area that will be affected. In addition, an extensive radio campaign will air to inform the public of the street closures. As in years past, the middle of the closed streets will not be blocked to allow access for emergency vehicle.

We also kindly request we have is for large garbage cans to be spread out over the downtown area during the event. We will be hiring a non-profit group to clean up the area and a place for them to put the garbage in would be appreciated.

The Rock 102 Cruise Weekend is a free fun-filled family event open to the public that embodies the spirit of the 50's and 60's! It is a Saskatoon tradition that we hope to continue.

With this in mind, we respectfully submit our application for Council's approval.

Please direct any correspondence or questions to myself – at the email address noted on this letter.

Best Regards,

Vanessa Thomas
Director of Promotions
Rawlco Radio Saskatoon
306.934.2222 Ext 211
306.221.6584
vthomas@rawlco.com

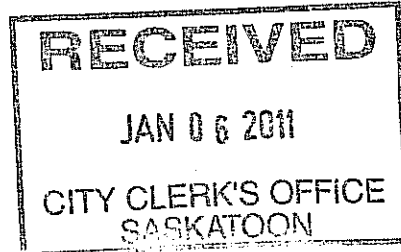
185-9

B10)



January 3, 2011

City Council
City of Saskatoon
City Hall
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 0J5



Dear City Council:

On behalf of the SaskTel Saskatchewan Jazz Festival, we respectfully request that the hours of the Noise Bylaw for Park Events be extended for the dates of the Festival - June 24th through July 3rd, 2011. We would ask that the hours be extended until 11:00 pm each day of the Festival. These hours would be to accommodate our Gardens and StarPhoenix Free Stage concerts which typically close down between 10:00 pm and 11:00 pm.

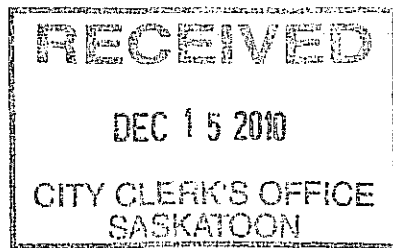
If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Deneen Gudjonson".

Deneen Gudjonson
Office Administrator

701 - 601 Spadina Cr. E
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3G8
(306) 652-1421



4670-1

B11)

602 Pendygrasse Rd.
Saskatoon SK S7M 5N2
Nov 10 2010

Accessibility Advisory Committee
City Hall
Saskatoon, SK. S7K 0J5

To whom it concerns:

Greetings. I am a rider on Access Transit and I have a concern regarding the pay that Access Transit bus drivers receive. Apparently Access Bus Drivers do not receive the same pay as regular City Transit Bus Drivers and I think that this is unfair. As you know, Access Bus Drivers are deemed an essential service and can not go on strike and they have no bargaining power at all... Wouldn't it be more fair then if Access Bus Drivers automatically received the same pay as regular City Drivers? All the bus drivers, both regular and special needs, provide a much needed service that I think should be rewarded equally. I really hope that a fair deal can be worked out for all the drivers of City Transit both regular and special needs. I think that is essential and would go a long way to revive the morale of the Access Bus Drivers and all.. Thank you for your time...

Sincerely

Linda Keller

Linda Keller

cc. Saskatoon City Transit



4131-26

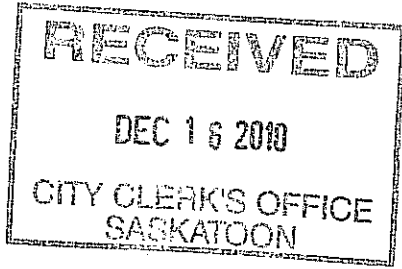


Saskatoon
Public
Schools

310 - 21st Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 1M7
Tel: (306) 683-8200 Fax: (306) 657-3900
www.spsd.sk.ca
George Rathwell, Director of Education

BIA

December 14, 2010



His Worship Mayor Don Atchison
City of Saskatoon
222 Third Avenue North
SASKATOON SK S7K 0J5

Dear Mayor Atchison

We are writing this letter to express our hope that the City of Saskatoon officials will continue to work closely with the facilities personnel from Saskatoon Public Schools to ensure the safety of our students in the Willowgrove neighbourhood.

We believe that given the design of the streets surrounding our school site, there will be increased safety and traffic flow concerns. While we may be able to alleviate some of these concerns through staggered school schedules, safety patrols and supervision practices, the current design of the roadways (major arterial and relatively narrow streets) gives us cause for concern.

Working in partnership with officials from both Greater Saskatoon Catholic Schools and the City of Saskatoon on a safe design for this integrated school site will be of the utmost importance over the next months as we move to complete the design state of this project. We ask that the City of Saskatoon's Mayor and Council provide crucial oversight to this project as it proceeds through the planning stage and that every consideration be made to any changes to the roadways and / or school site to make this location as safe as possible for our students.

On behalf of the Saskatoon Board of Education,

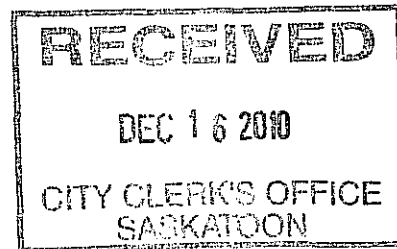
Mr. Ray Morrison, Chairman, Saskatoon Board of Education



5000-1
BB)

140 29th Street East
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7L 6Y6
Ph: 244-3777
Fax: 244-7070

To: Chief Clive Weighill
Administration of Police Services
December 10, 2010



Chief Weighill;

On Monday of this week we had an incident where one of my drivers came upon the scene of an accident. We asked if we could be of assistance and the owner of the vehicle said "Yes". When your officers arrived on scene they informed the driver of the car, and my Tow truck driver that if we did the tow service SGI would not cover it. Out of respect to your police department, and the driver of the vehicle, my driver did not debate this issue on the spot. When my driver returned to my shop I checked with SGI to see if we (for any reason) had lost our accreditation with them. They informed us that we were fully accredited!! We therefore really do not appreciate your officers informing the public otherwise. I did have somebody call and talk to the Sergeant in charge of traffic about this incident. He was sure that this was a one-time incident, and was informed that it has happened a few times. He then suggested that we should write to you and let you know what is happening.

We understand that you are under contract to use Always Towing. But if a customer requests that we tow them, there should be no problem with us performing the service. Also, thinking of the public's best interest, if we come across the scene of an accident, and ask if we can be of assistance, and they agree, we should be able to tow them, rather than wait for (sometimes quite a while) your contracted towers to turn up. We had another incident this week where my driver was on scene when the accident happened, was able to assist them by calling the police for them, keeping his beacons on to warn oncoming traffic, and then was sent away by your officers because once again, we are not the contracted towing service. It seems to me that we are not putting the public first here. It really seems that the mix up is that your police force is calling your contracted towing service before they get to the scene, which is very efficient. But, if your operators could just ask the involved parties if there is a tow truck

present, or have they called a tow truck of choice, this stepping on toes could all be avoided, and the public would be getting the best service.

We also would like you to be aware, that with the onset of winter weather there could be an increase in traffic accidents. We are aware that if you're contracted towing company is having trouble keeping ETAs you have the right to call other towing companies. We have kept a police line open which we give total priority to calls coming in on, whether it is RCMP, City police, or Corman Park police.

This number is 306-244-6906. Any time you need us we would be more than happy to assist.

I will look forward to hearing from you.

Glen Thesen

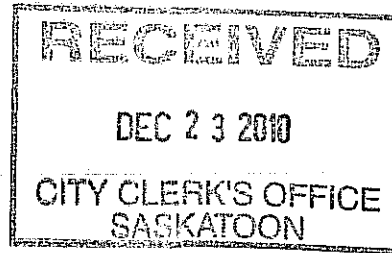
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Glen Thesen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Owner/Manager Bridge City Towing Ltd.

c.c. City Council, Saskatoon City Hall

B14

Mayor Don Atchison & City Council
Mayor's Office
City of Saskatoon
222 - 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 0J5



December 20, 2010

Dear Mayor Atchison:

Re: Tourism Saskatoon 2011 Operating and Capital Budget

Please find enclosed our detailed budget for the year 2011 as required by your department.

You may contact Todd Brandt at 931-7574 should you have any questions pertaining to the proposed budget.

Yours truly,



Angela Wallman
Finance and Personnel Officer

Enclosure

cc: Marlys Bilanski

TOURISM SASKATOON		December 20, 2010				
2011 OPERATING BUDGET						
RECAP - COMBINED DEPARTMENTS						
		2011	2010	2010	Percentage	Approved
		BUDGET	Projected	BUDGET	of total TS	Range
REVENUE						
ADMINISTRATION		411,080	410,434	454,054		
MEMBERSHIP		109,518	116,962	107,918		
INDEPENDENT & GROUP TRAVEL		309,000	536,871	313,000		2011 Budget
VISITOR SERVICES		17,800	17,801	18,400		TS Projected Total TS only
CONVENTIONS		135,000	142,279	90,000		1,266,729 1,024,080
DMF - Marketing		1,676,982	1,768,605	1,836,070		
DMF - Administration (net of DMF hotel memberships)		41,682	42,382	42,382		
DMF - SST		98,920	76,044	86,383		
TOTAL REVENUE		2,799,982	3,111,378	2,948,207		
EXPENSE						
ADMINISTRATION		383,840	368,109	361,222	37.50%	25 - 35%
MEMBERSHIP		103,236	97,749	89,184	10.10%	5 - 15%
INDEPENDENT & GROUP TRAVEL		299,131	534,996	359,506	29.20%	40 - 60%
VISITOR SERVICES		114,950	109,775	106,925	11.20%	5 - 15%
CONVENTIONS		122,923	100,921	108,917	12.00%	1,211,550 Total TS only
DMF - Marketing		1,676,982	1,768,605	1,836,070		1,024,080
DMF - SST		98,920	76,044	86,383		
TOTAL EXPENSES		2,799,982	3,056,199	2,948,207		55,179 0
PROFIT (LOSS)		-	55,179	-		

ADMINISTRATION - 0100					
2011 OPERATING BUDGET					
ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	2011 BUDGET	2010 Projected	2010 BUDGET	
REVENUE					
4130-0100	City of Saskatoon	368,100	368,100	366,904	
4140-0100	Other	42,980	42,334	87,150	
	Total Revenue	411,080	410,434	454,054	
EXPENSE					
5101-0100	Accounting, Audit, Legal	19,000	18,438	15,000	
5110-0100	Advertising	1,000	3,500	1,000	
5120-0100	Bank Charges	3,800	3,807	3,200	
5126-0100	Printing	7,550	4,000	3,500	
5132-0100	Cleaning	500	-	500	
5133-0100	Courier/Delivery/Storage	2,500	2,107	3,000	
5134-0100	Depreciation/Amortization	11,500	10,450	10,450	
5136-0100	Meetings/Staff PD	6,500	7,500	6,500	
5141-0100	Insurance - General	5,400	6,620	6,500	
5145-0100	Meetings - Board/Executive	2,000	1,700	3,000	
5150-0100	Memberships	1,025	1,019	1,500	
5154-0100	Equipment Rental & Repairs	8,050	7,821	7,200	
5155-0100	Computers, Network R&M	9,600	8,800	8,000	
5158-0100	Office Supplies	6,500	6,600	6,000	
5169-0100	Postage	4,000	4,000	4,500	
5175-0100	Rent and Occupancy Costs	86,260	66,183	88,040	
5176-0100	Interest on long-term debt	10,200	10,230	10,000	
5179-0100	RRSP @ 5%	8,237	7,855	7,447	
5180-0100	Salaries	164,723	173,026	148,927	
5181-0100	Insurance - Group	6,000	5,348	5,500	
5182-0100	Subscriptions	290	229	300	
5183-0100	EI/CPP Employer Portion	7,405	7,390	7,408	
5184-0100	Telephone	17,000	15,900	15,500	
5185-0100	Travel - Registrations	800	1,000	1,000	
5186-0100	Travel - Living Costs	1,200	1,200	2,000	
5187-0100	Travel - Air	1,400	1,000	1,600	
5188-0100	Travel - Local	1,400	1,400	2,400	
5196-0100	Workers Compensation	1,500	1,436	1,700	
5197-0100	Amort. Of Deferred Contributions	(11,500)	(10,450)	(10,450)	
	Total Expense	383,840	368,109	361,222	
	Profit/Loss	27,240	42,325	92,832	

MEMBERSHIP - 0200				
2011 OPERATING BUDGET				
ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	2011 BUDGET	2010 Projected	2010 BUDGET
REVENUE				
4210-0200	Membership (net of GST)	72,000	73,301	72,000
4211-0200	Membership - DMF Hotels	18,318	17,618	17,618
4212-0200	Contra Memberships		1,126	
4221-0200	Member Events	19,200	18,500	18,300
4260-0200	In Kind		6,417	
	Total Revenue	109,518	116,962	107,918
EXPENSE				
5126-0200	Printing	900	948	750
5136-0200	Meetings/Staff PD	1,500	1,716	1,410
5150-0200	Memberships	8,500	8,300	8,500
5160-0200	In Kind		6,417	0
5179-0200	RRSP @ 5%	2,923	2,810	2,810
5180-0200	Salaries	58,452	56,204	56,204
5183-0200	EI/CPP Employer Portion	3,300	3,210	3,210
5188-0200	Travel - Local	2,200	1,300	1,000
5221-0200	Member Events	25,461	16,844	15,300
5197-0200	Dep. Of Deferred Contributio	-28,000	-27,616	-27,616
5247-0200	Depreciation: eCommerce	28,000	27,616	27,616
	Total Expense	103,236	97,749	89,184
	Profit/Loss	6,282	19,213	18,734

INDEPENDENT & GROUP TRAVEL - 0400			20-Dec-10		
2011 OPERATING BUDGET					
		2011	2010	2010	
ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	BUDGET	NOTES
REVENUE					
4430-0400	Core Funding	81,000	75,000	75,000	Core (\$150,000)
4431-0400	Partnership Programs	128,000	209,551	113,000	
4440-0400	Olympics 2010		142,482		
4510-0400	Advertising Revenue - VG/MM/DG	100,000	109,838	125,000	
	Total Revenue	309,000	536,871	313,000	
EXPENSE					
5126-0400	Printing	42,000	60,078	60,000	
5136-0400	Meetings/Staff PD	1,000	2,500	2,195	
5179-0400	RRSP	2,923	2,810	2,810	
5180-0400	Salaries	58,452	56,204	56,204	
5181-0400	Insurance - Group	2,600	2,343	2,380	
5183-0400	EI/CPP - Employers Portion	3,300	3,210	3,210	
5185-0400	Travel - Registrations	600	300	575	
5186-0400	Travel - Living	756	550	550	
5188-0400	Travel - Local	2,500	750	1,000	
5429-0400	Pleasure/VFR Sales Missions	22,000		70,000	Core
5430-0400	Pleasure/VFR Summer Advertising	115,400	208,225	101,410	Core
5431-0400	Pleasure/VFR - Winter	44,500	40,000	40,000	Core
5440-0400	Olympics 2010		142,482		
5512-0400	Local Trade Shows	3,100	1,800	2,250	
5552-0400	VG Profit Share		13,744	16,922	
	Total Expense	299,131	534,996	359,506	
	Profit/Loss	9,869	1,875	-46,506	

VISITOR SERVICES - 0500					20-Dec-10
2011 OPERATING BUDGET					
ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	2011 BUDGET	2010 Projected	2010 BUDGET	
REVENUE					
4525-0500	Specialty Items	11,500	11,500	10,500	
4530-0500	Maps	2,000	1,981	1,900	
4531-0500	Merchandise Discounts	-500	-400	-600	
4140-0500	Other	4,800	4,720	6,000	
4553-0500	Fam Tours	0	0	600	
	Total Revenue	17,800	17,801	18,400	
EXPENSE					
5136-0500	Meetings/Staff PD	1,200	1,000	1,660	
5154-0500	Equipment Rental & R & M	2,300	2,300	2,300	
5158-0500	Office supplies	500	500	750	
5179-0500	RRSP @ 5%	2,758	1,823	2,486	
5180-0500	Salaries	55,155	51,303	49,719	
5181-0500	Insurance - Group	2,800	2,497	2,710	
5183-0500	EI/CPP Employers Portion	6,437	5,981	5,500	
5190-0500	Utilities	3,000	3,500	2,800	
5197-0500	Dep. of Deferred Contributions	-1,650	-1,605	-1,605	
5515-0500	Specialty Items - Cost of Goods Sold	7,000	7,000	7,000	
5520-0500	Maps - Cost of Goods Sold	1,700	1,700	800	
5521-0500	Write Offs/Theft/Shipping	600	700	600	
5553-0500	FAM Expense (Summer staff)	500	471	500	
5559-0500	Summer TVIC's (Casual Labour)	31,000	31,000	30,100	
5564-0500	Depreciation - Info Centres	1,650	1,605	1,605	
	Total Expense	114,950	109,775	106,925	
	Profit/Loss	(97,150)	(91,974)	(88,525)	

CONVENTIONS - 0600				20-Dec-10	
2011 OPERATING BUDGET					
ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	2011 BUDGET	2010 Projected	2010 BUDGET	NOTES
REVENUE					
4160-0600	In Kind		2,000	0	
4430-0600	Core Funding	120,000	125,000	75,000	Core
4436-0600	Meeting/Event - National/Local	15,000	15,279	15,000	
	Total Revenue	135,000	142,279	90,000	
EXPENSE					
5136-0600	Meetings/Staff PD	2,300	2,320	2,320	
5160-0600	In Kind		2,000		
5179-0600	RRSP @ 5%	1,461	703	4,326	
5180-0600	Salaries	91,554	81,286	86,517	
5181-0600	Insurance - Group	3,575	1,605	3,221	
5183-0600	EI/CPP Employers Portion	5,783	5,957	5,483	
5434-0600	Meeting/Event - Local	11,250	50	50	
5461-0600	Sports Tourism	7,000	7,000	7,000	
	Total Expense	122,923	100,921	108,917	
	Profit/Loss	12,077	41,358	-18,917	

DMF - Administration				
2011 BUDGET				
	2011	2010	2010	
DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget	NOTES
REVENUE				
Operating Revenue	60,000	60,000	60,000	
Less: DMF Hotel membership revenues in 020	18,318	17,618	17,618	
Administration (net)	41,682	42,382	42,382	
TOTAL	41,682	42,382	42,382	

DMF - TRAVEL TRADE					
2011 BUDGET					
		2011	2010	2010	
	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget	NOTES
EXPENSE					
5438-0900	North American Travel Trade (NTA/ABA)	15,000	15,000	25,063	
5437-0900	International (RVC)	16,600	22,000	17,200	
	Target Market Support				
5702-0900	Campaign Design	16,632			
5990-0900	Advertising (Directories/Guides/Publications)	37,600	50,600	50,600	
5991-0900	Collateral	1,000	1,000	1,200	
5992-0900	Website/e-marketing	2,700	2,300	4,500	
5993-0900	Database/Research	1,000	4,000	3,000	
5994-0900	Direct Mail	3,200	2,200	4,000	
5995-0900	Fam Support	8,500	9,000	6,000	
5996-0900	Local Meetings/Travel/Events	3,000	3,000	2,000	
5997-0900	Professional Development	2,000	500	500	
5700-0900	Staff	19,711	18,051	18,051	
5701-0900	Benefits - EI/CPP, RRSP, Group Benefits	3,034	2,989	2,770	
	TOTAL	129,977	130,640	134,884	

DMF - MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS				
2011 BUDGET				
	2011	2010	2010	
DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget	
EXPENSE				
5980-0900 Media Marketplaces (TMAC)	20,363	23,000	22,920	
5981-0900 GoMedia	24,535	25,000	24,490	
5984-0900 Media Fam Tours	27,800	20,000	31,000	
5985-0900 Print/Publications/Public Relations	51,600	90,000	58,780	
5983-0900 Clipping Service/Media Communication Service	13,800	20,000	18,000	
5982-0900 Website & Database	21,400	28,519	28,519	
5986-0900 Media Hosted Events/Video & Image Collateral	14,700	15,000	15,200	
5703-0900 Campaign Design	39,501			
5987-0900 Staff	78,163	74,255	74,255	
5988-0900 Benefits - EI/CPP, RRSP, Group Benefits	12,257	10,270	11,490	
5989-0900 Meetings/Events/Professional Development	8,000	9,000	9,320	
5998-0900 Writing Services	10,000	17,000	20,000	
TOTAL	322,119	332,044	313,974	

DMF - CONVENTION MARKETING				
2011 BUDGET				
		2011	2010	2010
	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget
EXPENSE				
5901-0900	Bids - National & International	40,000	40,000	76,000
5903-0900	Ontario Initiatives	36,000	50,684	53,575
5916-0900	CSAE	95,000	72,000	72,000
5917-0900	International Market - MC & IT	10,000	13,500	13,500
5918-0900	FAMS/Sites	25,000	17,000	25,000
5919-0900	Local Planners	15,000	24,500	24,500
5920-0900	Local Planners: Media	0	0	7,500
5921-0900	Print: M&IT and CMC Guide	60,000	90,165	90,165
5922-0900	Advertorials/E-Marketing	10,000	10,000	10,000
5923-0900	Lure Brochure/Promo Materials	20,000	30,000	30,000
5924-0900	Website	5,500	3,000	3,000
5925-0900	Web Training/Bid template	2,500	2,000	5,000
5926-0900	Contact/Lead Management	6,002	17,325	17,325
5927-0900	Delegate Marketing Materials	65,000	94,912	94,912
5928-0900	Research	10,000	10,000	10,000
5704-0900	Campaign Design	64,449		
5929-0900	Meetings/Travel	10,500	11,000	10,500
5930-0900	Staff @ 0.6	48,336	33,442	26,458
5931-0900	Benefits - EI/ CPP, RRSP, Group Benefits	8,401	4,062	3,891
	TOTAL	531,688	523,590	573,326

DMF - GROUP & INDEPENDENT TRAVEL					
2011 BUDGET					
		2011	2010	2010	
DESCRIPTION		BUDGET	Projected	Budget	Notes
EXPENSE					
5940-0900	Saskatchewan Market	164,620	198,000	202,100	
5948-0900	Consumer Shows	9,780	6,800	9,780	
5950-0900	Alberta Market	78,800	100,000	113,500	
5954-0900	Manitoba Market	10,000	20,000	28,000	
5960-0900	Other Markets	31,860	33,395	38,335	
5962-0900	Images/Video	-	18,000	26,000	
5963-0900	Research/Evaluation	22,000	22,600	19,000	
5966-0900	Database & Website	10,000	7,500	11,500	
5967-0900	Creative Design	21,000	18,165	18,165	
5705-0900	Campaign Design	49,896			
5968-0900	Local Meetings/Travel	500	650	3,500	
5970-0900	Staff	35,970	34,587	34,587	
5971-0900	Benefits - EI/ CPP, RRSP, Group Benefits	5,637	3,998	5,383	
	TOTAL	440,063	463,695	509,850	

DMF - STRATEGIC MARKETING				
2011 BUDGET				
	2011	2010	2010	
DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget	NOTES
EXPENSE				
5973-0900 VP Marketing Salary	80,933	75,504	75,503	
5974-0900 VP Marketing Benefits	5,940	5,598	5,610	
5975-0900 VP Marketing RRSP	4,047	3,775	3,775	
5976-0900 Meetings/Travel	8,270	12,770	12,770	
5977-0900 Professional Development	3,600	3,000	3,000	
5978-0900 New Initiatives	7,000	20,000	20,000	
5979-0900 Misc. expenses	3,000	2,500	2,500	
5706-0900 Campaign Design	16,632			
TOTAL	129,422	123,147	123,158	

DMF - EVENT PRODUCTION				
2011 BUDGET				
		2011	2010	2010
	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget
EXPENSE				
5932-0900	Travel & Meetings	2,500	1,830	3,200
5933-0900	Business Plan Development	17,500	47,663	43,560
5934-0900	Contract Services	52,000	69,395	49,000
5935-0900	Communications/Promotions	3,000	2,500	2,500
5936-0900	Printing/Design	5,000	5,038	5,000
5707-0900	Campaign Design	10,395		
	TOTAL	90,395	126,426	103,260
	Priority Projects:			
	Trails of 1885			
	Word on the Street			
	Winter Shines			
	Futurity			
	Play On			

DMF - JOINT MARKETING FUND				
2011 BUDGET				
		2011	2010	2010
	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget
EXPENSE				
5937-0900	Joint Marketing Fund	75,000	111,445	120,000
	TOTAL	75,000	111,445	120,000

DMF - SPORTS TOURISM				
2011 BUDGET				
		2011	2010	2010
	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	Projected	Budget
<u>EXPENSE</u>				
5202	Bid Development & Support	15,000	10,245	25,000
	* Bid Development & Presentation costs			
5203	CSTA	5,000	4,778	4,750
	*Membership & Team presence at CSTA			
5204	Sales Calls	2,000	2,000	4,000
	* Ottawa			
5206	Site Visits	4,000	6,300	6,300
	* Sport Group visits			
5208	Saskatchewan Public Awareness	9,200	11,200	11,200
	* Leadership Gala & Media Campaign			
5209	Sport Event Marketplaces	11,500	14,015	8,500
	* Sport Accord 2011 (1 representative)			
5210	Campaign Design	10,395		
5282	Web Marketing	500	300	2,500
5283	Marketing Collateral	3,000	2,400	2,400
5287	Rights-Holder E-zine	500	0	1,500
5291	DMF Salaries	32,224	22,295	17,639
5292	EI/CPP	2,417	1,461	1,284
5293	Group Insurance	1,824	462	428
5294	RRSP	1,360	588	882
	TOTAL	98,920	76,044	86,383

*A Joint Message from Infrastructure Canada and
the Federation of Canadian Municipalities*

RECEIVED

DEC 31 2010

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SASKATOON

RE: New Deadline for Completing Infrastructure Stimulus Projects

Since the 2009 launch of the Economic Action Plan (EAP), the Government of Canada has committed funding to thousands of municipal, provincial and territorial infrastructure projects across the country. This temporary funding was designed to keep Canadians working and boost economic activity to help the country recover from the global economic crisis.

Together, the federal government, provinces, territories and the FCM have built a stimulus partnership that has helped municipalities put federal stimulus dollars to work in their own communities. As a result, federal stimulus investments are improving municipal roads, bridges, water systems and hockey rinks across Canada, and municipalities are co-funding projects that will create tens of thousands of jobs.

Two years after its launch, the stimulus investments have had a tremendous impact. Canada's economic recovery is leading the way among G8 countries. FCM members, along with provinces and territories, are reporting that the vast majority of their EAP projects are on schedule.

However, some projects are facing challenging circumstances. To support its partners, the federal government recently announced an extension to the completion date for infrastructure projects from March 31, 2011 to October 31, 2011. The extension will give municipalities an additional construction season to finish projects and turn stimulus dollars into jobs.

The extension applies to projects under four EAP programs: the Infrastructure Stimulus Fund (ISF), the Top-up to the Building Canada Communities Component (CC Top-up), the Knowledge Infrastructure Program (KIP) and the Recreational Infrastructure Canada Program (RInC).

FCM and other partners had called for flexibility on the completion deadline, to ensure that municipalities and other recipients would have time to finish the small percentage of projects that are running behind schedule. The deadline extension is the federal government's response to this request.

The federal government will work through provinces and territories to manage the extension. To qualify for the extension, municipalities will be asked to provide some information about their project and meet a few basic conditions. To qualify, your projects must be underway and a claim for eligible costs incurred prior to March 31, 2011 must be submitted. The federal government will not provide funding for any work that is not completed prior to October 31, 2011.

You can find more information about the conditions of the extension at www.creatingjobs.gc.ca, or by contacting your provincial/territorial government.

The deadline extension will continue the economic benefits of the work underway in your community. As the funding has already been set aside and committed to these projects, there will be no additional costs to taxpayers. The extension simply allows some extra time to finish projects and continue putting stimulus dollars to work in the economy.

The deadline extension is a responsible approach that is good for the economy, good for communities and good for Canadians. FCM and the federal government look forward to continuing to work together through the successful completion of the stimulus plan and into the future.



Chuck Strahl
Minister of Transport, Infrastructure
and Communities



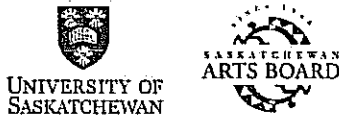
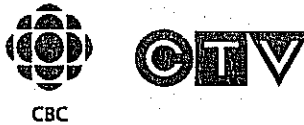
Hans Cunningham
President of the Federation of
Canadian Municipalities

SHAKESPEARE SASKATCHEWAN

www.shakespeareonthesaskatchewan.com

P.O. Box 1646
Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 3R8
Ph: (306) 653-2300
Fax: (306) 653-2357
Box Office: (306) 652-9100
Email: shakespeare@sasktel.net

2010 Major Sponsors



RECEIVED
DEC 24 2010
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SASKATOON

B16)

December 21, 2010

RECEIVED
DEC 23 2010
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SASKATOON

Murray Totland,
City Manager
City of Saskatoon
222 Third Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

Janice Mann
City Clerk
for Council's information
Dec 24/10
SL

Dear Mr. Totland,

Please find enclosed Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan's year-end report for our October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010 fiscal year. We had a very good year artistically, with much praise from our peers for *The Merchant of Venice* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. Attendance was strong but not spectacular; the weather could have been more cooperative. We had a very good variety of guest artists on our main stage and on our Community Stage. The newest addition to our educational offerings, "In Conversation with . . ." was very successful and will become a regular part of our festival.

We also had a very good year financially. Replacing our dilapidated dressing room trailer with a new (to us) unit is of particular note; we made a cash purchase, avoiding using credit (and incurring debt.) Our auditors have followed generally accepted accounting practices and have expensed only the trailer's depreciation this year; consequently, we show a good profit for the year. Please share our good news story with Council and your colleagues.

I want to thank the City of Saskatoon for its continuing support; we appreciate your commitment to Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan and your work to build our community by helping provide excellent opportunities in the arts. We are busy planning for our 2011 *Season of Magic and Mirth* running July 6 to August 21 featuring *The Winter's Tale* and *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Please call if you have any questions about our Annual Report or any other business.

Thank you,

Mark von Eschen
Artistic and Executive Director

encl.



Sir John Falstaff (Robert Benz) & Master Frank Ford (Ralph Blankenagel)
The Merry Wives of Windsor - 2010

**Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan
Festival Inc**

Annual Report

**Fiscal Year
October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010**

Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Festival Inc.
Thanks to our 2010 Sponsors and Funders

SPONSORS

Presenting Sponsors:

- The Merchant of Venice
 - SaskTel
- The Merry Wives of Windsor
 - PotashCorp

The Sovereign (\$20,000+)

- CBC Communications
- CTV
- Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon
- Rock 102, C95, NewsTalk 650
- Saskatoon Media Group
(Magic 98, CJWW, The Bull)
- The StarPhoenix

The Noble (\$10,000-\$19,999)

- RBC Foundation
- The Saskatoon Community Foundation
- University of Saskatchewan
- Wired 96.3
- zu

The Knights (\$5,000-\$9,999)

- CFCR 90.5
- Dutch Growers
- Party World
- PotashCorp
- Rembrandt's
- The Partnership

The Sword Bearers (\$2,500-\$4,999)

- Great-West Life, London Life & Canada Life
- Hornoi Leasing
- Loraas Disposal
- Paddock Wood Brewery
- Pelican Media

SPONSORS

The Torch Bearers (\$1,000-\$2,499)

- ASL Paving
- Centennial Plumbing, Heating & Electrical
- Creative Fire
- Credit Union Centre
- P3 Architecture
- Pepsi Bottling Group
- Planet S Magazine
- Portfolio Strategies Securities in partnership with the Golden Opportunities Fund
- Verb News

The Sentinels (\$500-\$999)

- Cheetham's Pharmacy
- C.M. Specialty Rentals
- Copper Moon Wines (by Andrew Peller Ltd.)
- Custom Cleaners/Arthur Rose
- Esteem for the Home
- Horan Consultants Ltd.
- Robertson Stromberg Pedersen LLP
- Shaun Dyksman Sound
- Shellview Sod Farms Ltd.
- The Centre
- Walpole Massage
- Williams Mobile Power Wash
- World of Water – 8th Street

FUNDERS

Sovereign (\$20,000+)

- Saskatchewan Arts Board
- City of Saskatoon

The Noble (\$10,000-\$19,999)

- SaskCulture
- Saskatchewan Lotteries

Sword Bearers (\$2,500-\$4,999)

- Community Initiatives Fund
- Services Canada
- Student Summer Works

2010 Major Sponsors and Funders



RBC Foundation*



President's Report

Another year, our 26th, has past, but it will not be soon forgotten. From the performances on our stage to the efforts of our volunteers and staff, our 2009 - 2010 year has left us with many highlights and things to look forward to in the next few years.

- Our complete board of eleven from 2008-09 was returned and strengthened with the addition of Bill Quine and Karen Pitka, two excellent community people who we hope will be an asset to our board for years to come.
- In 2010, we received \$20,000 in funding from the Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon and \$10,000 from the Saskatoon Community Foundation to help us replace the actors' trailer, much to the pleasure of our actors who will not need to share their space with the mice and raccoons for the foreseeable future.
- On our stage, our Artistic Director took some chances with engaging an octogenarian to play Shylock in the *Merchant of Venice*. Henry Woolf did not disappoint anyone. We wish him many many more years of success on our stage and others.
- The *Merchant of Venice* will also be remembered for what it added to our theatre experience. We look forward Mark's adventures as he takes the future casts of Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan to new challenges.
- This past year I was pleased to accept the Saskatoon Shines Tourism Leadership award from Tourism Saskatoon, presented to Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan for their contribution to tourism and the festivals of Saskatoon. This award not only represents the past efforts of SOS but also a great reputation to build on.
- Financially things have always been a challenge in the theatre world, but again Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan has shown its excellent stewardship of our funders', patrons' and donors' dollars as we again report a positive year in our financial statements. The excellent management of our resources bodes well with our major funders and sponsors as we pursue additional funding and sponsorship in the upcoming years.
- And finally, but certainly not the least of things which we have to look forward to, is the announcement this past fall that our site on the riverbank will be part of a Master Plan to be undertaken by the City of Saskatoon in 2011. The plan will look at the long term use of Kinsmen Park, the Mendel Art Gallery, the river boat launch site and the Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Site along with the related parking, roadways and pedestrian movement. This announcement was welcomed by the Board as we look forward to our future and the possible development of a permanent site for our tents, our dressing rooms and other facilities that we would like to have at Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan.

The past year leaves us with great optimism for our future. The challenges will still be many, but the opportunities are only limited by our imagination and the people who continue to contribute to our success year after year. We would like to thank all of those people for their hard work and dedication in volunteering and donations and the extremely hard work of our staff members, casts and crews.

Our 2009-2010 year will be remembered as the start of our future.

Don Greer
President of the Board of Directors

Heagy Altrogge Matchett & Partners LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

#4 - 305 Idylwyld Drive North
CP Station
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7L 0Z1

Telephone: 306 665-7667

Facsimile: 306 652-5567

Clare E. Heagy, F.C.A. (Retired)

Richard D. Altrogge, B.Comm., C.A.

Richard D. Matchett, B.Comm., C.A.

Alan S. Ashdown, B.Comm., C.A.

James R. Schemenauer, B. Comm., C.A.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the statement of financial position of Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Festival Inc. as at September 30, 2010 and the statements of revenue and expenses, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Except as explained in the following paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In common with many charitable organizations, the organization derives revenue from the general public in the form of contributions and fundraising, the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of revenue was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenue, excess of revenue over expenses for the year, assets and net assets.

In our opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which we might have determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves concerning the completeness of the revenue referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at September 30, 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Heagy Altrogge Matchett & Partners LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
November 22, 2010



SHAKESPEARE ON THE SASKATCHEWAN FESTIVAL INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30

	General Fund \$	Tangible Capital Assets Fund \$	Capital Fund \$	Reserve Fund \$	Total 2010 \$	Total 2009 \$
ASSETS (note 4)						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash	67,474	-	32,408	9,854	109,736	35,085
Term deposits (note 7)	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	29,000
Accounts receivable (note 4)	14,275	-	-	-	14,275	6,184
Prepaid expenses	1,084	-	-	-	1,084	688
	82,833	-	42,408	9,854	135,095	70,957
TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS (note 3)						
	-	54,850	-	-	54,850	21,369
	82,833	54,850	42,408	9,854	189,945	92,326
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,327	-	-	-	11,327	12,532
Deferred revenue	67,400	-	-	-	67,400	2,725
	78,727	-	-	-	78,727	15,257
FUND BALANCES	4,106	54,850	42,408	9,854	111,218	77,069
	82,833	54,850	42,408	9,854	189,945	92,326

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD


 _____ Director

 _____ Director

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SASKATCHEWAN FESTIVAL INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30

	General Fund \$	Tangible Capital Assets Fund \$	Capital Fund \$	Reserve Fund \$	Total 2010 \$	Total 2009 \$
BALANCE (DEFICIENCY) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	(762)	21,369	46,270	10,192	77,069	62,969
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	(5,132)	(14,037)	43,656	9,662	34,149	14,100
Purchase of tangible capital assets	-	47,518	(47,518)	-	-	-
Interfund transfer (note 5)	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-	-
	4,868	33,481	(3,862)	(338)	34,149	14,100
BALANCE - END OF YEAR	4,106	54,850	42,408	9,854	111,218	77,069
FUND BALANCES CONSIST OF:						
Invested in tangible capital assets	-	54,850	-	-	54,850	21,369
Externally restricted fund balances	-	-	42,408	-	42,408	46,270
Internally restricted fund balances	-	-	-	9,854	9,854	10,192
Unrestricted fund balances	4,106	-	-	-	4,106	(762)
	4,106	54,850	42,408	9,854	111,218	77,069

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SASKATCHEWAN FESTIVAL INC.**STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES****FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30**

	General Fund	Tangible Capital Assets Fund	Capital Fund	Reserve Fund	Total 2010	Total 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
REVENUE (schedule 1)						
Production	218,223	-	-	-	218,223	219,192
Grants and contributions	175,511	-	32,000	-	207,511	180,588
Fundraising	39,146	-	-	-	39,146	38,885
Concession	33,140	-	-	-	33,140	30,332
Capital surcharge	-	-	11,732	9,662	21,394	22,568
Interest income	-	-	354	-	354	492
	466,020	-	44,086	9,662	519,768	492,057
EXPENSES (schedule 2)						
Production	353,482	-	430	-	353,912	358,661
Administration	77,488	-	-	-	77,488	75,752
Concession	24,280	-	-	-	24,280	23,712
Fundraising	15,902	-	-	-	15,902	14,376
Depreciation	-	14,037	-	-	14,037	5,456
	471,152	14,037	430	-	485,619	477,957
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	(5,132)	(14,037)	43,656	9,662	34,149	14,100

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SASKATCHEWAN FESTIVAL INC.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30**

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenses for the year	34,149	14,100
Item not affecting cash -		
Depreciation	14,037	5,456
	48,186	19,556
Changes in non-cash working capital items -		
Accounts receivable	(8,091)	(1,054)
Prepaid expenses	(396)	(13)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,205)	1,129
Deferred revenue	64,675	2,705
Cash Provided By Operating Activities	103,169	22,323
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(47,518)	(546)
Redemption of term deposits	19,000	-
Cash Used In Investing Activities	(28,518)	(546)
INCREASE IN CASH POSITION	74,651	21,777
CASH POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	35,085	13,308
CASH POSITION - END OF YEAR	109,736	35,085

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SASKATCHEWAN FESTIVAL INC.**SCHEDULE 1 - REVENUE****FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30**

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
PRODUCTION		
Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan	206,246	215,327
Tent rental	6,764	450
Workshop fees	4,659	600
Merchandise sales	519	1,745
Miscellaneous	35	210
Ticket sales - readings	-	860
	218,223	219,192
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Saskatchewan Arts Board Sask Festivals grant	67,300	59,125
Sponsorships	42,657	41,628
Sponsorships of capital expenditures	22,000	-
Patron Donor Campaign	21,763	15,895
City of Saskatoon Cultural Operating grant	16,789	10,716
Saskatoon Community Foundation Quality of Life grant	10,000	-
Employment program grants	7,940	7,740
Private contributions	6,866	5,964
City of Saskatoon/Sask Lotteries Community grant	5,000	3,900
Tourism Saskatoon Joint Marketing Fund grant	3,616	-
Community Initiatives Fund grant	3,000	5,000
Memberships	580	620
Saskatchewan Cultural Exchange Society grant	-	20,000
SaskCulture Capacity Building grant	-	10,000
	207,511	180,588
FUNDRAISING	39,146	38,885
CONCESSION	33,140	30,332
CAPITAL SURCHARGE	21,394	22,568
INTEREST INCOME	354	492
	519,768	492,057

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SASKATCHEWAN FESTIVAL INC.**SCHEDULE 2 - EXPENSES****FOR THE YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30**

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
PRODUCTION		
Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan	126,694	145,139
Production overhead	119,967	116,502
Publicity and promotion	46,569	35,821
Theatre operations	30,951	31,813
Front of house and box office	29,731	28,936
Workshop	-	450
	353,912	358,661
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and employee benefits	34,484	32,534
Rent	15,229	11,507
Office supplies	7,926	7,624
Professional fees	5,575	5,996
Insurance	4,711	4,513
Telephone	4,686	4,728
Interest and bank charges	2,202	2,436
Memberships and licenses	1,795	1,755
Professional development	880	1,006
Miscellaneous	-	3,374
Bad debts	-	279
	77,488	75,752
CONCESSION		
	24,280	23,712
FUNDRAISING		
	15,902	14,376
	471,582	472,501

1. ORGANIZATION

Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Festival Inc. is a charitable corporation, incorporated in 1985 in the Province of Saskatchewan under The Non-Profit Corporations Act. The company produces live theatrical performances. As a non-profit corporation, the company is not subject to income taxes.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Tangible Capital Assets and Depreciation**

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost and amortized over their estimated useful lives. This requires estimation of the useful life of the asset and its salvage and residual value. At the end of each accounting period management considers whether there has been a permanent impairment in the value of tangible capital assets by estimating the net recoverable amount of the unamortized portion. As is true of all accounting estimates, it is possible that changes in future conditions could require changes in the recognized amounts for accounting estimates. Should an adjustment become necessary, it would be reported in earnings in the period in which it became known.

Depreciation of tangible capital assets is calculated using the declining balance method at the following annual rates:

Furniture and equipment	20%
Computer equipment	30%

Depreciation on assets acquired during the year is recorded at the normal annual rate.

Revenue Recognition

Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Festival Inc. follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

Restricted contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the operating fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate fund.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the operating fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Fund Accounting

Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Festival Inc. uses the following funds:

General Fund

The general fund accounts for the organization's operations and administrative activities. This fund reports unrestricted resources and resources restricted internally by the organization.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Tangible Capital Assets Fund**

The tangible capital assets fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses related to the organizations tangible capital assets.

Capital Fund

The capital fund accounts for all revenue that have been received for capital purposes. This fund reports externally restricted resources.

Reserve Fund

The reserve fund accounts for all revenue that have been allocated to the reserve fund by the board of directors. This fund reports internally restricted resources.

Donated Materials and Services

The organization benefits from the donation of materials and services from its members. These financial statements do not reflect the value of these donations in kind since a fair value cannot be reasonably estimated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates.

Financial Instruments

All financial instruments must be initially recognized at fair value on the balance sheet date. The organization has classified each financial instrument into the following categories: held for trading financial assets and liabilities, loans or receivables, held to maturity investments, available for sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. Subsequent measurement of the financial instruments is based on their classification.

There are no financial assets or liabilities on the balance sheet designated as held to maturity or available for sale. Cash and term deposits are classified as held for trading financial assets. All other financial assets are classified as loans or receivable and are accounted for on an amortized cost basis. All financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Upon adoption and with any new financial instrument, an irrevocable election is available that allows entities to classify any financial asset or financial liability as held for trading. There were no transitional adjustments on adoption of these standards.

3. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost \$	Accumulated Depreciation \$	Net Book Value	
			2010 \$	2009 \$
Furniture and equipment	176,458	123,429	53,029	20,726
Computer equipment	8,796	6,975	1,821	643
	185,254	130,404	54,850	21,369

4. LINE OF CREDIT

The organization carries a line of credit at its bank which is secured by an assignment of accounts receivable and a general security agreement over company assets. The line of credit bears interest at a floating rate based on bank prime plus 2.75 percent. The organization's total available line of credit is \$50,000 (2009 - \$79,300). The terms of the line of credit are renegotiated from time to time.

The prime rate at September 30, 2010 was 3.00%.

5. INTERNALLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

During the year, the Board of Directors internally restricted \$9,662 (2009 - \$10,192) to be utilized for unexpected or unplanned expenses as approved by the Board. In addition, the board approved a motion to transfer \$10,000 (2009 - \$25,308) from the reserve fund to the general fund.

6. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The company receives a significant portion of its revenue in the form of grants and contributions from various organizations and individuals. Should these grants and contributions be reduced by a significant amount, continued viable operations would be questionable.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Term Deposits**

Term deposits mature within 12 months and bear interest at 0.10% (2009 - 1.75 - 2.00%).

Financial Instruments

Due to the short-term nature of all financial instruments the carrying values as presented in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value. As is true for all estimates, actual fair value could differ from this estimate, and if so, any difference would be accounted for in the period in which it becomes known.

Concentration of Risk

The organization is subject to interest rate risk on its investments. Management has attempted to minimize this risk by selecting a diverse portfolio of investments and by choosing investments with a variety of rates of return and maturity dates.

Private Donors: The Good Friars - 2010 Fiscal Year

5000+
Jerry & Tina Grandey

1000+
Anonymous
Janet Hill & David Palmer
Mary C Marino
William & Suzanne Dust

500+
A.S.K. Law
Pam Gaunt, The Mortgage Centre, Sky Financial
Paul Hartman & Martha McIntyre
Darren W Howarth
Della & Don Greer

100+
Anonymous
David & Linda Arnot
Joel Bernbaum
Carol Bowie
Betsy & John Bury
Eric Cline & Pauline Melis
Les & Bubs Coleman
Colony House Bed & Breakfast
Edward Conacher
James J Cook
Robert Corrigan
Moirra Day
Paul Denham & Gail Osachoff
Joan & Noel Doig
David Edrney
Drs Isobel & Len Findlay
Brenda Fitzgerald
Don & Edna Froese
Bonnie & Mike Furi
Dr Mark & Mona Gryba
John Hampton & Grace Frank
Loretta Hansen
James Herrick
Howard Family Foundation
Shirley Humphries
Judie Ireland
Bob & Shannon Johnson
Don & Mildred Kerr
Gordon & Illa Knudsen
George Konok & Renee Kennedy
Eunice Koehler
Eric & Maxine Lawrenz
David & Natal Laycock
Linda Mann
David Marriott & Janice Storeshaw
Wenda McArthur
JJ McCartan
JC Mortin
David & Sylvia Myall
Keith Ogle & Tessa Laubscher
Garnet Packota
Potash Corporation of
Saskatchewan, Matching Donation
Frank Quennell & Cheryl Hand
Lialla Raymes
Yvonne Redant
Betty Reynolds
Wendy Roy & Garth Cantrill
Alan & Edda Ryan
Anne M Sawchuk
Jacqui Shumiatcher
Dr Frank Scott
Helga Schulz
C L Seed
Jacqui Shumiatcher
Robert D & Lura Mae Sider
Barry Singer
Thirza Smith & Michael Cavanaugh
Laura Sommervill
Marie Spencer
Jim Spinney & Holly Ann Knott
Karen Studlin
Dr Robert M Tenaski
Doug Thorpe
Glenn & Nayda Veeman
Paul Viney
Margaret von Eschen
Stephen Wade
Pat & Ann Wallace
Ilene G Wettergreen
Ella Zondervan

Other
Lynn Adamson
Inger Anderson
Clara Arnason
John Botari & Carolyn Kroeger
Kristin Butcher
Ardell J Clark-Tronnes
Carol Copeland
Beverley Coutts
Paul Coutu
Peter & Marigold Cribb
Margaret Ewert
Judy Facette
Joan & Peter Flood
Jean Freeman
James L Friesen
Dale Gerhardt
Marilynn Gillies
Kelly & Wayne Goerzen
Kathy Grant
Eileen Heinen
Jeannette Heinen
TY & Judith Henderson
Dr Adam Hitchcock
J. E. Hobbs
Dennis & Rosemary Hunt
Paul Jacoby & Rita Bouvier
Julia Jamison
Ron & Julie Jensen
David Jobling
Bob & Arlene Klassen
Linda Kolynchuk
Erin Lang
Peggy & Tim Martin
Cindy Matechuk
Elliott McFarlane
Jillian Mennie
Gail & Owen Mitchell
Hilda Noton
Vetha B Paine
Janet & Brian Parsons
Ken & Margareth Peterson
Gordon Rawlake
Donna S Rooney
Robert W Schuenemann
Ed & Kathy Smith
John Spigott
Donna Torrens
Cindy Toutloff
Kathleen Utley
Jeff & Barb Warkentin
Clifford Wheatley
Lloyd & Shirley Widenmaier
Greg Wintringham
Ann & Bruce Wirth

We would also like to thank the over 1000 businesses and patrons who made our
2010 Treasure Trove Donor Campaign a success

**Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Board of Directors
for the 2009/2010 Fiscal Year**

Don Greer – President

Ron Morrison – Vice President

Darren Howarth – Treasurer

Jessica Hughes – Secretary

Members at Large

Marc Bourassa	Catherine Gryba	Karen Pitka
Brenda Fitzgerald	George Haines	Bill Quine
Nancy Grummett	Brent Nelson	Ken Tickner

**Thank you to the Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan
2010 Volunteers**

Gordon Allchurch	Lorraine Allchurch	Faye Anderson
Nicole Berard	Diane Bestvater	Jane Bruse
Barb Campbell	Crystal Chan	Judith Cheesbrough
Lily Chin	Diane Cohoon	Jean Collins
Beverly Coutts	Marlene Cyr	Paul Denham
Peter Dust	Deb Edmison	Dwight Edmison
Evelyn Engele	Naomi Esau	Sheila Flory
Maria Fortugno	Melanie Gnam	Sheila Gnam
Dorothy Good	Colin Grant	Della Greer
Don Greer	Maggie Gregorash	Nancy Grummett
Tom Grummett	Brigitte Hall	Anne Hamlin
Susan Hanna	Kim Heidinger	Kristen Herman
Marie Huettemann	Jessica Hughes	Charity Jess
Linda Kolynchuk	Alisa Leson	Richard Letkeman
Veronique Levesque	Jasmine Liska	Irene Loiselle
Xiaoying Lu	Marjorie Manson	Shauna Matiko
Catherine McHattie	James McIntyre	Gordon Mellesmoen
Linda Miller	Ron Morrison	Lorraine Mudrewich
Sonja Muzika	Keegan Nicol	Mary Nordick
Meghan Ottley	Alison Philips	Audrey Pilipovic
Darleen Pratt	Kari Pruden	Camille Rambally
Siarra Riehl	Trista Ruckaber	Joland Schmidt
Keston Schmidt	Caleb Sharp	Eric Sharp
Lindsey Shrubsole	Joelyne Swidzinski	Odin Swidzinski
Alison Toews	Hilda Voth	Lori Webb
Mark Wells	Francis Wight	Youth Volunteer Program

**Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan's
7th Annual Bard's Birthday Bash**

Saturday April 23, 2011
Battleford Ballroom
Delta Bessborough Hotel

Please join us to celebrate William Shakespeare's 447th birthday!

**Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan's
*Season of Magic and Mirth***

July 6 – August 21, 2011

Love's Labour's Lost

Four college men make a pact to further their careers and reach life goals – they will forego the company of women in pursuit of college grades and excellence. All is well until four attractive young foreign women arrive with their own goals. What happens next is only natural: the boys show off to try to impress the girls but end up making fools of themselves (much to the delight of the young women and the audience.) Shakespeare shows us that that attraction is a powerful motivator but love grows with mutual respect and good communication skills. *Love's Labour's Lost* is romantic comedy with emphasis on the comedy.

The Winter's Tale

Leontes, King of Bohemia, is convinced that his Queen, the beautiful Hermione, is unfaithful. His jealousy destroys his family and his world. But Shakespeare finds a sliver of light in his bleak beginning with a simple sheep farmer and his son. Hermione's beautiful babe, banished from the country grows into an amazing young woman in the farmer's home. Her prince is willing to give up his royalty for her simple upbringing and they must run away to find fulfillment for their love. Shakespeare's story of jealous king and rustic shepherds reminds us that grace has little to do with economic status or birthright. *The Winter's Tale* is a wonderful blend of drama and comedy for all audiences.

Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Mandate

Vision: To make the experience of Shakespeare enriching and accessible to all.

Mission: To mount professional productions of plays by William Shakespeare and other related works, and to celebrate the skills and talents of Saskatchewan artists, in a manner accessible to all.

Principles:

To maintain our identity as a summer festival while exploring other venues for performance

To be professional

To employ local artists

To maintain fiscal responsibility

To be accessible

To provide opportunities for other local performers

To recognize the educational opportunities and benefits that Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan can provide.



Master George Page (Matt Burgess) & Anne Page (Jamie Lee Shebelski)
The Merry Wives of Windsor - 2010

Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan Festival Inc.
205A Pacific Ave, Saskatoon, SK S7K 1N9 or Box 1646, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3R8
Phone: (306) 653-2300 Fax: (306) 653-2357 Email: shakespeare@sasktel.net
Website: www.shakespeareonthesaskatchewan.com

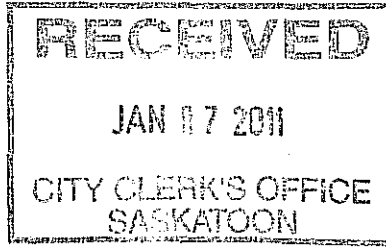
B17

Patricia L. Clarke

101-106th Street – Saskatoon, SK S7N 1N4 – Canada
Home Phone (306)477-0023 – Email kenc Clarke@sasktel.net

4 January, 2011

Cary Humphrey
Manager, Leisure Services Branch
Community Services Dept.
City of Saskatoon
222-3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 0J5



Dear Mr. Humphrey:

Re: Senior Admission Rates at Leisure Centres

Thank you for your reply in regard to my concerns about the City of Saskatoon's lack of reduced rates for seniors at Leisure Centres. I appreciate being directed to the website for information on the city's Leisure Access Program and I also appreciate the time taken to respond to my letter. Unfortunately, this information does not alter my desire to see seniors' rates at the Leisure Centres.

Do you have statistics available on how many seniors take advantage of the Leisure Access Program? I respect the Department's goals of trying to minimize costs for taxpayers but I am just not convinced that our seniors are looking for a handout in the form of **free** access. A lot of seniors have been brought up in an era where you didn't comfortably ask for assistance. I think many would consider this just another barrier. A reduced admission may be considered a way to encourage seniors to use the facilities and stay active through all seasons to maintain good health. Their admission, even slightly reduced, is their contribution to recover costs for Leisure Centre operations.

The bulk admission tickets are a good option with the 20% price discount and I, not a senior yet, use them regularly. If a senior's regular fitness schedule is interrupted due to illness, surgery, transportation limitations or other commitments they haven't lost the cost as they would with a purchased Leisurecard. Why not just offer a senior admission that is discounted 20%? This would bring us in line with most major cities across Canada.

In closing, I would again like to thank you for encouraging discussion on this topic.

cc: His Worship the Mayor and City Councillors ✓
Sask. Senior Fitness Assoc. - Saskatoon District

B18)

150-1

Gambling with tax money

The mayor hopes to use Las Vegas as a model for Saskatoon (SP, Dec. 30)? I didn't know whether to laugh hysterically, or to shake my head in disbelief.

A word to the wise. Don Atchison's blatant misguided attempts over these last few years to leave a questionable legacy with all of his hare-brained, ill-advised, expensive schemes and overspending — with the collusion of like-minded councillors and out-of-control civic administrators — will bankrupt city taxpayers who end up footing the bill.

Taxpayers are tired of the contemptuous treatment by civic politicians and bureaucrats. The patronizing, arrogant air of entitlement from City Hall is offensive and needs to end.

I've been to Las Vegas. For better or worse, Saskatoon isn't Las Vegas. The only similarity Saskatoon has with Vegas is that our mayor, many city councillors and a bloated, overpaid city administration continue gambling with tax dollars as if it were their money and not public funds.

If these unnecessary, grandiose mega-projects and gross overspending continue, the taxpayer will end up losing in the end.

933 Dudley St.

D.W. Mario
Saskatoon



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

B19

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•8002
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•7892
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

December 15, 2010

His Worship the Mayor
and Members of City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Re: Development Appeals Board Hearing
 Refusal to Issue Sign Permit
 (Exceeding Allowable Number of
 Free-Standing Signs Per Site)
 1405 Faulkner Crescent – RM4 Zoning District
 Alzheimer Society of Saskatchewan Inc.
 (Appeal No. 43-2010)**

In accordance with Section 222(3)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, attached is a copy of a Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the above-noted property.

Yours truly,

Joanne Sproule
Deputy City Clerk
Secretary, Development Appeals Board

JS:ks

Attachment

Templates\DABs\Mayor.dot



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•8002
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•7892
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

NOTICE OF HEARING - DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

DATE:	Monday, January 10, 2011	TIME:	4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Committee Room E, Ground Floor, South Wing, City Hall		
RE:	Refusal to Issue Sign Permit (Exceeding Allowable Number of Free-Standing Signs Per Site) 1405 Faulkner Crescent – RM4 Zoning District Alzheimer Society of Saskatchewan Inc. (Appeal No. 43-2010)		

TAKE NOTICE that the Alzheimer Society of Saskatchewan Inc. has filed an appeal under Section 219(1)(b) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, in connection with the City's refusal to issue a Sign Permit for 1405 Faulkner Crescent which is located in an RM4 zoning district.

Section 8.13.5 of the Zoning Bylaw states the regulations governing signs in an RM4 District are contained in Appendix A – Sign Regulations. Based on the information provided, the following deficiency is noted:

1. Section 3.1.3.1(1) of the Sign Regulations states for non-residential uses, including nursing homes, special care homes and mobile home courts (excepting bed and breakfast homes, daycare and preschools, custodial care facilities and home occupations), and multiple-unit residential buildings, one (1) freestanding sign no taller than 2.2 metres above grade shall be permitted per site.

One freestanding sign has already been approved for 1405 Faulkner Crescent on September 27, 2010 for Oliver Lodge Special Care Home.

The Appellant is seeking the Board's approval of the application in order for the Alzheimer Society of Saskatchewan to identify its presence at Oliver Lodge.

Anyone wishing to provide comments either for or against this appeal can do so by writing to the Secretary, Development Appeals Board, City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 0J5 or email development.appeals.board@saskatoon.ca. Anyone wishing to obtain further information or view the file in this matter can contact the Secretary at 975-2880.

Dated at SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, this 15th day of December, 2010.

Joanne Sproule, Secretary
Development Appeals Board



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•8002
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•7892
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

B20)

December 20, 2010

His Worship the Mayor
and Members of City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Re: Development Appeals Board Hearing
 Order to Remedy Contravention
 Use of Property as a Two-Unit Dwelling
 (Required to Reduce Occupancy to a One-Unit Dwelling or Obtain
 Necessary Permits for a One-Unit Dwelling with a Secondary Suite)
 1105 Kilburn Avenue - R2 Zoning District
 Craig and Susan Zwarych
 (Appeal No. 42-2010)**

In accordance with Section 222(3)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, attached is a copy of a Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the above-noted property.

Yours truly,

Joanne Sproule
Deputy City Clerk
Secretary, Development Appeals Board

JS:ks

Attachment

Templates\DABs\Mayor.dot



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•8002
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•7892
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

NOTICE OF HEARING -DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

DATE:	Monday, January 10, 2011	TIME: 4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Committee Room E, City Hall (Please enter off 4th Avenue, using Door #1)	
RE:	Order to Remedy Contravention Use of Property as a Two-Unit Dwelling (Required to Reduce Occupancy to a One-Unit Dwelling or Obtain Necessary Permits for a One-Unit Dwelling with a Secondary Suite) 1105 Kilburn Avenue - R2 Zoning District Craig and Susan Zwarych (Appeal No. 42-2010)	

TAKE NOTICE that Craig and Susan Zwarych have filed an appeal under Section 219(1)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, in connection with an Order to Remedy Contravention dated November 10, 2010, regarding the use of the property at 1105 Kilburn Avenue.

The Order to Remedy Contravention was issued for this property on November 10, 2010, pursuant to Section 242(4) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and the Order states as follows:

"Contravention:

Building Permit #13814/28 was issued for a dwelling. The legal use of the property is a one unit dwelling. The form of development of this property has been altered into a two unit dwelling. Such a development is illegal. The main floor, basement and attached garage at 1105 Kilburn Avenue has been developed into two separate dwelling units containing sleeping facilities, sanitary facilities and kitchen with kitchen cabinets, kitchen sink, stove and refrigerator.

You are hereby ordered to:

1. On or before January 15, 2011, you are required to reduce the occupancy of the building to a one unit dwelling, and
2. On or before January 31, 2011 alter the form of development so as to remove the contravention by removing the basement dwelling unit from 1105 Kilburn Avenue. Remove all upper and lower kitchen cabinets, kitchen sink (plumbing lines are to be permanently capped behind the wall and covered over), the stove (stove outlet removed, wires capped off behind the wall and covered and removed from the electrical panel) or any other cooking appliances, refrigerators, kitchen table and chairs, and unrestricted free access provided between all living areas of the building by removing any locking passage sets that separate living space, and

3. On or before January 31, 2011 alter the form of development back to the approved use as an attached garage.

Section:

4.2(1); 4.3.1(1); 8.4 and 2.0 "dwelling unit" of the Zoning Bylaw 8770.

Alternatively:

1. On or before January 15, 2011, submit two sets of plans of the existing suite including the main floor and site plan identifying the required onsite parking, along with your occupancy permit application and application fee of \$1200.00, and obtain the necessary building permit and plumbing permits to alter the form of development to a one unit dwelling with a secondary suite, and
2. On or before April 15, 2011, complete the necessary alterations to correct the noted construction standard deficiencies and have the building inspected by a City of Saskatoon Building Inspector, and the building permit closed, and
3. On or before April 15, 2011, it will be necessary for your plumber to, correct the plumbing deficiencies, have the plumbing inspected by a City of Saskatoon Plumbing Inspector and the plumbing permit closed, and
4. On or before April 15, 2011, the noted Zoning Bylaw deficiencies will be required to be corrected, and have the property inspected by a City of Saskatoon Bylaw Inspector, and
5. Obtain an occupancy permit."

The Appellants are appealing this order.

Anyone wishing to provide comments either for or against this appeal can do so by writing to the Secretary, Development Appeals Board, City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 0J5 or email development.appeals.board@saskatoon.ca. Anyone wishing to obtain further information can contact the Secretary at 975-8002.

Dated at SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, this 14th day of December, 2010.

Joanne Sproule, Secretary
Development Appeals Board

B21)



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•8002
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•7892
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

January 5, 2011

His Worship the Mayor
and Members of City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Re: Development Appeals Board Hearing
 Refusal to Issue Subdivision Application
 Creation of Proposed Lots Y and Z
 (With Site Depth Deficiency and Rear Yard Setback Deficiency)
 1315 Empress Avenue - R2 Zoning District
 Tim Ryan
 (Appeal No. 44-2010)**

In accordance with Section 222(3)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, attached is a copy of a Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the above-noted property.

Yours truly,

Joanne Sproule
Deputy City Clerk
Secretary, Development Appeals Board

JS:ks

Attachment

Templates\DABs\Mayor.dot



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•8002
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•7892
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

NOTICE OF HEARING - DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

DATE:	Monday, January 24, 2011	TIME:	4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Committee Room E, City Hall(Please enter off 4th Avenue, using Door #1)		
RE:	Refusal to Issue Subdivision Application Creation of Proposed Lots Y and Z (With Site Depth Deficiency and Rear Yard Setback Deficiency) 1315 Empress Avenue - R2 Zoning District Tim Ryan (Appeal No. 44-2010)		

TAKE NOTICE that Tim Ryan has filed an appeal under Section 228(1) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, in connection with the City's refusal to approve Subdivision Application No. 73/10, for the property at 1315 Empress Avenue, located in an R2 zoning district.

The subdivision proposal provides for the creation of proposed Lot Y to accommodate an existing dwelling unit and to create proposed Lot Z to accommodate the construction of a new dwelling unit.

In the R2 – One and Two-Unit Residential Zoning District, the minimum required site depth is 30 metres. Proposed Lot Y has a site depth of 21.52 metres, and proposed Lot Z has a site depth of 10.035 metres. This results in respective deficiencies of 8.48 metres and 19.965 metres.

In the R2 – One and Two-Unit Residential Zoning District, the minimum required rear yard setback for an interior site is 7.5 metres. Based upon the Plan of Proposed Subdivision, the rear yard setback for the exiting one-unit dwelling located on proposed Lot Y is only 7.23 metres. On a corner site, the minimum required rear yard setback is only 4.5 metres. However, as a result of this subdivision, proposed Lot Y becomes an interior site, requiring a 7.5 metres rear yard setback. This results in a deficiency of 0.27 metres.

City Council, at its meeting held on December 21, 2010 denied the subdivision application on the basis that the proposal does not conform to the development standards of the Zoning Bylaw regarding minimum site depth and rear yard setback.

Under the provisions of Section 228 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, an applicant for subdivision has the right to appeal to the Development Appeals Board upon denial of an application by City Council.

The Appellant is seeking the Board's approval of the subdivision application.

Notice is being provided to the appellant, the Council, the municipality and to each property owner and the assessed owners of neighbouring properties within 75 metres from the subject property.

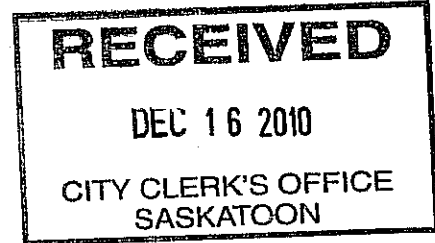
Anyone wishing to provide comments either for or against this appeal can do so by writing to the Secretary, Development Appeals Board, City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 0J5 or email development.appeals.board@saskatoon.ca. Anyone wishing to obtain further information can contact the Secretary at 975-8002.

Dated at SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, this 5th day of January, 2011.

Joanne Sproule, Secretary
Development Appeals Board

6290-1
C1)

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 16, 2010 12:52 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Wendy Dodman
Fairbrother Cres
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7S 1H7

EMAIL ADDRESS:

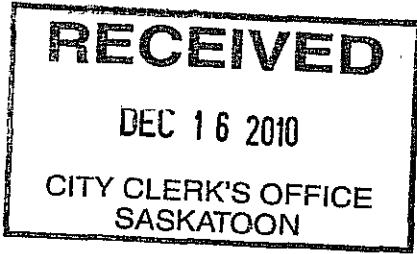
guy_wendy@yahoo.com

COMMENTS:

I am concerned about the amount of people that are removing the snow from their driveways and sidewalks and blowing/throwing it into the streets, especially after a big snowfall, making the streets almost impassable. Is this legal? or does the city fine those that do this?

Ca
6050-8

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 16, 2010 8:16 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Bill Mathews
36-3105 7th St E
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
s7h-1b2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

billgiuseppi@yahoo.ca

COMMENTS:

To his Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
My self and a few associates would like to form an association that would collect the steel from the traffic Bridge as it is dismantled. We would like to offer the steel to local artists and sculptures for projects and displays within the city of Saskatoon. Local artists have already expressed an interest in this project. One project of interest would be to make park benches that would be located around the new bridge, and a historical display about the history of the traffic bridge made from the steel collected. I have a restaurant in the farmers market and the tenants are enthusiastic about having benches made from the bridge steel at the market. We would like to make a commemorative plaque with a laser etched picture of the bridge on the front and a history of the bridge on the back. Each plaque would display a rivet taken from the bridge and would be offered for sale to the residents of Saskatoon. We would like to see a portion of the funds go to the Saskatoon Historical Society and local charitable organizations.

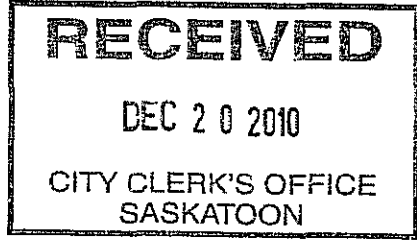
This bridge has a lot of history and means a lot to the people of Saskatoon. In a sense, we will still be able to keep the bridge here in the City.

Thank you for your time.

Regards
Bill Mathews

(3)
6290-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 18, 2010 10:30 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Lyle Hodge
3154 Eastview
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7J 3J4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

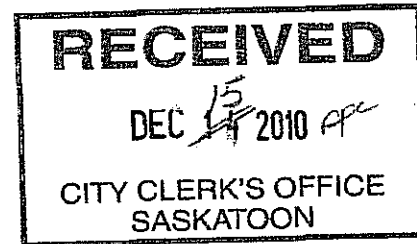
lyledhodge48@yahoo.ca

COMMENTS:

I am a little dismayed by your snow removal crews that were in my area at 3 AM on the 17th of December. They did a good job of cleaning the streets but they blocked in several vehicles that were parked on the streets, mine included, the ridge was right up against my door and I could not get in my vehicle let alone get it out to go to work. It took me and my son 8 hours to clear the lumps and piles of snow so we could park properly. The crew also pushed the ridge onto some of the sidewalks in the area covering at least half of the sidewalk. I hope that the next time they come into the area they give us some warning so we can move the vehicles to avoid this. We have four vehicles here and need to park two on the street.

C4
5000-

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 15, 2010 8:47 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Crystal Regier
123 501- 1st Ave S.
Martensville
Saskatchewan
S0K 2T0

EMAIL ADDRESS:

crystal.geranskybros@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

Hi,
I am not an elequent political girl, so please bear with me. The other weekend I learnt that there was approximately 250 kids in Saskatoon that are working as prostitutes in SASKATOON. I was mortified as a citizen, paralyzed as a mother, challenged at what my role should be as a Christian and angry that this was allowed to happen here. I then did some research online which I have included that was suppose to show me these stats where wrong, only to find out that not only are they right, but it is a cycle that can not seem to be broken with an easy answer. Prostitution is legal in Canada, what! In a province that prides itself on everyone being your neighbor and "giving the shirt off their back for you" is the norm, we have 94 cases of AIDS in Saskatoon health region last year, over 200 kids under 16 working as prostitutes, and an ever increasing gang presence. I ask myself how is this possible? How did I not know? What can I do know that I do know?

I do not know the answer to these questions but I am determined to increase awareness so that our legacy may be one of help and not ignorance. I then sent an email to friends/family letting them know this was going on and that we have to do something to get these laws changed. I have sent emails to my MP, MLAs and even some that aren't (lol) that this is important as we need to be a voice for those that donot have one right now.

As mentioned above I am not a political girl, so please let me know how I as a concerned mom can help you our government put harsher punishments into law so the people that do this to these kids DON'T.

Thanks so much for your action into this matter.

A Concerned Mom in Saskatoon

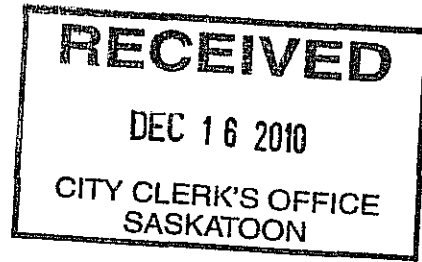
C5)
1920-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 16, 2010 8:35 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Larry Trischuk
7 Richmond Cres
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7K 1A7



EMAIL ADDRESS:

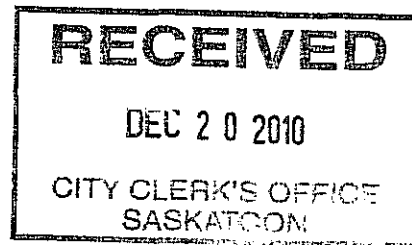
LarryTrischuk@mobility.blackberry.net

COMMENTS:

Another 3.99 % tax increase for 2011. When are you our elected representatives going to become financially accountable? It is time to reduce taxes and not continue to increase, increase and increase taxes. Do you not have any concern for seniors on fixed incomes who do not receive income increases to match all of the tax increases, utilities increases, food and gasoline increases. I call for holding all tax and utility prices at there present level and working towards becoming more cost effiecent and working to bring reductions in taxes and utilities.

C6
151-5

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 17, 2010 12:49 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Janna and Dwayne Kok
325 Lake crescent
saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7h3a1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

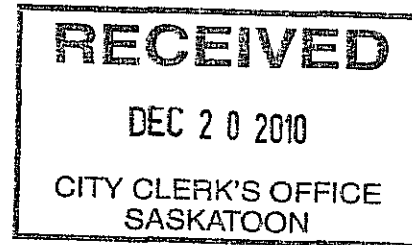
janna_sander@HOTMAIL.COM

COMMENTS:

We own many properties around the city and are getting many complaints regarding mice at various locations. There is a definite rise in the number of complaints since cats are not allowed to roam around and we are wondering if the bylaw against cats could be reversed as mice are becoming a problem everywhere. Thanks Janna Kok

C7)
1905-5

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 19, 2010 10:19 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Rick Brown
1513 Hnatyshyn Avenue
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7L 4G6

EMAIL ADDRESS:

Rick.Brown@shaw.ca

COMMENTS:

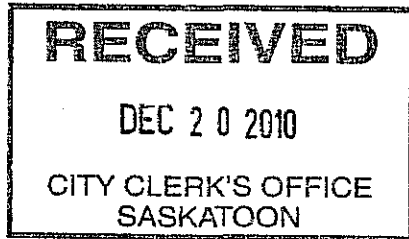
Good day. You can talk all you want about the cost of the growth the city is experiencing, but you have to remember that growth is a net contributor to the finances of the city, and not a net liability. The inflation rate in this city is about 2%. Given that fact, and given how growth affects finances, growth, or anything else for that matter, cannot be used to justify the extortive mill rate increase you have just finalised.

The next civic election is a few years away. That gives you several opportunities to produce a budget that does not unfairly increase the mill rate. Please rest assured that in the next election, this ratepayer will not be voting for anyone who fails to achieve that.

Sincerely
Rick Brown

7820-1
x 5300-8

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 19, 2010 11:21 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Wally Penner
3201 Mountbatten Street
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7M 3T5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

wallyworksinwood@shaw.ca

COMMENTS:

Don you will be getting a letter regarding the Traffic on Mountbatten Street. This will never end unless @1 The deep ditch in front of my place and others my age in this area are addressed correctly and not by Infrastructure Services from the City. Secondly the letter you get will again explain the road system and the speed travel down Mountbatten Street which again Infrastructures Services comes up with a letter that does not comply with todays Safty Standards.

I will be bringing in a company to re survey the ditch in front of my house to make sure #1 it is a 3-1 slope and next that the drainage is addressed correctly to the end of the block. You have also planned a Tax increase for the 2011 Year. The story goes SHARE OUR ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND BIKE TRAILS. WHAT ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND BIKE TRAILS. WE PAY THE SAME TAX AS DOES PEOPLE IN MAYFAIR, STONEBRIDGE, NUTANA ETC BUT ONE DIFFENCE THE HAVE ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND BIKE TRAILS WE HAVE VERY LITTLE OF THIS BUT ARE TAXED THE SAME. HAVE A LOOK DON IS THIS FAIR. GIVE US THE SAME AND I WILL BE LIKE EVERONE ELSE HAPPY AND FEEL SAFE IN THIS AREA.

C9)
1920-1

From: MJ Nellitz [MJ.Nellitz@cfib.ca]
Sent: December 21, 2010 10:26 AM
Subject: CFIB Release: No appetite for municipal property tax hikes in 2011
Attachments: CFIBOpenLetterToCitiesDec21-2010.pdf; CFIBReleaseMunicipalitiesCitiesDec21-2010.pdf

On behalf of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) and our 5,250 members in Saskatchewan, we are writing to provide you with our views on 2011-12 municipal budget deliberations. Given the Provincial government has committed one per cent of the Provincial Sales Tax (PST) to Saskatchewan municipalities in 2011, we are urging all Municipal leaders who have not yet finalized their City budgets to use this additional revenue prudently and avoid a property tax hike in 2011.

Please see the attached news release and open letter to all City Mayors and Councillors which highlights our members' views on municipal property taxes.

Thank you for the opportunity to share Saskatchewan's small business owners' views on this important issue. Please do not hesitate to contact our office should require further information at 306-757-0000.

**CFIB news release:
No appetite for municipal property tax hikes in 2011**

Regina, December 21, 2010 – Given the Provincial government has committed one per cent of the Provincial Sales Tax (PST) to Saskatchewan municipalities in 2011, the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB), in an open letter, is urging those municipal leaders who have not yet finalized their budgets to avoid a property tax hike in 2011.

In 2011-12, it is estimated Saskatchewan Cities will receive more than \$101 million through the Municipal Operating Grants program – an increase of 113 per cent from the \$47 million received in 2007. "We are concerned some municipalities are already contemplating property tax hikes for 2011, despite receiving record revenue-sharing from the province," said Virginia Labbie, CFIB's policy analyst for Saskatchewan and Agri-Business. "While many municipalities are just starting their 2011 budget deliberations, we are disappointed Saskatoon and Yorkton have already confirmed property tax hikes. This week, Regina and Moose Jaw also proposed property tax increases of 4.13 per cent and 5.55 per cent respectively."

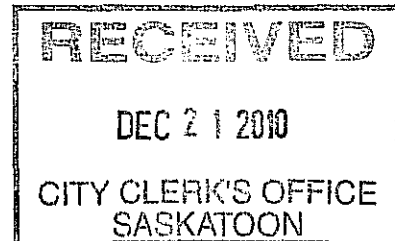
A recent CFIB survey found 83 per cent of Saskatchewan respondents said given this additional revenue, municipalities should avoid a property tax increase in 2011. "There just isn't the appetite among small business owners to take another hit to their bottom line when the province has provided long-term, sustainable and predictable revenue sharing with municipalities," noted Labbie.

"Small business owners work hard to live within their means and count on their City Councils to do the same as they work to finalize their budgets in the New Year," added Labbie. When asked how municipalities should reduce spending, Saskatchewan small business owners favoured Cities focusing on core municipal services, addressing the gap between municipal and private sector salaries and benefits, and contracting out city services.

The Province has provided \$103 million in education property tax savings in 2010 and has committed to an additional \$53 million in tax savings in 2011. "It's evident Saskatchewan business owners are concerned municipal property tax hikes will continue to erode savings from the education property tax relief delivered by the Province," concluded Labbie. "Budgets are all about sending signals. Increasing property taxes will impact a small business owners' ability to be competitive and that is why we're urging Municipal leaders to use this additional revenue prudently and avoid a property tax hike in 2011."

Cities: Overall increase in revenue sharing

City	2007-2008 Revenue Sharing Grant	2011-12 Revenue Sharing Estimate	Overall Increase in Revenue Sharing
Estevan	\$ 885,879	\$ 1,886,832	\$ 1,000,953



Humboldt	\$ 439,074	\$ 935,183	\$ 496,109
Lloydminster	\$ 713,166	\$ 1,518,971	\$ 805,805
Melfort	\$ 456,117	\$ 971,483	\$ 515,366
Melville	\$ 364,490	\$ 776,326	\$ 411,836
Moose Jaw	\$ 2,822,796	\$ 6,012,267	\$ 3,189,471
North Battleford	\$ 1,158,742	\$ 2,468,001	\$ 1,309,259
Prince Albert	\$ 2,999,023	\$ 6,384,432	\$ 3,385,409
Regina	\$ 15,746,761	\$ 33,538,989	\$ 17,792,228
Saskatoon	\$ 17,775,569	\$ 37,860,142	\$ 20,084,573
Swift Current	\$ 1,313,006	\$ 2,796,569	\$ 1,483,563
Weyburn	\$ 828,689	\$ 1,765,023	\$ 452,017
Yorkton	\$ 1,321,088	\$ 2,813,783	\$ 1,492,695
Martensville*	\$ 506,625	\$ 984,447	\$ 477,822
Meadow Lake*	\$ 486,615	\$ 945,490	\$ 458,875
Totals	\$ 47,817,640	\$ 101,657,937	\$ 53,840,297

*Note: Still paid as towns in 2011-12

Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs

For further information please call Virginia Labbie at 306-757-0000.

As Canada's largest association of small- and medium-sized businesses, CFIB is Powered by Entrepreneurs™. Established in 1971, CFIB takes direction from more than 107,000 members in every sector nationwide, giving independent business a strong and influential voice at all levels of government and helping to grow the economy.

Sent on behalf of Virginia Labbie

MJ Nelitz

Business Counsellor

Canadian Federation of Independent Business

Regina, Saskatchewan

Tel: 306-757-0000 / Fax: 306-359-7623

Email: ms.sask@cfib.ca

Website: www.cfib.ca

CFIB - Powered by Entrepreneurs

This e-mail is intended only for use only by the person(s) to whom it is specifically addressed above and may contain information that is personal, private and confidential. If you are not an intended recipient of this e-mail you are hereby notified that any retention, dissemination, distribution or copying of this email or any information contained herein is strictly prohibited. Please notify us if you have received this in error. Thank you for your co-operation and assistance.

Ce courriel est destiné exclusivement à la(aux) personne(s) mentionnées ci-dessus car il peut contenir des informations de nature personnelle, privilégiée ou confidentielle. Si vous n'êtes pas le destinataire visé, nous vous informons par la présente que toute conservation, diffusion, distribution ou reproduction de ce courriel ou des informations qui y figurent est strictement interdite. Si vous avez reçu ce message par erreur, veuillez nous en aviser immédiatement. Nous vous remercions de votre collaboration.



**CANADIAN FEDERATION
OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS.**

2400 College Avenue, Suite 101
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 1C8

December 21, 2010

OPEN LETTER TO ALL CITY MAYORS & COUNCILLORS

Re: No appetite for municipal property tax hikes in 2011

Dear City Mayors & Councillors:

On behalf of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) and our members in your City, we would like to provide you with our views on your 2011-12 municipal budget deliberations. Given the Provincial government has committed one per cent of the Provincial Sales Tax (PST) to Saskatchewan municipalities in 2011, we are urging all Municipal leaders who have not yet finalized their budgets to use this additional revenue prudently and avoid a property tax hike in 2011.

In 2011-12, it is estimated Saskatchewan Cities will receive more than \$101 million through the Municipal Operating Grants program - an increase of 113 per cent from the \$47 million received in 2007 (see Table 1). We are concerned some municipalities are already contemplating property tax hikes for 2011, despite receiving record revenue-sharing from the province. While many municipalities are just starting their municipal budget deliberations, we are disappointed Saskatoon and Yorkton have already confirmed property tax hikes for 2011. The City of Regina also recently proposed a 4.13 per cent property tax hike and Moose Jaw has proposed a 5.55 per cent property tax increase.

A recent CFIB survey found 83 per cent of Saskatchewan business owners said given this additional revenue, municipalities should avoid a property tax increase in 2011 (see attached backgrounder). There just isn't the appetite among small business owners to take another hit to their bottom line when the province has provided long-term, sustainable and predictable revenue sharing with municipalities.

Table 1: Cities: Overall increase in revenue sharing 2007-08 to 2011-12

City	2007-2008 Revenue Sharing Grant	2011-12 Revenue Sharing Estimate	Overall Increase in Revenue Sharing
Estevan	\$ 885,879	\$ 1,886,832	\$ 1,000,953
Humboldt	\$ 439,074	\$ 935,183	\$ 496,109
Lloydminster	\$ 713,166	\$ 1,518,971	\$ 805,805
Melfort	\$ 456,117	\$ 971,483	\$ 515,366
Melville	\$ 364,490	\$ 776,326	\$ 411,836
Moose Jaw	\$ 2,822,796	\$ 6,012,267	\$ 3,189,471
North Battleford	\$ 1,158,742	\$ 2,468,001	\$ 1,309,259
Prince Albert	\$ 2,999,023	\$ 6,384,432	\$ 3,385,409
Regina	\$ 15,746,761	\$ 33,538,989	\$ 17,792,228
Saskatoon	\$ 17,775,569	\$ 37,860,142	\$ 20,084,573
Swift Current	\$ 1,313,006	\$ 2,796,569	\$ 1,483,563
Weyburn	\$ 828,689	\$ 1,765,023	\$ 936,334
Yorkton	\$ 1,321,088	\$ 2,813,783	\$ 1,492,695
Martensville*	\$ 506,625	\$ 984,447	\$ 477,822
Meadow Lake*	\$ 486,615	\$ 945,490	\$ 458,875
Totals	\$ 47,817,640	\$ 101,657,937	\$ 53,840,297

*Note: Still paid as towns in 2011-12

Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Saskatchewan business owners have a strong interest in the finances of their City and the budgeting process that is used to govern their resources. They acknowledge the difficulties civic leaders have in balancing a number of often conflicting demands and objectives. However, small business owners work hard to live within their means and count on their City Councils to do the same as they work to finalize their budgets in the New Year.

When asked how municipalities should reduce spending, 64 per cent of respondents said municipalities should focus on core municipal services (e.g. roads, sewers, etc.). Fifty-eight per cent said municipal compensation packages should be brought in line with matched occupations in the private sector. Fifty-seven per cent of business owners said a wide range of city services should be put out for competitive bidding and 31 per cent said municipalities should impose hiring freezes in non-core areas. Only 10 per cent of respondents believe no spending restraint is needed (see attached backgrounder).

As you know, the Province provided \$103 million in education property tax savings in 2010 and has committed to an additional \$53 million in tax savings in 2011. It is evident Saskatchewan business owners are concerned municipal property tax hikes will continue to erode savings from the education property tax relief delivered by the Province.

It is clear there is no appetite for a property tax increase in 2011, given the record revenue-sharing municipalities will be receiving. Therefore, we urge City Councils to consider and act on the following recommendations:

1. **Focus on core municipal services (e.g. roads, sewers).** Cities must reprioritize their spending and reallocate resources to priority areas. When businesses face increasing costs, they cannot simply pass these costs onto consumers. In order to stay competitive, they find ways to streamline their operations and reduce costs.
2. **Continue to review current programs and services with a view to identifying programs and service areas that can be streamlined, eliminated, contracted out to the private sector or sold.**
3. **Introduce a plan to reduce the size and cost of the municipal civil service:**
 - a. **Introduce a plan to reduce the size of the municipal civil service (primarily through attrition).** For example, in the 2010 Provincial budget the province committed to reduce the size of its civil service by 15 per cent over four years by not filling those positions vacated either by retirement or employees moving onto other opportunities. Municipalities should adopt a similar strategy and also do more with less.
 - b. **Develop a long-term strategy to narrow the wages and benefits disparity between public and private sector employees.** Municipal compensation packages must be brought more in line with similar occupations in the private sector. According to CFIB's *Wage Watch* report, the gap between municipal public sector salaries and benefits and private sector salaries and benefits is 25.3 per cent in Saskatchewan.
4. **Develop and implement a plan over time to reduce the commercial-to-residential property tax gap.** Council could adopt the strategy used by Saskatoon to reduce the tax gap to 1.75.
5. **Work towards additional revenue sharing, rather than new taxing authority.**

Budgets are all about signals. Increasing property taxes will impact a small business owners' ability to be competitive and create jobs and that is why CFIB is urging you to use this additional revenue prudently and avoid a property tax hike in 2011.

Holding the line on property taxes in 2011 will help fuel business optimism among small business owners in your City.

We thank you for considering the views of Saskatchewan's small business community. If you have any questions please do not hesitate in calling our office at 306-757-0000.

Sincerely,



Virginia Labbie
Policy Analyst, Saskatchewan & Agri-business

Enclosure

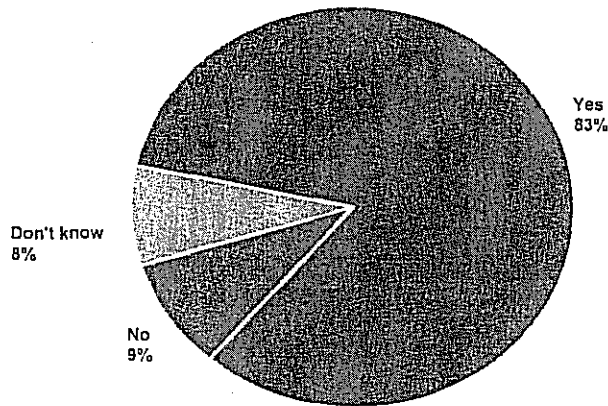
cc: Hon. Ken Krawetz, Minister of Finance
Hon. Darryl Hickie, Minister of Municipal Affairs
Ms. Karen Layng, Deputy Minister, Finance
Mr. Van Isman, Deputy Minister, Municipal Affairs

BACKGROUND

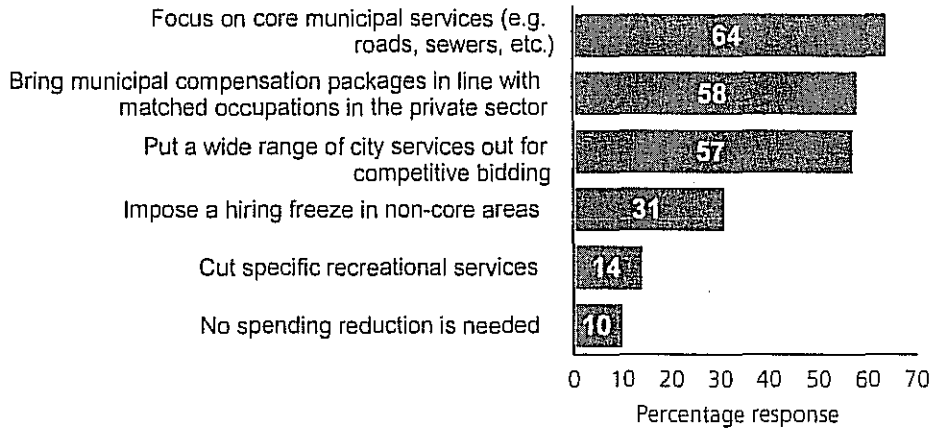
December 2010

No Appetite for Property Tax Hikes in 2011

The Provincial government has committed one per cent of the PST to Saskatchewan municipalities in 2011. Given this additional revenue, should municipalities avoid a property tax increase in 2011?



How should municipalities reduce spending?



Source: CFIB Focus on Saskatchewan, October 2010



**CANADIAN FEDERATION
OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS**

Powered by Entrepreneurs.

NEWS RELEASE

No appetite for municipal property tax hikes in 2011

Regina, December 21, 2010 – Given the Provincial government has committed one per cent of the Provincial Sales Tax (PST) to Saskatchewan municipalities in 2011, the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB), in an open letter, is urging those municipal leaders who have not yet finalized their budgets to avoid a property tax hike in 2011.

In 2011-12, it is estimated Saskatchewan Cities will receive more than \$101 million through the Municipal Operating Grants program – an increase of 113 per cent from the \$47 million received in 2007. “We are concerned some municipalities are already contemplating property tax hikes for 2011, despite receiving record revenue-sharing from the province,” said Virginia Labbie, CFIB’s policy analyst for Saskatchewan and Agri-Business. “While many municipalities are just starting their 2011 budget deliberations, we are disappointed Saskatoon and Yorkton have already confirmed property tax hikes. This week, Regina and Moose Jaw also proposed property tax increases of 4.13 per cent and 5.55 per cent respectively.”

A recent CFIB survey found 83 per cent of Saskatchewan respondents said given this additional revenue, municipalities should avoid a property tax increase in 2011. “There just isn’t the appetite among small business owners to take another hit to their bottom line when the province has provided long-term, sustainable and predictable revenue sharing with municipalities,” noted Labbie.

“Small business owners work hard to live within their means and count on their City Councils to do the same as they work to finalize their budgets in the New Year,” added Labbie. When asked how municipalities should reduce spending, Saskatchewan small business owners favoured Cities focusing on core municipal services, addressing the gap between municipal and private sector salaries and benefits, and contracting out city services.

The Province has provided \$103 million in education property tax savings in 2010 and has committed to an additional \$53 million in tax savings in 2011. “It’s evident Saskatchewan business owners are concerned municipal property tax hikes will continue to erode savings from the education property tax relief delivered by the Province,” concluded Labbie. “Budgets are all about sending signals. Increasing property taxes will impact a small business owners’ ability to be competitive and that is why we’re urging Municipal leaders to use this additional revenue prudently and avoid a property tax hike in 2011.”

Cities: Overall increase in revenue sharing

City	2007-2008 Revenue Sharing Grant	2011-12 Revenue Sharing Estimate	Overall Increase in Revenue Sharing
Estevan	\$ 885,879	\$ 1,886,832	\$ 1,000,953
Humboldt	\$ 439,074	\$ 935,183	\$ 496,109
Lloydminster	\$ 713,166	\$ 1,518,971	\$ 805,805
Melfort	\$ 456,117	\$ 971,483	\$ 515,366
Melville	\$ 364,490	\$ 776,326	\$ 411,836
Moose Jaw	\$ 2,822,796	\$ 6,012,267	\$ 3,189,471
North Battleford	\$ 1,158,742	\$ 2,468,001	\$ 1,309,259
Prince Albert	\$ 2,999,023	\$ 6,384,432	\$ 3,385,409
Regina	\$ 15,746,761	\$ 33,538,989	\$ 17,792,228
Saskatoon	\$ 17,775,569	\$ 37,860,142	\$ 20,084,573
Swift Current	\$ 1,313,006	\$ 2,796,569	\$ 1,483,563
Weyburn	\$ 828,689	\$ 1,765,023	\$ 452,017
Yorkton	\$ 1,321,088	\$ 2,813,783	\$ 1,492,695
Martensville*	\$ 506,625	\$ 984,447	\$ 477,822
Meadow Lake*	\$ 486,615	\$ 945,490	\$ 458,875
Totals	\$ 47,817,640	\$ 101,657,937	\$ 53,840,297

*Note: Still paid as towns in 2011-12

Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs

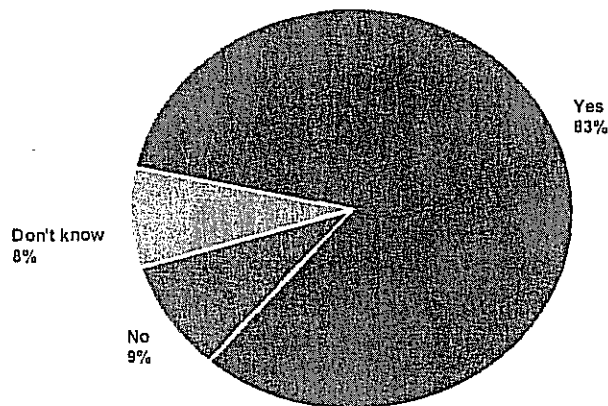
To arrange an interview with Virginia Labbie, please call 306-757-0000.

BACKGROUND

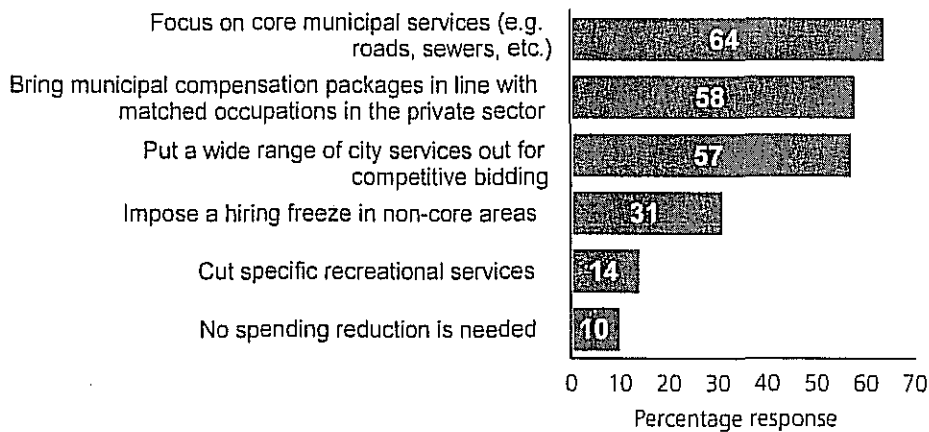
December 2010

No Appetite for Property Tax Hikes in 2011

The Provincial government has committed one per cent of the PST to Saskatchewan municipalities in 2011. Given this additional revenue, should municipalities avoid a property tax increase in 2011?

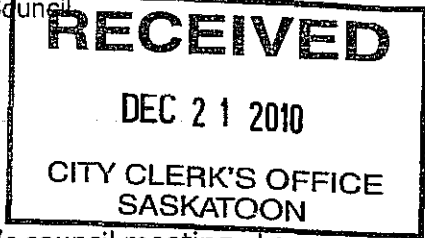


How should municipalities reduce spending?



610-2 (C10)

From: Lynne Bresselaar [dezejongen@hotmail.com]
Sent: December 21, 2010 9:00 AM
To: Lorje, Pat (CK - Council); Neault, Maurice (CK - Council); Heidt, Myles (CK - Council)
Cc: Penner, Glen (CK - Council); Atchison, Don (Mayor's Office); City Council
Subject: [SPAM] - Cosmo Civic Centre - Bayesian Filter detected spam
Attachments: speech to city council.pdf



Dear Councillors:

Thank you for your excellent questions and responses to my presentation at last night's council meeting. I am enclosing a copy of what I said, as there seemed to be some confusion about the adequacy of Rooms A and B to meet the space needs of the programs I attend. The truth is they are entirely inadequate. But it sounds as though that is where we will be bumped to in January when we are once again trumped by rentals.

Administration's plans are to convert the Multi-purpose room to offices in January, which probably means they are in there measuring and making changes as I write. The unacceptability of this was evident at last night's meeting, but there was no directive to administration to change course. I wish I could trust that referral to P & O or whatever could interrupt this process.

You know what really bites about this whole thing? That it wouldn't be happening if this were Lakewood or Lawson. I called both yesterday to check that such a takeover of space was not happening there, knowing what the answer would be. Of course, they couldn't understand what I was talking about. It is just so wrong that administration considers this an ok way to treat any segment of this city's population.

I trust you and administration received a copy of Kinsmen's letter registering their disapproval of what is happening at Cosmo. I would think it very important to possible future funding from this influential body to respond adequately to their concerns.

Thank you for whatever you are able to accomplish in attempting to restore our Civic Centre to its intended use.

Lynne Bresselaar
1308-204 Fairmont Drive
Saskatoon
S7M 4P5

Good evening. Your Worship The Mayor, City Councillors, City Staff and interested members of the public. My name is Lynne Bresselaar. I live in Fairview, one of the neighborhoods served by Cosmo Civic Centre.

I want to speak to you this evening about the conversion of space at the Cosmo Civic Centre from activity space to office space.

I have been attending the Osteoporosis and Arthritis and the Stretch Your Limits drop-in classes at Cosmo since early November. After trying other exercise programs I finally found these that absolutely meet my needs, only to discover that they are under threat of being discontinued so the space we use can be converted to office space.

A brief history. Cosmo was constructed in 1977 intended to serve the needs of the community surrounding it. Funds from Kinsmen and property levies helped pay for it. And it was a beehive of activity through the 80's. There were pottery and cooking classes, fitness programs, counselling, special activities for moms, toddlers and older adults, skating and library use, to name a few.

In the early 1990's the facility underwent a time change that effectively cancelled all proposed morning programming. Community participants had to be informed that their programs no longer existed. People protested, petitions were signed, meetings were held, but the changes remained. Thus began a gradual loss of confidence within the community and the progressive takeover of parts of the building for office space rather than community programming.

This erosion of space designed for community use would not be tolerated at Lakewood or Lawson Heights. It is interesting that neither of those Civic Centres have been under siege by city hall for conversion to office space. Both facilities remain robust and active.

Meanwhile at Cosmo, permanent rentals to a community church and a martial arts program have reduced the space available. Cosmo now houses the Community Services department and many other offices with plans for more of the same. And it prioritizes paid rentals to Corrections Services and others over programs like ours. These are the things we are disputing.

The classes I'm involved in began in September 1995. Over the years, participants have struggled to see their classes survive for a variety of reasons: first financial, as many who need these programs cannot afford to pay for them. Second, administrative, in that if their numbers did not satisfy a certain attendance guideline the threat of cancellation has been constant.

It is only thanks to the devoted determination of the staff at Cosmo that we continue to exist at all. When a paying rental agency such as Corrections Services needs the space we generally use, we are bumped to another part of the building. Over the years we have been bumped into the combatives room, the rink area, the theatre space prior to it becoming a permanent rental, and the racquetball court. Our group has actually used the public ramp between the first and second floors as an exercise area when nothing else was available.

Tell me, Once you have converted the two spaces we sometimes use on the second floor to offices, where will you bump us to when Corrections Services wants the main floor gym during our scheduled gym time? Meeting rooms A and B are all that is left, and they are completely inadequate for this program.

Back in the days when the cost was not prohibitive we had as many as 21 attending each class, about triple the numbers we are seeing today. Interestingly, we still have 21 people who have attended regularly this year,

however, many cannot attend every class. I know from my own experience that a similar drop-in program at the new Shaw centre runs successfully at the same attendance level as we have - often 5 or 6 people at a time. Now I don't think either of these programs should be cancelled, because both are serving an important demographic - those 50 and over, and their benefits are real. But leisure services could give equal billing to all the programs it offers to this age group. I draw your attention to the clipping from the Sun this October 3rd, a city ad for Active Agers programming, in which ours are not mentioned. A clerical error? Maybe. Acceptable? Absolutely not.

I am not currently a property owner. But I do live in Fairview, one of the communities served by Cosmo Civic Centre. I do have an ongoing need for an exercise program just like this one. And my needs matter. As do those of all my friends here and at home, whose names you see on the letter we have submitted.

There are other groups with rental space needs similar to or greater than ours, who will lose if you go through with putting offices where they should be. How will the community be best served - by space its members can utilize, or by offices ?

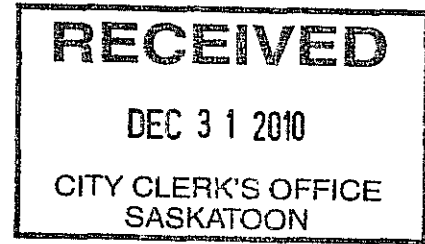
Moving my group to the Shaw Centre or another venue would not be reasonable. Cosmo is more central and accessible for many of our class members, especially those using city transit.

Don't be phasing out programming just for the sake of city hall sprawl. Look at us. See our needs. And your own some day, or even now. You have the discretion to continue to meet those needs or to increase the have-nots and the infirm by failing to meet them.

Thank you for your attention and for considering this issue.

C11
6150-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 31, 2010 10:40 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Scott Wood
77 Neilson Cres
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7H3N4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

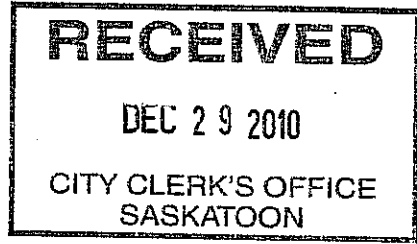
srjkjwood@shaw.ca

COMMENTS:

I am very concerned with students crossing Taylor Street to get to Holy Cross High School. My son must cross Taylor Street at the corner of Camerson and Taylor and there is poor or no crosswalk indication, especially evident in winter where snow covers up the lines. The X walk sign is mostly ignored by drivers travelling in both directions on Taylor Street. To improve this possibly, I've seen on similar busy streets in S'toon, a much better X walk setup of things such as more X-walk lighting, cement boulevards and fixtures that slow down the traffic through school zones. I notice that drivers do slow down, for the most part, in school zones but are quite unaware or ignorant of X-walk zones and students crossing Taylor Street. Students themselves also have responsibility but are quite often oblivious and 'trust' drivers to stop for them when crossing the street. I've seen some very close calls where drivers do not even appear to see people crossing Taylor Street. Could something additional be installed to prevent potential accidents/injury or worse, on Taylor Street and Cameron or anywhere along that particular stretch of corridor? Thank-you.

C12)
7311-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 29, 2010 3:18 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Tamara Bowman
1107 15th St. E.
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7N0R5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

metricdesign@me.com

COMMENTS:

Hello,

Thank-you for taking the time to review this letter. My name is Tamara Bowman and I am an Interior Design professional in Saskatoon.

I would like to take this opportunity to voice my concerns in regards to the current downtown loiterers and bus terminal location-I know that the relocation of this hub has been a hot topic for quite some time, but nothing ever seems to progress in respect to it actually happening.

I had worked downtown for many years and love the vibe of our quaint downtown community and am currently considering relocating and expanding my business to a 2nd Ave. location. Being that I have experience working downtown I believe that it is fair to say that my main concern in this move is safety.

The location that I am looking at is at 2nd Ave and 23rd St. I feel that through the contribution of both the bus mall and the McDonald's corner, that I personally do not feel entirely safe on that block especially at the end of the day. So, I believe that when we, as a city, are looking to encourage downtown growth, we all need to understand that these impressions matter to all Saskatonians.

As a business owner, I am aware of the Clientele that I need to attract to my store to make everything worthwhile, and am concerned about this deterring my potential business Clients. I also need to consider the safety of myself and my female staff members -how we might get to and from our cars safely, move along disruptive or intoxicated loiterers inside and outside of the store safely, schedule more than 1 person in the store at all times, etc. -on top of the high expense to be downtown, this all ends up costing me a fair amount more money and becomes a liability issue.

Here are some of my thoughts.

If the terminal needs to stay where it is...

Security- I realize that this is in place, but don't you think that if anything inappropriate was going to happen then I would think that it most likely wouldn't happen here as there is someone watching. So doesn't this end up pushing trouble away?

The area that would be in front of my large beautiful windows has at least one bench. This being here just creates an unsupervised location just around the corner from the bus location. I know for a fact that these will not be good for business- can they be removed if the Terminal doesn't?

Could the transit system be similar to the European system where there is effective use of ticket machines and swipe cards. This way the street could be secured or enclosed in a building or shelter and that you would pay your fare to get in to and therefore deter people from leaving and having to pay again?

If the terminal has the ability to relocate...

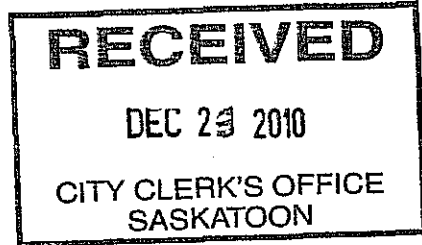
I am in no way fully informed in regards to the obstacles in place when making the decision as to where the bus terminal might be better suited, but I would imagine that by moving it over a block to the east, or 2 blocks to the west would save and restore our downtown. I cant see that either of those street sections would be hugely affected by this change and would think that it would open up the current 23rd street block to more business opportunities, and create a more accessible and friendly downtown.

I have now (and in the past) spoken with many 2nd Ave shop owners and I think that we can agree that these issues are a concern for everyone in the area and I find that very disappointing as I believe that we want our downtown to be a place where people like to shop and business owners like to stay. Saskatoon is such a great little city and I really want to be downtown and add to the great vibe that I mentioned, but feel torn only for this reason.

Is there any hope of getting the streets cleaned up and rejuvenating our downtown to become a spot where people feel totally comfortable to work, live, and shop?

C13)
7830-5

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 22, 2010 6:12 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Gordon Guenter
3746 Eton St.
Burnaby
Saskatchewan
V5C 1J2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

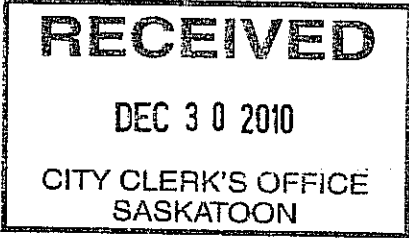
gwgguenter@shawe.ca

COMMENTS:

I grew up and raised my children in Saskatoon. I have always been proud of being from Saskatoon up until now. After reading the article in the Dec. 22 issue of the Globe and Mail I am absolutely appalled at the City's position on Recycling. This program should be put in at any cost. This issue stinks of politics. My family has lost all its respect for your administration and up until the time you implement a recycling program akin to all major cities in Canada you are an embarrassment to all present and past residents of what used to be the jewel of the prairies. Shame on you.

C14
1910-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 30, 2010 8:12 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

gerald bader
127-201-cartwright terrace
saskatoon
Saskatchewan
s7t 0a4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

gbader956@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I see \$40,000 for tree removal in a dog park has been deleted from the budget. How in heck did something like this ever get included in the first place? For the last 10 years we have had nothing but tax increases. Enough is enough. A tax increase is not acceptable. The goal for this year should be a tax decrease as should the goal for the next few years. Calgary's mayor has cut over \$250,000 from his mayor's expense budget. Why can't our mayor and councillors do something similar? Show some leadership. NO TAX INCREASE. Thank you Gerald Bader

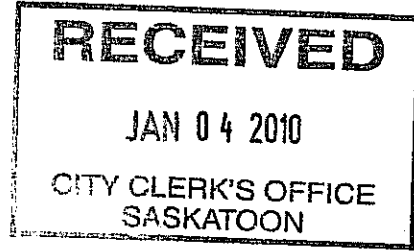
150-4 (15)

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 01, 2011 3:42 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Saleem Ahmed
78-118 Pawlychenko Lane
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7V 1K1



EMAIL ADDRESS:

professional.eng@hotmail.com

COMMENTS:

Good Morning Ms. Janiee Mann,

HAPPY NEW YEAR

I am a professional engineer registerd with APEGS and is intrested to invole myslef as a builder at a small scale (one home at a time)

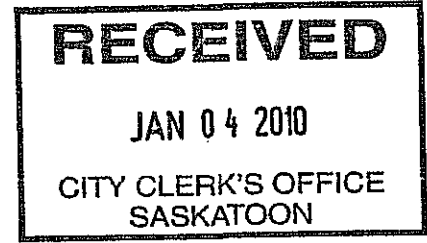
Initially I need your help to know the process of buying lot through city office.

I would highly appreciate if you can direct me towards the process and terms of payments of purchasing the lot for family house

Thanking you
Saleem Ahmed P.Eng., PMP

7830-3 C16

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 04, 2011 2:04 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Gerry Lopaschuk
664 East Place
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7J 2Z5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

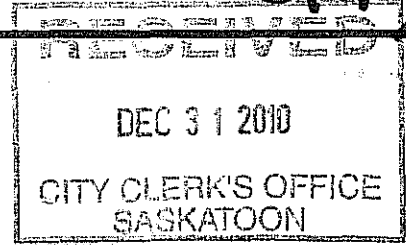
gerrylo@shaw.ca

COMMENTS:

Neighbours of East Place were talking about automated garbage collection, is one the reason for this is the city not having responsibility for keeping back alleys cleaned or passable?

Mann, Janice (Clerks)

From: Marjaleena Repo [mrepo@sasktel.net]
Sent: December 31, 2010 12:39 PM
To: Mann, Janice (Clerks)
Subject: Saskatoon panhandling bylaw



December 31, 2010

Mayor and city councillors
Finance and Administration Committee members

Re: panhandling bylaw extension

Dear Mayor and councillors,

I wish to comment on the proposed extension of the panhandling bylaw which the committee is meeting to discuss in the new year.

Anatole France famously wrote: *"The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under the bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread."*

Anatole France appears to have described the essence of the bylaw and its extension very accurately!

The bylaw constitutes **an act of harassment** of those who are forced to panhandle to have something beyond bare existence. Some of the meager funds raised are spent on items that bring comfort: food, a cup of coffee, alcohol, perhaps legal or illegal drugs of some kind. (Councillor Lorje saw fit to present the canard that some panhandlers brag that they are making huge amounts of money on the streets. Bragging is one thing; reality of nickeling and diming on the streets is another!)

It is not up to councillors to regulate how people use their hard-earned money, whether they earn it by working or by panhandling. If some panhandlers choose to buy alcohol, heaven forbid, that is their perfect right. I doubt that the councillors who are prepared to regulate others' behaviour are teetotalers themselves, and therefore should not attempt to force abstinence on others whose habits and needs are publicly exposed by their poverty.

It is not up to councillors to tell me or any other citizen that we should not give money to panhandlers. If I choose to give, I consider it sort of voluntary taxation to compensate for the miserable amounts of money that the seriously unemployed, the mentally ill, those too old or disabled to work, those hitchhiking across the country looking for better opportunities, the homeless, those who have left prisons without any income, are getting from government sources or charities. (Here again Councillor Lorje falsely claims that there should be no need for anyone to beg as we have generous social programmes in our country and besides

people can rely on charities. Little investigation reveals that neither claim is true!)

The current bylaw and its extension have penalties for infractions: the poor will be fined and then fined again, and if not able to pay up (with what funds?), will end up with a prison sentence "not exceeding one year." Mr. Scrooge, when faced with the needs of the poor, exclaimed: "Don't we have poor houses! Don't we have prisons!" and the better-off and privileged council members heartily agree, it seems. Do any of the councillors know how many panhandlers have already landed in prison for their inability to pay their discriminatory fines? Welcome to Charles Dickens' England right here in Saskatoon!

Those in favour of the bylaw (and more regulation of the lives of the downtrodden and underprivileged) ignore the fact that drunken and disorderly behaviour is already controlled by existing law and policing, therefore nothing additional "targeting" is needed. I go to liquor stores from time to time and have passed the one on 2nd Avenue almost daily for years, and have yet to encounter anyone aggressively blocking my way. Mostly few people hang around in high hopes, strum their instruments, talk to friends, wait for a familiar figure to come out, and perhaps rely on the empathy of drinkers who have more money than they have, have a soft spot for down-and-out fellow drinkers and don't mind dropping a coin or two in their hats and guitar cases. That is how it is and how it should continue to be.

The draft bylaw forbids panhandling while "intoxicated by alcohol or under the influence of illegal drugs," immediately raising the question: how, in what manner is that to be determined? Will there be breathalyzers and involuntary drug tests, or are liquor breath, slurred speech, erratic walk, glazed eyes and a waft of pot enough for an arrest, and if so WHO is going to perform the tests and on what grounds? Suspicion alone, perhaps? I can see ahead daily mass arrests, and yes, this is definitely a Charter of Rights issue, as some councillors suspected.

Several councillors refer to the fact that they have "gotten calls" from constituents who are "uncomfortable" with panhandlers. This discomfort, I believe, has to do more with the unpleasantness of the sight of someone's poverty than any true claim of being harassed or bothered. (In my over thirty years of living and working downtown, in the belly of the beast, I have encountered only a couple of obnoxious drunks asking for contributions and walked easily away from them. So how common can it be?)

The council would be well advised to stop harassing the poor and develop an approach to poverty that actually sees fewer people having to depend on panhandling just to survive. **A guaranteed annual income** and a **far more progressive taxation system** (enabling us to have more effective social programmes) would eliminate a lot of the visible poverty among our midst. These are approaches that the council members could study to enlighten themselves, but a third one would assist those now on the streets, homeless or in deplorable living conditions: **a full time outreach worker** along the lines that the City of Vancouver (and perhaps other cities as

well) has successfully employed, who actually goes and gets housing and services for people who have fallen outside the safety net, (and who by their appearance and habits now "bother" the so-far-lucky citizens.) Much benefit can come out of this, in terms of fact finding about "these people" that the council now wants to chase around the city, and also in provision of much needed care, attention and services. I hope that the council will elect to follow this practical course rather than step deeper into what is already an ethical and constitutional minefield.

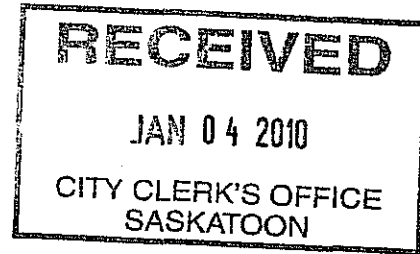
Sincerely

Marjaleena Repo

201 Elm Street
Saskatoon, SK
S7J 0G8

C18
5000

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 01, 2011 11:04 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Elaine Hughes
Box 23
Archerwill
Saskatchewan
S0E 0B0

EMAIL ADDRESS:

tybach@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

Under all the glitz and glamour we hear about what was once my favourite city of Saskatoon, why are we not surprised to learn that its decision-makers want to move all those nasty panhandlers away from banks and liquor stores - where they make affluent patrons 'uncomfortable' - to out-of-sight/out-of-mind locations?

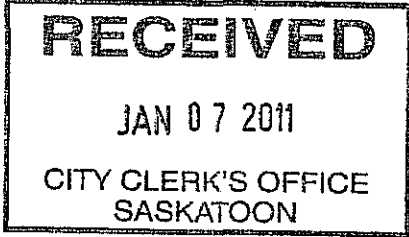
Combine that with the fact that, while corporate CEOs (eg. Cameco and Potash Corp) wallow in their greedy 'comfortable' millions, more Saskatchewan residents than ever are forced to get their food from provincial Food Banks!

This is a stalwart symbol of Brad Wall's 'booming' Saskatchewan?

Nope! This is a shameful symbol of the lack of the clear-headed and common sense leadership needed to address the cause of poverty instead of sweeping it out of sight - that's what this is!

C19)
7520-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 07, 2011 11:29 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Charlie Bueckert
1302 Avenue P North
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7L 2W9

EMAIL ADDRESS:

charliebueckert@yahoo.ca

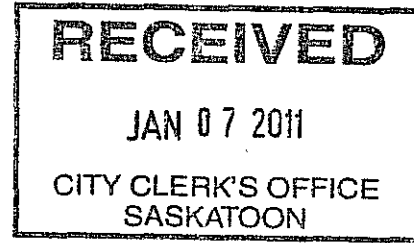
COMMENTS:

I have a concern regarding sewer backup that has been a problem ever since I bought the house in 2001 because of a city tree that sits in my front yard. It was disclosed to me by the previous owners that to avoid any problems, I would need to have the sewer cleaned out from time to time and just to call the city workers to do it. I have called to have service work done in the past and it has been no problem having the work done. I noticed some problems in 2010 and called to have the service work done. I do not have an exact date to report but I am sure that information will have been documented with the appropriate department.

My concern is I had called to have some city workers to do service work on the sewer and they came and "checked it out". Listening to hear if it is draining is not my definition of checking it out. No attempt was made to even put anything in to clean out the sewer line. They had told me it was a problem that was not the city's but something must have been plugged on the other side. In Jan 2011, the sewer backed up again and by the time I had noticed it, a lot of water had drained back in. I cleaned up the water and had Roto Rooter come and clean out the portion leading to the street for which the city is responsible. After the service was completed, a bunch of roots had been extracted through the process clearly showing to me that there had been a problem with the tree roots to begin with and the city workers did nothing about it. My bill has come to \$111.30 to have this problem rectified and I am seeking re-imburement for this. I should not be responsible for this when I did contact the city as soon as I noticed a problem and yet the city workers really did not fully check it out. I need to have a written response on this issue please.

C20
7300-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 06, 2011 6:03 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Jessica Schoenroth
1614 Arlington Avenue
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7H 2Y5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

schoenrothjess@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I would like to notify you of an unpleasant experience on Saskatoon City Transit this morning at 8:18am. I do not know the name of the bus driver whom was driving Westview Route 1 in bus #814 but I believe the incident should be addressed. This bus driver stopped at the University and refused to stop and let a student off the bus after the back door slammed in his face when there were other people blocking the way out. He made this male student wait until the stop on College Drive before he would let the person off. I believe that it was seriously uncalled for and that it would have taken the bus driver two seconds to stop the bus and let him off. He was extremely rude about it and upset many other riders as well. I personally didn't have time to stop in the Customer Service office but I later heard that they were not going to address the driver about the incident and I think that this issue shows very poor customer service and badly represents the city of Saskatoon.

I would greatly appreciate it if perhaps this incident is noted and acknowledged that it was uncalled for.

I'd also like to see that there is an incident report that can be filled out for the mass transit so that riders are better served when something like this happens.

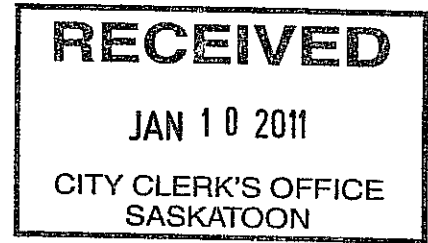
Again I'm not sure that you can help but I wasn't able to find anywhere else that you could report these kinds of things to.

Thank you for reading my concern and I look forward to some feedback.

Sincerely,
Jess Schoenroth

C21
6315-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 08, 2011 12:00 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Mike Possberg
914 Budz Green
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
S7N 4M9

EMAIL ADDRESS:

mpossberg@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

Tonight (Friday January 7, 2011) at 10:15pm a sanding truck was spreading sand on my crescent.

In my opinion this is a total waste of resources. The waste of money to spread the sand, the waste of money to clean up the sand, and the cost of the sand. It is not uncommon for the street to be sanded and within one or two days it is covered with snow again. Tonight for instance the weather forecast is calling for 2-4 cm of snow so by tomorrow the "benefit" of this sanding will be gone. I may not even get a chance to drive on it before it is covered.

In the spring when the snow melts there is the unsightly mess of sand that is not cleaned up until late May or early June. This past year our street was not cleaned until the middle of June. All this sand makes it dangerous for children riding bikes.

Most of my crescent gets very little traffic and the ice is rarely an issue. The street is too rough for anyone to speed. In my opinion the only part of the crescent that requires sanding are the two entrance points off of Kenderdine Road.

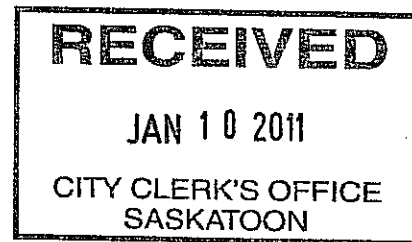
Since it provides minimal benefits, residential sanding should be discontinued except for the entrances to crescents. I would rather have this money used to grade my street once or twice. That would be beneficial.

Thank you

Mike Possberg
914 Budz Green

C22
7305-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 09, 2011 7:54 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Ashley McBride-Hickey
91 Lockwood Road
Regina
Saskatchewan
S4S 1Y1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

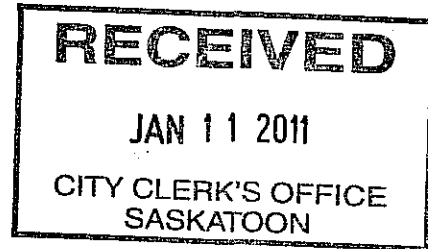
janesgems@live.com

COMMENTS:

Access Transit only allows people to book trips up to 7 days in advance. They need change it for at least 12 days in advance. So that people have more chances to go to places. For example In Regina, there "Paratransit" system you are allowed to book up to 14 days in advance.

C23
6290-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: January 10, 2011 5:20 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

colin syverson
419 Turtle place
saskatoon
Saskatchewan
s7k 4v9

EMAIL ADDRESS:

stormelectric@sasktel.net

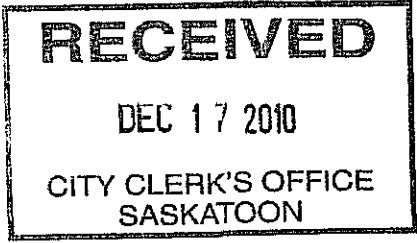
COMMENTS:

Living on the praries my entire life I understand Canadian winters and how much snow we get during the season and instantly during a bad storm. That being said I feel the City could do a lot better at snow removal in both instances. I understand that you probably get thousands of letters and calls regarding this issue. My concern is not about my residential crescent or the side streets to get to it. It's not about my driveway being blocked or the 4-6" rut eligibility for snow removal rule. Instead I have safety concerns about several main thoroughfares and the constricted lanes we are faced to deal with. Many main roads 2 or 3 lanes wide are reduced to 1-2 lanes. This makes it difficult to navigate especially when the wrong driver made the first set of tracks and everyone else follows. The entire downtown grid falls prey to this issue every year and I fail to understand why. Why would a city want to display it's downtown core in such a way to detour people from going there? Another area of concern is merging lanes onto Circle. The speed of circle drive demands longer merging lanes. Some lanes have been reduced to only a few yards instead of hundreds. This is always the case leaving Confederation area onto circle Dr. north. There you find cars merging onto a 80-90km stretch doing 40-50km/hr. This is unacceptable. One other concern is the snow burms around schools. These place children and parents at risk when loading and unloading and increase parking hassels and congestion. I feel the snow around schools should be removed by truck rather than piled along the road. These snow burms also prevent drivers from seeing smaller people from stepping out onto the road. Finally, I ask why the city only seems to put night crews to work after a big storm? Why not consistantly remove snow all season long in areas that could be cleared better? These are my concerns and I believe they are valid. I understand as Candians we have to accept and deal with the winter as best we can but I know The City of Saskatoon can do better in making it easier for its residents to do so. At the same time as a tax payer I don't want to see our snow removal budget explode to the size of Winepegs. It's about finding what works better within the budget we have already and improving on it.

Thanks for listening!

33 C24)

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: December 17, 2010 12:23 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:
Aron Campbell
4107 2nd avenue
Saskatoon
Saskatchewan
sr4 4v7

EMAIL ADDRESS:
aron_sk8er@hotmail.com

COMMENTS:
I Jus wanna say, All the skateboarders in saskatoon, would agree with me, we think that it would be awesome if u could make an indoor skatepark, only because its so dumb that we have to wait all winter jus so we can skateboard again. it would make alot of people happy. i already made a group on face book, called" Saskatoon Indoor Skatepark". at least give it some thought. please and thanks. Right back, or inbox me on facebook. Aron Campbell



www.saskatoonhealthregion.ca

Tanya Dunn-Pierce
Manager
Health Promotion Department

Public Health Services
101 - 310 Idylwyld Drive North
Saskatoon, SK S7L 0Z2
Phone: (306) 655-4609
Fax: (306) 655-4498
tanya.dunnpierce@saskatoonhealthregion.ca

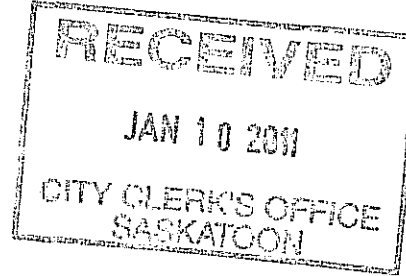


205-5

D1)

January 5, 2011

City Council, c/o City Clerk
City of Saskatoon
City Hall
222-3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5



Dear City Council:

Re: Request for the February 21st, 2011 Family Day to be designated as "Family *in motion* Day"

In motion is a health promotion strategy led by the Saskatoon Health Region in partnership with the City of Saskatoon and University of Saskatchewan. The vision of *in motion* is that all residents of Saskatoon and Region will incorporate regular physical activity into their daily lives and that Saskatoon will be the healthiest community in Canada through physical activity.

In motion, along with our community partners, will be encouraging everyone in Saskatoon and Region to build a tradition and create memories of being physically active with family and friends on the Family Day holiday.

Please accept this letter as a formal request to declare Family Day February 21st as "Family *in motion* Day". This request is being made on behalf of the *in motion* partnership: Saskatoon Health Region, City of Saskatoon - Community Services Department; University of Saskatchewan - College of Kinesiology.

Thank-you for taking the time to review our request.

Sincerely,

Lynne Lacroix – *in motion* Coordinating Committee chairperson
Tanya Dunn-Pierce – Saskatoon Health Region Health Promotion Department
Manager and *in motion* Coordinating Committee member