



ORDER OF BUSINESS

REGULAR MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

APRIL 14, 2014, AT 6:00 P.M.

1. **Approval of Minutes** of regular meeting held on March 31, 2014.

2. **Public Acknowledgements**

3. **Hearings**
 - a) **Discretionary Use Application - Preschool**
30 Mills Crescent – R2 District
Applicant: Christa Folster
(File No. CK. 4355-014-004)

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 material:

- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 17, 2014, recommending that the application submitted by Christa Folster, requesting permission to use the property located at 30 Mills Crescent for the purpose of a preschool (with a maximum of 15 children), be approved; and

- Letter dated April 2, 2014 from the Secretary of the Municipal Planning Commission advising the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation.

**b) Discretionary Use Application -
Expansion of Residential Care Home – Type II
456 Witney Avenue South – R2 District
Applicant: Eagle’s Nest Youth Ranch
(File No. CK. 4355-014-003)**

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 material:

- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 13, 2014, recommending that the application submitted by Eagle’s Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 456 Witney Avenue South for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating ten residents) be approved subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - b) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans in support of this Discretionary Use Application; and
- Letter dated April 2, 2014 from the Secretary of the Municipal Planning Commission advising the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation.

**c) Discretionary Use Application -
Expansion of Residential Care Home – Type II
2932 33rd Street West – R2 District
Applicant: Eagle’s Nest Youth Ranch
(File No. CK. 4355-014-001)**

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 material:

- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 12, 2014, recommending that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 2932 33rd Street West for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating six residents) be approved subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - b) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans in support of this Discretionary Use Application; and
- Letter dated April 2, 2014 from the Secretary of the Municipal Planning Commission advising the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation.

**d) Discretionary Use Application -
Expansion of Residential Care Home – Type II
3004 33rd Street West – R2 District
Applicant: Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch
(File No. CK. 4355-014-002)**

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 material:

- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 12, 2014, recommending that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 3004 33rd Street West for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating six residents) be approved subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - b) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans in support of this Discretionary Use Application; and

- Letter dated April 2, 2014 from the Secretary of the Municipal Planning Commission advising the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation.

**e) Proposed Zoning Bylaw Amendment
Rezoning M2 District to M3 by Agreement - 802 Queen Street
Applicant: Fore-Sight Investment Corp.
Proposed Bylaw No. 9171
(File No. CK. 4351-014-002)**

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council consider Bylaw No. 9171.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider proposed Bylaw No. 9171.

Attached is a copy of the following material:

- Proposed Bylaw No. 9171;
- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated February 12, 2014, recommending that the proposed amendment to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 to rezone 802 Queen Street from an M2 – Community Institutional Service District to an M3 – General Institutional Service District by Agreement, be approved;
- Letter dated March 6, 2014, from the Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission, advising that the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation; and
- Notice which appeared in the local press on March 29 and 30, 2014.

**f) Proposed Zoning Bylaw Amendment
Amendment to Existing Zoning Agreement
1010 Ruth Street East – RM3 District
Applicant: Churchill Seniors Living Inc.
Proposed Bylaw No. 9172
(File No. CK. 4351-014-003 x 4351-09-03)**

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council consider Bylaw No. 9172.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider proposed Bylaw No. 9172.

Attached is a copy of the following material:

- Proposed Bylaw No. 9172;
- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated February 26, 2014, recommending that the application submitted by Churchill Seniors Living Inc. to amend an existing Zoning Agreement for the property located at 1010 Ruth Street East, be approved;
- Letter dated April 2, 2014, from the Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission, advising that the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation; and
- Notice which appeared in the local press on March 29 and 30, 2014.

**g) Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment
Amendments to Section 18.1.3 to Create Density Bonus Provisions
Proposed Bylaw No. 9173
(File No. CK. 4351-014-002)**

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council consider Bylaw No. 9173.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider proposed Bylaw No. 9173.

Attached is a copy of the following material:

- Proposed Bylaw No. 9173;
- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 12, 2014, recommending that the proposed amendment to the Section 18.1.3 of Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769, to allow for a density bonus in exchange for the provision of community benefits in the Downtown area, be approved;
- Letter dated April 2, 2014, from the Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission, advising that the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation; and
- Notices which appeared in the local press on March 29 and 30, 2014, and April 5 and 6, 2014.

**h) Proposed Zoning Bylaw Text Amendment
Amendment to Regulations Governing the B6 Zoning District –
to Create Density Bonus Provisions
Proposed Bylaw No. 9174
(File No. CK. 4350-014-002)**

The purpose of this hearing is to consider proposed Bylaw No. 9174.

Attached is a copy of the following material:

- Proposed Bylaw No. 9174;
- Report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 12, 2014, recommending that the proposed amendment to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770, to provide a density bonus provision for buildings to exceed the maximum building height of 76 metres in the B6 Zoning District, be approved (**see attachment 3g**);
- Letter dated April 2, 2014, from the Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission, advising that the Commission supports the above-noted recommendation (**see attachment 3g**); and
- Notices which appeared in the local press on March 29 and 30, 2014, and April 5 and 6, 2014.

4. Matters Requiring Public Notice

5. Unfinished Business

6. Reports of Administration and Committees:

- a) Administrative Report No. 7-2014;
- b) Legislative Report No. 4-2014;
- c) Report No. 6-2014 of the Planning and Operations Committee;

- d) Report No. 6-2014 of the Administration and Finance Committee; and
- e) Report No. 6-2014 of the Executive Committee.

7. Communications to Council – (Requests to speak to Council regarding reports of Administration and Committees)

8. Communications to Council (Sections B, C, and D only)

9. Question and Answer Period

10. Matters of Particular Interest

11. Enquiries

12. Motions

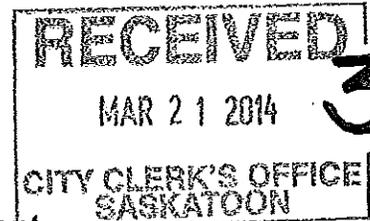
13. Giving Notice

14. Introduction and Consideration of Bylaws

- Bylaw No. 9171 - The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 2)
- Bylaw No. 9172 - The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 3)

- Bylaw No. 9173 - The Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw, 2014
- Bylaw No. 9174 - The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 4)
- Bylaw No. 9176 - The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Amendment Bylaw, 2014
- Bylaw No. 9177 - The Saskatoon Property Tax Bylaw, 2014
- Bylaw No. 9178 - The School Division Property Tax Bylaw, 2014
- Bylaw No. 9179 - The Business Improvement Districts Levy Bylaw, 2014

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



TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 17, 2014
SUBJECT: Discretionary Use Application – Preschool – 30 Mills Crescent
FILE NO.: PL 4350 – D11/13

RECOMMENDATION: that a report be forwarded to City Council at the time of the public hearing recommending that the application submitted by Christa Folster, requesting permission to use the property located at 30 Mills Crescent for the purpose of a preschool (with a maximum of 15 children), be approved.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to consider the application from Christa Folster to operate a preschool (with a maximum of 15 children) at 30 Mills Crescent.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The preschool will accommodate a maximum of 15 children.
2. The site has sufficient space for required parking and outdoor play areas.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This application supports the City of Saskatoon's (City) Strategic Goal of Quality of Life as the proposal offers increased child care and educational opportunities within a neighbourhood setting.

BACKGROUND

An application has been submitted by Christa Folster requesting City Council's approval to operate a preschool with a maximum of 15 children in her residence, located in a one-unit dwelling at 30 Mills Crescent in the Avalon neighbourhood (see Attachment 1). This property is zoned R2 District in Zoning Bylaw No. 8770. In this district, a preschool is a discretionary use.

REPORT

Introduction

A "preschool" means a facility that provides a part-time program for preschool aged children.

Parking

The off-street parking requirement for a preschool is one space, plus one space per ten persons enrolled in the facility. As this proposed preschool will accommodate a

maximum of 15 children, 3 parking spaces are required.

Plans submitted by the applicant indicate sufficient parking in the front and side yard to accommodate the required three parking spaces, as well as an additional two available in the garage (see Attachment 2).

Roadway Access

The property is located on Mills Crescent, which is classified as a local street in the City's Road Classification System. While there will be increased traffic during drop off and pick up times for the preschool, overall this proposal is not expected to significantly impact traffic flows in the area.

Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

This property is surrounded by low-density residential land uses to the north, east, south, and west. The Administration anticipates that the proposal will have no significant impact on surrounding land uses.

There are nearby elementary schools located within the neighbourhood that would be an accessible transition for school aged children.

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 Requirements

In addition to the requirements already noted, the applicant is required to provide 3.5 m² of fenced outdoor play area per child, resulting in a minimum area of 52.5 m² that must be fenced. The rear yard of this property is fenced and is of sufficient size to accommodate this requirement, which will provide for the safety of the children, as well as the general appearance of the property.

This proposal meets all other Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements.

Comments from Other Divisions

No concerns were noted by other divisions with respect to this proposal. Refer to Attachment 3 – Comments from Other Divisions, for their full remarks.

Conclusion

The proposed preschool at 30 Mills Crescent meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 provisions and is not expected to impact surrounding land uses.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

City Council could deny the Discretionary Use Application. This option is not recommended as the proposal complies with all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements and has been evaluated as a discretionary use, subject to the provisions of Section 4.7 of said bylaw.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Notices to property owners within a 75 metre radius of the site were mailed out in December 2013 to solicit feedback on the proposal. The Avalon Community Association was also advised of the proposal.

To date, a handful of calls have been received from local residents on the matter. The primary concerns were parking and safety of the children. It is noted that the applicant has exceeded the requirement for parking for a preschool, providing a total of five spaces. In addition, the application exceeds the requirement for fenced outdoor play area, providing approximately 192 m² in the rear yard.

A public information meeting was held on February 27, 2014, which was attended by six residents. Questions posed included when the preschool would operate and how many staff would be employed. The applicant responded that the preschool would operate primarily in the mornings, but may expand to afternoons given sufficient demand. Currently, for the applicant's family child care home, one staff member is employed. Should she increase to 15 students, she would hire an additional staff person. The residents in attendance were supportive of the operation. A full summary of the public information meeting is provided as Attachment 4.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

No further consultation is planned beyond the stakeholder involvement noted above and the required notice for the public hearing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is required for consideration of this matter, pursuant to Section 11 (b) of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021.

Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, a date for a public hearing will be set and the Community Services Department will give notice by ordinary mail to assessed property owners within 75 metres of the subject site and to the Avalon Community Association. Notification posters will also be placed on the subject site.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Plan – 30 Mills Crescent
2. Site Plan
3. Comments from Other Divisions
4. Summary of Public Information Meeting February 27, 2014

Written by: Daniel McLaren, Planner

Reviewed by:

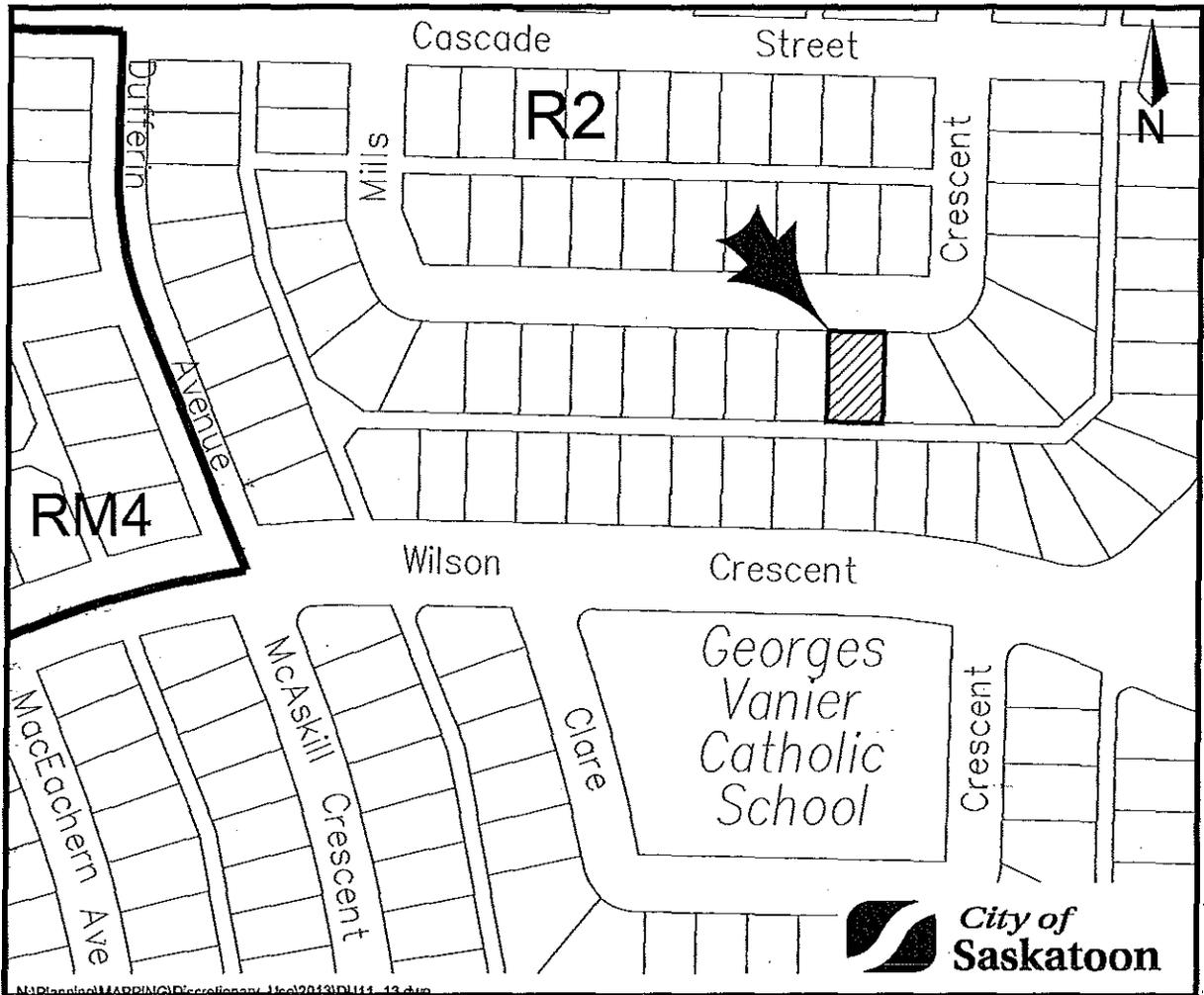

Alan Wallace
Director of Planning and Development

Approved by:


Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: March 20, 2014

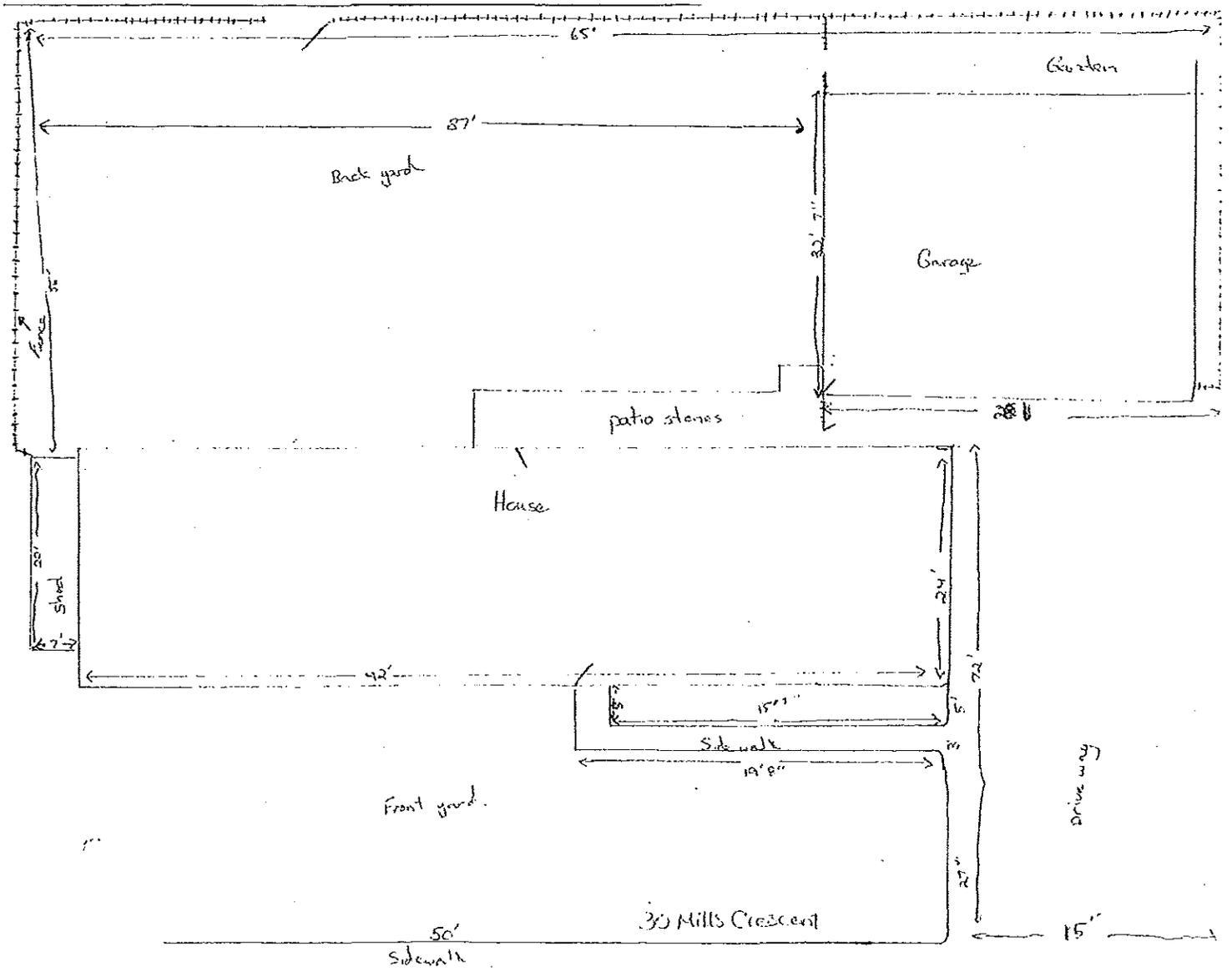
cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

Location Plan - 30 Mills Crescent



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Site Plan



Comments from Other Divisions

1. Transportation and Utilities Comments

It is assumed that traffic and drop-off issues be handled during public consultation.

2. Building Standards Comments

The Building Standards Division of the Community Services Department has no objection to the above application provided the preschool is not required or legislated by the Province of Saskatchewan to be a childcare facility or a school.

3. Saskatoon Transit Comments

Saskatoon Transit has no requirements regarding the above referenced application.

Summary of Public Information Meeting February 27, 2014

1. What's the age range of the children?

2.5 to 5 years old.

2. When would the school operate?

Mostly in the morning, but possible to expand to the afternoons; follow the public school calendar.

3. How many staff?

Currently myself (Christa Folster), and one fully trained staff. If attendance went up to 15, would then hire another staff member.

Further comments from the Applicant (Christa Folster):

- Layout of the house works well, entrance at the back leads directly to the fenced-in backyard play area.
- Most of the children are from the neighbourhood – of those showing interest, three are in the neighbourhood, one from the block, and others from Stonebridge.
- If there are any comments, please feel free to ring my doorbell or leave a note in my mailbox.

Further comments from the public:

- We certainly support it – it adds energy to the neighbourhood.
- I agree with [Left blank], it's actually very nice.
- Parking, cars for the current operation has been very respectful. Just a bit more activity than usual.
- Adds some youth to the neighbourhood.

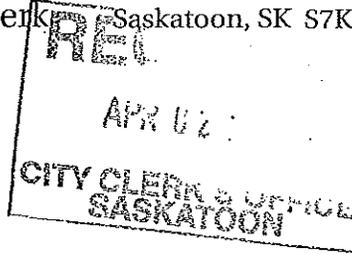


City of
Saskatoon

Office of the City Clerk

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

ph 306•975•3240
fx 306•975•2784



April 2, 2014

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

**Re: Discretionary Use Application – Preschool – 30 Mills Crescent
(File No. CK. 4355-014-004, PL. 4350-D11/14)**

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 17, 2014, with respect to the above-noted Discretionary Use Application.

The Commission reviewed the report with the Administration and the applicant, Ms Christa Folster, and supports the recommendation of the Community Services Department that the application submitted by Christa Folster, requesting permission to use the property located at 30 Mills Crescent for the purpose of a preschool (with a maximum of 15 children), be approved.

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

:el

3. b)

TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 13, 2014
SUBJECT: Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II -
456 Witney Avenue South
FILE NO.: CK. 4355-014-003 and PL. 4350– D4/14

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that a report be forwarded to City Council at the time of the public hearing recommending that the application submitted by Eagle’s Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 456 Witney Avenue South for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating ten residents) be approved subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - b) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to consider the application from Eagle’s Nest Youth Ranch to expand an existing Residential Care Home – Type II located at 456 Witney Avenue South from eight to ten residents.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. This property has operated as a Residential Care Home – Type II with eight residents since November 2009.
- 2. Five required parking spaces for the care home will be provided in the front, side, and rear yard.
- 3. The addition of two care home residents is not anticipated to have any impact on the surrounding land use.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This application supports the City of Saskatoon’s (City) Strategic Goal of Quality of Life as the proposal continues to promote and facilitate the development of supportive housing forms in all areas of the city.

BACKGROUND

456 Witney Avenue South is located in the Meadowgreen neighbourhood and is zoned R2 District under Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 (see Attachment 1). A Residential Care Home - Type II is considered a discretionary use in the R2 District.

On November 30, 2009 City Council approved an application by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch for a Residential Care Home – Type II located at 456 Witney Avenue South to provide care for eight youth under the care of the Ministry of Social Services. The Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch has submitted an application requesting City Council's approval to expand the existing residential care home from eight residents to ten residents.

REPORT

Introduction

A "Residential Care Home" means 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.

A "Residential Care Home – Type II" means a residential care home in which the number of residents, excluding staff, is more than 5 and not more than 15.

Parking

The parking requirement for a residential care home is one space for every five residents, plus 0.75 spaces per staff member on duty. Approval for a care home with ten residents and four full-time staff requires five parking spaces on the site.

Plans submitted by the applicant indicate two off-street parking spaces provided in the front yard, two in a garage in the side yard, and one spot located in the rear yard. As this site is located on a corner site, there is also room for additional on-street parking (see Attachment 2).

Roadway Access

Access to the site is available from both Witney Avenue South and 18th Street West, which are both designated as local streets in the City's Roadway Classification System. This proposal is not expected to impact traffic flows in the area.

Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

The subject site is surrounded by residential land use on three sides. To the west, the subject site is adjacent to W.P. Bates School and Meadowgreen Park. According to the

City's Residential Care Home Database, this is one of three Type II - Residential Care Homes in the Meadowgreen neighbourhood.

This site is currently operating as a Residential Care Home – Type II with eight residents. As the school is the primary traffic generator in the area, the potential traffic impact of allowing two additional care home residents is minimal. The Administration anticipates that the proposal will have no impact on surrounding land uses.

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 Requirements

This proposal meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements.

Comments by Other Divisions

The Building Standards Division has no objection to this proposal provided that a building permit is obtained for the expansion of the care home.

No other concerns were noted by other divisions with respect to this proposal. Refer to Attachment 3 for full remarks.

Conclusion

The proposed Residential Care Home – Type II at 456 Witney Avenue South, accommodating ten residents, meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 provisions and is not anticipated to have any significant impact on surrounding land uses.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

City Council could deny the Discretionary Use Application. This option is not recommended as the proposal complies with all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements and has been evaluated as a discretionary use subject to the provisions of Section 4.7 of said Bylaw.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no financial impact.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Notices to property owners within a 75 metre radius of the site were mailed out in February 2014 to solicit feedback on the proposal. The Meadowgreen Community Association was also advised of the proposal.

To date, two phone calls have been received from nearby residents concerned about parking, property value, and safety. It was determined through conversation that the parking concerns were due to the school nearby, rather than the residential care home. The residents were advised of the report commissioned by the City in 2009 that references an academic study stating that residential care homes do not affect property values. The residents expressed further concern and were advised of the discretionary use process and the opportunities to address City Council. No other concerns have been raised.

The Administration recognizes that these types of proposals will be contentious, regardless of the location or surroundings. However, it has generally been the case that once homes such as these are established, complaints from neighbouring residents tend to be minimal. Since the establishment of this care home in 2009, the City has received one complaint, regarding a shed being left on a side boulevard for a few days. The shed was removed within one week, and there have been no complaints since. The Administration is of the opinion that this proposal is compatible with the surrounding land uses, and will have no land use impact.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

No further consultation is planned beyond the required notice for the public hearing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no safety or CPTED impacts related to this proposal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is required for consideration of this matter, pursuant to Section 11 (b) of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021.

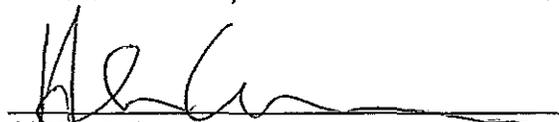
Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, a date for a public hearing will be set, and the Community Services Department will give notice by ordinary mail to assessed property owners within 75 metres of the subject site and to the Meadowgreen Community Association. Notification posters will also be placed on the subject site.

ATTACHMENTS

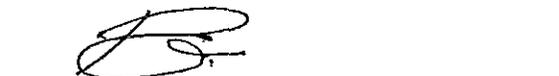
1. Location Plan – 456 Witney Avenue South
2. Site Plan
3. Comments from Other Divisions

Written by: Daniel McLaren, Planner

Reviewed by:


Alan Wallace
Director of Planning and Development

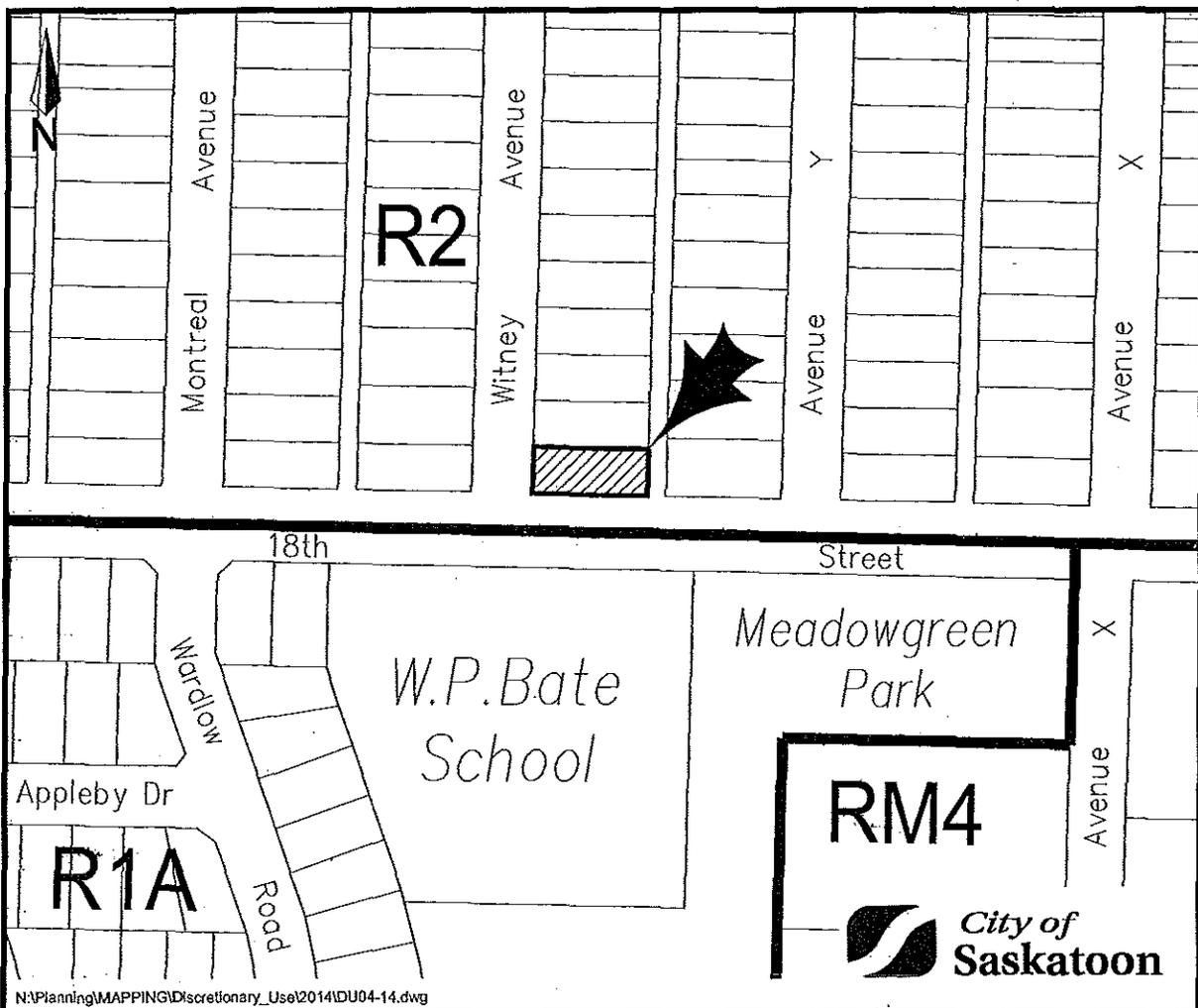
Approved by:

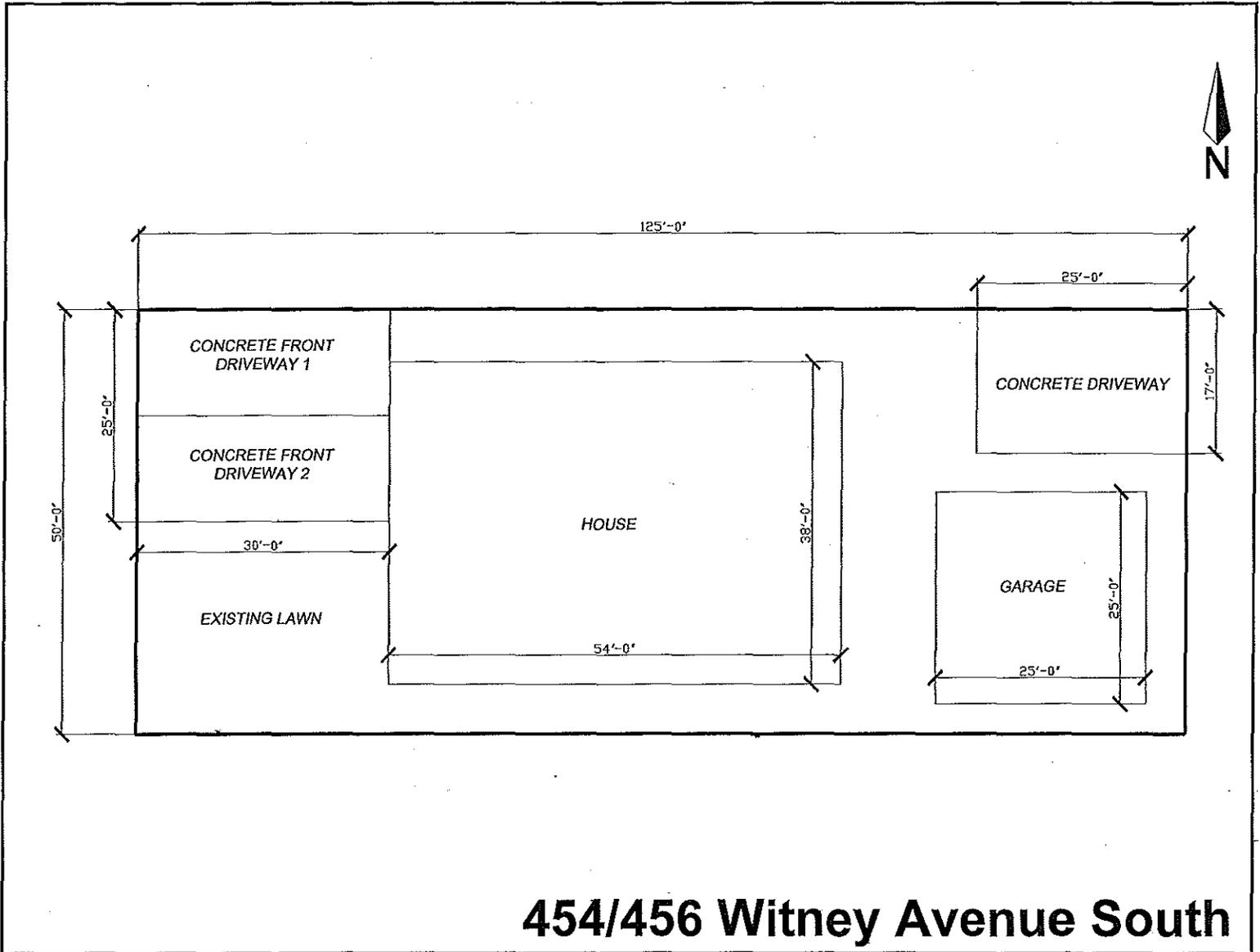

Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: March 29, 2014

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

S/Reports/DS/2014/MPC-Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II – 456 Witney Avenue South/ks

Location Plan - 456 Witney Avenue South





Comments from Other Divisions

a) Transportation and Utilities Department Comments

The proposed Discretionary Use Application is acceptable to the Transportation and Utilities Department.

For your information, sprinklers are required if a care home has more than ten residents or if any residents are not ambulatory.

b) Saskatoon Transit Division, Transportation and Utilities Department, Comments

Saskatoon Transit Division has no easement requirements regarding the property.

c) Building Standards Division, Community Services Department, Comments

No objections provided that:

- 1) a building permit is obtained;
- 2) a residential care home is permitted to be classified as a residential occupancy provided the home does not provide sleeping accommodation for more than ten persons including care givers; and
- 3) the building shall be protected by an automatic fire suppression system if any occupant is not capable of self preservation.

d) Neighbourhood Planning Section, Community Services Department, Comments

The Neighbourhood Planning Section does not have concerns with the application requesting approval to expand an existing Residential Care Home Type II from eight to ten residents at 456 Witney Avenue South.

The corner site appears to be approximately 50 feet x 125 feet and is located across 18th Street from W.P. Bate School, as well as near Meadowgreen Park. This type of use is particularly suitable for corner properties because of the availability of additional on-street parking to accommodate visitors, while having minimal impact on neighbouring homes. The school is a significant local traffic generator, which assists in limiting the potential traffic impact that allowing additional care home residents may have on the immediate area.

The presence of residential care homes is an important amenity in Saskatoon neighbourhoods. The Neighbourhood Planning Section supports the placement of care homes in appropriate residential locations.

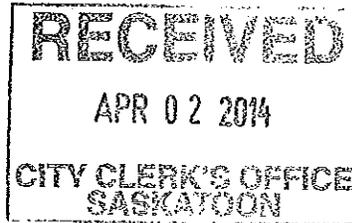


City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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

April 2, 2014

City Clerk



Dear City Clerk:

Re: Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II
456 Witney Avenue South
(File No. CK. 4355-014-003, PL. 4350-D4/14)

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 13, 2014, with respect to the above-noted Discretionary Use Application.

The Commission reviewed the report with the Administration and representatives of Eagles' Nest Youth Ranch, and supports the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

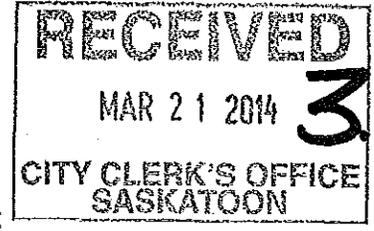
“that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 456 Witney Avenue South for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating ten residents) be approved subject to the following conditions:

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

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

:el



3c)

TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 12, 2014
SUBJECT: Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II -
2932 33rd Street West
FILE NO.: PL 4350-D6/14

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that a report be forwarded to City Council at the time of the public hearing recommending that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 2932 33rd Street West for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating six residents) be approved, subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - b) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to consider the application from Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch to expand an existing Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents, to a Residential Care Home – Type II with six residents, located at 2932 33rd Street West.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. This property has operated as a Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents since August 2009.
- 2. Required parking for the care home will be provided in the front and rear yard of the property.
- 3. The addition of one care home resident is not anticipated to have any impact on the surrounding land use.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This application supports the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Goal of Quality of Life as the proposal continues to promote and facilitate the development of supportive housing forms in all areas of the city.

BACKGROUND

2932 33rd Street West is located in the Westview neighbourhood and is zoned R2 District under Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 (see Attachment 1). A Residential Care Home – Type II is considered a discretionary use in the R2 District.

Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch has operated a Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents at 2932 33rd Street West since 2009. During that time, the City has received no complaints regarding the property, and the operators are now requesting City Council's approval to expand the existing care home to six residents.

REPORT

Introduction

A "Residential Care Home" means 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.

A "Residential Care Home – Type II" means a residential care home in which the number of residents, excluding staff, is more than 5 and not more than 15.

Parking

The parking requirement for a residential care home is one space for every five residents, plus 0.75 spaces per staff member on duty. The proposed residential care home would require three parking spaces on the site.

Plans submitted by the applicant indicate three parking spaces provided in the front yard, and four additional parking spaces provided in the rear yard (see Attachment 2).

Roadway Access

Access to the site is available from 33rd Street West, which is designated as a major arterial in the City's Roadway Classification System. This proposal is not expected to impact traffic flows in the area.

Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

The subject site is surrounded by residential land use on four sides. According to the City's Residential Care Home Database, this application, along with the proposed care home at 3004 33rd Street West (Discretionary Use Application D5/14), would be the first Type II -

Residential Care Homes in the Westview neighbourhood.

The site is currently operating as a Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents. The Administration anticipates that the proposal to add an additional resident will have no impact on surrounding land uses.

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 Requirements

This proposal meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements.

Comments by Others Divisions

The Building Standards Division has no objection to this proposal provided that a building permit is obtained for the expansion of the care home.

No other concerns were noted by other divisions with respect to this proposal. Refer to Attachment 3 for full remarks.

Conclusion

The proposed Residential Care Home – Type II at 2932 33rd Street West, accommodating six residents, meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 provisions and is not anticipated to have any impact on surrounding land uses.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

City Council could deny the Discretionary Use Application. This option is not recommended as the proposal complies with all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements and has been evaluated as a discretionary use, subject to the provisions of Section 4.7 of said Bylaw.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no financial impact.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Notices to property owners within a 75 metre radius of the site were mailed out in February to solicit feedback on the proposal. The Westview Community Association was also advised of the proposal.

To date, three phone calls have been received from nearby residents who all spoke positively of the residents of the care home, though expressed concerns with on-street parking.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

No further consultation is planned beyond the required notice for the public hearing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no safety or CPTED impacts related to this proposal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is required for consideration of this matter, pursuant to Section 11 (b) of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021.

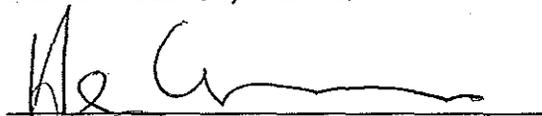
Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, a date for a public hearing will be set, and the Community Services Department will give notice by ordinary mail to the Westview Community Association and assessed property owners within 75 metres of the subject site. Notification posters will also be placed on the subject site.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Plan – 2932 33rd Street West
2. Site Plan – 2932 33rd Street West
3. Comments from Other Divisions

Written by: Daniel McLaren, Planner

Reviewed by:


Alan Wallace
Director of Planning and Development

Approved by:



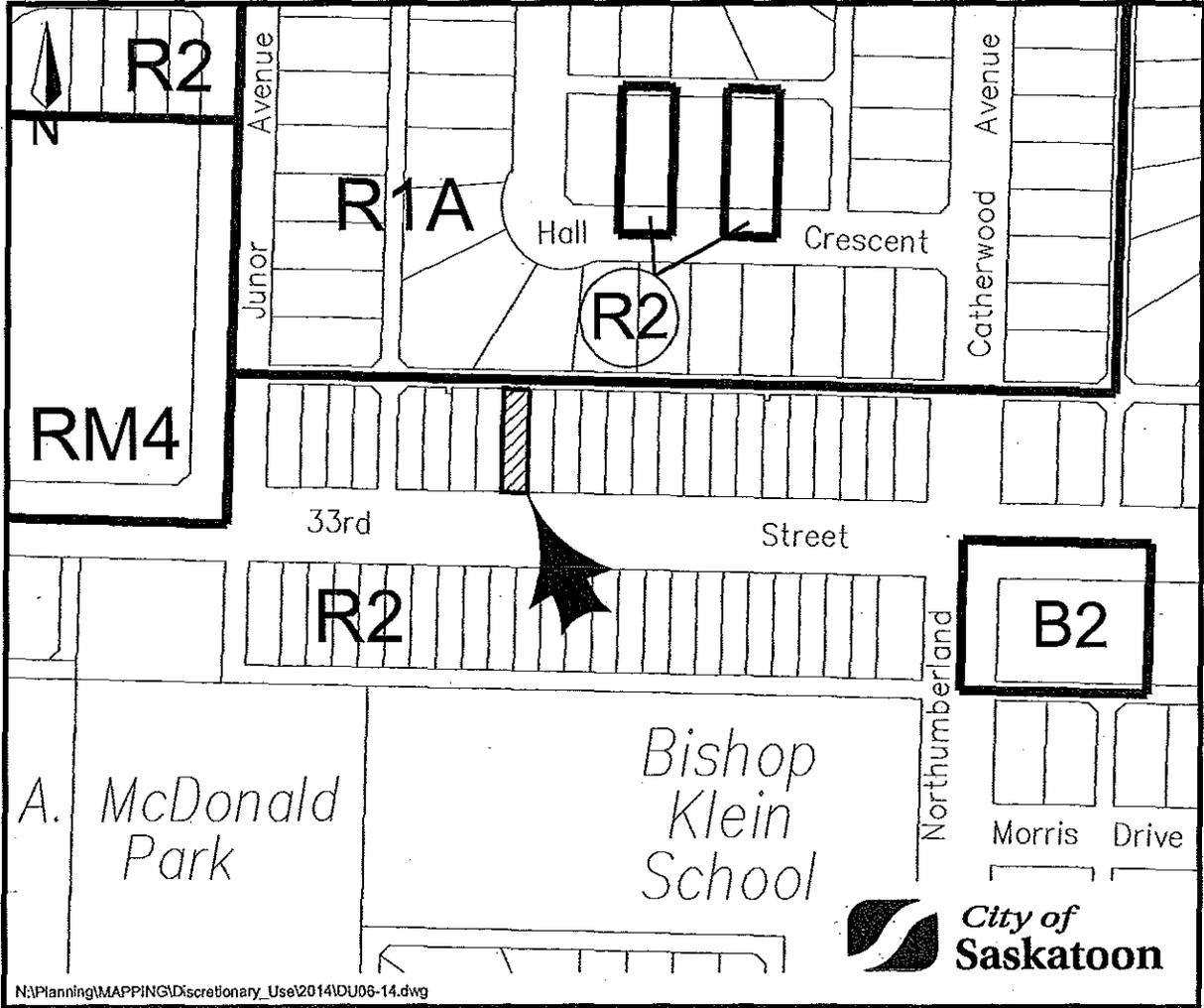
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department

Dated: March 29, 2014

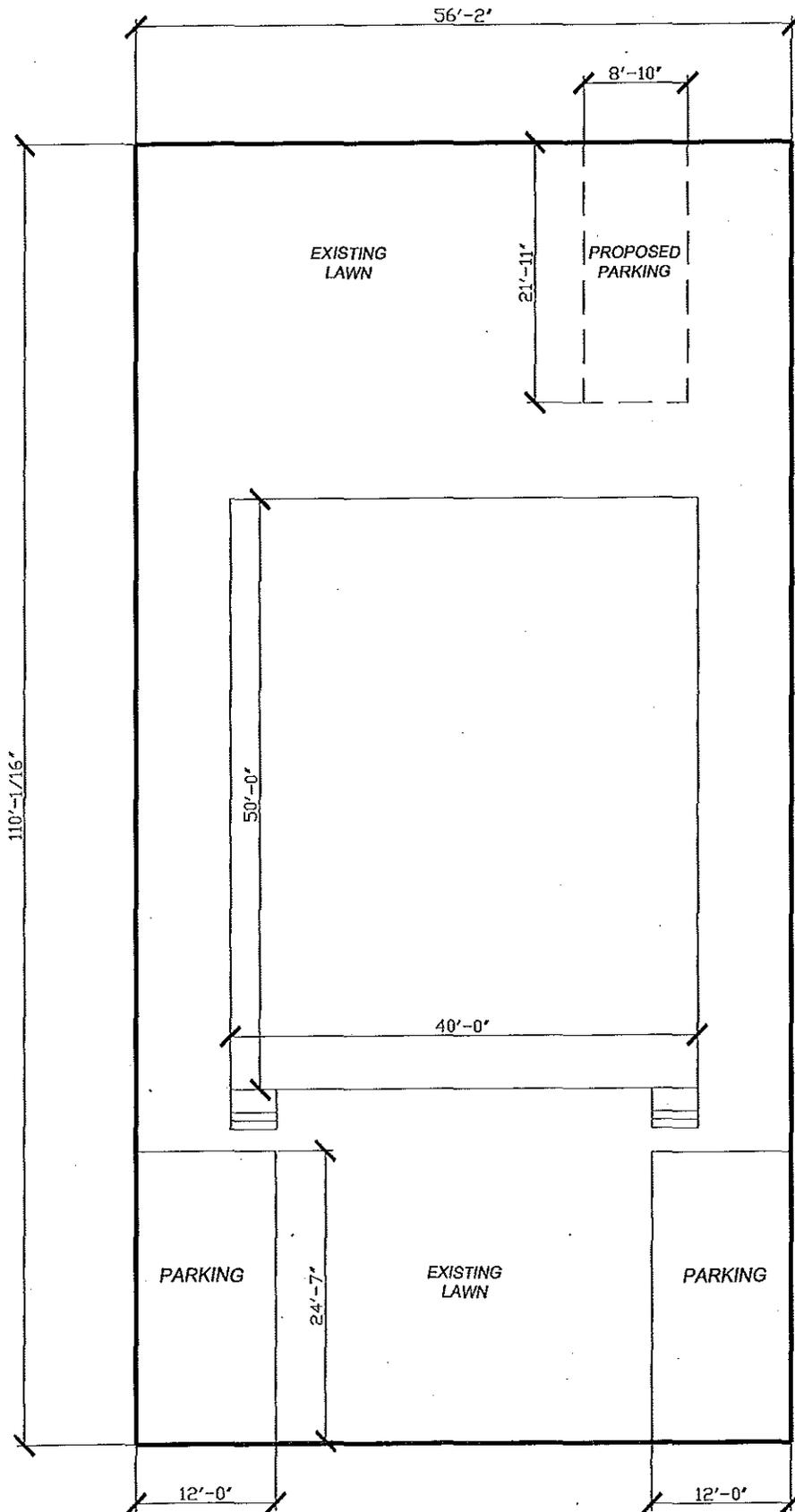
cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

S/Reports/2014/DS/MPC Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II – 2932 33rd Street West /ks

Location Plan - 2932 33rd Street West



N:\Planning\MAPPING\Discretionary_Use\2014\DU06-14.dwg



Comments from Other Divisions

a) Transportation and Utilities Department Comments

The proposed Discretionary Use Application is acceptable to the Transportation and Utilities Department.

b) Saskatoon Transit Division, Transportation and Utilities Department, Comments

Saskatoon Transit Division has no easement requirements regarding the property.

c) Building Standards Division, Community Services Department, Comments

No objections provided that:

- 1) a building permit is obtained;
- 2) a residential care home is permitted to be classified as a residential occupancy provided the home does not provide sleeping accommodation for more than ten persons including care givers; and
- 3) the building shall be protected by an automatic fire suppression system if any occupant is not capable of self preservation.

d) Neighbourhood Planning Section, Community Services Department, Comments

The Neighbourhood Planning Section has no concerns with the proposed Discretionary Zoning of a Residential Care Home – Type I to a Residential Care Home – Type II for the one-unit dwelling located at 2930/2932 33rd Street West.

We do not anticipate that changing the use to a Residential Care Home – Type II will have an effect on the adjacent properties and land uses. As indicated in your request for comments, a sufficient amount of on-site parking, as required by the Zoning Bylaw, is already provided on the property. Currently, there is neither a Local Area Plan for Westview in progress, nor one being implemented.



City of
Saskatoon

Office of the City Clerk

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

REC-111
APR 02 2014

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SASKATOON

April 2, 2014

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

Re: Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II
2932 33rd Street West
(File No. CK. 4355-014-001, PL. 4350-D6/14)

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 12, 2014, with respect to the above-noted Discretionary Use Application.

The Commission reviewed the report with the Administration and supports the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

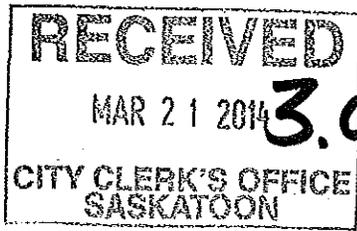
"that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 2932 33rd Street West for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating six residents) be approved, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
- 2) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application."

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

:el



TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 12, 2014
SUBJECT: Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II -
3004 33rd Street West
FILE NO.: PL 4350-D5/14

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that a report be forwarded to City Council at the time of the public hearing recommending that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 3004 33rd Street West for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating six residents) be approved, subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the applicant obtaining a Development Permit and all other relevant permits (such as Building and Plumbing Permits) and licenses; and
 - b) the final plans submitted being substantially in accordance with the plans submitted in support of this Discretionary Use Application.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to consider the application from Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch to expand an existing Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents, to a Residential Care Home – Type II with six residents, located at 3004 33rd Street West.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. This property has operated as a Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents since August 2009.
- 2. Required parking for the care home will be provided in the front and rear yard of the property.
- 3. The addition of one care home resident is not anticipated to have any impact on the surrounding land use.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This application supports the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Goal of Quality of Life as the proposal continues to promote and facilitate the development of supportive housing forms in all areas of the city.

BACKGROUND

3004 33rd Street West is located in the Westview neighbourhood and is zoned R2 District under Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 (see Attachment 1). A Residential Care Home – Type II is considered a discretionary use in the R2 District.

Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch has operated a Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents at 3004 33rd Street West since 2009. During that time, the City has received no complaints regarding the property, and the operators are now requesting City Council's approval to expand the existing care home to six residents.

REPORT

Introduction

A "Residential Care Home" means 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.

A "Residential Care Home – Type II" means a residential care home in which the number of residents, excluding staff, is more than 5 and not more than 15.

Parking

The parking requirement for a residential care home is one space for every five residents, plus 0.75 spaces per staff member on duty. The proposed residential care home would require three parking spaces on the site.

Plans submitted by the applicant indicate three parking spaces provided in the front yard, and four additional parking spaces provided in the rear yard (see Attachment 2).

Roadway Access

Access to the site is available from 33rd Street West, which is designated as a major arterial in the City's Roadway Classification System. This proposal is not expected to impact traffic flows in the area.

Compatibility with Adjacent Land Uses

The subject site is surrounded by residential land use on four sides. According to the City's Residential Care Home Database, this application, along with the proposed care home at 2932 33rd Street West (Discretionary Use Application D6/14), would be the first Type II -

Residential Care Homes in the Westview neighbourhood.

The site is currently operating as a Residential Care Home – Type I with five residents. The Administration anticipates that the proposal to add an additional resident will have no impact on surrounding land uses.

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 Requirements

This proposal meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements.

Comments by Others Divisions

The Building Standards Division has no objection to this proposal provided that a building permit is obtained for the expansion of the care home.

No other concerns were noted by other divisions with respect to this proposal. Refer to Attachment 3 for full remarks.

Conclusion

The proposed Residential Care Home – Type II at 3004 33rd Street West, accommodating six residents, meets all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 provisions and is not anticipated to have any impact on surrounding land uses.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

City Council could deny the Discretionary Use Application. This option is not recommended as the proposal complies with all relevant Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 requirements and has been evaluated as a discretionary use, subject to the provisions of Section 4.7 of said Bylaw.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no financial impact.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Notices to property owners within a 75 metre radius of the site were mailed out in February to solicit feedback on the proposal. The Westview Community Association was also advised of the proposal.

To date, three phone calls have been received from nearby residents who all spoke positively of the residents of the care home, though expressed concerns with on-street parking.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

No further consultation is planned beyond the required notice for the public hearing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no safety or CPTED impacts related to this proposal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is required for consideration of this matter, pursuant to Section 11 (b) of Public Notice Policy No. C01-021.

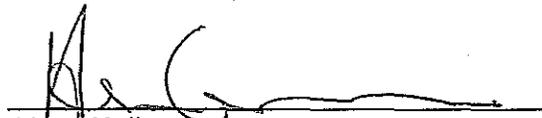
Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, a date for a public hearing will be set, and the Community Services Department will give notice by ordinary mail to the Westview Community Association and assessed property owners within 75 metres of the subject site. Notification posters will also be placed on the subject site.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Plan – 3004 33rd Street West
2. Site Plan – 3004 33rd Street West
3. Comments from Other Divisions

Written by: Daniel McLaren, Planner

Reviewed by:


Alan Wallace
Director of Planning and Development

Approved by:



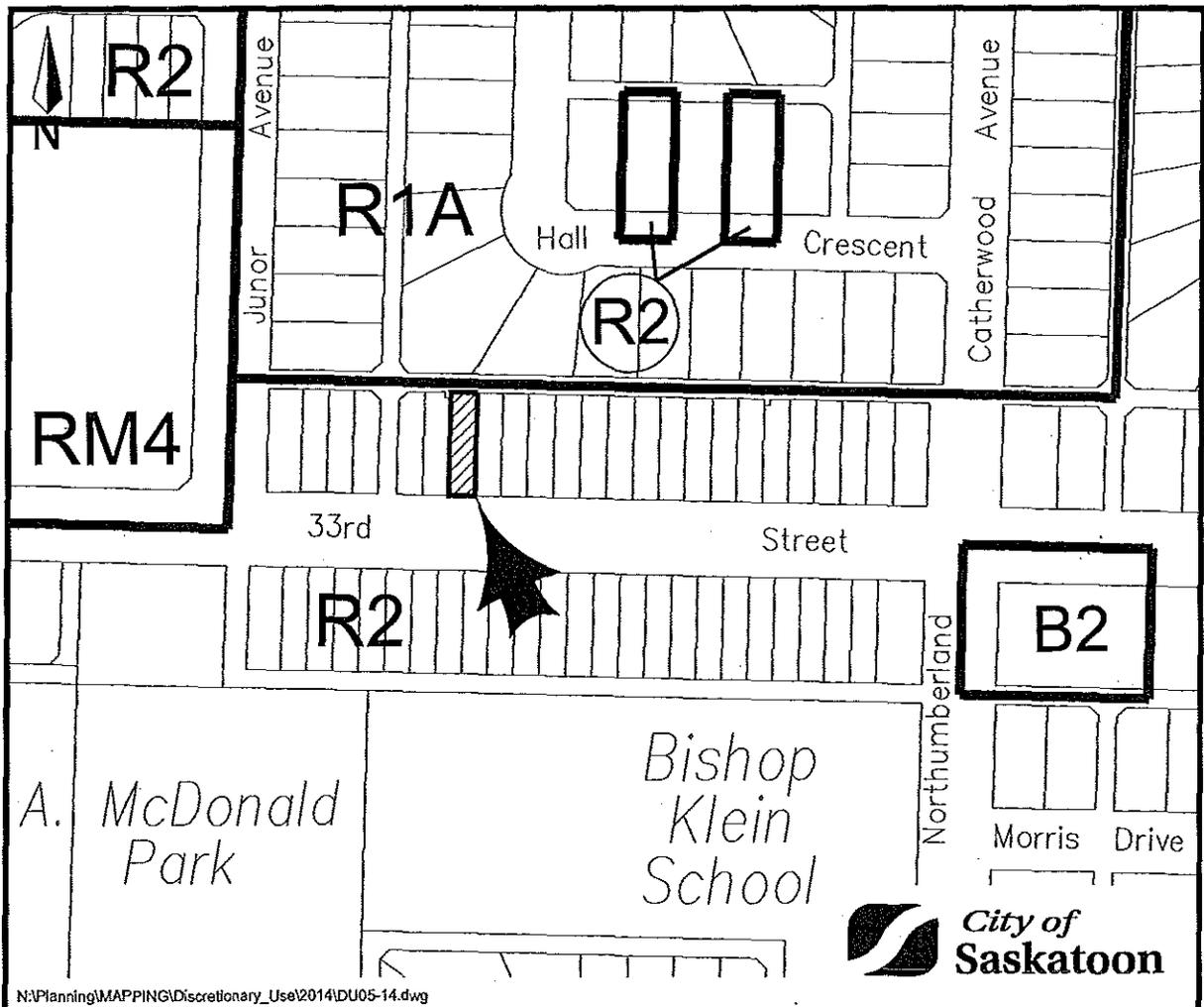
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department

Dated: March 20, 2014

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

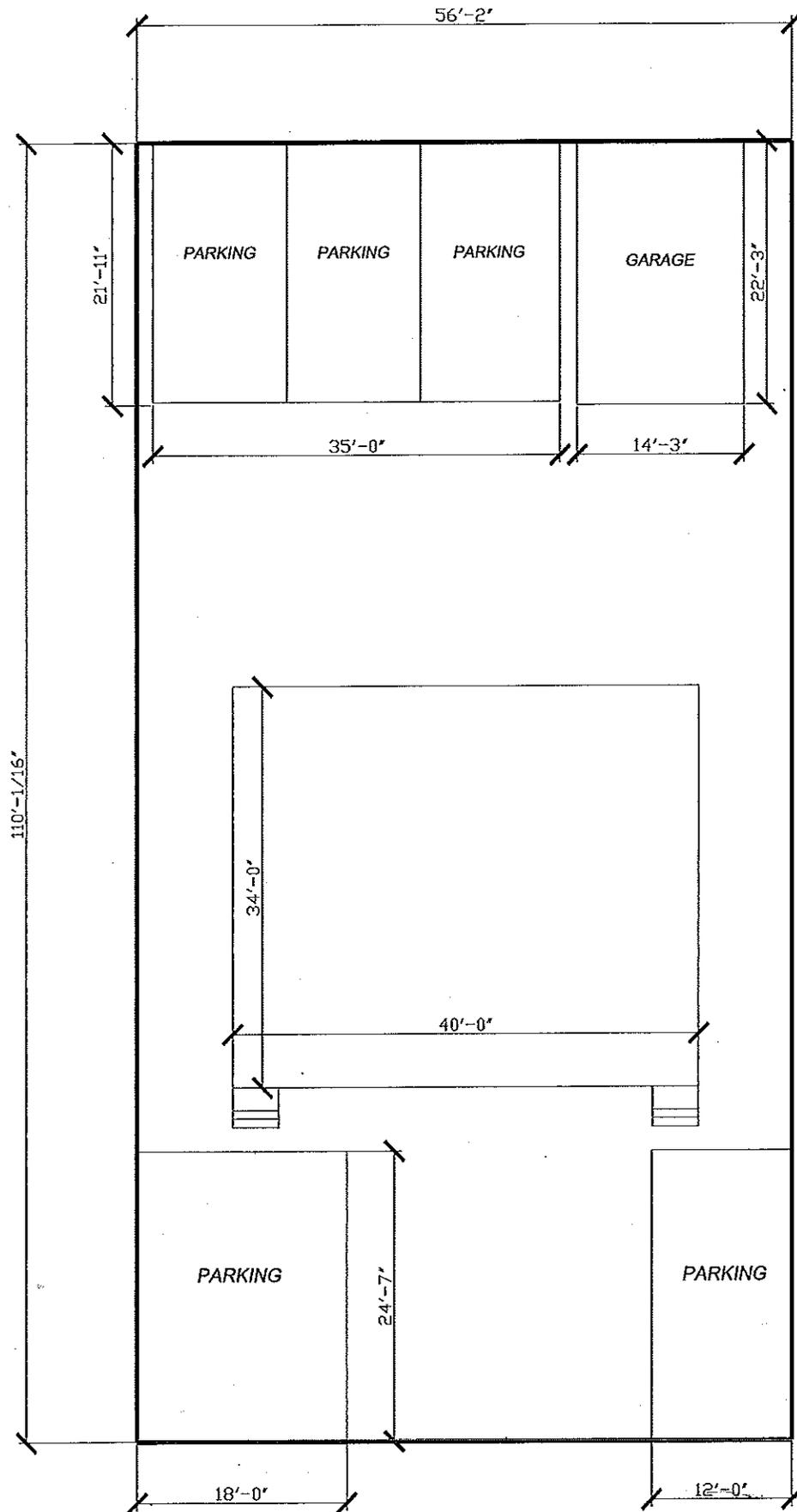
S/Reports/2014/DS/MPC Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II – 3004 33rd Street West /ks

Location Plan - 3004 33rd Street West



Site Plan - 3004 33rd Street West

ATTACHMENT 2



3002/3004 33rd Street West

Comments from Other Divisions

a) Transportation and Utilities Department Comments

The proposed Discretionary Use Application is acceptable to the Transportation and Utilities Department.

b) Saskatoon Transit Division, Transportation and Utilities Department, Comments

Saskatoon Transit Division has no easement requirements regarding the property.

c) Building Standards Division, Community Services Department, Comments

No objections provided that:

- 1) a building permit is obtained;
- 2) a residential care home is permitted to be classified as a residential occupancy provided the home does not provide sleeping accommodation for more than ten persons including care givers; and
- 3) the building shall be protected by an automatic fire suppression system if any occupant is not capable of self preservation.

d) Neighbourhood Planning Section, Community Services Department, Comments

The Neighbourhood Planning Section has no concerns with the proposed Discretionary Zoning of a Residential Care Home – Type I to a Residential Care Home – Type II for the one-unit dwelling located at 3002/3004 33rd Street West.

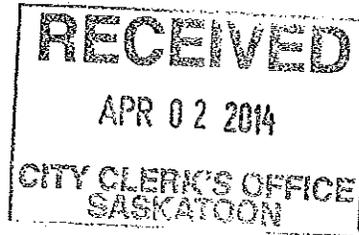
We do not anticipate that changing the use to a Residential Care Home – Type II will have an effect on the adjacent properties and land uses. As indicated in your request for comments, a sufficient amount of on-site parking, as required by the Zoning Bylaw, is already provided on the property. Currently, there is neither a Local Area Plan for Westview in progress, nor one being implemented.



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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

ph 306•975•3240
fx 306•975•2784



April 2, 2014

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

Re: Discretionary Use Application – Residential Care Home – Type II
3004 33rd Street West
(File No. CK. 4355-014-002, PL. 4350-D5/14)

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 12, 2014, with respect to the above-noted Discretionary Use Application.

The Commission reviewed the report with the Administration and supports the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

“that the application submitted by Eagle's Nest Youth Ranch requesting permission to use the property located at 3004 33rd Street West for the purpose of a Residential Care Home – Type II (accommodating six residents) be approved, subject to the following conditions:

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

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

:el

3.e)

BYLAW NO. 9171

The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 2)

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

- 1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 2)*.

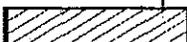
Purpose

- 2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to authorize a rezoning agreement which is annexed hereto as Appendix "B".

Bylaw No. 8770 Amended

- 3. 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 shown as  on Appendix "A" to this Bylaw and described in this Section from an M2 District to an M3 district subject to the provisions of the Agreement annexed as Appendix "B" to this Bylaw:

- (a) Civic Address: 802 Queen Street
 Surface Parcel No. 120327937
 Legal Land Description: Lot 23, Blk/Par 10, Plan 99SA06423 Ext 0.

Execution of Agreement Authorized

- 5. The Mayor and Clerk are authorized to execute the Agreement annexed as Appendix "B" to this Bylaw.

Coming into Force

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

Read a first time this _____ day of _____, 2014.

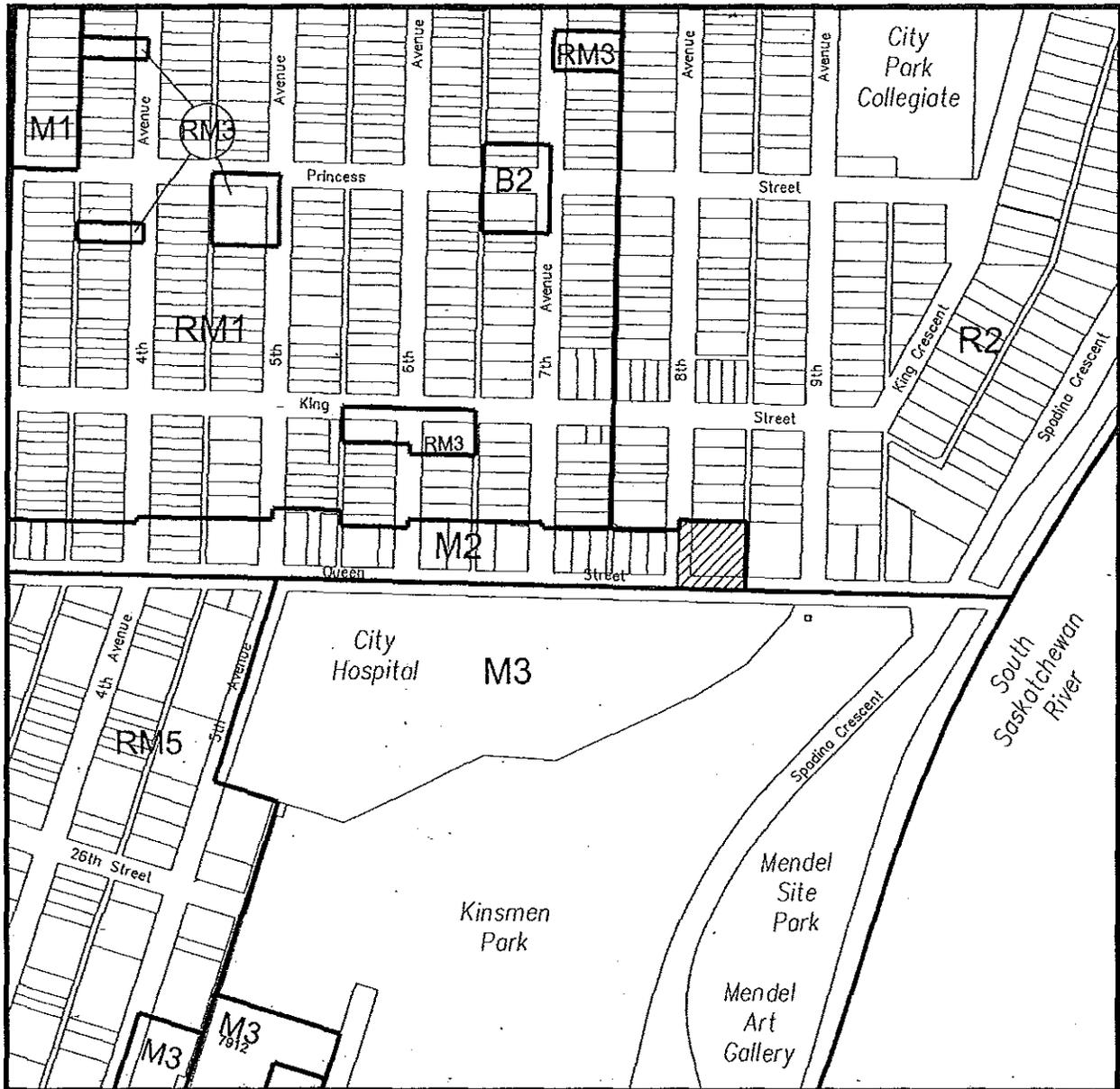
Read a second time this _____ day of _____, 2014.

Read a third time and passed this _____ day of _____, 2014.

Mayor

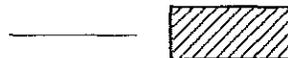
City Clerk

Appendix "A"



REZONING

From M2 to M3 by Agreement



Rezoning Agreement

This Agreement made effective this ____ day of _____, 2014.

Between:

The City of Saskatoon, a municipal corporation pursuant to *The Cities Act*, S.S. 2002 Chapter C-11.1 (the "City")

- and -

Fore-Sight Investments Corp., a body corporate incorporated under the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan (the "Owner")

Whereas:

1. The Owner is the registered owner of the land described as follows:
 - (a) Civic Address: 802 Queen Street
Surface Parcel No. 120327937
Legal Land Description: Lot 23, Blk/Par 10, Plan 99SA06423 Ext 0

(hereinafter referred to as the "Land");
2. The Owner has applied to the City for approval to rezone the Land from an M2 District to an M3 District to allow the development of the proposal specified in this Agreement;
3. The City has an approved Official Community Plan which, pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, contains guidelines respecting the entering into of agreements for the purpose of accommodating requests for the rezoning of land;
4. The City has agreed, pursuant to the provisions of Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, to rezone the Land from an M2 District to an M3 District, subject to this Agreement.

Now therefore this Agreement witnesseth that the Parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

Land to be Used in Accordance with Agreement

1. The Owner agrees that, upon the Land being rezoned from an M2 District to an M3 District, none of the Land shall be developed or used except in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement.

Use of Land

2. The Owner agrees that the use of the Land will be restricted to the construction and operation of a mixed use building consisting of main floor office space and dwelling units on the upper floors. The building and the site must be constructed and developed in substantial compliance with the site plan attached as Schedule "A" to this Agreement.

Development Standards

3. The development standards applicable to the Land shall be those applicable to an M3 District except as follows:
 - (a) Building Height: maximum of 14.0m;
 - (b) Site Coverage: maximum of 48%; and
 - (c) Landscaping and Site Development: the required rear yard landscape strip will be exempt, on the condition that a six-foot decorative fence that provides appropriate screening to the adjacent R2 District be erected, to the satisfaction of the General Manager, Community Services Department.

Signage

4. Signs shall be permitted on the Land in accordance with the regulations applicable to Signage Group No. 3 contained in The Sign Regulations, being Appendix "A" to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770.

Application of Zoning Bylaw

5. The Owner covenants and agrees that, except to the extent otherwise specified in this Agreement, the provisions of The City of Saskatoon Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 as amended from time to time shall apply.

Compliance with Agreement

6. The Owner covenants and agrees not to develop or use the Land unless such development, use and construction complies with the provisions of this Agreement.

Dispositions Subject to Agreement

7. The Owner covenants and agrees that any sale, lease or other disposition or encumbrance of the Land or part thereof shall be made subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

Definitions

8. Any word or phrase used in this Agreement which is defined in Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 shall have the meaning ascribed to it in that Bylaw.

Departures and Waivers

9. No departure or waiver of the terms of this Agreement shall be deemed to authorize any prior or subsequent departure or waiver, and the City shall not be obliged to continue any departure or waiver or permit subsequent departure or waiver.

Severability

10. If any covenant or provision of this Agreement is deemed to be void or unenforceable in whole or in part, it shall not be deemed to affect or impair the validity of any other covenant or provision of this Agreement.

Governing Law

11. This Agreement shall be governed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Effective Date of Rezoning

12. It is understood by the Owner that the Land shall not be effectively rezoned from an M2 District to an M3 District until:
 - (a) the Council of The City of Saskatoon has passed a Bylaw to that effect; and
 - (b) this Agreement has been registered by the City, by way of Interest Registration, against the Title to the Land.

Use Contrary to Agreement

13. (1) The Council of The City of Saskatoon may declare this Agreement void where any of the Land or buildings thereon is developed or used in a manner which is contrary to the provisions of this Agreement, and upon the Agreement being declared void, the Land shall revert to the district to which it was subject to before rezoning.
 - (2) If this Agreement is declared void by the Council of The City of Saskatoon, the City shall not, by reason thereof, be liable to the Owner or to any other person for any compensation, reimbursement or damages on account of loss or profit, or on account of expenditures, or on any other account whatsoever in connection with the Land.

Registration of Interest

- 14. (1) The Parties hereto acknowledge that this Agreement is made pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* and the Owner agrees that this Agreement shall be registered by way of an Interest Registration against the Title to the Land. As provided in Section 236 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, Section 63 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000* does not apply to the Interest registered in respect of this Agreement.

- (2) This Agreement shall run with the Land pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and shall be bind the Owner, its successors and assigns.

Enurement

- 15. This Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

The City of Saskatoon

Mayor

c/s

City Clerk

Fore-Sight Investments Corp.

c/s

Affidavit Verifying Corporate Signing Authority

Canada)
Province of Saskatchewan)
To Wit:)

I, _____, of the City of Saskatoon, in the
(Name)
Province of Saskatchewan, _____, make oath and say:
(Position Title)

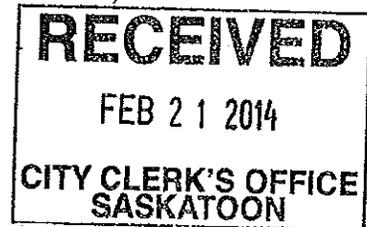
1. I am an officer or director of the corporation named in the within instrument.
2. I am authorized by the corporation to execute the instrument without affixing a corporate seal.

Sworn before me at the City of)
Saskatoon, in the Province of)
Saskatchewan, this _____ day of)
_____, _____)

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Saskatchewan.
My Commission expires
_____)

(or) Being a Solicitor.)

(Signature)



TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: February 12, 2014
SUBJECT: Proposed Rezoning from M2 to M3 by Agreement – 802 Queen Street
FILE NO.: PL 4350 – Z17/13

RECOMMENDATION: 1) that at the time of the public hearing, City Council consider the Administration's recommendation that the proposed amendment to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 to rezone 802 Queen Street from an M2 – Community Institutional Service District to an M3 – General Institutional Service District by Agreement (see Attachment 1), be approved.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

An application has been submitted by Fore-Sight Investment requesting to rezone 802 Queen Street from M2 – Community Institutional Service District (M2 District) to M3 – General Institutional Service District (M3 District) subject to a Zoning Agreement. The proposed rezoning would accommodate the construction of a four-storey mixed-use development that contains a 665 square metre main floor office, 18 dwelling units, and 47 on-site parking spaces (see Attachment 2).

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The proposed infill development utilizes existing infrastructure in the City Park neighbourhood.
2. This rezoning is consistent with the recommendations of the City Park Local Area Plan (LAP).
3. The application meets on-site parking requirements.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the long-term strategy of encouraging infill development to balance growth and establishes increased densities under the strategic goal of Sustainable Growth.

BACKGROUND

Currently, 802 Queen Street is a vacant lot within the City Park neighbourhood. The Silverwood Home/Bethany Home, a stone and brick house built by William 'Billy' Silverwood in 1912, was previously located on the site. Prior to Fore-Sight Investment acquiring the property, it was owned and operated by the Salvation Army and used for providing a safe, stable, residential setting for female youth in crisis. The Bethany Home was demolished in 2012 as the adaptive reuse of the building was not feasible.

Under the current M2 District, a moderate range of institutional and community uses that are generally compatible with the neighbourhood are permitted. Typical uses would include offices and office buildings, medical clinics, and residential uses. The site is currently designated as Office/Institutional under the Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769 – City Park Land Use Policy Map (City Park Land Use Policy Map).

REPORT

1. Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769

802 Queen Street is identified as Office/Institutional on the City Park Land Use Policy Map. The proposed changes identified in this application remain consistent with that designation.

2. City Park Local Area Plan

Three areas of the City Park neighbourhood have the Office/Institutional Policy District designation, including the 300 to 800 Blocks of Queen Street. Existing land-use practices were supported in this area, and it is believed that the area should be intended for office complexes, institutional, and residential uses.

3. Parking Requirements

The parking and loading requirements for office buildings in institutional zoning districts in Saskatoon require one space per 50 square metres of gross floor area. For multiple-unit dwellings, 1.5 spaces per dwelling unit plus 0.125 visitor spaces per dwelling unit, are required.

Given these requirements for the proposed mixed-use building, a gross floor area of 665 square metres of office space and 18 dwelling units would require a total of 42 parking spaces. The developer has shown 47 parking spaces in the submission; 35 underground and 12 surface (see Attachment 2).

4. Proposed Zoning Agreement

The proposed Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 amendment is intended to change the zoning designation from M2 District to M3 District by Agreement.

It is recommended that the Zoning Agreement include the following provisions:

- a) a maximum building height of 14 metres;
- b) a maximum site coverage of 48 percent; and
- c) the required rear yard landscape strip be exempt, on the condition that a six-

foot decorative fence that provides appropriate screening to the adjacent R2 District be erected.

All other development standards shall be those required in the M3 District.

5. Comments from Other Divisions

No concerns were identified through the Administrative referral process.

Please refer to Attachment 3 for complete comments.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

City Council could choose to deny this application. This option is not recommended as this proposal is consistent with the City Park LAP, no significant concerns were identified with the proposed land use, and the required parking can be accommodated on-site.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no financial impact.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

A Public Information Meeting was held on December 18, 2013, at City Park Collegiate to provide neighbouring residents the opportunity to hear the details of the proposal and for the applicant to obtain public input on this matter. The City of Saskatoon was also in attendance to provide details and clarification of the rezoning process.

Public notices were distributed to all property owners within a 75 metre buffer of the proposed site, with a total of 31 notices mailed out to notify residents of the Public Information Meeting. The City Park Community Association was also notified. Eleven residents attended the meeting. Questions were asked seeking clarification with respect to the proposal. A summary of the comments heard at the meeting can be reviewed in Attachment 4.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

Public hearing notices will be mailed to those who signed in at the Public Information Meeting and provided their addresses. Aside from this, no further consultation is planned beyond the stakeholder involvement noted above.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

This is a privately initiated application; therefore, the CPTED review process does not apply.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, it will be advertised in accordance with Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, and a date for a public hearing will be set. The Planning and Development Division will notify the City Park Community Association and the Community Consultant of the public hearing date by letter. A notice will be placed in The StarPhoenix two weeks prior to the public hearing. Notice boards will also be placed on the site. The property owners affected by this rezoning will also be notified in writing.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Map
2. Site Plan
3. Comments From Other Divisions
4. Community Engagement Project Summary Report

Written by: Melissa Austin, Planner

Reviewed by:


 for Alan Wallace
 Director of Planning and Development

Approved by:


 for Randy Grauer, General Manager
 Community Services Department
 Dated: February 19, 2014

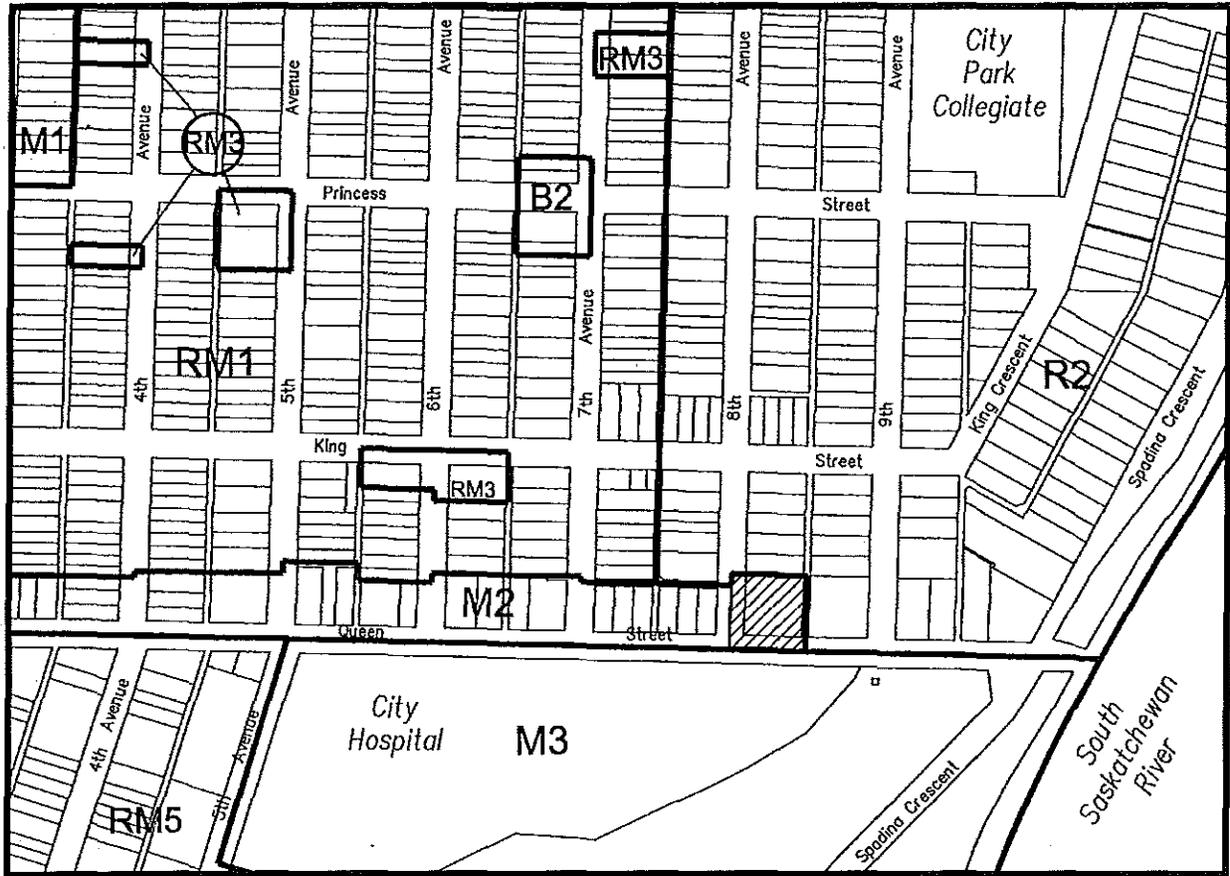
Approved by:



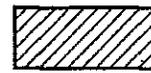
Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: Feb 20/2014

S/Reports/DS/2014/MPC Proposed Rezoning from M2 to M3 by Agreement – 802 Queen Street/ks

Location Map

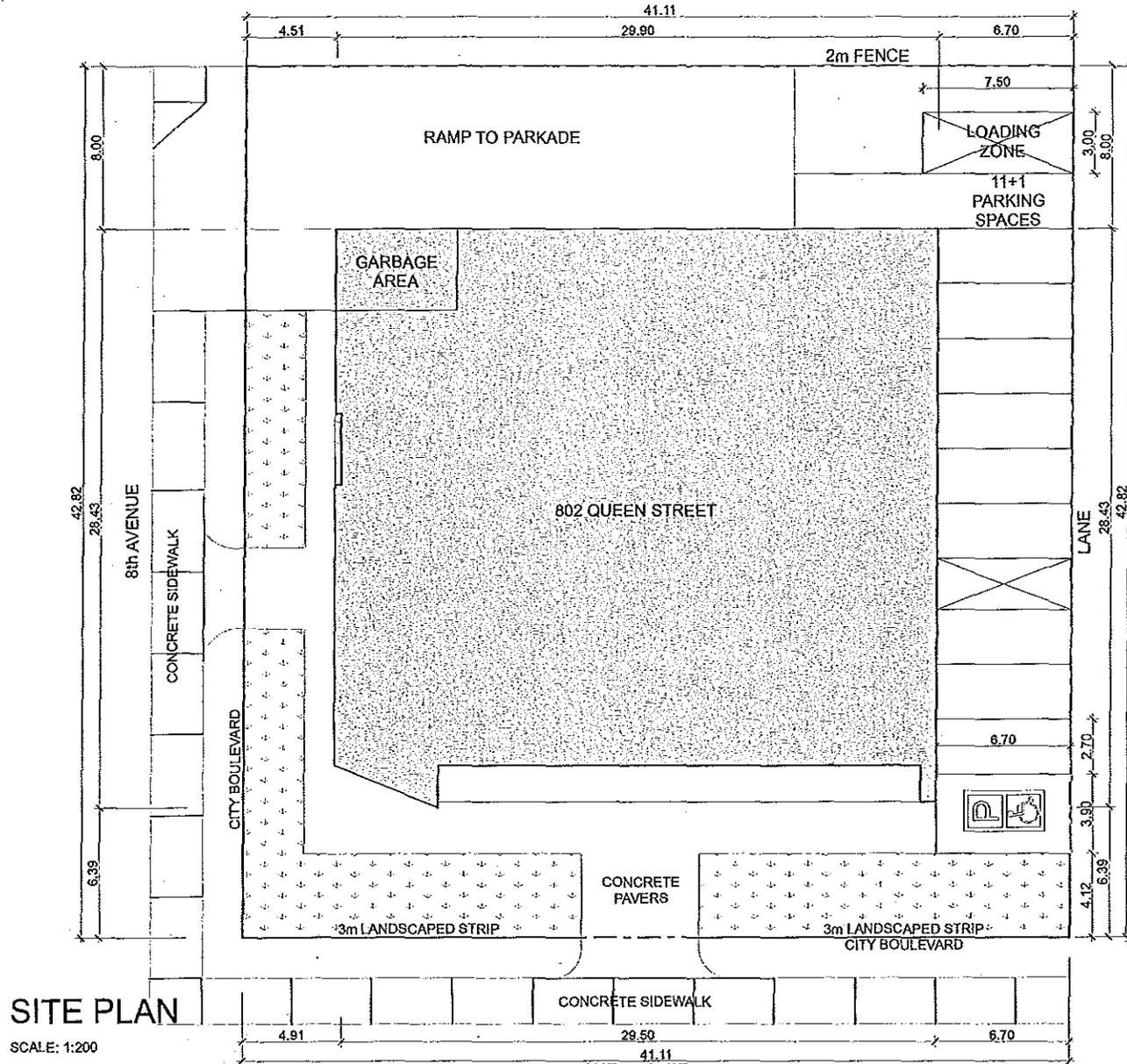


PROPOSED REZONING
From M2 to M3 by Agreement



File No. RZ17-2013

Site Plan



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:200



Comments From Other Divisions

Transportation and Utilities Department

The proposed Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 Amendment, as noted in the report, is acceptable to the Transportation and Utilities Department with the following requirement:

- The sanitary sewer connection for this site must be made to Queen Street and not 8th Avenue North.

Transit Services Division

Saskatoon Transit has no easement requirements regarding the above referenced property.

At present, Saskatoon Transit's closest bus stop is approximately 2 metres from the above referenced property on the north side of Queen Street, west of 7th Avenue North.

Bus service is at 30-minute intervals Monday to Saturday, and at 60-minute intervals after 18:00, Monday to Friday, early Saturday mornings, Sundays, and statutory holidays.



Community Engagement Project Summary

Project Name: Public Information Meeting for Proposed Rezoning –
802 Queen Street from M2 to M3 by Agreement

Applicant: Fore-Sight Investment
File: PL 4350 – Z17/13

Community Engagement Project Summary

Project Description

A public information meeting was held regarding a proposed rezoning of 802 Queen Street in the City Park neighbourhood, from M2 to M3 by Agreement. The proposed rezoning would accommodate a four-storey mixed use building that contains 665m² main floor office, 18 dwelling units and 47 on-site parking spaces, subject to a Zoning Agreement. The meeting provided residents of City Park, specifically those within 75 meters of the subject site, to learn more about the proposed rezoning, have the opportunity to comment on the proposal, and ask any questions that they may have.

The meeting was held at City Park Collegiate on Wednesday, December 18, 2013 at 7 PM.

Community Engagement Strategy

- Purpose: To inform and consult. Residents were provided with an overview of applicant's proposal and provided the opportunity to ask questions and provide comments. Written comments will be accepted for the next few weeks.
- What form of community engagement was used: Public Information meeting, with an opportunity to listen to a presentation by the applicant and speak directly with the applicant and/or City staff following the presentation. City staff also provided overview of the rezoning process, and the next steps following the meeting.
- Level of input or decision making required from the public – comments and opinions were sought from the public.
- Who was involved
 - Internal stakeholders: The standard referral process was implemented. The following Departments were contacted for comments: Transit Services and Infrastructure Services Department. Councillor Hill and the Community Consultant for the Ward were also contacted.
 - External stakeholders: City Park Community Association, Ward Councillor and the Community Consultant was contacted in addition to mail-outs to residents. Eleven (11) people signed in at the meeting.

Summary of Community Engagement Input

- Key milestones, significant events, stakeholder input
 - This community engagement initiative provided interested and concerned individuals with an opportunity to learn more about the proposed use and to provide perspective and comments which will be considered by both the proponent and municipal staff in further analysis of this proposal.
- Timing of notification to the public including dates of mail-outs, PSA's, newspaper advertisements, number of flyers delivered, who was targeted/invited

Notification Processes

Notification Method /Date Issued	Details	Target Audience / Attendance	Attendance / Contact
Public Information Meeting notice December 6, 2013	Thirty-one (31) public meeting notices outlining the details of the proposal were sent to registered property owners. Letters along with the public meeting notice were also sent to the Community Association, Ward Councillor and Community Consultant.	As per public notice policy, notices were sent to property owners within a 75 meter radius of subject site.	Two (2) emails were received prior to the Public Information Meeting. Councillor Hill notified Ward 1 constituents – one (1) member requested proposed drawings of development, and one (1) member was sent information following the meeting.

- Analysis of the feedback received, provide a brief summary of the comments to capture the flavour of the feedback received:
 - Eleven (11) people attended the meeting. Feedback and comments received at the public meeting were generally in support of the proposed rezoning; however, significant concerns were raised in relation to parking and traffic in and around the City Park neighbourhood. These comments included:
 - Significant congestion along Queen Street – by vehicles either parking or looking for parking;
 - Continuous lack of parking on street for homeowners.
 - Administration noted that parking is a City-wide issue that is being reviewed by Infrastructure Services and the Planning and Development. Parking requirements for this development were outlined and it was identified that this development satisfied those requirements.
 - Other comments included:
 - One participant asked about the length of the construction period;
 - The applicant advised that the construction period would be approximately two years in length and expected start would begin in Fall 2014.
 - One participant asked about the proposed retail space on the main floor, and what type of retail was expected.
 - The applicant advised that it is expected that the entire main floor will be occupied by one retail tenant – they have not determined who that tenant will be at the time. Administration noted that such retail uses like confectionaries, drug stores or pharmacies would not be permitted in the building as development standards for the M3 District state that you must have 100 dwelling units or more before any of those uses would be permitted.
 - The building height was identified as a concern;
 - The applicant indicated that they are proposing 2 metres higher than what would be permitted in the existing M2 District. They indicated and showed

elevation drawings comparing the differences in building design, based on the increase of 2 metres. The applicant and architect also explained they were stepping back the building on the second, third and fourth floors to allow for better sun exposure to the adjacent R2 District.

- One participant asked about the design and materials proposed for the building;
 - Siemens Koopman Architecture was in attendance to answer any design related questions. They explained the vision for the design of the building was based on the curvilinear design of City Hospital and the new additions of Royal University Hospital. Materials being used on the exterior of the building are limestone and glass.
- Impact of community engagement on the project/issue:
 - The feedback at the meeting will provide MPC and Council with opinions and comments of the surrounding community.
- How will input be used to inform the project/issue:
 - Input received from the community will be used to measure the support of the neighbourhood for this proposal and to highlight any major concerns. It will also provide guidance in the creation of development standards that are specific to this development and included in the Zoning Agreement.
- Any follow up or reporting back to the public/stakeholders:
 - Participants at the meeting were advised to leave their contact information on their comment sheets so that any specific questions related to this proposal could be responded to in due course. They were also informed that anyone who signed in and provided their mailing address and those who received the meeting notice will receive direct notice of the Public Hearing.

Next Steps

Action	Anticipated Timing
Internal Review to be completed with municipal departments	May – June 2013
Planning and Development Report prepared and presented to Municipal Planning Commission. MPC reviews proposal and recommends approval or denial to City Council	March 4, 2014
Public Notice - report prepared and Public Hearing date set. City Park Community Association, Community Consultant, Ward Councillor as well as all participants at Public Meeting will be provided with direct notice of Public Hearing, as well as all residents who were notified previously. A notification poster sign by applicant will be placed on site.	March 29 - April 14, 2013
Public Hearing – Public Hearing conducted by City Council, with opportunity provide for interested persons or groups to present. Proposal considered together with the reports of the Planning & Development Branch, Municipal Planning commission, and any written or verbal submissions received by City Council.	April 14, 2014
Council Decision - may approve or deny proposal.	April 14, 2014

Attachments

- Notice of Public Information Meeting
- Attendance Sheet

Completed by: Melissa Austin, Planner (306-975-7723)
Date: January 6, 2014

Please return a copy of this summary to
Lisa Thibodeau, Community Engagement Consultant
Communications Branch, City Manager's Office
Phone: (306) 975-3690 Fax: (306) 975-3048 Email: lisa.thibodeau@saskatoon.ca



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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

March 6, 2014

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

**Re: Proposed Rezoning from M2 to M3 by Agreement
802 Queen Street
(File No. CK. 4351-014-002)**

The Municipal Planning Commission has considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated February 12, 2014, regarding an application from Fore-Sight Investments requesting to rezone 802 Queen Street from M2 - Community Institutional Service District to M3 - General Institutional Service District, subject to a Zoning Agreement.

The Commission reviewed this matter with the Administration and supports the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

"that the proposed amendment to Zoning Bylaw 8770 to rezone 802 Queen Street from an M2 - Community Institutional Service District to an M3 - General Institutional Service District by Agreement, be approved."

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elaine Long".

Elaine Long, Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

EL:sj

**THE STARPHOENIX, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 2014 and
SUNDAY PHOENIX, MARCH 30, 2014**

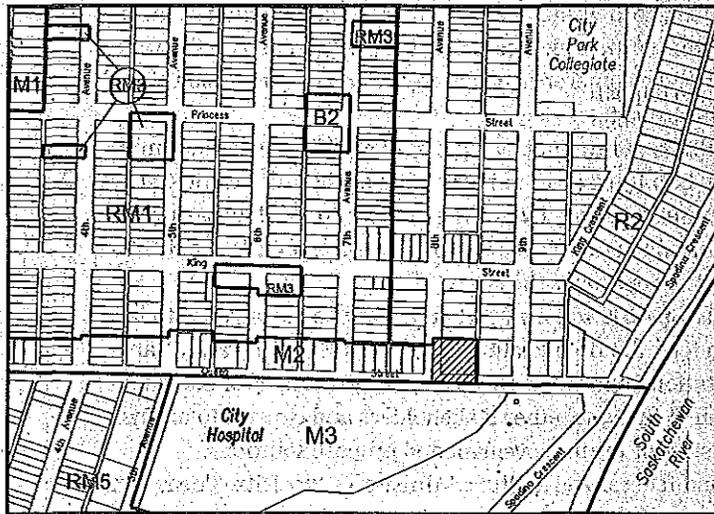
**ZONING NOTICE
CITY PARK NEIGHBOURHOOD**

**PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW AMENDMENT –
BYLAW NO. 9171**

Saskatoon City Council will consider an amendment to the City's Zoning Bylaw (No. 8770). By way of Bylaw No. 9171, the Zoning Amendment Bylaw 2014 (No. 2), 802 Queen Street in the City Park Neighbourhood, as shown in the map below will be rezoned from M2 – Community Institutional Service District, to a M3 – General Institutional Service District, subject to a Zoning Agreement.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION – Lot 23, Block 10, Plan 99SA06423

CIVIC ADDRESS – 802 Queen Street



PROPOSED REZONING

From M2 to M3 by Agreement



File No. RZ17-2013



REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT – The proposed rezoning will facilitate construction of a four-storey mixed-use development that contains 665 square metres of office space on the main floor, 18 dwelling units, and 47 on-site parking spaces in the City Park neighbourhood.

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 Division
Phone: 306-975-7723 (Melissa Austin)

PUBLIC HEARING – City Council will hear all submissions on the proposed amendment, and all persons who are present at the City Council meeting and wish to speak on **Monday, April 14, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. in City Council Chamber, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

All written submissions for City Council's consideration must be forwarded to:
His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
c/o City Clerk's Office, City Hall
222 Third Avenue North, Saskatoon SK S7K 0J5

All submissions received by the City Clerk by **10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 14, 2014** will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons

3.F)

BYLAW NO. 9172

The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 3)

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 3)*.

Purpose

2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to authorize an amendment to the Rezoning Agreement applicable to the land described in this Bylaw.

Zoning Bylaw Amended

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

Zoning Map Amended

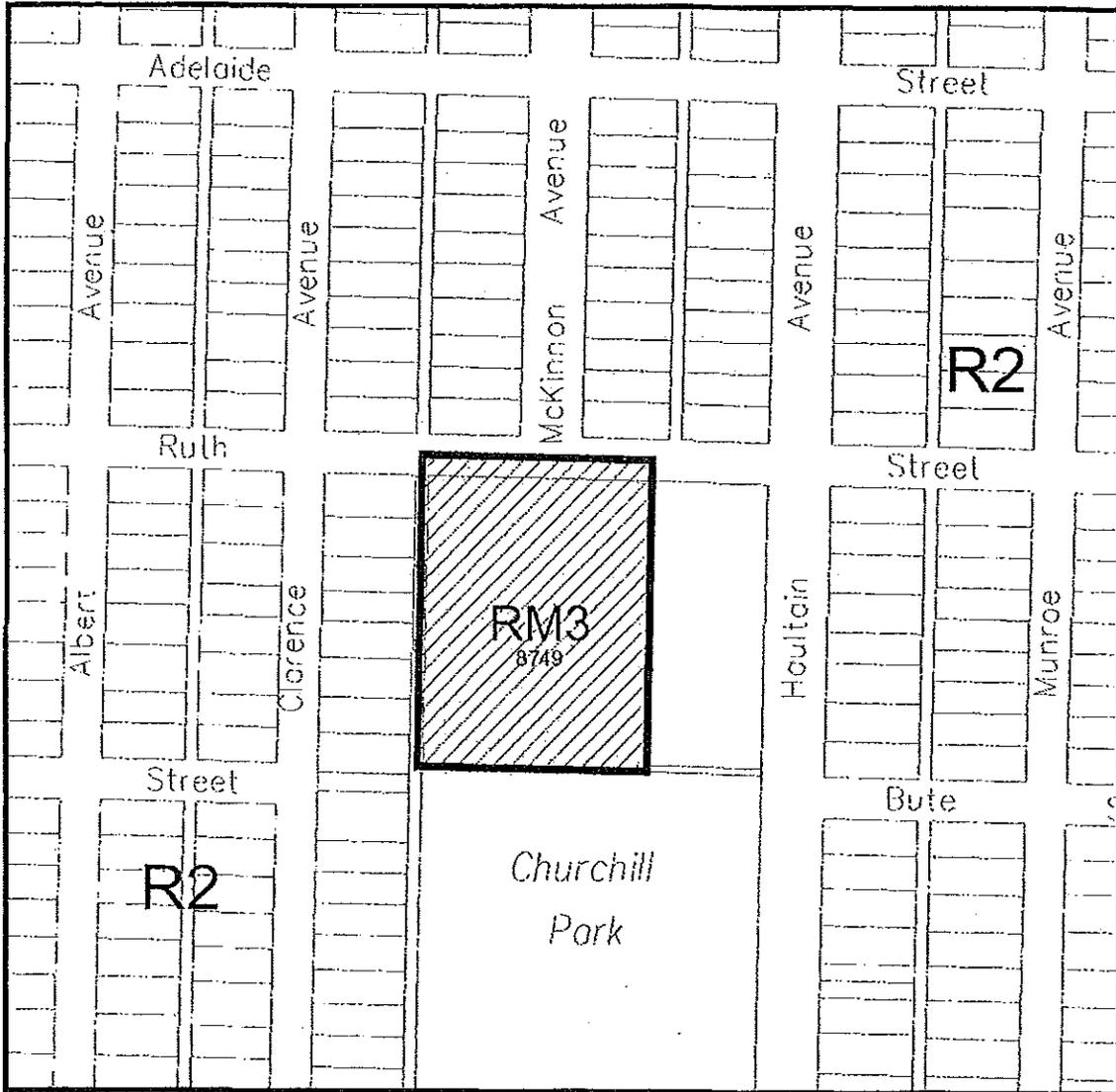
4. The Zoning Map, which forms part of Zoning Bylaw No. 8770, is amended as follows:

- (a) the Rezoning Agreement applicable to the lands shown on Appendix "A" to this Bylaw and described as follows:

All the units in Condominium Plan No. 102122187, in Condominium Parcel No. 202781651.

is amended in accordance with the Amended Rezoning Agreement attached as Appendix "B" to this Bylaw.

Appendix "A"



REZONING



Amendment to RM3 by Agreement



APPENDIX "B"

Amended Rezoning Agreement

This Agreement made effective this 14th day of April, 2014.

Between:

The City of Saskatoon, a municipal corporation pursuant to *The Cities Act*, S.S. 2002 Chapter C-11.1 (hereinafter called the "City")

- and -

The Owners: Condominium Corporation No. 101233004 (hereinafter called the "Owner")

Whereas:

- A. The City entered into a Rezoning Agreement dated May 4, 2009 with Medican Construction Ltd., a copy of which is attached as Schedule "A" to this Agreement;
- B. The title to the Land which is the subject of the Rezoning Agreement has been converted to condominium status and is now described as:

All units in Condominium Plan No. 102122187, in Condominium Parcel No. 202781651;
- C. The Owner is the owner of Condominium Parcel No. 202781651;
- D. The City has an approved Development Plan which, pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, contains guidelines respecting the entering into of agreements for the purpose of accommodating requests for rezoning of lands; and
- E. The City has agreed, pursuant to the provisions of Section 69(2) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, to vary the Rezoning Agreement.

Now therefore the parties covenant and agree as follows:

Variation of Rezoning Agreement

- 1. The Rezoning Agreement attached as Schedule "A" to this Agreement is amended in the manner set forth in this Agreement.

New Section 2

2. Section 2 is deleted and the following is substituted:

“Use of Land

2. The Owner agrees that the use of the Land will be restricted to that of a multiple-unit dwelling containing a maximum of 114 dwelling units. The site must be developed substantially in accordance with the site plan attached as Schedule “B” to this Agreement.”

New Section 3

3. Section 3 is deleted and the following is substituted:

“Development Standards

3. The development standards applicable to the Land shall be those applicable to an RM3 District except as follows:

- (a) On Site Parking: a minimum of 1.5 spaces per dwelling unit and 0.25 visitor spaces per unit shall be provided. A maximum of 30 required spaces are permitted as surface parking; all remaining spaces must be enclosed.”

New Schedule “B”

4. Schedule “B” is deleted and is replaced by Schedule “B” to this Agreement.

Reference to Zoning Bylaw

5. “Bylaw No. 7800” is deleted wherever it appears and “Bylaw No. 8770” is substituted.

Other Provisions of Rezoning Agreement

6. Except as modified by the provisions of this Agreement, all terms and conditions of the Rezoning Agreement attached as Schedule "A" remain in full force and effect.

Registration of Interest

7. (1) The Parties hereto acknowledge that this Agreement is made pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* and the Owner agrees that this Agreement shall be registered by way of an Interest Registration against the Title to the Land. As provided in Section 236 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, Section 63 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000* does not apply to the Interest registered in respect of this Agreement.
- (2) This Agreement shall run with the Land pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and shall be bind the Owner, its successors and assigns.

The City of Saskatoon

Mayor

c/s

City Clerk

The Owners: Condominium Corporation No. 101233004

c/s

Affidavit Verifying Corporate Signing Authority

Canada)
Province of Saskatchewan)
To Wit:)

I, _____, of the City of Saskatoon, in the
(Name)
Province of Saskatchewan, _____, make oath and say:
(Position Title)

1. I am an officer or director of the corporation named in the within instrument.
2. I am authorized by the corporation to execute the instrument without affixing a corporate seal.

Sworn before me at the City of Saskatoon,)
in the Province of Saskatchewan, this _____)
day of _____, _____)
_____)
A Commissioner for Oaths for Saskatchewan.)
My commission expires _____)
(or) Being a solicitor.)

(Signature)

SCHEDULE "A"

Rezoning Agreement

This Agreement made effective this 4 day of May, 2009.

Between:

The City of Saskatoon, a municipal corporation pursuant to *The Cities Act*, S.S. 2002 Chapter C-11.1 (hereinafter referred to as "the City")

- and -

Medican Construction Ltd., a body corporate extra-provincially incorporated under the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan, (hereinafter referred to as "the Owner")

Whereas:

1. The Owner is entitled to become the registered owner of the land described as follows:
 - (a) Portion of Surface Parcel No. 120097122
Reference Land Description: Parcel A, Plan G239 Extension 0
As described on Certificate of Title
00SA11313as shown on Schedule "A" to this Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Land");
2. The Owner has applied to the City for approval to rezone the Land from an R2 District to an RM3 District to allow the development of the proposal specified in this Agreement;
3. The City has an approved Development Plan which, pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, contains guidelines respecting the entering into of agreements for the purpose of accommodating requests for the rezoning of land;
4. The City has agreed, pursuant to the provisions of Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, to rezone the Land from an R2 District to an RM3 District, subject to this Agreement.

Now therefore this Agreement witnesseth that the Parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

Land to be Used in Accordance with Agreement

1. The Owner agrees that, upon the Land being rezoned from an R2 District to an RM3 District, none of the Land shall be developed or used except in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement.

Use of Land

2. The Owner agrees that the use of the Land will be restricted to that of a multiple-unit dwelling containing a maximum of 120 dwelling units. The site must be developed substantially in accordance with the site plan and elevations attached as Schedule "B" to this Agreement.

Development Standards

3. The development standards applicable to the Land shall be those applicable to an RM3 District except as follows:
 - (a) On-Site Parking: 210 Spaces Minimum, 180 of which shall be enclosed.

Application of Zoning Bylaw

4. The Owner covenants and agrees that, except to the extent otherwise specified in this Agreement, the provisions of The City of Saskatoon Zoning Bylaw No. 7800 as amended from time to time shall apply.

Compliance with Agreement

5. The Owner covenants and agrees not to develop or use the Land unless such development, use and construction complies with the provisions of this Agreement.

Dispositions Subject to Agreement

6. The Owner covenants and agrees that any sale, lease or other disposition or encumbrance of the Land or part thereof shall be made subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

Definitions

7. Any word or phrase used in this Agreement which is defined in Zoning Bylaw No. 7800 shall have the meaning ascribed to it in that Bylaw.

Departures and Waivers

8. No departure or waiver of the terms of this Agreement shall be deemed to authorize any prior or subsequent departure or waiver, and the City shall not be obliged to continue any departure or waiver or permit subsequent departure or waiver.

Severability

9. If any covenant or provision of this Agreement is deemed to be void or unenforceable in whole or in part, it shall not be deemed to affect or impair the validity of any other covenant or provision of this Agreement.

Governing Law

10. This Agreement shall be governed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Effective Date of Rezoning

11. It is understood by the Owner that the Land shall not be effectively rezoned from an R2 District to an RM3 District until:
 - (a) the Council of The City of Saskatoon has passed a Bylaw to that effect; and
 - (b) this Agreement has been registered by the City, by way of Interest Registration, against the Title to the Land.

Use Contrary to Agreement

12. (1) The Council of The City of Saskatoon may declare this Agreement void where any of the Land or buildings thereon is developed or used in a manner which is contrary to the provisions of this Agreement, and upon the Agreement being declared void, the Land shall revert to the district to which it was subject to before rezoning.

- (2) If this Agreement is declared void by the Council of The City of Saskatoon, the City shall not, by reason thereof, be liable to the Owner or to any other person for any compensation, reimbursement or damages on account of loss or profit, or on account of expenditures, or on any other account whatsoever in connection with the Land.

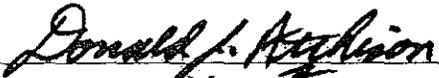
Registration of Interest

13. (1) The Parties hereto acknowledge that this Agreement is made pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* and the Owner agrees that this Agreement shall be registered by way of an Interest Registration against the Title to the Land. As provided in Section 236 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, ~~Section 63 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*~~ does not apply to the Interest registered in respect of this Agreement.
- (2) This Agreement shall run with the Land pursuant to Section 69 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and shall be bind the Owner, its successors and assigns.

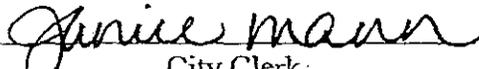
Enurement

14. This Agreement shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

The City of Saskatoon



Mayor



City Clerk

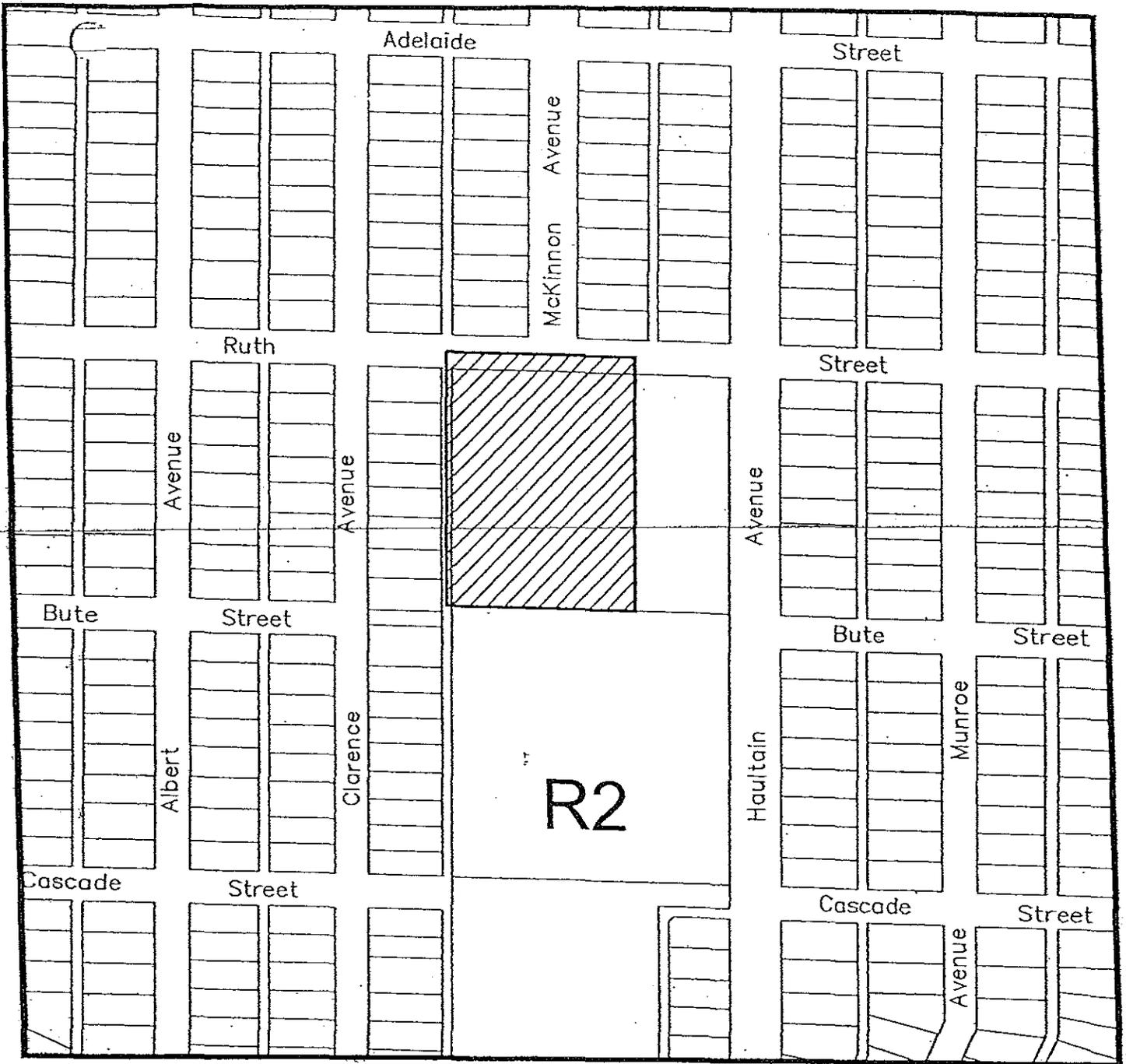
c/s

Medican Construction Ltd.



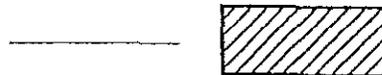
c/s

SCHEDULE "A"

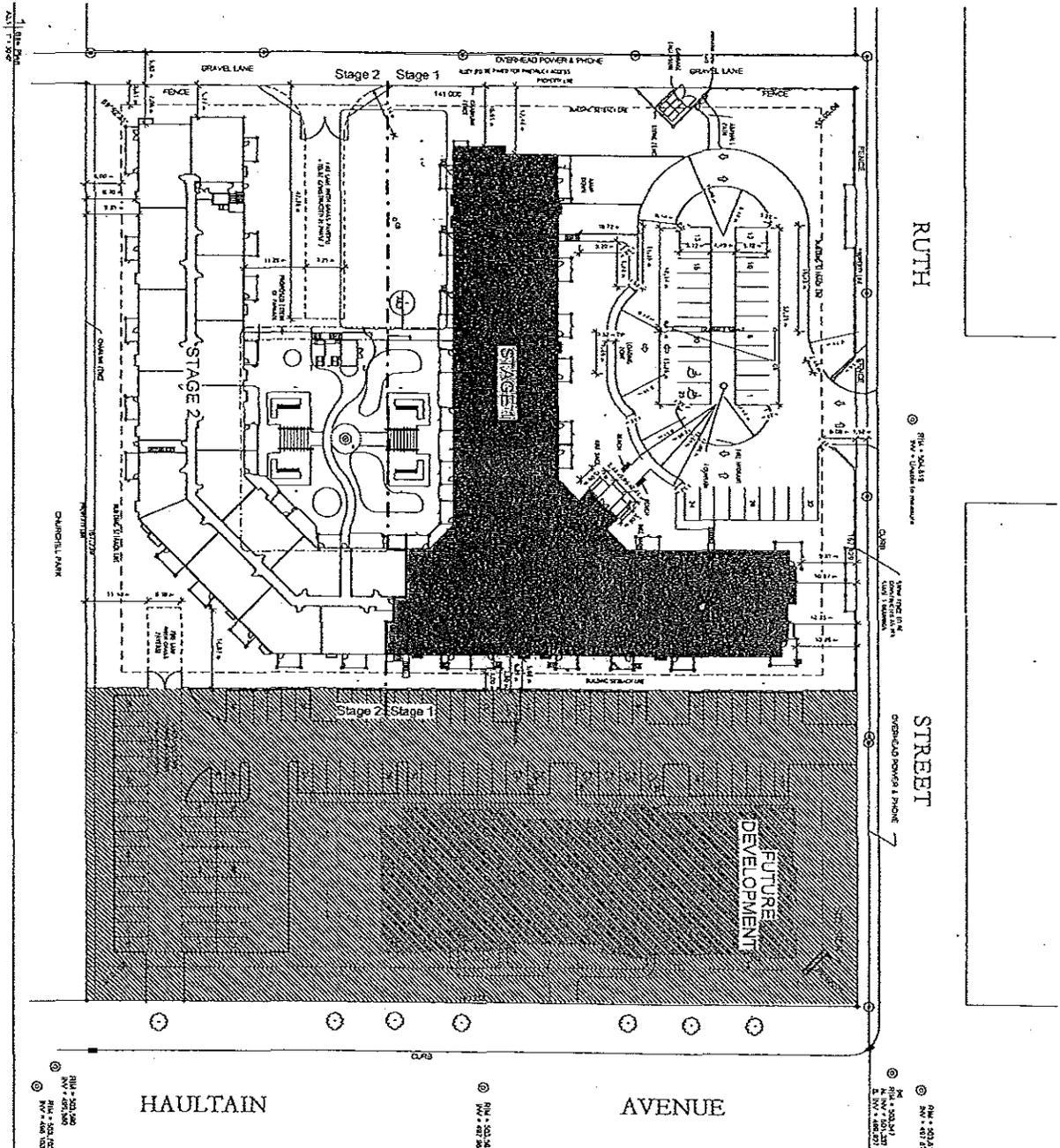


REZONING

From R2 to RM3



SCHEDULE "B"



SITE NOTES

SEE SCHEDULE "A" FOR THE GENERAL SITE PLAN AND EXISTING CONDITIONS.

SITE NOTES

SEE SCHEDULE "A" FOR THE GENERAL SITE PLAN AND EXISTING CONDITIONS.

PROJECT
Churchill Gardens - Stage 2

LOCATION
1010 Ruth Street, Saskatoon, SK

DATE
2024.07.15

SCALE
AS SHOWN

PROJECT NO.
A1.1

DATE
2024.07.15

BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

CHECKED BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

DATE
2024.07.15

PROJECT NO.
A1.1

DATE
2024.07.15

ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

1010 RUTH STREET, SASKATOON, SK S4N 1A1

TEL: 306-975-1111

WWW.A11ARCHITECT.COM

PROJECT NO.
A1.1

DATE
2024.07.15

BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

CHECKED BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

DATE
2024.07.15

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN	2024.07.15
2	FINAL SITE PLAN	2024.07.15

ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

1010 RUTH STREET, SASKATOON, SK S4N 1A1

TEL: 306-975-1111

WWW.A11ARCHITECT.COM

PROJECT NO.
A1.1

DATE
2024.07.15

BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

CHECKED BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

DATE
2024.07.15

Churchill Gardens

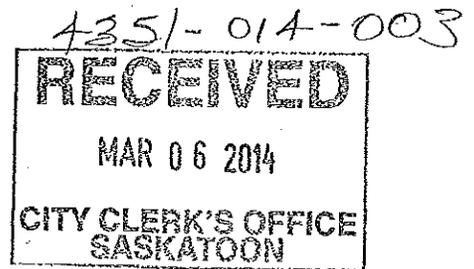
PMKO

DATE
2024.07.15

BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

CHECKED BY
ALVIN FRITZ ARCHITECT INC.

DATE
2024.07.15



TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: February 26, 2014
SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to Existing Zoning Agreement – 1010 Ruth Street East
FILE NO.: PL 4350 – Z1/14

RECOMMENDATION: that the application submitted by Churchill Seniors Living Inc. to amend an existing Zoning Agreement for the property located at 1010 Ruth Street East be approved.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

An application has been submitted by Churchill Seniors Living Inc. requesting an amendment to an existing Zoning Agreement (Bylaw No. 8749) for 1010 Ruth Street East (see Attachment 1), to revise the on-site parking requirement to reflect a reduced number of dwelling units on the final design.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The proposed infill development utilizes existing infrastructure in the Adelaide/Churchill neighbourhood.
2. This proposal complies with all relevant municipal requirements.
3. The application meets on-site parking requirements.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the long-term strategy of encouraging infill development to balance growth and establishes increased densities under the Strategic Goal of Sustainable Growth.

BACKGROUND

During its May 4, 2009 meeting, City Council approved the rezoning of 1010 Ruth Street East from an R2 – One- and Two-Unit Residential District to an RM3 – Medium Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District, subject to a Zoning Agreement.

The Rezoning Agreement restricts the use of the land to that of a multiple-unit dwelling, containing a maximum of 120 dwelling units (see Attachment 2). In addition, the Agreement specifies that a minimum of 210 parking spaces are required, 180 of which need to be enclosed (see Attachment 3 – Existing Parkade Plan).

Through the final design process, the total number of dwelling units were reduced from 120 to 114 by combining a number of the smaller units originally proposed. The initial parking requirement was calculated at 1.5 spaces per unit and 0.25 visitor spaces per unit, resulting in 210 required parking spaces. With a reduction in the number of dwelling units actually

being constructed, a reduction in the number of required parking spaces is being requested.

It is proposed that the Agreement be amended to replace the reference to a specific number of parking spaces (210 parking spaces) with the ratio of 1.5 spaces per unit and 0.25 visitor spaces per unit. This provision will allow the developer flexibility in designing parking while maintaining the original intent of the Agreement.

REPORT

Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769

This area is identified as "Residential" on the Official Community Plan - Land Use Map. This proposal remains consistent with that designation.

Parking Requirements

The parking and loading requirements for multiple-unit dwellings in the RM3 District is 1.5 spaces per unit and 0.125 visitor spaces per unit. Given this requirement, a multiple-unit dwelling building containing 114 units would require a total of 186 parking spaces.

The proposed amendment will maintain the higher parking ratio of 1.5 spaces per unit and 0.25 visitor spaces per unit (1.75 parking spaces per unit) that was applied in the parking calculation for the original Rezoning Agreement. The developer proposes to provide 202 parking spaces; 172 underground and 30 surface (see Attachment 3 – Proposed Parkade Plan).

Proposed Zoning Agreement

The proposed Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 amendment will amend the existing Zoning Agreement, Bylaw No. 8749.

It is recommended that the Zoning Agreement be amended to include the following provisions:

- a. Use – a multiple-unit dwelling containing a maximum of 114 dwelling units; and
- b. On-Site Parking – 1.5 spaces per unit and 0.25 visitor spaces per dwelling unit shall be provided. A maximum of 30 required spaces are permitted as surface parking; the remainder shall be enclosed.

No other development standards are being changed in the existing Agreement.

Comments from Other Divisions

No concerns were identified through the Administrative referral process.

Please refer to Attachment 4 for complete comments.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

City Council could choose to deny this application. This option is not recommended as this proposal is consistent with the intent of the original project, and the required parking can be accommodated on-site.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no financial impact.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Public information meetings were held on June 11, 2008, and November 6, 2008, to provide neighbouring residents the opportunity to hear the details of the proposal and for the applicant to obtain public input on this matter. As the intent of the project has remained the same, and the amendment was requested to reflect only the reduced number of dwelling units and parking spaces identified in the original Rezoning Agreement, an additional public information meeting was not held.

The Adelaide/Churchill Community Association and the Community Consultant were also notified of the request to amend the existing Zoning Agreement. No comments or concerns have been received from the Community Association.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

Public hearing notices will be mailed to all property owners within 75 metres of the subject site for notification of the Public Hearing date. Aside from this, no further consultation is planned beyond the stakeholder involvement noted above.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

This is a privately initiated application; therefore, the CPTED review process does not apply.

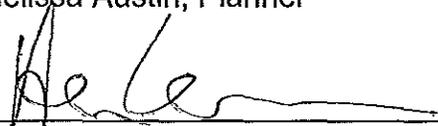
PUBLIC NOTICE

Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, it will be advertised in accordance with Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, and a date for a public hearing will be set. The Planning and Development Division will notify the Adelaide/Churchill Community Association and the Community Consultant of the public hearing date by letter. A notice will be placed in The StarPhoenix two weeks prior to the public hearing. Notice boards will be placed on the site. The property owners affected by this rezoning will also be notified in writing.

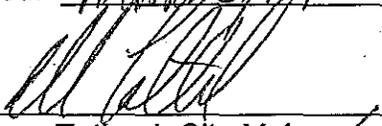
ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Location Map
- 2. Site Plan
- 3. Parkade Plans
- 4. Comments From Other Divisions

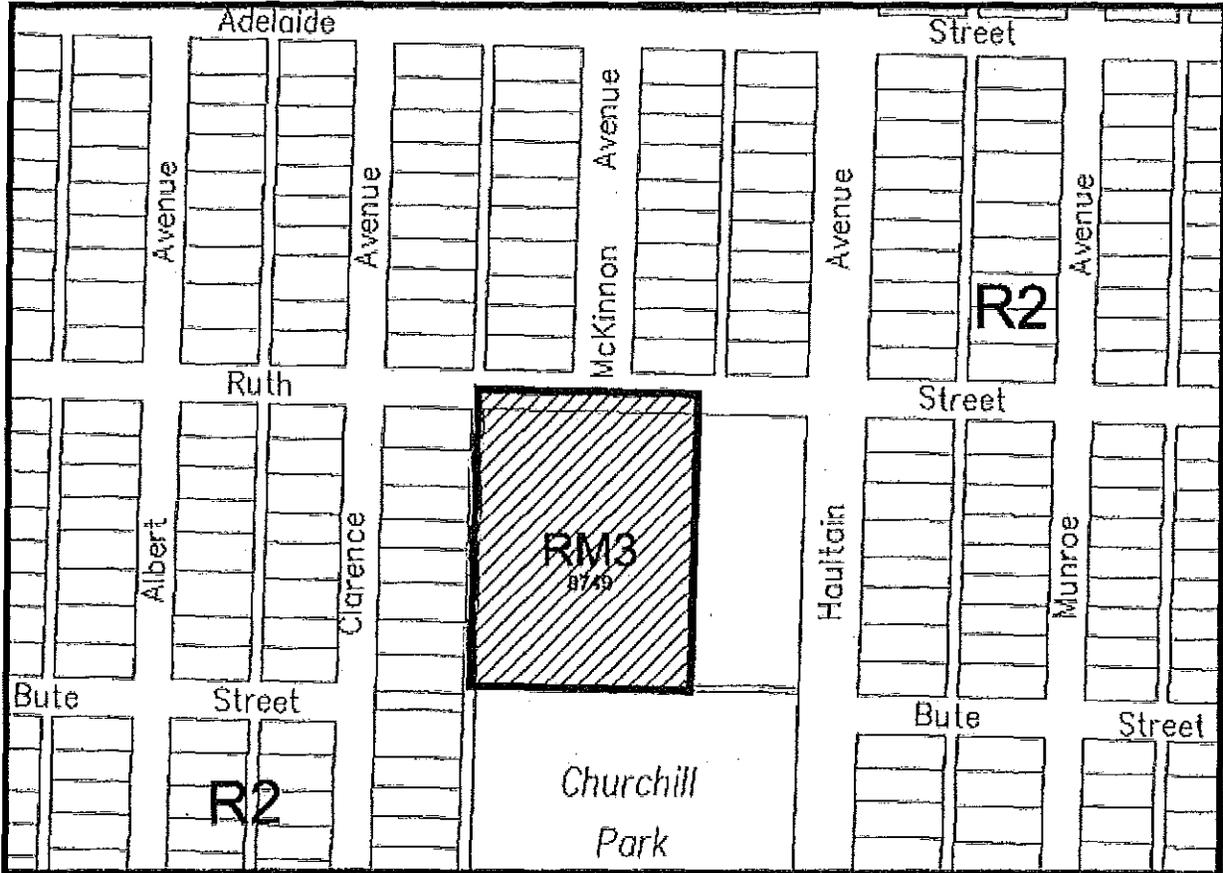
Written by: Melissa Austin, Planner

Reviewed by: 
 Alan Wallace
 Director of Planning and Development

Approved by: 
 Randy Grauer, General Manager
 Community Services Department
 Dated: March 5/14

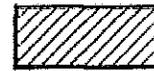
Approved by: 
 Murray Totland, City Manager
 Dated: March 6/14

Location Map



PROPOSED REZONING

**Proposed Amendment to RM3
by Agreement**

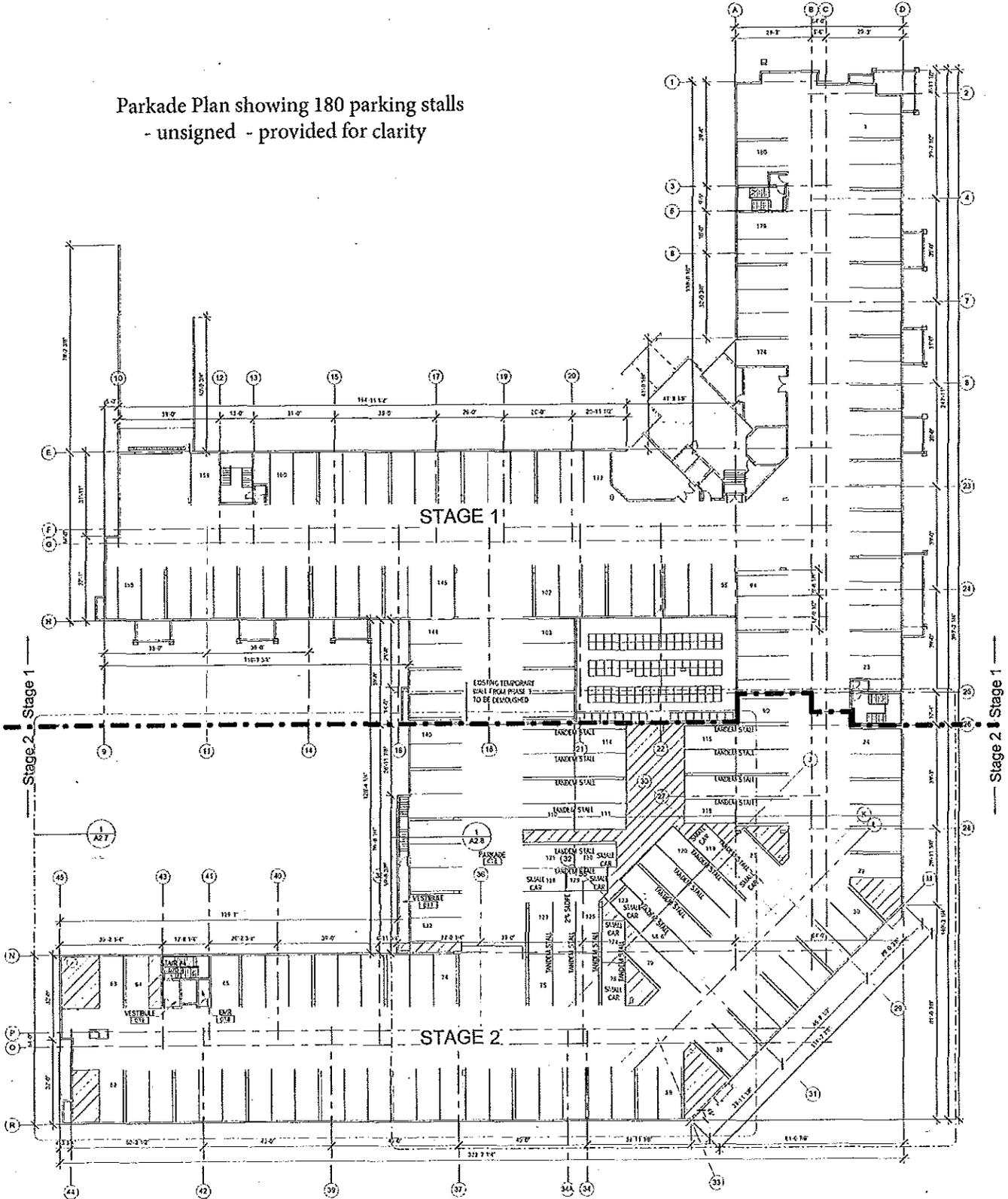


File No. RZ01_2014

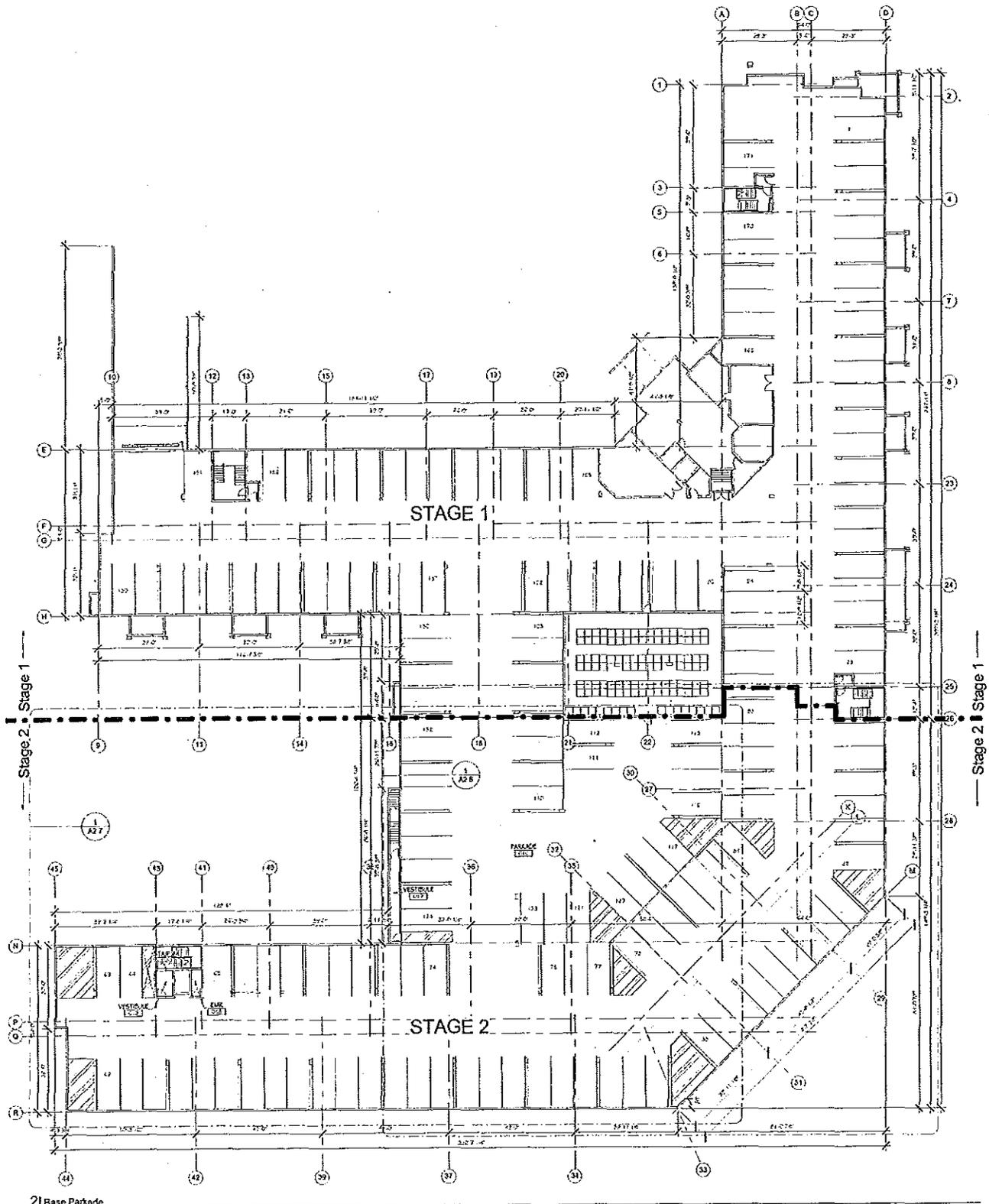
Parkade Plans

Existing Parkade Plan (180 spaces)

Parkade Plan showing 180 parking stalls
- unsigned - provided for clarity



Proposed Parkade Plan (172 spaces)



2 Base Parkade
 All 3/4" = 1'-0"

Comments From Other Divisions

Transportation and Utilities Department

The proposed Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 Amendment, as noted in the report, is acceptable to the Transportation and Utilities Department.

Driveway crossings require a separate application and permit.

Saskatoon Transit Division

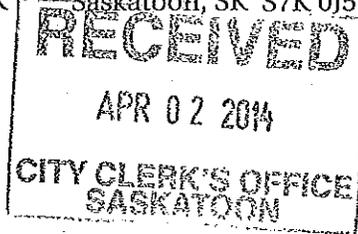
Saskatoon Transit has no easement requirements regarding the referenced property.



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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

ph 306•975•3240
fx 306•975•2784



April 2, 2014

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

**Re: Proposed Amendment to Existing Zoning Agreement
1010 Ruth Street East
(File No. CK. 4351-014-003, 4351-09-3, PL. 4350-Z1/14)**

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated February 26, 2014, with respect to the above-noted matter.

The Commission reviewed the report with the Administration and representatives of Churchill Seniors Living Inc., and supports the recommendation of the Community Services Department that the application submitted by Churchill Seniors Living Inc., to amend an existing Zoning Agreement for the property located at 1010 Ruth Street East, be approved.

Yours truly,

Elaine Long
Committee Secretary

:el

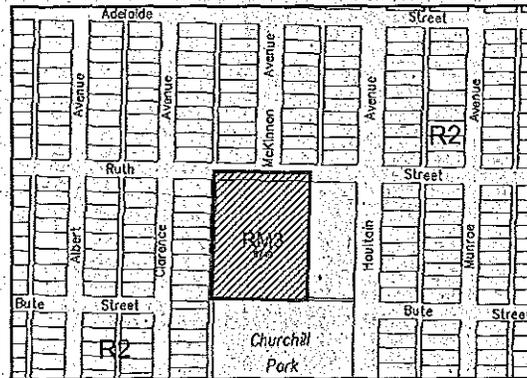
**ZONING NOTICE
ADELAIDE/CHURCHILL NEIGHBOURHOOD**

**PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW AMENDMENT –
BYLAW NO: 9172**

Saskatoon City Council will consider an amendment to the City's Zoning Bylaw (No.8770). By way of Bylaw No. 9172, the Zoning Amendment Bylaw 2014 (No. 3), the existing RM3 (Medium Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District) Zoning Agreement for the subject property in the Adelaide/Churchill neighbourhood, as shown in the map below, will be amended to replace the requirement of 210 parking spaces with a ratio of 1.75 parking spaces per dwelling unit.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION – Unit 1 and 2 In Condo Plan No. 1021022187

CIVIC ADDRESS – 1010 Ruth Street East



PROPOSED REZONING
Proposed Amendment to RM3
by Agreement

City of Saskatoon
File No. RZ01_2014

REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT – The proposed amendment to the existing Zoning Agreement is required to revise the on-site parking requirement to reflect a reduced number of dwelling units on the final design of the building and ensure appropriate on-site parking is provided.

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 Division
Phone: 306-975-7723 (Melissa Austin)

PUBLIC HEARING – City Council will hear all submissions on the proposed amendment, and all persons who are present at the City Council meeting and wish to speak on Monday, April 14, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. in City Council Chamber, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

All written submissions for City Council's consideration must be forwarded to:
His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
c/o City Clerk's Office, City Hall
222 Third Avenue North, Saskatoon SK S7K 0J5

All submissions received by the City Clerk by 10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 14, 2014 will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present and

3.9)

BYLAW NO. 9173

The Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw, 2014

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

- 1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw, 2014.*

Purpose

- 2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend the Official Community Plan to include the provision of community benefits as an item for which development standards in the Zoning Bylaw may be adjusted.

Official Community Plan Amended

- 3. The Official Community Plan, annexed as Schedule "A" to Bylaw No. 8769 and forming part of the Bylaw, is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.

Subsection 18.1.3 Amended

- 4. Subsection 18.1.3 is amended by adding "the provision of community benefits" after "enclosed parking,".

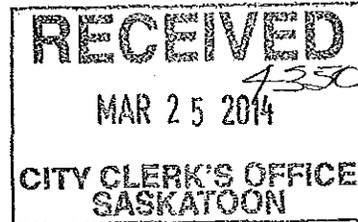
Coming into Force

- 5. This Bylaw shall come into force upon receiving the approval of the Minister of Government Relations.

Read a first time this	day of	, 2014.
Read a second time this	day of	, 2014.
Read a third time and passed this	day of	, 2014.

Mayor

City Clerk



TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 12, 2014
SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to Section 18.1.3 of Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769 and Proposed Amendments to Create Density Bonus Provisions in the B6 Zoning District.
FILE NO.: PL 4130-22-2

RECOMMENDATION: that the Municipal Planning Commission report to City Council, at the time of the public hearing, recommending:

- 1) that the proposed amendment to Section 18.1.3 of Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769, to allow for a density bonus in exchange for the provision of community benefits in the Downtown area, be approved; and
- 2) that the proposed amendment to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770, to provide a density bonus provision for buildings to exceed the maximum building height of 76 metres in the B6 Zoning District, be approved.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to amend Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769 and Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 and to provide a "Density Bonus Provision" that will permit building heights to exceed 76 metres within the B6 Zoning District, in accordance with the City Centre Plan.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Administration recommends a "Density Bonus Provision (bonus provision)" in the B6 Zoning District that will allow for buildings to exceed the current height limit of 76 metres.
2. Several options to achieve the bonus provisions are provided to property owners.
3. An amendment is required to Section 18.1.3 of Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769 to permit bonus provisions which will provide community benefits by increasing amenity in the Downtown area.
4. The proposed amendment was presented to City Council on January 20, 2014, as part of the City Centre Plan's Immediate Implementation items.
5. The bonus provisions are intended to be over and above the design guidelines, which are contained in the City Centre Plan.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This initiative supports the City of Saskatoon's (City) Strategic Goal of Sustainable Growth by creating incentives to promote density and increase the quality and character of the Downtown area.

BACKGROUND

During its January 20, 2014 meeting, City Council considered a report that outlined five items from the City Centre Plan that the Administration recommended for immediate implementation. One of the items in the report recommended that buildings within the B6 Zoning District be permitted to exceed the current height limit of 76 metres when a community benefit is provided by the developer. City Council supported this concept and requested that the Administration develop the community benefit criteria. Approval to prepare and advertise the bylaw was also provided to the Administration in order to expedite the proposed amendment.

REPORT

Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769

The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769, Section 18.1.3, already grants authority for bonus provisions related to affordable housing, natural areas, and heritage. It is proposed that this section be amended to add 'downtown amenity' to allow for additional height in the B6 zoning district through a bonus provision in Zoning Bylaw No. 8770.

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 currently limits building heights to 76 metres in the B6 Zoning District. The City Centre Plan recommended that buildings be permitted to exceed this height limit, on the condition they provide a prescribed community benefit, often referred to as a "density bonus" or "density for benefit agreement". The goal of this initiative is to provide an incentive to developers to achieve greater density than is normally allowed, on the condition the developer provides a community benefit. A community benefit will be defined in Zoning Bylaw No. 8770 as an amenity that benefits the public and contributes to the overall quality of the area. Options to provide a community benefit will also be described in Zoning Bylaw No. 8770.

Although this practise is common in cities across North America, how density bonuses are administered can be substantially different. The Planning and Development Division, with assistance from the University of Saskatchewan Regional and Urban Planning Program, have undertaken a best practises study to better understand the options available. Based on this research, and the direction of the City Centre Plan, the Planning and Development Division has prepared a set of options and criteria for

community benefit provisions that will enable developers to provide increased building height in the B6 Zoning District.

Options for "Density Bonus"

The Planning and Development Division recommends multiple bonus provisions to achieve the density bonus. The bonus provisions are related to goals of the City Centre Plan and provide for more amenity downtown. The bonus provisions are:

- 1) the provision of a public plaza;
- 2) the provision of public art or gallery;
- 3) a green roof;
- 4) structured parking available to the public;
- 5) sustainable building practises; and
- 6) conservation and incorporation of significant heritage/historical features.

The details of how these bonus provisions will be calculated are provided in Attachment 1.

It is recommended that the evaluation and approval of the bonus provisions would be the responsibility of the appropriate Development Officer within the Planning and Development Division. Proposed buildings must also meet the open volume calculation up to 76 metres. The extra building height allowed through the bonus provisions will not be evaluated against the volume requirement in the Zoning Bylaw.

Best Practises

A survey of best practises across North America has indicated that, with the exception of public art, density bonus provisions varied significantly by municipality. The manner in which the bonus provision is calculated also varied by municipality, and in many cases is approved solely at the discretion of the approving authority. However, the general concept is that a percentage of the gross floor area or a percentage of the construction value must be dedicated to a prescribed community benefit. Larger developments would generate a larger scale of community benefit.

The bonus provisions outlined in Attachment 1 reflect the findings of the research, and are consistent with how some municipalities have framed their regulations and bonus provisions. It should also be noted that since the bonus provision is an agreement between the City and the property owner, final approval of the Community Benefit Bonus Agreement is to be authorized by the General Manager of the Community Services Department.

Role of the Airport Authority

It should be noted that flight paths to the Saskatoon International Airport cross over the Downtown area. The proposed increase to building height in some Downtown locations

may have an impact on aircraft as they approach the Airport. For this reason, the Planning and Development Division will require written approval by the Saskatoon Airport Authority for all buildings exceeding 76 metres in the B6 Zoning District.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

1. City Council could choose to deny the proposed amendments to Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769 and Zoning Bylaw No. 8770, and retain the 76 metre height restriction in the B6 Zoning District; or
2. City Council may request revisions to the proposed Density Bonus Provisions.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

This initiative was included as part of the City Centre Plan, which included public consultation efforts, and a public open house where this concept was presented.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

If the proposal is approved by City Council, the Downtown Partnership Business Improvement District and the Saskatoon International Airport will be notified, in writing, of the amendment. As well, developers of any known downtown projects currently in the design stages will be notified.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

The project will be complete upon the public hearing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time. However, the bonus provision to encourage green roofs is expected to have a positive environmental impact which cannot be assessed at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no safety or CPTED impacts related to this proposal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

This initiative was presented to City Council on January 20, 2014, and approval to prepare and advertise the amending bylaws was granted. Once this application has been considered by the Municipal Planning Commission, it will be advertised in accordance with Public Notice Policy No. C01-021, and a date for a public hearing will be set. A notice will be placed in The StarPhoenix two weeks prior to the public hearing.

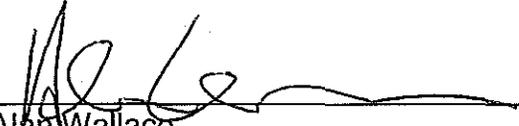
ATTACHMENT

1. Density Bonus Provisions

Written by: Paul Whitenect, Senior Planner
Neighbourhood Planning Section

Lesley Anderson, Manager
Neighbourhood Planning Section

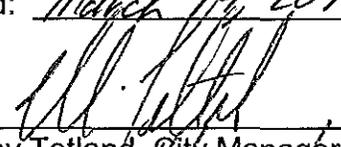
Reviewed by:


Alan Wallace
Director of Planning and Development

Approved by:


Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: March 19, 2014

Approved by:


Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: Mar 23/14

Density Bonus Provisions

The following are the formulas to calculate the bonus provision for exceeding the maximum building height in the B6 (Downtown Commercial) Zoning District. It should be noted that a combination of bonus provisions may be used.

Public Plaza

Public Plazas may be provided on site either within or outside of the principal building. Indoor Public Plazas must be accessible to the public during the hours that the building is open. An indoor Public Plaza may be developed above grade level, provided that it is visible from the street and provides convenient access to the public. Public Plazas must not be divided into more than two areas located on site. Public Plazas must contain amenities, such as seating, display space, vegetation, water features, gathering space, etc., to the satisfaction of the General Manager of the Community Services Department.

The minimum area for a Public Plaza is calculated at a rate of 10 percent of the Total Site Area. For instance, a site that is 45 metres in width by 45 metres in depth would require a Public Plaza of 202.5 square metres [(45 metres) x (45 metres)] x 10 percent = 202.5 m² (2,180 ft²).

Public Art

Public art may include display space for paintings, sculptures, fountains, or any related artistic feature, including a gallery within the principal building. The art piece(s) must represent a minimum of 1 percent of the value of construction for the overall development.

Green Roof

A green roof is an engineered roofing system that permits the planting and growth of permanent vegetation on a rooftop. A green roof covering a minimum of 50 percent of the building footprint at grade level will permit development beyond 76 metres in height. All or part of the green roof may be developed along building step-back areas.

Height Bonus:

Providing a **Public Plaza** as defined, will permit an additional 20% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For example:

76 metres x 20% = 15 metres of extra building height (this approx. 4 to 5 storeys).

Height Bonus:

Providing **Public Art** as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example:

76 metres x 10% = 7.6 metres of extra building height (2 to 2.5 storeys).

Height Bonus:

Providing a **Green Roof** as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example:

76 metres x 10% = 7.6 metres of extra building height (2 to 2.5 storeys).

Structured Parking

A minimum of five publicly available parking spaces within a structured parking facility will provide an additional one-storey of building height.

Height Bonus:

Providing **Structured Parking** as defined, will permit an additional 5% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District for each 5 spaces allocated for public parking.

For Example:

76 metres x 5% = 3.8 metres of extra building height (1 to 1.5 storeys).

Sustainable Building Practises

Buildings may exceed 76 metres in height when sustainable building practices are incorporated. The building must be eligible for certification by a recognized rating system, including but not limited to, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM).

Height Bonus:

Providing a **Sustainable Building** as defined, will permit a range of additional building heights beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example: for LEED Buildings (or equivalent):

Certified	10% (2 to 2.5 stories)
Silver	15% (3 to 3.5 stories)
Gold	20% (4 to 5 stories)
Platinum	25% (6 stories)

Conservation and Incorporation of Significant Existing Heritage or Historical Feature

This may include the incorporation of original facades, significant artifacts, building features, or site characteristics, which serve to commemorate, celebrate, educate, or promote the site location as a key part of Saskatoon's history or heritage.

Height Bonus:

Providing **Heritage Conservation** as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example:

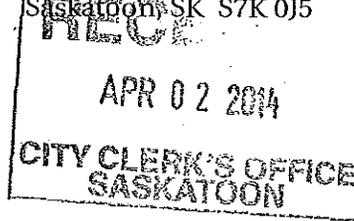
76 metres x 10% = 7.6 metres of extra building height (2 to 2.5 storeys).

Note: that these bonus provisions may be combined to increase the amount of additional building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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



April 2, 2014

City Clerk

Dear City Clerk:

**Re: Proposed Amendment to Section 18.1.3 of Official Community Plan
Bylaw 8769 and Proposed Amendments to Create Density Bonus
Provisions in the B6 Zoning District
(File No. CK. 4350-014-002, PL. 4130-22-2)**

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, considered a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 12, 2014, with respect to the above-noted proposed amendments to the Official Community Plan Bylaw and the Zoning Bylaw.

The Commission reviewed the report with the Administration and supports the following recommendation of the Community Services Department:

- "1) that the proposed amendment to Section 18.1.3 of Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769, to allow for a density bonus in exchange for the provision of community benefits in the Downtown area, be approved; and
- 2) that the proposed amendment to Zoning Bylaw No. 8770, to provide a density bonus provision for buildings to exceed the maximum building height of 76 metres in the B6 Zoning District, be approved."

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

:el

THE STARPHOENIX, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 2014 and
SUNDAY PHOENIX, MARCH 30, 2014

**OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN
NOTICE**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL
COMMUNITY PLAN - BYLAW NO. 9173**

**Proposed Density Bonus Provisions to Exceed the
Maximum Building Height**

Saskatoon City Council will consider an amendment to the Official Community Plan (Bylaw No. 8769). By way of Bylaw No. 9173, The Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw, 2014, will amend Section 18.1.3 to include the provision of community benefits as a Bonus Provision.

REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT—The purpose of the proposed amendment is to provide for “community benefits” as an option to achieve a Density Bonus, as recommended in the City Centre Plan.

INFORMATION—Questions regarding the proposed amendment or requests to view the proposed amending Bylaw, the City of Saskatoon Official Community Plan, Bylaw No. 8769, may be directed to the following without charge:
Community Services Department,
Planning and Development Division
Phone: 306-975-7697 (Paul Whitenect)

PUBLIC HEARING—City Council will hear all submissions on the proposed amendment, and all persons who are present at the City Council meeting and wish to speak on **Monday, April 14th, 2014, at 6:00 p.m. in City Council Chamber, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

All written submissions for City Council's consideration must be forwarded to:

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
c/o City Clerk's Office, City Hall
222 Third Avenue North, Saskatoon SK S7K 0J5

All submissions received by the City Clerk by **10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 14th, 2014**, will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present and wish to speak to the proposed Bylaw.

THE STARPHOENIX, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 2014 and
SUNDAY PHOENIX, APRIL 6, 2014

**OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN
NOTICE**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL
COMMUNITY PLAN - BYLAW NO. 9173**

**Proposed Density Bonus Provisions to Exceed the
Maximum Building Height**

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REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT –The purpose of the proposed amendment is to provide for “community benefits” as an option to achieve a Density Bonus, as recommended in the City Centre Plan.

INFORMATION –Questions regarding the proposed amendment or requests to view the proposed amending Bylaw, the City of Saskatoon Official Community Plan, Bylaw No. 8769, may be directed to the following without charge:

Community Services Department,
Planning and Development Division
Phone: 306-975-7697 (Paul Whitenect)

PUBLIC HEARING –City Council will hear all submissions on the proposed amendment, and all persons who are present at the City Council meeting and wish to speak on **Monday, April 14th, 2014, at 6:00 p.m. in City Council Chamber, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

All written submissions for City Council's consideration must be forwarded to:

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
c/o City Clerk's Office, City Hall
222 Third Avenue North, Saskatoon SK S7K 0J5

All submissions received by the City Clerk by **10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 14th, 2014**, will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present and wish to speak to the proposed Bylaw.

3.h)

BYLAW NO. 9174

The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 4)

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 4)*.

Purpose

2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend the regulations in the Zoning Bylaw governing the B6 Zoning District to add a density bonus provision for buildings to exceed the maximum building height of 76 metres.

Zoning Bylaw Amended

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

Section 2.0 Amended

4. Section 2.0 is amended by adding the following after the definition of "common wall":

"**community benefit**' means an amenity that benefits the public and contributes to the overall quality of the community and may include, but is not limited to, public space, public art, landscaping, recreational opportunities, green roofs, sustainable building practises, heritage preservation, public parking facilities, wind mitigation efforts, and related amenities."

Subsection 10.9.5 Amended

5. Subsection 10.9.5 is amended by adding the following clause to Note 6:

"(e) The height of a building may exceed the maximum 76 metre building height where a density bonus has been granted in accordance with the provisions contained in Appendix E – Density Bonus Provisions and meets the open volume calculation for the building at 76 metres. Granting of a

density bonus is subject to the approval of the General Manager, Community Services Department.

The property owner may be required to enter into a density bonus agreement that documents the agreed upon bonus provisions. The agreement may be registered as an Interest on the title to the subject property."

Appendix "E" Added

6. Appendix "E" as shown in Schedule "A" to this Bylaw is added after Appendix "D".

Coming into Force

7. This Bylaw shall come into force upon the approval of Bylaw No. 9173, The Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw, 2014, by the Minister of Government Relations.

Read a first time this	day of	, 2014.
Read a second time this	day of	, 2014.
Read a third time and passed this	day of	, 2014.

Mayor

City Clerk

Schedule "A" to Bylaw No. 9174

DENSITY BONUS PROVISIONS

Appendix E

To

Zoning Bylaw No. 8770

Density Bonus Provisions

The following are the formulas to calculate the bonus provision for exceeding the maximum building height in the B6 (Downtown Commercial) Zoning District. A combination of the bonus provisions identified may be used to exceed the maximum building height in the B6 (Downtown Commercial) Zoning District.

Public Plaza

Public Plazas may be provided on site either within or outside of the principal building. Indoor Public Plazas must be accessible to the public during the hours that the building is open. An indoor Public Plaza may be developed above grade level, provided that it is visible from the street and provides convenient access to the public. Public Plazas must not be divided into more than two areas located on site. Public Plazas must contain amenities, such as seating, display space, vegetation, water features, gathering space, etc., to the satisfaction of the General Manager of the Community Services Department.

The minimum area for a Public Plaza is calculated at a rate of 10 percent of the Total Site Area. For instance, a site that is 45 metres in width by 45 metres in depth would require a Public Plaza of 202.5 square metres $\{(45 \text{ metres}) \times (45 \text{ metres})\} \times 10 \text{ percent} = 202.5 \text{ m}^2 (2,180 \text{ ft}^2)$.

Public Art

Public art may include display space for paintings, sculptures, fountains, or any related artistic feature, including a gallery within the principal building. The art piece(s) must represent a minimum of 1 percent of the value of construction for the overall development.

Height Bonus:

Providing a Public Plaza as defined, will permit an additional 20% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For example:

76 metres \times 20% = 15 metres of extra building height (this approx. 4 to 5 storeys).

Height Bonus:

Providing Public Art as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example:

76 metres \times 10% = 7.6 metres of extra building height (2 to 2.5 storeys).

Green Roof

A green roof is an engineered roofing system that permits the planting and growth of permanent vegetation on a rooftop. A green roof covering a minimum of 50 percent of the building footprint at grade level will permit development beyond 76 metres in height. All or part of the green roof may be developed along building step-back areas.

Height Bonus:

Providing a Green Roof as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example:

76 metres x 10% = 7.6 metres of extra building height (2 to 2.5 storeys).

Structured Parking

A minimum of five publicly available parking spaces within a structured parking facility will provide an additional one-story of building height.

Height Bonus:

Providing Structured Parking as defined, will permit an additional 5% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District for each 5 spaces allocated for public parking.

For Example:

76 metres x 5% = 3.8 metres of extra building height (1 to 1.5 storeys).

Sustainable Building Practises

Buildings may exceed 76 metres in height when sustainable building practices are incorporated. The building must be eligible for certification by a recognized rating system, including but not limited to, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM).

Height Bonus:

Providing a Sustainable Building as defined, will permit a range of additional building heights beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example: for LEED Buildings (or equivalent):

Certified	10% (2 to 2.5 stories)
Silver	15% (3 to 3.5 stories)
Gold	20% (4 to 5 stories)
Platinum	25% (6 stories)

Conservation and Incorporation of Significant Existing Heritage or Historical Feature

This may include the incorporation of original facades, significant artifacts, building features, or site characteristics, which serve to commemorate, celebrate, educate, or promote the site location as a key part of Saskatoon's history or heritage.

Height Bonus:

Providing Heritage Conservation as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

For Example:

76 metres x 10% = 7.6 metres of extra building height (2 to 2.5 storeys).

Notes to Bonus Provisions

1. These bonus provisions may be combined to increase the amount of additional building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
2. Written verification of approval of the proposed development shall be provided from Transport Canada, the Saskatoon Airport Authority, NavCanada or such other agencies as may be appropriate, prior to bonus provisions being granted.
3. The property owner may be required to enter into a density bonus agreement that documents the agreed upon bonus provisions. The agreement may be registered as an interest on the title to the subject property.
4. Granting of a density bonus is subject to the approval of the General Manager, Community Services Department.

**THE STARPHOENIX, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 2014 and
SUNDAY PHOENIX, MARCH 30, 2014**

ZONING NOTICE

PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW TEXT AMENDMENT –

BYLAW NO. 9174

Proposed Density Bonus Provisions to Exceed the Maximum Building Height in the B6 Zoning District

Saskatoon City Council will consider an amendment to the City's Zoning Bylaw (No. 8770). By way of Bylaw No. 9174, The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 4) will add a definition for "community benefit", will provide the formulas to calculate the bonus provision and clarify that building height in the B6 Zoning District can exceed 76 metres, provided the Density Bonus requirements are met.

The proposed amendments to the Zoning Bylaw will provide for bonus provisions for exceeding the maximum building height in the B6 Zoning District as follows:

- Providing a Public Plaza as defined, will permit an additional 20% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing Public Art as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing a Green Roof as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing Structured Parking as defined, will permit an additional 5% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District for each 5 spaces allocated for public parking.
- Providing a Sustainable Building as defined, will permit a range of additional building heights beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing Heritage Conservation as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT – The reason for this amendment is to provide a "Density Bonus Provision" that will permit building heights to exceed 76 metres within the B6 Zoning District, as recommended in the Saskatoon City Centre Plan.

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

Community Services Department, Planning and Development Division
Phone: 306-975-7697 (Paul Whitenect)

PUBLIC HEARING – City Council will hear all submissions on the proposed amendment and all persons who are present at the Council meeting and wish to speak on **Monday, April 14, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. in Council Chamber, City Hall, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.**

All written submissions for City Council's consideration must be forwarded to:
His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
c/o City Clerk's Office, City Hall
222 Third Avenue North, Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

All submissions received by the City Clerk by **10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 14, 2014**, will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present and wish to speak to the proposed Bylaw.

**THE STARPHOENIX, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 2014 and
SUNDAY PHOENIX, APRIL 6, 2014**

ZONING NOTICE

**PROPOSED ZONING BYLAW TEXT AMENDMENT –
BYLAW NO. 9174**

**Proposed Density Bonus Provisions to Exceed the Maximum Building Height in
the B6 Zoning District**

Saskatoon City Council will consider an amendment to the City's Zoning Bylaw (No. 8770). By way of Bylaw No. 9174, The Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2014 (No. 4) will add a definition for "community benefit", will provide the formulas to calculate the bonus provision and clarify that building height in the B6 Zoning District can exceed 76 metres, provided the Density Bonus requirements are met.

The proposed amendments to the Zoning Bylaw will provide for bonusing provisions for exceeding the maximum building height in the B6 Zoning District as follows:

- Providing a Public Plaza as defined, will permit an additional 20% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing Public Art as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing a Green Roof as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing Structured Parking as defined, will permit an additional 5% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District for each 5 spaces allocated for public parking.
- Providing a Sustainable Building as defined, will permit a range of additional building heights beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.
- Providing Heritage Conservation as defined, will permit an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76 metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT – The reason for this amendment is to provide a "Density Bonus Provision" that will permit building heights to exceed 76 metres within the B6 Zoning District, as recommended in the Saskatoon City Centre Plan.

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

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All submissions received by the City Clerk by **10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 14, 2014**, will be forwarded to City Council. City Council will also hear all persons who are present and wish to speak to the proposed Bylaw.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Section A – COMMUNITY SERVICES

**A1) Enquiry – Councillor C. Clark (March 31, 2014)
Financial Support to Non-Profit Organizations
(Files: CK. 1870-1, x CK. 1860-1 and RS 1870-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

This report provides a summary of the support provided by the City of Saskatoon (City) to community groups.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Each year, the City allocates approximately \$8.5 to \$9.0 million in grants, incentives, and/or tax abatements to a variety of community organizations.

STRATEGIC GOAL

Providing supports to community groups is directly connected to the Strategic Goal of Quality of Life, and specifically to the long-term strategy of supporting community building through direct investment, community development expertise, and support to volunteers on civic boards, committees, and community associations.

BACKGROUND

During the March 31, 2014 City Council meeting, Councillor Clark made the following enquiry:

“At the time of the Multi-Unit Dwelling recycling discussion, would the Administration bring forward information showing the level of financial support provided by the City to non-profit organizations in Saskatoon.”

REPORT

Each year, the City provides a substantial amount of support, in the form of both human and financial investments, to community-based organizations. The financial supports are in the form of cash grants, economic incentives, tax abatements, or contractual obligations.

Attachment 1 is an excerpt from the Preliminary Corporate Business Plan and Detailed Budget, which provides a high-level summary of community investment and supports provided for the years 2012, 2013, and preliminary budget for 2014. This chart includes the vast majority of all supports to community groups, with the exception of the grants to Community Associations.

As shown in Attachment 1, a number of grants are stand-alone, directly related to an organization (i.e. Wanuskewin Heritage Park, Downtown Youth Centre – EGADZ, etc.). Some of the grants are a lump sum amount distributed to various groups (i.e. Cultural Participation Grant, Cash Grant Social, Youth Sport Subsidy, etc.). For these lump sum types of grants, the Administration provides an annual report to City Council on the list of individual groups receiving the funding. In order to provide a more in-depth review of the levels of funding to individual organizations, the Administration has also included a number of additional attachments for reference.

Attachment 2 provides information on the grant supports to Community Associations.

Attachment 3 provides a detailed list of the organizations receiving support through the Culture Grant Program.

Attachment 4 provides a detailed list of the organizations receiving a portion of the cash grants and tax abatements through the Social Grant Program for 2013.

Attachment 5 provides a detailed list of the organizations receiving support through the Youth Sports Subsidy Program for the 2012/2013 program year. Based on the program year, the detailed allocation for 2013/2014 will not be available until year end.

Attachment 6 provides a detailed list of the organizations receiving support through the Sports Participation Grant Program for 2013. Based on the program year for this grant, the adjudication of these grants for 2014 has not yet been finalized.

Attachment 7 provides a summary of the Community Grants for 2014. The majority of the \$370,000 allocated funds come through the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund, with only \$9,800 provided by the City.

Attachment 8 provides a detailed list of the organizations receiving support through the Cash Grants – Environmental 2014 Allocations.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications for this report. Of note, the distribution of the vast majority of all grants and tax abatements are through criteria outlined within policies approved by City Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. Community Support
2. Grants to Community Associations
3. Culture Grant Allocations 2014
4. Cash Grant Social – 2013 Allocations
5. Youth Sports Subsidy – 2012/2013 Allocations
6. Sports Participation Grant – 2013 Allocations
7. Community Grant – 2014 Allocations
8. Cash Grant Environmental – 2014 Allocations

**A2) Land Use Applications Received by the Community Services Department
For the Period Between March 13, 2014, to April 2, 2014
(For Information Only)**

File No.: CK. 4000-5, PL. 4350-1, PL. 4131-3-9-1, PL. 4132, PL. 4115, PL. 4350, and PL 4

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

The following applications have been received and are being processed:

Concept Plan Amendment

- Address/Location: Rosewood Concept Plan
Applicant: Arbutus
Legal Description: Parcel B, Plan No. 102093195, Ext. 28;
Part SE Sec. 17-36-4 W3M - Ext. 6;
Parcel EE, Plan No. 102028586 - Ext. 0;
Part NW Sec. 17-36-4 W3M – Ext. 3;
Parcel A, Plan No. 101317474 - Ext. 16;
Parcel B, Plan No. 97S52425, Ext. 0;
Parcel B, Plan No. 101317496 – Ext. 30;
Part NE Sec. 17-36-4 W3M, Plan No. DT2262,
Ext. 1;
Parcel C, Plan No. 101317508, Ext 31;
Part SE Sec. 17-36-4 W3M, Ext. 34;
Parcel E, Plan No. 89S00850 - Ext. 2;
Parcel F, Plan No. 89S00850 - Ext. 1
Purpose of Amendment: To provide for the inclusion of lands east of
Zimmerman Road as an employment area
consisting of commercial and light industrial
land uses. Proposed changes to the layout
and land use pattern of the eastern portion of
the neighbourhood, including new opportunities
for higher density residential and mixed-use
development along corridors. Roadway
access to the neighbourhood from Highway 16,
previously proposed to be via Rosewood Gate
South, is now proposed for Zimmerman Road.
Neighbourhood: Rosewood
Date Received: February, 2014
- Address/Location: Pleasant Hill Village Enhanced Concept Plan
Applicant: City of Saskatoon Neighbourhood Planning
Legal Description: Parcels A and CC, as shown on Plan of
Proposed Subdivision of Parcels C, F, and G,
Plan No. 101995667;
Lot 28, Block 24, Plan No.101203760;
Lane, Plan F 5554 and MR1 Municipal
Reserve, Plan No. 101184308
Purpose of Amendment: Low-Density Residential to
Medium-Density Residential

Neighbourhood: Pleasant Hill
Date Received: February, 2014

Concept Plan Amendment

- Address/Location: Evergreen Concept Plan –
Area bound by McOrmond Road to the northwest and Aspen Ridge to the east.
- Applicant: Saskatoon Land
- Legal Description: NE ¼ 7-37-4 W3M; Parcel A, Plan No. 66S18392; SE ¼ 18-37-4 W3M
- Purpose of Amendment: To accommodate changes to District Village to support transitions of McOrmond Drive to the Complete Streets Design Concept as it enters Aspen Ridge and to foster better connections between the two neighbourhoods.
- Neighbourhood: Evergreen
- Date Received: February, 2014

Condominium

- Application No. 5/14: 1932 St. George Avenue (Seven Conversion Units)
- Applicant: Webb Surveys for M & A Homes Group Ltd.
- Legal Description: Lots 44 to 48, Block 31, Plan No. H4128
- Current Zoning: IL1
- Neighbourhood: Exhibition
- Date Received: March 21, 2014

Official Community Plan

- Amendment No. OCP 3/14: Rosewood
- Applicant: City of Saskatoon
- Legal Description:
- Current Land Use Designation: Urban Holding
- Proposed Land Use Designation: District Commercial, Regional Commercial, Residential, and Light Industrial
- Neighbourhood: Rosewood
- Date Received: February, 2014
- Amendment No. OCP 5/14: Pleasant Hill Village
- Applicant: City of Saskatoon Neighbourhood Planning

Legal Description: Parcels A, CC, MR2, and SMS (Saint Mary's School)
Current Land Use Designation: Low/Medium-Density Residential and Community Facility
Proposed Land Use Designation: Medium-Density Residential, Community Facility and Low/Medium-Density Residential
Neighbourhood: Pleasant Hill
Date Received: February, 2014

Official Community Plan

- Amendment No. OCP 7/14: Brighton
Applicant: Dundee
Legal Description: Part of Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, Twp. 36, Range 4, W3M
Current Land Use Designation: Corman Park – Saskatoon Planning District
Proposed Land Use Designation: Residential, District Commercial, and Arterial Commercial
Neighbourhood: Brighton
Date Received: February, 2014
- Amendment No. OCP 9/14: Aspen Ridge Concept Plan and Evergreen Concept Plan
Applicant: City of Saskatoon
Legal Description: Area bound on the south by Evergreen Neighbourhood and the U of S, on the northeast by proposed perimeter Highway, and on the northwest by the Northeast swale.
Current Land Use Designation: Corman Park – Saskatoon Planning District
Proposed Land Use Designation: Residential, Urban Holding, and District Village
Neighbourhood: Aspen Ridge and Evergreen
Date Received: February, 2014
- Amendment No. OCP 14/14: 604 and 610 Broadway Avenue
Applicant: Charles Britton
Legal Description: Lots 13 to 18 inclusive, Block A2, Plan No, A955
Current Land Use Designation: Medium-Density Residential
Proposed Land Use Designation: Special Area Commercial
Neighbourhood: Nutana
Date Received: March 26, 2014

Rezoning

- Application No. Z4/14:
Applicant: Arbutus
Legal Description: Parcel B, Plan No. 102093195, Ext. 28;
Part SE Sec. 17-36-4 W3M - Ext. 6;
Parcel EE, Plan No. 102028586 - Ext. 0;
Part NW Sec. 17-36-4 W3M – Ext. 3;
Parcel A, Plan No. 101317474- Ext. 16;
Parcel B, Plan No. 97S52425, Ext. 0;
Parcel B, Plan No. 101317496 – Ext. 30;
Part NE Sec. 17-36-4 W3M, Plan DT2262, Ext. 1;
Parcel C, Plan No. 101317508, Ext 31;
Part SE Sec. 17-36-4 W3M, Ext. 34;
Parcel E, Plan No. 89S00850 - Ext. 2;
Parcel F, Plan No. 89S00850 - Ext. 1
Current Zoning: R1A, FUD, and RMTN
Proposed Zoning: RMTN, R1A, FUD, B2, B4, and IL1
Neighbourhood: Rosewood
Date Received: February, 2014

Rezoning

- Application No. Z6/14:
Place: 19th Street/Avenue P/20th Street/Columbian
Applicant: City of Saskatoon Neighbourhood Planning
Legal Description: Parcel A and Parcel CC
Current Zoning: RM1 and R2
Proposed Zoning: RM3
Neighbourhood: Pleasant Hill
Date Received: February, 2014
- Application No. Z15/14:
Applicant: 604 and 610 Broadway Avenue
Charles Britton
Legal Description: Lots 13 to 18 inclusive, Block A2, Plan No. A955
Current Zoning: RM1 and RM5
Proposed Zoning: AC2-B5B
Neighbourhood: Nutana
Date Received: March 26, 2014

- Application No. Z16/14: Kensington Boulevard/Nightingale Road
Applicant: Saskatoon Land
Legal Description: Lots 1 to 9, Block 226, and Lots 1 to 10, Block 225,
Current Zoning: Plan to be registered
Proposed Zoning: R1A
Neighbourhood: RMTN
Date Received: Kensington
March 26, 2014

Subdivision

- Application No. 16 /14: 803 and 827 Gillies Crescent
Applicant: Larson Surveys for Fred and Elise Buschau
Legal Description: Lots 20 and 21, Block 25, Plan No. 102040568
Current Zoning: R1A
Neighbourhood: Rosewood
Date Received: March 20, 2014
- Application No. 17/14: 1147 Avenue L North
Applicant: Webb Surveys for Gail Larose-Heidt
Legal Description: Lots 48, 49, and 50, Block5, Plan No. G173
Current Zoning: R2
Neighbourhood: Hudson Bay
Date Received: March 20, 2014
- Application No. 18/14: 158/160 Devonshire Crescent
Applicant: Larson Surveys for Kevin and Carol Vinding
Legal Description: Lot 8, Block 816, Plan No. 76S31691
Current Zoning: R2
Neighbourhood: Pacific Heights
Date Received: March 21, 2014

Subdivision

- Application No. 19/14: 412 109th Street East
Applicant: Webb Surveys for Double J Developments Ltd.
Legal Description: Lot 7, Block 19, Plan No. G104
Current Zoning: R2
Neighbourhood: Sutherland
Date Received: March 28, 2014

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. Plan of Proposed Condominium No. 5/14
2. Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 3/14
3. Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 5/14
4. Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 7/14
5. Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 9/14
6. Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 14/14
7. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z4/14
8. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z6/14
9. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z15/14
10. Plan of Proposed Rezoning No. Z16/14
11. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 16/14
12. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 17/14
13. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 18/14
14. Plan of Proposed Subdivision No. 19/14

Section B – ASSET & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

B1) Corporate Inventory Status (File No. CK. 1290-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

On an annual basis, the Inventory and Asset Recovery Services of the Materials Management Section, Asset and Financial Management Department, submits a report to City Council on the status and performance of the City's inventory.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Saskatoon Light and Power holds 74% of the corporate inventory.
2. Inventory held at year-end was \$9,770,385.
3. Overall inventory turnover during 2013 was 1 turn.
4. Department stores are in compliance with the Corporate Inventory Guidelines.

STRATEGIC GOAL(S)

This report supports the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Goal of Asset and Financial Sustainability through the open, accountable and transparent disclosure of the City's inventory levels.

REPORT

Inventory is held at seven locations throughout the City of Saskatoon. Attachment No. 1 shows the locations and inventory levels throughout the City. As shown in the chart, the majority of inventory value (74%) is held at Saskatoon Light and Power.

To analyze inventory held, the material is classified into groups that identify what will be used, what is kept for safety stock and what is slow moving and inactive. Attachment No. 2 shows the inventory breakdown by store. During 2013, corporate inventory and the percentage of slow moving/inactive inventory decreased \$480,230. These decreases were primarily due to material being used for capital projects at Saskatoon Light and Power. The following are the major factors that affected the inventory level at Saskatoon Light and Power:

1. A significant amount of material associated with the Circle Drive South project was used during the first half of 2013.
2. There continues to be an incremental increase in the number of transformers and amount of cable required for electrical services due to the increased housing and commercial construction activity.

During 2013, the significant changes in overall corporate inventories are:

- Inventory held at year-end decreased 12% to \$9,770,385.
- Material issues increased 4% to \$9,721,546.
- Inventory turnover increased from .84 to 1 turn.
- Slow-moving/inactive inventory decreased 8% to \$5,637,244.

It is expected the slow-moving/inactive material will be reduced as the capital projects are completed during 2014 and 2015, although it is recognized that there will always be some amount of this material due to changes/delays of projects, and variances in breakdown and maintenance requirements. The Administration will continue to identify and write off material that is surplus to operations.

To manage the inventory kept at the decentralized department stores, Inventory and Asset Recovery Services annually reviews the Corporate Guidelines for Management of Inventory with each store. Each department's stores inventory practices are checked and documented. Inventory and Asset Recovery Services confirms that the Corporate Guidelines for Management of Inventory are being followed and any deviations, because of operational requirements, are covered by approved compensating procedures.

The team approach of working with all departmental stores to implement the inventory management improvements and ensuring that corporate guidelines are followed continues to improve inventory controls and improve efficiencies.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

Next report will be completed in April 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications identified at this time.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. Corporate Inventory Levels.
2. Corporate Inventory Indicators.

B2) 2014 Property Tax Levy and BID Levies (File Nos. CK. 1905-5, AF. 1905-5, AF. 1704-1 and AF. 1910-1)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that City Council approve the \$500,000 contingency, as agreed by the Combined Business Group, be added to the commercial/industrial property class for 2014;
 - 2) that City Council consider Bylaw 9177, The Saskatoon Property Tax Bylaw, 2014;
 - 3) that City Council consider Bylaw 9178, The School Divisions Property Tax Bylaw, 2014; and
 - 4) that City Council consider Bylaw 9179, The Business Improvement Districts Levy Bylaw, 2014.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the 2014 mill rate bylaws.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The average residential property will see an increase of \$109 (3.96%) in their 2014 property taxes which include municipal, library, and education taxes.
2. 2014 mill rate bylaws include:
 - A tax increase of 7.2 percent for the City (4.2 percent dedicated to roadways and 3 percent for general revenue), 1.8 percent for the Public Library, and 0 percent for Education;
 - A shift of 0.1percent taxes to residential from non-residential to retain the 1.75 tax ratio policy; and
 - A contingency against appeal losses for commercial properties.
3. The 2014 Property Tax Notice has a new format that is easier to read and understand.

STRATEGIC GOAL(S)

One of the requirements of a financially sustainable city is to ensure that services are aligned with what the citizens expect and are able to pay. This is related to the strategic goal of Asset and Financial Sustainability. One of the ten-year strategies for the Strategic Goal of Asset and Financial Sustainability is to reduce the gap in the funding required to rehabilitate and maintain our infrastructure.

The information in this report also supports the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Plan under the Strategic Goal of Continuous Improvement, with a focus on improving service delivery to citizens, streamlining operations, and being environmentally and fiscally responsible through the introduction of a new format for the property tax notice.

BACKGROUND

Each year, in accordance with *The Cities Act*, City Council approves the property tax bylaws which authorize the Administration to issue the annual tax notices to all taxable properties. The attached bylaws include the tax rates sufficient to raise the amount of funds as approved in the budget and also include the decisions on tax policies, such as the City's municipal tax policy and appeal loss contingencies for non-residential properties.

In December of 2013, a design team consisting of civic staff and a local professional design firm, was established with the objective of modernizing and redesigning the property tax notice to ensure that communication to citizens is clear and provides the information they require in the most direct, understandable and economical format.

REPORT

Contingency for Assessment Losses – Commercial

As has been the practice historically, the contingency amount for commercial properties is established by joint agreement of the Administration and the Combined Business Group. In 2012 and 2013, a commercial contingency of \$1,000,000 was approved by City Council. Based on recent discussions, the Administration is recommending the approval of a \$500,000 commercial contingency for 2014 with a review of appeal losses to be done annually to ensure adequacy of the contingency balance in future years. The amount of \$500,000 is included in the uniform mill rate but redistributed through the mill rate factors so that only the commercial property class is levied the contingency.

Previous Decisions Incorporated in Mill Rate Bylaws

A number of decisions have been made by City Council, all of which result in the final tax notice. These decisions include:

- Finalization of the 2014 Budget, resulting in a municipal tax increase of 7.2 percent (4.2 percent dedicated to roadways and 3 percent for general revenue), plus a library tax increase of 1.8 percent;
- Adoption of the recommendations to approve the 2014 Budgets for all four Business Improvement Districts (BID's);
- Authorization of a four-year phase-in for both residential and commercial tax changes as a result of the 2013 property reassessment. 2014 is year two of the four-year phase-in;
- Continuation of the existing 1.75 tax ratio between residential and non-residential properties, which for 2014 resulted in a 0.1% shift from commercial to residential properties.

The tax notice will also include education taxes as determined by the Provincial Government (see Attachment 1). While the Province sets the education mill rates, the City is responsible for the collection of property taxes and distribution to the appropriate school board.

As a result of the above noted decisions, an average residential property will see an increase of \$109 to their total 2014 property tax bill (municipal, library and school) or a 3.96 percent increase. The following table illustrates the changes in taxes from 2013 to 2014 for a residential property with an assessed value of 325,000.

	2013 Taxes	2014 Budget	2014 Shift	2014 Taxes
City	\$1,454	\$105	\$1	\$1,560
Library	155	3	\$0	158
Education	1,144	0	n/a	1,144
Total Taxes	\$2,753	\$108	\$1	\$2,862
% increase 2014 taxes compared to 2013 taxes				3.96%

The attached bylaws (Attachments 2, to 4) reflect the above-noted decisions.

New Format for the 2014 Property Tax Notice

Saskatoon citizens told us that the tax notice was too complex and had too many pages. For 2014, a simplified version of the Property Tax Notice was created. A design team, consisting of internal staff and a local professional design firm, considered

feedback from citizens, from the business community, and from our front-line customer services staff. The team incorporated the goals of City Council and as well as some of the best practises from other municipalities.

The 2014 Property Tax Notice is a simplified format that includes colour blocking to highlight the different taxing authorities and displays a “tax rate” instead of the mill rate and mill rate factor. The tax rate is calculated by taking the mill rate dividing by 1,000 and then multiplying by the mill rate factor (mill rate factors are not applicable to Education Taxes). The simplification of the property tax notice allows for a reduction in the number of pages (from three double-sided pages to one double-sided page) which results in efficiencies and savings in the production and mailing of tax notices.

As stated above, the 2014 Property Tax Notice displays a “tax rate” in place of the mill rates and mill rate factors. Although using a “tax rate” simplifies the display for the property tax notice, it does not replace the mill rate. In accordance with *The Cities Act*, City Council must set a mill rate based on the City’s approved budget. The tax rates, along with the mill rates and mill rate factors, are included in the attached Property Tax Bylaws presented for your approval.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no options to the recommendations.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

All financial implications are outlined within this report.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The City’s online public engagement forum, **shapingsaskatoon.ca** was used to gather public feedback on the new format of the 2014 Property Tax Notice. The ‘*Live Discussion*’ was open for a period of four weeks. A sample of the new property tax notice format was also sent to ‘*Everyone Work Related*’ within the Corporation, inviting feedback.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The following activities have been developed to communicate the new format of the 2014 Property Tax Notice:

- Residents will be notified that they should be watching their mailbox for delivery of their 2014 Property Tax Notice – PSA to be issued, social media triggered.
- Citizen feedback gathered on the new format of the 2014 Property Tax Notice through **shapingsaskatoon.ca**, and comments from the City of Saskatoon Leadership Team and Councillors will be given consideration when finalizing the new format for print.
- City Page ads in the StarPhoenix placed to promote the **shapingsaskatoon.ca** 'Live Discussion' on the new format of the property tax notice.
- A brochure insert entitled "How to Read Your New Property Tax Notice" will be enclosed with the mailing of the 2014 Property Tax Notice (see Attachment 5); it will also be posted for viewing on the City's website **saskatoon.ca**. Brochures will be made available for pick-up in City Hall's front foyer, Public Library locations and Leisure Centres.
- The 2014 Property Tax Notice will be sent in an envelope that clearly identifies the contents. This year, the envelope has a *bottom open flap* that accommodates the new format and is the most efficient envelope style for this mail-out.
- The City's website **saskatoon.ca** will be updated with the 2014 Mill Rate Bylaws which will include the "Tax Rates" used on the Property Tax Notice.
- The *Property Assessment and Tax Tool* found on the homepage of the City's website **saskatoon.ca** under Online Services will be updated with the 2014 information once the tax calculations are completed. The viewer can see the details of how City taxes are distributed for a specific property.
- Promotion, through our City Page filler space, of the convenient *direct go* link **saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax** that lands our website viewer directly on the 2014 Property Tax Information page.
- FAQ's regarding the new tax notice format will be added to the City's website **saskatoon.ca**
- Customer service teams and Councillors will be provided with the **How to Read Your NEW Property Tax Notice** brochure and FAQ's; electronic versions will be supplied as well.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

Approval of the attached three bylaws will facilitate production of tax notices which will be mailed starting the first week of May 2014.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The redesign of the Property Tax Notice to one page instead of three results in the annual amount of paper used, being reduced by approximately 200,000 pages, or 40 cases of paper. The avoidance of this amount of paper used relates to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) savings of approximately 2.5 tonnes CO₂e (www.papercalculator.org).

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There is no CPTED review required.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. Letter from the Minister of Government Relations, Province of Saskatchewan.
2. Bylaw 9177, The Saskatoon Property Tax Bylaw, 2014.
3. Bylaw 9178, The School Divisions Property Tax Bylaw, 2014.
4. Bylaw 9179, The Business Improvement Districts Levy Bylaw, 2014.
5. Sample Brochure with information explaining the new property tax notice format.

**B3) Enquiry – Councillor D. Hill (March 3, 2014)
Support – Cosmopolitan Industries and the City of Saskatoon
(File No: CK. 1870-1 and AF. 1870-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a response to an enquiry made by Councillor Darren Hill at the City Council meeting held on March 3, 2014, regarding the financial support the City of Saskatoon has provided to Cosmopolitan Industries (Cosmo) over the past 10 years.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Cosmo pays an annual lease of \$1 per year for the portion of the building owned by the City of Saskatoon. The City pays the associated property insurance.
2. Cosmo receives an annual grant from the City of Saskatoon's Cash Grant Social Service program in lieu of a property tax abatement. This totalled \$1.06 million over ten years.
3. Cosmo and the City of Saskatoon are partners in the depot recycling program for which the net operating cost for the City over the ten-year period was \$2.6 million.
4. Cosmo received Go Green funding of \$1.54 million directly from the provincial government since 2009.
5. The City allows Cosmo to use its landfill at no charge.

STRATEGIC GOAL(S)

This report relates to the Strategic Goals of Environmental Leadership and Quality of Life. The recycling efforts, in partnership with Cosmopolitan Industries, have a positive impact on our environment by reducing landfill waste and at the same time, promoting the quality of life for all residents and for the employees of Cosmo Industries.

BACKGROUND

The following enquiry was made by Councillor D. Hill at the meeting of City Council held on March 3, 2014:

"Recognizing there has been a long-standing relationship between the City of Saskatoon and Cosmopolitan Industries, it would be helpful for the citizens of Saskatoon to fully understand the details of that relationship.

Could the administration please provide a comprehensive report on all support (financial, capital, operational, rent subsidy, grant funding, green funds, bridge funding, in-kind, etc.), between Cosmopolitan Industries and the City of Saskatoon, for the last 10 years."

REPORT

Property and Building

- December of 1982: Cosmo purchased its original building from GWG Inc. for \$1.5 million.
- December 20, 1982: City Council passed a resolution:
 “that Council agree in principle that the City purchase the property owned by Cosmopolitan Industries Ltd. for the sum of \$200,000 with the property then being leased to Cosmopolitan Industries Ltd.”, (terms of the lease were identified in those minutes).
- July 1983: based on a request by Cosmo and Council direction, the City of Saskatoon purchased the land and building from Cosmo for \$200,000 and leased it back for \$1 per year for 50 years with the right of a 49 year extension. Cosmo has option to purchase the land and building back from the City for either \$200,000 or 65 percent of the appraised land (land only) value depending on which one is greater.
- 1983: Cosmo was to be responsible for public liability insurance and property insurance from the outset in 1983.
- 1984: the City started to buy the property insurance and continues to do so. For the past ten years this amount ranged from about \$1,035 in 2004 to about \$4,500 in 2013, or an average of \$2,700 per year for this period. The Administration has been unable to determine the reason for this expense being transferred to the City.
- 2005: expansion project request made to City Council by Cosmo, including capital costs of new sorting equipment.
- 2007 Cosmo expands facility for approximately \$1.2 million; City’s portion was \$237,500. The lease agreement was amended to recognize the expanded facility but the lease terms remained the same. According to the Lease Amending Agreement dated April 27, 2007, Cosmo would have ownership of the building expansion. This expansion was partially funded under the Urban Development Agreement with the Federal, Provincial, and City contributing to the project. The City’s share was financed using a pool of funds including the Neighbourhood Land Development Fund and year-end surpluses from 2004 and 2005.

Property Taxes

- 1983: Lease agreement states that Cosmo is responsible for payment of property taxes.
- 1984 – 2003: City Council abated property taxes for Cosmo.
- 2003: City Council terminates the abatement. As a replacement to the abatement, Cosmo applied to the Community Services Grant program for tax-equivalent grants. The following amounts are grants the City paid to Cosmo from this program since 2004 which total \$1,061,735.

Year	Grant to Cosmo
2004	\$120,769
2005	\$114,070
2006	\$127,937
2007	\$123,746
2008	\$138,375
2009	\$129,042
2010	\$109,985
2011	\$81,200
2012	\$48,011
2013	\$68,600

(Note: The declining grants in 2009 are a result of the declining assessment values and, therefore, declining taxes with an increase in 2013 from reassessment):

Operations

- The City of Saskatoon provides and maintains recycling depots throughout the city to allow residents to deposit materials for recycling.
- The City collects the material from the depots. It trucks them to Cosmo; Cosmo then sells the fibre, collects the money and distributes the revenue as follows:
 - to itself – Cosmo - to cover program operating costs;
 - to the City to cover operating costs to a maximum of \$300,000 annually (\$25,000 per month) and at least 50 percent of the City's costs; and
 - any remaining revenues are then split equally by Cosmo and the City.

Attachment 1 provides a summary of the revenues, costs, and net impact to the City over the past ten years through the Old Newspaper Recycling Program (ONP) with Cosmo as a partner. The City received nearly \$900,000 in revenue over 10 years and incurred nearly \$3.5 million in expenditures leaving a net operating cost of about \$2.6 million.

Go Green (Bridge) Funding

Cosmo negotiated and received directly from the provincial government \$1.54 million in Go Green (Bridge) funds. This fund is aimed to address environmental issues including reduction of waste. The City did not receive any share this funding.

Stabilization Reserve Contribution

In November 2008, Cosmo requested a change in the contract for services that would have the City cover any shortfall in the difference between Cosmo's paper revenues and its operating costs. In early 2009, Council approved a recommendation to create a reserve to deal with the potential shortfall. Any future contributions from the City would only be made after paper prices rebounded to the point where half of the City's operating costs were covered. The City provided a one-time \$30,000 start-up contribution to the newly created stabilization reserve while Cosmo matched the contribution. The balance of \$60,000 remains in the reserve and there has been no other activity.

Foregone Landfill Revenues

Cosmo uses the City's Landfill to dispose of unrecyclable materials through the program. There is no charge to Cosmo for the entrance or tipping fees. Attachment 2 is a detailed summary of Cosmo's use of the landfill and foregone revenues due to this policy since 2004. In total, \$45,000 in foregone landfill revenue was a result of this policy.

Other Grants

Cosmo receives additional project grants issued by the City of Saskatoon. However these are grants funded by SaskLotteries and are flowed through the City for distribution. These are not taxpayer funds and, therefore, have been excluded from this report.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

No options were considered in the preparation of this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications as a result of this report.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

There is no follow-up required.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. Detailed Summary of Old Newspaper Recycling Program Cosmopolitan Industries and City of Saskatoon, 2004-2013.
2. Detailed Summary of Foregone Landfill Revenues from Cosmo Usage, 2004-2013.

B4) Multi-Unit Dwelling Recycling Program (File No: CK. 7830-5)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide City Council financing alternatives as requested for the multi-unit dwelling (MUD) recycling program to cover both the short-term operating shortfall in 2014 and the longer-term shortfalls starting in 2015.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The 2014 operating shortfall of the multi-unit dwelling recycling program could be funded through a short-term loan from the Property Realized Reserve (PRR) and

- repaid using future funds from the provincial Multi-Materials Recycling Program (MMRP).
2. The operating shortfall of the MUD program could be initially funded by revenues from the MMRP but phased-out over a four-year period starting in 2015 and transferring the funding of the MUD program to the mill rate.

STRATEGIC GOAL(S)

This report relates to the Strategic Goal of Environmental Leadership as the implementation of the multi-unit dwelling recycling program will mitigate the need of a new landfill.

BACKGROUND

The Executive Committee dealt with a report on the implementation of the multi-unit dwelling (MUD) recycling program at its meeting on February 24, 2014.

The Committee recommended to City Council the deferral of a set of seven recommendations regarding the implementation and rates for the program until the Administration could report back on an alternative source of funding for the 2014 operating shortfall as well as an alternative funding plan for the operating shortfalls for 2015 and beyond.

At its meeting on March 3, 2014, City Council agreed to defer these recommendations pending further reporting on the financing alternatives.

This report is based on the following recommendations passed by the Executive Committee at its meeting February 24, 2014:

- 1) "that prior to the final contract being finalized with Cosmopolitan Industries, the Administration bring forward a further report on alternate sources of funding other than RCE for bridge financing; and
- 2) that prior to the final contract being finalized with Cosmopolitan Industries, the Administration bring forward a further report on alternate funding sources, as opposed to the Provincial MMRP, with respect to the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the MUD utility rate."

REPORT

MUD Recycling Program

- The MUD recycling program is planned for a 2014 implementation (October) pending approval by City Council.
- The approach of Administration into the development of this program has been based on a sole source contract with Cosmopolitan Industries (Cosmo) for multi-unit dwelling recycling.
- The impact of implementing the program is based on a proposed utility fee structure outlined in the Executive Committee report from February 24, 2014 that results in an annual operating shortfall.
- The Administration suggested that revenue from the provincial government's Multi-Material Recycling Program (MMRP) could be used to offset this annual shortfall.

Multi-Material Recycling Program (MMRP)

- The Provincial government has confirmed that the MMRP will be launched January 1, 2015. Based on the information the Administration has received, the City could receive nearly \$1.5 million for the estimated tonnes of recyclables.

Program Estimates and Financing Options

The following table summarizes the 2014 expected operating program results (prorated for the partial year implementation) as well as the expected results for 2015 to 2019. The first six years of the nine year proposed contract are displayed in the table below to demonstrate the recommended financing and mill rate phase-in.

The assumptions built into these projections include:

- a program multi-unit growth rate to reflect population growth but also an increased rate of growth for MUDs compared to single dwellings;
- a starting rate of \$2.50 per unit based on public consultation as reported in the Executive Committee report from February 24, 2014;
- a per unit rate increase at the same absolute dollar value as residential starting in 2016; and

- an annual program cost increase that is consistent with the residential recycling program.

Multi-Unit Dwelling Recycling Program

Estimated Costs and Revenues

Rates::	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Collection Rate / unit	\$1.56	\$1.56	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.89	\$1.99
Admin/Advtsg Rate/unit	\$0.94	\$0.94	\$0.99	\$1.02	\$1.05	\$1.08
Units	32,000	32,000	33,000	34,500	36,000	37,500
Revenues:						
Collection Fees	149,760	599,040	672,950	740,435	815,480	894,125
Admin/Advertising Fees	90,240	360,960	392,040	422,280	453,600	486,000
Total Revenues	240,000	960,000	1,064,990	1,162,715	1,269,080	1,380,125
Contractor Fees to Cosmo	379,200	1,516,800	1,607,760	1,730,520	1,861,920	1,998,000
Education Fees to Cosmo	26,600	106,560	109,890	114,885	119,880	124,875
Landfill Tipping Fee Credit	2,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Other Utility Costs	47,200	198,640	244,030	257,395	270,760	284,125
Total Operating Cost	455,000	1,830,000	1,969,680	2,110,800	2,260,560	2,415,000
Shortfall	(215,000)	(870,000)	(904,690)	(948,085)	(991,480)	(1,034,875)

* 2014 prorated partial year

- Based on these assumptions for the MUD program, revenues will not cover the operating costs leaving net program operating shortfalls.
- The original report identified the Reserve for Capital Expenditures (RCE) as a potential source to offset this shortfall with a plan to repay this back to RCE from future MMRP funds.
- The Executive Committee asked the Administration for an alternative source for the 2014 bridge financing. With the commitment from the provincial government that the MMRP program will be in place January 1, 2015, the certainty regarding these funds allows the guaranteed repayment of the 2014 program shortfall and therefore it is recommended that an internal loan using available funds from the Property Realized Reserve (PRR) be used instead.
- As with any internal loan from PRR, interest is charged on the outstanding balance at the current internal interest rate. This has been quote by the City's Investment Manager at a rate of approximately 1.5 percent per annum which translates into \$3,200 and will be charged to the program.

- As identified in the report to Executive Committee on February 24, 2014, a combination of savings and revenue of \$234,500 will reduce the net cost of the program.
- The original proposal in the report to the Executive Committee on February 24, 2014 identified that MMRP funds, expected to flow in 2015, would be used to offset the future program operating shortfalls.
- The Executive Committee also asked the Administration look at the longer term funding alternatives rather than using MMRP. This would then allow MMRP funds to be used for other programming needs. The net operating cost of the program is then shared by all taxpayers by transferring this to the mill rate.
- To allow a phased-in approach that would lessen the impact to the mill-rate, the Administration is recommending that MMRP be used in 2015 to repay the 2014 loan financing (with interest) as well as a portion of the first year of the 2015 program shortfall. Then starting in 2016, the MMRP funding could be reallocated by phasing it out over a four-year period so that by 2018, there is no longer MMRP funding allocated to the MUD program. The mill rate impact could be phased in at about \$200,000 per year over a four year period.

With the phase-out of MMRP funding, the mill-rate impact would be as follows:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Shortfall	(215,000)	(870,000)	(904,690)	(948,085)	(991,480)	(1,034,875)
Funding the Shortfall:						
Savings/Revenue		234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500
Loan (Repayment of Loan with interest in 2015)	215,000	(218,200)				
MMRP Funds Used		653,700	270,190	113,585	0	0
Mill-Rate impact	0	(200,000)	(400,000)	(600,000)	(756,980)	(800,375)
Remaining MMRP \$		800,820	1,356,110	1,552,015	1,706,100	1,747,700
Total MMRP Funds		1,454,520	1,626,300	1,665,600	1,706,100	1,747,700

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

The phase-out of using the MMRP as a source of funding can be adjusted to any number of years and/or amounts that City Council wishes to consider. A quicker phase-out of MMRP as a funding source has a more significant single-year impact to the mill rate whereby a slower phase-out has a lessened single-year impact.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The phase-out of MMRP funds used to offset the operating shortfall of the MUD recycling program will have a mill rate impact in 2015 of \$200,000 with an estimated \$200,000 incremental impact in 2016 until the full phase-out is complete in 2018.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

There is no follow-up required.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Section C – Corporate Performance

C1) 2013 Contract Negotiations (2013 – 2016) The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 319 (File No. CK. 4720-5 and HR. 4720-12)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the proposed changes set out in the Revision to the Collective Agreement with respect to the 2013 – 2016 Collective Agreement with The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 319 be approved; and
 - 2) that His Worship the Mayor and the City Clerk be authorized to execute the revised contract under the Corporate Seal.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the goal of Asset and Financial Sustainability through open, accountable and transparent decisions on allocation of resources.

REPORT

The bargaining team of the City of Saskatoon and The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 319 reached a Memorandum of Agreement for a term of four (4) years from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016. The Union has ratified the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement.

Attachment 1 is the Revision to the Collective Agreement and identifies the wage adjustments recommended and other Collective Agreement changes.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENT

1. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Revision to the Collective Agreement – March 13, 2014.

Section D – TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES

D1) 2014 Materials Testing Services Award of Engineering Services (File No: CK. 6000-1 and TU. 1000-1)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that 2014 asphalt testing in the North, East and West areas and concrete testing in the North area be awarded to AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, at a total estimated cost of \$350,000, plus G.S.T.;
 - 2) that 2014 soil and concrete testing in the West area be awarded to Clifton Associates Ltd., at a total estimated cost of \$350,000, plus G.S.T.;
 - 3) that 2014 soil and concrete testing in the East area be awarded to SNC-Lavalin Inc., at a total estimated cost of \$500,000, plus G.S.T.;
 - 4) that 2014 soil testing in the North area be awarded to LVM Inc., at a total estimated cost of \$230,000, plus G.S.T.; and
 - 5) that the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare the necessary Engineering Services Agreements for execution by His Worship the Mayor and the City Clerk, under the corporate seal.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to obtain City Council approval to award material testing for the 2014 construction season.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Proposals were received from eight firms to provide material testing services for City of Saskatoon construction projects.
2. Proposals were evaluated based on qualifications, fee schedules and available capacity. The four proponents with the highest scores are being recommended.

STRATEGIC GOAL

The recommendations in this report support the City of Saskatoon Strategic Goal of Asset and Financial Sustainability as the request for proposals for the selection of consultants to provide material testing services ensured the best possible cost by the most qualified consultants.

BACKGROUND

On March 6, 2014, Construction and Design issued Requests for Proposals for soil, concrete and asphalt material testing services for various capital infrastructure projects. Proposals were received on March 20, 2014 from the following eight consulting firms:

- Allnorth Consultants Limited
- AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
- Clifton Associates Ltd.
- Golder Associates
- LVM Inc.
- P.Machibroda Engineering Ltd.
- PSI Technologies Inc.
- SNC-Lavalin Inc.

Material testing contracts are awarded annually to provide quality assurance within capital infrastructure projects. In 2013, \$1,000,000 of testing was awarded to qualified, licensed, professional testing firms to provide this service. These contracts are funded annually through the approved 2014 Capital Projects.

REPORT

In 2014, an estimated 14,000 tests will be done to ensure quality work is completed by contractors on 85 capital projects, including land development, water, sewer, and roadways preservation and rehabilitation. This third-party testing provides quality assurance to \$200,000,000 of budgeted capital work; the material testing represents 0.70% of the overall capital cost.

The City of Saskatoon grouped material testing into three separate types: soil, asphalt and concrete; and the city was divided into three geographic areas: North, East and West. Selections were based on the engineering consultants' qualifications, which included national lab certifications and members of the team and their roles within the proposed team. Competitive fee schedules and the consultants' capacity to complete the work in a timely manner were also factors.

After an extensive evaluation of the proposals, the four proponents with the highest scores are being recommended, as follows:

- Asphalt testing in the North, East and West areas and concrete testing in the North area to AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, at a total estimated cost of \$350,000, plus G.S.T.;
- Soil and concrete testing in the West area to Clifton Associates Ltd., at a total estimated cost of \$350,000, plus G.S.T.;
- Soil and concrete testing in the East area to SNC-Lavalin Inc., at a total estimated cost of \$500,000, plus G.S.T.; and
- Soil testing in the North area to LVM Inc., at a total estimated cost of \$230,000, plus G.S.T.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

Material testing services could be awarded for each individual construction project. This option is not recommended as the amount of testing on any individual project is small, and the grouping of testing services into geographic areas and types of testing, across multiple projects, lowers costs through economies of scale.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The total net cost to the City for the engineering services for all 2014 soil, concrete and asphalt materials testing is as follows:

Total Base Fees	\$1,430,000
G.S.T.	<u>71,500</u>
Total Fees	\$1,501,500
G.S.T. Rebate	<u>(71,500)</u>
Total Net Cost to City	<u>\$1,430,000</u>

Funding for the material testing services will be from the various approved 2014 Capital Projects which require these services.

Budgeted	Unbudgeted	Capital	Operating	Non-Mill Rate	External Funding
1,430,000		1,430,000			

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

There is no public or stakeholder involvement.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

A communication plan is not required.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

A follow-up report is not required. Project completion will coincide with the completion of the various 2014 construction projects that the material testing will be provided for.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

A CPTED review is not required.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice, pursuant to Section 3 of Policy C01-021, Public Notice Policy, is not required.

Respectfully submitted,

Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department

Marlys Bilanski, CFO & General Manager
Asset & Financial Management

Catherine Gryba, General Manager
Corporate Performance Department

Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager
Transportation & Utilities Department

Community Support

(A1)
ATTACHMENT 1

City of Saskatoon
Community Investments & Sup-

Operating & Capital Budget
Preliminary 2014

Community Investments and Support by Type of Grant (\$000s)

	2012 Budget	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	Changes
Cultural and Heritage				
Tax Abatements	44.0	45.7	61.6	15.9
Provision of Civic Services	60.0	70.0	75.0	5.0
Site Services - Shakespeare on the Sask.	3.5	3.5	2.0	(1.5)
Wanuskewin Heritage Park	184.0	184.0	184.0	0.0
Transfer to Heritage Reserve Fund	57.6	57.6	57.6	0.0
Cultural Participation Grants	436.0	461.0	406.0	(55.0)
Cultural Grant Capital Reserve	60.0	80.0	100.0	20.0
	845.1	901.8	886.2	(15.6)
Social				
Tax Abatements	294.0	305.7	302.3	(3.4)
Leisure Centre Accessibility Subsidy Progra	364.5	607.0	667.3	60.3
Downtown Youth Centre	120.0	120.0	120.0	0.0
Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Service	125.2	125.2	125.2	0.0
Green Gardening Fund	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Cash Grants	463.8	473.2	482.1	8.9
Restorative Action Program	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Kinsmen Telemiracle	-	5.0	2.5	(2.5)
White Buffalo Youth Lodge	133.1	138.9	151.5	12.6
Collaborative funders				
Detoxification Centre	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	1,680.6	1,955.0	2,030.9	75.9
Sport				
Youth Sport Subsidies	1,457.5	1,520.8	1,608.9	88.1
Sport Participation Grants	64.5	64.5	64.5	0.0
Community Grant Program	9.8	9.8	9.8	0.0
	1,531.8	1,595.1	1,683.2	88.1
Economic Development				
Economic Incentives	1,577.4	1,577.4	1,690.6	113.2
SREDA	486.8	540.7	594.6	53.9
	2,064.2	2,118.1	2,285.2	167.1
Tourism				
Saskatoon Tourism	406.7	414.8	427.8	13.0
Saskatoon Sport Tourism	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	411.7	419.8	432.8	13.0
General				
Community Initiative - Contingency	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0
Transfer to Special Events Reserve	500.0	550.0	550.0	0.0
Meewasin Valley Authority	689.5	689.5	689.5	0.0
Saskatoon Prairieland Park	61.0	61.0	71.0	10.0
Cash Grants- Environmental	5.0	5.0	10.0	5.0
SPCA- Cruelty Investigations	137.9	140.1	144.5	4.4
	1,398.2	1,450.4	1,469.8	19.4
	7,931.6	8,440.2	8,788.1	347.9

Financial Supports to Community Associations for Neighbourhood Programming

The City provides four primary grants for financial assistance to the Community Association, in support of their program delivery efforts. Below is a brief overview of each of the four annual grants.

Annual Operating Grant (\$99,200)

Provides financial assistance for annual operating expenses, such as communication costs, annual financial review, and liability insurance. A grant of \$2,100 is available to each Community Association. An additional \$200 is available to Community Associations serving more than one neighbourhood or as designated under special circumstances by the City. This grant, in essence, covers their overhead costs associated with the program delivery responsibilities.

Annual Program Grant (\$55,200)

Provides financial assistance for the delivery of sport, culture, and recreation programs. A grant of up to \$1,200 is available per year. Programs covered under this grant are expected to be an activity that is organized (i.e. there is a time, place, and instructor/coach/qualified leader) rather than an informal opportunity, such as an asphalt pad to play on or a gardening space for drop-in use.

Cost-as-a-Barrier Funding (\$42,300)

Provides financial assistance to ensure that cost is not a barrier to participation in the neighbourhood sport, culture, and recreation programs. The amount of funding available is formula driven and based on the number of Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) families in each neighbourhood, as reported in the most recent Canada Census. This ranges from \$0 to \$3,550 per year, based on the Community Association. In ensuring the Community Association registered programs are as accessible as possible, they may choose to subsidize individual registration fees in part, or in full, to provide programs that are operated at a lower than cost or provide no-cost programs.

Annual Rink Operating Grant (\$38,300)

Provides financial assistance for day-to-day operation of an outdoor rink. This is a matching grant up to \$1,400 and is available to all Community Associations operating one or two outdoor rinks. A matching grant up to \$2,400 is available for those Community Associations operating three or more outdoor rink facilities. Eligible expenses include: labour, supervision, utilities, snow removal, weed removal, hoses, shovels, nets, board repairs, and snow blower purchase and maintenance. Currently, the City provides passive consent for these rink structures to be on city land and there is an implied license in effect.

In addition to the Rink Operating Grant noted above, the City also provides a Rink Improvement Grant (\$17,000), as financial assistance to refurbish existing outdoor rink facilities (the minimum grant is \$750; the maximum is \$7,500). This is a cost-shared program between the City and the Community Association.

Culture Grant Allocations 2014

Allocated to 2014	\$ 406,000.00			
55% - Major Arts Institutions	\$ 223,300.00			
28.5% - Major Festivals	\$ 115,710.00			
14% - Major Heritage or Museum Institutions	\$ 56,840.00			
2.5% - Cultural Participation	\$ 10,150.00			
Major Arts Institutions Category A	funds granted	tax abatement	clivic services	total support
Persephone Theatre	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 112,919.00		\$ 172,919.00
Saskatoon Symphony Society	\$ 60,000.00			\$ 60,000.00
Total	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 112,919.00		\$ 232,919.00
Major Arts Institutions	funds granted	tax abatement	clivic services	total support
Friends of the Broadway Theatre	\$ 17,216.67	\$ 19,264.00		\$ 59,531.67
La Troupe du Jour	\$ 17,216.67	\$ 23,051.00		\$ 46,419.67
Paved Art and New Media	\$ 17,216.67	\$ 6,152.00		\$ 38,109.67
Saskatchewan Craft Council	\$ 17,216.67	\$ 14,741.00		\$ 31,957.67
Saskatchewan Native Theatre Company	\$ 17,216.67			\$ 17,216.67
Saskatoon Jazz Society	\$ 17,216.67			\$ 80,424.67
total	\$ 103,300.00	\$ 63,208.00		\$ 273,660.00
Major Festivals	funds granted	tax abatement	clivic services	total support
25th Street Theatre	\$ 23,142.00		\$ 6,712.42	\$ 29,854.42
N.S.I. Children's Festival	\$ 23,142.00		\$ 3,763.00	\$ 26,905.00
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival	\$ 23,142.00		\$ 1,340.60	\$ 24,482.60
Saskatoon Folkfestival	\$ 23,142.00		\$ 338.06	\$ 23,480.06
Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan	\$ 23,142.00		\$ 2,046.75	\$ 25,188.75
total	\$ 115,710.00		\$ 14,200.83	\$ 129,910.83
Major Heritage and Museum Institutions	funds granted	tax abatement	clivic services	total support
Diefenbaker Canada Centre	\$ 18,946.67			\$ 18,946.67
Ukrainian Museum of Canada	\$ 18,946.67	\$ 45,885.00		\$ 64,831.67
Western Development Museum	\$ 18,946.67			\$ 18,946.67
total	\$ 56,840.00	\$ 45,885.00		\$ 102,725.00

Cash Grant Social - 2013 Allocations

ATTACHMENT 4

Organization	Project	Total Grant Recommended	Cash Recommended	Taxes Recommended
Avenue Community Centre for Gender and Sexual Diversity Inc.	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 17,500.00	
Canadian Red Cross Society (Canadian Red Cross, North Central Saskatchewan Region, Saskatoon Office)	Canadian Red Cross programs and services in Saskatoon	\$ 19,900.00	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 9,400.00
Catholic Family Services of Saskatoon	Building a Firm Foundation for Healthy Family Life in Canada	\$ -		
Catholic Family Services of Saskatoon	Survivor 101: Navigating Adolescence	\$ -		
Central Urban Metis Federation Inc.	Community Resources	\$ 25,300.00		\$ 25,300.00
Cheshire Homes of Saskatoon, Society	Nutritional Menu Planning and Purchasing	\$ -	\$ -	
Cheshire Homes of Saskatoon, Society	Life Enrichment Program - extended	\$ -	\$ -	
Community Legal Assistance Services for Saskatoon Inner City Inc. (CLASSIC)	CLASSIC - Organizational & Program Expansion	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	
Community Living Association Saskatoon Inc. (CLASI)	CLASI's core operating budget which impacts all of CLASI's programs & services	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	
Computers for Kids Canada Inc.	Building A Wired Future	\$ -	\$ -	
Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op	Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op	\$ 15,600.00	\$11,000.00	\$ 4,600.00
Crocus Co-operative	Body, Mind and Soul	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	
Elizabeth Fry Society of Saskatchewan Inc.	Volunteer Operations and Services	\$ 10,000.00	\$10,000.00	
Elmwood Residences Inc.	Fitness through Fun	\$ -	\$ -	
Epilepsy Saskatoon Inc.	Operational Funding	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Inc.	SIU File Management System & Database	\$ -	\$ -	
Girl Guides of Canada - Guides du Canada, Bridging Rivers Area Council	Literacy Enhanced Girl Guide Program and Unit	\$ -		
Girl Guides of Canada - Guides du Canada, Bridging Rivers Area Council	Girl Guide Program	\$ 5,200.00	\$ -	\$ 5,200.00
Global Gathering Place Inc.	Bridging to Non-Profit Governance	\$ -	\$ -	
Global Gathering Place Inc.	Global Gathering Place	\$ 12,000.00	\$12,000.00	
Habitat for Humanity Saskatoon Inc.	Habitat Centre Kitchen Installation	\$ -	\$ -	
International Women of Saskatoon (IWS) Inc.	Voices and Tools against Family Violence	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	
John Howard Society of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Office	Ongoing Operations	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	
Leadership Saskatoon	Leadership Saskatoon 2013-14	\$ -	\$ -	

Organization	Project	Total Grant Recommended	Cash Recommended	Taxes Recommended
Lung Association of Saskatchewan Inc.	Health Promotions	\$ 10,100.00	\$ -	\$ 10,100.00
Mennonite Central Committee Saskatchewan	MCCS restorative justice, refugee and poverty collaborative plan	\$ 17,100.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 15,600.00
New Community Youth Development Corporation (YDC)	Linking Current Success to Future Employment	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000	
Northern Saskatchewan Independent Living Centre (NSILC)	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$ -	\$ -	
North Saskatchewan International Childrens Festival	Celebrating First Nations Arts and Activities for Kids!	\$ -	\$ -	
READ Saskatoon	Adult Literacy (Reading, Writing, Numeracy) and Workplace Learning Pilot	\$ -	\$ -	
Saskatchewan Association for the Rehabilitation of the Brain Injured	SARBI Rehabilitation Services	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	
Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres (SARC)	PROVISION of Administrative and Training Support to Member Agencies and SARCAN Recycling	\$ 8,000.00		\$ 8,000.00
Saskatchewan Deaf and Hard of Hearing Services	Early Childhood and Family Support	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	
Saskatchewan Intercultural Association Inc	Learning Interculturalism Through Employment (LITE) Program	\$ -	\$ -	
Saskatoon and District Labour Council (SDLC) Summer Snack Program	SDLC Summer Snack (SS) Program	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	
Saskatoon Community Service Village Inc (The Village)	Support to Village Agencies	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ 12,000.00
Saskatoon Community Youth Arts Programming Inc. (SCYAP)	Extension of services	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	
Saskatoon Council on Aging Inc.	Saskatoon Council on Aging Older Adult Resource Centre Services	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	
Saskatoon Council on Aging Inc.	Age Friendly Saskatoon Initiative	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Saskatoon Food Bank Inc.	Milk For Children	\$ -		
Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre	Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre	\$ 21,500.00		\$ 21,500.00
Saskatoon Restorative Action Program Inc.	Focus on the Family	\$ -	\$ -	
Saskatoon Services for Seniors	Home Support Services	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	

Organization	Project	Total Grant Recommended	Cash Recommended	Taxes Recommended
Saskatoon Sexual Assault and Information Centre, Inc. (SSAIC)	Saskatoon Sexual Violence Response	\$ 16,500.00	\$16,500.00	
Saskatoon Society for the Protection of Children Inc. (SSPC-Crisis Nursery)	Saskatoon Crisis Nursery - Ongoing	\$ -	\$ -	
Saskatoon Society for the Protection of Children Inc. (SSPC-Crisis Nursery)	R.3.P. (Recreational, Educational, Playful) Program	\$ -	\$ -	
Saskatoon Student Wellness Initiative Toward Community Health, Inc.	SWITCH	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	
Sexual Health Centre Saskatoon	On Going Support Services	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	
Sexual Health Centre Saskatoon	Education/Volunteer Program	\$ -	\$ -	
Spectrum Core Community Services SCCS Inc.	Rainbow 50+	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,200.00
Spectrum Core Community Services SCCS Inc.	Relief of Poverty and Homelessness: Free Laundry Service	\$ -	\$ -	
St. Paul's Roman Catholic Separate School Division #20	Grade 9 Male and Female Weekly Sharing Circle	\$ -	\$ -	
STC Urban First Nations Services, Inc.	Back to Basics Cooking	\$ -	\$ -	
The Lighthouse Supported Living Inc.	Housing Support Worker	\$ 31,300.00	\$ -	\$ 31,300.00
The Lighthouse Supported Living Inc.	Complex Needs Case Management Program	\$ -	\$ -	
Flagships				
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Saskatoon and Area Inc.	Mentoring programs for children and youth	\$ 39,400.00	\$ 25,300.00	\$ 14,100.00
Catholic Family Services of Saskatoon	Ongoing Counselling, Education and Support	\$ 34,500.00	\$ 34,500.00	
CHEP Good Food Inc.	Food Security for Families - Social and Economic Development Approach	\$ 31,625.00	\$ 31,625.00	
Cosmopolitan Industries Ltd.	Cosmopolitan Industries Ltd. (Property Tax Grant)	\$ 68,600.00	\$ -	\$ 68,600.00
Family Service Saskatoon Inc.	(Core) Healthy Relationship and Family Life Enrichment Programs	\$ 31,625.00	\$ 31,625.00	
Saskatchewan Abilities Council	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$ 181,000.00	\$ -	\$ 181,000.00
READ Saskatoon new flagship	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Saskatoon Food Bank Inc.	Emergency Food & Learning Programs	\$ 30,950.00	\$ 17,250.00	\$ 13,700.00
Saskatoon Friendship Inn	Ongoing Food Service Program	\$ 33,950.00	\$ 24,150.00	\$ 9,800.00
Young Women's Christian Association of Saskatoon	YWCA Saskatoon general social service programs	\$ 31,050.00	\$ 31,050.00	

Organization	Project	Total Grant Recommended	Cash Recommended	Taxes Recommended
Seniors Groups				
Fairfield Senior Citizens Corporation	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$ 16,470.00		\$ 16,470.00
Senior Citizen's Service Association of Saskatoon	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$ 7,650.00		\$ 7,650.00
St. Georges Senior Citizens Club	Ongoing Programs and Services	\$ 9,270.00		\$ 9,270.00
Other				
Collaborative Capacity Building		\$ 18,800.00	\$ 18,800.00	
Total Requests		\$ 938,490.00	\$ 470,700.00	\$ 467,790.00

Youth Sports Subsidy - 2012/2013 Allocations

	SPORT ORGANIZATION	2012-2013 APPROVED SUBSIDY	SUBSIDY PAID BASED ON ELIGIBLE RENT	BALANCE REMAINING
1	Aqualenes Synchro Swim Club	\$ 14,440.16	\$ 14,440.16	\$0.00
2	Can Am Gymnastics Club	\$ 34,730.08	\$ 34,730.08	\$0.00
3	Curl Saskatoon	\$ 14,017.50	\$ 14,017.50	\$0.00
4	Hub City Boxing Club	\$ 2,513.84	\$ 2,513.84	\$0.00
5	Hub City Track Council	\$ 15,623.36	\$ 15,623.36	\$0.00
6	Jook-Am TaeKwon-Do Inc	\$ 932.35	\$ 932.35	\$0.00
7	Lions Speedskating Club	\$ 11,920.30	\$ 11,920.30	\$0.00
8	Marian Gymnastics Club	\$ 27,859.42	\$ 27,859.42	\$0.00
9	Myracles Baton Twirling Club	\$ 3,575.75	\$ 1,302.48	\$ 2,273.27
10	North Saskatchewan Rugby Union	\$ 1,867.90	\$ -	\$ 1,867.90
11	Optimist Twirling Connection	\$ 9,789.00	\$ 6,046.91	\$ 3,742.09
12	Orca Synchro Swim Club	\$ 1,207.31	\$ 1,207.36	\$0.05
13	Riverside Badminton/Tennis	\$ 2,597.91	\$ 2,597.91	\$0.00
14	Saskatoon Baseball Council	\$ 14,471.63	\$ 9,900.90	\$ 4,570.73
15	Saskatoon Box Lacrosse	\$ 12,412.00	\$ 12,412.00	\$0.00
16	Saskatoon Diving Club	\$ 14,847.68	\$ 14,847.68	\$0.00
17	Saskatoon Fencing Club	\$ 11,265.99	\$ 11,265.99	\$0.00
18	Saskatoon Figure Skating Club	\$ 103,600.44	\$ 103,600.44	\$0.00
19	Saskatoon Freestyle Skiing	\$ 928.00	\$ 730.16	\$ 197.84
20	Saskatoon Goldfins Swim Club	\$ 115,575.15	\$ 75,713.45	\$ 39,861.70
21	Saskatoon Lasers Swim Club	\$ 22,678.50	\$ 19,761.87	\$ 2,916.63
22	Saskatoon Minor Basketball Assoc	\$ 18,612.22	\$ 18,612.22	\$0.00
23	Saskatoon Minor Hockey Assoc	\$ 761,391.73	\$ 761,391.73	\$0.00
24	Saskatoon Minor Softball League	\$ 7,476.53	\$ 7,476.53	\$0.00
25	Saskatoon Pony Club	\$ 1,560.00	\$ -	\$ 1,560.00
26	Saskatoon Ringette Assoc	\$ 37,182.86	\$ 37,182.86	\$0.00
27	Saskatoon South Zone TaeKwon Do	\$ 1,435.64	\$ 1,435.64	\$0.00
28	Saskatoon TaeKwon Do West Inc	\$ 4,164.15	\$ 4,164.15	\$0.00
29	Saskatoon Triathlon Club	\$ 3,189.81	\$ 2,453.26	\$ 736.55
30	Saskatoon Youth Soccer Inc	\$ 214,613.97	\$ 214,613.97	\$0.00
31	Taiso Gymnastics Club	\$ 25,269.42	\$ 25,269.42	\$0.00
32	Volleyball Saskatoon	\$ 3,729.60	\$ 2,412.00	\$ 1,317.60
33	Water Polo Saskatoon	\$ 3,954.79	\$ 3,899.53	\$ 55.26
34	Willow Ridge Pony Club	\$ 1,332.00	\$ 971.00	\$ 361.00
		\$ 1,520,766.96	\$ 1,461,306.47	\$ 59,460.49

Sports Participation Grant – 2013 Allocations

Sports Participation Grant Program, April 15, 2013 deadline

Coaching	
Can-Am Gymnastics	\$3,800
Marian Gymnastic Club Inc.	\$3,150
Saskatoon District Sports Council	\$4,115
Saskatoon Minor Basketball Association Corp.	\$1,477
Saskatoon Ultimate Disc Sport Society	\$947
Saskatoon Youth Soccer Inc.	\$3,000
Taiso Gymnastics Club	\$800
Cost as a Barrier	
Care & Share Saskatoon Inc.	\$2,000
Global Gathering Place Inc.	\$500
Orca Synchronized Swimming Club Inc.	\$2,650
Learn To	
Care & Share Saskatoon Inc.	\$3,500
Marian Gymnastic Club Inc.	\$720
Mayfair Lawn Bowling Club	\$2,100
Nutana Lawn Bowling Club	\$3,000
Saskatchewan Amateur Football Inc. (Saskatoon Valkyries)	\$4,500
Saskatchewan Athletics – Track and Field Association	\$5,000
Saskatoon Aqualenes Synchronized	\$2,222
Saskatoon Cricket Association Inc.	\$3,600
Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre Inc. EGADZ	\$3,150
Saskatoon Rowing Club Inc.	\$790
Saskatoon Ultimate Disc Sport Society	\$3,840
Saskatoon Youth Soccer Inc.	\$3,690
Total Sports Participation Grants	\$58,551

Community Grant - 2014 Allocations

Organization	Grant Awarded
Adelaide Park-Churchill Community Association	\$3,500.00
AKA Artist-Run	\$6,500.00
Autism Services of Saskatoon Inc.	\$5,000.00
Avalon Community Association	\$2,500.00
Brevoort Park Community Association	\$500.00
Bridge City Needle Arts Guild	\$500.00
Buena Vista Community Association	\$2,500.00
Canadian Mental Health Association	\$3,000.00
Caswell Community Association	\$10,000.00
Children's Discovery Museum on the Saskatchewan	\$5,000.00
College Park Recreation Association	\$2,000.00
Community Living Assoc.Saskatoon Inc.CLASI	\$6,000.00
Confederation Park Community Association	\$6,350.00
Cosmopolitan Industries	\$5,000.00
Dark Bridges Film Festival Inc.	\$5,000.00
Dundonald Community Association	\$2,500.00
East College Park Community Association	\$2,500.00
Elmwood Residences Inc.	\$5,000.00
Epilepsy Saskatoon Inc.	\$5,000.00
Family Service Saskatoon	\$8,000.00
Free Flow DanceTheatre Company	\$6,000.00
Global Gathering Place	\$6,000.00
Greystone Community Association	\$4,000.00
Hampton Village Community Association	\$2,500.00
Heritage Festival of Saskatoon Inc.	\$5,000.00
International Women of Saskatoon IWS Inc.	\$4,000.00
Juniper Housing Corporation	\$4,000.00
King George Community Association Corp.	\$4,000.00
La Communaute des Africains Francophones de la Saskatchewan	\$3,500.00
La Federation des Francophones de Saskatoon	\$6,500.00
La Troupe du Jour	\$5,000.00
Lakeridge Community Association	\$500.00
Lakeview Community Association	\$3,000.00
Lawson Heights Community Association	\$1,500.00
Light of the Prairies Society Inc.	\$4,000.00
Massey Place Community Association	\$2,000.00
Meadowgreen Community Association	\$2,500.00
MoSo Conference Incorporated	\$5,000.00
Mount Royal Community Association	\$3,000.00
MS Society of Canada, Sask. Div.	\$6,500.00
North Park/Richmond Heights Community Association	\$3,500.00
Northern Sask. International Children's Festival Inc.	\$10,000.00
Nutana Community Association	\$5,000.00
PAVED Arts	\$6,000.00
Persephone Theatre	\$8,000.00
Pleasant Hill Community Association	\$6,000.00
Queen Elizabeth Exhibition Haultain Community Assoc.	\$3,500.00
Radius Community Centre for Education and Training	\$2,500.00
Ritornello Chamber Music Festival	\$6,000.00
River Heights Community Association	\$2,000.00
Riversdale Community Association	\$4,000.00
Rosewood Community Association	\$1,700.00

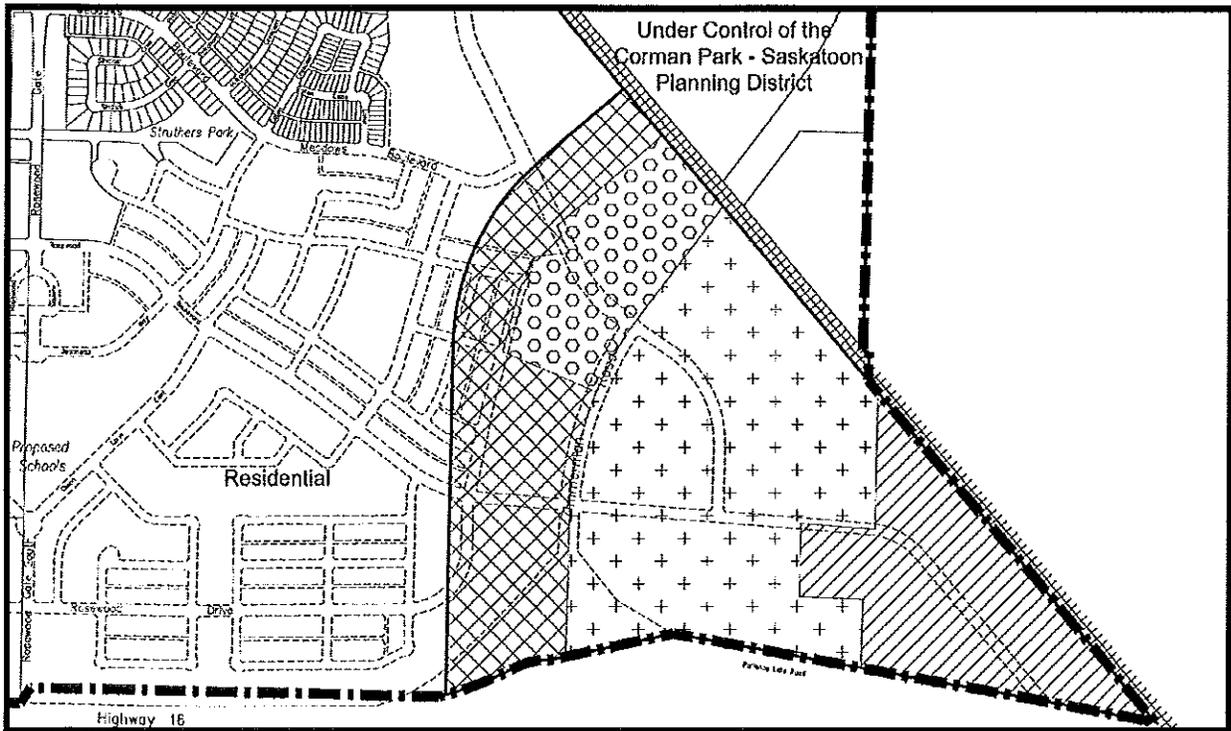
Community Grant - 2014 Allocations

Sage Hill Writing Experience Inc.	\$2,500.00
Sask. Archaeological Society	\$6,000.00
Sask. Assoc. for the Rehabilitation of the Brain Injured (SARBI)	\$5,000.00
Saskatchewan Blind Sports Association	\$5,000.00
Saskatchewan Intercultural Association Inc.	\$5,000.00
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival	\$7,000.00
Saskatchewan Native Theatre Company	\$6,150.00
Saskatchewan Senior Fitness Association	\$4,000.00
Saskatchewan Wheelchair Sports Association	\$6,000.00
Saskatchewan Writers' Guild	\$3,000.00
Saskatoon Blues Society	\$6,000.00
Saskatoon Community Youth Arts Programming	\$7,000.00
Saskatoon Composers' Performance Society Inc.	\$7,000.00
Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre Inc. (EGADZ)	\$5,000.00
Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre	\$5,000.00
Saskatoon Summer Players	\$5,500.00
Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan	\$4,000.00
Silverspring Community Association	\$500.00
Silverwood Heights Community Association	\$500.00
Sistema Saskatoon Music Initiative	\$5,000.00
Stonebridge Community Association	\$3,000.00
SUM Theatre Corp.	\$10,000.00
Sutherland Forest Grove Community Association	\$1,500.00
Tamarack Foundation	\$10,000.00
The MIX Artists' Collective	\$4,500.00
the Third Avenue Centre Inc.	\$3,000.00
The Word on the Street	\$7,000.00
Wanuskewin Heritage Park	\$5,000.00
Westview Heights Community Association	\$2,000.00
Wildwood Community Association	\$500.00
Willowgrove/University Heights Community Association	\$500.00
Young Women's Christian Association	\$2,300.00
Youth Media Workshop International Inc.	\$2,500.00
Total	\$370,000.00

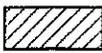
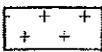
Cash Grant Environmental – 2014 Allocations

Grant Applicant	Reason For Request	Requested Funding	Recommended Allocation
Living Sky Wildlife Rehabilitation	To increase public awareness of wildlife and appropriate responses to injured/orphaned wildlife in the community	\$1,000	\$1,000
SOS Elm Coalition	To revise, update and reprint the booklet <i>Saskatoon Tree Tour – A Guide to the Unique and Unusual Trees of Saskatoon</i>	\$1,250	\$1,250
Safe Drinking Water Foundation	Funding for the Safe Drinking Water Foundation Kits for Schools	\$1,400	\$1,400
Saskatchewan Environmental Society	Earth Day Celebrations on April 22, 2014	\$1,425	\$1,425
Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin	Pilot project funding for Stan the Sturgeon Fish Habitat Program	\$3,000	\$1,425
Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-operative	Pilot Project funding for Community Seed Harvest Initiative	\$10,000	\$1,750
Food for the Hungry Canada	Funding to extend the International Medical Equipment Distribution Program	\$10,000	\$1,750
Saskatchewan Eco-Network	Project funding for 2014 Environmental Film Festival	\$1,500	\$0
TOTAL		\$ 29,575	\$10,000

Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP3/14

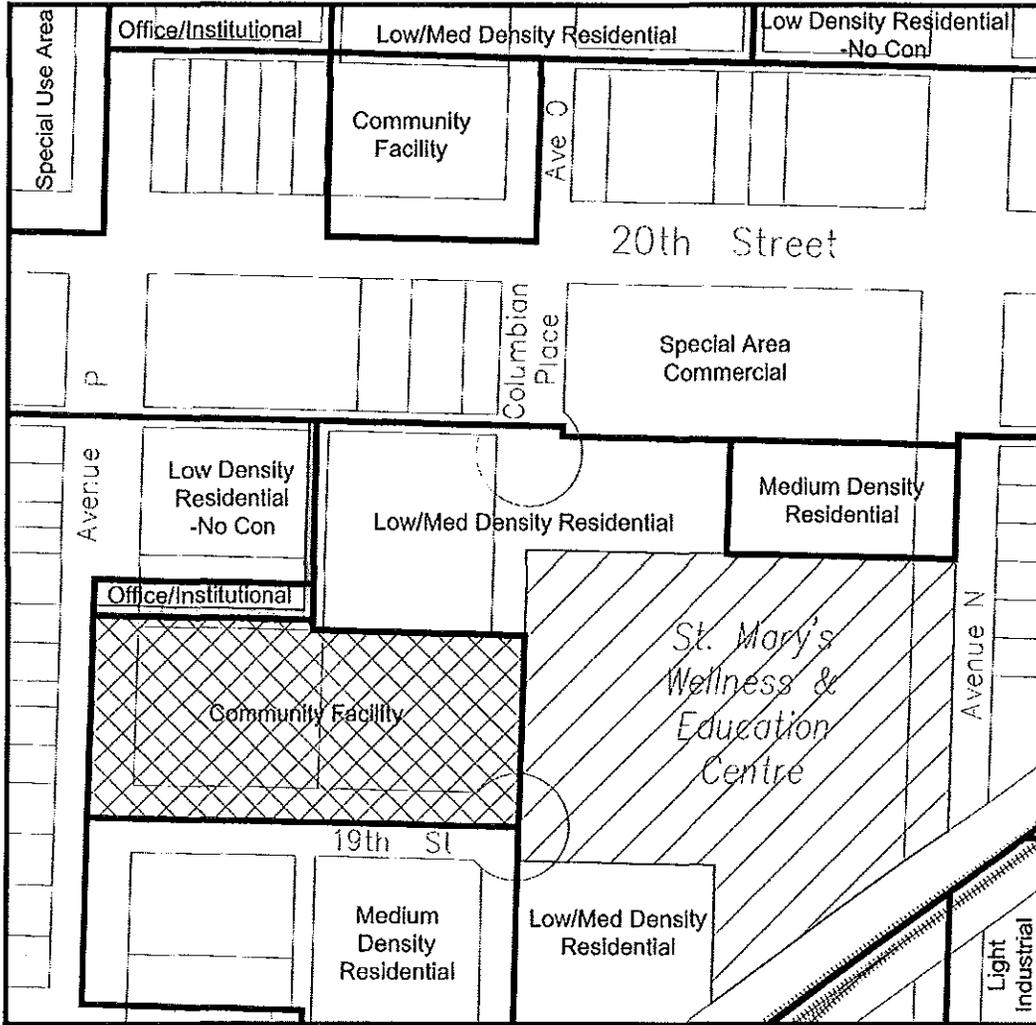


PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN - LAND USE MAP

-  From Urban Holding Area to Light Industrial
-  From Urban Holding Area to Regional Commercial
-  From Urban Holding Area to District Commercial
-  From Urban Holding Area to Residential



Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 5/14

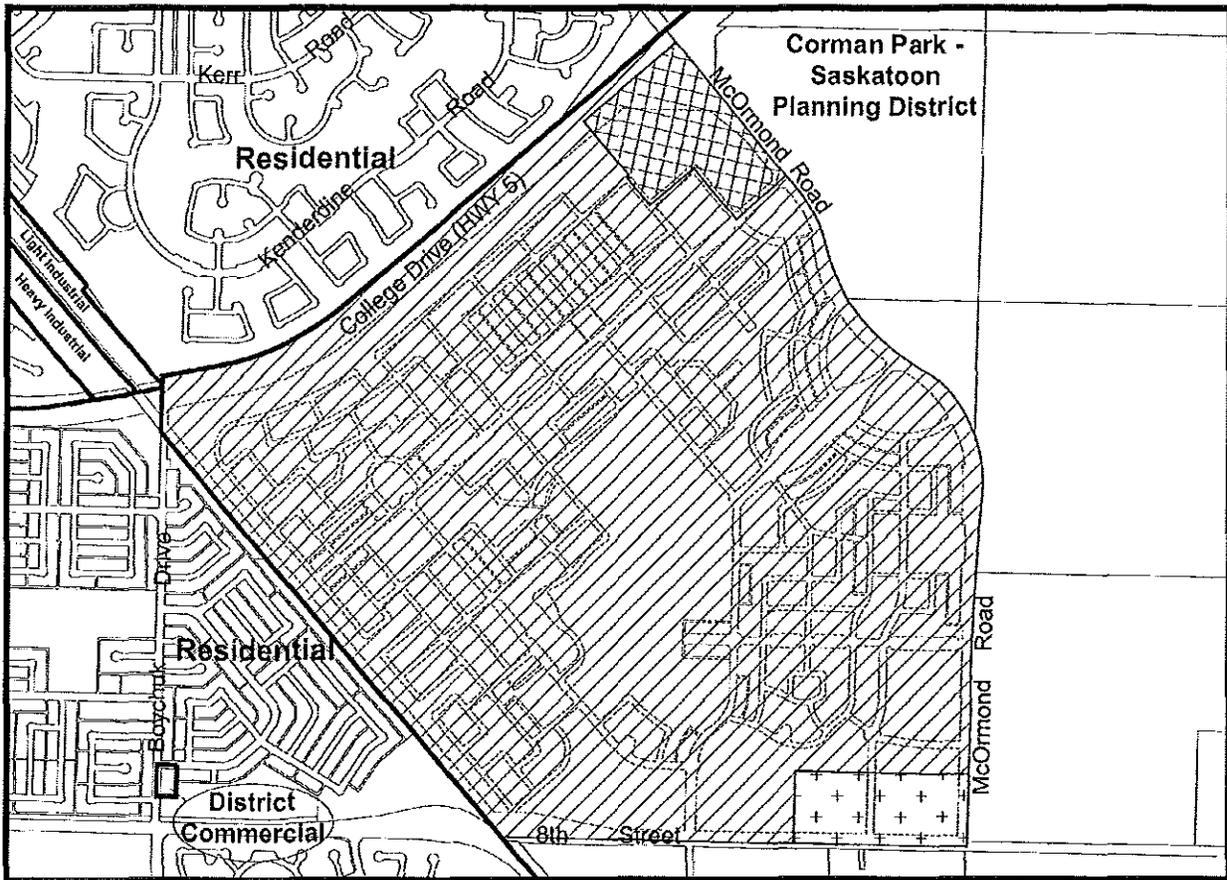


AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN
- LAND USE MAP

-  From Low/Med Density Residential to Community Facility
-  From Community Facility to Low/Med Density Residential
-  From Low Density Residential - No Con to Low/Med Density Residential
-  From Office/Institutional to Low/Med Density Residential



Proposed Official Community Plan No. OCP 7/14

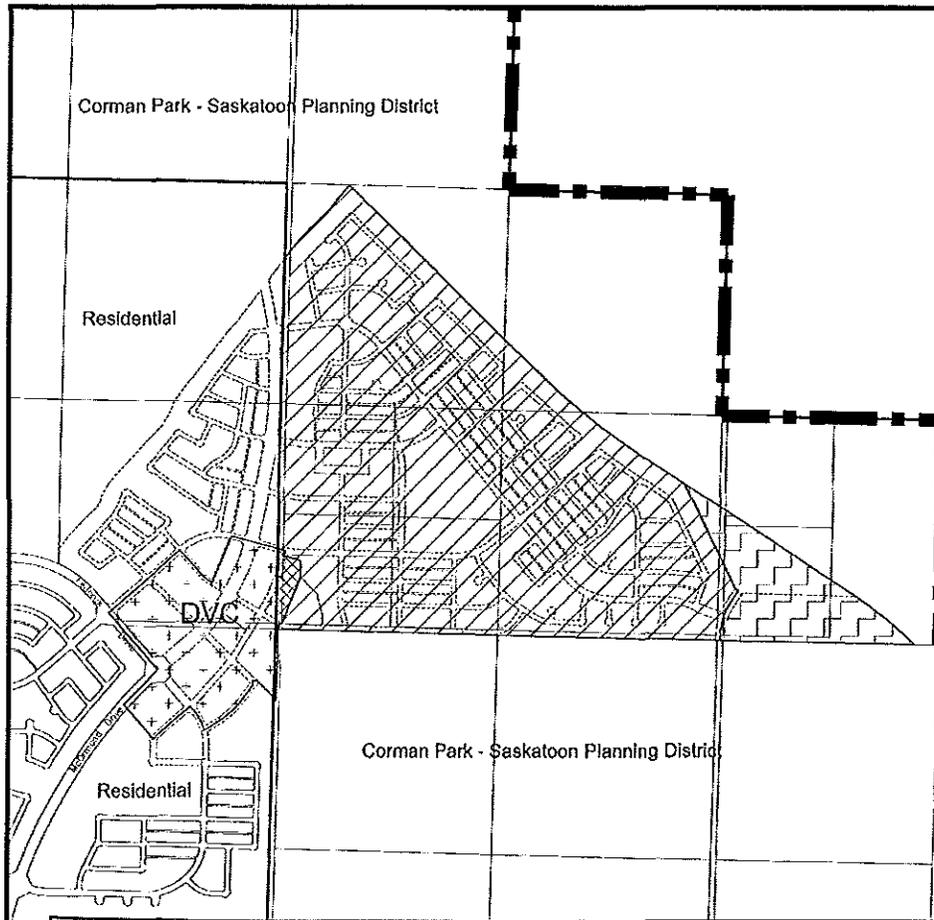


PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN - LAND USE MAP

-  From Corman Park - Saskatoon Planning District to Residential
-  From Corman Park - Saskatoon Planning District to District Commercial
-  From Corman Park - Saskatoon Planning District to Arterial Commercial



Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP9/14

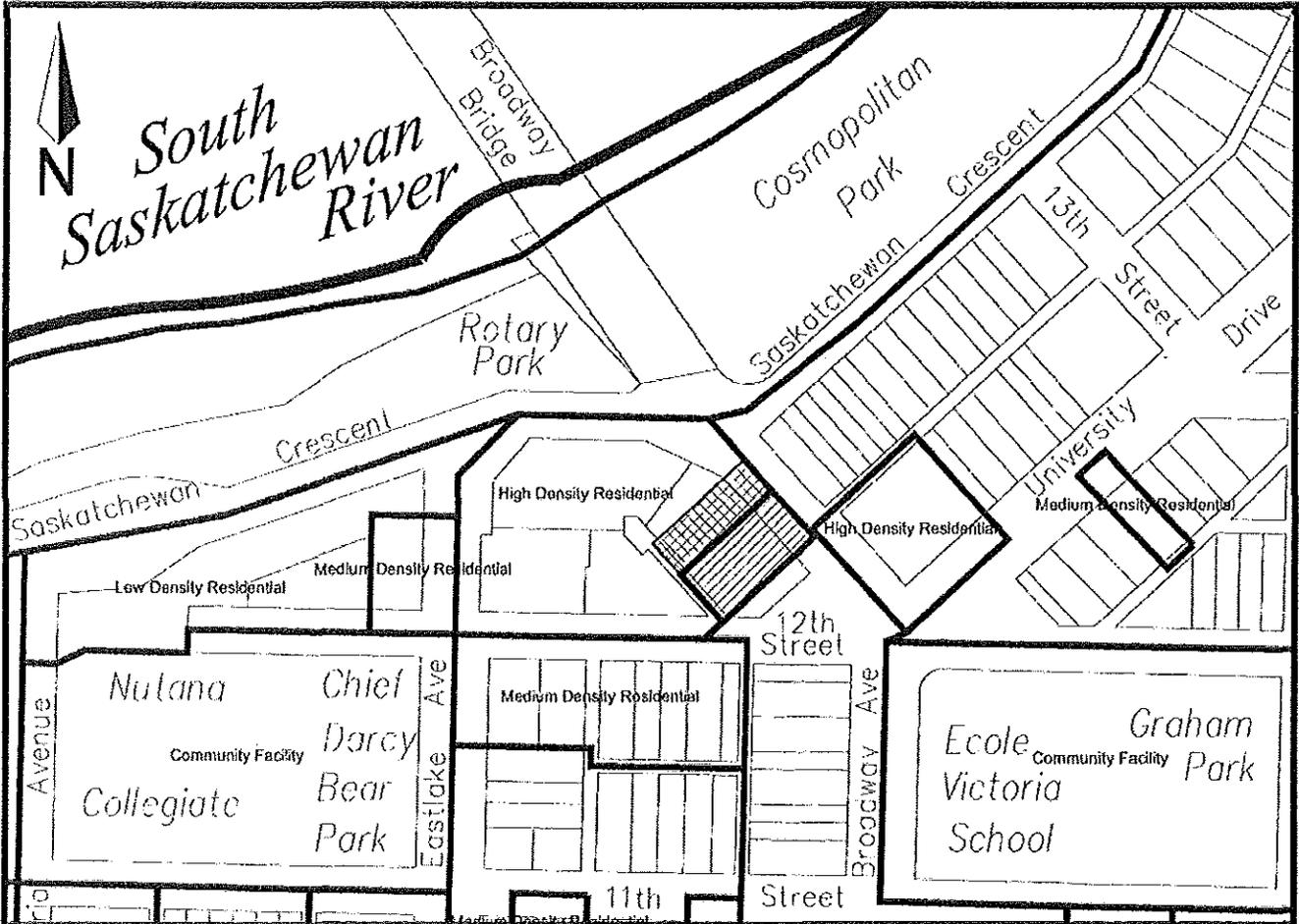


AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN - LAND USE MAP

-  From Corman Park - Saskatoon Planning District to Residential
-  From Corman Park - Saskatoon Planning District to District Village
-  From Corman Park - Saskatoon Planning District to Urban Holding Area
-  From Residential to District Village

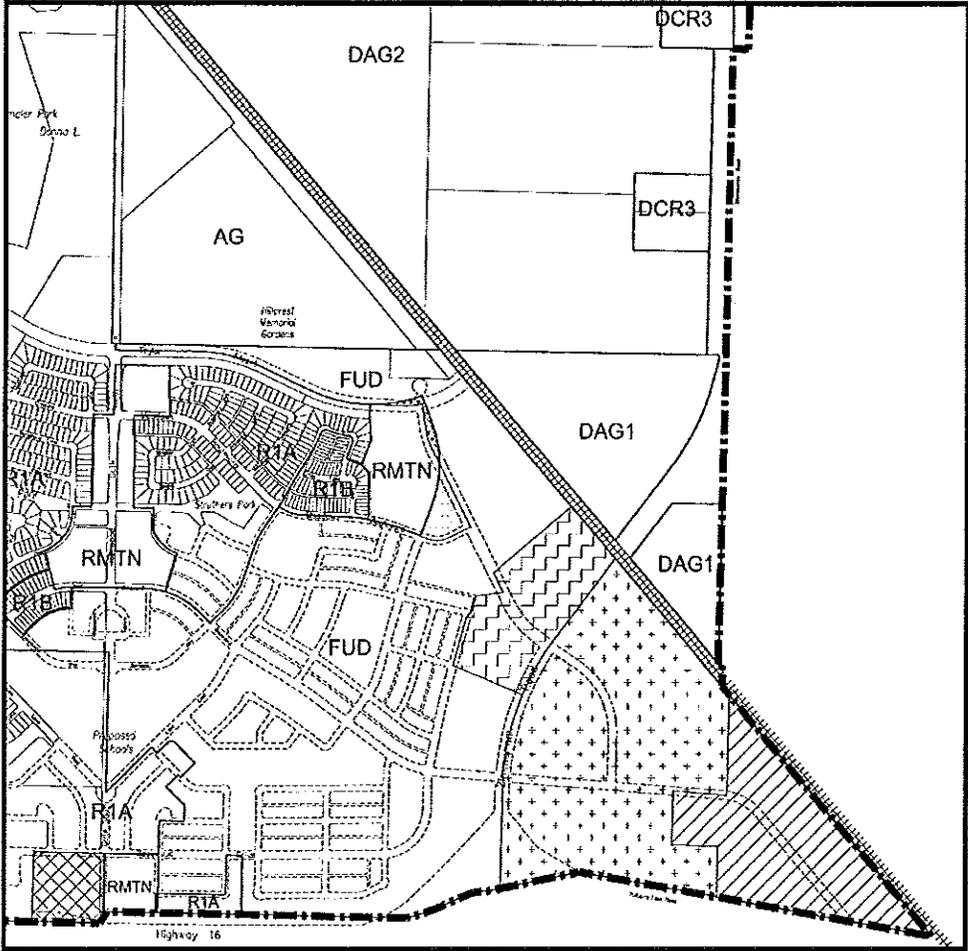


Plan of Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment No. OCP 14/14



PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN - LAND USE MAP

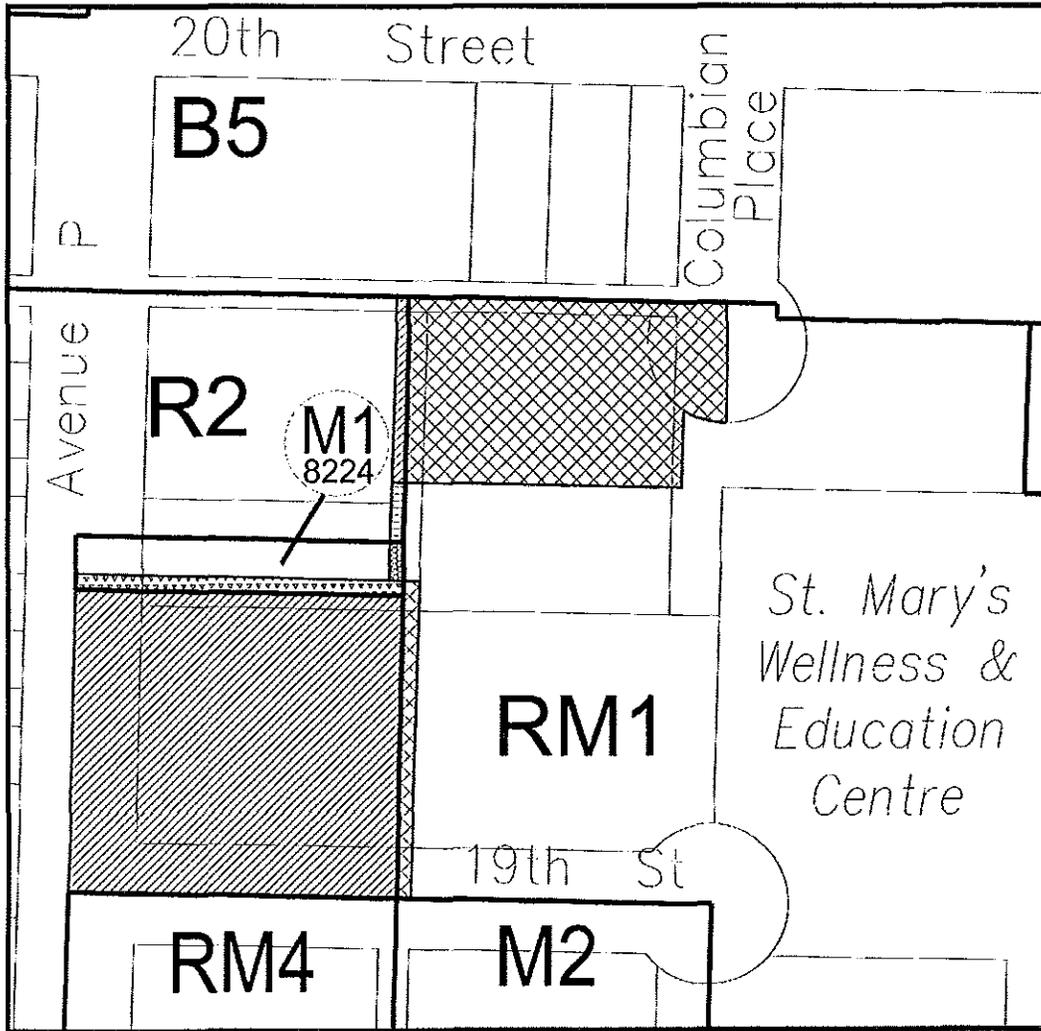
-  From Medium Density Residential to Special Area Commercial
-  From High Density Residential to Special Area Commercial



REZONING

-  From R1A to RMTN
-  From RMTN to R1A
-  From FUD to B4
-  From FUD to IL1
-  From RMTN to FUD
-  From FUD to RMTN
-  From FUD to B2

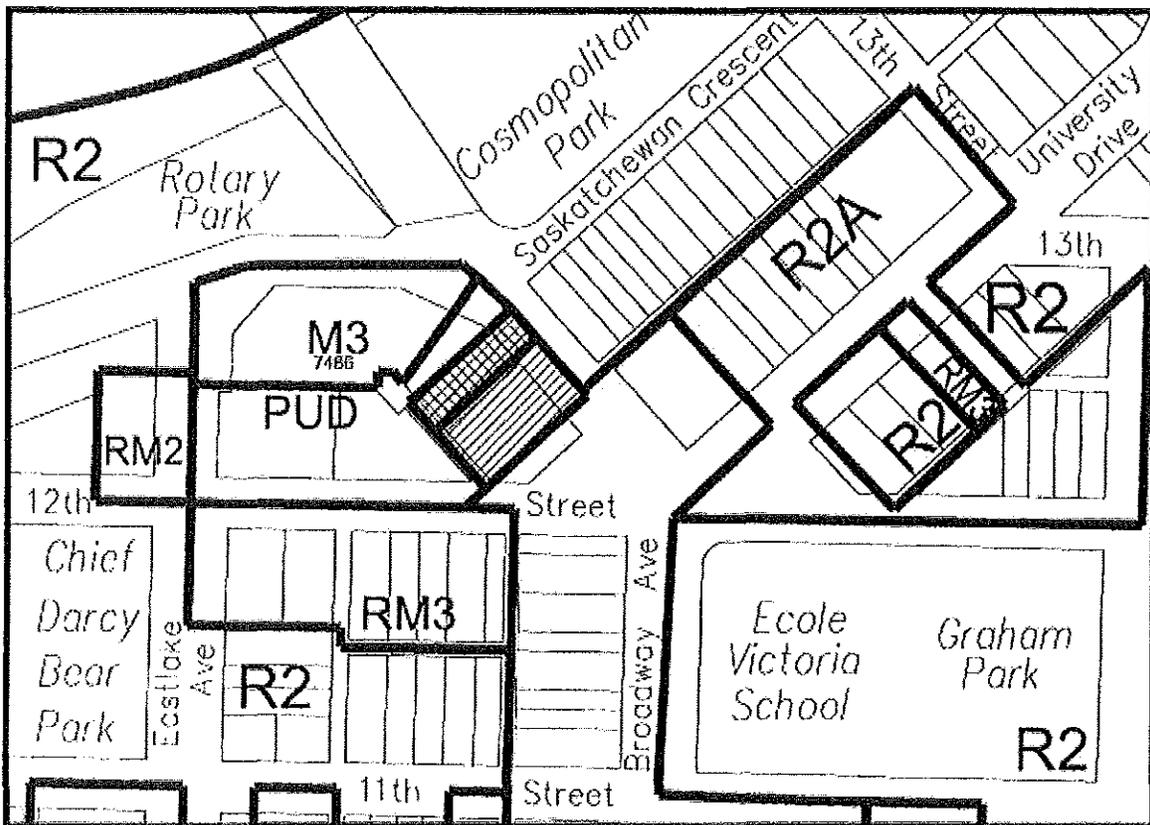




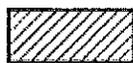
REZONING

-  From M1 by Agreement to RM3
-  From RM1 to RM3
-  From R2 to RM3
-  From M1 by Agreement to RM1
-  From R2 to RM1





PROPOSED REZONING

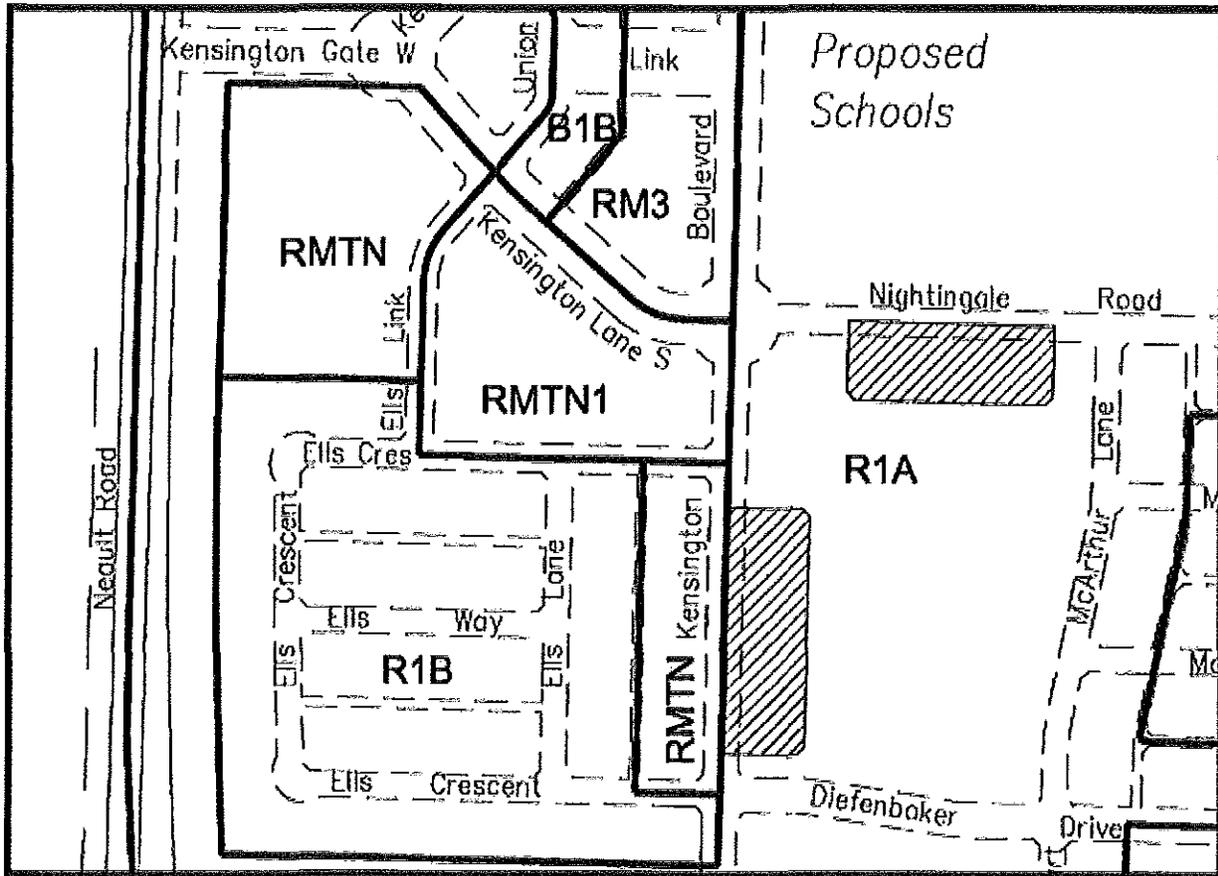


From RM1 to B5B (AC2)



From RM5 to B5B (AC2)





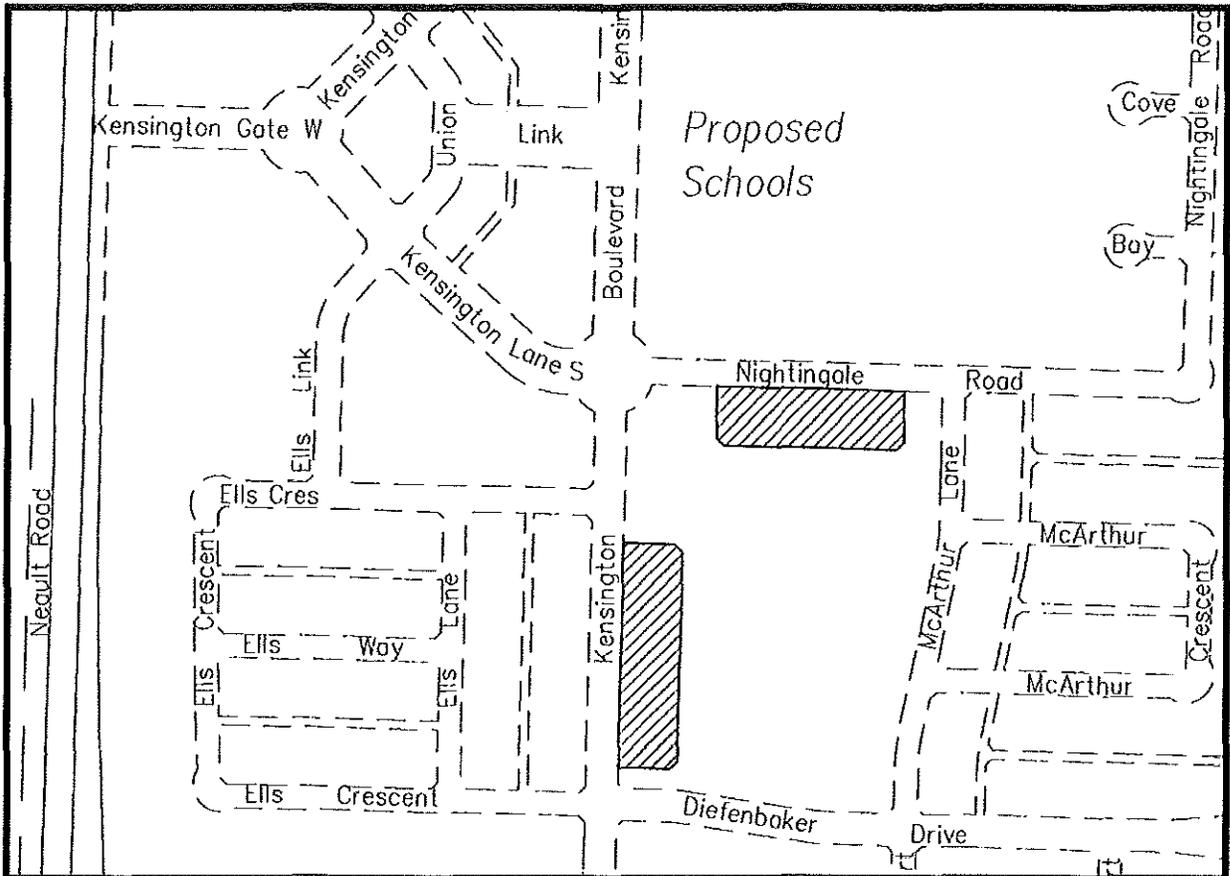
PROPOSED REZONING



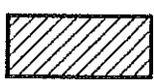
From R1A to RMTN



File No. RZ16-2014

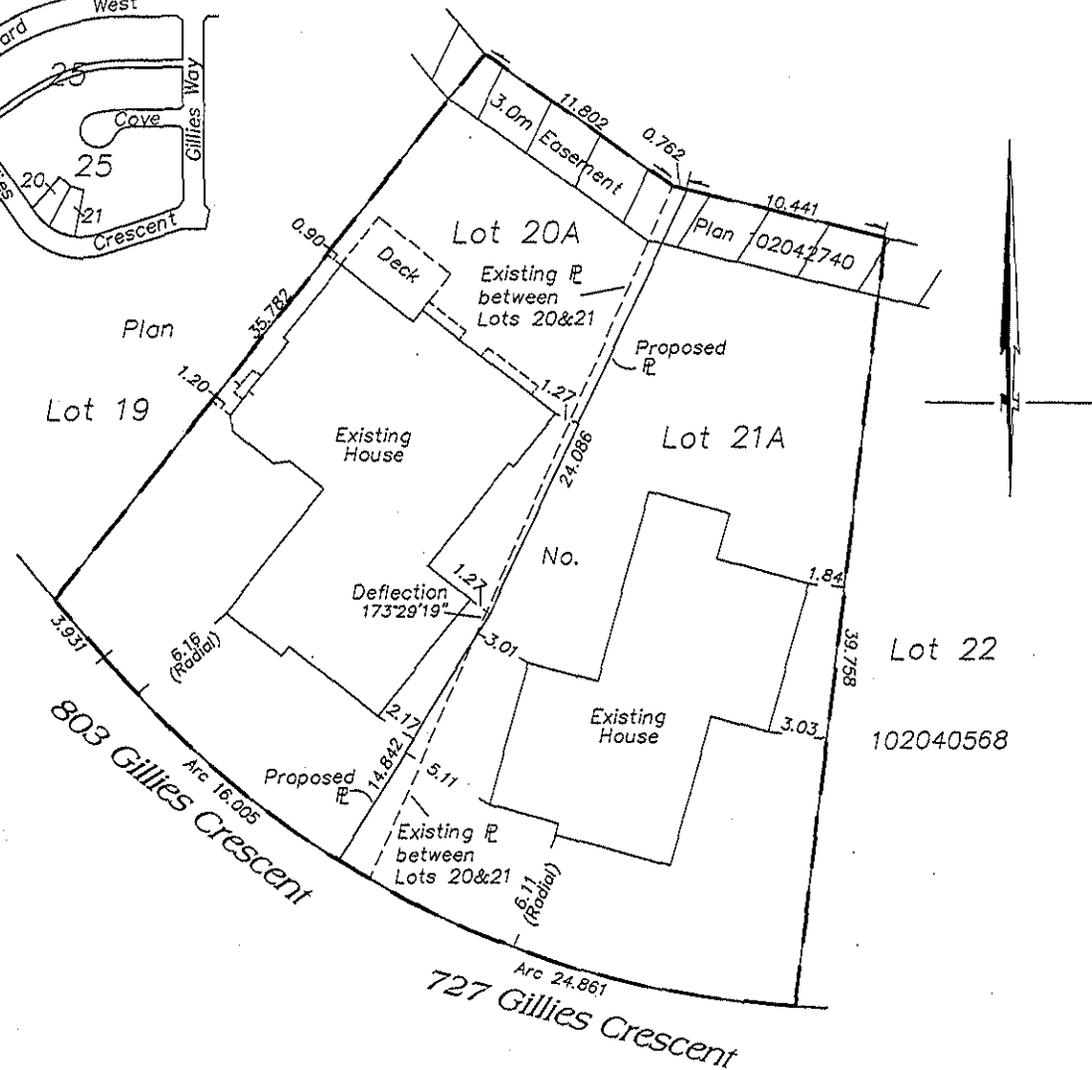
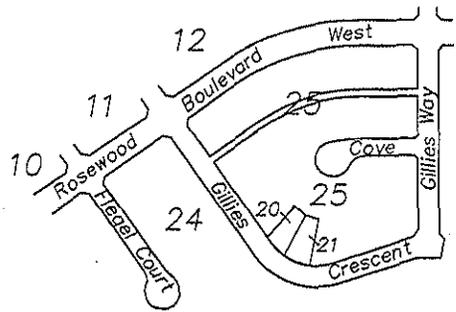


PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE KENSINGTON CONCEPT PLAN



From Single Family Detached to Multi Unit (Street Townhouses)





Saskatoon
 Plan of Proposed Subdivision
 of Lots 20 and 21,
 Block 25, Plan No. 102040568,
 in the S.E. 1/4 Sec. 18,
 Twp. 36, Rge. 4, W.3 Mer.
 Saskatchewan
 by Howard A. Larson, S.L.S.
 2014

Scale 1:300

Measurements are in metres
 Area to be subdivided is outlined thus - - - -

March 19, 2014

Howard A. Larson
 Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

Lot 22
 102040568

Approved under the provisions of Bylaw
 number 6537 of the City of Saskatoon.

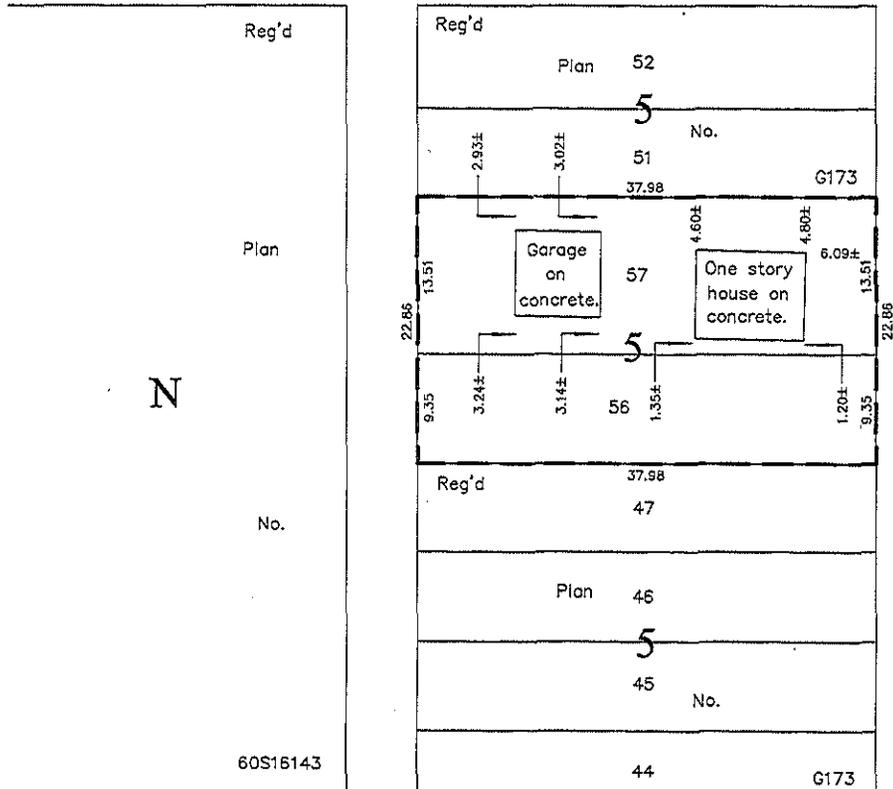
Community Services Department

Larson Surveys Ltd., Sask.

Proposed Subdivision No. 16/14

33RD

STREET



N

AVENUE L NORTH

PLAN OF PROPOSED
 SUBDIVISION OF
 LOTS 48, 49, & 50, BLOCK 5
 REG'D PLAN NO. G173
 N.W. 1/4 SEC. 32
 TWP. 36, RGE. 5, W. 3RD MER.
 1147 AVENUE L NORTH
 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 with a bold, dashed line and contains 0.90± ha (0.22± ac.).

Distances shown are approximate and may vary from the final plan of survey by ± 0.1 m

T.R. Webb
 T.R. Webb February 19, 2014
 Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

Sea

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

 Date
 Community Services Department

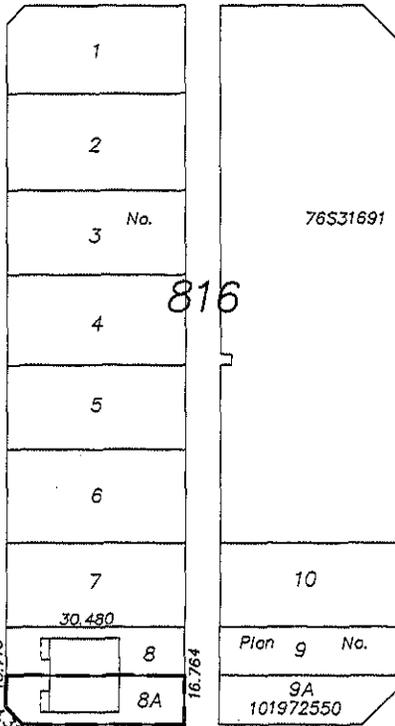
Prepared by

 Webb & Co.
 © 2014
 14-2618sl NLD

Proposed Subdivision No. 17/14

807

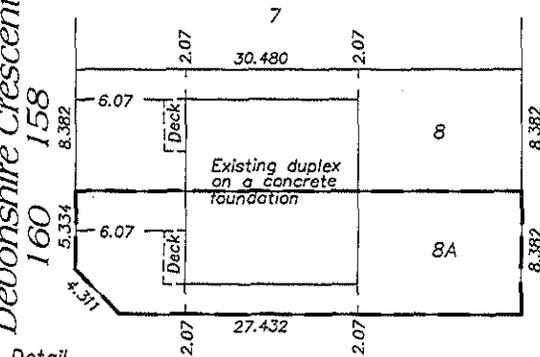
Devonshire Crescent



817

Devonshire Way

Devonshire Crescent



Detail Scale 1:400

Devonshire Crescent

Saskatoon
 Plan of Proposed Subdivision
 of Part of Lot 8, Block 816,
 Reg'd. Plan No. 76S31691
 in the S.E. 1/4 Sec. 35,
 Twp. 36, Rge. 6, W.3 Mer.
 Saskatchewan
 by Howard A. Larson, S.L.S.
 2014

Scale 1:1000

Measurements are in metres
 Area to be subdivided is outlined thus - - - -

March 20, 2014

Howard A. Larson
 Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

Approved under the provisions of Bylaw
 number 6537 of the City of Saskatoon.

Community Services Department

Larson Surveys Ltd., Saska

Proposed Subdivision No. 18/14

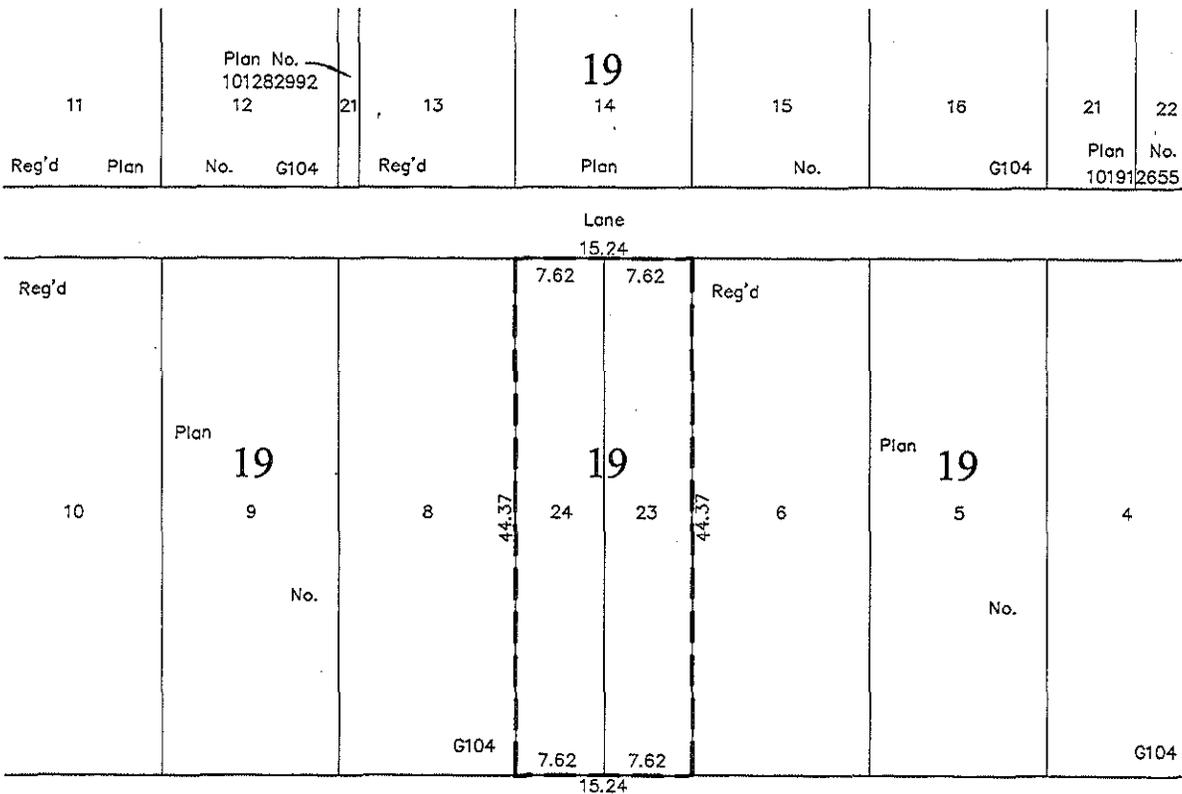
815

Devonshire Crescent

Plan

See Detail

Devonshire Crescent



**PLAN OF PROPOSED
SUBDIVISION OF
LOT 7, BLOCK 19
REG'D PLAN NO. G104
N.E. 1/4 SEC. 35
TWP. 36, RGE. 5, W. 3RD MER.
412 109TH 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 with a bold, dashed line and contains 0.07± ha (0.18± ac.).

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

T.R. Webb
T.R. Webb February 27, 2014
Saskatchewan Land Surveyor

Se

109

STREET

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

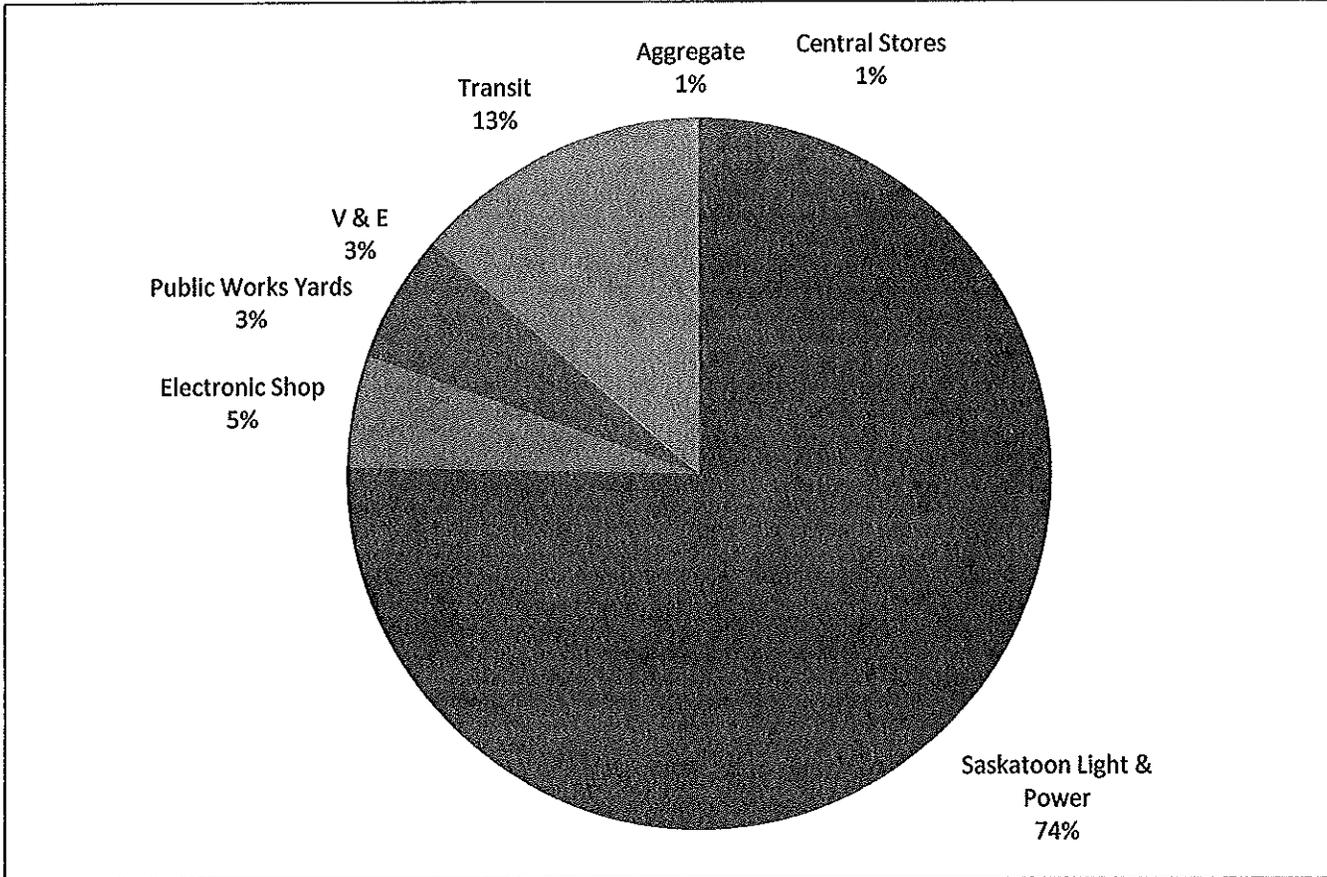
Date
Community Services Department

Prepared by
T.R. Webb
© 2014
14-2630sd NI

Proposed Subdivision No. 19/14

**Inventory Management and Asset Recovery Services
Corporate Inventory Levels
December 31, 2013**

B17



December 31, 2013

Central Stores	\$85,825
Saskatoon Light & Power	\$7,273,602
Electronic Shop	\$497,581
Public Works Yards	\$299,695
V & E	\$278,909
Transit	\$1,289,654
Aggregate	\$45,119
Total	<u>\$9,770,385</u>

Asset and Financial Management Inventory & Asset Recovery Services

Corporate Inventory Indicators

Store Location	Inventory value 2011	Inventory value 2012	Inventory value 2013	Yearly Issues 2011	Yearly Issues 2012	Yearly Issues 2013	Slowmoving/ inactive 2011	Slowmoving/ inactive 2012	Slowmoving/ inactive 2013
Central Stores	57,491	63,736	85,825	98,059	111,923	106,985	17,092	22,365	46,043
Saskatoon Light & Power	7,927,316	8,692,364	7,273,602	5,014,950	5,746,402	5,692,777	5,056,586	5,607,043	5,197,228
Electronic Stores	433,100	684,747	497,581	826,432	808,175	688,161	110,853	409,440	289,763
Infrastructure P W Stores	254,368	242,467	299,695	992,499	996,583	1,125,711	66,628	78,626	104,210
Transit	970,698	1,087,640	1,289,654	1,196,774	579,307	1,291,315	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vehicle & Equipment Stores	306,130	306,087	278,909	575,455	1,126,013	816,597	n/a	n/a	n/a
I.S. Aggregate	363,030	126,396	45,119	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	\$10,312,133	\$11,203,437	\$9,770,385	\$8,704,169	\$9,368,403	\$9,721,546	\$5,251,158	\$6,117,474	\$5,637,244

Summary of changes from 2012 to 2013

- Total inventory value decreased \$1,433,052 (12%)
- Inventory issues increased \$353,143 (4%)
- Slowmoving/inactive material decreased \$480,230 (8%)
- Overall turnover decreased from .84 to 1 turn

Notes:

- Turnover ratio is calculated by dividing the value of material issues into the year-end inventory value. The turnover rate indicates the amount of the overall value of inventory used during the year.
- Slowmoving/inactive includes material that has turned less than once in the year (the amount in stock is greater than the amount used during the year) and stock on hand that has no issues during the year.
- Water Treatment inventory is not shown - inventory limited to safety only new and used parts. Chemical inventory controlled by mechanical process.

B2)

Minister of
Government Relations



Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3

MAR 21 2014

To: All Mayors/Reeves and Members of Council

RE: 2014 Potential Education Mill Rates

This is to advise you of the 2014 education mill rates, pending adoption of an Order in Council as required by legislation, to be levied with respect to every school division and every property class for the 2014 taxation year, as follows:

Agricultural Property	2.67 mills
Residential Property	5.03 mills
Commercial/Industrial	8.28 mills
Resource (oil and gas, mines and pipelines)	11.04 mills

The education mill rates are the same as in 2013.

Municipalities will continue to collect education property taxes (EPT) and remit them directly to school divisions. The revenues will continue to be used for education purposes.

As per their constitutional right, separate school divisions may levy EPT and collect from members of the minority faith. Their rates may differ from those set by the province, but the rates must be in the same proportion by property class.

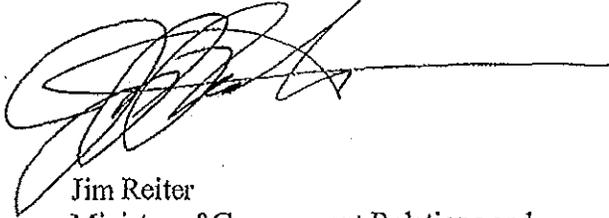
Any minority faith board of education wishing to determine its own levy must pass a bylaw. A board of education of a minority faith school division can only make or repeal a bylaw after a general election. Any minority faith school divisions opting out of the provincial EPT mill rates must send notification of their EPT mill rates to the Ministry of Education and all municipalities within their boundaries by May 1st. The next opportunity for these minority faith boards of education to revisit this decision is after their general election in October 2016.

... 2

To: All Mayors/Reeves
Page 2

If you require additional information, please call the Policy and Program Services Branch at (306) 787-2657.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jim Reiter', written over a horizontal line.

Jim Reiter
Minister of Government Relations and
Minister Responsible for First Nations, Métis and Northern Affairs

cc: Policy and Program Services, Government Relations

BYLAW NO. 9177

The Saskatoon Property Tax Bylaw, 2014

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Saskatoon Property Tax Bylaw, 2014*.

Definitions

2. In this Bylaw:

- (a) "**Act**" means *The Cities Act*;
- (b) "**Agricultural property class**" means the agricultural class of assessment of property prescribed for the purpose of mill rate factors pursuant to subsection 255(6) of the Act and clause 15(a) of *The Cities Regulations*;
- (c) "**City**" means The City of Saskatoon;
- (d) "**Commercial and Industrial property class**" means the commercial and industrial class of assessment of property prescribed for the purpose of mill rate factors pursuant to subsection 255(6) of the Act and clause 15(c) of the Regulations;
- (e) "**condominium**" means a condominium within the meaning of *The Condominium Property Act, 1993* that is designed and used for or intended to be used for, or in conjunction with, a residential purpose;
- (f) "**Council**" means the Council of The City of Saskatoon;
- (g) "**Library Board**" means the Saskatoon Public Library Board;
- (h) "**library mill rate**" means a special levy for the purpose of raising the amount of money the Library Board estimates is required for the maintenance of the Saskatoon Public Library during that year, exclusive of all fees and other revenues it estimates will be collected or due to the Saskatoon Public Library, and any additional

amount that it considers expedient for permanent improvements in that year;

- (i) "mill rate" means a tax rate expressed as mills per dollar (i.e. one mill is equal to 1/1,000 of a dollar or \$1 in tax for every \$1,000 of assessment);
- (j) "multi-unit residential" means:
 - (i) land and improvements designed and used for or intended to be used for, or in conjunction with, a residential purpose and to accommodate four or more self-contained dwelling units within a parcel; and
 - (ii) vacant land zoned for use for multiple dwelling units;
- (k) "privately-owned light aircraft hangar" means land and improvements designed and used exclusively for the storage and maintenance of non-commercial, privately-owned aircraft and which meet the following conditions:
 - (i) the aircraft must be operated for recreational or non-profit purposes only;
 - (ii) the aircraft must be operated by the owner of the aircraft only;
 - (iii) the property must contain minimal services only;
 - (iv) the hangar must not exceed 280 square metres in area;
 - (v) the property must be situated entirely within the legal boundaries of the land of the Saskatoon Airport Authority;
- (l) "Regulations" means *The Cities Regulations*;
- (m) "Residential property class" means the residential class of assessment of property prescribed for the purpose of mill rate factors pursuant to subsection 255(6) of the Act and clause 15(b) of the Regulations, but does not include condominiums or multi-unit residential property;
- (n) "tax rate" means the rate of taxation determined for a class or sub-class of property pursuant to section 255 of the Act and is calculated by multiplying the mill rate by the mill rate factor for each class or sub-class of property.

Principles and Purposes of Bylaw

3. The purpose of this Bylaw is:
- (a) to authorize Council to impose a tax on all taxable assessments in the City at a uniform rate considered sufficient to raise the amount of taxes required to meet the estimated expenditures and transfers, having regard to estimated revenues from other sources, set out in the budget of the City for 2014;
 - (b) to authorize Council to impose the library mill rate on all taxable assessments in the City for 2014;
 - (c) to establish classes and sub-classes of property for the purposes of establishing tax rates; and
 - (d) to set mill rate factors that, when multiplied by the uniform rates described in clauses 253(2)(a) and (b) of *The Cities Act* establish a tax rate for each class or sub-class of property in Saskatoon for the 2014 taxation year.

Mill Rates

4. Council is hereby authorized to impose a tax on all taxable assessments in the City at the following rates for 2014:
- (a) the uniform rate considered sufficient to raise taxes for the City under section 253 of the Act 7.2566 mills;
 - (b) the library mill rate required under *The Public Library Act, 1996* 0.7353 mills.

Classes and Sub-Classes of Property

5. (1) The following classes of property are hereby established for the purposes of establishing tax rates pursuant to section 254 of the Act for 2014:
- (a) the Agricultural class of assessment of property prescribed for the purpose of mill rate factors pursuant to subsection 255(6) of the Act and clause 15(a) of the Regulations;
 - (b) the Residential class of assessment of property prescribed for the purpose of mill rate factors pursuant to subsection 255(6) of the Act and clause 15(b) of the Regulations;

- (c) the Commercial and Industrial class of assessment of property prescribed for the purpose of mill rate factors pursuant to subsection 255(6) of the Act and clause 15(c) of the Regulations.
- (2) The following sub-classes of the Residential class of assessment of property are hereby established for the purposes of establishing tax rates pursuant to section 254 of the Act for 2014:
 - (a) condominiums;
 - (b) multi-unit residential.
- (3) The following sub-class of the Commercial and Industrial class of assessment of property is hereby established for the purposes of establishing tax rates pursuant to section 254 of the Act for 2014:
 - (a) privately-owned light aircraft hangars.

Mill Rate Factors

- 6. (1) The following mill rate factors are hereby set for the classes and sub-classes of property established under section 5:
 - (a) the Agricultural class of assessment of property 1.1684;
 - (b) the Residential class of assessment of property 0.9448;
 - (c) the condominium sub-class of the Residential property class 0.9448;
 - (d) the Multi-unit Residential sub-class of the Residential property class..... 0.9448;
 - (e) the Commercial and Industrial class of assessment of property 1.1684;
 - (f) the privately-owned light aircraft hangar sub-class of the Commercial and Industrial property class 0.6613.
- (2) The mill rate factors set out in subsection (1) shall not apply to the tax required to be levied pursuant to *The Education Act, 1995*.

Tax Rate

7. (1) The tax rate for the classes and sub-classes of property established under section 5 for the City are:
- (a) the Agricultural class of assessment of property 0.0084786;
 - (b) the Residential class of assessment of property 0.0068560;
 - (c) the condominium sub-class of the Residential property class 0.0068560;
 - (d) the multi-unit residential sub-class of the Residential property class..... 0.0068560;
 - (e) the Commercial and Industrial class of assessment of property..... 0.0084786;
 - (f) the privately-owned light aircraft hangar sub-class of the Commercial and Industrial property class 0.0047988.
- (2) The tax rate for the classes and sub-classes of property established under section 5 for the Library Board are:
- (a) the Agricultural class of assessment of property 0.0008591;
 - (b) the Residential class of assessment of property 0.0006947;
 - (c) the condominium sub-class of the Residential property class 0.0006947;
 - (d) the multi-unit residential sub-class of the Residential property class..... 0.0006947;
 - (e) the Commercial and Industrial class of assessment of property..... 0.00008591;
 - (f) the privately-owned light aircraft hangar sub-class of the Commercial and Industrial property class 0.0004863.

Calculating Amount of Property Tax

8. The amount of property tax to be imposed pursuant to this Bylaw with respect to a property is calculated by multiplying the taxable assessment for the property by the tax rate to be imposed on that property.

BYLAW NO. 9178

The School Division Property Tax Bylaw, 2014

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The School Division Property Tax Bylaw, 2014*.

Definitions

2. In this Bylaw:
 - (a) “**Agricultural property class**” means the agricultural property class as defined in *The Education Regulations, 1986*;
 - (b) “**Boards of Education**” means the Board of Education of the Saskatoon School Division No. 13 of Saskatchewan and the Board of Education of the St. Paul’s Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 20 of Saskatchewan;
 - (c) “**City**” means The City of Saskatoon;
 - (d) “**Commercial and Industrial property class**” means the commercial and industrial property class as defined in *The Education Regulations, 1986*;
 - (e) “**Residential property class**” means the residential property class as defined in *The Education Regulations, 1986*;
 - (f) “**tax rate**” means a rate mentioned in section 288 of *The Education Act, 1995* for school divisions applied to a class or sub-class of property.

Principles and Purposes of Bylaw

3. The purpose of this Bylaw is to authorize the City to levy and collect taxes on property of the taxable assessment of the Boards of Education.

BYLAW NO. 9179

The Business Improvement Districts Levy Bylaw, 2014

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Business Improvement Districts Levy Bylaw, 2014*.

Definitions

2. In this Bylaw:
 - (a) "**Broadway Business Improvement District**" means the Broadway Business Improvement District as designated in Bylaw No. 6731, *The Broadway Business Improvement District Bylaw*;
 - (b) "**business improvement district**" means the Broadway Business Improvement District, the Downtown Business Improvement District, the Riversdale Business Improvement District and the Sutherland Business Improvement District;
 - (c) "**Downtown Business Improvement District**" means the Downtown Business Improvement District as designated in Bylaw No. 6710, *The Downtown Business Improvement District Bylaw*;
 - (d) "**Riversdale Business Improvement District**" means the Riversdale Business Improvement District as designated in Bylaw No. 7092, *The Riversdale Business Improvement District Bylaw*;
 - (e) "**Sutherland Business Improvement District**" means the Sutherland Business Improvement District as designated in Bylaw No. 7891, *The Sutherland Business Improvement District Bylaw, 1999*.

Principles and Purposes of Bylaw

3. The purpose of this Bylaw is to authorize a levy to be paid by the operators of businesses within the various business improvement districts in the City of Saskatoon at a uniform rate sufficient to raise the amount required in 2014 for the proposed expenditures of the respective business improvement districts as shown in their approved 2014 revenue and expenditure estimates.

Levy

4. A levy is hereby imposed on all property used or intended to be used for business purposes within each business improvement district at the following rates for 2014:

- (a) Broadway Business Improvement District 0.27555%
- (b) Downtown Business Improvement District 0.05110%
- (c) Riversdale Business Improvement District 0.16258%
- (d) Sutherland Business Improvement District 0.06047%

Business Operators Liable for Levy

5. The levy mentioned in section 4 is to be paid by the operators of the businesses in each business improvement district.

Collection of Levy

- 6. (1) Where any levy payable under this Bylaw is payable by a tenant, the landlord is deemed to be The City of Saskatoon's agent for the collection of the levy, and shall promptly pay all amounts collected over to The City of Saskatoon.
- (2) The levy or charge imposed under this Bylaw may be collected in the manner provided for in *The Tax Enforcement Act*.

Duration

7. The levy imposed by this Bylaw applies in the 2014 taxation year.

Coming Into Force

8. This Bylaw comes into force on the day of its final passing.

Read a first time this _____ day of _____, 2014.

Read a second time this _____ day of _____, 2014.

Read a third time and passed this _____ day of _____, 2014.

Mayor

City Clerk

9 The **Property Tax Deferral Program for Low-Income Seniors** supports low-income senior homeowners by providing an option to defer payment of future increases in municipal (City and Library) property tax. The program is available to low-income senior citizens who own and reside in a single family home, townhouse, or apartment condominium in Saskatoon and who meet income requirements. Call **306-975-2400** to learn more about how to apply for this program and all the details about who can participate. You can also visit our website, saskatoon.ca and look under "P" for **Property Tax**.

10 Many residents want to see how the City of Saskatoon allocates the Municipal portion of the Property Taxes collected. *Want to see how tax dollars are distributed?* This section shows the City Tax Distribution to Police, Fire, Civic Services, and Dedicated Roadways. For more detail on how City taxes are distributed, visit the **Property Assessment & Tax Tool**, found on the homepage of our website, saskatoon.ca.

11 **Tax Phase-In.** The tax impact of the 2013 Reassessment is phased-in over 4 years – at a rate of 25% per year. We are in year 2 of the 4 year phase-in. In 2016, the Phase-In will be complete for your property. Visit saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax for more detailed information on understanding how Phase-In works, or call **306-975-2400** to speak with one of our customer service representatives. We can assist you with how the Phase-In works for your property.

12 Pay your **2014 Property Taxes** using any of these **Payment Option** methods: internet or telephone banking through financial institutions, by mail, or in person at the *City Hall Payment Centre* open Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. A *24-Hour Deposit Box* is also located outside the main entrance of City Hall, 222-3rd Avenue North. Your **2014 Property Taxes are due June 30, 2014.**

13 **Our TIPPS Program.** This is our **Tax Installment Payment Plan Service**. You can join TIPPS anytime. You make monthly payments for your property taxes rather than one annual payment. Sound like a good plan? Visit our website saskatoon.ca and look under Online Services on our homepage, or call **306-975-2400** to learn about how to join TIPPS.

Conditions and Terms

Where Your Tax Dollars Go: Federal legislation restricts the City of Saskatoon to spend property taxes collected within the following three funding packages: the United Society, the Saskatoon Public Library, and the City of Saskatoon. Set of detailed information about how taxes are distributed for a specific property and how the City allocates property tax dollars. Visit our website at saskatoon.ca and see the Property Assessment & Tax Tool, located under Online Services.

Education Property Tax: The Province of Saskatchewan administers the Education Property Tax (EPT) which is applied on a province-wide basis. Legislation restricts each municipality to 10% of the total Education Property Tax and the City sends the money directly to the school boards within its municipality. Visit saskatoon.ca for more information on Education Property Tax. Ministry of Education: 443-964-4627 or info@education.gov.sk.ca

Tax Questions? See other questions about property taxes or government services on our website at saskatoon.ca or call 306-975-2400.

Low-Income Senior Property Tax Deferral Program: **9** Are you a low-income senior citizen age 65 or older, who owns and resides in your own property in Saskatoon? You may be eligible to defer your Municipal and Library Tax increases, if you qualify for this program. To learn how to apply for the deferral program, visit saskatoon.ca or call 306-975-2400 for more information.

Explanation of Terms:

Assessed Value	The total of a property as of a given date (determined by using the last valuation). The tax amount to be paid at a given date is determined by the assessed value.
Deferral Date	The date that the assessed value is used to determine the amount of the property tax. The deferral date is not dependent on the assessed value, or the assessed tax.
Assessable Assessment	The amount of the assessed value used to calculate property taxes based on the property classification (e.g. taxable assessment for residential property is 70% of the assessed value).
Line Item	Division of the assessed value into different categories of property.
Service	Each line item is used to determine the amount of tax for each service.
Previous Balance	Payments, interest, or other charges added to the tax amount prior to being due that make taxes an amount in a past tax year and subject to late enforcement.

Late Payment Penalty:

- Payment received after June 30th of the current tax year will have a late payment penalty of 1.25% per month applied.
- If you receive property taxes after June 30th of the current tax year, call 306-975-2400 to determine the amount due, including penalties.
- If your tax account is not paid in full by December 31st of the tax year, a 1.25% monthly penalty will be assessed and the property remains subject to late enforcement.

Other Charges: (if applicable)

- The Tax Rebate is applicable for the property is displayed in the tax bill.
- Special Charges if applicable for this property can be reassessed, and are amounts that are added to the City property tax bill.
- All other charges for this property are additional tax amounts that are added to the tax bill (e.g. water, sewer, garbage).

10 | City Tax Distribution **TAX PHASE-IN CALCULATION** **11**

The Municipal portion of the 2014 property taxes are distributed by the City as follows:

Police	20.5%
Fire	13.0%
Civic Services	16.4%
Dedicated Roadways	5.1%

For more information on how taxes are distributed for a specific property visit saskatoon.ca homepage and click on the Property Assessment & Tax Tool

The tax impact of the 2013 reassessment is phased in over 4 years at a rate of 25% per year:

2012 Tax Debt	\$2,534.47
2013 Tax Debt (before 25% rate change)	\$2,265.23
Increase to be Phased-in over 4 years	T 269.24

Taxes are based on the 2013 reassessment which includes the \$226.24 (100% of the increase). Phase-in is at a rate of 25% over four years; therefore the following amounts are subtracted from property taxes:

2013	-1179.04	(75% of 226.24)
2014	-823.27	(50% of 226.24)
2015	-474.65	(25% of 226.24)
2016	\$0	(Phase-in complete)

12 | Your Payment Options:

Internet or Telephone Banking: Register your payment with the Roll Number located on the front of the notice.

By Mail: Mail your cheque or bank draft to: P.O. Box 1788, Saskatoon, SK S7N 8E3. *Post should be sent in a timely manner. Please do not mail in cash.*

24 Hour Deposit Box: Located outside the main entrance of City Hall. *Please include the tax payment with your cheque or bank draft. In person: City Hall Payment Centre open from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday to Friday. TIPPS: Make monthly payments for property taxes rather than one annual payment. You can join the TIPPS program at any time. Visit us at saskatoon.ca or call 306-975-2400.*

Inquiries:

Telephone: 306-975-2400
 Toll free: 1-800-642-7944
 Fax: 306-975-7975
 Email: tax@cityofsaskatoon.ca
 Website: saskatoon.ca
 City Hall address: 222 1st Avenue N

Please make cheques payable to: **City of Saskatoon**

Important information for Property Owners
Unpaid charges for utility services supplied to a parcel may be added to the tax roll, whether the service was supplied to the owner or the tenant of the land or building. This is subject to provisions provincially legislated in *The Cities Act*. Please call 306-975-2405 to request further information on this process.

Have Other Tax Questions?
 Visit saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax
 or call **306-975-2400**

HOW TO READ YOUR NEW

PROPERTY TAX NOTICE

If you still have questions after reading this brochure, please contact a customer service representative using any of the following methods:

Our website: saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax

By phone: 306-975-2400 or 1-800-667-9944

Visit City Hall: Main Floor, 222-3rd Ave North

1 The City of Saskatoon is required by provincial legislation to collect property taxes on behalf of **three taxing authorities**. On your notice you will see the total taxes calculated for the School Boards, the City of Saskatoon, and the Saskatoon Public Library.

2 The Province of Saskatchewan requires the City of Saskatoon to conduct a revaluation of all properties every four years. Your 2014 **Assessed Value** is based on the property valued as at January 1, 2011.

3 Taxable Assessment? Provincial legislation determines the percentage of the assessed value that is taxable by a municipality. The taxable assessment on residential properties is 70% of the assessed value. For example, this means that if your residential property has an assessed value of \$325,000, your taxable assessment is 70% of \$325,000 which is \$227,500 – so your taxes would be based on a value of \$227,500.

4 You might be looking for *Mill Rate* – but you now see **Tax Rate**. We wanted to simplify the Property Tax Notice. The 'Tax Rate' is the Mill Rate divided by 1000 and then multiplied by the Mill Rate Factor (the Mill Rate Factor is not applied to Education Taxes.) The 'Tax Rate' is shown as a single number on the tax notice. **Have other questions?** See a more detailed explanation on our website saskatoon.ca – we have also included **Frequently Asked Tax Questions**, along with examples that help clarify how property taxes are calculated.

How is the 'Tax Rate' calculated?

Here is an example:

The 2014 Residential 'Tax Rate' for each taxing authority was calculated as:

Tax Authority	2014 Mill Rate (MR)	2014 Mill Rate Factor (MRF)	2014 Tax Rate (MR/1000 x MRF)
Municipal	7.2566	.9448	.0068560
Library	0.7353	.9448	.0006947
Education	5.0300	N/A	.0050300

2014 SAMPLE Property Tax Notice

1 Provincial legislation requires the City of Saskatoon to collect property taxes on behalf of the three taxing authorities: School Boards, City of Saskatoon, and Saskatoon Public Library.

Property Address: _____ Roll Number: _____

Assessed Value: **2** _____ Deemed Less: _____ Unstar: _____ Rateable Value: _____

Legal Description: _____

Registered Owners: _____

Additional Information (if applicable):
Copy sent to: "Mortgage Company"; Mortgage #123456

Education Taxes	(50% Public; 50% Separate)	3	4		
Tax Class	Taxable Assessment	x	Tax Rate	=	Amount
Residential	227,500	x	.0050300	=	1,144.33
Total Education Taxes (40.0%)					\$1,144.33

Municipal Taxes	Tax Class	Taxable Assessment	x	Tax Rate	=	Amount
Residential	Residential	227,500	x	.0068560	=	1,559.74
Total Municipal Taxes (54.0%)					\$1,559.74	

Library Taxes	Tax Class	Taxable Assessment	x	Tax Rate	=	Amount
Residential	Residential	227,500	x	.0006947	=	158.04
Total Library Taxes (5.8%)					\$ 158.04	

Other Charges

Tax Phase-In (details on back): -113.37

Total Other Charges = -113.37

6 **How Questions?** Want to find detailed information on your own property assessment, and how the City allocates property taxes? Use the Property Assessment & Tax Tool located on our website: saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax

Total 2014 Taxes	\$2,748.74
Previous Balance	\$ 0.00
Balance Due (as at May 10, 2014)	\$2,748.74

For more information and payment options, call 306-975-2400 or visit saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax **7**

City of Saskatoon

Property Address: 1234 ABC Boulevard

John Doe
c/o Jane Doe
1234 ABC Boulevard
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5P9

Roll Number	123456789
Date of Notice	May 10, 2014
Amount Due June 30, 2014	\$2,748.74

8

XXXXXXXXXXXX1234567890XXXXXXXXXXXX
⑆06595⑉900⑆ 95

5 Education Taxes. Like other municipalities in Saskatchewan, **the City of Saskatoon collects education property tax from all property owners** – based on tax rates that are set by the Province. The City of Saskatoon collects the Education Taxes and forwards to the two school boards; Public and Separate.

6 The Property Assessment & Tax Tool is a great online tool that gives you detailed assessment and tax information on your own property. You can also find details about where your tax dollars go and how the City distributes the taxes it receives. There is also market area information on your neighbourhood. Easy to use, you can find this tool on our website saskatoon.ca under Online Services on the homepage.

7 Visit saskatoon.ca/go/propertytax – this will take you right to the page on our website where you can find more information on property taxes, payment options, and other tax-related items. You can also call us at **306-975-2400**, we are happy to answer your questions!

8 Your **2014 Property Taxes are due June 30, 2014. Pay by June 30 to avoid a late payment penalty.** Payments made after June 30 of the current tax year will have a late penalty of 1.25% per month applied. If you are paying after June 30 of the current tax year, call our customer service representatives at **306-975-2400** to confirm your amount due, including any penalties.

Detailed Summary of Old Newspaper Recycling Program
Cosmopolitan Industries and City of Saskatoon, 2004 - 2013

ATTACHMENT 1

Old Newspaper Recycling Program Summary	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Revenue Received From Cosmo	180,278	158,982	96,018	226,734	228,365	-	-	17,252	1,544	(5,796)	\$904,377
City Costs:											
Actual collections costs paid by City	132,334	132,869	156,145	155,501	155,041	156,017	181,541	197,695	276,006	247,643	
Depot maintenance costs paid by City	31,236	91,034	79,943	106,093	142,910	120,481	144,959	174,839	137,451	118,712	
Administration-related costs paid by City	39,700	39,861	46,843	46,650	46,512	46,805	54,462	59,309	82,802	74,293	
Total Actual Collection Costs paid by City	203,270	263,764	282,931	308,244	344,463	323,304	380,962	431,843	496,259	440,647	\$3,475,687
COS Net Operating Cost	(\$22,992)	(\$103,782)	(\$186,913)	(\$81,510)	(\$116,098)	(\$323,304)	(\$380,962)	(\$414,591)	(\$494,716)	(\$446,443)	(\$2,571,310)
Bridge (Go Green) funding provided by Province to Cosmo Directly						425,856	428,746	236,283	326,554	121,729	\$1,539,168

B3)

Attachment 2

Summary of Foregone Landfill Revenues Based on Cosmo Usage for Years 2004-2013

Year	Trips (#)	Tonnes	Entrance Fees	Tonnage Fees	Total Fees
2004	1	0.72	\$5	\$22	\$27
2005	3	1.58	\$15	\$47	\$62
2006	12	1.40	\$60	\$49	\$109
2007	14	4.07	\$70	\$163	\$233
2008	36	69.26	\$180	\$3,117	\$3,297
2009	91	161.17	\$455	\$8,059	\$8,514
2010	81	144.18	\$810	\$7,930	\$8,740
2011	106	110.18	\$1,060	\$7,162	\$8,222
2012	167	91.15	\$1,670	\$7,748	\$9,418
2013	129	58.55	\$1,290	\$5,270	\$6,560
Total	640	642.29	\$5,615	\$39,565	\$45,180

**The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Revision to the Collective Agreement
March 13, 2014**

C1)

Negotiations between the Board and IBEW Local 319 began on November 26, 2013 and a Memorandum of Agreement was reached on March 13, 2014. The Union has ratified the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement. The contract is for a term of four (4) years from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016.

1. Wages

The following wage adjustments will be applied.

January 1, 2013	2.50%
January 1, 2014	2.20%
January 1, 2015	2.65%
January 1, 2016	2.65%

2. Term

The term of the Agreement is for four (4) years. The term is for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016.

3. Other Collective Agreement Changes

a) Article 18 – Hours of Work

Clerks and Clerk-Stenos will be scheduled on a rotational basis to ensure continuous coverage for regular office hours from 08:00 to 17:00, which includes the lunch hour.

b) Article 21 – Promotions, Vacancies, and Transfers

An employee may not revert more than once in a three (3) year period.

c) Article 24 – Trouble Shift

The Charge Hand rate in Article 22 d) i) will not apply to the Trouble Shift.

4. Effective January 2, 2015

- The original \$3.00 pay supplement will be added to the Base rate for all those who received it (this will not increase Apprenticeship rates – they will continue to be calculated based on the trade rate minus \$3.00).
- Increase Grade A04 (Trouble Shift) by \$0.50 per hour.

5. General Housekeeping

Titles and name changes as well as minor grammatical corrections were made throughout the Agreement.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

Section A – OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

A1) City of Saskatoon Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management, Video Streaming and Corporate File Sharing Solution (File No. CK. 261-21)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the proposal submitted by eSCRIBE Software Ltd. in the amount of \$164,535, excluding GST, be accepted; and
 - 2) that the City Solicitor be requested to prepare the appropriate agreement and that His Worship the Mayor and the City Clerk be authorized to execute the agreement under the Corporate Seal.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

This report provides information regarding the Request for Proposals (RFP) for the Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management, Video Streaming and Corporate File Sharing Solution, and requests City Council to approve the acceptance of the proposal submitted by eSCRIBE Software Ltd.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. A Request for Proposals for an Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management, Video Streaming and Corporate File Sharing Solution was issued on February 10, 2014.
2. Four submissions were received.
3. The Evaluation Committee reviewed the proposals in accordance with criteria outlined in the Request for Proposals.
4. eSCRIBE Software Ltd. received the highest score in the evaluation process and the Evaluation Committee is recommending that the City enter into negotiations based on the project proposal and associated budget.
5. It is expected the project work will start the last week of April/first week of May with components launched in a staged approach.
6. This project includes the expansion of video streaming of Standing Committee meetings.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This project supports the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Plan 2013 – 2023 under the Strategic Goal of Continuous Improvement. The intent of the project is to further automate and streamline the City's existing processes, increase staff efficiencies and reduce photocopying and courier costs. The main focus of the project is to improve the way information relating to City Council and Committee meetings is provided to the citizens of Saskatoon.

The Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management, Video Streaming and Corporate File Sharing Project supports the four-year priority items to modernize civic government to reflect best practices and to provide greater access and increased transparency of the municipal decision-making process.

BACKGROUND

The City of Saskatoon has provided City Council minutes and condensed agendas online since 2002. Complete City Council agenda packages were added in 2008, as well as Committee Agendas and Minutes. Meetings of City Council have been broadcast live by Shaw Cable Systems since February 1986. In February 2011, the City began offering online video streaming of Council meetings, with a view to providing greater access and improved accountability and transparency of the municipal decision-making processes.

In accordance with *The Cities Act*, the City Clerk administers the City's legislative processes, including City Council and Committee meetings and the maintenance of the public record. The City is committed to continuous improvement and exploring innovative ways to provide services and information to City Council, its various Committees, and the citizens of Saskatoon.

REPORT

The Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management, Video Streaming and Corporate File Sharing Solution will provide streamlined processes for report approval, agenda preparation, and meeting management, as well as improved tools to track the decisions of City Council and to respond to citizen enquiries about the timing of future reports. In addition, video indexing capabilities will assist citizens to more easily locate discussion regarding a particular matter before City Council or one of its Standing Committees. The project includes the video streaming of Standing Committees of Council.

With a view to improved services, the City issued a Request for Proposals that would offer the best solution for the City for Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management, Video Streaming and Corporate File Sharing. Proponents were invited to submit proposals for the following implementation options:

- a) Fully hosted on the City's infrastructure;
- b) Fully hosted on the vendor's site or other location; or
- c) A hybrid solution of the above two options.

The City received four proposals, which included a combination of the above implementation options, from the following companies:

Hyland Software, Inc. (SIRE Technologies division);
PROVOX Systems, Inc.;
Granicus, Inc.; and
eSCRIBE Software Ltd.

The Evaluation Committee reviewed the four proposals, based on criteria including project management approach; technical and functional requirements and integration with existing systems; overall understanding of the project; implementation methodology and user-friendly aspects; staff resources required; vendor experience and qualifications; innovation; access and privacy provisions; and financial requirements. Clarification questions were provided to all Proponents and were responded to by all.

Based on having received the highest score through the RFP evaluation process, the Evaluation Committee is recommending eSCRIBE Software Ltd. as the successful proponent. The proposed solution will integrate well with the City's technical environment and existing systems and is not anticipated to require additional hardware. The proposed solution's public-facing pages are built using Responsive Design and are compatible on all current mobile devices and browsers, including assistive devices such as screen readers.

The proposed solution provides the ability to expand further as funding becomes available in future budgets. A phased approach to implementation of the components is proposed. To ensure compatibility, any additional modules will also be purchased from eSCRIBE Software Ltd. These purchases may also come to City Council for award. The RFP outlined the approach of purchasing certain components based on available budget. An appropriate amount will be budgeted annually within the Operating Budget to cover the ongoing maintenance of the system and video streaming hosting services.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The approved budget for the Capital Project is \$90,000, with \$10,000 approved in the 2014 Operating Budget for maintenance fees and ongoing support costs, plus \$15,000 for video streaming. eSCRIBE Software Ltd. is partnering with the City's current provider of video streaming for this portion of the project. As noted above, annual budget provisions will include the necessary ongoing costs.

The proposed budget estimate in the eSCRIBE Software Ltd submission is \$164,535, including PST. This includes \$74,130, for capital costs and \$90,405 for operating costs based on a five-year term. There will be an option to renew for another five years.

The balance of the capital budget will provide for a contingency, any unanticipated hardware costs, and travel expenses and professional fees for onsite visits or support if desired during the project. The Proponent has successfully implemented projects of a similar size and nature through remote support. If funding is available after all required components have been installed, additional features may be purchased from eSCRIBE within budget.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Informal input and comments from stakeholders and Councillors were received in the early stages of the project and taken into consideration in the Request for Proposals. The intent is to provide a user-friendly solution that provides for easier access to Council and Committee documents and is more intuitive than the existing City Council and Committee web pages.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The City Clerk's Office will work with Communications to develop a communication plan to highlight the launch of the improved City Council and Standing Committee webpages and as additional opportunities to access information are introduced.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

It is anticipated that the project will be underway in the next couple of weeks, with the project timeline to be finalized in further discussions with the Proponent upon approval of award of contract. The estimated timeline for the implementation of the project is 4.5 months.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Improved electronic access to information regarding the decision-making processes of City Council and the discussions at the Standing Committee level may reduce the need to print information and reduce the need to photocopy agendas for access at meetings. The addition of live streaming of Standing Committee meetings may reduce the number of individuals who travel to City Hall for meetings.

PRIVACY IMPLICATIONS

As the recommended solution for the Electronic Agenda and Meeting Management and Corporate File Sharing portions are hosted within the City's infrastructure, there are no privacy implications as the City will continue to meet its obligations under *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* in terms of appropriately addressing and protecting the personal information of the citizens of Saskatoon. The City will ensure that the agreement covers any privacy implications in terms of the video hosting and storage portion.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no CPTED implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Section B – OFFICE OF THE CITY SOLICITOR

B1) Proposed Amendments to Bylaw No. 8153, The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Bylaw, 2002 (File No. CK. 270-2)

RECOMMENDATION: that City Council consider Bylaw No. 9176, The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Amendment Bylaw, 2014.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

This report recommends that Schedules "A" and "B" of Bylaw No. 8153 be amended to provide for additions to the dangerous goods routes made necessary by the opening of the South Circle Drive Bridge.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The South Circle Drive Bridge was opened to traffic in July 2013, which resulted in significant rerouting of traffic, specifically for semi-trailers.
2. Signage that incorporates the route changes has been posted.
3. A map and detailed descriptions of the City's dangerous good routes are included in Bylaw No. 8153 as Schedules "A" and "B" respectively. Vehicles transporting dangerous goods off-route may be fined under Bylaw No. 8153. No increase in fine amount is being recommended at this time.
4. It is recommended that Schedules "A" and "B" of Bylaw No. 8153 be amended to provide for additions to the dangerous goods routes.
5. It is further recommended that Schedule "C" of Bylaw No. 8153 be amended to more accurately describe the restricted access district located east of Central Avenue to the south of 115th Street.

STRATEGIC GOAL

Saskatoon is a city on the move and the proposed amendment will help to optimize the flow of people and goods in and around Saskatoon.

BACKGROUND

The South Circle Drive Bridge opened for traffic on July 31, 2013. Consequently, much of the heavier, more dangerous traffic can be rerouted onto the South Circle Drive Bridge away from the City Centre.

Bylaw No. 8153 currently does not account for the addition of the South Circle Drive Bridge and would need to be amended to reflect the newly proposed dangerous goods routes.

REPORT

The primary purpose of Bylaw No. 8153 is to prescribe routes for the transportation of dangerous goods in and around Saskatoon. Dangerous goods are defined in Bylaw No. 8153 as, “any product, substance or organism included by its nature or by the regulations in the schedule to the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Canada)*”.

Schedule “A” is a map of the current dangerous goods routes while Schedule “B” contains detailed descriptions of said routes. Bylaw No. 8153 has not been updated to incorporate the South Circle Drive Bridge.

The South Circle Drive Bridge will provide a more direct, efficient route for the transportation of dangerous goods by redirecting the flow of dangerous goods away from the City Centre and arterial roadways. The proposed amendment would be universally beneficial. Signage has already been posted to direct dangerous goods traffic to the newly proposed routes.

Additionally, certain housekeeping amendments to Bylaw No. 8153 are required, specifically:

- (a) in clause 3(1)(c), the reference to “*The Highway Traffic Act, RSS 1978, Chapter H-3.1*” should be updated to refer to *The Traffic Safety Act*;
- (b) in clause 3(1)(g), subsections 15(1) and (2), and section 16, the reference to “The City of Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services Department” should be updated to refer to the “the Saskatoon Fire Department”;
- (c) in section 6, the reference to the “City's Infrastructure Services Department” should be updated to refer to the “Transportation & Utility Services Department”;
- (d) in section 21, the reference to *The Urban Municipality Act, 1984* should be updated to refer to *The Cities Act*; and

- (e) in Schedule "C", the reference to the area located east of Central Avenue to the south side of 115th Street, is currently incomplete and requires more specific references to the relevant area.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

Once approved, the revised Schedules "A" and "B" will be made available on The City of Saskatoon website. The amendment would be further communicated through a PSA and the use of social media tools such as Twitter and Facebook.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice pursuant to Section 3 of Policy No. C-01-021, Public Notice is not required.

ATTACHMENT

1. Proposed Bylaw No. 9176, The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Amendment Bylaw, 2014.

B2) Appointment of Broker of Supply of Insurance Brokerage Services to the City (Files CK. 281-1, 1880-1)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that Marsh Canada Limited be appointed as broker for the City's general insurance services and loss prevention services from the date of appointment to April 1, 2019; and
 - 2) that the City Solicitor be authorised to draft an agreement for execution by the Mayor and City Clerk.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

To appoint an insurance broker for the City for a five year term.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

This report recommends Marsh Canada Limited be appointed, based on the evaluation of the received submissions.

STRATEGIC GOALS

This report supports the Strategic Goals of Asset and Financial Sustainability and Continuous Improvement.

BACKGROUND

Our previous insurance brokerage agreement expired as of April 1, 2014. In March 2014, the City issued a request for proposals for insurance brokerage services for the City, for a three or five year term commencing approximately April 15, 2014. Proposals were required to be submitted by March 31, 2014.

REPORT

Two companies, Marsh Canada Limited, and Jardine Lloyd Thompson Canada Inc., responded to the request for proposals. These proposals were reviewed and evaluated by an evaluation committee made up of members from the City Solicitor's Office. The proposals were evaluated based on their comprehensiveness in response to the City's stated requirements including:

1. Description of Proponent, including the name and address of firm, date established, any general descriptive information on the organization that may be helpful, evidence of licence to operate in Saskatchewan, evidence and history of errors and omission liability insurance, and a list of all Canadian municipal entities currently served by the organization.
2. Description of Key Personnel, including the name and a curriculum vitae of the person or persons who will be the account executive for the City, and the names of all other persons that will be providing advice or assistance to the City.
3. Insurance Program Proposal that the firm would recommend to the City, and *Insurance Marketing* experience and expertise of the proponent and key personnel available to the City, and a list of insurance markets to be utilized, and *Special Insurance Services* including the capabilities, experience and expertise available with respect to typical municipal special insurance services such as owner controlled insurance programs and special risk marketing.
4. Claims Expertise and Experience in a Municipal Environment and Loss Prevention Expertise and Experience in a Municipal Environment, including a comprehensive proposal with a description of experience providing advice in a

municipal environment respecting various loss prevention and risk management models including enterprise risk management expertise.

5. Fee structure and Pricing including a comprehensive annual flat fee proposal for remuneration for services included in the basic fee structure, and describe the fee structure for services that are not included in the basic fee structure.

Both companies agreed to a flat fee arrangement. Marsh's proposal for fees is less than the City is currently paying. Marsh's proposed fees are as follows:

Year 2014	\$90,000
Year 2015	\$92,250
Year 2016	\$94,556
Year 2017	\$96,920
Year 2018	\$99,343

Marsh has the required experience and expertise to provide brokerage services to the City. Its proposed fees are within the budget approved by City Council, and the Administration recommends that Marsh be appointed as broker for the City's general insurance services and loss prevention services for a five year term from April 1, 2013 to April 1, 2019, and that the City Solicitor be authorised to draft an agreement for execution by the Mayor and City Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Sproule, City Clerk

Patricia Warwick, City Solicitor

B1)

BYLAW NO. 9176

**The Transportation of Dangerous Goods
Amendment Bylaw, 2014**

The Council of The City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Amendment Bylaw, 2014*.

Purpose

2. The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend *The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Bylaw, 2002*:
 - (a) to add and eliminate certain dangerous goods routes in order to better direct dangerous goods traffic by utilizing the South Circle Drive overpass;
 - (b) to update the restricted access districts in Schedule "C", specifically the district located on the east side of Central Avenue to the south side of 115th Street; and
 - (c) to update various outdated references to legislation and City departments.

Bylaw No. 8153 Amended

3. *The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Bylaw, 2002* is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.

Subsection 3(1) Amended

4. Subsection 3(1) is amended as follows:
 - (a) by striking out "*The Highway Traffic Act, R.S.S. 1978, Chapter H-3.1*" in Clause (c) and substituting "*The Traffic Safety Act*"; and
 - (b) by striking out "*The City of Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services*" in Clause (g) and substituting "*the Saskatoon Fire*".

Section 6 Amended

5. Section 6 is amended by striking out "*Infrastructure Services*" and substituting "*Transportation & Utilities*".

Section 15 Amended

6. Section 15 is amended as follows:
- (a) by striking out "The City of Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services" in Subsection (1) and substituting "the Saskatoon Fire"; and
 - (b) by striking out "Fire and Protective Services" in Subsection (2) and substituting "Saskatoon Fire".

Section 16 Amended

7. Section 16 is amended by striking out "Fire and Protective Services" and substituting "Saskatoon Fire".

Section 21 Amended

6. Section 21 is amended by striking out "*The Urban Municipality Act, 1984*" and substituting "*The Cities Act*".

Schedule "A" Amended

7. Schedule "A" is repealed and the schedule marked as Schedule "A" to this Bylaw is substituted.

Schedule "B" Amended

8. Schedule "B" is repealed and the schedule marked as Schedule "B" to this Bylaw is substituted.

Schedule "C" Amended

9. Schedule "C" is repealed and the schedule marked as Schedule "C" to this Bylaw is substituted.

Coming into Force

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

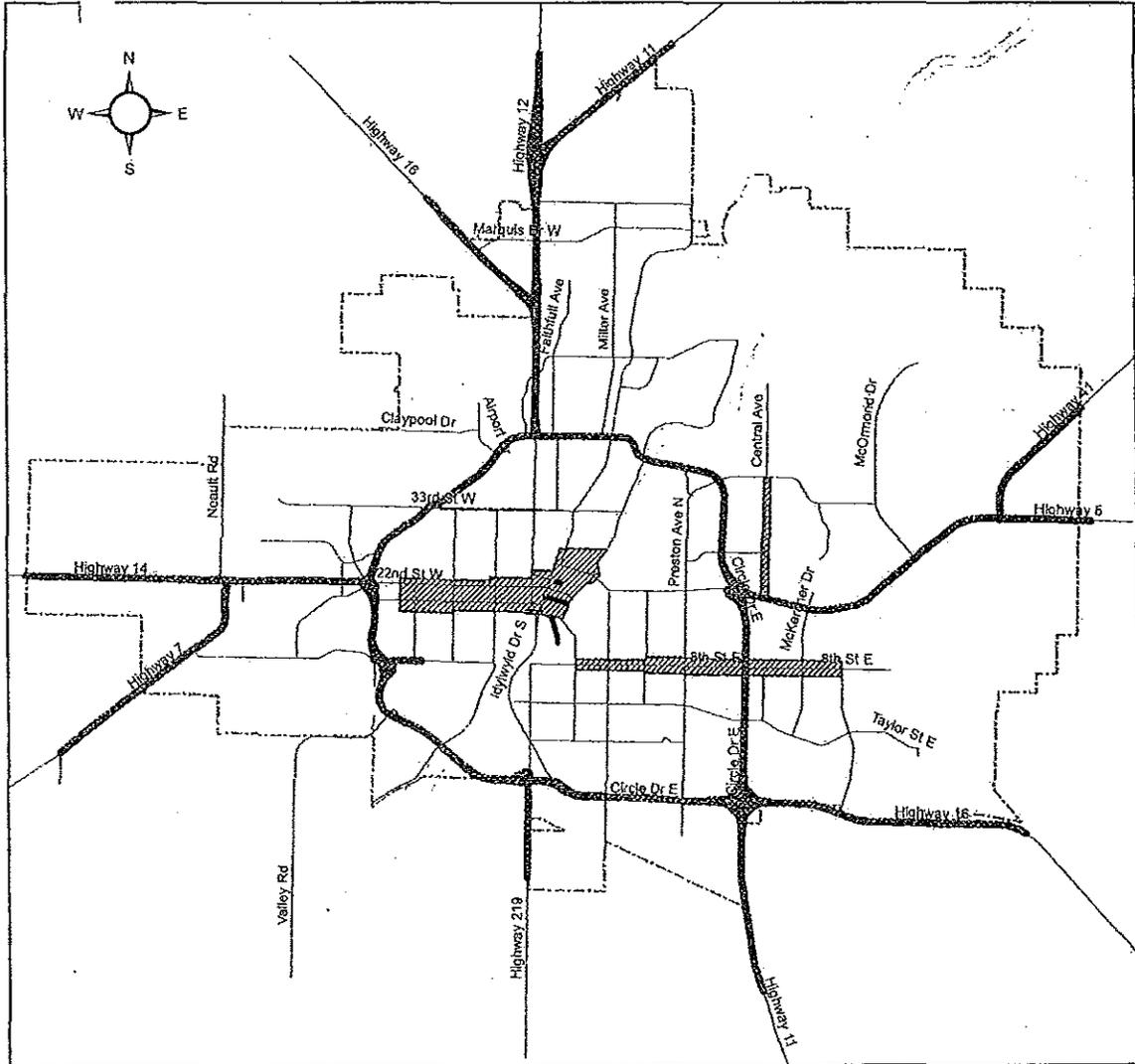
Read a first time this	day of	, 2014.
Read a second time this	day of	, 2014.
Read a third time and passed this	day of	, 2014.

Mayor

City Clerk

Schedule "A" to Bylaw No. 9176

Schedule "A"



-  Dangerous Goods Route
-  Restricted Roadways
 - Victoria Ave - 19th St to 11th St
 - 23rd St - 2nd Ave to 3rd Ave
 - 21st St - Spadina Cres to 1st Ave
 - 19th St - 1st Ave to Ave B
-  Restricted Access Districts
(Including 33rd St between Alberta Ave to the CNR tracks)
-  City Limits

Schedule "B" to Bylaw No. 9176

Schedule "B"

Schedule of Dangerous Goods Routes

Thoroughfare	From	To
Highway 11	South City Limits	Circle Drive
Highway 16	South City Limits	Circle Drive
Circle Drive	Highway 11/16	College Drive
Highway 5	East City Limits	Circle Drive
Highway 41	East City Limits	Highway 5
Circle Drive	College Drive	Idylwyld Drive
Idylwyld Drive	North City Limits	Circle Drive
North Highway 11, 12 & 16	North City Limits	Idylwyld Drive North
Circle Drive	Idylwyld Drive	22 nd Street
Highways 7/14	West City Limits	Circle Drive
Circle Drive	Highway 7/14/22 nd Street	11 th Street
11 th Street	Circle Drive	Avenue W
Circle Drive	11 th Street	Lorne Avenue
Lorne Avenue/Highway 219	South City Limits	Circle Drive
Circle Drive	Highway 219 & Lorne Avenue	Highway 11 & 16

Schedule "C" to Bylaw No. 9176

Schedule "C"

Restricted Access Districts

- From the north-west corner of First Avenue and Queen Street, east on the north side of Queen Street to the north-east corner of Queen Street and Spadina Crescent;
- South on the east side of Spadina Crescent to the south-east corner of 19th Street and the Broadway Bridge;
- West on the south side of 19th Street to the south-east corner of Avenue P and 19th Street;
- South on the east side of Avenue P to the projection of the south side of 19th Street;
- West on the south side of 19th Street to the south-east corner of Witney Avenue and 19th Street;
- North on the east side of Witney Avenue to the north-east corner of Witney Avenue and 23rd Street;
- East on the north side of 23rd Street to the north-west corner of Idylwyld Drive and 23rd Street;
- North on the west side of Idylwyld Drive to the north-west corner of Idylwyld Drive and 24th Street;
- East on the north side of 24th Street to the north-west corner of 1st Avenue and 24th Street;
- North on the west side of 1st Avenue to the north-west corner of 1st Avenue and Queen Street;
- West on the north side of 33rd Street from the north-west corner of Alberta Avenue to the CNR tracks east of Circle Drive;
- Southerly parallel along the CNR tracks to the south curb of 33rd Street;
- East on the south side of 33rd Street to a line projected south from the west curb of Alberta Avenue;

Schedule "C" (Continued)

- North to the north-west corner of Alberta Avenue;
- From the east side of Broadway Avenue at a point 100 metres north of the north side of 8th Street, east on a line 100 metres north of the north side of 8th Street to the west side of Cumberland Avenue;
- North on the west side of Cumberland Avenue to a point 150 metres north of the north side of 8th Street;
- East on a line 150 metres north of the north side of 8th Street to the west side of Boychuk Drive;
- South on the west side of Boychuk Drive to a point 150 metres south of the south side of 8th Street;
- West on a line 150 metres south of the south side of 8th Street to the west side of Cumberland Avenue;
- North on the west side of Cumberland Avenue to a point 100 metres south of the south side of 8th Street;
- West on a line 100 metres south of the south side of 8th Street to the east side of Broadway Avenue;
- North on the east side of Broadway Avenue to a point 100 metres north of the north side of 8th Street;
- From the south side Attridge Drive at a point 50 metres west of the west side of Central Avenue, south on a line 50 metres west of the west side of Central Avenue to College Drive;
- East on College Drive to a point 80 metres east of the prolongation of the east side of Central Avenue;
- North on a line 80 metres east of the east side of Central Avenue to the south side of 115th Street;
- West on 115th Street to a point 50 metres of the prolongation of the east side of Central Avenue;
- North on a line 50 metres east of the east side of Central Avenue to the south side of Attridge Drive;
- West on the south side of Attridge Drive to a point 50 metres west of the west side of Central Avenue.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

REPORT
of the
PLANNING AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Composition of Committee

Councillor M. Loewen, Chair
Councillor C. Clark
Councillor T. Davies
Councillor R. Donauer
Councillor P. Lorje

1. The Junction Improvement Strategy
(Files CK. 4000-8 X 4110-39 X 4000-13 and PL. 4110-72)

RECOMMENDATION: that the key strategies and recommendations in The Junction Improvement Strategy be endorsed.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated February 13, 2014, requesting endorsement of the Junction Improvement Strategy.

The Municipal Planning Commission considered the report at its meeting held on March 4, 2014, and resolved that it be submitted to the Planning and Operations Committee recommending that it be submitted to City Council for endorsement of the key strategies and recommendations.

The Planning and Operations Committee reviewed the report with the Administration at its meeting held on March 11, 2014, and supports the above recommendations. The Committee requested that the Administration ensure that the key stakeholders receive a copy of the report in sufficient time to review it before being submitted to City Council.

A copy of The Junction Improvement Strategy can be viewed on the City's website at www.saskatoon.ca by clicking "R" for Reports to Council.

**2. Varsity View Local Area Plan
(Files CK. 4000-15 and PL. 4110-31)**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the Varsity View Local Area Plan be approved;
 - 2) that the Administration undertake implementation of the recommendations outlined in the Varsity View Local Area Plan; and
 - 3) that the Administration provide a separate report regarding the Local Area Plan process in general, including the implementation of recommendations.

Attached is a memo dated April 1, 2014, from the Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission, indicating the Commission's support of the recommendations of the March 17, 2014 report of the General Manager, Community Services Department.

Also attached is a communication received April 7, 2014, from the Varsity View Community Association, expressing support of the Plan.

The Planning and Operations Committee reviewed the report and the letter from the Varsity View Community Association with the Administration at its meeting held on April 8, 2014, and supports the recommendations above.

Copies of the Varsity View Local Area Plan Final Summary Report and Varsity View Local Area Plan Final Report can be viewed on the City's website at www.saskatoon.ca by clicking "R" for Reports to Council.

**3. Annual Report on the 2013 – 2022 Housing Business Plan
(Files CK. 750-1 and PL. 950-26 X 950-27)**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the 2013 annual report on the 2013 - 2022 Housing Business Plan be received as information;
 - 2) that the annual target for 2015 be set at 480 housing units across the attainable housing continuum; and
 - 3) that the Administration report to the 2015 Business Plan and Budget meeting regarding funding sources to potentially fund the \$750,000 option.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 19, 2014, presenting the annual report on the City of Saskatoon 2013 - 2022 Housing Business Plan and recommending housing targets and funding allocations for 2015.

Your Committee has reviewed the report with the Administration and supports the above recommendations.

**4. Jack Adilman Capital Grant Fund Awards 2014
(Files CK. 1870-25 and RS. 1860-23)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 26, 2014, providing information on funding support awarded for the 2014 Jack Adilman Capital Grant Fund Awards.

Your Committee has reviewed the report and is forwarding it to City Council for information.

**5. 2014 Saskatchewan Lotteries Community Grant Program Results
(Files CK. 1860-19 and RS. 1870-2-6)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 14, 2014, providing information on funding support awarded in the 2014 Saskatchewan Lotteries Community Grant Program.

Your Committee has reviewed the report and is forwarding it to City Council for information.

6. Communications to Council

From: David Durkin
Date: December 10, 2013
Subject: Commemoration for the Late Nelson Mandela
(Files CK. 205-5 X 100-10 and RS. 205-1)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 19, 2014, be received as information; and
 - 2) that Nelson Mandela's name be submitted to the Naming Advisory Committee for consideration.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 19, 2014, providing an update on activities to honour the life of Nelson Mandela.

Your Committee has reviewed this report with the Administration, which included a discussion regarding forwarding Nelson Mandela's name to the Naming Advisory Committee for consideration, and supports the above recommendations.

7. Year-End Report – Social Development Section Initiatives – 2013
(Files CK. 430-34 and RS. 430-8)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department dated March 25, 2014, providing a summary of the initiatives undertaken through the Social Development Section of the Community Development Division in 2013.

Your Committee has reviewed the report with the Administration and is forwarding it to City Council for information.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor M. Loewen, Chair

Office of the City Clerk

To: Secretary
Planning and Operations Committee

Date: March 5, 2014

Phone: (306) 975-3240

Our File: CK. 4000-8

From: Secretary,
Municipal Planning Commission

Your File:

Re: The Junction Improvement Strategy

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated February 13, 2014, requesting endorsement of the key strategies and recommendations of "The Junction Improvement Strategy".

The Municipal Planning Commission considered this matter at its meeting held on March 4, 2014, and resolved that it be submitted to the Planning and Operations Committee recommending:

"that the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated February 13, 2014, be submitted to City Council recommending that the key strategies and recommendations of "The Junction Improvement Strategy" be endorsed.

:el

cc: General Manager, Community Services Department
Director of Planning and Development Wallace
Senior Planner Andre, Planning and Development Section

TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: February 13, 2014
SUBJECT: The Junction Improvement Strategy
FILE NO.: CK. 4000-8, x CK. 4110-39, x CK. 4000-13 and PL. 4110-72

RECOMMENDATION: that the following report be forwarded to the Planning and Operations Committee recommending that it be submitted to City Council recommending the endorsement of the key strategies and recommendations in The Junction Improvement Strategy.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present “The Junction Improvement Strategy” (Strategy) to City Council for endorsement and to explain the key strategies and recommendations of the document. Attached is a copy of the Strategy, as prepared by the Neighbourhood Planning Section (see Attachment 1).

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Strategy’s study area encompasses the area where the Pleasant Hill, Riversdale, and West Industrial neighbourhoods meet.
2. The Strategy includes specific concept areas that identify potential future uses that seek to build on the increasing investor confidence in the area and achieve the goals of area stakeholders and the City of Saskatoon (City).
3. The Strategy identifies nine key strategies for the area and 27 specific recommendations, mainly directed at internal divisions. If endorsed by City Council, the recommendations will be treated similarly to the Local Area Plan (LAP) recommendations.

STRATEGIC GOAL

By combining a new concept for the area with specific recommendations, this initiative supports the Strategic Goals of Moving Around, Economic Diversity and Prosperity, Environmental Leadership, and Quality of Life.

BACKGROUND

Between 2002 and 2008, LAP’s for Pleasant Hill, West Industrial, and Riversdale were adopted, each of which focused on various improvements for their respective neighbourhood.

The Strategy is not intended to replace the LAP’s, but rather update and connect them together in response to recent investments and changes in the area.

The Junction Study Area (The Junction) is bounded by 21st Street to the north, Avenue H to the east, 17th Street to the south, and Avenues P and R to the west. The area’s

proximity to larger redevelopment projects such as Pleasant Hill Village, Monarch Yards, Station 20 West, and increased interest by the private sector for redevelopment has triggered the need for a comprehensive Strategy for the area.

REPORT

Highlights of the Plan

The Strategy involves nine key strategies, each reflective of stakeholder input and the overall vision for the area. They revolve around public realm improvements, identifying future uses for vacant/contaminated lands, increasing investor confidence, and developing specific recommendations for improvements within the area.

Within each of the nine strategies, specific recommendations have been created to help achieve these goals. The Strategy recommendations are intended to facilitate immediate improvements and continue the successful transformation of the area, and each is assigned to a specific City department or division.

In addition, certain areas of The Junction are designated as specific concept areas to identify preferred land uses related to the nine strategic areas (see map on Page 11 of the Strategy):

1. **Transition Zone**
In this area, reuse of existing industrial properties should occur as they become available, transitioning the area from heavy industrial to uses more complementary with the surrounding neighbourhoods.
2. **Industry and Artistry**
By marketing and promoting The Junction as a destination for entrepreneurs and creative industries, a unique and vibrant business area will result.
3. **Cultural Branding, History, and Heritage**
The unique heritage of The Junction should be promoted, conserved, and retained by recognizing heritage properties and historic churches in the area, and through the installation of historical markers and public events.
4. **The Green Square**
This area, bordered by 19th and 20th Streets and Avenues K and M, currently contains vacant and contaminated parcels. It has the potential to produce renewable energy while land is reclaimed and lead to future reuse and development.
5. **Growth/Renewal**
This concept area of The Junction has the potential to transform into a vibrant pedestrian area with rejuvenated housing. In the long term, this area should serve as a transition, with higher density properties closer to 20th Street transitioning to single-family dwellings towards 19th Street.

The Strategy also recommends broader improvements throughout The Junction regarding connections to other areas, pedestrian improvements on 20th Street, and

access to leisure and recreation facilities. By combining specific recommendations with broader strategies and land use goals, the Strategy will set out to achieve the vision identified by area stakeholders.

Recommendation Priority List

In June 2013, the Neighbourhood Planning Section hosted a public open house to present the draft Strategy and obtain community feedback. Approximately 80 stakeholders were in attendance, and attendees were given the option to indicate which recommendations they felt were a priority. The top eight recommendations, in the order they appear in the Strategy, are:

- 1) that a plan for banners, garbage receptacles, benches, and art placement be developed for the areas marked in yellow on the concept map;
- 2) that pedestrian crossings in the area be improved;
- 3) that an owner-oriented strategy be developed to address the problem of dilapidated and run-down properties, accessory buildings, and fences;
- 4) that a coordinated property maintenance sweep of the area should be conducted;
- 5) that the Safety Pathway be completed, and corporate funding options be explored;
- 6) that a new leisure centre, within reasonable walking distance of The Junction, be considered;
- 7) that urban agriculture be expanded in The Junction; and
- 8) that rezoning of heavy industrial properties be considered in conjunction with land use and/or ownership changes.

The responses of stakeholders at the open house were used to make final changes to the recommendations, and the input received will play a key role in prioritizing the implementation of the Strategy.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

The option exists for City Council to not endorse the Strategy as presented. In this case, the Administration would request further direction.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications at this time. Specific recommendations that involve policy implications, such as potential zoning changes, will be brought forward individually.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications at this time. The majority of the recommendations in the Strategy are directed at specific divisions or departments, and will be considered similar to LAP recommendations. The LAP Implementation budget can be utilized for appropriate small scale recommendations.

Completion of major recommendations, such as the potential establishment of a leisure centre in the area, would be the subject of future Capital Budget requests.

Alternative funding options, such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF), could also be explored for use in this area. Further investigation of the applicability of using this form of financing will be undertaken by the Administration.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

A Steering Committee, comprised of members of the Community Services Department, the Riversdale Business Improvement District Executive Director, and local stakeholders, provided input and direction regarding the Strategy. In 2012, the following community feedback initiatives were conducted during the early phases of the project:

- 1) planning sessions (three) and one-on-one interviews with key stakeholder groups in the area. Examples of these included individuals from community associations in the area, St. Paul's Hospital, Station 20 West, SherCom Industries, St. George's Parish, and St. Mary's School;
- 2) a public open house for all interested residents and stakeholders; and
- 3) an online discussion forum for residents and stakeholders that were unable to attend the open house or any of the workshop meetings.

The Junction Public Engagement Results Summary Report and The Junction Background Report were created in preparation for the Strategy, to gauge what stakeholders value and think is important to integrate into a long-term strategy for the area. In addition, extensive pedestrian/cyclist counts were conducted with the assistance of the University of Saskatchewan.

In June 2013, a public open house was held to present draft recommendations to interested stakeholders. In 2013, additional one-on-one interviews were held with Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op and Unified Minds Youth Action Group to obtain more input on the Strategy.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

Upon endorsement by City Council, the Strategy will be posted on the City's website and interested stakeholders will be notified of the project's completion. Ongoing communication and inquiries regarding the Strategy will be managed by the Neighbourhood Planning Section. As individual recommendations are pursued, a specific communication plan will be created.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

Upon endorsement by City Council, the 27 recommendations will be treated similarly to LAP recommendations. Progress on each recommendation will be monitored by the Neighbourhood Planning Section's Implementation Planner. Implementation will begin with short-term recommendations and small scale recommendations can be funded by

the LAP Implementation budget. Implementation of the recommendations will be ongoing and executed similarly to approved LAP recommendations. Due to the long-term focus of some recommendations, completion of the entire Strategy will be a multi-year project.

Regular progress updates will be requested from other divisions impacted by the recommendations. All departments and divisions referenced in the Strategy have reviewed the relevant sections of the document.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

No environmental and/or greenhouse gas implications have been identified at this time.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no specific safety or CPTED recommendations outlined in the Strategy.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENT

1. The Junction Improvement Strategy

Written by: Konrad Andre, Senior Planner
Planning and Development

Reviewed by: “Laura Hartney”
For Alan Wallace,
Director of Planning and Development

Approved by: “Bob Baran”
For Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: “February 20, 2014”

Approved by: “Jeff Jorgenson”
For Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: “February 26, 2014”



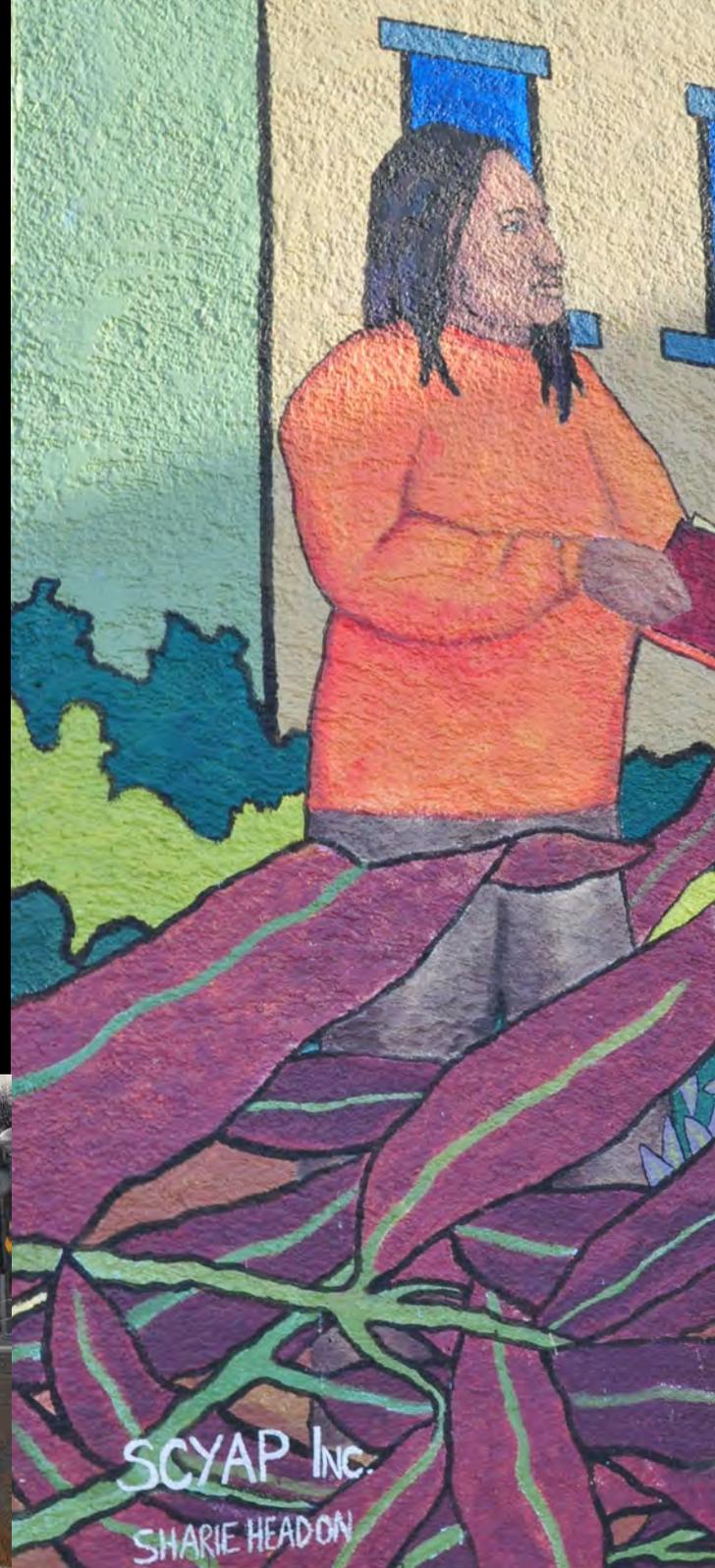
Improvement Strategy

Final Report - March 2014



Junc-tion (j ngk sh n) n.

1. The act or process of joining or the condition of being joined.
2. A place where two things join or meet, especially a place where two roads or railway routes come together and one terminates.
3. A transition layer or boundary between two different materials or between physically different regions in a single material.





**THE
JUNCTION**

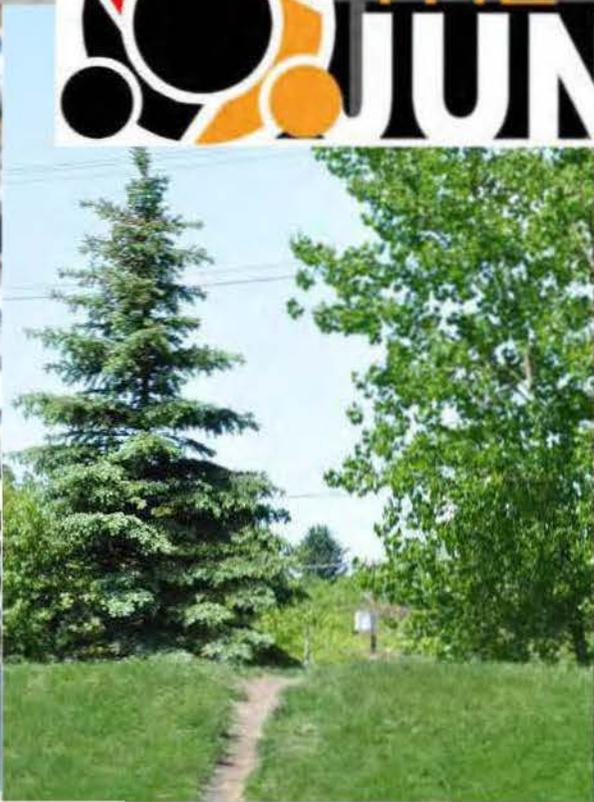


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The Junction Study

The Junction is located at the cross section of three Saskatoon neighbourhoods: Pleasant Hill, Riversdale, and West Industrial, and separated by the CP Rail line. The Study Area is bounded by 21st Street to the north, Avenue H to the east, 17th Street to the south, and Avenues P and R to the west. The area's proximity to larger redevelopment projects such as Pleasant Hill Village, Monarch Yards, Station 20 West, and increased interest by the private sector for redevelopment is triggering the need for a comprehensive Improvement Strategy for the area.

Purpose

The purpose of the Junction Improvement Strategy is to link together redevelopment projects in the three neighbourhoods by recommending public realm improvements, identifying future uses for vacant/contaminated lands, increasing investor confidence, and to develop specific recommendations for improvements within the area.

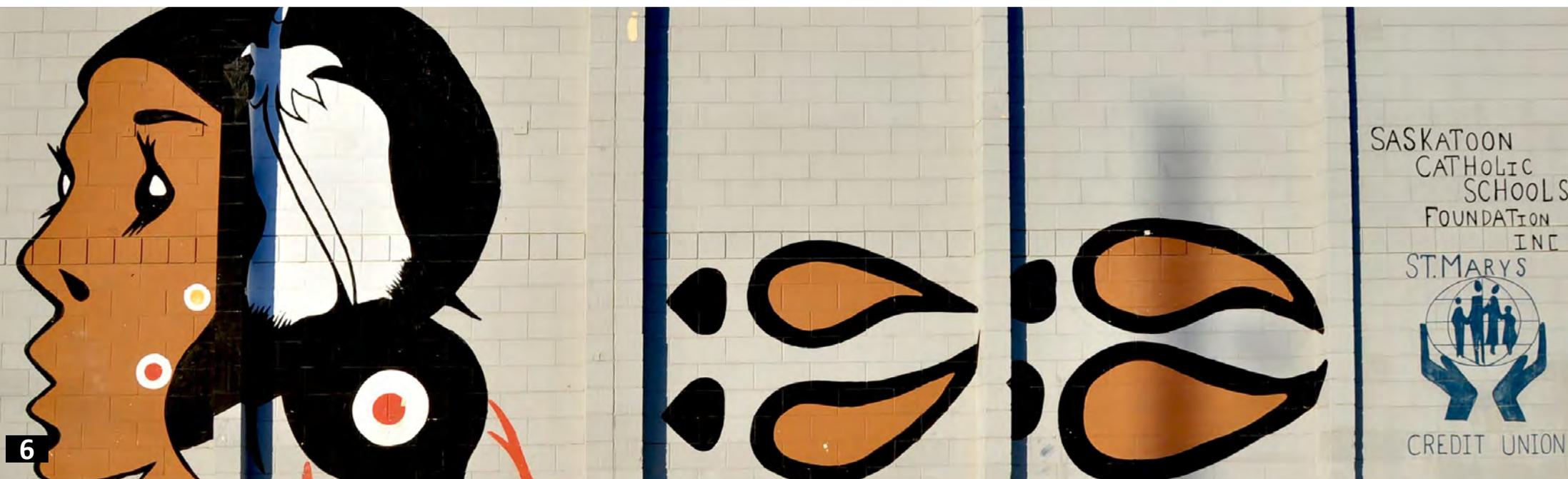


Special Thanks

Riversdale Business Improvement District
Saskatoon Tribal Council
Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op
Riversdale Community Association
St . Paul's Hospital
KC Charities
St. Mary's Wellness & Education Centre
Pleasant Hill Community School
Princess Alexandra School
La Troupe du Jour

Station 20 West
Shercom Industries
Atlas Industries
Pleasant Hill Community Association
Shamrock Seeds Ltd.
Three Sisters Bakery
AODBT Architecture + Interior Design Ltd.
Quint Development
Ukrainian Sisters of St. Joseph of Saskatoon
Saskatoon Housing Authority

20th Street Saskatoon Library
Saskatoon Police Service
Saskatoon Fire Department
CHEP Good Food Inc.
Luna Metals
Unified Minds
Columbian Place
The Junction Steering Committee



Introduction and Vision

The Junction area is in transition. At the intersection of three historic Saskatoon neighbourhoods, it offers a unique blend of residential, commercial and industrial lands with strong linkages to the City Centre and riverbank. It has an active street life, greenspace, and services within a short walking distance. Culture and attitudes are changing within The Junction, as investor confidence increases and development occurs at an accelerated rate. Residents of The Junction view the people as the ‘gems’ of their neighbourhood. The Junction continues to evolve with an influx of newcomers, and people who live and work here have an unwavering enthusiasm for the area that has been constant through challenging times. By combining a new concept for the area with specific recommendations, The Junction Improvement Strategy will help work towards accomplishing the City of Saskatoon’s Strategic Goals - specifically related to the Goals of *Moving Around, Quality of Life, Environmental Leadership, and Economic Diversity & Prosperity*.

Today and into the future, the fundamental challenge for the area is to blend all the elements that make it unique without major displacement. The Junction Improvement Strategy seeks to build on the momentum already started and looks for creative connections where possible. When fully realized, The Junction area will be a shining example of a truly complete community.





Background

Between 2002 and 2008, three neighbourhood plans were adopted through the Local Area Planning process, which focused on various improvements for each particular neighbourhood. The main themes of each Local Area Plan (LAP) were as follows:

- **Pleasant Hill (2002):** Improving safety and reversing the effects of socio-economic decline.
- **West Industrial (2004):** Formalizing the historic industrial area by improving traffic flow and infrastructure, recognizing its future desirability once a south bridge is built.
- **Riversdale (2008):** Renewal of the historical 20th Street business district and larger improvements near the river.

The Junction Improvement Strategy is not intended to replace the LAPs, but rather update and connect them together in response to recent investments and changes in the area.

Two background documents were created in preparation for The Junction Improvement Strategy, both of which are available at www.saskatoon.ca/go/thejunction:

The Junction Public Engagement Results Summary Report: Public consultation and public activity research was completed in 2012, and included extensive pedestrian and cyclist counts in the area. The goal of public engagement was to take participants through an interactive process to explore and better understand their perceptions regarding The Junction and to gauge what they value and think is important to integrate into a long-term strategy for the area. **Appendix 2** (page 26) provides a brief summary of the Public Engagement Results Summary Report.

The Junction Background Report provides detailed information and analysis of the area, and was utilized extensively in the preparation of the Improvement Strategy. Topics covered include demographics, land use, parks, infrastructure, transportation, and environmental concerns.



Executive Summary

The recommendations of The Junction Improvement Strategy involve nine key strategies:

- 1 - Public Amenity and Design:** Improve the public realm by providing street furniture, creation of a Public Amenity Program, ensuring pedestrian safety, and mitigating railway influence.
- 2 - Private Property Maintenance and Responsibility:** Promote property maintenance through owner-oriented strategies.
- 3 - Completing the Corridor, Connecting Communities and Destinations:** Complete the Safety Pathway and improve linkages, wayfinding, and transit.
- 4 - Environmental Leadership:** Investigate remediation of vacant sites and feasibility of producing renewable energy.
- 5 - Arts, Heritage, and Education:** Celebrate the history of the area through heritage preservation and programming.
- 6 - Health, Recreation and Parks:** Improve leisure access and park improvements.
- 7 - Land Use and Transition:** Create appropriate transitions between land uses; transition from industrial to mixed uses and review zoning on 20th Street.
- 8 - Strategic Growth:** Decrease vacant lots and promote housing ownership and renewal.
- 9 - Entrepreneurship and Creative Industries:** Create a cluster of entrepreneurial and innovative activity.

Within each of the nine strategic areas, specific recommendations have been created to help achieve these goals. The Junction recommendations are intended to facilitate immediate improvements and to continue the successful transformation of the area, and each is assigned to a specific City of Saskatoon Department or division. **The Junction Priority List** (page 24), reflects which recommendations are a priority for the community, and as such the priority list will support and guide implementation of the Strategy.

The Junction Concept Overview

- A. Transition Zone:** The Transition Zone (see map on page 11) is the area bordered by 17th Street & the CP Rail tracks and Avenues N & P. In the Transition Zone, re-use of existing industrial properties should occur as they become available, transitioning the area from heavy industrial to uses more complementary with the surrounding neighbourhoods. Where feasible, large buildings should be re-used to showcase environmental and sustainability benefits.
- B. Industry and Artistry:** By marketing and promoting The Junction as a destination for entrepreneurs and creative industries, a unique and vibrant business area will result. This part of The Junction should provide a mix of employment - public consultation revealed that non-disruptive, light industrial uses in the area are important for providing varied and higher-wage job opportunities, which aligns with the City's Strategic Goal of Economic Diversity and Prosperity. It is important to note that this district would target businesses that use artistic talents - such as furniture-building and creative industries for example.
- C. Cultural Branding, History and Heritage:** The unique heritage of The Junction should be promoted, conserved and retained by recognizing heritage properties and historic Churches in the area, but also through the installation of historical markers and public events. Due to the concentration of Ukrainian cultural elements at Avenue M and 20th Street, there is potential to create Saskatoon's first Heritage Conservation District. Other cultures on 20th Street, both historical and current, should be formally recognized and promoted.
- D. The Green Square:** This area, bordered by 19th & 20th Streets and Avenues K & M, contains large pieces of vacant and contaminated land. It has the potential to produce renewable energy while land is reclaimed. Public consultation confirmed the importance of starting remediation on these vacant lots so that they can be reused and developed for the benefit of the community. As contaminated lands become available in the Green Square, a solar energy park could be constructed on the site while in-situ remediation is performed - a concept that has been implemented elsewhere. Once reclaimed, these sites should be given consideration to help address leisure needs in the core neighbourhoods.
- E. Growth / Renewal:** This concept area of The Junction has the potential to transform into a vibrant pedestrian area with rejuvenated housing. In the long-term, this area should serve as a transition, with higher-density properties closer to 20th Street transitioning to single-family dwellings towards 19th Street. In addition, area stakeholders have identified home ownership as a priority and that affordable housing should occur in a more balanced and less concentrated manner in this area and throughout The Junction.

The Improvement Strategy also recommends broader improvements throughout The Junction in the following areas:

Connectivity - Connectivity is an important aspect of the Strategy for The Junction – specifically connecting the area to both the City Centre and other neighbourhoods. The overriding concern from stakeholders is in regards to the safety of people crossing busy corridor streets such as 20th Street to access new developments (including schools and seniors centres) in the area. The other major obstacle in terms of connectivity and pedestrian corridors is with the CP rail line that bisects the area. Pedestrians and cyclists routinely cross these tracks without the assistance of defined crossings and often use the rail line as a path - as such, completion of the Safety Pathway is a key priority.

20th Street Commercial Corridor and Design - Good design can mitigate an unwelcoming urban environment. Currently, The Junction has a lack of urban design street enhancements and feels disjointed with the intersection of the rail line. Pedestrian improvements, including planters, benches, street trees and other amenities will enhance the area further by raising its level of aesthetic. On 20th Street, from Avenue H to Avenue P, pedestrian improvements will create a welcoming environment. An emphasis on improving safety at key intersections is a priority.

Health, Recreation and Parks - A recurring theme identified during public consultation was demand exceeding supply of leisure and recreation opportunities in the area, and the desire for a leisure centre nearby. Opportunities for enhancing Optimist Park were also identified.

THE JUNCTION CONCEPT



The Junction Recommendations

Public input is the foundation of The Junction Improvement Strategy and recommendations. The recommendations for The Junction were determined from extensive public consultation, previous Local Area Plans, and pedestrian/cyclist data collection. The recommendations in The Junction Improvement Strategy relate to the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Goals of Moving Around, Quality of Life, Environmental Leadership, and Economic Diversity & Prosperity.

The Junction Priority List (Appendix 1, Page 24) lists recommendations that community stakeholders view as most important based on an exercise conducted at the Open House; this List will help prioritize implementation. A priority plan of the recommendations will be developed in conjunction with key stakeholders, and community consultation will be an important part of implementation.

1. Public Amenity and Design

PEDESTRIAN-FOCUSED STREETSCAPING

Providing pedestrian amenities, such as street furniture, public art and banners at major intersections and along key streets will help to entice private investment, while improving connectivity and quality of life in The Junction. As such, it is recommended that Planning & Development (Urban Design) examine opportunities to provide pedestrian amenities in the short-term, and locations have been proposed based on data from The Junction Public Activity Studies.

Pedestrian amenities are intended to be installed in the short term while primary streetscape improvements will continue to be focused on 20th Street West from Idylwyld to Avenue H, in line with the 20th Street West Streetscape Master Plan. In addition, the Parks division should examine strategies for increasing the tree canopy in residential and industrial areas of The Junction, both on public and private property in the short-term. Over the long term, enhanced streetscaping will be added in other locations as resources allow for them. In addition to streetscape improvements, regular street sweeping and sidewalk repair should occur in The Junction.

Once a streetscape design is prepared, Planning & Development (Urban Design) should examine ways and opportunities to engage the community in revitalization efforts. For example, these could include art banner competitions and relying on youth employment groups to build public furniture for the area.

Lastly, as reinvestment in the area is leaning towards showcasing "green" design, streetscaping improvements should integrate environmentally sensitive design where possible. For example, bioswale retention planters and art projects using recycled materials have been suggested.



“A crosswalk in front of Station 20 West is urgently needed.”

- Stakeholder Comment, Open House 2013



Laguna Beach, California

Other cities have placed “Drains to Ocean” art signs on sidewalks over storm sewers as a design feature and to promote pollution awareness. A similar “Drains to River” program, with designs by local groups and artists, could begin in The Junction as part of a Public Amenity Program.

Good urban design is a key component in the City of Saskatoon’s broader Growth Plan to 500,000, and the City of Saskatoon will need to assess new ways of funding urban design projects within the City in a timely fashion. Installations such as benches, banners, and art placement can improve the public realm in The Junction immediately; while complete streetscaping treatment will follow as resources become available. This method will allow improvements to important corridors - such as 19th Street and Avenue H - in addition to 20th Street. The areas highlighted in **yellow** on the Concept Map should begin in the short term.

PUBLIC AMENITY PROGRAM

In addition to streetscaping, a Public Amenity Program can also improve the look and feel of an area. The intent of such a program would be for public groups to display and promote creative items and initiatives, specifically by allowing community stakeholders to engage and invest in the community by facilitating furniture placement, street painting, murals, banner competitions, and event creation while keeping with the broader mandate for improving public spaces in the city. Previously, the Riversdale LAP recommended the creation of a heritage committee; a Public Amenity Program, with a larger public component may be more applicable for The Junction.

It is recommended:

- 1.1** That by 2017, the Planning & Development (Urban Design) and Community Development divisions - In consultation with the Riversdale Business Improvement District and property owners - develop a plan for streetscape improvements such as banners, garbage receptacles, shelters/benches, and art placement to be installed throughout The Junction.
- 1.2** That the Planning & Development (Urban Design) and Community Development divisions, in conjunction with community stakeholders, consider the creation of a new Public Amenity Program for The Junction within the next three years.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY AND INCREASED WALKABILITY

Pedestrian safety improvements should be a priority to ensure safe linkages throughout the area, specifically in school corridor areas. Stakeholders have identified speeding on 19th Street as a concern, and this issue should continue to be monitored by the Saskatoon Police Service. Safe pedestrian crossings are also important in the vicinity of Station 20 West, which serves as a major community focal point. Improvements to crossings could include on-street painting, pedestrian actuated lights, corner bulbing, flower pots, or narrowing the roadway for pedestrians and increasing their visibility to drivers.

- 1.3** That Transportation and Planning & Development (Urban Design) divisions develop a plan to improve pedestrian safety at:
 - a. Avenue H at 17th and 19th Streets;
 - b. Avenue N at 19th Street, with improvements extending beyond the CP Rail crossing;
 - c. 20th Street West at Avenue H, N, and P; and 20th Street between Avenue K and L at the CP Rail crossing; and
 - d. Avenue P from 17th to 19th Street West.

MITIGATE RAILWAY INFLUENCE

The railway crossing on 20th Street creates a visual and physical barrier for pedestrians, and the visual gap is further exacerbated by flanking vacant sites. Federal guidelines dictate railway crossing design for safety reasons; however, efforts should be made to lessen the visual dominance of the railway crossing and increase the comfort of pedestrians. In addition, a rail under/overpass at 20th Street would further reduce railway influence and decrease travel times to St. Paul's Hospital. In the short term, pedestrian comfort can be improved through:

- street painting,
- adjacent art and furniture placement, and
- development on vacant lots.

“Property owners should be more responsible for their properties.”

- Stakeholder Comment, Open House 2013



2. Private Property Maintenance and Responsibility

PRIVATE PROPERTY CLEAN UPS - IMPROVING THE PRIVATE REALM

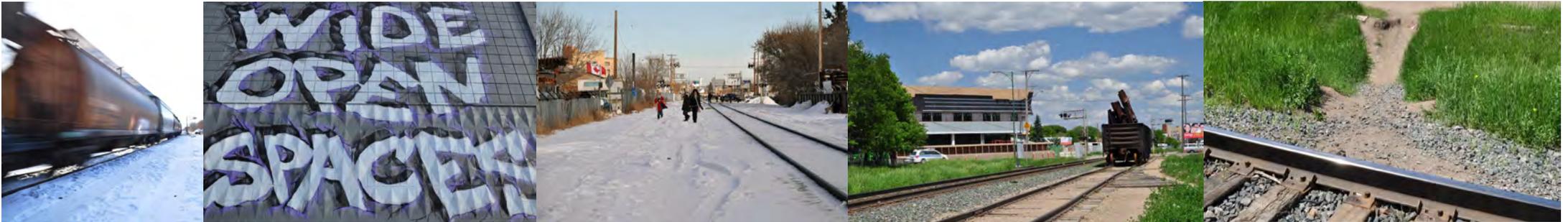
Maintenance of private property benefits all stakeholders in The Junction. Formally encouraging the removal or replacement of dilapidated accessory buildings on private property ties into the larger strategy of renewal and revitalization. The Saskatoon Fire Department (Fire) has completed an inventory of older, run down and dilapidated buildings and fences within Riversdale, outside of The Junction. A total of 128 properties were catalogued and placed into 4 categories based on property condition: Aesthetic (39%), Maintenance (23%), Obsolete (22%), and Health and Safety (16%). Fire has completed enforcement on the majority of Health and Safety files. Such an inventory initiative in The Junction would assist with improving private property maintenance. Fire should continue to increase property maintenance enforcement in the area, and consider changes to the Property Maintenance Bylaw to allow more effective enforcement, regardless of the surrounding neighbourhood standard. Other initiatives include organized back lane tree maintenance (as done in Nutana in 2012), with the goal of improving appearance, reducing the opportunity for crime to occur, and improving perceptions of safety.

- 2.1** That Planning & Development establish an owner-oriented strategy to address the problem of dilapidated and run-down properties, accessory buildings and fences in The Junction (including the commercial area) and surrounding neighbourhoods.
- 2.2** That the Saskatoon Fire Department organize a coordinated property maintenance sweep of The Junction and surrounding areas, and consider other initiatives to increase maintenance by property owners and reduce opportunities for vandalism to occur.
- 2.3** That Planning & Development organize a back lane tree maintenance initiative in The Junction by 2016.

3. Completing the Corridor, Connecting Communities and Destinations

SAFETY PATHWAY

The Safety Pathway is a paved pedestrian/cyclist path that allows safe travel along the CP rail line. Completion of the Safety Pathway (formerly 'Rails with Trails') is crucial to promote walkability, increase mobility, improve safety and to connect The Junction with other areas of the city. Once the entire Safety Pathway (from North Downtown to Avenue W) is completed, this will provide a direct, safe connection to the downtown and destinations in between. It will also improve the general aesthetic of the railway line as it passes through the surrounding neighbourhoods, and good design will be a key component of the Pathway's success. In addition, businesses may be interested in sponsoring parts of the project, due to its direct positive impact on the connectivity and quality of life in surrounding neighbourhoods.



"The Safety Pathway is a big priority for us who go everywhere by bike."

- Stakeholder Comment, Open House 2013

To reduce inventory and maintenance costs, furniture such as benches and garbage receptacles along the Safety Pathway should be kept the same style as those used on the 20th Street West Streetscaping project. This will also create a continuous theme from 20th Street West to the Safety Pathway, improve connectivity, and encourage use of the Pathway.

3.1 That the Planning & Development and Transportation divisions support the Capital Project for the design and construction of the Safety Pathway, and explore corporate/private funding opportunities for this project. In addition, a more applicable and relevant name (other than Safety Pathway) should be given to the project before completion.

LINKAGES AND NODES

Pedestrian and cyclist counts in The Junction revealed the importance of walking and cycling to area residents and stakeholders. As an active pedestrian and cycling environment, movement networks are already very entrenched in the area. Strengthening the connection between The Junction and other areas is crucial to the growth and transformation of the area. With its proximity to downtown, River Landing, and the Farmer's Market, 19th Street should provide a pedestrian and cyclist connection from The Junction to these areas. This would draw visitors from River Landing to 20th Street's unique retail and business areas; as well as improving the connection to St. Mary's Wellness & Education Centre and recreation areas.

3.2 That the Transportation division examine enhanced pedestrian and cycling facilities on 19th Street and review pedestrian crossings in The Junction as part of an area-wide study for safety, to enhance connectivity and encourage moving around.

3.3 That the Planning & Development and Transportation divisions conduct a comprehensive pedestrian and cyclist count in The Junction every five years, beginning in 2016.

WAYFINDING

To encourage new visitors to shop and play in Riversdale, River Landing and The Junction, appropriate signage and navigational tools should be created to entice visitors beyond Avenues A-C. By branding and marketing the area's special attractions through on-street maps and store directories (similar to those used in malls), and the use of technology (QR codes, for example), new visitors will feel more comfortable proceeding throughout the area knowing the attractions available to them. With offerings like the Ukrainian Museum, La Troupe du Jour, Sask Native Theatre, and many retail offerings, new shoppers will be more inclined to explore the area beyond the first few blocks of 20th Street West.

3.4 That, by 2016, the Riversdale Business Improvement District and Planning & Development (Urban Design), create an on-street attraction and store directory map to be placed on local poster boards, including placement in River Landing and the Farmer's Market.

TRANSIT

The Junction area has strong transit ridership rates along main corridors such as 20th Street; however, stakeholder comments noted that further transit improvements could be examined. As an employment area within the City, enhanced bus service and amenities, such as benches and shelters, would be beneficial in the southwest portion of The Junction. As such, improvements to transit service and amenities should occur over the long-term, in conjunction with increased redevelopment in the area, the Growing Forward! Shaping Saskatoon process, and implementation of The Junction Improvement Strategy recommendations. Consultation with business owners should occur prior to the placement of new bus shelters and benches in front of their location.



4. Environmental Leadership

INNOVATIVE REMEDIATION

The Green Square is the vacant land south of the CP Rail line, bordered by 19th & 20th Streets and Avenues K & M. These sites have the potential to showcase renewable energy and land reclamation. Previous environmental testing has shown underground contamination at the vacant city-owned property at 1202 19th Street West. The city-owned site and the neighbouring privately owned sites (1112 19th Street West and 301 Ave K South) hold potential for re-use as a community focal point, as identified by stakeholders.

As these vacant, contaminated lands become available in the **Green Square**, a solar energy park could be constructed on the site while in-situ remediation is performed. In other words, technology exists where soil can be decontaminated without digging up and disturbing the soil – thus allowing the installation of solar panels during this process. Such a demonstration project increases the City's energy from alternative sources and will cover some of the cost of decontamination. Once decontamination is complete, the solar panels would be removed and the land would be available for re-use.

“Green spaces, trees, and reclamation should be a priority.”

- Stakeholder Comment, Open House 2013

4.1 That, by 2015, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives and Planning & Development divisions report back on enhanced measures to deal with vacant/contaminated sites identified for future land use changes in The Junction.

4.2 That, by 2015, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives and Saskatoon Light & Power review the financial feasibility of combining a community renewable energy program in conjunction with site decontamination at 1202 19th Street West as a demonstration project.

With the availability of new remediation techniques, green energy sources, recycled building materials, and urban agriculture, The Junction could be positioned to facilitate new environmental learning opportunities and innovations; and new streetscape initiatives could make extensive use of green features and design. Partnerships with educational institutions would enhance potential research and innovations in this area, while increasing the area's profile in the city.

4.3 That Environmental & Corporate Initiatives investigate opportunities and explore partnerships for the creation of an environmental education program, to promote and foster adult and youth learning opportunities such as workshops and outdoor classrooms.



5. Arts, Heritage and Education

HERITAGE

In line with the City of Saskatoon Culture Plan, the unique heritage of The Junction should be promoted, conserved and retained. This includes recognizing heritage through built form, such as the St. Paul's nurse's residences and historic churches in the area, but also through storytelling, such as the installation of historical markers, and hosting public events. As an example, due to the concentration of Ukrainian cultural elements at Avenue M and 20th Street, there is potential to create a point of interest with a cohesive name and branding. Other cities, such as Regina, have created Heritage Conservation Districts, with the objectives of promoting and preserving heritage and character, and ensures new development is compatible with the established heritage character.

To add interest along 20th Street for pedestrians, historical markers/plaques should be placed at appropriate locations, for instance, a marker could be placed at 1002 20th St W (northwest corner of Ave J and 20th) noting the original site of the first Riversdale Library, which opened in 1954. Other potential locations include Avenue M and 20th Street and the old Imperial Oil site. In addition, bricks from the "Brick and Co Company" factory which stood at 1202 19th Street should be reused in historical markers for that property.

"This area is rich in culture and history, and it needs to be celebrated."

- Stakeholder Comment, Open House 2013



5.1 That Planning & Development consider the creation of a Heritage Conservation District in The Junction; and that the Community Development Arts and Culture Consultant and Planning & Development Heritage Planner work with the Riversdale BID and Urban Design to discuss installation of historical markers in The Junction.

The Library on 20th has been a welcome addition to the area. The Library is important for young families in the area, and during public consultation it was noted that an expansion of programming at the Library, especially programs related to literacy, would be beneficial.

5.2 That the Saskatoon Public Library, Library on 20th, explore additional programs that target young families and have a focus on literacy.

6. Health, Recreation and Parks

LEISURE AND RECREATION

A recurring suggestion during public consultation was a need for increased leisure opportunities and the desire for a City-operated leisure centre. Facilities such as the White Buffalo Youth Lodge currently serve the area, and its facilities include a gym, fitness equipment and a daycare. Although non-profit organizations are providing recreational programs in the area, public input noted that demand for leisure exceeds supply, and numerous stakeholders identified a City-operated leisure centre as a high priority for the area. It is important to note that initial public consultation occurred prior to the opening of St. Mary's Wellness & Education Centre, which would have filled some of the demand; however, this would not address larger leisure and recreation needs in city centre area neighbourhoods. Consultation done after the opening of St. Mary's confirmed a new leisure centre in the city centre area would greatly benefit youth in the area. Since walking is a primary means of transportation for some area stakeholders, a new leisure facility in the core neighbourhoods should be easily accessed by pedestrians.

6.1 That the Community Services Department explore the potential for a new leisure centre, including the use of partnerships, within reasonable walking distance of The Junction. Consideration should be given to the vacant lots in the Green Square, along 20th Street and Avenue K.



"The core needs and deserves a fully outfitted recreation centre...Shaw Centre, Cosmo, and Harry Bailey are too far away."

- Stakeholder Comment, Open House 2013

OPTIMIST PARK

During public consultation, comments were received about the condition of facilities in Optimist Park. For example, the current recreation unit and paddling pool are aging and in need of replacement. In addition, local stakeholders would like to see winter activities in the park to facilitate its use year-round - options mentioned include increasing the size of the toboggan hill or cross-country ski trails.

6.2 That the Recreation & Sport and Community Development divisions explore options to enhance Optimist Park, such as replacement of the recreation unit and paddling pool; and examine initiatives to increase use of the park year-round.



The Pleasant Hill Local Area Plan recommended that Steve Patola Park be returned to public use after the expiration of the exclusive lease in 2029, or earlier should it no longer be required by the St. George Seniors Club. However, consultation with the Seniors Club revealed a strong desire to keep the park in the hands of the group for the foreseeable future - as such, the long-term (post-2029) use, objective, and ownership of the Park should be clarified.

6.3 That, by 2015, the Planning & Development and Real Estate divisions meet with the St. George's Seniors Club to review and determine the long-term use, objective, and ownership of Steve Patola Park.

URBAN AGRICULTURE

During public consultation, numerous stakeholders expressed a desire for increased community garden space and urban agriculture. Additional community gardens can make an area more attractive, engage area residents, and provide access to healthy food. Initiatives such as urban agriculture, community gardens, and increasing access to high quality food creates healthy communities while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adding to the aesthetic of an area. In addition, this provides the added benefits of community pride, fostering relationships, and synergy with Station 20 West. Strategies to improve food security and urban growing practices should be considered in redevelopment projects within The Junction.

6.4 That The Junction Public Amenity Program, CHEP Good Food Inc, and Community Development consider expanding urban agriculture in The Junction, through initiatives such as community greenhouses, rooftop gardens, and raised planters. In addition, that Planning & Development create an implementation plan to review and integrate recommendations to improve food security and sustainability into broader policy documents (including the Official Community Plan and Zoning Bylaw) once the Saskatoon Regional Food System Assessment is complete.

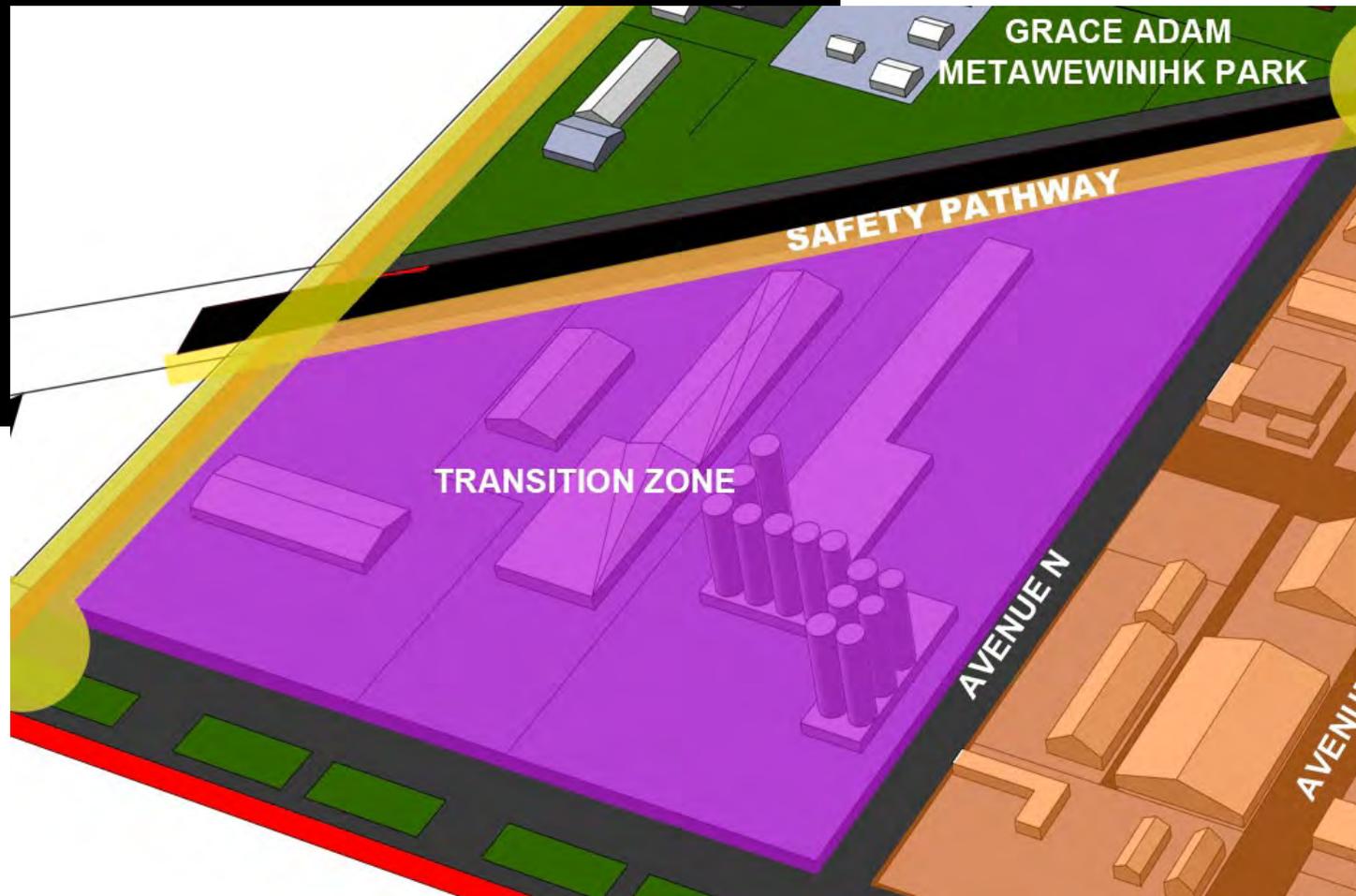
7. Land Use and Transition

INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION

The **Transition Zone** is the area bordered by 17th Street & the CP Rail tracks and Avenues N & P. Over the long-term, re-use of existing industrial properties should occur as they become available, transitioning the area from heavy industrial to uses more complementary to the surrounding neighbourhoods. Where feasible, large buildings should be re-used to showcase environmental and sustainability benefits. For example, large grain silos have been re-used around the world – thus promoting sustainability by saving such structures from demolition and the landfill. By exploring land swap and relocation options with heavy industrial users, the industrial transition process can be expedited. The majority of stakeholders involved in public consultation agreed that heavy industrial uses should not be in close proximity to residential areas.

7.1 That Planning and Development, in consultation with property owners, consider rezoning properties currently zoned heavy industrial to light industrial in The Junction in conjunction with land use and/or ownership changes.

7.2 That Planning and Development, in consultation with property owners, consider rezoning properties in the southeast corner of the Green Square (300 block of Ave K South) from IL1 (Light Industrial) to MX1 (Mixed-Use).



20TH STREET PRIORITY

20th Street is a hub of activity in The Junction, and reducing vacant sites will create a more pedestrian-friendly and cohesive form. Large vacant sites are acting as barriers to complete the street; and mixed-use commercial, office and housing should replace single family homes, underutilized single storey uses, and industrial storage sites on 20th Street.

After the release of the Riversdale Business Improvement District's Strategic Plan, a review of the B5 zoning on 20th Street should be undertaken to ensure that this zoning ensures the continued success of the commercial area and ensures desired uses are locating on the street - specifically that commercial and retail uses are promoted. Considerations should include provisions for a minimum height standard, retail at grade requirement, and creation of design guidelines.

7.3 That Planning & Development review the use of B5 zoning on 20th Street; specifically to ensure the commercial area remains vibrant, a pedestrian oriented street is maintained, and gradual densification occurs.

8. Strategic Growth

GRADUAL DENSIFICATION

The **Growth / Renewal** concept area of The Junction has the potential to transform into a vibrant pedestrian area with rejuvenated housing, specifically when done in conjunction with recommendation 7.3 - ensuring the 20th Street corridor remains vibrant. In the long-term, this area should serve as a transition, with higher-density properties closer to 20th Street transitioning to single-family dwellings towards 19th Street. In order to accomplish slightly higher density and flexibility, the R2 zoning in the majority of this area will have to be changed to accommodate multi-unit buildings.

A recurring recommendation from stakeholders in The Junction is that the City should encourage and promote the development of various housing opportunities of all types – not only affordable. Previous Local Area Plans also identified the need to address the deterioration of housing stock in the area, and the Neighbourhood Level Infill Design Guidelines will help improve residential areas by providing guidance for future individual infill projects within neighbourhoods.



8.1 That Planning & Development review the R2 zoning in the Growth / Renewal area of The Junction, with the goal of increasing density near 20th Street and rejuvenating housing in the area.

“The blessing of this area is you get to meet your neighbours everyday on the street because everyone walks.”

- Stakeholder Meeting, 2012

DECREASE VACANCY

Today, The Junction area includes approximately 62,500 square metres of vacant and underutilized space, with large tracts located along the main corridor of 20th Street. This presents a unique opportunity to transform The Junction into a lively, pedestrian-oriented space. The Vacant Lot & Adaptive Re-Use Incentive Program was created to help address these vacancy issues. While this program provides an incentive to develop vacant lots and buildings, it does not deter or penalize property owners from holding on to vacant lots and buildings. Some other North American cities utilize programs such as vacant lot and building registries, where owners of vacant buildings are required to pay a fee at regular intervals. This recoups costs for the municipality and also provides an incentive to fill the building or develop a vacant site. Under current legislation in Saskatchewan, municipalities cannot apply penalties or surcharges on vacant lots, and as a result, Planning & Development is currently investigating alternate methods and tools to discourage vacant lots.



HOUSING RENEWAL

The City's Housing Business Plan currently focuses on the creation of new attainable units. While this focus is crucial in ensuring housing remains affordable, renewing existing housing stock is not currently included in any housing programs. As such, a market housing renewal strategy would be beneficial. In addition, while stakeholders are supportive of revitalizing the area, it is important to ensure that housing opportunities continue to be available for a wide variety of income levels.

8.2 That Planning & Development examine the potential for a comprehensive market housing renewal strategy, with components that promote renovation of deteriorated housing, increase ownership, and maintain housing options for a variety of income levels.

9. *Entrepreneurship and Creative Industries*

Consultation with youth and Aboriginal groups revealed a unique concern in the area: that the majority of higher-wage employment opportunities are in areas that are difficult to access, such as the North Industrial Area. It can be difficult to access a job in the major industrial areas without a vehicle. The need for balanced growth in the Junction study area will continue to be dependent on improved and varied housing stock and increasing the opportunities for businesses to establish a presence in the area. Employment opportunities for well-paying jobs should be maintained and increased.

Concern was raised about having too many lower-wage retail jobs in The Junction, and that light industrial or manufacturing jobs play a very important role. While heavy industrial uses should be transitioned out of the area, non-disruptive and non-polluting light industrial businesses should be encouraged in certain locations, such as the Transition Zone and Industry and Artistry areas.

9.1 That Planning & Development review zoning in the area to ensure a variety of commercial, light industrial, retail, and institutional uses are permitted in the Transition Zone and Industry and Artistry areas - with the goal of providing more opportunities for better paying jobs and light industries to locate in the area.

Creative industries have been defined as those including advertising, architecture, art, crafts, design, fashion, film, music, performing arts, publishing, R&D, software, and TV and radio (Howkins, John (2001), *The Creative Economy: How People Make Money From Ideas*). By marketing and promoting The Junction as an area that appeals to creative industries, the transition away from heavy industrial can accelerate. Promoting creative and innovative industries also supports the City's Strategic Goal of Economic Diversity and Prosperity. In recent years, Saskatoon has seen a large number of entrepreneurs and investors coming to the city, and many of these visits are from those looking to expand or relocate to Saskatoon. Promoting The Junction as a place to invest fits well with the long-term development goals of the area.

9.2 That Planning & Development examine the feasibility of providing targeted incentives to encourage the development of creative industries in The Junction.

In consultation with youth and Aboriginal groups, concerns were raised about entrepreneurship - specifically, the lack of business start-up support for these groups. A business incubator in The Junction could help create an environment that facilitates business success and assists entrepreneurs through launch and start-up. While an incubator supports established businesses to grow, initiatives and programs in core areas that raise awareness about the requirements to start a business, especially home-based businesses, would be beneficial and would encourage more youth and Aboriginal people to start businesses.

9.3 That Planning & Development meet with Saskatoon Ideas Inc and local community/cultural organizations to explore the feasibility of a business incubator in The Junction, and explore programs to educate youth, Aboriginal, and immigrant groups about business creation.



Appendix 1: The Junction Priority List

At The Junction Open House, stakeholders were asked to rank the recommendations they feel are a priority - the top eight choices are listed below. The resulting priority list reveals the importance of each for stakeholders, and will be used to influence implementation decisions for The Junction Improvement Strategy.

Top Eight Recommendations

1.1: That by 2017, the Planning & Development (Urban Design) and Community Development divisions - In consultation with the Riversdale Business Improvement District and property owners - develop a plan for streetscape improvements such as banners, garbage receptacles, shelters/benches, and art placement to be installed throughout The Junction.

1.3: That Transportation the Planning & Development (Urban Design) divisions develop a plan to improve pedestrian safety at:

- a. Avenue H at 17th and 19th Streets;
- b. Avenue N at 19th Street, with improvements extending beyond the CP Rail crossing;
- c. 20th Street West at Avenue H, N, and P; and 20th Street between Avenue K and L at the CP Rail crossing; and
- d. Avenue P from 17th to 19th Street West.





Top Eight Recommendations

- 2.1:** That Planning & Development establish an owner-oriented strategy to address the problem of dilapidated and run-down properties, accessory buildings and fences in The Junction (including the commercial area) and surrounding neighbourhoods.
- 2.2:** That the Saskatoon Fire Department organize a coordinated property maintenance sweep of The Junction and surrounding areas, and consider other initiatives to increase maintenance by property owners.
- 3.1:** That the Planning & Development and Transportation divisions support the Capital Project for the design and construction of the Safety Pathway, and explore corporate/private funding opportunities for this project. In addition, a permanent name other than Safety Pathway should be chosen that is more applicable and relevant to this pathway.
- 6.1:** That the Community Services Department explore the potential for a new leisure centre, including the use of partnerships, within reasonable walking distance of The Junction. Consideration should be given to the vacant lots in the Green Square (20th Street and Avenue K).
- 6.4:** That The Junction Public Amenity Program, CHEP Good Food Inc, and Community Development work to expand urban agriculture in The Junction, through initiatives such as community greenhouses, rooftop gardens, and raised planters.
- 7.1:** That Planning and Development, in consultation with property owners, consider rezoning properties currently zoned heavy industrial to light industrial in The Junction in conjunction with land use and/or ownership changes.

Appendix 2: Public Engagement Summary

The following summary is taken from The Junction Public Engagement Results Summary Report, which includes information gathered from three planning sessions and stakeholder meetings, one-on-one interviews, and a public open house. The full report can be found at www.saskatoon.ca/go/thejunction.

Public Engagement Summary

Key stakeholders at the public input sessions would like to see a new strategy for The Junction that accommodates amenities for the growing number of both youth and seniors in this area, recognizes challenges associated with a busy rail line that bisects the neighbourhood, and vacant un-remediated sites contaminated from industrial use a generation ago. Discussion revolved around health and safety, the importance of affordable housing, but also, from some stakeholders, the importance of a strategy that also emphasizes a balance of average priced housing development in the area in order to appeal to a broad cross-section of Saskatoon residents of all income levels. Some stakeholders are concerned that social service agencies are over-represented in Riversdale and Pleasant Hill, and that this will suppress the natural rejuvenation of the area to average levels. They would like to see a new strategy balance the distribution of community outreach agencies in The Junction more proportionately throughout Saskatoon.

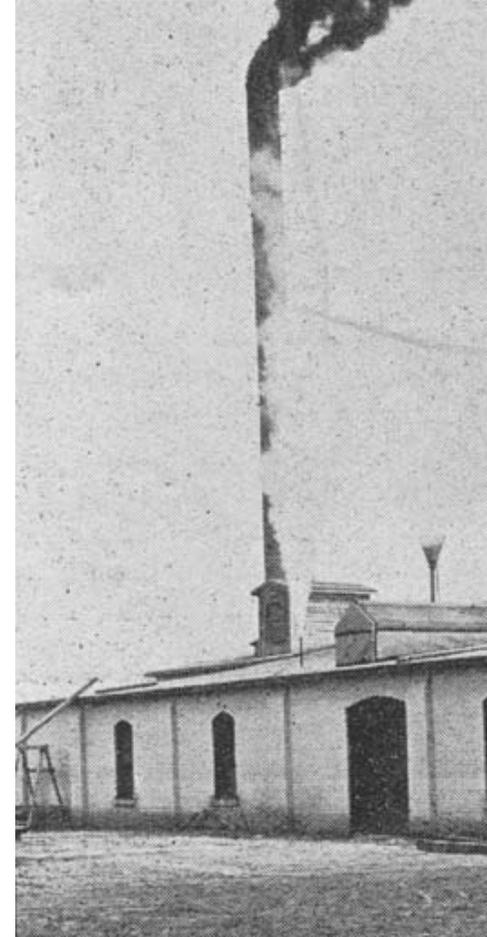
Stakeholders also talked about the challenges associated with the mix of industrial and residential development in the same area, the desire to transition heavy industrial to commercial use over time, and the connectivity challenges both within the area in terms of a lack of safe cross walks and pedestrian corridors, as well as the need for pathways, or a greenbelt, to connect The Junction to the City Centre and other neighbourhoods. The importance of having recreational opportunities in the area was also brought forward, as well as the benefits of a strategy that promotes urban agricultural policies.

Mix of Industrial and Residential Development:

Much of the input from key stakeholders regarding housing development, issues regarding the rail line, and health/safety in The Junction lead to discussion around the importance of a new strategy that recognizes the existing mix of industrial and residential uses in the area. Stakeholders believe the industrial area should be transitioned out of the neighbourhood over a 10-20 year period to give owners adequate time to adapt.

Health and Safety:

A new strategy should include provisions to ensure the health and safety of residents in The Junction community, just as it would in any community in Saskatoon. Specifically, stronger property maintenance bylaws and enforcement were seen as key to dealing with unsafe or undesirable housing.



Recreation and Culture Opportunities:

It is important to incorporate recreation, literacy, culture, and life skills opportunities into the new strategy, and some stakeholders would like to see a significant recreation centre constructed in the area.

Urban Agriculture & Community Gardens:

Some stakeholders suggest that it is important for a new strategy to incorporate provisions to promote urban agriculture. Urban agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in the city. Discussions around community gardens did not include the keeping of livestock. Some participants in the stakeholder discussion groups would like to see an environment that would facilitate significantly more people getting involved with small-plot urban gardening.



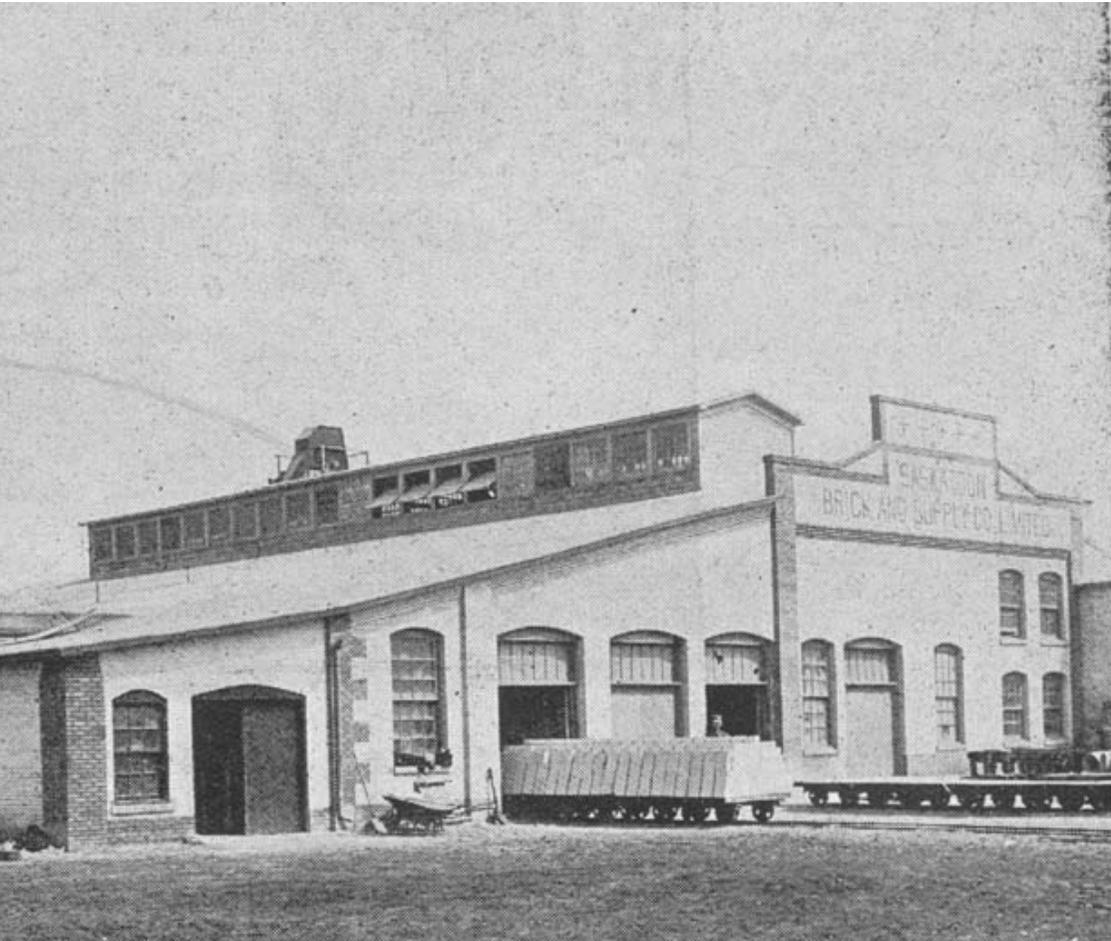
Connectivity:

Connectivity will be an important aspect of a new strategy for The Junction, both to the City Centre and to other neighbourhoods. The overriding concern from stakeholders is with the safety of people, mostly children, crossing busy corridor streets such as 20th Street to access new developments, schools and seniors centres being constructed in the area.

The other major concern in terms of connectivity and pedestrian corridors is with the CP rail line that bisects the residential neighbourhoods. Pedestrians routinely cross these tracks without the assistance of crossings. In the new strategy, some stakeholders would like to see the rail line purchased from CP and turned into a pedestrian and cyclist corridor pathway, or be used for light transit rail into the City Centre. If purchasing the rail line from CP is not feasible, stakeholders think it is important to develop a safe trail beside the active rail line.

Housing:

There was discussion in the stakeholder sessions that a new strategy for the Junction should include an emphasis on attainable housing in the area, including affordable ownership and entry-level housing for a variety of income levels. Stakeholders often suggest that there should be a balance in the new strategy in terms of the emphasis on affordable housing in The Junction; specifically that affordable housing should occur in neighbourhoods throughout Saskatoon, and average priced housing developments should occur in The Junction as well.





Neighbourhood Planning Section
Planning & Development
222 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5
306-975-3465

CITY OF SASKATOON

Office of the City Clerk

To: Secretary
Planning and Operations Committee

Date: April 1, 2014

Phone: (306) 975-3240

Our File: CK. 4000-15

From: Secretary
Municipal Planning Commission

Your File:

Re: Varsity View Local Area Plan

Attached is a copy of a report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated March 17, 2014, providing an overview of the strategies and recommendations contained in the Varsity View Local Area Plan.

The Municipal Planning Commission, at its meeting held on April 1, 2014, reviewed the report with the Administration and supports the following recommendations:

- 1) that the Varsity View Local Area Plan be approved; and
- 2) that the Administration undertake implementation of the recommendations outlined in the Varsity View Local Area Plan.



EL:el

TO: Secretary, Municipal Planning Commission
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 17, 2014
SUBJECT: Varsity View Local Area Plan
FILE NO.: CK. 4000-15 and PL. 4110-31

RECOMMENDATIONS: that the following report be forwarded to the Planning and Operations Committee recommending to City Council :

- 1) that the Varsity View Local Area Plan be approved; and
- 2) that the Administration undertake implementation of the recommendations outlined in the Varsity View Local Area Plan.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Varsity View Local Area Plan (LAP) to City Council for adoption, as well as provide an overview of the strategies and recommendations contained in the report. Attached is a copy of the complete LAP report and a summary document, as prepared by the Neighbourhood Planning Section (see Attachments 1 and 2).

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Key Varsity View LAP goals include: addressing neighbourhood parking concerns, improving pedestrian and cycling connectivity, supporting and contributing to the development of College Quarter, recognizing the historical significance of the neighbourhood, and supporting opportunities for community building.
2. Implementation of the 31 Varsity View LAP recommendations will be coordinated by the Neighbourhood Planning Section. These recommendations cover a wide variety of topics affecting the neighbourhood.
3. LAPs rely upon the involvement of local stakeholders. The Varsity View LAP is the result of input from more than 130 neighbourhood residents and stakeholders.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The Varsity View LAP supports the Strategic Goals of Quality of Life, Moving Around, Sustainable Growth, and Environmental Leadership. The goal of Quality of Life is supported through a focus on ensuring the neighbourhood remains a desirable location in which to live. The goal of Moving Around is addressed through numerous recommendations related to traffic and parking. The goal of Sustainable Growth is supported through the protection of the low-density core of the neighbourhood while encouraging a moderate increase in density with suitable uses along the portion of Cumberland Avenue across from College Quarter. The goal of Environmental Leadership is addressed through a number of recommendations, including support of active transportation, recommendation to consider the feasibility of

adding recycling receptacles, and solar compactors at appropriate locations in Varsity View parks.

BACKGROUND

A Local Area Plan is a community-based approach to developing comprehensive neighbourhood plans. It enables residents, business owners, property owners, community groups, and other stakeholders direct input into determining the future of their community. It is a highly adaptable process that allows stakeholders to discuss issues important to the neighbourhood. The LAP program is administered by the Neighbourhood Planning Section, Planning and Development Division. Once completed, a LAP establishes the vision and sets goals to guide the growth and development of a neighbourhood. It also identifies specific recommendations for improvements in a neighbourhood. LAP's are long-term plans that take many years to be fully implemented.

REPORT

The Varsity View LAP process began with a neighbourhood survey and general public meeting to identify issues in the neighbourhood. Neighbourhood stakeholders were asked to participate on an LAP Committee, and a series of topic-specific meetings were held. A draft report was created and reviewed by the LAP Committee, circulated to the Administration for comment, then returned to the LAP Committee for final review. More than 130 local stakeholders contributed to the development of the Varsity View LAP.

The Varsity View LAP contains a total of 31 recommendations related to the following topics: Land Use, Infill and Redevelopment, Parks and Open Space, Municipal Services, Traffic and Circulation, Active Transportation, Heritage and Culture, Campus-Community Relations, and Neighbourhood Safety.

Summary of Key Varsity View LAP Goals

1. **Address Neighbourhood Parking Concerns**
Due to the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) campus and Royal University Hospital (RUH), Varsity View has been negatively impacted by non-residents driving through and parking in the neighbourhood. Numerous changes have been proposed to increase the effectiveness of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Program.
2. **Improve Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity**
The U of S campus and RUH are major destinations to the north, and despite the grid design of the neighbourhood, there is a lack of safe, continuous north-south connections for pedestrians and cyclists. Developing this network will also support healthy and environmentally-friendly activity.
3. **Support and Contribute to the Development of College Quarter**

Located on the east side of Cumberland Avenue, across from Varsity View, the development of College Quarter will continue to impact the neighbourhood. Residents of Varsity View have appreciated opportunities to contribute to the College Quarter Plan and look forward to continued involvement in the future. It is anticipated that as College Quarter develops, there will be increased interest from property owners to redevelop the Varsity View side of Cumberland Avenue, north of 14th Street. The LAP Committee recognizes and supports the potential transition of this corridor, while also having a long-term objective of maintaining the stable single-family residential land uses in the core of the neighbourhood. The group provided comments on land use/density, design, parking, and interface areas that act as guidelines for future Cumberland Avenue developments and are intended to stabilize the single-family dwelling environment on both sides of adjacent Bottomley Avenue, to the west of Cumberland Avenue.

4. Recognize the Historical Significance of the Neighbourhood
Residents of Varsity View have an appreciation for the many historic homes and buildings in the neighbourhood, along with the notable current and former residents who have lived in the area. They want to ensure this rich history is not lost.
5. Support Opportunities For Community Building
Opportunities to better utilize neighbourhood facilities and amenities to develop additional community cohesion have been identified.

In addition to the complete LAP report, an overview document containing excerpts was developed, providing a brief summary of the plan (see Attachment 1).

LAP Implementation

The approval of the Varsity View LAP will require a commitment to implement 31 recommendations. A total of 492 recommendations have resulted from the approval of LAPs for the following areas: Airport Business Area, Caswell Hill, City Park, King George, Nutana, Pleasant Hill, Riversdale, Sutherland, Warehouse District, West Industrial, and Westmount. The Neighbourhood Planning Section is responsible for coordinating the implementation of LAP and Safety Audit report recommendations.

As of January 2014, 331 of the 492 recommendations have been completed. A methodology has been developed to prioritize the recommendations that have not been completed. Each recommendation is evaluated using a number of criteria including: input from the community, time frame for completion, current administrative programs and related projects, and the level of resources required for completion.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

The option exists for City Council to not endorse the LAP as presented. In this case, the Administration would request further direction.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications at this time.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

LAPs are created within an operating budget of the Neighbourhood Planning Section, Planning and Development Division. Implementation of LAP recommendations are undertaken through Capital Budget Project No. 2034. Annually, \$210,000 funds two full-time staff members within Planning and Development, as well as supports the implementation of LAP recommendations. As appropriate and available, other departments support certain operating and capital investments needed to implement LAPs.

If approved, the Varsity View LAP recommendations will be added to the implementation schedule and prioritized for completion over several years. Any additional financial impact resulting from the adoption of the Varsity View LAP would be the subject of a further report.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

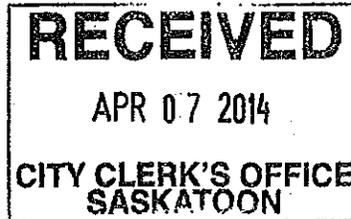
The Varsity View LAP is the result of input from more than 130 neighbourhood residents and stakeholders, along with approximately 40 members of the Administration. Additional details of stakeholder involvement are included in the LAP.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Varsity View Community Association and Varsity View LAP Committee will receive an invitation to the Municipal Planning Commission and City Council meetings when the LAP will be considered. Once the LAP is adopted, future correspondence and progress reports will be provided to the Community Association and LAP Committee to keep them informed of implementation. Although the LAP Committee will not meet regularly, a contact list will be maintained. The LAP Program provides an annual report to City Council and the Community Associations on the status of recommendations within each LAP neighbourhood. Additional meetings will be conducted to gather input on implementation of recommendations (i.e. proposed land use changes), when appropriate and to keep the community informed of the implementation activities.

His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Saskatoon
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

4000-15



RE: Varsity View Local Area Plan

Your Worship and Council,

Varsity View Community Association is very pleased with the Local Area Plan (LAP) developed by your administration and now pending your review.

As individual participants in this process, and as a stakeholder group in the outcome, we are very happy with the recommendations presented in the document. These recommendations reflect the hundreds of hours of work and dialogue our residents have put into this process. The City of Saskatoon's Planning Department is to be commended for the open and public process that emerged during the LAP consultation and feel the VV LAP sets the gold standard for community vision and planning.

This document has collectively empowered us to reflect on our community and reach a strong consensus of what we envision Varsity View to become. Despite our long history, the LAP is a definitive milestone that is actively defining who we are as a community and will guide us for many years.

With your approval, we can begin the real work of making our neighbourhood outstanding.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'James Perkins'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

James Perkins
President, VVCA
LAP Participant

VARSITY VIEW



ATTACHMENT 1

Varsity View Local Area Plan *Final Summary Report*



March 31, 2014 • Neighbourhood Planning Section, Planning & Development, Community Services Department

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Please note: This Summary Report is comprised of excerpts from the *Varsity View Local Area Plan Final Report*. Refer to the *Final Report* to review the full content of each section.

Acknowledgements

LAP Committee

Andrea Early	Kevin Kitchen	Jacqueline Owen	Robert Sider
Helen Aitken	Heather Kleiner	John Owen	Eldon Siemens
Marianne Amos	Sandy Knezacek	David Parker	Bryan Skalicky
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Ward 6 Councillor

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Lesley Anderson
Konrad Andre
Melissa Austin
Jeff Bray
Don Cook
Dylan Czarnecki
Darryl Dawson
Tom Der
Lana Dodds
Henry Dutka
Mark Emmons

Thank you to the Varsity View Local Area Plan Committee for your dedication and to everyone who contributed to this report, your efforts have been very much appreciated!

Executive Summary

Local Area Planning is a community-based approach to developing comprehensive neighbourhood plans. It enables residents, business owners, property owners, community groups, and other stakeholders direct input into determining the future of their community. It is a highly adaptable process that allows stakeholders to discuss issues important to the neighbourhood. The Local Area Plan (LAP) program is administered by the Neighbourhood Planning Section, Planning and Development Division. Once completed, an LAP establishes the vision and sets goals to guide the growth and development of a neighbourhood. It also identifies specific recommendations for improvements in a neighbourhood. LAPs are long-term plans that take many years to be fully implemented.

Varsity View is the final neighbourhood among 12 originally approved to undergo an LAP by City Council in 1997. The Varsity View LAP process began with a neighbourhood survey and general public meeting to identify issues in the neighbourhood. Neighbourhood stakeholders were asked to participate on an LAP Committee (LAPC), and a series of topic-specific meetings were held. A draft report was created and reviewed by the LAPC, circulated to City of Saskatoon Administration for comment, then returned to the LAPC for final review. The final report was submitted to the Municipal Planning Commission and Planning & Operations Committee for consideration, before being presented to City Council for adoption on April 14, 2014.

The Varsity View LAP contains a total of 31 recommendations related to the following topics: Land Use, Infill & Redevelopment, Parks & Open Space, Municipal Services, Traffic & Circulation, Active Transportation, Heritage & Culture, Campus-Community Relations, and Neighbourhood Safety.

Summary of Key Varsity View LAP Goals

- **Address Neighbourhood Parking Concerns**

Due to the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) campus and Royal University Hospital (RUH), Varsity View has been negatively impacted by non-residents driving through and parking in the neighbourhood. Numerous changes have been proposed to increase the effectiveness of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Program.

- **Improve Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity**

The U of S campus and RUH are major destinations to the north and, despite the grid design of the neighbourhood, there are a lack of safe north-south connections for pedestrians and cyclists. Developing this network will also support healthy and environmentally friendly activity.

- **Support and Contribute to the Development of College Quarter**

Located on the east side of Cumberland Avenue, across from Varsity View, the development of College Quarter will continue to impact the neighbourhood. Residents of Varsity View have appreciated opportunities to contribute to the College Quarter plan and look forward to continued involvement in the future. It is anticipated that as College Quarter develops, there will be increased interest from property owners to redevelop the Varsity View side of Cumberland Avenue, north of 14th Street. The LAP Committee recognizes and supports the potential transition of this corridor, while also having a long-term objective of maintaining the stable single-family residential land uses in the core of the neighbourhood. The group provided comments on land use/density, design, parking, and interface areas that act as guidelines for future Cumberland Avenue developments and are intended to stabilize the single-family dwelling environment on both sides of adjacent Bottomley Avenue to the west of Cumberland Avenue.

- **Recognize the Historical Significance of the Neighbourhood**

Residents of Varsity View have an appreciation for the many historic homes and buildings in the neighbourhood, along with the notable current and former residents who have lived in the area. It is important to ensure this rich history is not lost.

- **Support Opportunities For Community-Building**

Opportunities to better utilize neighbourhood facilities and amenities to develop additional community cohesion have been identified.

Message From The Community

The Local Area Plan (LAP) for Varsity View comes at an important time in the life of our community. Recent growth in the City has led to opportunities and challenges that will affect the neighbourhood for years to come.

The process of completing the LAP has included many opportunities for the residents to study diverse aspects of our neighbourhood. Well advertised meetings with focused agendas covered a wide variety of topics and along with workshops, site visits and surveys have allowed ample citizen participation. Many recent and long-time residents have demonstrated their commitment and concern for their chosen corner of the city. They have examined their neighbourhood with a fine-toothed comb. It has been a positive process that has also offered insight into the many aspects of city planning and management. The depth of the process has led to thoughtful recommendations.

We have found that our community is diverse in background and income and is shaped by our proximity to the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) and the Royal University Hospital (RUH). These two largest employers in Saskatoon make our community a desirable central place to live, including replacement of houses with new construction. They also draw huge numbers of commuters daily, on foot and bicycle, and in buses and cars. This stresses traffic flow and parking on our community. Our community boundaries – College Drive, Clarence and Cumberland Avenues, and Eighth Street – are some of the major traffic routes of the city. Some of that traffic flow also spills through our community. But our proximity to the U of S campus also offers opportunities for our community to interact with its rich cultural and sports resources.

It was no surprise, then, that the challenges of traffic, parking and infill development dominated many of our discussions. Our consensus has been that these problems must be resolved. Proposed solutions to these issues have been creative and bold.

The opportunities for the future include creating a more active, healthy living environment, managing the growth that comes from being a desirable neighbourhood, and opportunities for heritage and social events. Enhanced utilization of the Albert Community Centre will strengthen our ties and sense of community. Facilitating active transportation for our residents as well as those citizens moving through our neighbourhood will be useful for those who work or study north of College Drive. Zoning adjustments will maintain the look of our community while allowing transitions and improvements in housing stock. We also see opportunities for our neighbourhood to enrich our relationship with the U of S, RUH, religious organizations, university residences, our neighbours to the west in Nutana, and our orientation to the Broadway business district.

The recommendations in this report will lead to a better, more sustainable quality of life in our community. We trust that the recommendations will be embraced by our community and fulfilled by City Administration and City Council, so that future generations will continue to find our neighbourhood an attractive and enjoyable place to live for many years to come.

*Written by Cathy Watts, James Perkins, and Laurence Thompson
on behalf of the
Varsity View Local Area Plan Committee*

Summary of Recommendations

1.0 Land Use

- 1.1 **PROPOSED VARSITY VIEW LAND USE POLICY MAP:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, initiate the necessary procedure to amend the Varsity View Land Use Policy Map in the Official Community Plan No. 8769 with the proposed land use designations in Map 1.2, titled “*Varsity View Proposed Land Use Policy Map*”.
- 1.2 **HOW TO LEGALIZE AN EXISTING SUITE BROCHURE:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, distribute the ‘How to Legalize an Existing Suite’ brochure to property owners in the Varsity View neighbourhood.

2.0 Infill & Redevelopment

- 2.1 **ONE AND TWO-UNIT INFILL HOUSING:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, consider reducing the “70% of average site width” requirement for new construction of one and two-unit dwellings in the R2 Zoning District to 65%, in an effort to better facilitate infill development.

3.0 Parks & Open Space

- 3.1 **COLLEGE QUARTER RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE:** That representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, Business Opportunities Section, schedule a meeting with the Community Services Department, Community Development Division and Recreation & Sport Division, and Varsity View Community Association to identify future opportunities for active and passive recreational open space in the College Quarter that would welcome non-students to also utilize the area.
- 3.2 **VARSITY VIEW URBAN ORCHARD:** That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, and Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, schedule a meeting with representatives from the University of Saskatchewan Fruit Program, Varsity View Community Association, and Varsity View Bishop Murray Community Garden Committee to discuss the feasibility of developing an urban orchard to be located within the University Drive median south of College Drive.

4.0 Municipal Services

- 4.1 **ASSESSMENT OF LANE CONDITIONS:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Public Works Division, conduct an assessment of lane conditions in Varsity View and determine appropriate measures to address issues including, but not limited to, drainage, clutter, and lane width.

4.2 REVIEW OF SNOW AND ICE PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION IN WINTER: That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Public Works Division, review the Snow and Ice Program to consider including designated cycling routes in the priority system for snow removal, and to consider adding well-utilized, paved, non-lit pathways through parks and public spaces to the Snow and Ice Program’s snow clearing list to encourage active transportation throughout the winter months.

5.0 Traffic & Circulation

5.1 CHANGES TO THE VARSITY VIEW RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMIT PROGRAM: That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider the feasibility of implementing the proposed changes outlined in Table 5.2 – “Proposed Changes to Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program”.

Table 5.2 – Proposed Changes to Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program0	
(a)	RPP Zone Surrounding President Murray Park and Brunskill School: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, include the blocks surrounding President Murray Park and Brunskill School in the one and two hour regulated parking area.</i>
(b)	No Parking Signage at President Murray Park and 14th Street & Wiggins Avenue Intersection: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, install additional no parking signage at the corners of President Murray Park and along 14th Street at Wiggins Avenue to identify the minimum distance from the intersections that vehicles are permitted to park.</i>
(c)	Cumberland Avenue Two Hour Parking: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, extend the two hour parking zone on the east side of Cumberland Avenue farther south to 14th Street.</i>
(d)	Varsity View RPP Program and University Campus Parking Fines: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider working in partnership with the University of Saskatchewan, Parking & Transportation Services Division, to ensure the fine structure for parking violations in the neighbourhood and on campus are comparable, as well as acting as an effective deterrent and encouraging appropriate parking.</i>
(e)	Parking Enforcement Report to Community Association: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, report back to the Varsity View Community Association in 2015 to give an update on parking violation statistics and changes made to the Varsity View RPP Program.</i>

- 5.2 IMPACT OF CHANGES TO THE VARSITY VIEW RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMIT PROGRAM:** That the Varsity View Community Association survey residents outside of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) zone to explain changes to the RPP Program that will occur and gain feedback on whether they would like to be included in the RPP zone and discuss feedback received with the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division.
- 5.3 LUTHERCARE COMMUNITIES PARKING MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, assist LutherCare Communities in conducting an assessment of the parking program at their facility on Osler Street, by providing information about parking management best practices. The assessment should consider options to encourage increased staff participation in the Saskatoon Transit Eco-Pass program, along with a review of procedures related to allocating on-street parking permit passes to visitors and staff.
- 5.4 ROYAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL TRANSIT RIDERSHIP:** That Saskatoon Transit schedule a meeting with representatives from the Royal University Hospital to review staffing schedules and transit schedules, with the goals to increase transit ridership rates and decrease demand for parking.
- 5.5 ‘PARKING FOR RENT’ NOTIFICATION:** That Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, mail out information to remind property owners that the rental of parking on a residential property is illegal; and that Zoning Compliance Bylaw Inspectors further investigate the parking lots on the 300 & 400 blocks of Cumberland Avenue and Bottomley Avenue to ensure compliance with the bylaw.
- 5.6 BUS STOP MAINTENANCE:** That Saskatoon Transit and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, address bus stop maintenance concerns on Cumberland Avenue near Main Street (both directions) and on Clarence Avenue near College Drive (southbound).

6.0 Active Transportation

- 6.1 MUNROE AVENUE SIDEWALK:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, complete the sidewalk on the east side of Munroe Avenue from College Drive to 8th Street by installing panels between: Temperance Street and Aird Street (1 block), Colony Street and 15th Street (1 block), 14th Street and 11th Street (3 blocks), and 10th Street and 8th Street (3 blocks) through *Capital Budget #0948 – IS – Sidewalk/Path Retrofit* with highest priority assigned to the northernmost portions.
- 6.2 AUDIBLE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider installing an audible pedestrian traffic signal suitable for use in a residential neighbourhood to assist the visually impaired at the corner of Temperance Street and Wiggins Avenue.

- 6.3 14TH STREET CYCLING ROUTE IMPROVEMENT:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, assess the 14th Street shared use on-street cycling route and consider opportunities to improve cyclist safety.
- 6.4 PARKING PROTECTED CYCLING LANES:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider creating a north-south and an east-west parking protected cycling lane in and near Varsity View. Suggested routes to consider are Wiggins Avenue (north-south) and 14th Street (east-west), although the proposed Active Transportation Plan is expected to evaluate all potential cycling corridors across the city and identify the routes of greatest benefit to cyclists.
- 6.5 ADDITIONAL CYCLING ROUTES:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, during the creation and implementation of the city-wide Active Transportation Plan consider adding cycling routes in and near Varsity View that link the neighbourhood amenities together, such as parks, the river, the University of Saskatchewan campus, College Drive and Clarence Avenue, as well as consider opportunities to establish commuter cycling routes that pass through the neighbourhood and connect primary destinations.
- 6.6 COLLEGE DRIVE CYCLING:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, and Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, Urban Design Team, ensure any future changes to the College Drive transportation network also identify opportunities to safely accommodate cyclists and align with the key strategies that will be outlined in the city-wide Active Transportation Plan.
- 6.7 INTEGRATE 'ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION' PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division; Corporate Performance Department, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives Division; and Saskatoon Transit, develop a comprehensive alternative transportation public campaign and user-friendly promotional materials.

7.0 Heritage & Culture

- 7.1 HERITAGE PRIORITY REVIEW:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, Heritage & Design Coordinator, schedule a meeting with the Varsity View Community Association to discuss the neighbourhood's heritage priorities and identify options for funding to commemorate built heritage or apply for Municipal Heritage Property Designation.
- 7.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MAPPING:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, provide a Summer 2014 work placement opportunity to a student enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan's Cultural Heritage

Mapping class, offered by the Interdisciplinary Center for Culture and Creativity. The student will receive input from the Community Services Department, Community Development Division; City Archivist; and Varsity View Community Association in the development of an inventory documenting the cultural resources of Varsity View, such as notable people, places, and programs available within the neighbourhood.

- 7.3 ANNUAL COMMUNITY DAY:** That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division, schedule a meeting with the Varsity View Community Association to discuss the possibility of hosting an annual event in the neighbourhood that would showcase artists working within Varsity View and bring together residents from the neighbourhood.
- 7.4 ALBERT COMMUNITY CENTRE:** That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division, schedule a meeting with the Albert Community Centre Management Committee and the Varsity View Community Association to discuss local recreational/programming needs and how those needs align with the Albert Community Centre and the implementation of the Culture Plan.

8.0 Campus-Community Relations

- 8.1 CAMPUS-COMMUNITY COLLABORATION:** That the Varsity View Community Association and University of Saskatchewan, Business Opportunities Section establish a regular meeting schedule between the Varsity View Community Association and appropriate University of Saskatchewan sections. The agenda items for Varsity View Community Association-University of Saskatchewan meetings would be determined on an ongoing basis by the community and campus representatives, but could include discussions of opportunities for future collaborations on community relations topics (such as cross-promotion, place-making, cultural events, other local cultural ventures, etc.) or focus upon campus development topics (such as long-term planning, logistics, safety, parking, facilitating growth, etc.).

9.0 Neighbourhood Safety

- 9.1 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE BYLAW:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, submit information regarding the City of Saskatoon Property Maintenance Bylaw to the Varsity View Community Association and request that it be published in a future edition of the Community Association newsletter.
- 9.2 ADDITIONAL GARBAGE RECEPTACLES:** That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, and Corporate Performance Department, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives Division, conduct an assessment of all parks in Varsity View

and the Albert Recreation Unit to determine if any additional garbage receptacles should be installed, as well as consider the installation of recycling receptacles and solar compactors, if appropriate.

- 9.3 MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROWTH, BUSHES, AND TREES:** That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, trim and/or remove overgrown, unhealthy or volunteer growth of trees, bushes, and shrubs around the picnic area and the tennis courts in Albert Park, surrounding the benches in the north-west corner of Raoul Wallenberg Park, and around the benches and the fence in Albert Recreation Unit in order to increase visibility into and through the site.
- 9.4 ALBERT RECREATION UNIT PLAYGROUND UPGRADE:** That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division and Parks Division, and Corporate Services Department, Civic Facilities & Fleet Division, re-paint the metal play structure on the north end of the Albert Recreation Unit and assess the feasibility of upgrading the play structure.
- 9.5 NO PARKING ZONES AT PATHWAY ENTRANCES TO PRESIDENT MURRAY PARK:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, increase the “No Parking” zones at the north and south access points of President Murray Park on Aird Street and Colony Street to 50 metres (25 metres in both directions from centre of pathway). This will reduce obstructed sightlines at the access points into the park on Munroe Avenue.
- 9.6 BRUNSKILL SCHOOL AND KINSMEN CHILDREN’S CENTRE SAFETY CONCERNS:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, write a letter to Brunskill School, Brunskill School Community Council, and the Kinsmen Children’s Centre administration outlining safety concerns that were identified in the safety audit, along with suggestions that are aimed at addressing the concerns.

Overview of Local Area Planning

What is Local Area Planning?

Local Area Planning is a community-based approach to developing comprehensive neighbourhood plans. It enables residents, business owners, property owners, community groups and other stakeholders direct input into determining the future of their community. During the development of a Local Area Plan (LAP), participants work with each other to create a vision, identify issues, develop goals, and outline strategies to ensure the long-term success of their neighbourhood. Once completed, an LAP sets out objectives and policies that guide the growth and development of a neighbourhood or selected area.

The scope of an LAP depends on the issues and opportunities identified by the stakeholders involved. Strategies generally focus on the following themes:

- Neighbourhood Identity
- Neighbourhood Heritage and Culture
- Industrial, Commercial and Residential Land Uses
- Economic Development
- Housing and Infill Development
- Municipal Services and Infrastructure
- Transportation and Parking
- Streetscapes
- Parks, Open Space and Recreation
- Neighbourhood Safety
- Neighbourhood Sustainability

Why Local Area Planning?

A core strategy of the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Plan is to "enable active, community-based participation in issue and problem identification and resolution"¹. A commitment to fulfill this core strategy was originally demonstrated as far back as 1978 with *The Core Neighbourhood Study*, which was later updated and expanded during the *1991 Core Neighbourhood Study Review*.

In 1996, the City initiated Plan Saskatoon, which included a city-wide public participation process focused on updating the Development Plan (Official Community Plan) and Zoning Bylaw; Saskatoon's two main public policy tools used to manage growth and development. The Local Area Planning Program was created following expressed support by citizens during the Plan Saskatoon process for more active citizen involvement in long-term planning and development decisions affecting their community. Citizens also called for measures to enhance Saskatoon's central and intermediate neighbourhoods.

Saskatoon City Council approved twelve neighbourhoods to undergo an LAP. As determined by the City of Saskatoon's Official Community Plan, LAPs are applied to specific areas of the City to:

- Maintain the quality, safety and viability of the area;
- Guide and prioritize the expenditure of public funds on community improvements and infrastructure;
- Encourage the renewal, rehabilitation or redevelopment of private and public properties;
- Resolve situations where the policies of the Official Community Plan do not accurately reflect the individual needs of an area; and
- Provide the basis for amendments to the City of Saskatoon's Official Community Plan and Zoning Bylaw².

What are the Steps to Create a Local Area Plan?

Significant value is placed on active public participation in the Local Area Planning process. It has been determined that the more involved the public, the more sustainable and implementable the plan will be at both the community and municipal government level. The Local Area Planning process tries to build capacity among stakeholders so that they can collaboratively create a vision and goals for the neighbourhood, and make informed decisions that affect their neighbourhood.

¹ City of Saskatoon (2004). *Planning for the Future – Strategic Plan*. pg. 8.

² City of Saskatoon, *Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769*, Section 18.1.

Generally, the steps to create an LAP are:

- 1) **Neighbourhood Meeting and Forming a Local Area Plan Committee (LAPC)** – All residents, property owners, business owners, community groups and other stakeholders are invited to a meeting to discuss the Local Area Planning process. At that time, participants are asked to serve on an LAPC.
- 2) **Creating a Vision** – The LAPC envisions a positive future for their community. The vision creates a common base from which the community can work to create realistic goals and strategies for successful long-term planning.
- 3) **Discussing the Condition of the Community** – The LAPC discusses the condition of the community to help paint a picture of the community.
- 4) **Identifying Issues, Setting Goals and Outlining Strategies** – Information is gathered through surveys, research, presentations and participant observations about the neighbourhood. Based on these findings, the LAPC acquires an understanding of issues and the practicality of addressing them in the LAP, and sets goals and outlines strategies to ensure the long-term success of their neighbourhood. This information forms the basis of the LAP.
- 5) **Writing the LAP** – The Local Area Planner writes the LAP. City Administration and the LAPC review and endorse the LAP.
- 6) **Adopting the LAP** – Once general consensus is reached in support of the LAP, the report is presented to the Municipal Planning Commission and finally to City Council for adoption.
- 7) **Implementing the Strategies** – In order to achieve neighbourhood goals there needs to be participation by all stakeholders in implementing the plan.
- 8) **Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan** – All stakeholders have an opportunity to monitor improvements in their neighbourhood. City staff delivers an annual progress report to City Council and the Community Association or as required until all recommendations have been fulfilled.

Varsity View Local Area Plan

Study Area & Process

The Study Area



The Varsity View neighbourhood is the twelfth of fifteen neighbourhoods approved by City Council to receive a Local Area Plan (LAP). LAPs help guide neighbourhood into the future through the development of a comprehensive plan.

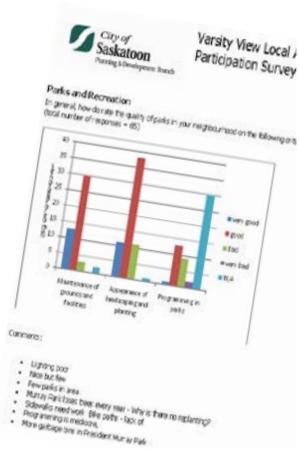
The neighbourhood boundaries are as follows:

- Cumberland Avenue;
- 8th Street;
- Clarence Avenue; and
- College Drive.

Varsity View is a character neighbourhood mainly comprised of low-density residential homes, with

the exception of the LutherCare Communities site and multiple-unit dwellings along Clarence Avenue. There are commercial land uses along the southern boundary on 8th Street East and a small strip on the corner of College Drive and Cumberland Avenue, as well as at the corner of Wiggins Avenue and Temperance Street. Varsity View has both a high school and an elementary school in the neighbourhood. Further details can be found in the Varsity View Yesterday and Today sections of this report.

Neighbourhood Participation & Process



Communications

Neighbourhood Survey || The Varsity View Local Area Plan is the result of a large participatory planning process, commencing in September 2009. A preliminary survey was sent to the neighbourhood to gain resident's perspectives on topics ranging from land use, parks and recreation, to parking and traffic. There were 49 neighbourhood surveys completed by stakeholders in the community.



The Local Area Planning Committee

136 LAPC Participants || At the core of the engagement was the Varsity View Community Association, which acted as representatives for the neighbourhood, dedicating their time to participate in regular meeting throughout the Local Area Planning process. The Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) represents a range of interests including: residents, business owners, institutions, property owners, and the Varsity View Community Association.



Collaboration

Each LAP meeting was specific to a topic of particular interest to the Varsity View community.

24 Guest Speakers || To assist with the planning process, guest speakers were invited to speak and included representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Health Region, and BlackRock Developments, as well as civic staff presenting on various topics, such as land use, community development, neighbourhood safety, parks, community institutions, municipal services, transportation, parking, heritage and culture.



5 Safety Audits || The community participated in five Safety Audits throughout the neighbourhood. These Safety Audits were focused on public spaces in the neighbourhood that were identified by members of the LAPC as having potential safety concerns.

3 Land Use and Infill Development Meetings || Varsity View is undergoing increased redevelopment due to its desirable location, which led to discussion related to land use and infill development at many LAPC meetings. There were three meetings specific to these topics. This included an infill development workshop, where participants identified unique character areas within the neighbourhood, commented on hypothetical land use proposals, and developed goals for future infill projects.

“Every new building should be seen as an asset to the community.” – LAPC member

Varsity View Vision & Guiding Principles

Varsity View Vision

At the onset of the Local Area Plan process, the Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) worked together to create the following vision for their community:

“Varsity View is a historic neighbourhood centrally located close to the river, the downtown, the University of Saskatchewan, and Royal University Hospital. Its historic roots stem from the adjacent University of Saskatchewan campus. The neighbourhood is characterized by an eclectic mix of character housing, a vibrant school which attracts families from all areas of the city, a high amount of rental accommodation, and a mature urban forest. The residents are diverse in terms of age, culture, education level, and income. This adds to the overall vitality of the neighbourhood.

Varsity View is a safe neighbourhood with activity at all times of the day. It is a high energy, active neighbourhood which is amenable to cycling and walking. Its central location also accommodates transit usage.

Varsity View strives to maintain its diversity, heritage, and architecture. Varsity View will be a model sustainable community.”

Varsity View Guiding Principles

The following general statements were made by members of the Varsity View LAPC when asked about the neighbourhood:

- Heritage and history of Varsity View includes ties to the University of Saskatchewan and Royal University Hospital.
- Varsity View contains many older heritage homes.
- Varsity View has changed.
- The residents who live in Varsity View are diverse in terms of age, culture, and income.
- The housing stock is diverse.
- Varsity View is a safe place to live.
- Residents of Varsity View are physically active.
- The urban forest is a great asset of the neighbourhood.
- Varsity View is a desirable place to live.

- People use varying modes of transportation in Varsity View.
- The neighbourhood has a great location.
- Varsity View is affected by the University of Saskatchewan and Royal University Hospital.
- Varsity View can be characterized by diverse housing stock, university students, and a mature urban forest.
- Challenges include parking pressures, aging infrastructure, and expensive housing.
- Varsity View strives to maintain its heritage and diversity.
- Varsity View’s residents are multi-generational.

The following principles and general goals were identified by the Varsity View LAP Committee to guide the Local Area Plan process:

- Varsity View will be a model sustainable community.
- Citizens of Varsity View will be engaged.
- Varsity View will be renewed and have its renaissance.
- Varsity View will maintain its diversity, character, and architectural heritage.
- Varsity View will accommodate pedestrians and cyclists.
- Varsity View will encourage diversity.

“Varsity View will be a model sustainable community.” – Varsity View LAP Vision

Varsity View Yesterday

Historical Overview



Aerial view of Varsity View and the University of Saskatchewan (1927)

The history of Varsity View began during Saskatoon's first economic boom. Limited development of the area began around 1912, when the first home in the area was built by a prominent businessman and real estate owner, Richard M. Bottomley. His land, known as Bottomley Addition, was bound by College Drive to the north, Osler Street to the south, Cumberland Avenue to the east, and Clarence Avenue to the west. Areas making up today's Varsity View were originally known as University Annex, Varsity Park, and College Park.

All of these areas exploited the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan by using it as a marketing tactic and including a reference to the University in the neighbourhood's name. Varsity View began as, and still is today, an ethnically diverse neighbourhood with many scholastic institutions.

The land that makes up Varsity View was annexed before 1913, but development along Elliott Street and College Drive did not begin until the 1920s, and the rest of the area was not substantially built until the 1950s. In later years, the four subdivisions in Varsity View were combined into two areas, Albert and Brunskill, most likely named after the two schools in the area. Today, Varsity View is bound by College Drive to the north, 8th Street to the south, Cumberland Avenue to the east, and Clarence Avenue to the west.

The following section is merely an overview of the neighbourhood. More information about Varsity View can be found by researching the references provided, or by contacting the City Archivist, Saskatoon Heritage Society, and the Local History Room at the Saskatoon Public Library.

Varsity View Today

Overview



This section of the Local Area Plan provides a statistical overview of various demographic data and development information for Varsity View, while often making comparisons to city averages and other neighbourhoods where it is appropriate.

Varsity View has a large population of residents 75 years of age and older, due to the presence of a seniors' home and special care home. As a result of the senior population, combined with the student population attending the University of Saskatchewan, the Varsity View neighbourhood has a very low median household income when compared to the city average.

Goals & Discussion Reports

Throughout the process of creating the Varsity View Local Area Plan, the Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) identified issues in the neighbourhood, developed goals, and outlined strategies in order to achieve their vision and ensure the long-term success of their neighbourhood.

The following topic-based working papers are based on the issues and opportunities identified by the Varsity View LAPC. They include:

- 1.0 Land Use
- 2.0 Infill & Redevelopment
- 3.0 Parks & Open Space
- 4.0 Municipal Services
- 5.0 Traffic & Circulation
- 6.0 Active Transportation
- 7.0 Heritage & Culture
- 8.0 Campus-Community Relations
- 9.0 Neighbourhood Safety
- 10.0 Implementation & Priorities

Each report includes an overview of the topic and its relation to the neighbourhood, followed by the goals that were determined by the Varsity View LAPC. This information provides the foundation for the content of each report. Recommendations to assist in achieving the identified goals for the neighbourhood are noted throughout.

Please note: This Summary Report is comprised of excerpts from the *Varsity View Local Area Plan Final Report*. Refer to the *Final Report* to review the full content of each section.

1.0 Land Use

1.1 Overview



Land use in Varsity View is characterized by a large area of stable low density residential land, with a long strip of multi-family residential land along Clarence Avenue and a small pocket of high density at Wiggins Avenue and Temperance Street. In the south, small single-storey commercial properties dominate 8th Street. In the north, College Drive is undergoing a redevelopment to mixed uses that are complementary to the adjacent University of Saskatchewan.

This section examines the corridors that bound the neighbourhood and include a focus on Cumberland Avenue, in particular. The plan proposes land use changes along this corridor that would be complementary to College Quarter and considers important aspects of any potential future Cumberland Avenue development, such as land use/density, design, parking, and interface areas.

2.0 Infill & Redevelopment

2.1 Overview



Infill plays a significant role in the ongoing growth and renewal of the city. If done well, infill can assist in reducing traffic congestion, increasing civic sustainability, and create more livable, complete communities.

In Varsity View, the design quality of infill and redevelopment in the area is a major concern for residents. As a historic neighbourhood, residents feel reinvestment can be positive, but can also change the unique fabric and character of the neighbourhood if not done sensitively.

During the creation of the LAP, participants considered the structures that line the streets of Varsity View and were able to identify subtle changes in design, prompting the group to realize their neighbourhood is comprised of many unique character areas.

3.0 Parks & Open Space

3.1 Overview



The accessibility of local parks and open space has a significant impact on the quality of life of residents in our neighbourhoods.

The Varsity View LAPC noted that local residents place a high value on both active and passive recreational opportunities for all ages. Preservation of existing park space and the urban forest is extremely important to residents in Varsity View.

The development of College Quarter presents new recreation opportunities. The University of Saskatchewan has engaged Varsity View residents in discussions on this topic. By addressing some of the local recreation needs, College Quarter could successfully establish itself as a popular destination for both students and non-students.

4.0 Municipal Services

4.1 Overview



This section deals with the above and below ground infrastructure in Varsity View. While issues related to this topic were rated to be of lower priority to the neighbourhood when compared to matters such as land use and traffic, the Varsity View LAPC did identify concerns that require attention.

Much of the discussion on this topic focused upon identifying opportunities to further encourage and support active transportation year-round. The LAPC is requesting a review of the city-wide Snow and Ice Program to consider placing higher priority for snow removal along cycling routes and to clear snow on all well-utilized, paved park pathways. Currently, only paved park pathways with lighting receive snow clearing.

5.0 Traffic & Circulation

5.1 Overview



Varsity View’s proximity to major destinations, the city centre, Royal University Hospital, and University of Saskatchewan, all contribute to the busy pedestrian and vehicular traffic environment in and throughout the area. As a result, the Varsity View LAPC has identified on-street parking pressures, increasing vehicle traffic on Clarence Avenue and Cumberland Avenue, and pedestrian safety as concerns. The committee would like to balance the needs of residents and traffic without feeling isolated by major road networks as the city grows.

In particular, this section includes several recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Program, as well as encouraging additional Saskatoon Transit ridership.

6.0 Active Transportation

6.1 Overview



The Varsity View LAPC would like to promote active transportation in and around their neighbourhood. The promotion of alternative transportation in the area can have environmental, health, and economic benefits for residents throughout the neighbourhood and help to mitigate traffic congestion and parking pressures.

With Varsity View's central location and riverbank linkage, the neighbourhood is a great place to walk and cycle in Saskatoon. The community feels that as the University of Saskatchewan and city continue to grow, added investments in walking and cycling are highly desirable and needed for the future.

7.0 Heritage & Culture

7.1 Overview



(Photograph A-30 by Leonard A. Hillyard courtesy Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room)

Heritage and culture are interrelated aspects of a society that define our past, present and future. Recognizing and preserving heritage and culture helps a community appreciate the contributions of past citizens, while guiding people forward in life. At the neighbourhood level, heritage elements are often found in buildings or monuments, while culture may include local art or festivals.

Varsity View has been home to many prominent people in the arts, politics and academic professions. As the neighbourhood changes, so does the historical landscape. Older homes are being replaced by new homes, and many long-time residents are no longer around to share the history of the neighbourhood with current residents. The Varsity View neighbourhood wishes to celebrate its legacy within Saskatoon and encourage future cultural events and exchanges that preserve the stories and history of its past while embracing its future.

8.0 Campus-Community Relationship

8.1 Overview



The relationship between a university campus and adjacent neighbourhoods is important. In Saskatoon, the Varsity View neighbourhood is located to the south of the main campus of the University of Saskatchewan and directly west of the developing College Quarter. As a result, the residential neighbourhood is comprised of many students choosing to live near campus, university professors, and others working full-time on campus either at the University, Royal University Hospital, or Innovation Place research park.

In many cities, formal university-community or “town & gown” partnerships have become more commonplace, as a means to address shared opportunities or issues in such a way that provides benefits to all.

9.0 Neighbourhood Safety

9.1 Overview



A positive perception of safety within a community allows citizens to live, work, shop, and play free of the fear, rational or not, of becoming a victim of crime. Varsity View is a safe community, with low crime rates and residents have a positive perception of safety.

The Varsity View Community Association plays an important role in promoting a safe neighbourhood. They do so by building a strong sense of community through a variety of organized sports and activities, community-driven initiatives, a neighbourhood garden, and an ongoing community newsletter.

The proximity to the University of Saskatchewan Campus and the Royal University Hospital increases the flow of traffic through Varsity View. Even though there are a high number of unrecognizable individuals travelling by car, bike, or foot through the area, the traffic optimizes the potential for natural surveillance by increasing “eyes on the street”.

The proximity to the University of Saskatchewan campus and downtown creates a high demand for housing; especially rental housing. Varsity View has one of the highest rental-to-ownership ratios in Saskatoon. The Varsity View LAMP indicated that the high proportion of rental housing negatively impacts their perception of safety. There are concerns that the physical appearance of unmaintained rental properties is less than desirable and could attract criminal behaviour.

10.0 Implementation & Priorities

10.1 Overview

Local Area Plan (LAP) reports are long-term plans that may take several years to be fully implemented. An LAP sets out a vision and goals to guide growth and development of a neighbourhood. They also specify recommendations, with each intended to address a particular issue and improve the neighbourhood. Some recommendations may be implemented in the short-term, while others may take a longer period of time.

Since the late-1990s, the City of Saskatoon Planning & Development Division has been creating and implementing LAPs, with City Council endorsing the plans. Great strides have been made to improve these neighbourhoods by allocating resources for the implementation of the recommendations in the report, working with City Administration, with LAP communities, and facilitating collaborative action from government and non-government programs and service providers.

The Planning & Development Division works in partnership with each division to implement LAP recommendations. City Council has been very supportive of the LAP Program and continues to approve capital funds to implement needed improvements in the LAP neighbourhoods.

Local Area Planners are the liaisons between the community and City Administration to ensure the priorities laid out in each LAP are reflected in the funding of projects. The interdepartmental cooperation begins in the early stages of the LAP process, when key City Administrators are brought to the table of a Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) to provide insight and expertise on certain issues. These same key City Administrators are often involved in approving certain commitments to implement recommendations from the LAP.

It is a goal of the Local Area Planning Program to report to the LAP neighbourhoods and to City Council on an annual basis to provide a status update on the implementation of recommendations from each LAP. Additional public meetings may also be needed to keep the community abreast of implementation activities or to gather input on implementation activities. Articles about Local Area Planning activities may also be published in Community Association newsletters. The Local Area Planning website at www.saskatoon.ca/go/lap posts Implementation Status Reports, which are created annually.

Continued community involvement in the implementation of LAPs is essential to successful outcomes, and, as such, it is imperative to extend a central role to local residents, Community Associations, Local Area Plan Committees, and other stakeholders. Community Associations and LAPCs have an important role in providing local perspective, advice, guidance and input on the implementation of recommendations, and commenting on development proposals in their neighbourhoods to ensure they are consistent with the goals of the LAP.

10.2 Priorities of the Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee

The Varsity View LAPC was asked to identify their top priority recommendations. Being recognized as high priority does not necessarily mean a recommendation will be completed in the immediate future because there may be complex issues that affect the timing of implementation. This is an opportunity for the LAPC to identify the recommendations that are believed to have the greatest potential for a significant positive impact on the neighbourhood.

The Varsity View LAPC views the proposed active transportation improvements in this report as among the most important recommendations that will help address local traffic-related concerns, while encouraging healthy and environmentally friendly activity.

The following recommendations were identified by the LAPC as having the highest priority:

4.2 *Review of Snow and Ice Program to Encourage Active Transportation in Winter*

5.4 *Royal University Hospital Transit Ridership*

6.3 *14th Street Cycling Route Improvement*

6.5 *Additional Cycling Routes*

6.6 *College Drive Cycling*

VARSITY VIEW



ATTACHMENT 2

Varsity View Local Area Plan *Final Report*



March 31, 2014 • Neighbourhood Planning Section, Planning & Development, Community Services Department

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Acknowledgements

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Henry Dutka
Mark Emmons

Thank you to the Varsity View Local Area Plan Committee for your dedication and to everyone who contributed to this report, your efforts have been very much appreciated!

Executive Summary

Local Area Planning is a community-based approach to developing comprehensive neighbourhood plans. It enables residents, business owners, property owners, community groups, and other stakeholders direct input into determining the future of their community. It is a highly adaptable process that allows stakeholders to discuss issues important to the neighbourhood. The Local Area Plan (LAP) program is administered by the Neighbourhood Planning Section, Planning and Development Division. Once completed, an LAP establishes the vision and sets goals to guide the growth and development of a neighbourhood. It also identifies specific recommendations for improvements in a neighbourhood. LAPs are long-term plans that take many years to be fully implemented.

Varsity View is the final neighbourhood among 12 originally approved to undergo an LAP by City Council in 1997. The Varsity View LAP process began with a neighbourhood survey and general public meeting to identify issues in the neighbourhood. Neighbourhood stakeholders were asked to participate on an LAP Committee (LAPC), and a series of topic-specific meetings were held. A draft report was created and reviewed by the LAPC, circulated to City of Saskatoon Administration for comment, then returned to the LAPC for final review. The final report was submitted to the Municipal Planning Commission and Planning & Operations Committee for consideration, before being presented to City Council for adoption on April 14, 2014.

The Varsity View LAP contains a total of 31 recommendations related to the following topics: Land Use, Infill & Redevelopment, Parks & Open Space, Municipal Services, Traffic & Circulation, Active Transportation, Heritage & Culture, Campus-Community Relations, and Neighbourhood Safety.

Summary of Key Varsity View LAP Goals

- **Address Neighbourhood Parking Concerns**

Due to the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) campus and Royal University Hospital (RUH), Varsity View has been negatively impacted by non-residents driving through and parking in the neighbourhood. Numerous changes have been proposed to increase the effectiveness of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Program.

- **Improve Pedestrian and Cycling Connectivity**

The U of S campus and RUH are major destinations to the north and, despite the grid design of the neighbourhood, there are a lack of safe north-south connections for pedestrians and cyclists. Developing this network will also support healthy and environmentally friendly activity.

- **Support and Contribute to the Development of College Quarter**

Located on the east side of Cumberland Avenue, across from Varsity View, the development of College Quarter will continue to impact the neighbourhood. Residents of Varsity View have appreciated opportunities to contribute to the College Quarter plan and look forward to continued involvement in the future. It is anticipated that as College Quarter develops, there will be increased interest from property owners to redevelop the Varsity View side of Cumberland Avenue, north of 14th Street. The LAP Committee recognizes and supports the potential transition of this corridor, while also having a long-term objective of maintaining the stable single-family residential land uses in the core of the neighbourhood. The group provided comments on land use/density, design, parking, and interface areas that act as guidelines for future Cumberland Avenue developments and are intended to stabilize the single-family dwelling environment on both sides of adjacent Bottomley Avenue to the west of Cumberland Avenue.

- **Recognize the Historical Significance of the Neighbourhood**

Residents of Varsity View have an appreciation for the many historic homes and buildings in the neighbourhood, along with the notable current and former residents who have lived in the area. It is important to ensure this rich history is not lost.

- **Support Opportunities For Community-Building**

Opportunities to better utilize neighbourhood facilities and amenities to develop additional community cohesion have been identified.

Message From The Community

The Local Area Plan (LAP) for Varsity View comes at an important time in the life of our community. Recent growth in the City has led to opportunities and challenges that will affect the neighbourhood for years to come.

The process of completing the LAP has included many opportunities for the residents to study diverse aspects of our neighbourhood. Well advertised meetings with focused agendas covered a wide variety of topics and along with workshops, site visits and surveys have allowed ample citizen participation. Many recent and long-time residents have demonstrated their commitment and concern for their chosen corner of the city. They have examined their neighbourhood with a fine-toothed comb. It has been a positive process that has also offered insight into the many aspects of city planning and management. The depth of the process has led to thoughtful recommendations.

We have found that our community is diverse in background and income and is shaped by our proximity to the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) and the Royal University Hospital (RUH). These two largest employers in Saskatoon make our community a desirable central place to live, including replacement of houses with new construction. They also draw huge numbers of commuters daily, on foot and bicycle, and in buses and cars. This stresses traffic flow and parking on our community. Our community boundaries – College Drive, Clarence and Cumberland Avenues, and Eighth Street – are some of the major traffic routes of the city. Some of that traffic flow also spills through our community. But our proximity to the U of S campus also offers opportunities for our community to interact with its rich cultural and sports resources.

It was no surprise, then, that the challenges of traffic, parking and infill development dominated many of our discussions. Our consensus has been that these problems must be resolved. Proposed solutions to these issues have been creative and bold.

The opportunities for the future include creating a more active, healthy living environment, managing the growth that comes from being a desirable neighbourhood, and opportunities for heritage and social events. Enhanced utilization of the Albert Community Centre will strengthen our ties and sense of community. Facilitating active transportation for our residents as well as those citizens moving through our neighbourhood will be useful for those who work or study north of College Drive. Zoning adjustments will maintain the look of our community while allowing transitions and improvements in housing stock. We also see opportunities for our neighbourhood to enrich our relationship with the U of S, RUH, religious organizations, university residences, our neighbours to the west in Nutana, and our orientation to the Broadway business district.

The recommendations in this report will lead to a better, more sustainable quality of life in our community. We trust that the recommendations will be embraced by our community and fulfilled by City Administration and City Council, so that future generations will continue to find our neighbourhood an attractive and enjoyable place to live for many years to come.

*Written by Cathy Watts, James Perkins, and Laurence Thompson
on behalf of the
Varsity View Local Area Plan Committee*

Summary of Recommendations

1.0 Land Use

- 1.1 **PROPOSED VARSITY VIEW LAND USE POLICY MAP:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, initiate the necessary procedure to amend the Varsity View Land Use Policy Map in the Official Community Plan No. 8769 with the proposed land use designations in Map 1.2, titled “*Varsity View Proposed Land Use Policy Map*”.
- 1.2 **HOW TO LEGALIZE AN EXISTING SUITE BROCHURE:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, distribute the ‘How to Legalize an Existing Suite’ brochure to property owners in the Varsity View neighbourhood.

2.0 Infill & Redevelopment

- 2.1 **ONE AND TWO-UNIT INFILL HOUSING:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, consider reducing the “70% of average site width” requirement for new construction of one and two-unit dwellings in the R2 Zoning District to 65%, in an effort to better facilitate infill development.

3.0 Parks & Open Space

- 3.1 **COLLEGE QUARTER RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE:** That representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, Business Opportunities Section, schedule a meeting with the Community Services Department, Community Development Division and Recreation & Sport Division, and Varsity View Community Association to identify future opportunities for active and passive recreational open space in the College Quarter that would welcome non-students to also utilize the area.
- 3.2 **VARSITY VIEW URBAN ORCHARD:** That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, and Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, schedule a meeting with representatives from the University of Saskatchewan Fruit Program, Varsity View Community Association, and Varsity View Bishop Murray Community Garden Committee to discuss the feasibility of developing an urban orchard to be located within the University Drive median south of College Drive.

4.0 Municipal Services

- 4.1 **ASSESSMENT OF LANE CONDITIONS:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Public Works Division, conduct an assessment of lane conditions in Varsity View and determine appropriate measures to address issues including, but not limited to, drainage, clutter, and lane width.

4.2 REVIEW OF SNOW AND ICE PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION IN WINTER: That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Public Works Division, review the Snow and Ice Program to consider including designated cycling routes in the priority system for snow removal, and to consider adding well-utilized, paved, non-lit pathways through parks and public spaces to the Snow and Ice Program’s snow clearing list to encourage active transportation throughout the winter months.

5.0 Traffic & Circulation

5.1 CHANGES TO THE VARSITY VIEW RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMIT PROGRAM: That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider the feasibility of implementing the proposed changes outlined in Table 5.2 – “Proposed Changes to Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program”.

Table 5.2 – Proposed Changes to Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program0	
(a)	RPP Zone Surrounding President Murray Park and Brunskill School: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, include the blocks surrounding President Murray Park and Brunskill School in the one and two hour regulated parking area.</i>
(b)	No Parking Signage at President Murray Park and 14th Street & Wiggins Avenue Intersection: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, install additional no parking signage at the corners of President Murray Park and along 14th Street at Wiggins Avenue to identify the minimum distance from the intersections that vehicles are permitted to park.</i>
(c)	Cumberland Avenue Two Hour Parking: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, extend the two hour parking zone on the east side of Cumberland Avenue farther south to 14th Street.</i>
(d)	Varsity View RPP Program and University Campus Parking Fines: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider working in partnership with the University of Saskatchewan, Parking & Transportation Services Division, to ensure the fine structure for parking violations in the neighbourhood and on campus are comparable, as well as acting as an effective deterrent and encouraging appropriate parking.</i>
(e)	Parking Enforcement Report to Community Association: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, report back to the Varsity View Community Association in 2015 to give an update on parking violation statistics and changes made to the Varsity View RPP Program.</i>

- 5.2 IMPACT OF CHANGES TO THE VARSITY VIEW RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMIT PROGRAM:** That the Varsity View Community Association survey residents outside of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) zone to explain changes to the RPP Program that will occur and gain feedback on whether they would like to be included in the RPP zone and discuss feedback received with the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division.
- 5.3 LUTHERCARE COMMUNITIES PARKING MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, assist LutherCare Communities in conducting an assessment of the parking program at their facility on Osler Street, by providing information about parking management best practices. The assessment should consider options to encourage increased staff participation in the Saskatoon Transit Eco-Pass program, along with a review of procedures related to allocating on-street parking permit passes to visitors and staff.
- 5.4 ROYAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL TRANSIT RIDERSHIP:** That Saskatoon Transit schedule a meeting with representatives from the Royal University Hospital to review staffing schedules and transit schedules, with the goals to increase transit ridership rates and decrease demand for parking.
- 5.5 ‘PARKING FOR RENT’ NOTIFICATION:** That Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, mail out information to remind property owners that the rental of parking on a residential property is illegal; and that Zoning Compliance Bylaw Inspectors further investigate the parking lots on the 300 & 400 blocks of Cumberland Avenue and Bottomley Avenue to ensure compliance with the bylaw.
- 5.6 BUS STOP MAINTENANCE:** That Saskatoon Transit and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, address bus stop maintenance concerns on Cumberland Avenue near Main Street (both directions) and on Clarence Avenue near College Drive (southbound).

6.0 Active Transportation

- 6.1 MUNROE AVENUE SIDEWALK:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, complete the sidewalk on the east side of Munroe Avenue from College Drive to 8th Street by installing panels between: Temperance Street and Aird Street (1 block), Colony Street and 15th Street (1 block), 14th Street and 11th Street (3 blocks), and 10th Street and 8th Street (3 blocks) through *Capital Budget #0948 – IS – Sidewalk/Path Retrofit* with highest priority assigned to the northernmost portions.
- 6.2 AUDIBLE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider installing an audible pedestrian traffic signal suitable for use in a residential neighbourhood to assist the visually impaired at the corner of Temperance Street and Wiggins Avenue.

- 6.3 14TH STREET CYCLING ROUTE IMPROVEMENT:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, assess the 14th Street shared use on-street cycling route and consider opportunities to improve cyclist safety.
- 6.4 PARKING PROTECTED CYCLING LANES:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider creating a north-south and an east-west parking protected cycling lane in and near Varsity View. Suggested routes to consider are Wiggins Avenue (north-south) and 14th Street (east-west), although the proposed Active Transportation Plan is expected to evaluate all potential cycling corridors across the city and identify the routes of greatest benefit to cyclists.
- 6.5 ADDITIONAL CYCLING ROUTES:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, during the creation and implementation of the city-wide Active Transportation Plan consider adding cycling routes in and near Varsity View that link the neighbourhood amenities together, such as parks, the river, the University of Saskatchewan campus, College Drive and Clarence Avenue, as well as consider opportunities to establish commuter cycling routes that pass through the neighbourhood and connect primary destinations.
- 6.6 COLLEGE DRIVE CYCLING:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, and Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, Urban Design Team, ensure any future changes to the College Drive transportation network also identify opportunities to safely accommodate cyclists and align with the key strategies that will be outlined in the city-wide Active Transportation Plan.
- 6.7 INTEGRATE 'ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION' PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division; Corporate Performance Department, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives Division; and Saskatoon Transit, develop a comprehensive alternative transportation public campaign and user-friendly promotional materials.

7.0 Heritage & Culture

- 7.1 HERITAGE PRIORITY REVIEW:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, Heritage & Design Coordinator, schedule a meeting with the Varsity View Community Association to discuss the neighbourhood's heritage priorities and identify options for funding to commemorate built heritage or apply for Municipal Heritage Property Designation.
- 7.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MAPPING:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, provide a Summer 2014 work placement opportunity to a student enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan's Cultural Heritage

Mapping class, offered by the Interdisciplinary Center for Culture and Creativity. The student will receive input from the Community Services Department, Community Development Division; City Archivist; and Varsity View Community Association in the development of an inventory documenting the cultural resources of Varsity View, such as notable people, places, and programs available within the neighbourhood.

- 7.3 ANNUAL COMMUNITY DAY:** That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division, schedule a meeting with the Varsity View Community Association to discuss the possibility of hosting an annual event in the neighbourhood that would showcase artists working within Varsity View and bring together residents from the neighbourhood.
- 7.4 ALBERT COMMUNITY CENTRE:** That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division, schedule a meeting with the Albert Community Centre Management Committee and the Varsity View Community Association to discuss local recreational/programming needs and how those needs align with the Albert Community Centre and the implementation of the Culture Plan.

8.0 Campus-Community Relations

- 8.1 CAMPUS-COMMUNITY COLLABORATION:** That the Varsity View Community Association and University of Saskatchewan, Business Opportunities Section establish a regular meeting schedule between the Varsity View Community Association and appropriate University of Saskatchewan sections. The agenda items for Varsity View Community Association-University of Saskatchewan meetings would be determined on an ongoing basis by the community and campus representatives, but could include discussions of opportunities for future collaborations on community relations topics (such as cross-promotion, place-making, cultural events, other local cultural ventures, etc.) or focus upon campus development topics (such as long-term planning, logistics, safety, parking, facilitating growth, etc.).

9.0 Neighbourhood Safety

- 9.1 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE BYLAW:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, submit information regarding the City of Saskatoon Property Maintenance Bylaw to the Varsity View Community Association and request that it be published in a future edition of the Community Association newsletter.
- 9.2 ADDITIONAL GARBAGE RECEPTACLES:** That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, and Corporate Performance Department, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives Division, conduct an assessment of all parks in Varsity View

and the Albert Recreation Unit to determine if any additional garbage receptacles should be installed, as well as consider the installation of recycling receptacles and solar compactors, if appropriate.

- 9.3 MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROWTH, BUSHES, AND TREES:** That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, trim and/or remove overgrown, unhealthy or volunteer growth of trees, bushes, and shrubs around the picnic area and the tennis courts in Albert Park, surrounding the benches in the north-west corner of Raoul Wallenberg Park, and around the benches and the fence in Albert Recreation Unit in order to increase visibility into and through the site.
- 9.4 ALBERT RECREATION UNIT PLAYGROUND UPGRADE:** That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division and Parks Division, and Corporate Services Department, Civic Facilities & Fleet Division, re-paint the metal play structure on the north end of the Albert Recreation Unit and assess the feasibility of upgrading the play structure.
- 9.5 NO PARKING ZONES AT PATHWAY ENTRANCES TO PRESIDENT MURRAY PARK:** That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, increase the “No Parking” zones at the north and south access points of President Murray Park on Aird Street and Colony Street to 50 metres (25 metres in both directions from centre of pathway). This will reduce obstructed sightlines at the access points into the park on Munroe Avenue.
- 9.6 BRUNSKILL SCHOOL AND KINSMEN CHILDREN’S CENTRE SAFETY CONCERNS:** That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, write a letter to Brunskill School, Brunskill School Community Council, and the Kinsmen Children’s Centre administration outlining safety concerns that were identified in the safety audit, along with suggestions that are aimed at addressing the concerns.

Overview of Local Area Planning

What is Local Area Planning?

Local Area Planning is a community-based approach to developing comprehensive neighbourhood plans. It enables residents, business owners, property owners, community groups and other stakeholders direct input into determining the future of their community. During the development of a Local Area Plan (LAP), participants work with each other to create a vision, identify issues, develop goals, and outline strategies to ensure the long-term success of their neighbourhood. Once completed, an LAP sets out objectives and policies that guide the growth and development of a neighbourhood or selected area.

The scope of an LAP depends on the issues and opportunities identified by the stakeholders involved. Strategies generally focus on the following themes:

- Neighbourhood Identity
- Neighbourhood Heritage and Culture
- Industrial, Commercial and Residential Land Uses
- Economic Development
- Housing and Infill Development
- Municipal Services and Infrastructure
- Transportation and Parking
- Streetscapes
- Parks, Open Space and Recreation
- Neighbourhood Safety
- Neighbourhood Sustainability

Why Local Area Planning?

A core strategy of the City of Saskatoon's Strategic Plan is to "enable active, community-based participation in issue and problem identification and resolution"¹. A commitment to fulfill this core strategy was originally demonstrated as far back as 1978 with *The Core Neighbourhood Study*, which was later updated and expanded during the *1991 Core Neighbourhood Study Review*.

In 1996, the City initiated Plan Saskatoon, which included a city-wide public participation process focused on updating the Development Plan (Official Community Plan) and Zoning Bylaw; Saskatoon's two main public policy tools used to manage growth and development. The Local Area Planning Program was created following expressed support by citizens during the Plan Saskatoon process for more active citizen involvement in long-term planning and development decisions affecting their community. Citizens also called for measures to enhance Saskatoon's central and intermediate neighbourhoods.

Saskatoon City Council approved twelve neighbourhoods to undergo an LAP. As determined by the City of Saskatoon's Official Community Plan, LAPs are applied to specific areas of the City to:

- Maintain the quality, safety and viability of the area;
- Guide and prioritize the expenditure of public funds on community improvements and infrastructure;
- Encourage the renewal, rehabilitation or redevelopment of private and public properties;
- Resolve situations where the policies of the Official Community Plan do not accurately reflect the individual needs of an area; and
- Provide the basis for amendments to the City of Saskatoon's Official Community Plan and Zoning Bylaw².

What are the Steps to Create a Local Area Plan?

Significant value is placed on active public participation in the Local Area Planning process. It has been determined that the more involved the public, the more sustainable and implementable the plan will be at both the community and municipal government level. The Local Area Planning process tries to build capacity among stakeholders so that they can collaboratively create a vision and goals for the neighbourhood, and make informed decisions that affect their neighbourhood.

¹ City of Saskatoon (2004). *Planning for the Future – Strategic Plan*. pg. 8.

² City of Saskatoon, *Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769*, Section 18.1.

Generally, the steps to create an LAP are:

- 1) **Neighbourhood Meeting and Forming a Local Area Plan Committee (LAPC)** – All residents, property owners, business owners, community groups and other stakeholders are invited to a meeting to discuss the Local Area Planning process. At that time, participants are asked to serve on an LAPC.
- 2) **Creating a Vision** – The LAPC envisions a positive future for their community. The vision creates a common base from which the community can work to create realistic goals and strategies for successful long-term planning.
- 3) **Discussing the Condition of the Community** – The LAPC discusses the condition of the community to help paint a picture of the community.
- 4) **Identifying Issues, Setting Goals and Outlining Strategies** – Information is gathered through surveys, research, presentations and participant observations about the neighbourhood. Based on these findings, the LAPC acquires an understanding of issues and the practicality of addressing them in the LAP, and sets goals and outlines strategies to ensure the long-term success of their neighbourhood. This information forms the basis of the LAP.
- 5) **Writing the LAP** – The Local Area Planner writes the LAP. City Administration and the LAPC review and endorse the LAP.
- 6) **Adopting the LAP** – Once general consensus is reached in support of the LAP, the report is presented to the Municipal Planning Commission and finally to City Council for adoption.
- 7) **Implementing the Strategies** – In order to achieve neighbourhood goals there needs to be participation by all stakeholders in implementing the plan.
- 8) **Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan** – All stakeholders have an opportunity to monitor improvements in their neighbourhood. City staff delivers an annual progress report to City Council and the Community Association or as required until all recommendations have been fulfilled.

Varsity View Local Area Plan

Study Area & Process

The Study Area



The Varsity View neighbourhood is the twelfth of fifteen neighbourhoods approved by City Council to receive a Local Area Plan (LAP). LAPs help guide neighbourhood into the future through the development of a comprehensive plan.

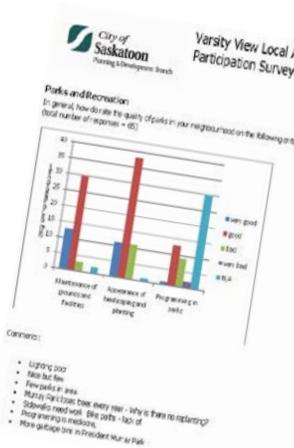
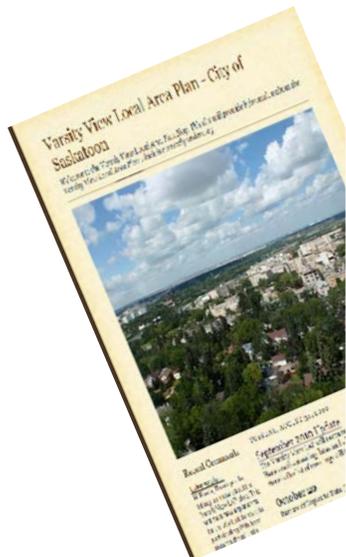
The neighbourhood boundaries are as follows:

- Cumberland Avenue;
- 8th Street;
- Clarence Avenue; and
- College Drive.

Varsity View is a character neighbourhood mainly comprised of low-density residential homes, with

the exception of the LutherCare Communities site and multiple-unit dwellings along Clarence Avenue. There are commercial land uses along the southern boundary on 8th Street East and a small strip on the corner of College Drive and Cumberland Avenue, as well as at the corner of Wiggins Avenue and Temperance Street. Varsity View has both a high school and an elementary school in the neighbourhood. Further details can be found in the Varsity View Yesterday and Today sections of this report.

Neighbourhood Participation & Process



Communications

Neighbourhood Survey || The Varsity View Local Area Plan is the result of a large participatory planning process, commencing in September 2009. A preliminary survey was sent to the neighbourhood to gain resident's perspectives on topics ranging from land use, parks and recreation, to parking and traffic. There were 49 neighbourhood surveys completed by stakeholders in the community.



The Local Area Planning Committee

136 LAPC Participants || At the core of the engagement was the Varsity View Community Association, which acted as representatives for the neighbourhood, dedicating their time to participate in regular meeting throughout the Local Area Planning process. The Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) represents a range of interests including: residents, business owners, institutions, property owners, and the Varsity View Community Association.



Collaboration

Each LAP meeting was specific to a topic of particular interest to the Varsity View community.

24 Guest Speakers || To assist with the planning process, guest speakers were invited to speak and included representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Health Region, and BlackRock Developments, as well as civic staff presenting on various topics, such as land use, community development, neighbourhood safety, parks, community institutions, municipal services, transportation, parking, heritage and culture.



5 Safety Audits || The community participated in five Safety Audits throughout the neighbourhood. These Safety Audits were focused on public spaces in the neighbourhood that were identified by members of the LAPC as having potential safety concerns.

3 Land Use and Infill Development Meetings || Varsity View is undergoing increased redevelopment due to its desirable location, which led to discussion related to land use and infill development at many LAPC meetings. There were three meetings specific to these topics. This included an infill development workshop, where participants identified unique character areas within the neighbourhood, commented on hypothetical land use proposals, and developed goals for future infill projects.

“Every new building should be seen as an asset to the community.” – LAPC member

Varsity View Vision & Guiding Principles

Varsity View Vision

At the onset of the Local Area Plan process, the Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) worked together to create the following vision for their community:

“Varsity View is a historic neighbourhood centrally located close to the river, the downtown, the University of Saskatchewan, and Royal University Hospital. Its historic roots stem from the adjacent University of Saskatchewan campus. The neighbourhood is characterized by an eclectic mix of character housing, a vibrant school which attracts families from all areas of the city, a high amount of rental accommodation, and a mature urban forest. The residents are diverse in terms of age, culture, education level, and income. This adds to the overall vitality of the neighbourhood.

Varsity View is a safe neighbourhood with activity at all times of the day. It is a high energy, active neighbourhood which is amenable to cycling and walking. Its central location also accommodates transit usage.

Varsity View strives to maintain its diversity, heritage, and architecture. Varsity View will be a model sustainable community.”

Varsity View Guiding Principles

The following general statements were made by members of the Varsity View LAPC when asked about the neighbourhood:

- Heritage and history of Varsity View includes ties to the University of Saskatchewan and Royal University Hospital.
- Varsity View contains many older heritage homes.
- Varsity View has changed.
- The residents who live in Varsity View are diverse in terms of age, culture, and income.
- The housing stock is diverse.
- Varsity View is a safe place to live.
- Residents of Varsity View are physically active.
- The urban forest is a great asset of the neighbourhood.
- Varsity View is a desirable place to live.

- People use varying modes of transportation in Varsity View.
- The neighbourhood has a great location.
- Varsity View is affected by the University of Saskatchewan and Royal University Hospital.
- Varsity View can be characterized by diverse housing stock, university students, and a mature urban forest.
- Challenges include parking pressures, aging infrastructure, and expensive housing.
- Varsity View strives to maintain its heritage and diversity.
- Varsity View’s residents are multi-generational.

The following principles and general goals were identified by the Varsity View LAP Committee to guide the Local Area Plan process:

- Varsity View will be a model sustainable community.
- Citizens of Varsity View will be engaged.
- Varsity View will be renewed and have its renaissance.
- Varsity View will maintain its diversity, character, and architectural heritage.
- Varsity View will accommodate pedestrians and cyclists.
- Varsity View will encourage diversity.

“Varsity View will be a model sustainable community.” – Varsity View LAP Vision

Varsity View Yesterday

Historical Overview



Aerial view of Varsity View and the University of Saskatchewan (1927)

The history of Varsity View began during Saskatoon's first economic boom. Limited development of the area began around 1912, when the first home in the area was built by a prominent businessman and real estate owner, Richard M. Bottomley. His land, known as Bottomley Addition, was bound by College Drive to the north, Osler Street to the south, Cumberland Avenue to the east, and Clarence Avenue to the west. Areas making up today's Varsity View were originally known as University Annex, Varsity Park, and College Park³.

All of these areas exploited the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan by using it as a marketing tactic and including a reference to the University in the neighbourhood's name⁴. Varsity View began as, and still is today, an ethnically diverse neighbourhood with many scholastic institutions.

The land that makes up Varsity View was annexed before 1913, but development along Elliott Street and College Drive did not begin until the 1920s, and the rest of the area was not substantially built until the 1950s⁵. In later years, the four subdivisions in Varsity View were combined into two areas, Albert and Brunskill, most likely named after the two schools in the area. Today, Varsity View is bound by College Drive to the north, 8th Street to the south, Cumberland Avenue to the east, and Clarence Avenue to the west.

The following section is merely an overview of the neighbourhood. More information about Varsity View can be found by researching the references provided, or by contacting the City Archivist, Saskatoon Heritage Society, and the Local History Room at the Saskatoon Public Library.

³ William P. Delainey and William A.S. Sarjeant, *Saskatoon: The Growth of a City*, Saskatoon: Saskatoon Environmental Society, 1974. pg. 26.

⁴ Don Kerr and Stan Hanson, *Saskatoon: The First Half Century*, Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1982, pg. 79.

⁵ *Ibid.* pg. 123.



Albert School (Photograph A-30 by Leonard A. Hillyard courtesy Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room)

Albert School

Sources differ on the decision to name Albert School. Some sources cite the naming to be in honour of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria during the mid-1800s, while others say it may have been in recognition of Albert J. Sparling, the School Board chair at the time⁶. Opened in 1912, the facility was designed by David Webster and constructed by Shannon Bros. and Cassidy. Albert School was one of nine schools built in Saskatoon between 1907 and 1914⁷. The gothic style of architecture is typical of many schools built during this time period. Albert School closed its doors as an elementary school in 1978⁸. The school had been built to the same plans as the former King Edward School that was demolished in 1979 and Albert School could have suffered a similar fate, but local residents were able to save the facility from demolition. From 1978 to 1982, the building was leased to the Saskatoon French School and in 1985 became the Albert Community Centre⁹. The centre is now home to many cultural and community activities. The building was designated as a heritage property in September 1983¹⁰.

Board of Trade Office

The Board of Trade Office, built in 1907, currently resides at 1022 Temperance Street. To look at the inconspicuous residential dwelling, one would never imagine it was the former office of the Saskatoon Board of Trade Commission, the most aggressive promoters of Saskatoon during that era. At its original location on First Avenue, Board of Trade member F. Maclure Sclanders even went so far as to tend a garden located outside of the office that consisted of semi-tropical plants such as tobacco, hemp, and cayenne peppers to convince newcomers of Saskatoon's mild climate¹¹. The building was moved six feet closer to the street in 1909, and in 1920 was relocated to Temperance Street¹². The building was designed by Neil Stewart and constructed by Osborn and Brooks in a

⁶ COS Archives. Albert School Essay. (MHAC, 1983), p. 4.

⁷ Elizabeth Diamond, *Saving Our City: Saskatoon's Protected Heritage Structures*, Saskatoon: Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, 1994, pg. 2.

⁸ Len Roberts, *Albert School Back In Service as Community Centre*, StarPhoenix.

⁹ Municipal Heritage Properties: Albert School, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.saskatoon.ca/org/development/services/heritage_properties.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Elizabeth Diamond, *Saving Our City: Saskatoon's Protected Heritage Structures*, Saskatoon: Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, 1994, pg. 12.

¹² Ibid.

classical, opulent style with four pilasters on each side of the structure, multiple windows and a metal roof¹³. To better function as a residential dwelling, a kitchen and bedroom were added, two windows were removed and the roof was replaced¹⁴.



Bottomley House

The stately Queen Anne Revival style house located at 1118 College Drive was the original home of Richard M. Bottomley. Bottomley, a real estate investor from Yorkshire, England, was pivotal in establishing the neighbourhood of Varsity View. His home, constructed in 1912, was one of the first houses built in the area¹⁵. Built during the economic boom, this house reflects the opulence and optimism that was rampant from 1910 through 1913. The house has an irregular roof pattern, a bell-cast tower and magnificent columns, all surrounded by a wrap-around veranda¹⁶. This elegant home was recognized as a heritage property on April 24, 2006.

1110 Elliott Street: Teacher's Hostel

The teacher's hostel located at 1110 Elliott Street was built prior to 1913 by Thomas E. Farley and designed by Thomson and Crockart¹⁷. The structure was built near the University to house young female teachers who were from out of town and were attending Normal School¹⁸. When the Normal School opened a new building on Avenue A (now Idylwyld Drive), the residents of the hostel were relocated to be closer to the school. From 1925 to the mid 1970s, 1110 Elliott Street served as a lodge for the staff of Emmanuel College and the hostel was renamed the *Emmanuel Annex*¹⁹. Today, the house is a private residential dwelling and a notable part of Saskatoon's history.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Municipal Heritage Properties: Bottomley House, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.saskatoon.ca/org/development/services/heritage_properties.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Elliott Street House Played Important Role in Anglican History*, Saskatoon Sun, December 28, 1997.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

Prominent People

The streets of Varsity View are named after many of Saskatoon's prominent businessmen. Bottomley Avenue, Munroe Avenue, Wiggins Avenue, and Elliott Street were all named after men who had significant influence over the development of Saskatoon. The stories of Richard M. Bottomley and Hugh Edwin Munroe are of particular interest.

Bottomley Avenue – *Richard M. Bottomley*

Bottomley Avenue is named for Richard M. Bottomley, an influential developer of Varsity View²⁰. Bottomley and his partners W.T. Wiggins and W.D. Cowie established the Royal Realty Company in 1911²¹. Their company developed properties such as Mount Royal, Broadway Addition (now part of Nutana), Highbury Park (now Hudson Bay Park), and Bottomley Addition (now part of Varsity View)²². During the boom of the 1910 through 1913 period, Bottomley is said to have invested \$1.5 million in Saskatoon²³.



Hugh Monroe
(Photograph LH-5068 by
Ralph Dill courtesy
Saskatoon Public Library
– Local History Room)

Munroe Avenue – *Hugh Edwin Munroe*

Munroe Avenue was named after Hugh Edwin Munroe, “one of the most permanent developers of Saskatoon, and one of its most ardent sponsors.”²⁴ Born in Ontario, Munroe graduated from the College of Medicine at McGill University and practiced in Saskatoon in 1904²⁵.

After travelling briefly overseas, Munroe returned to Saskatoon in 1905 and became an active member of the community. He was a member of the first city council, chairman of the City Hospital Board from 1905 through 1914 and Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan from 1931 to 1936²⁶. Munroe also served with the Canadian Army and received the Order of the British Empire for his services in World War I²⁷.

Not only are many of the streets in Varsity View named after prominent Saskatoon businessmen, a few

²⁰ Municipal Heritage Properties: Bottomley House, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.saskatoon.ca/org/development/services/heritage_properties.

²¹ Saskatoon Phoenix, Industrial Number, September 25, 1912.

²² Ibid.

²³ Municipal Heritage Properties: Bottomley House, Retrieved September 26, 2011 from

<http://www.saskatoon.ca/DEPARTMENTS/Community%20Services/PlanningDevelopment/DevelopmentReview/HeritageConservation/HeritageProperties/Pages/BottomleyHouse.aspx>

²⁴ Saskatoon Phoenix, Harvest Edition, August 1914.

²⁵ N.F. Black, *The History of Saskatchewan*, Regina: Saskatchewan Historical Co., 1913, pg. 879-880.

²⁶ Saskatchewan Lieutenant Governors, Retrieved May 23, 2008 from www.saskarchives.com/web/seld/2-00.pdf.

²⁷ John Hawkes. *The Story of Saskatchewan and its People*, Chicago: Clarke, 1924.

resided in the neighbourhood as well. Elliott Street, being one of the first streets to develop in Varsity View, was the home of Frank S. Dunn, Nathan Adilman, Leon Prescesky, and Senator Sidney Buckwold; influential people who helped shape Saskatoon.

1128 Elliott Street – Frank S. Dunn

Frank S. Dunn was known as the owner of the largest men’s clothing store between Winnipeg and Vancouver²⁸. In 1926, he built his home at 1128 Elliott Street.

1137 Elliott Street– Nathan “Nat” Adilman

Originally from Kiev, Ukraine, Nathan “Nat” Adilman came to Canada and began his career as a fur trader in northwestern Ontario²⁹. In 1919, Adilman arrived in Saskatoon and went into partnership with his brothers, Max and Harry³⁰. They opened Adilman’s Department Store at 20th Street and Avenue B and, in 1937, Nat became the sole owner³¹. Famed architects Webster and Gilbert designed Adilman’s house and contractor W.A. Peberdy built the home in 1931³².

1138 Elliott Street – Leon Prescesky, Senator Sidney L. Buckwold

Leon Prescesky was the manager of Saskatoon Contracting and the owner of Home Comfort Fuel³³. In 1931, he built what was described as one of the highest price per square foot homes in the city and the house is noted for being “far beyond ordinary”³⁴.

From 1949 to 1963, Senator Sidney L. Buckwold resided in the house³⁵. Buckwold was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba and moved to Saskatoon with his parents³⁶. He graduated with a degree in Commerce from McGill University, and came back to Saskatoon to work for the family company, Buckwold Limited³⁷. Buckwold served in the military, was elected as an alderman of Saskatoon and served as Mayor of Saskatoon for eleven years³⁸. On November 4, 1971, he was appointed to the Senate and served there until his retirement in 1991³⁹.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ruth Miller, *Jewish Life and People in Saskatoon at Mid Century*, Saskatoon History, 2001.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Star Phoenix, December 1931.

³³ Leslie Clark, Prescesky Property, Meewasin Valley Authority, August 1983.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ University of Saskatchewan Archives, University Degrees: Honorary Degree Recipients, *Retrieved May 23, 2008 from www.usask.ca/archives/history/hondegrees.php*.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

1011 University Drive – *Evan Alan Hardy*

Evan Alan Hardy moved into the residence at 1011 University Drive in 1931. Hardy lived in three residences in the Varsity View area⁴⁰, but spent the majority of his years in Saskatoon at this address⁴¹. Born in Sioux City, Iowa, Hardy moved to Saskatoon in 1917 and accepted a position as an instructor in the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan⁴². In addition to teaching students, Hardy also taught former soldiers how to operate farming machinery⁴³. Later in his life, he accepted a position with the United Nations as an Advisor to the Government of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) for the Food and Agriculture Organization⁴⁴.

In 1983, the site was purchased for the new location of the Ronald McDonald House. The former residence was demolished to make way for a 3-storey, 13-bedroom facility designed by architect David Thane⁴⁵. The sod-turning ceremony occurred on September 28, 1984 and the house opened for guests in September of 1985⁴⁶. The Ronald McDonald House still operates at this location today and, in 2013, work began on an expansion to increase the number of rooms from 13 to 34. It serves as a temporary residence for parents of children receiving medical treatment in the city⁴⁷.

⁴⁰ Hardy also lived at 826 10th Street E., and 1037 Aird Street

⁴¹ Henderson's Saskatoon Directory, 1931-1945.

⁴² Mark W. Hislop, *Evan Hardy— A Pioneer of Modern Agriculture Technology*, Liaison, Fall 1987, pg. 4-6.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Gerry Klein, *McDonald House Ready for Guests*, StarPhoenix, September 13, 1985.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

Varsity View Today

Overview



This section of the Local Area Plan provides a statistical overview of various demographic data and development information for Varsity View, while often making comparisons to city averages and other neighbourhoods where it is appropriate⁴⁸.

Varsity View has a large population of residents 75 years of age and older, due to the presence of a seniors' home and special care home. As a result of the senior population, combined with the student population attending the University of Saskatchewan, the Varsity View neighbourhood has a very low median household income when compared to the city average.

⁴⁸ Although steps have been taken to ensure consistency, the City of Saskatoon cannot guarantee this data is without error.

Population

Table 1. Varsity View’s Population Distribution

Age	Population	
	1996	2006
0 to 4	130	120
5 to 9	125	95
10 to 14	110	105
15-19	220	260
20 - 24	645	375
25 - 29	390	475
30 - 34	280	235
35 - 39	235	145
40 - 44	225	205
45 - 49	160	155
50 - 54	115	200
55 - 59	100	120
60 - 64	110	105
65 - 69	80	50
70 - 74	85	80
75+	385	390

Varsity View’s population distribution has remained fairly consistent from 1996 to 2006.

Varsity View had a population of 3,445 in 2006, which is a 1% increase since 1996 (3,410)⁴⁹. The neighbourhood’s estimated population as of 2011 is 3488⁵⁰. In 2006, Varsity View residents aged 20-29 comprised nearly 27% of the neighbourhood’s total population, compared with the city average of 17%. This is most likely attributable to the close proximity of the University of Saskatchewan. Individuals under the age of 20 and between the ages of 35-49 were consistently lower in Varsity View than Saskatoon’s proportion. Individuals above 75 are four times more prevalent in Varsity View than in Saskatoon. This higher proportion is likely due to the presence of LutherCare Communities, a seniors’ housing complex located in Varsity View.

Aboriginal Population

In 2006, Varsity View had a relatively small Aboriginal population at 3% of the neighbourhood’s total population⁵¹. The overall Aboriginal population accounts for approximately 10% of Saskatoon’s population. The comparison of Varsity View’s Aboriginal community to Saskatoon’s Aboriginal community in 2006 shows 33% of Aboriginal individuals residing in Varsity View were between the ages of 20-24, whereas the city average was 10% for the same age bracket⁵². This high proportion is consistent with the high numbers of residents among this age bracket in Varsity View’s total population due to the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan.

Ethnic Diversity

In 2006, the majority (80%) of Varsity View residents identified their mother tongue as English. Other ethnicities identified during the Census include Chinese, Ukrainian, German and French⁵³. Varsity View’s Ethnic Diversity Cumulative Index was 1.1, slightly higher than Saskatoon’s index of 0.92⁵⁴. The Ethnic Diversity Cumulative Index is a calculation used to compare the concentration and diversity of ethnic groups in neighbourhoods throughout the city. Higher index values represent populations considered to be more ethnically diverse. An accurate comparison to data

⁴⁹ Statistics Canada – Federal Census 1996 and 2006

⁵⁰ Generation 5 2011 Estimate

⁵¹ City of Saskatoon (2006). *2006 Census Aboriginal Profile*

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*

⁵⁴ Ibid.

from previous years is not possible because Statistics Canada has adjusted this self-assessment question over the years.

Household Size

The average household size in Varsity View in 2006 was 1.8 occupants per household, slightly lower than the 1996 average of 1.9⁵⁵. This average is below Saskatoon's 2006 average household size of 2.4 occupants per household. The total number of Varsity View households in 2006 was 1,865, up 5% from 1,775 in 1996.

Family Structure

Of the 1,865 households in 2006, 35% were one-family households, an increase since 1996⁵⁶. Non-family households account for the remainder of the household composition with 65%.

Table 2. Varsity View and Saskatoon Household Composition, 1996 to 2006⁵⁷

Family Structure	2006	Trend (1996 to 2006)	Saskatoon (2006)
One-Family Households	35%	Steady (> 1%)	62%
Multiple-Family Households	0%	-	1%
Non-Family Households	65%	Steady (> 1%)	37%
Lone Parent Families	5%	Steady (2%)	12%

Seniors Population

Senior citizens (aged 65 and over) make up approximately 17% of the Varsity View population as of 2006. Those aged 75 and over comprise 75% of this figure, while 25% of seniors residing in the neighbourhood are between the ages of 65 and 74.

The percentage of residents over the age of 75 living in Varsity View is four times the average for Saskatoon. Senior housing facilities operated by LutherCare Communities comprise approximately 86% of the seniors aged 75 and over in the neighbourhood. There are 195 suites in Luther Tower (which can accommodate couples), and 129 beds in the adjacent Luther Special Care Home with a total of 339 residents as of May 2012. The average age of a resident at LutherCare Communities in Varsity View is 86 years old⁵⁸.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ LutherCare Communities, Luther Tower. May 11, 2012.

Education Level

Table 3 outlines the education level achieved by residents in Varsity View over the age of 15. 89% of residents in Varsity View over the age of 15 hold a high school certificate (or equivalent), trade certificate or diploma, college certificate or diploma, or are a university graduate compared to the citywide average of 79%⁵⁹.

Brunskill School/Kinsmen Children’s Centre

Brunskill School is an elementary school located in Varsity View. In 1985, it was joined by the Kinsmen Children’s Centre (KCC). Enrollment at Brunskill/KCC has fluctuated slightly since 1995. School enrollment was at a low in 1995 at 385 students, and since then increased to 424 students in 2003⁶⁰. In 2010, Brunskill/KCC had 416 students enrolled. In 2006, there were 200 children between the ages of 5-14 residing in Varsity View⁶¹.

Table 3. Education Levels in Varsity View, 2006

Highest Level Attained for those Aged 15 Years and Older	# of People	% Population 15 & over	% Saskatoon
No Certificate/Diploma/Degree	365	11%	21%
High School Certificate or Equivalent	850	27%	27%
Apprenticeship/Trade Certificate/Diploma	180	6%	10%
College/Non-University Diploma	335	11%	17%
University Diploma or Degree	1,395	45%	25%

Bishop Murray High School

Bishop Murray High is a Catholic high school located in Varsity View. Enrolment increased from 145 students in 1995 to 229 students in 2005. Enrolment reached a low in 1997 at 126 students⁶². In 2010, there were 226 students enrolled at Bishop Murray High⁶³.

University of Saskatchewan

University students residing within Varsity View have increased over the years, but experienced a slight decrease from 802 in 2009 to 754 in 2010⁶⁴.

⁵⁹ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*

⁶⁰ Saskatoon Public School Board. *September Enrolments*

⁶¹ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*

⁶² Saskatoon Catholic School Board. *September Enrolments*

⁶³ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*

⁶⁴ University of Saskatchewan Enrolment Data (2009-2010). *September Enrolments*

Average Household Income

The average household income in Varsity View dropped from \$38,546 in 1996 to \$28,924 in 2006⁶⁵. In comparison, Saskatoon’s average household income increased from \$44,636 in 1996 to \$64,254 in 2006⁶⁶. The estimated average Varsity View household income in 2011 was \$63,505⁶⁷.

Average income is the total aggregate income of a group divided by the number of household incomes reported. Average income is vulnerable to statistical outliers (e.g. higher incomes will skew the average income higher). For this reason, average income is typically higher than the median income of a particular data set. Median income is the amount (50th percentile) which divides the income distribution equally into one group above that amount, and one group below.

Median Household Income

The median household income in Varsity View in 2006 was \$31,476, up from \$28,655 in 1996⁶⁸. Saskatoon’s median household income increased from \$36,957 in 1996 to \$49,313 in 2006⁶⁹. The estimated median household income for Varsity View in 2011 was \$38,764⁷⁰.

Poverty

A commonly used definition of poverty is the Low Income Cut-Off measure (LICO). LICO is useful as it incorporates both absolute and relative views of poverty; it is calculated based on an average family’s expenditure on essentials such as food, clothing, and shelter. A family is considered below the LICO if it spends more than 56.2% of total income on these essentials. People below the poverty line tend to rent rather than own housing and are often one parent families⁷¹. In 2006, 15% of families within Varsity View were low income.

Table 4. Distribution of Households by Income Bracket in Varsity View

Income Bracket	Number of Households
Under \$10,000	202
\$10,000 to \$19,999	310
\$20,000 to \$29,999	232
\$30,000 to \$39,999	221
\$40,000 to \$49,999	163
\$50,000 to \$59,999	141
\$60,000 to \$69,999	72
\$70,000 to \$79,999	57
\$80,000 to \$89,999	36
\$90,000 to \$99,999	29
\$100,000 and over	276
Total Households	1739

Source: 2011 Generation 5 Estimates

⁶⁵ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Generation 5 2011 Estimate

⁶⁸ Statistics Canada – Federal Census 1996 and 2006

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Generation 5 2011 Estimate

⁷¹ Jackson, Maureen. “Closer to Home: Child and Family Poverty in Saskatoon.” Community – University Institute for Social Research, University of Saskatchewan, 2004. http://www.usask.ca/cuisr/docs/pub_doc/health/Jackson.pdf.

Other mature neighbourhoods, such as City Park have a lower proportion of families below the LICO, at 10%; Nutana has a slightly higher proportion at 13%⁷².

Occupation and Employment

Employment

In 2006, the total population in Varsity View above the age of 15 was 3,125, and 68% (2,110) were considered to be part of the labour force⁷³. This value is comparable to the overall Saskatoon average of 70%⁷⁴. The employment rate in Varsity View was 63% in 2006, which is slightly lower than the Saskatoon average (66%)⁷⁵.

Occupation

In 2006, the Sales and Service industries and Social Science/Education/Government/Religion industries topped the list of occupations of individuals in Varsity View at 22% and 20%, respectively⁷⁶. The next five major occupations as a proportion of total employment for Varsity View in 2009 were:

- Business/Finance/Administration (13%)
- Trades/Transport/Equip Operators (12%)
- Natural-Applied Sciences (9%)
- Health (8%)
- Management (8%)

Housing

Housing Type

There were 1,870 dwelling units in Varsity View in 2006, including 595 single-family dwellings (32% of total) and 1,275 (68% of total) multiple unit (two or more) dwellings⁷⁷. In 2006, Saskatoon had 84,405 dwelling units, of which 47,190 (56%) were single-family and 37,715 (44%) were multiple unit dwellings.

⁷² Statistics Canada Federal Census. 2006.

⁷³ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

Development Density

Varsity View's total gross neighbourhood area is 312.7 acres and its development density is 6.0 dwelling units per acre⁷⁸. Surrounding neighbourhoods, such as Nutana, have a development density of 7.4 dwelling units per acre, while Grosvenor Park has a development density of 4.4 dwelling units per acre.

Age of Housing Stock

Varsity View has existed for more than 100 years, making it one of Saskatoon's oldest neighbourhoods. Approximately 55% of the housing stock (1025 dwellings) was constructed before 1960. Following 1960, construction slowed in the neighbourhood, 30% of the housing stock (530 dwelling units) was built between 1961 and 1980. Following 1980 construction has declined⁷⁹.

Housing Affordability

The Housing Affordability Index is a ratio of a neighbourhood's median dwelling sale price to Saskatoon's median household income. A number below or equal to 3.0 represents relatively affordable housing; a number above 3.00 represents relatively less affordable housing. In 2006, Saskatoon's index was 3.0; Varsity View's index was 3.8, which suggests housing is less affordable compared to other neighbourhoods⁸⁰. Varsity View is considered to be less affordable when compared to similar neighbourhoods in the area, such as Nutana (3.7) and City Park (2.6). In 2010, Varsity View's Housing Affordability Index was estimated at 5.19, compared to a citywide index of 5.04. This estimate reflects the dramatic increase in housing prices in Saskatoon since 2006.

Home Ownership

In 2006, 39% of the dwellings in Varsity View were owner-occupied (725), and 61% were rented (1,145). Saskatoon has an overall home ownership rate of 64%⁸¹.

Real Estate Statistics

Based on the 2010 Real Estate Sales, the average selling price of a single family dwelling in Saskatoon was \$323,086 compared to \$331,196 in Varsity View⁸².

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Statistics Canada – Federal Census, 2006.

⁸⁰ City of Saskatoon (2010). *Neighbourhood Profiles 10th Edition*.

⁸¹ Ibid

⁸² City of Saskatoon Assessment Division. 2010 Real Estate Sales

Average Assessed Value

The average assessed value for a single-family dwelling in Saskatoon was \$179,854 as of Dec. 31, 2011. The average assessed value for Varsity View was \$214,589⁸³.

Comparison to Other Neighbourhoods

The following tables compare Varsity View to four other Saskatoon neighbourhoods on a number of indicators. These four neighbourhoods (Caswell Hill, City Park, Grosvenor Park, and Nutana) were chosen either for their proximity to Varsity View or similarity in terms of the age and character of housing stock. Table 5 includes indicators related to housing and income and incorporates data from both the 2006 Census and 2011 estimates provided by the City of Saskatoon. Table 6 compares these neighbourhoods by dwelling type using data from the 2006 Census.

Table 5. Comparison of Neighbourhoods by Housing and Income-Related Indicators

Neighbourhood	Indicator							
	Affordability*		Housing Tenure (Ownership) Rate		Median Household Income		Incidence of Low Income Families (%)	Density (Dwelling Units Per Acre)
	2006	2010***	2006	2011**	2006	2011**	2006	2006
Caswell Hill	2.0	3.60	59.68%	58.79%	\$36,170	\$39,824	24.1%	5.2
City Park	2.6	3.80	29.87%	28.62%	\$29,820	\$36,141	9.5%	8.0
Grosvenor Park	4.3	6.68	51.43%	52.47%	\$49,444	\$65,898	11.5%	4.4
Nutana	3.7	5.60	51.13%	51.34%	\$42,619	\$51,141	12.6%	7.4
Varsity View	3.8	5.19	38.77%	39.85%	\$32,451	\$38,764	15.4%	6.0

* 3.0 is considered the affordability standard (3 or less is considered more affordable; over 3 is considered less affordable).

** 2011 figures are estimates only (Source: Generation 5 2011 Estimates).

*** 2010 figures are estimates only (Source: Generation 5 2010 Estimates).

⁸³ City of Saskatoon Assessment Division, 2011

Table 6. Comparison of Neighbourhoods by Dwelling Type (2011 Estimates)

Neighbourhood	Dwelling Type					Total
	One Unit	Semi-Detached	Row House	Multiple Unit	Other Single Attached	
Caswell Hill	1110	1	5	492	1	1609
City Park	567	2	13	2140	0	2722
Grosvenor Park	336	0	0	392	0	728
Nutana	1232	14	45	2108	2	3401
Varsity View	581	18	8	1130	2	1739

Source: Generation 5 2011 Estimates

Community Spaces

Schools

Brunskill School



Brunskill School (Photograph B-4904 by Leonard A. Hillyard courtesy Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room)

Brunskill School is a public elementary school located in Varsity View. It was built in 1951 and named after long-time public school board member William “Cy” Brunskill. The school was the first public school to be erected since 1938 and was designed by John Gilbert of the Gilbert and Webster architectural firm. It was described as one of the most modern schools in Canada and the United States because of its one-storey layout⁸⁴. Brunskill was also the first elementary school in Saskatoon to have a library⁸⁵, which is named after Sylvia Birnie, an avid promoter of Saskatchewan academics⁸⁶. The Kinsmen Children’s Centre (KCC) was built adjacent to Brunskill School and opened its doors in 1985⁸⁷. The KCC is a community centre that provides children with the tools to enhance their mental, physical, emotional and social development⁸⁸.

⁸⁴ *Brunskill School Officially Opened*, StarPhoenix, November 3, 1951, pg. 3.

⁸⁵ *Brunskill School Gets First Central Library*, StarPhoenix, November 15, 1960.

⁸⁶ Superannuated Teacher’s of Saskatchewan, *Outreach*, Vol. 27 (4), 2005, pg. 5, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.sts.sk.ca/newsletter/Outreach_27_4.pdf.

⁸⁷ Brunskill School, *A History of Our School*, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from schools.spsd.sk.ca/brunskill/history.htm.

⁸⁸ Saskatoon Health Region: Kinsmen Children’s Centre, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.saskatoonhealthregion.ca/your_health/facilities_kinsmen_about.htm

In 1999, after a large push from the community, a major renovation of Brunskill School got underway. Students were housed in Brevoort Park and Roland Michener schools for the 1999-2000 school year while the work was completed. It re-opened in the fall of 2000 having been almost completely rebuilt. The efforts of the community to have the school renovated were a great source of pride for the neighbourhood⁸⁹.

Bishop Murray High School

Bishop Murray is a Catholic high school located in Varsity View. It originally opened in 1954 as an elementary school, but now serves the community as an alternate high school for grades nine through twelve⁹⁰. The school has a small student body compared to other high schools in the city and is structured to meet the needs of those who might find a larger mainstream school challenging⁹¹. Alternate and modified academic programs are available along with support services such as counselling and daycare to ensure “total development” of students⁹². The school was named after Archbishop Gerald C. Murray, who was appointed Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Saskatoon in 1934⁹³.

Parks



Left to Right: Cumberland Park, President Murray Park, Raoul Wallenberg Park, Albert Park

There are four parks in Varsity View: Cumberland Park, President Murray Park, Raoul Wallenberg Park, and Albert Park. Cumberland Park is located at 8th Street and Cumberland Avenue and is the only district park in the neighbourhood. The preservation of the park from development may be the result of the price of corner lots before 1950. Many corner lots served as impromptu parks because of

⁸⁹ Peter Wilson, *Neighbourhood of Higher Learning*, StarPhoenix, September 7, 2006.

⁹⁰ Sheri Brown and Barbara Tomoporowski, *Foundation for the Future: Saskatoon Catholic Schools 1991-1986*, Saskatoon Catholic Board of Education.

⁹¹ Reg Nakoneshny (Producer, Director). (2007). *Bishop Murray High School Video* [Video]. Retrieved February 1, 2012 from: http://www.scs.sk.ca/bmh/School_Video.html

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Catholic Hierarchy, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.catholic-hierarchy.org/bishop/bmurrayg.html.

their high price⁹⁴. Corner lots typically had higher prices than mid-block parcels because of the increased infrastructure costs needing to be recouped by the City, due to the additional adjacent street and sidewalk. During tough economic times, corner lots would sometimes go unsold and, in certain cases, the City chose to develop parks at corner sites to take advantage of the visibility and accessibility of the location. The three remaining parks are neighbourhood parks. Albert Park is adjacent to the Albert Community Centre. President Murray Park, located on the 1100 and 1200 blocks of Aird Street and Colony Street, was named for Walter Charles Murray, the first president of the University of Saskatchewan⁹⁵. The third neighbourhood park is Raoul Wallenburg Park, located next to Congregation Agudas Israel, a Jewish community centre. The park, originally called Elks Park, was changed by Mayor Clifford Emerson Wright when he granted the Jewish community's request for the area to be named after Raoul Wallenburg, a Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of thousands of Hungarian Jews in the 1940s⁹⁶. The four parks in Varsity View occupy 16.7 acres of the neighbourhood⁹⁷.

Cultural Centres

Mohyla Institute

Mohyla Institute, named for St. Petro Mohyla, an educationalist and dignitary of the Orthodox Church in Kiev, Ukraine, began operations in Saskatoon in 1917⁹⁸. Originally located at Victoria Avenue and Main Street, the institute moved to its current location on Wiggins Avenue to be closer to the University⁹⁹. Mohyla Institute opened at its current location in August 1965 and since then has operated as a place of residence. It has also “developed courses for studies in Ukrainian literature, history and arts, and has fostered the finest cultural elements and traditions of the Ukrainian people, including folk music, folk dancing, handicrafts and domestic arts and crafts.”¹⁰⁰

Congregation Agudas Israel

The growth of the Jewish community in Saskatoon after World War II brought about the need for another synagogue in the city. Congregation Agudas Israel began construction on May 15, 1957 and held its first service in 1958¹⁰¹. Sidney L. Buckwold, a member of the Jewish community and Mayor of Saskatoon, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony¹⁰². The synagogue also served as a community

⁹⁴ Don Kerr and Stan Hanson, *Saskatoon: The First Half Century*, Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1982, pg. 122-123.

⁹⁵ Peter Wilson, *Neighbourhood of Higher Learning*, StarPhoenix, September 7, 2006.

⁹⁶ Untitled, StarPhoenix, October 8, 1985.

⁹⁷ Varsity View Neighbourhood Profile, City of Saskatoon, 2007, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.saskatoon.ca.

⁹⁸ *The Saint Petro Mohyla Institute History In Brief*, Mohyla Institute, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.mohyla.ca/history.htm.

⁹⁹ *Ukrainians to Replace Institute*, StarPhoenix, June 25, 1953.

¹⁰⁰ *The Saint Petro Mohyla Institute (SPMI) Welcomes You!*, Mohyla Institute, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.mohyla.ca/welcome.htm.

¹⁰¹ Gladys Rose, *Agudas Israel Synagogue / Jewish Community Centre*, The Encyclopaedia of Saskatchewan, Regina: Canadian Plains Research Centre, 2006, Retrieved from esask.uregina.ca/entry/agudas_israel_synagogue__jewish_community_centre.html.

¹⁰² Ibid.

centre and was designed to meet religious, educational and social needs¹⁰³. It is still used in the same capacity today, enhancing the cultural depth of the neighbourhood.

Sheptytsky Institute

The Sheptytsky Institute on the corner of Wiggins Avenue and College Drive is a Ukrainian Catholic co-ed residence for students pursuing a post-secondary education. Its beginnings date back to the 1930s when it was established as a Ukrainian, male-only student residence and existed at two previous locations, each quickly outgrowing their capacity. In 1945, six lots were purchased on College Dr. where the current residence sits¹⁰⁴. Construction on the new facility began under the supervision of contractors Shannon Bros and Cassidy in 1950¹⁰⁵ and it was officially opened on August 16, 1953¹⁰⁶. The new building accommodated seventy students, a chapel with a choir loft and seating for 100, and a museum¹⁰⁷. The school year 1978-1979 marked the final year of the building as an all-male residence, for in the following school year it was opened to females¹⁰⁸. In 1984, the building underwent renovations and alterations for expansion purposes¹⁰⁹. The institute is named for Andrew Sheptytsky who housed Jews during World War II in his home and monastery in Ukraine¹¹⁰.

Luther Special Care Home and Luther Tower

LutherCare Communities offers nursing care for seniors at the Luther Special Care Home, located in the 1200 block of Osler Street. Formerly known as Luther Sunset Home, the affiliate of the Saskatoon Health Region officially opened its doors to senior residents on June 11, 1955¹¹¹. The original facility had 58 rooms, and in 1962 an additional 63 units were added. Today, Luther Special Care Homes provides nursing care for 129 residents.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ *Ukrainian Residence Being Built*, StarPhoenix, July 10, 1950.

¹⁰⁶ Sheptytsky Institute History, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.sheps.ca/Introduction/history.html.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ *Andrew Sheptytsky*, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.lvivbest.com.

¹¹¹ LutherCare Communities, *History – 50 Years of Caring*, Retrieved May 26, 2008 from www.luthercare.com/history.html.

In 1978, after much controversy, the adjacent 195-suite Luther Tower senior housing facility opened. When first proposed in 1974, a group of area residents petitioned to block construction of the 22-storey building due to its height and an opinion that high-rises were unsuitable housing for senior citizens¹¹². In an attempt to settle the controversy, the City even offered free land near Market Mall as an alternate location for the tower¹¹³.

Following City Council approval for the development to occur at the Osler Street location, the group of area residents again attempted to block construction through legal proceedings. However, construction was able to proceed after the Supreme Court of Canada rejected a final appeal bid in April 1976¹¹⁴.

One of the many dedicated Varsity View LAPC members involved throughout the development of the Varsity View LAP was Pat Funk. She is also a resident of Luther Tower and submitted the following about her home at Luther Tower, reinforcing the positive benefit the facility provides to the Varsity View neighbourhood:

“Over the years, this housing facility has been home to up to 200 people at any given time. Residents have always enjoyed their walks around their Varsity View neighbourhood, stopping to praise their neighbours for their landscaping and renovations.

Varsity View residents are in the unique situation that should they not be able to continue to live in their present homes, they could hope to make the Tower their new home or get needed care in the Luther Special Care



Luther Tower – A LutherCare Communities Senior Housing Facility

¹¹² *Opposing factions to meet in hearing on high rise*, StarPhoenix, April 23, 1974.

¹¹³ *Council to offer free city land for high rise*, StarPhoenix, April 30, 1974.

¹¹⁴ *Turbulent times behind Luther Tower*, StarPhoenix, April 1, 1985.

Home, while remaining close to neighbours they hold dear and continuing to walk familiar streets.

Even more, the Tower stands as a landmark for Varsity View, visible from many vantage points throughout Saskatoon.”

While there was controversy when Luther Tower was built, it must not be overlooked that LutherCare Communities provides a valuable service in the Varsity View neighbourhood through not only the Luther Special Care Home, but also the senior housing of Luther Tower. Varsity View residents have a strong connection to the neighbourhood and appreciate that LutherCare Communities provides an opportunity for local residents to remain in familiar surroundings throughout their days.

See *Appendix 2* for a short story written by Pat Funk titled “Wolves of President Murray Park”, where she recollects a few memories from growing up in the local area, as well as the importance of helping to create community connections and memories for future generations.

Goals & Discussion Reports

Throughout the process of creating the Varsity View Local Area Plan, the Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) identified issues in the neighbourhood, developed goals, and outlined strategies in order to achieve their vision and ensure the long-term success of their neighbourhood.

The following topic-based working papers are based on the issues and opportunities identified by the Varsity View LAPC. They include:

- 1.0 Land Use
- 2.0 Infill & Redevelopment
- 3.0 Parks & Open Space
- 4.0 Municipal Services
- 5.0 Traffic & Circulation
- 6.0 Active Transportation
- 7.0 Heritage & Culture
- 8.0 Campus-Community Relations
- 9.0 Neighbourhood Safety
- 10.0 Implementation & Priorities

Each report includes an overview of the topic and its relation to the neighbourhood, followed by the goals that were determined by the Varsity View LAPC. This information provides the foundation for the content of each report. Recommendations to assist in achieving the identified goals for the neighbourhood are noted throughout.

1.0 Land Use

1.1 Overview



Land use in Varsity View is characterized by a large area of stable low density residential land, with a long strip of multi-family residential land along Clarence Avenue and a small pocket of high density at Wiggins Avenue and Temperance Street. In the south, small single-storey commercial properties dominate 8th Street. In the north, College Drive is undergoing a redevelopment to mixed uses that are complementary to the adjacent University of Saskatchewan.

This section examines the corridors that bound the neighbourhood and include a focus on Cumberland Avenue, in particular. The plan proposes land use changes along this corridor that would be complementary to College Quarter and considers important aspects of any potential future Cumberland Avenue development, such as land use/density, design, parking, and interface areas.

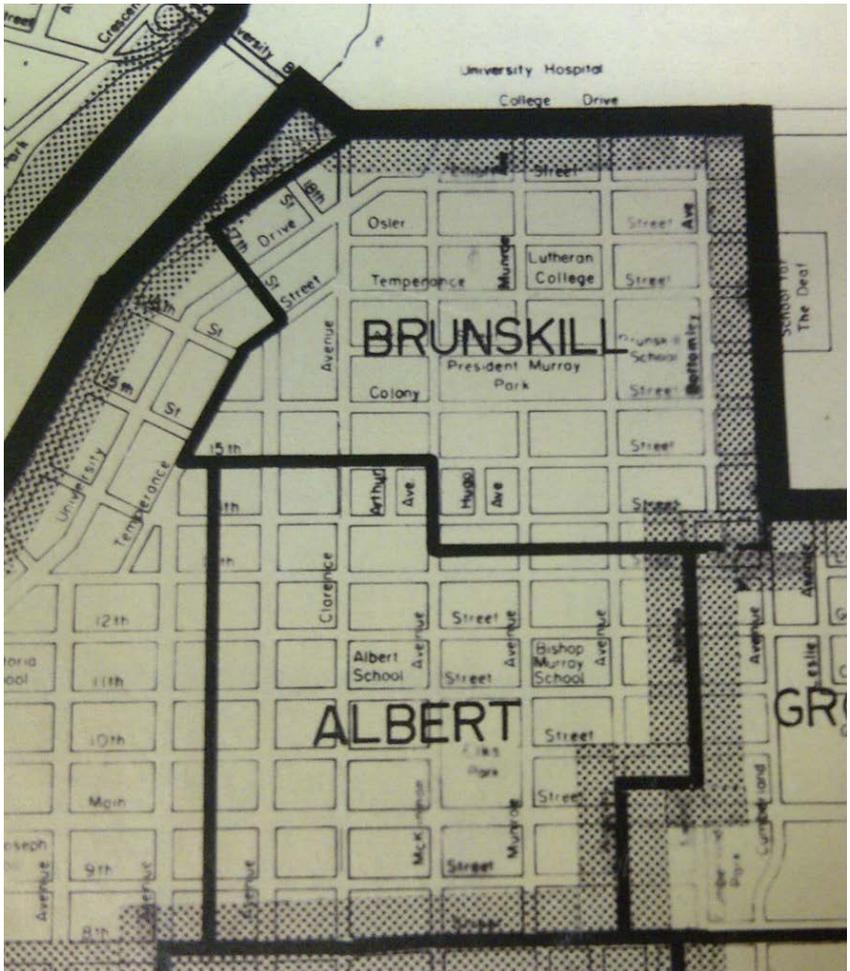
1.2 Land Use Goals



The Varsity View LAPC created a number of goals intended to guide land use in the Varsity View neighbourhood. They are as follows:

1. To preserve lower density residential areas in the heart of the neighbourhood.
2. To foster long term stability and enhancement of the neighbourhood through increased home ownership.
3. To encourage sensitive land redevelopment along major and upcoming traffic corridors east/west and north/south.
4. To establish a sensitive transition and approach to design and scale between different policy districts, such as traffic corridors and low density residential areas.
5. That redevelopment should enhance neighbourhood amenities, greenspaces, and public areas. Varsity View welcomes redevelopment in appropriate locations with the expectation of a net gain for residents.
6. That Varsity View recognizes the need to increase density of neighbourhoods in Saskatoon through thoughtful, considered development.
7. That development occurring along the borders of Varsity View promotes pedestrian connectivity and urban design integration with the University and adjacent neighbourhoods.

1.3 Land Use History



Former neighbourhood boundaries

The Varsity View area was first settled with limited development around 1912, when the first home in the area was built by a prominent businessman and real estate owner, Richard M. Bottomley. His land, known as Bottomley Addition, was bound by College Drive to the north, Osler Street to the south, Cumberland Avenue to the east and Clarence Avenue to the west. Early on, other areas in today's Varsity View were identified as University Annex, Varsity Park, and College Park¹¹⁵. Each of these areas utilized the proximity of the University of Saskatchewan as a marketing tactic, even including a reference to the university in the neighbourhood's name¹¹⁶.

While the area we now call Varsity View had been annexed before 1913, development along Elliott Street and College Drive did not begin until the 1920s, and the rest of the area was not substantially built until the 1950s¹¹⁷. In later years, the four subdivisions in Varsity View were combined into two areas, Albert and Brunskill, most likely named after the two schools in the area. The subdivision is now known as Varsity View, and it is bound by College Drive to the north, 8th Street to the south, Cumberland Avenue to the east, and Clarence Avenue to the west.

¹¹⁵ William P. Delainey and William A.S. Sarjeant, *Saskatoon: The Growth of a City*, Saskatoon: Saskatoon Environmental Society, 1974. pg. 26.

¹¹⁶ Don Kerr and Stan Hanson, *Saskatoon: The First Half Century*, Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1982, pg. 79.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pg. 123.

Varsity View has had a relatively uniform and stable land use pattern characterized by low density residential development with medium density residential and institutional uses along Clarence Avenue and College Drive. There are also two small neighbourhood commercial sites, and a large strip of arterial commercial land at the southern boundary along 8th Street.

Saskatoon’s first zoning bylaw was created in 1930. The Zoning Bylaw (No. 2051) designated most of Varsity View as Residence “A” District which permitted one and two-unit dwellings, with a strip of Residence “B” along Clarence Avenue which permitted multiple-unit dwellings. Varsity View’s land use and zoning pattern has remained relatively unchanged since 1930.



1930 Zoning Map of Varsity View area

In 1966, City Council adopted the first *Community Planning Scheme* (known today as the Official Community Plan) which served as a guide for the development of the City of Saskatoon. Along with this, City Council adopted the 1967 Zoning Bylaw No. 4637 in which the Residence “A” District in Varsity View was replaced with the R2 District. The R2 District has remained in effect throughout the majority of the neighbourhood ever since.

In 1978, City Administration conducted a *Core Neighbourhood Study*. The purpose of this study was to develop comprehensive neighbourhood land use policies that would provide direction on future land use in the central neighbourhoods. Although Varsity View (Brunskill and Albert) were not included in this study, it included Clarence Avenue and College Drive as part of the Nutana East Land Use Concept area. This study identified College Drive for a Mixed Land Use Policy District, suitable for multiple-unit residential and institutional uses due to its visible location and relation to the University. The Clarence Avenue corridor was identified as a Multiple Housing Policy District, suitable as an area to accommodate medium density apartment development due to its location on a major transportation corridor providing direct access to downtown and the University.

In 1990, City Administration conducted a review of the original core neighbourhood study. Albert and Brunskill were both included in these reviews and the land use remained primarily the same as it was in the 1978 study.

In 1997, a new review of the core neighbourhood land use policies for the Albert and Brunskill neighbourhood occurred as an outcome of the *Plan Saskatoon* project, which included a city-wide public participation process focused on updating the Development Plan (now Official Community Plan) and Zoning Bylaw. A major amendment stemming from the 1997 review was the combining of Albert and Brunskill neighbourhoods into the present day Varsity View neighbourhood. The Land Use Policy map for Varsity View was last updated in 1997 as a result of this process and has remained relatively unchanged since.

1.4 Overview of Land Use and Zoning Policies

Every parcel of land in Saskatoon is assigned a land use policy district under the Official Community Plan (OCP) Bylaw No. 8769 and a zoning designation under the Zoning Bylaw No. 8770. These two bylaws regulate development throughout the city. The land use policy district identifies the general type of land use appropriate for a particular site and the zoning district establishes more specific development regulations related to: permitted uses, building setbacks, parking requirements, minimum/maximum standards, etc.

1.4.1 The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769

The OCP is City of Saskatoon bylaw established under the provisions of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* and adopted by City Council. It defines, directs, and evaluates development, while guiding development and land use decisions. Its purpose is to ensure development takes place in an orderly and rational manner, while balancing the environmental, social, and economic needs of the community. It is intended to guide the growth and development of Saskatoon to a population of approximately 320,000 residents.

The OCP and accompanying Land Use Map divide the city into different land use designations, and sets out objectives and policies for each (i.e. residential, downtown, commercial, suburban centre, industrial, transitional land use areas, etc.). The OCP also contains specific land use and development policies for Saskatoon's Local Area Plan neighbourhoods. These policies are intended to enhance certainty about existing and proposed land uses, and increase opportunity for public input into policy change. Local Area Plan neighbourhoods have their own Land Use Policy maps. Amendments to the OCP may occur for a variety of reasons, such as: changing circumstances, changing community values, new development trends, to increase certainty, and encourage growth. Amendments can include changes to the text and/or accompanying maps.

1.4.2 Overview of Existing and Proposed Land Use Policies in Varsity View

Map 1.1 shows the Land Use Policy for Varsity View. The majority of Varsity View is designated as Low Density Residential Policy District. There is a Medium Density Residential Policy District along the Clarence Avenue corridor in the west of Varsity View and one pocket along Wiggins Avenue. Four different locations are designated Commercial Policy District, located in key corners of the neighbourhood. The major transportation routes of College Drive and 8th Street are designated Office/Institutional Policy District.

1.4.3 Development Density

Table 1.1 shows a comparison of dwelling unit density for selected neighbourhoods in Saskatoon. Varsity View has a gross dwelling unit density of 5.5 units per acre. This is similar to neighbourhoods such as Massey Place and Caswell Hill, which both have dwelling unit densities of around 5.0 units per acre¹¹⁸. Varsity View’s dwelling unit density is moderate for a mature, centrally-located neighbourhood. Currently, the City of Saskatoon’s Official Community Plan calls for the gradual densification of the city¹¹⁹.

Table 1.1 Dwelling Units Per Acre (2010 Estimates) – Selected Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood	DU / Acre	Neighbourhood	DU / Acre
Silverspring	3.4	Mayfair	4.8
Mount Royal	3.8	Haultain	5
Riversdale	3.8	Massey Place	5.1
Briarwood	3.8	Caswell Hill	5.3
Westmount	3.9	Varsity View	5.5
Silverwood Heights	4	Hampton Village (estimated at build out)	6.2
Greystone Heights	4.1	Pleasant Hill	6.5
Holliston	4.2	Nutana	7.5
Erindale	4.3	City Park	7.9
Grosvenor Park	4.7	City of Saskatoon	4.9¹²⁰

Source: Generation 5 2010 estimates

¹¹⁸ City of Saskatoon (2010). Generation 5 2010 estimates

¹¹⁹ City of Saskatoon (2009), *The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 8769*, Section 3.2.2 (a) Compact City Form & Section 5.1.2 (b) Neighbourhood Density

¹²⁰ The City average of 4.9 DU/Acre is calculated by removing non-residential neighbourhoods such as industrial areas and neighbourhoods that are not substantially completed. The City-wide density calculation would be 2.1 DU/Acre when industrial areas and unfinished neighbourhoods are included.

1.4.4 Growing Forward Project

The City is in the process of implementing the Growing Forward project, which will result in the development of the Growth Plan to Half a Million, outlining a city-wide servicing strategy for transit, water and sewer, land use, and roadways as Saskatoon grows towards a population of 500,000 residents. Implementation includes conducting a number of studies that are targeted for completion by 2016, including: Nodes, Corridors, and Infill Study; Infill Development Strategy; Rapid Transit Study; River Crossing Study; and Employment Area Study.

The Nodes, Corridors, and Infill Study aims to assess major transportation corridors and adjacent land uses across the city, with the goal to achieve more efficient use of land, while facilitating a more transit-oriented environment. Identifying appropriate locations for increased residential density through infill development and redevelopment of existing sites can allow for an increased level of transit service, more economical provision of infrastructure, improvement in amenities, and more viable commercial uses along and adjacent to these transportation corridors. By increasing the number of people living along corridors, such as 8th Street and College Drive, rapid transit to major destinations and higher-service “feeder” transit routes become more viable since more users live within a shorter distance of major routes. It is hoped that targeted and appropriate densification in Saskatoon will help to preserve the core of existing residential neighbourhoods and allow stable areas to remain at generally lower densities, while the neighbourhood-wide density may increase over time as a result of new development along and near significant transportation corridors.

For the city, increased residential density helps to ensure neighbourhoods remain viable by ensuring sufficient school enrolment, providing a market base for area businesses and providing a suitable population to support neighbourhood facilities and activities, such as parks and recreation programs. The Varsity View LAPC recognizes that established neighbourhoods near the downtown with key corridors, such as Varsity View, will play a role in the City’s goals and implementation of the Growing Forward project.

For more information about the Growing Forward project, view the website at: <http://www.growingfwd.ca/>.

1.5 Existing and Proposed Land Use and Zoning Policies



Low Density Residential on Elliott Street

Varsity View has a very stable land use pattern reflective of its current land uses. The existing land use and zoning pattern is also flexible enough to facilitate appropriate redevelopment in suitable peripheral locations, such as College Drive, over time while preserving the large low density residential area throughout the core of the neighbourhood. As such, limited land use policy changes are proposed and no changes are proposed for the existing zoning in the neighbourhood.

Over the next five years, as the City actively pursues the implementation of the Growing Forward project and Infill Development Strategy, land use and zoning patterns along corridors, such as Clarence Avenue, Cumberland Avenue, College Drive, and 8th Street will be revisited to ensure larger city-wide corridors make efficient use of land and City resources, while providing enough residential and commercial density to support a successful transit system. The following subsections include references to zoning designations. Appendix 1 includes a summary of zoning districts in Saskatoon.

1.5.1 Policy considerations for the relationship between higher intensity zoned developments and stable single-family residential

Varsity View is surrounded on all four sides by ‘corridor streets’ that will face growth pressure as the City identifies intensification opportunities within its existing municipal boundaries.

The Varsity View LAPC recognizes their neighbourhood’s obligation to share in the broader City of Saskatoon goals to re-intensify the neighbourhoods located in the centre of the city. The LAPC believes it is critical to focus that growth primarily around the perimeter of the neighbourhood with the intent of reinforcing a stable single-family housing environment at the centre of the neighbourhood.

With this in mind, the Varsity View LAPC believes that the transition between medium and high density districts to lower density districts should not compromise, but rather reinforce through key considerations, a stable single-family environment. Developments on these perimeter areas should, as a general principle, utilize a mix of commercial and low to medium density residential purposes. In developments on the perimeter of the neighbourhood that are purely residential, medium density would typically be appropriate. It would be desirable to offer commercial services at-grade towards the outlying streets, with residences

at-grade in the rear of the property and upper floors of the development. The design of the back lane side of buildings is viewed as important and it was noted that building designs often focus only on the front façade, while ignoring what faces the rear of the property. The LAPC supports the idea of buildings having “faces” on both the main street and back lane sides. Developers are encouraged to incorporate design features to help the back side of buildings feel as though it could be the façade facing the front street.

While a majority of these transition considerations are consistent, there are some distinct considerations between each of the higher and medium density districts.

The unique considerations of Varsity View’s perimeter needs are:

8th Street – The LAPC recognizes that there is likely to be the highest level of intensification along 8th Street, given that it has been identified as an area for infill growth, accommodates high volumes of traffic and offers many amenities and services to residents.

The LAPC envisions increased opportunities for commercial purposes at-grade and upper levels, with an emphasis on residential units above commercial units and behind commercial units as a buffer. An emphasis should be made on providing parking underground rather than at the front or rear of the property at-grade.

Behind the laneway, an additional step-down of building height and mass would see medium density units along the south side of 9th Street that mimic elements of low density homes in form and frontage. Developments should be particularly sensitive to preserving the low density residential feel of 9th Street homes on the north side of the street.

This means that the ‘step down’ between 8th Street and the blocks north of it may need to occur between 8th Street and 9th Street blocks to ensure a gradual decline in density.

Cumberland Avenue – North of 14th Street, developments along the west side of this roadway will likely respond to College Quarter across the street, so the goal would be to stabilize the single-family dwelling environment on both sides of adjacent Bottomley Avenue. Given that the east side of Cumberland Avenue will contain retail and restaurant uses, the LAPC believe the west side of Cumberland Avenue should be developed with a slightly less commercially intensive form that sees an allowance for commercial and retail usage at-grade only that focuses on and encourages the provision of neighbourhood services, live/work space, and social gathering spaces that would provide a local amenity and benefit to Varsity View residents. Residential units should be required above-grade, and to the back face of the property, with at-grade units opening directly onto the site with the goal to make a healthy transition to the single-family residential on Bottomley Avenue.

Given the high pedestrian traffic along this corridor and set back of building development on the east side of the street, it would be highly desirable to provide symmetry and balance on the street by setting back west side developments a few metres and opening the space to a public and pedestrian-friendly walkway with opportunities for seasonal use (i.e. patio seating). See Section 1.5.7 “Transitional Land Use Policy District” for more information on Cumberland Avenue land use.

Clarence Avenue – The considerations for Clarence Avenue are unique because of the unusually close proximity between higher density districts and lower density districts due to the east-west orientation of the streets. With the exception of Arthur Street, the border between the multiple-unit dwelling districts and low density residential district occurs between directly adjacent lot lines.

To enhance the utility and functionality of Clarence Avenue, a stronger pedestrian realm needs to emerge, primarily at the front of the property. This could include a greater setback from the curb, wider sidewalks, and more engaging façade relationship to the street and its pedestrians. All sides of buildings need to see an emphasis on ground floor units opening directly onto grade to create a sense of community between neighbouring properties.

College Drive – Bordering many historic homes in the Varsity View neighbourhood, further development along College Drive requires careful consideration. Developments along College Drive need to be mindful of scale as they provide commercial opportunities at-grade, with residences above and facing the lane way. A modest height limit and a more sensitive interface at the back of the property is required to preserve the nature of treasured homes along the south laneways of College Drive that face Elliott Street.

It should be noted that the City of Saskatoon was in the process of developing the Growth Plan to Half a Million during the creation of the Varsity View LAP. The early findings and opinions expressed by the Varsity View LAPC were shared with members of the civic administration for consideration during the development and implementation of the Growing Forward project.

1.5.2 Low Density Residential Policy District and R2 Zoning

Varsity View is predominantly a Low Density Residential Policy District containing primarily one and two-unit dwelling developments, with a few dwelling unit conversions. Dwelling unit conversions may accommodate new and existing residential development conversions up to four units. The Varsity View LAPC values the existing, unique single-family housing stock and would like to preserve the heritage and character homes in the area. They feel that a change to this district could change the character of the neighbourhood and that it may not foster the long term stability and increased owner-occupancy that they want to achieve.

Specifically, the Varsity View LAPC also feels that the R2 zoning blanketed across many residential neighbourhoods throughout Saskatoon, new and mature, does not recognize the various different styles of development. An example is Edmonton’s Mature Neighbourhood Overlay District created to ensure new developments fit appropriately with an area’s traditional character and design.

In 2013, an early draft of this section was shared with the consultant and committee for consideration during the creation of the Neighbourhood Level Infill Development Strategy.



Medium density residential along Clarence Avenue

Map 1.2 illustrates the proposed policy designation of the blocks of 402 Cumberland Avenue N to 320 Cumberland Avenue S to Transitional Land Use from Low Density Residential. No zoning changes are proposed. For more information, see Section 1.5.7 Transitional Land Use Policy District.

1.5.3 Medium Density Residential Policy District and Multiple-Unit Residential Zoning

The Medium Density Residential Policy District is paired with “RM” zoning districts and allows for the development of single-unit dwellings, multiple-unit dwellings and street townhouses of six or more units, with a limit of four storeys. Medium density multiple-unit dwellings are appropriate in locations that have suitable access to neighbourhood entry points, collector or arterial streets, public transit, parks, and other public amenities. Medium Density Residential Policy Districts are located in Varsity View along and near Clarence Avenue, as well as at the LutherCare Communities property (1212 Osler Street), which includes a special care home and an adjacent seniors’ housing high-rise.

The 22-storey Luther Tower is located in a medium density policy district despite the fact it is a high density building. At the time of its construction in 1974, under the R.4 Zoning District, there were no height restrictions. The R.4, now the RM4 Zoning District, no longer permits buildings taller than 15 metres or approximately four storeys in height. This is considered a legal non-conforming building, which allows for continued use of the structure, but any additions or structural alterations must conform to the current requirements of the Zoning Bylaw. Another condition of legal non-conforming buildings is that if the building is damaged above the

foundation to more than 75% of its assessed value, it may only be repaired or reconstructed in conformance with current zoning bylaw requirements

Although the neighbourhood recognizes and appreciates LutherCare Communities for providing a valuable service and home for seniors in the Varsity View neighbourhood, there is strong opposition to any future development of high-rise construction in the area. As such, 1212 Osler Street is zoned appropriately to reflect the wishes of the community and prevent any further high density constructed on this property in the future.

No changes are proposed for this policy and zoning districts.

1.5.4 Commercial Policy District and Commercial Zoning

The Commercial Policy District is paired with commercial zoning districts and includes four commercial designations: Neighbourhood, District, Arterial, and Special Area. Three of these designations are applied in Varsity View.

Neighbourhood Commercial Policy Districts are intended to be located in each neighbourhood in order to provide for the daily convenience needs of neighbourhood residents. The only Neighbourhood Commercial Policy Districts in Varsity View is located near the corner of Wiggins Avenue and Temperance Street.

District Commercial Policy Districts are intended to facilitate the needs of two to five nearby neighbourhoods. These sites provide a variety of commercial uses, such as retail, restaurants, service stations, small shopping centres, medical clinics, and related health services. In Varsity View, there are two District Commercial Policy District; at the corner of College Drive and Cumberland Avenue and at the corner of 8th Street and Clarence Avenue.



An example of a pedestrian scale street



1418 College Drive District Commercial

Arterial Commercial Policy Districts are applied to lands adjacent to major roadways, such as highways and arterial roadways. The district is intended to facilitate commercial development that serves those people primarily travelling by automobile. In Varsity View, there is one large Arterial Commercial Policy District on 8th Street in the southeast corner of the neighbourhood.

No changes are proposed for this policy and zoning districts.

1.5.5 Community Facility Policy District

The Community Facility Policy District ensures that in-depth consideration is given to the continued use of a building for institutional, recreational, residential, educational or other community purposes, and that it is retained as a community focal point, if possible. Varsity View contains two schools and a community centre that provide important functions in the neighbourhood as community facilities. These facilities – Bishop Murray High School, Brunskill School, and Albert Community Centre – are proposed to be designated Community Facility Policy District to ensure appropriate consideration is given to the continued use of a building as a community focal point in the event that the current use is discontinued. While this does not guarantee the current use will never change, it does ensure that discussions occur and efforts are made to avoid the loss of the facility for the neighbourhood.

Map 1.2 illustrates the proposed designation of Bishop Murray High School, Brunskill School, and Albert Community Centre to Community Facility Policy District. No zoning changes are proposed.

1.5.6 Office/Institutional Policy District and Institutional Zoning

The Office/Institutional Policy District is paired with institutional zoning districts and is intended for small office complexes, institutional, and residential uses. The purpose of this district is to facilitate a range of institutional and community activities that are generally compatible with a neighbourhood setting.

There are two areas where the Office/Institutional Policy District has been applied, which are along College Drive and 8th Street. These districts serve as a buffer between low density residential areas and the major roadways. College Drive currently serves uses complementary to the University and Hospital, such as doctor's offices, while current services along this portion of 8th Street include several law and health practitioners.

As detailed earlier in this section, the City is developing a city-wide Growth Plan to Half a Million that includes a Nodes, Corridors, and Infill Study to assess major transportation corridors and adjacent land uses with the goal to achieve more efficient land use, while facilitating a more transit-oriented environment.

As such, the 8th Street corridor policy districts and zoning will be under review to ensure the current Office/Institutional Policy District and institutional zoning facilitates the goals of the Growing Forward project and Growth Plan to Half a Million. Any proposed land use changes will be undertaken in consultation with the neighbourhood.

1.5.7 Transitional Land Use Policy District

The Transitional Land Use Policy District includes those parts of the city where significant land use changes are expected to occur and where additional studies may be required to determine appropriate future land use. There is significant change and investment planned for the University lands east of Cumberland Avenue as outlined in the College Quarter Master Plan. Development on College Quarter may trigger private interest and investment along Cumberland Avenue in Varsity View. Currently, Cumberland Avenue is mainly comprised of single-family homes. It also contains the highest concentration of rental homes in the neighbourhood (74%), suggesting redevelopment may occur along the street.

Future uses along Cumberland Avenue could mirror those of the College Quarter, which envision *"a shop lined pedestrian scale street, with small lot development of mixed use properties such as coffee shops, boutiques, and offices with residential above"*¹²¹.

¹²¹ College Quarter Master Plan. University of Saskatchewan.

Redevelopment of this nature in Varsity View would likely be triggered by development of “Block A and B”¹²² from the College Quarter Master Plan, commencing closer to College Drive and moving south along Cumberland Avenue to Osler Street. From Osler Street to 14th Street, the area may be more suitable for low to medium density residential in the future. Rezoning would be required to facilitate any redevelopment along Cumberland Avenue.

The proposed application of the Transitional Land Use Policy District to these blocks will not change the current zoning designation of these properties today, but would identify these lands as appropriate for transition to higher density uses in the future.

Map 1.2 illustrates the proposed designation of the blocks of 402 Cumberland Avenue N to 320 Cumberland Avenue S to Transitional Land Use. The zoning is proposed to remain R2 until such time as an appropriate use for the identified blocks is determined. As with all land use changes, a public consultation process will be undertaken to provide an opportunity for local stakeholders to comment on any proposed changes to Land Use Policy Districts or Zoning Designations.

RECOMMENDATION:

1.1 PROPOSED VARSITY VIEW LAND USE POLICY MAP: *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, initiate the necessary procedure to amend the Varsity View Land Use Policy Map in the Official Community Plan No. 8769 with the proposed land use designations in Map 1.2, titled “Varsity View Proposed Land Use Policy Map”.*

The proposed amendments in this section are intended to guide future land use in the neighbourhood and to encourage the long-term objective of maintaining the stable single and multi-family residential land uses in the area. It also serves to recognize the potential transition along Cumberland Avenue as the College Quarter develops and the desire to retain community facilities, such as the schools and community centre in the neighbourhood.

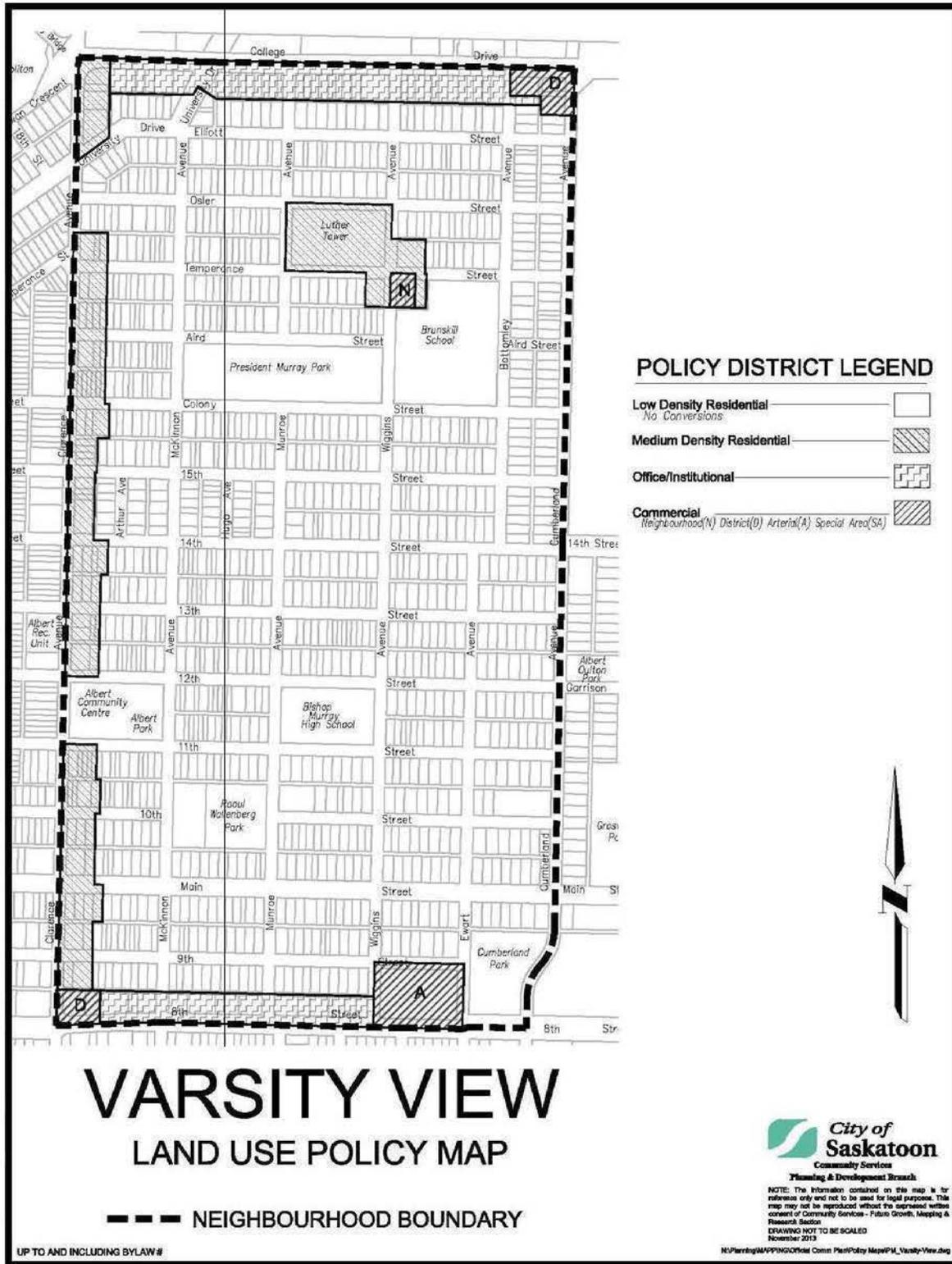
These proposed land use amendments will be implemented over time following the adoption of the Varsity View LAP by City Council and will require additional consultation with local stakeholders.

In addition, the LAPC believes that as Cumberland Avenue transitions over time, it could develop a unique culture that is influenced by students and University employees coming from outside of the province and internationally. The LAPC would like to ensure the following elements are considered with any new development on Cumberland Avenue:

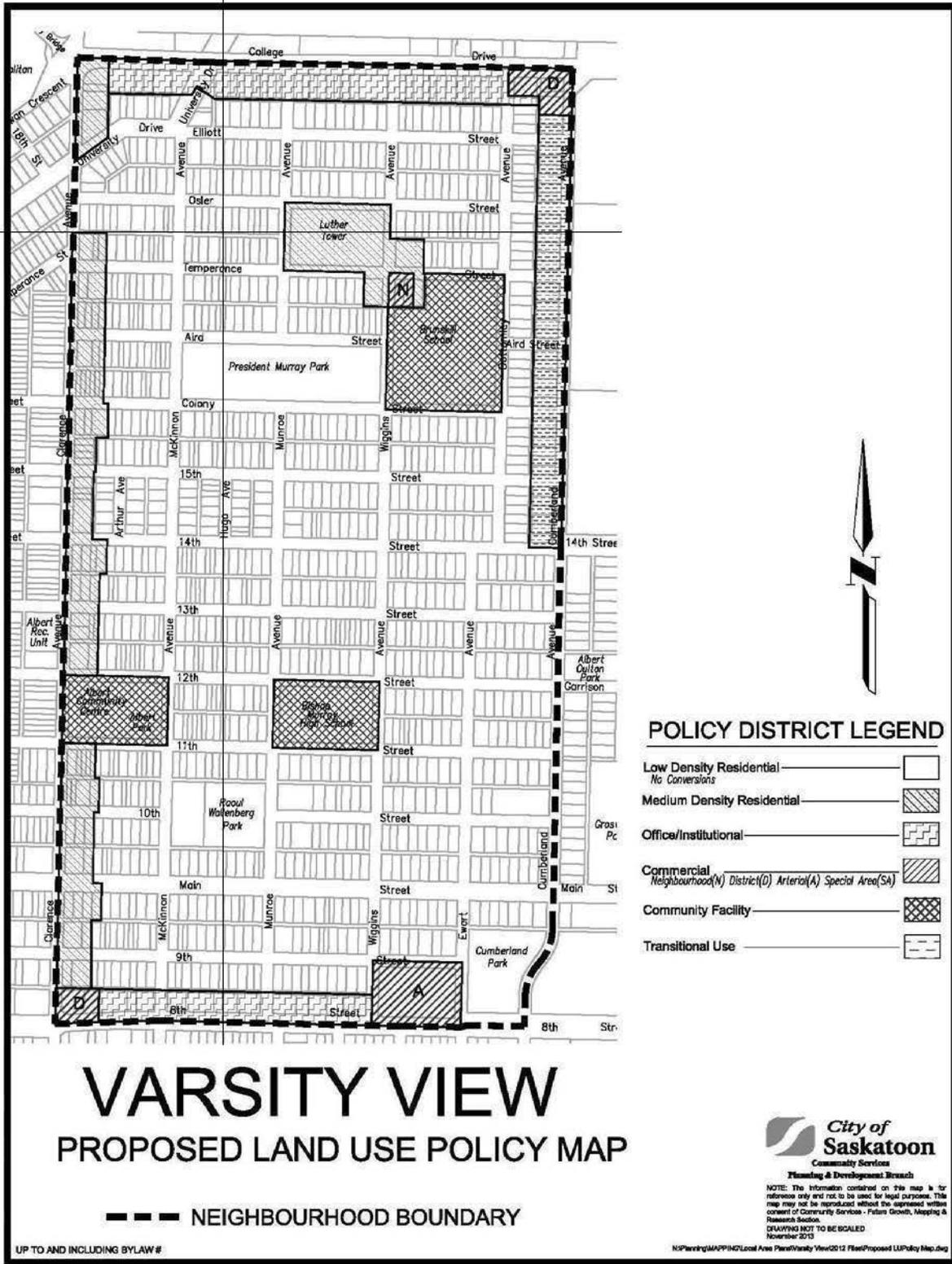
¹²² Ibid, p. 26.

Land Use/Density	Design	Parking	Interface Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher intensity uses are scaled down from College Drive to 14th Street in three zones that parallel uses in the College Quarter Master Plan, ideally they would follow the below development pattern, but are not limited to it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ College Drive to Elliott Street – Mixed use ○ Elliott Street to Aird Street – Multi-family residential ○ Aird Street to 14th Street – Lower density residential, single-family residential • Two-storey buildings are the most desirable; however, density may be increased with bonuses of public amenity space, underground parking, etc. • Mixed use developments are desirable with small scale commercial at-grade and residential above • Amenities provided by any commercial uses are aimed at the neighbourhood level services to complete the neighbourhood, not city-wide attractions, such as nightclubs or bars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian-oriented and encourages a vibrant street life with active store fronts • Blurs the border between the University and Varsity View in terms of design, connectivity, and flow • Street symmetry is created through the use of no front yard setbacks of buildings • Front yard setbacks may be accommodated for those creating patio, outdoor spaces, and/or common public gathering places only • No front yard setbacks for parking • Transitions from private to public space should be fluid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking meters may be desirable in the future to permit turnover of parking for commercial uses • Parking should be mitigated in rear lanes as much as possible • Any new residential developments should provide parking on-site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft transitions are required at the interface of medium and lower density areas (i.e. Cumberland Avenue and Bottomley Avenue) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step down buildings at the interface of lower density areas behind ○ Encourage two-faced buildings – tiering may be used in rear of buildings to scale down density ○ Use garage or lane houses to gradually transition between medium density uses on Cumberland Avenue to Bottomley Avenue ○ Adding residential to the rear of properties to assist in beautifying the lanes behind Cumberland Avenue

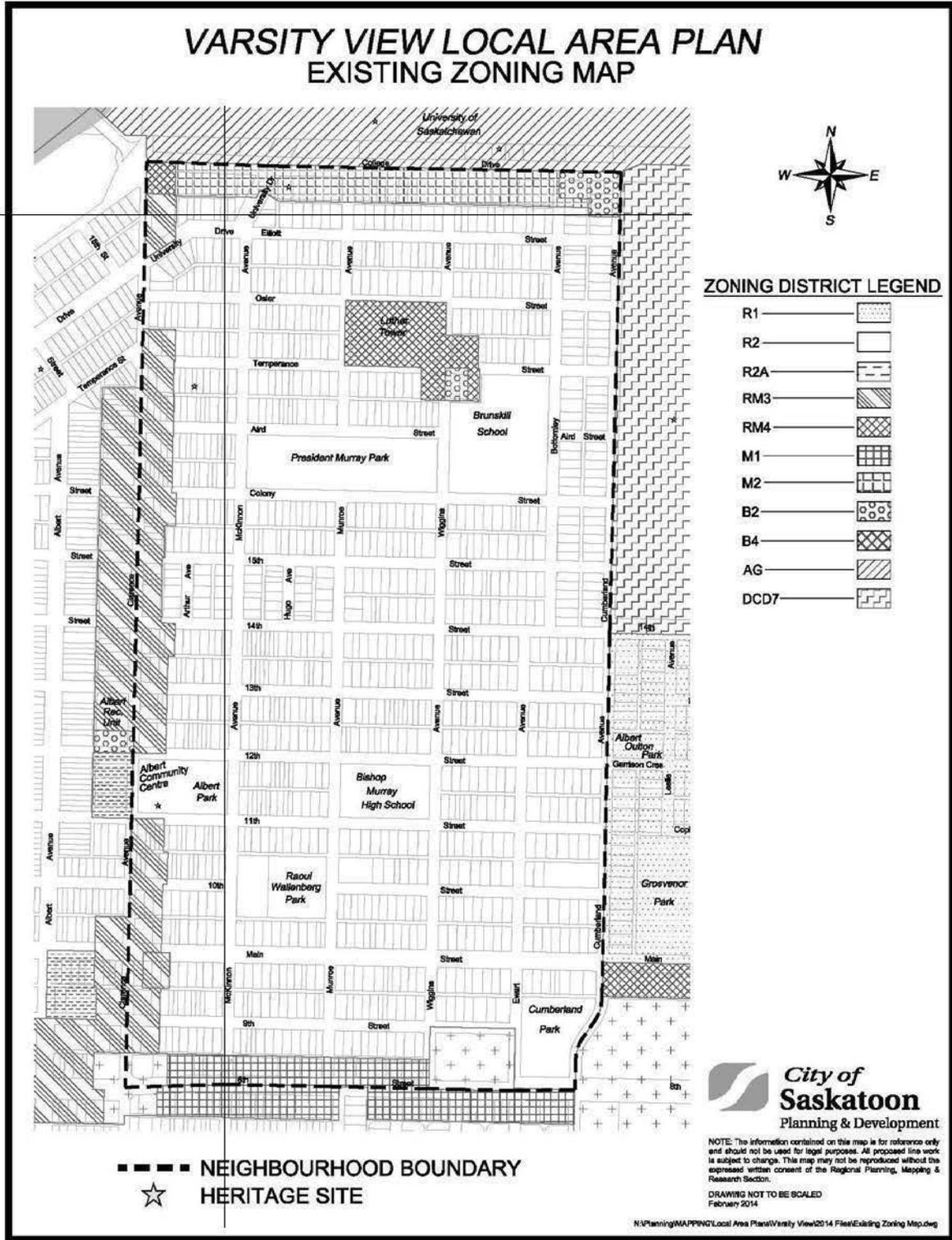
Map 1.1 Varsity View Existing Land Use Policy Map



Map 1.2 Varsity View Proposed Land Use Policy Map



VARSITY VIEW LOCAL AREA PLAN EXISTING ZONING MAP



ZONING DISTRICT LEGEND

- R1
- R2
- R2A
- RM3
- RM4
- M1
- M2
- B2
- B4
- AG
- DCD7

--- NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY
★ HERITAGE SITE



NOTE: The information contained on this map is for reference only and should not be used for legal purposes. All proposed line work is subject to change. This map may not be reproduced without the expressed written consent of the Regional Planning, Mapping & Research Section.

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February 2014

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Map 1.3 Varsity View Existing Zoning Map

1.6 Home Ownership and Secondary Suites

Table 1.2 Varsity View Owner-Occupancy Rates (1996-2011)

Neighbourhood	Owner-Occupancy (%)			
	1996	2001	2006	2011 (*estimate)
Caswell Hill	54%	58%	59%	59%
Nutana	42%	48%	51%	51%
Grosvenor Park	46%	48%	51%	52%
Varsity View	41%	38%	39%	40%
City Park	21%	32%	30%	29%

Owner-occupancy rates and the abundance of secondary suites in single-family homes is a concern for residents of Varsity View. The owner-occupancy rate in Varsity View is approximately 40%. Rental properties appear concentrated along Cumberland Avenue, and 12th and 14th Streets; however, rental properties are spread throughout the neighbourhood. Table 1.2 illustrates owner-occupancy rates in Varsity View (principal occupant of the dwelling is owner)¹²³.

The LAPC feels increased home ownership among residents will also increase neighbourhood stability with a lower resident turnover, increased pride and investment in the community, and more engaged residents in community activities and events.

Due to its proximity to the University of Saskatchewan, the neighbourhood has become an ideal location for students seeking rental accommodation within walking distance of the University. During a LAPC meeting, residents discussed the negative impacts to the neighbourhood associated with a high number of rental properties, such as single-family homes overcrowded with too many individual students renting rooms in the house, parking issues associated with rental units (residents view the result as “parking lots in front/rear yards of homes”), poor property maintenance, and the image associated with rental homes and yards that are not maintained regularly.

The City of Saskatoon’s Zoning Bylaw defines a secondary suite as “a self contained dwelling unit which is an accessory use to, and located within a detached building in which the principal use is a one-unit dwelling”. They conform to the following regulations:

- a) May only be located in detached one unit dwellings and not occupy more than 40% of the gross floor space ratio, including the basement area;

¹²³ The owner-occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of owner-occupied dwellings by the total number of private-occupied dwellings.

- b) The principal building must have a gross floor space area, including the area of the basement, of at least 100 m²;
- c) The maximum size of a secondary suite shall be 65 m²;
- d) No more than one secondary unit may be located in any detached one unit dwelling;
- e) No more than three persons can occupy a secondary suite; and
- f) One off-street parking space is required for a secondary suite, in addition to at least one off-street parking space for the principal dwelling unit¹²⁴.

In 1999, the Zoning Bylaw was modified to provide owners with a greater opportunity to legalize suites throughout Saskatoon. It quickly became apparent, however, that most existing suites in the city would not meet the requirements of the National Building Code, and the cost to upgrade would be prohibitive. In seeking a solution, the City of Saskatoon, in consultation with the community, adopted new occupancy standards for existing suites that focus on life, health, and safety issues. In order to legalize an existing suite under relaxed occupancy standards, the suite must have been developed and occupied prior to January 1, 1999. A letter of verification regarding the age of the suite is required. Suites built after January 1, 1999 must fully comply with the National Building Code. Since 1999, approximately 30 existing secondary suites have been legalized in the Varsity View neighbourhood. This total does not include new suites that may have been established through the building permit process.

Illegal secondary suites are currently brought to the attention of the Business License and Zoning Compliance Section by complaints from the public, referrals from other City of Saskatoon departments and by property owners (submitting an application to legalize an existing suite). Once notified, a Zoning Compliance Bylaw Inspector follows the process of the Legalizing Existing Suites program and the owner of the property will have the option to pursue the approval of a permit to have a legal secondary suite or the suite will need to be removed to the satisfaction of the bylaw enforcement officer, such as the removal of a kitchen or secondary interior entrances. For more information about legalizing an existing suite or to lodge a complaint about a known illegal suite, contact the Business License and Zoning Compliance Section at (306) 975-2645.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1.2 HOW TO LEGALIZE AN EXISTING SUITE BROCHURE:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, distribute the 'How to Legalize an Existing Suite' brochure to property owners in the Varsity View neighbourhood.*

¹²⁴ City of Saskatoon. Zoning Bylaw No. 8770.

2.0 Infill & Redevelopment

2.1 Overview



Infill plays a significant role in the ongoing growth and renewal of the city. If done well, infill can assist in reducing traffic congestion, increasing civic sustainability, and create more livable, complete communities.

In Varsity View, the design quality of infill and redevelopment in the area is a major concern for residents. As a historic neighbourhood, residents feel reinvestment can be positive, but can also change the unique fabric and character of the neighbourhood if not done sensitively.

During the creation of the LAP, participants considered the structures that line the streets of Varsity View and were able to identify subtle changes in design, prompting the group to realize their neighbourhood is comprised of many unique character areas.

2.2 Infill and Redevelopment Goals



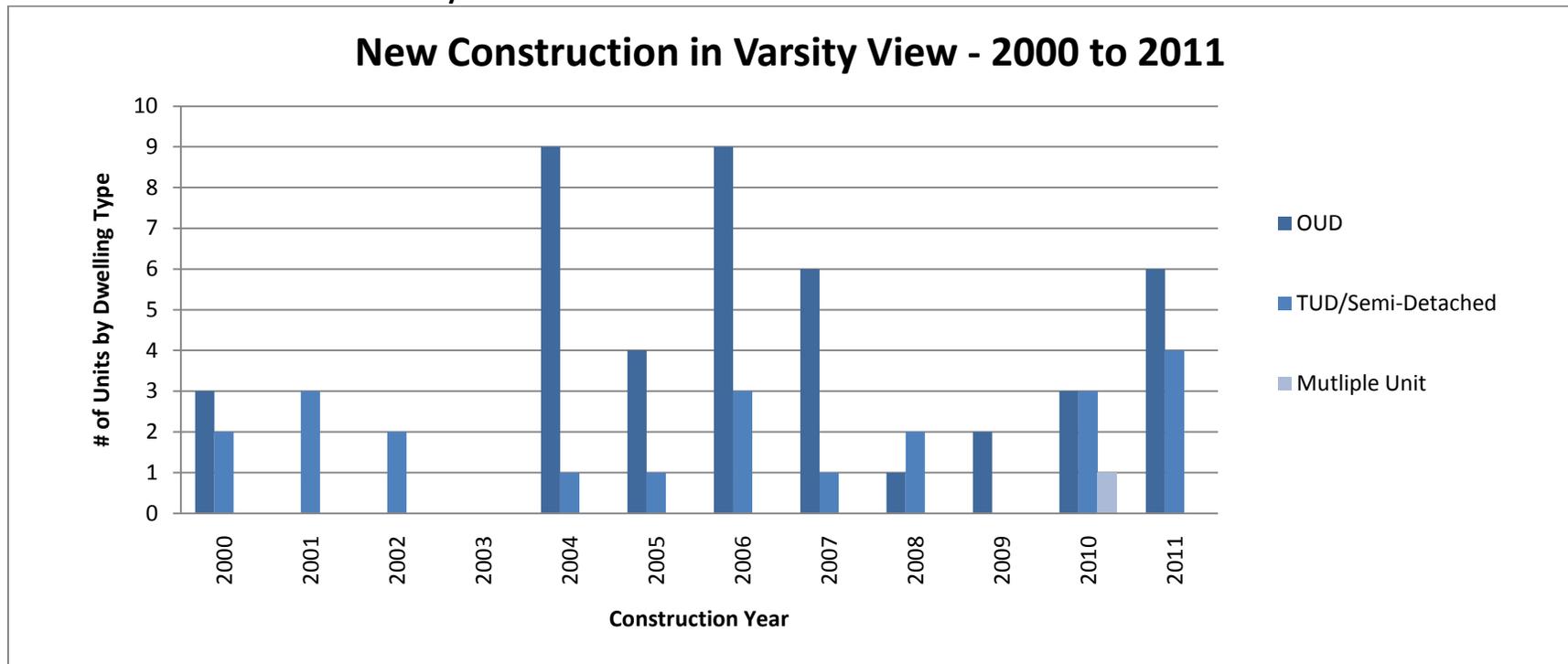
The Varsity View LAMP created a number of goals intended to guide infill and redevelopment in the Varsity View neighbourhood. They are as follows:

1. That comprehensive infill and redevelopment design policies, guidelines, and regulations for Saskatoon be developed, which will be fundamental to the success of future redevelopment in Varsity View.
2. That infill and redevelopment guidelines incorporate all forms of land use districts, scales and building classifications.
3. That Varsity View is recognized as having a variety of identifiable character areas within the neighbourhood that parallel other mature Saskatoon neighbourhoods.
4. That Varsity View infill and redevelopment fits harmoniously with the built character of the surrounding neighbourhood.
5. That Varsity View infill and redevelopment reinforces the prevailing pattern on the block with respect to the relationship between buildings and between buildings and the streetscape.
6. That Varsity View infill and redevelopment be 'neighbourly' and respectful to adjacent properties.
7. That Varsity View infill and redevelopment be of a design quality that positively contributes to the neighbourhood.

2.3 Redevelopment in Varsity View

There are very few vacant sites available for infill development in Varsity View; however, demolitions of single-family homes have occurred for redevelopment. Over the last 11 years, there have been 67 newly constructed residences in the neighbourhood, illustrated in Table 2.1 New Construction in Varsity View. These are comprised of one, two, semi-detached and multi-unit dwellings. Although one-unit dwellings (OUD) have been the prominent form of redevelopment, two-unit dwellings (TUD) and semi-detached units are becoming more prevalent. Property owners can choose to demolish existing buildings instead of repairing or remodeling them, and where site size is appropriate, two-unit or semi-detached units can be built in their place. Typically, due to high land values in Varsity View, redevelopment utilizes high quality materials and design.

Table 2.1 New Construction in Varsity View¹²⁵



¹²⁵ City of Saskatoon. Building permit data. 2011

2.3.1 Neighbourhood Survey Feedback

During the launch of the Varsity View LAP process, a neighbourhood survey was sent to all homes requesting feedback on a variety of topics in the neighbourhood. Specific questions regarding commercial and residential redevelopment were asked. The survey results showed 21% of respondents indicated commercial development had occurred in or near their neighbourhood in the last 2 years. 85% of respondents indicated residential development had occurred in or near their neighbourhood in the last 2 years. Table 2.2 and Table 2.3 illustrate respondent perceptions of new development in Varsity View and whether they are viewed as attractive and an improvement to the overall neighbourhood.

Generally, most respondents felt new developments were ‘good’ in terms of their attractiveness and were ‘good’ or ‘neutral’ in their improvement to the overall neighbourhood.

Table 2.2 Perceptions of Commercial Redevelopment

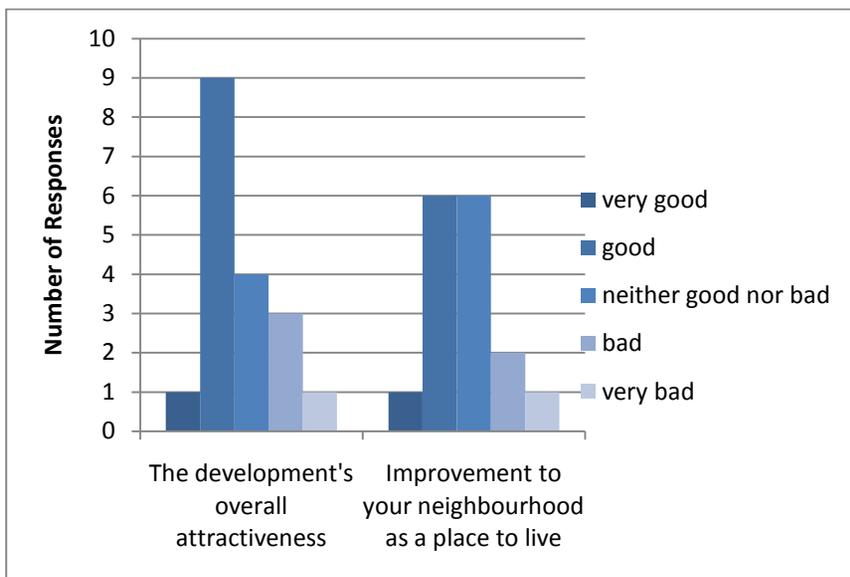
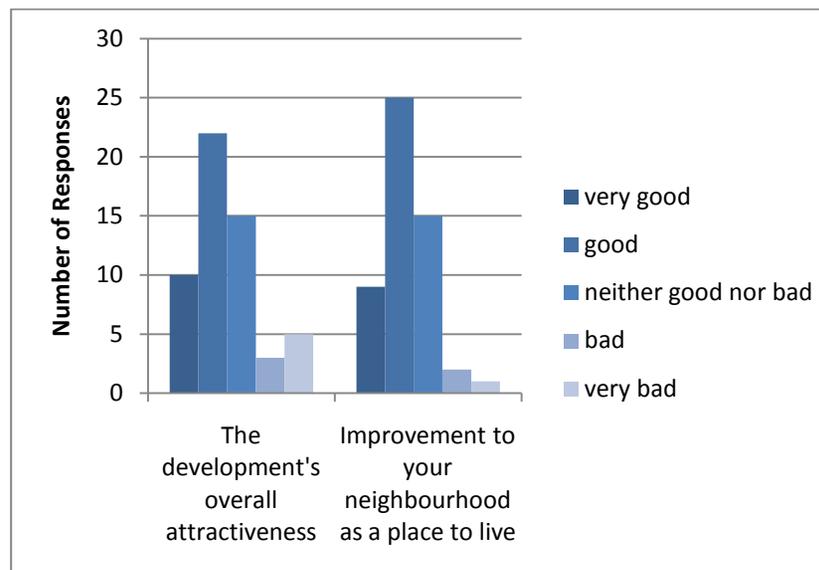


Table 2.3 Perceptions of Residential Redevelopment



2.3.2 Community Discussions on Infill and Redevelopment

Infill development is a critical area of concern for Varsity View as it was the most commonly discussed issue and highly attended meetings during consultation. The Varsity View Local Area Plan Committee discussed the topic of land use and infill at three separate meetings, along with separate discussions with the University of Saskatchewan, regarding the College Quarter Concept Plan. In early-2011, many members of the Varsity View LAPC and various Community Associations from across the city attended an infill workshop by Harold Madi, a well-known planning consultant and architect. The session was titled “*Breathing Life into Old Neighbourhoods*” and was well received by the participants involved. During the presentation, the consultant introduced four key design principles for infill in neighbourhoods, which the LAPC would later add to the identified goals of this section:



LAPC Participant Maps – Character Areas Exercise

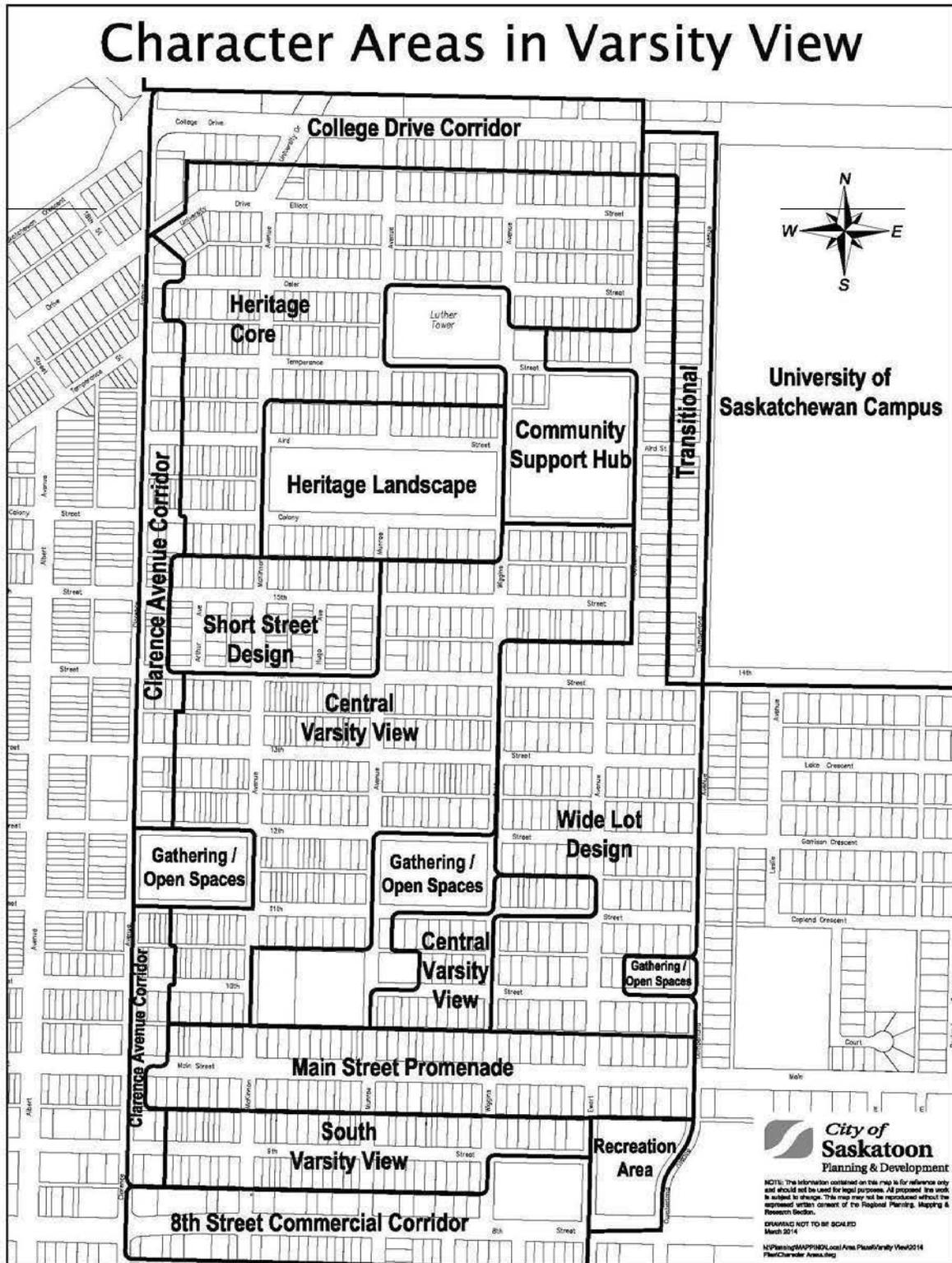
Residential infill should fit harmoniously with the built character of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Residential infill should reinforce the prevailing pattern on the block with respect to the relationship between buildings and between buildings and the streetscape.

Residential infill should be ‘neighbourly’ and respectful to adjacent properties.

Residential infill should be of a design and quality that positively contributes to the neighbourhood.

The LAPC held a community infill development workshop and discussed what infill is and what it meant to them. As well, they identified specific character areas and streetscapes within Varsity View, and identified key design objectives for new development in the future. Map 2.1 shows the results of the character area exercise. It serves to identify areas within the neighbourhood with unique characteristics and design features that are not found predominantly throughout other portions of Varsity View. This map was utilized during the review of existing land use policy and zoning within the neighbourhood as shown in Section 1.0 of this report.



Generally, infill development issues in Varsity View focus on:

- building form, including building footprint and height;
- architectural character, including exterior finishes, doors, windows, etc;
- front street garages;
- compatibility between the neighbourhood and future redevelopment on the University of Saskatchewan - College Quarter; and
- rate at which neighbourhood homes are being redeveloped.

2.3.3 Infill Design Guidelines and City-Wide Strategy

Varsity View's desire to preserve the existing character and design when redevelopment and infill occurs is not uncommon for a mature neighbourhood. Community feedback over the years has noted that a sensitive approach is needed to ensure infill fits appropriately with its surroundings. As such, the City has undertaken a city-wide process to review infill design through a broader Neighbourhood Level Infill Development Strategy, as previously mentioned in Section 1.0 of this report.

The neighbourhood or local level phase of this strategy included the following work:

- Development of guidelines and regulations that will identify relevant design qualities for infill development and a design review process where development approval is involved;
- Reviewing options and the potential suitability for alternative forms of small scale infill projects not currently permitted in Saskatoon, including garden and garage suites, and identifying appropriate development standards for those forms of development recommended for inclusion as part of the strategy; and
- Reviewing policies contained in the Official Community Plan (OCP) pertaining to infill housing development to ensure that development proposals address the neighbourhood context.

The neighbourhood phase of the Infill Development Strategy began in late-2012 with stakeholder meetings, including Community Association executive members, Local Area Plan committee members, and the general public. These meetings involved activities to identify general infill development objectives, principles, and preferences supported by the wider community.

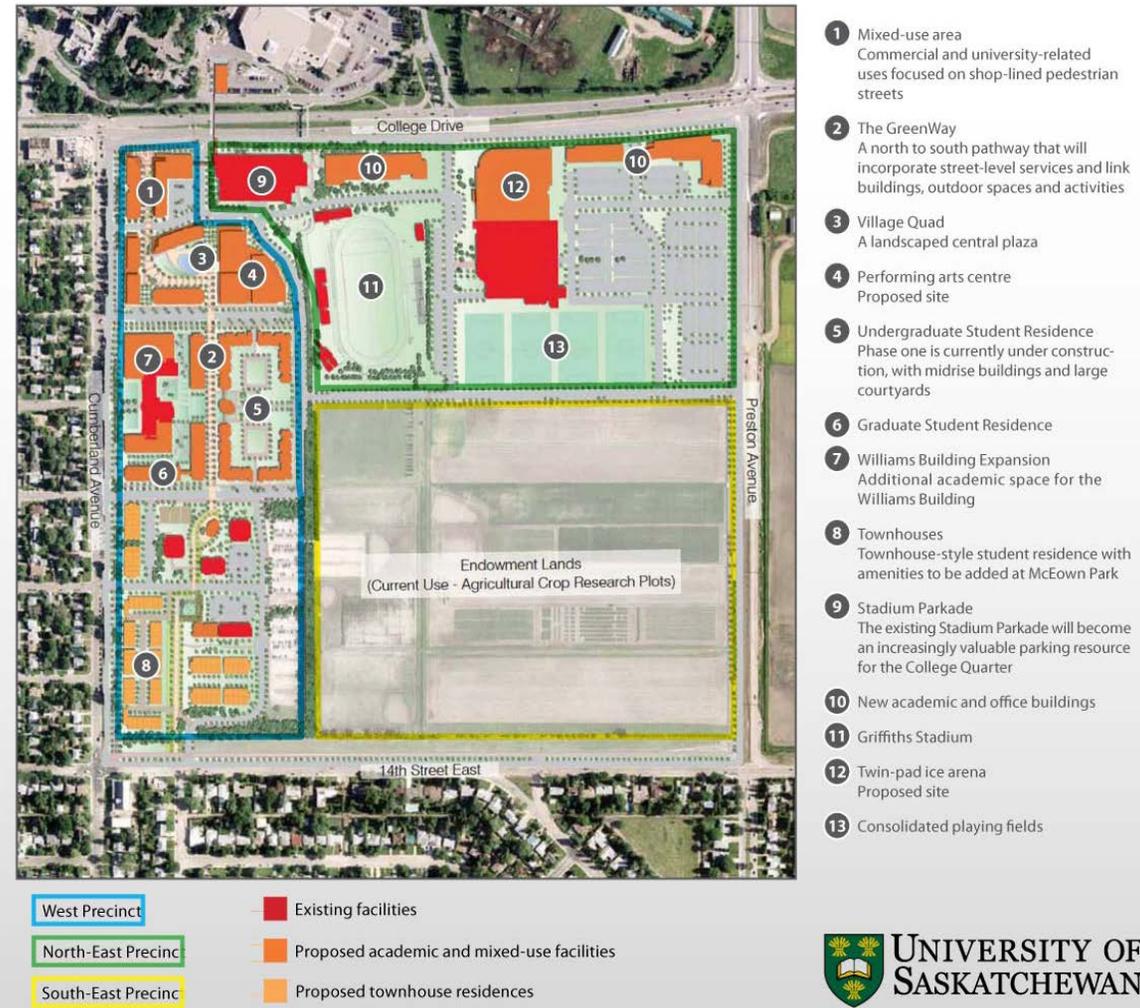
These findings were used to guide the creation of design guidelines, as well as proposed OCP and Zoning Bylaw amendments that would support and encourage infill development at the neighbourhood and intermediate level. Focused discussions also occurred with local architects, home builders, and developers.

The Neighbourhood Level Infill Development Strategy was approved by City Council in late-2013. The implementation will occur in several phases and include additional public consultation, as appropriate.

2.3.4 College Quarter Master Plan

College Quarter is a 59 hectare (146 acre) land area owned by the University of Saskatchewan located south of the main campus area framed by the established residential communities of Varsity View, and Grosvenor Park. The College Quarter Master Plan is a significant strategic infill project within the city. It provides a strategy for the incremental development of the University of Saskatchewan’s College Quarter lands over the coming years.

The Master Plan is a detailed block-by-block plan that identifies possible uses. In general terms, the uses proposed for the site are residences,



College Quarter Concept Plan

academic uses, office uses, retail uses, a performing arts centre, and a hotel¹²⁶. While some uses are intended to serve the U of S, others are also intended to serve the broader community.

In February 2012, City Council approved in principle, a plan to establish a conceptual framework for the College Quarter within established design, land use, and servicing principles. It identifies the roadway configuration, access points, phasing, servicing concept, a development framework, and proposed land use and parcel configuration. Key details regarding implementation affecting Varsity View include:

1. **Integration with Adjacent Neighbourhoods** – Elliott, Osler, Aird, and Colony Streets will be extended to connect Varsity View to the College Quarter. Density will be sympathetic to the Varsity View neighbourhood, as density will be gradually reduced from the north end of College Quarter to the south. Development along Cumberland Avenue will also provide appropriate setbacks for the retention of mature trees, a multi-use pathway, a planted boulevard, sidewalk and landscaping.
2. **Residential Uses** – the plan identifies 2,500 to 3,000 new beds for students. The majority will be for single persons or non-families and approximately 260 will be for graduate students. Market housing will depend on business plans moving forward.
3. **Alternative Transportation** – pedestrians and cyclists will be accommodated along the Green-Way and a Cumberland Avenue multi-use pathway. There are existing transit stops along Cumberland Avenue that will serve the College Quarter.
4. **Parking** – parking will be assessed on a project-by-project basis and will meet the requirements of the University. Parking for non-related uses will meet the standards identified in the City of Saskatoon Zoning Bylaw No. 8770.

2.3.5 Garage and Garden Suites

Garden suites are small, detached secondary suites located in the rear or side yard on a site with an existing one-unit dwelling (single-detached house). Garage suites are secondary suites that are attached (often above) to a detached garage on a site with an existing one-unit dwelling. Currently, garage and garden suites are not permitted in Saskatoon.

Due to the low home owner-occupancy rate in the neighbourhood, Varsity View residents are very concerned with permitting garage and garden suites. The LAPC believe garage and garden suites would increase the number of rentals in the area, thus compounding the traffic and parking issues as a result. In addition, they feel the neighbourhood has been subject to some

¹²⁶ College Quarter Master Plan. University of Saskatchewan.

undesirable redevelopment that has had a negative impact on the overall design and character of the neighbourhood. Other concerns identified by members of the LAPC include: Addition of new lane lights that shine into the property of neighbours; Lack of snow removal in rear lanes; Lack of paved rear lanes; and Traffic concerns related to the increase in traffic in rear lanes that typically have many blind spots for drivers.

The Neighbourhood Level Infill Development Strategy recommended that garage and garden suites be permitted in certain areas of the city, but that proposals for each development should be subject to approval by the City on an individual project basis. As a result of stakeholder feedback on the idea from citizens across the entire city, it was also recommended that garage and garden suites should only be permitted in conjunction with a one-unit dwelling and should not be permitted if the one-unit dwelling already has a secondary suite. This is intended to address the concern raised that allowing garage and garden suites is simply another opportunity for a landlord to increase rental revenue by adding dwelling units to neighbourhoods that are already dense.

The installation of a garage suite is a substantial financial investment for a property owner. It is not typically possible to construct a garage suite through a simple renovation of an existing garage because building code requirements for dwellings are more stringent than building code requirements for garages, particularly with regard to the residential standard pile foundation/beams, etc, which increase the overall costs to build. As an example, the following is an overview of the typical approval process for garage suites in Edmonton:

1. Development Permit;
2. Building Construction Permit;
3. Basic Mechanical Permits (plumbing, gas and heating, ventilation and air conditioning-HVAC);
4. Electrical Permit fees;
5. Sanitary sewer trunk charges;
6. Construction water rates; and
7. Lot grading fees.¹²⁷



Garage suite – Edmonton, AB

¹²⁷ City of Edmonton. http://www.edmonton.ca/for_residents/services/garage-suites.aspx

2.3.6 Two-Unit and Semi-Detached Dwellings

Some residents of Varsity View have expressed concerns with the growing trend of two-unit and semi-detached dwellings replacing single-family homes in the neighbourhood. Despite its low quantity of vacant land and zoning restrictions that affect the development of new dwellings, Varsity View still has potential for infill development within the existing land use and zoning designations. Table 2.4 illustrates the diversity of existing dwelling types by neighbourhood. Varsity View has, by far, the highest number of semi-detached units when considering comparable or adjacent neighbourhoods.

Table 2.4 Comparison of Neighbourhoods by Dwelling Type (2010 Estimates)

Neighbourhood	Dwelling Type										Total	
	One Unit		Semi-Detached		Row House		Multiple Unit		Other Single Attached			
	# of Units	%	# of Units	%	# of Units	%	# of Units	%	# of Units	%	# of Units	%
Caswell Hill	1065	67.6%	15	1.0%	15	1.0%	480	30.5%	0	0.0%	1575	100%
City Park	615	22.4%	10	0.4%	30	1.1%	2090	76.1%	0	0.0%	2745	100%
Grosvenor Park	305	43.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	395	56.4%	0	0.0%	700	100%
Nutana	1215	36.5%	10	0.3%	40	1.2%	2050	61.7%	10	0.3%	3325	100%
Varsity View	595	31.8%	70	3.7%	10	0.5%	1180	63.1%	15	0.8%	1870	100%

Of the 1033 sites zoned R2 in Varsity View, approximately 6% have site widths of 15 metres or greater and are potential candidates for subdivision or redevelopment into two-unit dwellings. Under the Zoning Bylaw No. 8770, there is potential for future subdivision into one-unit, two-unit and semi-detached dwellings. The Zoning Bylaw states that, in the R2 District: *“site width for the construction of new one-unit dwellings in established neighbourhoods shall be at least 70% of the average site width for one and two-unit dwelling sites fronting on the subject block face and the opposite block face”*. The purpose of this “70% calculation” is to ensure that whenever there is pressure to divide large lots (15 metres or greater) and develop one-unit dwellings on the newly-created parcels, there is a slow transition from wide to narrow lots. This is meant to ensure that the character of a block is maintained.

However, with a semi-detached dwelling unit, the 70% rule does not apply. A semi-detached home has four main advantages to a home builder: the 70% rule does not apply; maximizes square footage on a site; ease of subdivision for homeownership; and a fully shared common wall (that would be found in a duplex or two-unit dwelling) is not required, making it more desirable to a potential home buyer.

The Neighbourhood Level Infill Development Strategy reviewed all subdivision restrictions and recommended a reduction of the 70% calculation, which would allow additional property owners to construct one-unit dwellings. At the time of this report, no change to the 70% calculation had been made and the LAPC would like to ensure it is clear they support the initiative of a reduction.



**1330 and 1332 Colony Street
New Semi-Detached Dwelling**

Table 2.5 illustrates the potential for subdivision of existing lots in Varsity View under the current Zoning Bylaw. A general review of Varsity View identified 63 potentially developable sites in the neighbourhood using the 70% calculation. However, if this percentage were lowered to 65%, the total number of potential development sites would increase to approximately 95. This unofficial review did not consider any other subdivision restrictions that may impact development. Large sites, 15 metres or wider, with deteriorated housing stock could be candidates for demolition and replacement, bringing reinvestment in the neighbourhood. Whereas a dwelling in relatively good condition situated centrally on a wide lot has less potential for infill since demolition of the unit is undesirable.

Table 2.5 Subdivision Potential in Varsity View (2012)

	70% Rule			65% Rule			
	Into 3 sites	Into 2 sites	Total Sites if Subdivided	Into 4 sites	Into 3 sites	Into 2 sites	Total Sites if Subdivided
# of New Lot Potential	9	45	63	2	11	67	95

The Varsity View LAPC would like to lessen the number of semi-detached dwelling units constructed in the neighbourhood. They feel some of the semi-detached dwellings are not aesthetically or architecturally sensitive to the neighbourhood and are essentially two one-unit dwellings that are artificially separated, wasting valuable space between the homes. They also feel the 70% rule and other current zoning and building standards are decreasing the ability of builders to build single-family homes in Varsity View. A minor adjustment to the 70% calculation could allow for significantly more one-unit dwellings in the neighbourhood, rather than forcing redevelopment in certain cases to be in semi-detached or two-unit form. In the long-term, the calculation may not be necessary, but the LAPC is concerned that removing the calculation too quickly could negatively impact the character of the neighbourhood by eliminating a development control that is designed to encourage blocks to slowly transition over time.

The LAPC supports changes to subdivision and zoning requirements that facilitate increased building of single-family homes, instead of semi-detached dwelling units. The Varsity View LAPC notes that good design guidelines will assist new single, duplex, and even multiple-unit dwellings in blending appropriately with the mature neighbourhood in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 2.1 ONE AND TWO-UNIT INFILL HOUSING:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, consider reducing the “70% of average site width” requirement for new construction of one and two-unit dwellings in the R2 Zoning District to 65%, in an effort to better facilitate infill development.*

3.0 Parks & Open Space

3.1 Overview



The accessibility of local parks and open space has a significant impact on the quality of life of residents in our neighbourhoods.

The Varsity View LAPC noted that local residents place a high value on both active and passive recreational opportunities for all ages. Preservation of existing park space and the urban forest is extremely important to residents in Varsity View.

The development of College Quarter presents new recreation opportunities. The University of Saskatchewan has engaged Varsity View residents in discussions on this topic. By addressing some of the local recreation needs, College Quarter could successfully establish itself as a popular destination for both students and non-students.

3.2 Parks & Open Space Goals



The Varsity View LAMP identified a number of goals intended to support and preserve the neighbourhood’s parks and open space. They are as follows:

1. Protect and maintain the urban forest that exists in the Varsity View neighbourhood.
2. Ensure the Varsity View neighbourhood continues to offer an array of active and passive recreational opportunities.
3. Promote community gardens as a source of locally grown food and activity that brings neighbours together.

3.3 Existing Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Residents of Varsity View have a wide variety of recreational opportunities available within and near the neighbourhood. The following details many of these spaces and includes designated municipal reserve lands and open areas within the neighbourhood, as well as near Varsity View.

NOTE: Please see Section 9.6 for findings and recommendations of safety audits that occurred in Albert Park, Albert Recreational Unit, Cumberland Park, Raoul Wallenberg Park, President Murray Park, and Brunskill School & Kinsmen Children’s Centre Yard.

3.3.1 Albert Park

Albert Park (1020 12th Street East) is a 3.4-acre neighbourhood park located east of the Albert Community Centre, which was formerly Albert School. The community centre faces Clarence Avenue, with the park located behind the facility. Sources differ on the naming of Albert School and the park. It may have been named for Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria during the mid-1800s, or it could have been named in recognition of Albert J. Sparling, the School Board chair at the time¹²⁸.

It is interesting to note this is the second Albert Park in Saskatoon’s history. The original Albert Park was established in the 1930s, located in the Haultain neighbourhood on Albert Avenue at Taylor Street, and was later renamed in honour of Parks Board member W.W. Ashley¹²⁹.

Albert School was closed in 1978 and, five years later, was designated as a municipal heritage site. Renovations to the school and yard occurred, with the yard becoming designated as municipal reserve. The renovated facility and park were officially opened October 20, 1985¹³⁰.

Albert Park now offers walking paths, two tennis courts, benches, picnic area with BBQ, bike racks, and playground equipment. The tennis courts can be reserved through the Leisure Services Division by calling (306) 975-3366.

¹²⁸ COS Archives. Albert School Essay. (MHAC, 1983), p. 4.

¹²⁹ City Achivist, Jeff O’Brien.

¹³⁰ COS Archives 1101-006. “Albert School Back in Service”. Star Phoenix, 11 October, 1985.

3.3.2 President Murray Park



President Murray Park signage at southeast corner

President Murray Park (1205 Colony Street) is a 7.3-acre neighbourhood park that was named in honour of the first president of the University of Saskatchewan. Walter Charles Murray served as president at the institution from 1908 until 1937.

This park is bounded by Colony Street, McKinnon Avenue, Aird Street, and Wiggins Avenue. The space that would become President Murray Park was identified by City administration as an opportunity to create a large recreation area because of the acquisition of local properties through non-payment of property taxes. In the late 1920s, the City owned 47 of the 80 lots that comprised the area. None of the remaining 33 lots had been developed, so the City entered into negotiations with the owners to purchase the properties. Some of the owners lived in Saskatoon, but many lived in the United States, United Kingdom, and even Australia, which led to complicated and lengthy negotiations.

During the challenging negotiations, other lots in the neighbourhood were offered in trade; however, the land swap offer would be later rescinded when City administration determined that funds from the sale of these lots were necessary to pay for sewer and water development in the neighbourhood. The last properties were finally acquired on May 5, 1931.¹³¹

No landscaping or planting occurred until 1942, when 1100 spruce trees were planted in President Murray Park. Prior to that, the City had been renting out space to local residents for gardening purposes, as was typical for vacant City-owned lots. The vast forest

¹³¹ City Archivist, Jeff O'Brien.

of spruce trees has resulted in rather colourful stories from the early days of the park space, such as in the early 1940s, when the tops of 21 trees had been mysteriously removed. This led to the principal of Albert School agreeing to talk to the students about the importance of allowing the trees to grow and thrive, while the Parks Board of the day was noted to have made a request for “special supervision” of the park during the week prior to Christmas “in view of the shortage of Christmas trees”¹³². See Appendix 2 for another story about the park titled “*Wolves of President Murray Park*”, written by Pat Funk, Varsity View LAPC member and resident of nearby Luther Tower.



The forest of fully grown spruce trees makes President Murray Park a rather unique Saskatoon park and is loved by the Varsity View neighbourhood. It is noted that the park is home to many varieties of birds and bats, which are drawn to the thick forest of trees. There is some concern in the neighbourhood the lack of tree diversity in the park could put the space at risk, if a disease were to someday affect the spruce trees; however, the community supports keeping this park as is and appreciates its unique uniformity of the spruce trees.

¹³² City of Saskatoon Archives File 2012-044.

President Murray Park currently offers benches, picnic tables, walking paths, and recently installed playground equipment. It is also on the City of Saskatoon Park Upgrade List (Capital Project 901), although the timing is undetermined. Timing is identified for parks that are targeted to receive upgrades within the next five years. Parks on the list with undetermined timing will be upgraded when budget resources allow, but will not occur for at least five years and could easily take longer than 10 years to allocate funding.

The Park Upgrade Program is an ongoing Capital project that provides improvements to existing neighbourhood parks through amenities such as: pathways, lighting, park signage, irrigation, play areas, sports fields, trees, shrubs, and turf. Candidate parks often have safety, programming, drainage, layout, or other issues. The goal is not to redevelop the entire park, but to address the specific issues identified and ensure the space meets current park development standards. Typically, the local Community Association and other known user groups will be consulted to identify the appropriate upgrades that should take place.

3.3.3 Cumberland Park

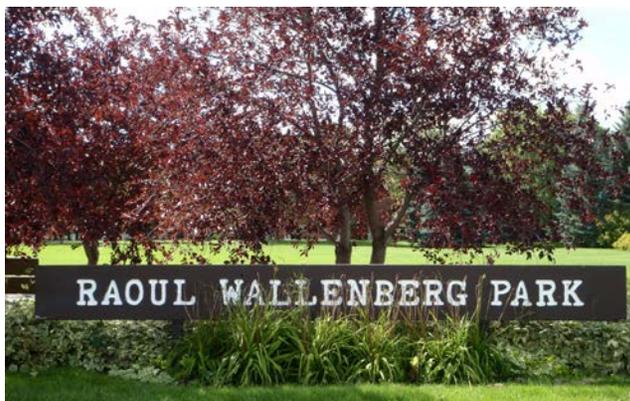


Cumberland Park signage along south boundary

Cumberland Park (1415 8th Street East) is a 3.3-acre district park at the corner of Cumberland Avenue and 8th Street East. The large, open area offers benches and is often utilized for organized recreational sports.

The flowerbed and bushes along the south boundary of the park are a positive contribution to the streetscape of 8th Street, providing colour and open space to the busy transportation corridor.

3.3.4 Raoul Wallenberg Park



Raoul Wallenberg Park

Raoul Wallenberg Park (710 Munroe Avenue) is a 2.6-acre neighbourhood park named in honour of the famous humanitarian, who helped to protect Jewish citizens in Hungary during the Nazi occupation of that country in the 1940s. Raoul Wallenberg has parks, buildings, monuments, and streets around the world named in his honour. The west boundary of the park is shared with the Jewish Community Centre on McKinnon Avenue.

Raoul Wallenberg Park provides walking paths and benches, along with a large open area for recreational activities.

3.3.5 Albert Recreation Unit

The Albert Recreation Unit (502 Clarence Avenue South) is located across the street from Varsity View, in the Nutana neighbourhood, but serves users from both neighbourhoods.

The City of Saskatoon took ownership of the space that would become the Albert Recreation Unit in the mid-1920s for non-payment of taxes. In 1927, it was among many properties set aside by City Council as the request of the Parks Division, citing a need for further recreational spaces to accommodate future growth in all parts of the city¹³³.

The key amenity this 0.8-acre park features is a paddling pool, which was built as a result of a Kinsmen Club request submitted in 1944. The group approached City Council with a 722-name petition, asking that a paddling pool be built near Albert School. The Kinsmen Club offered to cost-share the construction costs with the City on a 50-50 basis to a maximum contribution of \$2,000. According to estimates calculated by the City, the pool and site fencing would cost less than \$4,000¹³⁴.

In addition to the paddling pool and the recreation unit building that was added in 1966, the site also includes basketball hoops, play structures, benches, and picnic area with BBQ.

¹³³ City of Saskatoon Archives File 2012-048.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

3.3.6 Bishop Murray High School Grounds and Varsity View Bishop Murray Community Garden



Varsity View Community Garden (photo credit: Paige Goebel)

The main feature of the yard at Bishop Murray High School (615 Wiggins Avenue) is the Varsity View Bishop Murray Community Garden, located on the southern half of the open area, nearest the intersection of 11th Street East and Munroe Avenue South.

The space had previously been underutilized until Bishop Murray High School partnered with the Varsity View Community Association on the community garden. Students participate in the preparation, planting, maintenance, and harvesting. The garden also provides the school with an educational opportunity, as each homeroom is assigned a plot and receives instruction to assist with the gardening.

In October of each year, the school celebrates the harvest with a dinner that utilizes the food produced¹³⁵.

The garden was first planted in 2010 and additional plots have been offered each year, due to very strong demand. There are now more than 100 plots, with most being approximately 10 feet square². The remaining plots are half that size and a couple dozen of those are in raised beds¹³⁶, which can be more manageable for gardeners with limited mobility. Fruit-bearing trees have also been

¹³⁵ Bishop Murray High School Student Handbook.

¹³⁶ CHEP Good Food Inc. <http://www.chep.org/cg/newsletter-062011.pdf>.

recently added to the project. An annual \$25 membership fee helps the community gardening committee with costs. The group has also established a set of helpful guidelines for gardeners to ensure the space is tended to appropriately¹³⁷.

3.3.7 Brunskill School & Kinsmen Children’s Centre Yard



Brunskill School and Kinsmen Children’s Centre

The grounds behind Brunskill School (101 Wiggins Avenue) and the connected Kinsmen Children’s Centre (1319 Colony Street) provide a valuable location for local youth to enjoy both organized and informal active recreation.

While the area is not an official park, the open space provides the same function because it is generally available for community use. The grounds are maintained by the Saskatoon Public School Division.

The school yard includes a well-equipped play area with an outdoor hockey rink, basketball hoops, football field, various playground equipment, and open grassed space. There are also paved areas for other games.

¹³⁷ Varsity View Community Association. <http://www.vvcasaskatoon.com/pages/garden.html>.

3.3.8 College Quarter

Located adjacent to Varsity View on University of Saskatchewan lands, College Quarter is a significant development that provides opportunities and challenges to the neighbourhood, when considering park space. Bounded by Cumberland Avenue, College Drive, Preston Avenue, and 14th Street East, this area could someday provide housing for thousands of students. There is potential for these new neighbours to be a draw on Varsity View park resources, although there is also an opportunity for Varsity View residents to gain access to new open space options that will be incorporated into College Quarter, as it develops over the coming years.

In February 2014, the University of Saskatchewan held a public meeting to gather input from all local stakeholders. The information will contribute to the development of the College Quarter Recreation Plan.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 3.1 COLLEGE QUARTER RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE:** *That representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, Business Opportunities Section, schedule a meeting with the Community Services Department, Community Development Division and Recreation & Sport Division, and Varsity View Community Association to identify future opportunities for active and passive recreational open space in the College Quarter that would welcome non-students to also utilize the area.*

3.4 Access to Local Parks and Recreation

Varsity View has a total of 16.7 acres of dedicated park space. According to 2010 population estimates, this equates to approximately 206 residents per acre of park space. See Table 3.1 for a comparison with other neighbourhoods.

When considering nearby and comparable neighbourhoods, Varsity View has a relatively average resident-to-dedicated park space ratio; however, the neighbourhood is actually considered to be park space deficient. This is due to the methodology used by the City of Saskatoon when determining whether a neighbourhood has an appropriate amount of park space. Officially, the Varsity View neighbourhood is considered to have a park space deficiency of approximately 7.68 acres; however, this methodology only counts the neighbourhood park classification and disregards district, multi-district, or special use dedicated municipal reserve classifications, as well as any other available open greenspace in a neighbourhood. Many older neighbourhoods throughout Saskatoon are technically considered to be park space deficient using this methodology. In some cases, this is simply a result of the

methodology utilized, which does not acknowledge non-neighbourhood park classification municipal reserve. In other cases, there is a true shortfall of local, dedicated municipal reserve because, when the neighbourhood was developed, there was not the provincial requirement now included in *The Planning and Development Act* to dedicate a minimum of 10% of all residential land as municipal reserve. In the case of Varsity View, this means:

- Cumberland Park is removed from the calculation because it is a district park;
- Albert Recreation Unit is not considered in the calculation because it is located in Nutana, across the street from Varsity View;
- Open spaces in the neighbourhood, such as the yards at Bishop Murray High School and Brunskill School & Kinsmen Children’s Centre, are not included because they are not dedicated municipal reserve lands; and
- Open spaces in the adjacent College Quarter and main University of Saskatchewan campus are not included because they are university lands and outside of the Varsity View neighbourhood boundaries.

Table 3.1 shows Varsity View has a park space to population ratio that is fairly average, in comparison to other nearby or similar character neighbourhoods.

Table 3.1 Dedicated Park Space and Residents Per Acre of Park Space, For Selected Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood	Park Space (acres)	Residents Per Acre
Haultain	6.9	401.5
Caswell Hill	10.5	320.0
Holliston	13.7	245.8
Varsity View	16.7	206.4
Nutana	41.4	151.3
Greystone Heights	16.1	150.6
Grosvenor Park	10.2	141.8
Buena Vista	25.7	107.1
City Park	53.0	81.5
City of Saskatoon	2638.6	76.7

Source: City of Saskatoon Neighbourhood Profiles – 10th Edition – November 2010

During the creation of the Varsity View LAP, an underutilized parcel of greenspace located south of College Drive was discussed. Currently, the roadway median (approximate dimensions of 280 feet in length and 45 feet in width) that separates the north and south lanes of University Drive for one block is sparsely populated with a few trees and bushes. While the Varsity View LAPC understands this area would not be considered appropriate for dedication as official park space because of its small area, there is interest in pursuing discussions with the City of Saskatoon and University of Saskatchewan to determine the feasibility of establishing a partnership to better utilize the space. It should be noted that any use of the site would need to ensure it is not creating negative implications in relation to traffic safety.

The University of Saskatchewan Fruit Program could be an ideal partner in a project at the site and help guide the neighbourhood toward the creation of an urban orchard. For more than 90 years, the U of S fruit researchers have been carefully breeding and selecting hardy plants for superior fruit quality and yield¹³⁸. Developing an orchard at this location would be a benefit to all groups involved and an opportunity for the:

- University to promote the important work being conducted by the Fruit Program and its contributions to the study and preservation of fruiting plants on the prairies;
- Varsity View Community Association to promote and build upon the success of the community garden at Bishop Murray High School;
- Varsity View neighbourhood to gain a unique feature and strengthen connections to the adjacent University; and
- City of Saskatoon to promote the utilization of open space by adding life and colour to an underutilized parcel of land.

Given that the site is not suitable to be dedicated as park space and its proximity to the roadway creates safety implications to consider, an urban orchard at this location would need to be carefully designed to ensure it is viewed as a unique feature in the neighbourhood and not a destination. Decorative fencing or low shrubs to control access may be possible considerations. If the demonstration project were to be approved, it is also expected that the community and campus partners involved would be responsible for maintenance of the site.

RECOMMENDATION:

3.2 VARSITY VIEW URBAN ORCHARD: *That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, and Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, schedule a meeting with representatives from the University of Saskatchewan Fruit*

¹³⁸ University of Saskatchewan Fruit Program. <http://www.fruit.usask.ca/index.html>

Program, Varsity View Community Association, and Varsity View Bishop Murray Community Garden Committee to discuss the feasibility of developing an urban orchard to be located within the University Drive median south of College Drive.

3.5 Urban Forest

The urban forest is an important and loved neighbourhood feature for residents of Varsity View. The Varsity View LAP Committee has a clear desire to maintain the existing urban forest across their neighbourhood. This includes trees located within parks and along boulevards. Every effort should be made to preserve these trees.

It is noted that, in some cases, trees need to be removed due to utility line issues. The City of Saskatoon offers a program where homeowners can request a tree for the boulevard or City-owned portion of yards located between the sidewalk and property line. Various considerations may limit the opportunities for tree planting because of necessary setbacks, such as the minimum distance to safely plant near overhead utility lines, underground utility lines, streets, curbs, sidewalks, signs, structures, or other trees/bushes.



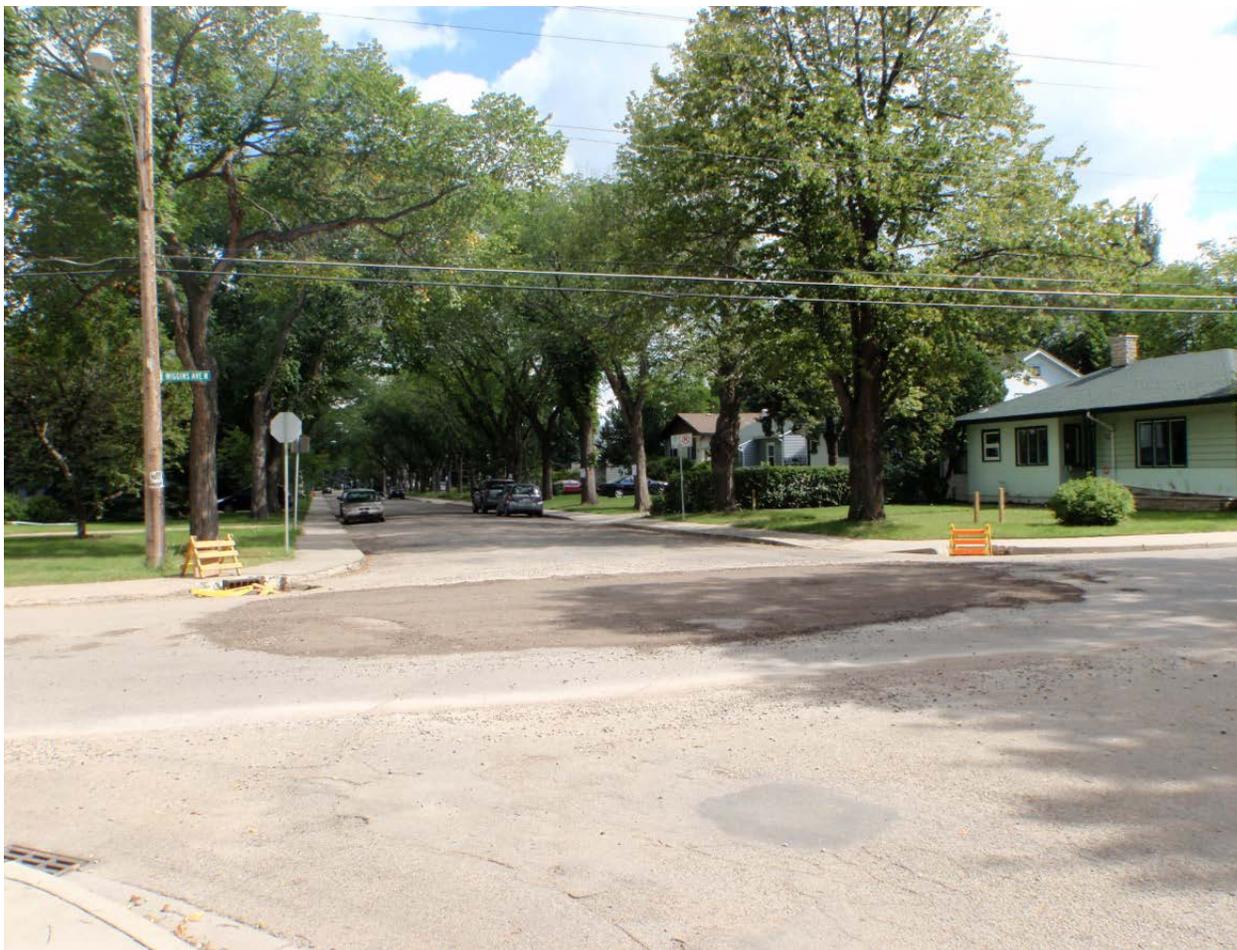
Main Street centre median, located in south Varsity View

If a tree can be planted, the homeowner may have input in the species selected, depending upon availability and site considerations. Watering to establish the tree will then become the responsibility of the homeowner. For more information about the City of Saskatoon Plant By Request Program, contact the Parks Division at (306) 975-2890.

Main Street, located between 9th Street and 10th Street, is one of the most recognizable residential streets in Saskatoon and makes a valuable contribution to the local urban forest. A wide centre median of grass and trees stretches from Idylwyld Drive at the west end in Nutana to Preston Avenue at the east end in Grosvenor Park. Varsity View residents place high value in protecting and maintaining this unique feature.

4.0 Municipal Services

4.1 Overview



This section deals with the above and below ground infrastructure in Varsity View. While issues related to this topic were rated to be of lower priority to the neighbourhood when compared to matters such as land use and traffic, the Varsity View LAPC did identify concerns that require attention.

Much of the discussion on this topic focused upon identifying opportunities to further encourage and support active transportation year-round. The LAPC is requesting a review of the city-wide Snow and Ice Program to consider placing higher priority for snow removal along cycling routes and to clear snow on all well-utilized, paved park pathways. Currently, only paved park pathways with lighting receive snow clearing.

4.2 Municipal Services Goals

The Varsity View LAPC identified a number of goals intended to guide the provision of municipal services in the neighbourhood.

1. Ensure that the lead pipe replacement program is promoted to the public and that such replacements under the program are done in a timely manner.
2. Provide waste collection, composting, and recycling services that are consistent, high-quality, and responsive to the neighbourhood's input and needs.
3. Improve the quality and condition of lanes in the neighbourhood.
4. Provide snow removal along the neighbourhood's principal arterial and collector streets, as well as park pathways in a timely and effective manner.

4.3 Replacement of Lead Service Connection Pipes

Homes in mature neighbourhoods such as Varsity View may still be serviced by lead connection pipes that connect a home to the water main. The use of these lead pipes ceased in 1949 when the City switched to copper, but an estimated 8,000 to 9,000 homes in Saskatoon still have lead connections.¹³⁹ Service connection pipes are about 50 feet long and are typically located half on City property and half on private property.

The residential property owner is responsible for the water service connection on their property, as well as the plumbing in their home. If there is a concern, a licensed plumber can be contacted to determine if a home has a lead service connection, and whether the home contains lead solder, lead pipes or lead pipe fittings. The City of Saskatoon is responsible for the service connection pipes between the property line and the water main in the street.

Because of the adverse health effects associated with high rates of lead consumption, the City of Saskatoon is working to have all lead service connection pipes removed, including those on private property. The City's Utility Services Department, Public Works Division currently operates a cost sharing replacement program, whereby homeowners can have their service connection pipes replaced. A cost-sharing program, where the homeowner is responsible for 40% of the costs associated with the upgrade and the City covering the remaining portion, also includes an option for the homeowner's share to be added to monthly property taxes in

¹³⁹ Saskatoon StarPhoenix, November 27, 2008. "Councillor suggests levy to fix lead-pipe problem"

installments to assist with financing this expense, interest-free. This replacement program is not solely targeted at lead pipe replacement, but also at other deficiencies with service connection pipes, including where tree roots have infiltrated lines.

For more information on lead pipes and drinking water visit the City's website at www.saskatoon.ca (look under 'L' for Lead Pipes and Drinking Water). For inquiries into replacement of service connections, call the Public Works Division at (306) 975-2476.

4.4 Recycling, Composting, and Garbage Collection

4.4.1 Mandatory Curbside Recycling Program

As a result of extensive city-wide consultation, City Council approved the establishment of a mandatory curbside recycling program for Saskatoon in 2011. The program was implemented in 2013 and serves street-oriented residential properties, such as single family homes and townhomes. Among the wide variety of materials accepted are: paper, cardboard, tin cans, milk jugs, aluminum, and many plastics. These are all collected via single stream, which means the resident is not required to sort anything and all recyclables can go into the same container, although containers must be first rinsed. Every residential property served by a City-supplied 100 gallon or 65 gallon waste container was provided with a recycling container to be used for the curbside program.

Curbside recycling in Saskatoon will extend the life of the current landfill site by diverting recyclable material. Through a tender process, Loraas Recycle was awarded the collection contract for the entire city. The cost of the program in 2014 is \$4.89 per household per month and is added to the utility bill for each residential property.

The second phase of the recycling program involves extending the service to multi-unit apartment and condominium buildings. This plan is expected to be implemented in 2014.

The recycling depot program continues to operate in addition to the curbside program. There are six recycling depots owned and operated by the City of Saskatoon that accept newsprint, corrugated cardboard, mixed papers, tin cans, milk jugs, and other beverage containers. The nearest depot to Varsity View is located approximately 5 km away at the Lakewood Civic Centre (1635 McKercher Drive).

4.4.2 Composting

The City of Saskatoon currently operates a compost depot at near the intersection of Highway 7 and 11th Street West. The depot collects leaves, grass clippings, branches, stumps and tree trimmings free of charge. Elm trimmings and wood are not accepted. The depot typically operates from April to November of each year. They divert materials that might otherwise end up in the landfill and provide valuable topsoil amendment (compost) for Saskatoon's parks and community gardens.

The City of Saskatoon offers a \$10 rebate to Saskatoon residents for the retail purchase of a compost bin or rain barrel. Proof of purchase and residence in Saskatoon is required to receive the rebate, which is limited to one per household per year. Rebates are administered by the Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council and forms are available online at: www.saskwastereduction.ca.

The City's Leaves and Grass Collection Program diverts organic materials from the Saskatoon Landfill. The cost for an annual subscription to the program in 2014 is \$55. Subscribers are provided with a green roll-out cart for their leaves and grass. The contents of these carts are collected by the City of Saskatoon every two weeks between May and November. As of 2014, the program is capable of handling as many as 6,000 household subscribers.

For more information on the Leaves and Grass Collection Program or the rebate program for compost bins and rain barrels, refer to the City of Saskatoon website at www.saskatoon.ca (click "L" for Leaves or "C" for Composting) or call (306) 975-2487.



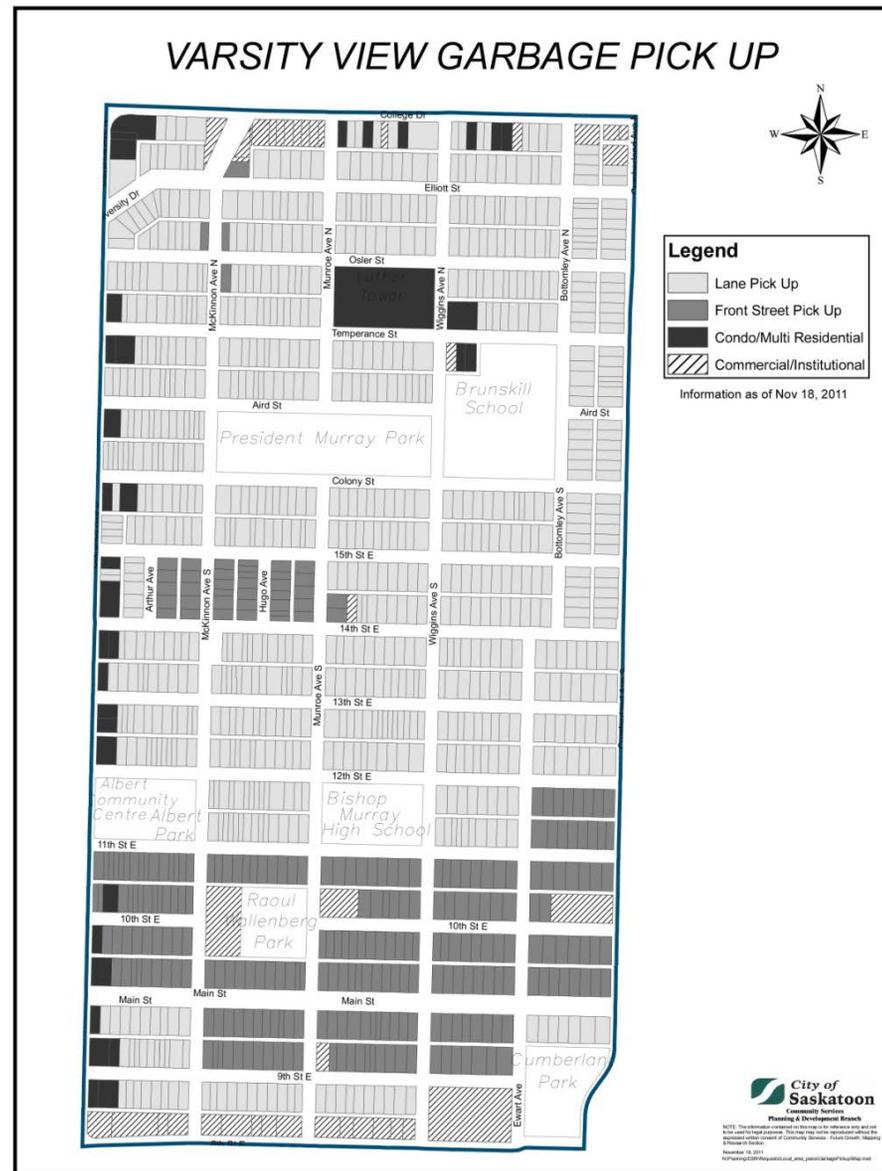
4.4.3 Garbage Collection

Garbage collection in the Varsity View neighbourhood is predominantly through individual roll-out carts with pick-up in the rear lane. However, several blocks in the southern portion of the neighbourhood between 12th Street and 9th Street have front street pick-up instead (see Map 4.1). Rear lane pick-up is necessary in areas where front street pick-up is challenging because of issues such as narrow residential lots, narrow street widths, and an abundance of vehicles regularly utilizing on-street parking. This is the case with the central and northern portions of Varsity View, whereas front street pick-up is viable in the southern portion, where streets and lots are wider and there are more driveways, leading to less on-street parking congestion. The City's objective is to have

front street pick-up wherever possible as it improves service efficiency, reduces litter in the back lanes, and encourages residents to bring their cart back on to their property in a timely manner.

In 2007, City Council approved the Saskatoon Waste and Recycling Plan, a 20 year plan for waste management in our city. One of the recommendations of the plan was to convert all neighbourhoods to individual roll-out carts from communal back lane bins for garbage collection. The conversion process for Varsity View began in 2009 with an Open House, followed by the first collection from individual roll-out carts later that year. Following a three month trial period with the new waste carts, residents were surveyed as to their preference of having either front street or rear lane pick up. While lane pick up was necessary for much of Varsity View due to high traffic volumes and other operational considerations already mentioned, residents around Main Street did vote in favour of front street pick up. Initial issues with the conversion in the neighbourhood were quickly resolved as residents adapted to the new system of waste collection.

No major changes to waste collection in the neighbourhood have occurred since this conversion took place.



Map 4.1 – Varsity View Garbage Pick-up

4.5 Streets and Lanes

4.5.1 Street Repair

All streets in Varsity View are paved. The City of Saskatoon's Roadways Section is responsible for providing services for the construction, preservation, and operation of all roadway assets, which includes roads, sidewalks, interchanges, bridges and structures, lanes and pathways. Their activities include:

- Inspection of streets on a regular basis;
- Annual crack filling program;
- Pothole repairs on all paved streets or lanes;
- Repair of various paved street failures, such as dips, frost boils, etc.;
- Milling of rutted sections identified through inspections; and
- Providing temporary cold mix repairs to potholes and small excavations during the winter months.

Each year, the City of Saskatoon schedules a variety of preservation programs to maintain the existing street infrastructure. Any roads requiring repairs identified through customer inquiries or by the field staff that have not been scheduled for a major repair in the current year, will receive routine maintenance, primarily consisting of pothole patching and maintenance.

The City has developed a condition rating program for paved streets. Local (Residential), Collector, and Arterial streets are rated on a three year cycle, while Expressways are rated on a 1 to 2 year cycle. The condition rating information determines what streets qualify for treatment. Types of treatment, as determined by the condition rating, include preservation (micro-surfacing, ultra thin overlays, and crack sealing), restoration (profile correction and resurfacing), and rehabilitation (reconstruction and deep patching).

The Varsity View LAPC noted many neighbourhood streets that are in need of repair. While the intent of the condition rating program to prioritize preservation and treatment was understood, it was felt that the resources allocated to street repair are still inadequate to properly address the condition of Varsity View's streets.

4.5.2 Lanes

The City of Saskatoon has approximately 400 kilometres of gravel lanes to maintain. It is the goal of the City to grade these lanes on an annual basis. The Varsity View LAPC expressed concern with regard to the grading of lanes, as many lanes in the neighbourhood have so little gravel that it is simply pushed aside during grading, causing drainage problems. The LAPC also expressed concern regarding the narrow width of some lanes due to backyards with plantings and vegetation growing out into the right-of-way. It was noted that where plantings do extend into the technical lane space, the City tries to be conscious of them and work around the vegetation when doing maintenance. Debris and large items such as old furniture are often dumped in lanes in Varsity View. The LAPC feels that the transient nature of many renters in the neighbourhood contributes to this ongoing problem as people are frequently moving in and out of the area. Such dumping worsens clutter in the lanes and contributes to a dirty, unsightly, and potentially unsafe environment.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 4.1 ASSESSMENT OF LANE CONDITIONS:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Public Works Division, conduct an assessment of lane conditions in Varsity View and determine appropriate measures to address issues including, but not limited to, drainage, clutter, and lane width.*

4.6 Snow Removal

The City of Saskatoon's Snow and Ice Program is comprised of five major components: sanding/salting, snow plowing, snow removal, snow disposal sites, and snow fencing. Roads are sanded and plowed based on weather and safety conditions and the priority of the roadway. The City has three priority rankings that are assigned to principal arterials and collector roads in Saskatoon that determines the order in which they will be plowed and sanded. Priority 1 roadways include freeways, access to fire halls, hospitals and ambulance sites, and major thoroughfares. Priority 2 roadways include streets adjacent to emergency facilities, rapid transit bus routes, and other busy roads. Priority 3 roadways include local bus routes, access to schools, and important neighbourhood streets. Generally, residential streets that fall outside this priority ranking system are not plowed unless conditions become unsafe or they become impassable.

Varsity View is bound to the north and south by two Priority 1 roadways: College Drive and 8th Street, respectively. Clarence Avenue and Cumberland Avenue are identified as Priority 2 roadways, while Wiggins Avenue, 12th Street, and Main Street are considered Priority 3 roadways.

4.6.1 Sidewalk Snow Clearing

The *Sidewalk Clearing Bylaw* requires owners or occupants of a property to clear sidewalks of snow and ice to prevent injury or inconvenience to pedestrians. Under the bylaw, residential sidewalks must be clear of snow and ice within 48 hours of a snowfall. Sidewalks in designated commercial areas must be clear within 24 hours. Residents are encouraged to report uncleared sidewalks by calling the Public Works Customer Service Line at (306) 975-2491. Those that fail to comply with the requirements of the bylaw may be ticketed or have the cost of clearing the sidewalk by the City charged to the owner's property tax.

The City is responsible for clearing sidewalks adjoining civic facilities, leisure centres, fire halls, auditoriums, and the Meewasin Trail within 48 hours after a snowfall. Lit pathways in City parks are also cleared within this time frame; however, it has generally been the practice of the City to clear all hard surfaced pathways in parks when time or budget permits, regardless of whether the pathway is lit or not. The City does not clear walkways or lanes.

With respect to snow clearing on City-owned property, the Varsity View LAPC would like to see more consistent and timely snow removal along cycling routes and on pathways in neighbourhood parks, especially those that have a high volume of pedestrian traffic in winter. The committee feels that ensuring these routes are clear of snow and ice will encourage active transportation during the winter months and improve safety and mobility for all neighbourhood residents.

RECOMMENDATION:

4.2 REVIEW OF SNOW AND ICE PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION IN WINTER: *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Public Works Division, review the Snow and Ice Program to consider including designated cycling routes in the priority system for snow removal, and to consider adding well-utilized, paved, non-lit pathways through parks and public spaces to the Snow and Ice Program's snow clearing list to encourage active transportation throughout the winter months.*

5.0 Traffic & Circulation

5.1 Overview



Varsity View's proximity to major destinations, the city centre, Royal University Hospital, and University of Saskatchewan, all contribute to the busy pedestrian and vehicular traffic environment in and throughout the area. As a result, the Varsity View LAPC has identified on-street parking pressures, increasing vehicle traffic on Clarence Avenue and Cumberland Avenue, and pedestrian safety as concerns. The committee would like to balance the needs of residents and traffic without feeling isolated by major road networks as the city grows.

In particular, this section includes several recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Program, as well as encouraging additional Saskatoon Transit ridership.

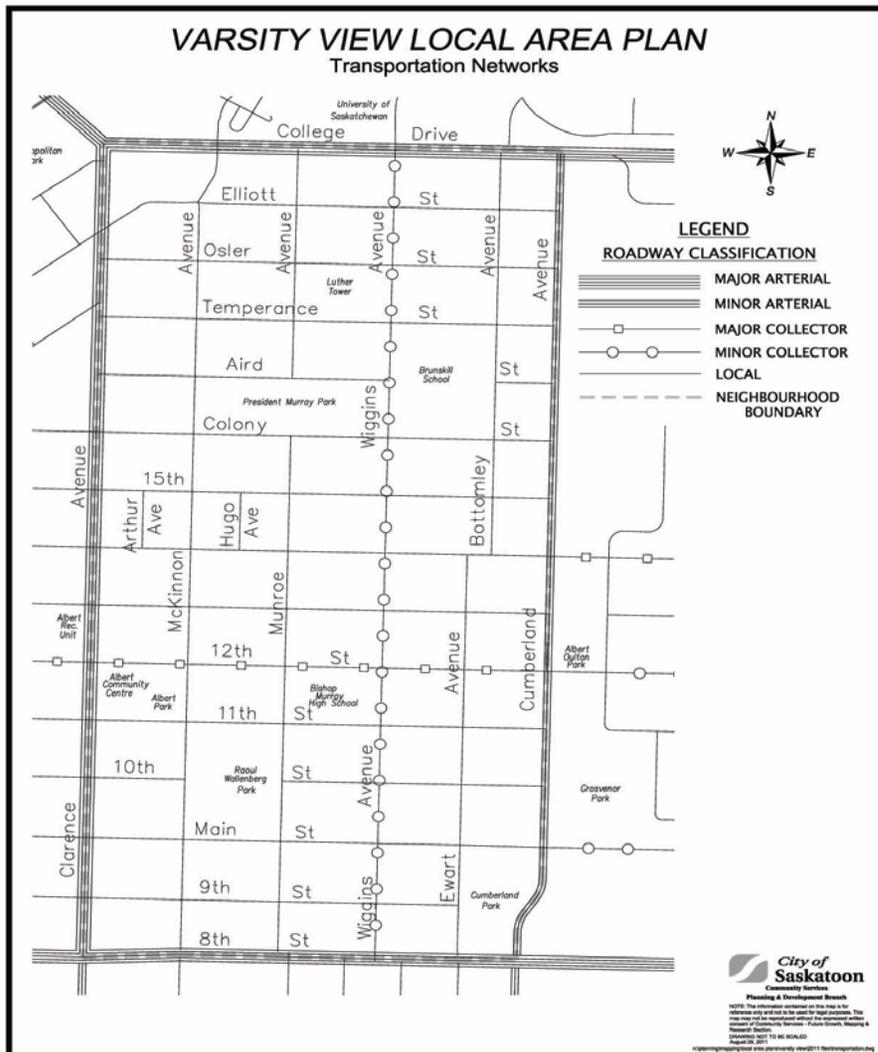
5.2 Traffic and Circulation Goals



The Varsity View LAMP created a number of goals intended to improve traffic and circulation in the Varsity View neighbourhood. They are as follows:

1. Improve safety for pedestrians, particularly near parks, along or near roadways that carry a high traffic load, and in school zones.
2. Investigate options to lessen parking pressures and residents concerns in Varsity View.
3. Recognize the significance of College Drive through future public investments.
4. Ensure connectivity between the future University College Quarter Plan and Varsity View as it develops.
5. Encourage traffic on local streets in Varsity View to be primarily a result of local destinations and not short-cutting.

5.3 Transportation Network & Characteristics



Varsity View is characterized by a large number of local streets in a grid pattern. Map 5.1 shows the transportation network for the Varsity View neighbourhood. Road classifications are created according to the intent of the roadway, as well as the flow and volume of traffic that the road network facilitates.

The main roadways that provide access to the neighbourhood are called arterials and include College Street East, Clarence Avenue South, 8th Street East, and Cumberland Avenue East. All four roadways serve to funnel traffic between the Central Business District and the eastern neighbourhoods of Saskatoon.

In 2013, City Council approved the Traffic Control Neighbourhood Retrofit Program, which resulted in all uncontrolled intersections throughout the Varsity View neighbourhood having either yield or stop signs installed. Early response from the neighbourhood has been supportive of this program.

Appendix 3 includes approximate daily traffic volume counts for Varsity View and University of Saskatchewan (U of S) streets, as well as the major corridors that comprise the boundary of Varsity View¹⁴⁰.

Map 5.1 Varsity View Transportation Networks

¹⁴⁰ City of Saskatoon (2012). *Traffic Characteristics Report, 2012*.

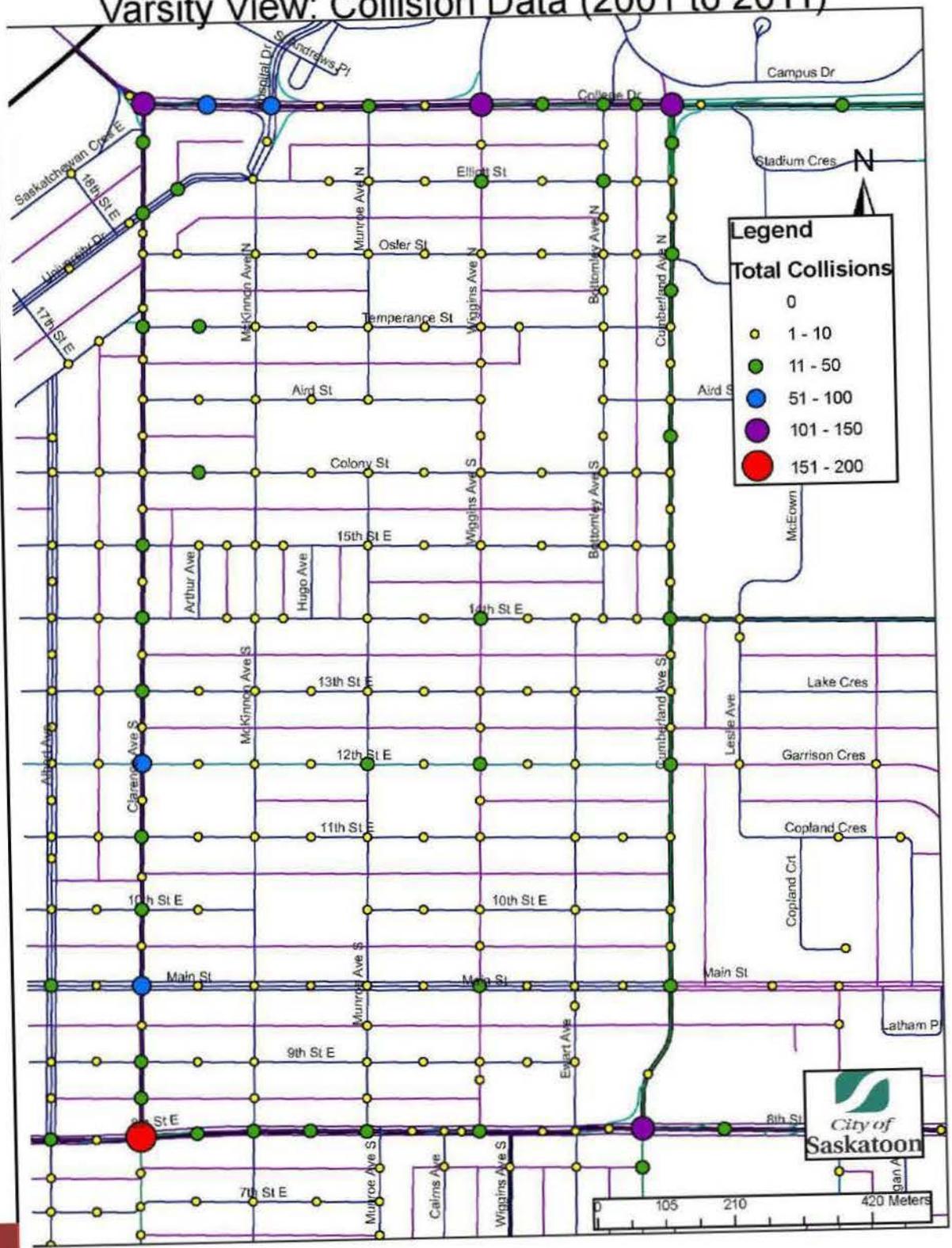
5.3.1 Traffic Collisions and Personal Injury

Map 5.2 and Map 5.3 illustrate Varsity View Collision and Personal Injury data from 2001 to 2011. Personal Injury can include any bodily harm, visible or complaint thereof of any driver, occupant or pedestrian caused by the collision.

During this period of time, the intersections with the highest occurrence of traffic collisions are those located along the neighbourhood boundary. In particular, the intersections with the highest total of traffic collisions in Varsity View are: 8th Street and Clarence Avenue, Clarence Avenue and College Drive, College Drive and Wiggins Avenue, College Drive and Cumberland Avenue, and Cumberland Avenue and 8th Street. This is not surprising given the roadways that bound the Varsity View neighbourhood are all significant transportation corridors with high traffic volumes, which leads to more opportunities for accidents.

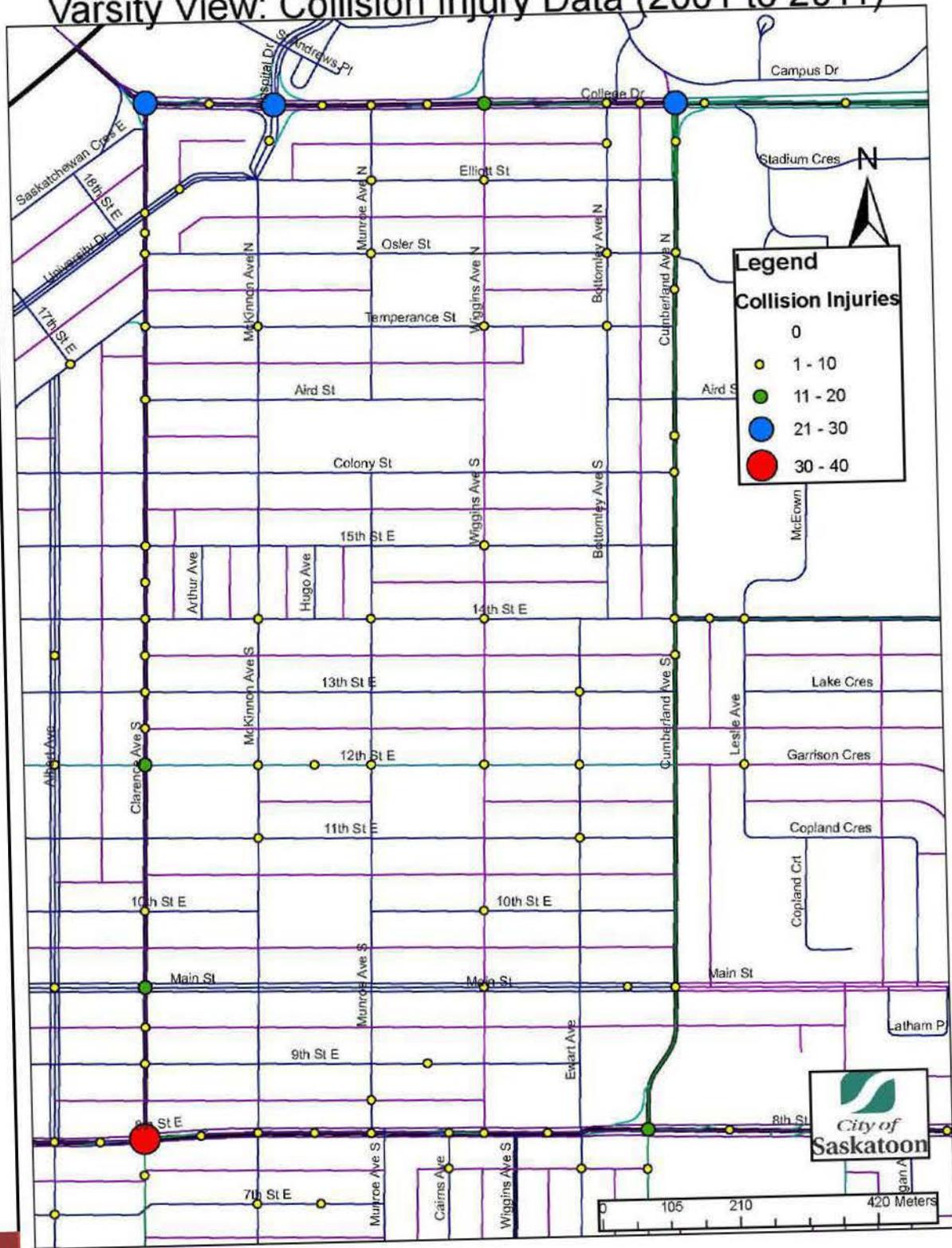
The intersections with the highest number of collisions resulting in personal injury also involve the roadways that bound the Varsity View neighbourhood. Between 2001 and 2011, the highest number of collisions resulting in injury occurred at the corner of: 8th Street and Clarence Avenue, Clarence Avenue and College Drive, College Drive and University Drive, and College Drive and Cumberland Avenue.

Varsity View: Collision Data (2001 to 2011)



Map 5.2 Varsity View - SGI Collision Data - 2001 to 2011

Varsity View: Collision Injury Data (2001 to 2011)



Map 5.3 Varsity View – SGI Collision Injury Data – 2001 to 2011

5.4 College Drive

College Drive is currently classified as a major arterial roadway. As the City continues to grow, College Drive is becoming increasingly important as a major commuter route serving large employment areas, the U of S and the downtown. In the future, significant development will continue at the east limits of the city. This includes the continued growth of the Evergreen and Rosewood neighbourhoods, as well as the future neighbourhood of Aspen Ridge in the northeast and the Holmwood Sector to the east. Each of these developments is expected to result in additional traffic volumes along College Drive.

College Drive is also a significant roadway due to its location adjacent to the U of S and the Royal University Hospital (RUH). It is a hub for student life and activity, as well as providing local services for patrons visiting the Hospital. The nearby Broadway business district has typically served the area; however, as land redevelopment occurs with projects, such as the College Quarter and J.B. Black Estates, College Drive will become a more attractive business area.

Residents of Varsity View have the following concerns with College Drive:

- Pedestrian and cyclist safety at crossings at Cumberland Avenue, Wiggins Avenue, and Munroe Avenue;
- Inadequate snow clearing of the boulevard on Munroe Avenue and College drive, making it challenging to crossing the street;
- Feels like an “expressway” through the neighbourhood with the speed and volume of traffic; and
- Maintaining connectivity and safe crossings for residents so major perimeter roadways connect them to the University and Nutana rather than isolate them.

5.4.1 College Drive Master Plan

In March 2011, the draft College Drive Master Plan was presented to the Varsity View LAPC. The Master Plan outlined a number of proposed public realm improvements on College Drive, such as a river look out, community orchard at University Drive, and improved pedestrian infrastructure to ensure safe and enhanced crossings particularly at Wiggins Avenue and Cumberland Avenue.

The draft College Drive Master Plan was put on hold as the Transportation & Utilities Department and Saskatoon Transit identified a need to assess current and future uses on this street prior to any public realm investments. Prior to completion of this assessment, the City of Saskatoon unveiled plans to develop the Growing Forward project and Growth Plan to Half a Million, which will include an examination of all major transportation corridors across the city. As a result of the city-wide Growing Forward project and infill

studies, the City will not be proceeding with the adoption of the College Drive Master Plan. The Growing Forward project and infill studies, as well as the Rapid Transit Study, will impact major transportation corridors across the city, including College Drive. See Section 1.4.4 *Growing Forward Project* for more information.

The Varsity View LAPC had been in support of the draft College Drive Master Plan and hopes the recommendations of the Growing Forward project, Growth Plan to Half a Million, and Rapid Transit Study will help guide College Drive forward through efficient and safe traffic flows along the corridor via a variety of transportation modes, but also recognizes the importance of safety for pedestrians needing to cross busy corridors. The Varsity View LAPC looks forward to opportunities to provide input into future public realm improvements along College Drive. It should be noted that Section 3.4 *Access To Local Parks and Recreation* includes a recommendation to investigate the feasibility of developing an urban orchard, which was a proposed feature of the College Drive Master Plan.

5.5 Clarence Avenue

Clarence Avenue is currently classified as a major arterial roadway that extends from the northwest corner of Varsity View at College Drive to the southern city limits. Since the opening of the overpass at the intersection of Clarence Avenue and Circle Drive on November 20, 2007, Varsity View residents feel as though vehicular traffic has increased on Clarence Avenue. The perception is that there is an increase in traffic volume due to commuters using the roadway to travel to/from the Stonebridge neighbourhood. Clarence Avenue traffic counts from before and after the overpass construction show significantly increased volumes in segments south of 8th Street, but minor decreases along the portion of the roadway that bounds the Varsity View neighbourhood. It is possible this perception could be related to changes in other traffic characteristics, such as average vehicle speed, adjacent traffic volumes, or distribution of volume by time of day. As a result, residents of Varsity View are concerned with pedestrian safety because of the topography of the roadway that includes a significant change in elevation, the number of lanes of traffic, and volume of traffic that makes it unsafe for pedestrians crossing at many locations. The group would like to see improvements made at specific locations to increase pedestrian safety on this street. Specific locations identified for improvement include:

1. **Elliott Street and Clarence Avenue** – there is currently a pedestrian actuated light at this location. Due to the awkward layout of this intersection and high volume of cars turning off the University Bridge, residents felt this location could warrant a full signal for vehicles and pedestrian.
2. **14th Street and Clarence Avenue** – this crossing has restricted sightlines, as it is located at the bottom of a hill when traveling south. Residents have identified traffic speeds are very high as vehicles accelerate downhill.

3. **12th Street and Clarence Avenue** – this crossing is located beside the Albert Community Centre, Albert Park, and Albert Recreation Unit. Residents believe there is a high volume of families, especially children, crossing at this location and it requires enhanced crossings.
4. **8th Street and Clarence Avenue** – due to the high number of personal injuries reported at this location, residents feel this intersection should be reviewed and improvements made.

In early-2011, the City's Transportation & Utilities Department (formerly Infrastructure Services Department) undertook a Preston Avenue South Corridor Review. The objective of the Preston Avenue South Corridor Review was to study Preston Avenue from 14th Street south to Circle Drive in order to determine the needs of the growing community and better understand the transportation corridor. This was also in anticipation of the Preston Avenue and Circle Drive overpass construction that recently opened and to take a proactive approach to downstream impacts and changes on Preston Avenue this crossing may require. The review included:

- Collection of pedestrian, cyclist and motorized vehicle data to create a snapshot of today's corridor;
- Evaluation of traffic operations and future development;
- Stakeholder engagement and open house to receive community feedback; and
- Summary of identified needs and priorities.

The LAPC wanted a similar review conducted on the portion of Clarence Avenue bounding the neighbourhood to identify potential improvements for the corridor, particularly for pedestrians. As improvements and changes to crossings along Clarence Avenue south of 8th Street have already been made recently to address other concerns identified by the Transportation & Utilities Department, it was believed to not be necessary to re-examine the entire corridor to Circle Drive. This assessment of Clarence Avenue is occurring through the Neighbourhood Traffic Management Program, as part of the neighbourhood-wide traffic plan that is being developed, as outlined in Section 5.9.

5.6 Cumberland Avenue

Cumberland Avenue is currently classified as a minor arterial roadway with higher volumes closer to College Drive. Cumberland Avenue acts as an interface between Varsity View and the developing University College Quarter. As College Quarter develops, Cumberland Avenue will transition to a more pedestrian-oriented environment over time. As part of the College Quarter Master Planning process, the University undertook a Traffic Impact Study in 2010. The Traffic Impact Study outlines a number of traffic,

pedestrian and cycling improvements to be undertaken as phasing and build out of the proposed development warrants it. Proposed improvements and changes to be undertaken by the University include:

- Upgrades at Cumberland and 14th Street;
- Pedestrian crossing improvements with channelized right-turns at the intersection of College Drive and Cumberland Avenue
- Upgrades to traffic signals at the intersection of Cumberland Avenue and Aird Street;
- Upgrades to traffic signals at the intersection of Cumberland Avenue and Osler Street;
- Upgrades on east leg (right-in/right-out) at intersection of Cumberland Avenue and Elliott Street;
- Upgrades at the intersection of Cumberland Avenue and Colony Street; and
- East side of Cumberland Avenue cycling/multi-use pathway from 14th Street to College Drive¹⁴¹.

There are also a number of proposed improvements for College Drive and Preston Avenue that directly relate to proposed redevelopments to improve pedestrian and vehicular safety in the area.

As traffic improvements and changes advance with development, the City and U of S will work with the Varsity View Community Association to ensure the community is aware of proposed traffic changes that will affect them.

5.6.1 14th Street and Cumberland Avenue Intersection

14th Street East is a local roadway in the middle of Varsity View. It is also a cycling linkage through the neighbourhood from the east directly to the Broadway commercial district. The intersection of Cumberland Avenue and 14th Street is well used by pedestrian and cyclists moving north to the U of S and east along 14th Street.

¹⁴¹ College Quarter Traffic Impact Study. University of Saskatchewan. May 7, 2010



Pathway along 14th Street

Currently, the intersection of Cumberland Avenue and 14th Street is controlled by a traffic light. The Varsity View LAPC feels although there is traffic control, pedestrian safety is still a concern. They also feel as the College Quarter Plan develops pedestrians/cyclists crossings at this intersection will increase. The LAPC suggest a 'no right hand turn on red' sign be installed at this location along with other warranted pedestrian friendly crossing measures.

As the College Quarter Traffic Impact Study recommends upgrades at this intersection, the City should work with the University to ensure this intersection is adequately upgraded as it serves not only pedestrians, but is also part of the City's cycling network.

5.7 Wiggins Avenue

Wiggins Avenue is classified as a minor collector roadway with higher volumes typically found south of Colony Street. For the community, Wiggins Avenue acts as a major through street as it connects major neighbourhood amenities like the University, LutherCare Communities (Luther Special Care Home and Luther Tower), Brunskill School and Bishop Murray High School, and the 8th Street commercial area. Pedestrian improvements have been made near Brunskill School to ensure safety for those crossing. As well, school zone signs are placed on the street during each school day to remind motorists to slow down to 30km/hr during school hours.

As a result of traffic safety issues noted by the Varsity View LAPC at the intersection of Wiggins Avenue and 14th Street, a 4-way stop was installed in the mid-2013 to improve safety for vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians.

5.8 Parking

Members of the Varsity View LAP Committee have identified on-street parking demand and its transient nature as a major concern within the neighbourhood. The proximity of Varsity View to large regional services, such as the U of S and RUH, significantly increase on-street parking pressures in the area. Many students and staff from the Hospital, choose to park their cars on-street within the Varsity View neighbourhood and walk to their nearby destination to avoid paying for parking on campus. Varsity View also has a high number of rental homes that often accommodate multiple students adding to the on street parking congestion.

5.8.1 Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Program

The Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program was implemented in Varsity View in 2003 to address parking issues in the neighbourhood. The RPP Program designates certain streets as limited residential parking zones and allows qualifying residents who live within the parking zone to buy a permit in order to park longer than posted terms. The provisions of the RPP Program are stated in City Council Policy C07-014 *Residential Parking Permit Program*. The zone imposes one and two-hour time limits on the area indicated on Map 5.4. It is estimated there are approximately 1670 available parking spaces within the Varsity View RPP zone. As of 2009, 438 residential and 338 visitor permits were sold, for a total of 776.

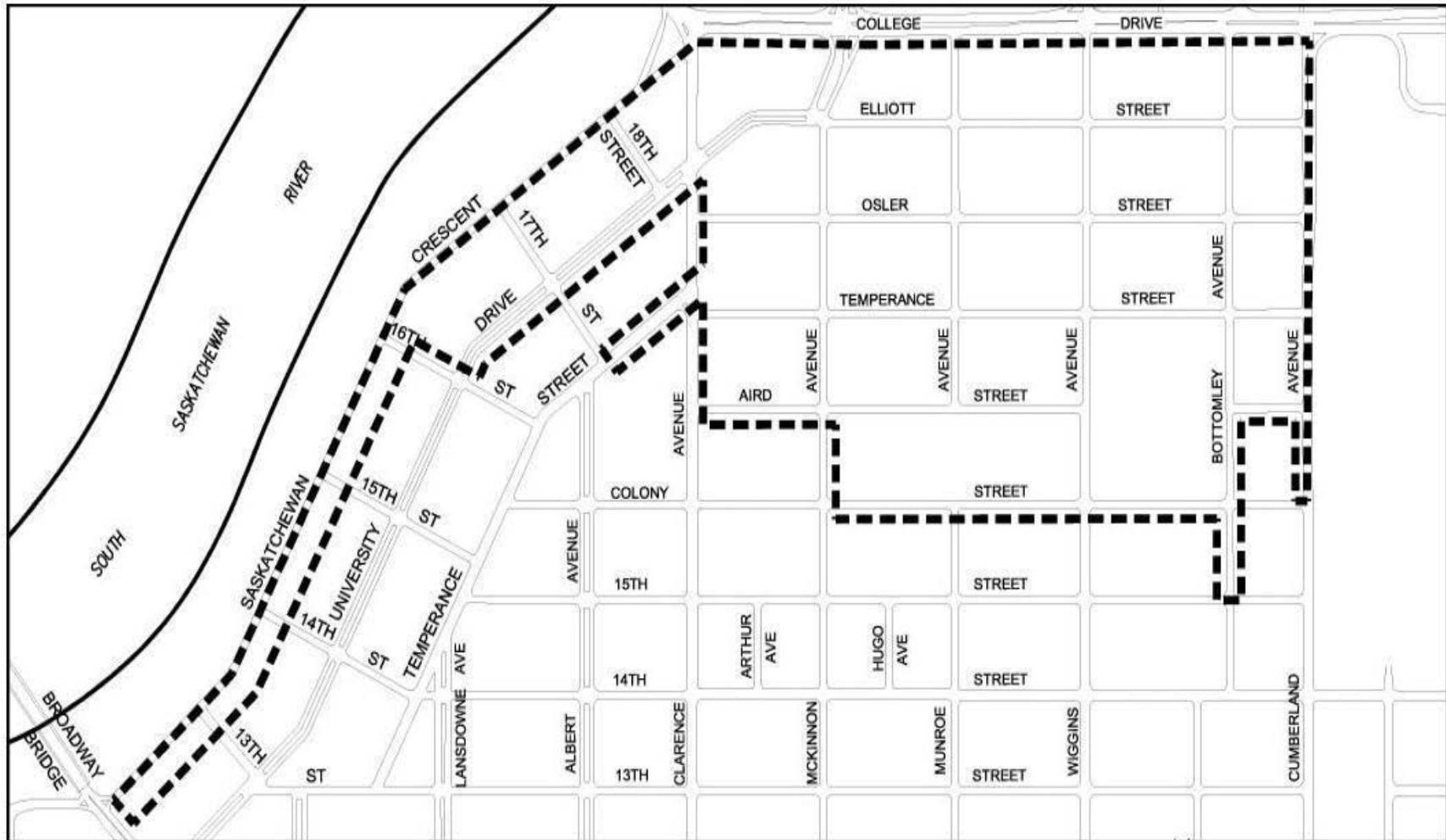
Although a parking program is desirable for Varsity View, there are concerns with the effectiveness of the current RPP Program and its overall benefits to residents. Concerns include:

1. The Zone does not currently account for the approximately 100 on-street parking spaces adjacent to President Murray Park.
2. Residents pay for parking while non-residents park for free.
3. Constant turn-over of vehicles due to the one and two-hour time limit, increases traffic flows & parking.
4. Impact on existing infrastructure due to consistent turnover of cars.
5. LutherCare Communities issuing parking permits to staff.
6. No maximum number of permits for single family homes, thus homes with multiple students living in them, may all qualify.



Unregulated parking around President Murray Park

Map 5.4 Varsity View Residential Parking Permit Zone



Residents feel a number of changes are required to make the RPP Program more effective and efficient in Varsity View. They feel some basic changes could be made to improve the RPP Program by the City, but that the community association could also take a more active role in monitoring the program by surveying the community on how they are impacted and whether it needs to be expanded in the future. Members of the LAPC noted there has been increased parking enforcement recently. Parking enforcement is supported by the community and the LAPC encourages the City to ensure fines for violations are an appropriate deterrent, issuing multiple tickets to violators, and also to ticket those who park on the periphery of the zone in illegal ways (crowding on corners, blocking back lanes, parking near fire hydrants, etc).

The following table identifies proposed changes to the Varsity View RPP Program that would address concerns of local residents.

Table 5.2 – Proposed Changes to Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program

Proposed Changes to Varsity View RPP Program	
(a)	RPP Zone Surrounding President Murray Park and Brunskill School: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, include the blocks surrounding President Murray Park and Brunskill School in the one and two hour regulated parking area.</i>
(b)	No Parking Signage at President Murray Park and 14th Street & Wiggins Avenue Intersection: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, install additional no parking signage at the corners of President Murray Park and along 14th Street at Wiggins Avenue to identify the minimum distance from the intersections that vehicles are permitted to park.</i>
(c)	Cumberland Avenue Two Hour Parking: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, extend the two hour parking zone on the east side of Cumberland Avenue farther south to 14th Street.</i>
(d)	Varsity View RPP Program and University Campus Parking Fines: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider working in partnership with the University of Saskatchewan, Parking & Transportation Services Division, to ensure the fine structure for parking violations in the neighbourhood and on campus are comparable, as well as acting as an effective deterrent and encouraging appropriate parking.</i>
(e)	Parking Enforcement Report to Community Association: <i>That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, report back to the Varsity View Community Association in 2015 to give an update on parking violation statistics and changes made to the Varsity View RPP Program.</i>

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 5.1 CHANGES TO THE VARSITY VIEW RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMIT PROGRAM:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider the feasibility of implementing the proposed changes outlined in Table 5.2 – “Proposed Changes to Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Program”.*
- 5.2 IMPACT OF CHANGES TO THE VARSITY VIEW RESIDENTIAL PARKING PERMIT PROGRAM:** *That the Varsity View Community Association survey residents outside of the Varsity View Residential Parking Permit (RPP) zone to explain changes to the RPP Program that will occur and gain feedback on whether they would like to be included in the RPP zone and discuss feedback received with the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division.*

5.8.2 LutherCare Communities Parking

Residents of Varsity View are concerned with the number of parking spaces the LutherCare Communities (LCC) site in the neighbourhood. LCC is comprised of the Luther Special Care Home and Luther Tower seniors’ home, which is situated on one full block within Varsity View. When the Varsity View RPP Program was established in 2003, the LCC entered an agreement with the City of Saskatoon related to on-street parking along the portions of Osler Street, Temperance Street, and McKinnon Avenue that border their property because of a lack of available parking on site.

On an annual basis, LCC pays the City for the total number of on-street parking spaces available on their side of the three streets surrounding their site at the same rate as the Varsity View RPP Program; however, LCC manages their own parking and issues their own permit passes. The permits used by LCC are only recognized by the City for parking along the LCC side of the street. Vehicles using the passes will receive tickets if they park anywhere else in the RPP zone.

The Varsity View LAPC raised this as a concern as LCC issues passes not only to residents and visitors, but also to their staff. Residents feel this is an unfair practice as other employers in the area do not have a similar agreement with the City of Saskatoon. The LCC is already a participant in the Saskatoon Transit Eco-Pass program, but the LAPC would like the City to encourage more LCC employees to join the Eco-Pass program to further reduce the number of permits utilized by staff.

RECOMMENDATION:

5.3 LUTHERCARE COMMUNITIES PARKING MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT: *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, assist LutherCare Communities in conducting an assessment of the parking program at their facility on Osler Street, by providing information about parking management best practices. The assessment should consider options to encourage increased staff participation in the Saskatoon Transit Eco-Pass program, along with a review of procedures related to allocating on-street parking permit passes to visitors and staff.*

5.8.3 University of Saskatchewan and Royal University Hospital Parking and Future Strategies

As previously mentioned, the Varsity View neighbourhood feels the U of S and RUH contribute to the overall parking pressures and the large volume of traffic in and surrounding the neighbourhood. The U of S has proactively put in place a variety of initiatives to facilitate active transportation for commuters to campus, in an effort to decrease reliance on travelling by personal automobile. Some of these initiatives include: the UPASS transit pass that is mandatory for all students; cost-sharing 200 Eco-Passes for faculty and staff; implementation of two car share stations on campus, available for short duration trips; addition of outdoor secure bike lockers for cyclists; and the addition of heated, indoor bike storage space in the Academic Health Science Building, as well as the new undergraduate and graduate residence buildings in College Quarter.

The university campus is one of the largest employment centers in the city. In total, there are approximately 32,000¹⁴² staff and students who are employed or study on campus. This includes approximately 27,000 staff and students at the U of S and 4,800 employees at RUH. Due to the nature of hospital operations (shift work) and academic schedules, not all 32,000 people are at the campus at one time.

With more than 10,000 parking stalls available on campus, there are approximately 22,000 commuters without reserved parking. A significant number choose to arrive on campus by car pool, transit, cycling, or walking. The alternative that greatly concerns the LAPC is that many are choosing to not purchase a paid parking space on campus and parking in the Varsity View neighbourhood, where parking is free.

For the hospital, staff parking is provided at approximately 1:3 ratio. Due to the construction of the new children's hospital, approximately 750 parking spaces have been removed. RUH made arrangements with the University to temporarily replace more

¹⁴² City of Saskatoon, Business License data.

than 500 of those parking stalls. Patients and visitors to RUH also contribute to traffic and parking pressures in the neighbourhood as well, if they choose not to use the paid visitor parking lots.

The Varsity View community would like to see RUH work with Saskatoon Transit to identify opportunities to attract more transit riders from the hospital.

RECOMMENDATION:

5.4 ROYAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL TRANSIT RIDERSHIP: *That Saskatoon Transit schedule a meeting with representatives from the Royal University Hospital to review staffing schedules and transit schedules, with the goals to increase transit ridership rates and decrease demand for parking.*

5.8.4 Residential Parking for Sale



Private parking signage

It is not atypical to see parking for sale or ‘parking lots’ in front or rear yards of homes in Varsity View. The LAPC is concerned with residential homes renting parking spaces. They feel it increases traffic flow and contributes to poor aesthetics in the neighbourhood. The LAPC has noted residential parking lots are more abundant on the 300 and 400 blocks of Cumberland Avenue and Bottomley Avenue. In some cases, parking may be associated with single-family homes renting to more than one person or may have a secondary suite. In this case, there is no requirement to provide off-street parking; however, a landlord may choose to do so for the benefit of their tenants.

The Zoning Bylaw does not permit the rental of parking spaces at residential homes. The LAPC would like the City to enforce this bylaw by notifying property owners that selling parking from a residential home is not permitted. Compliance with the bylaw is complaint driven by residents. If residents have concerns with

parking for sale from residential properties, they are encouraged to call a Zoning Compliance Bylaw Inspector at (306) 975-2645the City Bylaw Enforcement group.

RECOMMENDATION:

5.5 'PARKING FOR RENT' NOTIFICATION: *That Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, mail out information to remind property owners that the rental of parking on a residential property is illegal; and that Zoning Compliance Bylaw Inspectors further investigate the parking lots on the 300 & 400 blocks of Cumberland Avenue and Bottomley Avenue to ensure compliance with the bylaw.*

5.9 Transit

Saskatoon Transit provides service to Varsity View through a variety of bus routes. Students make up a large part of the ridership in the area. The universal transit pass for U of S students, the U-PASS, is mandatory for full and part time undergraduate students at the U of S. The U-PASS offers students substantial savings on transportation costs and has encouraged many students to utilize Saskatoon Transit.

The Varsity View LAPC would like transit ridership to remain high in the area and has identified two current bus stops that are in poor condition. The stop at the corner of Cumberland Avenue and Main Street is located on a private lawn with little room to stand and is often flooded with water. The second location of high priority is at the corner of College Drive and Clarence Avenue. This bus stop is situated on a narrow sidewalk, along a high traffic volume corridor. A portion of this sidewalk was recently replaced, but the rest remains in disrepair. The LAPC would like Transit to work with the Transportation & Utilities Department to address the current maintenance issues with these bus stops.



Bus stop in Varsity View

RECOMMENDATION:

5.6 BUS STOP MAINTENANCE: *That Saskatoon Transit and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, address bus stop maintenance concerns on Cumberland Avenue near Main Street (both directions) and on Clarence Avenue near College Drive (southbound).*

5.9 Other Neighbourhood Traffic Concerns

In August 2013, City Council approved a recommendation from the Transportation & Utilities Department to establish the Neighbourhood Traffic Management Program. The accompanying Neighbourhood Traffic Calming Guidelines and Tools document outlines a new process for addressing neighbourhood traffic concerns, which includes a community engagement process to develop joint solutions.

In addition, the Transportation & Utilities Department developed the Speed Management Program that outlines the use of a variety of tools, such as temporary speed signs, speed display boards, and community speed watch. These tools provide an opportunity for both the driver and community members to participate in speed reduction creating safer, more liveable streets.

Following approval of the program, the Transportation & Utilities Department launched an online reporting tool to address neighbourhood traffic issues across the city. The online tool allows residents to directly request a review of specific locations in their neighbourhood that are causing traffic concerns. By completing the form, residents will initiate a new multi-step review process that allows the City to review concerns, assess the area, and determine an appropriate response. The new process will evaluate concerns on a neighbourhood-wide basis and will include public input when considering potential solutions. The goal is for the Transportation & Utilities Department to conduct consultations in four neighbourhoods each year, with a priority list of neighbourhoods being developed each year based upon the level of known local traffic issues.

The Neighbourhood Traffic Calming Guidelines and Tools document, Speed Management Program, and online reporting form are available on the City's website at: <http://www.saskatoon.ca> (look under "N" for Neighbourhood Traffic Planning).

Late in the process of developing the Varsity View LAP, a number of additional local traffic concerns were raised by residents of the neighbourhood. While many of these issues involved concerns on roadways in the northern half of the Varsity View neighbourhood, when developing solutions to traffic issues it is important to consider the impact a decision may have in a different area. Developing a comprehensive plan for a large area can be more productive than attempting to simply address each individual issue on its own.

In the interest of avoiding a delay in the adoption of the LAP by conducting additional consultation, the Varsity View LAPC and Varsity View Community Association determined the best course of action was to bring the LAP forward without a full discussion of these issues. Instead, the Transportation & Utilities Department is utilizing the community engagement process identified in the Neighbourhood Traffic Calming Guidelines and Tools document to identify and assess traffic issues across Varsity View.

In January 2014, a neighbourhood-wide meeting was held to discuss local traffic issues, building upon the findings and recommendations of the Varsity View LAP document because the appropriate response to some of the traffic issues likely to be identified by local residents may already be contained within recommendations in this report. The Transportation & Utilities Department will respond to the issues identified by collecting additional local traffic data in the fall, developing a comprehensive plan to address the concerns, then presenting the proposed traffic plan to the Varsity View neighbourhood in late-2014. Once general consensus has been reached, the plan will be submitted to City Council for approval and implementation will follow. Some aspects of the traffic plan will be implemented immediately, while others may need to wait for funding to become available.

6.0 Active Transportation

6.1 Overview



The Varsity View LAPC would like to promote active transportation in and around their neighbourhood. The promotion of alternative transportation in the area can have environmental, health, and economic benefits for residents throughout the neighbourhood and help to mitigate traffic congestion and parking pressures.

With Varsity View's central location and riverbank linkage, the neighbourhood is a great place to walk and cycle in Saskatoon. The community feels that as the University of Saskatchewan and city continue to grow, added investments in walking and cycling are highly desirable and needed for the future.

6.2 Active Transportation Goals



The Varsity View LAPC created a number of goals intended to improve active transportation in the Varsity View neighbourhood. They are as follows:

1. Varsity View should serve as a model community for safe cycling and walking for all ages to enjoy.
2. Promoting walkability and cycling within the neighbourhood through infrastructure improvements and programs.
3. Creating primary routes and corridors for walking and cycling throughout the neighbourhood (east to west and north to south).
4. Developing a network of cycling and walking routes that are continuous and connected to the rest of the city.
5. Ensuring that safety is secured for all users.

6.3 Promoting Active Transportation

The Varsity View LAPC would like to promote active transportation in and around their neighbourhood. Active transportation refers to any form of human-powered transportation. There are many ways to engage in active transportation, whether it is walking to the bus stop, or cycling to school/work. Active transportation includes many active modes and methods of travel such as walking/jogging/running; cycling; in-line skating; skateboarding; non-mechanized wheelchairs; and snowshoeing/skiing.

There are numerous benefits from active transportation:

- **Health** – Active transportation provides an opportunity to be physically active on a regular basis.
- **Social** – Active transportation is accessible and increases social interactions.
- **Transportation** – Active transportation reduces road congestion.
- **Environmental** – Active transportation is environmentally-friendly and can contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Economic** – Active transportation saves money on gas and parking¹⁴⁴.

6.4 Neighbourhood Active Living Potential (NALP)

Saskatchewan Population Health Evaluation Research Unit, a university health research unit based at the University of Saskatchewan and University of Regina, has partnered with the City of Saskatoon, the Saskatoon Health Region, and others to strengthen our understanding of the effect neighbourhood design has on obesity and how it can discourage an active lifestyle. The project is studying Saskatoon's residential neighbourhoods to identify how municipal policies linked to neighbourhood designs can affect children's physical activity levels.

The *Smart Cities Healthy Kids* Program is studying Saskatoon's 60 residential neighbourhoods. Through the use of a quantitative measurement called Neighbourhood Active Living Potential (NALP), the potential for children to be active will be measured for the first year. They will also compare this data with secondary inventory called the Irvine Minnesota Inventory. Researchers measured Varsity View's active living potential in the summer of 2009. The measurement looked at 4 dimensions:

1. Activity Friendliness (AF) – the physical characteristics in the environment which encourage or presents barriers to an active lifestyle.

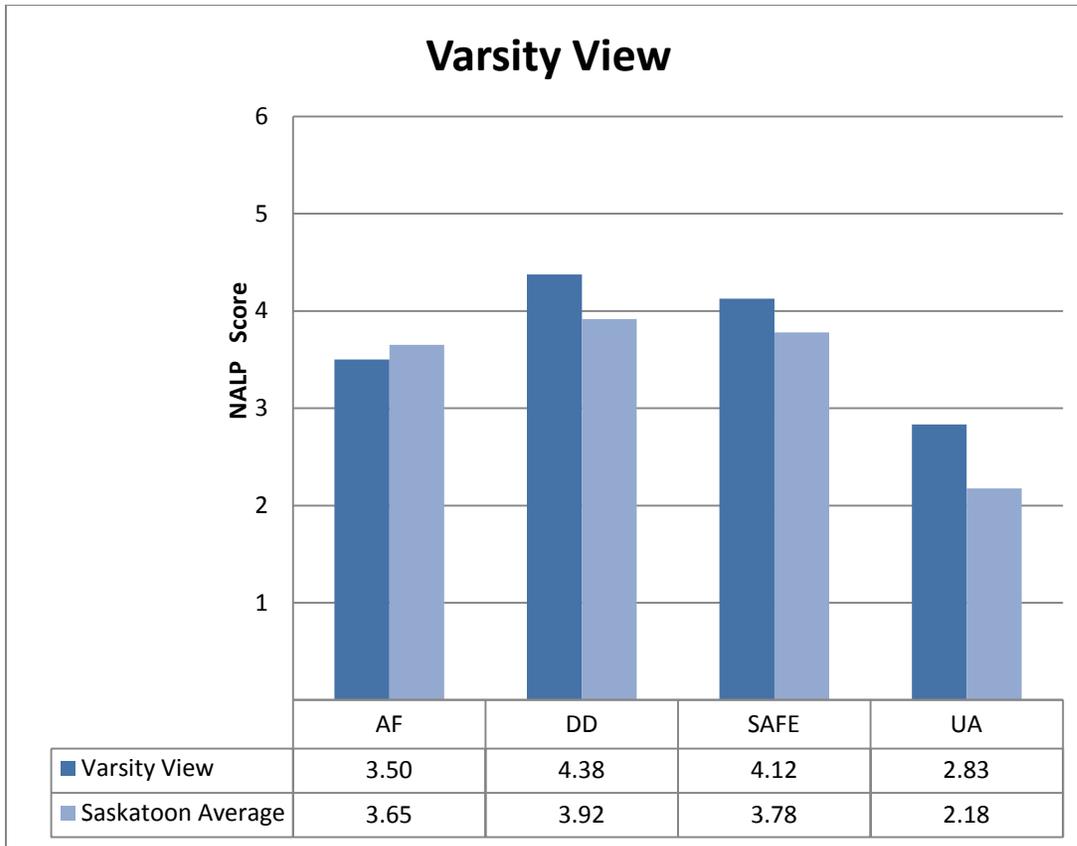
¹⁴⁴ Public Health Agency of Canada. 2012

2. Density of Destinations (DD) which includes:
 - a. The number of destinations and their variety
 - b. Social dynamics – the number of people to see in the neighbourhood.
3. Safety from Traffic and Crime (SAFE).
4. Universal Accessibility (UA) – accessibility for those who are mobility and/or visually impaired.

Figure 6.1 and 6.2 illustrate the preliminary results of the first phase of the *Smart Cities Healthy Kids* Program. On the whole, the City of Saskatoon scored a total of 13.42 (56%), scoring in the middle range for Activity Friendliness, Density of Destinations, and Safety, but below average on Universal Accessibility. Varsity View scored a total score of 14.86, slightly better than the City average. Saskatoon neighbourhoods which scored the highest in Activity Friendliness were Mount Royal and Eastview. The Density of Designations category was led by the Central Business District and Riversdale. The top scores for Safety were found in Nutana Suburban Centre and Queen Elisabeth, with University Heights Suburban Centre and Willowgrove leading the Universal Accessibility category.

The results of this project will help both Saskatoon and other cities identify policies for the built environment that integrate physical activity into daily life. More can be found on the study's website at www.smartcitieshealthykids.ca.

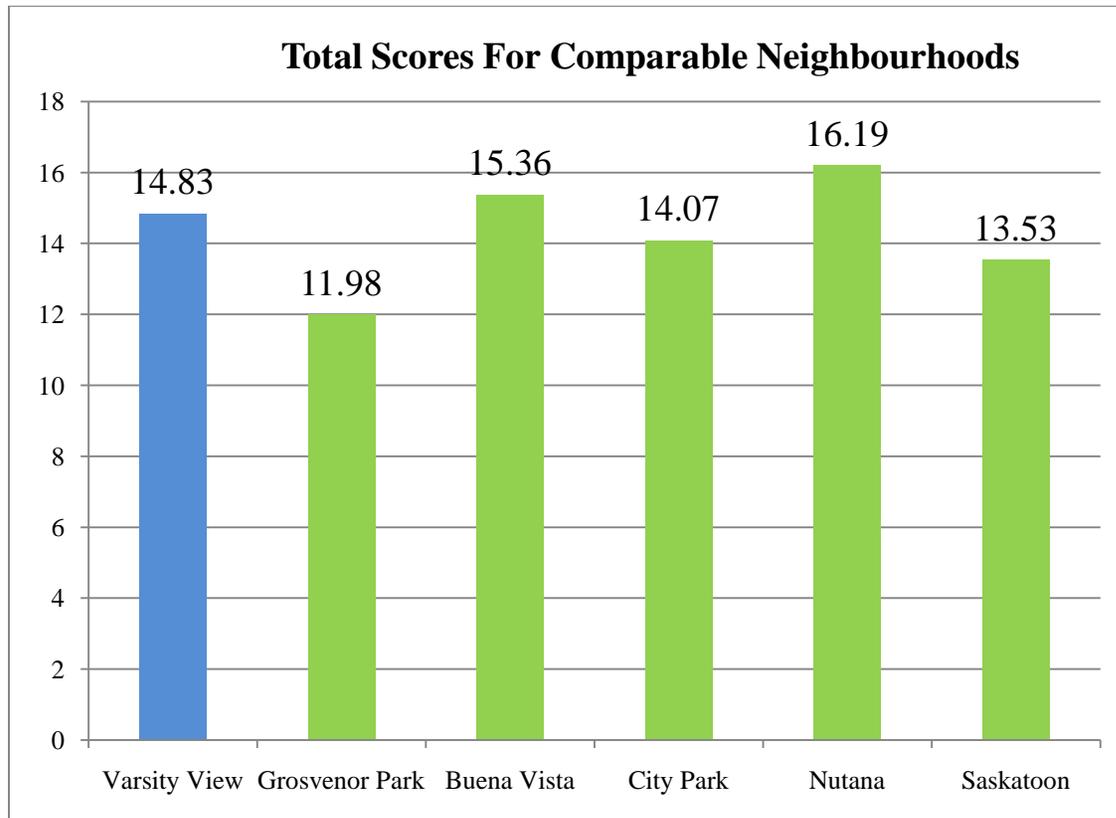
Figure 6.1 Varsity View Neighbourhood Active Living Potential Score (2009)



The Neighbourhood Active Living Potential total score for Varsity View is 14.83 out of 24 (62%).

LEGEND
 AF – Activity Friendliness
 DD – Density of Destinations
 SAFE – Safety
 UA – Universal Accessibility

Figure 6.2 Comparative Neighbourhood Active Living Potential Score (2009)



Varsity View has the third highest Neighbourhood Active Living Potential when the score is compared to surrounding neighbourhoods.

6.5 Walkability

The Varsity View community enjoys staying active in and around their community. In recent years, the City of Saskatoon has increased efforts to install curb cuts at intersections across the entire city. Curb cuts reduce trip-hazards and help to improve safety for those on the sidewalk, especially for citizens that have reduced mobility. The LAPC appreciates the efforts of the City of

Saskatoon to install curb cuts city-wide and suggests higher priority be placed on the intersections near retirement homes and along nearby corridors likely to be travelled by seniors.



The LAPC would like to have a dedicated walking path available year-round that would provide residents from throughout the neighbourhood with access to a reliable pathway. Munroe Avenue is a centrally located corridor ideal for a potential walking path, given its connection to the U of S campus, parks, Luther Tower, and Luther Special Care Home. Improvements along this corridor would encourage more active transportation in the neighbourhood. Currently, Munroe has some sidewalks, but the pathway is not complete. For historical reasons, sidewalks were not located along many parts of Munroe as no houses fronted the street and, therefore, sidewalks were not built. Map 6.1 Varsity View Sidewalk Map illustrates locations where sidewalks are missing or never installed.

It may be challenging to install sidewalks in certain locations within Varsity View, as the side yards of homes are very narrow and may not allow for enough space for a sidewalk.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 6.1 MUNROE AVENUE SIDEWALK:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, complete the sidewalk on the east side of Munroe Avenue from College Drive to 8th Street by installing panels between: Temperance Street and Aird Street (1 block), Colony Street and 15th Street (1 block), 14th Street and 11th Street (3 blocks), and 10th Street and 8th Street (3 blocks) through Capital Budget #0948 – IS – Sidewalk/Path Retrofit with highest priority assigned to the northernmost portions.*
- 6.2 AUDIBLE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider installing an audible pedestrian traffic signal suitable for use in a residential neighbourhood to assist the visually impaired at the corner of Temperance Street and Wiggins Avenue.*



Map 6.1 Varsity View Sidewalk Map



Unpaved pathway on east side of Cumberland Avenue

Clarence Avenue

The Varsity View LAPC indicated the sidewalk on the west side of Clarence Avenue is in poor condition. It is currently overlaid with asphalt. Under Capital Budget #1532 – IS- Sidewalk Preservation, the City plans to replace/repair it. Locations are prioritized based on sidewalk usage, combined with sidewalk condition rating. The LAPC would like the identified sidewalk added to this list for repair in the future. The LAPC also felt the current sidewalk was too narrow for pedestrians and transit riders and would like it widened when it is improved. In the summer of 2012, the curb was replaced at this location and some minor asphalt patching occurred.

Cumberland Avenue

The sidewalk on the east side of Cumberland Avenue is very well used as it is a direct route to the U of S campus. Currently, the sidewalk is paved from College Drive to Colony Street and turns into a well-worn, unpaved dirt path from Colony Street to 14th Street. Over the next 15 to 25 years, Cumberland Avenue is expected to become a commercial destination and pedestrian/cycling oriented environment under the U of S College Quarter Plan. This plan recommends this sidewalk be a multi-use pathway for both cyclist and pedestrians. The LAPC fully supports the extension of this sidewalk and notes the importance of multi-use pathways for pedestrians and cyclists.

6.6 Cycling

Cycling is increasingly popular, both as a recreational activity and as an environmentally-friendly mode of transportation. The City of Saskatoon recognizes that cycling is important to many residents and is working towards making Saskatoon a bicycle-friendly city.

In 2002, a comprehensive bicycle plan was created with the following guiding principles:

- Every street is a cycling street;
- Every bicycle trip improves the quality of life for all; and
- Bicycles can be used safely and without fear of injury.

In 2010, the Saskatoon Bicycle Plan received \$2 million, through the Federal Government's new program Building Canada Fund (*Capital Budget #1137 – IS Bicycle Facilities*) to expand and enhance current bicycle facilities throughout the city. Investments included enhancements, such as the creation of new downtown bike lockers and on-street painting for bike lanes.

Members of the Varsity View LAPC believe the shared use on-street cycling route on 14th Street is currently well used by cyclists, but safety is a concern with parked cars adjacent to the route and the speed of vehicular traffic on this street can act as a deterrent to some riders. It is also noted that cyclists face a challenge in safely crossing at the intersection of 14th Street and Clarence Avenue. This shared use cycling route on 14th Street runs from Saskatchewan Crescent to Cumberland Avenue. The route then turns into a paved off road multi-use trail along agricultural lands owned by the U of S. The LAPC would like the City to consider implementing a no parking zone on the south side of 14th Street, so cyclists feel safer using this linkage.

As Varsity View currently only has one dedicated cycling route, the LAPC would like additional cycling routes established in and near the neighbourhood. Particularly, routes to connect their parks and larger destinations, such as College Drive and the U of S campus. Suggested expansion could include the east side of Cumberland Avenue, which currently has no sidewalk along portions of the corridor. Additionally, Clarence Avenue may be another opportunity for route expansion, as it is a direct route to Saskatoon's most southern neighbourhood of Stonebridge that includes a significant commercial area. Conducting traffic counts of vehicles/cyclists/pedestrians along corridors could help to ensure appropriate routing. The LAPC also suggests the 14th Street Multi Use Trail be linked to the future College Quarter "GreenWay" that is proposed as part of the long term growth plan for the U of S.

The City of Saskatoon continues to work towards improving opportunities for active transportation and has established a Cycling Advisory Group. This group is comprised of members of the public and has a mandate to provide the City with advice and feedback on plans for cycling in Saskatoon.

In 2011, the City developed the Cycling Guide, which is a user-friendly information sheet illustrating Saskatoon's bike route and safe cycling practices. The Cycling Guide is available as a pocket-sized map and on the City of Saskatoon website at: www.saskatoon.ca.

City Council considered a report from the Transportation and Utilities Department in early-2014 that provided an update on cycling programs, along with consideration of the infrastructure throughout the city that will be required to ensure proper connectivity for cyclists. The report proposed that Wiggins Avenue be retrofitted to become a more cycling friendly environment to provide a valuable north-south route connecting to the U of S campus. Representatives from the local Saskatoon Cycles group shared their opinion that more consultation with the cycling community would benefit the overall plan and encouraged City Council to ensure infrastructure investments occur along the routes that will be most utilized by cyclists. City Council passed a resolution that the Administration report back with information regarding: the addition of representation from Saskatoon Cycles on the Cycling Advisory Group; a broader plan for the bicycle program; more detail on cycling initiatives to be undertaken in the next two years; and terms of reference for a renewed approach to an overall Active Transportation Plan for Saskatoon. In addition, City Council requested that a feasibility study be pursued to assess the potential for developing parking protected cycling lanes in Saskatoon, with a downtown route proposed to serve as a pilot project. As a result, it was decided that the Wiggins Avenue project be set aside for the time being. When it is appropriate, the LAPC would like City Council and Administration to reconsider developing parking protected cycling routes that travel north-south and east-west extending through the Varsity View neighbourhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 6.3 14TH STREET CYCLING ROUTE IMPROVEMENT:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, assess the 14th Street shared use on-street cycling route and consider opportunities to improve cyclist safety.*
- 6.4 PARKING PROTECTED CYCLING LANES:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, consider creating a north-south and an east-west parking protected cycling lane in and near Varsity View. Suggested routes to consider are Wiggins Avenue (north-south) and 14th Street (east-west), although the proposed Active Transportation Plan is expected to evaluate all potential cycling corridors across the city and identify the routes of greatest benefit to cyclists.*

- 6.5 ADDITIONAL CYCLING ROUTES:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, and the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, during the creation and implementation of the city-wide Active Transportation Plan consider adding cycling routes in and near Varsity View that link the neighbourhood amenities together, such as parks, the river, the University of Saskatchewan campus, College Drive and Clarence Avenue, as well as consider opportunities to establish commuter cycling routes that pass through the neighbourhood and connect primary destinations.*
- 6.6 COLLEGE DRIVE CYCLING:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, and Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, ensure any future changes to the College Drive transportation network that come as a result of implementing the Growth Plan to Half a Million also identify opportunities to safely accommodate cyclists and align with the key strategies that will be outlined in the city-wide Active Transportation Plan.*

6.7 Public Programs

The Varsity View LAPC is excited about the City of Saskatoon's commitment to improving cycling in the city and feel the City could better its efforts by implementing a user-friendly system much like Saskatoon Transit's 'Click and Go' online guide. A 'click and go' system allows a rider to trip plan by generating a cycling route based on their current location and destination. The LAPC felt by making the planning of trips via bicycle even more user-friendly and convenient, it would encourage more people to cycle in Saskatoon. Cities, such as Boulder, Colorado, have integrated their program with Transit in "GO Boulder" to promote all forms of alternative transportation. They have also created a smartphone application available for download that provides real time service information.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 6.7 INTEGRATE 'ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION' PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division; Corporate Performance Department, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives Division; and Saskatoon Transit, consider working together to develop a comprehensive alternative transportation public campaign and user-friendly promotional materials.*

7.0 Heritage & Culture

7.1 Overview



(Photograph A-30 by Leonard A. Hillyard courtesy Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room)

Heritage and culture are interrelated aspects of a society that define our past, present and future. Recognizing and preserving heritage and culture helps a community appreciate the contributions of past citizens, while guiding people forward in life. At the neighbourhood level, heritage elements are often found in buildings or monuments, while culture may include local art or festivals.

Varsity View has been home to many prominent people in the arts, politics and academic professions. As the neighbourhood changes, so does the historical landscape. Older homes are being replaced by new homes, and many long-time residents are no longer around to share the history of the neighbourhood with current residents. The Varsity View neighbourhood wishes to celebrate its legacy within Saskatoon and encourage future cultural events and exchanges that preserve the stories and history of its past while embracing its future.

7.2 Heritage and Culture Goals



The Varsity View LAPC created a number of goals intended to support and celebrate heritage and culture in the Varsity View neighbourhood. They are as follows:

1. Improve neighbourhood and campus relationships through cultural and heritage collaborations.
2. Preserve significant human, natural, and material¹⁴⁵ history in the neighbourhood.
3. Increased access to local venues for residents to learn and celebrate their heritage and host cultural events.
4. Foster stronger ties with the Albert Community Centre and the neighbourhood through programming opportunities.
5. Commemorate, interpret and raise awareness of the community's heritage through Civic Heritage Programs.

¹⁴⁵ Material history is the conservation and interpretation of physical objects and sites such as buildings, landscapes, streetscapes, archaeological sites, artifacts, and document. Natural history is the conservation and interpretation of nature (for example, individual species of birds, fish, and trees, or entire ecosystems) and paleontological sites (study of life in the geological past, e.g. fossils).

7.3 Varsity View Built Heritage

As one of the Saskatoon's oldest neighbourhoods, Varsity View has a rich mix of material and human history. At Varsity LAPC meetings there was great interest in the built heritage and an expressed desire to expand residents' knowledge of the neighbourhood's heritage. There is also a great deal of interest in the conservation of built heritage and appropriate infill design sympathetic to the existing heritage areas. For the purposes of this report, all discussions regarding architectural and/or character retention have been included in Section 1.0 Land Use and Section 2.0 Infill & Redevelopment. The early development of Varsity View has been covered in the Yesterday & Today Section of this report. Significant built heritage is the subject of this section and has been provided by the Varsity View neighbourhood.

7.3.1 Civic Heritage Policy and Conservation Program

The City of Saskatoon Heritage Conservation Program provides incentives to encourage conservation of heritage properties. Property owners can apply for Municipal Heritage Property designation, although the City also has the authority to assign designation to a property without consent of the owner.

In 2012, a comprehensive review was conducted to investigate the current state of heritage policy and practices in Canada, provide an analysis of Saskatoon's Civic Heritage Policy created in 1996, and recommend appropriate measures to protect and interpret Saskatoon's heritage assets into the future. A multi-year implementation strategy was developed, based on key program priorities that will support an enhanced and effective municipal heritage program.

The City of Saskatoon provides support to heritage properties through a number of methods, including:

- A. **Municipal Heritage Property** – A designated Municipal Heritage Property is recognized as being a property of major significance to the community of Saskatoon. Each property is protected by



**Board of Trade Office –
1022 Temperance Avenue**

bylaw, which means it must be maintained and exterior character defining elements or important architectural features cannot be altered without the approval of the City.

- B. Holding Bylaw** – Under City Bylaw No. 6770, commonly referred to as the “Holding Bylaw”, the City may deny any permit for property demolition for up to 60 days while the property is considered for Municipal Heritage designation. The Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee is also notified of the application for demolition. There are currently 30 properties in Saskatoon protected by the Holding Bylaw.
- C. Built Heritage Database** – In 2004, the Civic Heritage Program conducted a Heritage Properties Identification project to compile a comprehensive list of heritage buildings, structures (statues, monuments, bridges, etc.), and properties in Saskatoon. Specific criteria were used to create a list of private and public buildings and properties with heritage character or heritage value. Features such as pre-1945 construction, connection with a historical person, and architectural theme are some components of the overall selection criteria. A Varsity View built heritage inventory was collected in 2011.
- D. City of Saskatoon Heritage Awards Program** – The Heritage Awards are presented by the City of Saskatoon to acknowledge preservation efforts and the personal energy, time and commitment dedicated to Saskatoon’s cultural welfare. The Municipal Heritage Awards Program occurs every two years allowing people to nominate someone they know who have made a difference in the preservation and conservation of the City’s heritage. In 2008, the Bottomley House located at 1118 College Drive received the award for “Adaptive Reuse”.

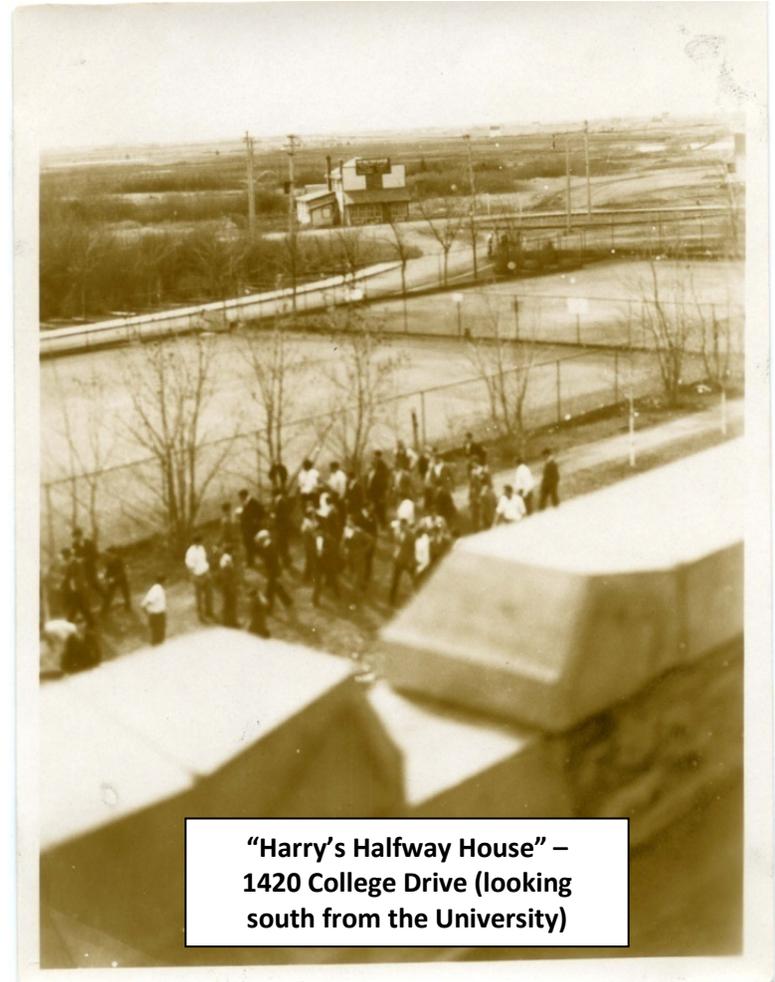
7.3.2 Commercial Buildings

During one of the planning exercises, the Varsity View LAPC identified a number of buildings having significant contribution to the built heritage and history of the neighbourhood. The following is a list of significant commercial properties, community facilities, and residences in the neighbourhood. This is not intended to serve as a comprehensive listing of all historical buildings within Varsity View, as the neighbourhood has an extensive history that cannot be covered within the body of this report.

- **Temperance Café** (1308 Temperance Street) – Constructed in 1948, the first occupants of the building at 1308 Temperance Street was the Quality Food Store (1949-1959). Al’s Brunskill Pharmacy (now Brunskill Pharmacy) was also listed at this location from 1954-1960 eventually taking over the Quality Food Store space before moving to their current location at the corner of Wiggins and Temperance. Bel-Aire Coiffures Beauty Shop occupied the space from 1965 – 1972. In 1972, the Temperance Café became the long term business at this location with apartments above. The café was initially owned and operated by Mrs. Dick

Yok Mack for several years and was called Temperance Café and Chop Suey. Although the ownership has changed over the years, today it still operates under the Temperance Café name.

- **College and Cumberland Commercial Corner** (1420 College Drive, 414, 417, and 418 Cumberland Avenue) – As early as 1928, commercial buildings existed at the corner of Cumberland Avenue and College Drive. Marketed to university students, the earliest recorded store was “Harry’s Halfway House”, where students could grab a snack and coffee. Over the years, a number of commercial businesses were added, such as Bell’s Store (1945-1955), Thomas Shop-Rite (1956-1965), Wing’s Grocery and Lunch (1966), and Wayne’s Grocery (1967-1998). Today, the site still serves the university crowd with Alexander’s Restaurant and Bar, as well as a Subway.
- **Blouin’s Colonial Auto Court and “Candy Store”** (1301 8th Street East) - Starting in the late 1940s, a number of private tourist court facilities were established throughout Saskatchewan. The first within Saskatoon was George Blouin’s Auto Court at 8th Street and Wiggins Ave., which opened in 1948. The Auto Court consisted of a ring of small, winterized cabins next to a commissary building containing bathrooms, a store, a lunch counter and gas station. It was later re-named the Colonial Courts, and is the precursor to the present-day Colonial Square Motel. Today, residents recall the Colonial “Candy Store” as part of their experience as a youth in Varsity View.



“Harry’s Halfway House” –
1420 College Drive (looking
south from the University)

7.3.3 Community Facilities

- **Albert School/Community Centre** (610 Clarence Avenue) – The designated heritage building, was built in 1911-1912 in response to pressure from the community objecting to severe overcrowding at Victoria School. During its operation, it was home to a

number of winning sports championships, as well as special classes for students of Ukrainian origin. In 1978, due to declining enrollments, Albert School was closed as an elementary school. Albert School was leased to Saskatoon French School from 1978-1982. In 1982, with help from the Neighbourhood Improvement Program, the City purchased Albert School. Since the 1980s, the building has been operated as a community centre by the City of Saskatoon.

- **St. Petro Mohyla Institute** (1240 Temperance Street) – The Saskatoon-based institute was founded in 1916, and named after the Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan, St. Petro Mohyla. The facility was aimed at bettering the economic, educational, and cultural well-being of Ukrainian-Canadians. The original location was on Main Street but moved to 1240 Temperance Street in the 1960s. In 1965, a new building was constructed on the site which is home to the institute today. The Mohyla Institute is credited with founding many other organizations, such as the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, Ukrainian Women’s Association of Canada, and the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association. On September 24, 2011, the National Historic Sites and Monuments of Canada recognized the Mohyla Institute for having a significant impact on Canadian history. A plaque on the site recognizes the Institute’s importance within Canada.



7.3.4 Residential Buildings

- **Farley Mowat Residence** (1004 15th Street East) – Farley Mowat is a conservationist and one of Canada's most widely-read authors. At the height of the Great Depression, Mowat's family relocated to Saskatoon. The Mowat family home was originally located at 908 Saskatchewan Crescent East, which was recently renovated and relocated to 1004 15th Street East in the Varsity View neighbourhood. As a boy, Mowat was fascinated by nature and animals. He was known to have kept a museum in his basement, which included the joined skull of a two-headed calf, some stuffed birds, and a bear cub. At the age of 13, Mowat founded a nature newsletter, *Nature Lore*, and wrote a weekly column on birds in the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix*.
- **Board of Trade Office** (1022 Temperance Avenue) – This house was built in 1907 as the Saskatoon Board of Trade office. The building is now a private residence. It was moved to its present location from south of the Canadian National Station on First Avenue in 1920.
- **Bottomley House** (1118 College Drive) – Originally known as the Bottomley House, the building now operates as a Personal Counseling Service. Built in 1912 by Yorkshire-born real estate developer Richard Bottomley as his private residence, this house bears the finest features of the Queen Anne Revival architectural style, a rare design for Saskatoon. The building received municipal heritage designation in 2006.



7.3.5 Landmark/Structure

- **University/25th Street Bridge** - Originally planned to be of steel truss construction like the Traffic Bridge, the University Bridge showcased a new reinforced concrete arch construction design. To increase access to the University, the Province and City signed an agreement in 1913 to find an appropriate river crossing and established a joint financing plan for the structure. Many setbacks threatened the construction along the way, but the bridge was finally completed in 1916. At the time of its completion, it was the longest bridge of its kind in Canada.

7.3.6 Current Built Heritage Status

The table below is intended to identify significant buildings as expressed by the residents of Varsity View neighbourhood. It also illustrates the municipal/federal heritage status that may currently exist for the building. As there may be many other buildings of significance that could be identified with the completion of the built heritage database (collected in 2011 for Varsity View), the community would like to meet with the Planning & Development Division to review opportunities to preserve, celebrate, and commemorate the built heritage of Varsity View.

Table 7.1 Varsity View Significant Buildings

Name	Address	Status
Mohyla Institute	1240 Temperance Avenue	National Historic Site and Monument of Canada
Albert Community Centre	610 Clarence Avenue North	Heritage Designation
Bottomley House	1118 College Drive	Heritage Designation
Buckwold House	1138 Elliott Street	Heritage Designation
Board of Trade Office	1022 Temperance Avenue	Holding Bylaw
University Bridge	25 th Street	Holding Bylaw
Temperance Café	1308 Temperance Avenue	None
Subway Restaurant	418 Cumberland Avenue	None
Alexander's Restaurant and Bar	414 Cumberland Avenue	None
Farley Mowat Residence	1004 15 th Street East	None

RECOMMENDATION:

- 7.1 HERITAGE PRIORITY REVIEW:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, Heritage & Design Coordinator, schedule a meeting with the Varsity View Community Association to discuss the neighbourhood's heritage priorities and identify options for funding to commemorate built heritage or apply for Municipal Heritage Property Designation.*

7.4 Historical People of Varsity View

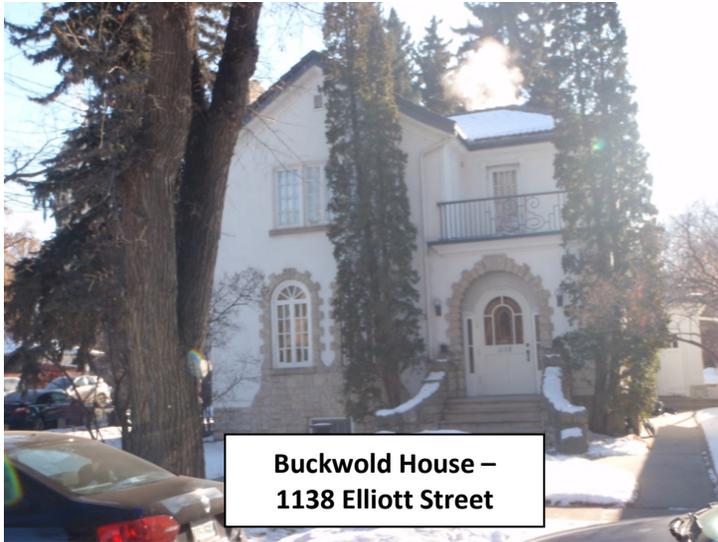
During an oral history planning exercise with the Varsity View LAPC, the committee worked together to develop a list of prominent Varsity View residents. For privacy, specific addresses in which prominent citizens lived within Varsity View are only listed for those who no longer reside there. For the purposes of this report, only a selected few have been noted in detail here. In the future, the LAPC would like to develop a more comprehensive history resource for the neighbourhood. This could take many different forms, such as: a web-based project, multi-media format, and/or walking tour map of homes and people.

7.4.1 Politicians

Honorable J.W. Grant MacEwan (1902-2000) - As well as having been Lieutenant Governor of Alberta (1966-74), The Honourable J. W. Grant MacEwan was well-known as an agriculturalist and historian. He was also active in municipal and provincial politics. From 1928 to 1946, J.W. Grant MacEwan was Professor of Animal Husbandry and Director of the School of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. J.W. Grant MacEwan was awarded honorary doctorate degrees from six universities. He also received the Order of Canada (1975) and the Governor General's Conservation Award (1985). Among many other services reflecting his values, he was North American Chancellor of the International Society for Animal Rights and headed a royal commission on a grasslands national park. J.W. Grant MacEwan died on June 15, 2000 at Calgary, Alberta¹⁴⁶. It is believed he resided on either Cumberland or Bottomley Avenues near the University.



¹⁴⁶ <http://www.assembly.ab.ca/lao/library/lt-gov/macewan.htm>



Senator Sid Buckwold (1916-2001) was a Canadian senator and mayor of Saskatoon. Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba he moved to Saskatoon in 1925. Buckwold attended Buena Vista School, Nutana Collegiate and the University of Saskatchewan before going to Montreal and receiving a Bachelor of Commerce from McGill University.

Elected to the Saskatoon City Council in 1953, he became Mayor in November 1957. He then ran unsuccessfully as a Liberal candidate in the 1963 federal election and a 1964 federal by-election in Saskatoon. In 1967, he was elected again as Mayor, and served until 1971.

In 1971, he was appointed to the Senate on the recommendation of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and served until retiring in 1991 at age 75. A Liberal, he served as Government Whip in the Senate and as Vice-Chairman of the National Liberal Caucus. He lived at 1138 Elliott Street.

Dr. Lynda Haverstock is the former leader of the Saskatchewan Liberal Party and was the 19th Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan (2000-2006). Born and raised in Swift Current, Haverstock earned bachelor and master's degrees in education from the University of Saskatchewan and a PhD in psychology. Haverstock became leader of the provincial Liberals in 1989, and was the first woman to lead a political party in the province. Under Haverstock, the party grew significantly: in the 1995 provincial election, the party increased its caucus in the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan from one (Haverstock's own seat) to 11 and became the Official Opposition. Haverstock quit the party and remained as an independent MLA until 1999, when she retired from politics. She is currently the President and CEO of Tourism Saskatchewan. Dr. Haverstock lived at the corner of Elliott Street and Munroe Avenue.

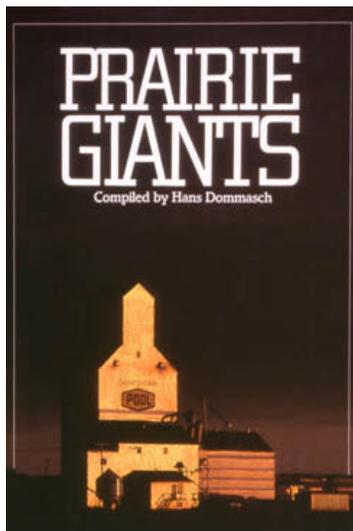
7.4.2 Artists

Emrys M. Jones (1905 - ?) was born in Dowlais, Wales on September 14, 1905. His early education was a B.A from the University of Alberta in 1931. From 1931 to 1939, he taught high school in Edmonton. He returned to the University of Alberta in 1939 where he combined employment as a drama instructor with his graduate studies. He earned his MA in 1943 and spent the next two years studying at Cornell and Columbia universities on a Rockefeller Fellowship.

In 1945, Emrys Jones joined the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan as Professor and Head of the Department of Drama. Professor Jones was the first full professor of drama to be appointed at a Commonwealth university. During his career Jones educated hundreds of students, directed dozens of plays, and advanced the dramatic arts on the national stage by founding the Canadian Theatre Centre in 1956. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London) in 1971 and named Professor Emeritus of Drama in 1973¹⁴⁷. He formerly resided at 1109 Aird Street.



Emrys Jones



Hans Dommasch was born on August 25th, 1926, in Germany, and immigrated to Canada in 1954. In 1955, he began working at the University of Saskatchewan as an Assistant Photographer and graduated from the New York Institute of Photography in 1959. He was made the head of Photographic Services for the U of S College of Medicine (1963), became an Assistant Professor of Surgery (1971), and eventually a Professor of Art and Art History. He then served as Head of the Department of Art and Art History at the University (1984 to 1993).

Dommasch also served as the Visual Arts Chairman of the Saskatchewan Arts Board (1988-89). He was a Fellow of the Biological Photographic Association (1965) and an associate of the Royal Photographic Society (1963). Amongst a host of other awards, he was given the highest Canadian award for contributions to photography when presented with the William V. Gordon Award in 1974. One of his most notable Saskatchewan works of art includes *Prairie Giants* (see photo left). He formerly resided at 1207 Elliott Street.

7.4.3 Academics

Dr. Robert Williamson was awarded the Order of Canada on December 23, 1985. He was the Founder of the Eskimology Section of the Department of Northern Affairs, of the Inuit magazine Inuktitut and of the University of Saskatchewan's Arctic Research and Training Centre. He has devoted his life to researching and solving the problems of the North. Over the past thirty-five years, he has

¹⁴⁷ http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/northern/jones/en_bio.html

spent much of his time in the North working to provide the Inuit with social, economic and political opportunities. He formerly resided at 1017 Temperance Street.

7.4.4 Athletes



Dr. Maureen DuWors

Dr. Maureen DuWors (1938 – present) represented Saskatchewan and Canada as a track and field athlete, coach, official, and administrator. Born in Regina on July 21, 1938, she attended Luther High School and held both the Saskatchewan Open and high school all-around track and field titles. DuWors was also the 1955 Canadian champion in the 60-yard and 100-yard events. Throughout her career as a track and field athlete, she held the Canadian record for 50-yard, 60-yard, and 100-yard sprint events and the Canadian Juvenile Long Jump record. Internationally, DuWors competed in the 100-metre, 200-metre, and 4x100-metre relay at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. She earned bronze medals in the 4x100 metre relay at the Pan American, British Empire, and Commonwealth Games. DuWors' accomplishments off the track are equally as impressive. She became a respected coach and administrator, and an internationally rated official. She served as an executive member of the Saskatchewan branch of the Athletic Association of Canada and as director of the Saskatoon Track and Field Club, and was a member of the Department of Biology at the University of Saskatchewan. Maureen DuWors was inducted into the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame in 1977. She still resides in Varsity View.

7.4.5 Other Notable Varsity View Residents and Locations

- Honorable Rob Norris – current Saskatchewan MLA (1100 block of 11th Street)
- Senator Lillian Dyck (1100 block of Temperance Street)
- Massey House – well known boarding house (1100 Block of Temperance Street)
- Leddinghams – horticulture and gardens (1100 block of Temperance Street)

7.5 Jane's Walk

Jane's Walk celebrates the ideas and legacy of urbanist Jane Jacobs by getting people out exploring their neighbourhoods and meeting their neighbours. Free walking tours held on the first weekend of May each year are led by locals who want to create a space for residents to talk about what matters to them in the places they live and work. There have been several Jane's Walks facilitated in the Varsity View neighbourhood. Through community led initiatives like Jane's Walks, Varsity View residents can learn more about the local history and anecdotal stories, such as the "*Wolves of President Murray Park*" (Appendix 2), which has been shared with the community by long time residents.

7.6 Varsity View Culture

7.6.1 Saskatoon Culture Plan

In December of 2010, the Varsity View LAPC worked through a facilitated dialog regarding cultural neighbourhood assets and the broader Saskatoon Culture Plan. The feedback received from the Varsity View LAPC was then used as input into the Saskatoon Culture Plan. On September 12, 2011, the City of Saskatoon Culture Plan was adopted. The plan is the first of its kind in Saskatoon and seeks to harmonize cultural endeavors, strengthen cultural development, and support the arts. There are six key drivers to the Cultural Plan:

1. Build capacity within the cultural sector.
2. Ensure cultural heritage is conserved and valued.
3. Cultivate conditions for youth and young professionals to thrive.
4. Value and celebrate diversity and strengthen opportunities for cultural interaction.
5. Support and enable cultural development at the neighbourhood level.
6. Develop the city centre as a cultural district.

Key driver #5 is of particular importance to Varsity View as the neighbourhood moves forward with recommendations to strengthen and built on their heritage and cultural assets. Endeavors such as, recording their history, conserving built heritage, and further enhancing culture through use of places like the Albert Community Centre and Brunskill School will all enhance neighbourhood cultural experiences.

7.6.2 Varsity View Cultural People – Today

Varsity View neighbourhood is rich with artistic people and would like to celebrate artists who live and work within the neighbourhood. Artist showcases and annual community days are often a place to bring the cultural works of a neighbourhood together. In the past, Varsity View held an Annual Community Party Day in the park, where artists could bring their crafts for sale. A similar model is the Caswell Hill neighbourhood’s *Art in the Park*, which is a successful community event that celebrates artists in Saskatoon and offers a day of activities for kids and entertainment for local residents.

Today, there is an abundance of notable artists from Varsity View, below is only a sample of the many artists who live or have recently lived in the neighbourhood. A much more detailed resource mapping exercise is required to showcase current artists from the neighbourhood.

Michael Hosaluk is recognized internationally and in Canada as one of the world’s most creative wood “turners”. Born in 1954, in Invermay, Saskatchewan, Hosaluk’s work has been exhibited throughout Canada, Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the United States. In 2005, he was the recipient of the Saidye Bronfman Award for Excellence in Fine Craft and most recently Michael received the 2010 Lieutenant Governor’s Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Arts.

Hosaluk’s pieces can be found in the permanent collections of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Buckingham Palace; Zhao Xiu, Governor of Jilin Province, China; Idemitsu Corporation, Tokyo; Los Angeles County Museum of Art; The Detroit Institute of Arts; Yale University Art Gallery; Minneapolis Institute of Art and the Royal Ontario Museum.

Miranda Jones is a painter, gilder, and metalworker. Born in 1955 in Waikerie, South Australia, Miranda began her post-secondary education with a year as a Rotary exchange student in Portugal. Miranda returned to Australia where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Flinders University in Adelaide,



Michael Hosaluk

followed by a fourth Honours year in Melbourne. She would eventually move to Saskatoon in the 1980s. Miranda is perhaps best known for her paper gilding. Using real gold and silver leaf, Miranda overlays strategic parts of her paintings with dazzling brilliance and brings unexpected life to her art. Her work can be viewed in the Darrell Bell Gallery in Saskatoon, the Nouveau Gallery in Regina, and the TU Gallery in Edmonton. She currently resides in the Varsity View neighbourhood.

Iris Hauser was born in Cranbrook, British Columbia, in 1956. She studied in Victoria in 1973 to 1974, and then at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in Halifax, Nova Scotia, graduating in 1975. She continued her studies in the department of Art and Art History at the University of Saskatchewan from 1977 to 1979. She has worked as an art instructor and lecturer at the Mendel Art Gallery in Saskatoon. Hauser paints large, colourful portraits, exploring personal and sometimes challenging subjects.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 7.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MAPPING:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, provide a Summer 2014 work placement opportunity to a student enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan's Cultural Heritage Mapping class, offered by the Interdisciplinary Center for Culture and Creativity. The student will receive input from the Community Services Department, Community Development Division; City Archivist; and Varsity View Community Association in the development of an inventory documenting the cultural resources of Varsity View, such as notable people, places, and programs available within the neighbourhood.*
- 7.3 ANNUAL COMMUNITY DAY:** *That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division, schedule a meeting with the Varsity View Community Association to discuss the possibility of hosting an annual event in the neighbourhood that would showcase artists working within Varsity View and bring together residents from the neighbourhood.*

7.6.2 Varsity View Cultural Places

Albert Community Centre – The Albert Community Centre (ACC) is a Saskatoon heritage building, used primarily for leisure and personal enrichment activities. Unlike other City owned facilities, the ACC is operated entirely by a management board comprised of one City Council member and members of the public. When the City took ownership of the ACC in 1980, it was developed more as a rental centre than a thematic program facility. Over the years, it has continued to attract tenants based in arts and culture. There are currently the following long-term tenants in the facility: Albert Childcare Cooperative; Brenda’s School of Baton and Dance; Saskatoon Potters Guild; and Congregation Shir Chadash Synagogue. The centre also rents former classrooms as meeting rooms and its attic loft for wedding receptions. Lastly, the City also runs its summer recreation programs out of the facility.

As part of the Culture Plan, there is a great opportunity to revisit the vision for the ACC and celebrate its uniqueness in the neighbourhood and the city. As part of the implementation of the Culture Plan, the ACC is positioned to “*infuse culture into the neighbourhood and foster intercultural exchange*”¹⁴⁸. Although the ACC is in Varsity View, residents would like stronger ties to the centre through neighbourhood programming and a broader understanding of the centre’s offerings. Currently, the centre does not have a website, central reception in the building, or a major marketing campaign, which poses a problem for any future program delivery geared to the neighbourhood and general public.

Varsity View Bishop Murray Community Garden – The community garden, shared between residents of the neighbourhood and students of Bishop Murray High School, is viewed as place of cultural interaction in the community. The garden is located in the rear yard of Bishop Murray High School and acts as an educational resource for the school and community garden for Varsity View residents. It is home to local innovation, with its rain water collection and plot irrigation system. It has become a link between individuals, the broader community, and the school that provides a common place for social interaction throughout the growing season. Each fall, the



Albert Community Centre



Community Garden

¹⁴⁸ Saskatoon Culture Plan. 2011

community and school co-host a harvest supper. Through activities such as community gardens, Varsity View can continue to build its cultural and social fabric.

Places of Worship – The Varsity View neighbourhood is currently home to six places of worship. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Congregation Agudas Israel, Congregation Shir Chadash, Roman Catholic Our Lady of Lourdes Church, St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, and Grosvenor Park United Church (just outside Varsity View boundary). Churches and other places of worship are commonly used by communities to host neighbourhood events and even recreational programs. As Varsity View has an abundance of places of worship, there are ample opportunities for the community to work with the private facilities to encourage cultural events and utilize space within these buildings.

Private Residences – Informal house performances and progressive dinners are among the list of private events residents host in Varsity View. They can also be places of artistic display of local artisans. Often homes will be offered to host small intimate gatherings with live music from a feature artist for the night. More commonly, residents will get together with neighbours in their own private setting to appreciate local music, culture and the arts. Though not a public affair, these types of gatherings can work to build neighbourhood relationships, culture and cohesion.

RECOMMENDATION:

7.4 ALBERT COMMUNITY CENTRE: *That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division, schedule a meeting with the Albert Community Centre Management Committee and the Varsity View Community Association to discuss local recreational/programming needs and how those needs align with the Albert Community Centre and the implementation of the Culture Plan.*

8.0 Campus-Community Relationship

8.1 Overview



The relationship between a university campus and adjacent neighbourhoods is important. In Saskatoon, the Varsity View neighbourhood is located to the south of the main campus of the University of Saskatchewan and directly west of the developing College Quarter. As a result, the residential neighbourhood is comprised of many students choosing to live near campus, university professors, and others working full-time on campus either at the University, Royal University Hospital, or Innovation Place research park.

In many cities, formal university-community or “town & gown” partnerships have become more commonplace, as a means to address shared opportunities or issues in such a way that provides benefits to all.

8.2 Campus-Community Relationship Goals



The Varsity View LAPC identified the following goals intended to support and foster the relationship between the Varsity View neighbourhood and University of Saskatchewan:

1. Continue to encourage a relationship where the University welcomes the community to campus and the community welcomes students into the community.
2. Create stronger ties between the Varsity View neighbourhood and University of Saskatchewan.
3. Encourage increased direct communication between the Varsity View Community Association and University of Saskatchewan.
4. Encourage the City of Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan, and Varsity View/Grosvenor Park neighbourhoods to identify opportunities for long-term compatibility of both sides of the street along the campus-community interface that exists along College Drive, Cumberland Avenue, and 14th Street.

8.3 A Shared History and Culture – The University and Varsity View



The history of Varsity View is intertwined with the University of Saskatchewan. Reflective in the neighbourhood’s name, Varsity View has served and housed many prominent people of the University from its inception. Although the University and the neighbourhood share a common history and place, the Varsity View LAPC feels campus-neighbourhood relationships to be relatively limited to date. Varsity View residents feel the relationship between the University and neighbourhood could be greatly strengthened through cultural, historical and recreational endeavors together. Cultural collaborations, such as a speaker series, art shows, and performances can assist in fostering a stronger campus-community relationship. A strong cultural cohesion between the residents and the University will be important going forward as the University continues to expand in and around the neighbourhood.

8.4 Working Together – A Culture Shift

University campuses are often perceived as an exclusive community, where decisions are made without significant consideration of non-campus-related voices. The Varsity View community has a strong interest in working with the University to help the institution grow into the future. The interface along the shared boundaries between the campus and community has particular importance. These corridors must “make sense”, with an aim to ensuring long-term compatibility; however, the LAPC noted this interest in compatibility should not be misinterpreted as a desire for both sides of each shared corridor to necessarily mirror each other.

The College Quarter development on University of Saskatchewan land has created a culture shift in the way the educational institution communicates and works with the surrounding residential neighbourhoods and the City of Saskatoon. When the University of Saskatchewan began work on the College Quarter Concept Plan, it became clear that the residents of adjacent neighbourhoods were taking a particular interest in the project and the potential impacts of the plan on the area. Through an engagement process, the University of Saskatchewan has established a stronger bond with several neighbourhoods, including Varsity View, Grosvenor Park and Greystone Heights.

Working with a group comprised of individual local stakeholders who were not students or campus employees required a different way of thinking for the University. In the recent past, consultation for University of Saskatchewan development projects had been typically limited to the opinions of professionals in the particular field and individuals on campus. Because of its mixed-use combination of university and non-university uses, City of Saskatoon approval of the plan would be necessary. As a development project with the potential to add thousands of new residential beds on campus and even non-student housing, thereby significantly increasing the local population and drawing on local resources/infrastructure, the impact of the plan on adjacent neighbourhoods would be particularly important to consider.



Aerial photo of campus-community area

In particular, there were two instances that came early on in the College Quarter consultation process when the community challenged the University to demonstrate that their questions and comments would not be ignored.

The first occurred through the Varsity View LAP process. Following a presentation to the LAPC, a group exercise invited those in attendance to consider how the draft College Quarter plan may impact the Varsity View neighbourhood, as well as to record any questions that arose during the group discussion. Each small group then had the opportunity to report back to the full group and pose questions to the University representatives. The University compiled all questions not answered during the meeting and provided written responses to the LAPC for all clarifications or explanations requested¹⁴⁹.

¹⁴⁹ Varsity View LAP Committee Meeting May 12, 2010.

http://www.saskatoon.ca/DEPARTMENTS/Community%20Services/PlanningDevelopment/Documents/Neighbourhood%20Planning/Varsity%20View%20LAP/VV_LAP_Mtg_May_12_10-College%20Quarter.pdf

The second key impact on the University of Saskatchewan’s communication methods was the “College Quarter: Getting Back To You” public information meeting held in December 2010¹⁵⁰, which specifically addressed the perception held by some community members that the University was not giving appropriate consideration to the concerns previously raised at an open house. At this session, the University responded to the questions that had been raised, along with providing details of the impact the community opinions and suggestions had on the draft version of the College Quarter Concept Plan. This approach aimed to ensure the University fully understood the questions and ideas of the community, which would assist in the creation of a better plan. It was well-received by the community because their ideas had been considered and concerns were being addressed appropriately.

The efforts made during the College Quarter public engagement process earned respect from the community and helped the University gain a new appreciation for the value of community consultation.

8.5 Making Campus-Community Connections

A great number of University of Saskatchewan students living in campus residences are new to Canada. In some cases, the students are coming from countries with very different cultural traditions than Canada. An example of this was raised by a member of the LAPC, who shared a story about international students enjoying their first Halloween in Saskatoon. Many countries around the world do not observe the traditions Canadians participate in at that time of year, such as carving pumpkins, wearing costumes, and trick-or-treating. For these students, Halloween was something completely unique and extremely enjoyable. Taking part in cultural traditions and events can create connections for students new to Canada and help to establish a sense of community outside of the university setting. The students will then share these stories of positive experiences with friends and family in their home country, resulting in valuable promotion for not only the city of Saskatoon and the University of Saskatchewan, but also for the surrounding neighbourhoods near campus.

The LAPC supports the encouragement of a partnership between the Varsity View Community Association and University of Saskatchewan that could provide gains to both and strengthen their bond. Already, the Varsity View Community Association website includes a webpage that promotes various University programs, activities, events, and housing¹⁵¹. The University has also stated that there are initial plans to pursue a pilot project with a goal of identifying additional opportunities for community engagement with nearby neighbourhoods. As well, it is noted that the University now attends Varsity View Community Association

¹⁵⁰ University of Saskatchewan website. http://www.usask.ca/collegequarter/project/overview/news/Dec_7_night_success/index.php

¹⁵¹ Varsity View Community Association website. <http://vvcasaskatoon.com/pages/univ.html>

meetings on a semi-annual basis to provide information and updates on various projects. These are all positive steps and benefit both the campus and community. The LAPC also suggested the Varsity View Community Association could consider establishing a position within the executive committee that would be held by a representative from the University.



Varsity View Community Association website

There are many cross-promotional ideas that could be considered to further enhance the relationship of the University of Saskatchewan and Varsity View neighbourhood, such as:

- Developing a shared calendar of events on the University and Varsity View Community Association websites;
- Utilizing the University “Life Outside of Class” webpage to encourage students to participate in and contribute to the Varsity View Community Association;
- Submitting semi-annual University updates to the Varsity View Community Association newsletter; and
- Promotion of educational opportunities for seniors.

The LAPC would like to see an ongoing collaboration between the University of Saskatchewan and Varsity View Community Association. They encourage the establishment of an ongoing schedule that would see the two groups meet multiple times every year to discuss a variety of topics of interest to both. The following issues were identified by the LAPC and are among the topics that could be discussed: long-term infrastructure plans on campus (buildings, water, sewer, electrical, etc.), pedestrian/cycling connectivity and safety, parking, local schools (enrolment and space available), shared boundaries, infill development, and non-student culture, recreation and commercial opportunities.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 8.1 CAMPUS-COMMUNITY COLLABORATION:** *That the Varsity View Community Association and University of Saskatchewan, Business Opportunities Section establish a regular meeting schedule between the Varsity View Community Association and appropriate University of Saskatchewan sections. The agenda items for Varsity View Community Association-University of Saskatchewan meetings would be determined on an ongoing basis by the community and campus representatives, but could include discussions of opportunities for future collaborations on community relations topics (such as cross-promotion, place-making, cultural events, other local cultural ventures, etc.) or focus upon campus development topics (such as long-term planning, logistics, safety, parking, facilitating growth, etc.).*

9.0 Neighbourhood Safety

9.1 Overview



A positive perception of safety within a community allows citizens to live, work, shop, and play free of the fear, rational or not, of becoming a victim of crime. Varsity View is a safe community, with low crime rates and residents have a positive perception of safety.

The Varsity View Community Association plays an important role in promoting a safe neighbourhood. They do so by building a strong sense of community through a variety of organized sports and activities, community-driven initiatives, a neighbourhood garden, and an ongoing community newsletter.

The proximity to the University of Saskatchewan Campus and the Royal University Hospital increases the flow of traffic through Varsity View. Even though there are a high number of unrecognizable individuals travelling by car, bike, or foot through the area, the traffic optimizes the potential for natural surveillance by increasing “eyes on the street”.

The proximity to the University of Saskatchewan campus and downtown creates a high demand for housing; especially rental housing. Varsity View has one of the highest rental-to-ownership ratios in Saskatoon. The Varsity View LAMP indicated that the high proportion of rental housing negatively impacts their perception of safety. There are concerns that the physical appearance of unmaintained rental properties is less than desirable and could attract criminal behaviour.

9.2 Neighbourhood Safety Goals

The Varsity View neighbourhood safety goals were formulated from the feedback, activities, and concerns of the Varsity View LAPC during the neighbourhood safety meetings and safety audits. The goals are as follows:

1. That Varsity View continues to be a safe place to live, play, and visit.
2. That the residents of Varsity View continue to coordinate and participate in community activities to support legitimate use of parks and public space and retain a strong sense of community.
3. That Varsity View work with the Saskatoon Police Services and the graffiti reduction team to support a positive perception of safety in the community.



9.3 Varsity View Crime Activity Profile

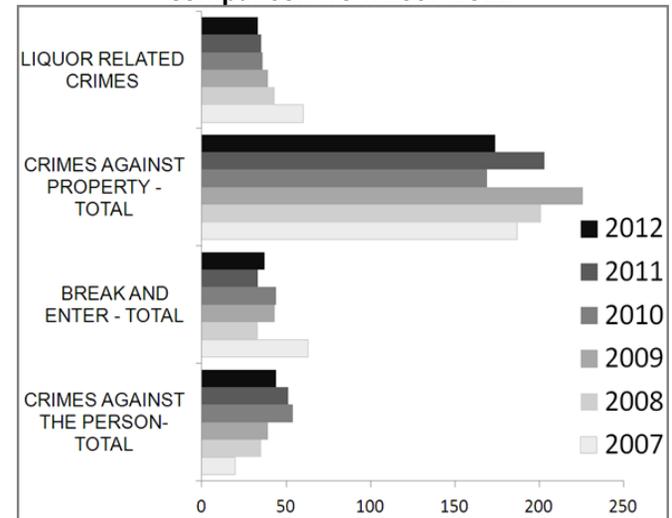
Table 9.1 depicts selected crime incidents from 2007-2012, categorized by Crimes Against Property, Break and Enters, and Crimes Against the Person. The crime statistics indicate the majority of crimes that occur in Varsity View are crimes against property. Within the property crime category; mischief, theft under \$5000 from a vehicle, and theft under \$5000 represent the highest number of incidents.

Table 9.1 Varsity View Selected Crime Incidents, By Type 2007-2012

DESCRIPTION	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sexual assault	1	0	4	1	4	6
Assault	15	19	25	29	31	32
Violence or threat-robbery	1	1	5	5	5	0
Violence or threat-armed robbery	0	6	1	9	3	2
Stalking	0	2	0	3	1	0
Violence or threat-harassing phone calls person	0	0	0	3	2	0
3	7	4	4	4	6	4
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON- TOTAL	20	35	39	54	52	44
Break and enter-residence	47	22	29	28	21	19
Break and enter-business	6	6	3	6	6	4
Break and enter-other	10	5	11	10	6	14
BREAK AND ENTER - TOTAL	63	33	43	44	33	37
Arson	0	2	5	4	0	1
Theft over \$5000	0	0	1	2	1	1
Theft under \$5000	31	50	38	33	25	29
Shoplifting over/under \$5000	0	0	4	13	14	6
Theft over \$5000-from vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	1
Theft under \$5000-from vehicle	29	34	48	26	34	34
Theft over/under \$5000-of motorized	17	24	26	13	22	20
Theft over/under \$5000-of bicycle	25	19	19	17	13	12
Theft under \$5000-of license plate	3	3	3	2	2	1
Possession of stolen property	5	4	3	3	5	6
Fraud	11	11	12	9	12	8
Mischief (including graffiti)	65	54	67	47	75	55
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY - TOTAL	187	201	226	169	203	174
Liquor act-place other than dwelling	3	3	8	4	4	5
Liquor act-in motor vehicle	11	5	4	4	8	4
Liquor act-fail leave/re-enter	0	1	0	0	4	0
Liquor act-intoxicated in public place	40	33	26	26	11	21
Liquor act-minor possess/consume	6	1	1	2	8	3
LIQUOR RELATED CRIMES	60	43	39	36	35	33

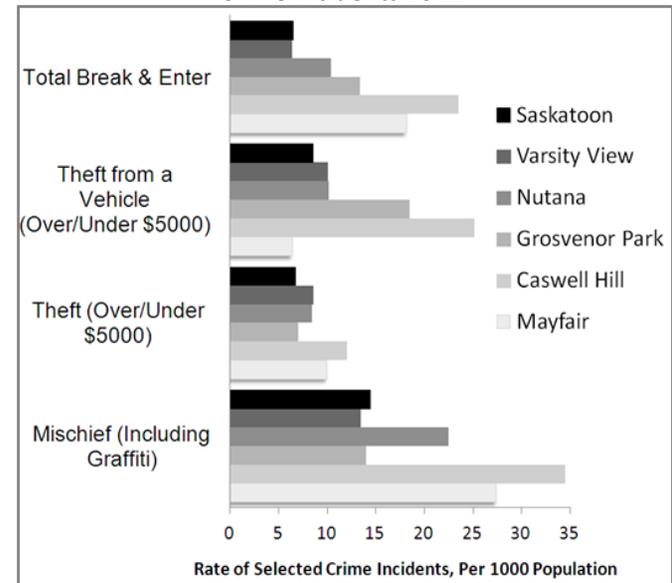
The Neighbourhood Safety Audits and the Perceptions of Safety Survey were conducted in 2010. However, the data being represented in this section are current statistics to help identify if there are any significant changes throughout the neighbourhood. Figure 9.1 is a graphical comparison between total reported number of Crimes Against Property, Break and Enters, and Crimes Against the Person, from 2007-2012. Figure 9.1 depicts a downward trend since 2007 in total Liquor related Crimes. The total number of incidents of Break and Enters dropped significantly from 2007 to 2008 and continues to remain around the same number of incidents, with a slight annual variance. The increase in total Break and Enters from 2011 to 2012 is due to a one time spree of Break and Enter-Other. The total Crimes Against Property peaked in 2009 and the number of incidents reported has now significantly decreased. Of the 2012 total reported Crimes Against Property, Mischief had the most significant decrease. The total reported Crimes Against the Person increased until 2010; the following two years show a continuous reduction in the number of reported incidents.

Figure 9.1 Varsity View Selected Crime Incidents: Comparison from 2007-2012



Certain land uses can be considered crime generators, especially when grouped together; thus having the potential of affecting the incidences of crime in a neighbourhood. Varsity View has a mix of commercial uses including restaurants, pubs, offices, general stores, and nearby institutional buildings. For the most part these uses are located on the arterial roadways that surround the neighbourhood, which reduces the impact on the nearby residential area. Figure 9.2 compares Saskatoon and a select number of neighbourhoods that are within close proximity to institutional and commercial uses. Crime rates for those property crimes specified in Figure 9.2 rank Varsity View among the lowest for neighbourhood crime.

Figure 9.2 Neighbourhood Comparison of Selected Crime Incidents 2012



Maps 9.1-9.3 depict selected crime incidents in 2012. The highest concentration of crime occurs on the 1300 block of 8th Street, an arterial roadway on the neighbourhood boundary. Other areas with a concentration of incidents tended to be towards the perimeter of the neighbourhood.

Varsity View
2012 Selected
Incidents of Crime
Map 1 of 3

Legend

Break & Enter - Residential

• 1

Break & Enter - Business

■ 1

■ 2

Break & Enter - Other

▲ 1

Mischief

(including Graffiti Vandalism)

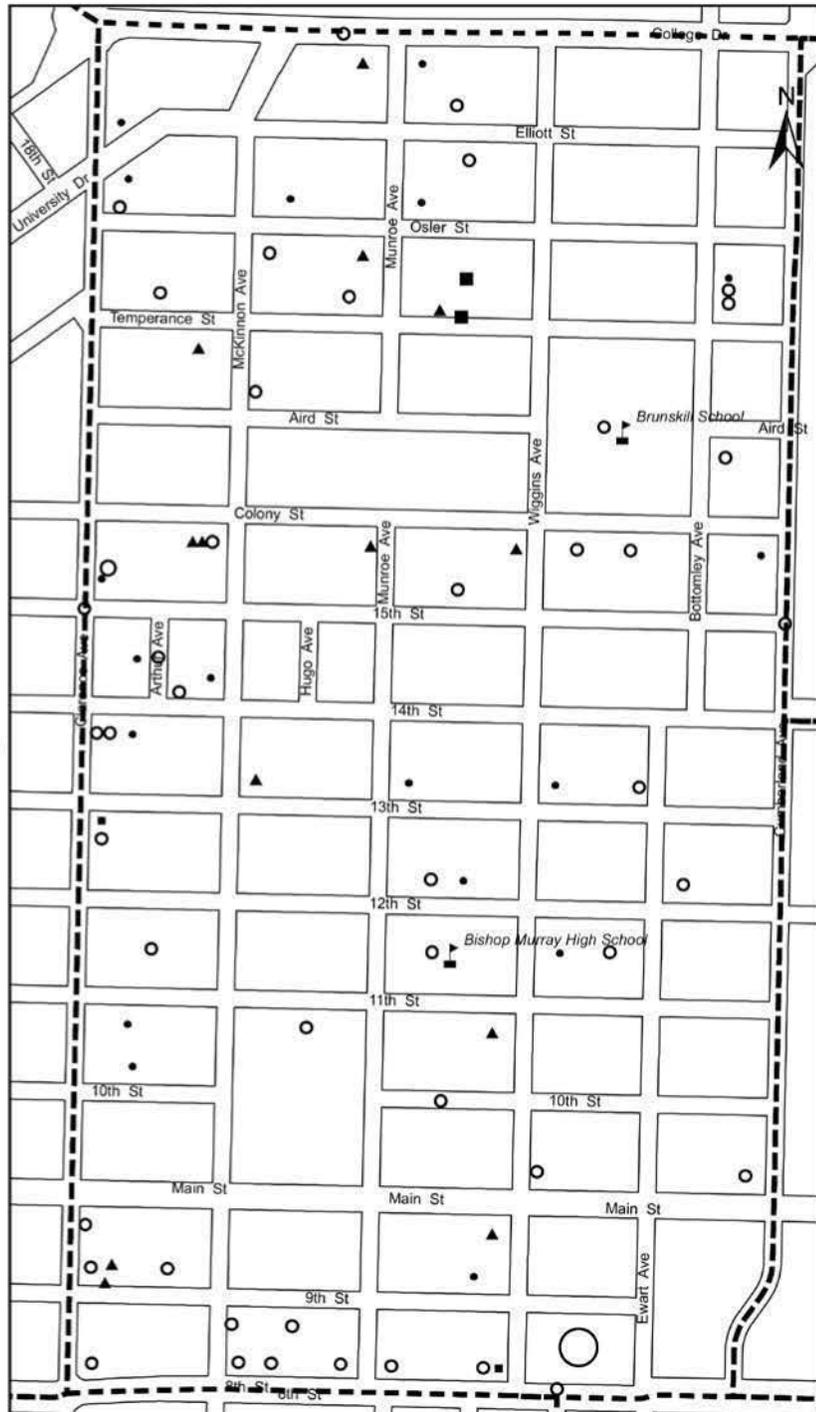
○ 1

○ 2

○ 8

▤ Schools

▤ Neighbourhood
Boundary



July 2013

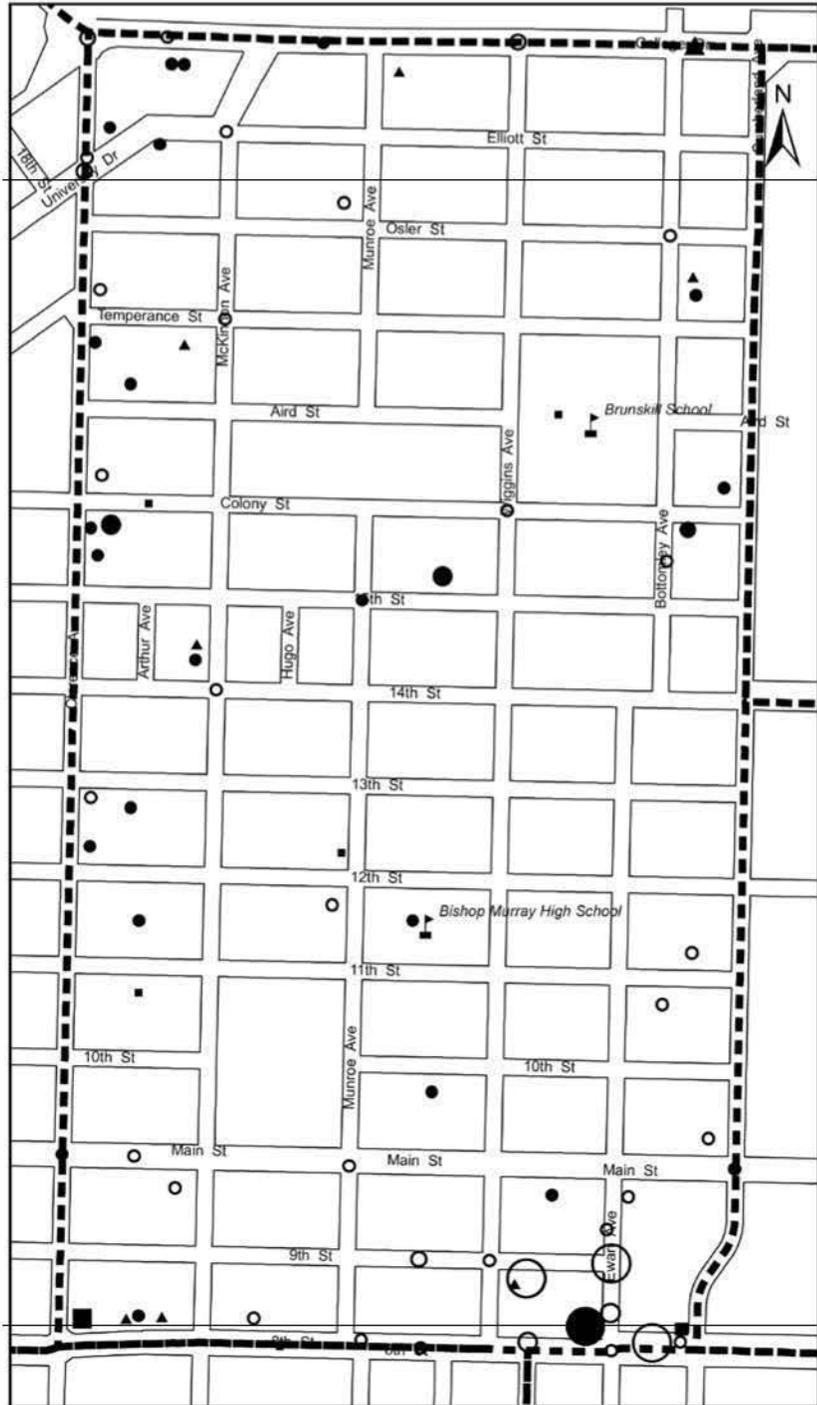
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Data Source: Saskatoon Police Services

Map 9.2 Varsity View 2012 Selected Crime Incidents: Assault, Violence, Drug, and Liquor Related

Varsity View
2012 Selected
Incidents of Crime
Map 2 of 3

- Legend**
- Assault (including sexual)**
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 8
 - Violence Related**
 - ▲ 1
 - ▲ 2
 - Drug Related**
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3-4
 - Liquor Related**
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3-4
 - 6-8
 - Schools**
 - ▢
 - Neighbourhood Boundary**
 - ▬



July 2013

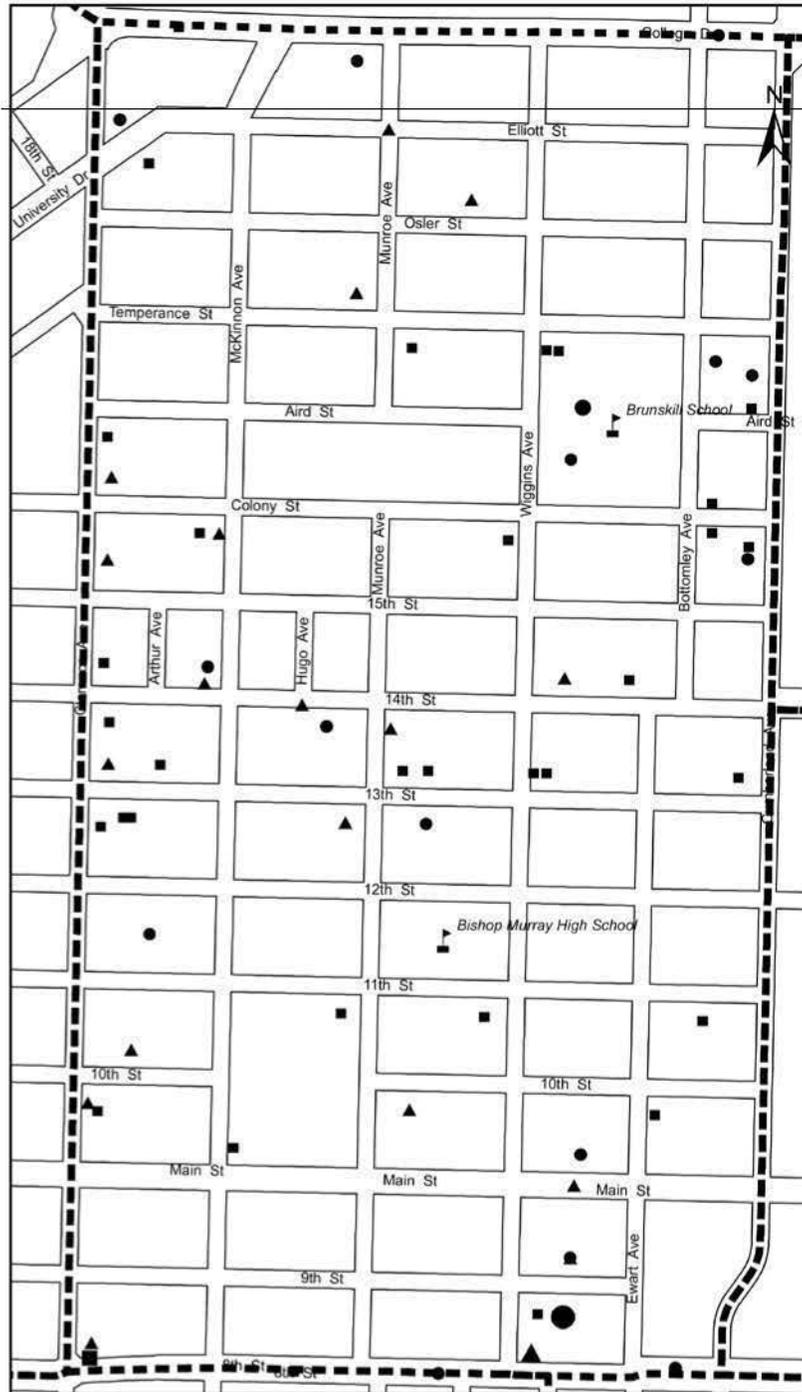
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Data Source: Saskatoon Police Services

Map 9.3 Varsity View 2012 Selected Crime Incidents: Theft from a Vehicle, Theft of a Vehicle/Bicycle, & Property Theft

Varsity View
2012 Selected
Incidents of Crime
Map 3 of 3

- Legend**
- Theft from a Vehicle (over/under 5000)**
 - 1
 - 2
 - Theft of a Vehicle (over/under 5000)**
 - ▲ 1
 - ▲ 2
 - Property Theft**
 - 1
 - 2
 - 13
 - Schools**
 - ▤
 - Neighbourhood Boundary**
 - ▬▬▬▬



9.4 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

The City of Saskatoon Planning and Development Division uses the principles, strategies, and processes of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) to help ensure the safety of Saskatoon's neighbourhoods. CPTED relies on public involvement and participation for effective mitigation of safety concerns. CPTED promotes the reduction of the opportunity for crime and the increase of perceptions of safety through modification of the built environment and management of space.¹⁵²

In Saskatoon, the application of CPTED and its principles are included in the City's Official Community Plan, which formalizes the inclusion of these principles in the approval of civic structures and developments. In recent years, CPTED reviews and safety audits have been conducted in various areas of the city, including buildings, streets, parks, and neighbourhoods. Appendix 4 defines CPTED and outlines its principles and strategies.

9.5 Perception of Safety

Perception of safety affects where, when and how people interact with and behave in their environment. This becomes a concern when an individual's perception of their personal safety causes them to change his or her behaviour, even though an actual threat may not be present. In general, Varsity View residents feel safe in their neighbourhood and there are no major concerns.

To help indicate areas within the neighbourhood that are perceived to be potentially unsafe, the Committee was asked to participate in a perception of safety mapping exercise. The Perception of Safety exercise allowed the Varsity View LAPC to highlight priority locations in order to address negative perceptions of safety. Participants were asked to mark the places where they felt safe with a green marker and places where they felt unsafe with a red marker and asked to explain why they felt this way. They were asked to indicate both site specific locations as well as broad areas in which they perceive to be safe or unsafe. Map 9.4 represents the findings from this exercise. Each site is identified with a number and each area is represented by a letter, the descriptions on the right correlate to each indicator on the map. Figure 9.3 corresponds to Map 9.4 and highlights specific areas with photographs.

The sites and areas identified as being safe are locations that the participants felt comfortable to be in and appear to be well used by the community. There was a general feeling of safety for all areas in Varsity View during the day and the group specifically mentioned President Murray Park as being safe. In particular, the children's play structure was identified as being a 'safe site' and

¹⁵² City of Saskatoon Neighbourhood Safety. www.saskatoon.ca

well used. The Committee also indicated that the informal pathways through President Murray Park are 'safe areas' in the daytime. The Brunskill School and Kinsmen Children's Centre Yard were identified as 'safe sites'; specifically because of a well used community outdoor skating rink and the open park space. The open park space in Cumberland Park was also identified as a 'safe site' because of the ability to use the space for a multitude of activities.



As is typical when considering perceptions of safety, the impressions of safety in Varsity View were influenced by time of day. The Committee identified the 'unsafe areas' as being risky at night, mostly due to reduced visibility. Albert Park, Albert Recreation Unit, and Raoul Wallenberg Park have thick over grown trees that reduce visibility and were noted as common hangout areas. Thick vegetation surrounding the tennis courts prevents natural surveillance and reduces the feeling of safety in the area. The committee indicated that in the evening the memorial in Raoul Wallenberg Park is a common hangout used for alcohol consumption. Pedestrian traffic through the lanes on the 100 and 400 block North of Cumberland Avenue and Bottomley Avenue, the lanes on the 300 block South of Arthur Avenue and Clarence Avenue, and along 14th Street were noted as 'unsafe areas', due to people wandering through day and night. There were a few site specific locations that were perceived as being unsafe. These included recessed areas along the back of Brunskill School which are known as common hangout areas, an unsightly rental property along Clarence Avenue, and locations that had visible graffiti, in particular the maintenance building in Cumberland Park.

RECOMMENDATION:

9.1 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE BYLAW: *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, submit information regarding the City of Saskatoon Property Maintenance Bylaw to the Varsity View Community Association and request that it be published in a future edition of the Community Association newsletter.*

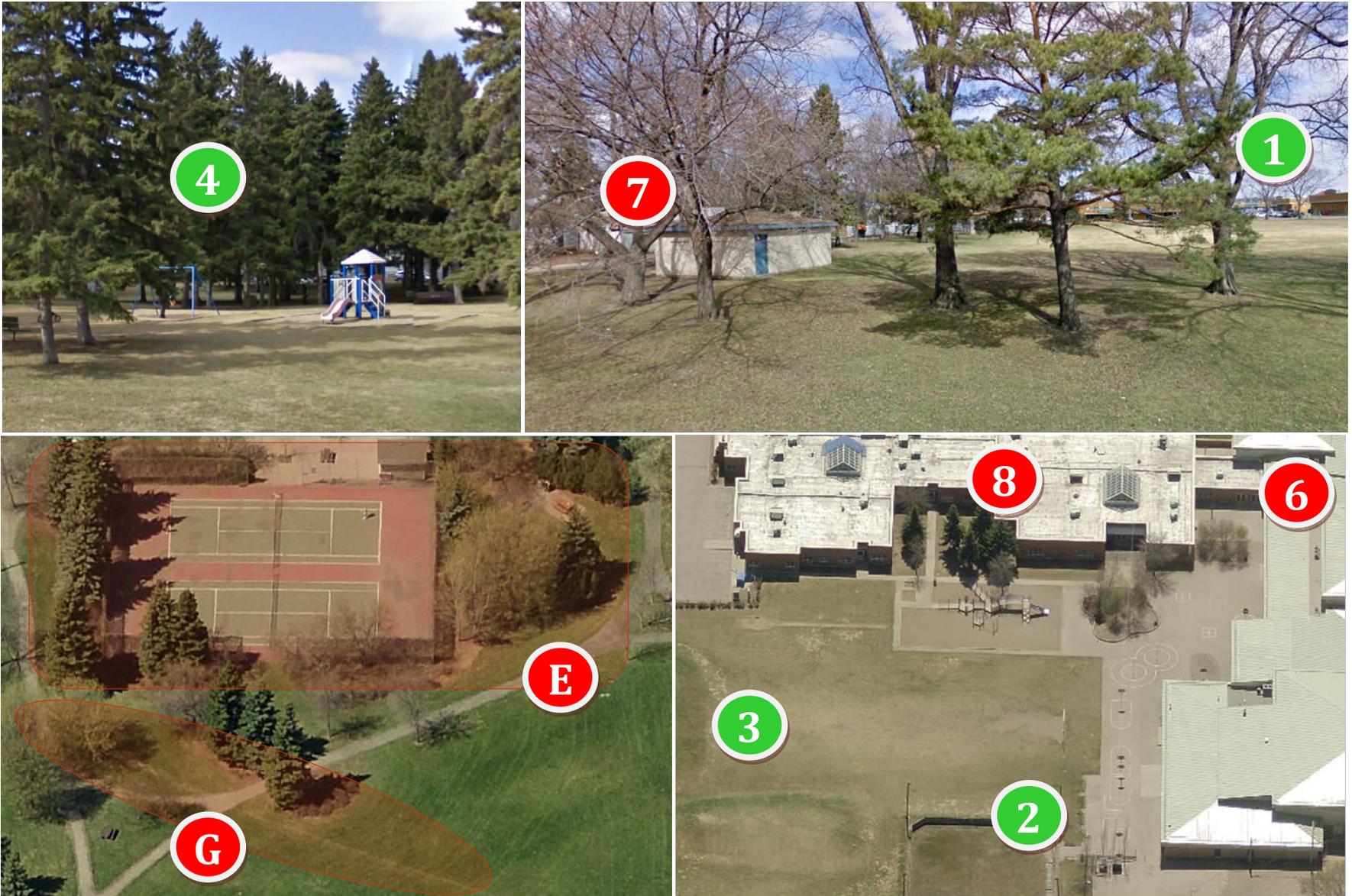


SAFE AREAS	
SAFE SITES	SAFE AREAS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Activities Well used lighting present Open area Play structure, well treed 	<p>All areas during the day</p> <p>A. During the day, park path in daytime</p> <p>B. Park path during the day</p>
UNSAFE AREAS	
UNSAFE SITES	UNSAFE AREAS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rental houses are in disrepair, attract unsavoury renters Hangout, reduced visibility in the evening, graffiti Building graffiti Hangout, reduced visibility in the evening, graffiti 	<p>C. At night around trees - people hanging out and drinking by memorial</p> <p>D. People wandering through lane both day and night</p> <p>E. Tennis Courts - people walk through at night, very treed and not visible, graffiti present</p> <p>F. Dark because of trees</p> <p>G. At night</p> <p>H. Unsafe at all times</p> <p>I. Unsafe during the evening</p>

Map 9.4 Varsity View Local Area Plan - Safety Perception Exercise, March 2010



Figure 9.3 Varsity View Perception of Safety Mapping Exercise - Referenced from Map 9.4



Top Left: President Murray Park, Top Right: Cumberland Park, Bottom Left: Albert Park, Bottom Right: Brunskill School Yard

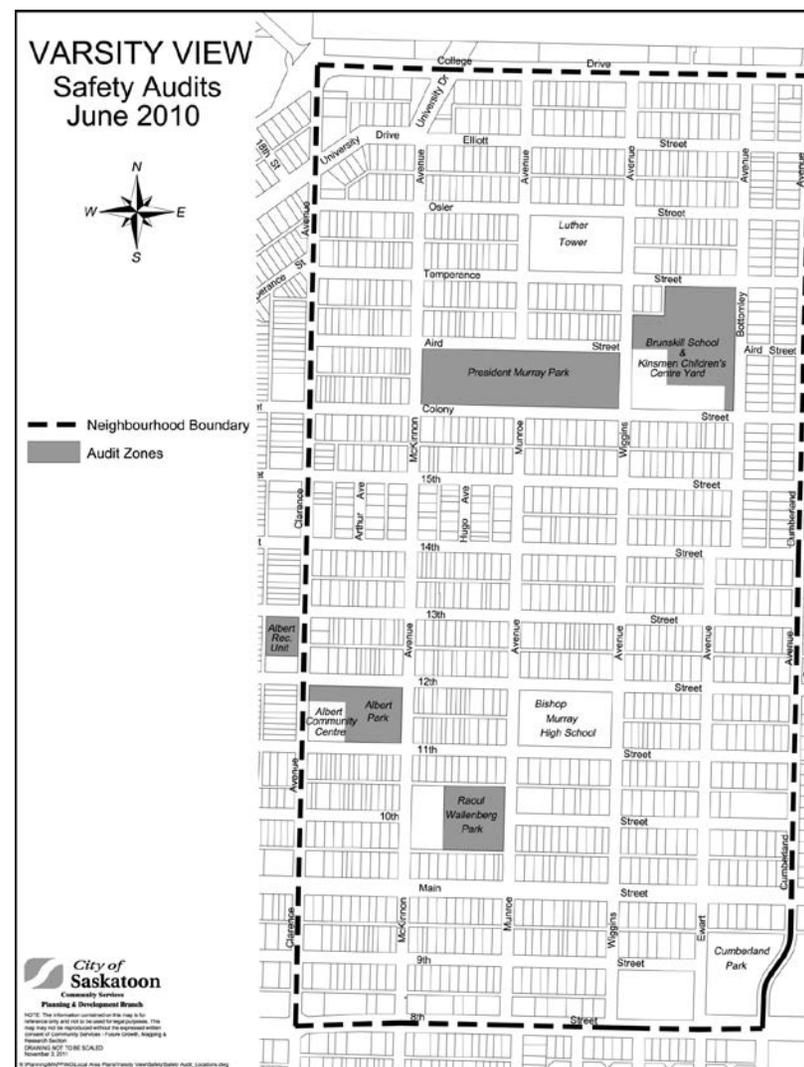
9.6 Safety Audits

9.6.1 Overview

A safety audit is a highly flexible process that can be easily adapted to meet the needs of the community. Safety audits allow regular users of an area to identify places that make them feel unsafe. Residents are considered “local experts” because they are most familiar with their neighbourhood and what happens on a day-to-day basis. Change becomes the responsibility of a group of people who care about the community, including audit participants, the community as a whole, and local government.

The goal of the safety audit is to explore areas that are perceived to be unsafe in order to improve the safety in the neighbourhood. Reducing opportunities for crime and improving perceptions of safety in an area improves everyone’s personal safety. Ideally, residents, local businesses, and local government work together to find solutions to safety problems in the community, while using results of the safety audit as a tool or input into an overall risk assessment of the area.

The safety audits took place on two evenings at five different locations throughout Varsity View (Map 9.5). The first set of safety audits began at 8pm on June 8, 2010 and took place in Albert Park, Albert Recreation Unit, and Raoul Wallenberg Park. The second set began at 8pm on June 15, 2010 and took place in President Murray Park and Brunskill/Kinsmen Children’s Centre Yard.



Map 9.5 Varsity View LAP Safety Audit Locations

9.6.2 Albert Park Safety Audit

The Safety audit in Albert Park was conducted on Friday, June 4, 2010. The group consisted of 6 people between the ages of 25 to 79. This park serves the community by offering an area with benches, a picnic table, and a BBQ pit; as well as a tennis court, playground, and walking paths. The park landscape has nice mature trees and well maintained lawn.

The following is a summary of the safety audit observations:

- The safety audit participants indicated that the lighting is only sufficient around the Albert Community Centre. There are no lights throughout the park; lighting is poor around benches, along sidewalks and on signage.
- Reduced natural surveillance due to overgrown trees and sightlines are obstructed particularly around the north, south, and west sides of the tennis court.
- The picnic area was not visible from the street due to thick trees and bushes. In this area the bushes are encroaching on the BBQ pit and a picnic table required repairs.
- The picnic area attracted alcohol consumption; participants noted a few beer bottles were on the ground and a beer box in the nearby garbage receptacle.
- There are places to hide around the tennis courts, the picnic area, within the trees, and around the community centre.
- The children's play area is well used during the day.
- Nearby land uses have a positive impact on the site.
- The area felt cared for and there was no visible graffiti vandalism.



Refer to Section 9.6.8 for recommendations resulting from this safety audit. Other recommendations in the Varsity View LAP may also involve Albert Park.

9.6.3 Albert Recreational Unit Safety Audit

The safety audit was conducted at the Albert Recreation Unit on Friday, June 4, 2010. There were 8 participants ranging from 25 to 64 years of age. The Albert Rec Unit is located on Clarence Avenue in Nutana, adjacent to the neighbourhood boundary of Varsity View. It features a basketball court, paddling pool, playground, BBQ pit, picnic tables, and benches. These amenities create an environment that supports a variety of activities and attracts young families from Varsity View.

The following is a summary of the safety audit observations:

- Ambient lighting provided adequate light at the entrances and exits. There are no lights in the park.
- Graffiti vandalism was not present within the park; however, it was noted to be present on a neighbouring building.
- The only sign was located at the north entrance.
- The majority of participants felt the maintenance on site was satisfactory, the area felt cared for and was clean.
- The park seems old and outdated; participants noted that the metal playground equipment needs to be painted or replaced.
- Healthy, mature vegetation; however, respondents noted that the bushes and trees are overgrown and affect visibility and sight lines through the site. The majority of respondents indicated there are spots on the site that are easy for someone to hide. Sightlines between the basketball area and the paddling pool are blocked due to thick vegetation. Benches in the corner by the basketball court are overgrown with trees and almost completely hidden.



Refer to Section 9.6.8 for recommendations resulting from this safety audit. Other recommendations in the Varsity View LAP may also involve the Albert Rec Unit.

9.6.4 Raoul Wallenberg Park

The safety audit was completed by 6 individuals on Friday, June 4, 2010. Raoul Wallenberg Park features a monument, picnic tables and benches. Residents enjoy the lush plant life and landscaping. This park features a large open area, a perfect spot to support adult recreational activities, such as Frisbee Golf.

The following is a summary of the safety audit observations:

- There are no lights in the park; moderate ambient lighting was provided by perimeter street lighting as well as the neighbouring Synagogue. However, at the time of the audit there were several burnt out lights on the Synagogue. The Majority of respondents noted that lighting was satisfactory to poor throughout the site and they were unable to identify a face at 25 paces in most places in the park.
- There are possible hiding spots behind thick overgrown trees and bushes, garbage bins, and in the alley way.
- The benches in the seating area are surrounded by thick trees, which obscure sightlines and obstruct the pathway entrance. The participants indicated that it was hard to access the seating area and that it did not make sense.
- Beer bottles were noted near benches. Committee members indicated that public intoxication occurs behind the bushes, in the parking lot, and within the park on the benches.
- Overall, the impression of the park was good; participants noted that it was well maintained and relatively easy to navigate through. However, graffiti vandalism was visible from the park on a neighbouring building and on a residential fence in the back alley, and there was litter around the garbage cans.



Refer to Section 9.6.8 for recommendations resulting from this safety audit. Other recommendations in the Varsity View LAP may also involve Raoul Wallenberg Park.

9.6.5 President Murray Park Safety Audit

The President Murray Park safety audit was performed on Tuesday, June 15, 2010. There were 12 participants ranging from 20 to 64 years of age. The park is rich with mature evergreen trees, which creates a relaxing, unique urban forest. This park offers a variety of uses; even in the winter months this park is well used and feels safe during daylight hours.

The following is a summary of the safety audit observations:

- There are no lights in the park and the trees obstruct the ambient lighting from adjacent streetlights. Committee members indicated that lighting was not required throughout the entire park, but some thought it may be beneficial on the main pathway through the center. The general impression of the lighting was noted as satisfactory, due to the nearby streetlights. As well, it was noted that someone could easily identify facial features at a reasonable distance and the park also has satisfactory sightlines.
- The Committee noted there was only one park sign.
- The design was easy to find your way, to predict movement and to identify the well used informal pathways.
- Graffiti vandalism was visible on a park bench and a picnic table. A few participants noticed small amounts of litter, including cigarette butts and beer bottles.
- Although the park is clean, participants noted that garbage bins fill up very quickly.
- Children's play area is well used and an important gathering area for the community.
- Dead trees/branches require trimming.
- Perimeter parking obstructs sightlines and visibility into the park, especially near the main pathway access points in the middle of the park, leading onto Munroe Avenue. The current "No Parking" zone on the north side of the pathway is 28 metres wide and 31 metres wide on the south side.



Following the Safety Audit, the Parks Division adjusted the garbage collection schedule for President Murray Park by adding a regular visit to empty the waste receptacles.

Refer to Section 9.6.8 for recommendations resulting from this safety audit. Other recommendations in the Varsity View LAP also involve President Murray Park, such as the proposed parking restrictions identified in Section 5.0 *Traffic & Circulation*.

9.6.6 Brunskill School & Kinsmen Children’s Centre Yard

The Brunskill School and Kinsmen Children’s Centre (KCC) Yard audit was conducted on Tuesday, June 15, 2010. There were 8 participants ranging from 20 to 59 years of age. The school yard features a basketball court, ball diamond, rink, and a tobogganing hill; allowing for a variety of recreational activities.

The following is a summary of the safety audit observations:

- The majority of participants felt that the lighting was satisfactory or above. The perimeter lights fulfilled the lighting requirements within the park.
- Concerns arose from possible hiding places; in particular, a confined area located in the basement stairwell of the Kinsmen Children’s Centre; it is prone to attracting illegitimate users and public intoxication. Also, there are hiding places in recessed areas along the North side of the KCC, around the rink, in trees and bushes, behind the hill, and around Brunskill School.
- Participants were of the opinion that access to the roof top of Brunskill School and the KCC was relatively simple; which was supported by evidence of graffiti vandalism on the roof.
- Minor amount of graffiti vandalism was present on the roof and windows of the KCC.
- The overall maintenance of the area was good. However, the participants did indicate that litter was present near the rink and the play structure.



Refer to Section 9.6.8 for recommendations resulting from this safety audit. Other recommendations in the Varsity View LAP may also involve Brunskill School and Kinsmen Children’s Centre yard.

9.6.7 Cumberland Park, 100 & 400 Block of Clarence Avenue South, and 300 block of Clarence Avenue South

The Planning and Development Division, Neighbourhood Planning Section, conducted back lane site assessments along the 100 and 400 blocks of Cumberland Avenue North and the 300 block of Clarence Avenue South; as well as Cumberland Park in the fall of 2012.

- The back lanes appeared well maintained. However, there were a few properties that were unkempt. The Bylaw Inspector was notified of overgrown trees, abandoned furniture, and household garbage on the 100 block of Bottomley Avenue & Cumberland Avenue North and an abandoned, unkempt property on the 300 block of Clarence Avenue South.
- Cumberland Park and the back lane north of the park appeared well maintained. Litter was present along the east side of the park, among the bushes. The washroom/maintenance building in the north-west corner did not have operational signage. The Facilities Division was notified and installed signage to notify park users that the washroom is closed in the winter.

Refer to Section 9.6.8 for recommendations resulting from this site assessment. Other recommendations in the Varsity View LAP may also involve Cumberland Park.

9.6.8 Safety Audit Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 9.2 ADDITIONAL GARBAGE RECEPTACLES:** *That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, and Corporate Performance Department, Environmental & Corporate Initiatives Division, conduct an assessment of all parks in Varsity View and the Albert Recreation Unit to determine if any additional garbage receptacles should be installed, as well as consider the installation of recycling receptacles and solar compactors, if appropriate.*
- 9.3 MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROWTH, BUSHES, AND TREES:** *That the Community Services Department, Parks Division, trim and/or remove overgrown, unhealthy or volunteer growth of trees, bushes, and shrubs around the picnic area and the tennis courts in Albert Park, surrounding the benches in the north-west corner of Raoul Wallenberg Park, and around the benches and the fence in Albert Recreation Unit in order to increase visibility into and through the site.*

- 9.4 ALBERT RECREATION UNIT PLAYGROUND UPGRADE:** *That the Community Services Department, Community Development Division and Parks Division, and Corporate Services Department, Civic Facilities & Fleet Division, re-paint the metal play structure on the north end of the Albert Recreation Unit and assess the feasibility of upgrading the play structure.*
- 9.5 NO PARKING ZONES AT PATHWAY ENTRANCES TO PRESIDENT MURRAY PARK:** *That the Transportation & Utilities Department, Transportation Division, increase the “No Parking” zones at the north and south access points of President Murray Park on Aird Street and Colony Street to 50 metres (25 metres in both directions from centre of pathway). This will reduce obstructed sightlines at the access points into the park on Munroe Avenue.*
- 9.6 BRUNSKILL SCHOOL AND KINSMEN CHILDREN’S CENTRE SAFETY CONCERNS:** *That the Community Services Department, Planning & Development Division, write a letter to Brunskill School, Brunskill School Community Council, and the Kinsmen Children’s Centre administration outlining safety concerns that were identified in the safety audit, along with suggestions that are aimed at addressing the concerns.*

9.7 Neighbourhood Safety Initiatives

The following initiatives address neighbourhood safety concerns:

- **Graffiti Vandalism:** The Graffiti Reduction Task Force, a unique partnership between businesses, government, and non-government organizations, has implemented a number of programs aimed at reducing the incidence of vandalism in the city. The Saskatoon Police Service also has an Anti-Graffiti unit. This unit is tasked with targeting the individuals engaged in graffiti vandalism. For more information on the Graffiti Management Program, clean up incentives and graffiti vandalism removal tips, refer to the City of Saskatoon website at www.saskatoon.ca (click “G” for graffiti reduction) or call (306) 975-3383.
- **Neighbourhood Safety Resource Material:** The Planning and Development Division, Neighbourhood Planning Section has produced a series of ‘Safer City’ booklets that provide a number of strategies and guidelines to help improve safety in and around your home. For more information on Neighbourhood Safety Material refer to the City of Saskatoon website at www.saskatoon.ca (click “N” for Neighbourhood Safety) or call (306) 975-3340.
- **Crime Free Multi-Housing Program:** A strategy intended to encourage apartment owners, managers, and landlords to proactively approach crime reduction in and around housing units. For more information on the Crime Free Multi-housing Program refer to the Saskatoon Police Service website at www.police.saskatoon.sk.ca (click “Programs and Services” and “Crime Free Multi-Housing”) or call (306) 975-8385.

10.0 Implementation & Priorities

10.1 Overview

Local Area Plan (LAP) reports are long-term plans that may take several years to be fully implemented. An LAP sets out a vision and goals to guide growth and development of a neighbourhood. They also specify recommendations, with each intended to address a particular issue and improve the neighbourhood. Some recommendations may be implemented in the short-term, while others may take a longer period of time.

Since the late-1990s, the City of Saskatoon Planning & Development Division has been creating and implementing LAPs, with City Council endorsing the plans. Great strides have been made to improve these neighbourhoods by allocating resources for the implementation of the recommendations in the report, working with City Administration, with LAP communities, and facilitating collaborative action from government and non-government programs and service providers.

The Planning & Development Division works in partnership with each division to implement LAP recommendations. City Council has been very supportive of the LAP Program and continues to approve capital funds to implement needed improvements in the LAP neighbourhoods.

Local Area Planners are the liaisons between the community and City Administration to ensure the priorities laid out in each LAP are reflected in the funding of projects. The interdepartmental cooperation begins in the early stages of the LAP process, when key City Administrators are brought to the table of a Local Area Planning Committee (LAPC) to provide insight and expertise on certain issues. These same key City Administrators are often involved in approving certain commitments to implement recommendations from the LAP.

It is a goal of the Local Area Planning Program to report to the LAP neighbourhoods and to City Council on an annual basis to provide a status update on the implementation of recommendations from each LAP. Additional public meetings may also be needed to keep the community abreast of implementation activities or to gather input on implementation activities. Articles about Local Area Planning activities may also be published in Community Association newsletters. The Local Area Planning website at www.saskatoon.ca/go/lap posts Implementation Status Reports, which are created annually.

Continued community involvement in the implementation of LAPs is essential to successful outcomes, and, as such, it is imperative to extend a central role to local residents, Community Associations, Local Area Plan Committees, and other stakeholders. Community Associations and LAPCs have an important role in providing local perspective, advice, guidance and input on the implementation of recommendations, and commenting on development proposals in their neighbourhoods to ensure they are consistent with the goals of the LAP.

10.2 Priorities of the Varsity View Local Area Planning Committee

The Varsity View LAPC was asked to identify their top priority recommendations. Being recognized as high priority does not necessarily mean a recommendation will be completed in the immediate future because there may be complex issues that affect the timing of implementation. This is an opportunity for the LAPC to identify the recommendations that are believed to have the greatest potential for a significant positive impact on the neighbourhood.

The Varsity View LAPC views the proposed active transportation improvements in this report as among the most important recommendations that will help address local traffic-related concerns, while encouraging healthy and environmentally friendly activity.

The following recommendations were identified by the LAPC as having the highest priority:

4.2 *Review of Snow and Ice Program to Encourage Active Transportation in Winter*

5.4 *Royal University Hospital Transit Ridership*

6.3 *14th Street Cycling Route Improvement*

6.5 *Additional Cycling Routes*

6.6 *College Drive Cycling*

11.0 Appendix

11.1 Appendix 1 – City of Saskatoon Zoning District Summary

SUMMARY OF CITY OF SASKATOON - ZONING BYLAW NO. 8770 – Updated February 2013

THIS IS AN INFORMAL GUIDE TO ASSIST USERS IN UNDERSTANDING THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE PRESENT ZONING BYLAW. THIS GUIDE IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF THE BYLAW AND, THEREFORE, SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN ANY LEGAL STATUS. THE ORIGINAL BYLAW SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR ALL PURPOSES OF INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE LAW.

R1 – Large Lot One-Unit Residential District

To provide for large lot residential development in the form of one-unit dwellings as well as related community uses.

R1A – One-Unit Residential District

To provide for residential development in the form of one-unit dwellings as well as related community uses.

R1B – Small Lot One-Unit Residential District

To provide for small lot residential development in the form of one-unit dwellings as well as related community uses.

R2 – One and Two-Unit Residential District

To provide for residential development in the form of one and two-unit dwellings as well as related community uses.

R2A – Low Density Residential Infill District

To provide for residential development in the form of one and two-unit dwellings, while facilitating certain small scale conversions and infill developments, as well as related community uses.

RMHC – Mobile Home Court District

To provide for residential development in the form of mobile home courts.

RMHL – Mobile Home Lot District

To provide for residential development in the form of mobile homes on individual sites.

RMTN – Townhouse Residential District

To provide for comprehensive planned low to medium density multi-unit dwellings in the form of townhouses, dwelling groups, and other building forms, as well as related community uses.

RMTN1 – Townhouse Residential District 1

To provide for comprehensive planned medium density multi-unit dwellings in the form of townhouses, dwelling groups, and other building forms, as well as related community uses.

RM1 – Low Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District

To provide for residential development in the form of one to four-unit dwellings, while facilitating certain small and medium scale conversions and infill developments, as well as related community uses.

RM2 – Low/Medium Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District

To provide for a variety of residential developments in a low to medium density form as well as related community uses.

RM3 – Medium Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District

To provide for a variety of residential developments in a medium density form as well as related community uses.

RM4 – Medium/High Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District

To provide for a variety of residential developments in a medium to high density form as well as related community uses.

RM5 – High Density Multiple-Unit Dwelling District

To provide for a variety of residential developments, including those in a high density form, as well as related community uses, and certain limited commercial development opportunities.

M1 – Local Institutional Service District

To facilitate a limited range of institutional and community activities that are generally compatible with low density residential uses and capable of being located within a neighbourhood setting. Typical uses include one and two-unit dwellings, offices and office buildings, places of worship, private schools, medical clinics, public parks and playgrounds.

M2 – Community Institutional Service District

To facilitate a moderate range of institutional and community activities, as well as medium density residential uses, that are generally compatible with residential land uses, and capable of being located in a neighbourhood setting subject to appropriate site selection. Typical uses include one, two and multiple-unit dwellings, dwelling groups, offices and office buildings, places of worship, private schools, medical clinics, public parks and playgrounds.

M3 – General Institutional Service District

To facilitate a wide range of institutional and community activities, as well as medium and high density residential uses, within suburban centres and other strategically located areas. Typical uses include one-unit and multiple-unit dwellings, dwelling groups, offices and office buildings, places of worship, private schools, medical clinics, public parks and playgrounds, radio and television studios, financial institutions, research laboratories, private clubs and banquet halls.

M4 – Core Area Institutional Service District

To facilitate a wide range of institutional, office and community activities, as well as high density residential uses within and near the downtown area. Typical uses include one, two and multiple-unit dwellings, dwelling groups, offices and office buildings, places of worship, private schools, medical clinics, public parks and playgrounds, radio and television studios, financial institutions, research laboratories, private clubs, banquet halls and commercial parking lots.

B1A – Limited Neighbourhood Commercial District

To permit commercial uses that serve the daily convenience needs of the residents of the neighbourhood while being compatible with the surrounding residential uses. Typical uses include convenience stores, drug stores, pharmacies, beauty parlours and barber shops, and community centres.

B1B – Neighbourhood Commercial - Mixed Use District

To facilitate mixed use development which may include a limited range of commercial and institutional uses, as well as medium density residential uses, that are generally compatible with residential land uses and which are intended to serve the needs of residents within a neighbourhood. Typical uses include restaurants, retail stores, offices and office buildings, financial institutions, medical clinics and dwelling units or multiple unit dwellings in conjunction with and attached to any other permitted use.

B1 – Neighbourhood Commercial District

To permit commercial uses that serve the daily convenience needs of the residents in the neighbourhood. Typical uses include retail stores, beauty parlours and barber shops, dry cleaning pick-up depots, offices and office buildings, financial institutions, and community centres.

B2 – District Commercial District

To provide an intermediate range of commercial uses to serve the needs of two to five neighbourhoods. Typical uses include one and two-unit dwellings, places of worship, retail stores, offices and office buildings, financial institutions, service stations, bakeries, shopping centres, restaurants and lounges, medical clinics, dry cleaners, photography studios and veterinary clinics.

B3 – Medium Density Arterial Commercial District

To facilitate arterial commercial development providing a moderate to wide range of commercial uses on small to medium sized lots. Typical uses include retail stores, shopping centres, offices and office buildings, financial institutions, medical clinics, service stations, theatres, bakeries, restaurants and lounges, commercial recreational uses, private clubs, banquet halls, hotels, motels, public garages, private schools, motor vehicle sales, and dry cleaners. (Nightclubs and taverns are Discretionary Uses)

B4 – Arterial and Suburban Commercial District

To facilitate arterial and suburban commercial development providing a wide range of commercial uses serving automobile oriented consumers. Typical uses include retail stores, shopping centres, offices and office buildings, financial institutions, medical clinics,

service stations, theatres, restaurants and lounges, commercial recreational uses, private clubs, banquet halls, hotels, motels, public garages, private schools, motor vehicle sales, dry cleaners. (Nightclubs and taverns are Discretionary Uses)

B4A – Arterial and Suburban Commercial District

To facilitate suburban centre and arterial commercial development, including mixed-use commercial/multiple-unit residential development, where appropriate. Typical uses include retail stores, shopping centres, offices and office buildings, financial institutions, medical clinics, service stations, restaurants and lounges, private clubs, photography studios, banquet halls, hotels, motels, public garages, private schools, dry cleaners. motor vehicle sales (Nightclubs and taverns are Discretionary Uses)

B5 – Inner-City Commercial Corridor District

To recognize historic commercial areas which include a wide range of commercial uses in a medium to high density form. Typical uses include retail stores, shopping centres, offices, financial institutions, medical clinics, service stations, theatres, bakeries, restaurants and lounges, commercial recreational uses, private clubs, banquet halls, hotels, motels, public garages, private schools, motor vehicle sales, dry cleaners, libraries, galleries, and parking stations, custodial care facilities and boarding houses and apartments. (Nightclubs and taverns are Discretionary Uses)

B5B – Broadway Commercial District

To recognize the historic Broadway Commercial area and facilitate mixed use development including a range of commercial, institutional and residential uses in medium to high density form.

B5C – Riversdale Commercial District

To recognize historic commercial areas which include a wide range of commercial uses in a medium to high density form. It is intended to promote redevelopment which includes residential where permitted.

B6 – Downtown Commercial District

To facilitate a wide range of commercial, institutional and residential uses in a high density form, in the downtown area.

IL1 – General Light Industrial District

To facilitate economic development through a wide variety of light industrial activities and related businesses that do not create land use conflicts or nuisance conditions during the normal course of operations.

IL2 – Limited Intensity Light Industrial District

To facilitate economic development through certain light industrial activities and related businesses that do not create land use conflicts or nuisance conditions during the normal course of operations, as well as to limit activities oriented to public assembly.

IL3 – Limited Light Industrial District

To facilitate economic development through limited light industrial activities and related businesses that do not create land use conflicts or nuisance conditions during the normal course of operations, as well as to limit activities oriented to public assembly.

IB – Industrial Business District

To facilitate business and light industrial activities that are seeking a high quality, comprehensively planned environment.

IH – Heavy Industrial District

To facilitate economic development through industrial activities that may have the potential for creating nuisance conditions during the normal course of operations.

IH2 – Limited Intensity Heavy Industrial District

To facilitate economic development through certain heavy industrial activities that may have the potential for creating nuisance conditions during course of operations, as well as to limit activities oriented to public assembly.

AG – Agricultural District

To provide for certain large scale specialized land uses as well as certain rural oriented uses on the periphery of the City.

FUD – Future Urban Development District

To provide for interim land uses where the future use of land or the timing of development is uncertain due to issues of servicing, transitional use or market demand.

APD – Airport District

To designate and conserve land for uses associated with the orderly operations of the Airport.

PUD – Planned Unit Development District

To recognize existing Planned Unit Developments.

AM – Auto Mall District

To provide for motor vehicle sales and service and other directly related uses in a high quality, comprehensively planned environment which is conveniently located to serve automobile customers.

RA1 – Reinvestment District 1

To facilitate reinvestment in older core areas and core industrial areas by facilitating mixed uses and flexible zoning standards, as well as promoting the rehabilitation of existing structures. The RA 1 District is intended to facilitate a broad range of compatible industrial, commercial, cultural, entertainment and residential uses, including live/work units.

MX1 – Mixed Use District 1

The purpose of the MX1 District is to facilitate reinvestment in older core neighbourhoods and core industrial areas of the city by encouraging mixed uses in new development, as well as promoting the rehabilitation of existing structures. The MX1 District is intended to facilitate a broad range of compatible commercial, industrial, institutional, cultural, and residential uses, including live/work units.

- DCD1 – Direct Control District 1 - South Downtown Area**
 - DCD2 – Direct Control District 2 - North East of Idylwyld Drive and 33rd Street**
 - DCD3 – Direct Control District 3 - Preston Crossing**
 - DCD4 – Direct Control District 4 - Willow’s Golf Course Community**
 - DCD5 – Direct Control District 5 - Stonegate Retail Development**
 - DCD6 – Direct Control District 6 - Blairmore Retail Development**
 - DCD7 – Direct Control District 7 - College Quarter**
-

FP – Flood-Plain Overlay District

To provide appropriate development standards in order to prevent injury and minimize property damage within the South Saskatchewan River flood hazard area

AC – Architectural Control Overlay District

To provide appropriate development standards in order to preserve the physical character of an area or to promote a selected design theme for an area.

B5A – Sutherland Commercial Overlay District

To implement the building height and off-street parking policies of the Sutherland Neighbourhood Local Area Plan as they apply to the commercial lands on the west side of Central Avenue, described as 706 to 1204 inclusive, Central Avenue.

AC1 – DCD1 Architectural Control Overlay District

The purpose of this section is to establish an Architectural Control District (“ACD”) overlay in the DCD1 – Direct Control District 1 (“DCD1”). The primary purpose of this ACD is to promote a selected design theme for the DCD1.

AC2 – B5B Architectural Control Overlay District

The purpose of this section is to establish an Architectural Control District (“ACD”) overlay in the B5B - Broadway Commercial District. The primary purpose of this ACD is to ensure that new buildings reinforce and enhance the best qualities of the Broadway Area.

11.2 Appendix 2 – Wolves of President Murray Park

The following story was written by Pat Funk, Varsity View Local Area Plan Committee member and resident of Luther Tower:

A story about President Murray Park, as I remember --- the one the City Parks department wants kept a secret.

President Murray Park (known in the thirties, simply as the Aird Street Park) is a reserve of 7 and a half acres, bordered by Colony and Aird Streets and by McKinnon and Wiggins Avenues. This makes it a close-by, popular destination, for a walk of the Varsity View neighbourhood. Those of us who live here, who in season enjoy the rose bed or taking grandchildren to play on the swings, would not suspect that between 1942 and 1946 it was thought a pack of wolves prowled the new park!

In 1942, 1100 spruce trees were planted and surrounded by barbed wire --- the latter required, of course, to keep in that pack of wolves. Early plans for football fields, baseball diamonds and tennis courts had been abandoned. These sport activities might well have discouraged the wolves from claiming the park as their haunt.

That same year, Pat Searles, of 1311 15th Street, and Bidy Mawdsley, of 1127 Aird Street, started Grade 1 at Albert School on Clarence Avenue. They became “best friends”. Bidy, especially admired Pat’s athletic prowess in winning for the Albert School the city racing events. Pat, for her part, much admired Bidy’s large family; albeit, a motherless family headed by Dr. Mawdsley, Dean of Engineering, with an older set of twins, Jane and John, and another older sister; all run smoothly by a housekeeper. Pat was an only child in the care of her mother and grandmother, so the Mawdsley household seemed wonderfully large and boisterous. Pat became happy to accompany Bidy home from school for snacks and playtime.

These play dates were quite idyllic for Pat, September through October, but with the days getting shorter and darker, the journey home for supper came to be fraught with fears. Pat would sprint as fast as her legs could carry her (remember, she was the Albert School primary sprint champion), but those closely planted spruce trees kept slapping at her and those wolves were probably just as hungry!

Lo and behold, in 1992, Pat's daughter and son-in-law bravely purchased 1210 Colony Street --- all despite Pat's dire warnings of the myth of the President Murray Park wolves. But four years at that address were quite enough, so they moved to the safety of Phoenix, Arizona.

Even more amazing, in 2004, Pat found herself at a loss as to how to entertain her two grandchildren, now moved back from Phoenix. Where does she bravely take them, but to the swings of the President Murray Park play area?! Sarah knew all about "pumping" the swing, to soar ever higher --- matching the earlier athletic prowess of her grandmother no doubt. Over the following years, the park became a favourite destination, as Alexander, too, learned to swing to the tree tops. Being in daylight of course, no wolves were spotted, even from such a great height.

Grandmother and grandchildren developed loyalty to this park. They took responsibility for picking up all the trash in the park as part of the Saskatoon/Meewasin Spring Clean-up Campaign. Do you suppose, that by keeping the park clear of trash, this team of three has rid the park of the scourge of those wolves? It is quite safe to stroll the park, to smell the roses and watch your grandchildren play...

11.3 Appendix 3 – Traffic Volume Counts

The following are approximate daily traffic volume counts for Varsity View and University of Saskatchewan streets, as well as the major corridors that comprise the boundary of Varsity View. All data taken from the *City of Saskatoon Traffic Characteristics Report*.

Stn	Section	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
12th Street											
146	Albert Avenue - Clarence Avenue				8200				6850		
144	Clarence Avenue - McKinnon Avenue				6150				4600		
167	Cumberland Avenue - Ewart Avenue			3750			3300				
8th Street											
251	Idylwyld Freeway On Ramp		7000		9250		10050				
252	Idylwyld Freeway Off Ramp		7950				9200				
79	Lorne Avenue - McPherson Avenue			15300			17750				19950
140	Broadway Avenue - Eastlake Avenue				19500				22100		
0.1	Dufferin Avenue - Lansdowne Avenue	26200	26700	27050	26800	26950	28950	28100	28100	24700	
143	Clarence Avenue - McKinnon Avenue						31400				33250
162	Cumberland Avenue - Louise Avenue						31800				
161	McCool Avenue - Preston Avenue						36750	37550			37000
164	Ewart Avenue - Cumberland Avenue						31650				
170	Goodwin Avenue - Walpole Avenue						33700				
160	Circle Drive - Arlington Avenue			40800	36700				42700		41050
266	Circle Drive - Acadia Drive				34250				42300		41150
159	Acadia Drive - McKercher Drive					23400					
309	McKercher Drive - Boychuk Drive			12900		13100		14650		18600	
406	Boychuk Drive - Briargate Road		3700				5700	4650		5800	
Bottomley Road											
570	University Entrance										2050
Campus Drive											
151	University Entrance					8100					5550

Stn	Section	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Clarence Avenue											
419	South of Circle Drive	8050				8600		20500			35000
250	Circle Drive - Glasgow Street			5950		7600		11850			16250
131	Bute Street - Ruth Street			4800			3150	8500			
133	Adelaide Street - Ruth Street			5950			4550				
135	Taylor Street - Isabella Street						5600				10250
137	Taylor Street - 1st Street						6350				10850
142	7th Street - 8th Street				7700				11750		
57	8th Street - 9th Street					12300					11350
52	11th Street - 12th Street					11850			10750		
145	12th Street - 13th Street				10700				10450		
50	15th Street - Colony Street					14050					
148	College Drive - University Drive					11400					
College Drive											
286	McKercher Drive - McOrmond Drive					18700				26700	
238	Central Avenue - McKercher Drive					16200					29050
155	Circle Drive - Central Avenue						27550				37850
267	Preston Avenue - Circle Drive						21700	17400			25400
569	Preston Avenue - Campus Drive										35450
154	Cumberland Avenue - Campus Drive					32800					28850
45	Bottomley Avenue - Cumberland Avenue					29500					28550
44	Munroe Avenue - Wiggins Avenue					33050					31600
43	Clarence Avenue - University Drive					30750				35900	
0.5	University Bridge	37750	38550	37950	36500	38850	41900	39150	39100	40600	41000

Stn	Section	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cumberland Avenue											
213	Wilson Crescent - Hanson Street		1750				1300				
178	Ruth Street - Bute Street				2350				1850		
176	Ruth Street - Adelaide Street				4800				3500		
187	Taylor Street - Isabella Street				4200				4050		
185	Taylor Street - 1st Street				5900				5900		
182	7th Street - 8th Street				10000				13450		
163	8th Street - Main Street						7250				7700
168	11th Street - 12th Street			7450			7800				
166	12th Street - 14th Street			8300			7800				
153	College Drive - Elliott Street					8050					8100
East Road											
573	University Entrance										5650
Hospital Drive											
149	University Entrance					9100					9500
Innovation Boulevard											
571	University Entrance										1350
Perimeter Road											
572	University Entrance										2900
Temperance Street											
307	Albert Avenue - Clarence Avenue			1150				1250			
University Bridge & Spadina Crescent Interchange											
244.1	Northbound to College Drive Eastbound			7500				11500			
244.2	Spadina Crescent Southbound to 25th Street Westbound			2100				1100			
244.3	Westbound to Southbound Loop			1800				2700			
244.4	Spadina Crescent Northbound Under Bridge			3400				3750			
244.5	Spadina Crescent Southbound to 24th Street			4200				6200			
244.6	Southbound to Eastbound Loop			4300				7050			
Wiggins Avenue											
198	12th Street - 13th Street			3300	4300				4300		
199	College Drive - Elliott Street						2850				
150	University Entrance					6050					4750

11.4 Appendix 4 – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

1. CPTED Definition

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) emphasizes the relationship between the immediate physical environment and the social behaviour related to crime. It is an inclusive, collaborative, and interdisciplinary approach to reducing opportunities for crime, improving perceptions of safety, and strengthening community bonds. CPTED principles stem from the observed phenomenon that certain “cues” in the physical environment can prompt undesirable, or crime-related behaviours, as well as perceptions of being safe or unsafe.

CPTED practitioners utilize design, activity, and community involvement to reduced opportunities for crime and reduce users’ fear of crime. CPTED strategies are usually developed jointly by an interdisciplinary team that ensures a balanced approach to problem solving that includes the community in all aspects of the process.

2. CPTED Principles

The principles of CPTED are contained with the City of Saskatoon *Official Community Plan*. Section 3.1.1.3 defines the principles as:

- *Natural Surveillance* – Natural Surveillance is the concept of putting eyes on the street and making a place unattractive for potential illegitimate behavior. Street design, landscaping, lighting and site and neighbourhood design all influence the potential for natural surveillance.
- *Access Control* – Access Control is controlling who goes in and out of a neighbourhood, park, or building. Access control includes creating a sense of ownership for legitimate users by focusing on formal and informal entry and exit points.
- *Image* – Image is the appearance of a place and how this is instrumental in creating a sense of place or territory for legitimate users of the space. A place that does not appear to be maintained or cared for may indicate to criminals that the place will not be defended and criminal activity in the area will be tolerated.
- *Territoriality* – Territoriality is the concept of creating and fostering places that are adopted by the legitimate users of the space. These legitimate users take ownership of the space, which makes it more difficult for people who do not belong to engage in criminal or nuisance behavior at that location.
- *Conflicting User* – Conflicting User Groups refers to instances where different user groups may conflict. Careful consideration of compatible land uses and activities can minimize potential conflicts between groups.
- *Activity Support* – Activity Support is the concept of filling an area with legitimate users, by facilitating or directly scheduling activities or events, so potential offenders cannot offend with impunity. Places and facilities that are underused can become locations with the potential for criminal activity.

- *Crime Generators* – Crime Generators are activity nodes that may generate crime. The location of some land uses is critical to ensuring an activity does not increase the opportunities for crime to occur or reduce users’ and residents’ perceptions of their safety in the area.
- *Land Use Mix* – Land Use Mix is the concept that diversity in land uses can be a contributor or detractor for crime opportunities. Separating land uses from each other can create places that are unused during certain times of the day.
- *Movement Predictors* – Movement Predictors force people, especially pedestrians and cyclists, along a particular route or path, without providing obvious alternative escape routes or strategies for safety. Potential attackers can predict where persons will end up once they are on a certain path.
- *Displacement* – Displacement can be positive or negative so it is critical to understand how crime may move in time or space and what the impact may be. In general, the displacement that must be considered is: i) Negative displacement - crime movement makes things worse; ii) Diffusion of benefits - displacement can reduce the overall number of crimes more widely than expected; and iii) Positive displacement - opportunities for crime are intentionally displaced which minimizes the impact of the crime.
- *Cohesion* – Cohesion is the supportive relationships and interactions between all users of a place to support and maintain a sense of safety. Though not a specific urban design function, design can enhance the opportunity for positive social cohesion by providing physical places where this can occur, such as activity rooms, park gazebos, or multi-purpose rooms in schools and community centres. In some cases, property owners or building managers can provide opportunities for social programming. This increases the ability of local residents or users of a space to positively address issues that arise.
- *Connectivity* – Connectivity refers to the social and physical interactions and relationships external to the site itself. It recognizes that any given place should not operate in isolation from surrounding neighbourhoods and/or areas. Features such as walkways and roadways connecting a particular land use to the surrounding neighbourhoods and/or areas can accomplish this. Features such as centrally located community centres or program offices can also encourage activities to enhance this.
- *Capacity* – Capacity is the ability for any given space or neighbourhood to support its intended use. For example, excessive quantities of similar land uses in too small an area, such as abandoned buildings or bars, can create opportunities for crime. When a place is functioning either over or under capacity, it can be detrimental to neighbourhood safety.
- *Culture* – Culture is the overall makeup and expression of the users of a place. Also known as placemaking, it involves artistic, musical, sports, or other local cultural events to bring people together in time and purpose. Physical designs that can encourage this include public multi-purpose facilities, sports facilities, and areas that local artists and musicians might use. Community memorials, public murals, and other cultural features also enhance this. These features create a unique context of the environment and help determine the design principles and policies that best support the well being of all user groups and contribute to their cohesiveness.

CPTED principles are generally considered and utilized in combination with one another. However, for any CPTED strategy to be successful, the nature of the crime or safety-related issue must be carefully and accurately defined. It is important to understand the context within which crime occurs in an area to be able to implement appropriate solutions.

3. Risk Assessments

Risk Assessments combine field research and analytical methods with the practical experience of crime prevention practitioners and the perception of community members. In a Risk Assessment, a wide variety of data are collected and considered to allow for an accurate portrayal of issues. This in turn allows for a much more effective solution or action plan to be developed. A Risk Assessment is critical to the success of a CPTED strategy because in addition to “obvious” problems, there are often less obvious or underlying problems that need to be identified and addressed.

Data collection such as crime statistics, resident surveys, user surveys, and population demographics are all part of the quantitative picture. This information aids in understanding the context around the issues and the opportunities for crime. The other part of the picture, the qualitative, deals with the perceptions that people have about their safety. Safety audits, perception and intercept surveys (of actual users), and site inspections all add to the understanding of what environmental cues the area presenting and how these affect people’s “feelings” of safety. Without this larger picture the appropriate solutions to a problem may not all be identified.

This Local Area Plan includes a compilation of all the data collection, both qualitative and quantitative. The information sets the stage and guides the safety recommendations.

4. Safety Audits

A safety audit is a process that allows the regular users of an area to identify places that make them feel safe and unsafe. Area residents are considered the “local experts” because they are the most familiar with the area and what happens on a day-to-day basis. The goal of a safety audit is to identify safety concerns in order to improve an environment. Depending on the circumstances, residents, local business, and the municipal government may work together to find solutions to safety problems in a neighbourhood by using the audit results as *one* tool, in the overall Risk Assessment of the area. A safety audit is a highly flexible process and can be easily adapted to meet the needs of the community. In Saskatoon, safety audits, based on CPTED principles, have been applied in a number of settings including parks, streets, and buildings.

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 31, 2014
SUBJECT: Annual Report on the 2013 – 2022 Housing Business Plan
FILE NO.: CK. 750-1, PL. 950-26 and PL. 950-27

RECOMMENDATION: that a report be submitted to City Council recommending:

- 1) that the 2013 annual report on the 2013 - 2022 Housing Business Plan be received as information; and
- 2) that the annual target for 2015 be set at 480 housing units across the attainable housing continuum.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present City Council with the 2013 annual report on the City of Saskatoon (City) 2013 - 2022 Housing Business Plan (Housing Business Plan) and to recommend housing targets and funding allocations for 2015.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The 2013 housing targets have been exceeded with 629 new attainable units.
2. The City is on track to achieve its housing targets for 2014.
3. Reviews of the demographics served by the Mortgage Flexibilities Support Program (MFSP) and the effectiveness of measures to support home ownership in areas where this is a concern have been completed.
4. The Administration is recommending a target of 480 new attainable housing units for 2015 that can be supported with existing funding.
5. The Saskatoon Plan to End Homelessness (Plan) has been released and is being implemented under the leadership of the United Way of Saskatoon and Area (United Way).

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the City's long-term Strategic Goal of Quality of Life by increasing the supply and range of affordable housing options.

BACKGROUND

During its March 26, 2013 meeting, the Planning and Operations Committee resolved:

“that the Administration provide a report on measures specifically targeted to increased home ownership in certain areas of the city where home ownership levels are of a concern, to include options such as co-operative housing, and co-housing projects as well as possible incentives.”

During its June 24, 2013 meeting, City Council approved the 2013 - 2022 Housing Business Plan, which included a number of provisions to support the creation of additional units across the attainable housing spectrum over the next ten years.

During its December 3, 2013 meeting, City Council approved the 2014 Business Plan and Budget, which allocated \$1.422 million to implement the Housing Business Plan in 2014, of which \$1.25 million was allocated for the Affordable Housing Reserve in support of a target of 480 to 500 new attainable housing units. This allocation for the Affordable Housing Reserve included \$250,000 from the 2014 operating budget and \$1 million from the Neighbourhood Land Development Fund (NLDF) dividends allocated on October 21, 2013 to support the Housing Business Plan. An additional \$1 million in NLDF dividends was allocated to specific housing targets in 2015. City Council further resolved at its December 3, 2013 meeting, that the targets and funding for the Housing Business Plan be reviewed prior to the 2015 budget.

REPORT

Housing is an important part of the City's Strategic Plan, and adequate housing is essential infrastructure for supporting a growing economy and a good quality of life for all residents of Saskatoon. The City's Housing Business Plan was written to support the creation of at least 500 new attainable housing units per year.

The cost and supply of attainable housing in Saskatoon continued to be a challenge for low- and moderate-income earners throughout 2013. The average price of a Saskatoon home rose to \$344,740, and the average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment rose to \$1,043 in 2013. Further increases in the cost of housing are expected in 2014, and subsequent years, as the City's population continues to grow. Additional information on the housing market and the challenges faced by low- and moderate-income earners can be found in Attachment 1.

2013 Housing Targets Exceeded with 629 New Attainable Units

In 2013, the City's incentives supported the creation of 629 new units and exceeded the target set by City Council of 500 new attainable housing units per year. The higher than targeted results in 2013 were financed by \$1.8 million in funding that was rolled over from the City's 2008 - 2012 Housing Business Plan.

The 2013 results slightly exceeded the target for each of five housing types, with the exception of entry-level housing, where the results were double the City's target with 201 units counted. Entry-level housing units do not receive financial grants from the City but benefit from other City support, including equity loans, land pre-designation, the creation of a new zoning district specifically designed for entry-level housing, and assistance with applications under the provincial Head Start Program.

Targets and Results Achieved in 2013

Housing Type	Target	Results
Purpose Built Rental	200	212
Affordable Ownership	100	106
Affordable Rental	70	74
Secondary Suites	30	36
Entry-Level Ownership	100	201
	500 units	629 units

A complete listing of all projects, including number of units supported, location, amount of City support, and construction status, as well as a financial summary covering the three-year period from 2013 to 2015, can be found in Attachment 2.

After the first year of implementation, the Housing Business Plan is on track and meeting its targets. There are no updates recommended for the Housing Business Plan at this time.

The City is on Track to Achieve its Housing Targets for 2014

To date, a total of 378 units have been approved for 2014, and the City is on track to meet or exceed its 2014 housing target of 480 to 500 units across the attainable housing spectrum.

Targets and Results To Date for 2014

Housing Type	Target	Approved to Date
Purpose Built Rental	200	211
Affordable Ownership	100	44
Affordable Rental	50	24
Secondary Suites	30	7
Entry-Level Ownership	100	92
	480 to 500 Units	378 Units

Affordable ownership housing is the one type of attainable housing that may not meet its target in 2014, with only 44 out of 100 units approved to date. However, there are some units counted in 2013 still available for purchase at the beginning of 2014. Additionally, there is a project for 2015 that is expected to have units available early in the year. Therefore, this may not be cause for concern at this time.

The other four types of attainable housing supported by the Housing Business Plan are all on track to meet their targets in 2014. Further details on projects approved for 2014 can be found in Attachment 2.

Review of the Effectiveness of the Housing Business Plan

Reviews have been conducted of the demographics served by the MFSP and the effectiveness of current initiatives in supporting home ownership in areas where levels of home ownership are a concern.

A. Review of the Demographics Served by the MFSP

A review of the demographics served by the MFSP is outlined in Attachment 3. The review concluded that the MFSP has been very effective at serving a wide range of household incomes. The average and median incomes served are just below \$50,000, well below the income limit of \$74,000 for the program.

The review also indicates that the homes built for the MFSP are getting smaller and that three-bedroom units may no longer be available under the program beginning in 2015. Therefore, City Council may wish to consider allocating funding towards capital grants for ten larger homes to be built for the MFSP in 2015 as outlined in Option 1.

B. Supporting Home Ownership in Areas Where Levels of Home Ownership is a Concern

A review of current measures undertaken by the City to support home ownership in areas where levels of home ownership is a concern is attached (see Attachment 4). This is being presented for information. The Administration is seeking direction from City Council regarding whether further measures need to be taken.

Recommended Targets and Budget Allocation for 2015

The Administration is recommending that the annual target for 2015 be set at 480 units across the attainable housing continuum. This target can be supported from the funding that is already in place for the Affordable Housing Reserve, which includes \$250,000 from the operating budget and \$1 million that was previously allocated from the Neighbourhood Land Development Fund dividends.

A summary of the proposed targets and financial allocation for 2015 is found in Attachment 5.

Implementation of The Saskatoon Plan to End Homelessness

A community-led task force, under the leadership of the United Way, released the Plan in June 2013. The United Way has agreed to continue leading this initiative for another two years and has created a leadership committee to oversee the implementation of the Plan. The leadership committee was active in 2013 and expects to implement priority recommendations in 2014, including demonstrating how the Housing First model can work in Saskatoon.

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

Set the annual target at 500 units across the attainable housing continuum, with an additional funding allocation totalling \$750,000, as outlined in Attachment 5. This option includes \$250,000 for ten homes for large families to be built under the MFSP, \$300,000 of funding to influence the location of affordable rental and transitional housing, and \$200,000 in additional funding for affordable rental and transitional housing.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The recommendation in this report requires no additional financial allocations. The option would require an additional \$750,000 for 2015. A funding source has not been identified at the time of writing. If City Council wishes to pursue this option, this report and recommendation could be referred to the 2015 Business Plan and Budget deliberations.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The Administration has regular meetings with a number of stakeholders, including affordable housing providers, builders, the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (SHC), the Homeless Partnering Strategy Community Advisory Board, the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP), and the United Way committee that is working to implement the Plan. These groups provide informal feedback which has contributed to the content of this report.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

A Public Service Announcement (PSA) will be issued highlighting that the attainable housing targets were exceeded in 2013.

This report, the City's Housing Business Plan, and the PowerPoint presentation will be posted on the City's website. It will also be provided directly to the SHIP, the Canadian Housing and Renewal Association (CHRA), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), SHC, the Saskatoon Homebuilders Association (SHBA), and the United Way.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

An annual report on the Housing Business Plan will be provided by April 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Many of the housing projects supported by the Housing Business Plan are built to ENERGYSTAR or equivalent standards, resulting in reduced energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no anticipated privacy implications arising from this initiative.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

There are no CPTED implications.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. The Rising Cost of Housing
2. Summary of Housing Projects Supported and Financial Statement
3. Report on the Demographics Served by the Mortgage Flexibilities Support Program
4. Measures Specifically Targeted to Increase Home Ownership
5. Proposed Targets and Funding Allocations for 2015

Written by: Daryl Sexsmith, Housing Analyst

Reviewed by: Alan Wallace
Director of Planning and Development

Approved by: “Randy Grauer”
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: “April 1, 2014”

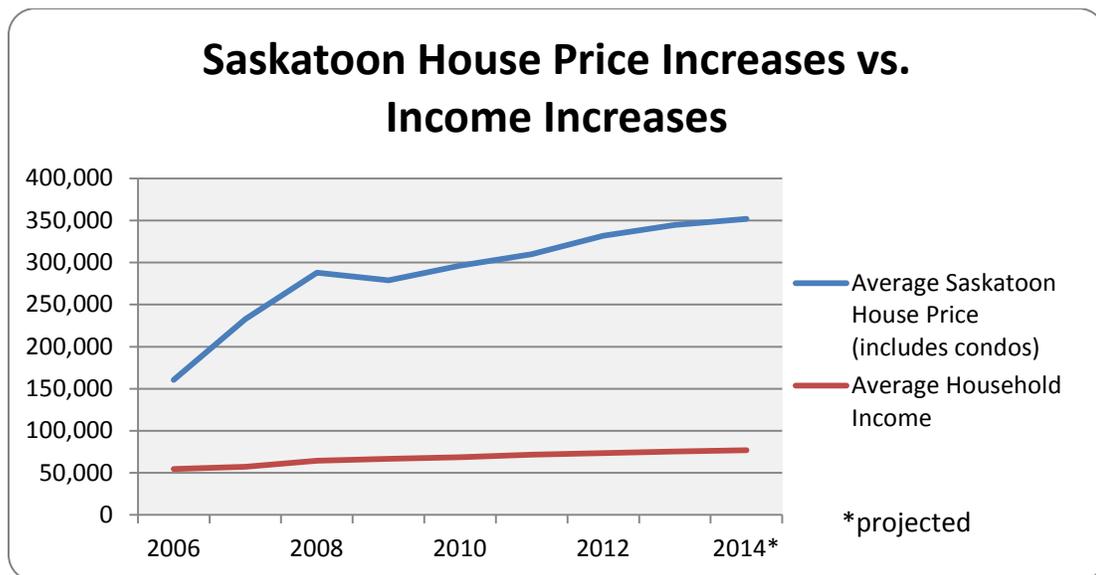
Approved by: “Murray Totland”
Murray Totland, City Manager
Dated: “April 1, 2014”

The Rising Cost of Housing

1. Steady Rise in Home Prices

Saskatoon continues to experience a strong demand for appropriately priced housing for the City of Saskatoon's (City) lower income groups as a result of the discrepancy between increases in housing costs and increases in income.

As the chart below illustrates, the average price of a Saskatoon home essentially doubled from 2006 to 2008, and with the exception of a small correction in 2009, house prices have continued to rise each year since. In 2013, the average price of a Saskatoon home rose approximately 4 percent to \$344,740. CMHC is predicting a smaller price increase of 2.3 percent in 2014. In contrast, household incomes in Saskatoon have seen only modest annual increases in recent years as shown on the bottom line of the chart.



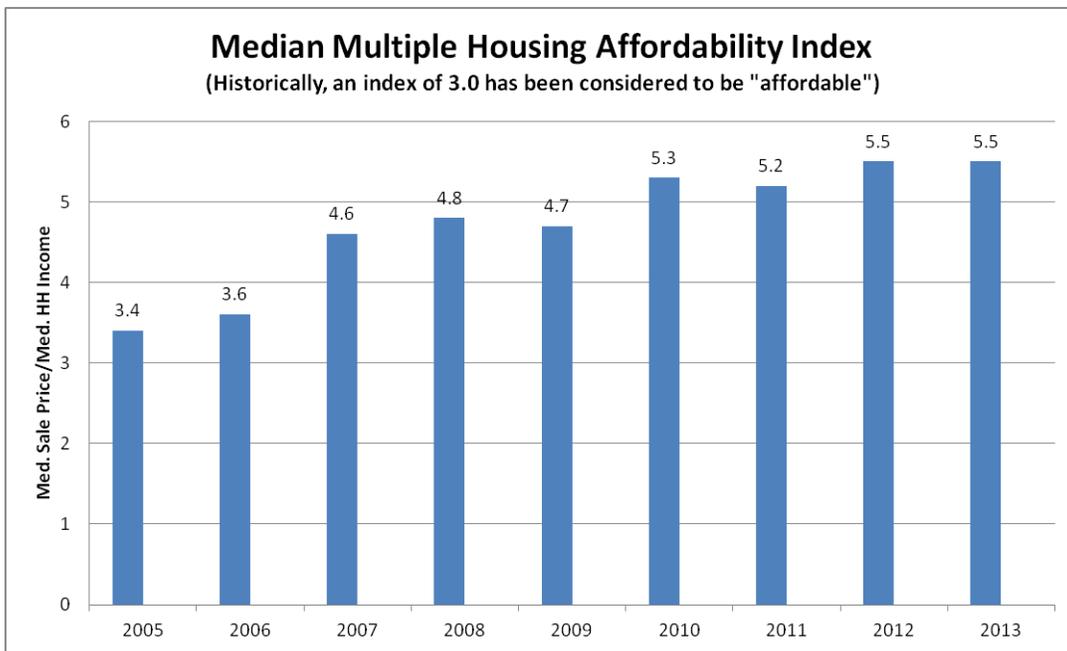
Household income of approximately \$80,000 is now required to purchase the average Saskatoon home. With the average Saskatoon household income estimated to be approximately \$75,000 and the median household income estimated to be approximately \$60,000, it is evident that many Saskatoon households have been squeezed out of the ownership market.

2. Affordability

The median multiple is the ratio of the median price of a home to the median household income. Using medians instead of averages may provide a more accurate measure of affordability since averages can be skewed by a few very high and very low incomes and house prices.

Traditionally, housing has been considered affordable if the median multiple is 3.0 or less. In recent years, low interest rates have allowed households to stretch this ratio and purchase a home priced as high as four times their annual income.

The median price of all MLS sales in Saskatoon in 2013 was approximately \$330,000, and the median household income is estimated at \$60,000, which equates to a median multiple of 5.5. Households simply cannot afford to spend 5.5 times their annual income on the purchase of a home. The chart below shows that Saskatoon's median multiple has been above 4.0 since 2007 and above 5.0 since 2010.



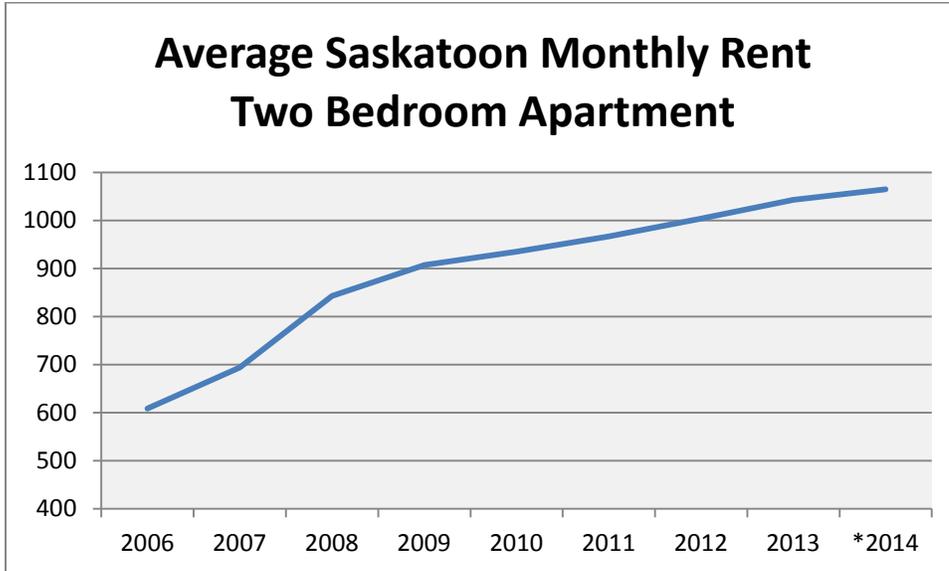
3. The Effect of Interest Rates on Affordability

In 2013, many first-time buyers were able to secure a five-year mortgage at rates below 3 percent. By the end of 2013, interest rates had started to rise and modest increases are predicted for 2014.

An increase of 1 percent on mortgage rates raises the monthly payment on the average Saskatoon home by \$250 per month. An additional \$9,000 in annual household income would be needed to carry this additional cost. Even modest increases in mortgage rates will make Saskatoon homes much less affordable.

4. Rising Rental Rates

The chart below shows that the cost of renting an average two-bedroom apartment has increased significantly since 2006, following a trend similar to the rising cost of home ownership. The same apartment that could be rented for \$609 in October 2006, rented for \$1,043 in October 2013, an increase of 71 percent over seven years. CMHC is predicting modest increases for 2014 to \$1,065 for a two-bedroom apartment.



5. Vacancy Rates for Rental Accommodations

The vacancy rate for rental apartments in Saskatoon has remained low over the past few years and was 2.7 percent in October 2013. CMHC is predicting vacancy rates to rise slightly in 2014 to 2.9 percent. Vacancies rates below 3.0 percent generally indicate an inadequate supply of rental housing.

Summary of Housing Projects Supported and Financial Statement

The tables below list all units supported in 2013, units approved to date for 2014 and 2015, targets achieved by housing type and City of Saskatoon program, and locations of housing units.

Table 1: Housing Projects Counted in 2013

Housing Provider	Neighbourhood	Units	*Provincial RCI Funding	City Funding	**Tax Abatement or Tax Redirection
Complete December 31, 2013					
Innovative Residential Inc. (Hartford Crossing)	Blairmore S.C.	64	\$ 0	\$ 200,000	\$210,067
Innovative Residential Inc. (Hartford Heights)	Blairmore S.C.	40	94,062	381,043	92,538
Innovative Residential Inc. (Town Square Villas)	Evergreen	14	0	240,000	104,535
Westgate Attainable Housing Inc.	Pacific Heights	34	0	700,000	176,120
Broadstreet Properties/Seymour Pacific	Montgomery Place	192	756,507	0	400,948
Innovative Residential Inc. (Poplar Grove)	Hampton Village	3	0	0	6,537
Secondary Suites	Various	36	0	25,238	0
Equity Building Program	Various	28	0	0	0
***Entry Level: Land Pre-designation Program, Innovative Residential Inc. (Town Square Villas)	Evergreen	34	0	0	0
***Head Start on a Home Program, Innovative Residential Inc. (Hartford Crossing)	Blairmore S.C.	20	0	0	0
Head Start on a Home Program, Vantage Developments, McKague View	Hampton Village	36	0	0	0
Head Start on a Home Program, Mosiac Renewal Corp.	Riversdale	12	0	0	0
Head Start on a Home Program, Vantage Developments, Rosewood Villas	Rosewood	11	0	0	0
Total Units Complete at Yearend		524	\$850,569	\$1,546,281	\$990,745
Under Construction December 31, 2013					
Innovative Residential Inc. (Poplar Grove)	Hampton Village	25	\$ 0	\$ 40,000	\$ 57,163
Saskatoon Housing Coalition	Confederation SC	20	0	300,000	24,640
***Head Start on a Home Program, Innovative Residential Inc., Poplar Grove	Hampton Village	60	0	0	0
Housing Units Counted for 2013		629	\$850,569	\$1,886,281	\$1,072,548

Table 2: Housing Units Approved and Funded To Date for 2014

Housing Provider	Neighbourhood	Units	*Provincial RCI Funding*	City Funding	**Tax Abatement or Tax Redirection
Innovative Residential Inc. (Cambridge Court)	Stonebridge	24	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 56,160
Ehrenburg Homes Ltd.	Evergreen	26	130,000	0	153,028
New Summit Partners, Willis Crescent project – Phase One	Stonebridge	185	717,576	0	401,843
Central Urban Metis Federation Inc. (CUMFI)	Mount Royal	2	0	36,000	0
Cress Housing Corporation	Greystone Heights	12	0	224,948	0
Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre (EGADZ)	City Park	10	0	140,250	0
Habitat for Humanity Saskatoon Inc.	Pleasant Hill	4	0	60,000	0
Innovative Residential Kensington Estates MFSP units	Kensington	16	0	47,976	53,968
Secondary Suites	Various	7	0	2,658	0
Head Start on a Home Program, Saskatoon Urban Design Homes Ltd., The Cayman	Erindale	47	0	0	0
Head Start on a Home Program, Northridge Development Corp., Serenity Point	Stonebridge	45	0	0	0
Housing Units Approved for 2014		378	\$847,576	\$511,832	\$664,999

Table 3: Housing Units Approved and Funded To Date for 2015

Housing Provider	Neighbourhood	Units	*Provincial RCI Funding	City Funding	**Tax Abatement or Tax Redirection
New Summit Partners, Willis Crescent project – Phase Two	Stonebridge	153	\$609,731	\$ 0	\$341,449
Innovative Residential Kensington Flats	Kensington	36	0	58,200	113,374
Housing Units Approved for 2015		189	\$609,731	\$58,200	\$454,823

Notes for Tables 1, 2, and 3:

* The Province of Saskatchewan provides funding to the City under their RCI (Rental Construction Incentive) program. These funds match the City's contribution which comes in the form of a five-year incremental property tax abatement. The Provincial RCI funds flow through the City's accounts, and the City provides the incentives to the builders of purpose built rental housing.

** Many projects qualify for a five-year incremental property tax abatement. Affordable home ownership projects approved under the Mortgage Flexibilities Support Program (MFSP) receive down-payment grants that are financed through the re-direction of property tax to affordable housing reserve to recover the cost of the grant. This right-hand column shows the total estimated foregone tax revenue over five years that the City has given up in support of these projects.

*** Units counted in these projects under the Land Pre-designation and Head Start on a Home programs only include those units that were not already counted under the City's MFSP

Table 4: 2013 – 2015 Housing Units by Location

	2013	2014 To Date	2015 To Date	Total
East side of River	92 units	343 units	153 units	588 units
West side of River	537 units	35 units	36 units	608 units
Downtown	0 units	0 units	0 units	0 units
Total	629 units	378 units	189 units	1,196 units

	2013	2014 to date	2015 to date	Total
Inside Circle Drive	42 units	32 units	0 units	74 units
Outside Circle Drive	587 units	346 units	189 units	1,122 units
Total	629 units	378 units	189 units	1,196 units

Financial Summary - Affordable Housing Reserve (2013 - 2015):

Unallocated Balance (January 1, 2013):	\$130,504
2008 – 2012 Funding allocated for 2013 projects:	1,848,733
2008 – 2012 Funding allocated for 2013 contracts:	92,138
Transfers from the Neighbourhood Land Development Fund (for 2014 and 2015):	2,000,000
Operating Budget Contribution (2013-2015):	750,000
Provincial Grant from Rental Construction Incentive (RCI) Program:	5,118,462
Total Revenue	\$9,939,837
Additional City Contributions to 2008-12 projects that went over budget:	\$18,384
City Contributions to new Housing Units (2013 projects):	1,886,281
Provincial RCI Contributions (2013 projects):	850,569
City Contributions committed to new Housing Units (2014 and 2015):	570,032
Provincial RCI Contributions Committed to projects (2014 and 2015):	1,457,307
Unallocated funding available for Affordable Housing Grants:	1,233,840
Unallocated funding available for Purpose Built Rental (RCI) projects:	2,810,586
Salaries and Administration:	618,178
Contracts (Business Planning, Research and Demonstration Projects):	353,338
Total Expenses:	\$9,798,515
Unallocated: (contingency for projects going over budget)	\$141,322

Report on the Demographics Served by the Mortgage Flexibilities Support Program

The Annual Report on the 2012 Housing Business Plan indicated that the demographics served by the Mortgage Flexibilities Support Program (MFSP) and housing types available under the MFSP would be evaluated in 2013. The need for an evaluation was triggered by a significant reduction in the number of families with dependent children purchasing homes under the program beginning in 2012. The purpose of the evaluation would be to determine if changes needed to be made to ensure that the MFSP is meeting the needs of as broad a range of households as possible including: new Canadians, aboriginal people, large and small families, as well as those with accessibility needs.

This review was limited in scope by the available data and only evaluates the income levels served by the MFSP, whether or not the homebuyers have dependents, and the sizes of units available under the program.

In 2014, two accessible show homes will be open to the public and available for sale under the MFSP. A review will be completed following this demonstration project and will provide insight into how the MFSP can more effectively serve the needs of low- and moderate-income homebuyers who require barrier-free housing.

Income Ranges Served by the MFSP

The MFSP serves a wide range of household incomes from under \$30,000 up to \$74,000 as shown in the table below. Most of the households approved under the program in 2012 and 2013 had incomes in the middle of the range, with 72 percent of all households earning between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

Table 1: Incomes of Households Approved under the MFSP in 2012 and 2013

Household Income	Total Number of Households	With Dependents	Without Dependents	Percentage of Households
Below \$30,000	8	4	4	3
\$30,000 to \$40,000	40	7	33	16
\$40,000 to \$50,000	95	20	75	37
\$50,000 to \$60,000	88	23	65	35
\$60,000 to \$74,000	22	17	5	9
	253	71	182	100

An interesting observation is that only 9 percent of the households using the MFSP have incomes above \$60,000 and near the limits of the program. This income group should have no problem qualifying for a down-payment grant under the MFSP. This statistic suggests that a number of homebuyers with incomes between \$60,000 and \$74,000 are able to save their own down-payment and access market housing.

Two conclusions that can be reasonably made from this data are:

1. The MFSP is successfully serving a wide range of incomes with the majority of home buyers having incomes well below the limits for the program.
2. Future projects approved under the MFSP should continue to target households with incomes between \$40,000 and \$60,000 as this is the group that most needs the assistance of the program.

Households With and Without Dependent Children Served By MFSP:

The percentage of households with dependent children (families) purchasing homes under the MFSP dropped sharply in 2012. Prior to 2012, 74 percent of the homebuyers had dependent children, and after 2012, only 26 percent of the homebuyers had dependent children. The drop was consistent across all projects and all builders, as the table below illustrates.

Table 2: MFSP Projects By Year Built, Family Type, Size, Price, Capital Grant Received, and Proximity to Elementary School

Project	Year Built	Households With Dependent Children	Largest Unit Available	Price of Largest Unit	Average Capital Grant Per Unit	Walking Distance to School
Camponi Place, Ph 1	2009	71 %	3 bed + basement	\$199,900	\$13,333	Yes
Camponi Place, Ph 2	2010	93 %	4 bed + basement	\$224,900	\$20,776	Yes
Realistic Homes	2010	100 %	3 bed + basement	\$188,500	\$20,945	Yes
Pleasant Hill Village	2010	67 %	3 bed, no basement	\$241,034	Free land	Yes
Borden Crescent	2010	63 %	2 bed + basement	\$200,000	\$17,000	Yes
Hartford Greens	2011	71 %	3 bed + basement	\$239,900	\$15,899	Yes
Ginger Lofts	2012	23 %	2 bed + basement	\$240,000	\$1,730	No
Bella Vista	2012	25 %	3 bed, no basement	\$258,900	\$8,333	No
Stonebridge Villas	2013	42 %	3 bed, no basement	\$268,010	\$14,800	No
Hartford Crossing	2013	33 %	3 bed, no basement	\$258,900	\$3,125	Yes
Town Square Villas	2013	14 %	3 bed, no basement	\$271,900	\$17,143	No

Table 2 shows a number of changes to the MFSP occurred in 2012 that could explain the sudden drop in the number of families purchasing homes under the program. Each one is discussed further below:

1. **Increased Home Price:**
The price of a three-bedroom home under the MFSP rose by approximately \$20,000 in 2012. If families were simply being priced out of the market, then one would presume a significant increase in the number of homebuyers with incomes near the limits of the program (\$60,000 to \$74,000), which was not the case as shown in Table 1 in the previous section. Rising house prices do not appear to be the most significant factor in the drop in families purchasing a home under the program.
2. **Smaller Homes Offered Under MFSP:**
Prior to 2012, most of the homes sold under the MFSP had basements that could be developed into extra bedrooms and additional family space. The three-bedroom home with basement was no longer available under the MFSP beginning in 2012, and this may be a reason why fewer families were accessing the program. Families may be choosing to continue renting a larger home, rather than purchasing a home that is too small to meet their needs under the MFSP.
3. **Reduction in Capital Grants:**
The capital grants that were received per unit were significantly less beginning in 2012. A reduction in capital grants may be a contributing factor as to why larger units (with the potential of basement development) were no longer being built for the MFSP beginning in 2012. The builders compensated for a reduction in capital funding by building smaller units that most often were stacked one on top of another to reduce the land cost per unit.
4. **Distance of Project from an Elementary School:**
All projects built prior to 2012 were located within walking distance of an elementary school, which is a key amenity for families with dependent children. Only one of five projects built after 2012 was close to an elementary school; however, most are in an area where future elementary schools are planned. The absence of nearby elementary schools may be a contributing factor to a reduction in families purchasing a home under the MFSP although it is hard to determine how significant this is.

The Size of Homes Available under the MFSP

The average size of units offered under the MFSP has been going down over the five years the program has been in operation, as shown in the following table. Beginning in 2015, the MFSP will begin offering a few one-bedroom units as it appears that some low- and moderate-income homebuyers can no longer afford even a modest two-bedroom unit.

Table 3: Size of Units Approved for the MFSP by Year

	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	Average Bedrooms per unit
2009	0	24	36	0	2.6
2010	0	27	10	14	2.75
2011	0	0	79	0	3
2012	0	99	30	0	2.23
2013	0	107	51	0	2.32
2014*	0	20	20	0	2.5
2015*	6	60	0	0	1.9

* The City has capacity to approve additional units for down-payment assistance but not capital grants for 2014 and 2015.

The Administration regularly meets with builders who are considering submitting proposals for the MFSP. At this time, the Administration is unaware of any builder that is considering building three- bedroom units in a future project. If this proves to be the case, then the number of families with dependent children served by the MFSP will continue to decrease.

The Demographics Served by the MFSP Compared to Habitat for Humanity

Habitat for Humanity also operates an affordable home ownership program for low income families in Saskatoon; however, the families are larger and the incomes are lower than those served by the MFSP. There is little overlap between the demographics served by the two programs.

The Habitat for Humanity model uses volunteer labour to build homes and sells the homes with interest-free mortgages to families with incomes much lower than those served by the MFSP. The 24 families currently working towards home ownership with Habitat for Humanity all have incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,000. The median income of a Habitat for Humanity family is about half of the median income of the families served by the MFSP.

The Habitat for Humanity program only serves families with dependent children. On average, these families have three children, and a third of these families have four or five children. All the homes that Habitat for Humanity builds have at least three bedrooms, and many of the homes have basements with room for additional development.

The Habitat for Humanity program requires a much higher level of public investment than the MFSP, with each home receiving \$50,000 from the Province of Saskatchewan, a capital grant from the City averaging \$15,000 per unit, and a five-year incremental property tax abatement valued at approximately \$10,000 per unit. Additionally, each Habitat for Humanity home receives tens of thousands of dollars in private donations.

The families served by Habitat for Humanity are a different segment of the population from those served by the MFSP. Typically, Habitat for Humanity's partner families do not have sufficient income to carry an interest-bearing mortgage, and in most cases, the homes offered by the MFSP would not meet the needs or budgets of the large families served by Habitat for Humanity.

Habitat for Humanity is filling a need that the MFSP is not able to serve.

Capital Grants Recommended for Units Targeting Large Families

There appears to be a gap in Saskatoon's affordable housing market that is not being served by either the MFSP or Habitat for Humanity. This group is described as families with two or more children that require a home with at least three bedrooms and have income in the typical range served by the MFSP. When the MFSP was created in 2009, this demographic made up many of the home buyers approved under the MFSP.

To serve this group, it is recommended that City Council consider allocating funding in 2015 to provide capital grants for the construction of some three- or four-bedroom units that could be specifically targeted to this group. An allocation of \$250,000 would be required to provide ten larger units under the MFSP.

Measures Specifically Targeted to Increase Home Ownership

Background

The Planning and Operations Committee has asked the Administration to provide a report on measures specifically targeted to increase home ownership in certain areas of the city where home ownership levels are of a concern, to include options such as co-operative housing and co-housing projects, as well as possible incentives.

A higher level of homeownership can bring a variety of benefits to a neighbourhood including better maintained properties, stability, reduced crime due to neighbours knowing one another, and investment in soft assets, such as community gardens and sports leagues.

While these benefits are often attributed to home ownership, they can certainly be achieved in communities with high levels of renters as well. In fact, when landlords invest in their properties and create homes where people want to live, similar results can be achieved, with tenants putting down roots and making long-term commitments to their communities. Home ownership, therefore, should not be viewed as the only strategy for creating healthy neighbourhoods.

There are a number of measures that the City of Saskatoon (City) is already undertaking to promote home ownership within the city, including areas where home ownership rates are low. To be most effective, any additional measures taken would need to build on what is already happening to promote home ownership within the city.

Purpose

This report documents what the City is currently doing to increase levels of home ownership and is seeking direction from City Council on if these initiatives need to be enhanced or if further measures are needed.

Saskatoon's Home Ownership Rates

The percentage of owner-occupied homes (home ownership rate) was estimated at 65 percent for the city of Saskatoon in 2012. In individual neighbourhoods, the home ownership rate varies widely from as low as 19 percent in the Central Business District to as high as 97 percent in Briarwood.

A low ownership rate does not necessarily imply that a neighbourhood is distressed or that people don't wish to live in a particular area. Neighbourhoods close to the University, the Downtown, and suburban centres tend to have higher proportions of people who choose to rent and will have lower than average home ownership rates.

A low home ownership rate is only a concern if other statistics also indicate that the neighbourhood is distressed, such as low property values, high vacancy rates, high levels of crime, or a high number of homes requiring significant repairs. The City's

Local Area Planning (LAP) process is an important tool for determining if the level of home ownership is a concern in a particular neighbourhood, and LAPs may include specific recommendations on home ownership rates.

Current City Incentives for Creating Attainable Ownership Housing

The City's Housing Business Plan has a mandate to increase the supply of attainable housing by 500 units on an annual basis. Approximately half of these units have been ownership units targeted at either the entry-level or affordable markets.

The City's ownership programs are not specifically targeted at neighbourhoods with low ownership rates; however, a priority of the Housing Business Plan is to create specific types of attainable housing in areas that lack it. This means that proposals in areas with low home ownership rates would be given priority over similar projects in other areas. Additionally, points are assigned when evaluating projects that re-vitalize neighbourhoods or make use of vacant or under-utilized sites.

Current City Incentives for Creating Innovative Housing Tenures

There is a large gap between the cost and responsibilities of renting compared to that of owning a home. Some households are not able to manage home ownership but are able to make a limited investment in their housing and wish to put down roots in a community. These households may be best served by an innovative (non-traditional) housing tenure that comes with responsibilities that are part way between renting and home ownership.

There are many forms of innovative housing tenures that can offer residents and neighbourhoods the stability and benefits of home ownership with a more manageable level of investment. Many of these innovative tenures already exist in Saskatoon, and further projects are being considered. Innovative housing tenures include the following models:

Co-op Housing: Co-op Housing is owned collectively by the residents and all members have one vote. The residents pay rent, build up equity over time, have a voice in how their building is run, and share responsibility for looking after the common property.

Co-Housing: Co-Housing is a form of condominium where the residents own their own units but reduce their costs by sharing the ownership of certain amenities, such as guest rooms, hobby spaces, workshops, play areas, and gardens.

Rent-to-Own: Rent-to-Own programs allow residents to transition into home ownership over time. The resident initially rents their unit, and each month some of their rent is credited towards a down payment. When the resident is ready to take on the responsibility of home ownership, they can purchase their unit.

Life Lease: Life Lease projects allow senior citizens to purchase the right to occupy a housing unit for life with a much smaller investment than purchasing the unit out-right. The purchaser of a life lease has housing security for the rest of their life regardless of how many years they live.

Shared Equity: Shared Equity projects allow residents to purchase a percentage of the equity in their home. The balance of the value of the home is owned by an investor who will sell their interest to the resident at some point in the future when the resident is ready to take on a larger financial commitment.

Land Trust: Land Trusts allow residents to purchase their home for the price of the building. The land is not sold to the resident and is held in trust by a charitable foundation that ensures that the units remain affordable over the long term.

These innovative housing tenures tend to work well in neighbourhoods that are struggling and can be a key investment that leads to further re-vitalization. The City's innovative housing incentives, which include capital grants, five year incremental property tax abatements, and the waiving of offsite levies, are available for these innovative tenures. Grants are calculated on a points system and projects that include neighbourhood re-vitalization or innovative tenures may be eligible for larger grants.

Current City Incentives for Making Land Available for Ownership Housing

The City, from time to time, makes land available on the condition that it be used for ownership housing or innovative tenure housing. The Pleasant Hill Village Project includes five such sites. Two of these sites have been developed, and three sites are expected to come available through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process later in 2014. The Administration expects that there will be strong interest in these sites including proposals for innovative tenure housing to be built on these sites.

Local Area Planning: Creating Neighbourhoods Where People Want to Live

The City's LAP process is the key tool that the City has to ensure that neighbourhoods remain healthy and places where people want to invest, become homeowners, and put down roots.

The purpose of an LAP is to maintain the quality, safety, and viability of a neighbourhood and to encourage the renewal and re-development of private and public property. Residents work with each other to create an LAP for their community that will address issues of concern, build on strengths, and make their neighbourhood a more desirable place to live and do business. Recommendations related to housing are often included in LAPs.

The City monitors all neighbourhoods to identify which neighbourhoods are experiencing, or are at risk of experiencing, socio-economic challenges or land use

issues. These neighbourhoods go through an LAP process that sets out objectives and policies to guide the growth and development of the neighbourhood. The Neighbourhood Planning Section is in the process of updating the Neighbourhood Monitoring Report and will bring forward an update later in 2014.

Proposed Targets and Funding Allocation for 2015

Recommended Housing Targets and Budget Allocation for the Affordable Housing Reserve for 2015

	Proposed Annual Target (minimum)	Proposed City Funding
Administration of Housing Business Plan		\$227,000
Business Planning Services (SHIP Contract)		Up to \$115,000
Affordable Rental and Transitional Housing	50 units	\$829,800
Supplemental Land Cost Differential Incentive for affordable rental housing projects in areas where there is a low concentration	0	0
Secondary Suites	30 units	\$20,000
Purpose Built Rental	200 units	Incremental tax abatement and Provincial funding
Affordable Ownership	100 units	\$58,200 small units (already committed), Property tax redirection, builder funding and Provincial funding
Entry-Level Ownership	100 units	Equity Loan Financing and provincial financing
Total	480 units	\$1,250,000

Option1

	Proposed Annual Target (minimum)	Proposed City Funding
Administration of Housing Business Plan		\$227,000
Business Planning Services (SHIP Contract)		Up to \$115,000
Affordable Rental and Transitional Housing	70 units	\$1,029,800
Supplemental Land Cost Differential Incentive of up to 5 percent for affordable rental housing projects in areas where there is a low concentration		\$300,000
Secondary Suites	30 units	\$20,000
Purpose Built Rental	200 units	Incremental tax abatement and Provincial funding
Affordable Ownership	100 units (including 10 units for large families)	\$58,200 small units (already committed), \$250,000 large units, Property tax redirection, builder funding and Provincial funding
Entry-Level Ownership	100 units	Equity Loan Financing and provincial financing
Total	500 units	\$2,000,000

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 26, 2014
SUBJECT: Jack Adilman Capital Grant Fund Awards 2014
FILE NO.: CK 1870-25 and RS 1860-23

RECOMMENDATION: that a copy of this report be forwarded to City Council for information.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the funding support, from the Jack Adilman Capital Grant Fund (Jack Adilman Fund), awarded for the period of January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2015.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Jack Adilman Fund, administered by the Community Development Division, provides funding to non-profit amateur sport organizations in Saskatoon. Funding is provided for capital expenditures, asset acquisition, or one-time special circumstances that meet a significant and demonstrated need for the Saskatoon amateur sport community.
2. For the grant intake, covering projects to be carried out in 2014 and 2015, 13 applications were received requesting \$480,268.00 of support for projects worth \$1,451,805.86.
3. An independent adjudication committee awarded a total of \$157,030 to 9 sport organizations for their 2014 and 2015 projects.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the City of Saskatoon's (City) Strategic Goal of Quality of Life by ensuring citizens have access to facilities and programs that promote active living and bring people together; and by supporting community-building through direct investment, community development expertise, and support to volunteers on civic boards, committees, and community associations.

BACKGROUND

Jack Adilman (1920 to 1992) was a prominent businessman, sportsman, and tireless supporter of amateur sport in Saskatoon. In August 2007, the City was identified as one of several beneficiaries of the Jack Adilman Estate. The Estate, managed by a trust, provides the City with a share of investment income through annual payments. It was Jack Adilman's wish that the City use the money to help support amateur sport in Saskatoon.

In September 2007, in order to manage the Jack Adilman Fund, the City established an account similar to a reserve account under the category of donations and bequests. The bequest stated that funds received by the City, from the Adilman Estate, are to be used for the advancement of amateur sport at a recreational level within Saskatoon, through the establishment of the Jack Adilman Fund.

At its December 14, 2009 meeting, City Council considered Clause 5, Report No. 18 - 2009, of the Planning and Operations Committee, and resolved:

“that the Jack Adilman Fund Capital Grant Program for community sport projects, as outlined in the report of the General Manager, Community Services Department, dated November 23, 2009, be approved”.

In April 2013 City Council approved the recommendation to wind-up the life benefit trust element of the Jack Adilman Estate in order to reap some tax benefits, and ensure that a larger amount of the capital was retained. In doing so, this protects the City’s share of the capital and the City is able to ensure the terms of the Jack Adilman trust are preserved in perpetuity.

The purpose of this report is to announce the recipients of the Jack Adilman Fund for grant applications received by the December 16, 2013, deadline.

REPORT

The Jack Adilman Fund

In keeping with the terms of Jack Adilman’s Will, the Administration developed a granting program that allocates funds for the advancement of amateur sport at the recreational level, within Saskatoon, for projects that would not otherwise be funded by the City. Specifically, projects must be one of the following:

- 1) capital expenditures;
- 2) asset acquisition; or
- 3) a one-time special circumstance grant to meet a significant and demonstrated need for the Saskatoon amateur sport community.

The awarded contributions from the Jack Adilman Fund must not exceed 75 percent of the cost of the project.

The 2014 to 2015 Grant Intake

As of the fall of 2013, the Jack Adilman Fund had a balance of \$235,167.49, so the Administration issued a call to local sporting organizations, for project grant applications. At the December 16, 2013 deadline, 13 applications were received requesting \$480,268.00 of support for projects worth \$1,451,805.86.

All project grant applications were reviewed by an independent adjudication committee, which was established in accordance with the terms of the Will. Applications were assessed using the following criteria:

- 1) demonstrated community need;

- 2) community impact (e.g. numbers of people positively affected, how this will assist the organization to increase or improve participation in sport in Saskatoon, demographics of people using the facility or equipment);
- 3) quality and strength of the project;
- 4) partnership agreements where appropriate;
- 5) demonstrated community stakeholder support for the project and involvement in the project;
- 6) assessment of the business plan for the project that includes all funding sources, and expenses; and
- 7) assessment of the project management plan that includes realistic work schedules, time lines, programming, research, and evaluation.

2014 to 2015 Awards

A total of \$157,030 was awarded to the following sport organizations:

- 1) Marian Gymnastics Club Inc. – for asset acquisition – \$14,650;
- 2) Mayfair Lawn Bowling Club – for facility upgrade – \$10,000;
- 3) Saskatoon Amateur Softball Association – for asset acquisition – \$14,335;
- 4) Saskatoon Cricket Association Inc. – for facility upgrade – \$11,250;
- 5) Saskatoon District Sports Council – for asset acquisition – \$11,470;
- 6) Saskatoon Fencing Club – for facility upgrades - \$7,400;
- 7) Saskatoon Lions Speedskating Club – for asset acquisition – \$57,400;
- 8) Saskatoon Racing Canoe Club – for asset acquisition – \$18,525; and
- 9) Saskatoon Ultimate Disc Sport Society – for asset acquisition – \$12,000.

Each of these organizations has received confirmation, in writing, about their grant award and notification that all projects must be completed by December 31, 2015.

In order to continue to support major projects that will have a significant impact on the sport community, the Administration, in consultation with the adjudication committee, has determined that the next call for applications to the Jack Adilman Fund will take place once the reserve contains over \$150,000. Of note, the balance in the reserve, after the above noted grant awards, will be approximately \$78,000.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Community Development Division will promote the results through a Public Service Announcement and posting on the City's website.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Written by: Kathy Allen, Arts and Grants Consultant

Reviewed by: “Lynne Lacroix”
Lynne Lacroix
Director of Community Development

Approved by: “Randy Grauer”
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: “March 26, 2014”

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

S:\Reports\CD\2014\P&O Jack Adilman Capital Grant Fund Awards 2014\kt

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 14, 2014
SUBJECT: 2014 Saskatchewan Lotteries Community Grant Program Results
FILE NO.: CK. 1860-19 and RS. 1870-2-6

RECOMMENDATION: that a copy of this report be forwarded to City Council for information.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the funding support awarded for the period 2014 to 2015 in the Saskatchewan Lotteries Community Grant Program (Community Grant Program).

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Community Grant Program, administered by the Community Development Division, in partnership with Saskatchewan Lotteries, provides funding to non-profit groups offering sport, culture, and recreation programs in Saskatoon.
2. An adjudication committee recommended funding for 85 eligible projects, with \$370,000 being allocated to the approved projects.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the City of Saskatoon's (City) Strategic Goal of Quality of Life by ensuring citizens have access to facilities and programs that promote active living and bring people together; and by supporting community-building through direct investment, community development expertise, and support to volunteers on civic boards, committees, and community associations.

BACKGROUND

The City is accountable to the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund for the administration of the Community Grant Program. On behalf of the City, the Community Services Department ensures that the allocated funds are distributed as intended to community organizations registered under the *Saskatchewan Non-Profit Corporations Act*, and recognized by the Community Services Department as providing programs in sport, culture, and recreation.

In August 1997, City Council approved integration of the administration of the Cultural Participation Grant with the Community Grant Program, with allocation priorities to be the same as those of the lottery-funded programs. Likewise, in 1999, City Council approved that the recreation component of the Assistance to Community Groups Cash Grant be deleted and integrated with the Community Grant Program.

At its October 16, 2007 meeting, the Planning and Operations Committee approved the following local priorities for allocating Saskatoon's portion of the Community Grant Program and the City's Cultural Participation Grant for 2008 (and in subsequent years):

- a) economically challenged (low income);
- b) new Canadians;
- c) older adults;
- d) persons with a disability;
- e) single-parent families; and
- f) youth at risk.

When the October 2007 report was presented to City Council to seek approval of the local priorities for grant allocation, Aboriginal people were not included on this priority list because the Community Initiatives Fund had a dedicated Urban Aboriginal Grant Program (UAGP). In 2013, the UAGP was discontinued.

At its October 15, 2013 meeting, the Planning and Operations Committee approved the following revisions:

- a) increase the maximum granting level to \$10,000;
- b) include Aboriginal people on the list of program priorities; and
- c) use the term "newcomers" instead of "new Canadians".

REPORT

Funding Provisions

For the grant period April 1, 2014, to March 31, 2015, the City received an allocation of \$351,059 from the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund for sport, culture, and recreation. The amount was augmented by funding allocated from the City's annual operating budget, in the amount of \$9,141 from the Community Grant Reserve, and an additional \$9,800 from the recreation component of the Assistance to Community Groups Cash Grant Program, bringing the total funds available to \$370,000.

Recommended Funding for Eligible Projects

The Community Services Department received 118 Community Grant Applications, seeking \$809,859 in total. A committee was formed to adjudicate applications, and it was recommended that funding for 85 eligible projects, with \$370,000 being allocated to the projects, be approved. Funding is awarded based on an applicant's ability to meet program criteria. In some cases, less funding is awarded than is requested.

An analysis of the approved projects shows that these 85 community organizations will leverage an estimated \$1.2 million in self-generated revenues, while their programs will serve an estimated 318,415 participants. The community programs and projects are impressive and range from neighbourhood events that help build understanding between cultures, to beginner recreation programs for children in need. The projects being funded by the Community Grant Program for the period from April 1, 2014, to March 31, 2015, are outlined in Attachment 1.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Community Development Division will promote the results through a Public Service Announcement, as well as posting on the City website.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENT

1. 2014 Community Grant Awards

Written by: Kathy Allen, Arts and Grants Consultant

Reviewed by: “Lynne Lacroix”
Lynne Lacroix
Director of Community Development

Approved by: “Randy Grauer”
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: “March 23, 2014”

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

2014 Community Grant Awards

Organization	Grant Awarded
Adelaide Park-Churchill Community Association	\$3,500.00
AKA Artist-Run	\$6,500.00
Autism Services of Saskatoon Inc.	\$5,000.00
Avalon Community Association	\$2,500.00
Brevoort Park Community Association	\$500.00
Bridge City Needle Arts Guild	\$500.00
Buena Vista Community Association	\$2,500.00
Canadian Mental Health Association	\$3,000.00
Caswell Community Association	\$10,000.00
Children's Discovery Museum on the Saskatchewan	\$5,000.00
College Park Recreation Association	\$2,000.00
Community Living Assoc.Saskatoon Inc.CLASI	\$6,000.00
Confederation Park Community Association	\$6,350.00
Cosmopolitan Industries	\$5,000.00
Dark Bridges Film Festival Inc.	\$5,000.00
Dundonald Community Association	\$2,500.00
East College Park Community Association	\$2,500.00
Elmwood Residences Inc.	\$5,000.00
Epilepsy Saskatoon Inc.	\$5,000.00
Family Service Saskatoon	\$8,000.00
Free Flow DanceTheatre Company	\$6,000.00
Global Gathering Place	\$6,000.00
Greystone Community Association	\$4,000.00
Hampton Village Community Association	\$2,500.00
Heritage Festival of Saskatoon Inc.	\$5,000.00
International Women of Saskatoon IWS Inc.	\$4,000.00
Juniper Housing Corporation	\$4,000.00
King George Community Association Corp.	\$4,000.00
La Communauté des Africains Francophones de la Saskatchewan	\$3,500.00
La Federation des Francophones de Saskatoon	\$6,500.00
La Troupe du Jour	\$5,000.00
Lakeridge Community Association	\$500.00
Lakeview Community Association	\$3,000.00
Lawson Heights Community Association	\$1,500.00
Light of the Prairies Society Inc.	\$4,000.00
Massey Place Community Association	\$2,000.00
Meadowgreen Community Association	\$2,500.00
MoSo Conference Incorporated	\$5,000.00
Mount Royal Community Association	\$3,000.00
MS Society of Canada, Sask. Div.	\$6,500.00
North Park/Richmond Heights Community Association	\$3,500.00
Northern Sask. International Children's Festival Inc.	\$10,000.00
Nutana Community Association	\$5,000.00
PAVED Arts	\$6,000.00
Persephone Theatre	\$8,000.00
Pleasant Hill Community Association	\$6,000.00
Queen Elizabeth Exhibition Haultain Community Assoc.	\$3,500.00
Radius Community Centre for Education and Training	\$2,500.00
Ritornello Chamber Music Festival	\$6,000.00
River Heights Community Association	\$2,000.00
Riversdale Community Association	\$4,000.00
Rosewood Community Association	\$1,700.00

2014 Community Grant Awards

Sage Hill Writing Experience Inc.	\$2,500.00
Sask. Archaeological Society	\$6,000.00
Sask. Assoc. for the Rehabilitation of the Brain Injured (SARBI)	\$5,000.00
Saskatchewan Blind Sports Association	\$5,000.00
Saskatchewan Intercultural Association Inc.	\$5,000.00
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival	\$7,000.00
Saskatchewan Native Theatre Company	\$6,150.00
Saskatchewan Senior Fitness Association	\$4,000.00
Saskatchewan Wheelchair Sports Association	\$6,000.00
Saskatchewan Writers' Guild	\$3,000.00
Saskatoon Blues Society	\$6,000.00
Saskatoon Community Youth Arts Programming	\$7,000.00
Saskatoon Composers' Performance Society Inc.	\$7,000.00
Saskatoon Downtown Youth Centre Inc. (EGADZ)	\$5,000.00
Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre	\$5,000.00
Saskatoon Summer Players	\$5,500.00
Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan	\$4,000.00
Silverspring Community Association	\$500.00
Silverwood Heights Community Association	\$500.00
Sistema Saskatoon Music Initiative	\$5,000.00
Stonebridge Community Association	\$3,000.00
SUM Theatre Corp.	\$10,000.00
Sutherland Forest Grove Community Association	\$1,500.00
Tamarack Foundation	\$10,000.00
The MIX Artists' Collective	\$4,500.00
the Third Avenue Centre Inc.	\$3,000.00
The Word on the Street	\$7,000.00
Wanuskewin Heritage Park	\$5,000.00
Westview Heights Community Association	\$2,000.00
Wildwood Community Association	\$500.00
Willowgrove/University Heights Community Association	\$500.00
Young Women's Christian Association	\$2,300.00
Youth Media Workshop International Inc.	\$2,500.00
Total	\$370,000.00

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 19, 2014
SUBJECT: Communications to Council
From: David Durkin
Date: December 10, 2013
Subject: Commemoration for the Late Nelson Mandela
FILE NO.: CK. 205-5, x CK. 100-10 and RS. 205-1

RECOMMENDATION: that a copy of this report be forwarded to City Council and the Cultural Diversity and Race Relations Advisory Committee for information.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

This report provides an update on the activities already underway and being planned in response to a letter received by City Council requesting that City Council proclaim July 18, 2014, as Nelson Mandela International Day and requesting information about what the City of Saskatoon (City) of was doing to honour the life of Nelson Mandela (see Attachment 1).

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Since the death of Nelson Mandela, a number of activities and initiatives commemorating his passing have already happened. More activities are being planned to be undertaken in 2014 by the Cultural Diversity and Race Relations (CDRR) Coordinator and the broader community.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The initiatives noted in this report, plus the work of the CDRR Advisory Committee and CDRR Coordinator, are most closely connected to the Strategic Goals of Continuous Improvement and Quality of Life. The long-term strategies include offering an inclusive workplace that embraces diverse backgrounds and supports community building through direct investment, community development expertise, and support to volunteers in the community.

BACKGROUND

At its January 6, 2014 meeting, City Council considered a letter with respect to the death of Nelson Mandela. City Council passed a motion that the matter be referred to the Administration and the CDRR Committee to consider and report on a form of commemoration in recognition of the late Nelson Mandela.

REPORT

On December 6, 2013, people around the world responded to the news that Nelson Mandela, South Africa's first black president and anti-apartheid icon, had passed away.

Activities Commemorating the Late Nelson Mandela

The City's recognition of Nelson Mandela's passing was a customary act of flying the flag at half mast in an expression of honour and collective sorrow.

A number of inquiries were made to various departments of the City, asking how else the City was going to honour the life of the iconic world leader, including requests for proclamations, books of condolences, statues, etc.

Shortly after the passing of Mr. Mandela, a letter dated December 10, 2013, requested that the City adopt the example of other cities by recognizing July 18 as Nelson Mandela International Day.

At its December 16, 2013 meeting, City Council approved a request, put forward by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, to proclaim July 18, 2014, as Nelson Mandela International Day.

To help celebrate Black History Month, on February 28, the Continental African Community of Saskatoon hosted an event as a tribute to Nelson Mandela. His Worship represented the City at this event, and the Administration provided grant support for this event.

With March being proclaimed CDRR month, the CDRR Committee and Coordinator have also incorporated a tribute to the life, work, and legacy of the late Nelson Mandela at all activities being hosted during March. During the March 3 opening ceremonies for CDRR Month, a tribute to Nelson Mandela was shared by John Parry, the Prairies Representative to the National Board of the United Nations Association in Canada. On March 21, a short visual presentation on Mandela's inspiring life was shown during the Living In Harmony Awards to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. This short presentation was followed by a description linking Mandela's messages to the outcome statements in CDRR Policy No. C10-023 that guide the work of the CDRR Committee and Coordinator.

Next Steps

As the July 18 Nelson Mandela International Day approaches, the CDRR Coordinator will work closely with the Public and Catholic School divisions and community organizations to engage and offer potential opportunities to the student body and/or clients with issues regarding racism and discrimination. The CDRR Coordinator will encourage participation and collaborative involvement in activities.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Members of the public and/or special interests groups, looking to engage in various collaborative activities in their planning and outcomes to commemorate Nelson Mandela

and to address race relations in Saskatoon, can inquire about working in partnership with ongoing initiatives of the CDRR Coordinator. Also, members of the CDRR Committee are encouraging community-based organizations to organize and host cultural diversity community events throughout the year. This year, there will be a special emphasis on events or activities to honor Nelson Mandela.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The communication plan for sharing information about community activities being planned for Nelson Mandela International Day will be publicized through Public Service Announcements, the CDRR monthly calendar of events, and will be posted on the City's website under "C" for Cultural Diversity.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENT

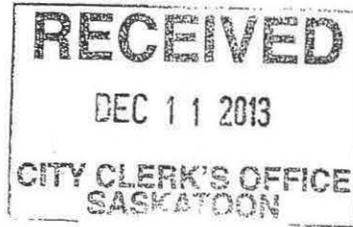
1. Letter from David Durkin dated December 10, 2013

Written by: Becky Sasakamoose-Kuffner
Cultural Diversity and Race Relations Coordinator

Reviewed by: "Lynne Lacroix"
Lynne Lacroix
Director of Community Development

Approved by: "Randy Grauer"
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: "March 30, 2014"

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager



1145 Avenue L. So.
Saskatoon S7M 1Z7
December 10, 2013

AI)

Initiative regarding: **Nelson Mandela International Day**

To The Mayor and Council:

On Monday December 9 I phoned to the mayor's office to see what the City of Saskatoon was doing to honour the life of Nelson Mandela and was disappointed to find out that the City was not doing anything.

Today I saw in the Saskatoon *Star Phoenix* (page 3) that Hillcrest Memorial Gardens was having a memorial for Mr. Mandela. Fine, I thought, good for them, but that is a private company and as such does not reflect a public City response. I noticed in the article by Hannah Spray that Brenda Zeman had asked City Hall to host a book of condolence for Nelson Mandela. I remember that such a book was opened for Lady Diana and for Jack Layton. In this article I learned that the City was flying its flags at half-mast but that was all. Again, I was disappointed. By then I had confirmed that city halls in other Western Canadian cities had opened books of condolence.

I am left wondering why the mayor and council and the Committee on Cultural Diversity and Race Relations have been silent on the passing of Nelson Mandela.

In closing I would ask that the City of Saskatoon follow the wonderful example of the Mayor of Prince Albert and recognize July 18, 2014 as **Nelson Mandela International Day**. I refer you to the article in the Prince Albert *Daily Herald* from December 9. Note that it explains the City of Prince Albert is following the lead of the United Nations and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

P.S. WOULD LIKE ^{TO} SPEAK
AND ~~BE~~ READ ^{this} INTO
MINUTES OF JAN 6th/14
MEETING.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Durkin".

David Durkin

PH 306 653 5597

DEC 11/13

TO: Secretary, Planning and Operations Committee
FROM: General Manager, Community Services Department
DATE: March 25, 2014
SUBJECT: Year-End Report – Social Development Section Initiatives – 2013
FILE NO.: CK. 430-34 and RS. 430-8

RECOMMENDATION: that a copy of this report be forwarded to City Council for information.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the initiatives undertaken through the Social Development Section of the Community Development Division during 2013.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Community Development Division, Community Services Department, is involved in a number of external social planning initiatives and partnership tables within the community that contribute to enhanced quality of life and safety for residents.
2. The City's Graffiti Management Program continues to be a partnership between internal and external stakeholders to address the impact of graffiti in our community.
3. The Leisure Access Program provides needed access to recreational opportunities for low-income residents of Saskatoon. There was a small decrease in usage of this program in 2013, as compared to 2012.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The initiatives in this report support the Strategic Goal of Quality of Life for our citizens and ensuring Saskatoon is a welcoming people place. The Crime/Gang Reduction Strategy and the Graffiti Reduction Strategy align with the ten-year strategic priority of reducing and preventing crime and provides protective services in the downtown core and neighbourhoods. The Urban Aboriginal Strategy aligns with the four-year strategic priority of developing partnerships and programs with Aboriginal organizations that will assist in enhancing economic, employment, and training opportunities. The Leisure Access Program aligns with the long-term strategic priority of ensuring that existing and future leisure centres and other recreational facilities are accessible physically and financially and meet community needs. The Saskatoon Collaborative Funders Partnership aligns with the long-term strategy of building capacity within the community to address a broad range of issues and build consensus around collaborative responses.

BACKGROUND

The Community Development Division, Community Services Department, is involved in a number of community social planning initiatives and partnership tables within the community. The involvement of the City in these initiatives provides opportunities to link and share resources and expertise with other community and government partners to address complex community issues. Today, social problems cut across sectors and boundaries, so solutions have to be flexible and comprehensive. These issues emphasize the need for multisectoral collaborations that bring people and organizations together to tackle problems from many different fronts at once.

REPORT

External Community Partnership Tables

A. Saskatoon Collaborative Funders Partnership (SCFP)

The City is one of three community funders that have collaborated for the past number of years in the area of funding and supports to community-based organizations within Saskatoon. The funding partners include:

- 1) City of Saskatoon – Social Services Grant;
- 2) Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Saskatoon Urban Aboriginal Strategy (UAS); and
- 3) The United Way of Saskatoon and Area – Community Initiatives Fund.

In addition, the Saskatoon Regional Intersectoral Committee (RIC) participates in the SCFP through the involvement of the Saskatoon RIC Coordinator.

In 2013, the City's total contribution to the SCFP was \$938,490. This support is through the Assistance to Community Groups – Cash Grant Social program, of which \$470,700 was in the form of cash and \$467,790 was in the form of tax abatements. This funding provided support to over 50 human service, community-based organizations in Saskatoon through the collaborative granting process.

Another priority for the SCFP in 2013 was a project to conduct a baseline assessment of the capacity of community-based organizations and funders in the community with respect to outcome measures and evaluation. The first phase of this project included an assessment of the current level of outcome measurement capacity in the sector, to build interest in the project and to generate recommended next steps. For this project, outcome measurement means the process through which community-based organizations use evidence to track how their services make a difference in the lives of the people they serve. The results of the first phase of this project are outlined in Attachment 1. The SCFP is currently working on implementing the recommendations of the first phase and expects to have that work completed by May 2014.

B. Saskatoon Crime/Gang Reduction Strategy

The City's involvement with the Saskatoon Crime/Gang Reduction Strategy has been primarily in the area of prevention. A funding application has been submitted to the National Crime Prevention Centre for an early intervention/prevention project targeted to children and families considered to be at risk of gang involvement. The project is based on the Strengthening Families Program and is targeted at addressing the needs of children and families that are at risk, with the intent of intervening before the child becomes involved with the justice system. The sub-committee working on this initiative includes the Saskatoon Public School Board, the Greater Saskatoon Catholic School Board, Saskatoon Health Region, Ministry of Social Services, Saskatoon Police Services, and the City.

C. Saskatoon Poverty Reduction Partnership

Poverty is a complex problem that cannot be addressed effectively by any one agency or sector working on its own. It involves many interrelated factors, such as childcare, training, housing, and employment that need to be addressed in a strategic and coordinated way. Tackling this complexity can only be done successfully when a wide range of community partners, who are each involved with different aspects of poverty, come together in pursuit of a common vision. The City participates on the Saskatoon Poverty Reduction Partnership (SPRP), which was formed in 2010, to develop a community action plan to reduce poverty in Saskatoon. The role of the SPRP is to:

- 1) lead, organize, and facilitate;
- 2) build awareness; and
- 3) collaborate across sectors to drive possibility and prosperity in our community.

The SPRP includes representatives from government, health region, business community, faith community, community-based organizations, and first voice representatives. A brief overview of the current priorities and work of the SPRP can be found in Attachment 2.

The City is also represented at the following boards/initiatives:

- 1) EGADZ;
- 2) White Buffalo Youth Lodge Partnership;
- 3) Saskatoon Regional Intersectoral Indicators Committee;
- 4) Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Saskatoon Urban Aboriginal Strategy; and
- 5) Saskatoon HUB Steering Committee.

Graffiti Management Program

The City's Graffiti Management Program helps address the negative impact of graffiti vandalism and is focused in three broad areas of education, eradication, and enforcement. This program includes the work of the Graffiti Reduction Task Force, which has representation from the Administration, Business Improvement Districts, school boards, local utilities, and Saskatoon Police Services. Graffiti removal from civic structures and properties is the responsibility of a number of divisions within the corporation. In 2013, there were 394 reports of graffiti vandalism on civic and other public property entered into the graffiti tracker database, a 16 percent decrease from 2012. Saskatoon Fire has the responsibility for receiving public calls, with respect to graffiti, through their safety and property maintenance hotline. Calls that pertain to graffiti on public property are directed to the appropriate individuals for removal, while calls that pertain to graffiti on private property are dealt with through the property maintenance bylaw process. The following is a summary of those calls for the past seven years:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Graffiti Tags Report by Inspection Process and Safety and Property Maintenance Hotline Complaints	243	317	532	221	239	209	185
Graffiti Orders To Remedy Issued	183	179	304	144	95	93	102
Graffiti Orders To Remedy forwarded to Youthworks	94	63	105	58	33	26	34

The Administration continues to look for ways to streamline the approach to graffiti removal in the city to ensure effective and timely response to graffiti incidents on civic property.

Leisure Access Program

The Leisure Access Program ensures that opportunities for participation in recreation and leisure programs are available for all residents of Saskatoon. The program contributes to an enhanced quality of life for residents through the provision of a one-year, no cost LeisureCard to qualifying Saskatoon residents. The LeisureCard provides access to the drop-in programs at six indoor civic centres and four outdoor pools. The program also provides one free registered program, per person, per year (i.e. swimming lessons).

In 2013, there was a small decrease from 2012 in the number of cards issued (-1 percent), number of visits per year (-4.3 percent), and the total value of those visits (-4 percent). The annual average number of visits per card has remained consistent at

just over 12 visits per year. A more detailed summary of this program is found in Attachment 3.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENTS

1. Building Outcome Measurement Capacity in Saskatoon: Executive Summary
2. Saskatoon Poverty Reduction Partnership Progress Report: March 2014
3. Summary of Leisure Access Program from 2009 to 2013

Written by: Shannon Hanson, Social Development Manager

Reviewed by: “Lynne Lacroix”
Lynne Lacroix
Director of Community Development

Approved by: “Randy Grauer”
Randy Grauer, General Manager
Community Services Department
Dated: “March 30, 2014”

cc: Murray Totland, City Manager

Building Outcome Measurement Capacity in Saskatoon: Phase 1: Assessing Current Capacity and Building a Strategy



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

May 2013

Introduction

This report describes the first phase of a two-year project initiated by the Saskatoon Collaborative Funders' Partnership (SCFP). The Partnership is a collaboration among several Saskatoon organizations that provide grants to community groups. It was originally formed to streamline application processes and encourage coordination across funders. Three key members of the partnership oversaw this project. They are

- United Way of Saskatoon & Area
- City of Saskatoon
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

This project has the following key outcome objectives.

- Through increased focus, improved measurement, and a commitment to act on what it learns, the community sector in Saskatoon will make a greater impact on the lives of the people it serves.
- The community sector in Saskatoon will be better able to explain its impact to partners, donors and citizens.
- The sector will become stronger and more sustainable.

The first phase of this project was designed to assess the current level of outcome measurement capacity in the sector, and to build interest in the project. It was also designed to generate recommended next steps.

Methodology

This report is based on a series of consultations with community based organizations and funders in Saskatoon that were carried out by Taylor Newberry Consulting under the direction of SCFP. Five different funders and more than 60 people from 40 community based organizations took part. Three open information sharing / training sessions and took place. Forty-two local community based organizations completed a web-based self assessment survey designed to gather baseline information about outcome measurement capacity in the sector. Once data was gathered, 7 drop-in consultations were held to discuss findings and explore options for action. Discussions focused on the ways that improved outcome measurement could benefit the non-profit or community benefit sector, and on the most promising approaches to building capacity for outcome measurement.

For more information, please contact
Judy Shum
United Way of Saskatoon & Area
www.unitedwaysaskatoon.ca

This report was completed by
Taylor Newberry Consulting.
www.taylornewberry.ca



Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada

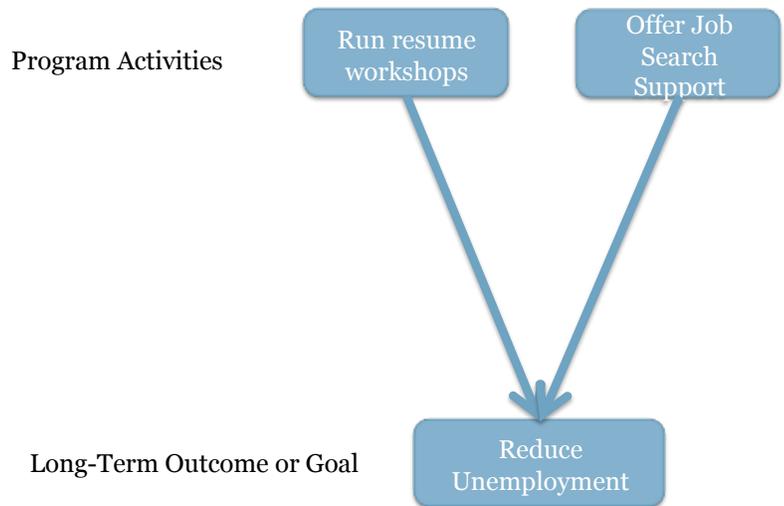


Background Information

Understanding Theories of Change

Good quality outcome measurement is only possible when there is a clear shared understanding of how a program or service is intended to make a difference in the lives of the people it serves. This clarity is normally achieved through identification of a small set of key program outcomes, using a logic model or a theory of change. A theory of change helps a CBO to focus measurement efforts on simple, short-term outcomes that are within their control. For example, a program that ultimately hopes to help people achieve stable, good quality employment might choose to measure short-term outcomes such as increased job search skills or improved self esteem.

A Theory of Change with No Clear Short-term Outcomes



Understanding Outcome Measurement

When we refer to outcome measurement in this project, we mean the process through which community based organizations use evidence to track how their services make a difference in the lives of the people they serve. The process also includes interpreting this information, using it to communicate with partners and the general public, and using it to develop plans for improving services. Although outcome measurement can be very complex, SCFP is primarily interested in simple, low-cost outcome measurement work that is carried out internally on a routine basis by program staff. This kind of measurement work focuses primarily on tracking short-term outcomes.

A Theory of Change with Clear Short Term Outcomes



Understanding Collective Impact

The complex social problems that exist in Saskatoon can't be solved by any single organization working alone. Outcome measurement is one key area where funders and CBOs in Saskatoon may be able to work together more closely and create more meaningful change. For this reason, the collective impact model was often discussed in our consultations. This model identifies shared measurement systems as one of five key elements that need to be in place for a group of partners to achieve collective impact. The other key elements are agreement on a set of shared outcomes, frequent communication among partner organizations, a willingness to coordinate different kinds of programming across organizations, and a "backbone organization" capable of supporting the partnership. These elements have informed the recommendations included in this report.

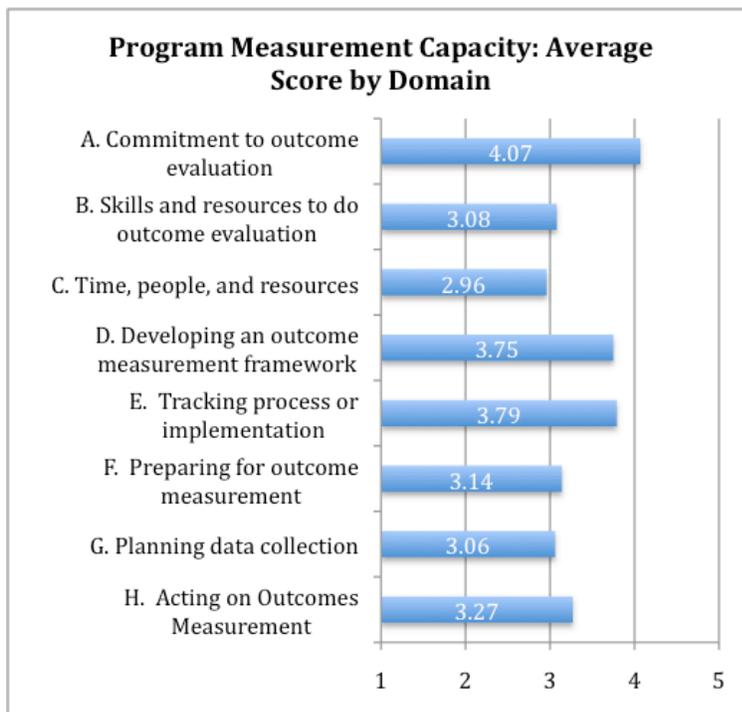
Key Findings

What is the Current Capacity to Measure Outcomes in Saskatoon?

Through this project, 42 community based organizations completed an online self-assessment. Although the results may not be representative of all local organizations, they do provide a general baseline picture of outcome measurement capacity in the sector. The self-assessment included questions on eight dimensions of outcome measurement capacity, as listed in the graph on this page. For each dimension, an average score ranging from 1 (very low capacity) to 5 (very high capacity) was calculated.

The survey findings show that most organizations appreciate the value of outcome measurement and have an interest in improving. Most are good at tracking processes (i.e., lessons learned, challenges faced, sample stories) and outputs (i.e., number of people served; number of sessions held, satisfaction ratings). However, many lack the resources and the expertise to measure outcomes. Those that do measure outcomes often do so sporadically. Few organizations measure and report outcomes on a routine, ongoing basis. Outcome measurement efforts are often driven by a need to satisfy external audiences like funders. Although organizations would

like to use evaluation findings internally, they often struggle to find the time or the expertise to translate the findings into insight and action. Very small organizations tend to have lower levels of capacity.



What Are the Challenges? What are the Needs?

Most organizations told us that their interest in outcome measurement is based on a desire to improve their programs and better meet the needs of their clients. Many also feel that better outcome measurement would help them meet the expectations of funders. When asked what they saw as the obstacles to good outcome measurement, local organizations identified several.

- The organization may have inadequate resources to do outcome measurement well
- Clients who are transient or in crisis may be unable or unwilling to provide feedback
- It may be difficult to measure the impact of programs (such as counseling or mentoring programs) that provide highly individualized services and consequently have different outcomes for each client.
- Front line staff members and board members may not “buy in” because they see evaluation as taking

time and resources away from service delivery.

- The data generated may be misunderstood by outside readers, leading to over-simplification or misrepresentation of the program and its value.
- Evaluation may be seen as intrusive or judgemental by clients
- Lack of technical skills or experience in evaluation may lead organizations to generate information that is not credible or useful.

Survey respondents are interested in a range of supports. The most common requests were:

- Money to cover the cost of designing an outcome measurement system and the cost of ongoing data collection
- Training in measurement and evaluation methods
- More consistency across funders in their expectations regarding outcome measurement.

Recommendations

The input gathered through this stage of the project suggested that there was a need for four interconnected capacity building strategies. These strategies are depicted in this graphic on this page. Recommendations focus on three of the four strategies. The fourth strategy (acting on the findings) will be explored in later stages of the project.

Reaching Clarity and Consensus on the Kind of Change We Want as a Community

Local research reports should be reviewed to identify key local issues. Key informants should be interviewed as well. The existing priorities of funders involved in the SCFP should be reviewed and compared with one another and with local research findings. Priorities of other funders, not currently members of the partnership, should also be considered if possible. Once this information is consolidated, community consultations should be held to develop a shared community impact plan.

Changing the Practise of Funders to Promote Good Measurement

Information about current and past grants should be reviewed and analyzed. This analysis should focus in particular on the intended short-term outcomes of these programs, and the reports on lessons learned and outcomes achieved. This information should be used to inform an “impact strategy analysis” that will map investments onto priority outcomes and identify areas of strength and gaps.

Once this analysis is complete, recommendations should be developed about how funder expectations regarding outcome measurement can be clarified and how reporting procedures can be improved to generate good quality evidence of outcomes while also being as short and simple as possible.

Building the Capacity of CBO's to Measure Outcomes

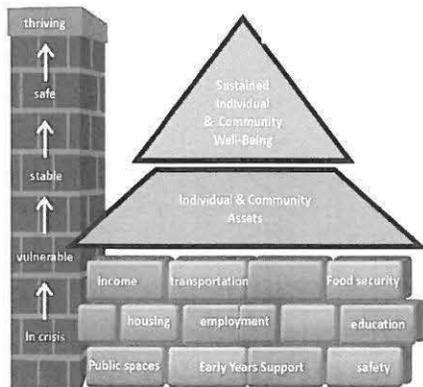
Short workshops on key topics requested by agencies should be held. Once a community impact plan is developed and funder expectations are clarified, communities of practice or learning circles should be formed around key outcomes. These groups should work together with funders to develop consistent, easy-to-use approaches to measurement of outcomes that are seen by all as important.





From Poverty to Possibility... And Prosperity

Saskatoon Poverty Reduction Partnership Progress Report: March 2014



<p>"A city that bridges" A connected & cohesive community</p> <p>Community Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountable & transparent Balance structure & flexibility Common strategic vision, plan & language Hands on, multi-sectoral collaboration High level of trust & credibility Hub for streamlined coordination & support 	<p>"Nothing about us, without us" An inclusive and diverse community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term, multi-issue focused Non-partisan Represents local voices & contexts Aligned with provincial & federal governments Upstream, preventative approach Visionary, innovative & change oriented
---	---

In 2010, the Saskatoon Poverty Reduction Partnership developed, based on Garry Loewen's work in the *Poverty Compendium of Poverty Reduction Strategies and Frameworks (2009)*, a description of a *framework of change* illustrating how and where change, or improvements may occur. This framework is best illustrated in the form of a house, with each structural element representing a specific area of focus.

Strategic Focus of Action Groups

- Business Community Engagement
- Faith Based Community Engagement
- USask Policy Engagement
- Building Awareness and Community Engagement
- First Nations & Métis Community

Highlights

- SPRP hired a PT Community Partnership Facilitator to manage the collaborative growth of the partnership. (Contact: colleen.christopherson.cote@gov.sk.ca)
- The Business Engagement Action Group is investigating an on-line social enterprise tool, to improve communications, create opportunities to share best practices, to develop understanding about poverty issues and determine how they impact business growth (ROI).
- SPRP is working to build capacity to address a spectrum of actions associated with poverty reduction, to create systems that encourage and empower people
- The Building Awareness Action Group launched a 'Costs of Poverty' Communications Campaign (March 10 - 15). The campaign focuses on the need for a provincial comprehensive poverty reduction plan. Check out the video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uT0IacXXZ_Y Check out the website: <http://www.povertycosts.ca>
- SPRP is re-engaged with the Vibrant Communities (Tamarack), contributing to the Municipal Monitoring, Living Wage and Cities Reducing Poverty committees. The Community Partnership Facilitator will be attending the March 25-27, 2014 "Gathering of Cities Reducing Poverty" in Toronto. The SPRP is also involved in sponsoring the next "Evaluating Community Impact: Capturing and Making Sense of Community Outcomes" Event in Winnipeg.
- SPRP members continue to support and participate in the Plan To End Homelessness and Housing First Initiatives http://www.unitedwaysaskatoon.ca/me/uploads/2014/02/P2EHomelessness_NewsletterVolume1.pdf

Next Steps

- In June, SPRP will be engaged in a strategic planning process to ensure its priorities are consistent with SRIC, to develop a long-term work plan and associated evaluations, and to identify emerging issues that are critical to a comprehensive poverty reduction plan.
- Potential emergent areas: Food Security, Transportation and Early Years Support

Summary of Leisure Access Program from 2009 to 2013

Year	Leisure Access Cards Issued	Leisure Access Cards No. of Visits	Childminding No. Of Visits	No. Of Registered Programs	Dollar Value of Leisure Access Visits*	Percent of Overall Visits Indoor Facilities	Percent of Overall Visits Outdoor Pools
2009	5,408	45,139	1,700	182	\$230,459	6.73	11.39
2010	6,392	73,428	2,464	254	\$359,658	8.73	9.85
2011	7,752	86,531	2,552	324	\$492,724	10.72	11.59
2012	7,263	92,797	3,686	263	\$566,984	11.46	10.42
2013	7,196	89,521	4,040	271	\$554,022	11.59	9.84

*The dollar value attributable to leisure access visits is calculated at 85 percent of the cash value of visits.

**It should be noted that Shaw Civic Centre opened in the fall of 2009, and therefore, the 2010 numbers show the first full year impact of this additional site.

Summary by Facility for 2013 (Includes Childminding)

Indoor Facility	Admissions Paid	Admissions Leisure Access	Outdoor Pool	Admissions Paid	Admissions Leisure Access
Cosmo	3,479	2,469	George Ward	17,312	1,138
HBAC	75,170	14,213	Lathey	17,675	915
Lakewood	148,150	17,455	Mayfair	13,158	1,910
Lawson	85,418	6,700	Riversdale	23,447	3,849
SFH	141,473	11,952			
Shaw	194,514	32,266			
Terry Fox Track	2,795	294			
Cosmo Arena	3,395	400			
Total	654,394	85,749	Total	71,592	7,812

His Worship the Mayor and City Council
The City of Saskatoon

REPORT
of the
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Composition of Committee

Councillor T. Paulsen, Chair
Councillor D. Hill
Councillor A. Iwanchuk
Councillor Z. Jeffries
Councillor E. Olauson

1. **2013 Annual Report – Advisory Committee on Animal Control
(File No. CK. 430-63)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Attached is a copy of the 2013 Annual Report of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control, dated March 27, 2014.

Your Committee has reviewed the report with the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control and the Administration and is forwarding it to City Council for information.

2. **Enquiry – Former Councillor M. Heidt (May 25, 2010)
Possible Extension of Claypool Drive
(File No. CK. 6000-1)**

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Attached is a report of the General Manager, Transportation and Utilities Department dated March 3, 2014 providing an update on the construction of Claypool Drive which will extend to Neault Road as development of the Blairmore Sector proceeds.

Report No. 6-2014
Monday, April 14, 2014
Administration and Finance Committee
Page 2

Your Committee has reviewed this report with the Administration and is forwarding it to City Council for information.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor T. Paulsen, Chair

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Administration and Finance Committee
FROM: Advisory Committee on Animal Control
DATE: March 27, 2014
SUBJECT: 2013 Annual Report - Advisory Committee on Animal Control
FILE NO.: CK. 430-63

RECOMMENDATION: that the report be submitted to City Council as information.

BACKGROUND:

The mandate of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control is to advise City Council, through the Administration and Finance Committee, on all policy matters relating to animal services in the community. This annual report is in keeping with the requirement of City Council to report on its activities for the previous year.

2013 MEMBERSHIP:

The Advisory committee on Animal Control has a membership of 10. The following were appointed and reappointed to the Advisory Committee on Animal Control for 2013:

Councillor Zach Jeffries
Ms. Diane Bentley, Chair
Ms. Maggie Sim, Representative of Saskatoon Public Health; Vice Chair
Ms. Rebecca Wood, Representative of SPCA
Dr. Michael Powell, Representative of Saskatoon Academy of Veterinary Practitioners
Dr. Duncan Hockley, Representative of Western College of Veterinary Medicine
(Appointed in September 2013)
Ms. Shirley Ross
Ms. Andrea Ziegler (Appointed in March 2013)
Ms. Cassandra Hovdestad
Dr. Edward Hudson (Appointed in March 2013)

In addition to these members, the Committee receives information and advice from the following individuals:

Open Space Consultant Mark Campbell
Solicitor Derek Kowalski
Municipal Prosecutor Debbie Patterson (retired September of 2013)
Inspector Dave Hays, Saskatoon Police Service
Urban Forestry Superintendent Geoff McLeod (Jeff Boone attending meetings on Mr. McLeod's behalf as of June 2013)

**2013 Annual Report
Advisory Committee on Animal Control**

Ms. Tiffany Koback, Shelter Manager, Saskatoon S.P.C.A.
Ms. Eva Alexandrovici, President, Saskatoon Animal Control Agency

The Advisory Committee met 7 times in 2013. The meeting scheduled in February was cancelled.

REPORT:

REFERRALS AND REQUESTS:

City Council referred a letter to the Committee from Ms. R. Butcher in September 2013. Ms. Butcher was invited to the November meeting of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control. In her presentation to the Committee, Ms. Butcher expressed her deep concern for a neighborhood pet that was chained in a back yard and appeared to be in distress. She was sincerely concerned for any pet left in yards in similar circumstances.

The Committee discussed this issue at length and resolved that the Administration provide more information on animal welfare. This issue is on-going.

Court Reports:

The Committee reviewed court reports on a monthly basis as prepared by the Bylaw Enforcement Officer. Explanation and clarification was provided by the Office of the City Solicitor. A summary of these reports is attached.
(Attachment 1).

OPEN SPACE CONSULTANT UPDATES:

This year has been a year of transition and learning as jurisdiction changed from Corporate Services to Community Services. Monthly updates were provided by the Open Space Consultant and included issues such as:

- 1) Designation of South West Off leash area (formerly Montgomery)
- 2) Maintenance, garbage collection and signage at off leash areas
- 3) Licensing strategies
- 4) Marketing plan
- 5) Review of barking dog complaints

**2013 Annual Report
Advisory Committee on Animal Control**

- 6) Animal control and City growth; and
- 7) Involvement of existing and new off leash user groups

2013 INITIATIVES:

In June of 2011, the Animal Bite Awareness Campaign was initiated. This is a major project, with significant hours of participation from the Advisory Committee, Public Health and the College of Veterinary Medicine. The incidences of animal bites continues to rise and is of serious concern for the Committee. As such, this initiative will remain ongoing.

Arising from this campaign was the issue of rabies vaccinations and what programs are in effect in other jurisdictions to encourage vaccination including how these programs are administered and monitored. Concerns were raised regarding the cost of mandatory rabies vaccination and the potential negative effect on licensing compliance. A sub-committee was formed to report back to the Advisory Committee. Attachment 2.

In May, the Committee discussed concerns raised regarding the transport of dogs in truck beds. The discussion involved safety to the animal as well as motorists and pedestrians. The matter of enforcement was also brought forward. A review of practice, bylaws and penalties from other Canadian cities was received and discussed. A recommendation to forward this report the Administration and Finance Committee was made Attachment 3.

2014 INITIATIVES:

The Advisory Committee will continue to provide advice to City Council on any policy matter relating to Animal Services in the City of Saskatoon as requested.

The three initiatives that are presently before the Committee remain ongoing for 2014.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 2013 Annual Court Report, Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions, City of Saskatoon, Office of the City Solicitor.
2. Interim Rabies Vaccination Report to ACAC.

**2013 Annual Report
Advisory Committee on Animal Control**

3. Transport of Dogs in Truck Beds/Open-Top Cargo Areas.

Written by: Ms. Diane Bentley, Chair

Approved by: “Diane Bentley”
Ms. Diane Bentley, Chair
Advisory Committee on Animal Control
Dated: March 27, 2014

Office of the City Solicitor
2013 ANNUAL COURT REPORT
 Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Dog at Large	7	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	3	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$300.00 + \$50.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large	5	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large			4	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived	5	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	4	\$200.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	1	\$200.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	4	\$200.00 surcharge waived	6	\$200.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large				\$150.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large			1	\$150.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	71	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	43	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$100.00 + \$40.00 surcharge	2	\$100.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	30	\$100.00 surcharge waived	19	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	1	\$75.00 + \$40.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large	3	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge	20	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	3	\$50.00 surcharge waived	11	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Dog with No License			3	\$350.00 surcharge waived
Dog with No License	3	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge		\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog with No License	8	\$300.00 surcharge waived	2	\$300.00 surcharge waived
Dog with No License	51	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	49	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog with No License	50	\$250.00 surcharge waived	36	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog with No License			1	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Dog Fail to Wear ID	1	\$150.00 + \$50.00 surcharge		
Dog Fail to Wear ID	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog Fail to Wear ID	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived	2	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Dog Fail to Wear ID	3	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge		
Dog Fail to Wear ID	6	\$50.00 surcharge waived	2	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Dog Fail to Wear ID			4	\$30.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog Fail to Wear ID	1	\$30.00 surcharge waived		\$30.00 surcharge waived

Office of the City Solicitor
2013 ANNUAL COURT REPORT

Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon

Convictions/Orders	2011		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Dog Create Nuisance in Park			2	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog Not Permitted in Park			3	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog Not Permitted in Park			1	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Fail to Remove Excrement	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Fail to Remove Excrement			1	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Barking/Howling (Nuisance)	2	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Barking/Howling (Nuisance)	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived		
Barking/Howling (Nuisance)			1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Barking/Howling (Nuisance)				\$50.00 surcharge waived
Dangerous Dog (charge)			2	\$500.00 + \$80.00 surcharge Order for Destruction
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$500.00 surcharge waived
Dangerous Dog (charge)	1	\$325.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued		
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order for Destruction Issued
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Dangerous Dog (charge)	10	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued	13	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Dangerous Dog (charge)			2	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order for Destruction
Dangerous Dog (charge)			2	\$250.00 surcharge waived Order to Confine
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$250.00 surcharge waived Order for Destruction
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge Order for Destruction Issued

Office of the City Solicitor
2013 ANNUAL COURT REPORT

Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No	Average Fine	No	Average Fine
Dangerous Dog (charge)			2	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$200.00 surcharge waived Order to Confine Issued
Dangerous Dog (charge)			1	\$125.00 + \$50.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Dangerous Dog (hearing)				Dog Declared Dangerous Order to Confine Issued
Fail to Comply with Dangerous Dog Order			1	\$500.00 surcharge waived
Cat at Large	1	\$350.00 surcharge waived		
Cat at Large	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Cat at Large	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Cat at Large	1	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	2	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Cat at Large			2	\$200.00 surcharge waived
Cat at Large	9	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	5	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Cat at Large	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived	3	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Cat at Large	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Cat at Large	1	\$50.00 surcharge waived	2	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Cat with No License	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Cat with No License	4	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	5	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Cat with No License	7	\$250.00 surcharge waived	5	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Cat Fail to Wear ID	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge		
Total Convictions/Orders	301		281	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn	22		24	
Dismissed	46		34	
Total Other Outcomes	68		58	

Office of the City Solicitor				
2013 ANNUAL COURT REPORT				
Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon				
	2013		2012	
Convictions/Orders	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Total Charges Before Court	369	\$54,430.00 + \$9,600.00 surcharge	339	\$49,395.00 + \$9,170.00 surcharge

Only those violations dealt with by the Court are recorded in this report.
The number of fines paid voluntarily are not included.



Derek Kowalski,
Solicitor

cc: Advisory Committee on Animal Control (Office of the City Clerk)
Eva Alexandrovici, SACA
City Solicitor
Derek Kowalski - Solicitor

/dab

Interim Rabies Vaccination Report to ACAC

I. Introduction:

Why We Should Care about Rabies

(A) The Disease – The Hidden Danger

“Rabies is a viral disease that attacks the central nervous system of warm-blooded animals, including humans. Once symptoms appear, rabies is always fatal in animals and people.”(1)

For those too young to remember the Walt Disney movie “Old Yeller”, rabies is a horrible, very terrible disease.

But unlike the rabid wolf that attacked Old Yeller and the rabid dog that Harper Lee’s character Atticus shot in “*To Kill a Mockingbird*”, rabies can many times be very difficult to diagnose. After rabies exposure, the virus may take up to a year to migrate up the peripheral nervous system to the brain. And then symptoms may not be clearly diagnostic. Every sick, unvaccinated animal not showing very obvious signs of another disease must be considered a potential rabies case.

(B) World-wide Problem:

The World Health Organization reminds us:

“Rabies occurs in more than 150 countries and territories. More than 55,000 people die of rabies every year mostly in Asia and Africa. 40% of people who are bitten by suspect rabid animals are children under 15 years of age.

“Dogs are the source of the vast majority of human rabies deaths.

“Every year, more than 15 million people worldwide receive a post-exposure vaccination to prevent the disease— this is estimated to prevent hundreds of thousands of rabies deaths annually.”(2)

(C) How common is rabies in Canada?

The Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety states:

“Since reporting began in 1924, twenty-four people have died in Canada from rabies. More recently, one person died in 2007 (Alberta), another in 2003 (British Columbia) and another in 2000 (Quebec). However, rabies has become well established in Canadian wildlife and increased steadily up to the year 2000. Since 2000, positive rabies in animals has declined steadily from 670 to 145 cases in 2009. Thirty percent (30%) of all confirmed rabies cases occur in bats and skunks in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.”

“In recent years, most reported wildlife infections in British Columbia and

Alberta have been in bats; in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in skunks; in Ontario in bats and skunks; in Quebec, in raccoons and skunks and in the Northwest Territories, in foxes. Rabies has been reported in Newfoundland/Labrador in foxes up to 2005, and sporadically from New Brunswick, in bats."

"About 60 percent of human exposure to rabies occurs because of group contact with rabid dogs or cats." (3)

(D) Saskatchewan cases

Last year in Saskatchewan of the rabies-suspect clinical and laboratory submissions, twenty-four rabies-positive results were reported; four dogs, one bovine, one horse, thirteen skunks, and five bats. In 2011 one dog, three cats, one horse, twenty-four skunks, and five bats were reported rabies-positive. Manitoba to the east had very similar rabies-positive animal species affected, while to the west Alberta had only one rabies-positive case reported; a bat.

Significantly, of the other carnivorous prairie animals – foxes, coyotes, raccoons, and wolves - in 2011 and 2012 only two foxes in Manitoba were reported rabies positive. (1)

(E) Saskatoon:

Due to our very beautiful river valley setting, Saskatoon enjoys very notable exposure to "invasion" of wildlife. But the most notable vector of rabies to our domestic pets appears to be our local urban population of skunks and bats.

II. Rabies Prevention: Vaccinations

Rabies Vaccination Requirements

A. United States of America

Rabies is endemic in all 49 of the continental United States; only the islands of Hawaii are rabies-free.

The National Association of Public Health Veterinarians recommends:

"All dogs, cats, and ferrets should be vaccinated against rabies and revaccinated in accordance with compendium (that is annual or triennially)." (4)

Thirty-six of the 50 American states mandate that all owners of dogs vaccinate their dog for rabies. For example, the state of Maine:

A person owning or keeping a dog ... shall, within 30 days after the dog attains the age of 6 months, cause the dog to be immunized against rabies and shall have booster vaccinations administered periodically in accordance with rules adopted by the Commissioner of Health and Human Services. (5)

Most of these thirty-six states go further and mandate the vaccination of dogs, cats, and ferrets, as for example Alabama:

“Every owner of a dog, cat, or ferret required to be immunized for rabies as defined in this chapter, shall cause the animal to be immunized by the rabies officer, his or her authorized representative, or any duly licensed veterinarian, when the animal reaches three months of age and subsequently in accordance with the intervals specified in the vaccine's license.”(6)

For example in Georgia, the state government empowers and requires that:

“each county board of health to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the prevention and control of rabies.”(7)

In Fulton County, the largest county in Georgia, which includes the state capital, Atlanta, and several other municipalities, the legislation states that:

“The owner ... of each dog or cat over four months of age, kept ... in any area of Fulton County, including any dog or cat within the corporate city limits of any municipality in Fulton County, is required to maintain a current rabies vaccination on such dog or cat.”(8)

Recent research shows that state-mandated rabies vaccinations for all dogs and cats

“would be beneficial in increasing the number of vaccinated animals and reducing the number of rabies-positive domestic animals.”(9)

Thus, most states in the USA have requirements for rabies vaccinations as part of their pet licencing requirements.

B. Europe: United Kingdom, European Union, and Switzerland

The United Kingdom has been rabies-free for over eighty years. The western countries of the European Union have reduced and eliminated rabies in wildlife by the use of oral vaccination of foxes (OVF).(10)

The United Kingdom, the countries of the European Union, and Switzerland all require dogs entering their borders to be identified by microchip, have rabies vaccinations, and have a pet passport.(11)

For European dogs born “in country” the requirements vary widely from west to east.

The Netherlands has neither licence requirement nor rabies vaccination requirement; only an annual pet tax.(12)

France has no rabies vaccination requirement.(13)

In good German fashion, all dogs must be microchip identified, registered, and an annual tax paid, but there is no rabies vaccination requirement.(14)

Sweden requires identification by tattoo or microchip and registration, but not rabies vaccination.(15)

Cross-border rabies risk across Eastern European Union countries has improved considerably with the widespread EU funded oral vaccination of programs of foxes, but rabies is still endemic in the former Soviet Bloc nations.

Since 1949 Poland has required the vaccinations of dogs by law. The vaccination of cats is not required but is recommended; consequently the level of feline vaccination is low. One study found two times more cases of cat rabies than cases of rabid dogs.(16)

In Serbia dog and cat vaccinations are obligatory and are required once a year. The vaccination costs are paid by the national government except the costs of microchips and first entry in the Central dog register.(17)

Switzerland requires that all dogs must be identified my microchip and in a national database. Of the twenty-six cantons (states) only the canton of Geneva requires rabies vaccination.(18)

C. Canada

“The number of rabid animals detected in Canada has decreased considerably from 670 in 2000 to 145 in 2009. Part of this decline is related to wildlife rabies control measures, such as oral rabies vaccinations delivered through baiting programs and trap-vaccinate-release programs.”(19)

To enter Canada legally, dogs and cats must be accompanied by:

“a signed rabies vaccination certificate OR a signed veterinary certificate, declaring that the dog is originating from a country recognized by Canada as being rabies-free.”(20)

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency position in respect to rabies in wild animals is that:

“the expenditure of resources to accomplish the eradication of rabies by detection and destruction of rabid wild animals would, under the present circumstances, be unattainable and unjustifiable.”(21)

Even though rabies is endemic in Canada, there is no national requirement to vaccinate native-born dogs and cats.

However, the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association considers rabies as one of the “core” vaccinations for dogs and cats.

D. Provincial Requirements/Recommendations for Rabies Vaccinations

Ontario:

For dogs and cats the Government of Ontario notes:

"Rabies vaccinations are compulsory in most of the health units in Ontario."(22)

For wildlife the Ontario the Ministry of Natural Resources is:

"responsible for managing and researching rabies in wildlife. In the past, they have focused on three means of controlling rabies: aerial vaccine baiting and TVR (trap-vaccinate-release) and controlling the disease at the point of infection (de-population) when a new case is confirmed.

"Presently, the primary control program is aerial vaccine baiting, which consists of dropping specially prepared vaccine baits from airplanes or helicopters in areas that have a high incidence of terrestrial rabies."(23)

Manitoba:

The Manitoba Protocol for Management of Human Rabies and Management of Animal Exposures to Prevent Human Rabies calls for the:

"Register, license and immunize all dogs when feasible in enzootic countries and the immunization all cats and ferrets."(24)

British Columbia:

The recommendations of the Government of British Columbia are that:

"Cats, dogs, and ferrets should receive their first rabies vaccination at the age of 3 months and their second vaccination at the age of 1 year. After the second vaccination, the need for revaccination of cats and dogs is determined by the type of vaccine used, by the number of rabies cases in your local area, and local laws."(25)

Saskatchewan:

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Health recommends:

"Have your pets vaccinated regularly."(26)

E. Saskatchewan Health Regions

The recommendations of the Saskatchewan Health Regions:

Saskatoon Health Region:

"Pet owners should ensure their pets are vaccinated against rabies."(27)

Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region:

"Be a responsible pet owner. Keep vaccinations current for all pets including dogs, cats and ferrets."(28)

Sunrise Health Region:

"Several confirmed cases of rabies, have been reported throughout the Sunrise

Health Region (in 2012).

"Have your pets vaccinated yearly for rabies."(29)

Sun Country Health Region:

"Twelve animal bites, or other animal exposures with a risk of rabies, were reported to SCHR Public Health in 2007.

"Sun Country Health Region's Public Health Department is reminding residents to get their family pets vaccinated to help prevent rabies."(30)

F. Survey of Canadian Cities Rabies licencing and vaccination requirements

Your committee surveyed Canadian cities in all ten provinces and the three territories to determine how many require rabies vaccinations as part of the city's licencing requirement (see Appendix A).

Of the thirty-one cities surveyed that require pet owners to licence their dogs and cats, eleven cities require owners to vaccinate their dogs for rabies as part of the city's licencing program.

For example, the city of Brandon, Manitoba:

"Every owner shall have their dog or cat vaccinated and revaccinated against rabies according to the labeled duration of the vaccine used, and prior to a license being issued, must produce a Certificate of Vaccination for rabies for that dog or cat from a licensed Veterinary Surgeon indicating that the dog or cat has been vaccinated for rabies within the prescribed labeled duration of the vaccine used, and current vaccination tags shall be affixed at all times to a collar worn on the neck of the dog or cat."(31)

Kamloops requires rabies vaccinations for dogs in off-leash parks.

Three of the surveyed cities also require rabies vaccination for cats as part of their licencing program (see Appendix A).

III. Summary:

Rabies is an endemic, zoonotic disease in Canadian wildlife. Rabid wildlife present an ever-present danger of infecting our city dogs and cats, both by intruding into or residing within the Saskatoon "city limits", and also while our pets accompany us out in the surrounding rural areas.

City dwelling skunks and bats easily co-habitat with, and can infect our pets.

The majority of the states of the United States, with similar flora and fauna to Canada, require rabies vaccinations of dogs and cats as the sole function of their licencing regime.

Europe faces the danger, and expense of, rabies-infected wildlife re-introducing rabies to a non-vaccinated urban population of pet animals.

At least eleven Canadian cities require rabies vaccinations as an essential part of their pet licencing programs.

IV. Conclusions:

Unvaccinated dogs and cats put our citizens at risk of exposure to rabies, especially our children.

Therefore, we believe that a legitimate need exists to require mandatory rabies vaccination for all Saskatoon dogs, cats, and ferrets as part of the City's pet licencing program.

In a follow-up report we will address the costs involved, the type of vaccination programs used, the vaccines recommended, and the objection of some owners to rabies vaccinations.

Sincerely,

Maggie Sim, Chair ACAC Rabies Vaccination Study Sub-committee
Public Health Nurse
Communicable Disease Control Program
Saskatoon Health Region - Public Health Services
Maggie.Sim@saskatoonhealthregion.ca

Edward B. Hudson DVM, MS
(retired small animal veterinarian)
ACAC Rabies Vaccination Study Sub-committee
edwardhudson@shaw.ca

Wednesday, 12 June 2013

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(Please see charts for data)
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19. Public Health Agency Canada, Incidence/prevalence of animal rabies
<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/p04-rabi-rage-eng.php>
20. CFIA, Importing or Traveling With Domestic Dogs
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/imports/policies/live-animals/pets/dogs/more-than-8-months-rabies-free/eng/1333656065209/1333667082603>
21. CFIA Position Statement, Rabies in the Wild Animal Population
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/rabies/position-statement/eng/1356154350579/1356154641347>
22. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Rabies in Ontario
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Rabies/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_168959.html
23. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, A Brief History of Rabies in Ontario
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Rabies/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_164616.html
24. Manitoba Protocol for Management of Human Rabies and Management of Animal Exposures to Prevent Human Rabies
http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/protocol/rabies_protocol.pdf
25. British Columbia HealthLink
<http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/kb/content/special/ue4115.html>
26. Saskatchewan Ministry of Health Fact Sheet
<http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/rabies-factsheet>
27. Saskatoon Health Region, Practice defensive dog walking this spring to prevent bites
http://www.saskatoonhealthregion.ca/news_you_need/media_centre/media/2013/news_05012013.htm
28. Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, Rabies
http://www.rqhealth.ca/diy_pubhealth/pdf_files/ceac_4016.pdf
29. Sunrise Health Region, Protect Yourself

http://www.sunrisehealthregion.sk.ca/images/articles/69_12%20June%2019%20Rabies%20Information.pdf

30. Sun Country Health Region, Rabies Report

http://www.suncountry.sk.ca/gsCMSDisplayPluginFile/show/id/276/menu_id/88/lang_type/en_US/page_type/service/page_id/183

31. Brandon, Manitoba Animal Control By-law

<http://brandon.ca/images/pdf/bylaws/5900C.pdf>

Appendix A

Survey Rabies Vaccinations by City June 2013

Cities with Licencing Requirement for Dogs

(#) denotes rabies vaccination requirement

Calgary, Canmore(1), Edmonton, Alberta

Burnaby, Kamloops(2), Vancouver, British Columbia

Brandon(3), Winnipeg, Manitoba

Frederick, Miramichi(4), St. John(5), New Brunswick

St. John's, Newfoundland

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Hamilton, Guelph, London(6), Ottawa(7), Thunder Bay(8), North Bay, Ontario

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Montréal, Quebec

Saskatchewan:

Lloydminster, Moose Jaw(9), Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton(10), Weyburn

Yellowknife(11), NWT

Iqaluit(12), Nunavut

White Horse, Yukon

Notes on City Dog and Cat Rabies Vaccination Requirements

1. Canmore, Alberta

All Licence Fees are subject to providing proof, from a licensed veterinarian of immunization from rabies and distemper.

2. Kamloops, British Columbia

Off-leash parks - ensuring the dog is healthy and has all current vaccinations and shots;

3. Brandon, Manitoba

Every owner shall have their dog or cat vaccinated and revaccinated against rabies according to the labeled duration of the vaccine used, and prior to a license being issued, must produce a Certificate of Vaccination for rabies for that dog or cat

4. Miramichi, New Brunswick

The owner of a dog which has not been vaccinated against rabies, shall cause his dog to be so vaccinated.

5. St. John, New Brunswick

Evidence that the dog has been vaccinated for rabies.

6. London, Ontario

Every application shall be accompanied by the following: certification of the owner that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies;

7. Ottawa, Ontario

All cats and dogs must be vaccinated against rabies.

8. North Bay, Ontario

By provision of a rabies vaccination certificate, issued within the past 12 months by a veterinarian for such dog.

9. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Every applicant for a licence for a dog that has been vaccinated within twelve's months shall produce ... a Certificate

10. Yorkton, Saskatchewan

Proof that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies within two (2) years of the date of application for the license;

11. Yellow Knife, NWT

A certificate from a licenced veterinarian certifying that the dog to be licenced has received a rabies vaccination not more than twelve months before the date of the application;

12. Iqaluit, Nunavut

Proof of vaccination of the Dog for rabies along with vaccination date and by whom.

Cities with Licencing AND Rabies Vaccination Requirement for Cats

Canmore, Alberta; Brandon, Manitoba; London, Ontario.

*** ***** ***

Transport of Dogs in Truck Beds/Open-Top Cargo Areas

Problem: Saskatoon currently has no bylaw in place to provide for adequate minimum protection of dogs with respect to being transported in truck beds and/or open-top cargo areas

General Info:

-the main concern is the very real danger of an unrestrained dog jumping from, or being flung from, an open truck bed; this poses huge risk to both the animal, and to the other motorists on the road

-risks include:

- **Eye, Ear & Nose Damage**

Being in the open air traveling at high speeds can cause damage to the delicate parts of the dog's face. The swirling of the air currents in the bed of a pickup truck can cause dirt, debris and insects to become lodged in the dog's eyes, ears, and nose.

- **Being Ejected from the Truck**

In cases of vehicle collisions or sharp breaking, the dog is at serious risk of being flung from the vehicle. If the dog is improperly tethered in the vehicle, neck/spine injuries, as well as being dragged are all very real risks.

- **Jumping**

It is impossible to predict what stimuli may entice a dog to jump from the vehicle; exposure to other animals, vehicles, wildlife, people, smells, etc, all lead to the danger of dogs jumping from the truck if not properly secured. Oftentimes, the result is broken limbs, and in some cases, de-gloving. Frequently, euthanasia is the result.

-The Canadian Veterinary Journal reviewed 70 cases of dogs that sustained injuries due to being in truck beds unrestrained; Case records of 70 dogs injured while riding in the back of open pickup trucks during the period January 1, 1982, to May 1, 1993, were reviewed. Most dogs were young (mean age 2.4 y) and of medium to large size (average weight 22.6 kg). Sixty-five dogs (93%) were injured during the months of April through October. Forty-nine dogs (70%) had single injuries and 21 dogs (30%) sustained multiple injuries. Fractures were the most frequent injury incurred, with fractures of the femur the most common. Surgical repair was recommended in all but 2 cases.

-the ASPCA classifies transporting dogs unrestrained in truck beds as animal cruelty; many Canadian SPCAs officially advise against such transport

-in the past, few Canadian municipalities have had specific laws requiring proper restraint of dogs; in the past 10 years, British Columbia and Alberta municipalities have begun to pilot such bylaws

Examples from other Municipalities:

Cambridge

From Animal Control Bylaw 65-08

2.27 RESTRAINT IN MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE: No person shall allow a dog to be in a moving motor vehicle in an area that is not enclosed, including the back of a pick up truck or a flat bed truck, unless the dog is:

- (a) contained in a ventilated kennel or similar device securely fastened to the bed of the truck or
- (b) securely tethered by a body harness in such a manner that it is not standing on bare metal, cannot jump or be thrown from the vehicle, and cannot reach beyond the outside edges of the vehicle

Calgary

From the Responsible Pet Ownership Bylaw (Bylaw Number 23M2006)

SECURING ANIMALS IN VEHICLES

20. (1) No person shall allow an Animal to be outside of the passenger cab of a motor vehicle on a roadway, regardless of whether the motor vehicle is moving or Parked.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 20(1), a person may allow an Animal to be outside the passenger cab of a motor vehicle, including riding in the back of a pickup truck or flat bed truck if the Animal is:

- (a) in a fully enclosed trailer;
- (b) in a topper enclosing the bed area of a truck;
- (c) contained in a ventilated kennel or similar device securely fastened to the bed of the truck; or
- (d) securely tethered in such a manner that it is not standing on bare metal, cannot jump or be thrown from the vehicle, is not in danger of strangulation, and cannot reach beyond the outside edges of the vehicle.

(3) For the purpose of this Section, "roadway" means any street or highway, whether publicly or privately owned, any part of which the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage or Parking of vehicles.

(4) The Owner of a vehicle involved in an offence referred to in this Section is guilty of the offence, unless that vehicle Owner satisfies the Court that the vehicle was:

- (a) not being driven or was not Parked by the Owner; and
- (b) that the person driving or Parking the vehicle at the time of the offence did so without the vehicle Owner's express or implied consent.

Canmore

From BYLAW 10-2011

SECURING DOGS IN VEHICLES

28. No Owner shall allow a Dog to be outside of the passenger cab of a motor vehicle while on a Highway including in the back of a pickup truck or on the flat bed of a truck, regardless of whether the motor vehicle is moving or stationary unless the Dog is:

(a) in a fully enclosed trailer;

(b) in a topper enclosing the bed area of the truck;

(c) contained in a ventilated kennel or similar device securely fastened to the bed of the truck; or

(d) securely tethered in such a manner that it is not standing on bare metal, cannot jump or be thrown from the vehicle, is not in danger of strangulation, and cannot reach beyond the outside edges of the vehicle.

Other Municipalities with Similar Bylaws:

Medicine Hat

Okotoks

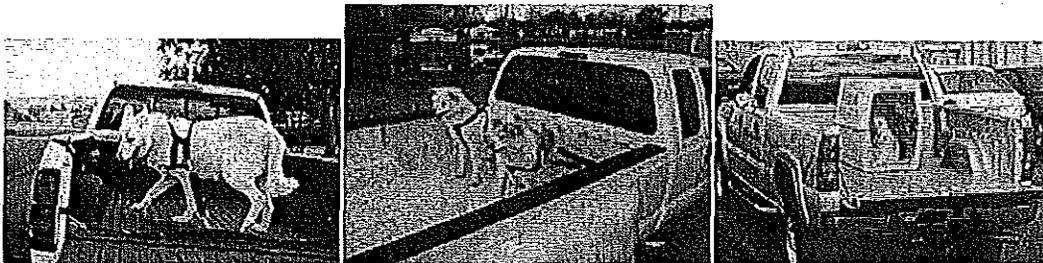
Okanagan

Strathmore

Banff

Thompson

it should be noted that in all cases, if an individual cannot afford/does not have access to such restraints, it is always a viable alternative that the dog simply ride inside the truck



Transport of Dogs In Truck Beds/Open-Top Cargo Areas

Follow-up Information

Several questions were raised at the May 23rd, 2013 ACAC meeting with respect to my initial report on the issue of transporting of dogs in truck beds. Particularly, there was interest in the logistics of such a bylaw amendment/addition, including who would enforce it, and what form of penalty would be levied. In keeping with my initial report, I examined the cities of Calgary, Cambridge, and Canmore.

Enforcement

Calgary: The Responsible Pet Ownership Bylaw is enforceable by Calgary Police Officers, as well as Bylaw Enforcement Officers.

Cambridge: Animal Services Officers and Cambridge police officers enforce all bylaws concerning animal control.

Canmore: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Bylaw Enforcement Officers, and Community Peace Officers enforce The Animal Control Bylaw.

****Saskatoon currently has Peace Officers who enforce municipal bylaws; 'Peace officer' is defined as any member of the Saskatoon Police Service and any person appointed as a bylaw enforcement officer under Section 337 of The Cities Act.****

Penalties

Calgary: Minimum Penalty: \$100, Specified Penalty: \$500. [Section 20(1) of Schedule 'D' of Bylaw 23M2006]

From Bylaw 23M2006 (Responsible Pet Ownership Bylaw):

VIOLATION TICKETS AND PENALTIES

50. (1) Where a Bylaw Enforcement Officer or a Peace Officer believes that a person has contravened any provision of this Bylaw, he may commence proceedings by issuing a summons by means of a violation ticket in accordance with Part 2 of the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.P-34.

(2) The specified penalty payable in respect of a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw is the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

(3) The minimum penalty payable in respect of a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw is the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection 50(2):

(a) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw twice within one twelve month period, the specified penalty payable in respect of the second conviction is double the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision, and

(b) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw three or more times within one twelve month period, the specified penalty payable in respect of the third or subsequent conviction is triple the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection 50(3):

(a) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw twice within one twelve month period, the minimum penalty payable in respect of the second conviction is double the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision, and

(b) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw three or more times within one twelve month period, the minimum penalty payable in respect of the third or subsequent conviction is triple the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

Canmore: no specified penalty under Schedule 'B', liable to a minimum specified penalty of \$100.00.

From Bylaw 10-2011 (Animal Control Bylaw):

PENALTIES

59. Any person contravening this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and shall be liable for the minimum penalties set out in Schedule "B" of this Bylaw, not exceeding \$10,000.
60. Any person who commits an offence under this Bylaw for which a penalty is not otherwise provided in Schedule "B" is liable to a minimum specified penalty of \$100.00.
61. Notwithstanding Section 60:
 1. (a) any person who commits a second offence for the contravention of the same provision of this bylaw, the minimum specified penalty in respect of the second contravention is double the amount of the first minimum specified penalty.

2. (b) any person who commits a third or subsequent offence for the contravention of the same provision of this bylaw, the minimum specified penalty in respect of the third contravention is triple the amount of the first minimum specified penalty.

Recommendations:

I recommend that this report be forwarded to the Administration and Finance Committee, that they may consider the implementation or amendment of a bylaw to prohibit the unrestrained transport of dogs in truck beds and open-top cargo areas.

Proposed wording of bylaw amendment/addition:

No Owner shall allow a Dog to be outside of the passenger cab of a motor vehicle while on a Highway* including in the back of a pickup truck or on the flat bed of a truck, regardless of whether the motor vehicle is moving or stationary unless the Dog is:

- (a) in a fully enclosed trailer;
- (b) in a topper enclosing the bed area of the truck;
- (c) contained in a ventilated kennel or similar device securely fastened to the bed of the truck; or
- (d) securely tethered by a body harness in such a manner that it is not standing on bare metal, cannot jump or be thrown from the vehicle, is not in danger of strangulation, and cannot reach beyond the outside edges of the vehicle.

*"Highway" is defined as any street or road, whether publicly or privately owned, that the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage or parking of vehicles.

This wording is taken from the cities that were examined in the initial May 23rd, 2013 report; Cambridge, Calgary, and Canmore.

Enforcement: enforcement would fall to Saskatoon's Peace Officers, largely the Saskatoon Police Service.

Penalties: I recommend that we adopt a similar penalty structure to that of Calgary's. ACAC has previously consulted Calgary's policies, such as in the case of increasing penalties for unlicensed pets.

2.

TO: Secretary, Administration and Finance Committee
FROM: General Manager, Transportation & Utilities Department
DATE: March 3, 2014
SUBJECT: Enquiry – Councillor M. Heidt (May 25, 2010)
Possible Extension of Claypool Drive
FILE NO: CK. 6000-1

RECOMMENDATION: that the following report be submitted to City Council for its information.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the construction of Claypool Drive. Claypool Drive will extend to Neault Road as development of the Blairmore Sector proceeds.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The timeline for the proposed extension of Claypool Drive is dependent on the pace of development for the Kensington and Elk Point neighbourhoods.
2. All costs associated with the construction of Claypool Drive are funded through development levies.
3. Claypool Drive is expected to be extended to Neault Road in 2015 as a two-lane Arterial.

STRATEGIC GOAL

This report supports the City of Saskatoon Strategic Goal of Moving Around by providing an additional link within the city's transportation network.

BACKGROUND

The following inquiry was made by Councillor Heidt at the meeting of City Council held on May 25, 2010:

"The traffic on 33rd Street West has increased dramatically again. This is caused by the development of Blairmore and school zone and congestion at the Blairmore area and the filling up of Hampton.

There has also been a significant increase of shortcutting through Dundonald onto streets including Hughes, Latrace and 37th Street and also on McClocklin through Hampton. McClocklin is not an arterial road but is becoming an arterial. Children have to cross this to go to school, which is becoming impossible.

The time has come to extend Claypool to the Dalmeny grid. This will provide an option for people who live in communities west of Saskatoon and the new neighbourhood Kensington which is being proposed for development in 2012.

Would the Administration please provide options to have Claypool extended as this is the only option.”

REPORT

Timeline for Construction

The timeline for the extension of Claypool Drive, initially two lanes only, to Neault Road (formerly Dalmeny Grid) is dependent on the build-out of the Kensington neighbourhood. The plan is to proceed with design when 25% of the area north of the original 33rd Street, in the Kensington neighbourhood, has been issued with building permits, with construction to begin the following year. The timing of stages within Capital Project #1458 – IS – Art Rd-Claypool Dr (Dalmeny-Airport Dr) will be adjusted accordingly depending on the pace of development. The final two lanes, Hampton Gate north to Neault Road, will be completed depending on the build-out of the proposed Elk Point neighbourhood.

The table below outlines the anticipated time frames outlined in Capital Project #1458 – IS – Art Rd-Claypool Dr (Dalmeny-Airport Dr):

Section	Year	To Be Constructed	Approximate Cost
Airport Dr to McClocklin Rd	2005	Initial 2 lanes	Completed 2005
McClocklin Rd to Hampton Gate N	2008	Initial 2 lanes	Completed 2008
Airport Dr to McClocklin Rd	2014	Final 2 lanes	\$2.8M
McClocklin Rd to Hampton Gate N	2014	Final 2 lanes	\$3.6M
Hampton Gate N to Hughes Dr	2015	Initial 2 lanes	\$5.4M
Hughes Dr to Neault Rd (Dalmeny Rd)	2015	Initial 2 lanes	\$5.4M
Hampton Gate N to Hughes Dr	2017	Final 2 lanes	\$5.0M
Hughes Dr to Neault Rd (Dalmeny Rd)	2017+	Final 2 lanes	\$5.0M

OPTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATION

There are no options.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The extension of Claypool Drive is funded entirely through nearby and adjacent land development levies.

Budgeted 2014	Budgeted 2015-2018	Capital	Operating	Non-Mill Rate	External Funding
\$6.4M	\$20.8	\$27.2M			

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The stakeholders and adjacent property owners will be contacted by Construction and Design as construction proceeds.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

Prior to the beginning of construction, notices will be delivered to adjacent property owners informing them of the project. During the project they will be kept informed of milestones and changes in timelines. If traffic restrictions take place, they will be communicated to residents through public service announcements or service alerts.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

With construction tied to land development activities, the project completion date is dependent on the timing of design, and construction projects are reported to City Council through award of contract and other information reports at the time of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no environmental implications.

PRIVACY IMPLICATIONS

There are no privacy implications.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

The necessary CPTED review will be done at the time of concept plan review of adjacent development.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Written by: David LeBoutillier, Planning Engineer, Transportation
 Reviewed by: Angela Gardiner, Director of Transportation

Approved by:



 Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager
 Transportation & Utilities Department
 Dated: Apr 2, 2014

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 T. Davies
Councillor R. Donauer
Councillor D. Hill
Councillor A. Iwanchuk
Councillor Z. Jeffries
Councillor M. Loewen
Councillor P. Lorje
Councillor E. Olauson
Councillor T. Paulsen

1. **Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee – 2013 Annual Report**
(File No. CK. 430-1)
-

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

Your Committee has reviewed and submits the attached 2013 Annual Report of the Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee for City Council's information.

2. **Multi-Unit Dwelling Recycling**
- Results of the Public Consultation and Business Plan Review
(File No. CK. 7830-5)
-

RECOMMENDATION: 1) that regarding the Business Plan Review, the information be received;

- 2) that in consideration of the results of the public consultation, the rate charged to Multi-Unit Dwellings be set at \$2.50 per dwelling per unit for 2014;
- 3) that upon commencement of the program, the Administration be directed to collect these fees from Multi-Unit Dwellings in a similar manner as fees collected from single family homes;
- 4) that for 2014, the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the Multi-Unit Dwelling utility rate, estimated at \$215,000, be funded from the Reserve for Capital Expenditures until such time as the provincial Multi-Material Recycling Program provides sufficient funding to the City to repay RCE;
- 5) that for future years, the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the Multi-Unit Dwelling utility rate be funded from the upcoming MMRP being finalized by the Provincial Government;
- 6) that the Administration be directed to finalize the contract with Cosmopolitan Industries based on the terms and conditions considered by City Council at its meeting of August 14, 2013; and
- 7) that the Administration bring the final contract to City Council for review and consideration prior to execution.

At the meeting of City Council held on March 3, 2014, City Council adopted a recommendation of its Executive Committee that Recommendations 1) through 7) as set out in the report of the General Manager, Transportation and Utilities Department dated February 18, 2014, be deferred for 6 weeks, pending further reporting on funding alternatives.

In this regard, your Committee now submits the referenced recommendations for City Council's consideration.

Report No. 6-2014
Executive Committee
Monday, April 14, 2014
Page 3

Attached, as background, is a copy of Clause 4, Report No. 3-2014 of the Executive Committee, along with the report referenced therein.

Respectfully submitted,

His Worship Mayor D. Atchison, Chair

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Executive Committee
FROM: Chair, Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee
DATE: March 14, 2014
SUBJECT: 2013 Annual Report – Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee
FILE NO. CK. 430-1

RECOMMENDATION: that the 2013 Annual Report of the Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee be forwarded to City Council for its information through the Executive Committee.

REPORT

The mandate of the Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee is to promote universal accessibility to ensure that the City of Saskatoon’s services, facilities and infrastructure are barrier-free for citizens of all abilities.

In order to advise and assist City Council with its jurisdictional options in achieving this barrier-free goal, so that the City of Saskatoon is a leader by example, the Committee developed an Implementation of Accessibility Action Plan in October 2008.

Membership on the Committee for 2013 included:

- Councillor T. Davies
- Councillor M. Loewen
- Ms. Lynne Lacroix, Community Development Manager
- Mr. Tim Halstead, Facilities Branch Manager
- Mr. Robin East, Chair
- Ms. Carla Sheridan
- Mr. Len Boser, Vice Chair
- Ms. Cindy Xavier
- Ms. Janice Dawson
- Ms. Jeanette Dean (new position on Committee appointed by City Council in January of 2013, as a representative of seniors’ community)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND DISCUSSIONS UNDERTAKEN IN 2013

Audible Signals

The Administration provided updates to the Committee regarding the matter of accessible audible signals. All new intersections have accessible audible signals installed where appropriate. Also, five intersections are scheduled to be retrofitted yearly. The Committee will continue to receive updates from the Administration.

Snow Removal

The Administration reported verbally on this issue at various meetings of the Committee. Bylaw enforcement was also discussed. Snow removal has been and will continue to be an item of concern to the Committee. Sidewalk clearing, in particular, was discussed at length with options for compliance of bylaws an on-going matter.

Disabled Parking

A verbal report was provided by the Parking Services Manager. The parking system is being revamped with further updates to be received as they become available.

Miscellaneous Updates

The Access Transit Manager and Transit Manager provided updates regarding calling out of bus stops. Audible global positioning system equipment is expected to be installed in all buses in 2014.

The Administration provided the Committee with an update regarding the City's taxi-cab operations; in particular, accessible taxis and licenses. New provisions are expected in 2014 that should improve availability of accessible taxis. Also discussed was the training of drivers, including language barriers and the treatment of service animals. Further updates are expected in 2014.

The Committee was asked for input regarding a new registration process for Access Transit. It provided recommendations which were implemented by Access Transit.

Referrals from City Council

A letter from Ms. Cheryl Loadman, Age-Friendly Saskatoon Project Coordinator, dated August 18, 2013, was received by City Council and referred to the Committee for further handling. Transportation in and out of the Saskatoon Field House was discussed. The Saskatoon Council on Aging has relocated its office to the Field House and expressed concerns regarding bus service to the venue. The Committee learned that the roads on the Field House grounds are not capable of handling full-sized buses. The Manager of Access Transit indicated that this was an issue that is being addressed with other appropriate civic departments. The Committee has requested that it be provided an update on progress in this regard.

Tour of Civic Facilities

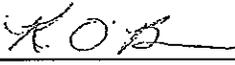
The January 2013 meeting of the Committee was held at Lakewood Civic Centre. A report entitled Barrier Free Assessment – Facility: Lakewood Civic Centre was received and reviewed by the Committee in September of 2012. The meeting was held at Lakewood Civic Centre to receive a tour and review of the facility from an accessibility standpoint.

Stakeholders of the above-noted report were also in attendance and received feedback. Major renovations to civic facilities and new facilities are to be completed using the FADS regulations (Facility Accessibility Design Standards 2012). Smaller, inexpensive fixes will be made where possible.

Plans for 2014

The Accessibility Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Administration, and using the Accessibility Action Plan as a guide, will pursue opportunities to promote universal accessibility and will continue to carry out initiatives to work towards ensuring the City of Saskatoon services, facilities and infrastructure are barrier-free.

Submitted by:



for Robin East, Chair
Saskatoon Accessibility Advisory Committee

Dated: _____

The following is a copy of **Clause 4, Report No. 3-2014** of the **Executive Committee** which was **ADOPTED** by City Council at its meeting held on **March 3, 2014**:

4. Multi-Unit Dwelling Recycling
- Results of the Public Consultation and Business Plan Review
(File No. CK. 7830-5)

RECOMMENDATION: that Recommendations 1) through 7) as set out in the report of the General Manager, Transportation and Utilities Department dated February 18, 2014, be deferred for 6 weeks, pending further reporting on funding alternatives.

City Council, at its meeting held on August 14, 2013, considered the terms of a possible long term agreement between the City and Cosmopolitan Industries for the provision of recycling services for multiple-unit dwellings. The following motions were passed:

'THAT pending approval of the public consultation process, the City undertake an independent third-party review of the contract and report on the business plan in order to validate the terms of the contract and pricing proposed.'

'THAT the Administration be directed to conduct public open houses based on the program and rate model as outlined in the report with the exception of the terms of the contract, which is changed to 9 years with the option to renew for 6 years.'

In this regard, your Committee has considered the attached report of the General Manager, Transportation and Utilities Department dated February 18, 2014, providing a summary of the feedback collected during stakeholder consultations on the Multi-Unit Dwelling Recycling Program and the results of the Independent Review on the Cosmopolitan Industries contract price and business. The report also outlined the next steps with respect to recycling for Saskatoon's Multi-Unit Dwelling residential homes.

As outlined in the attached Administrative report, it was recommended that your Committee bring forward the following recommendations to City Council for approval:

- 1) that regarding the Business Plan Review, the information be received;
- 2) that in consideration of the results of the public consultation, the rate charged to Multi-Unit Dwellings be set at \$2.50 per dwelling per unit for 2014;
- 3) that upon commencement of the program, the Administration be directed to collect these fees from Multi-Unit Dwellings in a similar manner as fees collected from single family homes;
- 4) that for 2014, the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the Multi-Unit Dwelling utility rate,

estimated at \$215,000, be funded from the Reserve for Capital Expenditures until such time as the provincial Multi-Material Recycling Program provides sufficient funding to the City to repay RCE;

- 5) that for future years, the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the Multi-Unit Dwelling utility rate be funded from the upcoming MMRP being finalized by the Provincial Government;
- 6) that the Administration be directed to finalize the contract with Cosmopolitan Industries based on the terms and conditions considered by City Council at its meeting of August 14, 2013; and
- 7) that the Administration bring the final contract to City Council for review and consideration prior to execution.

At the meeting of Executive Committee held on February 24, 2014, representations were heard from stakeholders and discussion was held with respect to funding alternatives. Following a thorough discussion of the matter, your Committee had before it a deferral motion and two referral motions for consideration. The deferral motion was considered first and approved, and forms the basis of the recommendation to City Council at this meeting. In light of the deferral motion, the following two referral motions were not voted on:

- 1) that prior to the final contract being finalized with Cosmopolitan Industries, the Administration bring forward a further report on alternate sources of funding other than RCE for bridge financing; and
- 2) that prior to the final contract being finalized with Cosmopolitan Industries, the Administration bring forward a further report on alternate funding sources, as opposed to the Provincial MMRP, with respect to the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the MUD utility rate.

Your Committee is recommending approval of a deferral of Recommendations 1) through 7), as set out in the report of the General Manager, Transportation and Utilities Department dated February 18, 2014, for 6 weeks, pending further reporting on funding alternatives.

The City Clerk distributed copies of correspondence from the following individuals:

- *Patrick Predy, dated March 2, 2014, submitting a copy of a letter sent to Councillor Paulsen providing comments regarding the above matter;*

- *René Pinel, dated March 2, 2014, submitting a newsletter from Cosmopolitan Industries dated February 25, 2014; and*
- *Maureen Smith-Windsor, dated March 3, 2014, submitting comments on the above matter.*

Items B18) and B19) of Communications to Council were brought forward and considered:

**'B18) Suzanne Turanich, Turanich Acquisitions Management Inc.
dated February 5**

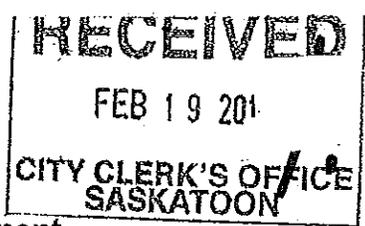
Commenting on recycling for multi-unit dwellings. (File No. CK. 7830-5)

B19) Paula McKechney, dated February 25

Commenting on recycling costs for apartments and condos. (File No. CK. 7830-5)

IT WAS RESOLVED: that Recommendations 1) through 7) as set out in the report of the General Manager, Transportation and Utilities Department dated February 18, 2014, be deferred for 6 weeks (April 14, 2014), pending further reporting on funding alternatives.

7830-5



TO: Secretary, Executive Committee
FROM: General Manager, Transportation & Utilities Department
DATE: February 18, 2014
SUBJECT: Multi-Unit Dwelling Recycling
- Results of the Public Consultation and Business Plan Review
FILE NO: WT 7832-23

RECOMMENDATIONS: that a report be submitted to City Council recommending:

- 1) that regarding the Business Plan Review, the information be received;
- 2) that in consideration of the results of the public consultation, the rate charged to Multi-Unit Dwellings be set at \$2.50 per dwelling per unit for 2014;
- 3) that upon commencement of the program, the Administration be directed to collect these fees from Multi-Unit Dwellings in a similar manner as fees collected from single family homes;
- 4) that for 2014, the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the Multi-Unit Dwelling utility rate, estimated at \$215,000, be funded from the Reserve for Capital Expenditures until such time as the provincial Multi-Material Recycling Program provides sufficient funding to the City to repay RCE;
- 5) that for future years, the difference between what is paid to Cosmopolitan Industries and what is collected through the Multi-Unit Dwelling utility rate be funded from the upcoming MMRP being finalized by the Provincial Government;
- 6) that the Administration be directed to finalize the contract with Cosmopolitan Industries based on the terms and conditions considered by City Council at its meeting of August 14, 2013; and
- 7) that the Administration bring the final contract to City Council for review and consideration prior to execution.

TOPIC AND PURPOSE

To report a summary of the feedback collected during stakeholder consultations on the Multi-unit Dwelling Recycling Program and the results of the Independent Review on the

Cosmopolitan Industries (Cosmo) contract price and business plan. In consideration of this, to then proceed with the next steps with respect to recycling for Saskatoon's Multi-Unit Dwelling (MUD) residential homes.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Stakeholder consultations were held between September 30th and October 18th. 192 stakeholders responded.
2. Price was a concern for many respondents. Many MUDs have recycling programs with Loraas Recycles at costs significantly lower per unit than the proposed Cosmo program.
3. Very few stakeholders were opposed to the overall concept of a recycling requirement for multi-unit residential buildings.
4. In consideration of this, a new rate structure is proposed, along with a funding strategy to fund the difference. The principle of the funding strategy is that the difference between the revenue collected from MUDs and what is paid to Cosmo is from city-wide sources (i.e. considered to be general revenue).

STRATEGIC GOAL

The implementation of a Multi-unit recycling program will support the long-term strategy to eliminate the need for a new landfill under the Strategic Goal of Environmental Leadership.

BACKGROUND

A Memorandum of Understanding bearing an effective date of June 18, 2012 was signed between the City and Cosmopolitan Industries (Cosmo) to confirm the commitment by the City and Cosmo to negotiate an agreement for the provision of curbside recycling for multiple-unit dwellings and to provide a framework for those negotiations.

At the August 14, 2013 meeting of Council, the Administration presented the terms of a possible long term agreement between the City and Cosmo for the provision of recycling services for multiple-unit dwellings. Council considered the following motions:

"THAT pending approval of the public consultation process, the City undertake an independent third-party review of the contract and report on the business plan in order to validate the terms of the contract and pricing proposed.

"THAT the Administration be directed to conduct public open houses based on the program and rate model as outlined in the report with the exception of the term of the contract, which is changed to 9 years with the option to renew for 6 years."

REPORT

Results of the Stakeholder consultations

Consultations on the proposed multi-unit residential recycling program were held between September 30 and October 18, 2013; 192 stakeholders provided feedback on the proposed program; 20% from building owners, managers, or condo associations and 80% from tenants or condo/townhouse owners.

The majority of respondents, especially those with existing recycling contracts, felt that the price was too high, and based this conclusion on their current contracts. Price was also stated as a barrier to particular demographics thought to be more prevalent in multi-unit residences including seniors, single-parent families, and newcomers.

Very few stakeholders were opposed to the overall concept of a recycling requirement for multi-unit residential buildings, and most were satisfied with the program parameters (co-mingling, inclusion of glass, on-site collection). However, in addition to the price of the program, concerns included wanting the program sooner, wanting flexibility on the choice of service provider, and ensuring the program met the specific needs of their building.

A summary of the results of the consultation is provided as Attachment 1.

Independent Review Results

Deloitte LLP was engaged to review the proposal by Cosmo to provide the City with a Multi-Unit Residential Recycling Program over a period of nine years, with a potential extension for a further six years. The focus of this review was to provide an opinion on whether the business plan provided returns that were too high, and also to confirm that the program is viable for Cosmo.

In the analysis by Deloitte, Cosmo's business plan was determined to be viable, meaning that Cosmo could be expected to make a positive return on its planned investment in the Program over the term of a contract. Deloitte further indicated that the fees were not considered excessive as the return on investment is not in excess of a fair economic return that any industry participant would require for such an investment. They concluded that "only in what we would consider a best case scenario did the projected rates of return achieve industry rates of return".

Deloitte also verified that the business plan prepared by Cosmo is mathematically correct and confirmed various assumptions used to determine reasonableness.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As an information report there are no policy implications at this time.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The report considered by Council in August of 2013 contained a proposed fee structure that was based on the size of the development, as follows:

Developments with 100 or more units:	\$2.83
Developments with between 40 and 99 units:	\$3.33
Developments with 39 or fewer units:	\$3.83

Added to these figures would be the \$0.83 that the City collects to use for education, billing, administration, and contribution to a stabilization reserve.

These rates are lower than what would be paid to Cosmo, with the difference proposed to be funded from new City revenue from Cosmo's mortgage payment; insurance savings on the building occupied by Cosmo; savings from reduced depot collection costs; and new revenue from depot recyclables paid to the City by Cosmo. This new annual revenue is estimated to be \$234,500.

Even with this \$234,500 in funding used to reduce MUD rates, the rates are still higher than many MUDs are paying current service providers. The dilemma is that the tendered price will never be known unless the work is tendered, and the work cannot be tendered if the intent is to award the contract directly to Cosmo.

Considering these issues, the Administration is proposing a new rate structure of \$2.50 per unit per month for 2014 for homes served by the Cosmo program. This includes \$1.56 for recycling services, in addition to \$0.94 the City collects for education, billing, contract administration, and contribution to the stabilization reserve. This \$0.94 is exactly the same amount charged to single-family units for 2014 and is included in their monthly rate of \$4.89. The Administration believes that this rate structure is reasonable, and may even be lower than the city-wide MUD rate that could be paid were the work to be tendered.

This reduced rate will result in a bigger gap between what is paid to Cosmo and what is collected in revenue from MUDs. In 2014, the revenue shortfall is estimated to be \$215,000 based on a partial-year implementation, and in 2015 it is estimated to be \$635,000.

The Administration proposed in August, and maintains the perspective, that any difference between what is set as the MUD rate and what is paid to Cosmo should be funded from general revenues, meaning that the entire tax base is funding the incremental cost associated with sole-sourcing the contract to Cosmo.

The Multi-Material Recycling Program is in the final stages of development by the Provincial Government, and is expected to result in at least \$1,500,000 in new revenue annually for the City. The MMRP includes language protecting existing recyclers who provide social benefit, such as Cosmo. Although the exact application of this language, and its impact on payment calculations, has not been finalized, your Administration

believes that the proposed agreement with Cosmo will maximize the MMRP revenue opportunity for the City. Because the new MMRP funding is considered general revenue, the Administration recommends that this be the source of funding for the funding shortfall between what is collected from MUDs and what is paid to Cosmo.

For 2014, the Administration proposes to fund the 2014 shortfall of \$215,000 on a temporary basis from the Reserve for Capital Expenditures. This contribution would be repaid from MMRP contributions from the province as soon as they are available. The funding shortfall from 2015 onward, estimated at \$870,000, would be funded from the MMRP at \$635,000 per year combined with the \$235,000 funded from new revenue as outlined above. Council will have the opportunity to allocate the remaining \$865,000 of MMRP funds at their discretion.

If the MMRP program is not finalized by the time the 2015 City budget is developed, the Administration will bring forward alternate funding strategies along with the proposed budget.

For rates in 2015 and beyond, Administration will bring forward MUD and single-family rates in one rate report. The annual percentage increase for MUDs will be similar to the annual percentage increase for single-family recycling.

PUBLIC AND/OR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Stakeholder involvement was ensured in the consultation process by issuing letters to the building manager, owner, or condo association of the 900 multi-unit buildings; through two stakeholder information sessions; and an online survey. Renters and tenants were also encouraged to respond through the online survey, or at the information sessions.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

A communications plan for the Multi-unit Residential Recycling Program will be developed collaboratively between the City and Cosmo. Details will be included in the final contract.

DUE DATE FOR FOLLOW-UP AND/OR PROJECT COMPLETION

Contract negotiations are ongoing between City Administration and Cosmo. These will be complete early in 2014 and an implementation plan will be available at that time. Recycling services are estimated to begin mid-2014.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The implementation of a multi-unit recycling program is expected to have positive environmental implications associated with the increase in diversion of materials from the landfill. This impact will be quantified once the program has been launched.

PRIVACY IMPACT

There are no privacy implications arising from this initiative.

SAFETY/CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

A CPTED review is not required at this time.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

ATTACHMENT

- 1. Summary of the results of the consultations.

Written and
Approved by:



 Jeff Jorgenson, General Manager,
 Transportation & Utilities Department
 Dated: Feb 19/2014

Approved by:



 for Murray Totland, City Manager,
 Dated: Feb 19/2014

Multi- Unit Residential Recycling Program Community Engagement Project Summary

Project Description

The City of Saskatoon is implementing a recycling program for multi-unit residential buildings. A memorandum of understanding has been signed with Cosmopolitan Industries to be the proposed provider of this service, and consultation with the community was conducted to gather feedback on the details and pricing that Cosmo has outlined in its proposal to provide this service.

Community Engagement Strategy

The purpose of engagement for this project was to inform residents, tenants, owners of condominiums, and managers of multi-unit dwellings on the proposed program details and pricing, and to gather their feedback. This information will then be used to inform the decision City Council will need to make on moving forward with an official agreement for Cosmo to be the provider of the program.

Two open houses were conducted to present information and gather feedback.

- o Thursday, October 3, 2013 from 6-8pm at Wildwood School and Tuesday, October 8, 2013 from 6-8pm at Pleasant Hill School.
- o Residents could view story boards with information about the program, a looping powerpoint presentation with program information and details, were provided a handout of frequently asked questions about the proposed program, and were able to speak with representatives from Cosmopolitan Industries and City of Saskatoon Environmental Services Branch.

An online survey was available at saskatoon.ca between Sept 30 and Oct 17, 2013.

People also submitted comments directly to the Environmental Services Branch, through email and phone calls.

Notification of the open houses and online survey was provided in the following manner:

- An article was sent to the Community Development Branch for the Community Consultants to distribute to their respective community associations on September 23, 2013
- Information was provided to the U of S PAWS website on September 23, 2013
- 430 letters containing the open house notices were sent out with the Environmental Services Branch Metal Bin Grant information, dated September 25, 2013 (this reflects the removal of duplicates such as property management companies that manage multiple addresses)
- Advertisements were placed in the Star Phoenix's City page on September 28/29, 2013 and October 5/6, 2013

- An advertisement was placed in The Sheaf, October 3, 2013
- Public Service Announcements were issued on October 1 & 8, 2013
- Information was posted on the City's social media sites (facebook/twitter) on October 1, 8 & 16, 2013

Summary of Community Engagement Input

The October 3 session at Wildwood Public School was attended by 62 stakeholders and the October 8 session at Pleasant Hill Community School was attended by 11 stakeholders. Written comments (completed survey or letters) were submitted by 30 of the stakeholders. The surveys were completed by 16 building owners, managers and condo associations and by 9 renters and condo/townhouse owners. The additional written comments included a detailed breakdown of the financial impact of the proposed program compared to the current recycling program, two copies of a letter submitted in August to Mayor and Council, a letter from a three building condominiums, with a signature from a representative from each of the three buildings, and a letter from a condo owner.

The online survey was open between September 30 and October 18. 137 submissions were made, however 26 were blank submissions, meaning that 111 were completed submissions. The surveys were completed by 10 building owners/managers, 4 condo associations, 43 renters, and 54 condo/townhouse owners.

An additional 8 stakeholders contacted Environmental Services to provide comments. One faxed a completed survey, four sent e-mails with comments, 2 made phone calls (without providing written comments), and one condominium association submitted a completed survey with signatures from residents of 39 (of a total of 44) units.

In total, approximately 192 stakeholders provided feedback on the proposed program.

Review and analysis of the feedback received is summarized as followed:

- The majority of residents, tenants, owners of condominiums, and managers of multi-unit dwellings feel that the program is needed and that it meets their personal recycling needs.
- The proposed cost of the program is the major concern identified. The majority of respondents did not view the cost of the program to be reasonable, especially when compared to the existing recycling service provided by another company. The affordability of the program for low-income residents (seniors, single parent families, newcomers) was also expressed as a concern. There were also concerns expressed about the proposed charge for each unit of a multi-unit dwelling versus a flat rate for the building as a whole. There was also a lack of confidence expressed in Cosmo's ability to deliver a level of service that is above the level of service already being provided by another company, especially if the cost will increase significantly.
- There was also concern expressed over the lack of detail about the program in general:
 - the logistics around managing the recycling bins (storage of individual containers versus large metal carts on properties)

- cleanliness of properties, concern over scavenging of materials
- being able to have all materials collected in one container
- why the program is mandatory, is there a way to opt out?
- how the fees will be billed
- how to deal with mobility issues that some residents will have that will limit their ability to participate

Prepared by:
Lisa Thibodeau
Community Engagement Consultant

COMMUNICATIONS TO COUNCIL

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL – APRIL 14, 2014

A. REQUESTS TO SPEAK TO COUNCIL

1) Neil Nemeth, dated April 7

Requesting permission to address City Council with respect to the Noise Bylaw. (File No. CK. 375-2)

2) Mark Wongstedt, dated April 7

Requesting permission to address City Council with respect to the Noise Bylaw. (File No. CK. 375-2)

3) Cynthia Starchuk, dated April 7

Requesting permission to address City Council with respect to the Noise Bylaw. (File No. CK. 375-2)

4) Kevin Jones, dated April 8

Requesting permission to address City Council with respect to the Noise Bylaw. (File No. CK. 375-2)

5) Russ Deptuch, dated April 8

Requesting permission to address City Council with respect to the Noise Bylaw. (File No. CK. 375-2)

RECOMMENDATION: that the speakers be heard.

B. ITEMS WHICH REQUIRE THE DIRECTION OF CITY COUNCIL

1) Mayor Debra Button, President, Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA), dated March 10

Submitting an invoice in the amount of \$110,244.78 for 2014 SUMA Membership. (File No. CK. 155-3)

RECOMMENDATION: that the invoice in the amount of \$110,244.78 for 2014 SUMA Membership be paid.

2) Heather Hails, Secretary, Credit Union Centre, dated March 27

Advising of the Annual Members' Meeting of the Saskatchewan Place Association Inc., being held on May 7, 2014, at 5:30 p.m. (File No. CK. 175-31)

RECOMMENDATION: that the City of Saskatoon, being a member of the Credit Union Centre, appoint Donald Atchison, or in his absence, Councillors Davies or Hill, of the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, as its proxy to vote for it on its behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Credit Union Centre, to be held on the 7th day of May, 2014, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

3) Crystal MacLeod, RSVP Event Design, dated March 31

Requesting a temporary street closure on Auditorium Avenue between TCU Place and the YMCA on Friday, July 4, 2014, for a Baraat (wedding parade). (File No. CK. 205-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the request for a temporary street closure on Auditorium Avenue on Friday, July 4, 2014 for a Baraat be approved subject to any administrative conditions.

4) Jordan Johnson, President, Saskatoon Lindy Hop, dated April 3

Requesting an extension to the time where amplified sound can be heard, under the Noise Bylaw, until 10:30 p.m., on Tuesday evenings from May 6 to September 23, 2014, at the River Landing Amphitheater, for the non-profit swing dancing group, the Saskatoon Lindy Hop. (File No. CK. 185-9)

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, April 14, 2014
Page 2

RECOMMENDATION: that the request for an extension to the time where amplified sound can be heard, under the Noise Bylaw, until 10:30 p.m., on Tuesday evenings from May 6 to September 23, 2014, at the River Landing Amphitheater, for the non-profit swing dancing group, the Saskatoon Lindy Hop, be approved subject to any administrative conditions.

5) Jim and Vicki McClements, dated April 4

Expressing appreciation for the bottles of water they received when water was shut off due to a water main break. (File CK. 7820-5)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

6) Angela Wallman, Finance & Personnel Officer, Tourism Saskatoon dated March 31

Submitting Tourism Saskatoon 2013 Audited Financial Statements. (File No. CK. 1870-10)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

7) Robert Wyma, Executive Director, 25th Street Theatre Centre, dated April 7

Requesting an extension of the Noise Bylaw, from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., July 31 to August 9, 2014, in connection with the 2014 Saskatoon International Fringe Festival. (File No. CK. 185-9)

RECOMMENDATION: that the request for an extension of the Noise Bylaw, from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., July 31 to August 9, 2014, in connection with the 2014 Saskatoon International Fringe Festival, be approved subject to any administrative conditions.

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, April 14, 2014
Page 3

8) Yves Belanger, dated April 7

Requesting temporary closure of Spadina Crescent East, between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue, on Friday, May 16, 2014, from 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., in connection with the Bowl Field Goal Campaign. (File CK. 200-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the request for temporary street closure of Spadina Crescent East, between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue on Friday, on May 16, 2014, from 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., be approved subject to any administrative conditions.

9) Erin Evans, PotashCorp, dated April 8

Requesting an extension to the time where amplified sound can be heard, under the Noise Bylaw, until 11:00 p.m., on Friday, July 11, 2014, in connection with PotashCorp's annual corporate summer BBQ at the Delta Bessborough Gardens. (File CK. 205-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the request for an extension to the time where amplified sound can be heard, under the Noise Bylaw, until 11:00 p.m., on Friday, July 11, 2014, in connection with PotashCorp's annual corporate summer BBQ at the Delta Bessborough Gardens, be approved subject to any administrative conditions

10) Jan and Ron Gitlin, Co-Chairs, Holocaust Committee and Marsha Scharfstein, President, Congregation Agudas Israel, dated April 8

Requesting to fly the Israeli flag at City Hall from April 28 to May 5, 2014, in connection with Congregation Agudas Israel's Holocaust memorial program. (File CK. 205-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the request to fly the Israeli flag at City Hall from April 28 to May 5, 2014, be approved subject to any administrative conditions.

11) Elaine Long, Secretary, Development Appeals Board, dated March 26

Submitting Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the property located at 317A – 111th Street West. (File No. CK. 4352-1)

Items Which Require the Direction of City Council
Monday, April 14, 2014
Page 4

12) Elaine Long, Secretary, Development Appeals Board, dated March 26

Submitting Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the property located at 317B – 111th Street West. (File No. CK. 4352-1)

13) Elaine Long, Secretary, Development Appeals Board, dated March 27

Submitting Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the property located at 110 St. Laurent Crescent. (File No. CK. 4352-1)

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

C. ITEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN REFERRED FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION

1) Jack Hillson, Chair, Knox United Church, dated March 18

Requesting repair of the sidewalk located on the north side of Knox United Church, on 24th Street. (File No. CK. 6520-1) **(Referred to the Administration for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

2) Julian Popel, March 27

Requesting that the City initiate priority merging for the transit system. (File No. CK. 7300-1) **(Referred to the Administration for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

3) David Sorochuk, dated March 24

Submitting comments and questions regarding various issues. (File No. CK. 150-1) **(Referred to the Administration for information and response where appropriate.)**

4) Arin Katrusiak, dated March 27

Submitting comments regarding the police airplane. (File No. CK. 5000-1) **(Referred to the Board of Police Commissioners for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

5) Ronald Halina, dated March 27

Submitting concerns regarding infill guidelines. (File No. CK. 4110-1) **(Referred to the Administration for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

6) Sean Fife, dated March 27

Submitting comments regarding fluoride in drinking water. (File No. CK. 7920-1) **(Referred to the Administration for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

Items Which Have Been Referred for Appropriate Action
April 14, 2014
Page 2

7) Donna Leszko, dated April 1

Submitting concerns regarding transit security. (File No. CK. 7300-1) **(Referred to the Administration for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

8) Phyllis Schmidt, dated April 2

Submitting comments regarding transit service in the Montgomery neighbourhood. (File No. CK. 7310-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

9) Mark Mills, dated April 8

Submitting comments regarding the Fire Department providing basic safety training to the public. (File CK. 2500-1) **(Referred to the Fire Department for further handling and to respond to the writer.)**

10) Yvonne Turner, dated April 4

Submitting concerns regarding school zone signage on Clarence Avenue. (File CK. 6280-1) **(Referred to the Administration to respond to the writer.)**

11) Letters Received Regarding Amendment to Bylaw 8244 – Motorcycle Noise

Kevin Jones, dated March 26

Colin Walton, dated March 26

George Santo, dated March 26

Charles Gibson, dated March 26

Jasyn Dergo, dated March 26

Devin Elder, dated March 26

Peter Wivcharuk, dated March 28

Jordan Derpak, dated March 31

Lawrence Boehm, dated April 7

David Hyde, dated March 26

Joel Fradette, dated March 26

Wayne Warren, dated March 26

Jenn Lowe, dated March 26

Chase Mckee, dated March 26

Trevor Quinlan, dated March 26

Winifred Smit, dated March 28

Cynthia Starchuk, dated April 2

RECOMMENDATION: that the information be received.

D. PROCLAMATIONS

1) Furakh Mir, Founder, Meningitis Relief Canada, dated March 26

Requesting that City Council proclaim April 24, 2014 as World Meningitis Day. (File No. CK. 205-5)

2) Inger J. Anderson, Co-Chair, Saskatoon Norwegian Cultural Society Inc., dated March 31

Requesting that City Council proclaim May 17, 2014, as Norwegian Constitution Bicentenary Day. (File No. CK. 205-5)

3) Stephen Covey, President, Operation Lifesaver, dated April 4

Requesting that City Council proclaim April 28 to May 4, 2014, as Canada's Public – Rail Safety Week. (File No. CK. 205-5)

4) Susan Saville, Canadian Mental Health Association, dated April 7

Requesting that City Council proclaim May 5 to 10, 2014 as Mental Health Week. (File No. CK. 205-5)

5) Patrick Hauser, NAOSH Representative, dated April 8

Requesting that City Council proclaim May 4 to May 10, 2014 as NAOSH Week. (File No. CK. 205-5)

- RECOMMENDATION:**
- 1) that City Council approve all proclamations as set out in Section D; and
 - 2) that the City Clerk be authorized to sign the proclamations, in the standard form, on behalf of City Council.

A1)

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Monday, April 07, 2014 9:28 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Neil Nemeth
24 Leyden Crescent
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7J 2S4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

nnemeth@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

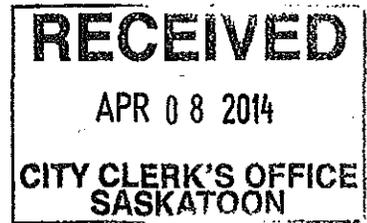
I would like the opportunity to address Council at the upcoming Council meeting scheduled for April 14, 2014 regarding Council's position on City of Saskatoon Noise Bylaw No. 8244.

Please confirm. Thank you.

A2

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Monday, April 07, 2014 9:01 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Mark Wongstedt
317 Fisher Cres
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L-5E1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

mark.wongstedt@troylfs.com

COMMENTS:

I would like the opportunity to address city council on the 14th of April. This would be in regards to the proposed Noise Bylaw No. 8244.

Respectfully

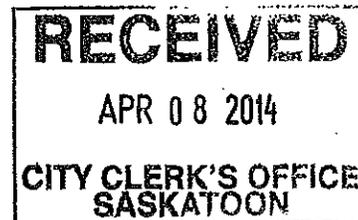
Mark Wongstedt
Provincial Manager
Troy Life & Fire Safety Limited
Saskatoon Sk.

306-220-7794
306-373-5723

A3)

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Monday, April 07, 2014 10:33 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Cynthia Starchuk
2204 Albert Avenue
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7J 1K2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

cynthia.starchuk@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

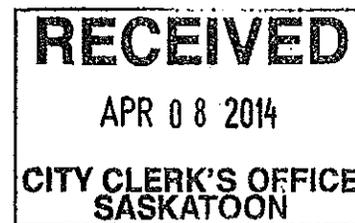
I request placement on the 14 April 2014 Council agenda that I may speak to the decision to amend Noise Bylaw No. 8244.

Cynthia Starchuk

A4)

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Tuesday, April 08, 2014 11:13 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Kevin Jones
Box 209
Cochin, Saskatchewan
S0m0l0

EMAIL ADDRESS:

Canadianlegionofriders@yahoo.com

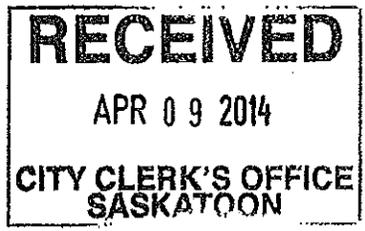
COMMENTS:

I would like the opportunity to address council on April 14 th meeting regarding the cities proposed noise bylaw amendment.. Please confirm as I'm driving in from out of town. Thank You..Kevin

A5)

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 08, 2014 4:16 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Russ Deptuch
Comp 17, Site 305 RR3
Saskatoon , Saskatchewan
S7K-3J6

EMAIL ADDRESS:

rdeptuch@hotmail.com

COMMENTS:

I would like to speak to Mayor and Council on April 14th in regards to the pending noise bylaw.

Please confirm by e-mail

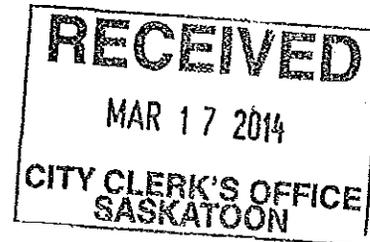
Thank You
Russ Deptuch



155-3
BI)

March 10, 2014

City of Saskatoon
222 – 3rd Ave. N.
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5



Dear Mayor and Council,

Your 2014 SUMA Membership:

SUMA – The Voice of Saskatchewan's Urban Governments

Since 1905, Saskatchewan's villages, towns, and cities have stood united and strong in the promotion and defence of their interests, through membership in SUMA.

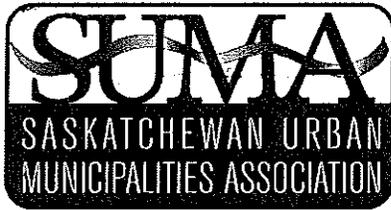
As the voice of urban Saskatchewan, SUMA represents the collective strength of nearly 450 urban governments. These governments, our members, represent 82 per cent of our population. Seventy-five per cent of provincial GDP is generated in these communities and virtually all population and economic growth is happening within Saskatchewan's urban centres. Our villages, towns, and cities are more important today than ever before.

On your behalf, SUMA promotes, protects, and defends urban governments' interests. Your support of our advocacy initiatives and policy development allows us to effectively advance the issues and concerns of the membership and find solutions to the challenges facing urban governments.

In 2013 SUMA represented your interests by leading the change to the minimum/base tax application on property, organizing forums on municipal policing and the Town Urban Highway Program, lobbying the province for a Provincial Athletics Commission, engaging the Ministry of Justice on a proposal to share fine revenue with all municipalities, and continued lobbying for details on the Building Canada Fund. We participated in more than 30 consultations on issues such as the tax tool review, municipal annexation compensation, and *The Municipalities Act* amendments.

"The Voice of Saskatchewan Cities, Towns and Villages"





200, 2222 - 13th Avenue
Regina, SK S4P 3M7
Phone: (306) 525-3727 Fax: (306) 525-4373
Email: membership@suma.org

2014 Membership Fee Invoice

(January 1 to December 31, 2014)

City of:	Saskatoon
Population:	222,189
Basic Fee:	\$5,588.33
Per Capita Fee @ \$0.55:	\$88,601.98
Advocacy Fee:	\$10,804.73
Sub-total:	\$104,995.03
GST: (#R107956419):	\$5,249.75
Total Membership Fee:	\$110,244.78

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 2014 MEMBERSHIP FEE INVOICE:

Membership Fees:

The base fee remains the same at \$508.03 per voting delegate.
The per capita fee remains the same at \$0.55.

Advocacy Fees:

The advocacy base fee is 50% (\$250.00) of the approved base of \$500 plus \$0.05 per capita. Please see the enclosed letter for additional information.

FEES ARE DUE BY APRIL 30, 2014

2014 SUMA Change of Information Form

Please review the information below. **IF** there are any applicable changes, please make the correction(s) and return this form to the SUMA office by:

April 30, 2014

membership@suma.org

200, 2222 – 13th Avenue, Regina, SK S4P 3M7 or fax to (306) 525-4373

Name: SASKATOON

Municipality Type: CITY

Phone: (306) 975-3200

Fax: (306) 975-2784

Email Address: webmaster@saskatoon.ca

Website Address: http://www.saskatoon.ca/

Address: 222 - 3RD AVE. N.
SASKATOON, SK S7K 0J5

Region: CITY

Mayor Name: DON ATCHISON

Administrator/CAO
Name: MURRAY TOTLAND

Clerk Name: JOANNE SPROULE

Town Foreman/ Public
Works Manager Name: _____

Town Foreman/ Public
Works Manager Email: _____

Number of Urban Voice
Issues Required: 14

NOTE: It is very important to include a valid email address as urgent communications are sent out on occasion informing municipalities of important deadlines, grant availability and other time sensitive pertinent information.

We look forward to another year of advancing urban interests and serving our members. We have already made first steps to explore inter-municipal recreation services to help members develop regional recreation partnerships, compile data on the potential costs to meet proposed standards of the Environmental Code, offer legal consultation services for members, and expand learning opportunities for elected officials.

In addition to our lobbying and policy making efforts, SUMA provides a wide range of services and programs to its members. Combining the purchasing power of member governments helps SUMA offer significant cost savings to members, elected officials, and municipal employees. These services and products range from group insurance coverage (life/health/dental) to office equipment and supplies – even tires. In 2013 SUMAdvantage added two new programs: SaskTel offers discounts on long distance, cellular and internet services, and First Data Canada provides discounts on debit and credit merchant services. More information about the SUMAdvantage line of products, Group Insurance Services, and SUMAssure municipal property and liability coverage is available on our website at www.suma.org.

Should you have any questions or concerns about your membership with SUMA, contact our CEO Laurent Mougeot at CEO@suma.org or 306-525-3727.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Debra Button". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mayor Debra Button
President

(Invoice and brochures enclosed)

SUMAdvantage

Your first call for savings

How Municipalities Save on Purchasing



200-2222 13th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3M7

Phone: 306-525-3727
Fax: 306-525-4373

www.suma.org
Click on the SUMAdvantage tab
for program fact sheets

SUMAdvantage for SUMA members

The *SUMAdvantage* program brings you more than 25 pre-screened suppliers who guarantee price advantages to municipalities and financial support to your provincial association.

Save on bulk purchasing

Find the best investment for the ratepayer's dollar, based on the leverage of our \$900 million purchasing power.

Find quality suppliers

Our suppliers are pre-evaluated and pre-committed to provide high quality goods and services.

Resolve supplier issues

We stand behind you to help resolve supplier issues or concerns.

Going beyond the SUMAdvantage suppliers list

Free expertise for procurement

Our *SUMAdvantage* manager provides you with no-charge advice on procurement issues, and can help you find the special suppliers you need.

Build buying partnerships

We can help connect you with partners for specific procurement needs.

SUMAdvantage

Your first call for savings

Call any of these suppliers for cost savings and high quality:

Group Insurance Services

SUMA:

306-525-4390

www.suma.org

Click on the Group Benefits & Insurance tab for program details

Group Benefits Program

Offers a full line of benefits for full-time, part-time and seasonal employees along with elected officials of SUMA municipalities and organizations affiliated with member municipalities.

Employee & Family Assistance

Provides confidential counselling services by trained professionals on a broad range of personal and work-related concerns to help employees, spouses and dependents resolve personal difficulties.

SUMAssure Insurance Reciprocal

A group insurance reciprocal with enhanced municipal property and liability coverage, and risk management services. www.sumassure.ca

Volunteer Fire Fighter Program

Provides comprehensive coverage to volunteer fire, first responder, and ambulance crews. Coverage includes Accidental Injury and Illness, medical and Weekly Indemnity. On-duty and off-duty coverage are available.

Municipal Blanket Bond

Insures municipalities against theft or mismanagement of funds by a bonded employee.

Office Administration

Acrodex

306-584-3401 www.acrodex.com

Keep your office computer environment productive by purchasing Microsoft software through two options. An Enterprise Agreement that is paid annually to ensure you are using the most current software or you can purchase individual software products through a Select Agreement.

Laurie Artiss Ltd.

800-667-8168 www.thepinpeople.ca

Professional design and production of your lapel pins.

Lexcom Systems Group Inc.

306-545-9242 www.lexcom.ca

Network, email, server and hardware solutions tailored to match your municipal needs. Remote network support across the province 24/7.

Municipal World

SUMA:

306-525-3727 www.suma.org

SUMA partners with Municipal World to offer a 12-month subscription at a discount of 42 per cent off the full price subscription fee.

Prince Albert Source for Sports

306-764-3285 www.pasourceforsports.ca

A Saskatchewan-based business providing corporate apparel and promotional items, plus sporting equipment for recreation facilities.

SaskTel

SUMA:

306-525-3727 www.sasktel.com

SaskTel is the trusted Information and Communications Technology (ICT) provider in Saskatchewan, putting your business first. SUMA has partnered with SaskTel exclusively as the provider of choice for long distance, cellular, and Internet services.

Shipping Labels

SUMA:

306-525-3727 www.suma.org

Save up to 44 per cent when shipping water samples or other products through Canada Post.

SUCCESS Office Systems

800-667-8173 www.successos.com

Purchase or lease office machines at a substantial savings.

Supreme Basics

800-667-3690 www.supremebasics.com

Significant discounts on regular-priced office products.

Public Works, Parks and Leisure Services

Assiniboia Rubber Recycling Inc.

306-642-5599

Assiniboia Rubber Recycling Inc. offers a full line of recycled rubber products: PermaLife Mulch, Permalife Pour & Play, PermaLife SoftStuff and PermaLife ArenaFill.

Connect Energy Partnership

866-934-6918 www.connectenergy.ca

Lock in your utility costs through purchase contracts with this natural gas savings program.

Chatterson Janitorial Supplies

800-667-8178 www.chatterson.com

Provider of janitorial supplies to municipal offices, rinks, community centres and aquatic centres. Chatterson also carries products for gravel road dust control, pothole patching and waste water treatment. Online health and safety training also available.

Dog & Cat Tag Licensing

SUMA:

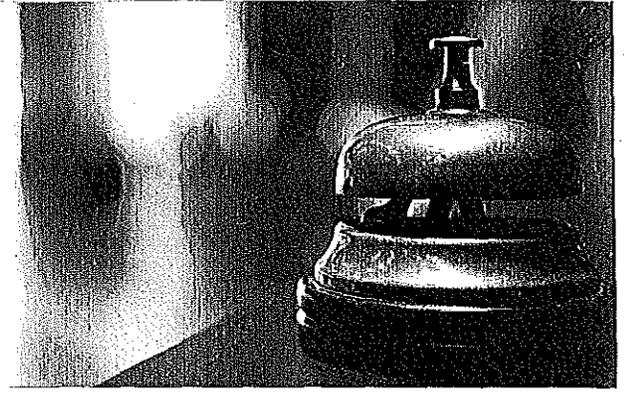
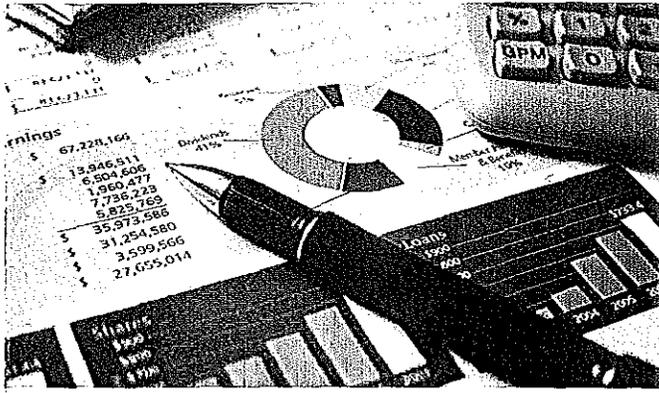
306-525-3727 www.suma.org

Quality dog and cat tags in a variety of materials and styles.

Enterprise Rent-a-Car

800-736-8227 www.enterprise.com

Eliminate mileage allowance and save on travel costs. Implement a seasonal fleet management program and save on insurance, registration and depreciation.



Hertz Equipment Rental

888-777-2700 www.hertzequip.com

Provider of equipment rentals for all your municipal needs. Hertz Equipment offers a variety of short- and long-term equipment rentals, new and used equipment for sale and parts for purchase.

Kal Tire Ltd.

Contact nearest store location
www.kaltire.com

Kal Tire offers an extensive line of products such as Bridgestone, Firestone, Michelin, Yokohama, Kumho, Nokian, as well as retreading of commercial, off road and grader tires.

Michelin

SUMA has a national account set up with Michelin that allows members to purchase Michelin tires at discounted pricing. Michelin tires can be purchased through any Kal Tire location.

PFA Canada

800-807-3750 www.pfacanada.com

PFA is a unique organization that offers a total fuel management program to members that includes lower prices, advanced price change notices, price maintenance, invoicing and fuel cost tracking.

Signal Industries (1998) Ltd.

800-565-9443 www.signalindustries.ca

Purchase approved standard traffic signs or order custom signage for all your municipal needs.

Solar Pool Heating

SUMA:
306-525-3727 www.suma.org

Harness solar power for your municipal pool and save on your operating costs.

Direct Solutions

800-661-2991 www.aatdirectsolutions.com

Help control your mosquito population by purchasing Vectobac or Altosid.

Hotels

Preferred rates for all SUMA members (elected and employees) in Regina and Saskatoon at these hotels:

Radisson (Saskatoon)

Convention 2015 Host Hotel
306-665-3322 www.radisson.com

Rates start at \$175/night

Travelodge Saskatoon

306-242-8881 www.travelodgesaskatoon.com

Rates start at \$139/night
Convention 2015 rates start at \$159/night

DoubleTree by Hilton (Regina)

306-525-6767 www.doubletree.com

Rates start at \$145/night

Travelodge Regina

306-586-3443 www.travelodgeregina.com

Rates start at \$124.95/night

Financial

BMO Bank of Montreal

Contact your nearest branch www.bmo.ca

Financing for all municipal projects. No minimum qualifications, good for a single transaction or all of your banking needs.

First Data

306-241-5008 www.firstdatacanada.ca

First Data's program for SUMA members is extremely competitive. If you want to consider giving residents the ability to pay with credit and/or debit cards, First Data provides a viable option to do so.

Suncorp Valuations

800-764-4454 www.suncorpvaluations.com

Suncorp is a full-service appraisal and valuation firm that will help your municipality to receive the greatest benefit from your assets.



INSURANCE

SUMAssure

Your Quality Choice
for Urban Municipalities'
Protection and Ownership

W E L C O M E

SUMAssure is the proven alternative for municipal insurance.

SUMA's partnership with Aon Reed Stenhouse Inc. has created an insurance program designed by and for Saskatchewan's municipalities.

The program uses a combination of self-funding and traditional insurance coverage to create a long-term, stable, cost effective insurance program, with the ability to grow coverage and share profits with members.

The Highlights

Here's what SUMAssure means for municipalities:

- Superior coverage designed specifically for municipal risks
- Premium stabilization and budget predictability
- Lower cost. SUMAssure's rates have decreased 7% on average since inception.
- Owned by its members who share in the profits. SUMAssure returned \$500,000 in surplus back to members in 2013.

Take a look for yourself. See why Saskatchewan municipalities are switching to SUMAssure.

What is

SUMAssure? SUMAssure is the liability and property insurance program for Saskatchewan urban municipalities, developed by the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.

It is owned by the participating municipalities, and is administered in a partnership between Aon Reed Stenhouse and the SUMAssure Board of Directors.

The insurance coverage provided is superior to what municipalities have traditionally purchased commercially. The difference is that this plan is owned by participating SUMA members and its benefits flow to the municipalities that are part of the plan.

Is this a

proven program? SUMAssure has a track record of performance, reliability and results.

The program started with several years of study and preparation, and follows the lead of other municipal associations who provide established, proven and successful municipal insurance in provinces such as Alberta, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as well as SARM in our own province.

SUMAssure was launched in 2008 and since then a lot has happened.

- **Growth** – SUMAssure membership has grown over 20% since inception and now boasts over 160 owner-municipalities.
- **Performance** – SUMAssure continues to grow stronger every year and has posted on average a 16% Return on Premium for its members.
- **Continuous improvement** –
 - ◇ uniquely designed to meet municipal requirements; and
 - ◇ features you won't find in a traditional insurance program.
- **Enhanced claims process** – SUMAssure provides its owning municipalities with best in class claims management. Rapid and professional adjusting services means claims are paid faster.
- **Website** – A new website allows ready access to SUMAssure information.

“The Town of Blaine Lake joined the SUMAssure program when it was initially started in 2009.

In addition to enjoying lower insurance premiums, we have found the SUMAssure staff to be very helpful. They promptly return our calls and e-mails. They have been helpful in assisting us with our insurance needs, insurance claims and answering any general insurance questions we have had.

We have no hesitation in recommending the insurance services provided by SUMAssure.”

– Blaine Lake Town Council

' R E L O O K I N G F O R

How can I be sure? Just ask your colleagues.

Plenty of municipalities are enrolled in SUMAssure, and we'd be pleased to refer you to them to hear their experience and get their direct endorsement.

What are the cost implications? Your municipality will find SUMAssure more economical than insurance bought from a commercial insurance company.

SUMAssure's commitment is to stabilize rates in the future and shield the members from any rate swings.

Will my benefits be different with SUMAssure? SUMAssure provides equal or superior benefits compared to your commercial provider.

In addition to the core services provided through this self-insurance plan, SUMAssure secures additional coverage to make sure your municipality has at least the same level of protection you currently have.

Will I face lots of changes to take advantage of SUMAssure? There are very few changes in what you currently do, and the changeover is simple.

Just contact your SUMAssure representative, Shauna Audette, and let us take care of the details with you.

Is there a lot of risk? Risk was thoroughly assessed before embarking on the program. The risk is extremely low, and the advantage that municipalities gain – both in Saskatchewan and in the even longer experience of other provinces – is well proven.

A built-in safeguard with excess insurance coverage in place protects the program from high loss exposure, ensuring SUMAssure remains strong.

“SUMAssure gives us the coverage we require, is able to provide it at a reasonable cost and the staff is extremely helpful whenever we have questions or concerns.”

— Village of Dodsland

“We joined the program because we felt it was established using a sound business model that would allow member municipalities to receive predictable and cost effective insurance coverage. SUMAssure and the AON team ensured a smooth transition throughout the process and we look forward to working with them building SUMAssure for the future.”

— Orrin Redden
Town of Watrous

What's the future? As SUMAssure continues growing, its mandated surplus fund grows as well. This provides increasing security and benefits for all participating municipalities. This surplus is managed by the SUMAssure Board instead of being a profit in the hands of external insurance companies.

What about criticisms from other insurance companies? SUMAssure has had a tremendous impact on Saskatchewan's municipal insurance landscape by offering its members the opportunity to control their own insurance program. There has been some misinformation circulated by other insurance companies which are unfamiliar with SUMAssure and insurance reciprocals in general. SUMAssure is Saskatchewan's first and only born and bred insurance reciprocal.

If you hear criticisms, let us know. We'll respond with facts to every question.

Who is Aon Reed Stenhouse, and what does their partnership with SUMA entail? Aon Reed Stenhouse is the Attorney-In-Fact appointed by the SUMAssure Board of Directors to manage the day-to-day affairs of the SUMAssure Insurance Reciprocal. SUMAssure's owning-subscribers, provide Aon with the legal authority to act on their behalf in managing and administering the reciprocal including providing policy information to subscribers, negotiating excess insurance rates with insurers, examining claims, and assisting the SUMAssure Board of Directors in making appropriate investment decisions with the subscribers' growing surplus funds.

“SUMAssure has been great to deal with. Whether it is day to day servicing or claim, our account has been handled in a courteous and professional manner. I would recommend SUMAssure to anyone that is interested.”

— Sheila Newlove
Administrator
Town of Imperial

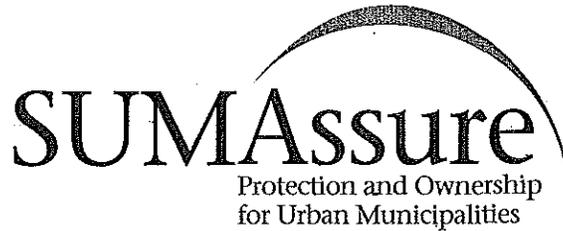
“It is my pleasure to recommend AON and the SUMAssure program. We have saved over 15% in premiums, even though we have increased our values substantially. The service provided by AON has been quick, efficient, and always pleasant.”

— Huguette Lutz
Administrator
Town of Carleton Place

Questions to ask?
Ready to act? Contact us today.

We'll respond to all questions promptly and fully.

And we'll show you how – like so many other municipalities – you can benefit from SUMAssure.



Shauna Audette

Group Benefits & Insurance Services
Manager

200 – 2222 – 13th Ave.

Regina, SK S4P 3M7

Office: (306) 525-4390

Fax: (306) 525-4373

Email: saudette@suma.org

Tauna Kupiec

Group Benefits Administrator

200 – 2222 – 13th Ave.

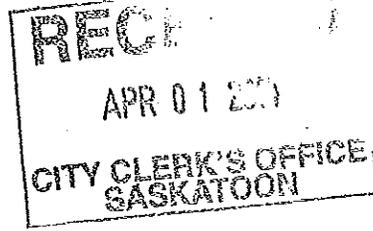
Regina, SK S4P 3M7

Office: (306) 525-4390

Fax: (306) 525-4373

Email: tkupiec@suma.org

175-31
B2)



March 27, 2014

*His Worship the Mayor & City Council
City Clerk's Office
City Hall
222 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon SK
S7K 0J5*

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

***NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEMBER'S MEETING
SASKATCHEWAN PLACE ASSOCIATION INC.***

Please take note of the following meeting of the above-mentioned committee:

DATE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 2014
TIME: 5:30 PM
PLACE: Credit Union Centre Boardroom

Please confirm your attendance with Heather Hails by email, phone, facsimile, or mail.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive that reads "H. Hails".

*Heather Hails, Secretary
Credit Union Centre*

*c.c. Will Lofdahl, Chief Executive Officer
Sheryl McRorie, Director of Finance & Ticketing
Members of the Board of Directors, Credit Union Centre
Betty Harmon - Meyers Norris Penny*

*Enclosures: Agenda
Minutes of May 1, 2013 Annual General Meeting*

SASKATCHEWAN PLACE ASSOCIATION INC.

ANNUAL MEMBER'S MEETING

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 2014

5:30 PM

1. *Reading of the Notice of Meeting*
2. *Call to Order*
3. *Approval of Agenda*
4. *Proxies*
5. *Minutes of previous meeting*
6. *Business Arising*
7. *President's Report*
8. *Treasurer's Report*
9. *Approval of Auditor's Report*
10. *Resignation of Directors*
11. *Appointment of Directors for 2014*
12. *Appointment of Auditor*
13. *Appointment of Solicitor*
14. *Ratification of Board of Director's Actions*
15. *Other Business*
16. *Motion for Adjournment*

ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

Present: Mayor Don Atchison, Chairperson
Councillor Darren Hill
Councillor Troy Davies
Crystal Nett
Ron New
Gary Gullickson
Adele Buettner
Candice Augustyn
Ian Sutherland
Will Lofdahl, Chief Executive Officer
Scott Ford, Director of Marketing & Events
John Howden, Director of Business Development
Heather Hails, Recording Secretary

Regrets: Trent Sereda
Derek Bachman
Sheryl McRorie, Director of Finance & Ticketing
Betty Harmon, MNP

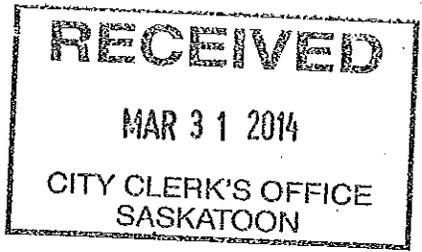
1. The Annual General Meeting was called to order at 5:43 p.m.
2. The reading of the notice of the meeting was moved and seconded and approved.
3. The approval of the Agenda was moved and seconded and approved.
4. There is no need for Proxy as Mayor Don Atchison is in attendance.
5. The minutes of the previous meeting were moved and seconded and approved.
6. There is no business arising from the minutes.
7. Crystal Nett read the President's Report. Mayor Atchison moved that the report be received as information and seconded and agreed to it.
8. Crystal Nett read the Treasurer's Report. Mayor Atchison moved that the report be received as information and seconded and agreed to it.
9. Crystal Nett provided some background and highlights of the Auditor's Report. Mayor Atchison moved that the report be received as information and seconded and agreed to it.
10. Resignation of Director, Crystal Nett was accepted and seconded and approved.
11. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and Amendments to Bylaw No. 1 were both moved and seconded and approved.
12. Appointment of Directors for 2013: Ian Sutherland was appointed as Chair and Trent Sereda was appointed as Vice Chair. Adele Buettner was appointed to the Board (in Crystal's place). Moved all appointed Directors and Chair and Vice Chair as approved by City Council.
13. Appointment of MNP as Auditor was moved and seconded and agreed.
14. Appointment of City Solicitor's as Solicitor was moved and seconded and agreed.
15. Ratification of Board of Director's Actions - moves all actions taken be approved and seconded.
16. A motion for adjournment at 6:01 p.m.

Mayor Don Atchison, Chairperson
or his Proxy

B37

205-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: March 31, 2014 1:19 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Crystal MacLeod
#229 120 23rd Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K0K8

EMAIL ADDRESS:

crystal@rsvpeventdesign.ca

COMMENTS:

Greetings,

I am an event planner (RSVP Event Design) planning an Indian wedding for Friday July 4, 2014. This wedding will include a Baraat which is a parade where the groom arrives at the ceremony on a horse followed by some guests.

We would like to block off Auditorium Avenue between TCU Place and the YMCA. We have done this several times in the past but have always hooded meters instead of completely blocking off the street. As this is a Friday wedding we feel it is necessary to close the street.

The baraat begins at 10:00 and will be completed by 11:00.

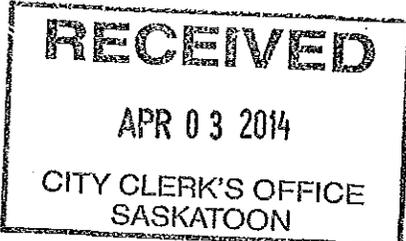
I spoke with Cindy at the City's Infrastructure services and she asked that I send this request as well as fill out a permit.

If you have any questions please contact me at (306)384-6044.

Kindest regards,
Crystal MacLeod
RSVP Event Design

B4)
125-9

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 03, 2014 2:07 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Jordan Johnson
1-502 5th Ave N
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
s7k 2r2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

jordankjohnson@hotmail.com

COMMENTS:

Hello Your Worship and Members of City Council,

My name is Jordan Johnson and I am the president of Saskatoon Lindy Hop, a non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion of swing dancing in Saskatoon.

We hold a weekly event during the summer called Swinging on the Saskatchewan, where we offer free beginner swing dance lessons and dancing until dark. In years past we have held this event every Tuesday (weather permitting) at the River Landing Amphitheatre with great success.

I am writing you today to request a noise bylaw extension, as is required in the park rental process.

Our events start at 7:00pm and we will play music until dark, which will usually be around 10:30. We play mostly jazz music and only at a volume necessary to be heard in the vicinity of the River Landing Amphitheatre. As part of the beginner lesson, we will also have microphones for our instructors.

Please let me know if there is any further information needed to proceed with this request, as we are very much looking forward to our first Swinging on the Saskatchewan event, on Tuesday, May 6th 2014.

We would also like to extend an invitation to join us at any of our events this summer.

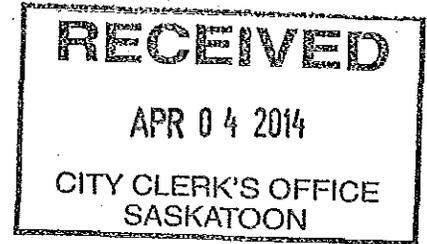
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Jordan Johnson
President, Saskatoon Lindy Hop

B5)
7830-5

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 04, 2014 7:57 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Jim McClements
18 Lindsay Drive
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 3E1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

jkmdvl@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

About two weeks ago we had a water main break which lead to our water being shut off for a couple of days.

Much to ur surprise we received three Culligan bottles of water.

This is a very good and appropriate support service. While we would have ben capable of getting water from the trailer it would be a challenge for many, particularly seniors

I hope this continues in the future

Jim and Vicki McClements



101-202 4th Avenue North, Saskatoon Saskatchewan Canada S7K 0K1
Phone: 306.242.1206 • Toll Free: 1-800-567-2444 • Fax: 306.242.1955

1870-10
info@tourismsaskatoon.com
www.tourismsaskatoon.com

BC)



March 31, 2014

The Mayor and City Councillors
City of Saskatoon
City Hall
222 – 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 0J5

RE: Tourism Saskatoon 2013 Audited Financial Statements

I am enclosing for your records a copy of Tourism Saskatoon's audited financial statements as prepared by KPMG LLP for the year ending December 31, 2013.

Should you have questions, please call Todd Brandt (306) 931-7574.

Sincerely,

Angela Wallman
Finance & Personnel Officer

Enclosure

cc: Marlys Bilanski, Kerry Tarasoff

Financial Statements of

**SASKATOON VISITOR &
CONVENTION BUREAU INC.**

Year ended December 31, 2013



KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
500 – 475 Second Avenue South
Saskatoon Saskatchewan S7K 1P4
Canada

Telephone (306) 934-6200
Fax (306) 934-6233
Internet www.kpmg.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Saskatoon Visitor & Convention Bureau Inc. ("the Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2013 and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Saskatoon Visitor & Convention Bureau Inc. as at December 31, 2013, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended December 31, 2013 in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Chartered Accountants

Saskatoon, Canada

March 4, 2014

KPMG LLP, is a Canadian limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

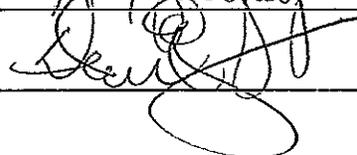
	2013	2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 193,159	\$ 255,369
Restricted cash (note 10)	-	289,262
Short-term investments	153,473	98,405
Accounts receivable	26,778	26,859
Accounts receivable - Destination Marketing Strategy	527,429	513,036
Inventories	4,240	5,302
Prepaid expenses and deposits	138,946	138,044
	<u>1,044,025</u>	<u>1,326,277</u>
Property and equipment (note 3)	316,213	230,702
	<u>\$ 1,360,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,556,979</u>

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 4)	\$ 222,063	\$ 120,614
Deferred contributions (note 5)	480,088	905,998
	<u>702,151</u>	<u>1,026,612</u>
Deferred contributions for property and equipment (note 6)	292,228	175,279
Net assets:		
Operating surplus	253,551	220,163
Equity in property and equipment	112,308	134,925
	<u>365,859</u>	<u>355,088</u>
Commitments (note 7)		
	<u>\$ 1,360,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,556,979</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:


 _____ Director

 _____ Director

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

	2013	2012
Revenue:		
Partnership projects and sales (note 8)	\$ 2,524,629	\$ 2,028,955
City of Saskatoon	392,000	383,900
Membership	82,348	86,567
Amortization of deferred contributions	44,238	27,041
In-kind revenue	7,483	12,915
	<u>3,050,698</u>	<u>2,539,378</u>
Expenses:		
Leisure, travel and convention marketing	2,756,891	2,237,318
Visitor services	139,358	154,262
Membership services	136,195	140,452
In-kind expenses	7,483	12,915
	<u>3,039,927</u>	<u>2,544,947</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 10,771	\$ (5,569)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

	Operating surplus	Equity in property and equipment	Total 2013	Total 2012
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 220,163	\$ 134,925	\$ 355,088	\$ 360,656
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	33,388	(22,617)	10,771	(5,569)
Purchase of property and equipment	(152,366)	152,366	-	-
Allocation of deferred contributions	152,366	(152,366)	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 253,551	\$ 112,308	\$ 365,859	\$ 355,087

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative figures for 2012

	2013	2012
Cash flows from (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 10,771	\$ (5,569)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of property and equipment	66,855	49,702
Amortization of deferred contributions	(44,238)	(27,041)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	81	73,688
Accounts receivable - Destination Marketing Strategy	(14,393)	(113,779)
Inventories	1,062	357
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(902)	(33,810)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	101,449	57,642
Deferred contributions	(425,910)	265,136
	(305,225)	266,326
Financing activities:		
Principal payments on long-term debt	-	(173,725)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(152,366)	(15,818)
(Increase) decrease in investments	(55,068)	189,756
Deferred contributions for property and equipment (note 6)	161,187	22,800
Restricted cash	289,262	(119,037)
	243,015	77,701
Increase (decrease) in cash	(62,210)	170,302
Cash, beginning of year	255,369	85,067
Cash, end of year	\$ 193,159	\$ 255,369

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013

General:

Saskatoon Visitor and Convention Bureau Inc. (the "Bureau") is incorporated under the *Non-Profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan* and operates as Tourism Saskatoon with a mission to realize economic benefits for Saskatoon through tourism. The Bureau is not liable for federal or provincial income taxes under the Income Tax Act (Canada).

1. Economic dependence:

Ongoing operation of the Bureau is dependent on continuing support of the City of Saskatoon and the membership of the Bureau.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Areas that require significant management estimates include the valuations of accounts receivables and the useful lives of property and equipment. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(b) Cash:

Cash consists of cash and cash equivalents with an initial term to maturity of three months or less.

Restricted cash consists of cash received from Destination Marketing Strategy contributions where the cash received is restricted for purposes of the related agreement for expenditure of the funds received.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and their subsequent measurement is dependent on their classification as described below:

- Cash, restricted cash and short-term investments are measured at fair value. Fair value fluctuations in these assets which may include interest earned, interest accrued, gains and losses realized on disposal and unrealised gains and losses are included in revenue.
- Accounts receivable, accounts receivable - Destination Marketing Strategy and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recorded at amortized cost.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Bureau determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Bureau expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(d) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Amortization is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following methods and annual rates:

Property and equipment	Method	Rate
Information centres	Declining balance	10%
Furnishings and equipment	Declining balance	20%
E-Commerce	Declining balance	30%
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	10%

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Net assets:

The Bureau segregates net assets between operating surplus and equity in property and equipment.

Operating surplus represents amounts available for on-going operation of the Bureau.

Equity in property and equipment represents property and equipment less unamortized capital contributions used to purchase property and equipment.

(f) Inventories:

Inventories of promotional items and various publications for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realized value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Revenue recognition:

The Bureau recognizes revenue from grants as earned based on the terms of the agreements. Membership revenue is recognized when received. Revenue from fees, contracts and items for resale are recognized when the services are provided or the goods are sold.

The Bureau recognizes revenue and expenses for contributed products and services that would otherwise have been purchased by the Bureau, at the estimated value of such products and services. The current year's membership revenue includes \$3,919 of in-kind memberships (2012 - \$1,266).

Revenue received for externally restricted special projects where the related costs will be incurred in future periods is deferred on the statement of financial position. These revenues will be recorded on the statement of operations in the period when the related costs are incurred.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Allocation of general administration expenses:

The Bureau classifies expenses on the statement of operations by function. The Bureau allocates certain costs by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating and applying that basis consistently each year. Administration expenses are allocated based on estimates of staff activities and resource usage.

Administration expenses of \$421,833 (2012 — \$444,318) have been allocated as follows:

	2013		2012	
Leisure, travel and convention marketing	\$	316,375	\$	333,238
Visitor services		63,275		66,648
Membership services		42,183		44,432
	\$	421,833	\$	444,318

3. Property and equipment:

	2013		2012	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Net book value
Furnishings and equipment	\$ 372,943	\$ 327,463	\$ 45,480	\$ 48,703
E-Commerce	390,539	243,130	147,409	34,360
Information centres	77,635	69,018	8,617	9,575
Leasehold improvements	230,275	115,568	114,707	138,064
	\$ 1,071,392	\$ 755,179	\$ 316,213	\$ 230,702

4. Accounts payable:

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances payable of \$1,522 (December 31, 2012 - \$8,130), which includes amounts payable for GST and PST.

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

5. Deferred contributions:

The Bureau receives operational and special project funding that has been deferred and will be recognized as revenue on the statement of operations in the year to which the funding relates. All deferred contributions relate to the next fiscal year. Deferred contributions is comprised of funding from the following sources:

	2013	2012
Destination Marketing Strategy (note 10)	\$ 336,801	\$ 802,298
City of Saskatoon	106,950	103,700
Canadian Country Music Awards	36,337	-
	<u>\$ 480,088</u>	<u>\$ 905,998</u>

Restricted cash of \$nil (2012 - \$289,261) relates to deferred contributions from Destination Marketing Strategy (See Note 10).

6. Deferred contributions for property and equipment:

Deferred contributions for property and equipment is comprised of the unamortized contributions used to purchase property and equipment and the contributions that have not yet been used to purchase property and equipment. The amortization of these deferred contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations.

	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 175,279	\$ 179,520
Additional contributions received:		
City of Saskatoon	22,800	22,800
Destination Marketing Strategy (note 10)	138,387	-
Less amounts amortized to revenue	(44,238)	(27,041)
	<u>\$ 292,228</u>	<u>\$ 175,279</u>

The balance of unamortized capital contributions and unspent contributions related to property and equipment consists of the following:

	2013	2012
Unamortized capital contributions used to purchase assets	\$ 203,904	\$ 95,776
Unspent contributions	88,324	79,503
	<u>\$ 292,228</u>	<u>\$ 175,279</u>

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

7. Commitments:

The Bureau is committed to marketing support bids through the fiscal year 2014 and leases office space and office equipment under long-term operating leases which expire in the fiscal years through 2018.

Future payments are estimated as follows:

	Marketing support bids	Office space	Equipment	Total
2014	\$ 35,000	\$ 72,597	\$ 8,297	\$ 115,894
2015	33,000	72,597	8,297	113,894
2016	-	72,597	8,297	80,894
2017	-	72,597	5,098	77,695
2018	-	48,398	2,392	50,790
	\$ 68,000	\$ 338,786	\$ 32,381	\$ 439,167

8. Partnership projects and sales:

	2013	2012
Saskatoon Hotel Association	\$ 2,333,718	\$ 1,712,767
Saskatchewan Tourism Authority	100,000	175,000
Member events, sales missions, advertising and other	82,629	131,192
Sales of specialty items and maps	8,282	9,996
	\$ 2,524,629	\$ 2,028,955

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

9. Financial risks and concentration of credit risk:

(a) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bureau will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Bureau manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Bureau prepares budgets to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss. The Bureau is exposed to credit risk with respect to accounts receivable. The Bureau assesses, on a continuous basis, accounts receivable and provides for any amounts that are not collectible in the allowance for doubtful accounts.

(c) Interest rate risk:

The Bureau is exposed to interest rate risk arising from fluctuation in interest rates on amounts invested in interest bearing accounts and short term investments.

10. Destination Marketing Strategy Contributions:

On March 14, 2012 the Bureau signed an agreement with the Saskatoon Hotel Association to provide funding to the Bureau for the Destination Marketing Strategy Program to increase total overnight visitation and expenditures to Saskatoon. The agreement is for the period April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2015. Funding received and current expenditures for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

10. Destination Marketing Strategy Contributions (continued):

	2013	2012
Funding:		
Destination Marketing	\$ 3,067,727	\$ 2,682,518
Expenditures:		
Saskatchewan market	431,998	315,932
Salaries and benefits	362,410	329,873
Travel media promotions	207,508	105,784
Saskatoon Sports Tourism Inc.	207,860	144,705
Web marketing	207,257	132,721
Printing	193,089	113,589
Joint marketing	153,700	125,500
Software purchase	138,387	-
Alberta market	121,778	85,083
International market	109,138	30,744
Initiatives	91,056	81,501
Business plan development	85,000	43,700
Research	57,641	12,244
Other market	57,233	40,938
Familiarization tours	54,166	36,038
Administrative	35,277	38,335
Images	29,765	13,685
Meetings	29,567	25,669
Memberships	25,962	22,748
Contract services	23,500	94,486
Manitoba market	18,881	-
Canadian Society of Association Executives	16,954	20,278
Campaign design	16,044	29,684
Local planners	11,922	10,807
Travel trade Rendez-vous Canada	8,387	3,684
Marketing	8,147	5,212
Writing services	7,219	5,787
Travel media	6,777	6,360
Saskatchewan Association of Travel Writers	5,530	-
Communications and promotions	4,500	2,000
Consumer shows	4,273	3,133
	2,730,926	1,880,220
Deferred contributions	\$ 336,801	\$ 802,298

SASKATOON VISITOR & CONVENTION BUREAU INC.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2013

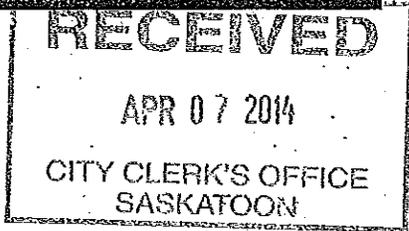
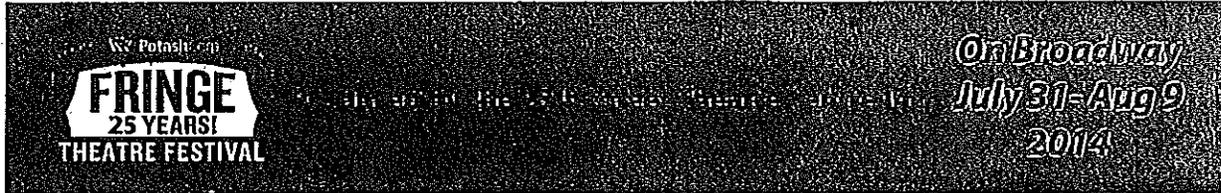
10. Destination Marketing Strategy Contributions (continued):

An analysis of deferred contributions is as follows:

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 802,298	\$ 569,482
Cash received	2,251,036	1,999,257
Accounts receivable, end of year	527,429	513,036
Accounts receivable, beginning of year	(513,036)	(399,257)
Expenditures	(2,730,926)	(1,880,220)
Balance, end of year	\$ 336,801	\$ 802,298
Restricted cash	\$ -	\$ 289,262

185-9

B7)



April 7, 2014

City of Saskatoon
 Honourable Mayor and City Council
 Annual Request for PotashCorp Fringe Theatre Festival, Noise Bylaw Extension

Dear Honourable Mayor and City Council,

As an annual request of support from City Council we are requesting an extension to the noise bylaw for the ten festival days beginning on July 31st, 2014 to August 9th Inclusively. On behalf of 25th Street Theatre Centre Inc and our Board of Directors I wish to formally extend our sincere thanks as we proceed with planning our 25th Anniversary celebrations in the Broadway District.

The wide range of support services from the City of Saskatoon is instrumental in making our community cultural event a widely celebrated summer attraction.

The specific hours for bylaw extension are for festival activities between the hours of 6pm and 11pm for the ten days as noted.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert Wyma', written over a horizontal line.

Robert Wyma
 Executive Director
 25th Street Theatre Centre Inc.
 306.664.2239
 robert.wyma@icloud.com

B8)

200-1

Couture, Suzanne (Clerks)

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 07, 2014 1:12 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Yves Belanger
PO Box 30032 Westview
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 0X3

551 Sturgeon Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7K 4H4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

yvesb27@sasktel.net

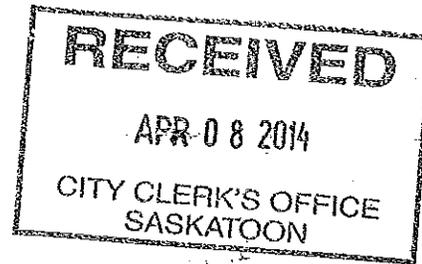
COMMENTS:

3 hour blitz of the downtown businesses by football players, alumni, coaches and volunteers, followed by a BBQ. Goal is to raise awareness of the Bowl Field Goal Campaign, capture media attention and raise funds for the campaign.

Requesting permission to close Spadina Crescent East between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue on Friday, May 16th from 6:30 am - 3:00 pm.



185-9
B9)



April 8, 2014

City of Saskatoon
222 – 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon SK S7K 0J5

Re: Noise Bylaw Extension Request

To Whom It May Concern:

We are requesting an extension to the Noise Bylaw for Friday, July 11, 2014 until 11:00 PM. We will be holding our annual corporate summer BBQ at the Delta Bessborough Gardens in which we will have a DJ playing amplified sound for our guests. We look forward to receiving your response to this request.

Regards,

Erin Evans
Senior Human Resources Specialist



715 McKinnon Avenue

Saskatoon

Saskatchewan

Canada

S7H 2G2

Office

(306) 343-7023

Fax

(306) 343-1244

Registration #

106967169 RR

Email

jewishcommunity@sasktel.net

RECEIVED

APR 08 2014

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SASKATOON

205-1
B10)

Dear Members of City Council,

We are writing to request that you fly the Israeli flag at City Hall during the time of our Holocaust memorial program.

Every year, the international Jewish and non-Jewish communities mark Holocaust remembrance; Yom HaShoah. The Holocaust is one of the darkest periods of modern history. Six million Jewish people were singled out for destruction simply because they were Jewish. They were annihilated alongside another six million the Nazi war machine deemed unfit to live.

The call for "never again" applies to all people. It contains in it a promise to humanity that has sadly failed to be kept even in our generation. In April, we will mark the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide. Looking at world events in North Korea, Syria or conflict zones in Africa, we can only rededicate ourselves to raising our voices against the forces of inhumanity, violence and hatred.

The Holocaust leaves a legacy of suffering and loss, but also of overcoming adversity. All Canadians can be inspired by those survivors who lived through one of the darkest chapters in human history and went on to rebuild their lives, many here in Canada. Many devoted their entire lives to serving humanity, whether through their professions, philanthropy, or as human-right advocates. This year, Congregation Agudas Israel welcomes survivor Robbie Waisman to share his history as a survivor of Buchenwald. A former Saskatonian, Robbie's dedication to repairing our world is remarkable. Despite the darkest personal memories, Robbie's life has been a shining light in the world.

The roots of the state of Israel extend long before the Holocaust, from a Jewish presence in the region at least three thousand years ago, to a modern state-in-the-making in the 19th Century. Had a formal state of Israel existed before WWII, the Holocaust never would have happened. Now that the Jewish people have a democratic homeland in Israel, the only liberal democracy in the Middle East, what happened to the Jews of Europe could never happen again.

This year, Yom HaShoah takes places on April 28. Congregation Agudas Israel will hold a service in remembrance on Sunday, May 3 at 1:30 pm. Our request to fly the flag of Israel at this time is particularly significant. Israel celebrates its Memorial Day (Yom HaZikaron) on May 4th, immediately followed by a celebration of independence on May 5th (Yom Ha'atzmaut). An understanding of the memory of the Holocaust among the people of Israel, alongside these days of mourning and celebration, creates the perfect synchrony. By raising the flag the day we will be remembering six million Jews, we will in turn be honouring the importance of a democratic homeland for the Jewish people -in celebration of Israel's 66th birthday.

Congregation

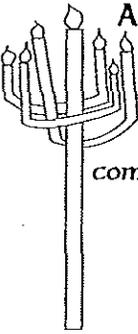
Agudas

Israel

Jewish

community

centre



715 McKinnon Avenue

Saskatoon

Saskatchewan

Canada

S7H 2G2

Office

(306) 343-7023

Fax

(306) 343-1244

Registration #

106967169 RR

Email

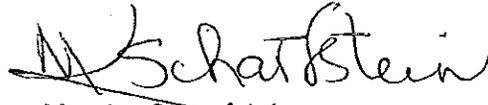
jewishcommunity@sasktel.net

Elias Luf, Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of Israel, will be joining us for these days of remembrance and celebration. Flying the flag of Israel at city hall would leave a compelling and powerful impression on our visitor.

As proud citizens of Saskatoon, the opportunity to fly the flag of Israel, alongside those that mark our home, would be an honour and a privilege.

Thank you!


Jan and Ron Gitlin
co-chairs Holocaust Committee


Marsha Scharfstein
President, Congregation Agudas Israel



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

B117

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•3240
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•2784
Saskatoon, SK S7K.0J5

March 26, 2014

His Worship the Mayor
and Members of City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Re: Development Appeals Board Hearing
Order to Remedy Contravention
Illegal Use of Semi-Detached Dwelling as a Two-Unit Dwelling
(Requiring Removal of the Basement Dwelling Unit)
317A – 111th Street West – R2 Zoning District
Stephen Michael Pillipow and Shelly Jean Pillipow
(Appeal No. 7-2014)**

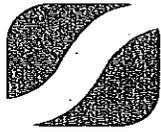
In accordance with Section 222(3)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, attached is a copy of a Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the above-noted property.

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Development Appeals Board

EL:ks

Attachment



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•3240
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•2784
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

NOTICE OF HEARING -DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

DATE:	Tuesday, April 15, 2014	TIME:	4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Committee Room "E", City Hall (Please enter off 4th Avenue, using Door #1)		
RE:	Order to Remedy Contravention Illegal Use of Semi-Detached Dwelling as a Two-Unit Dwelling (Requiring Removal of the Basement Dwelling Unit) 317A – 111 th Street West – R2 Zoning District Stephen Michael Pillopow and Shelly Jean Pillipow (Appeal No. 7-2014)		

TAKE NOTICE that Stephen Michael Pillipow and Shelly Jean Pillipow have filed an appeal under Section 219(1)(b) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, in connection with the Order to Remedy Contravention dated February 21, 2014.

The Order to Remedy Contravention was issued for this property on February 21, 2014 pursuant to Section 242(4) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and the Order states as follows:

"Contravention:

Building Permit No. 1126/13 was issued for Alteration to Semi-Detached Dwelling – Basement Rooms (Bath, Bedroom, Living Room, Utility Room). Legal use of the site located at 317A 111th Street West is a semi-detached dwelling. The form of development has been altered into a two unit dwelling. Such a development is illegal.

The basement has been developed into a separate dwelling unit containing sleeping facilities, sanitary facilities, kitchen and kitchen cabinets, kitchen sinks, refrigerator and table and chairs.

You are hereby ordered to:

On or before April 30, 2014, cease using or permitting the use of 317A 111th Street West for the purposes of a two unit dwelling by removing the basement occupants and

On or before May 16, 2014, alter the form of development so as to remove the contravention by removing the basement dwelling unit. All kitchen cabinets except for the kitchen cabinet directly beneath the kitchen sink, refrigerator, stove outlet (wires capped off behind the wall, covered over and wires removed from the electrical panel), stove, any other cooking appliances and kitchen table and chairs are to be removed and provide unrestricted free interior access throughout the entire dwelling by removing any locking passage sets that separate living spaces.

Section:

4.2(1); 4.3.1(1); 8.4 and 2.0 "dwelling unit", "dwelling, semi-detached" of the Zoning Bylaw No. 8770."

The Appellant is appealing the above-referenced Order to Remedy Contravention.

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 (306) 975-2780.

Dated at SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, this 26th day of March, 2014.

Elaine Long, Secretary
Development Appeals Board



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•3240
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•2784
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

B12)

March 26, 2014

His Worship the Mayor
and Members of City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Re: Development Appeals Board Hearing
Order to Remedy Contravention
Illegal Use of Semi-Detached Dwelling as a Two-Unit Dwelling
(Requiring Removal of the Basement Dwelling Unit)
317B – 111th Street West – R2 Zoning District
Stephen Michael Pillipow and Shelly Jean Pillipow
(Appeal No. 8-2014)**

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elaine Long".

**Elaine Long; Secretary
Development Appeals Board**

EL:ks

Attachment



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office
222 - 3rd Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

ph 306•975•3240
fx 306•975•2784

NOTICE OF HEARING -DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

DATE:	Tuesday, April 15, 2014	TIME:	4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Committee Room "E", City Hall (Please enter off 4th Avenue, using Door #1)		
RE:	Order to Remedy Contravention Illegal Use of Semi-Detached Dwelling as a Two-Unit Dwelling (Requiring Removal of the Basement Dwelling Unit) 317B – 111th Street West – R2 Zoning District Stephen Michael Pillipow and Shelly Jean Pillipow (Appeal No. 8-2014)		

TAKE NOTICE that Stephen Michael Pillipow and Shelly Jean Pillipow have filed an appeal under Section 219(1)(b) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, in connection with the Order to Remedy Contravention dated February 21, 2014.

The Order to Remedy Contravention was issued for this property on February 21, 2014 pursuant to Section 242(4) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and the Order states as follows:

"Contravention:

Building Permit No. 1125/13 was issued for Alteration to Semi-Detached Dwelling – Basement Rooms (Bath, Bedroom, Living Room, Utility Room). Legal use of the site located at 317B 111th Street West is a semi-detached dwelling. The form of development has been altered into a two unit dwelling. Such a development is illegal.

The basement has been developed into a separate dwelling unit containing sleeping facilities, sanitary facilities, kitchen with kitchen cabinets, kitchen sinks, refrigerator and table and chairs.

You are hereby ordered to:

On or before April 30, 2014, cease using or permitting the use of 317B 111th Street West for the purposes of a two unit dwelling by removing the basement occupants, and

On or before May 15, 2014, alter the form of development so as to remove the contravention by removing the basement dwelling unit. All kitchen cabinets except for the kitchen cabinet directly beneath the kitchen sink, refrigerator, stove outlet (wires capped off behind the wall, covered over and wires removed from the electrical panel), stove, any other cooking appliances and kitchen table and chairs are to be removed and provide unrestricted free interior access throughout the entire dwelling by removing any locking passage sets that separate living spaces.

Section

4.2(1); 4.3.1(1); 8.4 and 2.0 "dwelling unit", "dwelling, semi-detached" of the Zoning Bylaw No. 8770."

The Appellant is appealing the above-referenced Order to Remedy Contravention.

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 (306) 975-2780.

Dated at SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, this 26th day of March, 2014.

Elaine Long, Secretary
Development Appeals Board



City of
Saskatoon
Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

B13)

c/o City Clerk's Office ph 306•975•3240
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx 306•975•2784
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

March 27, 2014

His Worship the Mayor
and Members of City Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

**Re: Development Appeals Board Hearing
 Order to Remedy Contravention
 Dwelling Altered into a Two-Unit Dwelling Without Permit
 (Requiring Removal of Basement Dwelling Unit)
 110 St. Laurent Crescent – R2 Zoning District
 Linda Nesbitt
 (Appeal No. 9-2014)**

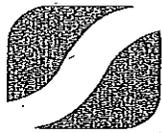
In accordance with Section 222(3)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, attached is a copy of a Notice of Hearing of the Development Appeals Board regarding the above-noted property.

Yours truly,

Elaine Long, Secretary
Development Appeals Board

EL:ks

Attachment



City of
Saskatoon

Saskatoon Development
Appeals Board

c/o City Clerk's Office ph. 306•975•3240
222 - 3rd Avenue North fx. 306•975•2784
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

NOTICE OF HEARING -DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

DATE:	Tuesday, April 15, 2014	TIME:	4:00 p.m.
PLACE:	Committee Room "E", City Hall (Please enter off 4th Avenue, using Door #1)		
RE:	Order to Remedy Contravention Dwelling Altered into a Two-Unit Dwelling Without Permit (Requiring Removal of Basement Unit) 110 St. Laurent Crescent – R2 Zoning District Linda Nesbitt (Appeal No. 9-2014)		

TAKE NOTICE that Linda Nesbitt has filed an appeal under Section 219(1)(c) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, in connection with the Order to Remedy Contravention dated March 5, 2014, regarding the property located at 110 St. Laurent Crescent.

The Order to Remedy Contravention was issued for this property on March 5, 2014, pursuant to Section 242(4) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and the Order states as follows:

"Contravention:

The form of development of the dwelling on this property has been altered by developing the basement into a second dwelling unit without first having obtained a development and building permit. Such an alteration is illegal. The owner was given the option to legalize the basement dwelling unit but has not completed the required work.

You are hereby ordered to:

On or before April 15, 2014, remove the illegal dwelling unit from the basement. This will include removing the kitchen cabinets (upper and lower), kitchen sink (plumbing capped off behind wall and covered), refrigerator, stove (stove outlet removed and wires capped off behind wall and covered and removed from the electrical panel) or any other cooking appliances, table and chairs and provide

DEVELOPMENT APPEALS BOARD

Appeal No. 9-2014

Page 2

unrestricted free access between all living areas of the building by removing any locking door sets that separate living spaces.

Section:

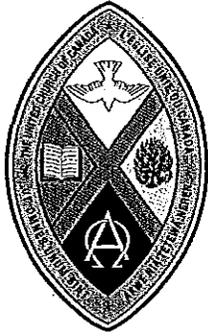
4.2(1); 4.3.1(1); 8.4 of the Zoning Bylaw No. 8770."

The Appellant is appealing the above-referenced Order to Remedy Contravention.

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 (306) 975-2780.

Dated at SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, this 27th day of March, 2014.

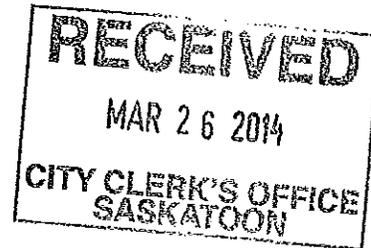
Elaine Long, Secretary
Development Appeals Board



6520-1

Knox United Church (CI)

838 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, SK, S7K 3H4
Tel: (306) 244-0159 / Fax: (306)244-1060
email: knoxunitedchurch@sasktel.net
Website: www.knoxunitedchurch.ca



March 18, 2014

Mayor and Council
City of Saskatoon

Your Worship and Councillors:

Re: 24th Street Sidewalk

The sidewalk on the north side of Knox Church has, over the years, settled and is now the grade of the lawns both sides. This means that for a significant part of the year the sidewalk is covered with ice or water that cannot be cleared; thus posing a risk to pedestrians. We ask that you consider this when setting sidewalk repairs in your next budget.

We understand that there are many demands on the City's budget but would ask that this stretch of sidewalk be looked at.

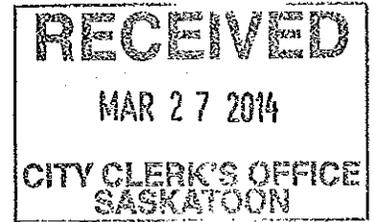
Thank you for your consideration

Jack Hillson,
Chair

(2)

7300-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Thursday, March 27, 2014 9:53 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Julian Popel
702 Sask Cres
Sakatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0L1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

tjpopel@hotmail.com

COMMENTS:

There was another near-miss/multi-vehicle collision this morning, this time at 51st and Millar involving the 14 Transit bus attempting to merge into traffic. This scenario happens much too often. The root cause is the Busses are unable to merge into traffic safely. Other cities address this with 'priority merging' into traffic, why doesn't Sakatoon? I asked this of a Councilor at a recent open house and the response was, --although priority merging is necessary in Sakatoon, the timing is bad politically, and, it's not that easy to make a by-law. Really?

This is unacceptable. It appears that the City leadership is satisfied with their 'D' ranking on Transit. Again, unacceptable!

I would like to see Council initiate a 'priority merging' for the transit system without delay! If not, why not?

Best Regards
Julian Popel

C37

O'Brien, Kathy (Clerks)

From: City Council
Sent: March 28, 2014 9:15 AM
To: O'Brien, Kathy (Clerks)
Subject: Email - Communications to Council - David Sorochuk - March 24, 2014 - Various Civic Issues
File CK 150-1

From: David Sorochuk [mailto:dasorochuk@shaw.ca]
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2014 4:33 PM
To: davideo3
Subject: [SPAM] - Various questions, opinions, suggestions - City of Saskatoon - Found word(s) report in the Text body

Dear Mayor Atchison & City Councillors

Following are several questions, observations and suggestions, pertaining to City concerns and not specific to my ward. I've appreciated the replies to previous concerns from my Councillor Olauson, Councillor Lorje, and acknowledgement from Councillor Paulsen. Each time replying as requested by one of the Councillors to provide my address and phone number to better serve me, nonetheless no follow-up was received.

Even though the following is quite lengthy, a response from other Councillors would be appreciated as several in my coffee discussion group live in other wards and would also appreciate the views of other Councillors.

The following is intended to be primarily constructive, as too often criticisms are voiced while accolades are suppressed. Even Rob Ford, mayor of Toronto who has created many deserved criticisms, has received little credit for prudent management by increasing efficiencies resulting in the following past Toronto tax increases whose numbers are envious by Saskatoon residents

Table with 3 columns: YEAR, Residential Increase, Non-Residential Increase. Rows for years 2010 to 2014.

In reference to increasing efficiencies, or reducing or eliminating some projects, services. 1. Studies - Thanks to Councillors Olauson and Hill for objecting to further study of speed zones in playground areas.

It's been quite disappointing to read and hear about the numerous studies, particularly when farmed-out to out-of-town consultants.

We question the hiring practises if we don't have sufficient expertise within our own departments to provide guidance on Riversdale development, City yards development, location for new City yards relocation, snow dumps, and others such as the downtown development with futuristic suggestions of using waste heat to melt sidewalks. The idea itself first questions why would those buildings not improve their efficiency to eliminate this waste heat, and furthermore would the melted snow and ice be allowed to accumulate at the curbs to freeze into ice ponds ?

2. Downtown street security brigade - Comments by a few of the business people question the lack of value and benefit of these patrols. I understand that not even a single jay-walking ticket has been issued. I presume another survey will be undertaken to determine benefit and value of individuals who don't have any real policing authority.

3. RFID tags for garbage containers

Hopefully this proposed project can still be scrapped. When previously questioning the value of this \$1 million proposal, the only reply was that the consultants advised this would pay for itself in collection savings. We still fail to understand how such savings can be achieved without reducing pick-up frequency, or reducing mileage travelled to cover the pick-up areas, unless residents will be required to place garbage containers in a designated pick-up area at the end of the block or some other central location to reduce driving distance.

The only perceived benefit is to identifying containers for charging for garbage by weight, as an additional charge appearing on our City Water Bills

4. Sound Wall Construction

While the concrete block walls are effective due to their mass, any studies that I have looked at recognize that this is also the most expensive, while other less-costly systems have been as effective, and using modular components, construction time is considerably reduced.

An excellent report covering alternative wall materials, effectiveness, and costs presented to the Council of Delta, B.C. is found at the following site.

<http://www.sunburynighbourhood.ca/PDF/DeltaNov06SoundAttenuation.pdf>

The following link also illustrates an effective alternative used in a variety of applications along freeways, around malls, airports, etc. Two attractive features are cost and construction time using modular construction.

AILSOUND WALLS

AIL Sound Walls are lightweight, easy-to-install, durable and cost-effective

Our industry-leading sound walls systems ship economically to remote sites and assemble quickly using local crews and less lifting equipment. From busy commercial properties to transportation corridors through neighborhoods, AIL Sound Walls provide superior noise abatement solutions for all noise sensitive projects.

<http://ailsoundwalls.com/en/home/applications.aspx?qclid=CluS3prj1rkCFQkSMwod-CYAEQ#Commercial-Developments2>

The following link contains a variety of suppliers of different types of sound walls
www.alibaba.com

5. Streetscaping

In reference to spending priorities questions the planned beautification project for the next two blocks of 20th Street when landlords on those blocks don't even repair the numerous broken windows on the buildings on those two blocks. It seems the primary beneficiary of the last two blocks has been the motorcycle "club" that runs a car lot.

6. Water Bill -

Although Saskatoon may be able to boast about having the lowest charge for water itself of western cities (haven't compared with all of them), this certainly is not correct when comparing the total water bills due to the number of additional charges on our bills which do not appear on bills for other cities that I've examined.

For example, calculating the water bill for a few other cities using a nominal water useage of 200 cubic feet, the comparable water bills are as follows.

Saskatoon \$47.06; Winnipeg \$37.69; Edmonton \$26.37; Vancouver \$ 38.79

7. Recycling Program - One of my first easy observations questions the amount of service provided by City administration to warrant an administration charge of \$.94 per billing. Is this really nothing more than a high-priced service charge for adding the Recycling Charge on our bill ?

Regarding discussion of a different charge for condo owners, should I be able to eliminate the library levy from my tax bill by not having a library card and not using the service available, or eliminate the portion for leisure centres by not using those facilities ?

8. Traffic Light Synchronizing

Observing the traffic light pattern proceeding east on 8th street at approximately 5:30 when it would be prudent to have the lights synchronized to facilitate the after work traffic going east from Preston Ave, the lights seemed to be in an alternating mode from intersection to intersection resulting in continuous stop-and-go traffic. Enquiring with Larry who answered my call and asking whether the synchronizing computer was functioning properly, I was advised that no feedback is received from the east side since the cable was taken out when the portion of the "Traffic Bridge" was removed. Asking whether they can be manually reset on site, I was told that it takes two or three people to go out there to do it, and it wouldn't be done. **Rather than inconvenience those City employees, it seems the "buck-is-passed" to motorists adding not only to their inconvenience, but additional vehicle operating costs associated with stop-and-go driving.**

I also asked whether any consideration had been made to using video or infrared cameras to control lights on lighter-traffic intersections, considering the advances in technology and the reduction of their costs. This was in regard to approaching Arlington Ave proceeding east on Taylor at approximately 11 PM when the light turned red as I approached. I sat through the entire light without a single vehicle entering the intersection from either direction on Arlington. Camera activated lights instead of a timer on the lights would certainly overcome this scenario. Additionally I asked whether flashing red and amber lights could be reinstated at lighter-traffic intersections on main streets such as Taylor later at night when traffic is light. The reply was that this previous practise had been discontinued years ago and would not be revisited from a safety point of view. However, according to the Highway Traffic Board, a flashing red requires coming to a complete stop before proceeding when safe, and I fail to understand how the flashing lights can be considered as unsafe.

9. Police Canine Unit

As beneficial as the dogs have been to the Police service, it's also frustrating to both police and the public in the many situations where the dog has not been able to track the perpetrator. Discussion and questions with Sgt Ingram of the canine unit, I was advised no consideration had been made to introduce bloodhounds into the unit. From information I've seen, I think this could be viable at least when replacing an existing dog, considering the abilities of bloodhounds.

IE - sense of smell 60 times better than a shepherd, able to track even 48 hour later.

- adapt well with other breeds of dogs.

- adapt well to cold climate from the Arctic to south U.S. (protection needed in extremes)

- friendly disposition, easy to train and handle (too friendly to use for pinning a suspect)

Considering the superior tracking ability, a team of bloodhound and shepherd working together would make an excellent team for tracking, pinning and protection.

Is this a worthwhile suggestion to make to the Police Dept and Canine Unit ?

I anticipate the excuse of extra cost (not applicable if replacing a retiring shepherd) and inconvenience of adding an additional layer of complexity will be made. However this can be justified when adding an extra layer of protection to the

public by apprehending and removing those individuals, many who are armed, from our streets. After all the Police Dept justified the half million dollar cost of the special tactical vehicle to protect their officers which sees a minimal amount of use.

10. Use of City Facilities by Non-Residents

Thanks to Coucillor Paulsen for raising the issue of fees for non-residents using City facilities such as swimming lessons at the leisure centres, especially when first-come may fill up capacity and exclude a bonafide resident from the lessons. This idea needs further consideration.

Additionally along a similar theme is the number of residents of satellite communities who work in Saskatoon, using our streets daily without contributing to the street improvement levy that residents are being charged. Unfortunately I don't have a solution to remedy this inequity.

However, a number of industries make a much greater use of City streets such as taxis, delivery companies, couriers, transport and trucking companies. Could a "street use levy" be added to their business license ?

11. Sponsorships

Sponsorships for events hosted in the City, such as the Memorial Cup which did end up costing taxpayers are considered justifiable due to the "economic spinoffs" , but who actually benefits besides hotels, restaurants, fast-food outlets, possibly a few merchants, and some employees of those businesses. Should the public be paying for this support that primarily supports the business community ?

12. Council Meetings & Accessibility

City managers and administration may view the proposed changes as streamlining, but many taxpayers view this as decreased accessibility.

Issues of a City nature presented to a Committee does not assure the taxpayer that all Councillors are made aware of the concern.

Meeting with a Committee during the afternoon is inconvenient to many taxpayers.

Being able to address Council at a Council meeting only on topics on the agenda is regressive without provision for immediate concerns that have recently arisen.

As the complexity of the City increases, more rather than fewer Council meetings better enables the City to deal with matters / concerns on a more timely basis.

13. Councillor Eligibility - I expect this section to be viewed negatively by most Councillors.

Diversity of backgrounds and experience provides for various views to be expressed at Council and Committee meetings. However with the growth and increasing complexity of managing the City, many of us believe there is insufficient business and economic acumen by some Councillors.

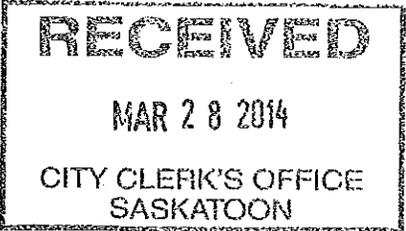
A. Should a program / introductory course be developed for prospective Councillors for cities, towns and municipalities to introduce basic business and economic practises and familiarity ?

B. Should the position of Councillor for cities the size of Saskatoon become a FULL-TIME or at least a PART-TIME position requiring taking leave from other full-time occupations ? The current remuneration for Councillors in Saskatoon already exceeds the full-time pay for many employees, and considerably higher than received by City of Regina Councillors.

Yours truly
David Sorochnik

C4)
5000-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Thursday, March 27, 2014 11:45 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Arin Katrusiak
1506 Hilliard Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7J 0G3

EMAIL ADDRESS:

COMMENTS:

Re: Air Support Unit

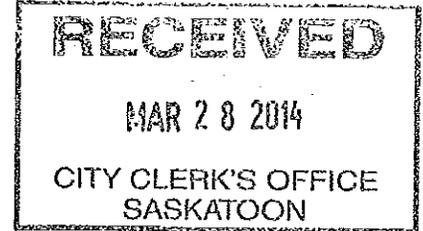
The time is 02:24 am on 24th March 2014. I am once again listening to the endless drone of your Air Support Unit aircraft.

As I have explained in my two previous letters to the Police Commission this aircraft is causing a significant disturbance to the population. The noise being emitted by this aircraft has numerous detrimental effects on the health and well being of many tens of thousands of residents in addition to violating our right to live in a healthy environment. The elderly, children and those with illnesses and psychological conditions are particularly affected.

The payment of property tax entitles a homeowner to certain rights and one of those is his common law right to the peaceable enjoyment of his property. As my property rights are being violated I will be gathering evidence and making preparations to file a lawsuit in the Court of Queen's Bench against the City on behalf of myself and other homeowners who are so affected. I will make every possible effort to have this lawsuit certified as a class action.

CS)
4110-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Thursday, March 27, 2014 8:33 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Ronald Halina
1417 Broadway Avenue
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
s7h2a7

EMAIL ADDRESS:

ronhalina@yahoo.com

COMMENTS:

I am writing this to you concerning infill guidelines in the hope that it may not be too late to voice my concerns once more. I live in one of the older districts (hollistan) where this is a big issue.

I would like to draw your attention to a property where no doubt the developer built to the letter of the guidelines but most certainly not to their spirit. This has had a significant deleterious effect on the residents living adjacent to the property and within the vicinity. For your interest, the property is on fourth street south side between Broadway avenue and Dufferin. I would so encourage you to see what has happened here. By the way you might also consider condolences to the adjacent home owners who have been traumatized by this building. I say this out of deep respect for both the council and the homeowner who has suffered because of this development.

I would like to keep my critique to three or four points so they don't become lost in the letter:

1. The mass of this house is too much for the lot size even at forty per cent. This guideline is too much when considering smaller lots.
2. The roof line is flat and all the other houses have peaked roofs. This was clearly done to maximize wall height. I suspect the ceilings are more than eight feet. This roof line does not conform at all to the existing buildings.
3. The height and shape of this structure will have a huge impact on the neighbours available light. This is no small matter and must be seriously taken into consideration.
4. The scale is completely out of whack with the existing buildings which are of a good quality. It is an inappropriate structure to the neighbourhood.

I would like to remind you here that the reason you are having to review the guidelines is because developers could not be counted on to consistently do the right thing. I know from discussions I have had with council members and members of the standing committee forming the guidelines that the

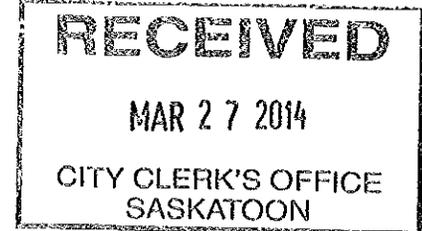
developers have been putting on a lot of pressure to see that minimum changes are made and then watered down. You only have to look to the example I gave you where unthoughtful developers can use the guidelines and ruin a neighbourhood. This is why the guidelines need to be strong and thoughtful and in the best interest of the community.

It comes down to a simple choice on whose interests do you really serve, the community and the people you represent or developers that have heavy lobbies out there looking after their own which seem to be in contention to what neighbours want.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Ron Halina 306-664-8516.

C67
7920-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: March 27, 2014 1:44 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Sean Fife
RR 8 Site 22 Comp 1
Lethbridge, Alberta
T1J 4P4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

sean@fluoridefreelethbridge.com

COMMENTS:

Good day, Your Worship and Councillors of Saskatoon,

Earlier this month, Saint John, New Brunswick city council voted to cease fluoridating their drinking water.

Mayor Mel Norton said in an interview with CBC, "We are trying to be exceptional stewards of the taxpayers' dollars in this city with a view to also being sensitive of providing an exceptional quality of life," said Norton. "As so on that basis, I'll cast my vote with the nays." (The full article is at: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/new-brunswick/saint-john-council-votes-to-stop-putting-fluoride-in-water-1.2567770>).

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As a catalyst to change, we have issued a rigorous scientific rebuttal that proves the incompetence and deception of Alberta Health Services in their promotion of artificial water fluoridation. The same arguments and tactics are used by all fluoride-promoting health authorities, so this information is of utmost importance and relevance to you as well.

The City of Saskatoon has a webpage entitled: Processes and Policies - Water Treatment Process, which states simply, "Fluoride helps to reduce tooth decay." So claim all fluoride-promoting health authorities, but are you aware of the multitude of serious side effects of ingesting hydrofluorosilicic acid?

If you go to www.fluoridefreelethbridge.com and read the indisputable scientific evidence in our comprehensive rebuttal, entitled "Leaked Memo Exposes AHS Incompetence", you will know for

yourself people are being harmed on the premise (a faulty one, at that) fluoride reduces tooth decay. And you, as the administrators of this substance, are responsible. Please do your due diligence.

With the hope that Saskatoon will soon join Saint John and the 30 other Canadian communities that have ceased water fluoridation in the last 3 years to the health of its citizens,

Sean Fife

7920-1
RECEIVED

MAR 20 2014

From: Sean - Fluoride Free Lethbridge <sean@fluoridefreelethbridge.com>
Sent: March 27, 2014 5:24 PM
To: Totland, Murray (City Manager's Office); Web E-mail - Utility Services; Web E-mail - City Clerks; Solicitor's Inbox; Web E-mail - Community Services; Web E-mail - Community Consultant; Web E-mail - Human Resources; angieb@environmentalsociety.ca; finance@environmentalsociety.ca; communications@environmentalsociety.ca; info@environmentalsociety.ca; peterp@environmentalsociety.ca; annc@environmentalsociety.ca; allysonb@environmentalsociety.ca; info@seima.sk.ca; studentchapter@seima.sk.ca; klivingston@seima.sk.ca; webmaster@environmentalsociety.ca; bbelanger@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; bbjornerud@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; bboyd@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; fbradshaw@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; gbrkich@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; cbroten@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; jcampeau@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dchartier@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; kcheveldayoff@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; hcox@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; ddautremont@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; mdocherty@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; kdoherly@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; ldoke@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; jdraude@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dduncan@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; deagles@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; welhard@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dforbes@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dharpauer@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; jharrison@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; ghart@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; nheppner@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dhickie@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; bhutchinson@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; yhuyghebaert@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; vjurgens@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dkirsch@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; kkrawetz@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; glawrence@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; gmakowsky@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; rmarchuk@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; wmccall@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; trmcmillan@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dmcmmorris@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; pmerriman@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; wmichelson@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; smoe@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dmorgan@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; jnilson@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; rnorris@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; gottenbreit@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; rparent@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; kphillips@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; jreiter@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; lross@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; csproule@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; wsteinley@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; lstewart@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; ctell@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; ctochor@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dtoth@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; dvermette@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; bwall@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; rweekes@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; nwilson@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; twotherspoon@mia.legasembly.sk.ca; gwyant@mia.legasembly.sk.ca
Subject: [SPAM] - An Exhortation to Follow the Example of Saint John, NB - Email has different SMTP TO: and MIME TO: fields in the email addresses
Attachments: FFL Rebuttal of AHS Memo.pdf

The following letter was sent to the Saskatoon Mayor and Council:

Good day, Your Worship and Councillors of Saskatoon,

Earlier this month, Saint John, New Brunswick city council voted to cease fluoridating their drinking water.

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Sean Fife

sean@fluoridefreelethbridge.com

www.fluoridefreelethbridge.com

Find us on Facebook at *Fluoride Free Lethbridge*

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Lethbridge, AB
T1J 4P4

**The Fallacies of
Alberta Health Services Position on
Artificial Water Fluoridation
Exposed**

Leaked Memo Exposes Incompetence of Alberta Health Services

An anonymous source leaked to Fluoride Free Lethbridge an internal Alberta Health Services memo (in blue), which was distributed to front-line staff of AHS South Zone, instructing them on how to answer questions in defense of fluoridation. The following document is a comprehensive rebuttal (in black) exposing the gross incompetence of AHS on artificial water fluoridation.

How is it possible Alberta Health Services and Health Canada are so fundamentally wrong on such an important issue?

At the expense of their professional careers, many former proponents¹ of fluoridation are now its fiercest opponents. Why? Because they have *thoroughly examined* the evidence and found it preponderantly against artificial water fluoridation.

This is in stark contrast to AHS Medical Officers James Talbot,² Richard Musto,³ Vivien Suttorp,⁴ Ada Bennett,⁵ Gerry Predy,⁶ Luke Shwart,⁷ Digby Horne⁸ and others who lack even a basic understanding of the issue. They continue to publicly disseminate misinformation, giving false assurances to an unsuspecting public that looks to them for authoritative guidance on these matters. *(Clicking on an endnote number will take you to the endnotes at the bottom of this document.)*

Western European nations investigated fluoridation 40 years ago and rejected it. 97% of Western Europe does NOT artificially fluoridate its water, nor do several other prominent nations such as Russia, Japan and China. In the last 3 years alone, 30 Canadian communities have rejected fluoridation.

The question to be asked is, "How is it that Alberta and Canada continue to fluoridate when 95% of the world has chosen not to?"

"I am aware that many object to the severity of my language; but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish to think, or to speak, or write, with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; – but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest – I will not equivocate – I will not excuse – I will not retreat a single inch – AND I WILL BE HEARD."

- William Lloyd Garrison (1805 - 1879)



Fluoridation FAQ for AHS Staff

When a public health measure causes confusion or concern, the responsible action is to review research and learn the facts. Alberta Health Services (AHS) is committed to reviewing the evidence about water fluoridation and making appropriate recommendations for public health and safety. It is our duty.

In alignment with Health Canada's recent detailed review of the research endorsing safety and effectiveness, AHS and Alberta Health strongly support water fluoridation as a public health measure. This FAQ adds depth to the *Fluoridation in Alberta* public information page.

AHS and Health Canada are *not* reviewing the facts responsibly or fulfilling their duty as they claim. They cite only industry-funded pro-fluoride literature and ignore the hundreds of peer-reviewed, INDEPENDENT studies that unequivocally indict water fluoridation as the cause of many grave health problems.⁹

1. Is water fluoridation safe?

Safety is established by toxicological studies and human trials. No study has ever shown fluoridation to be safe,¹⁰ but many have shown harm. Is it any wonder AHS and HC have never provided evidence of safety?

2. Is water fluoridation effective?

Effectiveness is established by double-blind randomized controlled trials. No such studies exist. On the contrary, numerous studies indicate cavity rates have declined after water fluoridation was halted.¹¹

Even fluoridation promoters, such as the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and American Dental Association (ADA) admit fluoride is beneficial in topical application only. It makes no sense whatsoever to ingest what is only effective topically.¹²

3. So why did Health Canada's recent review endorse the "safety and effectiveness" of fluoridation?

In the review endorsing fluoridation, of the six panellists, four were dentists, well-known promoters of fluoridation. The other two were involved in compiling a pro-fluoride report at the time of their selection. Health Canada chose not one dissenting voice, though highly qualified candidates existed.¹³

In contrast to Health Canada's self-fulfilling review, the twelve-member panel selected for the National Research Council Report (2006) was composed of scientists actively promoting fluoridation, those opposed to it, and still others who had no stated position. This most comprehensive and balanced review ever done on fluoridation found many serious health effects.¹⁴

4. If water fluoridation is safe and effective, why have health departments in many other countries thoroughly examined and decided against the practice?

In Western Europe, 97% of the population drinks non-fluoridated water. This is what European health officials have to say about fluoridation.¹⁵

To date, 14 Nobel Laureates in medicine and chemistry have unequivocally opposed fluoridation;¹⁶ over 4,600 professionals have signed the *Professionals Statement to End Water Fluoridation*;¹⁷ and 1500 scientists, lawyers, engineers and other professional employees of the EPA Headquarters Union in Washington, D.C. have opposed fluoridation since 1985.¹⁸

The vast majority of the international community rejects water fluoridation as neither safe nor effective.

Evidence screams for the precautionary principle, "When in doubt, don't."

What type of fluoride is used to fluoridate water?

The most commonly used compound to fluoridate water is fluorosilicic acid, a co-product of the phosphate fertilizer industry. Apatite rock is ground up and treated to produce several products including a gas which is recovered and condensed into a solution called hydrofluosilicic acid or fluorosilicic acid. In concentrated form almost all of the water treatment chemicals used at a water plant, such as chlorine gas and the fluoride compounds, are toxic to humans. Added to the drinking water in very small amounts, the fluoride chemicals break apart virtually 100 percent into their various components (ions) and are very stable, safe and non-toxic.

This statement is incredibly misleading on several points:

1. Fluorosilicic acid (FSA) is not an intentional "co-product"; it is **toxic hazardous waste**, scrubbed from the smokestacks of fertilizer plants by law because it is a **lethal pollutant**. In fact, it's been called "the most damaging environmental pollutant of the Cold War."¹⁹
2. Even though chlorine is toxic, municipal water disinfection is necessary to prevent life-threatening illness and infection. On the other hand, water fluoridation

contributes nothing to public safety. Indeed, science has proven fluoridation detrimental to public health and cannot be remotely justified.

3. Suggesting that diluting toxic substances renders them “non-toxic” or even beneficial is absurd. Dilution of bio-accumulative toxins²⁰ such as fluoride only delays the onset of toxicity symptoms. Dilution does not magically render fluoride non-toxic.
4. The fact that FSA breaks apart into ions is NOT at all a point of safety assurance as AHS states. Dissociation is precisely the principal reason it causes so much harm.²¹ Furthermore, it is what results in the acidic environment of the stomach that matters. There, fluoride ions largely become a component of hydrofluoric acid, which crosses the stomach lining, entering the bloodstream and circulating throughout the body.

“If the stuff [FSA] gets out into the air, it’s a pollutant; if it gets into the river, it’s a pollutant, if it gets into a lake, it’s a pollutant; but if it goes right straight into your drinking water system, it’s not a pollutant. That’s amazing!”

- Dr. J. William Hirzy, Senior EPA Chemist and VP of the US EPA Headquarters Union

Is fluorosilicic acid contaminated with toxins?

Fluorosilicic acid may contain traces of metal compounds and other impurities. However, it cannot be added to water unless it meets the strict quality standards of NSF International, a non-profit, non-governmental agency.

This is a dangerous false assurance.

1. The National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) was forced to admit in a court deposition the necessary toxicological studies required for Standard 60 certification of FSA were never performed.²²
2. Due to this lack of toxicological analysis, in April 2013, Utah passed a law requiring suppliers to provide certificates of analysis detailing all contaminants in fluoridation chemicals. This law followed several FSA spills where contaminants were discovered to be significantly in excess of allowable limits for safe drinking water.²³

3. Although it is incredible and outrageous, **no requirement for disclosure of analysis exists in Canada.** Those responsible for fluoridation don't know what is being added to our water, though they are **morally and legally obligated** to know and to provide "safe, clean and reliable drinking water."^{24 25}

Arsenic is a common concern. NSF quality testing has revealed that most fluoride additive samples do *not* have detectable levels of arsenic². For fluoride samples that do test positive for arsenic, the average consumer would ingest approximately 1% of the allowable amount over an entire year. The 2012 November Consumer Reports magazine reviewed supermarket products and found that many common foodstuffs contain much more arsenic than would ever be found in fluoridated water.

Arsenic is a toxic and bio-accumulative carcinogen. Adding it to the water in any amount is totally unacceptable.

1. The American Water Works Association's goal for arsenic levels in drinking water is 0 parts per billion.²⁶
2. **No regular testing is done** on FSA deliveries to Canadian water treatment plants. However, when "NSF Certified" analyses of FSA were taken, they showed arsenic levels to be highly variable - in some instances at harmful levels.²⁷
3. The same *Consumer Reports* article that AHS quotes also states arsenic is a "potent human carcinogen" and can "set up children for other health problems in later life."²⁸

How can AHS justify adding arsenic to our water using the excuse that our food is already contaminated with arsenic? **This is absurd logic.**

How much does it cost to fluoridate?

On average, water fluoridation costs Canadian communities between \$0.77 and \$4 per household per year. It is estimated that every \$1 invested in water fluoridation saves \$16 - \$38 in dental treatment costs.

The method of cost analysis used in the Griffin study (above) is manipulative and deceptive, making unjustifiable assumptions.

1. It **excludes** the major costs of water fluoridation while including factors like loss of pay for the time parents spend taking their children to the dentist.²⁹ Isn't this an obvious attempt to skew the data in favour of fluoridation?

2. The study says, "We assumed that the costs of dental fluorosis attributable to water fluoridation are negligible." An unwise and deceptive assumption given that millions of North Americans have some form of dental fluorosis (mottling, staining or pitting of tooth enamel), with rates in fluoridated cities as high as 75%!³⁰

"The cost of repairing teeth damaged by fluorosis is not trivial; moderate to severe effects can require \$15,000 or more in dental fees."

- From the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (CAPE) Position on the Fluoridation of Drinking Water

3. Fluoridation is anything but cost effective. A mere 1% of municipal water is consumed while the rest is used for showering, flushing toilets and watering lawns. Who in their right mind would dump 99% of a purchased commodity down the drain?

The study referred to by AHS is pure spin. Public water fluoridation is costly in all respects. **Why not just dump 99% of this toxin straight into the river? Isn't this exactly what is happening?**

If I live in a fluoridated area and use fluoride toothpaste, am I getting too much fluoride?

Health Canada recommends fluoride at only 0.7 mg/L¹ or 0.7 ppm (parts per million). This takes into account fluoride from other sources such as toothpaste, food, and mouthrinses. The 0.7 ppm concentration provides optimal dental health benefits with minimal risk of dental fluorosis.

This is a reckless assurance of safety by Health Canada.³¹

1. Health Canada fails to differentiate between concentration and dosage. If two people were to drink different amounts of fluoridated water, they both receive the same concentration, but they receive a different dose and dosage.
2. Health Canada fails to account for vulnerable sub-groups adversely affected by water artificially fluoridated at 0.7 ppm. **Concentration does not equal dosage!**
 - a. **Babies fed formula mixed with fluoridated water receive 200% of the U.S. EPA's safe dosage.**³² By their own admission, Health Canada deliberately OMITTS data on what they call the "worst case scenario" for infants: "the exclusive consumption of powdered infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated drinking water."³³

The Canadian Paediatric Society recommends infants under six months should not be exposed to any supplemental fluoride.³⁴

- b. **Children** receive a greater dose of fluoride per body weight, incorporate more into their tissues, have lower kidney excretion and their developing brain is much more susceptible to fluoride toxicity.³⁵

A 2 - 3 year-old child brushing with fluoridated toothpaste can far exceed the recommended daily intake for fluoride from toothpaste alone.³⁶

Particularly vulnerable youngsters such as blacks,³⁷ diabetics,³⁸ and nutrient-deficient children³⁹ are more susceptible to fluoride toxicity.

Why doesn't Health Canada understand there are children affected by several of these factors at once, receiving many times its ill-advised recommendation?

c. **Vulnerable Groups**

In her radio interview, Medical Officer for Alberta South Zone, Dr. Ada Bennett, made the outrageous statement that Lethbridge water would need 10 to 15 times more fluoride in the water before it became an issue. This concentration of fluoride (7 - 13.5 ppm) would cause crippling skeletal fluorosis⁴⁰ in healthy adults, acute fluoride toxicity in the elderly, children, diabetics and those suffering thyroid disorders, and would be deadly for people with kidney disease.⁴¹

3. **Health Canada does not account for several additional fluoride sources:** fluoride-leaching Teflon cookware,⁴² anaesthetics,⁴³ pesticides, food fumigants, fluorinated drugs,⁴⁴ mechanically-deboned meat,⁴⁵ chemically-treated furniture and fabrics,⁴⁶ and industrial workplace exposure - all significant sources of fluoride contamination. **Fluoride is ubiquitous.**

If AHS officers are so ignorant on the facts of fluoridation toxicity, how can they be **trusted as the authority** by municipal councils? And how can city councillors be trusted while being complicit with irresponsible authorities?

Evidence screams for the precautionary principle, "When in doubt, don't."

What health concerns did Health Canada review?

Health Canada reviewed the available science, conducted a total diet study to understand exposure to fluoride from food, and consulted with international experts. The review included fluoride absorption, distribution/metabolism, excretion, musculoskeletal effects, fractures, bone mineral density, cancer, mutagenicity/genotoxicity, reproductive/developmental effects, neurotoxicity/neurobehavioural effects, gastrointestinal symptoms, otosclerosis, urolithiasis and parathyroid hormone levels.

Health Canada did *not* responsibly review the “available science.”

Instead, they ignored studies with the evidence proving the systemic harm of FSA. Peer-reviewed scientific journals have hundreds of studies⁴⁷ showing the link between water fluoridation and many serious health conditions including, but not limited to:

- Arthritis (which is often a misdiagnosis of stage II skeletal fluorosis)⁴⁸
- Cancer (bone,⁴⁹ bladder⁵⁰ and lung⁵¹)
- Dental⁵² and skeletal⁵³ fluorosis
- Diabetes⁵⁴
- Endocrine disruption⁵⁵ (pancreas, thyroid⁵⁶ and pineal gland⁵⁷)
- Increased rates of bone fracture⁵⁸ (especially hip fracture in the elderly)
- Higher levels of lead⁵⁹ and lowered IQ⁶⁰ in children
- Kidney disease⁶¹

If Health Canada has a study proving the safety and efficacy of FSA, we challenge them to provide it.

What are the adverse effects from fluoride?

Like many things, fluoride can be toxic in very high concentrations. At the level recommended for optimal dental health (0.7 ppm) the reviews find no adverse health effects from fluoride¹. However, children in areas with high natural levels of fluoride in the water (>1.5 ppm) have an elevated risk for developing dental fluorosis (occurs only before teeth erupt). Most dental fluorosis is very mild-to-moderate whitish patches on enamel, considered a cosmetic concern and is often not noticed by the individual. Severe dental fluorosis is very rare in Canada⁷. Ingesting extremely high fluoride concentrations over extended periods of time, (i.e. > 10ppm for 10 years) increases risk for skeletal fluorosis, a disease rarely if ever seen in Canada.

This is a **gross misrepresentation** of the toxic impact of FSA.

1. Fluoride is toxic even at *current* concentrations because it **accumulates in the body**. This is why it is officially classified by Environment Canada as “**persistent,**” “**bio-accumulative**” and “**toxic.**”⁶²
2. Severe dental fluorosis may be rare, but mild and moderate fluorosis is tragically common, particularly in fluoridated communities.⁶³
3. Dental fluorosis is not merely a “cosmetic concern,” but a whole body health issue.⁶⁴ The Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment says: “[Dental] fluorosis is simply a visible representation of an effect on the entire bony skeleton.”⁶⁵

In other words, if fluorosis is evident on the teeth, then the structure of the entire skeleton has already been compromised.

4. The threshold for crippling skeletal fluorosis is much lower than the 10 ppm cited by AHS. It has been observed at water levels of 1.35 -1.5 ppm.⁶⁶

Evidence screams for the precautionary principle, "When in doubt, don't."

Does water fluoridation increase the risk of hip fractures and osteoporosis in the elderly?

The research does not support a link between water fluoridation and hip fractures or osteoporosis. In fact, exposure to fluoride at concentrations between 1-1.5 mg/L have shown to have a positive effect on bone density and in some cases, high doses of fluoride have been used in the treatment of osteoporosis.

Where's the research? This is more false and misleading information.

1. Several studies on hip fracture and fluoride exposure clearly show a dose-related increase in fracture rates.⁶⁷
2. Fluoride used in treatment of osteoporosis increases fractures of all kinds.⁶⁸
3. Fluoride does not have a "positive effect on bone density." While fluoride exposure does increase bone density, this denser bone is proven to be weaker, more brittle, and structurally inferior to normal bone.⁶⁹

Is water fluoridation the same as administering medication without consent?

No. In its analysis of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms Section 7 (re: *security of the person*), Canada's Supreme Court ruled (2004) that adding fluoride, which is a naturally occurring substance in water, is different from adding a drug or medication that does not naturally occur in water. Fluoride is considered a beneficial nutrient for optimal growth and development of dental health, not a medication.

This is blatantly deceptive bait-and-switch.

1. Fluorosilicic acid and calcium fluoride (the natural form of fluoride found in source water) are completely different compounds: FSA is 25 times more toxic than naturally occurring calcium fluoride.⁷⁰ While FSA is classified as "extremely toxic," calcium fluoride is "almost insoluble" and "moderately toxic."⁷¹
2. Studies alluded to by AHS defending the safety of fluoridation are based on sodium or calcium fluoride. These compounds are significantly less toxic than FSA. No studies show sodium or calcium fluoride to be safe or effective, much less FSA.

3. The deliberately deceptive claim that fluoride is a nutrient has **no scientific basis**. It is not required for any biological function, including the formation of tooth enamel.^{72 73}
4. Any substance used to treat a disease is a **medication**.⁷⁴ FSA is used as a medication in that it is purported to prevent cavities.

Water fluoridation is medication without prescription, without control over dosage and without informed consent.

What about freedom of choice?

Adequate and appropriate oral health care remains inaccessible for many children and families – they have little personal choice when it comes to their dental health. Both adding fluoride, and not adding it, might disadvantage some groups of people – either by limiting personal choice or by preventing individuals from receiving health benefits. The most appropriate way of deciding whether fluoride should be added to water supplies is to rely on democratic decision-making procedures (e.g. elected officials, plebiscites). These should be implemented at the local and regional, rather than national level, because the need for, and perception of, water fluoridation varies in different areas.

The preceding paragraph is utterly contradictory to the point of being bizarre. Every sentence is ridiculous.

1. Water fluoridation tramples on the rights of those who **DON'T** want to be fluoridated, and denies the freedom to choose the source and dosage for those who **DO** want fluoride. Fluoridation is **unnecessary, undemocratic, unethical, even immoral**.
2. **Decision by plebiscite is a manipulative strategy**. It is audacious for AHS to suggest this decision should be made democratically while applying heavy pressure to city councils to maintain water fluoridation:
 - During Calgary's battle to end fluoridation, AHS spent \$250,000 of taxpayer money on one color ad campaign alone, aiming to influence this "democratic decision-making" process. How can private citizens compete with their tax-funded "caregivers" and why should they be forced to do so?
 - When water fluoridation was brought before Lethbridge City Council for a vote in 2011, Health Canada's Chief Dental Officer, Dr. Peter Cooney, was flown in from Ottawa to champion fluoridation. His appearance **unfairly influenced the council's vote**. And this heavy-handed interference is called "democracy"?

- In the October 2013 Lethbridge municipal elections, Dr. James Talbot, Alberta's Chief Medical Officer of Health, sent a letter to each of the council candidates "strongly urging" them to support water fluoridation.

Are these actions "democratic decision-making," respecting the common citizen? Or is it political tyranny?

Universally-administered medication is NEVER appropriate. No municipal government or percentage of voters has the right to force-medicate even one person.

Oral health is central to an individual's overall health. By improving the oral health of community residents, fluoridation improves the overall health of the community.

Oral health IS critical to overall health; however, artificial water fluoridation has NEVER been scientifically proven to have any benefit.

In fact, many communities suffering from oral health crises have been fluoridated for decades.⁷⁵ The real problem stems from lack of oral hygiene and poor diet, both of which make people more vulnerable to cavities.⁷⁶

While AHS blindly promotes fluoridation's *alleged* dental benefits, it irresponsibly ignores the serious, adverse whole-body effects. If AHS was concerned about the "overall health of the community," it would promptly condemn water fluoridation, as have 30 other Canadian communities⁷⁷ and 134 worldwide⁷⁸ since 2010.

When 95% of the world has chosen not to fluoridate water, why do Health Canada and Alberta Health Services insist on poisoning us? Are they *really* interested in our health?

SOURCES

¹ Dr. John Colquhoun, Former Principal Dental Officer, Auckland, New Zealand - Colquhoun J. (1997). Why I changed my mind about fluoridation. *Perspectives in Biology & Medicine* 41(1): 29-44. <http://fluoridealert.org/articles/colquhoun/>, <http://fluoridealert.org/fan-tv/colquhoun/>

Dr. Hardy Limeback, BSc, PhD, DDS | Former President, Canadian Association for Dental Research - Limeback, H. (2000). Why I am now officially opposed to adding fluoride to drinking water <http://fluoridealert.org/articles/limeback/>

Dr. William Marcus, Former Senior Science Advisor in US EPA's Office of Drinking Water - <http://fluoridealert.org/content/marcus-interview/>

Dr. Phyllis Mullinex, Former Toxicologist at Forsythe Dental Center - Mullinex, P. <http://fluoridealert.org/content/mullinex-interview/>, Christopher Bryson, *The Fluoride Deception*, New York: (Seven Stories Press, 2004) xxiv.

Dr. J. William Hirzy, Senior EPA Chemist and VP of the US EPA Headquarters Union - <http://fluoridealert.org/fan-tv/hirzy/>

Dr. Paul Connett, PhD. Chemistry - The Absurdities of Water Fluoridation <http://fluoridealert.org/articles/absurdity/>

Dr. James Beck, MD, PhD. Biophysics - Connett P, Beck J, Micklem, HS. *The Case Against Fluoride*, White River Junction, VT: (Chelsea Green Publishing, 2010): 357.

² On October 2, 2013, **Dr. James Talbot**, Alberta's Chief Medical Officer of Health wrote a letter to all the candidates of the municipal election in Lethbridge in which he "strongly urge(d) the mayoral and council candidates to support water fluoridation." The letter, which can only be described as political interference, was full of misinformation and falsehoods that have been rebutted point by point at the following link: http://www.fluoridefreelethbridge.com/news/press_release.htm#October11_2013.

³ In a June 2013 radio interview with Jim Brown of the CBC's 180, **Dr. Richard Musto**, Lead Medical Officer of Health for Calgary, stated that Europe was largely fluoridated. This is contrary to easily accessed information showing that 97% of Western Europe drinks *unfluoridated* water. He made several more erroneous and ill-informed statements, which have been rebutted at the following link: http://www.fluoridefreelethbridge.com/news/180_Rebuttal.pdf

⁴ In her March 5, 2013 guest column in the Lethbridge Herald, **Dr. Vivien Suttorp**, Lead Medical Officer of Health South Zone, made several ignorant or deliberately misleading statements: 1) comparing the highly toxic hydrofluorosilicic acid used to fluoridate Lethbridge water to naturally occurring calcium fluoride, 2) claiming that for every dollar spent on fluoridation, \$38 in dental costs are saved, 3) claiming that Health Canada, the World Health Organization and the CDC "monitor all scientific evidence." Nothing could be further from the truth as we have proven in this rebuttal.

⁵ On February 12, 2013, **Dr. Ada Bennett**, Medical Officer of Health South Zone, was interviewed by Lethbridge radio station Country 95. Amongst other falsehoods, she claimed that "Lethbridge water would need another 10 to 15-times more fluoride in it before it would start to become an issue." This and her other dangerous false assurances are addressed in the following document: [http://www.fluoridefreelethbridge.com/news/Rebuttal to Dr Ada Bennett.pdf](http://www.fluoridefreelethbridge.com/news/Rebuttal_to_Dr_Ada_Bennett.pdf)

⁶ In 2010, Dr. James Beck asked **Dr. Gerry Predy**, Senior Medical Officer of Health, to stop the promotion of "nursery water" occurred in Alberta hospitals. A private company selling this fluoridated water for infants was giving advertising to mothers leaving hospital after giving birth. Dr. Predy said he would stop it. Dr. Beck hoped that meant in all hospitals, not just the one he was complaining about. Dr. Predy then added that there is no evidence of harm from fluoride in water.

An exchange of messages ensued between Dr. Predy and Dr. Beck. Dr. Predy continued to deny risk from fluoridation and failed to respond to questions on the basis of his statements claiming benefits and safety of fluoridation. In the end Dr. Beck sent him two hundred citations of papers on just one risk - a risk more important than that of dental fluorosis - to the development of the nervous system. Dr. Predy had no response.

⁷ On more than one occasion, **Dr. Luke Shwart** has stated before town and city councils that the York Review (2000) concluded fluoridation of public water supplies is safe for human consumption and effective in preventing cavities. Dr. James Beck informed Dr. Shwart after the first such incident that his statement was not true: the York review panel stated in their report that evidence was not sufficient to conclude fluoridation was safe or effective. Dr. Beck sent Dr. Shwart a published statement by the

supervisor of the York Review, Professor Trevor Sheldon, where he asked fluoridation promoters to stop misrepresenting the report. Yet Dr. Shwart continued to give this misinformation.

⁸ Dr. Digby Horne, Medical Officer of Health Central Zone, represented Alberta Health Services in two public meetings on the same day in Red Deer. The first was at midday, open to the public. The second was in the evening with all members of city council present.

In comments on the paper *Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis* from the Harvard School of Public Health, Dr. Horne stated that the result showed, in the aggregate, a difference of -0.45 IQ points between the high exposure group and the low-exposure group. It is possible Dr. Horne was relying on a brief news item on the website of the Harvard School of Public Health in which such a statement was made erroneously. The error was corrected in an "update" on the website. Dr. Horne did not mention this correction.

If this were all there was to the story, then perhaps Dr. Horne was only guilty of irresponsibly reading and improperly evaluating the full paper, which was easily obtainable. Or possibly he didn't know the difference between an IQ point and a fraction of the standard error. That -0.45 is the difference in the means of high and low exposed groups expressed as fraction of the standard error. It corresponds to a difference of -6.9 IQ points.

If a population has an IQ distribution approximating a normal curve, then such a change would be accompanied by far more than a doubling of the number of persons with IQs less than 70 (below which psychologists consider a person mentally retarded) and by far more than a 50% reduction in the number of persons with IQs over 130 (above which psychologists consider a person a genius).

Dr. Robert Dickson, who was present at this presentation, informed Dr. Horne of his misinforming the council and public in attendance and suggested he correct it. Dr. Horne said that he would consider doing so, but he did not. What was possibly a mistake, ignorance or a failure to properly evaluate the scientific result became a lie.

⁹ <http://fluoridealert.org/researchers/fan-bibliography/>

¹⁰ "No randomised controlled trials of the effects of water fluoridation were found. . . . None of the included studies were of evidence level A. The reason for this among the studies evaluating dental caries was that none addressed three or more confounding factors."

The York Review: Fluoridation of Drinking Water: a Systematic Review of its Efficacy and Safety, 2000
<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/fluores.htm>

¹¹ Caries trends 1992-1998 in two low-fluoride Finnish towns formerly with and without fluoridation," Caries Research, Nov-Dec 2000

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11093019&dopt=Abstract

Caries prevalence after cessation of water fluoridation in La Salud, Cuba," Caries Research Jan-Feb. 2000

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10601780&dopt=Abstract

Decline of caries prevalence after the cessation of water fluoridation in the former East Germany," Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, October 2000

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11014515&dopt=Abstract

The effects of a break in water fluoridation on the development of dental caries and fluorosis," Journal of Dental Research, Feb. 2000

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=10728978&dopt=Abstract

Patterns of dental caries following the cessation of water fluoridation," Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology, February 2001

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11153562&dopt=Abstract

Caries experience of 15-year-old children in The Netherlands after discontinuation of water fluoridation," Caries Research, 1993

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8519058&dopt=Abstract

¹² "The concentration of fluoride in ductal saliva, as it is secreted from salivary glands, is low --- approximately 0.016 parts per million (ppm) in areas where drinking water is fluoridated and 0.006 ppm in nonfluoridated areas (27). **This concentration of fluoride is not likely to affect cariogenic activity.**" <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5014a1.htm>

Note: This concentration is over **90,000 times lower than fluoridated toothpaste** at 1,500 ppm.

¹³ Connett P, Beck J, Micklem, HS. *The Case Against Fluoride*, White River Junction, VT: (Chelsea Green Publishing, 2010) 242 - 243.

¹⁴ National Research Council. (2006). *Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards*. National Academies Press, Washington D.C., p. 2,3,170-1

<http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=030910128X&page=170>

<http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=030910128X&page=171>

<http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=030910128X&page=3>

http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11571&page=2

¹⁵ <http://fluoridealert.org/content/europe-statements/>

¹⁶ <http://www.nofluoride.com/presentations/Nobel%20Prize%20Winners.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://fluoridealert.org/researchers/professionals-statement/>

¹⁸ <http://www.nteu280.org/Issues/Fluoride/NTEU280-Fluoride.htm>

¹⁹ Christopher Bryson, *The Fluoride Deception*, New York: (Seven Stories Press, 2004) xxiv.

²⁰ Sauerheber R. (2013) Physiologic Conditions Affect Toxicity of Ingested Industrial Fluoride. *Journal of Environmental and Public Health* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/439490>

²¹ "Most of the long-term health effects resulting from exposure to various forms of inorganic fluorides may be attributed to the actions of the fluoride ion per se." http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/contaminants/psl1-lsp1/fluorides_inorg_fluorures/index-eng.php Under 1.0 Introduction

²² The deposition of Stan Hazan was taken in a San Diego County Superior Court case titled *Macy v. City of Escondido*, case no. GIN015280, on March 9, 2004. The lawsuit sought to have the addition of hexafluorosilicic acid (HFSA) to the water declared unconstitutional under California law.

²³ <http://le.utah.gov/~2013/bills/hbillenr/hb0072.pdf> Safe Drinking Water Disclosure Act, 2013 General Session, State of Utah, H.B. 72, Section 1, Subsection 9.

²⁴ <http://environment.gov.ab.ca/info/library/8553.pdf>

²⁵ <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/water-eau/drink-potab/index-eng.php>

²⁶ <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/arsenic/>

²⁷ Letter from Stan Hazan, general manager, National Sanitation Foundation international's Drinking Water Additives Certification Program, to Ken Calvert, chairman, Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, Committee on Science, U.S. House of Representatives, July 7, 2000, http://www.keepers-of-the-well.org/gov_resp_pdfs/NSF_response.pdf See Table 1.

²⁸ <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine/2012/11/arsenic-in-your-food/index.htm>

²⁹ Griffin SO, Jones K, Tomar SL. An economic evaluation of community water fluoridation. *J Public Health Dent* 2001; 61(2):78-86

³⁰ "Current studies support the view that dental fluorosis has increased in both fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities. North American studies suggest rates of 20 to 75% in the former and 12 to 45% in the latter."

Locker, D. (1999). Benefits and Risks of Water Fluoridation. An Update of the 1996 Federal-Provincial Sub-committee Report. Prepared for Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care.

"The prevalence of fluorosis in permanent teeth in areas with fluoridated water has increased from about 10-15% in the 1940s to as high as 70% in recent studies..."

Marshall TA, et al. (2004). Associations between Intakes of Fluoride from Beverages during Infancy and Dental Fluorosis of Primary Teeth. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition* 23:108-16.

³¹ "Estimation of the amount of fluoride ingested from all environmental and dietary sources is important so that rational and scientifically sound decisions can be made when guidelines for the use of fluorides are reviewed periodically and modified." Pang D. (1992). Fluoride Intake from Beverage Consumption in Sample of North Carolina Children. *Journal of Dental Research*; 71: 1382-1388.

³² The EPA RfD (reference dose) is 0.08 mg/kg/day. An infant weighing 5 kg, receiving 1 L of formula mixed with Lethbridge tap water at a concentration of 0.7 – 0.9 mg/L would receive 0.14 – 0.18 mg/kg/day). Connett P, Beck J, Micklem, HS. *The Case Against Fluoride*, White River Junction, VT: (Chelsea Green Publishing, 2010) 9-10.

³³ http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/2011-fluoride-fluorure/index-eng.php#fn_t1bd (See

³⁴ Canadian Paediatric Society Position Statement on the Use of Fluoride in Infants and Children: www.cps.ca/documents/position/fluoride-use

³⁵ <http://fluoridealert.org/fan-tv/dr-whyte/>

³⁶ Levy SM, Guha-Chowdhury N. (1999). Total fluoride intake and implications for dietary fluoride supplementation. *Journal of Public Health Dentistry* 59: 211-23.

³⁷ Martinez-Mier EA, Soto-Rojas AE. (2010). Differences in exposure and biological markers of fluoride among White and African American children. *Journal of Public Health Dentistry* 70:234-40.

Beltran-Aguilar ED et al. (2005). Surveillance for dental caries, dental sealants, tooth retention, edentulism, and enamel fluorosis — United States, 1988–1994 and 1999–2002. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 54(3): 1-44.

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³⁹ Vasant RA, Narasimhacharya AV. (2013). A multigrain protein enriched diet mitigates fluoride toxicity. *Journal of Food Science Technology* 50(3):528-34.

Massler M, Schour I. (1952). Relation of endemic dental fluorosis to malnutrition. *JADA*. 44: 156-165.

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Marier J, Rose D. 1977. Environmental Fluoride. National Research Council of Canada. Associate Committee on Scientific Criteria for Environmental Quality. NRCC No. 16081.

⁴⁰ "Endemic fluorosis in rural India occurs because of prolonged ingestion of water with excess fluoride (water F > **1 ppm**) resulting in significant skeletal morbidity." Tiwari S, et al. (2004). Simultaneous exposure of excess fluoride and calcium deficiency alters VDR, CaR, and calbindin D 9 k mRNA levels in rat duodenal mucosa. *Calcified Tissue International* 75: 313-20

"It was initially claimed that crippling fluorosis required water levels of more than 10 ppm before it occurred. More studies, however, have demonstrated that in many populations, crippling occurs above 3 ppm, and can occur at water levels of **1.35- 1.5 ppm**, given the presence of predisposing factors."

Littleton J. (1999). Paleopathology of skeletal fluorosis. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 109: 465-483.

⁴¹ B. D. Gessner, M. Beller, J. P. Middaugh, and G. M. Whitford, "Acute fluoride poisoning from a public water system," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 330, no. 2, pp. 95–99, 1994.

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Mary Ann Kryzankowicz, "*Fluoride Linked to Death*" EVENING CAPITAL (Annapolis, Maryland), November 29, 1979. Article online at: <http://fluoridealert.org/studies/annapolis/>

⁴² Full CA, Parkins FM. (1975). Effect of cooking vessel composition on fluoride. *Journal of Dental Research* 54: 192.

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Pradhan KM, et al. (1995). Safety of ciprofloxacin therapy in children: magnetic resonance images, body fluid levels of fluoride and linear growth. *Acta Paediatrica* 84(5):555-60.

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<http://www.fluoridealert.org/wp-content/pesticides/pfoa.pfos.intro.htm>

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⁴⁹ Bassin EB. (2001). "Association Between Fluoride in Drinking Water During Growth and Development and the Incidence of Osteosarcoma for Children and Adolescents," DMSc thesis, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts.

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⁵⁰ "These findings amplify our previous observation of increased bladder cancer rates among cryolite workers... We therefore believe that fluoride should be considered a possible cause of bladder cancer and a contributory cause of primary lung cancer."

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Collins TFX, Sprando RL. (2005). Fluoride-toxic and pathologic effects: Review of current literature on some aspects of fluoride toxicity. *Reviews in Food and Nutrition Toxicity*. 105-41.

"Human kidneys... concentrate fluoride as much as 50-fold from plasma to urine. Portions of the renal system may therefore be at higher risk of fluoride toxicity than most soft tissues."

National Research Council. (2006). Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards. National Academies Press, Washington D.C., p. 236

"Further research on a possible effect of fluoride on bladder cancer risk should be conducted."
National Research Council. (2006). Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards. National Academies Press, Washington D.C., p. 288.

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⁵⁴ "any role of fluoride exposure in the development of impaired glucose metabolism or diabetes is potentially significant."

National Research Council. (2006). *Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards*. National Academies Press, Washington D.C., p. 217.

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Rigalli A, et al. (1990). Inhibitory effect of fluoride on the secretion of insulin. *Calcif Tissue Int* 46:333-8.

⁵⁵ "In summary, evidence of several types indicates that fluoride affects normal endocrine function or response..."

National Research Council. (2006). *Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards*. National Academies Press, Washington D.C., p. 266.

⁵⁶ As recently as the 1950s, sodium fluoride was used medicinally to treat hyperthyroidism.

The Merck Index: *An Encyclopedia of Chemicals and Drugs*, 8th Ed., (1968). "Sodium Fluoride," Merck & Co. Rahway, N.J., p. 959.

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⁵⁹ Sawan RM, Leite GA, Saraiva MC, Barbosa F Jr, Tanus-Santos JE, Gerlach RF. Fluoride increases lead concentrations in whole blood and in calcified tissues from lead-exposed rats. *Toxicology*. 2010 Apr 30;271(1-2):21-6. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2010.02.002. Epub 2010 Feb 25.

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"It seems probable that some people with severe or long-term renal disease, which might not be advanced enough to require hemodialysis, can still experience reduced fluoride excretion to an extent that can lead to fluorosis, or aggravate skeletal complications associated with kidney disease." Groth, E. (1973), *Two Issues of Science and Public Policy: Air Pollution Control in the San Francisco Bay Area, and Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, May 1973.

Waldbott GL, et al. (1978). *Fluoridation: The Great Dilemma*. Coronado Press, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas. pp. 155-156.

⁶² Environment Canada Toxic Substances List - Schedule 1 (Scroll down to, and click on, item #40.) www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/default.asp?lang=En&n=0DA2924D-1&wsdoc=4ABEFFC8-5BEC-B57A-F4BF-11069545E434

⁶³ "Current studies support the view that dental fluorosis has increased in both fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities. North American studies suggest rates of 20 to 75% in the former and 12 to 45% in the latter."

Locker, D. (1999). *Benefits and Risks of Water Fluoridation. An Update of the 1996 Federal-Provincial Sub-committee Report*. Prepared for Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care.

"The prevalence of fluorosis in permanent teeth in areas with fluoridated water has increased from about 10-15% in the 1940s to as high as 70% in recent studies..."

Marshall TA, et al. (2004). Associations between Intakes of Fluoride from Beverages during Infancy and Dental Fluorosis of Primary Teeth. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition* 23:108-16.

"The prevalence of fluorosis at a water fluoride level of 1.0 ppm was estimated to be 48% and for fluorosis of aesthetic concern it was predicted to be 12.5%."

McDonagh, M. et al. (2000). A Systematic Review of Public Water Fluoridation. NHS Center for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York.

⁶⁴ "Though dental mottling and pigmentation is one of the earliest signs of chronic fluoride intoxication, its absence does not exclude the affection of the skeletal system." Teotia M, Teotia SPS, Kunwar KB. Endemic skeletal fluorosis. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*. 1971 October; 46(249): 686-691. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1647839/>

⁶⁵ [http://www.cape.ca/res_cardfile.shtml?cmdj\[227\]=i-227-e29cb89dc0610f57e31e5f550b936ed4&cmd\[252\]=i-252-e29cb89dc0610f57e31e5f550b936ed4](http://www.cape.ca/res_cardfile.shtml?cmdj[227]=i-227-e29cb89dc0610f57e31e5f550b936ed4&cmd[252]=i-252-e29cb89dc0610f57e31e5f550b936ed4)

⁶⁶ "It was initially claimed that crippling fluorosis required water levels of more than 10 ppm before it occurred. More studies, however, have demonstrated that in many populations, crippling occurs above 3 ppm, and can occur at water levels of 1.35 -1.5 ppm, given the presence of predisposing factors."

Littleton J. (1999). Paleopathology of skeletal fluorosis. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/krigbaum/4468/Littleton_AJPA_1999_fluorosis.pdf

Wang L, Huang J. (1995). Outline of control practice of endemic fluorosis in China. *Soc Sci Med* 41:1191-1195

⁶⁷ Sogaard CH, et al. (1994). Marked decrease in trabecular bone quality after five years of sodium fluoride therapy—assessed by biomechanical testing of iliac crest bone biopsies in osteoporotic patients. *Bone* 15: 393-99.

Hedlund LR, Gallagher JC. (1989). Increased incidence of hip fracture in osteoporotic women treated with sodium fluoride. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* 2:223-5.

Gerster JC, et al. (1983). Bilateral fractures of femoral neck in patients with moderate renal failure receiving fluoride for spinal osteoporosis. *British Medical Journal (Clin Res Ed)*. 287(6394):723-5.

Inkovaara J, et al. (1975). Phophylactic fluoride treatment and aged bones. *British Medical Journal* 3: 73-74.

Bayley TA, et al. (1990). Fluoride-induced fractures: relation to osteogenic effect. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* 5(Suppl 1):S217-22.

⁶⁸ "The peripheral fracture rate during treatment was three times that in untreated osteoporosis." Schnitzler CM, et al. (1990). Bone fragility of the peripheral skeleton during fluoride therapy for osteoporosis. *Clinical Orthopedics* (261):268-75.

"Fluoride treatment was "associated with a significant three-fold increase in the incidence of nonvertebral fractures, both incomplete and complete... This increased rate of fracturing suggests that bone formed during fluoride therapy has increased fragility."

Riggs BL, et al. (1990). Effect of Fluoride treatment on the Fracture Rates in Postmenopausal Women with Osteoporosis. *New England Journal of Medicine* 322:802-809.

Gutteridge DH, et al. (2002). A randomized trial of sodium fluoride (60 mg) +/- estrogen in postmenopausal osteoporotic vertebral fractures: increased vertebral fractures and peripheral bone loss with sodium fluoride; concurrent estrogen prevents peripheral loss, but not vertebral fractures. *Osteoporosis International* 13:158-70.

Haguenauer D, et al. (2000). Fluoride for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporotic fractures: a meta-analysis. *Osteoporosis International* 11:727-38.

⁶⁹ D. Chachra, H. Limeback, T.L. Willett, and M.D. Grynepas (2010). The Long-term Effects of Water Fluoridation on the Human Skeleton. *J Dent Res* 89(11):1219-1223.

⁷⁰ Simonin, P and Pierron A. Toxicite brute des derives fluores. C.R. Seances Soc. Biol. Fil., 124:133-134, 1937.

⁷¹ Roholm, K. Fluorine Intoxication: A Clinical Hygienic Study. 1937, p.264.

⁷² Letters to and from Dr. Bruce Alberts, National Academy of Science published in *Fluoride* 1998; 31,(3): 153-157 and *Fluoride* 1999;32(3):187-198.
<http://www.fluoridation.com/fraud.htm#NASIOM,%20November%2020,%201998%20letter>

⁷³ Although Health Canada has classified fluoride as an essential element in the past, it now recommends that fluoride requirements should "only be based on the beneficial effect on dental caries" and notes that "attempts to demonstrate its essentiality for growth and reproduction in experimental animals have not been successful." Similarly, the U.S. National Research Council considers fluoride to be a "beneficial element for humans." <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/fluoride-fluorure/index-eng.php#a51>

⁷⁴ "A therapeutic agent: any substance, other than food, used in the prevention, diagnosis, alleviation, treatment, or cure of disease in man and animal." Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 24th Edition

⁷⁵ Hawaii and California, the least fluoridated US states (13.0% and 15.7%, respectively) have residents who are the least likely to be toothless, according to the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Yet Kentucky and West Virginia, 100% and 82.1% fluoridated, have the most toothless residents.

http://www.cdc.gov/aging/pdf/State_of_Aging_and_Health_in_America_2004.pdf p. 26

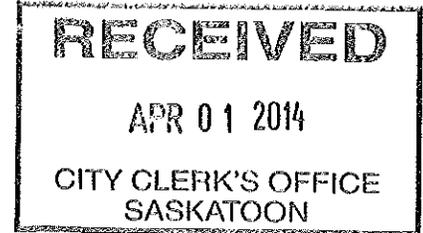
⁷⁶ Burt, et al. Dietary Patterns Related to Caries in a Low-Income Adult Population, *Caries Research* 2006;40:473-480 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1626651/>

⁷⁷ <http://cof-cof.ca/2013/01/canadas-growing-list-of-communities-rejecting-fluoridation-of-their-drinking-water/>

⁷⁸ Worldwide, over 130 communities, representing nearly 6,000,000 people, have rejected artificial water fluoridation since 2010: http://fluoridealert.org/content/communities_2010/

CT)
7300-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 01, 2014 11:06 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Donna Leszko
630 Ave. J. South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M2B1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

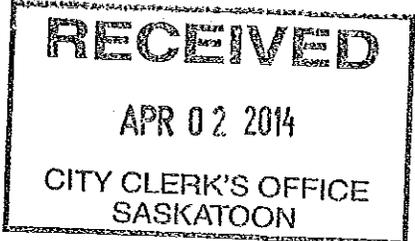
Charliel@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

I would like to know what city council is going to do to solve of problem of people not paying to use the bus. Last night, I saw 3 people get on the bus and none of them paid. 2 actually put their hands over the card reader, said out loud BEEP and then continued to the back of the bus. This doesn't sit well with me or other transit users who buy monthly transit passes and see people blatantly abuse and then laugh about it. I have talked with transit riders about the abuse and we feel that we are subsidizing the free loaders with the high cost of transit fares. How about putting some security on the most badly abused routes for awhile until this situation can be rectified. What is made up in fares collected could be used for security. It is obvious that bus drivers aren't equipped to handle these people.

C87
7310-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 02, 2014 7:14 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Phyllis Schmidt
1535 Lancaster Blvd
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M 5G5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

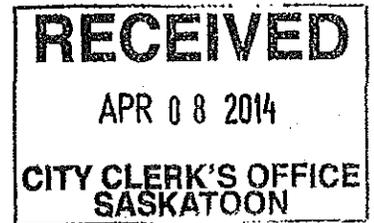
pj.schmidt@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

I am very very concerned about my bus # 23 from Montgomery that the services are going to severely change the way I take the bus to get to work downtown. I have worked for 28 years for Sasktel, I work downtown and work shift work. I rely on the # 23 to get me to the Confed Terminal so I can get downtown to the office . Please Please don't let them cut back our bus services to Montgomery. My shift this week is 12 noon to 8 15pm. I catch the # 23 at 11am so I can make the proper transfr to get to work for 12 noon. If bus services are reduced and I can't make it to and from work, I am thinking my taxes should be reduced because of reduced services to my area. Regards, Phyllis Schmidt

C9)
2500-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Tuesday, April 08, 2014 10:28 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL:

FROM:

MARK MILLS
1228 AVE. W SOUTH
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan
S7M3G9

EMAIL ADDRESS:

MCMILLS007@AOL.COM

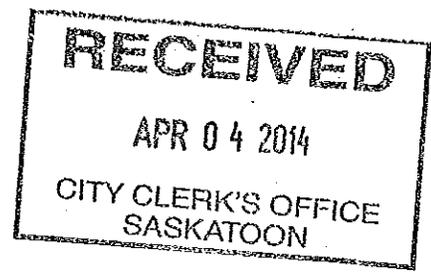
COMMENTS:

In the ongoing mission to keep people safe in dangerous situations I am perplexed as to why the fire dept. does not offer basic safety training to the general public either by regular sessions put on at local fire halls or during fire awareness week or by request. I have decided to equip my company vehicles with fire extinguishers (we are a small landscape company) and we employ student employees during our cutting season. I contacted the fire prevention office to ask if they were able to show my staff of eight how to properly use ABC rated extinguishers. I was told to look in the phone book under fire to find a company that offers courses as the fire dept does not have time. A demonstration of how to properly use a basic fire extinguisher and types of situations to use them might be a 30 minute session. In my opinion this is something that could be done at any fire station by appointment only and would be a valuable service to the public.

C10)

6280-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 04, 2014 12:40 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

yvonne turner
526 Blackthorn Crescent
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
s7v 1a8

EMAIL ADDRESS:

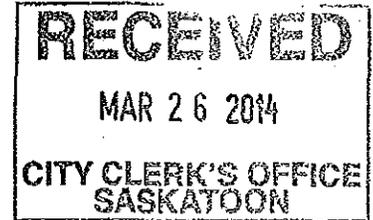
yvonneturner@hotmail.com

COMMENTS:

I just received a \$228.00 speeding ticket just after the 4 way stop past St Martin Church on Clarence heading south. I ALWAYS slow down in a school zone. It is difficult to identify a church as a school zone. I oversaw the ONE sign on the right heading south about 1/2 block or so before the stop sign at the intersection of I believe Wilson and Clarence. I was watching the 2 lane traffic and the pending stop sign. After receiving the ticket I travel back down Clarence from the South heading North. Their are 2 significant signs placed re the school zone and the 30 km speed limit. I feel coming from the other direction-heading south the signage is not adequate, as it is not a school persay, where you can anticipate a reduced speed; but a church. Can the city road crews have a look at this and have a flashing light to make it more apparent? Otherwise, the school should be asked to put up a portable mid-road sign when approaching from the north. Their is only one sign just past Cascade street now. Thanks.I am now \$228.00 poorer. This will better serve the children of this church/school. Thank-you

C117
375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 11:08 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Kevin Jones
Box209
Cochin, Saskatchewan
S0m0l0

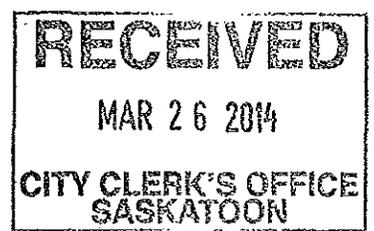
EMAIL ADDRESS:

Saskgunhunter@yahoo.ca

COMMENTS:

I would like to comment on the proposed noise bylaw ,,I believe this bylaw is unfair as it only targets a certain demographic of people .i do not believe this bylaw should be just targeted to motorcycles, there is plenty of city bylaws that relate to noise.Motorcyclist visit your city all summer long and this will affect all riders, not just your ratepayers.The city host many charity motorcycle events each year and this bylaw will also affect the results of these charities fundraising efforts.. So pleas rethink this proposed bylaw.. Thank You Kevin Jones

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 11:56 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

David Hyde
322 A. E. Adams Lane
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 5N4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

davidhyde@shaw.ca

COMMENTS:

Motorcycle noise bylaw is a Waste of tax payers money. Council should not be making laws because someone is being annoying. Lots of things annoy me but i don't approach council to get them fixed.

Here is a rough calculation based on Edmonton's motorcycle noise bylaw. If you think this is a good use of tax payers money then you haven't ridden the roads in Saskatoon. 1/4 million would help allot on roads.

Well, let's do the math...

338 divided by 13,000 = .026% of motorcycles
714 divided by 602,783 = .00118% of vehicles - please take into account this figure does not include tourists, or others from outside communities using the roadways in Edmonton Metro.

According to the same article in the Sun - "Of the 338 tickets written, 108 were voluntarily paid and 151 were challenged in court, with 86 being withdrawn or dismissed." End Quote

Now lets do some other math.

338 motorcyclists ticketed.
108 tickets paid: 108 x \$250 = \$27,000
65 convicted: 65 x \$250 = \$16,250
86 were with drawn (Quashed)
79 Are still before the courts
Total Income: \$43,250

I used the Rate Sheet information from Edmonton to create a budget of sorts for the costs of this Motorcycle Only Noise Bylaw and it can be seen here:

http://www.edmonton.com/files/Rate_Sheet.pdf

Initial Costs:

Training & Equipment Costs: \$68,000

Operational Costs:

3 police officers per motorcycle noise check - each motorcycle check takes approximately an hour.

3 officers x \$60.00 per hour = \$180/hour for 338 hours = \$60,840

1 police car @ \$50 per day: 338 hours divided by 8 hours (a normal work day) = 42 day x \$50 = \$2,100

Administration Time:

If it takes an officer 1 hour of admin and court prep time per ticket then $338 \times \$60 = \$20,280$

Time in the courts:

If the courts time is worth let's guess here and say \$750 per hour (Judge, clerk, 2 peace officers/sheriffs, crown council, building costs) and the average traffic ticket takes 1/2 hour to fight that means $338 - 108$ voluntarily paid = 230 divided by 2 = 115 hours of the courts time @ \$750/hour = \$86,250

(79 tickets are still to go before the courts but I have added them in here to reflect the costs as closely as possible.)

Costs that are known or calculable:

\$68,000 - Initial training and equipment

\$60,840 - Police officer wages

\$2,100 - patrol car

\$20,280 - Police officer wages for admin and court prep

\$86,250 - Court Time costs

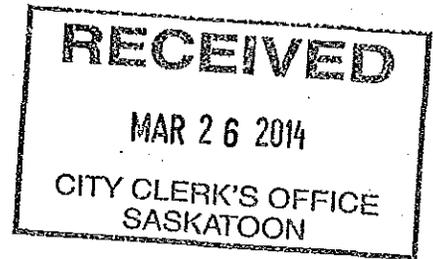
\$237,110 - Total Costs

$\$237,110 - \$43,250 = -\$193,860$ and that's just a rough estimate!

Moral, ethical and legal questions regarding the discrimination issues of this bylaw aside, is this really an effective use of the time of 3 police officers, court resources and taxpayers money?

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: March 26, 2014 12:33 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL
FROM:

colin walton
33 FAIRVIEW COURT
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan
S7L4L2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

brentwalton@gmail.com

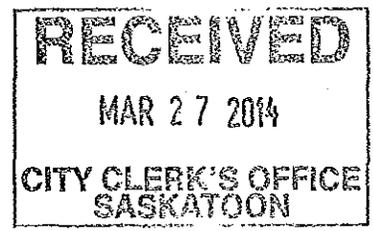
COMMENTS:

You cannot pick motorcycles out for a noise bylaw...
It must be all vehicles and cars with loud stereos and trucks with loud exhaust.

It may be better to enforce the laws that we have, even if they are Draconian than write new outrageous laws and bylaws.

C. Brent Walton

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 4:59 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Joel Fradette
302 Denham Court
Saskatoon , Saskatchewan
S7R 1E5

EMAIL ADDRESS:

jfradette@inteccontrols.ca

COMMENTS:

Proposed Noise Bylaw Amendment

Hi!

I just wanted to write in to express my frustration towards the City Council with regards to the proposed Bylaw Amendment.

This city already has an existing bylaw that is more than sufficient but is currently not being enforced. I am not sure why this council continues to debate and waste time amending a noise law when the City Police have not even bothered to try enforcing the law we have now.

Do you have any idea what sort of message targeting one motor vehicle demographic sends? There are all sorts of charity runs and other community events that Riders do in this city, not to mention associated benefits in tourism dollars that Saskatoon sees from Riders that visit each year.

What about people just passing through? Will they be targeted and harassed by police, not because they have broken any laws but just because they are on a motorcycle. How many times will I be pulled over just to be checked out when I ride to and from work? This is not a simple quick test and at what point does it become harassment? Don't you see the slippery slope you are on?

Make the bylaw equal for all classes of vehicle or just don't make it at all. Put the police along Spadina this summer and hand out a few tickets to the idiots that deserve them. This bylaw is nothing more than a blatant punishment to the whole community, most of which are respectful Riders.

I encourage you all to fully investigate just how successful other cities have been with their attempts have been. The city of Edmonton has been met with many of the tickets issued being challenged in

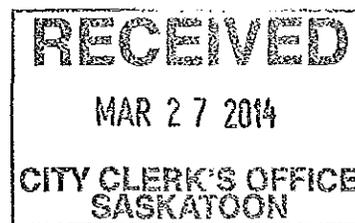
court and many of them thrown out or quashed. Additionally, Edmonton has been more or less blacklisted from Rider events as well.

Is this the message you want to send to Riders from all over the province? "Come to Saskatoon and you might be forced to pull over and be inspected and/or fined. Thanks for visiting."

Seriously, with all the crime in this city I can't imagine that this is a constructive use of the SPS's time. I certainly don't pay tax dollars as a citizen and business owner for this type of potential harassment.

Regards,
Joel Fradette

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 6:39 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

George Santo
Box 1091
Assiniboia, Saskatchewan
S0h0b0

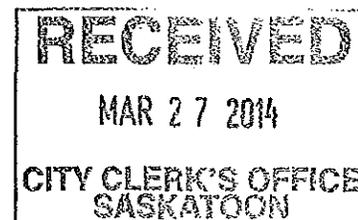
EMAIL ADDRESS:

wpmt@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

I find it unfair you are targeting motorcycles and not all noisy vehicles. I will have to find a way around your city from now on in the summer

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 6:47 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Wayne Warren
822 111st
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A2K1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

waynewarren@accesscomm.ca

COMMENTS:

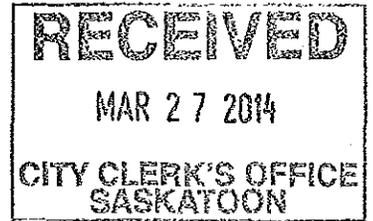
Hi There

My name is Wayne Warren I'm 54 years old and have been riding motorcycle from the age of 6. I love riding my Harley Davidson to Saskatoon at least 10 times a summer. Every time I ride to Saskatoon I spend approx. \$100.00. If this bylaw goes though I will not be riding my bike to your city as long as it is in effect.

As for the noise bylaw, I am of the opinion that it violates Article 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Article 15 guarantees equality before the law and the bylaw, by singling out one group, in my opinion violates that provision of the Charter.

Thank You
Wayne Warren
306 445-2436

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 6:58 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

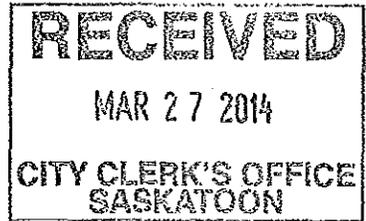
charles gibson
311 310 girgulis crescent
saskatoon, Saskatchewan
s7k 7h6

EMAIL ADDRESS:

COMMENTS:

Hi, as a citizen of Saskatoon and an avid motorcycle rider. I am mailing you in opposition to the amendment to the noise bylaw. Not only is it unfairly targeting motorcycles (though you say it doesn't. If db levels are only set for bikes, than a car that is 95db+ would get off scott free) but the cost would be greater than the return for such a small issue. You say you use other cities like Edmonton and calgary to justify this law. But I've seen the statistics. Out of the 30ish vehicle noise complaints Edmonton police receive only 8 are "motorcycle sounding." Out of 1 million people? doesn't seem worth changing a law for. They hand out around 100 tickets (for 8 complaints, really?) 30% get paid. And of the 70% that go to court roughly 2/3 get dismissed or withdrawn. Is this really worth the thousands of dollars in training, equipment, court fees, officers time (better used solving real crimes like theft or murder). The majority don't understand or are automatically against bikes. They have no idea that this will be a burden on taxpayers far more than an improvement on the quality of life in Saskatoon. Not to mention the decreased participation in the local charity runs. So in closing, as a concerned citizen. do not amend this bylaw. And educate citizens on what the real problems are, instead of deflecting from potholes to motorcycles.

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 7:28 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Jenn Lowe
311-310 Girgulis Cres
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K7H6

EMAIL ADDRESS:

lowe.jsh@gmail.com

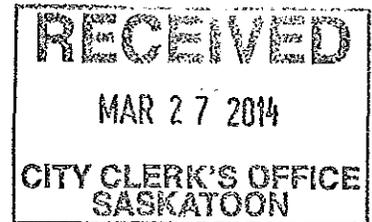
COMMENTS:

The noise bylaw takes away valuable time and money away from the city. If you want to keep the city clean and have it be a better place, then why are you telling the police to be more concerned about the exact decibel that your machine is when they should be answering calls about break-ins, robberies, and abusive situations? Would you want someone to get away with abusing a women or a child, stealing hundreds of dollars, or vandalizing someone's property potentially harming another human in the process to get away with such crimes?

If you pass this law, the streets will become full of potholes because you'll be using the money that you would normally spend on pavement on specific technological machines that could cost thousands of dollars just for one. The crime rate will increase significantly turning what was once the best city for anyone to live in and feel secure, to a city where the only place you could ever feel safe only millionaires can afford to live.

If this bylaw is passed, at least have it so it targets all vehicles, not just motorcycles. Don stated in a previous interview that the technology to test the decibel levels on other vehicles is not yet developed, yet in a more recent article, they stated that there is in fact machines for all vehicles available to all of North America. Please stop lying to us and please don't take away our safety and affordable homes.

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 7:43 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Jasyn Dergo
609 Guelph crescent
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
s7h4r5

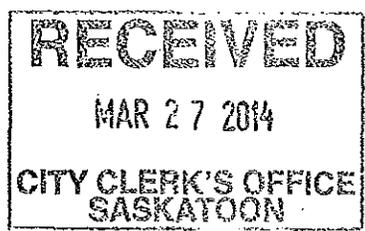
EMAIL ADDRESS:

jasyn.m.dergo@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I believe that there should not be a noise bylaw for the reason of; it's a safety feature for lots of motorcycles in blind spots or where people can't see. That hum of the exhaust can make a person double check for the reason they can hear something there rather than it being quiet and they change lanes without making a good shoulder check. Some people do take it too far with the loudness of their cars and motorcycles but I can guarantee people aren't in their favor there's a line which it gets too loud but that's very few vehicles out there not enough to make a law against it. Also lots of cars and bikes are just loud during acceleration, once they are at driving speeds it goes down. Making a bylaw against this is just very unrealistic because I can't see that many people complaining and if they do why do they have a reason to complain when people on motorcycles use it as a safety thing. I personally ride a bike and have seen it first hand work and not be cut off. Doesn't mean I sound like a jet driving down circle drive.

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 7:44 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Chase Mckee
1015 Patrick crescent
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
s7w0m1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

Chasemckee31@gmail.com

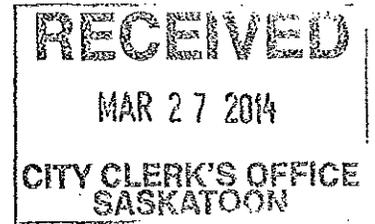
COMMENTS:

Hi there, I'd like to write in opposing the noise bylaw. I don't agree with it. Targeting motorcycles alone does not make any sense. If loud bikes are a neuscience, I'd like to see the loud buses changed as well. A bus goes down the road at over 92 decibels, that seems to be fine and is paid for by the city. But my motorcycle, is said to be an annoyance. I think my loud pipes keep me alive. People in cars tend to not see motorcycles around them. I was almost run off the road multiple times before I changed the exhaust on my bike. Now people can hear me, and they tend to take a second look before switching lanes or taking off in front of me. There shouldn't be bylaws on the decibel of a bike, or any vehicle for that matter. If someone is intentionally revving up their motor in a residential area or similar, then they deserve a ticket for being loud and a jerk. Not for driving like normal people in society.

Loud pipes save lives. This noise bylaw is only going to create more accidents because the person driving the car didn't take a look.

I think there are better things that we could be spending our time and money on, rather than who has a loud motorcycle or not. It's a ridiculous waste of time. The amount of time city council and the involved people have put into this "problem" is crazy. Just another money grab where the people pay for something that's ridiculous.

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 8:18 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

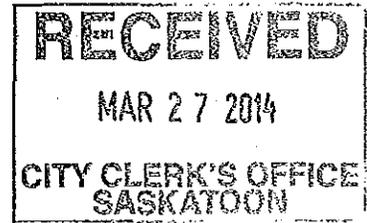
devin elder
box 67
warman, Saskatchewan
S0K4S0

EMAIL ADDRESS:

COMMENTS:

Insay no to a new noise bylaw because we are living in the land of freethis is one way that we get to express ourselves and the louder the better we are not very big on our motorcycles so if people can't see us at least they will hear us and be aware of our presenceso I at don't put this by law into play thank you Devin.

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 9:40 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Trevor Quinlan
Box 547
Hanley, Saskatchewan
S0G 2E0

EMAIL ADDRESS:

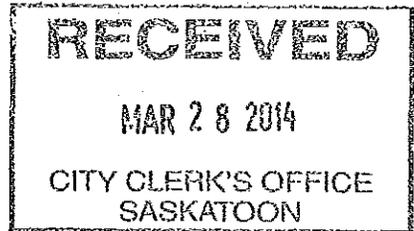
tquinlan306@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

This bylaw clearly is targeting one vehicle on the road. It is unfair and unjust. Motorcycle riders have enough issues getting seen by other motorists. Let alone with exhaust db ratings that a scooter can approach.

Subject: Issues to address in the Saskatoon noise bylaw update

From: K W [mailto:kw5971@yahoo.com]
Sent: Friday, March 28, 2014 11:09 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Issues to address in the Saskatoon noise bylaw update



To whom it concerns,

I am writing to city council to bring forward new information for Council's consideration with regards to the proposed Saskatoon noise bylaw update coming before you soon. There are issues with the current recommendations provided to city council and the proposed Saskatoon noise bylaw update. It is important to review and have the following information incorporated into the development of any Saskatoon noise bylaw update.

A Saskatoon noise bylaw vehicle update needs to treat motorcycles and vehicles (cars, light trucks and heavy trucks) in the same manner and not single out motorcycles for specific noise limits and enforcement. My house sits along a high traffic connector road to Spadina Crescent and as such it is used for commuting and recreation. In my experience, I find loud trucks to be a bigger issue than motorcycles due to the much higher proportion of trucks on the road and their use throughout the year. I have heard in the news that city staff are recommending the SAE J2825 noise standard (with a specific noise decibel limit) and measurement procedure for motorcycles in a Saskatoon noise bylaw update, but there will be no similar noise decibel limit or measurement procedure for vehicles including cars, light trucks and heavy trucks. Any broadly proposed qualitative noise bylaw for evaluating other vehicles is historically not very effective or enforceable. That is much of the problem with the current bylaw. Furthermore, it is discrimination and unreasonable to develop a noise bylaw update with such different basic enforcement metrics between motorcycles and vehicles. To treat vehicles differently from motorcycles is unacceptable. All vehicles should be treated the same as motorcycles in any Saskatoon noise bylaw update, and if needed there should specific noise decibel limits and measurement procedures for all vehicles and motorcycles. There are many others who agree that it discriminatory to single out only motorcycles for noise standards in the proposed Saskatoon noise bylaw update; you can even observe it in the news, <http://www.thestarphoenix.com/need+trumpet+lawn+mower+noise+bylaw/9612095/story.html>

I find much of the discussion I have observed of vehicle noise standards in support of this bylaw to be incomplete and potentially misconstrued. Yes, a national motorcycle noise standard exists, known as SAE J2825. But there are also national vehicle (car and truck) noise standards available, including SAE J986, SAE J1169 and SAE J1492. These vehicle and motorcycle standards have complicated noise measurement procedures, but they can be used for in-field testing with reasonable measurement procedures (e.g., note here that SAE J1492 is suitable for roadside testing, <http://engineers.ihs.com/document/abstract/LRZLHCAAAAAAAAAA>). If SAE J2825 (for motorcycles) can be adopted for the Saskatoon noise bylaw, then SAE J986, SAE J1169, or SAE J1492 (for vehicles) can and should be adopted as well for Saskatoon noise bylaw. To include the SAE J2825 standard for motorcycles in a noise bylaw and omit SAE J986, SAE J1169 and SAE J1492 for vehicles is discriminatory and unacceptable. There should be no disparity between motorcycles and cars, light trucks and heavy trucks in the development of the Saskatoon noise bylaw.

Of even more significance, while SAE J2825 and SAE J986/J1169/J1492 are generally recognized national noise standards, most North American jurisdictions do NOT use them in noise bylaws, ordinances or regulations. Instead, to better suit effective noise bylaws, ordinances, regulations and enforcement activities, many North American jurisdictions have their own various noise decibel limits and measurement procedures for cars, light trucks, heavy trucks and motorcycles (which are different from the SAE J2825 and J986/J1169/J1492 standards).

A search of US and Canadian jurisdictions will find all sorts of other noise decibel limit standards and measurement procedures for cars, trucks and motorcycles. Some specific North American jurisdictions are discussed in more detail below. Again, there is no reasonable justification for the City of Saskatoon to ignore setting car, light truck and heavy truck noise decibel limits and measuring procedures in any noise bylaw update, especially if the City sets noise decibel limits and measuring procedures for motorcycles. To single out only motorcycles for specific noise decibel limits is discrimination against motorcycle owners.

Specific SAE 2825 noise standard issues

In examining the SAE J2825 standard closer, there are a few issues identified. Note that the SAE J2825 standard is discriminatory to V-twin motorcycles. In detailed analysis,

"The limits incorporated into J2825 are actually slightly more strict than current Federal (US) noise regulations and anti-noise activists should be pleased by the fact that it imposes a limit that is 4dB more strict for two-cylinder engines, which would apply to V-twin engines from Harley Davidson, etc." (<http://noiselawfacts.bytebrothers.net/>).

This is unacceptable. The previous link also has information regarding the SAE J2825 noise measurement standard.

The SAE J2825 procedure will require the following equipment and the total cost has been estimated to be around \$2500:

- "Type 1" sound meter with windscreen;
- Sound meter calibrator;
- Wind speed meter ;
- 20" tape or other measuring device;
- Portable tachometer (for motorcycles without a tachometer);
- Portable, belt-mounted printer (optional); and
- Meter stand (optional)

The SAE J2825 testing procedure is very complicated as well. It will require ambient background noise measurements, wind speed measurements and limits, amongst other detailed procedures. There are also limits with obstacles and curbs, etc. For example, see the following link, <http://www.modeledmonton.com/j2825-test-info.html>. Considering the costs and complicated procedures, there are better ways to develop a noise bylaw for enforcement than using the SAE J2825 standard. Examples are discussed below.

Noise decibel limits for motorcycles

The SAE J2825 noise decibel limit is overly restrictive to motorcycles. A slightly higher decibel measurement limit is appropriate to account for motorcycle wear and tear, and also to focus enforcement on the obnoxiously loud motorcycles rather than potentially catch a significant percentage of motorcycles. There is precedence with other North American jurisdictions enacting higher decibel noise limits for motorcycles as well. For example, Portland and the state of Oregon have a stationary motorcycle 99 dBA sound limit (measured at 20 inches) (<http://www.deq.state.or.us/aq/rules/div35/table2.pdf>), which is a more appropriate sound level than the proposed SAE J2825 96 dBA sound limit test. A slightly higher noise decibel limit of 99 dBA can also be incorporated with less restrictive testing procedures, making enforcement easier to conduct. It makes much more sense to have a noise bylaw that uses slightly higher noise limits but is easier to enforce and thus be effective. A 99 dBA noise limit (with similar measurement procedures to J2825 for the 96 dBA test) is a reasonable choice for the Saskatoon noise bylaw update, as excessively loud motorcycles have been measured at well over 106 dBA.

Noise bylaws in other North American jurisdictions

As noted earlier, most North American jurisdictions do NOT use the SAE J2825 and J986/J1169/J1492 standards in their noise bylaws, ordinances or regulations. In order better suit effective noise bylaws, ordinances, regulations and enforcement activities, many North American jurisdictions have their own specific noise decibel limits and measurement procedures for cars, light trucks, heavy trucks and motorcycles (which are different from the SAE J2825 and J986/J1169/J1492 standards). A search of US and Canadian jurisdictions will find all sorts of different noise limit standards and measurement procedures for BOTH vehicles and motorcycles.

More specifically, Portland is known throughout the US to have well written noise ordinances, and they are based upon Oregon noise standards (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noise_regulation#U.S._State_and_local_planning). These ordinances should be strongly considered and used in developing the updated Saskatoon noise bylaw.

Portland and the state of Oregon have specific noise limits and measurement standards for both stationary and in-use road motorcycles and vehicles which are effective and also increase enforcement options and tools. Also, Portland and the State of Oregon treat all vehicles much more equally in their noise ordinances than is currently proposed in the Saskatoon noise bylaw update. Portland and the state of Oregon both have the following stationary noise level limits for

motorcycles and vehicles: 99 dBA for motorcycles (at 20 inches), 91 dBA (at 25 feet) for all cars and light trucks, and 88 dBA (at 25 feet) for heavy trucks (<http://www.deq.state.or.us/air/rules/div35/table2.pdf>). For more information:

- the Portland-specific bylaw can be found here, http://www.portlandonline.com/Auditor/Index.cfm?c=28709#cid_327466.
- the Oregon noise regulation can be found here, http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_300/oar_340/340_035.html
- Oregon in-use car, truck, and motorcycle noise decibel limits can be found here, <http://www.deq.state.or.us/air/rules/div35/table3.pdf>
- see Division 35 rules here for supporting Oregon noise regulation documents, procedures, equipment, etc. <http://www.deq.state.or.us/regulations/rules.htm>

As discussed earlier, Portland and the state of Oregon have slightly higher decibel noise limits for motorcycles (a stationary motorcycle 99 dBA limit measured at 20 inches) which are more appropriate to noise bylaws and enforcement activities than the SAE J2825 standard proposed for Saskatoon.

There are many other examples of comprehensive noise bylaws in North American jurisdictions with specific noise decibel limits for all vehicles (including cars, light trucks and heavy trucks) as well as motorcycles. Here are some examples:

- Albuquerque, NM, <http://www.amlegal.com/library/nm/index.shtml>
- Anchorage, AK, <http://www.municode.com/Library>
- Boulder, CO, <http://www.colocode.com/boulderhtml.html>
- Boulder County, CO, <https://www.bouldercounty.org/doc/government/ordnoise.pdf>
- CA cities, state law applies, SAE J1169 is used for cars and trucks. http://www.bar.ca.gov/80_BARResources/02_SmogCheck/Vehicle_Exhaust_Noise_Level_Cert.html
- Colorado Springs, CO, http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=855
- Denver, CO, <http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10257&stateId=6&stateName=Colorado>
- Detroit, MI, <http://www.municode.com/Library>
- Hammond, IN, <http://www.amlegal.com/library/in/index.shtml>
- Indianapolis, IN, <http://www.municode.com/services/mcsgateway.asp?sid=14&pid=12016>
- Illinois, <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-12263>
- Kalamazoo, MI, [http://www.municode.com/Library/MI/Kalamazoo_Charter_Township_\(Kalamazoo_Co.\)](http://www.municode.com/Library/MI/Kalamazoo_Charter_Township_(Kalamazoo_Co.))
- Lincoln, NE, <http://www.lincoln.ne.gov/city/attorn/lmc/ti08/ch824.pdf>
- Madison, WI, <http://www.municode.com/Library/WI/Madison>
- Minneapolis, MN, <http://www.municode.com/Library/MN/Minneapolis>
- Omaha, NE, <http://www.municode.com/Library/NE/Omaha>
- Salt lake City, UT, http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=672

Additionally, almost every jurisdiction in North America that has specific noise decibel limits for motorcycles in bylaws, ordinances and legislation also has coexisting specific noise decibel limits for cars and trucks. In doing so, cars, trucks and motorcycles are treated equally with no discrimination against motorcycles. The Saskatoon bylaw update proposal singles out only motorcycles for noise decibel limits and therefore is discriminatory against motorcycle owners. The City of Saskatoon needs to follow most other jurisdictions in these matters and either set specific noise decibel limits for motorcycles AND ALL vehicles (cars, light trucks and heavy trucks), or for none of them.

Conclusions

From examining noise bylaws, ordinances, and regulations in various North American jurisdictions, it is evident that most every jurisdiction that employs noise decibel limits and measurement procedures, does so for motorcycles AS WELL AS all vehicles including cars, light trucks and heavy trucks; most jurisdictions do not single out only motorcycles for noise limit decibel standards. To do so is essential to fair and equal treatment for all. The Saskatoon bylaw, update proposal, which does single out only motorcycles for noise decibel limits, is discriminatory against motorcycles compared to vehicles (cars, light trucks and heavy trucks). There is precedence and effective experience in other many North American jurisdictions that have comprehensive noise bylaws with noise decibel limits and measurement procedures for both motorcycles and vehicles. It is common sense and needs to be the same with the Saskatoon noise bylaw update; the

Saskatoon noise bylaw update needs to set specific noise decibel limits for all vehicles including cars, light trucks and heavy trucks as well as motorcycles, or for none of them.

Furthermore, most North American jurisdictions that employ noise decibel limits and measurement procedures have different standards and procedures from the SAE J2825 and SAE J986J1169/J1492 noise standards. So there is NO need to use or adhere to the SAE J2825 or SAE J986J1169/J1492 noise standards for motorcycles and vehicles, which have complicated procedures and limited usefulness, in developing a municipal noise bylaw.

The noise ordinances from the City of Portland, Oregon provide an excellent basis from which a Saskatoon noise bylaw should be developed.

Developing a slightly higher noise decibel limit and simpler broader noise measurement procedures in a Saskatoon noise bylaw update can make it easier and more effective in enforcement, as well as potentially providing enforcement options for moving vehicles and stationary vehicles. For example, a simplified noise decibel limit and measurement procedure for any vehicle and motorcycle could entail a 91 dBA noise limit when measured at 25 feet or greater, whether stationary or in-use (regardless of being at constant speed or accelerating/decelerating). This would permit stationary and moving vehicle/motorcycle enforcement. It also treats cars, light trucks, and motorcycles equally and thus fairly. And this example uses the same 91 dBA noise limit at 25 feet distance measurement found in the Portland and State of Oregon ordinances for in-use stationary cars and light trucks (discussed and hyperlinked earlier).

Every other jurisdiction I'm aware of that updated noise bylaws with noise decibel limits rolled out a pilot program to the public before the bylaw was enacted. Doing so provides for testing, training, evaluation and education of the public as well as enforcement officers. It also provides for an opportunity to modify the bylaw proposal if any problems arise from in-field testing. Saskatoon needs to do the same if going with noise decibel limits in their proposed noise bylaw update and roll out a pilot program first. Saskatoon should not get itself into a position like Calgary, where Calgary enacted a noise snare bylaw and then soon scrapped the program because of problems.

I believe it is important to see the City of Saskatoon actively engage stakeholders for input before considering and passing any noise bylaw update. A noise bylaw update is a very significant change and should be carefully considered with input from all groups and organizations. SASKRAGE has been a well known and effective representative of the motorcycle community in Saskatchewan, including during the recent SGI motorcycle rate changes. See this link for contact information, <http://saskrage.org/>

The following bullet points should be adopted in any Saskatoon noise bylaw update to maximize its effectiveness:

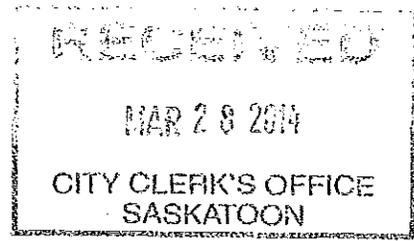
1. If developing specific noise decibel limits and measurement procedures motorcycles, it is important to also treat vehicles in the same manner and also set specific noise decibel limits and measurement procedures for cars, trucks and heavy trucks, as is found in many other North American jurisdictions. Otherwise the City of Saskatoon is discriminating against motorcycle owners.
2. There are better and more appropriate noise decibel limits and measurement procedures, as observed in many other North American jurisdictions, to be used in updating the Saskatoon noise bylaw than SAE J2825 (and SAE J986/J1169/J1492).
3. There is merit and precedence to use slightly higher noise decibel limits than SAE J2825 in combination with simpler testing procedures.

I look forward to seeing all cars, light trucks, heavy trucks and motorcycles being treated fairly and equally in an updated Saskatoon noise bylaw, as well as having noise enforcement against obnoxiously loud cars, light trucks, heavy trucks and motorcycles in the City of Saskatoon.

Regards,

Peter Wivcharuk
531 Neusch Crescent
Saskatoon SK S7K 7V7

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Friday, March 28, 2014 3:59 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Winifred Smit
123 - 405 Bayfield Cres.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7V1J4

EMAIL ADDRESS:

wsmmit@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

The members of Council for the City of Saskatoon feel that existing legislation is not good enough to deal with loud vehicle noise in the city. I DISAGREE! It is time to start dealing with the real issues that affect those of that live here.

Councillors want to see a bylaw that deals with "jake brakes" because they say people are complaining about the noise and there is nothing being done yet in the Noises Prohibited section of the current bylaw, section 6(c) states in residential districts, the idling of any truck or power unit or the operation of any motor, "reefer" or similar device on a semi-trailer for than twenty (20) minutes is prohibited. Section 6(d) prohibits the use of an engine brake on any motor vehicle driven within the City of Saskatoon, except in cases of emergency. The Executive Committee's concern is already included in the existing bylaw. IT IS JUST NOT BEING ENFORCED!

Councillors say that they need more legislation to empower the peace officers to be able to ticket those who people who make too much noise and disrupt the "quality of life" of people that live in the city. The Traffic Safety Act and The Vehicle Equipment Regulations, 1987 cover this and people have been ticketed under it. Council knows this, the City Solicitor told them in a report that was presented to them on March 10, 2014.

In spite of this, Councillors insist on amending a perfectly good bylaw! IT'S TIME TO STOP THE MADNESS! The issues can be enforced with existing legislation. It is time to put this to rest and move on with city matters that really matter!

Respectfully submitted,
Winn Smit

semi-trailer for than twenty (20) minutes is prohibited. Section 6(d) prohibits the use of an engine brake on any motor vehicle driven within the City of Saskatoon, except in cases of emergency. The Executive Committee's concern is already included in the existing bylaw. IT IS JUST NOT BEING ENFORCED!

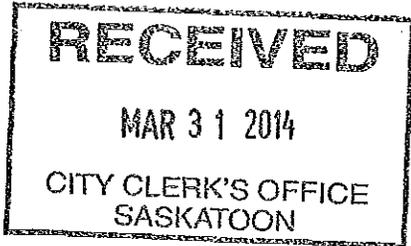
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In spite of this, Councillors insist on amending a perfectly good bylaw! IT'S TIME TO STOP THE MADNESS! The issues can be enforced with existing legislation. It is time to put this to rest and move on with city matters that really matter!

Respectfully submitted,
Winn Smit

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: March 31, 2014 2:36 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

Jordan Derpak
117 8th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H0P1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

jderpak@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

Good day,

It is my understanding that Council will be discussing the motorcycle noise restriction bylaw shortly. It is further my understanding that several members of "motorcycle rights groups" intend on making their opposition to this bylaw known at this discussion.

While I regret that I am unable to attend personally, I wanted to voice my approval of the noise restriction bylaw. I sincerely hope that Council will proceed with enacting this bylaw.

Despite what any opponents of the law think, no one has, or should have, the right to create so much noise within a large city, near the residences of so many people. The right to ride a motorcycle does not trump the right of property owners to quiet enjoyment of their property.

Moreover, there is no technical or safety reason for motorcycles to be so deafeningly loud. All motorcycles can be fitted with exhausts that bring the sound of the motorcycle's engine down to reasonable levels. Moreover, there is no conclusive data supporting the idea that "loud pipes save lives."

There is nothing wrong with enjoying the sound of a well-made, well-tuned engine, just as there is nothing wrong with enjoying the sound of your favourite musician at 100+ decibels. However, just as it is selfish and inappropriate to blast your favourite music at 100+ decibels in a residential neighbourhood, it is selfish and inappropriate of certain motorcyclists to expect everyone else to halt their conversations and cover their ears while these motorcycles drive by.

It is unfortunate that this minority of motorcyclists has caused us to have to resort to passing bylaws to enforce good manners. Hopefully, Council will make the right decision on this matter.

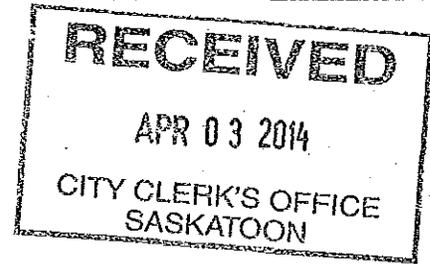
Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,

Jordan Derpak

375-2

From: Cynthia Starchuk <cynthia.starchuk@gmail.com>
Sent: April 02, 2014 11:21 PM
To: Web E-mail - City Clerks
Cc: saskrage@gmail.com
Subject: Attention of City Clerks Office
Attachments: EXEC COMM_2010-10-18_Minutes.pdf



Good morning,

I would like some information that I am not able to locate through the City's website. Attached are minutes that lists six distributed emails associated with the excessive noise issue. They do not appear in either the agenda or the minutes for the October 18, 2010 Executive Committee meeting. Would you be so kind as to provide them?

The public documentation states in a report dated October 13, 2010 from Theresa Dust, City Solicitor: "Would the Administration please explore the possibility of following the City of Edmonton's lead in prohibiting the installation of devices on motorcycles which allow them to become much louder. Based on my calls, I believe this noise pollution is increasingly upsetting for many residents in our community." I am impressed that administration undertook such efforts to investigate something "based on calls" and "I believe". At the Council meeting of March 31, 2014, it was stated that Councillor Pringle read emails. These Council members also said that they have received emails and phone calls from residents who complain about the noise. I assume that this would be documented as to the number and areas that these people live in since so much effort has been put into a solution. I would appreciate any information that quantifies the magnitude of the excessive noise problem in the community.

It seemed important to discuss threats that were made towards former Councillor Pringle that also involved a police investigation. As I was not a resident of the city of the city in 2010 and that this information is not part of the public record, could you please provide further information regarding this or direct me to the person who can.

I would like to suggest that the City develop a policy that unless a person takes the time to document an issue that Council not direct Administration to undertake projects based on "beliefs" since it seems that one does not exist. It is very disappointing that many individuals have taken time to put their names and addresses on the public record regarding this issue and do not garner the same respect to their opinions.

Thank you very much for all the time and effort that you and the rest of the Administrative body have put toward this matter since it was brought forward in June 2010.

Cynthia Starchuk, ASCT, CSO
2204 Albert Avenue
Saskatoon SK S7J 1K2

(306) 381-9978

Committee Room "A"
City Hall, Saskatoon, SK
Monday, October 18, 2010
at 1:00 p.m.

MINUTES

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESENT: His Worship, Mayor D. Atchison, Chair
Councillor C. Clark
Councillor B. Dubois
Councillor M. Heidt
Councillor D. Hill
Councillor P. Lorje
Councillor M. Neault
Councillor G. Penner
Councillor B. Pringle
City Manager Totland
City Solicitor Dust
General Manager, Community Services Gauthier
General Manager, Corporate Services Bilanski
General Manager, Fire and Protective Services Bentley
General Manager, Infrastructure Services Gutek
General Manager, Utility Services Jorgenson
Director of Human Resources Schlechte
Strategic Planning Manager Gryba
Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Manager Jordan
City Clerk Mann

1. Minutes

RESOLVED: that the minutes of meeting held on September 7, 2010, be approved.

Minutes
Open To The Public
Executive Committee
Monday, October 18, 2010
Page 2

2. Enquiry – Councillor B. Pringle (June 14, 2010)
Loud Motorcycles
(File No. CK. 375-2)

The City Clerk submitted a report of the City Solicitor dated October 13, 2010 regarding the above matter.

The Chief of Police will be in attendance for consideration of this matter.

The City Clerk distributed copies of emails from the following individuals:

- David Adrian, dated October 18
- Joel Dalen, dated October 18
- Kim Prokopie, dated October 17
- Dennis Hicks, dated October 17
- Allyson Stephens, dated October 16
- Dana Boorman, dated October 15

RESOLVED: that the matter be referred to the City Solicitor to consider how Council can deal with excessive aftermarket exhaust noise from all motor vehicles, including motorcycles.

3. Recording of Public Meetings
(File No. CK. 255-1)

Report of the City Clerk:

“City Council, at its meeting held on October 12, 2010, considered the attached report of the Executive Committee and resolved that the matter be referred back to the Executive Committee for further review.

Also attached is a copy of the letter from Marjaleena Repo which was considered by City Council on October 12 as well as an additional submission dated October 14, 2010.”

Minutes
Open To The Public
Executive Committee
Monday, October 18, 2010
Page 3

The City Clerk distributed copies of emails from the following individuals:

- Cathy Holtlander, dated October 18
- Gerry Yakimoski, dated October 15

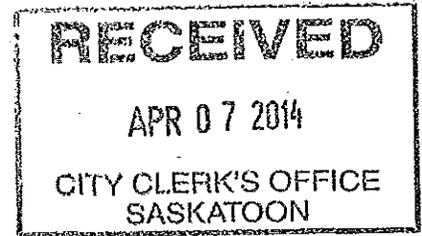
RESOLVED: that the information be received.

The meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

His Worship, Mayor D. Atchison, Chair

375-2

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: April 07, 2014 4:02 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

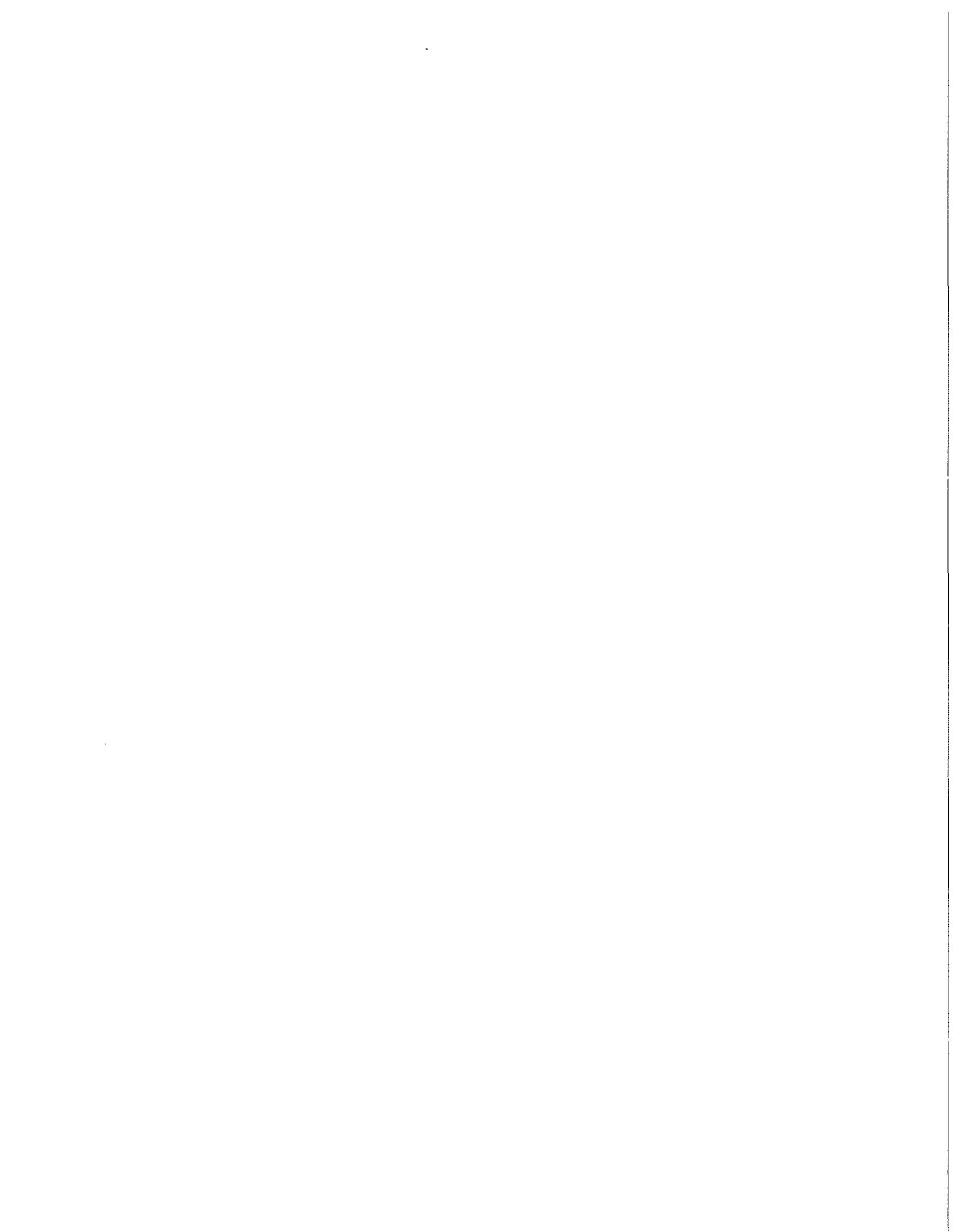
Lawrence Boehm
507 Hilliard St E.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7J 0E9

EMAIL ADDRESS:

l.boehm@hotmail.com

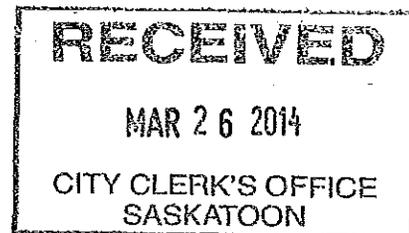
COMMENTS:

I am writing to you to express my support for whatever the city does to restrict loud vehicles or any vehicle that has, had its exhaust modified to make it noisier.



D17
205-5

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: March 26, 2014 3:39 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Furakh Mir
266 Thorndale Road
Brampton, Ontario
L6P3H2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

info@meningitisrelief.com, sk@kaurcommunications.ca, michael@kaurcommunications.ca

COMMENTS:

Proclamation Request - Meningitis Relief Canada, World Meningitis Day

To whomever it may concern,

RE: World Meningitis Day - April 24, 2014

April 24th marks the sixth annual World Meningitis Day. Every year more than 1.2 million people suffer from meningitis, and World Meningitis Day is recognized to raise the global profile of meningitis, emphasize the importance of vaccination, and provide support to those dealing with the consequences of the disease.

Meningitis is a serious infection caused by the inflammation of the lining around the brain and the spinal cord. The onset of meningitis is very fast and the progression from first signs to death can occur in as little as 24-48 hours. 10% of meningitis infections are fatal. Of the non-fatal cases, 25% of infections result in amputation, deafness, and neurodevelopmental deficits, among other things.

The effects of meningitis are life-changing, and that is why we encourage everyone to take the time to understand the significance of the disease each year on World Meningitis Day.

Meningitis Relief Canada (MRC) is a not-for-profit charitable organization established to educate and raise awareness of meningitis amongst the public and health care professionals. The organization provides free counselling services and financial grants to individuals and families afflicted by the disease, in order to help them rebuild their lives.

2014 is a significant year for World Meningitis Day, as the Confederation of Meningitis Organizations (CoMO) has partnered with internationally-renowned photographer and children's advocate Anne Geddes to present a photographic series featuring meningitis survivors titled Protecting our

Tomorrow's: Portraits of Meningococcal Disease. This is a global initiative to raise awareness of the sudden and profound impact of the disease.

This year also marks the introduction of new vaccines that are now available as preventative measures for all five strains of meningococcal meningitis. Meningococcal meningitis is now a disease that can be eradicated through a proper vaccination schedule available from health care professionals. The occurrence of meningitis affecting otherwise healthy individuals will soon be a distant memory.

Thank you for taking the time to acknowledge the importance of World Meningitis Day. Meningitis Relief Canada has a variety of resources available to you if you have any questions about the significance of meningitis. Please contact Sarbjit Kaur at sk@kaurcommunications.ca or 416-274-5324 for more information.

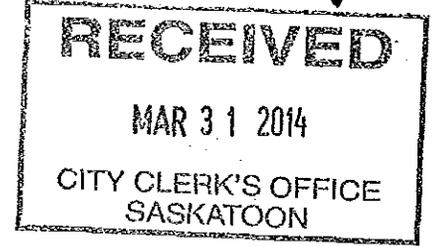
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Furakh Mir
Founder, Meningitis Relief Canada

Saskatoon Norwegian Cultural Society Inc.
Bicentenary Committee
902-2221 Adelaide St. E
Saskatoon SK S7J 5L9

205-5.
D2)



1814/2014
BICENTENARY
NORWEGIAN CONSTITUTION

Mayor Don Atchison
Saskatoon City Hall
222 - 3rd Avenue N
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5

March 31, 2014

Dear Mayor Atchison,

I am writing on behalf of the Saskatoon Norwegian Cultural Society Inc. to request that the City of Saskatoon proclaim the date

May 17, 2014 Norwegian Constitution Bicentenary Day.

May 17th is the Norwegian National Holiday, celebrating the country's Constitution. For several years the City of Saskatoon has honoured this cultural segment of the population with such a proclamation. Furthermore, the Norwegian flag has flown at Saskatoon City Hall.

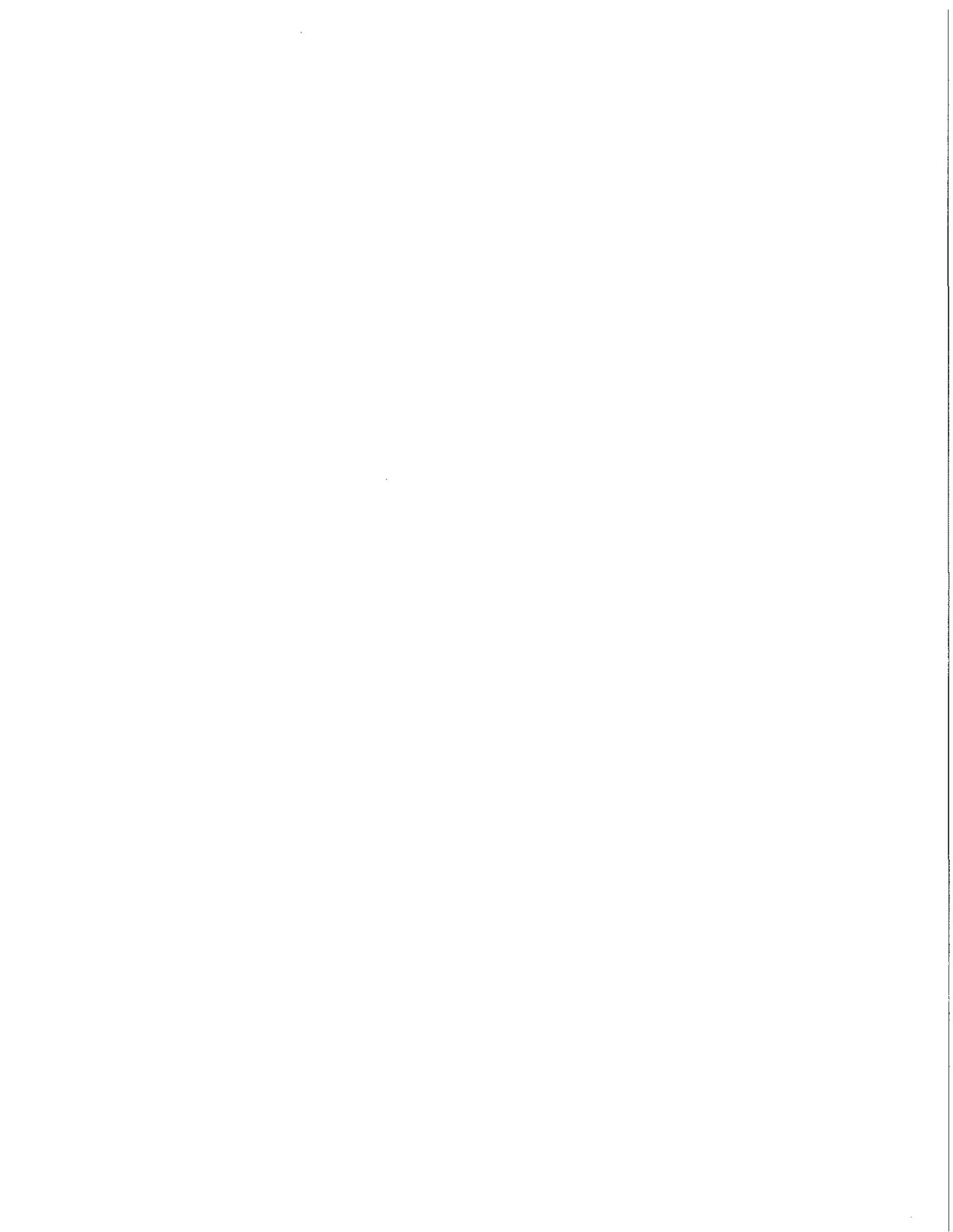
On May 17th 2014 Norwegians all over the world will celebrate a significant and unique event: the 200th Anniversary of her Constitution. This Constitution is the oldest existing in Europe, and second oldest in the world after the Constitution of the United States of America. Norwegians and Norwegian descendants celebrate this Norwegian National Holiday annually in Saskatchewan, and 2014 will be a very special celebration in Saskatoon.

Over the years, Norwegians and their descendants have contributed to the growth and well-being of Saskatoon and Saskatchewan through hard work in all walks of life, including service in the Legislative Assembly and Governments. They would feel honored if the City of Saskatoon would consider proclaiming their special day, **May 17th 2014**, a special day in the city.

Sincerely,

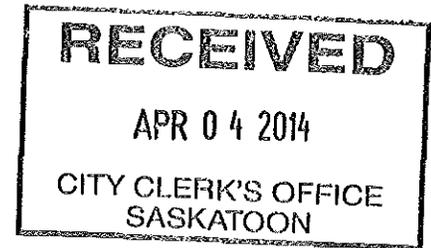
Inger J. Anderson

Inger J. Anderson, Co-Chair
306-343-5844
itanderson@sasktel.net



D3)

From: City Council
To: Web E-mail - Mayor's Office
Subject: RE: Supporting Public-Rail Safety Week - April 28 to May 4



-----Original Message-----

From: Stephen Covey [mailto:Stephen.Covey@cn.ca]
Sent: Friday, April 04, 2014 8:10 AM
To: Web E-mail - Mayor's Office
Subject: FW: Supporting Public-Rail Safety Week – April 28 to May 4

Office of the Clerk
City of Saskatoon

Dear Sir / Madam:

I am writing to you today in my capacity as President of Operation Lifesaver.

Canada's Public - Rail Safety Week will be held from April 28 to May 4, 2014. The purpose of this national week is to raise rail safety awareness among all Canadians and to highlight the ongoing commitment of the rail industry, its member companies and their employees, to make the rail network even safer.

Once again this year, Operation Lifesaver is proud to support the various activities and events that will be taking place throughout Public - Rail Safety Week across the country to raise public awareness on reducing avoidable accidents, injuries and damage caused by collisions at level crossings or incidents involving trains and citizens.

Your City Council can be a powerful ally for our public awareness campaign by adopting the enclosed draft resolution to support Public - Rail Safety Week in your community. Should you require additional information about Operation Lifesaver and rail safety, please consult www.operationlifesaver.ca.

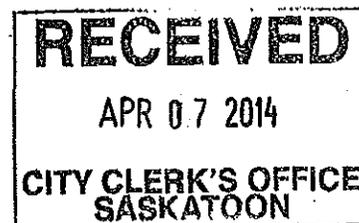
Thank you in advance for supporting this request and Public - Rail Safety Week. We would greatly appreciate it if you would send us a copy of such a resolution.

Stephen Covey
President
Operation Lifesaver

925 Gauchetiere Street West
Floor 15
Montreal, Quebec H3B 2M9

D4)
205-5

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: Monday, April 07, 2014 11:02 AM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

FROM:

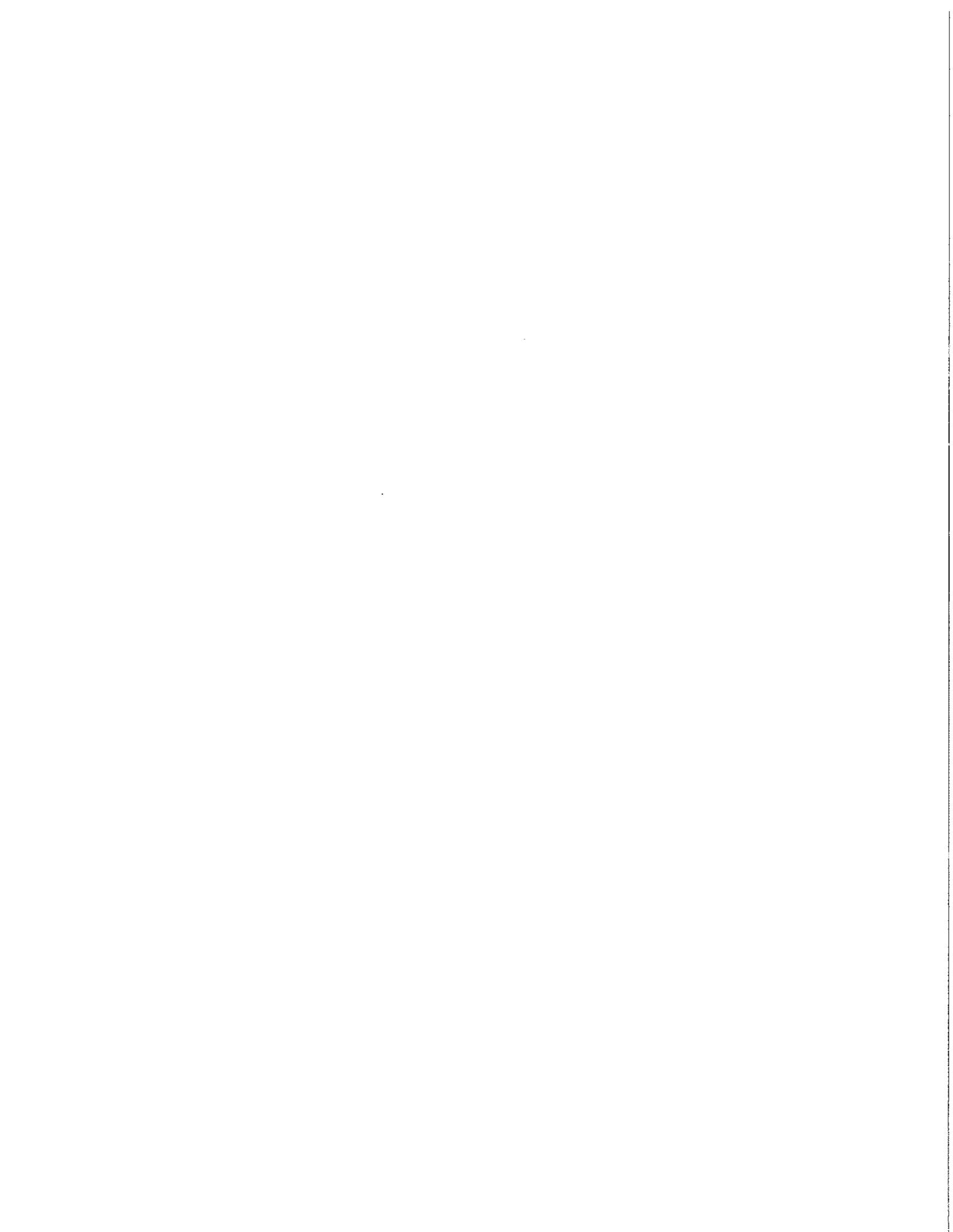
Susan Saville
1301 Avenue P North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 2X1

EMAIL ADDRESS:

ssaville@cmhasaskatoon.ca

COMMENTS:

n behalf of the Canadian Mental Health Association - Saskatoon Branch Inc. I am requesting that May 5 to 11 be proclaimed as Mental Health Week in Saskatoon.



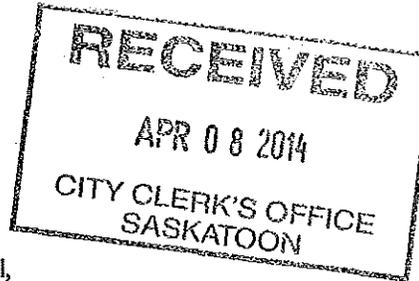
North American Occupational Safety and Health Week

Sunday May 4th through Saturday May 10th 2014

205-5.
D5)



His Worship the Mayor and Members of City Council
Saskatoon City Council – City Hall
22 Third Avenue North
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0J5



April 8, 2014

Dear His Worship the Mayor and All Members of City Council,

I am writing to you on behalf of the local Northern Light Chapter of the Canadian Society of Safety Engineering (the CSSE), my name is Patrick Hauser, and I am the NAOSH Week Representative on the local CSSE chapter executive committee.

The local Northern Light Chapter of the CSSE respectfully requests that Saskatoon City Council proclaim Sunday May 4th 2014 through Saturday May 10th 2014 as NAOSH Week.

Below are some facts and benefits of NAOSH Week:

- Safety and Health Week (May 4 to 10, 2014), a time to celebrate the importance of occupational health and safety, and recognize the contributions of health and safety professionals throughout our community.
- NAOSH Week is important because the vast majority of serious and fatal workplace injuries are 100% preventable. Through NAOSH Week events we can help to prevent future workplace tragedies by raising awareness and participation in health and safety management at the workplace, and helping to ensure workers, especially new and young workers, know that their health and safety is more important than the work they do.
- NAOSH Week has been celebrated throughout North America since 1997, and for ten years before that the CSSE celebrated Canadian Occupational Health and Safety Week in Canada. In fact, it was Canadians involved in NAFTA negotiations who brought the workplace health and safety week concept to the table in the mid-nineties which eventually led to the creation of NAOSH Week.
- This year the NAOSH theme is "Make Safety a Habit... because getting home every day doesn't just happen."

In addition to the proclamation request, the CSSE Northern Light Chapter invites Your Worship and all City Councillors to participate in the following NAOSH Week events planned for this year:

- On Sunday May 4th the Second Annual Steps for Life Walk will take place on the University of Saskatchewan campus, at 101 Diefenbaker Place, from 11:30 PM until 3:00 PM. The Steps for Life Walk is a fundraising event for the Threads of Life, a national charity supporting workers who have been seriously injured at work and the families of workers who were fatally injured at their workplace. For more information please visit: www.stepsforlife.ca and www.threadsoflife.ca
- On Tuesday May 6th the Annual Provincial NAOSH Luncheon will be held at Prairieland Events Centre Hall A. This luncheon brings workers, industry leaders, regulatory agencies and government officials together to share their support for workplace health and safety. The luncheon begins at 12:00 PM and ends around 1:30 PM. His Worship Mayor Atchison has committed to participate briefly at the luncheon.
- On Friday May 9th the Fifth Annual NAOSH BBQ is being held at CNH Place, at 230 Marquis Drive. Fun for everyone! There is a dunk-tank, prize giveaways, a special prize contests, safety supply vendors and other important health and safety information provided. We will be serving burgers from 11 AM until 1 PM.

Should you require further information, or if any City Councillors wish to make arrangements to attend any of the events please contact me directly anytime, at the numbers (or email) below.

Thank you all for your time and commitment in supporting these and other local workplace health and safety initiatives.

Sincerely,

Patrick Hauser

Patrick Hauser
NAOSH Representative,
Northern Light Chapter of the Canadian Society of Safety Engineering
306-227-2051 or 306-966-8838 or patrick.hauser@usask.ca

*Room 150, 105 Maintenance Rd.
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, SK S7N 5C5*

