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City of Saskatoon Climate Change Business Plan

Community Experts Engagement

Prepared for the City of Saskatoon by Lura Consulting

This report was prepared by Lura Consulting, the independent facilitator and consultation specialist for the City of Saskatoon Climate Change Business Plan. If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact:

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Community Experts Engagement Overview

The City of Saskatoon is developing a Community Climate Mitigation Business Plan. Mitigation is a community issue that requires community buy-in.

As such, the City has placed an emphasis on public engagement and stakeholder consultation as they develop the Business Plan. The Community Mitigation Business Plan (the Plan) was the focus of the Community Experts Survey and Workshop and is the focus of this report.

Section 1: Pre-Workshop Survey

Introduction	1
Summary of Feedback	1
What should the city continuing doing, start doing, and stop doing to enable effective climate ch action in the City?	<u>ange</u> 1
Question Set A – Energy Initiatives	4
Question Set B – Buildings Initiatives	6
Question Set C – Planning and Development Initiatives	7
Question Set D – Transportation Initiatives	9
Question Set E – Waste Initiatives	11
Question Set F – Water and Storm Water Initiatives	13
Question Set G – Parks, Gardens and Green Space Initiatives	15
Question Set H – Community Outreach and Education Initiatives	17
Question Set I – Financing and Procurement Initiatives	19

Section 2: Community Experts Workshop

Community Experts Workshop Overview	1
Summary of Feedback	23
Activity One: Hopes & Fears	23
Activity Two & Three: Topic Session & Sequencing	25
Activity Four: Advice & Support	
Next Steps	40

Part 1: Community Experts Pre-Workshop Survey

Introduction

Prior to a Community Subject Matter Experts Workshop scheduled for Wednesday, February 14, 2018, a pre-workshop survey was sent to the workshop participants to capture early input. The objectives of the Community Subject Matter Experts Pre-Workshop Survey were to:

- Gather input on potential climate action initiatives the City could explore in the areas of energy, buildings, planning and development, transportation, waste, water and storm water, parks, gardens and green space, community outreach and education, and financing and procurement;
- Identify what initiatives are already being worked on by community members and organizations; and
- Identify additional initiatives that the City should consider.

76 participants responded to the survey.

Summary of Feedback

The follow section summarizes the feedback received through the survey. A high-level overview of the key themes from each question are presented.

What should the city continuing doing, start doing, and stop doing to enable effective climate change action in the City?

What the City of Saskatoon should **continue** doing to enable effective climate change action in the City?

One participant noted that they are not sure what the City is doing. Another stated that the City should not consider any forms of climate action. The following list provides a summary of the advice received from respondents:

Meet Targets/Set an Example

Participants stressed that the City must meet its targets. Some suggested that the City should strive to be a climate change leader that sets an example for others.

Engagement/Awareness

Multiple participants requested that City staff continue to consult the public through dialogue with stakeholders and workshops. Some felt that the City should expand engagement to include businesses, environmental groups and the public. Some participants said that the City should continue to educate the public on climate change issues.

Active Transportation/Public Transit

Participants urged the City to continue expanding its transit infrastructure. This included both cycling infrastructure and public transportation. Participants highlighted BRT infrastructure as a positive

direction that the City is moving towards. One participant stated that the City should stop building infrastructure to serve cars and instead funnel that money into transit initiatives.

Improved Building Standards

Green building initiatives were highlighted by participants. This included LEED certifications for municipal buildings and the adoption of a building code that promotes energy improvements and green buildings.

Renewable Energy

Some participants said that the City should continue to promote renewables. Solar energy was a particularly common response.

Recycling/Composting

The City should continue to work on bolstering its recycling and composting programs.

Administrative Action

Multiple participants noted that the City needs to take forward action. Some participants requested that the City set requirements for all sectors of the community. One participant suggested that the City should reduce barriers to climate action.

What the City of Saskatoon should **start** doing to enable effective climate change action in the City?

The following is a summary of the key responses:

Action

The most common type of response to this question was a demand for the City to take action. Participants felt that the City needs to take action immediately. Some felt that the City had lost time consulting on previous initiatives. A range of additional responses were recorded including a need for the City to include First Nation's and Metis voices, hire senior managers with knowledge of the environment, and make the City a green corporation.

Awareness/Education

Some participants said that the City needs to increase its climate change education and awareness campaigns.

Active Transportation/Public Transportation

Several participants expressed a desire to see the City to work towards public transit and active transit initiatives. Some participants said that alternative transportation initiatives should be improved through lower fares, electric vehicles and prioritized snow clearance for bike lanes.

Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency

Multiple participants stated that the City should prioritize renewable energy and energy efficiency. Many participants highlighted solar energy as a suitable option. Other initiatives that were spotlighted included the electrification of heating, green building initiatives, and improved efficiency standards.

Waste Disposal

Participants said the City should take action towards improving composting and implementing bans on single-use plastics. One participant said that individuals should pay for garbage disposal over a certain weight.

Food Systems

Some participants spoke about the need to implement a food strategy.

Conservation

Participants suggested a range of conservation initiatives including tree protection, natural land protection, improved waste water treatment, grey water systems, and the conservation of carbon sinks.

What should the City of Saskatoon stop doing to enable climate action?

The following is a summary of the most common responses:

Inaction

Several participants said the City needs to stop waiting to take action on climate change.

Further Study

Alternatively, some participants said that the City needs to take more time to study the initiatives they plan to implement. One participant stated that more consultation is needed.

Sprawl/Development

Many participants said the City needs to stop allowing sprawl to continue.

Unsustainable Transportation/Active Transportation

Participants encouraged the City to stop developing infrastructure that serves automobile use over other modes of transportation (e.g, public transportation and cycling).

Conservation

Participants argued that the City needs to stop treating rainwater like waste, allowing the drainage of wetlands, and cutting down mature trees.

Policy/Regulations

Some participants suggested the City should terminate certain policies and regulations. This included charging low rates for water and power, barriers to customers that are doing the right thing, and promoting old-school culture. One participant stated the City needs to be a leader on climate change.

What Additional comments, questions or advice do you have for the City of Saskatoon?

Participants provided a wide range of responses. Participants suggested additional research, collaboration, immediate action on climate change, green building standards, higher rates for utilities and many other initiatives. Some participants thanked the City for hosting the workshop.

Question Set A – Energy Initiatives

The first set of questions related to energy initiatives.





The top three energy initiatives identified by participants were:

- A. Develop a Community-Wide Solar Strategy that assists residents and businesses to support/install solar energy.
- D. Develop Community Energy Plans (CEPs) for new growth areas and regional centres to detail energy use requirements, establish a plan to reduce energy demand, consider alternative forms of energy generation, and improve building efficiencies and siting.
- E. Create a Feed-In-Tariff Program to allow customers who install renewable power to receive a price for the electricity they produce that reflects actual installation costs plus a modest profit.

Question 2 asked respondents to list the types of energy initiatives that they or their organization were already involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Solar Power/Renewable Energy

Several participants indicated that they are engaged in solar power initiatives of differing capacity. Some stated that they are involved in the installation of solar power systems. Other participants noted their involvement in gas power generation.

Energy Retrofits/Efficiency/Improved Building Standards

A significant portion of respondents stated that they had engaged in improving energy efficiency in their buildings. Several participants highlighted their work in reducing energy consumption through methods

such as building recommissioning, meeting passive house standards, and net-zero standards. Some participants said they had taken simple action such as switching to LED lighting.

Policy Development and Research

A few participants said they were involved in policy development, research and analysis related to energy consumption.

Mitigation Work

Some participants noted their work related to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions through methods such as converting waste into heat and sequestered carbon, recycling hazardous or non-biodegradable materials, and establishing a car share program.

Question3_asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of fifteen energy initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Renewable Energy

The majority of responses to this question related to renewables. Some participants expressed general support for renewable energy. Others specifically stated that programs and policies should be developed by the City to make solar energy more realistic in Saskatoon. A few participants indicated that partnerships with cooperatives and renewable energy equipment producers may be necessary. A couple of participants advocated for the electrification of appliances and cars in a move way from gasoline consumption.

Improved Building Standards

Several participants stated that building standards in Saskatoon need to be improved. Many of them suggested revised building codes and certifications such as LEED and Passive House. Some participants stated that the City should consider adopting policies used elsewhere such as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs and British Colombia's Step Code, a program designed to make buildings net-zero by 2032.

Energy Efficiency/GHG Reduction

Participants also expressed interest in the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy efficiency and a shift towards greener energy sources.

Dark Sky Initiatives

Some participants noted that dark sky initiatives should be implemented. They stated that it is not necessary to have street lights on highways, and that LED lights may not be a suitable alternative to traditional street lights.

Incentives/Disincentives

Participants highly recommended the use of incentives and disincentives to encourage better energy consumption practices in the city. Additional incentives included considerations for LED lights, electric vehicles and building retrofits.

Question Set B – Buildings Initiatives

The second set of questions related to buildings initiatives.

Question 4 asked respondents to choose the three buildings initiatives from a list of twelve that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three buildings initiatives identified by participants were:

- C. Provide retrofit incentives to make energy and water improvements to existing buildings (residential properties and Industrial, Commercial and Institutional facilities).
- D. Work towards implementing mandatory performance measures for new buildings, for example, through a building code or policy.
- E. Remove barriers that impede green building practices by offering supports such as training, technical assistance, guidelines, financial support, and expedited permitting processes.

Question 5 asked participants to list the types of buildings initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Building Standards

Numerous participants indicated their involvement in ensuring LEED certification for their buildings. A host of other initiatives were highlighted including BOMA best, green globes, and National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings (NCEB) compliance, and Passive House certification.

Energy Efficiency

Some participants indicated their involvement in work related to energy efficiency. This included assisting customers with retrofits and providing energy savings recommendations.

Question 6 asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of twelve energy initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Building Standard Improvements/Regulations

Multiple building standard improvements and policy regulations were recommended by participants. Many responses were similar to those suggested in question three. The most common suggestion was for the City to introduce by-laws or a new building code that would require buildings to comply with green building standards. Some suggested that LEED certification, Passive House certifications, and British Columbia's Step Code should be considered. One participant suggested that a large-scale retrofit strategy should be developed.

Incentives

Participants suggested that incentives should be given to complement building initiatives.

Question Set C – Planning and Development Initiatives

The third set of questions related to planning and development initiatives.

Question 7_asked respondents to choose the three planning and development initiatives from a list of fourteen that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three planning and development initiatives identified by participants were:

- A. Incorporate specific environmental and climate change provisions into the City of Saskatoon's Official Community Plan and Environmental Policy (C02-036).
- I. Create design standards for solar-oriented neighbourhoods.
- J. Ensure that the City of Saskatoon's climate, land use, housing, transportation, asset management and other plans are aligned so that environmental and climate change objectives are met in an integrated way.

Question 8 asked participants to list the types of planning and development initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Planning and Development

Participants provided a range of planning and development initiatives that they are involved in. Some of these initiatives included brownfield redevelopment, heat island effect reduction, active transportation,

public transportation planning, zoning by-laws adaptive reuse programs, and the development of multifamily housing developments.

Renewable Energy

Some participants stated their involvement in renewable energy development. Solar energy was the most common response.

Sustainability/Biodiversity

Several participants noted their work in ensuring that sustainability and biodiversity are considered in their development and planning work. This included naturalization efforts, water conservation, carbon sequestration, the protection of natural areas, and other efforts.

Urban Agriculture/Forestry

Participants listed involvement in urban agriculture and forestry projects. The Askiy Project was singled out as a specific initiative that a participant was involved in. The Askiy project grows food in containers on brownfield sites and exploring options to expand onto vacant lots. Another participant is involved in the development of urban agricultural polices for the purpose of growing and selling food in the City. One participant noted that the City has not acknowledged that value of the urban forest in mitigating climate change. They argued that the City has regularly approved development projects that have removed the City's mature trees. The City has not placed value on this form of existing climate action that is taking place in the City and its parks. One participant noted a lack of acknowledgement that the City has given to climate action that is already happening in cities and parks.

Question 9_asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of fourteen planning and development initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. One participant stated that the actions listed were clear and that additional study is unnecessary. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Densification

Participants encouraged the City to promote densification and infill. One participant suggested that the City should set limits on its urban boundaries. Another participant stated that planning initiatives should consider the creation of live-work-play neighbourhoods.

Active Transportation/Public Transit

Some participants highlighted active transportation and public transportation as important initiatives. This included the planning of neighbourhoods to accommodate alternative forms of transportation.

By-laws/Building Codes/Regulations

Participants noted a desire for the City to create by-laws, codes and policies for developers to follow to ensure that initiatives created by the City are met.

Question Set D – Transportation Initiatives

The fourth set of questions related to transportation initiatives.



Question 10 asked respondents to choose the three transportation initiatives from a list of twelve that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.

The top three transportation initiatives identified by participants were:

- D. Adopt and implement development patterns that enhance non-automobile transportation and reduce the need for new roads.
- E. Continue to create improvements to transit (i.e. could include more bus frequency, lower bus fares, better snow maintenance around bus shelters, a system that gets people to their destination more efficiently, new development standards that support the transit system and infrastructure, programs to increase safety and accessibility, and the inclusion of bus rapid transit (and/or light rail) systems).
- G. Implement recommendations from the Active Transportation Plan (i.e. could include developing comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian networks, preserving neighbourhood characteristics that encourage active forms of transportation, and creating educational programs to improve attitudes and perceptions towards active transportation).

Question 11 asked participants to list the types of transportation initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Electric Vehicles/Automotive Pollution Reduction

Participants listed their involvement in low emission and electric vehicle work. For example, one participant stated that they are involved in looking at charging stations. Another participant stated they've added hybrids to their fleet. However, one participant stated that electric vehicles are not helpful yet as they would be plugging into a grid that operates mostly on coal and gas.

Several active transportation and public transit initiatives were listed. This included carpooling and car sharing initiatives, cycling infrastructure improvement, low emission vehicle adoption, and advocacy for safe, accessible, and affordable multi-modal transportation.

Question 12 asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of twelve transportation initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Behaviour Change/Car Usage

Several participants urged the City to stop incentivising single occupant car use. Participants requested that the City begin to think about ways to move beyond the car by changing social norms.

Active Transportation/Public Transit

Participants encouraged the City to develop cycling and transit networks to make them more realistic alternatives to the car. This involved having the City work to design neighbourhoods that are not carcentric.

Electric Vehicles

Some participants encouraged the increased use of electric vehicles. This included switching the City's bus fleet from diesel to electric. However, one participant noted that incentives should not be given to those who buy electric vehicles as they only serve the wealthy.

Question Set E – Waste Initiatives

The fifth set of questions related to waste initiatives.

Question 13 asked respondents to choose the three waste initiatives from a list of ten that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three waste initiatives identified by participants were:

- A. Phase out the optional Green Cart program (which provides seasonal collection for residential food and yard waste) and, instead, implement a more efficient city-wide organics program for residents.
- B. Increase organics collection options for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional sector.
- J. Implementing landfill bans for items such as paper and cardboard, to prevent recyclable materials from entering the landfill.

Question 14 asked participants to list the types of waste initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Recycling/Reuse

Multiple participants are involved in recycling initiatives. Some specifically noted their work with special waste such as batteries, electronic waste, and other hazardous waste. Other participants noted that they work to divert waste through reuse initiatives to extend the life of certain goods.

Organic Waste/Composting

Many participants mentioned their involvement with composting initiatives. One participant noted their work on helping businesses donate unused food. One participant stated that they turn landfill gas into energy.

Reduction

Several participants noted that they work on reducing or monitoring the production of waste. Reducing waste in the construction industry was specifically highlighted.

Question 15 asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of ten waste initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Organic Waste Management

Many participants stated that the City needed to step up their work on organic waste management. This was suggested through the implementation of a city-wide composting program that would provide green bins for all residents. Some participants suggested the City should ban organics in landfills. Several participants encouraged the City to work with businesses to reduce food waste and work towards food reclamation.

Waste Reduction Strategies

Participants suggested several strategies to reduce waste. This included bans on single-use plastic such as bags and water bottles. Some suggested the City introduce policies for businesses to use less packaging materials.

Recycling

Participants stressed the importance of recycling strategies. Some participants suggested working with businesses and developers to ensure that recycling initiatives are adopted. One participant suggested that building materials be inventoried to ensure that their materials can be reused where possible.

Question Set F – Water and Storm Water Initiatives

The sixth set of questions related to water and storm water initiatives.

Question 16 asked respondents to choose the three water and storm water initiatives from a list of thirteen that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three water and storm water initiatives identified by participants were:

- B. Develop water conservation strategies for the community and for City operations that identify water conservation and water recycling opportunities, policies, programs and outreach.
- E. Expand the Storm Water Utility credit to residents, so that homeowners can receive tax reductions for reducing storm water runoff from their property (i.e. through the use of rain barrels, rain gardens, drainage improvements, and minimal hardscaping).
- H. Provide incentives for the installation of indoor water efficient fixtures, appliances and equipment (i.e. could include a Low-flow Toilet Rebate Program).

Question 17 asked participants to list the types of water and storm water initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Environmentally-Friendly Equipment

Several participants noted that they have installed plumbing equipment that is environmentally friendly.

Permeable Surfaces/Landscaping

Some participants noted their involvement in storm water management initiatives through landscaping. This included tree preservation and minimal hardscaping.

Grey Water Collection/Conservancy

A number of participants stated they capture storm water and grey water to be reused.

Policy

A few participants stated that they are involved in policy initiatives. This includes building policies for water conservation, climate change and energy policies that relate to water, and public health policies related to water and health protection.

Question 18_asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of thirteen water and storm water initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Grey Water Management/Conservation

Participants stressed the need for the collection and reuse of grey water. Some suggested that this could be used for landscaping or toilets where possible. One participant suggested that a water re-use policy be established.

Water Rates/Consumption Caps

Many participants encouraged the City to raise the price of water utilities to discourage wasteful water use. One participant said that the City should stop promoting low water rates. Several participants encouraged introducing a cap system. They recommended that the City set a standard allowance (consumption cap) for water usage that would result in higher utility charges if exceeded.

Storm Water Management

Participants suggested that the City work towards improving storm water management. This included strategies to plant trees and reduce paving where possible. One participant suggested that the City should stop having storm water flow directly into the river in older neighbourhoods.

Question Set G - Parks, Gardens and Green Space Initiatives

The seventh set of questions related to parks, gardens, and green space initiatives.

Question 19 asked respondents to choose the three parks, gardens and green space initiatives from a list of nine that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three parks, gardens and green space initiatives identified by participants were:

- E. Support the Meewasin Valley Authority's efforts to protect our watershed through conservation management, recreation, and education.
- G. Design a Green Roof Policy that supports the development of green roofs on residential and commercial properties.
- H. Develop a City of Saskatoon Food System Strategy that identifies the climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and co-benefit potential of municipally-supported food initiatives.

Question 20 asked participants to list the types of park, garden and green space initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Community Gardens/Urban Agriculture

Several participants noted their involvement in community gardens and urban agricultural initiatives. One participated specified their work with the Indigenous Wellness Garden. Another noted their work with the Saskatoon Food Council.

Landscaping/Naturalization

Participants listed several landscaping and naturalization initiatives. This included tree planting, planting native plant species, and drought-tolerant plants. One participant noted their involvement in a program to encourage people to explore green space and natural areas.

Conservation/Biodiversity

Participants presented a range of conservation and biodiversity initiatives they are involved in ranging from tree protection, setting biodiversity targets, establishing protected lands, and pest management.

Infrastructure/Building Standards

Several green infrastructures and building standards initiatives were listed. This included installing green roofs, meeting LEED erosion control guidelines, and the integration of green space into planning guidelines.

Food Systems

A few participants noted their work with food systems. This included the Askiy Project, food forests, hosting regular food system meetings to promote food system thinking, and work related to food security and access to healthy food.

Question 21_asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of nine park, garden and green space initiatives provided were comprehensive. Several participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Food System

Several participants encouraged the City to take food systems seriously. Many comments in this vein were related to the promotion of community gardens for food production.

Infrastructure and Planning

Some stated that the City needs to consider green space in its infrastructure and planning policies. Some indicated a desire to see the City develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Conservation

A significant portion of responses to question twenty-one revolved around conservation. Some responses were related to a tree management policy. Others wanted to see policies developed to preserve green space and natural habitats. One participant suggested that the City should work to mandate the densification of development to promote conservation. Another participant suggested that a land trust be developed.

Question Set H – Community Outreach and Education Initiatives

The eighth set of questions related to community outreach and education initiatives.

Question 22 asked respondents to choose the three community outreach and education initiatives from a list of five that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three community outreach and education initiatives identified by participants were:

- A. Provide additional support for community projects through the City of Saskatoon's environmental cash grant. The City of Saskatoon currently allocates \$20,000/year to local nonprofit organizations implementing initiatives that relate to the protection of the environment; conservation of natural resources; protection of our water resources; and/or environmental communications, education or research.
- C. Enhance public education, training, and communications on climate change and sustainability.
- E. Increase partnerships with institutions, organizations, associations and businesses to collaboratively implement climate change solutions in our community.

Question 23 asked participants to list the types of park, garden and green space initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Education

Most responses to this question related to various forms of general awareness through education. Many participants stated that they are involved in educational programs through schools. Specific topics of focus include climate change, car-idling, renewable energy, car share, and recycling.

Food Systems/Urban Agriculture/Composting

Some participants stated their involvement in the promotion of urban agricultural and food systems education and outreach. Participants noted they also educate on gardening and food waste reduction. One participant said they provide outreach through composting coaches.

Conservation

A few participates were involved in conservation education and outreach initiatives related to tree protection, water conservation and land stewardship.

Question 24 asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of five education and outreach initiatives provided were comprehensive. Some participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. One participant stated they were surprised by how few options were provided. Another participant said that the topic should be expanded to include impacts and adaptations to increase motivation for reducing greenhouse gases. A list of additional initiatives the City was suggested to consider are as follows:

Various Education Initiatives

Participants proposed a wide range of educational initiatives that the City should consider. This included an education program on climate change for journalists, summits for community groups, and increasing the value and importance of the Meewasin Valley Authority. A few participants stated that school curriculums should be updated to better address climate science.

Improve Education

A few participants provided suggestions as to how the City should educate the public differently. One participant said the City should emphasize punishing bad behaviour. Another participant argued that simple education does not change behaviour; they stated that education should relate to the promotion of City mandates so that they are followed. One individual pointed to the fact that education needs to also address social and economic barriers.

Partnerships

Partnerships between the City and organizations like Saskatoon Tourism, the Saskatoon Farmers' Market and other community groups were encouraged by participants.

Question Set I - Financing and Procurement Initiatives

The ninth set of questions related to community financing and procurement initiatives.

Question 25 asked respondents to choose the three financing and procurement initiatives from a list of ten that they felt would be most important to pursue short-term (1-5 years). The results are presented below.



The top three financing and procurement initiatives identified by participants were:

- A. Design Sustainable Procurement Guidelines for the City of Saskatoon so that businesses bidding on municipal projects are evaluated on their inclusion of sustainable products and services.
- B. Improve the City's business model for utilities to ensure that energy, water, and waste reduction are supported and incentivized.
- E. Offer grants and rebates for green improvements.

Question 26 asked participants to list the financing and procurement initiatives they or their organization are involved in. The most common responses are as follows:

Financing Initiatives

A few participants stated that they are involved in financing initiatives such as sustainable purchasing guidelines, Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs, and the promotion of items made from recyclable materials.

Policy/Research

Some participants stated that they are involved in research and policy including social science research, economic analysis of climate policies, incentive research for green purchase, food procurement and green cleaning policies.

Question 27 asked participants to consider whether or not they felt that the list of ten financing and procurement initiatives provided were comprehensive. Some participants expressed general approval of the list, but many provided additional initiatives that should be considered. One participant noted that all initiatives listed have already been explored in Saskatoon or elsewhere and need to be implemented rather than studied further. Another participant noted that an option to stop investing in and financing

unsustainable procurement by both the City and the community needs to be on the list. The theme emerging from this question is demonstrated below:

Utility Usage Costs

The most common response to this question related to utility costs. One participant stated that subsidies should be provided to renters. Two participants suggested that utility costs should be used to deter bad behaviour. If participants receive a realistic price for utilities they will understand the impact of wastefulness.

Section 2: Community Experts Workshop

Introduction

A Community Subject Matter Experts Workshop was held with knowledgeable community members to discuss the City's Climate Change Action Plan. The meeting took place on Wednesday, February 14, 2018, from 1:00pm to 4:00pm at Station 20 West. The objectives of the Community Subject Matter Experts Workshop were to:

- Gather public input from community members with environmental experience and expertise to shape the Plan's recommendations and identify mitigation opportunities.
- Identify areas of risk and opportunity, key implications, and the feasibility and greenhouse gas reduction potential of mitigation opportunities; and
- Identify individuals and groups that are keen to work with the City in the future and in what way (secondary objective)

Approximately 90 individuals attended the workshop, representing many community groups, organizations, institutions and businesses in Saskatoon. The following summary provides a high-level overview of the key messages that emerged from a series of activities designed to gain relevant feedback from the meeting participants.



Presentation

Liz McHardy of Lura Consulting opened the Experts Workshop and described her role as the independent facilitator responsible for keeping the meeting on schedule and moderating discussions. Liz reviewed the meeting purpose and agenda and turned the floor over to Brenda Wallace, Director of Environmental & Corporate Initiatives with the City of Saskatoon, to provide a brief overview of the Climate Action Plan.

Questions of Clarification

The presentation was followed by time for questions of clarification. One question of clarification as asked at this time:

- **Q.** Will the city allocate more resources (money and people) to the plan?
- **A.** It has to be resourced. The Business Plan explains the actions and resources it will take to execute the plan. Targets and readiness are being analyzed by an external auditor.

Summary of Feedback

Activity One: Hopes & Fears

Following the presentation and questions of clarification, participants were introduced to the meeting's first activity. Participants were asked to write their responses to the following questions:

- What are your Hopes for this climate action work?
- What are your concerns/Fears for this climate action work?

Responses were written individually on post-it notes and discussed collectively as a group at each table. Below is a summary of the key themes that emerged from participants' responses.

What are your hopes for this climate action work?

Leadership – Several participants indicated that they want the City of Saskatoon to be a model city for other municipalities and the province to follow by establishing a high bar for climate change action. Some hoped that the City's action would cause other organizations to also address climate change.

Awareness and Education – Awareness and education was highlighted as important by participants. Participants expressed the desire to see the City portray climate change action in a positive light to help the public feel personally connected to the Plan and motivated to take action. Some participants stressed that public awareness should incorporate an educational component that would reach out to youth and help all residents of Saskatoon understand what climate change is and how they can take action on their own.

Proper Implementation – Participants emphasized the need to implement and resource the Plan properly. They hoped that the Plan would garner the political buy-in necessary to help it be successful. To do so, participants suggested that councillors and city administrative staff be educated on the serious implications climate change will have in Saskatoon. Education for councillors and administrative staff should frame climate change action as a priority for the City. Collaboration was also identified as an important element of the Plan's implementation. Participants stated that they wanted to see different sectors and interests work together to meet the identified targets through implementing actions. It was suggested that collaboration

could also be achieved through partnerships between the City and relevant organizations. Some participants suggested that the Plan should be paired with incentives for those who take responsibility and act on climate change while "polluters" should receive disincentives to change behaviours in the City. Overall, participants hoped that the Plan would be implemented with real action and that would inform policy and be effective in its implementation.

Positive Outcomes – Participants want the Plan to be socially conscious and accessible to all. It should improve equity in the city through reduced energy poverty and other initiatives. Others noted that the Plan should include considerations for environmental restoration through increased green space and natural areas and the restoration of wetlands, grasslands, and forests as a means of carbon sequestration. The Plan should also reduce carbon emissions, create a healthy environment, and maintain Saskatoon as a great place to live.

Energy Efficiency and Renewables – The City should move towards improved energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources. In particular, improved building standards and net zero (or net positive) building codes were desired by some participants. Many participants stressed the importance of renewable energy with solar being the most common renewable energy source mentioned.

Economics – The Plan should include a cost benefit analysis of identified action. In particular, it was suggested that the Plan not position the implementation as economy versus environment. New economic opportunities based on local innovation should be emphasized. One participant noted that economic merit outweighs associated cots.

What are your concerns/fears for this climate action work?

Inaction – Participants commonly expressed concerns that the Plan's development would be followed by inaction (i.e., the Plan is created, but then sits on a shelf indefinitely). Some worried that the plan was "all talk and no action" or just an example of "feel good" consultation. There is also fear that this Plan will simply produce more studies. Others noted their fear that the Plan might not be implemented because of a lack of political will. Responses in this vein ranged from concern that politicians may not be willing to act on climate change or that businesses might interfere and dissuade City officials from endorsing climate change action. There is fear that no action will be taken because of a lack of resources to fund its implementation. Some said the City will drag its heels and not implement whatever is promised in the Plan.

No Change in Public Opinion – A common concern from participants was that the community may not buy-in to the Climate Action Plan, thus limiting its potential impact. Participants noted that it may be difficult to change the opinion of climate change deniers and that it may also be difficult to change the lifestyle habits of those who do acknowledge climate change.

Incorrect or Unrealistic Targets – Some participants stated that the Plan's goals and targets were incorrect or unrealistic. Proposed targets were not seen to be stringent enough to seriously mitigate climate change. However, other participants felt that the proposed targets are not achievable due to general infeasibility, associated costs, and prolonged timelines. Specifically, the proposed target of a 20% - 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2023 was seen as infeasible. The concern is that the Plan's targets will be too difficult to achieve and will result in failed implementation due to an excessive need for resources to address climate change mitigation. It was also suggested that climate change is beyond the City's control and that any action taken to address mitigation will not be effective or meaningful. One participant noted that the City had only included quantitative data and had not incorporated any qualitative research. Saskatoon should also realize that climate change adaptation is an immediate concern.

Implementation Barriers – Implementation barriers were noted as a recurring fear. Some were concerned that the cost of implementing climate change action would discourage implementation, that costs would rise out of control, or that the majority of the cost would be borne by individual taxpayers (including low income populations). One participant asked where the resources to implement the Plan would come from. Other participants noted that bureaucratic delays and interference from businesses and development interests could derail the implementation of the Plan.

Failure – Participants generally expressed concern that the Climate Action Plan might fail. A few participants said that the Plan may cause new problems, prevent innovation or hinder critical land management opportunities (e.g. grazing, prescribed burning and weed control). One participant questioned how the previous energy and greenhouse gas plan is being considered. The concern is that the City will repeat work that has already been done. There is also concern about what consequences the City might face if mitigation targets are not achieved.

Activity Two & Three: Topic Session & Sequencing

Following the Hopes and Fears activity, participants were introduced to their second activity of the meeting. Participants were seated at tables representing different topics (listed on p. 26).

Each table was asked to review a list of initiatives linked to each topic from a list of existing opportunities identified by the City. They were asked to assess all the initiatives based on both feasibility (likelihood of implementation) and impact (potential mitigation opportunities) using a provided matrix. They were also asked to identify and assess any initiatives they felt were missing. The following charts on pages 28-38 demonstrate the results of each table's review and assessment.

Participants were then asked to choose one initiative from **the high feasibility and high impact quadrant** to explore as a more in-depth "case study." The following is a list of the initiatives that were chosen by each table.

Buildings and Infrastructure

Initiative: Develop large scale retrofit strategy

Energy (Table 1)

Initiative: Develop a community wide green energy policy/strategy

Energy (Table 2)

Initiative: Community wide solar strategy

Energy (Table 3)

Initiative: Develop a comprehensive solar strategy

Parks, Gardens and Green Space (Table 1)

Initiative: Develop a community wide green energy policy/strategy

Parks, Gardens and Green Space (Table 2)

Initiative: Develop a community wide green energy policy/strategy

Policy, Planning & Development

Initiative: Incorporate, resource, implement and enforce strong climate change mitigation and adaptation policies in Official Community Plan (OCP) and other related plans.

Sustainability Programs, Education, and Community Outreach

Initiative: Engaging Stakeholders/Collaborative Work

Transportation

Initiative: Incentives for zero emission vehicles

Waste

Initiative: Organics Bans and Related Ideas

Water (Table 1)

Initiative: Make all new homes grey water ready

Water (Table 2)

Initiative: Develop water strategy for conservation and emissions reduction

Following this exercises, the tables were asked to respond to a series of in-depth questions about their chosen initiative. Finally, the table groups were asked to brainstorm short-term and long-term actions for their chosen initiative.

Buildings and Infrastructure

	Low Impact	High Impact
High Feasibility	 <u>Waive Building permit fees</u> for green buildings and improvements, including energy efficient buildings and retrofits, solar panel installations, greenhouses, and green roofs. Provide <u>building audits</u> to identify energy and water improvements for existing buildings (residential property and industrial, commercial and institutional facilities) <u>Provide detailed smart meter data</u> (water, gas, electricity) for use as a decision-making tool and to monitor building performance. Develop mandatory bird-friendly and <u>Dark Sky compliant</u> building codes. Support the development of affordable <u>tiny home villages</u> on vacant lots Develop a <u>homeowner education program</u> for residents focused on energy literacy, sustainability, and green buildings. Make <u>amendments to the Zoning Bylaw</u> (i.e. remove regulatory language and clarify existing language that is currently ambiguous) in order to advance green improvements, sustainable buildings, and renewable energy within the city. 	 <u>Waive Offsite Levies</u> for green buildings. <u>Remove taxation barriers</u> to improving new and existing <u>building insulation</u> levels. Allow floor space exclusions from property taxes for exterior wall thickness. Advocate for the <u>province to adopt a building code</u> that requires green building and energy efficiency/conservation. Require that a <u>minimum insulation (R-value)</u> be achieved in new and retrofitted buildings, Provide <u>retrofit incentives</u> to make energy and water improvements to existing buildings (residential properties and industrial, commercial and institutional facilities.) Develop a <u>large scale retrofit strategy</u> (i.e. that examines building envelope retro-commissioning, blower-door testing, PACE financing, deep energy retrofits). Zoning bylaw exemptions should be made for set back and encroachment requirements for <u>insulation retrofits</u>. <u>Implement a STEP code</u>: Start by requiring EnerGuide 80, R2000 and/or EnergyStar buildings. Then require net-zero-ready buildings. Then require net-zero energy and emission buildings. Develop initiatives that support <u>improvements to existing homes</u> – transition them off natural gas and fossil fuels. Support local industry to <u>certify projects</u> through third-party certification programs (e.g. LEED, Passive House, BOM, Living Building Challenge, other). When combined with a highly efficient building envelope, <u>air source heat pumps</u> are a cost-effective way to heat buildings with renewable electricity. Provide support and education to increase their use in Sackatoon
Low Feasibility	 Require <u>deconstruction and material-reuse</u> where possible (from municipal, residential, and industrial, commercial and institutional buildings) to avoid the emissions associated with building demolition. <u>Subsidize training</u> for architects, home electricians, plumbers, engineers, planners, and other relevant building trades to learn about energy-efficient construction techniques and design. 	 Work towards implementing <u>mandatory performance measures</u> for new buildings, for example, through a <u>building code</u>, policy, or minimum energy code. Remove barriers that impede green building practices by <u>offering supports such as training</u>, technical assistance, guidelines, financial support, and expedited permitting processes. Require <u>improvements to rental properties</u> in a way that doesn't penalize tenants. Require all new windows (residential and I.C.I. be <u>triple-pane low E</u>.

Energy (Table 1)

	Low Impact	High Impact
llity	Offer a LED replacement program/subsidy where households get a few free LEDs for household	Develop a Community-Wide Green Energy Polic
ldis	lighting.	Create a <u>Green Energy Policy</u> that requires rene
eas	• Pilot a District Energy neighbourhood that provides energy for space heating and hot water to a	projects in new developments and re-developm
ц Ц	variety of building types (i.e. multi-family residences, commercial, institutional and industrial).	include on-site renewable energy generation, co
Hig	• Pilot a <u>renewably-based district energy system</u> to better understand the cost of district heating	• Facilitate the formation of large-scale wind pow
	and the governance system (i.e. how do homeowners pay for it). A successful demonstration could	price.
	be followed by a comprehensive policy on district heating.	Create a <u>Feed-In-Tariff</u> Program to allow custom
	 Offer a <u>tax exemption for green power facilities</u> that are developed on vacant land. 	price for the electricity they produce that reflec
	 Explore opportunities to generate power using wind in or close to Saskatoon. 	• Support <u>renewable energy cooperatives</u> (i.e. for
	 Require <u>LED street lighting</u> for all new and existing neighbourhoods. 	

cy/Strategy.

ewable energy generation and co-generation nents (where feasible and appropriate). This could o-generation projects and green utilities. ver cooperative to reduce the wholesale power

ners who install renewable power to receive a cts actual installation costs plus a modest profit. r both wind and solar).

	Low Impact	Hi	gh Impact
	 Develop a <u>Solar-Ready Building Policy</u> that requires new construction to be designed and wired for future potential installation of solar photovoltaic systems. <u>Focus on reducing energy</u> (especially wasted energy) as much as possible first, before determining the best source of green energy. Prioritize reduction over generation. 	•	Support electrification of our transportation and equipment (to shift away from gasoline and nat electricity). Develop a <u>Community-Wide Solar Strategy</u> that solar energy. Develop <u>Alternative Energy Siting Policies</u> that f generation, such as site designation, removal of Advocate for the province to <u>reduce reliance on</u> Advocate for SaskPower to build larger <u>intercom</u> more existing hydroelectricity. Implement <u>Green Energy Procurement measure</u> energy, including green electricity purchasing.
Low Feasibility	Construct a pilot project that converts <u>waste wood into sequestered carbon</u> (charcoal).	•	Develop <u>industrial standards for space heating a</u> for scheduled energy efficiency improvements f In order to support an increase in renewables, s short-term and long-term <u>energy storage metho</u> Implement <u>municipal carbon pricing</u> on fossil fu

Energy (Table 2)

	Low Impact	High Impact
High Feasibility	 Develop <u>energy intensity</u> maps identifying where energy consumption is highest in the community, followed by strategies to assist these areas to reduce energy use. Offer a <u>LED replacement program</u>/subsidy where households get a few free LEDs for household lighting. Require <u>LED street lighting</u> for all new and existing neighbourhoods. Offer a <u>tax exemption for green power facilities</u> that are developed on vacant land. Develop more dark-sky initiatives – i.e. install LED and low-energy lighting but only if it is <u>Dark Sky Compliant</u>; only provide lighting where absolutely necessary. Create restrictions to <u>discourage</u> the unnecessary use of electricity for <u>outdoor lighting</u> purposes, which could include regulating the use of illuminated (billboard) signs as well as developing Dark Sky lighting guidelines. Implement <u>Green Energy Procurement measures</u> to support the purchase and use of renewable energy, including green electricity purchasing. 	 Implement virtual net metering to support mor (I.e. solar). Support renewable energy cooperatives (i.e. fo Develop Alternative Energy Siting Policies that f generation, such as site designation, removal or Advocate for the province to reduce reliance or Develop a Community-Wide Solar Strategy that solar energy. Establish a municipal <u>Renewable Energy Target</u> Provincial grid. Advocate for SaskPower to build larger intercor more existing hydroelectricity. Develop a <u>Solar-Ready Building Policy</u> that requ for future potential installation of solar photovo Create a <u>Feed-in-Tariff</u> Program to allow custor price for the electricity they produce that reflect Pilot a <u>District Energy neighbourhood</u> that prov variety of building types (i.e. multi-family residet

d heating systems, as well as appliances and tural gas consumption and towards renewable

assists residents and businesses to support/install

facilitate the siting of new renewable energy f barriers, and zoning flexibility. <u>n coal</u> for provincial grid. <u>nnections with Manitoba Hydro</u> so that SK uses

es to support the purchase and use of renewable

and electrical efficiency, as well as requirements for industrial facilities.

start investing in research and opportunities for ods.

el-based electricity and natural gas.

re opportunities/flexibility for renewable energy

both wind and solar).

facilitate the siting of new renewable energy

barriers, and zoning flexibility.

<u>coal</u> for provincial grid.

assists residents and businesses to support/install

to reduce reliance on carbon intense power from

nnections with Manitoba Hydro so that SK uses

ires new construction to be designed and wired oltaic systems.

ners who install renewable power to receive a cts actual installation costs plus a modest profit. rides energy for space heating and hot water to a

ences, commercial, institutional and industrial).

el based electricity and natural gas.

	Low Impact	Hi	gh Impact
		•	Support electrification of our transportation an equipment (to shift away from gasoline and nat electricity).
Low Feasibility	 Facilitate the formation of a <u>large-scale wind power</u> cooperative to reduce the wholesale power price. Explore opportunities to generate power using <u>wind in or close to Saskatoon</u>. 	•	Develop <u>Community Energy Plans (CEPs)</u> for ner- energy use requirements, establish a plan to re- energy generation, and improve building efficie Develop <u>industrial standards for space heating a</u> for scheduled energy efficiency improvements to Construct a pilot project that converts <u>waste wa</u> Create a <u>green energy policy</u> that requires rene projects in new developments and re-developm include on-site renewable energy generation, co Show public <u>support for carbon pricing</u> and adv carbon pricing system in SK. In order to support renewables, start investing long-term <u>energy storage methods</u> .

Energy (Table 3)

Low Impac	ct	Hi	igh Impact
Offer a lighting <u>Focus o</u> the bes Develo followe Constru	LED replacement program/subsidy where households get a few free LEDs for household a. <u>on reducing energy</u> (especially wasted energy) as much as possible first, before determining at source of green energy. Prioritize reduction over generation. p <u>energy intensity</u> maps identifying where energy consumption is highest in the community, ed by strategies to assist these areas to reduce energy use. uct a pilot project that converts <u>waste wood into sequestered carbon</u> (charcoal).	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 Develop a <u>Community-Wide Solar Strategy</u> that solar energy. <u>Implement virtual net metering</u> to support more (I.e. solar). Develop a <u>Solar-Ready Building Policy</u> that require for future potential installation of solar photovolos Show public <u>support for carbon pricing</u> and advocarbon pricing system in SK. Require <u>LED street lighting</u> for all new and existing Financing for renewable energy. Implement <u>municipal carbon pricing</u> on fossil fur Support <u>renewable energy Plans (CEPs)</u> for new energy use requirements, establish a plan to receive energy generation, and improve building efficient Develop more dark-sky initiatives – i.e. install LE <u>Compliant</u>; only provide lighting where absolute Create a <u>Green Energy Policy</u> that requires reneive projects in new developments and re-development include on-site renewable energy generation, compliant

nd heating systems, as well as appliances and tural gas consumption, and towards renewable

- w growth areas and regional centres to detail duce energy demand consider alternative forms of encies and siting.
- and electrical efficiency, as well as requirements for industrial facilities.
- ood into sequestered carbon (charcoal).
- wable energy generation and co-generation
- nents (where feasible and appropriate). This could co-generation projects, and green utilities.
- vocate for the province to implement an effective

in research and opportunities for short-term and

assists residents and businesses to support/install

- e opportunities/flexibility for renewable energy
- ires new construction to be designed and wired bltaic systems.
- ocate for the province to implement an effective

ing neighbourhoods.

- el-based electricity and natural gas.
- both wind and solar).
- w growth areas and regional centres to detail duce energy demand consider alternative forms of ncies and siting.
- ED and low-energy lighting but only if it is <u>Dark Sky</u>ely necessary.
- wable energy generation and co-generation nents (where feasible and appropriate). This could p-generation projects and green utilities.

	Low Impact	High Impact
		• Advocate for the province to reduce reliance of
		Offer a <u>tax exemption for green power facilitie</u>
lity	• Explore opportunities to generate power using wind in or close to Saskatoon.	Invest in Distributed Storage Solutions.
easibi	• Develop industrial standards for space heating and electrical efficiency, as well as requirements for scheduled energy efficiency improvements for industrial facilities.	 Advocate for SaskPower to build larger <u>interco</u> more existing hydroelectricity.
Low F		 <u>Support electrification</u> of our transportation ar equipment (to shift away from gasoline and na electricity).
		 Create a <u>Feed-In-Tariff</u> Program to allow custo price for the electricity they produce that refle
		 Implement <u>Green Energy Procurement measure</u> energy, including green electricity purchasing.
		 Pilot a <u>District Energy neighbourhood</u> that prov variety of building types (i.e. multi-family resid
		• Establish a municipal <u>Renewable Energy Targer</u> Provincial grid.
		 In order to support an increase in renewables, short-term and long-term <u>energy storage meth</u>
		 Facilitate the formation of <u>large-scale wind por</u> price.
		 Create restrictions to <u>discourage</u> the unnecess which could include regulating the use of illum
		Sky lighting guidelines.
		 Pilot a <u>renewably-based district energy system</u> and the governance system (i.e. how do home could be followed by a comprehensive policy of
		 Develop <u>Alternative Energy Siting Policies</u> that generation, such as site designation, removal of

Parks, Gardens, and Green Space (Table 1)

	Low Impact	High Impact
lity	• Planting of additional trees in unused areas to capture carbon, such as boulevards, industrial areas,	• Expand Community, Allotment, Vacant Lot and E
idi	etc.	• Design a Green Roof Policy that supports the de
eas	• A policy that requires more trees planted in urban areas, particularly newer neighbourhoods.	commercial properties.
ц. Ц	• Develop a land trust with the aim of conserving natural habitats from future development, similar	
Hig	to what Edmonton has done.	
	Implement <u>wildlife protection</u> policies and programs.	

on coal for provincial grid. In that are developed on vacant land.

nnections with Manitoba Hydro so that SK uses

nd heating systems, as well as appliances and atural gas consumption and towards renewable

mers who install renewable power to receive a cts actual installation costs plus a modest profit. res to support the purchase and use of renewable

vides energy for space heating and hot water to a ences, commercial, institutional and industrial). t to reduce reliance on carbon intense power from

start investing in research and opportunities for node.

<u>wer</u> cooperative to reduce the wholesale power

ary use of electricity for <u>outdoor lighting</u> purposes, inated (billboard) signs as well as developing Dark

to better understand the cost of district heating owners pay for it). A successful demonstration on district heating.

facilitate the siting of new renewable energy of barriers, and zoning flexibility.

Boulevard <u>Gardening opportunities.</u> evelopment of green roofs on residential and

	Low Impact	High Impact
	 Create stronger development guidelines that correspond with the <u>Wetland Policy</u> (C09-041), to further protect wetlands within city boundaries. 	
	 Develop guidelines that support the integration of <u>fruit trees</u> in parks and green spaces. Support the <u>Meewasin Valley Authority's</u> efforts through conservation management, recreation, and education. 	
	 Develop <u>Sustainable Landscaping Policies and Guidelines</u> to ensure landscaping is optimized for current and future climate scenarios, as well as provide climate benefits such as sequestration, shading, and water efficiency. 	
	 <u>Ensure natural areas</u> (such as Northwest Swale, Small Swale, Paterson's Ravine) and <u>natural</u> wetlands remain protected. 	
	 Go <u>pesticide free</u> on city-owned sites. Adopt <u>third-party standards</u> for landscape and green space management – e.g. the Society for Organic Urban (SOUL) Landscape Standard. 	
	• Implement <u>Green Infrastructure Strategy</u> in order to identify where natural ('green') infrastructure could be used as an alternative to built ('grey') infrastructure.	
	 Integrate park and green space policies with building and water policies to promote energy efficient buildings that are sustainable inside and out. 	
	 Develop a City of Saskatoon <u>Food Strategy</u> that identifies the climate mitigation, adaptation, and co-benefit potential of municipally supported food initiatives. 	
	• Designate and reserve uncontaminated land in each neighbourhood for <u>intensive food production</u> . Create incentives for farmers to use this land and for people to obtain their food from these sources.	
	Set <u>Biodiversity and Green Space Targets</u> for our community.	
asibility	 Ensure <u>urban forest</u> (especially mature trees and landscapes) are <u>protected</u> (i.e. through policy requirements). Implement an presion and codimentation control policy (Le. particularly during site) 	• Consider the monetary <u>value of our communi</u> financial statements.
w Fe	• Implement an <u>erosion and sedimentation control</u> policy (i.e. particularly during site improvements/construction activity).	
۲ ۲	Transition existing guidelines to <u>policies and bylaws</u> that include enforcement.	
	Develop an <u>Open Spaces Network</u> (see Edmonton's) with wildlife corridors, connected green spaces, and protosted natural spaces.	
	 spaces, and protected natural spaces. Incorporate storm water ponds into older neighbourboods which often have no surface retention. 	
	ponds.	

Parks, Gardens, and Green Space (Table 1)

	Low Impact	High Impact
lity	Incorporate bioswales in existing neighbourhoods.	• Develop an Open Spaces Network (see Edmonto
idi	 Implement <u>wildlife protection</u> policies and programs. 	spaces, and protected natural spaces.
ea		• Set Biodiversity and Green Space Targets for ou
Ч. Ц		Consider the monetary value of our community
Hig		financial statements.

ity's natural and green spaces in City planning and

on's) with wildlife corridors, connected green

r community. <u>'s natural and green spaces</u> in City planning and

	Low Impact	High Impact
		 Ensure natural areas (such as Northwest Swale, Small Swale, Paterson's Ravine) and <u>natural wetlands remain protected.</u> Ensure <u>urban forest</u> (especially mature trees and landscapes) are <u>protected</u> (i.e. through policy requirements). Develop <u>Sustainable Landscaping Policies and Guidelines</u> to ensure landscaping is optimized for current and future climate scenarios, as well as provide climate benefits such as sequestration, shading, and water efficiency. (and cutting air conditioning load saving CO2 in coal and gas power generation and transmission and storm water drainage convergence and treatment.) Support the <u>Meewasin Valley Authority's</u> efforts through conservation management, recreation, and education. Designate and reserve uncontaminated land in each neighbourhood for <u>intensive food</u> <u>production</u>. Create incentives for farmers to use this land and for people to obtain their food from these sources. Develop specific design guidelines to implement policy. Create stronger development guidelines that correspond with the <u>Wetland Policy</u> (C09-041), to further protect wetlands within city boundaries. Develop a City of Saskatoon <u>Food System Strategy</u> that identifies the climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and co-benefit potential of municipally-supported food initiatives. Implement the <u>Green Infrastructure Strategy</u> in order to identify where natural ('green') infrastructure sculd he used as an alternative the with ('grey') infrastructure.
Low Feasibility	 Go <u>pesticide free</u> on city-owned sites. A policy that requires <u>more trees planted in urban areas</u>, particularly newer neighbourhoods. Transition existing guidelines to <u>policies and bylaws</u> that include enforcement. <u>Incorporate storm water ponds into older neighbourhoods</u> which often have no surface retention ponds. Design a <u>Green Roof Policy</u> that supports the development of green roofs on residential and commercial properties. Develop a <u>land trust</u> with the aim of conserving all natural habitats from future development, similar to what Edmonton has done. Adopt <u>third-party standards</u> for landscape and green space management – e.g. the Society for Organic Urban (SOUL) Landscape Standard. 	 Implement an <u>erosion and sedimentation control</u> policy (I.e. particularly during site improvements/construction activity). Integrate park and green space policies with building and water policies to promote energy efficient <u>buildings that are sustainable inside and out</u>. Planting of <u>additional trees in unused areas</u> to capture carbon, such as boulevards, industrial areas, etc. Develop guidelines that support the integration of <u>fruit trees</u> in parks and green spaces.

Planning Policy and Development

		Lo	w Impact	Hi	gh Impact
	lity	٠	Design and develop a model low carbon neighbourhood that includes renewable energy	٠	Incorporate specific environmental and climate
	idi		generation, public and active transportation networks, mixed-use zoning, urban agriculture, green		Official Community Plan and Environmental Poli
h Feas	eas		buildings, district energy and green space.	•	A number of studies/plans have already been co
	Ч	•	Create and enforce design standards for solar-oriented neighbourhoods.		strategies (North Downtown Master Plan).
	Hig	٠	Study the environmental benefits that could result from the Employment Areas Study, as the	•	Ensure policies, guidelines and strategies are res
_			relationship between where people live and work can have significant impacts on land use and		enforced.
			transportation patterns. Employment area study should include live-work-play integration.		

e change <u>provisions</u> into the City of Saskatoon's <u>licy</u> (C02-036). ompleted – find a way to <u>implement existing</u>

sourced in such a way that they are actually

Promote the development of <u>complete, integrated neighbourhoods.</u>	 Implement growth management policies (Smarneighbourhoods at city edge get approved. De-incentivize development of greenfield areas Increase the value of the <u>Vacant Lot & Adaptive</u> development. Change property taxation downtown from a flot development to <u>discourage surface parking lot</u>. <u>Work with Regional Partners</u> to identify environ for example, climate mitigation and adaptation and building and construction. Set higher <u>densification and infill targets</u> to ma out in the Growth Plan. Adopt the <u>North Downtown Masterplan</u>, a sust <u>Create a "Smart City" pilot</u> on a neighbourhood battery storage (including electric vehicles), and
 Support new and forming <u>cohousing developments</u> and make it easier for small developers build green / community-minded projects. Incorporate environmental metrics into the City of Saskatoon's <u>Business Licensing requirem</u> Adopt <u>Brownfield Renewal Strategy</u> to reduce emissions from the management of contamin soils and facilitate low-impact dense development. Develop Urban Design Guidelines to reduce <u>heat island effect</u>. Plan neighbourhoods to <u>mitigate the effects of extreme weather/temperature</u>, with special consideration for 1) older adults, 2) people living in poverty (i.e. they are less likely to have that can be cooled or heated sufficiently during times of extreme temp) and 3) people who homeless. Neighbourhood planning should require all lots to have a <u>south exposure not blocked by othouldings</u>. This is possible in a grid with east-west streets. 	to <u>ents.</u> hated houses are <u>her</u>

Sustainability Programs, Education, and Community Outreach

	Low Impact	High Impact
High Feasibility	 <u>Host summits</u> that bring community groups and organizations together to learn from each other and enhance collaboration. Partner with SK Tourism to promote <u>winter stay-cations</u> to reduce winter travel. 	 Provide additional support for community projects cash grant. The City of Saskatoon currently alloce Education that attends to the underlying psychol and action. (e.g. emotions, ideologies and worlde Focus on community outreach increasing aware understand the need for them. Enhance public education, training, and commute Municipal council can tangibly affect household composting, waste, gardens). Food is inter-sect Increase opportunities for the community and the climate change action.

t Growth) and criteria for when new

- . <u>Build up not out.</u>
- Re-Use Incentive to stimulate low-impact, dense

oor area to a site area to encourage dense

<u>s.</u>

- nmental partnership opportunities in the areas of, planning, transportation, green infrastructure,
- ximize land use efficiency/achieve the targets set
- tainable infill neighbourhood design. I level that integrates a smart grid, smart metres, d smart transport networks.

ects through the City of Saskatoon's environmental cates \$20,000/year to local projects.

- ological and sociological factors affecting belief dviews).
- eness of new and existing programs so that people
- <u>unications</u> on climate change and sustainability. d and commercial education on food (i.e. skills, toral on energy, waste, education, parks, etc. the City of Saskatoon to engage and <u>collaborate</u> on

		•	Increase <u>partnerships</u> with institutions, organiza collaboratively implement climate change soluti <u>Communicate the costs of failing to adequately</u> mitigation and adaptation.
Low Feasibility	 Develop a journalist-specific education program on climate change (help them understand climate change, and how to communicate climate change). Hold an environmental "invention" competition. 	•	<u>Collaborate with schools</u> , and ensure that some count towards curriculum outcomes. Work with both school boards to <u>enable inclusic</u>

Transportation

	Low Impact	High Impact
High Feasibility	 Support <u>eco-pass programs</u> for businesses and institutions to provide transit discounts for staff, students, etc. Support <u>carpooling and car sharing programs</u>. Play a leading role in providing <u>incentives to Car Shares</u> (e.g. no parking costs throughout the City, more Car Share designated parking spaces, and financial assistance to start-up organizations such as the Car Share Co-op). Encourage new developments to provide car-sharing, transit incentives and cycling facilities <u>in lieu of meeting parking requirements</u> as set out in the Zoning Bylaw. Conduct <u>and Integrated Transportation Study</u> to examine the interaction between parking, active transportation, and public transportation networks, policies, and infrastructure to find solutions that reduce automobile usage. Continue to create <u>improvements to transit</u>. Implement a <u>government run car sharing</u> program (evo, car 2 go). Develop <u>parking policies that reduce traffic</u> (i.e ensure new and existing parking spaces are used efficiently, higher parking rates for private vehicle use, reduced parking fees for green vehicles, carpoolers and car shares). 	 Incentivize ultra-<u>low and zero-emissions vehicle</u> Require that new builds and infrastructure are a Impose <u>restrictions on polluting vehicles</u>. Implement recommendations from the <u>Active T</u> comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian network transportation, creating educational programs) Implement <u>traffic and roadway management st</u> forms of transportation (i.e. commuting-efficient street lighting). Promote the development of neighbourhoods the instead of vehicle use. <u>Increase electric vehicle change stations</u> in Sask Adopt an <u>Idle-Free Bylaw</u> for the community.
Low Feasibility	 Explore/research the suitability of <u>driver-less vehicles</u>. Convert <u>City-owned buses and vehicles to electric</u>. Assist businesses, schools, and institutions to install <u>idle-free signage</u> at key locations around their facilities Work with car dealerships to <u>bring in more electric vehicles and provide maintenance</u> support for those vehicles. 	 <u>Adopt and implement development patterns</u> the reduce the need for new roads. Develop a <u>City-wide cycling and pedestrian network</u> throughout the City from one end to another.

ations, associations and businesses to ions in our community. <u>respond</u> to climate change, in terms of both

initiatives are as accredited as class projects /

on of climate science in the core curriculum.

<u>es</u>. <u>electric-vehicle-ready</u>.

<u>Transportation Plan</u> (I.e. developing ks, improving opportunities for active forms of

trategies to improve mobility and efficiency for all ent lanes, bus and carpooling priority lanes, timed

that prioritize transit and active transportation

katoon.

hat enhance non-automobile transportation and

work that would allow people to walk and cycle

	Low Impact	High Impact
High Feasibility	 Implementing <u>landfill bans</u> for items such as paper and cardboard, to prevent recyclable materials from entering the landfill. <u>Expand recycling options in public spaces</u> (i.e. in Business Improvement Districts, parks, transit stops and other public areas. Increase support for <u>item reuse, swapping</u>, and sharing programs. <u>Support businesses</u> that implement plastic bag and single-use item <u>bans</u>. Stricter <u>illegal dumping</u> regulations and programs. Incentivizing fixing stuff instead of replacement. Implement a <u>plastic bag ban</u>. 	 Deliver a <u>food waste education</u> program. Expand incentives and education for <u>home and</u> Increase <u>organics collection options for the Inde</u> Phase out the optional Green Cart program (wh food and yard waste) and, instead, implement a residents. <u>Edible food waste ban</u> at the landfill. Create <u>Food Reclamation</u> programs to divert let feed, using it for energy or compost, etc. Adopt a <u>Variable Unit Pricing</u> for garbage with r and high costs for large bins.
Low Feasibility	 <u>Increase residential recycling</u> options. Expand options for <u>residents</u> to recycle and safely dispose of their <u>household hazardous waste</u>. Incentivize the development of <u>local value-added businesses to process recyclables</u> into products instead of shipping out of province. <u>Ban materials that are likely to contaminate recycling</u> shipments. 	 Organics ban at the landfill. Implement local food procurement policies so t growers/producers. Options for manure (challenges for eco-medica Mandate new buildings and retrofit projects to waste from the landfill and reuse a certain perc projects. Support <u>3D</u> printing through a maker space at t of their own products and replacement parts in Improve <u>efficiency of landfill gas</u> collection/gen Provide recycling and re-use options for <u>constru- lncrease Industrial, Commercial and Institution</u> Ban the sale of <u>one-use water bottles.</u> Increase options for the <u>Industrial,</u> <u>Commercial and Institutional</u> to recycle and saf Circular economy and zero waste policies.

Water (Table 1)

	Low Impact	High Impact
High Feasibility	 Increase <u>incentives for outdoor water conservation</u> methods and sustainable landscaping practices. Provide incentives for the installation of <u>indoor water efficient fixtures</u>, appliances and equipment (i.e. could include a Low-flow Toilet Rebate Program). Provide <u>training</u> for civic staff and industry on <u>grey water recycling</u>. <u>Expand rain barrel rebate</u> to include materials to build a custom rain harvesting system. <u>Flood prevention</u> programs. Develop <u>water conservation strategies</u> for the community and for City operations that identify water conservation and water recycling opportunities, policies, programs and <u>outreach</u>. 	 Offer a <u>leak detection/alert program</u> for all waterepaired quickly. <u>Work with the landscaping Industry</u> (i.e. designer greenhouses, home and garden centres) to incredrought tolerant plants and water conserving la irrigation systems). Composting toilets. <u>Expand the Storm Water Utility credit to resider</u> reductions for reducing storm water runoff from rain gardens, drainage improvements and minin

backyard composting.

ustrial, Commercial, and Institutional Sector. hich provides seasonal collection for residential a more efficient <u>city-wide organics program</u> for

ft-over food by donating it, processing it for animal

relatively low costs for small bins/amount of waste

that local government supports local

I manure biodigesters).

<u>divert</u> a certain percentage of their construction centage of building materials in redevelopment

the library. This could allow people to make some nstead of having to buy new items.

eration system.

uction and demolition waste.

al recycling options.

fely dispose of <u>hazardous waste</u>.

er customers so that leaks can be identified and

er, maintenance professionals, plant suppliers, rease low-water options for customers, including andscape equipment (e.g. rain barrels, drip

ents, so that homeowners can receive tax m the property (i.e. through the use of rain barrels, mal hardscaping.

Low Feasibility	 Provide <u>education and training</u> that correspond with the City's <u>Low Impact Development (LID)</u> Guidelines. 	Provide water saving incentives/penalties throu water use rate increases [i.e. set a very low cost highest tier]. Also lower the volume for the low <u>Require the installation of low-flow fixtures</u> in a <u>Pilot a grey water program</u> in new constructions policy in the future. Partner with the SK Health Support local industry to <u>certify projects throug</u> LEED criteria for Water Efficient Landscaping, O <u>Set water conservation targets</u> for the commun Make new <u>homes grey water ready</u> . Systematically <u>assess vulnerability to large storr</u> and beginning a process of down-zoning vulner removed from flood prone areas of the City. Develop a <u>comprehensive program for harvestin</u> See the CSA and NSF joint standard, which allow Add rain sensing equipment to all commercial <u>in</u> <u>Increase the Storm Water Utility credits for Indu</u> customers. The current utility credit/rebate doe

Water (Table 2)

	Low Impact	High Impact
lity	• Set <u>water conservation targets</u> for the community and for City operations.	Add rain sensing equipment to all commercial i
sibi	• Expand rain barrel rebate to include materials to build a custom rain harvesting system.	Work with the landscaping Industry (i.e. design
ea	 Increase the Storm Water Utility credits for Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) 	greenhouses, home and garden centres) to incr
Ч. Н	customers. The current utility credit/rebate does not often cover the cost of improvement.	drought tolerant plants and water conserving la
Hig	Offer a leak detection/alert program for all water customers so that leaks can be identified and	irrigation systems).
	repaired quickly.	 <u>Flood prevention programs.</u>
	• Support local industry to certify projects through third-party certification programs (e.g. SITES,	Require the installation of low-flow fixtures in a
	LEED criteria for Water Efficient Landscaping, Other).	Develop <u>water conservation strategies</u> for the optimized service of the optized service of the optimized service of the optized service of t
		water conservation and water recycling opport
		Pilot the use of innovative water-saving techno
		highlight their benefits.
		 Make new <u>homes grey water ready</u>.
		Systematically assess vulnerability to large stor
		and beginning a process of down-zoning vulner
		removed from flood prone areas of the City.
		Develop a water strategy for conservation and
		<u>Pilot a grey water program</u> in new construction
		policy in the future. Partner with the SK Health
		Investigate the effects of <u>road salt</u> on water system

igh <u>rate structure</u> design. (e.g. Tighten the tiers for t for the lowest tier and add very high cost for the est tier – it is currently way too high).

Il new construction and renovations.

s and renovations, with the intention of creating a Authority.

<u>th third-party</u> certification programs (e.g. SITES, ther).

ity and for City operations.

<u>ms</u>, including mapping and publishing flood maps, able areas so that homes and businesses are

ng and storing rainwater, beyond the rain barrel. ws the use of rainwater for all domestic use. rrigation systems so they only water when needed. ustrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) es not often cover the cost of improvement.

rrigation systems so they only water when needed. er, maintenance professionals, plant suppliers, rease low-water options for customers, including andscape equipment (e.g. rain barrels, drip

all new construction and renovations. community and for City operations that identify unities, policies, programs and <u>outreach</u>. <u>logies</u> and use it as an opportunity to test and

<u>ms, including mapping and publishing flood maps,</u> able areas so that homes and businesses are

GHG emissions reductions.

is and renovations, with the intention of creating a Authority.

tems and GHGs, and explore alternatives.

		•	Increase <u>incentives for outdoor water conserva</u> practices. Provide <u>training</u> for civic staff and industry on <u>g</u> Provide <u>education and training</u> that correspond Guidelines. Preserve and restore wetlands. <u>Expand the Storm Water Utility credit to resider</u> reductions for reducing storm water runoff from rain gardens. drainage improvements and minir
Low Feasibility	• Explore potential of " <u>water markets</u> " as a tool to allocate water.	•	Help cool the earth by restoring the hydrologica <u>air.</u> That means stopping soil erosion and restor increasing vegetation (trees, natural grasslands) Provide water saving incentives/penalties throu water use rate increases [i.e. set a very low cost highest tier]. Also lower the volume for the low

tion methods and sustainable landscaping

rey water recycling.

with the City's Low Impact Development (LID)

ents, so that homeowners can receive tax

m the property (i.e. through the use of rain barrels, imal hardscaping.

al system. <u>Keep dust, ash and pollutants out of the</u> ring our soils, restoring the soil-carbon sponge by 5, shrubs, etc.)

ugh <u>rate structure</u> design. (e.g. Tighten the tiers for t for the lowest tier and add very high cost for the vest tier – it is currently way too high).

Activity Four: Advice & Support

The final activity asked participants to think about their advice for the project team and ways that they could support the Plan. They were asked to answer the following questions:

- What advice do you have for the City as they develop the Climate Action Plan? (i.e. what should the City start, stop, and continue?)
- What can you offer to support the climate action plan?

Participants were given time to individually record their responses to these questions. The group then engaged in a plenary discussion of the advice they had or support they could offer. Below is a summary of the key themes that emerged from their responses.

What advice do you have for the City as they develop the Climate Action Plan?

Action versus Continued Consultation and Study – Participants provided a range of directions the City should take as they develop the Climate Action Plan. Several participants urged the City to take immediate action in the development and implementation of the Plan. The City should not wait for provincial action, but should work through the process of developing the Plan swiftly with purpose and intention. Some said that prolonged discussions and engagement should be avoided. The City should not listen to climate change deniers or other detractors and should not be afraid to be bold in their strategy. Climate change action is a civic duty. However, some said that the City should continue to consult the experts group and expand consultation to include the public, businesses and additional stakeholders. One participant said that the Experts Workshop should be held regularly. The project team should also take the time to study what other jurisdictions have done to learn from their success or failure. Last, the City should avoid adding any administrative barriers that might prevent the community from taking immediate action.

Promotion, Awareness, and Education – A key theme that emerged from participants was that the project team needed to promote overall awareness and climate change-related education related to the Plan. Promoting awareness of the Plan was suggested as a way to increase buy-in from the community. The City should be transparent and should keep the public informed. This could be done through the City's website. Additionally, the City should provide education on climate change and greenhouse gas emission reductions. Many people said that the public needs to know that climate change is real and why action is important. Any educational materials should be based on the most recent peer-reviewed science. However, educational materials should consider differing emotions, worldviews and ideologies to frame climate change in meaningful ways. Cultural narratives should also be considered. Education needs to build agency and some suggested that people should also be educated about the ways that taking action on climate change can benefit their lives. Access should be considered for people in low (or no) income situations, older adults, young children, and indigenous populations to mitigate any negative impacts of the Plan.

Implementation Strategies – Participants provided some ideas for the way that the Plan should be implemented. For example, the Plan should target "low hanging fruit" or easy objectives to gain early momentum. Some disagreed and said the "big ticket" items (i.e. those with the greatest potential emissions reductions) should be targeted first. The City should focus on doing a few big things really well and should be careful not to spread itself too thin. Some participants suggested that the project team should create working groups to accomplish their goals and should provide regular updates on the Plan's progress.

For some, implementation would require integration across all municipal agencies, existing initiatives fostered by institutions, organizations and businesses, and think beyond GHG emissions reduction to consider how the Plan relates to water strategies, food systems, poverty reduction, environmental resilience, biodiversity, and other climate change goals. The City should think holistically and treat climate change mitigation and adaptation as a multi-disciplinary topic with interactions that cannot be ignored.

Several participants suggested that the City should strive to establish collaborative partnerships with relevant agencies to make sure that the plan is successfully implemented. The creation of incentives and disincentives was mentioned by some participants as a tool to encourage buy-in to assist the implementation process. The City should eliminate contradictory policy. For example, parking requirements from the Transportation Department are limiting the ability of developers to reduce parking and increase density. Policies need to align and translate across all departments.

Food Strategy & Organics Waste Management – Several participants noted that a food strategy, including food reclamation and food security, should be its own individual subject within the Plan. Participants also urged the City to move towards the better management of organic waste.

Renewable Energy – Many participants suggested that the City should focus on promoting renewable energy sources. Particular emphasis was placed on the use of solar and wind energy. One participant suggested that the City work towards renewable energy policies immediately through fast tracked processes.

Building Standards – Improved building standards was singled out as a specific goal the Plan should include. This includes improved building codes for new constructions as well as methods to retrofit the city's current building stock.

Transportation – A few participants wrote about improving transportation in the city by deemphasizing personal vehicles in favour of public transit (bus rapid transit) and bike lanes.

What can you offer to support the Climate Action Plan?

Technical Skills and Expertise - Most participants offered their technical skills and expertise to the project team. The areas of expertise ranged from knowledge of food systems, food sovereignty, food reclamation, farming, waste, water, clean energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, building standards, policy development, and education.

Partnerships and Collaboration – Some participants presented opportunities for the City to partner with their organizations to help develop and implement the plan. This included offers from local organizations, The University of Saskatchewan, The Province of Saskatchewan's Ministry of Environment, and businesses.

General Support – Overall many participants demonstrated a keen interest in supporting the plan with their time and expertise.

Next Steps

The meeting concluded with closing statements from Brenda Wallace, who thanked everyone for their time and feedback and reviewed the next steps of the project. She reminded participants that input received during phase one of engagement would be compiled into a report that would be released in the spring of 2018. The results from this engagement phase will inform the options, priorities and recommendations explored in the Climate Change Plan. Ms. Wallace also reminded participants about the additional surveys available online for residents, businesses, and organizations.