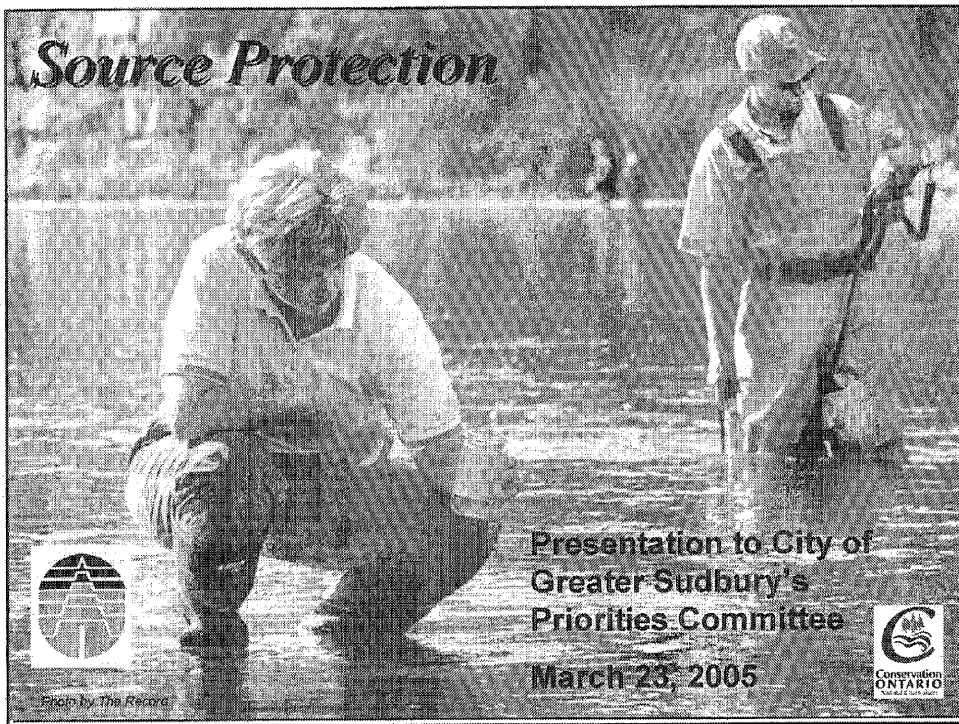
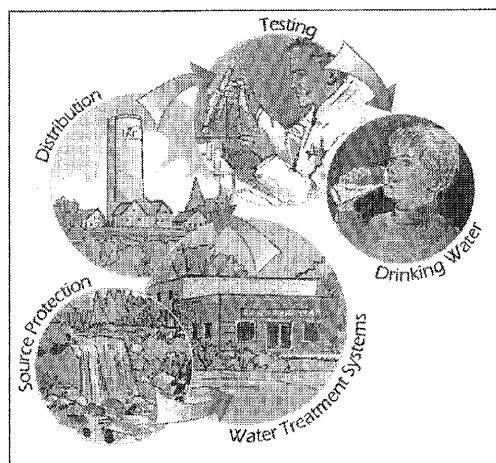


Presentations and Delegations



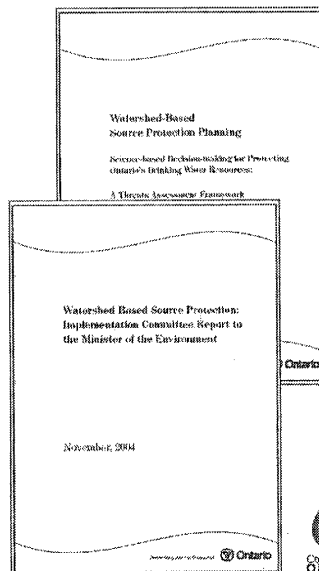
Source protection in Ontario

- Safeguard human health by ensuring drinking water sources are protected
- First barrier in a multi-barrier approach
- Prevention costs less than cleanup



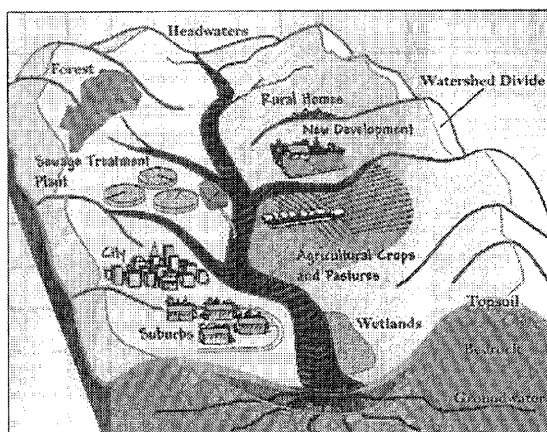
Source protection in Ontario

- Province has sought advice from water experts and stakeholders
- Committees provided advice on implementation and technical issues



Source protection in Ontario

- Water doesn't stop flowing at political boundaries
- Best unit for source protection planning is the watershed



Source protection in Ontario

➤ Conservation authority role in planning:

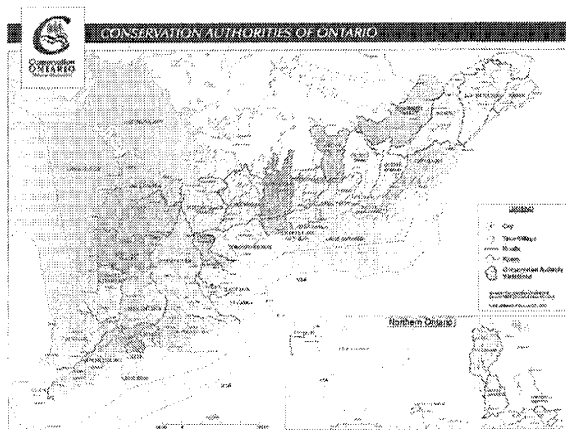
- Co-ordinate plan development
- Provide technical and research support



Source protection in Ontario

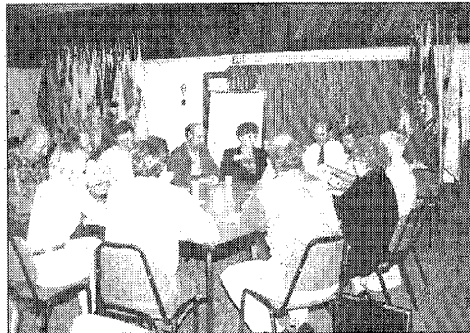
➤ Conservation authority expertise:

- More than 50 years of experience on watershed scale
- Deliver a variety of watershed management programs



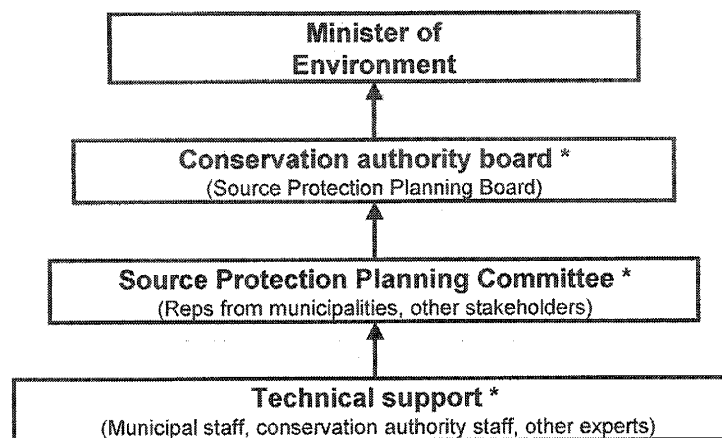
Source protection in Ontario

- Source Protection Planning Committees draft plans
- Committee membership will be broad-based with municipal representatives and other stakeholders



7

Source protection in Ontario



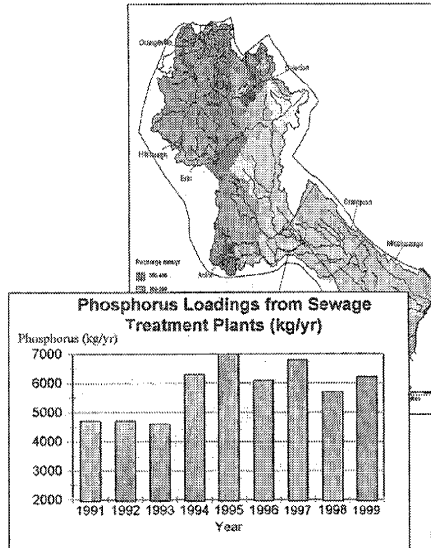
* = includes municipal representatives



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Source protection in Ontario

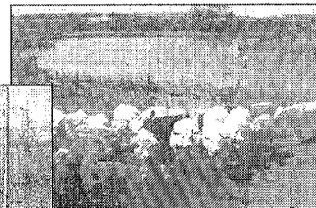
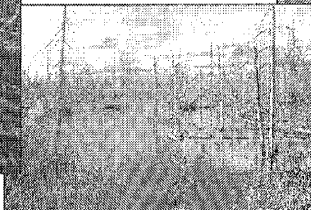
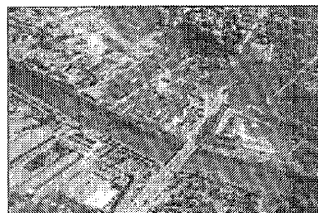
- We're not starting from scratch
- Many CAs and municipalities are already conducting studies needed for source protection:
 - groundwater studies
 - water quality analysis
 - wellhead protection



9

Source protection in Ontario

- How do we make sure that water is clean as it enters the ground or the river?
 - Should some areas be set aside from development?
 - What do we do with source water areas already designated for development?
 - What do we do with areas that are already developed?

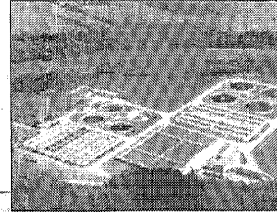
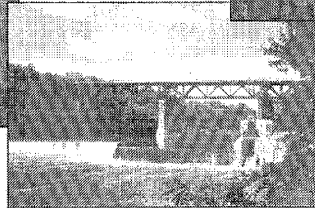
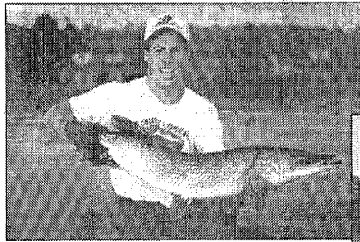


10

Source protection in Ontario

➤ **Source protection plan will become a guide to urban and rural development that :**

- protects health
- is sustainable
- is environmentally responsible



11

Source protection in Ontario

**Roles
in
source
protection
planning**

Province

- ✓ Legislation, standards
- ✓ Research & science
- ✓ Audit
- ✓ C of A, PTTW
- ✓ Funding mechanisms

Municipalities

- ✓ Growth strategies
- ✓ Water & wastewater
- ✓ Land use planning
- ✓ wellhead protection

Conservation authorities

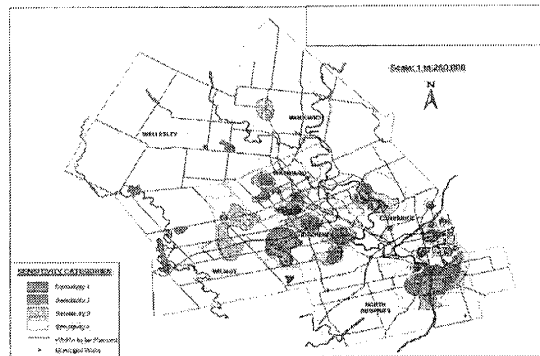
- ✓ Co-ordinate plan
- ✓ Maintain plan
- ✓ Monitor & report
- ✓ Technical advice
- ✓ Public education



12

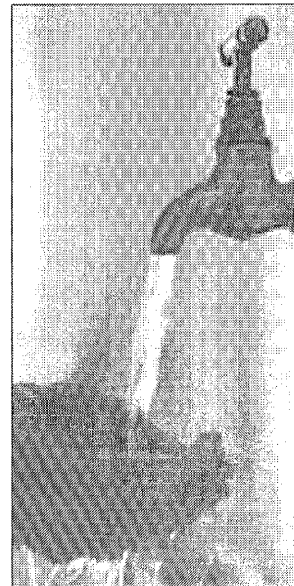
Source protection in Ontario

- Province has announced initial investment of \$10 million to CAs for source protection planning
- Money to be used in 2005 for studies & research



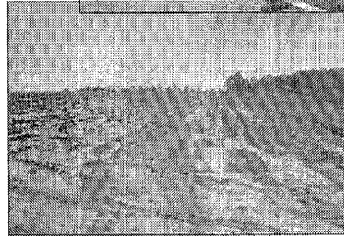
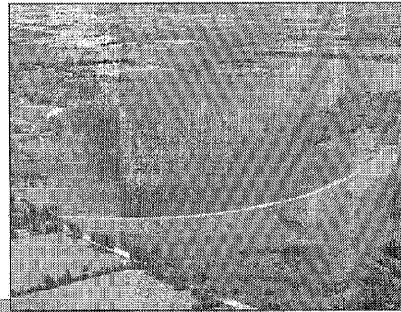
Source protection in Ontario

- Implementation costs for source protection may be covered by
 - User fees, such as municipal water charges
 - Charges on those who discharge pollutants
 - Provincial and municipal taxes



Source protection in Ontario

- Conservation authorities continue to ask the province to restore funding for other mandated programs, e.g. flood prevention, erosion control,



15

Source protection in Ontario

Ensuring a safe, secure drinking water supply will challenge all of us, but the people of Ontario will not settle for less.



16

EVERYONE LIVES DOWNSTREAM

Working Together
To Ensure Safe and Plentiful
Drinking Water Resources

Safe, clean and plentiful

drinking water supplies are among the most important natural resources for the health of Ontarians. As a result of Ontario's exploding population growth and a growing demand for limited resources, watershed managers today face increasingly significant threats to our water and land resources.

Since their beginnings over 50 years ago, Ontario's 36 Conservation Authorities (CAs) have worked in partnership with all levels of government, other agencies and landowners to ensure the proper management of our water and land resources. CAs provide technical advice and deliver services and/or programs to watershed residents.

Now, more than ever before, it is important for Conservation Authorities to continue this important work in order to ensure we have safe and sustainable water sources today and for future generations.

The Government of Ontario is committed to implementing all of the Walkerton Inquiry's 122 recommendations including developing source protection plans for every watershed in Ontario. Conservation Authorities are assisting the Province with this by bringing stakeholders together in order to map out how this will be done and also to provide the technical support and advice that will be needed to make decisions. With their long history in watershed management, Conservation Authorities are ready to work with their member municipalities and other partners to get on with the job.

Approximately 10 million people live in watersheds managed by Conservation Authorities.

Conservation Authorities

- Are hands-on, community-based resource management organizations which protect, restore and effectively manage Ontario's water and land resources on a watershed basis.
- Deliver local, practical solutions on a wide range of natural resource issues such as watershed management, source protection, flooding, erosion, drought and wetland conservation.
- Use a science-based approach to develop, implement and monitor watershed management plans
- Are recognized globally for their watershed stewardship activities that address the needs of both the natural environment and landowners.
- Provide advice on decisions that directly affect the long term sustainability of our water and land resources.
- Are funded primarily by self-generated revenues and municipal levies with additional funding coming from provincial and federal governments.
- Vary in size, from smaller operations managing one or two watersheds to larger operations managing larger or several adjoining watersheds.
- Are governed by local Board of Directors made up of municipally elected and appointed officials, and other stakeholders.

Source Protection - What is it?

Source protection protecting our surface and groundwater sources such as lakes, rivers and aquifers in order to ensure we have a healthy and plentiful supply of water resources for all our uses. Source protection is the first step to prevent contamination or depletion of our water resources. Others include water testing and monitoring, reliable wastewater treatment and distribution systems and training of water managers and staff.

Source Protection Planning

Source protection begins with planning. The Government of Ontario has made a commitment to ensure that every watershed in the province has a source protection plan. Diverse stakeholders representing both watershed managers and water users will work together and agree on the best approach to take to protect water resources in each of our watersheds.

Successful plans will:

- Meet the individual needs of watersheds
- Bring all the key partners together to map out plans
- include key technical data required to make good decisions
- have the political support of all levels of government through funding, legislation and regulations.
- be available to watershed residents
- be adequately funded for development and ongoing updating

Public Involvement is Critical

Source protection planning will only work if the people living and working in a watershed understand why our water resources need to be protected and are committed to following through on its implementation.

Stakeholders on the Source Protection Planning Committees will need to become ambassadors who will help promote the plan and teach others about the importance of protecting our sources of drinking water now and for the future.

What type of information is included in Source Protection Plans?

Water budgets, technical data, inventory of water resources & watershed features that impact those resources, identification of current or potential sources of contamination, high risk land uses and vulnerable areas.

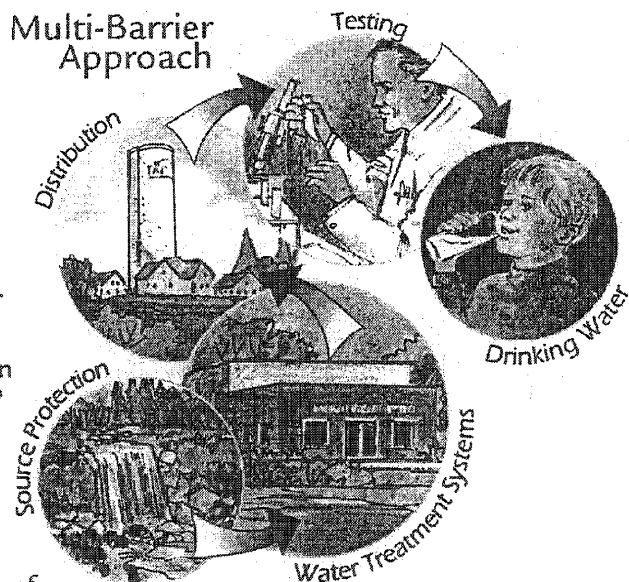
Source Protection Plans will provide information on which we can make decisions about how best to protect the quality and quantity of our water resources.

How is a Plan put together?

- Step 1:** Committee stakeholders agree upon a terms of reference
- Step 2:** Studies are undertaken to provide a picture of the state of our watersheds
- Step 3:** Issues are identified and options evaluated
- Step 4:** Source Protection Plans are developed
- Step 5:** Plans are reviewed with municipalities and watershed residents and refined based on their input
- Step 6:** Plans are submitted to the Province for approval.

It is expected to take up to five years to develop a final source protection plan. As suppliers of drinking water to their residents, municipalities will play a central role in developing and implementing source protection plans.

Multi-Barrier Approach



Types of programs delivered by Conservation Authorities:

- Water Quality and Quantity Management
- Watershed Management
- Flood & Erosion Control
- Ecosystem regeneration
- Reforestation & Sustainable Woodlot Management
- Habitat Protection & Restoration
- Environmental Land Use Planning
- Environmental Education
- Agricultural & Rural Landowners Assistance
- Land Acquisition
- Outdoor Recreation
- Soil Conservation

Role of Conservation Authorities

Along with other stakeholders in Ontario's watersheds, Conservation Authorities will be developing source protection plans for much of Ontario. For Conservation Authorities this means:

- Coordinating development of plans
- Bringing together stakeholders in Source Protection Planning Committees;
- Providing the best science and technical expertise for informed decision-making
 - gathering and analyzing data
 - computer modeling, etc.

Challenges

Managing natural resources today requires a delicate balancing act among three, often competing, interests:
Human - Environmental - Economic

To be successful, all source protection planning partners will need to be focused on the goal to ensure there is a safe and sufficient supply of water resources for all users.

Conservation Authorities are committed to working with their member municipalities and other partners to protect the environment and the health of Ontarians - today and for our children in the future.

Request for Recommendation Priorities Committee



Type of Decision

Meeting Date	March 23, 2005				Report Date	March 11, 2005			
Recommendation		Yes		No	Priority		High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low
	Direction Only			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type of Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Open		Closed

Report Title

Community Signage Analysis

Policy Implications + Budget Impact

☒

This report and recommendation(s) have been reviewed by the Finance Division and the funding source has been identified

A preliminary estimate of \$32,400 for each of five decorative entrance signs and \$648 for each of 60 community identity signs has been developed, for a total of approximately \$200,000 in capital costs. Final costing will depend on detailed design and installation.

With Council's authorization to proceed, staff will develop a full report detailing costs and budget implications.

Background attached

Recommendation

That staff be directed to develop a decorative community entrance sign program for the five major road entrances to the City of Greater Sudbury based on the new municipal image. These signs should replace the existing decorative signs installed by former municipalities,

Further, that a program of community identification signs, tied into the new municipal image, be developed for all Greater Sudbury communities recognized as postal addresses. Once full design details and costing are available, staff will return to Council for approval to implement both programs.

Recommendation attached

Recommended by the Department Head

Doug Nadorozny
Doug Nadorozny
General Manager of Growth & Development

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Mark Mieto
Mark Mieto
C.A.O.

Date: March 11, 2005

Report Authored By



Ian Wood
Coordinator of Convention & Visitor Services

Division Review



Rob Skelly
Manager of Tourism & Cultural Industries

Introduction

At the Council meeting of September 16, 2004, a motion, (Item R-7), to identify funds for maintenance of community signs was deferred to allow staff to provide a more complete picture of the status of this type of signage and requirements for the future. As a result, tourism staff were asked to inventory existing community identity and entrance signs and provide a plan to update, replace or maintain this type of signage in a consistent manner across the city.

Analysis

With assistance from the e-Sudbury GIS project team, an GIS-based inventory solution was developed to inventory this type of signage and to allow for future tracking of this type of signage as well as quick analysis of maintenance needs. Photos of existing signs were taken along the highway entrances to the city, as well as GIS coordinates of their locations.

The resulting inventory demonstrates a lack of consistency in community signage across the city.

ENTRANCE SIGNS - Signs at our city boundaries vary and do not adequately convey the message that travellers are entering Northern Ontario's largest city. Some large entrance sign installations are located at former municipal boundaries and refer to towns and cities that no longer exist and do not appear on provincial road maps, creating potential confusion for visitors. Smaller billboard style signs referring to Greater Sudbury are inadequate by comparison and do not stand out from commercial billboards.

Along provincial highway corridors, large decorative entrance signs are permitted but must be distinct from commercial billboards and must be located within a reasonable distance of the municipal boundary. MTO officials have stated that they would like existing signs be removed and that they will not permit new signs for Greater Sudbury unless the existing signs are removed.

COMMUNITY IDENTITY SIGNS - Community identity signage again varies across the city. In some areas crossroads and minor neighbourhoods are marked with community signs, while in other parts of the city only communities with post office designation are marked. In either case, there is nothing on the sign that ties the community to the City of Greater Sudbury. Many municipal jurisdictions across North America have developed sign programs that allow for community identification while creating a link with the municipal name or brand.

Greater Sudbury, with its large geography and its multiple communities is an ideal candidate for this type of program. It should be developed in conjunction with the new image under development and implemented across the city. It is recommended that only communities recognized on the provincial road map or by Canada Post be identified in order to create consistency.

Date: March 11, 2005

The image below is a rough rendering for illustration purposes only. The proposed design would incorporate the new image and complementary text :



Conclusion

For the purposes of clarity and simplicity for travellers and to reinforce the image of our city, the existing entrance signs for former municipalities should be removed. At the five major entrances to Greater Sudbury, new decorative entrance signs that reflect the significance of our city and its imaging strategy should be constructed.

Along the highways and major municipal roads within Greater Sudbury, the entrances to each of the twenty-one communities recognized by Canada Post, should be marked with a uniform identity sign designed to identify the community as part of Greater Sudbury. This design should reflect the new image and reinforce the entrance signs. The twenty-one communities include: Azilda, Blezard Valley, Capreol, Chelmsford, Coniston, Copper Cliff, Dowling, Falconbridge, Garson, Hanmer, Levack, Lively, Naughton, Onaping, Skead, Sudbury, Val Caron, Val Therese, Wahnapiatae, Whitefish, Worthington.

Request for Recommendation Priorities Committee



Type of Decision

Meeting Date	March 23, 2005				Report Date	March 7, 2005			
Recommendation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low
	Direction Only				Type of Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Closed

Report Title

Skate Park Locations/Funding Request

Policy Implications + Budget Impact

☒ This report and recommendation(s) have been reviewed by the Finance Division and the funding source has been identified

Funding for this project can be allocated from the Parks Reserve Fund which presently has an uncommitted balance of \$704,258.

☒ Background attached

Recommendation

Whereas the Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan for the City of Greater Sudbury recommended adequate skate parks throughout the City; and

Whereas the small communities across the City have temporary skateboarding parks; and

Whereas there are no permanently constructed skate parks;

Be it resolved that Council approve a draw of \$103,850 from the Parks Reserve Fund to construct the first permanent skate park at the Carmichael Arena in 2005.

Recommendation attached

Recommended by the Department Head

C. Matheson

Catherine Matheson
General Manager, Community Development

Recommended by the C.A.O.

Mark Mieto

Mark Mieto
Chief Administrative Officer

Date: March 7, 2005

Report Authored By

Chris Gore
Manager, Volunteerism and Community Development**Division Review**

Réal Carre
Director, Leisure, Community & Volunteer Services**Executive Summary**

In the Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan, skateboarding activities were found to be inadequate and recommendations were put forth to provide adequate, quality skate parks throughout the City of Greater Sudbury. The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the progress in developing skate parks along with a request to fund the balance of the cost to complete the first permanent skate park to be located at the Carmichael Arena.

Background

Skate parks offer paved areas with specially constructed ramps, quarter pipes, rails and other structures for skateboarding and freestyle skating and cycling within a controlled environment. Skateboarding is one of the fastest growing sports in Canada and the demand for skate parks is high. These activities are not fads that will fade away, rather, they are continuing to grow in popularity amongst older children, teenagers and young adults - a demographic that has traditionally been challenging to serve. Furthermore, because skateboarding and similar activities often occur in open public plazas or on private lands, resulting in conflicts with other activities [not to mention vandalism and injuries], skate parks offer an important alternative to this problem.

There are currently no permanent skate parks within the City of Greater Sudbury, however, there are approximately nine [9] neighbourhood level, seasonal skate parks that use movable equipment placed in parks, tennis courts, parking lots and arenas. The City is currently planning to build its first permanent skate park which is to be located at the Carmichael Arena. This skate park facility will be approximately 11404 sq. ft. The Parks, Open Space and Leisure Master Plan which was completed in June of 2004, recommends that the City provide a permanent skate park in each area outside the former City of Sudbury, for a total of six [6]. The Plan also recommends that three permanent skate parks be established in the former City of Sudbury. Four [4] of the nine [9] parks should be modestly sized [approximately 6000 to 8000 sq. ft.] and the remainder should be smaller [approximately 2000 to 4000 sq. ft.]. The Community Development Department's objective is to review the existing sites and explore opportunities to convert these sites to permanent skate parks over the next two [2] years.

The following chart provides Council with an overview of the existing skate park sites along with identifying potential locations for future site development.

EXISTING SKATE PARKS IN THE CITY OF GREATER SUDBURY

Ward	Location	Type/Condition	Lighting	Sq. Ft.
1	Delki Dozzi – equipment located in tennis court	– concrete and wood – equipment purchased in 2004	yes	approximately 3200
1	Copper Cliff – equipment will be relocated from McClelland Arena parking lot to alternate location in Copper Cliff	– concrete and wood – equipment purchased in 2004	no	approximately 4000
1	T.M. Davies Community Centre – equipment located in the parking lot	– wooden/skatelite – equipment purchased in 2001	yes minimum	approximately 4000

Date: March 7, 2005

Ward	Location	Type/Condition	Lighting	Sq. Ft.
2	Azilda/Chelmsford – equipment is currently set-up inside on the cement floor pad at the Dr. Edgar Leclair Community Centre and at the Chelmsford Arena during the summer months	– wooden/skatelite – equipment purchased in 1997 – new equipment will be required in the near future – the new equipment will be installed in the tennis court located at Côté Park in Chelmsford – the program at the Dr. Edgar Leclair Community Centre/Arena will continue to operate	yes	approximately 8000
2	Dowling – equipment is set-up in the outdoor rink next to the Dowling Leisure Centre	– wooden/skatelite – equipment purchased in 1997 – new equipment will be required in the near future	yes	approximately 8000
3	Valley East – equipment is located at the Valley East Lions Club Park	– plastic pre-fabricated – equipment purchased in 2002	no	approximately 3200
3	Ryan Heights – equipment located on the outdoor rink paved pad	– wooden/skatelite – equipment purchased in 1997 – new equipment will be required in the near future	yes	approximately 5000
4	Capreol – equipment is set-up on one of the two floor pads inside the Capreol Arena – alternate site is being explored	– wood/steel frame structure – equipment built by volunteers in 1999	yes	approximately 8000
4	Skead – equipment is set-up on the outdoor rink	– wooden structures – equipment purchased in 2003	no	approximately 3200

FUTURE SKATE PARK DEVELOPMENTS

Ward	Location	Type/Condition	Lighting	Sq. Ft.
4	Garson – equipment will be set-up in the outdoor rink located on O'Neil Drive	– concrete/steel	yes	estimated approximately 5000
5	South End – site to be developed in 2006	– concrete/wood structure	yes minimum	estimated approximately 5000
6	Carmichael Arena – facility will be built in front of the Carmichael Arena	– permanent concrete skate park – proposed completion: summer of 2005	no	approximately 11404

Date: March 7, 2005

Skate Park Funding

The majority of the equipment located at the existing skate parks have been purchased through C.I.P./N.P.P. funds and the City's capital budget allocation.

Additional equipment will be purchased in 2005 and will be installed in a number of existing sites. As part of the 2006-2007 capital projects, \$175,000 is required for the development of additional sites along with the purchase of replacement and additional equipment.

Carmichael Arena Site - Permanent Concrete Skate Park Construction Project

This project has been in progress since 2002, with many interested and committed community members. Community meetings were held prior to and throughout the entire process. Minnow Lake Place, located at 1127 Bancroft Drive, was purchased in the fall of 2001 and was originally the intended site for this park. After some discussion with user groups and the Minnow Lake community, it was decided that Carmichael Arena was already an "active site", and would be more appropriate for this kind of activity. The Carmichael site is visible, readily accessible to transit, has ample parking, is esthetically pleasing and the physical site is very conducive to this project.

Community partners such as the Minnow Lake Lions Club, have been extremely supportive and committed to this project in spite of the major issues surrounding the use of their funds in regard to lottery proceeds. At this time, the design phase has been prepared by VanDer Zalm and Associates, the successful design firm. This company has been extremely well received throughout the community consultation process and continue to be a strong resource and positive influence to the project. An interactive website was available throughout their design phase and allowed many community members to provide input prior to the final design being completed.

Project Funding/Community Partnerships

Estimated Project Cost **\$240,000**

Committed Funding/Partnerships

▸ 2003 Capital Funding	\$ 70,000	
▸ Minnow Lake Lions Club	\$ 30,000	
▸ Ward 6 C.I.P./N.P.P. Funding	\$ 26,000	
▸ Rainbow Concrete Contribution	\$ <u>25,000</u>	
Sub Total	\$151,000	
Less expenditures on plan/designs to date	[\$ <u>14,850</u>]	
Total Funding		<u>\$136,150</u>

Balance requested from the Parks Reserve Fund **\$103,850**

In order to implement this project in 2005, \$103,850 is required from the Parks Reserve Fund. The Parks Reserve, as described in Section 42 of the Planning Act, is funded from monies received by the municipality from the sale of parkland and monies received from cash in lieu of land, as negotiated in dealing with 5% parkland dedication. The monies in reserve shall be expended only for the acquisition of land to be used for park or other public recreational purposes, including the erection or repair of buildings and the acquisition of machinery for park or other public recreational purposes.