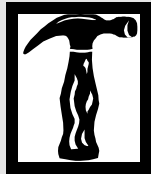
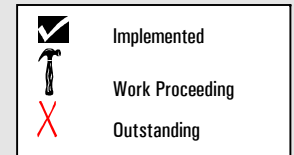


Implementation of Environmental Plan Recommendations

Green Economic Development



RECOMMENDATION No. 35



Promote Environmentally Sustainable Development and Urban Form

Recommended that the City promote development that is environmentally sustainable. It should:

- a) promote reurbanisation of the City to increase the population and employment opportunities and set aggressive targets in the Official Plan;
- b) pursue a strategy of "strategic reinvestment" that encourages compact growth and directs growth to those areas of the City where infrastructure capacity already exists;
- c) maximize the use of existing infrastructure capacities before building new infrastructure;
- d) ensure that new investments are efficient and cost effective (for example, by considering transportation impacts and using flexible planning policies);
- e) ensure that new developments include stormwater management;
- f) give strong emphasis to and include strategies in the Official Plan to support low capital, low-cost modes of travel such as walking, cycling and flexible transit;
- g) capitalize on business trends that support sustainability (such as the use of Information and Communication Technology to reduce travel); and
- h) advocate within the Greater Toronto Services Board policies that promote the intensification of urban areas, the conservation and enhancement of natural features and resources, and the conservation of prime agricultural land across the GTA.

Green Economic Development

35. Promote Environmentally Sustainable Development and Urban Form

ETF Target (2000): No ETF Target.

Overall Indicator: N/A.

Green Economic Development

35. Promote Environmentally Sustainable Development and Urban Form

RECOMMENDATION STATUS: Work Proceeding.

- 35a) Chapter 2 of the new OP sets out the growth goals and strategy. E.g. Policy 1 on p12 “This Plan will create a better urban environment, a competitive local economy and a more socially cohesive city by attracting more people and jobs to targeted growth areas in the City that are supported by good transit services and other infrastructure.” Side bar (P10) on reurbanisation. Sidebar on (P9) “Toronto’s Growth Prospects,” provides context for the Plan: a minimum of 537,000 population growth and 544,000 employment growth by 2031. The Minister’s decision for the Official Plan, added the following statement: “Toronto should accommodate a minimum of 3 million residents and 1.835 million jobs by the year 2031.”
- 35b) Chapter 2 of the new OP sets out the strategy for directing growth to Downtown, Centres, Avenues and Employment areas, especially to build on existing transit service and other infrastructure.
- 35c) The plan provides for mixed use Centres and Avenues that can take advantage of reverse flow commuting on transit and excess capacity in infrastructure where it exists. But, to meet paramount public objectives some infrastructure investment will be required to support new development (e.g. the Central Waterfront / Portlands; improvements on the Avenues, etc).
- 35d) The new OP provides for provision of infrastructure to meet population and employment growth and associated development; and for review of development to ensure the adequacy of social and physical infrastructure. The new OP contains flexible planning policies that allow a range of uses options choices to meet individual circumstances: Regeneration areas, Mixed use areas, Employment areas.
- 35e) All development applications are reviewed or circulated to WES (Technical Services) to ensure there is adequate provision for stormwater management. The new OP contains policies supporting the approach to stormwater management found in the Wet Weather Flow Management Master Plan (i.e., At-source, then conveyance, and then end-of-pipe solutions).
- 35f) New OP Section 2.4 (Transportation Policies) includes policies: for Travel Demand management measures (No. 1, P33), To create a safe comfortable and bicycle friendly environment (No. 7, P34), To encourage and support walking throughout the City (No. 8, P35).
- 35h) Oak Ridges Moraine Report ‘Smart Growth’ submissions GTA Agricultural Action Plan (Agricultural Working Group of the GTA Caucus of the Regional Planning Commissioners of Ontario).

Green Economic Development

35. Promote Environmentally Sustainable Development and Urban Form

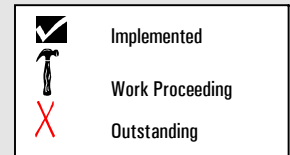
Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact	
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004			End
Policies providing for mixing uses and activities allow for integration of businesses. Home occupations are permitted in neighborhoods by the new OP (but not by all the Zoning by-laws).								Proceeding	UDS-CP
Investigation of City & Regional Growth Management Strategies to Protect Countryside and Air Quality.								Proceeding	UDS-CP
Developing Green Design Guidelines as part of Official Plan policy implementation.								Proceeding	UDS-CP City Depts
Approach in the Official Plan to integrate land use and transportation by developing a pattern of growth that is supportive of transit, bicycling and walking.								Proceeding	UDS-CP
<p>Fuel Cell Demonstration Project</p> <p>The City's Fuel Cell Demonstration Project at Exhibition Place demonstrates the potential of zero emissions fuel cell technology for applications in City facilities and transportation. Various hydrogen and fuel cell technology items will be demonstrated over a three-year period. In 2004 North America's first hydrogen renewable hydrogen energy refuelling station was launched. This facility is being powered by a wind turbine, which provides hydrogen to fuel a fuel cell forklift, a fuel cell car, and John Deere commercial work vehicles that have been converted to operate on fuel cells. The GTA Hydrogen Village, a consortium of 35 members, was created as a result of a partnership between the City of Toronto, Exhibition Place and Hydrogenics.</p>								Proceeding	CS-FS WES-EEO

Implementation of Environmental Plan Recommendations

Green Economic Development



RECOMMENDATION No. 36



Conduct Research on Environmentally Sustainable Development

Recommended that the City, through the Sustainability Roundtable, carry out a program of research on environmentally sustainable development. The research program should explore:

- a) the sustainability benefits that may accrue from industry clusters that put businesses, suppliers, customers and employees together;
- b) the use of Information and Communication Technology to reduce travel by employees, supplier and customers, to reduce the shipping of goods, and to improve the efficiency of existing travel;
- c) the implications of non-residential sprawl on environmental sustainability;
- d) determine how infrastructure costs vary with location and with projected population and job growth;
- e) determine the full costs of the infrastructure services it provides, including environmental and social costs, and develop a strategy to move towards true cost accounting;
- f) further investigate the linkages between urban form, energy efficiency and community economic development; and
- g) the possibility of using heritage buildings as incubators for innovative business and community economic development projects.

ETF Target (2000): No ETF Target.

Overall Indicator: N/A.

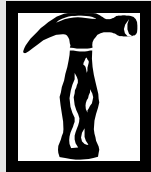
Green Economic Development

36. Conduct Research on Environmentally Sustainable Development

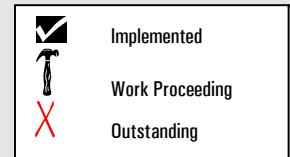
RECOMMENDATION STATUS: Outstanding.

Implementation of Environmental Plan Recommendations

Green Economic Development



RECOMMENDATION No. 37



Increase Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector

Recommended that the City establish an Industrial Energy Efficiency Program. The program should:

- a) be coordinated by the City's Energy Efficiency Office;
- b) be carried out in partnership with Toronto Hydro, gas companies and the industrial sector;
- c) provide services including energy audits, marketing, technical support and training, contractor training and certification, and related matters; and
- d) as an early step, carry out a sector energy characterization to learn about the state of the city's industrial technologies, processes, and market segments.

ETF Target (2000): Implement Industrial Energy Efficiency Program by 2003.

Overall Indicator: % of ICI sector buildings retrofitted per year.

Green Economic Development

37. Increase Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector

RECOMMENDATION STATUS: Work Proceeding.

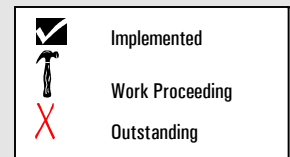
Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets					Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004	End		
The EEO co-ordinates the Better Buildings Partnership (BBP). The BBP ensures cost-effective energy and water efficiency retrofits and conversions in public, private, and non-profit sectors, including industrial, commercial, institutional, and multi-residential buildings located within the boundaries of the City of Toronto.							40% retrofit of ICI sector buildings through BBP by the year 2012	Proceeding	WES-TS/ES
Undertaking an energy efficiency feasibility study at Ashbridges Bay.								Proceeding	WES-TS/EEO

Implementation of Environmental Plan Recommendations

Green Economic Development



RECOMMENDATION No. 38



Promote the Development of Green Industry

Recommended that the City coordinate the establishment of a Green Industry Initiative. This initiative should:

- a) promote the establishment of "green industries" including industries that produce wind turbines, photovoltaic cells, soil remediation technologies, recycling technologies, etc;
- b) support "green industry" entrepreneurs through such means as access to appropriate space, favourable leases and low cost financing;
- c) support "green industry" projects that employ the socially disadvantaged;
- d) help to create markets for products;
- e) document and monitor Toronto's green economy including progress on social and health factors;
- f) promote the potential of the green economy to the public and private sectors;
- g) develop a green economy award program to honour and celebrate leading companies and organizations contributing to the greening of Toronto; and
- h) include a full life cycle analysis of capital goods to ensure that new capital investment reflects a commitment to sustainability.

ETF Target (2000): No ETF Target.

Overall Indicator: N/A.

Green Economic Development

38. Promote the Development of Green Industry

RECOMMENDATION STATUS: Outstanding

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004		
Promotes & facilitates the development and implementation of green energy.							Proceeding	WES-TS/EEO
<p>Fuel Cell Demonstration Project The City's Fuel Cell Demonstration Project at Exhibition Place demonstrates the potential of zero emissions fuel cell technology for applications in City facilities and transportation. Various hydrogen and fuel cell technology items will be demonstrated over a three-year period. In 2004 North America's first hydrogen renewable hydrogen energy refuelling station was launched. This facility is being powered by a wind turbine, which provides hydrogen to fuel a fuel cell forklift, a fuel cell car, and John Deere commercial work vehicles that have been converted to operate on fuel cells. The GTA Hydrogen Village, a consortium of 35 members, was created as a result of a partnership between the City of Toronto, Exhibition Place and Hydrogenics.</p>							Proceeding	CS-FS WES-EEO
<p>Toronto Environment Awards Program The program is sponsored by both the City and the private sector. This program addresses recommendation 38g).</p>							Proceeding	WES-TS/ES

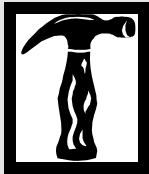
Green Economic Development

38. Promote the Development of Green Industry

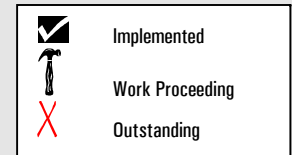
Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact	
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004			End
<p>Biodiesel Fuel Purchase As part of the Green Fleet Transition Plan (2004) initiated by CS-FS, biodiesel is a major initiative that supports and develops green industry. Biodiesel can be produced locally, is renewable and could be a boon to Canadian agricultural communities.</p>		(Kg) eCO ₂ reduction /year	2005				10-15 million Kg eCO ₂ reduction by 2007	Proceeding	CS-FS

Implementation of Environmental Plan Recommendations

Green Economic Development



RECOMMENDATION No. 39



Promote Local Food Production

Recommended that the City support local food production by carrying out the following initiatives:

- a) recognize the City's potential for increased urban food production in the Official Plan;
- b) implement the action plan that is being developed by Economic Development, Culture and Tourism to expand community gardening;
- c) develop an action plan to build rooftop gardens on City buildings (see Recommendation 8)
- d) prepare an inventory of potential locations where greenhouse facilities could be located near potential energy co-generation projects of landfills with methane recovery;
- e) make compost from wet waste recovery readily available to urban food production projects and businesses;
- f) report on the feasibility of developing a cluster of local food industries;
- g) determine the need for "incubator" program to support emerging local food businesses;
- h) carry out a food flow analysis for the City to determine the amount of food imported and its sources;
- i) analyze existing food procurement arrangements to identify potential products that could be produced through an urban food production system;
- j) create urban food production pilot projects; and
- k) prepare an inventory of sources of organic food in Toronto and make this information available to the public in the form of a directory.

Green Economic Development

39. Promote Local Food Production

ETF Target (2000): No ETF Target.

Overall Indicator: # of square feet of Community Gardens in the City of Toronto.
of pounds of urban food production from Community Gardens.
% of vacant or surplus land that has food production activities.
% of Toronto private land (including residents) that is used for food production.

RECOMMENDATION STATUS: Work Proceeding.

39a) This has been addressed through the Official Plan Section 2.2.3 and 3.2.3 that address community gardens.

39b) This has been addressed through the Community Garden Action Plan to have one Community Garden in each ward (44) by 2005.

39c) This has been addressed through the establishment of a Task Force on Green Roofs. (see Recommendation 8).

39f) This has been addressed through the Food Industry Outlook Report.

39g) This has been addressed through the Toronto Kitchen Incubator program partnership with Foodshare and the City of Toronto.

39j) This has been addressed through key partnerships with Foodshare & TRCA sites.

Green Economic Development

39. Promote Local Food Production

INTRODUCTION

The Community Gardens program began in earnest after the former City of Toronto adopted the Garden City Report in 1993. Parks and Recreation took the lead in developing the program with the idea that well-used, clean, productive and safe open spaces (including parks) bring many benefits and are essential to the health of urban living. The program endeavours to provide opportunities for community groups to start food, flowers or native species in gardens that beautify and enhance public lands. The initial partnership included Foodshare and the Toronto Food Policy Council, among other divisions and agencies, and has expanded to include n the Toronto Community Garden Network. As an example of partnership projects the Federal Human Resources Department Canada funded FoodShare with EDCT-Parks to create a youth training and mentoring project called 'Just Grow It'. Currently EDCT-Parks oversees more than 2500 plots in over 100 community gardens. In 1999 City Council endorsed the Community Garden Action Plan that seeks to establish a community garden in every ward.

The City of Toronto Official Plan, adopted by City Council at its meeting of November 28, 2002, includes a policy in Section 2.2.3 relating to Community Gardens. In section 2 of the policy on pg. 24 it states that "To facilitate and shape growth, each Avenue Study will engage local residents, businesses, the TTC and other local stakeholders and will set out: a) investments in community improvements by public agencies or public/private partnerships that are needed to support city living and make the area attractive for residents and businesses including: iii) parks and open space, community and rooftop gardens and community services and facilities." Section 3.2.3 also relates to Community Gardens. Section 1 of the policy on pg. 55 states that "Toronto's system of parks and open spaces will continue to be a necessary element of city-building as the City grows and changes." Maintaining, enhancing and expanding the system requires the following actions: d) promoting and using private open space and recreation facilities, including areas suitable for community or allotment gardening, to supplement the City's parks, facilities and amenities.

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets					Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004	End		
Recommendation 39a) is addressed through Official Plan Section 2.2.3 and 3.2.3 that address community gardens.								Proceeding	UDS-CP
Recommendation 39b) is addressed through the Community Garden Action Plan to have one								Proceeding	EDCT-PR

Green Economic Development

39. Promote Local Food Production

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004		
Community Garden in each ward (44) by 2005. (Source: 1999 Community Garden Action Plan, 2001 Food and Hunger Action Committee Phase II Report – recommendation 28). Currently, there are 14 wards without a community garden on publicly owned space.								
Recommendation 39c) is addressed through the establishment of a Task Force on Green Roofs. (See Recommendation 8.)							Proceeding	EDCT-PD UDS-CP
Recommendation 39g) is addressed through the Toronto Kitchen Incubator program partnership with Foodshare and the City of Toronto. Review of City of Toronto Incubator Programs undertaken in 2002. The Toronto Kitchen Incubator (TKI) is a fully licensed commercial kitchen that can be rented by fledgling entrepreneurs to test ideas and begin food production for the marketplace. The TKI is supported by TEDCO (City of Toronto Economic Development Corporation) and FoodShare Toronto.							Proceeding	EDCT-ET
Recommendation 39j) is addressed through key partnerships with Foodshare & TRCA sites. Foodshare - market garden and greenhouse sprouting enterprise at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH). TRCA - six-acre urban farm in partnership with Parks and Recreation, currently in development stages. The Stop Community Food Centre - Community Garden Project at EarlsCourt Park in partnership with Toronto Parks and		Lbs. produce/ft ² under cultivation		Rockcliffe 1 lb. produce /ft ² under cultivation			Proceeding	EDCT-PR

Green Economic Development

39. Promote Local Food Production

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004		
Recreation grew more than 2,500 pounds of produce through volunteers. The Community Gardens Program - Rockcliffe Demonstration and Teaching Garden at Rockcliffe Yard grew 5000 pounds of produce in 2002.								
Lead implementation of the Urban Agricultural Development Strategy for Toronto.							Proceeding	CNS-TPH
Assist local NGOs, farmers and entrepreneurs to develop pilot programs in urban food production.							Proceeding	CNS-TPH
Community Gardening Implement an action plan to expand Community Gardening. This program has been in place since 1997. The Community Garden Program began in 1997 with the idea that well-used, clean and safe parks are essential to the health of urban living. The program endeavours to provide opportunities for community groups to establish gardens, growing food, ornamental or native species in gardens that beautify and enhance public lands. The initial partnership included Parks and Recreation, Foodshare and the Toronto Food Policy Council, creating a youth training and mentoring project called 'Just Grow It'. Parks and Recreation supports the establishment of new community gardens and assists FoodShare in supporting approximately 100 community gardens with 2500 participants. In 1999 City Council endorsed the Community Garden Action Plan, which seeks to establish a community garden in every ward. This is a		# of Community Gardens / ward	1997				Proceeding	EDCT-PR

Green Economic Development

39. Promote Local Food Production

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004		
passive program, as existing staffing levels do not allow for any active outreach. As of August 2004, there are 14 wards without a Community Garden.								
Recommendation 39 d) has not been worked on. Require additional staff resources to forward the recommendation.							Outstanding	WES-SWM
Recommendation 39 e) has not been worked on. High quality compost has not been made available as yet.							Outstanding	
Recommendation 39 h) has not been worked on. Toronto Food Policy Council requires additional staff resources to forward the recommendation.							Outstanding	CNS-TPH
Recommendation 39 i) has not been worked on. Food and Hunger Action Committee requires additional staff resources to forward the recommendation.							Outstanding	CNS-TPH
Recommendation 39 k) has not been worked on. Origin of recommendation came from need to know where to access organic food. Due to mainstream accessibility of organic food in major grocery retailers, recommendation is no longer required. Could substitute "local food production" for "organic food".							Outstanding	CNS-TPH

Green Economic Development

39. Promote Local Food Production

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact	
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004			End
<p>Green Fleet Transition Plan As part of the Green Fleet Transition Plan (2004) initiated by CS-FS, the plan proposes to use 7 million litres of blended biodiesel for each year of the Plan. Biodiesel can be produced from a variety of feedstocks including soy and canola. In the future, it is expected that low maintenance crops such as the Industrial Mustard Plant will be a sustainable feedstock for biodiesel. A thriving biodiesel market will reduce overall costs to local producers and promote production of food and energy crops.</p>							Purchase 7 million litres of blended biodiesel in 2005	Proceeding in 2005	CS-FS
<p>Quickstart #2 Food - That the Human Resources Director investigate the program run by Husky Molding Company, which provides organic food to employees at discounted prices, which has resulted in a reduction of absenteeism and lower medical and drug costs.</p> <p>Recommendation 39 f) is addressed through the Food Industry Outlook Report. A study of Food Industry Growth Trends in Toronto completed in August 2002. Toronto is home to the 2nd largest food cluster in North America in terms of food processing.</p>								Outstanding	CS-HR
								Complete	EDCT-ET
<p>Quickstart # 1 a) Food - That as a Green Procurement Policy for the City of Toronto is developed, a system be implemented to gradually increase the purchase of Canadian organic food over the term of food service contracts between the Corporation and food service providers.</p>								Proceeding	CNS-TPH

Green Economic Development

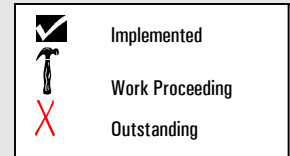
39. Promote Local Food Production

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact	
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004			End
An Eat Local conference was held in April 2003, attended by farmers, chefs, retailers and micro-processors, and resultant initiatives are being pursued.									
<p>Quickstart #1 c) Food - That an action plan to increase the area of the City devoted to community gardening and the number of participants in community gardens be developed. In 1999 City Council endorsed the Community Garden Action Plan.</p> <p>Quickstart #1 d) Food - That a report be prepared on the feasibility of using steam generated from burning methane at the Beare Road and Keele Valley landfill sites to heat greenhouse operations that would be run by non-profit or for profit operators under an agreement with the City.</p> <p>Landfill gas continues to be collected and converted to energy at Keele Valley. City of Vaughan use of waste heat still a consideration. There has been no change at Beare Rd. Landfill. There has been no steam utilization to heat greenhouse operations.</p> <p>Support the Toronto Community Garden Network.</p>							Complete	EDCT-PR	
								Complete	WES-SWM
								Complete	CNS-TPH EDCT-PR

Implementation of Environmental Plan Recommendations

Green Economic Development

RECOMMENDATION No. 40



Promote Re-use and Recycling of Construction and Renovation Waste

Recommended that the City encourage the re-use and recycle of solid waste from construction and renovation projects. It should:

- a) report on options for making resource recovery easier and more cost-effective;
- b) launch a public education campaign on resource recovery aimed at homeowners and renovation contractors;
- c) report on the feasibility of assigning priority to building permit applications that demonstrate re-use of recycling as part of the project;
- d) review waste management policies and practices to ascertain what incentives can be put in place to create stable, long-term markets for resource recovery; and
- e) organize an industrial cluster pilot project centered on the theme of re-using and recycling construction and renovation waste.

ETF Target (2000): No ETF Target.

Overall Indicator: N/A.

Green Economic Development

40. Promote Reuse and Recycling of Construction and Renovation Waste

RECOMMENDATION STATUS: Implemented (2004).

- 40a) Chapters 841 and 844 of the Toronto Municipal Code prohibit the City from collecting construction and demolition/renovation waste from the commercial and the residential sector. However, for recyclable materials (that includes drywall and scrap metal) the City has a reduced tipping fee compared to waste loads. The fee for recyclable materials is approximately 1/2 that for waste loads. In addition, the construction industry recycles various materials resulting from construction / renovation waste due to the value of these materials.
- 40b) The City has developed public outreach in the form of a brochure for residents undertaking home renovations. The brochure identifies the fact that the City is not responsible for construction and demolition/renovation waste, and also provides tips for minimizing or eliminating waste resulting from residential home renovations.
- 40c) This issue has been reviewed by the Building Division of the City's Urban Development Services Department. They have determined that it would be prove difficult for their inspectors to verify whether or not re-use or recycling has occurred. However, to encourage the re-use or recycling of construction and demolition waste they regularly hold information sessions entitled "Renovation Forums" where they bring together people involved in the design and development of buildings including home owners and identify the benefits of re-using and recycling of construction and demolition waste. Information brochures have also been made available at building permit counters across the city.
- 40d) The Province of Ontario has undertaken initiatives to create stable, long-term markets for resource recovery through Waste Diversion Ontario and Stewardship Ontario. Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO) is a permanent, non-share non-government corporation created under the Waste Diversion Act on June 27, 2002. WDO was established to develop, implement and operate waste diversion programs for a wide range of materials that include Blue Box Waste, Used Tires, Used Oil Material, Household Special Waste, Electronic Waste, Organic Materials, Pharmaceuticals and Fluorescent Tubes. Waste diversion programs will be developed after materials are designated by the Minister of the Environment. Ontario's new *Waste Diversion Act* requires all companies that introduce packaging and printed paper into the Ontario consumer marketplace ("Stewards") to share in 50% of the funding of Ontario's municipal Blue Box waste diversion programs. The industry established "Stewardship Ontario" to be the industry's municipal recycling program funding organization. Companies doing business in Ontario - whose products' packaging and printed paper end up in residential Blue Boxes or the municipal residential waste system - were required to register with Stewardship Ontario - by April 20, 2004 - to fulfill their obligations. In addition, the City's procurement policy No. FS-PMM-05 entitled "Environmentally Responsible Procurement Policy" has the purpose of increasing the development, awareness and purchase of environmentally preferred products and services. Part of the criteria of this policy is to "reduce waste and make efficient use of resources".

Green Economic Development

40. Promote Reuse and Recycling of Construction and Renovation Waste

40e) As noted in a) the City is not responsible for commercial or residential construction and demolition waste. As identified in d) the Province has developed initiatives, under the Waste Diversion Act, for re-use and recycling. The City focuses on residential waste recycling.

This recommendation is complete and no further work is required.

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets				Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004		
<p>Current initiatives for home renovation and improvement waste include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) collection of scrap metal/white goods, including water heaters, furnaces etc. (2) recycling depots that accept drywall and scrap metal (3) in conjunction with WWW/Toilet Efficiency program, old toilets are accepted for aggregate applications. (4) brochures on how to reuse or recycle home renovation waste and listings of organizations that accept home renovation materials. 							Proceeding	WES-SWM
<p>Scrap Metal A pilot study was conducted and additional pilots are planned to collect scrap metal items such as doorknobs and other miscellaneous scrap metal items currently not collected in the residential scrap metal collection program as part of reaching 60% diversion from landfill.</p>							Proceeding	WES-SWM

Green Economic Development

40. Promote Reuse and Recycling of Construction and Renovation Waste

Description of Project/Program/Action	Linkage	Project Indicator	Targets					Status	Dept/Div Contact
			Base Year	2003	Achieved in 2003	2004	End		
<p>Scrap Wood Recycling Depot A new pilot study to collect clean wood at transfer stations was conducted in order to assess the feasibility to increase diversion of clean wood waste from disposal. Monies were included in the 2002 operating budget submission to expand the program but it was not supported by Council.</p>								Complete	WES-SWM