

## Attachment 1: Proposed changes to the recommended Official Plan policy

Sidebar text to Section 2.2 Structuring Growth In The City: Integrating Land Use And Transportation:

*Higher-order transit* is transit that generally operates in partially or completely dedicated rights-of-way, outside of mixed traffic, and therefore can achieve levels of speed and reliability greater than mixed-traffic transit. *Higher-order transit* can include heavy rail (such as subways and inter-city rail), light rail, and buses in dedicated rights-of-way. Source: Growth Plan (2019~~7~~)

Vision Zero is the application of the safe systems approach to road safety. This approach recognizes that the human body is vulnerable to injury and that humans make mistakes. In July 2016, City Council approved the Vision Zero Road Safety Plan (RSP), an action plan focused on reducing traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries on Toronto's streets. [In July 2019, Council approved Vision Zero 2.0 - Road Safety Plan Update, recommending a set of more extensive, more proactive and more targeted initiatives, informed by data and aimed at eliminating serious injury and fatalities on Toronto's roads.](#) The RSP follows a widely accepted, holistic approach to improving road safety which includes 5 E's:

- Engineering,
- Enforcement,
- Education,
- Engagement,
- Evaluation.

Sidebar text to Section 2.4 Bringing The City Together: A Progressive Agenda Of Transportation Change:

[Transportation is one of the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in Toronto. Reducing these will be critical to achieving the City's climate goals. TransformTO has set the transportation goals of 100 per cent of vehicles in Toronto using low-carbon energy and 75 per cent of trips under 5 km being made by walking or cycling by 2050.](#)

Sidebar text to Section 3.4 The Natural Environment:

### ~~Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change~~

~~The Environmental Plan (2000) recommended that the City develop a comprehensive strategy to make Toronto's air clean and free of harmful levels of pollutants. The Climate Change, Clean Air and Sustainable Energy Action Plan, Ahead of the Storm: Preparing Toronto for Climate Change and The Power to Live Green: Toronto's Sustainable Energy Strategy sequentially build upon the Environmental Plan. Together, these strategies, along with City~~

~~specific future weather studies, provide a City-wide road map to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, manage the impacts of climate change and improve air quality.~~

~~Local air quality is often poorer near major highways and roadways due to traffic volumes and vehicle emissions and in areas where local pollution becomes entrapped by built form. The expected future weather changes for Toronto include higher temperatures and prolonged heat waves which could worsen smog and air pollution and lead to an increase in health impacts and mortality rates. Strategies and guidelines will provide new integrated solutions to address energy use opportunities, local air quality and climate change.~~

### Climate Change Emergency

Climate change is the biggest challenge facing our planet. On October 2, Council voted unanimously to declare a *climate emergency* and accelerate efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Council also endorsed a net zero greenhouse gas emissions target that is in line with keeping global average temperature rise below 1.5 degrees Celsius and set the goal for Toronto of becoming net zero before 2050. The declaration reinforces the City's climate action outlined in *Transform TO: Climate Action for a Healthy, Equitable and Prosperous Toronto*, Toronto's climate action strategy to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions. The *Toronto Green Standard* plays an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions for new development by requiring and incenting sustainable performance measures through the development review process, including a Council approved 'stepped path' to require near zero emissions for new construction by 2030.