



Staff Report for Council

Date of Meeting: February 12, 2020

Report Number: SRPRS.20.011

Department: Planning and Regulatory Services

Division: Policy Planning

Subject: **SRPRS.20.011 Richmond Hill Climate Change Actions**

Purpose:

The purpose of this staff report (SRPRS.20.011) is to report to Council on quantifiable actions to address climate change emergency as per the June 11, 2019 Council resolution.

Recommendation(s):

- a) That Council receive SRPRS.20.011 for information.

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Report Approval:

Submitted by: Kelvin Kwan, Commissioner of Planning and Regulatory Services

Approved by: Neil Garbe, City Manager

All reports are electronically reviewed and/or approved by the Division Director, Treasurer (as required), City Solicitor (as required), Commissioner and City Manager. Details of the reports approval are attached.

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Background:

The purpose of this staff report (SRPRS.20.011) is to report on quantifiable actions addressing climate change emergency as per the June 11, 2019 Council resolution below:

That the Member Motion submitted by Councillor West regarding Recognizing the Need for Urgent Action on Climate Change in Richmond Hill be referred to staff for a report back to Council within 6 months providing quantifiable action items on addressing climate change emergency.

This staff report provides background information on the need for climate change action, summarizes what the City of Richmond Hill is doing to address climate change and highlights the benefits for municipalities taking action on climate change.

The Need for Climate Change Action

Scientific evidence, along with disturbing environmental, social and economic impacts felt in communities around the world, points to the need for climate change action. According to the United Nations' International Panel on Climate Change, average global temperatures have increased in the last one-hundred years by approximately 1°C compared to pre-industrial times¹. Due to the cumulative impacts of past and ongoing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the pace of global warming has increased more rapidly within the past twenty years with the trend on its way to reaching 1.5°C. Canada's Changing Climate Report (2019) indicates that warming is taking place approximately twice as quickly in Canada as the rest of the world². Recent findings from NASA, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration and other organizations indicates that 2010-2019 was the world's hottest decade in recorded history³.

The prolonged impacts of severe weather patterns and events linked to climate change have led to social and financial costs due to flooding, freeze-thaw cycles, forest fires, droughts, altered growing conditions, heat stress, wind damage, and an increase in invasive species and vector-borne diseases. In its most recent Financial System Review, the Bank of Canada identified climate change as a key vulnerability facing the country's financial system. The Insurance Board of Canada stated that insured losses from extreme weather in 2018 were approximately \$1 billion compared to roughly \$400 million thirty years ago⁴. Though initially perceived as an environmental issue about air

¹ IPCC, (2018): Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V. et al (eds.)]. In Press.

² Bush, E. and Lemmen, D.S., editors (2019): Canada's Changing Climate Report; Government of Canada, Ottawa, ON. 444 p.

³ Dennis, B., Freedman, A., Muskens, J., (2020): Washington Post, "2019 capped world's hottest decade in recorded history." Retrieved from: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2020/01/15/2010s-hottest-decade-world/?arc404=true>

⁴ Insurance Bureau of Canada, (2018): 2018 Facts of the Property and Casualty Insurance Industry in Canada. Retrieved from: http://assets.ibc.ca/Documents/Facts%20Book/Facts_Book/2018/IBC-Fact-Book-2018.pdf

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quality and habitat loss, climate change has quickly become a socio-economic issue related to damaged property and infrastructure, service disruption, delayed business operations and health and safety risks.

Governments at all levels have recognized the significance of climate change and the need to take action. The Paris Agreement (2015) is an international agreement, signed by almost 200 countries, to curb GHG emissions in order to reduce the pace of global warming and limit the average temperature increase to below 2°C. Canada, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement, developed a Pan-Canadian Framework of climate change policies and actions. In July 2019, Provincial Premiers across Canada issued a joint statement acknowledging the immediate and long-lasting impacts of climate change on the environment, public health and safety, infrastructure and the economy. Despite differing views on how to achieve emission reductions, the Premiers reiterated the importance of timely action and the need to implement climate change strategies. The Made-In-Ontario Environment Plan recognizes the significance of climate change and proposes strategies for mitigation and adaptation. At the local government level, many cities, towns and regions have identified their commitment to taking action on climate change through the development of plans and strategies to reduce GHG emissions and increase their resiliency to the impacts of climate change.

The harmful impacts of climate change are more pronounced at the local level and, conversely, our communities play a large role in contributing to GHG emissions. In Ontario, energy and fuel used for buildings and transportation are collectively the largest sources of GHG emissions⁵. Municipalities have direct or indirect control over 60% of Ontario's GHG emissions as they plan and regulate growth and development along with transportation systems and networks⁶. Municipalities also own approximately 60% of the public infrastructure that supports our economies and quality of life⁷. For these reasons, municipalities are uniquely positioned to help mitigate and adjust to climate change, including capitalizing on opportunities presented by the transition to a low carbon economy.

Richmond Hill Actions to Address Climate Change

This section outlines how the City of Richmond Hill has supported climate change action in the past and how it continues to support climate change action now and in the future.

Richmond Hill has established support for addressing climate change

Support for addressing climate change is well established in Richmond Hill. Since 2000, the City has been a member of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Partners for Climate Protection Program and was the first municipality in Canada to achieve all five corporate milestones and later the five community milestones under the

⁵ Ontario, (2018): Community Emissions Reduction Planning: A Guide for Municipalities. Retrieved from: <https://prod-environmental-registry.s3.amazonaws.com/2018-04/Community%20Emissions%20Reduction%20Planning%20Guide.pdf>

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Ibid

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original program. In addition, Council has endorsed declarations by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (Council C#06-16, Item 1.8) and the Clean Air Council partnership (Council #42-15, Item 2.1) to recognize the role municipalities play in addressing climate change.

Prior to Council's decision (Council #C24-18, Item 13.2.4) to develop climate change initiatives, Richmond Hill had already incorporated a number of projects that result in the reduction of GHG emissions. Many of these initiatives support the goals of Richmond Hill's 'Greening the Hill' Environment Strategy, which outlines the vision for a more sustainable community. For example, the City's past work under the Corporate Energy Conservation and Demand Management Plan (Corporate Energy Plan) has resulted in approximately 4,300,000 ekWh/year in energy savings, equivalent to roughly \$660,000/year in cost avoidance and a reduction in GHG emissions of 370 tonnes/year. A total of 89 energy conservation capital projects were implemented over the past decade and the City has 12 renewable energy systems installed in its facilities. Examples of these projects include LED light conversion, occupancy sensors for heating and lighting, waste heat recovery at pools and arenas, solar energy panels, and geothermal energy heat pumps. Increased energy efficiency, cost avoidance and reduction in GHG emissions are expected to continue over the next five years as Richmond Hill further implements its Corporate Energy Plan.

Continued efforts to promote transit, cycling and sustainable alternatives in the community, such as electric vehicles, is another example. Richmond Hill currently has four electric vehicle charging stations, located at the municipal office and operations centre, which are available to electric vehicle users that live in or visit Richmond Hill. From a stewardship perspective, the City's popular tree planting events and restoration programs have enabled us to maintain a healthy urban canopy that helps to filter and absorb carbon emissions. Through the award-winning Community Stewardship Program, 223,000 trees and shrubs have been planted in Richmond Hill since 1998 (12,600 planted in 2019 alone) with the help of environmental partners, agencies, residents, businesses and school groups.

Richmond Hill's commitment to climate change resiliency

Since 2017, staff have been examining ways to increase Richmond Hill's resiliency to climate change. With assistance from the Ontario Climate Consortium (a research and advisory network based at Toronto Region Conservation), a high-level corporate climate change risk scan was conducted to identify how local impacts of climate change pose a risk to our municipal business functions. Through these discussions, it became clear that a central and coordinated approach was needed to develop Richmond Hill's climate change actions in order to meet new legislative requirements, provide guidance on our municipal obligations, improve our funding eligibility, and identify opportunities to reduce our risks through mitigation and adaptation.

Approved by Council (Council #C24-18, Item 13.2.4) to move forward in 2018, the 'Resilient Richmond Hill' program was initiated to develop a corporate Climate Change

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Framework and a Community Energy & Emissions Plan (CEEP). The goal of Resilient Richmond Hill is to mitigate climate change by lowering our GHG emissions and to adapt to climate change by becoming more resilient to extreme weather.

Climate Change Framework

Richmond Hill's Climate Change Framework is an umbrella framework that will provide guidance to staff on the City's climate change priorities, our legislative and regulatory obligations, and actions to improve resiliency through our corporate plans and programs. The Framework will identify mitigation and adaptation actions that can be integrated with the City's existing functional 'systems', i.e. land use planning, asset management, community risk mitigation, engagement, etc. It will outline opportunities to enhance current plans and programs by applying a climate change lens - an increasingly common requirement under provincial policy and legislation (e.g. O. Reg. #588/17 for Municipal Asset Management Plans). The Framework will also identify the potential for new adaptation practices (e.g. low impact development guidelines, electric vehicles, pilot projects in support of clean technology and best practices, a community resiliency outreach program, etc.). The Climate Change Framework is intended to be a working document for staff and is currently under development.

Community Energy and Emissions Plan

Richmond Hill's Community Energy & Emissions Plan (CEEP) is a comprehensive study and plan to look at our community's energy consumption patterns, reduce GHG emissions and promote related economic opportunities and benefits. A two-year project, with expected completion in 2021, the CEEP will explore mitigation options that not only reduce our emissions but also save energy costs for residents and businesses. Recommendations from the CEEP will be used to inform climate change policies in the Official Plan as per requirements under the Provincial Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The project is consistent with Ontario's guidelines on community energy planning and, in 2019, was approved for partial funding through a grant from the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines' Municipal Energy Plan program. The baseline-data analysis phase is almost complete and public consultation and community engagement under the 'Resilient Richmond Hill' banner is underway.

Opportunities to engage the community in climate change action

Resilient Richmond Hill community engagement

Since the spring of 2019, a number of 'Resilient Richmond Hill' community engagement activities have taken place to increase awareness about climate change and involve the public and stakeholders. For instance, in addition to the internal Technical Working Group, an External Advisory Committee was formed to provide input to the Community Energy & Emissions Plan (CEEP). Stakeholder representatives on the committee include members of the Richmond Hill Board of Trade, Building Industry and Land Development Association (BILD), Mackenzie Health Richmond Hill Hospital, York

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Region District School Board, York Region Catholic School Board, Oxford Properties, Toronto & Region Conservation Authority, York Region, Alectra, Enbridge, Drawdown Richmond Hill, Blue Dot York Region, Targeting Climate Change, Neighbours for the Planet, Windfall Ecology Centre/Climate Wise Business Network, and Smart Commute Markham Richmond Hill. Staff have also been engaging with citizen groups, the Youth Action Committee, and members of the public at community centres and libraries, and spreading the word through social media.

To promote 'Resilient Richmond Hill', a number of communication tools have been developed such as updates to the City's climate change webpage, a series of photo post cards with tips on how to make Richmond Hill more resilient, a short on-line video, and interactive display boards, games and a visitor's booth/table at public events and facilities. To start gathering feedback for the CEEP, an online story map was created to allow residents to pinpoint their own or other examples of resiliency in Richmond Hill (e.g. a home with solar panels and electric vehicle) and an online tool was created to garner citizen preferences for climate change actions. In the spring of 2020, the story map will also include "Resilient Stories" of Richmond Hill, allowing residents and businesses to submit brief anecdotes and share photos of how they are making a difference for climate change.

To introduce and promote these public consultation tools, a successful kick-off and film-screening event was held on November 12, 2019 at the Richmond Hill Centre for the Performing Arts. The event was attended by approximately 250 people and gave them a chance to learn about the City's 'Resilient Richmond Hill' consultation tools and visit other tables sponsored by stakeholder organizations on the CEEP. The bulk of the evening featured a screening of the documentary, "Anthropocene: The Human Epoch", which was featured at the Toronto International Film Festival and at an Art Gallery of Ontario exhibit in 2018. The evening ended with a question and answer period with one of the filmmakers.

There will be additional opportunities for the public to provide comments once the Community Energy & Emissions Plan is drafted. The City will be working with stakeholders to develop a climate change community outreach tool-kit based on the data and findings from the CEEP; the objective is to help community groups and individuals reach out to other citizens on how they can reduce their GHG emissions and increase their home or property's resiliency to climate change. Recommendations from the CEEP will identify other tools (e.g. policies, incentives, etc.) to encourage the community and stakeholders to support energy conservation, sustainable development and green technology in Richmond Hill.

Climate Wise Business Network 'Mayors Energy Challenge'

Another initiative that the City is involved in is the Mayors Energy Challenge led by the Climate Wise Business Network - a non-profit group based in York Region and one of seven Green Economy Hubs in Ontario. The purpose of this initiative is to promote energy and water reporting for large buildings (over 100,000 square feet) in compliance

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with Ontario Reg. # 506/18. The regulation is intended to collect data and share the results with building owners, for comparison, so they can make informed decisions about how to achieve higher efficiency and cost savings. The first two reporting years (2018 and 2019) saw relatively low participation rates in York Region compared to the rest of the Province. The Climate Wise Business Network has developed a new 'Benchmarking Help Centre' to support building owners in meeting their reporting requirements. Local municipalities in York Region are helping to raise building owners' awareness of the Energy and Water Reporting and Benchmarking initiative and the technical support available to them. The Mayors Energy Challenge is a friendly competition between municipalities for the highest local participation rate, based on the next reporting deadline of July 1, 2020.

Other ways Richmond Hill is applying a climate change lens

Through 'Resilient Richmond Hill', the City is starting to consider how other policies and programs can align under a climate change lens. City staff are involved in York Region's Joint Municipal Climate Change Working Group to share information and provide input to the Region's Climate Change Plan and Region-wide Community Energy Plan. Since work on Richmond Hill's corporate Climate Change Risk Scan and Climate Change Framework began, some existing programs have already started to reflect climate change considerations. For instance, the City's Emergency Plan program based its 2019 annual simulation training on a heavy rainfall and flooding scenario; current work related to urban forest management is starting to consider how changing conditions may affect our native trees and vegetation; and plans for stormwater modelling will consider the impacts of future growth and changes in precipitation on stormwater infrastructure. Likewise, the impacts of extreme weather and heat on the life cycle of assets such as roads, facilities and equipment will need to be taken into account, as well as opportunities to incorporate more sustainable development patterns and design features through the City's Official Plan and Sustainability Metrics.

Taking Action on Climate Change Benefits Municipalities and their Communities

This section discusses how municipal action on climate change makes good business sense and how it can benefit communities including Richmond Hill.

Municipal Obligations

As a local government responsible for the well-being of its community, it is our municipal obligation to adapt to the local impacts of climate change and play a stewardship role in mitigating GHG emissions. Municipalities are required by legislation to conform to Provincial policies and plans through the land use planning process. For example, section 4.2.10 of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe requires municipalities to incorporate climate change policies to reduce emissions, address adaptation goals and consider GHG emission inventories and targets in the Official Plan. Ontario Regulation #588/17 requires Municipal Asset Management Plans to

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incorporate risk analysis and lifecycle management strategies that consider climate change impacts and actions. As part of the City's Environmental Management System (EMS) registration, the ISO 14001: 2015 standard requires Richmond Hill to incorporate climate change considerations into continual improvement plans for operations and programs with an environmental impact. By applying a climate change lens to our various business functions, the City can meet its municipal obligations and demonstrate a leadership role as environmental stewards.

Community Benefits

Acting on climate change can help our corporation and our community save on long-term energy and fuel costs. Municipalities in the GTHA (e.g. Toronto, Markham, Vaughan, Newmarket, Peel, Durham, Ajax, etc.) have used their climate change/community energy plans to implement mitigation programs and incentives to help residents and businesses achieve long-term energy efficiency and cost-savings while reducing emissions. For example, some municipalities offer payback programs tied to a home's property title and property tax to facilitate home energy loans for energy efficiency retrofits. On average, participants in the City of Toronto's program have saved more than 30% on energy, reducing emissions by 3 tonnes/year and reaping utility cost savings of \$560/year⁸. In York Region, local municipalities such as Vaughan, Newmarket and Markham are examining different models to implement such a program in their communities. On a broader scale, agencies such as the Clean Air Partnership, The Atmospheric Fund and AMO are examining the feasibility of collaborating on third-party delivery of this type of program. Information from municipal climate change/community energy plans is also used to promote energy efficient technology, transportation and building design through updates to their sustainable or green development standards. Richmond Hill's Sustainability Metrics, for instance, ranks development applications for servicing based on sustainable design features; it provides an incentive for developers to score more points by including more renewable energy features among other things.

From an adaptation perspective, climate change actions can help municipalities lower their risks and increase resiliency by adapting our buildings, infrastructure, programs and services to the effects of changing climate conditions. Municipalities that consider climate change in their asset and infrastructure risk assessments are better equipped to incorporate best practices and develop programs that increase resiliency. Updates to building and design standards (e.g. hurricane straps on rooftops, shade structures in open areas, heat resistant asphalt) are one way municipalities are choosing to adapt. Another way is to work directly with the community in areas that are most vulnerable or impacted. According to the University of Waterloo's Intact Centre for Climate Adaptation, flooding is on the rise in Canada and basement flooding will continue to be

⁸ FCM and ICLEI, (2018): Partners for Climate Protection National Measures Report 2018: How Canadian cities are taking action on climate change. Retrieved from:
<https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/report/national-measures-report-2018-pcp.pdf>

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a problem due to extreme rainfall events, aging municipal infrastructure, lack of flood protection measures at the household level, and more hard surfaces and less green space as urban areas develop. The average cost of basement flooding to homeowners is approximately \$43,000, not to mention the mental stress of time off work (7 days average) and anxiety whenever it rains (48% of flooding respondents note anxiety even three years after a flooding event)⁹. An example of how some municipalities support adaptation in the community is to educate homeowners on how they can reduce their risk of basement flooding and minimize damage if flooding occurs. For example, the City of Burlington, following a pilot program with the Intact Centre, connects homeowners to Home Flood Protection Assessment providers who will assess their homes and provide a confidential report that identifies top actions to reduce risk, how-to tips and resources for finding contractors and applying for subsidies. Spinoff effects from this program and other climate change actions have the potential to stimulate local business through the green economy, as demand grows for retrofit contractors, sustainable technology companies, and consulting experts.

Financial Benefits

Financial benefits from municipal climate change action can range from stimulating the green economy, obtaining funding grants, and lowering financial risks. From 2010 to 2017, the growth in earnings, employment and investments associated with Canada's clean energy sector (including renewable/alternative energy, transit and transport, clean buildings, materials and appliances) exceeded overall economic and job growth for the same period¹⁰. For municipalities, climate change mitigation can result in long-term cost savings, e.g. Richmond Hill's LED conversion of 13,000 street, park and parking lot lights in 2018 reduced energy costs by \$650,000/year and reduced GHG emissions by 300 tonnes/year. Climate adaptation measures, such as drought-tolerant native plant species or pavement preservation techniques, can also help the corporation save on maintenance, repair or replacement, and service disruption costs associated with climate change impacts. Moreover, federal infrastructure funding grants increasingly require municipalities to consider climate change and demonstrate due diligence through climate change action. Several current funding programs under Infrastructure Canada require municipal applicants to comply with their climate lens and to undertake a project GHG assessment.

Another reason to take action is that climate risks can affect a municipality or business' credit ratings and their ability to access debt financing. The Bank of Canada, along with other central banks and regulators, is examining climate-economy models based on the impacts of extreme weather events, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and long-

⁹ Intact Centre on Climate Adaptation, (2019): Weathering the Storm: Developing a Standard for Flood-Resilient Existing Communities. Retrieved from: <https://www.intactcentreclimateadaptation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Weathering-the-Storm.pdf>

¹⁰ Clean Energy Canada, (2019): Missing the Bigger Picture. Tracking the Energy Revolution 2019. Retrieved from: https://cleanenergycanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Report_TER2019_CleanJobs_ForWeb.pdf

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term structural changes from global warming¹¹. Credit rating organizations, such as Standard & Poors, Moody's, and Fitch Ratings, have noted that consideration of environmental and climate-related risks are important aspects of evaluating credit quality across public finance¹². In 2019, Moody's Corporation purchased a majority stake in a climate data firm to enable its credit analysts to be more precise in their review of climate related risks. The company stated, "cities and counties with plans for reducing their exposure to climate risks, by updating infrastructure for example, could see their rating improve as a result, or at least not deteriorate¹³."

Summary of City of Richmond Hill Climate Change Related Initiatives

Municipalities play a significant role in developing climate change actions at the local level and the City of Richmond Hill continues to recognize that need. Appendix 1 (at the end of this report) provides a summary of Richmond Hill's climate change related initiatives. Many of the initiatives, which are still underway, will explore and recommend concrete actions to reduce GHG emissions and increase our resiliency to climate change.

Financial/Staffing/Other Implications:

There are no financial implications resulting from this staff report.

Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

Richmond Hill's efforts to advance climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in the City support the Strategic Plan's goal of *wise management of resources* and *better choices*. By promoting initiatives that reduce GHG emissions, Richmond Hill's climate change mandate encourages the planning of energy efficient buildings, renewable energy, water conservation and low emission vehicles. As a co-benefit, it also supports the creation of improved live-work balance and quality of life through the planning of sustainable, low carbon communities with access to sustainable transportation alternatives, greenspace and a healthy urban canopy. Likewise, proposed initiatives to increase resiliency against the impacts of climate change demonstrate the City's willingness to prepare for necessary infrastructure projects, ensure residents have continued access to City services, and act responsibly as a role model for municipal management.

¹¹ Bank of Canada and Molico, M., (2019): Researching the Economic Impacts of Climate Change. Retrieved from: <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2019/11/researching-economic-impacts-climate-change/>

¹² Parkin, B., (October 23, 2015): Bloomberg Business, "VW downgrade underlines climate change role on ratings, S&P says". Retrieved from: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-10-23/vw-downgrade-underlines-climate-change-role-on-ratings-s-p-says>

¹³ Flavelle, C., (July 24, 2019): New York Times, "Moody's buys climate data firm, signaling new scrutiny of climate risks." Retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/24/climate/moodys-ratings-climate-change-data.html>

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Conclusion:

This staff report provides background information on the need for climate change action, what the City of Richmond Hill is doing to address climate change, and discusses community benefits of taking municipal climate change action. In response to the Council motion to report on quantifiable actions, the report outlines a number of current initiatives that demonstrate Richmond Hill's commitment to addressing climate change from both a mitigation and adaptation perspective. Many of these initiatives, which are still underway, recognize the urgency of climate change and its implications on municipal business, services and our community. Through the development and implementation of these initiatives, the City will continue working with the community and stakeholders to reduce our GHG emissions and promote resiliency in Richmond Hill.

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Appendix 1 – Summary of Current Richmond Hill Climate Change Related Initiatives

INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION
Federation of Canadian Municipalities 'Partners for Climate Protection' program (complete)	Completion of Milestones 1-5 for both corporate and community actions under the original PCP program
Council declarations of support for the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and Clean Air Council partnership (complete)	Declarations that recognize the significant role municipalities play in addressing climate change
Existing corporate policies and programs that reference climate change and/or outline mitigation actions that help reduce GHG emissions (ongoing)	Strategic Plan, Official Plan, Environment Strategy, ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, Corporate Energy Plan, Community Stewardship Program, Pedestrian & Cycling Master Plan, Electric Vehicle Charging Stations, Fleet Strategy, etc.
'Resilient Richmond Hill' climate change initiatives and public engagement (underway)	<p>Corporate Climate Change Framework – a guiding document that outlines municipal obligations, priorities and potential mitigation and adaptation actions within our municipal systems</p> <p>Community Energy & Emissions Plan – a comprehensive study and plan that includes baseline data analysis and inventory of energy consumption patterns and GHG emissions, public and stakeholder consultation, future scenario modelling, and recommendations for GHG reduction targets, policies and programs</p>
Mayors Energy Challenge (underway)	Promotional campaign, in partnership with the Climate Wise Business Network and other local municipalities, to encourage large building owners to report their energy and water usage and seek advice on achieving more efficiency and cost savings
Land use policy updates required to reflect climate change policies and priorities (underway)	Official Plan review, Sustainability Metrics update, consideration of district energy feasibility in the Richmond Hill Centre Secondary Plan
Opportunities to apply/enhance a climate change lens and consider risks and adaptation actions in other corporate plans and programs (some underway or identified for future updates)	Municipal Asset Management Plan, Corporate Energy Plan, Transportation Master Plan, Business Continuity Plan, Urban Forest Management Plan, Environment Strategy, Fleet Strategy, Official Plan, Stormwater Modeling Project, etc.

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Report Approval Details

Document Title:	SRPRS.20.011 Richmond Hill Climate Change Actions.docx
Attachments:	
Final Approval Date:	Jan 31, 2020

This report and all of its attachments were approved and signed as outlined below:

Patrick Lee - Jan 31, 2020 - 9:35 AM

Kelvin Kwan - Jan 31, 2020 - 10:04 AM

Neil Garbe - Jan 31, 2020 - 10:11 AM