Environmental Advisory Committee
Comité consultatif sur l'environnement

Agenda 3
Ordre du jour 3

Tuesday, March 28, 2000 - 5:30 p.m.
Le mardi 28 mars 2000 - 17 h 30

Fuller Room, Terrace Level
Bytown Pavilion, City Hall

Salle Fuller, Niveau Terrasse
Pavillon Bytown, hôtel de ville

City of Ottawa
Ville d'Ottawa

Adoption of Agenda
Adoption de l'ordre du jour

Confirmation of Minutes
Ratification des procès-verbaux

Minutes 2 (February 22, 2000)

Procès-verbal 2 (Le 22 février 2000)

Index

Information Items
Articles pour information

Action Items
Articles pour exécution

Unfinished Business
Questions inachevées

Other Business
Autres questions

Deadline for material to be included in the next agenda
Date limite de présentation des documents à inclure dans le prochain ordre du jour

Should you wish to include an item on the next agenda, please submit the information to the Assistant by **Noon on Friday, April 7, 2000**.

Si vous désirez ajouter un article au prochain ordre du jour, veuillez le faire parvenir à l'adjointe d'ici au **vendredi 7 avril 2000, à midi**.

Next Meeting
Prochaine réunion

The next regular meeting of the Committee wil take place on **Tuesday, April 25, 2000, at 5:30 p.m.**, in the Fuller Room, Bytown Pavilion, Terrace Level, City Hall.

La prochaine réunion ordinaire du Comité aura lieu le **mardi le 25 avril 2000, à 17h30**, dans la salle Fuller, pavillon Bytown, niveau terrasse, hôtel de ville.

Members' Reports - Enquiries
Rapports des membres - demandes de renseignements

Gary Ludington, Chairperson/Président

Adrienne Scott, Vice-Chairperson/Vice-présidente

Randy Allen

Marcos Alvarez

Lynne Bricker

Pierre Charest

Kent Currie

Michael Holliday

Tim Marta

Non-Voting Member
Membre sans droit de vote

Councillor/Conseillère Elisabeth Arnold

Adjournment
Levée de la séance

CAL

City of Ville d' Ottawa

March 22, 2000

CC2Z2000097
(File: ACS1300)

Ward/Quartier
City Wide

1. Canadian Museum of Nature - Rideau River Biodiversity Project
Musée canadien de la nature - projet biodiversité de la rivière Rideau

Canadian Museum of NATURE
Musée canadien de la NATURE

February 2, 2000

Dear Biodiversity Project Community Advisor,

As the final research summer of the Rideau River Biodiversity Project approaches, we all anxiously anticipate a wealth of new information on the familiar and not-so-familiar plants and animals of our old friend, the Rideau. Early indications are that many exciting finds and new rich areas of biodiversity will be identified by the specialists. The latest Biodiversity Newsletter is attached for your information and enjoyment.

One of the most satisfying parts of the entire project for has been the overwhelming support and commitment shown by people toward the river. As members of the Community Advisory Groups which started way back in 1997, you know the amazing trail we have traveled together to help make the scientists' work as meaningful and as useful to as many people in the Valley as possible. And the final episode is happening right now.

You will recall that a Working Group has been meeting since last summer to build a framework for a standing committee that would take care of the Rideau after the Biodiversity Project itself is formally over. That Working Group, made up of CAG members and other community leaders, is in the final stages of establishing the new standing committee called ***The Community Round Table on Rideau River Biodiversity.*** Most of us call it simply the Round Table.

Its job is to be the community action platform for any type of biodiversity-friendly work needed between Ottawa and Smiths Falls. Our major road map will be the final report of the CMN scientists but there is a wide range of other studies already completed (including some by our community partners) indicating some community work sites and tasks that could be undertaken right away. The Round Table will develop a community action plan on Biodiversity and help fundraise for the materials necessary to accomplish the work. Manpower and volunteer labour from the groups represented around the Table will be the main source of muscle. The driving force in that work will be ***habitat protection and enhancement,*** or as Dr. Claude Renaud so aptly put it, "...build it and they (the species) will come."

PO BOX 3443 STN D
OTTAWA ON K1P 6P4
CANADA

CP 3443 SUCC D
OTTAWA ON K1P 6P4
CANADA

The CAG process was meant to last for three years while the scientists went about their research on the river. Now that is winding down and so is the function of the CAGs. They are to be phased out as the scientists start the final push for information and the focus of the community activity shifts to biodiversity action planning through the Community Round Table.

.../2

Canadian Museum of NATURE / Musée canadien de la

In other words, the job of the CAGs has been accomplished. From many points of view, those long, cold drives to church basements, community centres and municipal offices all along the river have resulted in a better Biodiversity Project and better chance of protecting and enhancing the Rideau's biodiversity than if we had not done it. In fact, we think it is fair to say that such a collaborative endeavour between the normally publicity-shy scientists and an enthusiastic and sometimes outspoken public has been very effective. We know also that everyone has found the results and the experience to be rewarding both personally and professionally.

To mark the successful completion of the task, we are having a final Joint CAG Meeting (celebration!) on **Thursday, March 30, at 7 p.m.** in the RVCA Boardroom in Manotick. Updates, meeting old friends, viewing of the Biodiversity video, wine and cheese are all on the agenda and we hope you can join us.

The first meeting of the new ***Community Round Table on Rideau River Biodiversity*** is scheduled for April, 2000 which will truly mark the turning of the page and on to the next chapter in biodiversity protection on the river.

We are honoured that you chose to participate in the Rideau River Biodiversity Project. We hope that you will continue to be a Biodiversity Ambassador in your work and leisure along the Rideau. We will to keep you informed of new developments and information about Rideau River biodiversity as this becomes available.

Thanks again. You've made us all very proud.

Sincerely,

Jean Lauriault
Environmental Specialist
Canadian Museum of Nature

Charles Billington
Director, Community Relations
Rideau Valley Conservation Authority

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Encl. Biodiversity Newsletter Winter 2000

Winter 2000

Dear Members,

It is our pleasure to provide you with a copy of *Rideau Biodiversity* which is the official newsletter of the Rideau River Biodiversity Project. This newsletter is brought to you by the Canadian Museum of Nature, the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority, and our invaluable community partners.

Should you wish additional copies of this newsletter, please feel free to contact Lory Beaudoin, Canadian Museum of Nature, at the following telephone number: (613) 364-4033 or by fax at (613) 364-4021.

Hiver 2000

Chers membres,

Il est notre plaisir de vous fournir une copie de *bulletin de la biodiversité de la rivière Rideau*, le bulletin official du project biodiversité de la rivière Rideau. Ce bulletin est apporté à vous par le Musée canadien de la nature, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority, et nos associés de la communauté.

Si vous souhaitez les copies supplémentaires de ce bulletin, sentez-vous s'il vous plaît libre pour entrer en contact avec Lory Beaudoin, musée canadien de nature, au numéro de téléphone suivant: (613) 364-4033 ou par fax (613) à 364-4021.

Issue 2 – Winter 2000

RIDEAU RIVER

The Official Newsletter of the Rideau River Biodiversity Project

Native Clams at Risk!

Native clams (also called freshwater mussels) are the Rideau's most at risk group of animals. Research results to date show that mussels are in dramatic decline in some sections of the river. Clams have been extirpated (wiped-out) from some areas, especially downstream of Manotick. Some Rideau clam species were on the decline before the introduction of zebra mussel in 1990. However, since then, the explosive growth of zebra mussel populations has had a severe impact on native clam populations. Zebra mussels are moving upstream, and are now found in the Rideau Lakes district. Help protect native clams: avoid disturbing their natural habitat; collect only empty clam shells; examine live animals in their natural habitat, and return them to their original location. Call Jackie Madill at 566-4786 to help with mussel research next summer.

Minnows Rediscovered

In a dogged piece of detective work, fish scientists Anne Phelps and Claude Renaud have found 2 of the 10 "lost" species of minnows not seen in the Rideau for the past 3 years. Using small seine nets, minnow traps and electro-fishing, the researchers found the rosyface shiner and the mimic shiner by sampling in Rideau tributaries, including the Jock River, Kemptville Creek and Stevens Creek. There is still no sign of the other 8 missing species including the brassy minnow, the eastern silvery minnow and the pearl dace. The search continues.

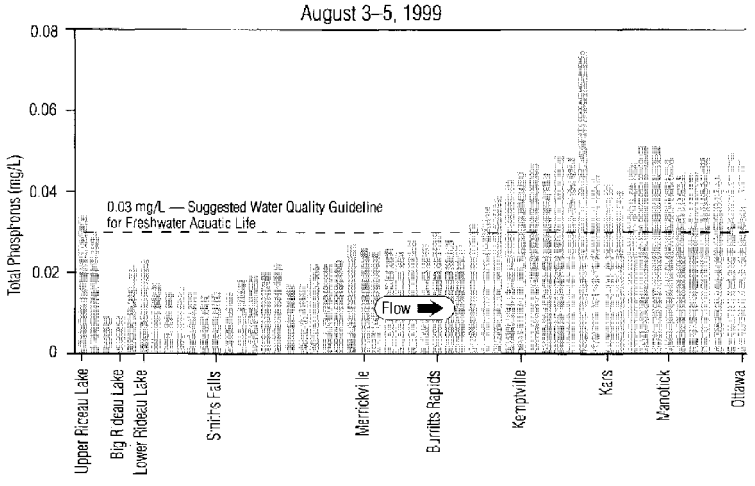
Pea-green Water

The Rideau's sometimes pea-green colour is the result of microscopic plants growing in the water. The more microscopic plants (or phytoplankton) present, the greener the water. What causes the growth of these microscopic plants? The answer is fertilizer, and more specifically to the Rideau, the chemical nutrient phosphorus. Phosphorus runs into the river from many sources including storm water, farm runoff and natural soil seepage. As the chart shows (below), the amount of phosphorus in the Rideau increases as you travel downstream towards Ottawa. Note that the greatest increase in phosphorus is from Burritts Rapids to Manotick. How can we reduce the growth of microscopic plants and hence the greenish water colour? The answer is to reduce the amount of phosphorus entering the waterway.

World's Smallest Plant

The world's smallest flowering plant, *Wolffia*, is alive and well in the Rideau. In fact, the Rideau boasts two types of *Wolffia*, commonly known as watermeal. Both are native to the area, although they are near the northern edge of their natural ranges. *Wolffia* occurs throughout the system, including the Baxter Conservation Area near Kars, in the vicinity of Kilmarnock and Merrickville, as well as in downtown Ottawa at Billing's Bridge. They prefer river edges or slow moving backwaters where they serve as part of duck and fish diets. While most aquatic plants have filamentous leaves to facilitate the absorption of nutrients and gases, the watermeals' survival strategy is to be very small. A handful of these floating plants would easily number over a thousand individuals. This diminutive nature allows for the easy absorption of nutrients, and exchange of life gases, directly from the water to all parts of the plant.

Rideau River
August 3–5, 1999



Rideau & Micro-toxins

The Rideau is drawing attention as the living laboratory for the Biodiversity Project, but it has already entered the scientific history books for its contribution to the discovery of aquatic micro-toxins. In the early 1970s, the National Research Council used Rideau water samples to make the first ever link between a microscopic plant and the toxin it produces. The microscopic plant is called *Microcystis*, its toxin microcystin, and is believed to be a factor in people and animals getting sick after using water during outbreaks of this plankton. Many other species of plants around the world are now known to produce micro-toxins, a fact that owes its source to research on the Rideau.

Bullfrogs Bouncing Back?

The large size of some captured bullfrogs this summer is very encouraging. The largest, taken from Big Rideau Lake, was 171 mm long (snout-to-vent) and weighed 429 g. The large size indicates that the official ban on the commercial harvest of bullfrogs in Eastern Ontario may actually be effective in allowing breeding adults to survive and keep a leg up on the competition. This preliminary evidence also raises the hope that personal culinary harvest of frogs' legs is not having a severe impact on local populations.

Wired Frogs

Thanks to student assistants from the Big Rideau Lake Association this past summer, Francis Cook did an intensive sampling and mark-release of frogs in the Portland, Macdonalds Island and Port Elmsley areas. Six hundred frogs of 3 species were measured, weighed and marked, 205 of the largest with microchips, and 395 by the traditional toe-clipping method. Only 23 recaptures were made this year indicating either substantial numbers of frogs, significant movement, or both. The microchip marking pilot project seems to be a success. Recaptures next year could cause our knowledge of frogs to increase by leaps and bounds.

Under Our Noses

We don't have to go far to enjoy the best of Rideau nature. Scientists have discovered that some urban stretches of the Rideau, such as the Billings Bridge area in Ottawa, are home to some of the river's richest variety of plants and animals. We're not sure why this area is so biologically diverse, but it may be because it has many different habitats: deep and shallow areas; fast and slow moving areas; bays etc. Who would have guessed we would find muskie, sculpin (a bottom-feeding fish with large fins), and the freshwater drum (a fish with large, flat teeth for crushing mussel shells-it eats zebra mussels) living within city limits? Similarly, the Kilmarnock area and the famous Smiths Falls Swale are recognized as areas of outstanding habitat and biodiversity.

The Age of Aquariums

Last summer, Biodiversity Project scientists received an oscar — no, not an Academy Award; rather, an exotic fish caught from the Rideau Canal. Oscars are native to the Amazon Basin in South America and sold as aquarium fish in Canada. Unfortunately, these colourful pets are sometimes flushed down the toilet, or released into waterways. Although we don't know if oscars can reproduce in our chilly northern waters, we do know that other exotics, such as zebra mussels, have made themselves right at home here. This is a concern because exotic species can harm or wipe out local species by competing for food and spreading new diseases. Help us prevent the invasion of exotic species. Wash your boat when moving it from one lake to another. Dump your aquarium wastewater and bait fish on land rather than flushing them down the toilet, or dumping them into the river. If you have a pet fish you no longer want, return it to the store where you purchased it. For more information and to report sightings, call the Invading Species Hotline at 1-800-563-7711.

Weeds Are Habitat Too!

Weeds get a bad rap. We love to hate them, whether they're in our gardens or our lakes and rivers. But water weeds — a.k.a. aquatic plants-play an important role in the life of a river. They provide habitat and food for animals such as snails, insects and worms. These, in turn, make excellent catches for fish, birds, frogs and turtles. Last summer, scientists took samples at 6 locations along the Rideau and identified that over 120 species of invertebrates live and feed in the weed beds. Tracking these invertebrate animal populations over space and time enables scientists to monitor the condition of the river and keep a close eye on introduced species whose populations might be increasing, out-competing local animals.

Migratory Bird Study

The Canadian Wildlife Service counted migratory waterfowl along the Rideau last spring and fall. The marshy areas between Kemptville and Smiths Falls boasted the highest number of birds and the highest diversity of species. Researchers found close to 20 species of waterfowl in this stretch of river. These included, ring-necked ducks, lessor scaups, common mergansers, wood ducks, Canada geese, mallards and black ducks. Researchers were surprised to discover that although many birds feed in the Kilmarnock Island area, they also use the small Rideau Bird Sanctuary west of Merrickville as a staging area. This protected area gives the birds a safe place to feed and rest, especially during the fall hunting season.

Rideau River Biodiversity Project
"A Community Effort Bringing Science to the People and People to the Science"

Canadian Museum of Nature / Musée canadien de la nature
P.O. Box 3443, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario
613-566-4700 1-800-263-4433
www.nature.ca

Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
Box 599
Manotick, Ontario K4M 1A5
613-692-3571 1-800-267-3504
www.rideauvalley.on.ca

Our invaluable community partners

Project funding from **The EJLB Foundation** is gratefully acknowledged.

Document disponible en français.

City of Ottawa
Ville d'

March 22, 2000

CC2Z2000098
(File: ACS1300)

Ward/Quartier
City Wide

2. UV Rays Bulletin
Bulletin sur les rayons UV

Memo / Note de service

To / Destinataire
Elected Representatives

March 2, 2000

From / Expéditeur
Edward Robinson
Commissioner of Urban Planning and Public Works
Department of Urban Planning and Public Works

NEA5300/0203

Subject / Objet: UV Rays Bulletin

Attached is a copy of the Spring 2000 City of Ottawa Sustainability Indicator Bulletin dealing with UV radiation. This bulletin is somewhat different from its predecessors in that it is more of a general information tool. It contains excellent information on the source and impacts of UV rays, what we can do to reduce its harmful effects and how parents can protect their children and themselves from UV radiation. This will be of particular interest to students and parents at this time of year, especially with the March Break rapidly approaching. We have made a special effort to circulate it to the schools in Ottawa, in the hope they will be able to use it as part of their school's science and/or environment programs.

E. M. Robinson

OG:og

Attach.

c.c. John Burke
Chief Administrative Officer
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

City of Ville d' Ottawa

City of Ottawa
Sustainability Indicator Bulletin
Vol.3 Number 1, Spring 2000

UV Radiation

UV stands for ultraviolet. UV rays are a form of energy given off by the sun as it burns. There are three categories of UV rays, increasing in strength and danger to humans. They are UVA, UVB, and UVC.[1]

HOW DOES UV RADIATION AFFECT HUMANS AND OUR ENVIRONMENT?

Both UVA and UVB can cause health problems, UVA is a low energy form of UV, with the longest wavelength of the three. UVA causes immediate tanning, along with aging and wrinkling of the skin. UVA is often used in tanning parlors.[2]

UVB, a higher energy form with medium wavelength, causes the most damage to living organisms. It is UVB which causes the familiar delayed sunburn to our skin, following over-exposure to the sun.

While some UV radiation is necessary for human health, over-exposure to UV radiation is a considerable human health risk. It is the health impact of overexposure to UVB which is the greatest concern to humans. Exposure to excessive UV radiation has been linked to many human health problems, including cancer, premature aging of the skin, and impacts on the human immune system. UVB radiation can also cause severe damage to several parts of the eye, including the lens, the cornea, and the membrane covering the eye (conjunctiva).

UVC radiation has the shortest wavelength and the potential for doing the most harm. Fortunately UVC is absorbed by the oxygen in the atmosphere - the ozone layer - and never reaches Earth's surface.

HOW/WHY DO UV RAYS REACH EARTH?

Earth has a natural sun screen located high in the atmosphere, called the OZONE LAYER. The ozone layer is a layer of gas which acts as an invisible filter protecting earth's life forms from over-exposure to the sun's harmful UV rays.[3] However, the ozone molecules are spread so thinly that if they were compressed to pure ozone at the surface, they would create a layer only 3mm thick, about the thickness of three dimes.

The total amount of ozone is a balance between the rate at which it is produced by sunlight and the rate at which it is destroyed in photochemical reactions with other gases such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's). CFC's are a family of human made chemicals most commonly used in air conditioners, refrigerators, foams, solvents and other products.

Generally, the stronger the ozone layer, the fewer UV rays that reach the earth. Over the past twenty years, scientists have recorded an alarming reduction, commonly called 'depletion' in the concentration of the ozone layer. This ozone depletion has been found to be mostly the result of human activity. The leading cause of the depletion has proven to be chlorine molecules found in such substances as CFC's. CFC's are very stable chemicals which do not break down in the lower atmosphere. When they are released, they drift up into the Stratosphere where they are broken down by the UV radiation. Unfortunately, once released from its chemical bond, chlorine destroys ozone. A single chlorine atom can destroy more than 100,000 ozone molecules[4].

At present there is a significantly large concentration of CFC's and other ozone destroying substances in the atmosphere. Some of these have a lifespan of 25 to 400 years. Almost all of the CFC's and halons ever released are still in the Stratosphere, and will continue to be active in destroying ozone for many years to come.

Scientists estimate that concentrations of chlorine and related chemicals in the atmosphere will continue to rise, peak around the year 2000, and then slowly diminish. The expected reduction can be attributed to the phasing-out of CFC's and other ozone depleting chemicals as part of the implementation of the 1987 Montreal Protocol. The Protocol is the first international agreement to co-operate on the protection of the environment. Initiatives include setting standards for international collaboration and strict phase-out controls on ozone-depleting substances, and the ability to use trade measures against non-signatories and non-compliant parties.[5]

HOW ARE THE AMOUNTS OF UV RAYS REACHING EARTH MEASURED?

In 1992, Environment Canada scientists developed a method to predict the strength of the sun's UV rays, based on day-to-day changes in the earth's ozone layer. They created a *UV INDEX* that has gained acceptance world-wide. The daily UV Index can be heard on radio and television, seen in local papers, and is available from the local weather offices. It can also be found on the internet, on Environment Canada's Green Lane (<www.ec.gc.ca>). The UV Index is considered by many people around the world as more important than the temperature. The classification system for UV rays is based upon the amount of time it takes an average person to become 'sunburned' during the highest rate of exposure (between 10:00am and 2:00pm). There are several scales in use today. However, for public information purposes, the scale used most frequently is based on a 0 to 9+ index (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1: The UV Index.

UV INDEX	CATEGORY	SUNBURN
9 and higher	extreme	less than 15
7 - 8	very high	about 15
5 - 6	high	about 30
3 - 4	medium	about 45
0 - 2	low	more than one

www.epa.gov *1998*

WHAT OTHER FACTORS AFFECT HOW MUCH UV RADIATION WE RECEIVE?

The amount of UV rays we are exposed to depends upon a number of factors[6]. The *thickness of the ozone layer* over our particular part of the globe is our primary means of defence. The ozone layer absorbs most of the sun's harmful UV rays (approximately 90%). Therefore, by destroying the ozone layer we are putting ourselves at increased risk to the effects of UV radiation. The *time of day* is important. The sun is at its most direct position above us at noon. In that position the rays travel the shortest distance between the sun and us, and UV levels reaching earth are the highest. The *time of year* determines the sun's angle, resulting in higher or lower intensity. The level of UV intensity tends to be highest during the summer months. *Latitude* determines the angle and distance UV rays must travel to reach Earth. The sun's rays are strongest at the Equator. Unfortunately, the ozone layer is also thinner at the Equator than at mid and higher latitudes, so there is less ozone to absorb the UV rays as they pass through the atmosphere over the Equator. At higher latitudes the sun is lower in the sky, so UV rays must travel a greater distance through ozone rich portions of the atmosphere, resulting in more radiation being absorbed before it reaches the Earth's surface. UV radiation also increases with *altitude*, since there is less atmosphere to absorb the

rays. While *cloud cover* will reduce the amount of UV radiation somewhat, depending on the thickness of the cloud cover, it is quite possible to burn on a cloudy summer day. And finally, the *type of ground cover* will have an impact on how much radiation we are exposed to. Snow, ice and other reflecting surfaces like water will increase UV exposure by reflecting the rays back at us from their surface.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS UV RADIATION?

If we can reduce the body's exposure to UV rays, we will also reduce the incidence of systemic cancer, and skin cancer related mortality rate. In addition, reducing UV exposure will reduce its impact on the health care system, freeing up resources for other health care related issues. Reducing and even reversing the rate of ozone depletion is a world-wide obligation. However, it also is very much an individual responsibility. Repairing the ozone layer is a long-term process, requiring generations. It is our generation's task to initiate the first steps in that process.

We can accomplish this by:

1. Stop using products and services which contain CFC's and other ozone destroying chemicals; and
2. Encouraging governments and other regulatory bodies to eliminate CFC's and other ozone destroying chemicals from products and services, before they are approved for public consumption.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM UV RAYS?

In the meantime, there are a variety of ways in which we can protect ourselves from UV rays.

1. Reduce or eliminate exposure to UV rays. At the very least, limit your exposure to the sun during the periods of highest UV radiation, such as bright sunny days, especially between 10am and 2 pm.
2. Wear clothes that cover as much of your skin as possible, including a hat, long-sleeved shirt, slacks and shoes.
3. Protect your eyes by wearing a hat and sunglasses, to reduce the risk of eye damage. Be careful, because there is no uniform standard for labelling sunglasses. Read the labels carefully to be sure that the lenses absorb both UVA and UVB light. Be wary of claims that the sunglasses "block harmful UV light" without saying how much, and claims of "protection", instead of "blockage" or "absorption."
4. Use a sunblock cream or lotion with at least a sun screen protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher. Reapply the block every two hours and after swimming. It is especially critical to use sunblock when you are in and around the water, or have been perspiring a lot.
5. Protect children by keeping them from excessive sun during the hours of strongest sunlight by applying sun screen liberally and frequently to children older than 6 months of age - preferably 15 to 30 minutes before going outside. Children under 6 months old should not have sun screen applied to their skin, so their sun exposure should be *severely* limited.[7]
6. Check the local daily UV Index. It provides important information to help you plan your day's outdoor activities.

ARE THERE ANY INDICATORS FOR UV-RADIATION?

There are neither specific indicators nor direct UV radiation data available for Ottawa. Environment Canada operates eleven (11) monitoring stations in Canada. The nearest one to Ottawa is in Montreal. However, since Ottawa is at only a slightly higher latitude than Montreal, it is close enough to say that data collected in Montreal is applicable to Ottawa, in a general sense. *Figure 2* represents daily UV readings for Montreal in 1998.

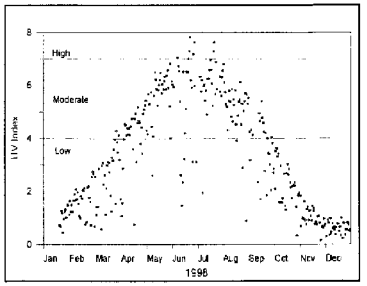


Figure 2: Daily UV index readings in Montreal 1998 - Environment Canada

WHAT IS OTTAWA DOING TO ADDRESS UV RADIATION AND OZONE DEPLETION?

Ottawa has initiated several programs to reduce ozone depleting emissions in the City. One of the obvious sources, the highly destructive R-12 in its vehicle fleet airconditioners, is being replaced with the much more benign product R-134A. In addition, faulty units are tested using nitrogen rather than the CFC. As well, the City owns its own CFC recovery unit to collect the product from defective and older units. A second initiative is the City of Ottawa Task Force on the Atmosphere. It has developed a Corporate Challenge Program, challenging all corporations in Ottawa, and specifically energy providers and users, to develop and implement programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gases. The program went into effect in 1998. It is aimed at meeting Ottawa's commitment to a 20 % greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 1990 levels, by the year 2005. The program includes a range of initiatives from Transportation Demand Management, fleet alternative fuels trials, and energy saving building retrofits of city-owned facilities, to sponsoring Clean Air Canada Days during Earth Week. The City also has developed a comprehensive cycling plan and road/path way throughout the Ottawa area as part of its alternative transportation campaign. Regionally, Ottawa is part of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality's CFC recovery program.

Ottawa is also educating its citizens through publications like this bulletin, about the dangers of UV radiation and how best to both protect themselves, and help reduce the rate of ozone depletion.

Sources:

[1] *Environment Canada, The Green Lane: The Health Impact of Living with Ultra Violet Radiation, June 1997.*
[2] *Health Canada: The sun, your baby and you, 1996.*
[3] *Environment Canada, The Green Lane: Canada's Ozone Layer Protection Program, September 1997.*
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *<www.pueblo.gsa.gov/cic_text/health/sun_uv.txt>*
[6] *<www.ec.gc.ca/ozone>*
[7] *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA) June 1994 <www.noaa.gov/uvb/fcsh.html>*

Please note: Although this bulletin on ultra violet radiation retains the basic format of the previous sustainability bulletins, it departs from the standard brief and factual approach to incorporate more non-statistical information. This has been done to provide a more educational focus as a wider public service, to clarify some of the questions surrounding the UV radiation issue. UV radiation is a potential direct health hazard, having both immediate and long-term negative effects. For that reason, we have expanded the format of this bulletin.

For information/comments please contact Onno Gaanderse, Environmental Management Branch, Department of Urban Planning and Public Works, City of Ottawa, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON, K1N 5A1, Tel. (613) 244-5300 ext. 1-3364; FAX (613) 244-5430; e-mail <gaanderseo@city.ottawa.on.ca>

City of Ville d' Ottawa

March 22, 2000

CC2Z2000099
(File: ACS1300)

Ward/Quartier
City Wide

3. Urban Wildlife Workshop - April 12, 2000
Atelier sur la faune urbaine - Le 12 avril 2000

Coordinated and Funded by: **Urban Ecosystem Stewardship Council** and **Friends of the Environment Foundation**, with the cooperation of:
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, National Capital Commission, Ottawa Carleton Wildlife Centre, Canadian Museum of Nature, Canadian Wildlife Federation, and Wild Bird Care Centre.

A N U R B A N W I L D L I F E W O R K S H O P

WILDLIFE in the city

April 12, 2000
6:15—10:30 pm

An Urban Wildlife Workshop

Canadian Museum of Nature
240 McLeod (corner of Metcalfe)

FRIENDS of the ENVIRONMENT Foundation

6:15 — 7:00 pm

- Browsing the Share Table
  (wildlife literature to buy and give away)

7:00 — 10:00 pm

- *Gershon Rother, NCC:*
  Moose, Deer and Bear 40 Minutes from Parliament Hill
- *Donna Du Breuil, Ottawa Carleton Wildlife Centre:*
  Managing Conflict Between Humans and Animals.
- *Gaston Tessier, Canadian Wildlife Federation:*
  Backyard Naturalization
- *Kathy Nihei, Wild Bird Care Centre:*
  West Nile to the Queensway: Things that Hurt Birds
- *Leslie Howes, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.*
  Raccoon Rabies in Eastern Ontario

7:00 — 10:30 pm

- **Browsing the share table/networking**

Coffee and Refreshments will be served
Proceedings to be mailed to each participant
Cost: $5.00 / person

Pre-registration is advised at:
The Urban Ecosystem Stewardship Council
(613) **692-0014** ext. 127
or 1-800-267-3504 ext. 127

March 20, 2000

CC2Z2000096
(File: ACV1765/0110)

Ward/Quartier
City Wide

8. Transition period towards a new municipal structure - Mr. John Burke

Période de transition vers la nouvelle structure municipale - M. John Burke

Memo / Note de service

To / Destinataire
Chairpersons of all Advisory Committees

March 20, 2000

From / Expéditeur

ACV1756/0110

Chairperson,
Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

Subject / Objet: Transition period towards a new municipal structure

The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee would like to discuss issues related to the transition towards a new municipal structure, particularly the role of Advisory Committees during this period. The Committee has invited Mr. John Burke, Chief Administrative Officer and would like to invite the Chairperson and/or a representative of all Advisory Committees to attend the meeting.

This meeting will take place on ***Tuesday, April 4, 2000, at 6:00 p.m., in the Fuller Room. Please advise the Assistant, Brenda Emond at 244-5300-1-3541 whether you will be***

attending the above-noted meeting by April 3.

The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee is looking forward to meeting with you.

Lucy Corbin

LC:bje

c.c Councillor Émard Chabot

Memo / Note de service

To / Destinataire Le 20 mars 2000
Pésidents de tous les comités consultatifs

From / Expéditeur ACV1756/0110

Présidente, Comité consultatif local sur la
conservation de l'architecture

Subject / Objet: Période de transition vers la nouvelle structure municipale

Le Comité consultatif local sur la conservation de l'architecture souhaite discuter des questions relatives à la transition vers la nouvelle structure municipale, en particulier du rôle des comités consultatifs au cours de cette période. À cette fin, le Comité a invité M. John Burke, directeur général, à lui faire un exposé de la situation et il souhaite inviter le président et (ou) un représentant de chacun des comités consultatifs à cette réunion.

La réunion aura lieu ***le mardi 4 avril 2000, à 18 h, dans la salle Fuller. Je vous prie d'informer l'adjointe, Brenda Emond (244-5300, poste 1-3541), au plus tard le 3 avril si vous assisterez ou non à la réunion.***

Le Comité consultatif local sur la conservation de l'architecture espère vivement que vous pourrez être des nôtres à cette occasion.

Lucy Corbin

LC:bje

c.c. Conseiller Émard-Chabot

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City of Ottawa
Ville d'

May 17, 1999

CC2Z1999187
(File: ACS1300)

Ward/Quartier
City Wide

9. Sub-Committees
Sous-Comités

Sub-Committee List
Liste des sous-comités

.1 **Site Plans and Zoning Applications**
Demandes de zonage et d'approbation de plan d'emplacement
K. Currie, T. Marta, M. Alvarez, (Need replacement for K. Marsden)

.2 **RMOC/NCC/Regional EAC liaison**
Liaison avec la MROC, la CCN et les CCE de la région
M. Holliday, Need replacement for K. Marsden)

.3 **Community Liaison**
Liaison communautaire

.4 **Climate Change Control**
Contrôle des changements climatiques
L. Bricker

.5 **Engineering & Works Status Report**
Rapport d'étape de Génie et travaux publics

.6 **Mayor & Council Liaison**
Liaison avec le maire et le Conseil
G. Ludington and A. Scott

.7 **Greenspaces/Greenway**
Espaces verts/Réseau de verdure
A. Scott

.8 **Community Pride Program**
Programme de fierté civique
G. Ludington

.9 **Pesticides/Pesticides**
M. Holliday; P. Charest

Occasional/Occasionels:

.10 **Environmental Achievement Award (January to May)**
Prix de protection de l'environnement (janvier à mai)
G. Ludington, A. Scott and (Need replacement for K. Marsden)

.11 **Mayor's Environmental Award**
Prix du maire pour l`environnement
M. Holliday and P.Charest

.12 **Administration (budget, annual report, etc)**
Administration (budget, rapport annuel, etc)

.13 **City Budget**
Budget de la Ville