



SIERRA
CLUB
ONTARIO

One Earth. One Chance.

Fall 2009

Sanctuary

Our Mission: To protect and restore the health of the natural environment, including human communities, by empowering the membership and citizenry through education, advocacy, action, and outdoor adventures.

GUELPH UPDATE: *CALL FOR LOCAL ACTIVISTS*

Guelph is one of the quickest growing cities in Canada, expanding at a rate of 2% per year. Rapid city growth is inevitably accompanied by tough planning and development decisions. Sierra Club Ontario (SCO) is trying to make sure Guelph's natural heritage is not neglected while the municipality is attempting to keep up with population changes.

Judy Martin is an active member of the Guelph community who has been acting as the SCO Guelph Regional Representative. Below, Judy outlines the particular Guelph issues she has been tackling: urban forest protection, the Guelph Natural Heritage Strategy and greenfield development in Guelph.

Urban Forest Protection

There is desperate need in Guelph for an updated tree bylaw to protect trees in construction zones and establish rules to protect healthy mature trees. This is an area in which Guelph has fallen behind many other Ontario communities. The city recognized in 2005 that a more comprehensive plan for protecting and managing the urban forest was needed; however, we are still waiting for it. SCO has partnered with Guelph Urban Forest Friends in advocating for a better tree bylaw and in commenting on

the proposed Strategic Urban Forest Management Plan.

Most recently, Guelph released a draft plan to manage the neglected and aging trees in the city's name-sake park, Royal City Park. The plan calls for the mass removal of 50 trees (25% of the park's canopy), corrective pruning of 194 trees and a replanting plan that will in theory replace the loss of canopy by the year 2028. SCO is urging for a more staged removal of the trees, immediate planting of replacement trees and increased naturalization of the park in the plan.

Natural Heritage Strategy

The development of Guelph's Natural Heritage Strategy (NHS) has been ongoing since February 2004. Unless further stalled by developers, it is expected to be integrated into the City of Guelph Official Plan by the end of the year. SCO provided detailed comments about the need to better protect 1) small woodlands and plantations, 2) small wetlands, 3) wildlife habitat, 4) moraine slopes, 5) ecological linkages, 6) thickets and cultural meadows and 7) sensitive groundwater areas. As the document currently stands, only about 20% of the Paris Moraine within the city will be protected from development. Additionally, many development projects have

pushed forward over the number of years that the NHS has been in development, resulting in the loss of significant features that would have otherwise been protected. This is particularly true with respect to loss of forest cover, moraine and environmental corridors or linkages.

Greenfield Development

On the development front, most of Guelph's remaining greenfields lie in the southern end of the city. This ecologically sensitive area contains a portion of the Paris Moraine, wet-

land complexes and cold-water streams. It is an unfortunate reality that these areas have been purchased by developers (including the city itself) who are determined to turn them into business parks and high-density residential developments. SCO has commented on many of these developments, particularly the Hanlon Creek Business Park, a 675-hectare proposed industrial development at the headwaters of Hanlon Creek. The site contains hummocky topography of the Paris Moraine, provincially sig- >>> page 5



Editor's Note

Dear Readers,

We are here at last to conclude 2009 with the autumn wrap-up edition of *Sanctuary*. Leading off this issue is a feature highlighting Sierra Club Ontario activities in Guelph and ways in which individuals can get involved.

Please read on for several other important and interesting updates. Of note, Chapter Director Dan McDermott writes about the new Executive Director of Sierra Club Canada (SCC), John Bennett (page 3).

In another of our regular columns, Phil

Shyu discusses the Home Renovation Tax Credit (HRTC) (page 7), and urges Sierra Club Ontario members to take advantage of this opportunity if they still have a chance before year end.

Sincere thanks to our wonderful Editorial Assistants Jean Coburn-White, David Kempton, Theo Selles and Kat Tancock.

All the best for 2010,

Debbie Komlos

How to Submit to *Sanctuary*

While it is the intent of *Sanctuary* to print articles that reflect the position of the Ontario Chapter, ideas expressed in *Sanctuary* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Sierra Club. Articles, graphics and photographs are copyrighted by the authors and artists and may be reprinted only with their permission.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS

All materials for publication in the **WINTER 2010** issue must be received by the following deadline: **FEBRUARY 5, 2010**

SUBMISSIONS FORMAT

Please limit articles to 800 words; letters to 300. All submissions may be edited for clarity and length. Submit via e-mail and save files as "text."

WHERE TO SEND SUBMISSIONS

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CHAPTER & GROUP MEETINGS: All Chapter Executive Committee teleconference meetings are open to all members. Contact our Chapter office to find out how to attend. If you are interested in attending any other Chapter committee or local Group meeting, please contact the appropriate leader or call the Chapter office for more information.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE CITIES

In 1892, the Sierra Club took its first breath as an activist organization. A few people in California believed that the natural world needed protection. That group joined with founding president John Muir to propose the then novel idea of celebrating nature through reserves called national parks. Their action established the Glacier and Mount Rainier parks and started a movement toward the creation of parks across the continent that generations of visitors have enjoyed. Their age called for action on a massive level. Many of North America's great forests were gone. The land's beauty was threatened. A few responded. Many benefited.

It is now a new age. More and more people are leaving the countryside and flooding into cities. Now, for the first time in history, the natural landscape is a shadow experience belonging to memories of a different time. Many ask what importance the Sierras or the Rockies have to the vast number of city dwellers who will never, ever see them. More pointedly for us, what vision now holds the Sierra Club together in the face of a societal shift away from the natural landscape toward landscapes created by us?

Cities are, admittedly, different from wild parks. Yet in some ways they are the same. The forces and conditions that allow life to thrive in a wild meadow are also at play in an urban park. The clean air and fresh water we need to survive the heights of the Grand Tetons are no different from the air and water we need on the 28th floor of a Toronto condo. In a complex, increasingly

urban world we sometimes ignore that obvious truth.

Many in the Club today look at the growth of cities with cynicism and, perhaps, a degree of despair. I would be the first to agree with much of what they fear. But there is hope. In that hope is a vision for a Sierra Club that thrives in both the country and the city, a vision as large as the one that imagined millions of acres of valuable timber set aside in perpetuity. The future is our cities.

Cities are not like natural systems in the way they self-organize. Instead of slowing down as they get bigger, cities speed up—at least in their

ability to create new wealth and achieve environmental efficiency. In this way, they are not linear systems where a standard input of energy or capital results in a predicted output of productivity. They are super-linear entities. That's what a group of researchers at Arizona State University (ASU) suggest in a study released in 2007.

"It's true that large cities have more problems, they are more congested, they

create more pollution and they have more crime," says Jose Lobo, an ASU economist in the School of Sustainability. "But also because of their size, cities are more innovative and create more wealth. Large cities are the source of their problems and they are the source of the solutions to their problems." Sierra Club members may find solace and even inspiration in this idea. Cities may end up as elegant sustainability machines engaged in a perpetual process of self-improvement.

With more than half the world's population now living in cities, traditional urban design methods are as obsolete as, say, using a slide rule to calculate the dynamics of weather systems. There are too many critical, non-linear relationships taking place to use outdated algorithms to understand them. Similarly, our waning perception of the city as an imposition on the natural landscape could be obsolete.

What was >>> **page 6**

WITH MORE THAN HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION NOW LIVING IN CITIES, TRADITIONAL URBAN DESIGN METHODS ARE AS OBSOLETE AS, SAY, USING A SLIDE RULE TO CALCULATE THE DYNAMICS OF WEATHER SYSTEMS.

Chapter Director's Column

Dan McDermott

WELCOME BACK, JOHN

John Bennett is the new Executive Director of Sierra Club Canada (SCC). In his earlier Club work as Director of Atmosphere and Energy and Senior Policy Advisor from 1998 to 2007, John was a regular Sierra Club presence in Canadian media. When the Canadian government was pondering ratification of the Kyoto protocol, John was a constant media presence. During one very long stretch, Sierra Club members came to consider it an off night if John and his message were not on that evening's news. When the Harper government came to power, John held their feet to the fire as the government's commitment to act on climate change weakened and then disappeared. SCC's national profile in general and our specific profile on climate change—the most important issue on earth—diminished significantly when John departed two plus years ago. Now he is back.

My personal association with John began on a winter evening in early 1976 when we met in a Toronto church basement to discuss starting a Greenpeace support group in Toronto. The support group quickly became much more than that as John, myself and our new and eager cadre of eco-activists began publically and effectively working on Greenpeace campaigns. John added to that list in a big way when he and two friends canoed to the Bruce nuclear power plant in July 1977 and exposed its lack of security. The action was huge national news and kicked off the organization's campaign to stop nuclear power.

Our collaboration continued over the years and brought us together again in Sierra Club in 1998, when I began working on a campaign to get Ontario to lead the way in abandoning coal-fired electricity generation. The partnership continued after I became the first (and only) director of the former Sierra Club Eastern Canada Chapter in 2000. When Club volunteer Rick Czepita introduced the European concept of Car Free Day to the Chapter, John and I saw the potential and worked to establish the core Sierra Club Ontario campaign that we have today.

In addition to his campaign and media expertise, John has developed the full spectrum of skills that will lead SCC to become a 21st century organization. Upgrading our website is >>> **last page**

Vegetarian

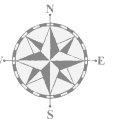
The Earth friendly diet

Find out how

www.veg.ca

Toronto Vegetarian Association
17 Baldwin St., 2nd Floor
Toronto, ON M5T 1L1, 416-544-9800

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTH



I descended upon the top of Lake Superior on a sunny late September morning, knowing only a few things about Ontario's most northerly city. I wanted to see the Sleeping Giant and the Sea Lion and was excited to spend some time in the beautiful Boreal forest. Seconds after exiting the airport, I knew I was very far from Toronto: the sight of Mount McKay greeted me to my right, the sky sprawling unobstructed as far as my eyes could see.

Living in Toronto for the last 5 years had made skyscrapers, traffic and concrete immutable fixtures in my mind. In their absence, and after only 2 hours in an airplane, Thunder Bay felt like visiting another province entirely. Only 5 minutes along the road from the airport a giant flatbed truck plodded by, loaded down with raw timber from the forest nearby; for a forestry graduate, there could be no bigger confirmation that I was about to learn a lot about the North.

I met with some faculty members at Lakehead University that afternoon, and was quickly interested in the work Joseph Leblanc, a PhD student in his final year studying food security in nearby First Nations communities. Working with the Aroland First Nation, Joseph and his team at the Food Security Research Network (FSRN) have created an internal market for First Nations people to collect and sell forest plants from nearby. This past summer they had focused on collecting wild blueberries and were able to re-invest over \$38,000 back into the Aroland community, while providing environmental education and seasonal employment for residents. It was immediately

clear to me that this exciting initiative was doing a great amount of good for the community and that the research being done by the FSRN was breaking new ground in northern agricultural development.

Our common conception of agriculture in the South is a field sowed with crops, harvested annually by a farmer and sold as a commodity. In the North, however, this concept is not viable; one look at the undulating hills and rocky outcrops of

bedrock makes that clear. But the FSRN is working to promote northern agriculture and provide Northerners with the tools they need for growing in the colder climate. Agriculture does not necessarily encompass traditional visions of tractors plowing vast, flat fields. In the North, shorter growing seasons and the threat of frost 9 months of the year raise the stakes for farmers, but that does not mean that agriculture isn't present. On the contrary, recent data collected by the FSRN,



Top: The Sea Lion, in Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, on the Sibley Peninsula, near Thunder Bay. **Bottom:** View of the Sleeping Giant in the distance, Sibley Peninsula. *Photos: Emma Cane*



the Thunder Bay Federation of Agriculture and the Northern Ontario Development Network point to Thunder Bay's undiscovered potential for growth in the agricultural sector.

Thunder Bay is actually reversing the trend of reduced farming in Canada: The study found that agricultural activity in the area totalled \$140 million in agri-related sales. The cause of this is more young families taking up farming, mostly because of the high return on investment. For every \$1 spent on the farm, \$1.50 is made in linked sales. Additionally, one farm job has created up to two other jobs in the greater economy. From this research, it is apparent that there is a clear future for farmers in the North.

It appears as if this is only the beginning, as northern communities are relying more and more on local produce as a respite from the underripe, expensive food flown in from the South. It only makes sense for this agricultural activity to extend to the vast woodlands of the >>> page 5

>>> from cover (Guelph Update)

nificant wetlands and a cold-water creek.

SCO's concerns include 1) the loss of vernal wetlands on the site; 2) the loss of 1,700 trees from some 60 mature, diverse hedgerows; 3) the narrow 15-30 metre buffers (containing an access road and stormwater ditch) around the wetlands that are inadequate to protect amphibian habitat; 4) potential impacts on a species at risk, the Jefferson salamander; and 5) the mass grading of the site, particularly in the area of the Paris Moraine, a high groundwater recharge area. Along with other local non-profit groups, SCO has urged the city—which is spearheading the development and is the primary landowner—to revise the plan for the business park to reduce environmental impacts.

Late last summer, the city planned to begin construction on the site by installing a culvert across the cold-water stream. Community activists occupied the site and stopped the construction. In response, the city filed a lawsuit asking for an injunction to remove the protesters and for \$5 million in damages. A judge granted the city's request



for an injunction. He also granted the protesters' request that construction be halted because of a Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) letter to the city indicating that construction should not proceed due to the possibility that Jefferson salamander habitat exists on the site. The Minister of Natural Resources then decided that construction could proceed, provided that additional precautions were used in the area of construction. The city decided not to install the culvert, however, because the window for construction in cold-

water streams had passed and additional permits would be required.

The city has now received MNR permission to initiate construction of some roads and stormwater ponds in areas of the business park away from potential Jefferson salamander habitat. Additional Jefferson salamander surveys will be conducted in the spring of 2010 to determine if there is habitat on the site.

Those of you in Guelph who would like to help with the above issues or have identified other environmental issues that should be addressed in the Guelph area are urged to become involved in the SCO Guelph Group. We are currently recruiting interested candidates to be members of a Sierra Club Guelph Group Executive Committee as well as active members at large. The first meeting will be early in the New Year, so please keep watch for e-mails and community announcements.

Judy Martin and Brooke Erickson

>>> from page 4 (Agricultural) Boreal forest that surround Thunder Bay. "Non-timber forest products" (NTFPs) is forestry jargon for the mushrooms, wild herbs, berries and other fruits that grow naturally in forests. Current research is looking at market viability of NTFPs in nearby lands. The beneficial aspect of this type of agriculture is that it requires intact, healthy forests to exist, so an ethos of conservation is implicit in its development. Furthermore, community-based forest agriculture draws on the traditional ecological knowledge of native elders, keeping indigenous culture intact and reinvesting in the socio-ecological system. Developing a viable market for the sale of NTFPs also enhances food security and access rights for First Nations, proving that a subsistence economy based on collecting forest plants can merge successfully with the surrounding more industrial economy.

So why are more young people in the North taking up farming? In Southern Ontario we are having such a difficult time attracting farmers that organizations such as FarmON have developed financial incentives for people to take up farming. It seems to me that people in the North care more about where their food is coming from, and that wild produce from local markets are a matter of course; eating moose meat your father hunted for dinner is not strange at all in the North. My gracious hosts even spoiled me with fresh vegetables from their backyard garden and fresh fish caught in the river the previous weekend.

I remarked during dinner one evening, "Wow, you guys have really taken the whole 'eating local' movement seriously!" But I was wrong; it's simply the way things are there. Neighbours come by and share the tomatoes grown in their garden, only to be thanked with an elk steak from a recent trip to the bush (at most a 30-minute drive from anywhere in Thunder Bay). The ethic of food sharing and community is unlike anything I've seen in Southern Ontario; we could really learn from the way Northern Ontarians live. I encourage any member reading this newsletter to take a trip up to Thunder Bay. It's closer than you think! If the scenery doesn't inspire you (see photos on page 4), the sense of community will.

Emma Cane



CAR FREE DAY 2009. Car Free Day Proclamation being delivered by Toronto Mayor David Miller, with Emma Cane accepting the proclamation. Photo: Andrija Dimitrijevic

The Sum Cost Of Dumpsite 41: Big Win For A Tiny Township!



The Dumpsite 41 protest included issues beyond the impact of building a landfill. Other major concerns related to how we treat our limited natural resources such as pure water and quality agricultural land. *Photo: Bernadette Zubrisky*

Since spring, I had heard of the blockade that was started near Elmvale to protest the start-up of Dumpsite 41. It was a goal to visit the site of the blockade over my summer holidays, and eventually I did. Prompted by all things sum and 41, I seemed to be constantly reminded to get to the blockade, and to do so soon. I went out for a pint with a friend, and who sat next to us? The rock band Sum 41, hanging in T.O. I planned a route to visit the site and guess what number the exit was? 141.

Probably 41 days after thinking about heading out did I get to the protest site one day in August, the day of the wrath of tornadoes to be exact. My son came along, his first glimpse of the life of the real activists on the front line. The people were warm, tired and wary of what was to come. Young people from various First Nations were giving up their summer to stand on guard for Mother Earth. Farmers from near and far gathered at the gates of the Dump that was being constructed as we looked on. Locals and environmentalists stood and sat guard along the country road.

We were invited behind the scenes, and to visit the encampment where the full-time activists were living—75 days as of the day of our visit. Home for the activists was tents and tipis, a kitchen area and a medicine lodge. We were invited in to visit the sacred fire, offer the

four medicines and say some prayers.

Maybe the prayers worked. Weeks later a moratorium was announced. On September 22, on the fall equinox, I learned that the plan was toast. Done like dinner. No more dump. Just the night before that day, I had jotted down notes to write this article and it was a whole different story. Still, most of what I was going to write about is relevant.

There are many lessons to be learned from this experience. Loud voices are heard! When enough people add their voice, and the media get involved, an issue becomes real. It is worth your words both written and spoken. Nonviolence works best and patience is a virtue for those who are willing to fight the long fight that sometimes needs fighting.

Let's learn from the 'Dumpsite 41 Blockade of the Summer of 2009.' It's been the closest thing in Ontario to a 'Clayoquot Sound' experience, which, in 1993, was the largest blockade and act of civil disobedience in Canadian history. Eco-successfully, it was declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. So there is hope. Whether you are fighting to save your local and loved watershed, to create a new national park, or to 'Stop the Stink' of an odour control plant for a big pipe sewage system to handle the refuse of more urban sprawl, be inspired!

P.S. Help save Duffins Creek! ... Have you signed the petition?

Bernadette Zubrisky

>>> from page 3 (*From the Chair*)

surprising to the ASU team was that when they measured creative output (jobs, wealth generated, innovation) as cities grew, the scaling of this output grew faster and faster. Part of that creative output includes the tools that will allow us to build sustainable cities. More important for the sake of this discussion, those tools may create a future where the clean water and blue skies taken for granted in national parks will be shared by city dwellers. That is a vision worth betting the Club's legacy on.

In November, we held our Chapter's annual general meeting. We were fortunate to have as a speaker a man who faces the challenges of building a sustainable city every working day. As the CEO of Waterfront Toronto, John Campbell is in charge of spending hundreds of millions of dollars building a city of the future—our future. Can the Sierra Club help the effort, or are we too entrenched in our 19th century world view?

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES



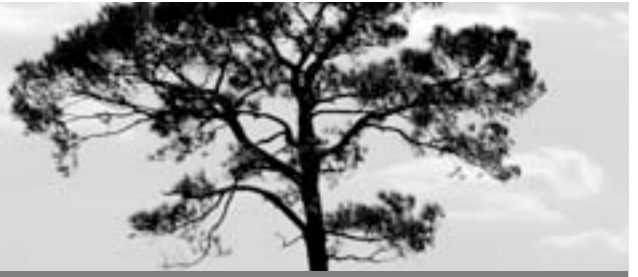
We are unique among national and international environmental organizations in that volunteers are truly us. Our volunteers head committees and campaigns, partake in research, teaching and advocacy, and participate in events. Numerous opportunities exist to make a difference while learning valuable skills through practical experience.

Volunteering opportunities with the Ontario Chapter of Sierra Club Canada tend to be local or general (often spanning several local sites). Prospective volunteers are requested to become members of Sierra Club Canada. If you're not a member yet, please become a member! Every member, active or not, is a valuable and powerful addition to Sierra Club Canada.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: **E-mail:** ontariochapter@sierraclub.ca; **Tel:** 416-960-9606; **Web:** <http://sierraclub.on.ca/index.php/site/volunteers/>

THE MONEY TREE

SAVING MONEY & THE PLANET



Your Biggest Investment

As 2009 is coming to a close, so is the opportunity to take advantage of the Home Renovation Tax Credit (HRTC) offered by the Canada Revenue Agency. This is a 15% non-refundable tax credit on all home renovations of up to a maximum of \$10,000. I don't know if anybody else has noticed, but the 15% refund offered by the HRTC is roughly equal to the combined amount of GST and PST. It makes for good politics, but in effect, the program is a very round-about way of saying that you can perform \$10K of renovations sales-tax free. In reality, you must still consider your home renovation in terms of what it might provide for a return on your biggest investment: the resale value of your home.

According to the Reader's Digest Home Improvements Manual, the most common home renovation is in the kitchen, with the bathroom coming in second. Coincidence or not, those are the two living spaces that happen to contain the most fixtures and major appliances. As the years go by, appliances and fixtures wear out and become outdated, requiring replacement. Logic would dictate then, that any modernization to kitchens and bathrooms would provide the best return on investment for home

improvement expenditures.

Let us start by examining the kitchen. In the same Reader's Digest Home Improvements Manual, the definition of an "efficient" kitchen is one that minimizes the distances between appliances and countertops, yet offers large enough work areas and well-organized storage spaces. One common technique for measuring this is to draw your floor plan and then map your travel paths on the drawing as if they were dance steps. Then you can determine how much walking you need to do in order to prepare a typical meal. That same drawing can be used to determine how you can improve the efficiency of your kitchen if you rearrange the appliances or other fixtures.

Common complaints about bathrooms include fixtures that do not work well with one another, a lack of storage space, and that constant use and high humidity cause bathroom fixtures to simply wear out over time. Address these common complaints when considering bathroom renovations and evaluating new layouts and designs.

Sierra Club members probably have an additional reason to renovate. I do. For me, energy efficiency should be of the utmost importance. I continually look for ways to eliminate drafts by

plugging all holes, whether it is an actual hole in the wall, or whether doors or windows need to be sealed. Plugging holes usually provides an immediate return on investment in terms of energy savings. Improving insulation is another good way to reduce energy consumption, but it often requires more work and more expenditures than simply plugging holes. New energy efficient windows, insulation and roofing insulation are all examples of home improvements that can result in lower energy bills and also a smaller ecological footprint!

Finally, you should understand the sale value of comparable homes in your neighbourhood. Look at the effects that good interior design, modern appliances or low energy bills have on the selling price of homes in your neighbourhood. Using that as a guide, you can determine how much of your budget you should allocate to a project—that is, of course, if the return on investment is your sole motivation for a home renovation. If you would like to renovate your home for your own purposes, it is still important to consider how a potential buyer may perceive your property—just in case you need to sell it in the future.

Philip Shyu



CAR FREE DAY 2009. Car Free Day headliner Lacerda. Photo: Andrija Dimitrijevic

Dear SCO Members!

SCO currently is seeking a new Treasurer and a Chair for the Challenge to Sprawl campaign. For more information on either of these 2 roles, please contact the SCO office. We look forward to hearing from you!

Tel: 416-960-9606

E-mail: ontariochapter@sierraclub.ca

>>> **from page 3 (Chapter Director's)**
 high on his list. This is good news indeed for those of us who have patiently awaited this transformation and suffered through the inadequacy of our current site.

John's ambition includes designing and carrying out Internet-based campaigns. SCC's site will soon contain information in multiple formats including videos, podcasts, photos, short and long pieces and lots of links. In addition to the direct campaign benefits, John sees this as a necessary step in democratizing the Club and increasing communication within our membership.

Look for the SCC website to become the lead-

ing edge in our reemergence as the go-to organization on climate change. John has already proven his ability to set a national agenda on this issue. With the added advantage of the "new media," expect the Club to effectively hold Canadian parties and politicians to account with increasing effectiveness.

In addition to expanding our campaign reach and profile, John is also mindful of the potential for the SCC website to become a powerful fundraising tool. New programs that make it easy for members to renew their membership, order a Sierra Club calendar or recommend a friend will fast track our transformation toward more effec-

tive communication, campaigning and fundraising. The result of which will be a more effective Club on multiple levels.

John's focus on SCC's direction is multifaceted and extends well beyond the implementation of technology. Corporate engagement has been a much discussed issue within the Club for many years. It is fair to say that our current method for engaging corporations is cumbersome, inconsistent, reactive and unproductive. Sierra Club Ontario is often in the front lines of these discussions as we proactively seek to engage corporate sponsorships for Car Free Day.

SCC as a whole currently does not have a proactive corporate engagement program. Look for this to change under John's leadership. He has identified targeted, focused and direct corporate engagement as an obvious way forward for the Club. There are increasing numbers of progressive and environmentally innovative corporations working in Canada. It is well overdue for SCC to be initiating conversations with these corporate leaders.

My many years of experience working with John Bennett provide me with a keen awareness of what he will bring to the job of SCC Executive Director. John's creativity, careful planning and hard work have been much in evidence throughout my years of working with him. Sierra Club Canada benefitted significantly from these attributes in John's previous work with the Club. We will do so again as John builds programs and partnerships throughout SCC. Welcome back, John.

Thank you for your support!

- I want to support **Sierra Club Canada** for environmental advocacy and campaigns (no tax receipt provided)
- I want to support **Sierra Club Canada Foundation** for research and education programs (tax receipt provided Registered charity BN 11914 9789 RR0001)
- I want to support both, please send me a tax receipt for \$ _____

Name _____
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