



## Special Council Meeting

Jubilee Centre Council Chamber  
9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray, AB T9H 2K4

Tuesday, January 30, 2018  
6:00 PM

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### Agenda

1. **Call to Order**
2. **In-Camera Session**
  - 2.1. Personnel Matters  
(in camera pursuant to section 24 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*)
3. **Motion to Reconvene in Public - 6:00 p.m.**
4. **Presentations and Delegations**
  - 4.1. Linda Mywaart and Steve Andrejiw, Advisory Committee on Aging re: Age Friendly Initiative
5. **Unfinished Business**
  - 5.1. Bylaw No. 18/001 - Repealing Controlled Access Bylaw No. 16/009
    1. THAT Bylaw No. 18/001, being a bylaw to repeal Bylaw No. 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw, be read a second time.
    2. THAT Bylaw No. 18/001 be read a third and final time.
6. **New Business**
  - 6.1. Strategic Plan, 2018-2021  

THAT the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan be adopted.
  - 6.2. 2017 Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Wildfire Mitigation Strategy  

THAT the 2017 Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Wildfire Mitigation Strategy dated December 7, 2017 (Attachment 1) be approved for use as a guiding document.

6.3. Bylaw No. 18/003 - Land Use Bylaw - General Text Amendment

THAT Bylaw No. 18/003, being a Land Use Bylaw General Text Amendment, be read a first time; and

THAT the public hearing be scheduled for February 27, 2018.

6.4. Bylaw No. 18/002 – Road Closure Adjacent to Municipal Land (Portion of Section SW 16, Township 86, Range 7, W4M) - Anzac

THAT Bylaw No.18/002, being a bylaw to close a portion of an undeveloped government road allowance adjacent to Municipal land in SW Section 16, Township 86, Range 7, W4M, located in the Hamlet of Anzac, be read a first time; and

THAT the required Public Hearing be held on Tuesday, February 27, 2018.

6.5. 2020 Canada 55+ Games Bid

1. THAT Administration consult with a stakeholder working group to guide the bid development process for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo; and
2. THAT a bid for the Municipality to host the 2020 Canada 55+ Games be prepared by the stakeholder working group for Council's consideration before the May 31, 2018 bid submission deadline; and
3. THAT \$20,000 be included in and allocated from the 2018 Economic Development Branch operating budget to cover costs associated with the bid and bid presentation.

6.6. Council Committee Appointments

**Adjournment**



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## Council Meeting Presentation Request

Completed requests to make a public presentation must be received by 12:00 noon on the Wednesday immediately prior to the scheduled meeting. **Presentations are a maximum of 5 minutes in duration.**

Presentation Information	
<b>Preferred Date of Presentation</b>	January 30, 2018
<b>Name of Presenter(s)</b>	Linda Mywaart and Steve Andrejiw
<b>Organization Represented</b>	The Advisory Committee on Aging
<b>Topic</b>	Seeking a letter of support from new Mayor and Council stating that the RM supports the Age Friendly Initiative
<b>Please List Specific Points/Concerns</b>	The RMWB's membership in the Global Network of Age Friendly Communities expires March 1, 2018. With a new council the World Health Organization requires a new letter of support to continue our membership past the expiry date.
<b>Action Being Requested of Council</b>	To support a the letter of support written by Mayor Scott, on behalf of him and council reaffirming the RM's commitment to becoming an Age Friendly Region according to the World Health Organization
<p><b>Are you providing any supporting documentation (ie: Powerpoint)?</b>      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, the documentation <u>must</u> accompany this request, as handouts will not be distributed at the meeting. To ensure that your documents meet minimum standards, please see presentation guidelines on the next page.</p> <p>Supporting documents may be e-mailed to <a href="mailto:Legislative.Assistants@rmwb.ca">Legislative.Assistants@rmwb.ca</a>.</p>	

*As per Procedure Bylaw No. 14/025, a request to make a presentation may be referred or denied.*

Attachment: RFP ACOA re Age Friendly Initiative (ACOA RFP - Age Friendly Initiative)



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

Advisory Committee on Aging  
Report to RMWB Mayor and Council  
January 30, 2018  
Linda Mywaart and Steve Andrejiw

Committee Members

**Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Councilor:**

Cr. Verna Murphy

**Senior-at-Large:**

Rural: Linda Mywaart (Chair)

Urban: *vacant*

**Golden Years Society:**

Joan Furber

**Wood Buffalo Health Advisory Council:**

Bonnah Carey

**Wood Buffalo Seniors Resource Committee:**

Pam Burns

**Wood Buffalo Housing and Development Corporation:**

Henry Hunter (Vice-chair)

**Past ACoA Members**

Dave Hodson (Urban), Karen MacMillan (SRC), Paul McWilliams (HAC)  
Bryan Lutes, Scott Garner (WBHDC), Lance Bussieres (RMWB Council)

**The MANDATE of the ACoA** “...is to provide a forum for stakeholder input on strategies and service delivery issues affecting seniors [including intergovernmental strategies and service delivery issues] and to make recommendations in respect thereof to the Council.” (Bylaw No. 17/024)

The RMWB membership in the World Health Organization (WHO) is up for renewal  
March 1, 2018



**World Health Organization**

Global Network of Age-friendly Cities & Communities  
(GNAFCC) Domains:

- 1. Outdoor spaces and buildings**
- 2. Transportation**
- 3. Housing**
- 4. Social participation**
- 5. Respect and social inclusion**
- 6. Civic participation and employment**
- 7. Communication and information**
- 8. Community support and health services**

## ACoA is requesting that the RMWB Council:

1. Provide a council endorsement of the RMWB Age Friendly Initiative, for submission to the World Health Organization by February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2018

This endorsement will also be used to renew the RMWB membership in the Global Network Age Friendly Cities and Communities.



TOGETHER,  
 planning for  
 seniors  
 will meet  
 the needs of  
 ALL

## Aging with Dignity in Wood Buffalo



[www.rmwb.ca/ACoA](http://www.rmwb.ca/ACoA)





REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 30, 2018

**Subject: Bylaw No. 18/001 - Repealing Controlled Access Bylaw No. 16/009**

**APPROVALS:**

**Annette Antoniak**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Recommended Motion:**

1. THAT Bylaw No. 18/001, being a bylaw to repeal Bylaw No. 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw, be read a second time.
2. THAT Bylaw No. 18/001 be read a third and final time.

### **Summary:**

In June 2016, Council passed Bylaw 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw when there were still concerns about the health and safety of residents re-entering Abasand, Beacon Hill and Waterways. The Bylaw gave the Municipality the legal authority to monitor and if necessary, restrict movements of people into these areas, until the situation stabilized.

The Bylaw was never implemented since the Mayor chose to declare a new State of Local Emergency ("SOLE") to take effect upon expiry of the provincial State of Emergency, and that SOLE remained in effect through most of the year 2016. The SOLE provided adequate legal authority for monitoring and controlling access to these areas. Now that all of the restrictions on re-entry have been removed there is no longer a need for this Bylaw and it is recommended that it be repealed.

### **Background:**

In May 2016, prior to re-entry on June 1, 2016; the Municipality was advised that the areas of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Waterways were restricted given the amount of damage that were sustained in these areas due to the wildfire. In order to temporarily control access and regulate re-entry to these areas, in June 2016, Council passed Bylaw 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw, to provide the Municipality with the legal authority to monitor, and if necessary, restrict movements of people into those areas, until the situation stabilized.

Rather than using the Bylaw to its full authority; the Mayor declared a SOLE that took effect when the Provincial State of Emergency lapsed on June 30, 2016. The SOLE remained in place until November 2016; when the Chief Medical Officer of Health lifted

all the restrictions for the areas of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Waterways and re-entry of those areas was complete. The SOLE provided sufficient legal authority to restrict and control access to these areas to the extent that was appropriate in the immediate aftermath of the wildfire.

**Rationale for Recommendation:**

Given the purpose of the Bylaw was to temporarily control access and regulate re-entry to certain portions of the Municipality in response to the circumstances arising from the wildfire and while this Bylaw was not used to its full authority given the Local State of Emergency; these restrictions were removed in November 2016. As such, there is no longer a need for this Bylaw and it is recommended that the Bylaw be repealed.

**Strategic Plan Linkages:**

Pillar 1 - Building Responsible Government

**Attachments:**

1. Controlled Access Bylaw 16-009
2. Bylaw No 18.001 - Repealing Bylaw No. 16.009 Controlled Access Bylaw

**BYLAW NO. 16/009****A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO TEMPORARILY CONTROL ACCESS AND REGULATE RE-ENTRY TO CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN RESPONSE TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES ARISING FROM THE RECENT WILDFIRE**

WHEREAS the *Municipal Government Act* authorizes a council to pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;

AND WHEREAS the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo has suffered extensive damage as a result of the wildfire of May 2016 which caused the mandatory evacuation of over 80,000 people;

AND WHEREAS the wildfire is no longer an imminent threat to the Regional Municipality, and critical infrastructure and protective services have been restored to basic service levels in all but the most severely impacted neighborhoods;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Regional Municipality understands and respects that evacuees are anxious to return to the community to resume their lives and begin recovery efforts;

AND WHEREAS there remain areas in the Regional Municipality impacted by the wildfire which may contain risks to public health and safety, including areas where critical infrastructure, businesses and homes have been damaged or destroyed and areas where demolition and cleanup activities are beginning and are anticipated to continue for weeks or months;

AND WHEREAS the Province has allowed re-entry but the Chief Medical Officer of Health has recommended restricted access to portions of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo that were most severely damaged by the wildfire;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo deems it advisable to establish the authority to temporarily restrict access to portions of the Regional Municipality until such time as it is safe for the public to enter;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo deems it advisable to establish the authority to regulate and control access to fire impacted portions of the Municipality to facilitate cost-efficient and timely demolition of damaged and destroyed structures and cleanup of demolition debris;

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo enacts as follows:

**PART I – DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION****Short Title**

1 This Bylaw may be cited as the “Controlled Access Bylaw”.

## Definitions

- 2 In this Bylaw, words have the meanings set out the Act, except that:
- a) “Act” means the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26;
  - b) “Chief Administrative Officer” means the Chief Administrative Officer of the Regional Municipality, or that person’s delegate;
  - c) “Controlled Access Plan” means a plan adopted by resolution of Council to regulate access to any part of the Regional Municipality for any purpose related to: maintaining public health and safety, demolition and cleanup, recovery of personal property, inspection, insurance adjusting, re-entry and re-habitation, or any service or function ancillary to any of these purposes;
  - d) “Council” means the municipal council of the Regional Municipality;
  - e) “Essential Personnel” means those employees, agents and contractors who are authorized to enter and remain in the Regional Municipality to support the wildfire recovery efforts;
  - f) “Peace Officer” means a Bylaw Enforcement Officer appointed by the Regional Municipality pursuant to the Act and includes a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and, when authorized, a Community Peace Officer appointed under the *Peace Officer Act*;
  - g) “Person” includes an individual, corporation, firm, partnership, society or other body corporate;
  - h) “Restricted Zone(s)” means the areas identified in section 6, including both the lands and any structures erected on the lands whether still standing or wholly or partially destroyed by fire;
  - i) “Regional Municipality” means the municipal corporation of Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and includes the geographical boundaries of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo as the context requires; and
  - j) “Violation Ticket” means a violation ticket issued for an offence committed against any provision of this Bylaw under Part 2 of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act*.

## Rules for Interpretation

- 3 References in this Bylaw to a statute, regulation or other bylaw refer to the current laws at the time this Bylaw was enacted and as they are amended from time to time, including successor legislation.
- 4 Headings and sub-headings in this Bylaw are included for convenience only, and shall not be considered in interpreting the substantive content of this Bylaw.

- 5 The preamble paragraphs that precede the numbered paragraphs of this Bylaw are an integral and necessary part of this Bylaw and not a mere recital.

## **PART II – RESTRICTED ZONES AND CONTROLLED ACCESS PLAN**

### **Restricted Zones**

- 6 Restricted Zones include Abasand, Beacon Hill and Waterways as shown in Schedule “A” of this Bylaw, and Council may by resolution designate additional areas of the Regional Municipality as Restricted Zones.

### **Controlled Access Plan**

- 7 Council may by resolution approve one or more Controlled Access Plans.

### **Controlled Access**

- 8
- (1) Subject to subsection (2), no Person shall enter or remain in a Restricted Zone excepted in compliance with the provisions of an approved Controlled Access Plan.
  - (2) Essential Personnel acting within the scope of their functions, duties or powers are exempt from this section.
  - (3) Any Person found within a Restricted Zone contrary to the provisions of an approved Controlled Access Plan shall immediately leave the area upon request by Essential Personnel or upon being ordered to do so by a Peace Officer

### **Powers of the Chief Administrative Officer**

- 9
- (1) The Chief Administrative Officer shall:
    - (a) cause a Controlled Access Plan to be implemented;
    - (b) ensure that the public receives notice of a Controlled Access Plan by posting on the Regional Municipality’s website and through any other means that the Chief Administrative Officer deems advisable;
    - (c) cause temporary signage to be visibly displayed alerting the public to any terms and conditions of a Controlled Access Plan; and
    - (d) ensure that Council is kept informed of steps being taken to implement a Controlled Access Plan and any concerns or issues that may arise in the course of so doing.
  - (2) Without restricting any other power, duty or function granted by this Bylaw or any other bylaw or statute, the Chief Administrative Officer may:

- (a) carry out any inspections to determine compliance with this Bylaw;
- (b) take any steps or carry out any actions required to enforce this Bylaw;
- (c) take any steps or carry out any actions required to remedy a contravention of this Bylaw;
- (d) establish standard forms for the purposes of this Bylaw; and
- (e) delegate any powers, duties or functions under this Bylaw to an employee or authorized agent of the Regional Municipality.

### **Powers of a Peace Officer**

10 Without restricting any other power, duty or function granted by this Bylaw or any other bylaw or statute, a Peace Officer may:

- (a) enter on and inspect any land or structure, in accordance with Section 542 of the Act;
- (b) order any Person to cease or refrain from any action or conduct that, in the opinion of the Peace Officer, is dangerous to life or property;
- (c) order any unauthorized Person to immediately leave a Restricted Zone;
- (d) remove or cause to be removed from a Restricted Zone any unauthorized Person who fails to immediately leave the area upon request by Essential Personnel or a Peace Officer;
- (e) refuse to admit entry by any Person into a Restricted Zone to which the Person is not authorized to enter under the Controlled Access Plan; and
- (f) issue Violation Tickets with respect to offences under this Bylaw.

## **PART III – ENFORCEMENT**

### **Offence and Penalties**

11

(1) Any Person who

- (a) cannot provide proof of residency in a Restricted Zone, and who is not otherwise authorized to be in a Restricted Zone, or
- (b) interferes with or obstructs any Person in the carrying out of a power or duty under this Bylaw

is guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine in an amount not less than that established in this Section, and not exceeding \$10,000.00, and to imprisonment for not more than six months for non-payment of a fine.

- (2) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1), the specified penalty for use on Violation Tickets if a voluntary payment option is offered is \$1000.00.
- (3) In the case of an offence that is of a continuing nature, a contravention constitutes a separate offence in respect of each day, or part of a day, on which it continues and a Person guilty of such offence is liable to a fine in an amount not less than that established by this Bylaw for each such day.
- (4) For the purposes of this Bylaw, an act or omission by an employee or agent of a Person is deemed also to be an act or omission of the Person if the act or omission occurred in the course of the employee's employment with the Person, or in the course of the agent's exercising the powers or performing the duties on behalf of the Person under their agency relationship.
- (5) When a corporation commits an offence under this Bylaw, every principal, director, manager, employee or agent of the corporation who authorized the act or omission that constitutes the offence or assented to or acquiesced or participated in the act or omission that constitutes the offence is guilty of the offence whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted for the offence.
- (6) If a partner in a partnership is guilty of an offence under this Bylaw, each partner in that partnership who authorized the act or omission that constitutes the offence or assented to or acquiesced or participated in the act or omission that constitutes the offence is guilty of the offence.

### **Violation Ticket**

12

- (1) A Peace Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a Violation Ticket to any Person who the Peace Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe has contravened any provision of this Bylaw.
- (2) If a Violation Ticket is issued in respect of an offence, the Violation Ticket may:
  - (a) specify the fine amount established by this Bylaw for the offence; or
  - (b) require a person to appear in court without the alternative of making a voluntary payment.

### **Voluntary Payment**

13

- (1) A Person who commits an offence may:
  - (a) if a Violation Ticket is issued in respect of the offence; and



(b) if the Violation Ticket specifies the fine amount established by this Bylaw for the offence;

make a voluntary payment by submitting to a Clerk of the Provincial Court, on or before the initial appearance date indicated on the Violation Ticket, the specified penalty set out on the Violation Ticket.

(2) When the Clerk records in the Court records the receipt of a voluntary payment pursuant to subsection (1) and the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act*, the act of recording receipt of that payment constitutes acceptance of the guilty plea and also constitutes the conviction and the imposition of a fine in the amount of the specified penalty.

## PART IV – GENERAL

### Severability

14 Every provision of this Bylaw is independent of all other provisions and it is the intention of the Council that if any provision of this Bylaw is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, all other provisions of this Bylaw shall remain valid and enforceable.

### Mandatory Review

15 This Bylaw shall be reviewed within forty-two (42) days of the effective date to determine whether this Bylaw continues to be required for the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property within the Regional Municipality.

### Effective Date

16 This Bylaw comes into effect when the Provincial State of Emergency declared on May 4, 2016 and extended by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta on May 31, 2016 expires or is rescinded.

READ a first time this 8<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2016.

READ a second time this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2016.

READ a third and final time this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2016.

SIGNED and PASSED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

**BYLAW NO. 18/001**

**A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO REPEAL BYLAW NO. 16/009, BEING THE CONTROLLED ACCESS BYLAW**

**WHEREAS** Bylaw No. 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw, was enacted to temporarily control access and regulate re-entry to certain portions of the Municipality in response to the circumstances arising from the wildfire and since then, these restrictions have been removed;

**AND WHEREAS** the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo wishes to repeal Bylaw No. 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw;

**NOW THEREFORE** the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

- 1. Bylaw No. 16/009 is repealed.
- 2. This Bylaw comes into effect when it is passed.

READ a first time this 9<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2018.

READ a second time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

READ a third and final time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

SIGNED and PASSED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Legislative Officer

Attachment: 2. Bylaw No 18.001 - Repealing Bylaw No. 16.009 Controlled Access Bylaw [Revision 1] (Bylaw No. 18/001 - Repealing Controlled



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 30, 2018

**Subject: Strategic Plan, 2018-2021**

**APPROVALS:**

**Annette Antoniak**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Recommended Motion:**

THAT the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan be adopted.

### **Summary:**

The 2015-2017 Strategic Plan has expired. On December 6, 2017, the newly elected Council and the Senior Leadership Team met to review the recommendations that had been developed for a new Strategic Plan. The result is the proposed Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 which is being recommended for adoption.

### **Background:**

On May 26, 2015, the 2013-2017 Council approved a Strategic Plan. That Strategic Plan expired at the end of 2017. In anticipation of the ending of the Strategic Plan and to facilitate the adoption of a new Strategic Plan by the 2017-2021 Council, the Municipal Management Team met for two days in the Spring/Fall of 2017 to review the organization's vision, mission and values and to identify potential strategic priorities. This was followed by a Senior Leadership Team meeting in October 2017 to finalize recommendations to Council for a new Strategic Plan.

On December 6, 2017, the newly elected Council and the Senior Leadership Team met to review the recommendations that had been developed for a new Strategic Plan. The outcome of the meeting was a draft Strategic Plan, consisting of vision, mission, values, four strategic priorities and some key actions to advance those priorities. Following the December 6th session, the Senior Leadership Team compiled information to support the strategic priorities and key actions identified by Council. The information includes additional actions, performance measures, timelines, and estimated budget to implement.

The result is the proposed Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 which is being recommended for adoption. Once the plan has been adopted, staff will provide quarterly reports on the progress of its implementation.

Communications & Stakeholder Relations will develop communications and engagement plans as appropriate, for each initiative associated with the strategic priorities.

**Budget/Financial Implications:**

Budget implications have been identified and included in budget presentations to Council.

**Strategic Plan Linkages:**

Pillar 1 - Building Responsible Government

**Attachments:**

1. 2018-2021 Strategic Plan



Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo 2018-2021

# Strategic Plan



Attachment: 1. 2018-2021 Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan)





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# Our Vision

A vibrant, sustainable region we are proud to call home.



# Our Mission

Delivering excellence – every day.





# Our Values

## **Accountability**

We make informed, evidence-based decisions, take initiative to search for better solutions, follow-through on our commitments and take responsibility for our actions.

## **Customer Service**

We respond to our residents in an informed, timely and respectful manner.

## **Integrity**

We act in an honest and trustworthy manner, demonstrating respect for one another and the conviction to do what is ethical.

## **Our People**

We know, support and trust one another. We care about the growth and safety of our co-workers and ourselves.

## **Sharing Information**

We listen to others and seek to understand their perspectives. We share information proactively, explaining the reasons for our decisions and the lessons learned from our actions.

## **Working Together**

We are inclusive, collaborate to achieve common goals, work through our differences and enjoy a healthy camaraderie with our colleagues.

# Introduction

In January 2018, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB) approved the Strategic Plan that will guide the Municipality from 2018-2021.

The 2018-2021 RMWB Strategic Plan focuses on the vision of a vibrant, sustainable region we are proud to call home. The plan includes four key strategic priorities identified as critical areas to address to achieve this goal:

- Responsible government
- Downtown revitalization
- Regional economic development
- Rural and Indigenous communities and partnerships

The Municipal Strategic Plan was developed as a collaborative effort between Council and Administration, providing long-term focus and direction for municipal services and programs. This “road map” to the future outlines the steps the Municipality will take during this time, as well as the key performance indicators that will measure success.

Through its stated mission of delivering excellence every day, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo will seek to implement strategies and initiatives to meet the vision. Each strategy aligns with one of the strategic priorities, contributing to a robust plan created to foster the continued development of a region we are proud to call home.

# Responsible Government



## Strategy & Initiative #1a – Fiscal Responsibility

Develop a longer term fiscal strategy that incorporates sustainment of infrastructure, programs and services.

### Actions

Present a fiscal strategy for Council adoption.

### Key Performance Indicators

Council adoption of fiscal strategy.

## Strategy & Initiative #1b – Shared Services

Review potential areas to adopt a shared services model for Council consideration.



### Actions

Present overview and analysis of shared services candidates.

### Key Performance Indicators

Shared services business case supported by Council.



## Strategy & Initiative #1c – Fiscally Responsible Budgets and Financial Plans

Develop and present budgets and financial plans that demonstrate fiscal responsibility.

### Actions

Present progressive budget reductions for Council approval.

### Key Performance Indicators

Council approval of budgets and financial plans that support the tax rate ratio as mandated by the provincial government.

## Strategy & Initiative #1d – Asset Management



Develop a comprehensive asset management plan including funding strategies to sustain municipal assets.

### Actions

Council workshop and policy development to occur in 2018. Project is in progress

### Key Performance Indicators

Asset Management Plan in place by end of 2018.



## Strategy & Initiative #1e – Developing Our People

Increase opportunities for employees at all levels to develop their skills and abilities, enabling them to deliver excellence everyday.

### Actions

Increase training options & accessibility and facilitate developmental work experience opportunities.

Develop a succession planning strategy, including mechanisms for the assessment and development of future leaders.

### Key Performance Indicators

Access to & participation in training increases. Barriers to work experience opportunities removed (where feasible), potential work experience opportunities identified and supporting guidelines developed.

Performance development & feedback discussion for unionized employees implemented and performance management program for exempt employees reviewed.

Succession processes established to determine & create competency profiles for key roles, to identify high performance/high potential employees, and to plan for succession.

## Strategy & Initiative #1f – Foster equality, diversity and inclusion in the region



Celebrate and support regional equality, diversity and inclusion.

### Actions

Support the implementation of the Diversity & Inclusion Community Plan, identify and adopt aging with dignity practices in the region, continue to support Community Plan to end Homelessness initiatives to reduce homelessness in the region, and support the development of a community poverty reduction strategy in the region.

### Key Performance Indicators

Maintain Canadian Coalition of Municipalities Against Racism and Discrimination designation; track implementation of the guidelines set out by the World Health Organization Age Friendly Cities designation; track progress of the community plan to end homelessness; regional poverty profile completed.



## Strategy & Initiative #1g – Accessibility

Ensure Engineering Servicing standards are in place for Barrier Free access and Facility Assessments are in place to identify gaps in accessibility.

### Actions

Implement accessibility retrofits using existing capital and operating budgets.

### Key Performance Indicators

Facility Assessments completed by 2019. Ongoing accessibility retrofit through capital program once gaps are identified by the assessment.

## Strategy & Initiative #1h – Intergovernmental Relations



Create and implement a strategy to work with different levels of government, advocating for the region on key community issues, and focusing on the delivery and success of Council's Strategic Priorities.

### Actions

Secure Government Relations support to provide guidance on strategy and tactics.

Develop Government Relations strategy.

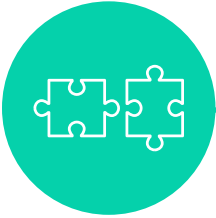
Identify key advocacy issues and acquire understanding of areas Council would like to focus on.

Develop relationships within Provincial and Federal levels of government.

Ongoing advocacy, information sharing, and advising.

### Key Performance Indicators

While challenging to measure as ongoing, general success will be understood in strength of relationships for sharing information and collaboration; specific successes will be achieved based on specific issues.



## Strategy & Initiative #1i – **Partnerships with Social Profits**

Develop and Implement a Social Sustainability Plan through collaborative community partnerships that will outline social sustainability priorities which each community partner and key stakeholder, including the Municipality, can use to align policies, strategies, and actions. This will support decision making and resource allocation to maintain quality of life for current and future residents.

### Actions

Review existing documents and analyze data. Engage community and create a Social sustainability plan, then implement and evaluate progress.

Lead Community Investment Program.

### Key Performance Indicators

Adoption of the plan by Council and key community partners.

## Strategy & Initiative #1j – **Implement Lessons Learned (2016 Wildfire Review)**

Implement recommendations from the 2016 Horse River Wildfire Lessons Learned Report.

### Actions

Divide 14 recommendations into 67 action items, identify action item leads and resources, and communicate progress.

### Key Performance Indicators

Track progress through a project management dashboard based on the 67 action items.





## Strategy & Initiative #1k – Wildfire Recovery

Reconstruction of our community to address and repair wildfire damages.

### Actions

Completion of repairs due to fire, demolition and rebuild.

Transition of Recovery Task Force to normal operations.

Continue to address any administrative barriers faced by residents.

### Key Performance Indicators

Achieve 80% rebuild to initiate and complete repairs of municipal infrastructure in rebuild areas; complete Firebreak and Trail Restoration Project; complete Hazardous Tree Removal; complete Street Sign Replacement; complete fencing repairs; monitor and repair slope and erosion control issues; replace survey pins; complete Bike Park Rehabilitation and complete Underground Services Damage Repairs.

Ensure all Disaster Recovery Program (DRP) projects have been initiated and are transitioned to other departments allowing the Recovery Task Force to disband by the end of 2018.

## Strategy & Initiative #1l – Public Engagement Strategy

Develop and implement a plan to encourage civic participation and dialogue that will support decision-making processes by the Municipality as it relates to programming, services, projects, polices, and initiatives, and embrace values such as collaboration, information sharing, and accountability.



### Actions

Complete Public Engagement Framework.

Educate RMWB internally on Public Engagement Policy, Administrative Directive, and Framework and ensure all are consistently applied to all capital projects and other initiatives.

Develop Public Engagement Strategy, implement Strategy and assess on an ongoing basis.

Create an online engagement portal.

Develop and administer general citizen satisfaction survey.

Provide engagement opportunities including surveys, town halls and online engagement.

### Key Performance Indicators

Completion of Public Engagement Framework and launching of online engagement portal thereby establishing an engaged community, measuring progress through a community satisfaction survey.



## Strategy & Initiative #1m – Youth

Encourage youth engagement and active citizenship.

### Actions

Create opportunities for youth and encourage youth engagement.

### Key Performance Indicators

Increased participation in Mayor’s Advisory Council on Youth and increased youth presence at engagement opportunities.

## Strategy & Initiative #1n – Whistleblower Initiative

Ensure best practices are followed with respect to whistleblower complaints.

### Actions

Review and update whistleblower policy.

### Key Performance Indicators

Report presented to Council providing results of review.





# Downtown Revitalization

## Strategy & Initiative #2a – Encourage Development in the Downtown

Investigate land development initiatives to spur revitalization activity in the downtown

### Actions

Determine current land value.  
Robust engagement with community.  
Review Downtown Steering Committee Recommendations.  
Investigate development incentive initiatives.

### Key Performance Indicators

Updated Land Use Bylaw.  
Updated City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan.  
Completed engagement and communications plan.



## Strategy & Initiative #2b – Establish Municipal Land Inventory

Finalize Acquisition/Disposition policy, build inventory of RMWB land and determine development opportunities.

### Actions

Bring Acquisition/Disposition Policy to Council for approval.

### Key Performance Indicators

Established Land Inventory and current value.  
Acquisition & Disposition updated and approved by Council.



## Strategy & Initiative #2c – Incentives to Update Store Fronts

Benchmark larger urban centres for initiatives and explore tax incentive for revitalization (BRZ Zone).

### Actions

Investigate other Municipalities of our size (Grand Prairie) and larger urban centres.

### Key Performance Indicators

Initiative usage, public engagement, economic development.





## Strategy & Initiative #2d – Clear Land Use Plans and Regulations

Engage community to clearly articulate and educate residents on RMWB land use plans and regulations.

### Actions

Work with Communications Branch to develop/refresh land use Communication Plans.

Identify regulatory framework to ensure implementation of The Cannabis Act.

### Key Performance Indicators

Clear, robust engagement plan for the Land Use Bylaw and City centre Redevelopment Plan.

Plan amendments to the Land Use Bylaw and City centre Area Redevelopment Plan.

Finalized Communication Plan.

Increased development activity/applications.

Clearly articulated regulations for implementation of The Cannabis Act.



## Strategy & Initiative #2e – Riverfront Master Planning & Revitalization

Revitalize riverfront to encourage park space development and activity.

### Actions

Continue Capital Projects in the area.

Review and implement Waterfront Steering Committee recommendations where applicable.

Remediate any potentially contaminated sites owned by the RMWB.

Create opportunities for small business development, arts, culture and recreation.

### Key Performance Indicators

Completed remediation of necessary parcels of land along Clearwater River.

Implemented recommendations of the Waterfront Steering Committee.

Updated Land Use Bylaw.

Updated City Centre Area Development Plan.

## Strategy & Initiative #2f –

### Review of the Municipal Development Plan(MDP)

Finalize workplan to review MDP and complete necessary amendments.



### Actions

Finalize workplan and project charter with CAO in Q1, 2018.

Begin review and update of MDP.

### Key Performance Indicators

Updated MDP approved by Council.



## Strategy & Initiative #2g – Aging in Place Facility

Support development of an Aging in Place facility on the Willow Square site, when the Government of Alberta (Ministry of Seniors and Housing) proceeds with such a development to a scope and design that meets with the approval of the Advisory Committee on Aging (ACoA).

### Actions

Advocate to Alberta Seniors and Housing to move forward with an Aging in Place project at the Willow Square site adjacent to the Continuing Care Centre. Planning and Development staff will steward permit applications to ensure progress.

### Key Performance Indicators

Alberta Infrastructure completes the construction of the Continuing Care Centre by 2020 and Alberta Treasury approves an Alberta Seniors and Housing Aging in Place project at the Willow Square site.

# Regional Economic Development



## Strategy & Initiative #3a – Work with Industry and Suppliers – Fly In, Fly Out

Support Wood Buffalo Steering Group and participate on Wood Buffalo Working Group within the Terms of Reference (yet to be adopted). Collaborate with Oil Sands Community Alliance and other stakeholders to develop a plan and strategies to balance negative economic and community impacts of Fly In, Fly Out.

### Actions

Create regional brand recognition and work to enhance image, attract labour through promotion of the region, and incorporate these strategies in the economic development strategic plan. Develop further actions dependent on the Terms of Reference once adopted.

### Key Performance Indicators

Airport activity and hotel occupancy rate.

## Strategy & Initiative #3b – Business Attraction and Incentives

Attend Real Estate Forums, International Council of Shopping Centres and trade shows to showcase investment opportunities in the region and meet prospective investors and developers.

### Actions

Ensure regional presence at Global Petroleum Show, Oil & Gas Trade Show, Real Estate Investment Forum in Edmonton, Quebec, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg, and International Council of Shopping Centres Conference (ICSC).

Develop incentive strategies to be incorporated into economic development strategic plan.

### Key Performance Indicators

Developer leads and business investment.





### Strategy & Initiative #3c – **Small Business Incubator**

Collaborate with the Regional Innovation Network to establish an incubator space at Keyano College to support and foster the growth of innovation and technology in the region.

#### **Actions**

Collaborate to establish innovation and technology incubator at Keyano College.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

Increased small business start-up.  
Increased existing small business growth.  
Increased technological advances.  
Increased businesses exporting/importing.

### Strategy & Initiative #3d – **Economic Gardening and Pop Up Stores**

Establish Market Places to promote local crafts and entrepreneurs and artisans.

#### **Actions**

Establish Market Places at the Urban Market, MacDonald Island Park, Public Markets and other areas where seasonal activities may flourish.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

Increased events.  
Increased businesses.



### Strategy & Initiative #3e – **Shop Local Program**

Implement a Marketing Plan to encourage residents to shop locally.

#### **Actions**

Develop a “shop local” marketing campaign and establish workshops within the business community to increase acumen and creation of a strong local brand.  
Review procurement policy.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

Completed Business Satisfaction Survey.  
Increased local business start-ups.  
Growth of local businesses.  
More opportunities for the Municipality to obtain goods and services locally.

## Strategy & Initiative #3f – Support Arts and Culture



Develop and implement an Arts and Culture Plan through collaborative partnerships that will outline priorities that each community partner and key stakeholder, including the Municipality, can use to align policies, strategies, and actions to support decision making and resource allocation to maintain a vibrant, sustainable community and quality of life for current and future residents. Host and attract major multi-sport and cultural events that support arts and culture development, contribute to increased tourism and generate prosperity for the region along with improved reputation and branding.

### Actions

Develop a scope of work and establish a community based advisory committee, including partners such as the Arts Council Wood Buffalo, to guide the development process for an Arts and Culture Master Plan from project start to implementation and evaluation.

Serve as the host region for the 2018 Alberta Winter Games (AWG) in partnership with the 2018 Alberta Winter Games Host Society and community stakeholders.

Through the Public Art Committee and with engagement of community partners, develop a comprehensive, multi-year public art plan and implementation guide that will define the region's vision for public art in accordance with previously adopted policy and guiding documents.

Utilize the Public Art Program to celebrate our region's history through meaningful public art that celebrates our rich past.

Provide opportunities for access to collaborative, creative spaces for artists, in addition to places where community-based art works can be displayed.

Explore opportunities for joint usage agreements within existing arts and culture facilities to foster increased collaboration and operational support.

Explore partnerships with Keyano College.

### Key Performance Indicators

Adoption of plan by Council and community partners.

Host a successful 2018 Alberta Winter Games from February 16 - 19 in the region.

Complete an Economic Impact Assessment with results demonstrating a positive community impact as a result of hosting the Games.

Adoption of the plan by the Public Art Committee and Council.

Implementation of the Artist in Residency Program, Street Banner Program and Art in Motion.

# Rural and Indigenous Communities and Partnerships

## Strategy & Initiative #4a – Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action

Implement the calls to action that the Municipality has the jurisdiction to influence.

### Actions

Engage internal working committee and the community at large to oversee and follow through on calls to action where the Municipality has jurisdiction and the capacity to influence. Provide lead support and governance in recommended actions and provide updates to Council on progress.

### Key Performance Indicators

Provide progress report to Council and CAO.

Number of calls to action achieved annually.



## Strategy & Initiative #4b – Indigenous Consultation

Develop an Indigenous consultation policy.

### Actions

Engage First Nation and Métis partners and the Alberta Aboriginal Consultation Office.

Develop a Consultation Policy for Council consideration.

### Key Performance Indicators

Scope Developed and Request for Qualification tendered.

Predetermined percentage of rural and Indigenous partners engaged.

Predetermined percentage of positive feedback from stakeholders received.

Document presented to Council.



## Strategy & Initiative #4c – Delivery of Water and Sewer Servicing

Current capital project is in place to deliver Rural Water and Sewer Services (RWSS) to rural communities. To date the current budget requests in both capital and operational will cover the costs for these initiatives.

### Actions

RWSS project continues to progress according to timeline.

### Key Performance Indicators

Water and Sewer piped services for South Rural communities 2019-2020.

## Strategy & Initiative #4d – Amalgamation Review

Complete a third party review for presentation to Council that will include achievable outcomes for strengthening rural and Indigenous relationships.



### Actions

Meaningful/collaborative engagement with community groups to have a clear understanding of the review objectives.

Customer service survey to residents.

### Key Performance Indicators

Scope developed and Request for Qualification tendered, tracking percentage of rural, Indigenous and urban partners engaged, and present completed document to council.



## Strategy & Initiative #4e – Emergency Management

Implement community-based emergency preparedness and work collaboratively with Indigenous and Rural Relations and rural communities to ensure awareness of community events.

### Actions

Engage communities, identify hazards, assess demographics, develop unique plans, and share with the communities.

### Key Performance Indicators

Development of the community-level plans with validation through ongoing community engagement.

## Strategy & Initiative #4f – Inclusion and Partnerships (Rural Coalition)

Increase the inclusion of rural and Indigenous perspectives within initiatives and service delivery processes where there are common interests.



### Actions

Continue relationship development with rural and Indigenous partners through a Rural Engagement Strategy, developing an annual stakeholder/partner feedback survey, attending monthly community meetings, developing a Memorandum of Understanding and increasing accessibility and use of rural offices.

### Key Performance Indicators

Number of stakeholder/partner meetings and implementation of Engagement Strategy, with community partners feeling engaged (positive annual feedback received) and rural offices demonstrating increased use on an annual basis.





## Strategy & Initiative #4g – Advocate for Rural and Indigenous communities

Support the CAO in strategy development for Regional rural and Indigenous communities advocacy.

### Actions

Collaborate with Indigenous and rural communities on areas of concerns in rural and Indigenous communities and meet with Indigenous and rural communities to gain understanding of these areas.

Develop strategy on behalf of CAO to advocate for areas of concern and support CAO in implementation of plan with ongoing updating to ensure plan and issues remain relevant.

### Key Performance Indicators

While challenging to measure as ongoing, general success will be understood in strength of relationships for sharing information and collaboration; specific successes will be achieved based on specific issues.

## Strategy & Initiative #4h – Transportation Strategy



Overpass at Hardin Street and Highway 63; Removal of traffic signals on Hwy 63 at Morrison; Morrison street to become a 4-lane street to connect to Prairie Loop Boulevard; On street parking strategies for residential communities; Four lane Prairie Loop Boulevard between Riedel and Franklin Ave.; Complete Saline Park egress access route; Continue the coordination with the Province of the East Clearwater Hwy – tie Highway 881 to East Athabasca Hwy; Secondary egress routes out of the rural hamlets; Downtown transit terminal Hub; Downtown Parkade to relieve parking congestion to the downtown core and Return responsibility of Highway 63, Highway 69, Highway 881 and Winter Roads (Laloche and Fort Chipewyan) to Alberta Transportation jurisdiction.

### Actions

Continue projects already in place and develop work plans to ensure other projects move forward.

### Key Performance Indicators

Coordination with Provincial Jurisdiction for projects associated with Provincially owned roadways 2018 – 2020. Advance Capital Projects identified 2018 – 2021.



## Strategy & Initiative #4i – Rural Operational Efficiencies & Cost Savings

Implement a revised rural servicing strategy. This new servicing strategy would leverage combined resources between Public Works & Environmental Services and allow more effective delivery of core services including: Roads/Streets, Parks/Trails, and Waste & Sewer.

### Actions

Determine organizational structure for rural servicing, review buildings to determine suitable locations for staff and equipment, review all equipment to see if equipment can be utilized in multiple role, establish timelines and implement plan.

### Key Performance Indicators

Budget year/end of year review.





REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 30, 2018

**Subject: 2017 Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Wildfire Mitigation Strategy**

**APPROVALS:**

**Annette Antoniak**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Recommended Motion:**

THAT the 2017 Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Wildfire Mitigation Strategy dated December 7, 2017 (Attachment 1) be approved for use as a guiding document.

### **Summary:**

As an update to the 2010 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy, the 2017 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy was developed to provide practical and operational wildland/urban interface risk mitigation strategies to reduce the threat of wildfire in the for the region. FireSmart mitigation measures were developed based on the seven disciplines of wildland/urban interface approach, current research, and knowledge in wildland/urban interface community protection.

### **Background:**

In December 1998, Alberta Sustainable Resource Development submitted a report to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo outlining recommendations for proactive Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) planning in and around Fort McMurray. Council accepted the report in principal at that time.

In April 2000, Council authorized the formation of a committee to develop and submit an implementation plan regarding proactive WUI initiatives. In addition, the committee was directed to identify, as an emerging issue, “areas deemed to be high hazards” regarding its risk to wildfire. At the time, the Wildland Urban Interface Committee, now called the Regional FireSmart Advisory Committee, began implementing vegetation management programs and hazard reducing strategies in developed areas within the Municipality.

In order to develop a consistent strategy for dealing with initiatives and to obtain a manageable approach to addressing previously identified hazard areas, the 2010 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy was created. Understanding the commonality of WUI issues and the need for applying FireSmart principles throughout the region, the 2017 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy was expanded to include recommendations for the entire region.

The planning area includes lands within and surrounding the municipal service areas of:

- Conklin
- Janvier
- Anzac
- Gregoire Lake Estates
- Fort McMurray
- Draper
- Saprae Creek Estates
- Fort McKay
- Fort Chipewyan
- Fort Fitzgerald

This Wildfire Mitigation Strategy compiles the findings and recommendations from recent ground and helicopter assessments, collaboration from the Regional FireSmart committee that includes Provincial, FireSmart Canada and municipal representatives, as well as past studies into one overall RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy creating 15 recommendations across the seven disciplines of FireSmart.

### **Budget/Financial Implications:**

Fortunately for the Municipality the program has received support for FireSmart initiatives due to funding contributions from sources such as the Government of Alberta and the Canadian Red Cross.

### **Current Available Funding for FireSmart Initiatives:**

<b>Grant Name</b>	<b>Total Grant</b>
2015 FireSmart Community Grant	\$80,000
2016 FRIAA Grant	\$750,000
Government of Alberta Grant	\$10,500,000
Canadian Red Cross Grant	\$3,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15,130,000</b>

While this funding will support FireSmart initiatives for the next three years, the Municipality will need to continually seek alternative funding sources such as grants to support FireSmart initiatives. As alternate funding sources such as grants are not always available operational funding may be required in the future as creating safer communities through reducing the risk of wildfire is a long-term commitment to ensure the program's success.

The 2017 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy is a five-year plan that will need to be reviewed and updated every five years to ensure it is based on current conditions. The report should be visited and reviewed at year four to determine the extent of updates required and to determine funding sources.

### **Rationale for Recommendation:**

Establishing a comprehensive FireSmart program that is a fabric of our community is an

essential and necessary endeavor as indicated by the KPMG Lessons Learned recommendations to the Municipality. One of the recommendations contained within the Lessons Learned from the 2016 Horse River Wildfire is to “create a more robust community FireSmart program that addresses all seven (7) disciplines of FireSmart.”

Effectively managing wildfire requires balancing its natural role with the protection of human life, property and economic value. This equilibrium demands comprehensive disaster risk management approaches including an appropriate mix of wildfire mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Preparing for the threat of wildfire is a shared responsibility among many partners: residents, communities, industry, municipal and provincial governments, municipal fire departments and regional advisory committees.

The Wildfire Mitigation Strategy outlines a practical and operational approach and includes recommendations to create a FireSmart culture within the Municipality that is based on community responsibility, multi-agency collaboration and an outcome-based approach to implementing FireSmart projects. The desired outcome sees the FireSmart philosophy adopted as part of the very fabric of the community - in the home, in the government and with industry - thereby enhancing the wildfire resilience of the Municipality.

### **Strategic Plan Linkages:**

Pillar 6 - Building a Sustainable Region

### **Attachments:**

1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy
2. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy PowerPoint Presentation

# Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Wildfire Mitigation Strategy



**Prepared for:**  
**Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo FireSmart Committee**



**December 2017**

Stew Walkinshaw, R.P.F.



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Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

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## Executive Summary

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB) Wildfire Mitigation Strategy was developed to provide practical and operational wildland/urban interface risk mitigation strategies to reduce the threat of wildfire to development in the RMWB service areas using standardized wildfire hazard assessment protocols. FireSmart mitigation measures were developed based on the seven disciplines of wildland/urban interface approach and current research and knowledge in wildland/urban interface community protection.

The planning area includes lands within and surrounding the RMWB service areas.

- Conklin
- Janvier
- Anzac
- Gregoire Lake Estates
- Fort McMurray
- Draper
- Sapræe Creek Estates
- Fort McKay
- Fort Chipewyan
- Fort Fitzgerald

## Hazard and Risk Assessment

Hazard and risk assessment uses wildfire incidence and wildfire behaviour potential to quantify overall wildfire threat at the community and landscape-levels and to determine priorities for FireSmart mitigation actions. Community-level refers to lands within the community boundary and landscape-level refers to lands extending approximately 2 kilometres out from the community boundary.

The following community and landscape-level wildfire behaviour potential levels for each of the RMWB service areas may be used to determine priorities for FireSmart mitigation options.

Service Area	Wildfire Behaviour Potential	
	Community-Level	Landscape-Level
Fort McKay	High-Extreme	High-Extreme
Fort Chipewyan	High-Extreme	High-Extreme
Fort Fitzgerald	High-Extreme	High-Extreme
Conklin	High-Extreme	Moderate
Fort McMurray	Moderate-High	Low
Anzac	Moderate	High-Extreme
Gregoire Lake Estates	Moderate	High-Extreme
Janvier	Moderate	Low
Draper	Low-Moderate	Low
Sapræe Creek Estates	Low-Moderate	Low

## Vegetation Management Options

The goal of vegetation management is to create a fuel-reduced buffer between structures and flammable wildland vegetation to reduce the intensity and rate of spread of wildfire approaching or leaving the development. Vegetation management options are proposed to reduce the threat of wildfire to developed areas however **they do not ensure structure survival under all hazard conditions**. FireSmart standards refer to three interface priority zones with vegetation management for interface structures recommended in Zones 1 (0-10m) and 2 (10-30m) at a minimum and in Zone 3 (30-100m+) based on hazard and risk.



**Recommendation 1:** Encourage residents to establish adequate FireSmart Priority Zone 1 clearance on their private or leased lands.

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

**FireSmart Priority Zone 2-3** clearance from flammable wildland fuels is **inadequate** for many of the rural service area structures and for some of the Fort McMurray urban service area structures backing onto wildland forested areas such as the Birchwood/Conn Creek reserve.

Priority Zone 2-3 vegetation management has been completed before, during, and after the 2016 Horse River wildfire and new areas are proposed in each of the service areas based on the hazard and risk assessment.

Service Area	FireSmart Zone 2-3 Vegetation Management	
	Completed (Ha)	Proposed (Ha)
Conklin	389.9	174.1
Janvier	175.1	206.4
Anzac	163.7	34.5
Gregoire Lake Estates	18.1	6.5
Fort McMurray	326.7	133.8
Draper	12.8	8.4
Saprae Creek Estates	22.8	20.0
Fort McKay	102.0	44.6
Fort Chipewyan	46.1	157.0
Fort Fitzgerald	62.1	82.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1319.3</b>	<b>867.3</b>

**Recommendation 2:** Implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on Municipal and Provincial lands based on priority and available funding and encourage First Nations, residents, and lease holders to implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on lands under their control.

Landowners and land managers must provide periodic inspections of fuel modification areas and complete maintenance as required. Completed fuel reduction projects in Fort McMurray, Draper, Anzac, and Conklin currently require inspections and maintenance and dozer guards and fuelbreaks completed during the 2016 wildfire will require regular mowing and/or burning of native grass for a minimum of 30 metres from structures and/or back lot lines to maintain fuelbreak effectiveness.

**Recommendation 3:** Inspect and maintain all FireSmart vegetation management areas on a regular basis.

The Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche Forest Areas have developed landscape-level Wildfire Management Plans to identify management strategies to reduce the wildfire risk at a landscape-level. A range of risks with respect to wildfire were identified across the landscape and specific actions were identified to address risks that were classified as intolerable and/or where risk reduction measures are needed.

**Recommendation 4:** Implement the landscape-level risk reduction measures in the Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche wildfire management plans to reduce the threat of landscape-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.

The RMWB Parks Master Plan and Urban Forest Strategy are currently under development and will have an impact on wildfire threat within the RMWB service areas. The guiding principles of the project recognize FireSmart as a requirement in the plan development process. Coordination and implementation of parks master planning and urban forest strategies and development of an Urban Forest Management Plan **with reduction of wildfire behaviour potential as an objective** will reduce the threat of community-level wildfire within the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve.

**Recommendation 5:** Implement the strategic-level RMWB Urban Forest Strategy and develop and implement an Urban Forest Management Plan for the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve to reduce the threat of community-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.

## Development & Legislation Options

Consideration of wildfire at the development planning stage is encouraged to ensure that wildfire hazard is identified and the appropriate mitigation measures are implemented prior to and/or during development.

Roofing materials in all service areas consist of primarily of ULC-rated asphalt shingle and metal with scattered combustible roofs. **Fort McMurray's Burton Place, Berard Crescent, Brosseau Crescent, Burns Place, Brett Drive, and Ball Place which have a significant number of structures with un-rated combustible wood-shake roofing materials** putting those structures at Extreme threat of airborne ember ignition from wildfire in the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek reserve. Siding materials consist primarily of combustible wood or vinyl siding with scattered structures having combustible log or non-combustible stucco, fibre-cement, concrete, or metal siding. Combustible wooden decks and porches with open undersides are common throughout all service areas and wooden fencing up to the structure is common in Fort McMurray and scattered in Anzac and Fort McKay.

RMWB service areas that have only one access route in and out include Fort McKay, Draper, Saprae Creek, Janvier, Anzac, and Fort Fitzgerald. The RMWB has made the development of the East Clearwater highway as a regional-level alternate egress and emergency evacuation route its highest priority mitigation requirement and has been considering alternative egress routes for each of the Service Areas.

Main access road standards throughout the urban and rural service areas are generally adequate. Driveway access to several lots in Draper are narrow, steep, and have poor surface cover making access to structures with fire apparatus and crews difficult and unsafe during wildfire conditions.

Road and address signage in Fort McMurray urban service area meets FireSmart recommended guidelines however the rural service areas do not.

**Recommendation 6:** Ensure that the following infrastructure options are improved to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines:

- Secondary access routes for all service areas where feasible
- Driveway access standards for all new developments
- Identification and development of dry-hydrant fire suppression water supply for Draper
- Danger tree removal along overhead powerlines
- Propane tank clearance from wildland fuels
- Road and address signage

Community parks and open spaces that are properly landscaped and maintained provide excellent fuelbreaks between hazardous wildland fuels and interface structures. The Syncrude Athletic Park, Fort McMurray Golf Club fairways, Abasand cemetery, several of the mowed grass buffers around the perimeter of developments in Fort McMurray, and the Anzac Recreation Centre Park are examples of the benefit of developing parks and open spaces on the perimeter of developed areas to act as fuelbreaks.

**Recommendation 7:** Include the planning and development of maintained parks and open spaces as fuelbreaks as a consideration in the RMWB development planning process.

Legislating *FireSmart* requirements for new development is an important step to creating FireSmart communities. The following documents were reviewed for current regulation and policies related to FireSmart development:

- RMWB Municipal Development Plan
- RMWB Area Structure Plans
- RMWB Land Use Bylaw
- RMWB Engineering Services Standards
- RMWB Comprehensive Approach to Mitigating Risks of Natural Hazards

Field inspection of many of the RMWB municipal park areas within the urban and rural service areas and review of Section 10 – Landscape and Park Development Standards of the *RMWB Engineering Services Standards* (RMWB, 2017) revealed items that conflict with FireSmart recommended guidelines.

**Recommendation 8:** Review and revise Section 10 – Landscape and Park Development Standards of the *RMWB Engineering Services Standards* to prohibit planting of evergreen trees and shrubs and the use of bark mulch/wood chips within 10 metres of any structures.

FireSmart standards are referred to in many of the documents however none currently regulate combustible exterior building materials, resulting in increased wildfire threat to structures.

**Recommendation 9:** Consider revision of the current RMWB statutory planning documents and provide input to Building Code revisions to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines.

## Public Education & Engagement Options

Many of the structures within the RMWB service areas are at High-Extreme threat to wildfire due to inadequate structural options and Priority Zones 1-2 vegetation management on private lands. Residents, business owners, developers, and RMWB administration and elected officials all need to be aware of the FireSmart hazard and the solutions to minimizing the risk and become a partner in implementation of FireSmart solutions in their own backyards and communities.

Residents would benefit from a FireSmart Hazard Assessment of their home and property, conducted by a qualified individual, to identify those items that present wildfire threat and recommended methods to reduce that threat.

**Recommendation 10:** Identify and train RMWB Emergency Services urban and rural members to provide FireSmart Hazard Assessments and options to reduce the wildfire threat to those residents that request one.

Key messages are developed from field observations during the development of this Wildfire Mitigation Strategy and are recommended to educate residents on their priorities to reduce the threat of wildfire to their structures.

**Recommendation 11:** Develop and implement a focused long-term and repetitive FireSmart education program on FireSmart recommended guidelines for all RMWB stakeholders.

FireSmart Canada has initiated the FireSmart Community Recognition Program to motivate and engage residents to plan and take FireSmart actions in their “own backyards” to reduce wildfire losses from the “grassroots” level.

**Recommendation 12:** The RMWB should identify and train key personnel from urban and rural Emergency Services and Parks Services to act as Local FireSmart Representatives and to identify and work with the appropriate Community Champions within the RMWB service areas to work towards Recognized FireSmart Community status.

## Interagency Cooperation & Cross-Training Options

Interagency cooperation and cross-training between all stakeholders is necessary to ensure cooperative and effective implementation of FireSmart mitigation options and to coordinate an effective multi-agency response to a wildland/urban interface fire.

Inter-agency cooperation between the RMWB and AB. Forestry occurs through the RMWB FireSmart Committee, the Mutual-Aid Wildfire Agreement, and through the training opportunities provided to each other and RMWB Emergency Services and Oil Sands fire departments hold mutual-aid agreements and work closely with each other.

The RMWB has offered and provided emergency management, wildfire, and wildland/urban interface cross-training to their staff has identified that additional wildland and wildland/urban interface training be provided to all urban and rural emergency services members.

**Recommendation 13:** The RMWB and AB. Forestry should identify cooperative training opportunities and provide support to each other for applicable cross-training related to emergency management, wildfire prevention, wildfire operations, and wildland/urban interface. RMWB personnel should be cross-trained and qualified based on their participation in the emergency management organization.

## Emergency Planning Options

Emergency preparedness is an important part of any disaster planning. The need for organization, clear chain of command, and an understanding of job responsibilities during a wildland/urban interface fire are of paramount importance.

A review of the *RMWB Municipal Emergency Management Plan Part III – Appendix B Wildfire Response Plan* (RMWB, 2010) reveals that an update to include revisions to current situation is required.

**Recommendation 14:** Update the RMWB Wildfire Response Plan (2010) annually to provide most current information.

Wildfire Preparedness Guides (WFPG) have been developed and are updated regularly by AB. Forestry for each of the RMWB service areas and are provided to RWMB Emergency Services and RMWB Emergency Services has purchased two structure protection trailers that are currently stationed in Fort McMurray and Sapræe Creek with the intent of purchasing an additional three trailers for Anzac, Fort McKay, and Fort Chipewyan and possibly one for Conklin in the future.

**Recommendation 15:** Conduct regular wildland/urban interface table-top, functional, and/or field exercises between AB. Forestry, RMWB, and applicable mutual-aid partners to test recommendations in the Horse Creek Wildfire Post-Incident Assessments, the RMWB Municipal Emergency Plan, and/or the Wildfire Preparedness Guide(s).

# 1 Introduction

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB) Wildfire Mitigation Strategy was developed to provide practical and operational wildland/urban interface risk mitigation strategies to reduce the threat of wildfire to development in the RMWB service areas.

The project objectives include:

- Assess wildfire hazard and risk to development
- Based on interface hazard and risk, develop and prioritize FireSmart mitigative measures to reduce the threat of wildfire to development based on the seven disciplines of wildland/urban interface:
  1. Vegetation management
  2. Development
  3. Legislation
  4. Public education
  5. Inter-agency cooperation
  6. Cross-training
  7. Emergency planning

This Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (WFMS) was developed using standardized wildfire hazard assessment protocols and FireSmart mitigation measures were developed based on the seven disciplines of wildland/urban interface approach and current research and knowledge in wildland/urban interface community protection.

Ground and helicopter assessments were conducted by the author for Janvier, Conklin, Anzac, Gregoire Lake Estates, Fort McMurray, Draper, Sapræe Creek, and Fort McKay. Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AAF) conducted field assessments and developed Wildfire Mitigation Strategies with vegetation management recommendations for Fort MacKay/McKay, Fort Chipewyan, and Fort Fitzgerald.

This Wildfire Mitigation Strategy compiles the findings and recommendations from each of the relevant strategies into one overall RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy covering each of the RMWB service areas listed above.

This plan should be reviewed and updated at **five year intervals** to ensure it is based on current conditions.



## 2 Planning Area and Stakeholders

The planning area includes lands within and surrounding the RMWB service areas (Map 1).

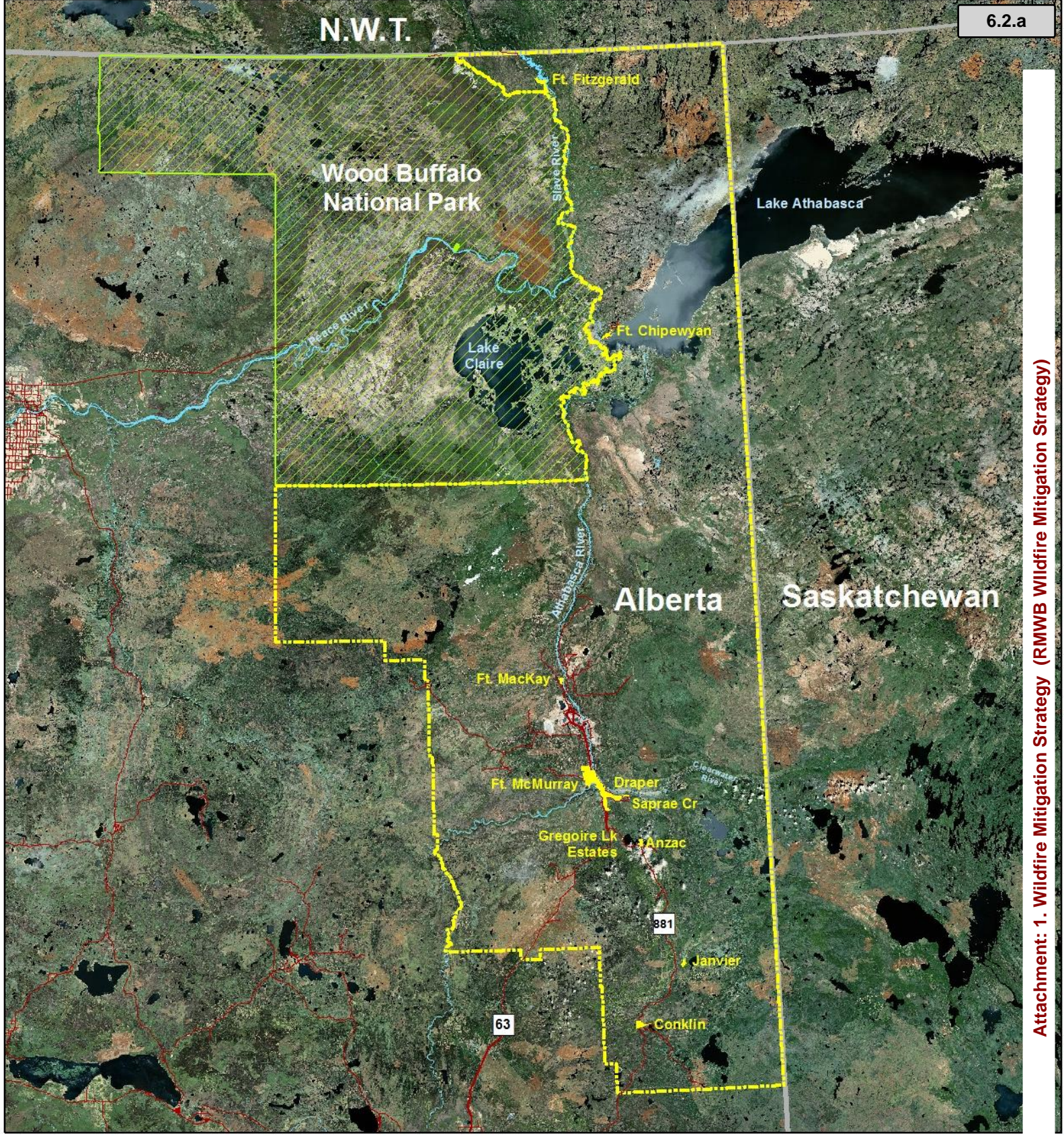
- Conklin
- Janvier
- Anzac
- Gregoire Lake Estates
- Fort McMurray
- Draper
- Sapræe Creek Estates
- Fort McKay
- Fort Chipewyan
- Fort Fitzgerald

The planning area consists of private, municipal, provincial and first nation lands. Development authority rests with the RMWB within each of the service areas.

All lands within the rural service areas are within the Forest Protection Area and all lands within the Fort McMurray urban service area are excluded from the Forest Protection Area. Structural fire is the responsibility of RMWB Regional Emergency Services in each of the service areas and wildfire management is the jurisdiction of the Alberta government within the rural service areas and the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo within the Fort McMurray urban service area.

Stakeholders consulted with in the planning process included:

- Stephen Fudge, FireSmart Specialist, RMWB Recovery Task Force
- Hunter Langpap, Fire Prevention Officer, RMWB Regional Emergency Services
- Paul St.John, Wildfire Prevention Officer, AAF, Fort McMurray Forest Area
- Clifton McKay, Wildfire Technologist, AAF, Lac La Biche Forest Area



Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Map 1 - Planning Area

-  RMWB Boundary
-  RMWB Service Areas
-  Provincial/Territorial Border
-  Road



### 3 Hazard & Risk Assessment

Hazard and risk assessment uses wildfire incidence and wildfire behaviour potential to quantify overall wildfire threat at the community and landscape-levels and to determine priorities for FireSmart mitigation actions. Community-level refers to lands within the community boundary and landscape-level refers to lands extending approximately 2 kilometres out from the community boundary.

Wildfire incidence uses provincial historic wildfire data for a ten-year period (2007-2016) to determine number, location, and cause of wildfires to determine the risk of wildfire ignition.

Wildfire behaviour potential uses provincial weather data and wildland fuel types to analyze probable community and landscape-level wildfire behavior potential.

- Fire weather data for a twenty-year period (1997-2016) from the most representative weather station for each community is used to determine average number of “spread-event days” per year and the predominant wind direction and speed on those days. A “spread-event” day is defined as “a day when the fire actively spreads with high intensity” which corresponds to a Fire Weather Index value of 19 or higher (Podur & Wotton, 2011).
- Fuel types from the provincial Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) fuel grid and Alberta Vegetation Inventory (AVI2FBP) were used. New fuel type changes not reflected on the existing fuel type layers were added from satellite imagery analysis and field inspection.
- The Wildfire Threat Assessment tool from Alberta FireWeb was used to determine expected wildfire behaviour potential for each fuel type.

#### Wildfire Behaviour Potential for FBP Fuel Types





Wildfire Behaviour Potential	FBP Fuel Types
Low	Deciduous (D-1) without evergreen understory Vegetative Non-Fuel (VNF)
Moderate	Spruce-Lichen Woodland (C-1) Mixedwood <=50% evergreen (M-1DC) Deciduous (D-1) with mod-hvy evergreen understory Native-grass (O-1) Slash (S-1/S-2) Fuel-Reduced (C-5/C-6)
High/Extreme	Boreal Spruce (C-2) Mature Pine (C-3) Immature Pine (C-4) Mixedwood >50% evergreen (M-1CD)

The following community and landscape-level wildfire behaviour potential levels for each of the RMWB service areas may be used to determine priorities for FireSmart mitigation options.



### Community and Landscape-Level Wildfire Behaviour Potential

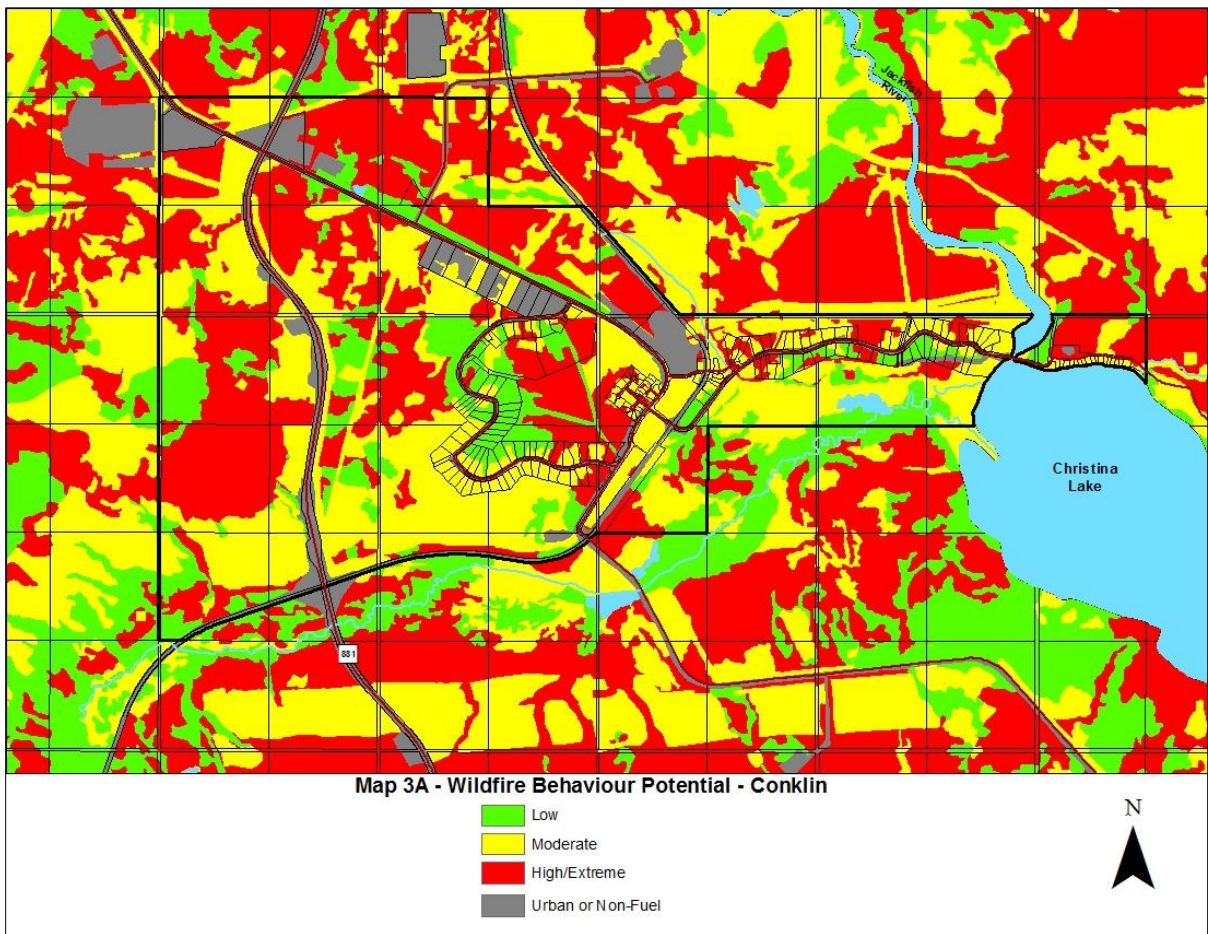
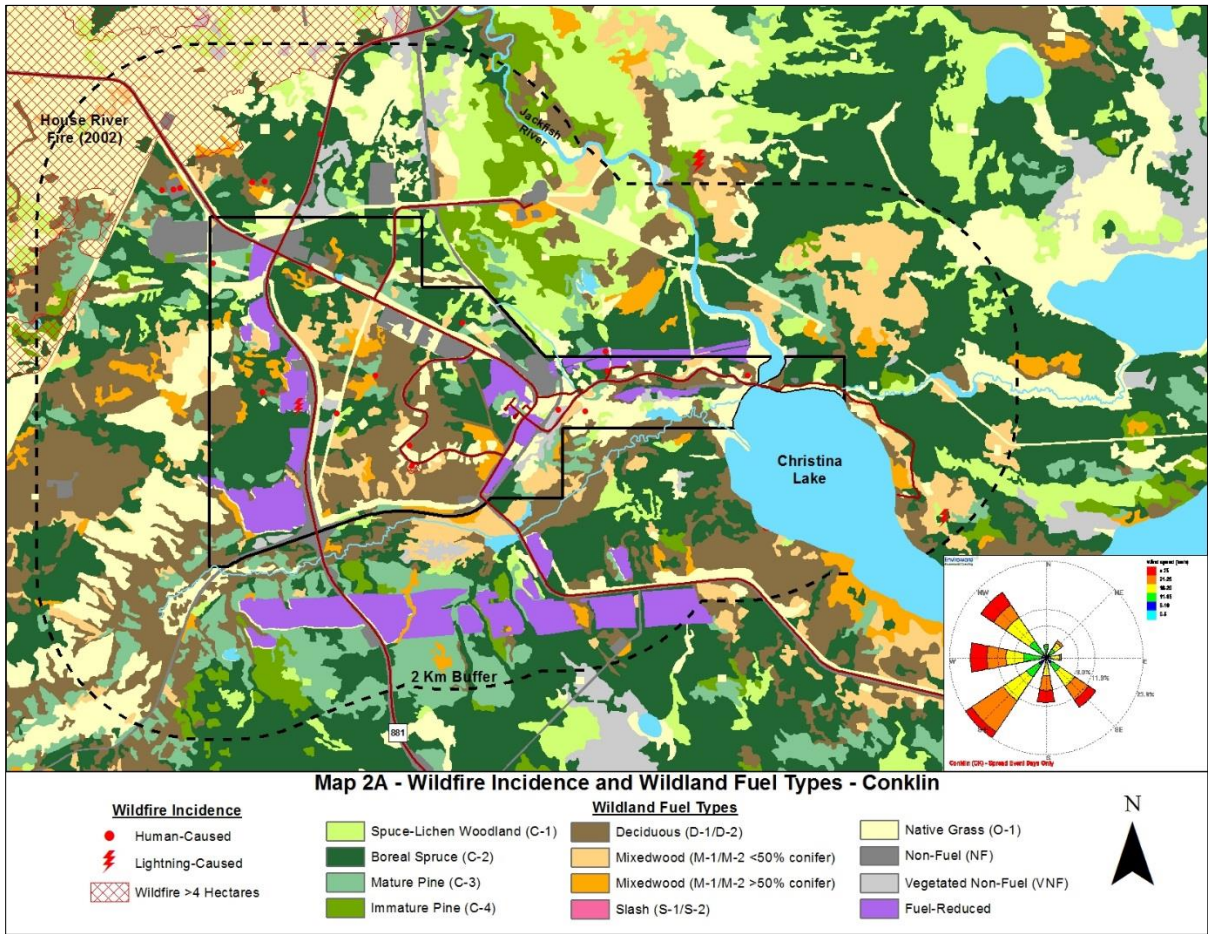
Service Area	Wildfire Behaviour Potential		Comments
	Community-Level	Landscape-Level	
Fort McKay	High-Extreme	High-Extreme	
Fort Chipewyan	High-Extreme	High-Extreme	
Fort Fitzgerald	High-Extreme	High-Extreme	
Conklin	High-Extreme	Moderate	2002 House River fire has reduced potential to the west
Fort McMurray	Moderate-High	Low	Landscape-level potential is Low from 2016 Horse Creek wildfire. Community-level hazard is from Birchwood/Conn Cr community reserve & isolated post-fire green islands
Anzac	Moderate	High-Extreme	High/Extreme landscape-level hazard from southwest only, 2016 Horse Creek wildfire has reduced landscape-level potential to the north and east
Gregoire Lake Estates	Moderate	High-Extreme	High/Extreme landscape-level hazard is from the western-quadrant, 2016 Horse Creek wildfire has reduced potential from the north and northwest
Janvier	Moderate	Low	Possible threat of wildfire to main access road from Hwy 811 to Janvier
Draper	Low-Moderate	Low	2016 Horse Creek wildfire has reduced most wildfire potential
Saprae Creek Estates	Low-Moderate	Low	2016 Horse Creek wildfire has reduced most wildfire potential

### 3.1 Conklin





Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily human-caused within the 2km radius and lightning-caused outside</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 14 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the western quadrant</li> </ul>
<p><b>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Northeast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) and mixedwood (M-1) with native grass (O-1) to the NE and SE from 2002 House River fire</li> <li>Significant landscape-level fuelbreaks established to the west and south of community</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuelbreak on South perimeter</p>
<p><b>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Northwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixture of spruce/pine (C-2/C-3), mixedwood (M-1) and deciduous (D-1) with moderate to heavy spruce/fir understory and or dead/down, native grass (O-1), and fuel-reduced areas</li> </ul>  <p>Community-Level Fuelbreak on Northeast perimeter</p>

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential, government services, commercial, light industrial</li> </ul>
Predominant Exterior Structure Materials Roofing Materials Siding Materials Decks/Porches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood/Log</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent - firewood, log/debris piles, outbuildings</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate from grass and forest fuels for many, scattered lots have fuel-reduced forest fuels</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance   <p data-bbox="207 1209 373 1234">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate for many due to fuels reduction work</li> <li>▪ More work needed throughout community</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="824 1209 990 1234">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<p><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MODERATE threat of landscape-level wildfire approaching the community in spruce/pine fuels to the north and south, however landscape-level fuelbreaks to the south and community-level fuelbreaks to the north will assist with containment before reaching community</li> <li>▪ HIGH threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures from untreated spruce/pine fuel patches adjacent to structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1, 2, &amp; 3 clearance between structures and grass, spruce/pine, and/or mixedwood fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	





### 3.2 Janvier

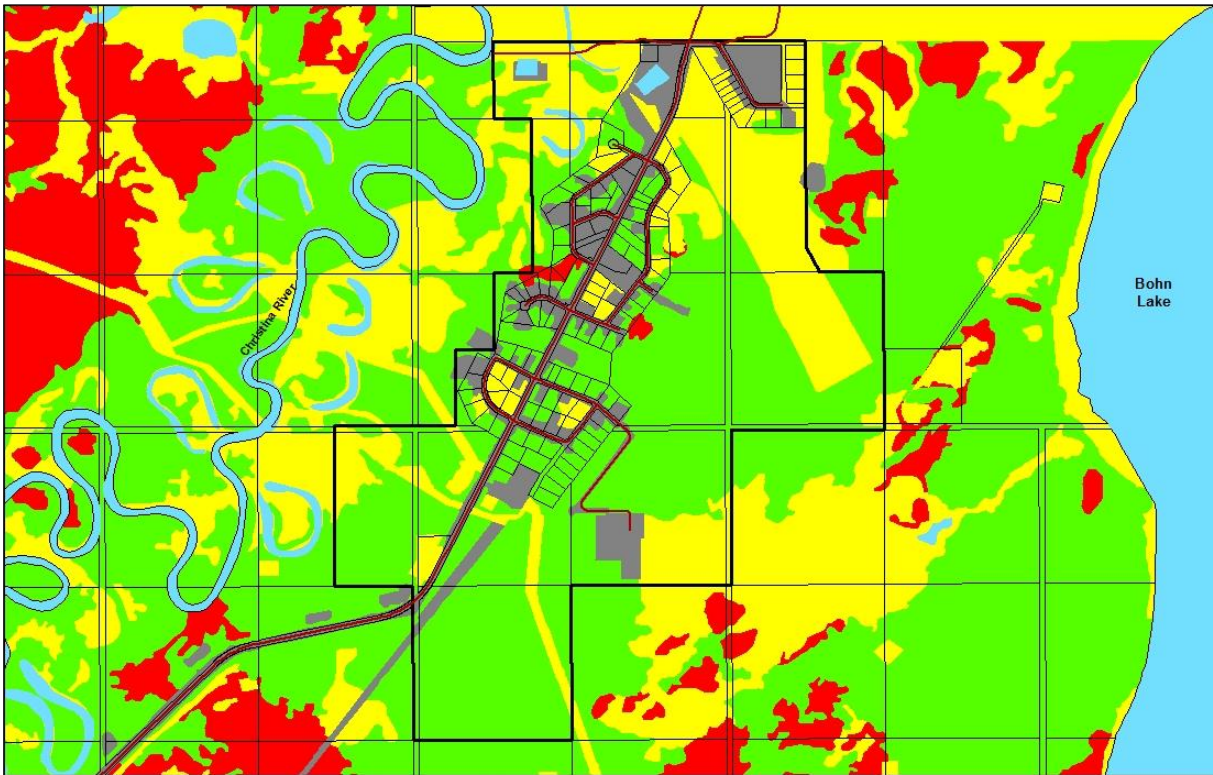
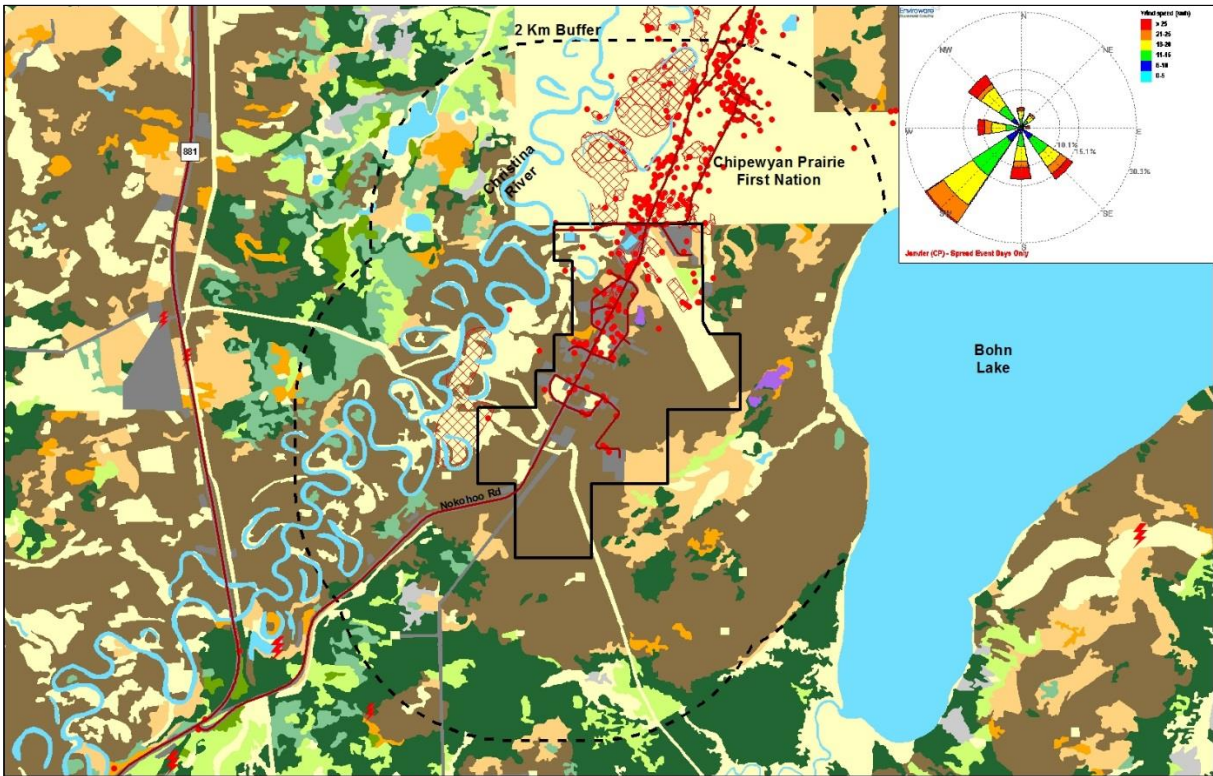
Factor	Comments
<p><b>Wildfire Incidence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Significant human-caused wildfires in native grass fuels within the 2km radius, several exceeding 4 ha, scattered lightning-caused outside the 2km radius</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Average 12 spread-event days/year</li> <li>▪ Predominant winds from the southwest</li> </ul>
<p><b>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Northwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deciduous (D-1) with large spruce (C-2) patches to the south and northwest</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking South</p>
<p><b>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Northwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deciduous (D-1) with scattered patches of mixedwood (M-1) with moderate to heavy spruce/fir understory and black spruce (C-2)</li> </ul>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Northeast</p>

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)







Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential, government services</li> </ul>
<b>Predominant Exterior Structure Materials</b> <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b> <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood/Log</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
<b>Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scattered - Firewood, log/debris piles, outbuildings</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate or marginal for some, several adequate</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance</b>   <p data-bbox="207 1150 373 1176">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some C-2 and M-1/D-1 with spruce/fir understory needing fuel reduction</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="824 1150 990 1176">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<b>Comments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening structures however access to Hwy 881 may be cut-off by wildfire in spruce fuels to the south of the community</li> <li>▪ MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures in spring/fall cured-grass conditions</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1 &amp; 2 clearance between structures and spruce/mixedwood and/or native grass fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



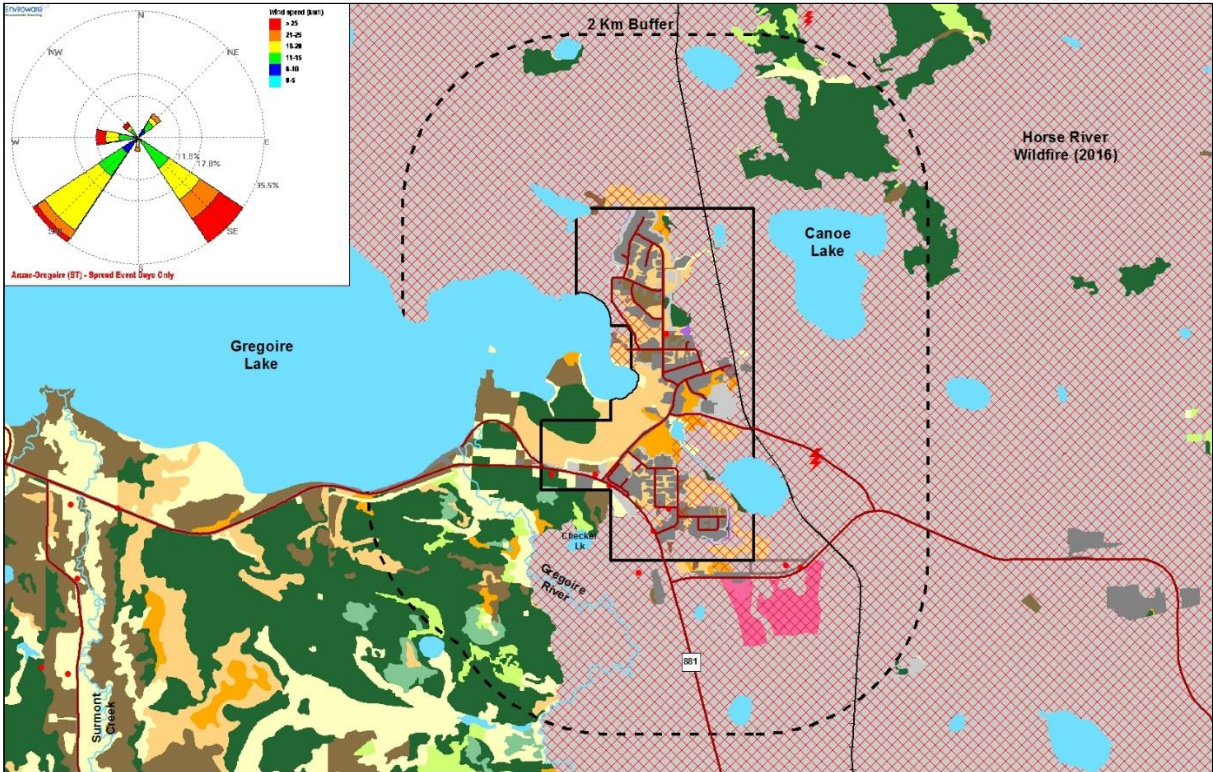
### 3.3 Anzac

Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily human-caused within the 2km radius and lightning-caused outside</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 4 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southwest and southeast</li> </ul>
<p>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking South</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-fuel (NF) to the north, east, and south due to 2016 Horse River wildfire</li> <li>Spruce/pine (C-2/C-3), mixedwood (M-1), and native grass (O-1) to the SW</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Southwest</p>
<p>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types North Anzac</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixedwood (M-1) and deciduous (D-1) with moderate to heavy spruce/fir understory with scattered spruce (C-2) patches</li> <li>Fireguards built in 2016 are currently non-fuel (NF) but will eventually support native-grass (O-1) fuels</li> </ul>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types South Anzac</p>

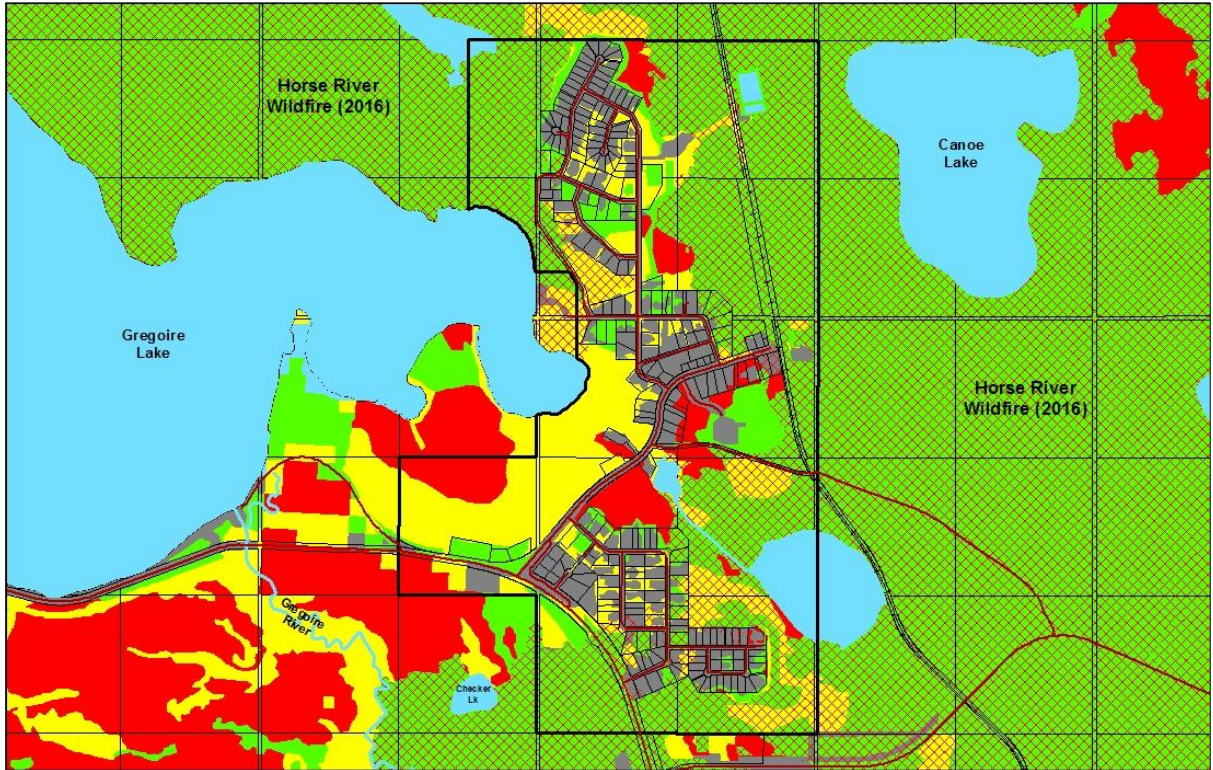
Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential, government services, commercial</li> </ul>
<b>Predominant Exterior Structure Materials</b> <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b> <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scattered - firewood, debris piles, outbuildings</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate Zone 1 for most but inadequate Zone 2 for many</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance</b>   <p data-bbox="207 1209 370 1234">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for many inside the community where 2016 fire did not reach</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="829 1209 992 1234">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<b>Comments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening community from north, east, and south due to 2016 wildfire and MODERATE-HIGH threat from the southwest in spruce/pine fuels</li> <li>▪ MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures from mixedwood and deciduous fuels with heavy spruce/fir understory next to structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 2 &amp; 3 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

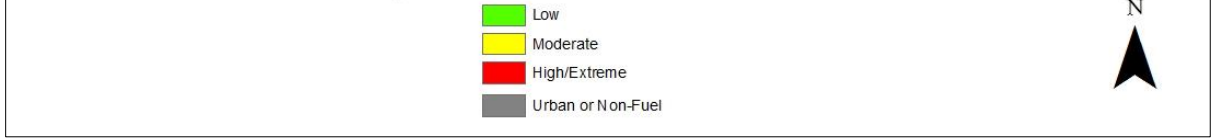
Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)







Map 2C - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Anzac





Map 3C - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Anzac



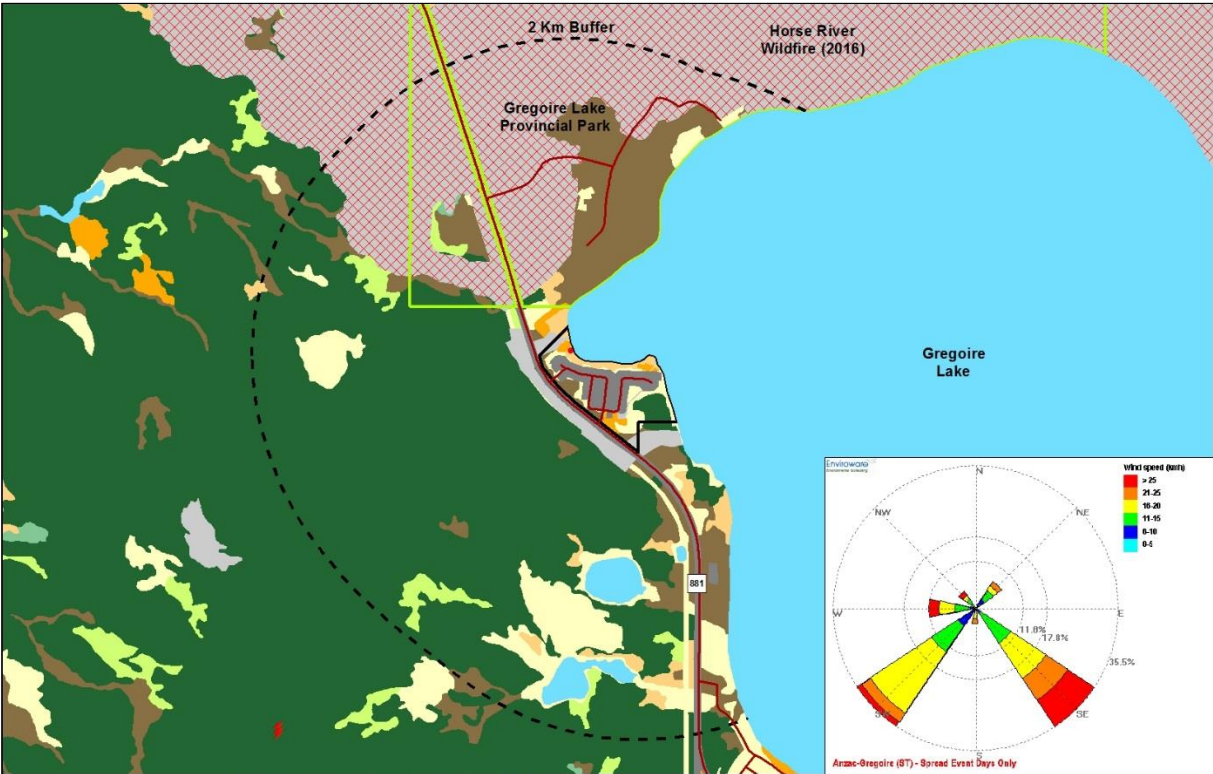
### 3.4 Gregoire Lake Estates

Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered human-caused within the community and lightning-caused outside</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 4 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southwest and southeast</li> </ul>
<p>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking North</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-fuel (NF) to the north from the 2016 Horse River wildfire</li> <li>Continuous spruce (C-2) to the west, northwest, and southwest</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking West</p>
<p>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types Looking Northwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deciduous and mixedwood with moderate spruce/fir understory and large black spruce (C-2) patch in southeast corner of community</li> <li>Fireguards built in 2016 are currently non-fuel (NF) but will eventually support native-grass (O-1) fuels</li> </ul>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types Looking South</p>

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential</li> </ul>
Predominant Exterior Structure Materials <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b> <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal, Scattered Combustible – Wood shake</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent – firewood &amp; lumber piles, outbuildings, combustible ornamental/bark mulch landscaping</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for some</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance   <p data-bbox="207 1171 373 1203">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for some</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="824 1171 990 1203">Priority Zones 1-2</p>
<p><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening community from the north due to 2016 wildfire and HIGH/EXTREME threat from the west, southwest, and northwest from continuous black spruce fuels west of Hwy 881</li> <li>▪ MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures from mixedwood and deciduous fuel types with moderate to heavy spruce/fir understory next to structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1, 2 &amp; 3 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> <li>○ Combustible ornamental landscaping</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



Map 2D - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Gregoire Lake Estates

<b>Wildfire Incidence</b>		<b>Wildland Fuel Types</b>		
● Human-Caused	■ Spuce-Lichen Woodland (C-1)	■ Deciduous (D-1/D-2)	■ Native Grass (O-1)	
⚡ Lightning-Caused	■ Boreal Spruce (C-2)	■ Mixedwood (M-1/M-2 <50% conifer)	■ Non-Fuel (NF)	
▨ Wildfire >4 Hectares	■ Mature Pine (C-3)	■ Mixedwood (M-1/M-2 >50% conifer)	■ Vegetated Non-Fuel (VNF)	
	■ Immature Pine (C-4)	■ Slash (S-1/S-2)	■ Fuel-Reduced	







Map 3D - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Gregoire Lake Estates

■ Low	
■ Moderate	
■ High/Extreme	
■ Urban or Non-Fuel	



Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



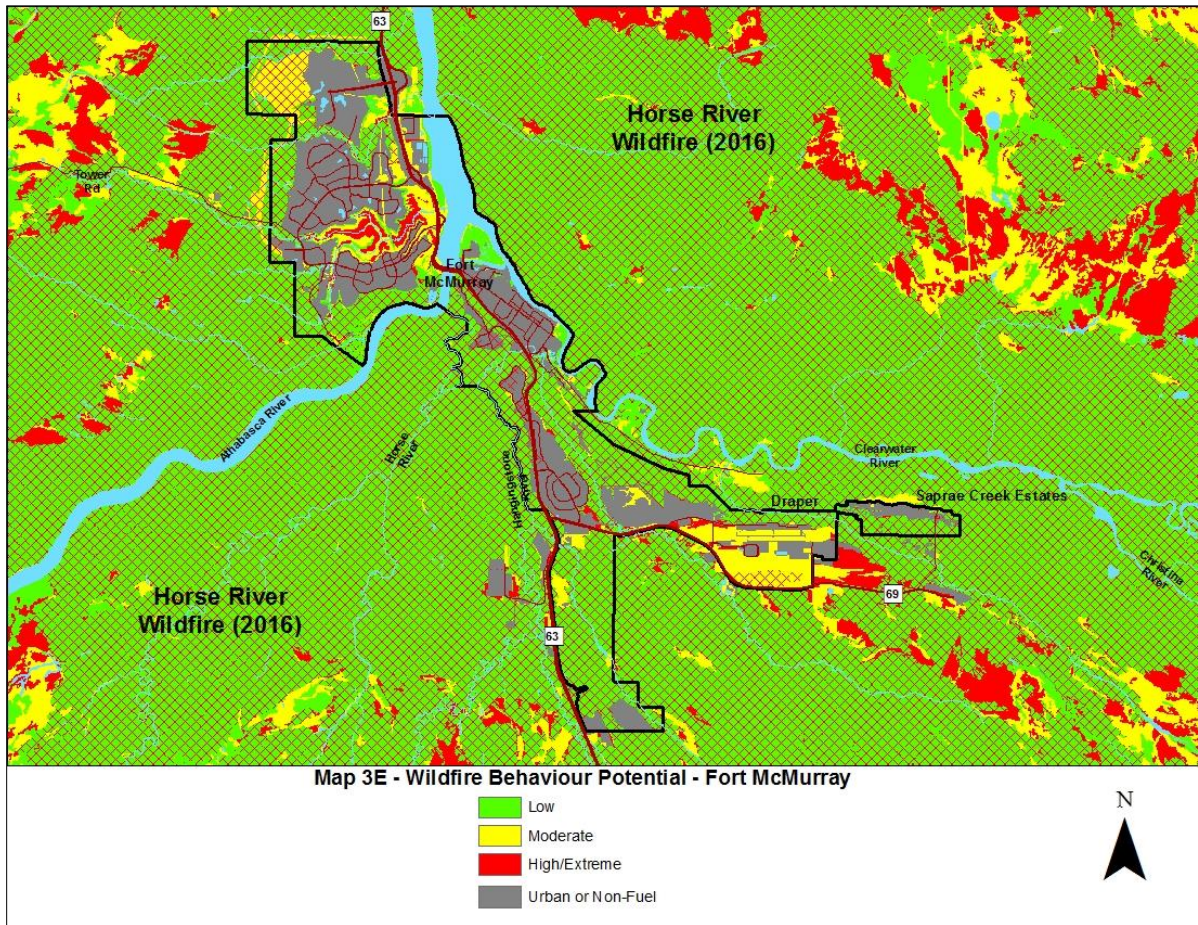
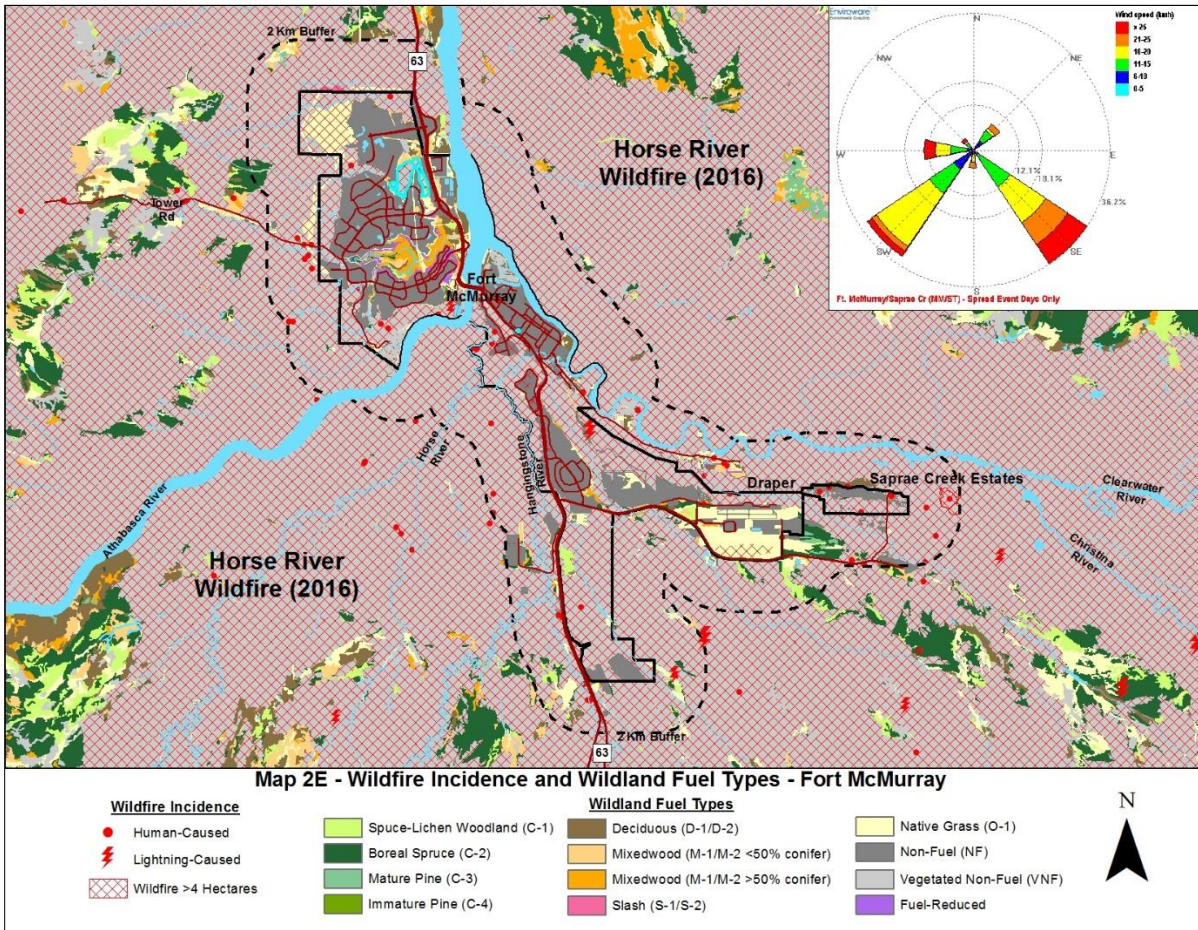
### 3.5 Fort McMurray

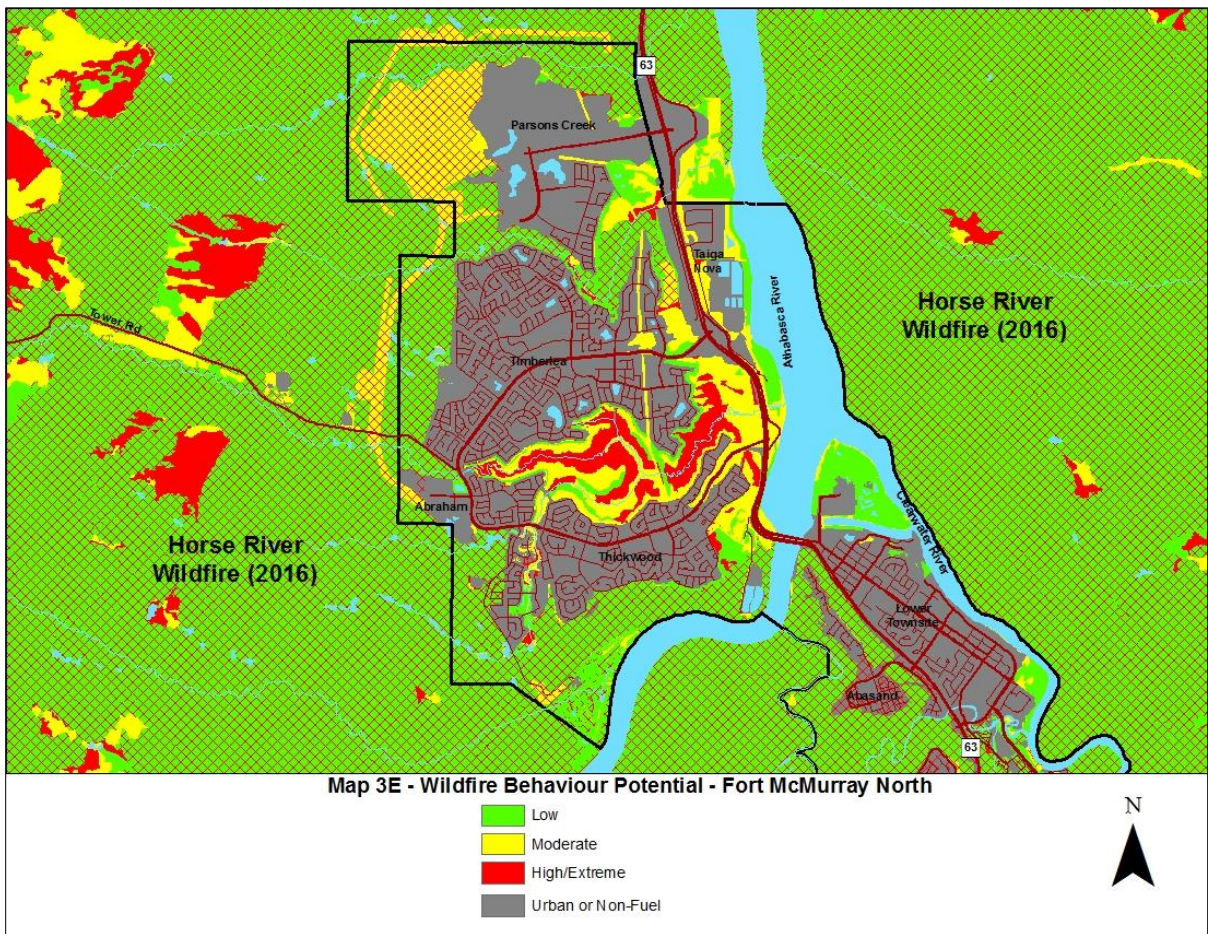
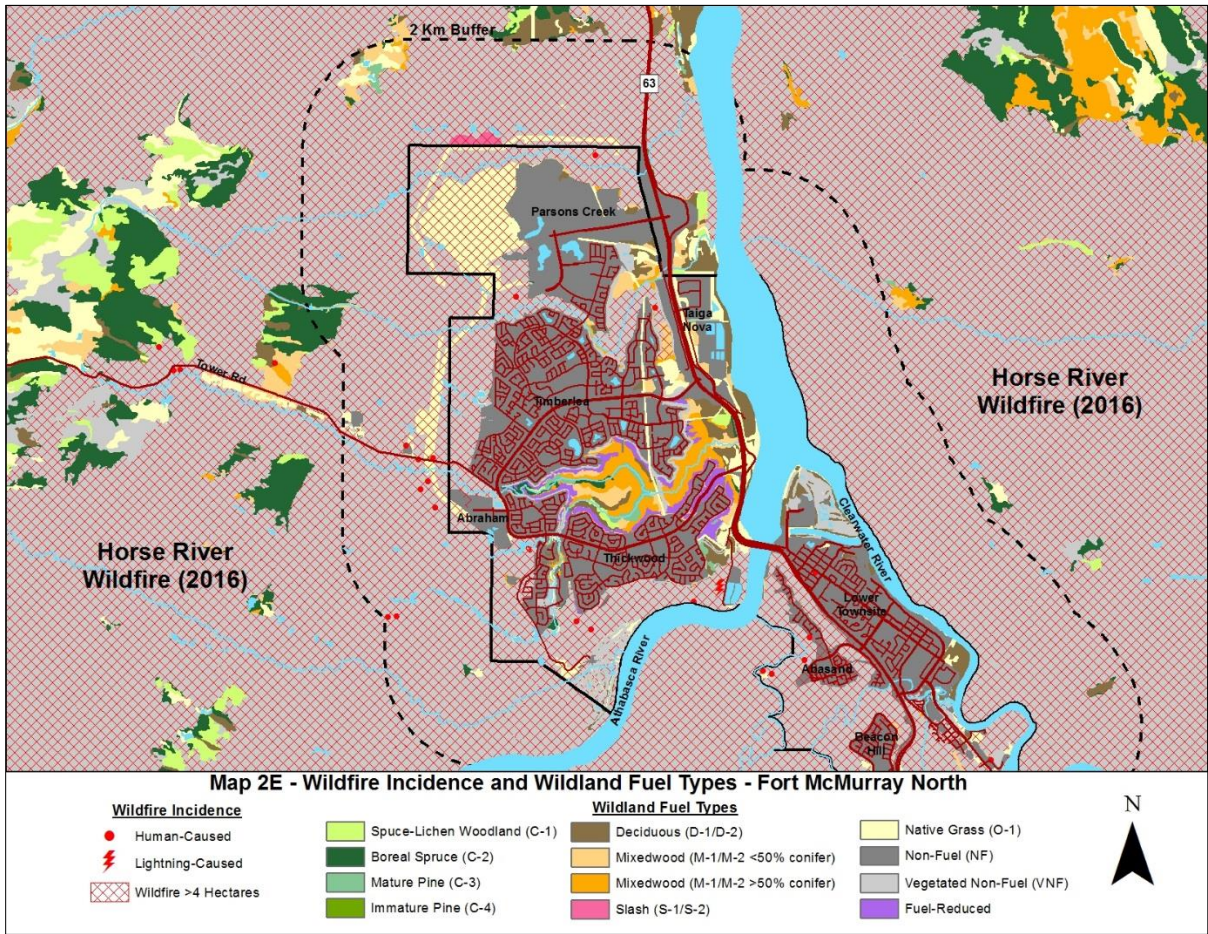
Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant human-caused and scattered lightning-caused wildfires within and surrounding the community</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 16 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southeast and southwest</li> </ul>
<p>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types Thickwood/Timberlea looking West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2016 Horse River wildfire removed a majority of the hazardous wildland fuel types surrounding Fort McMurray</li> <li>Scattered remaining patches of spruce (C-2) and mixedwood (M-1) fuels present LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening development</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types Gregoire looking Southeast</p>
<p>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek looking East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered mixedwood (M-1) and deciduous (D-1) patches with light to heavy spruce/fir understory and dead &amp; down</li> <li>Birchwood Trails /Conn Creek reserve has heavy dead standing and down from spruce budworm mortality - fireguards built in 2016 and fuelbreaks completed in 2016/17 provide significant fuelbreaks to structures</li> </ul>  <p>Mixedwood Fuels Behind Gregoire looking Northwest</p>

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Urban-residential, government services, commercial, and industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Predominant Exterior Structure Materials</b> <b>Roofing Materials</b>  <b>Siding Materials</b>  <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal, Combustible – Wood shakes in some Timberlea neighbourhoods</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood, Scattered Non-Combustible – Stucco, Fibre-Cement, Brick/Concrete, Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
<b>Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent – wooden fences, outbuildings, firewood, combustible ornamental &amp; bark mulch landscaping</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate for most</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance</b>   <p data-bbox="207 1289 370 1314">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate for most</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="829 1289 992 1314">Priority Zones 1-2</p>
<p><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening community due to 2016 Horse River wildfire</li> <li>▪ HIGH/EXTREME threat of community-level wildfire in Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek reserve threatening structures with combustible exterior features in Timberlea, Dickensfield, and Thickwood</li> <li>▪ LOW-MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire in isolated patches of mixedwood and deciduous with moderate-heavy spruce/fir understory threatening structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Combustible exterior structure materials including roofing, siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures including fences and outbuildings</li> <li>○ Combustible ornamental landscaping species and bark mulch</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

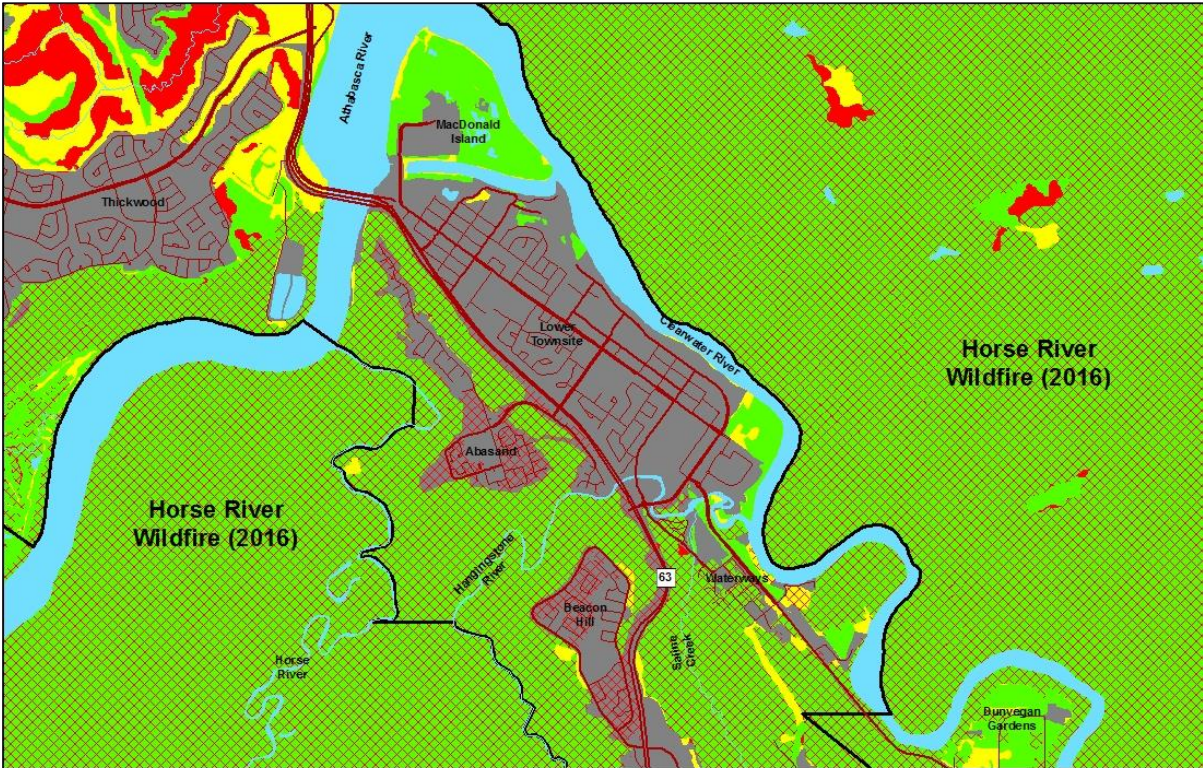






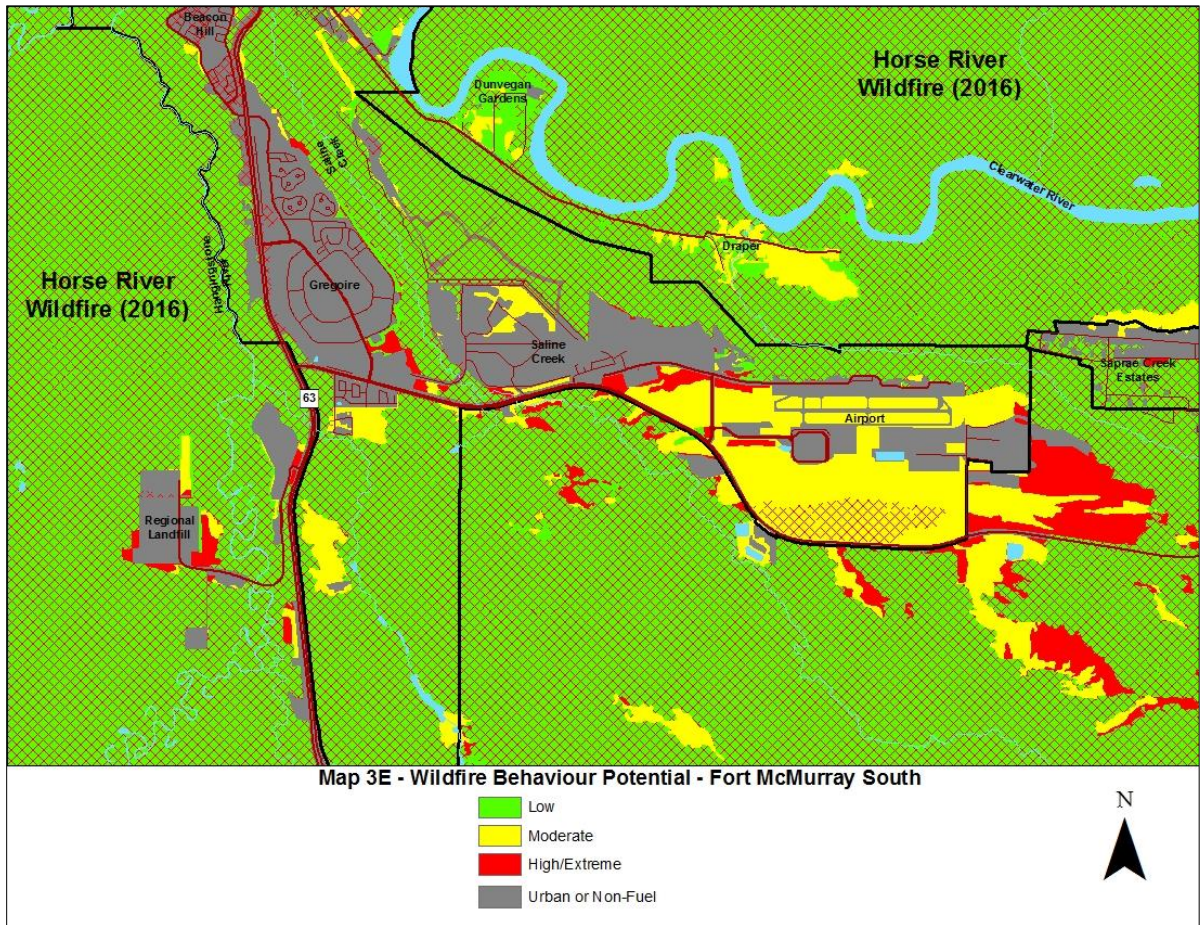
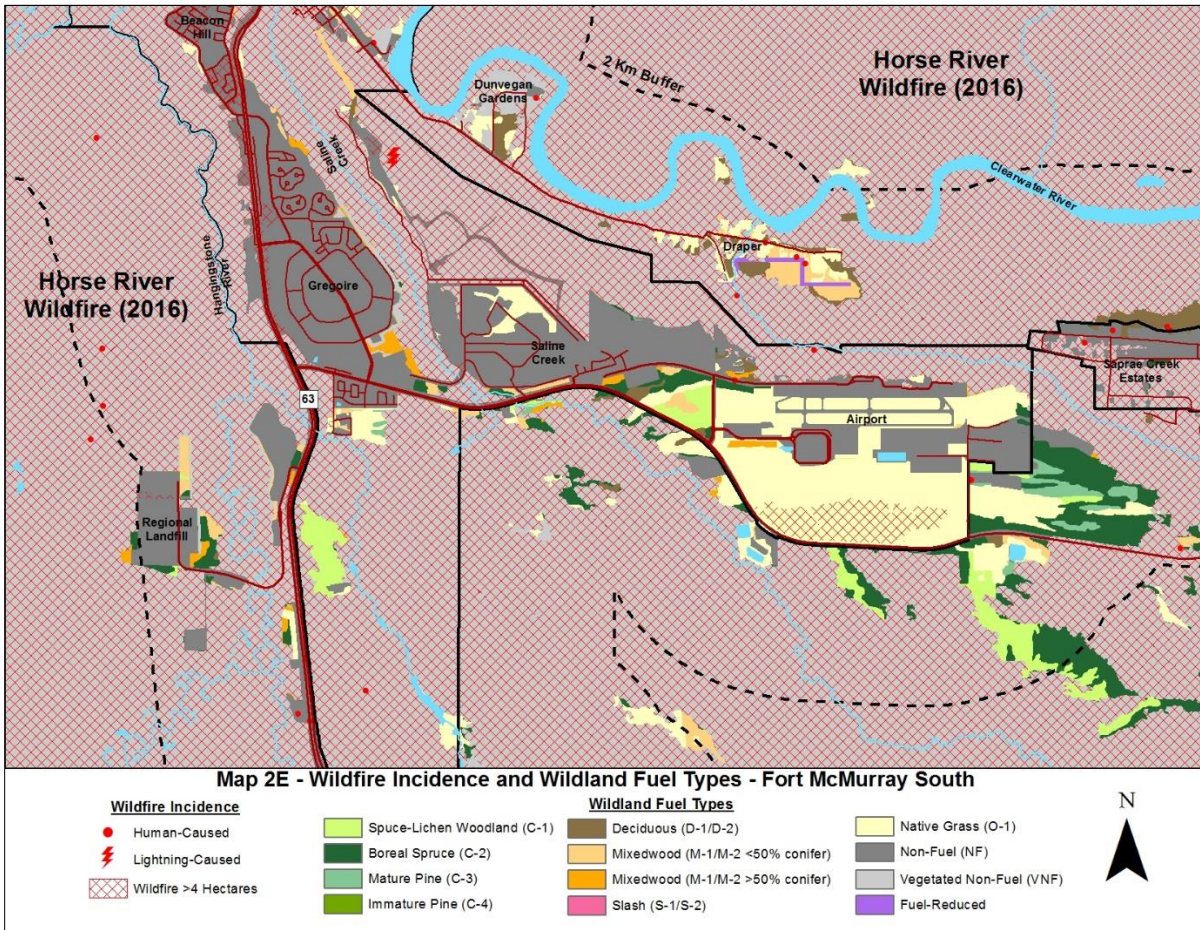
Map 2E - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Fort McMurray Central

<b>Wildfire Incidence</b>		<b>Wildland Fuel Types</b>		N ▲	
●	Human-Caused	■	Spuce-Lichen Woodland (C-1)		
⚡	Lightning-Caused	■	Deciduous (D-1/D-2)		
▨	Wildfire >4 Hectares	■	Mixedwood (M-1/M-2 <50% conifer)		
		■	Mature Pine (C-3)	■	Native Grass (O-1)
		■	Immature Pine (C-4)	■	Non-Fuel (NF)
		■	Slash (S-1/S-2)	■	Vegetated Non-Fuel (VNF)
				■	Fuel-Reduced









Map 3E - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Fort McMurray Central

■	Low	N ▲
■	Moderate	
■	High/Extreme	
■	Urban or Non-Fuel	

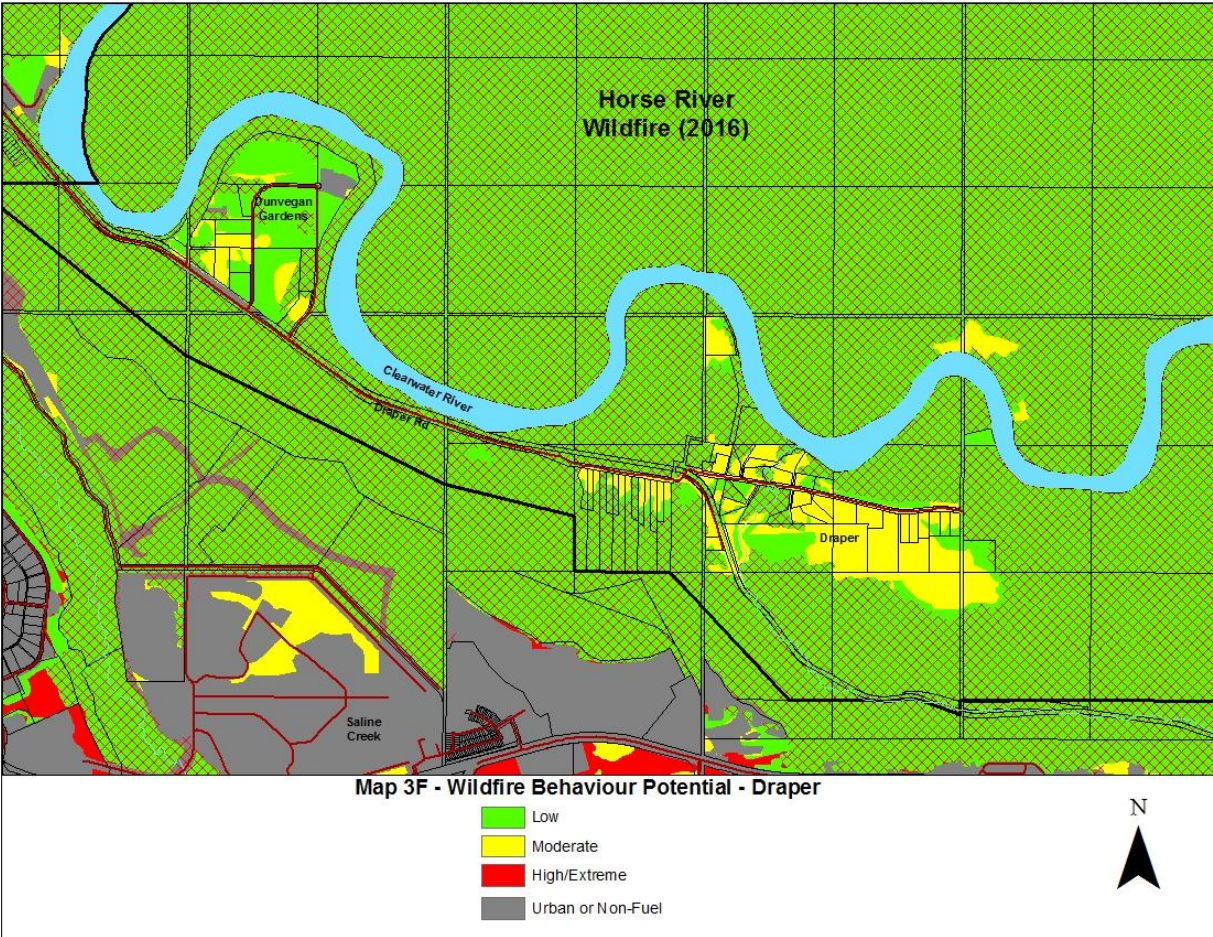
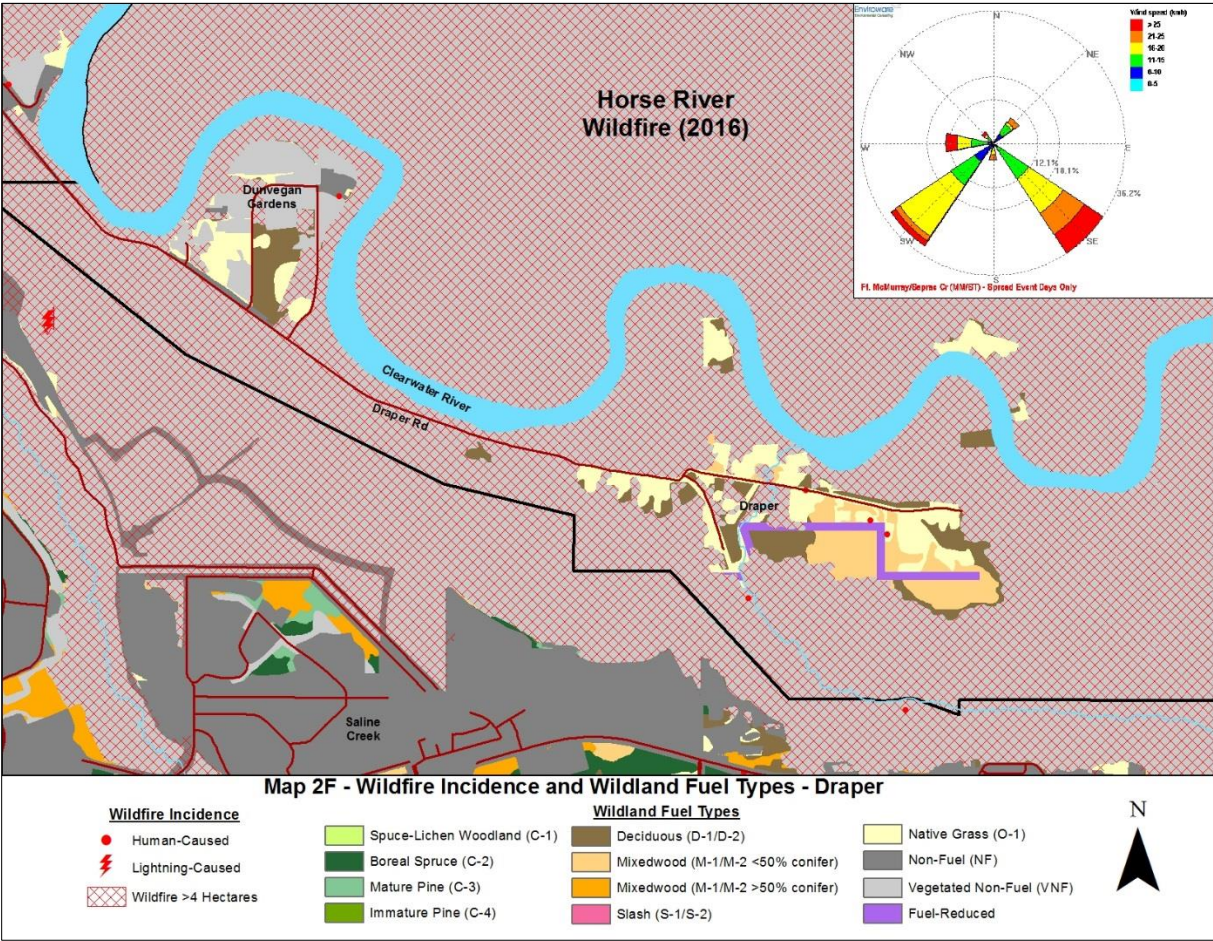


### 3.6 Draper





Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered human-caused and lightning-caused wildfires within and surrounding</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 16 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southeast and southwest</li> </ul>
<p>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Southeast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2016 Horse River wildfire removed a majority of the hazardous wildland fuel types surrounding Draper</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking North</p>
<p>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Southeast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered mixedwood (M-1) and deciduous (D-1) patches with light to heavy spruce/fir understory and dead &amp; down</li> <li>2009 fuel reduction on Draper south-boundary provides some protection to structures</li> </ul>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Northeast</p>

Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential and commercial</li> </ul>
<b>Predominant Exterior Structure Materials</b> <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b>  <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood, Scattered Non-Combustible – Stucco, Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent – firewood, lumber, log piles, outbuildings</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for many</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance   <p data-bbox="203 1190 370 1213">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for most on south-side of Draper Rd and for many on north-side of Draper Rd</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="815 1199 982 1222">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<b>Comments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening community due to 2016 Horse River wildfire</li> <li>▪ LOW-MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures from isolated patches of mixedwood and deciduous with moderate-heavy spruce/fir understory and dead/down</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1, 2 &amp; 3 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	







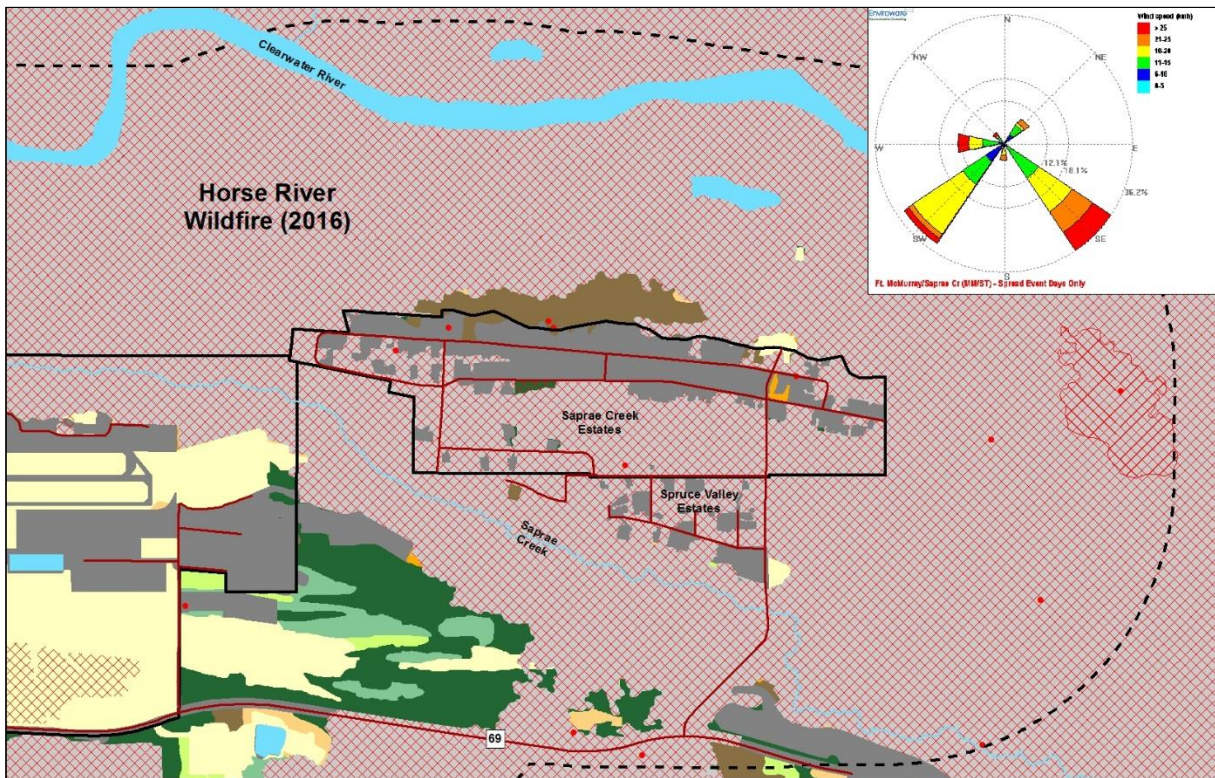
### 3.7 Sapræ Creek Estates

Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered human-caused and lightning-caused wildfires within and surrounding</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 16 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southeast and southwest</li> </ul>
<p><b>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2016 Horse River wildfire removed a majority of the hazardous wildland fuel types surrounding Sapræ Creek</li> <li>The cleared area for the new Vista Ridge golf course will act as a good fuelbreak from the east in the future</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Southwest</p>
<p><b>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Northwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered mixedwood (M-1) and deciduous (D-1) patches with moderate to heavy spruce/fir understory and/or dead &amp; down</li> </ul>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types looking Southwest</p>

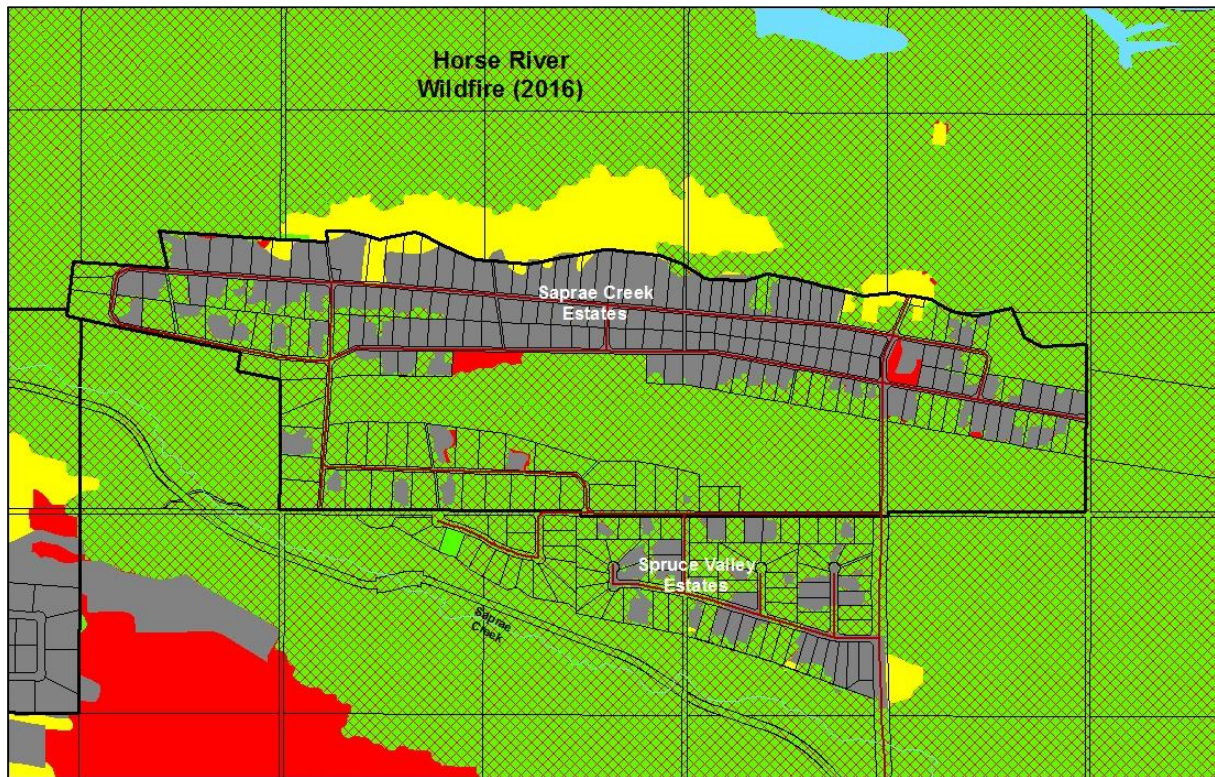
Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential and recreational</li> </ul>
Predominant Exterior Structure Materials <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b> <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal/Tile, Scattered Combustible – Wood shake</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood, Scattered Non-Combustible – Stucco, Fibre-Cement, Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent – firewood, lumber, outbuildings</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate for many, some Inadequate with minimal clearance</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance   <p data-bbox="207 1234 373 1260">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate for most, inadequate for several where wildfire did not remove fuels</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="824 1234 990 1260">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<b>Comments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LOW threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening community due to 2016 Horse River wildfire</li> <li>▪ LOW-MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures from isolated patches of mixedwood and deciduous with moderate-heavy spruce/fir understory and dead/down threatening structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1 &amp; 2 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> <li>○ Combustible ornamental landscaping species and bark mulch</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

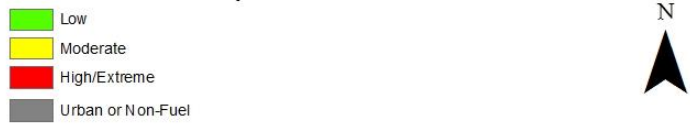
Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)







Map 2G - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Sapræe Creek Estates





Map 3G - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Sapræe Creek Estates

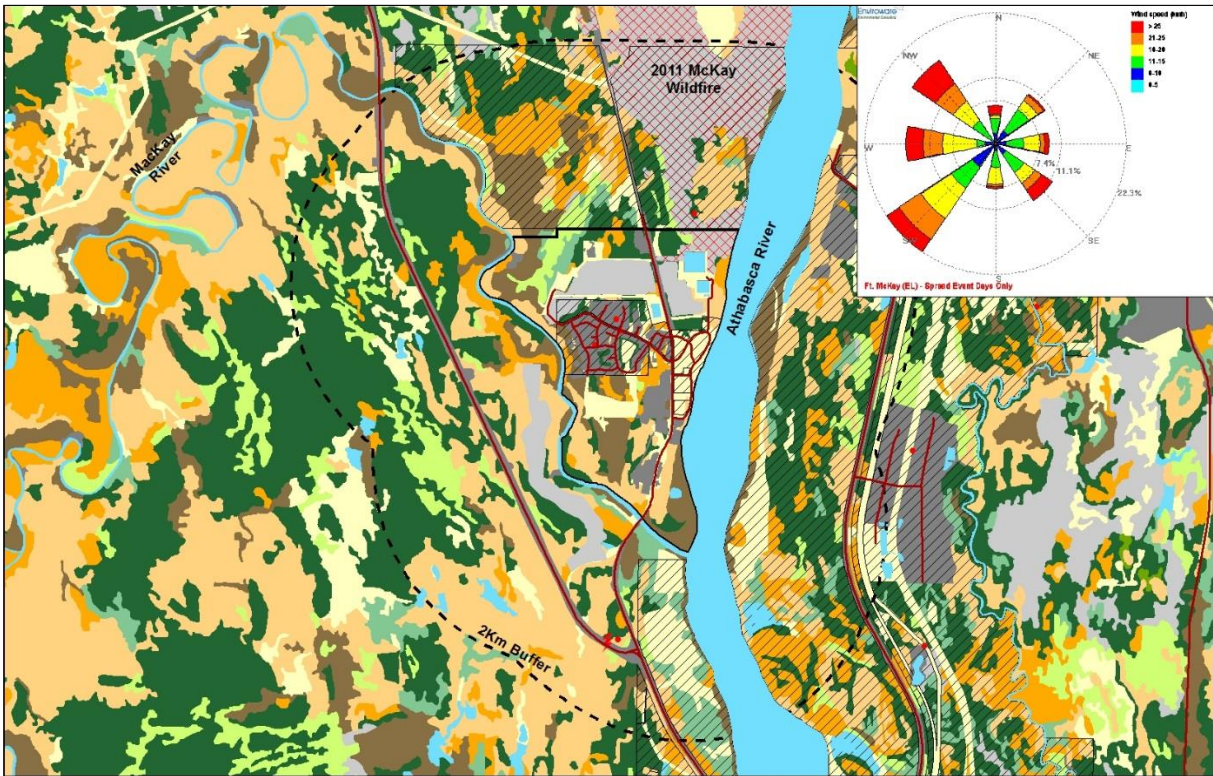


### 3.8 Fort McKay

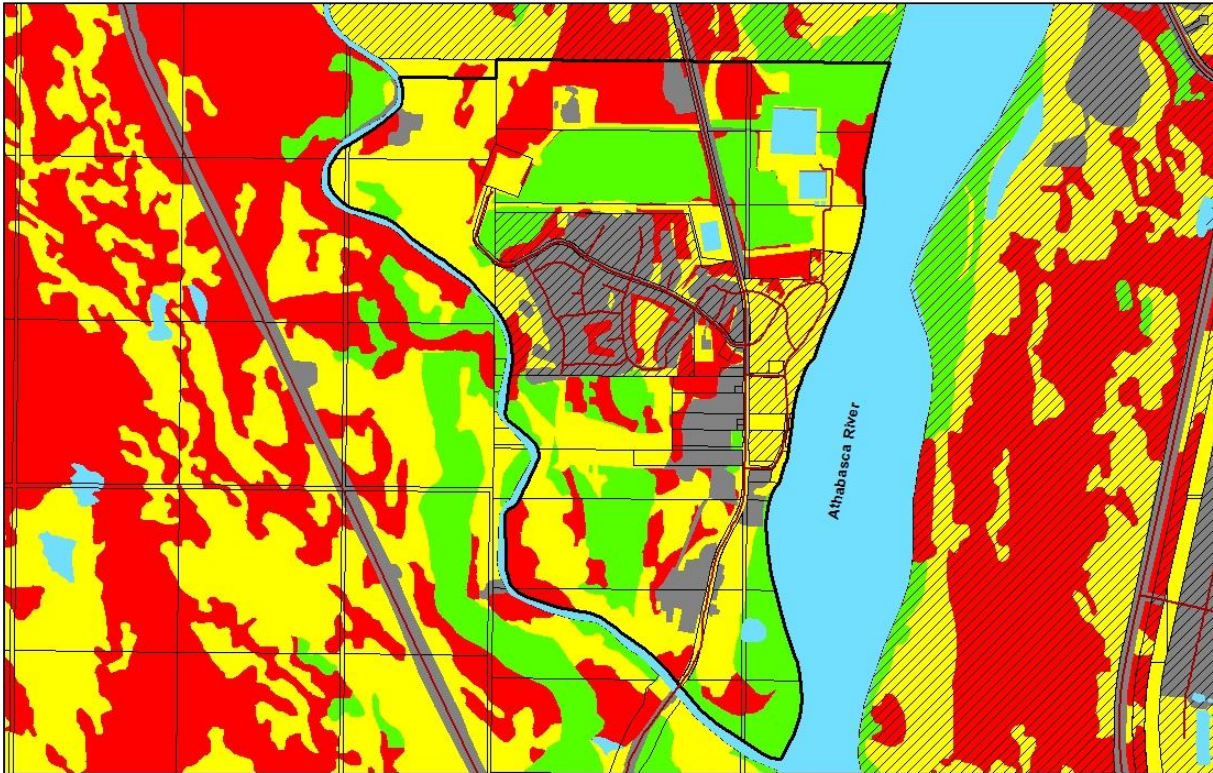
Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered human-caused &amp; lightning-caused within and surrounding the community</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 14 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southwest, northwest, and west</li> </ul>
<p><b>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</b></p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Northwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) and mixedwood fuels surrounding the community in all directions</li> <li>2016 firebreaks and 2011 McKay wildfire provide significant fuelbreaks from the north and west</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking South</p>
<p><b>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixedwood (M-1) and deciduous (D-1) with moderate to heavy spruce/fir understory with scattered spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) patches</li> <li>Fireguards built in 2016 are currently non-fuel (NF)</li> </ul>
 <p>Community-Level Fuel Types</p>	 <p>Community-Level Fuel Types</p>

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

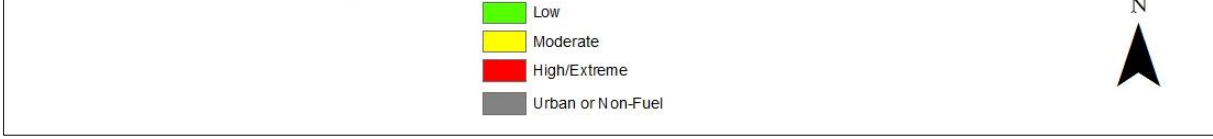
Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential, government services, commercial</li> </ul>
Predominant Exterior Structure Materials Roofing Materials Siding Materials Decks/Porches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scattered - debris piles, fences, outbuildings</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate Zone 1 for most but inadequate Zone 2 for many</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance   <p data-bbox="207 1165 345 1192">Priority Zone 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for many</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="824 1165 992 1192">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<p data-bbox="207 1234 337 1262"><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HIGH/EXTREME threat of landscape-level wildfire from west, south, and north – 2016 fireguards provide excellent fuelbreaks from the north and west</li> <li>▪ MODERATE threat of community-level wildfire threatening structures from scattered mixedwood and deciduous and with spruce/fir understory and/or dead/down next to structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 2 &amp; 3 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	






Map 2H - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Fort McKay



Map 3H - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Fort McKay





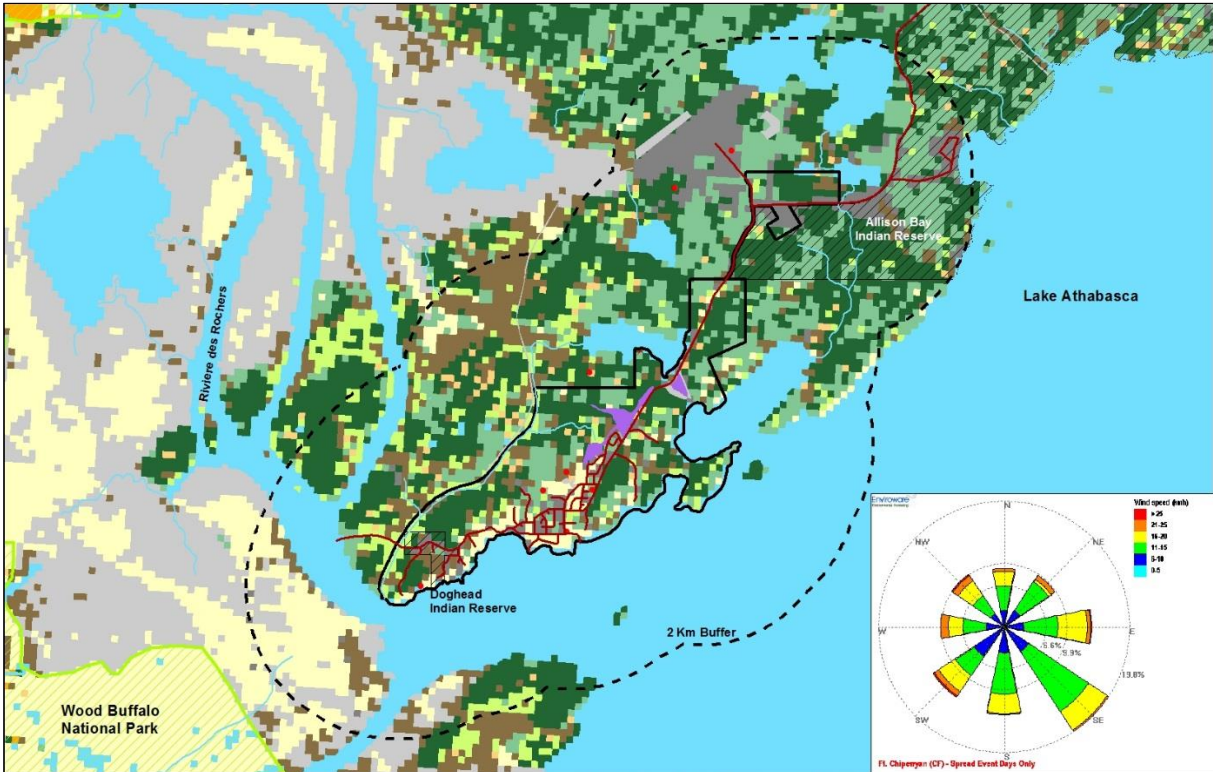
### 3.9 Fort Chipewyan

Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scattered human-caused within and surrounding the community</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 20 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southeast with scattered winds from all directions</li> </ul>
<p>Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Southwest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) with cladonia moss and mixedwood fuels surrounding the community</li> <li>Large stands of dead/dying dwarf-mistletoe infected Jack pine</li> <li>The highest wildfire threat is from the north and northeast</li> </ul>  <p>Landscape-Level Fuel Types looking Northeast</p>
<p>Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types</p>  <p>Community-Level Fuel Types Looking West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) with cladonia lichen and native-grass (O-1) with scattered deciduous (D-1)</li> <li>Fuelbreaks built in 2016 and planned for future implementation will reduce threat</li> </ul>

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

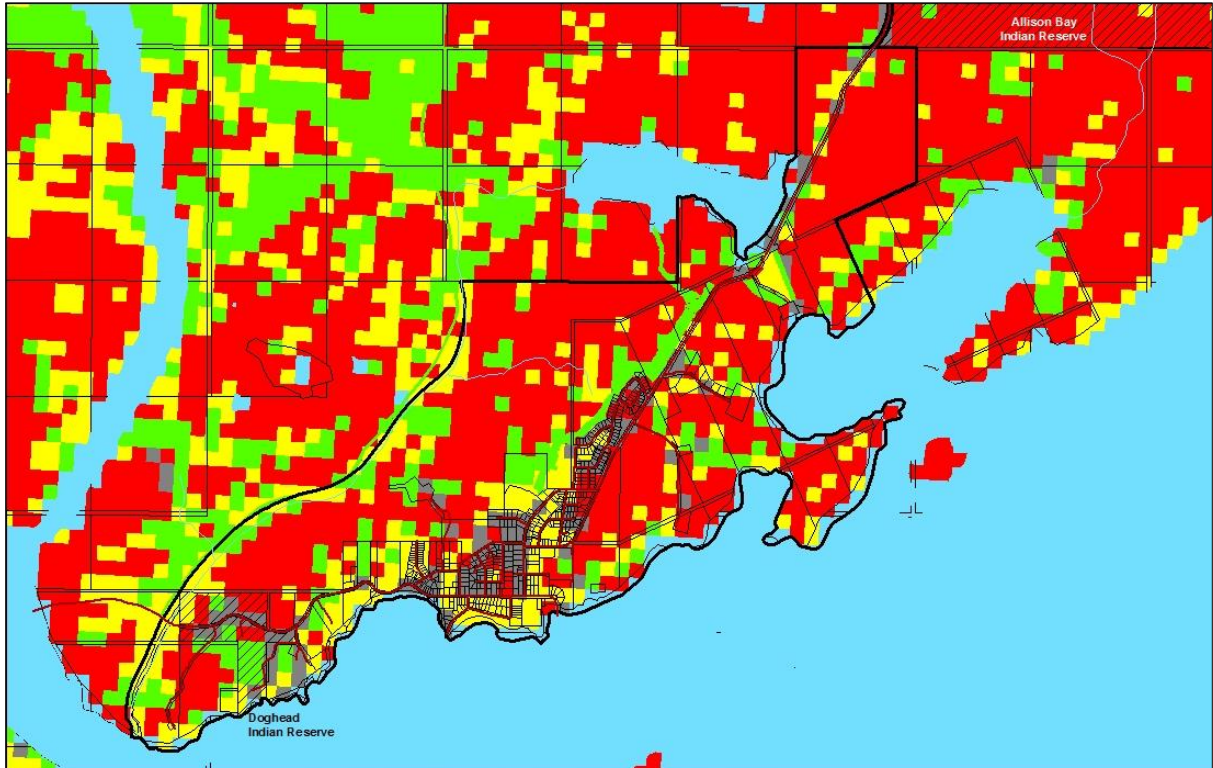


Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Urban &amp; rural-residential, government services, commercial, light industrial</li> </ul>
<b>Predominant Exterior Structure Materials</b> <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b> <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent – firewood, debris piles, outbuildings</li> </ul>
Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate clearance from spruce/pine and/or native-grass fuels for many</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance</b>   <p data-bbox="207 1165 370 1188">Priority Zones 1-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate for many on the perimeter</li> </ul>  <p data-bbox="821 1165 984 1188">Priority Zones 1-2</p>
<b>Comments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HIGH/EXTREME threat of landscape-level wildfire threatening community – Planned fireguards will provide excellent fuelbreaks</li> <li>▪ HIGH/EXTREME threat of community-level wildfire threatening perimeter structures from spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) and native-grass (O-1) fuels next to structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1, 2 &amp; 3 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



Map 21 - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Fort Chipewyan

<b>Wildfire Incidence</b>		<b>Wildland Fuel Types</b>		N ▲
●	Human-Caused	■	Spuce-Lichen Woodland (C-1)	
⚡	Lightning-Caused	■	Boreal Spruce (C-2)	
▨	Wildfire >4 Hectares	■	Mature Pine (C-3)	
		■	Immature Pine (C-4)	
		■	Deciduous (D-1/D-2)	
		■	Mixedwood (M-1/M-2 <50% conifer)	■
		■	Mixedwood (M-1/M-2 >50% conifer)	■
		■	Slash (S-1/S-2)	■
		■	Native Grass (O-1)	■
		■	Non-Fuel (NF)	■
		■	Vegetated Non-Fuel (VNF)	■
		■	Fuel-Reduced	■



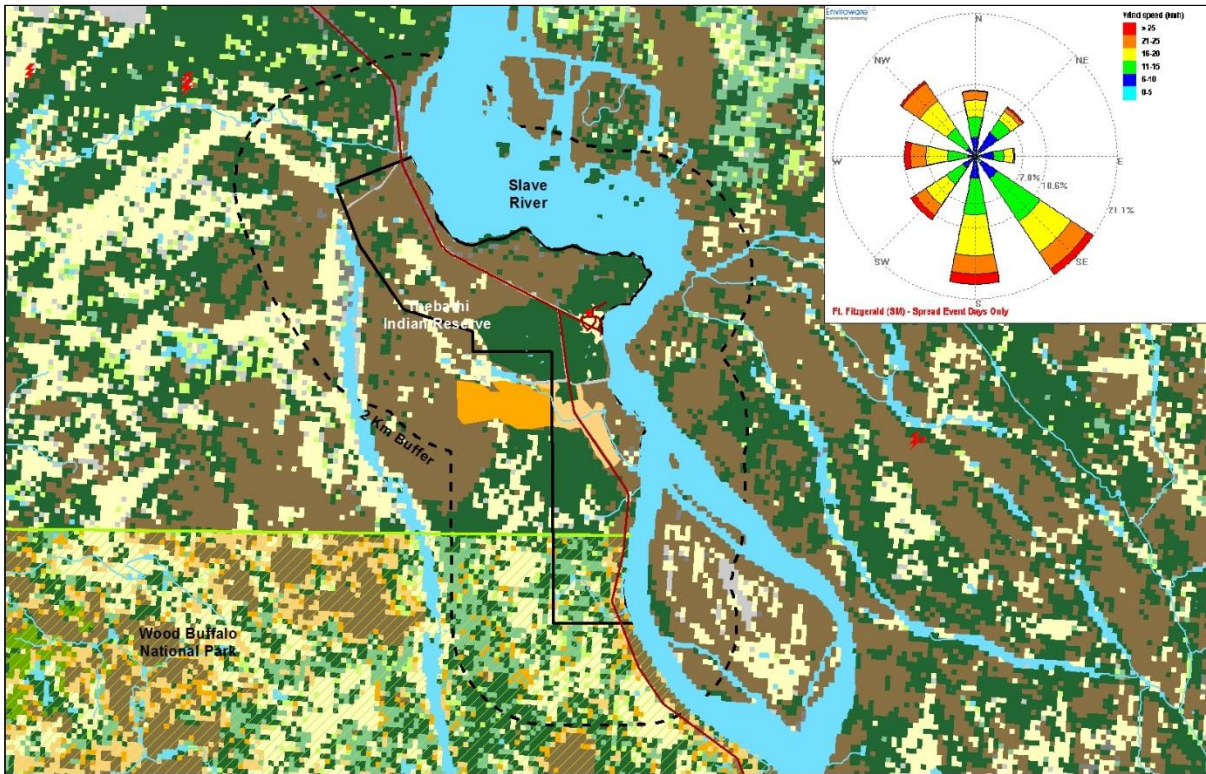
Map 31 - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Fort Chipewyan

■	Low	N ▲
■	Moderate	
■	High/Extreme	
■	Urban or Non-Fuel	

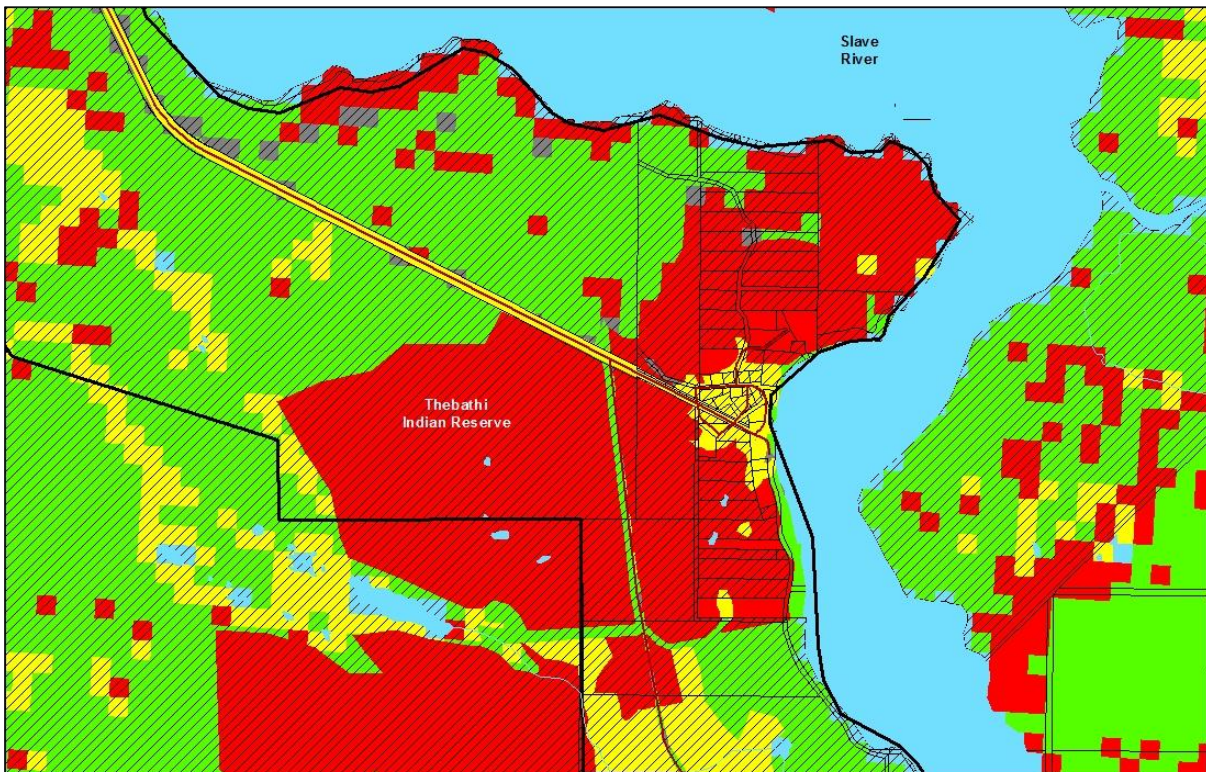
### 3.10 Fort Fitzgerald

Factor	Comments
Wildfire Incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several lightning-caused on the landscape with scattered human-caused within the community</li> </ul>
Fire Weather on Spread-Event Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 36 spread-event days/year</li> <li>Predominant winds from the southeast and south</li> </ul>
Predominant Landscape-Level Fuel Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant deciduous (D-1) and spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) surrounding the community</li> <li>The highest wildfire threat is from the south and north</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="808 667 1399 1087" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="808 1087 1252 1115">Landscape-Level Fuel Types Looking Northwest</p>
Predominant Community-Level Fuel Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) fuels and native-grass (O-1) within and surrounding the community on the south, north, and west</li> <li>Fuelbreaks built in 2016 and planned for future implementation will reduce threat</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="808 1329 1399 1749" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="808 1749 1222 1776">Community-Level Fuel Types Looking North</p>

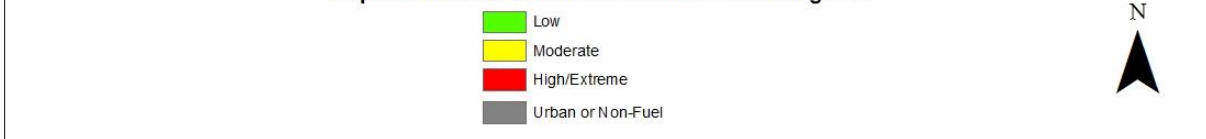
Factor	Comments
Development Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural-residential, commercial</li> </ul>
<b>Predominant Exterior Structure Materials</b> <b>Roofing Materials</b> <b>Siding Materials</b> <b>Decks/Porches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-Combustible – Asphalt shingle/Metal</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Vinyl/Wood</li> <li>▪ Combustible – Wood, not sheathed-in</li> </ul>
<b>Combustibles within 10 metres of Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent – firewood, debris piles, outbuildings</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 1-2 Clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate clearance from spruce/pine and/or native-grass fuels for a majority of structures</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Zone 2-3 Clearance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate clearance for a majority of structures</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="808 701 1412 1129" style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p data-bbox="808 1129 974 1159">Priority Zones 1-3</p>
<p><b>Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HIGH/EXTREME threat of landscape-level wildfire from the south and north – Planned and completed fireguards will provide excellent fuelbreaks</li> <li>▪ HIGH/EXTREME threat of community-level wildfire threatening perimeter structures from spruce/pine (C-2/C-3) and native-grass (O-1) fuels next to structures</li> <li>▪ Main threat is from:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of adequate Zones 1, 2 &amp; 3 clearance between structures and wildland fuels</li> <li>○ Combustible siding and decking materials</li> <li>○ Combustible materials within 10 metres of structures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



Map 2J - Wildfire Incidence and Wildland Fuel Types - Fort Fitzgerald



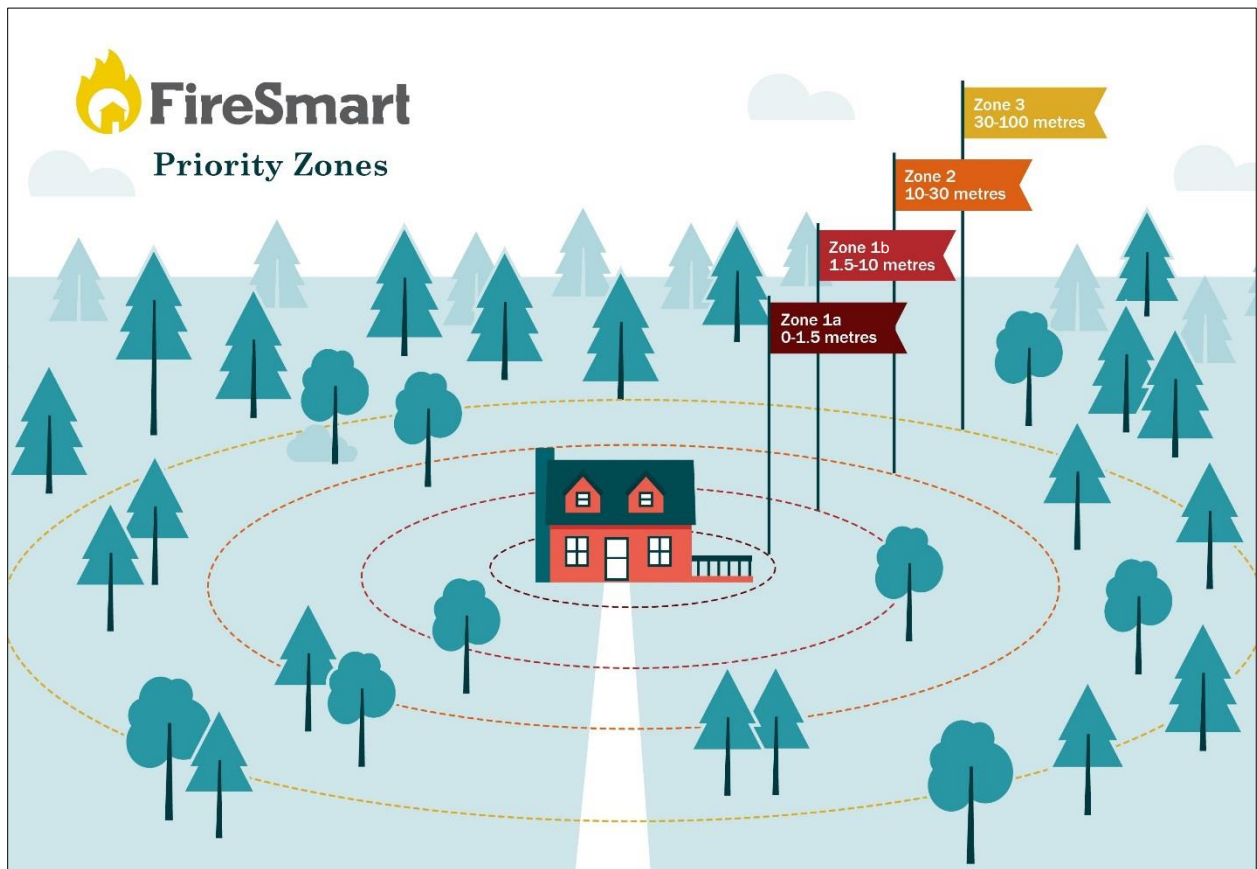
Map 3J - Wildfire Behaviour Potential - Fort Fitzgerald



# 4 Vegetation Management Options

The goal of vegetation management is to create a fuel-reduced buffer between structures and flammable wildland vegetation to reduce the intensity and rate of spread of wildfire approaching or leaving the development. Vegetation management options are proposed to reduce the threat of wildfire to developed areas however **they do not ensure structure survival under all hazard conditions.**

FireSmart standards refer to three interface priority zones with vegetation management for interface structures recommended in Zones 1 (0-10m) and 2 (10-30m) at a minimum and in Zone 3 (30-100m+) based on hazard and risk.



Interface Priority Zones

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

## 4.1 Priority Zone 1

**Priority Zone 1** is the area extending from the structure a minimum of 10 metres in all directions and is separated into Priority Zone 1a and 1b. Priority Zone 1a is the non-combustible zone 1.5 metres out from the structure and any attachments such as decks or porches. Priority Zone 1b is the area from 1.5 metres out to 10 metres from the structure.

FireSmart recommended guidelines recommend **removal or conversion** of all combustible wildland fuels with the objective to **create an environment that will not support any wildfire** (PIP, 2003).

FireSmart **Priority Zone 1** vegetation management options to reduce the wildfire threat to structures may include:

- **Removal** of all flammable forest vegetation in the immediate area of the structure and **reduction** of flammable forest vegetation away from the immediate area of the structure
- **Pruning** of all limbs to a minimum height of 2 metres from ground level on residual evergreen trees
- **Establishment** of a non-combustible surface cover around the structure **including removal of flammable ornamental landscaping species and bark mulch**
- **Removal** of all dead and down forest vegetation
- **Removal** of all combustible material piles (firewood, lumber, etc.) within 10 metres of the structure
- **Use of non-combustible fencing material** or a minimum of 1.5 metre non-combustible break between combustible fences and structures
- Regular **maintenance** to ensure that all combustible needles and leaves are removed and annual grasses are mowed to less than 10 centimetres

Field inspection of the Fort McMurray urban service area revealed that Priority Zone 1 clearance from combustible wildland vegetation is mostly adequate however the following factors were inadequate:

- Clearance from flammable ornamental landscaping species and bark mulch
- Clearance from combustible material piles, outbuildings, and fences

Field inspection of the rural service areas revealed that there are many structures with excellent Priority Zone 1 clearance however there are several structures with the following inadequate factors:

- Lack of adequate clearance between structures and flammable forest and native-grass fuels
- Clearance from combustible material piles, outbuildings, and fences
- Use of combustible ornamental landscaping species and bark mulch within 10 metres of structures

**Recommendation 1:** Encourage residents to establish adequate FireSmart Priority Zone 1 clearance on their private or leased lands.



Adequate Priority Zone 1 Clearance – Rural Service Area



Adequate Priority Zone 1 Clearance – Urban Service Area



Inadequate Priority Zone 1 Clearance from Forest Fuels



Inadequate Priority Zone Clearance from Surface Fuels



Inadequate Priority Zone 1 from Ornamental Fuels



Inadequate Priority Zone 1 from Combustible Piles/Outbuildings

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



## 4.2 Priority Zones 2-3

**Priority Zones 2-3** are the areas beginning 10 metres from the structure and extending to 30 metres (Zone 2) and 100 metres or farther (Zone 3). FireSmart guidelines recommend **reduction** of combustible wildland fuels in Zones 2 and 3, based on hazard and risk, with the objective to **create an environment that will only support fires of lower intensity and rate of spread** (PIP, 2003).

Structures in forested areas should treat Zone 2 (10-30m) at a minimum while those structures with High/Extreme hazard levels resulting from heavy continuous evergreen forest and/or steep topography should be treated in Zones 2 and 3 (10-100m).

FireSmart **Priority Zone 2-3** vegetation management options include:

- **Thinning and/or removal** of flammable forest vegetation
- **Pruning** of all limbs to a minimum height of 2 metres from ground level on residual evergreen trees
- **Removal** of all dead and down forest vegetation from the forest floor
- Regular **maintenance** to ensure that all flammable regrowth, dead and down and dead standing are removed

FireSmart **Priority Zone 2-3** clearance from flammable wildland fuels is **inadequate** for many of the rural service area structures and for some of the Fort McMurray urban service area structures backing onto wildland forested areas including the Birchwood/Conn Creek reserve.

**Priority Zone 2-3** vegetation management has been completed in all of the service areas based on recommendations in previous FireSmart plans and as a result of fire suppression efforts to protect structures during the 2016 Horse River wildfire.

The 2016 Horse River wildfire impinged upon several of the completed fuel reduction units in Fort McMurray, Anzac and Draper and field observations indicate that some were successful in reducing fire intensity prior to reaching developed areas. **Factors such as direct fire suppression efforts and/or changes in weather conditions were not considered in this evaluation however reports from RMWB Emergency Services and AB. Forestry indicate that the reduction in fire intensity in some fuel reduction areas improved firefighter safety and provided better fire suppression success.**

Several of the completed areas require regular inspections and maintenance to maintain fuelbreak effectiveness including:

- Secondary thinning of evergreen stems
- Removal of evergreen re-growth and dead and down material
- Disposal of all debris piles
- Maintenance of native-grass and brush on 2016 dozer-guards and fuelbreaks

New FireSmart vegetation management areas are proposed for municipal, provincial, federal, and private lands in each of the RMWB service areas. Proposed areas were determined through field inspections, review of wildland fuels and satellite imagery data, and from the Wildfire Mitigation Strategies developed by Alberta Forestry for Fort McKay, Fort Chipewyan, and Fort Fitzgerald (AAF, 2016).

Proposed fuel modification areas in this report will require detailed fuel modification planning to identify fuels management prescription standards, unit boundaries, and operational constraints prior to implementation. **Proposed fuel modification areas may be revised or removed based on detailed field reconnaissance.**

Community and landscape-level wildfire behaviour potential provided in Section 3 of this report should be considered when determining priorities between communities for vegetation management projects.

Priorities within each community have been assigned to fuel modification areas based on hazard and risk. Priority A indicates higher priority than Priority B. Agencies may choose to implement lower priority areas before higher priority areas based on operational, social, or budgetary factors. Numbers following each priority letter (A1, A2) are based on fuel modification type, landowner, and/or proximity of units to each other and do not indicate priority in relation to each other.

**Recommendation 2:** Implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on Municipal and Provincial lands based on priority and available funding and encourage First Nations, residents, and lease holders to implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on lands under their control.

## 4.2.1 Conklin (Map 4A)

### Completed Vegetation Management

Alberta Forestry and Alberta Pacific Forest Industries have completed several FireSmart vegetation management projects at the community and landscape-levels since 2006. Alberta Forestry performs regular annual maintenance on all of the blocks as required.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Harvest (AlPac)	194.8
Fuel Removal	Strip Mulch	111.6
Fuel Removal	Clear Mulch	15.2
Fuel Reduction	Thin/Prune/Clean	68.3
<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>389.9</b>



Thin/Prune/Clean Fuelbreak



Thin/Prune/Clean Fuelbreak



Landscape-Level Harvest Fuelbreak



Landscape-Level Strip Mulch Fuelbreak

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in evergreen and mixedwood stands. Proposed fuel removal areas include mulch clearing of all wildland fuels for a minimum 50 metre width around facilities and along the waste water line to create containment lines.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	43.6			43.6
A2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	36.3			36.3
A3	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune Clean		6.2		6.2
A4	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	16.2			16.2
A5	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		1.4	4.4	5.8
B1	Fuel Removal – Mulch Clear		17.2		17.2
B2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		32.2		32.2
B3	Fuel Reduction – Dead/Down Removal	16.6			16.6
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>174.1</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A3



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A4

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A5



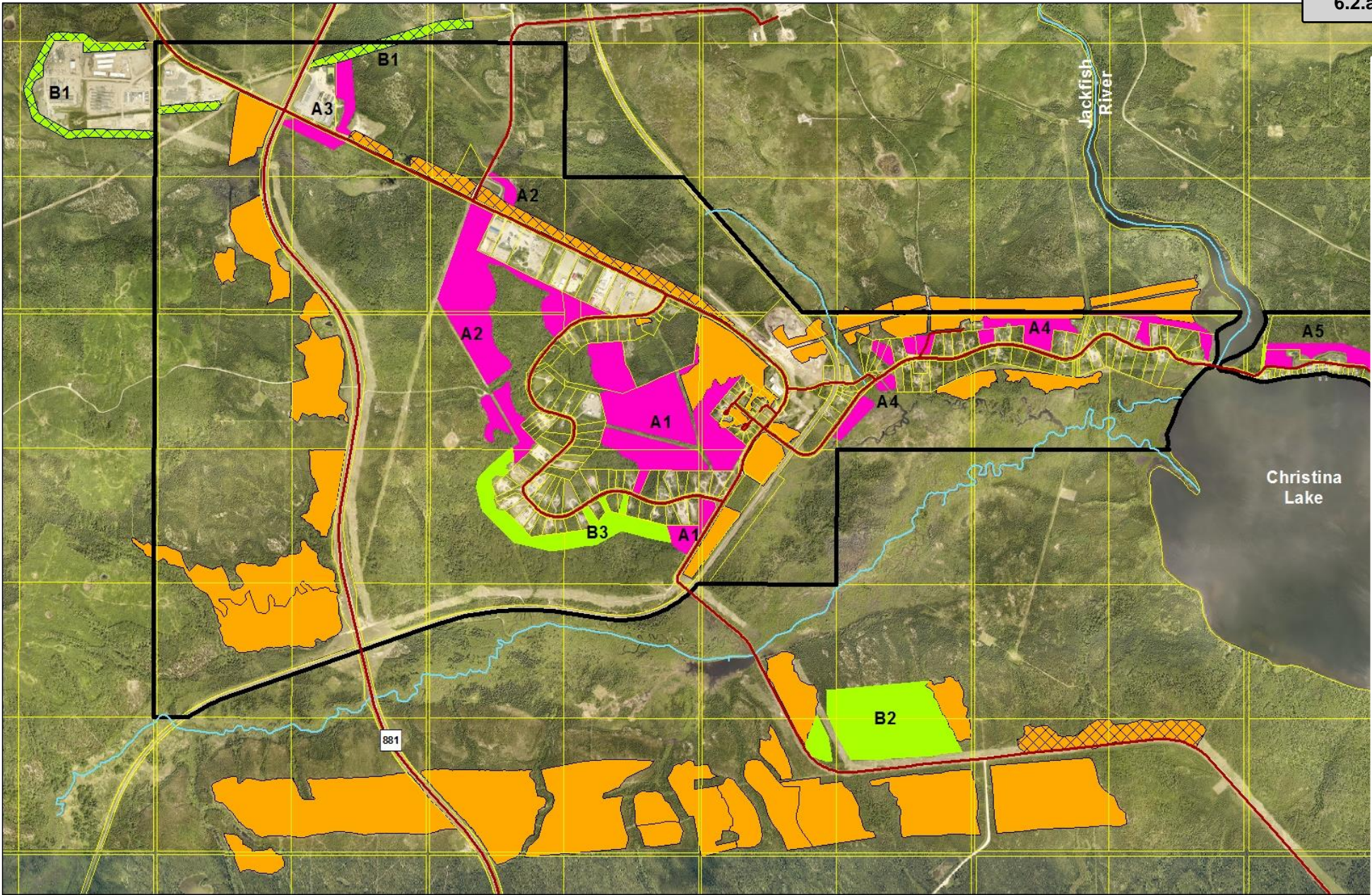
Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B3



Map 4A - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Conklin

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal

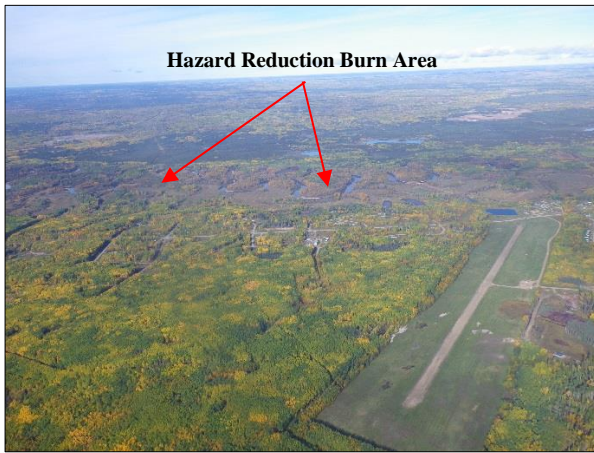


## 4.2.2 Janvier (Map 4B)

### Completed Vegetation Management

Alberta Forestry has completed two FireSmart fuel reduction projects at the community and landscape-levels and performs annual hazard reduction burning in cured-grass fuels along the Christina River.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Hazard Reduction Burning	167.0
Fuel Reduction	Thin/Prune/Clean	8.1
<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>175.1</b>



Current Christina River Hazard Reduction Burn Area

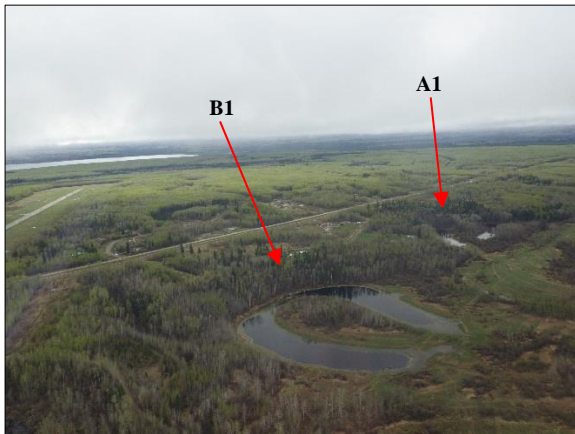


Thin/Prune/Clean Fuelbreak

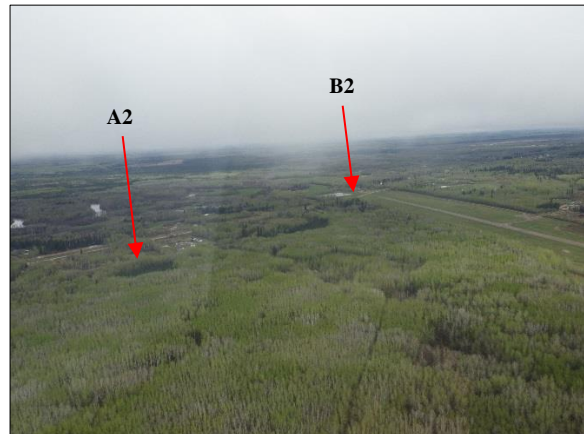
### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in evergreen and mixedwood stands on Municipal lands adjacent to structures and mulch thinning of evergreen trees along the south-end of Nokohoo Road near Highway 881 to reduce the threat of wildfire closing the egress from the community. The annual hazard reduction burning in cured-grass fuels along the Christina River should continue.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
	Fuel Removal – Hazard Reduction Burning		167.0		167.0
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	1.8			1.8
A2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	0.8			0.8
B1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	3.7			3.7
B2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	2.0			2.0
B3	Fuel Reduction – Mulch Thinning		31.1		31.1
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>198.1</b>		<b>206.4</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Areas A1 & B1



Proposed Vegetation Management Areas A2 & B2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1

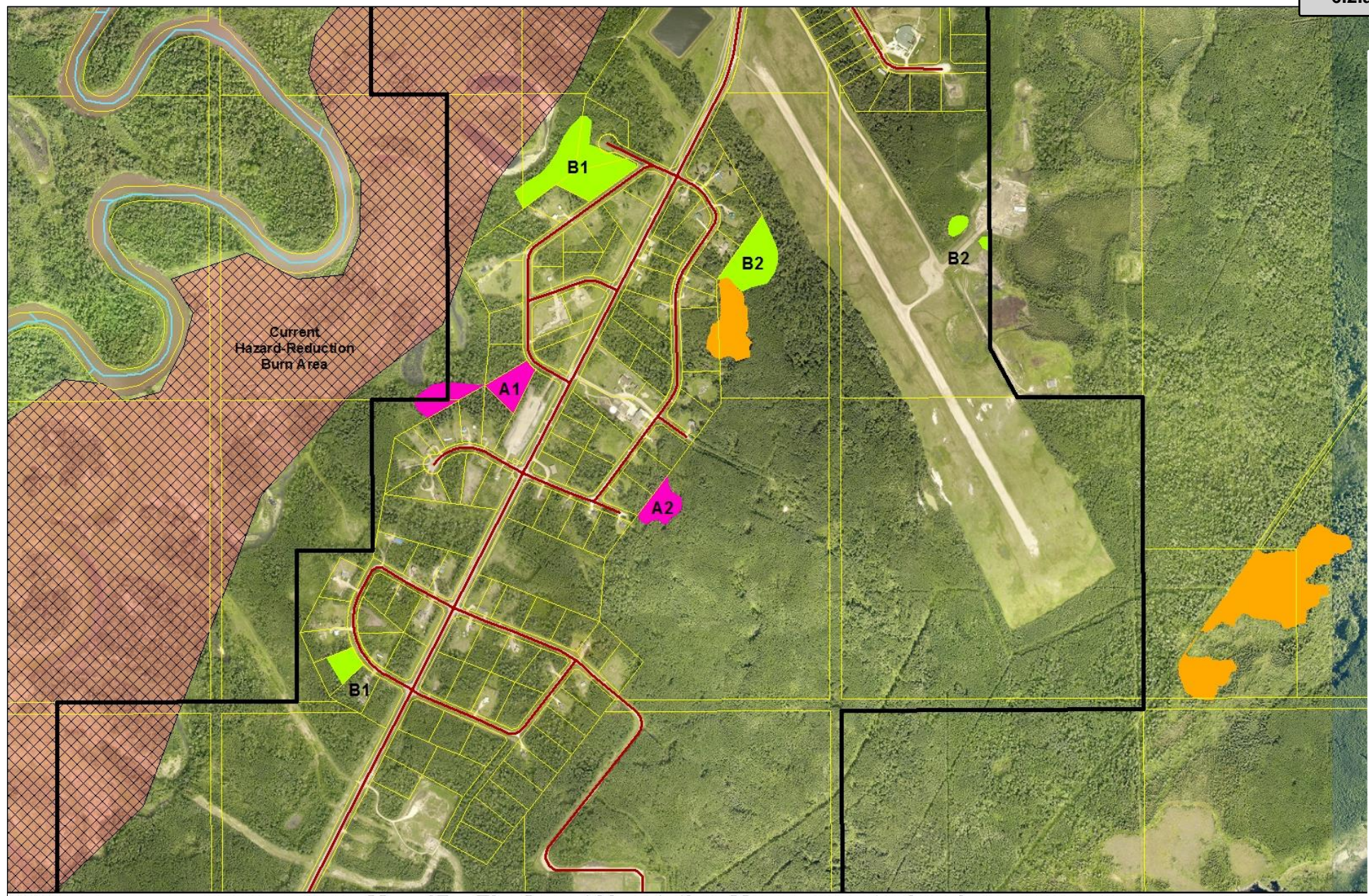


Proposed Vegetation Management Area B3

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



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Map 4B - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Janvier

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal





Map 4B - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Janvier

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



### 4.2.3 Anzac (Map 4C)

#### Completed Vegetation Management

The RMWB has completed FireSmart vegetation management projects behind Cardinal Rd., Hopegood Dr., and Woodward Dr./Cres. in 2009 and 2010. Maintenance is required on these projects and debris pile disposal is required on the Cardinal Rd. project. Several dozer-guards were constructed within Anzac during the fire suppression activities of the 2016 Horse River fire. These fuelbreaks will require regular maintenance to control cured-grass hazard and maintain the effectiveness of the fuelbreaks.

The RMWB currently has several fuel modification units in progress (2017/18) that were proposed in the *RMWB Post-Fire Wildfire Hazard Assessment* (Walkinshaw, 2016).

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Dozer-guard (2016 wildfire)	29.9
Fuel Reduction	Thin/Prune/Clean (2009-2017)	133.8
<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>163.7</b>



Dozer-guard (2016 Wildfire)



Dozer-guard (2016 Wildfire) & Thin/Prune/Clean (2009)



Thin/Prune/Clean (2009) – Debris Disposal Required



Thin/Prune/Clean (2009)

### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in primarily mixedwood post-fire “green-islands” adjacent to structures and fuel removal on the south-side of Hwy 881 to establish a fuelbreak between the community and hazardous evergreen fuels to the south.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	3.2	0.4		3.6
A2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	1.5			1.5
A3	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	2.5			2.5
A4	Fuel Removal – Mulch Clear	2.4	4.8		7.2
B1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	3.2	10.4		13.6
B2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	0.6	5.5		6.1
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>		<b>34.5</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A3

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A4



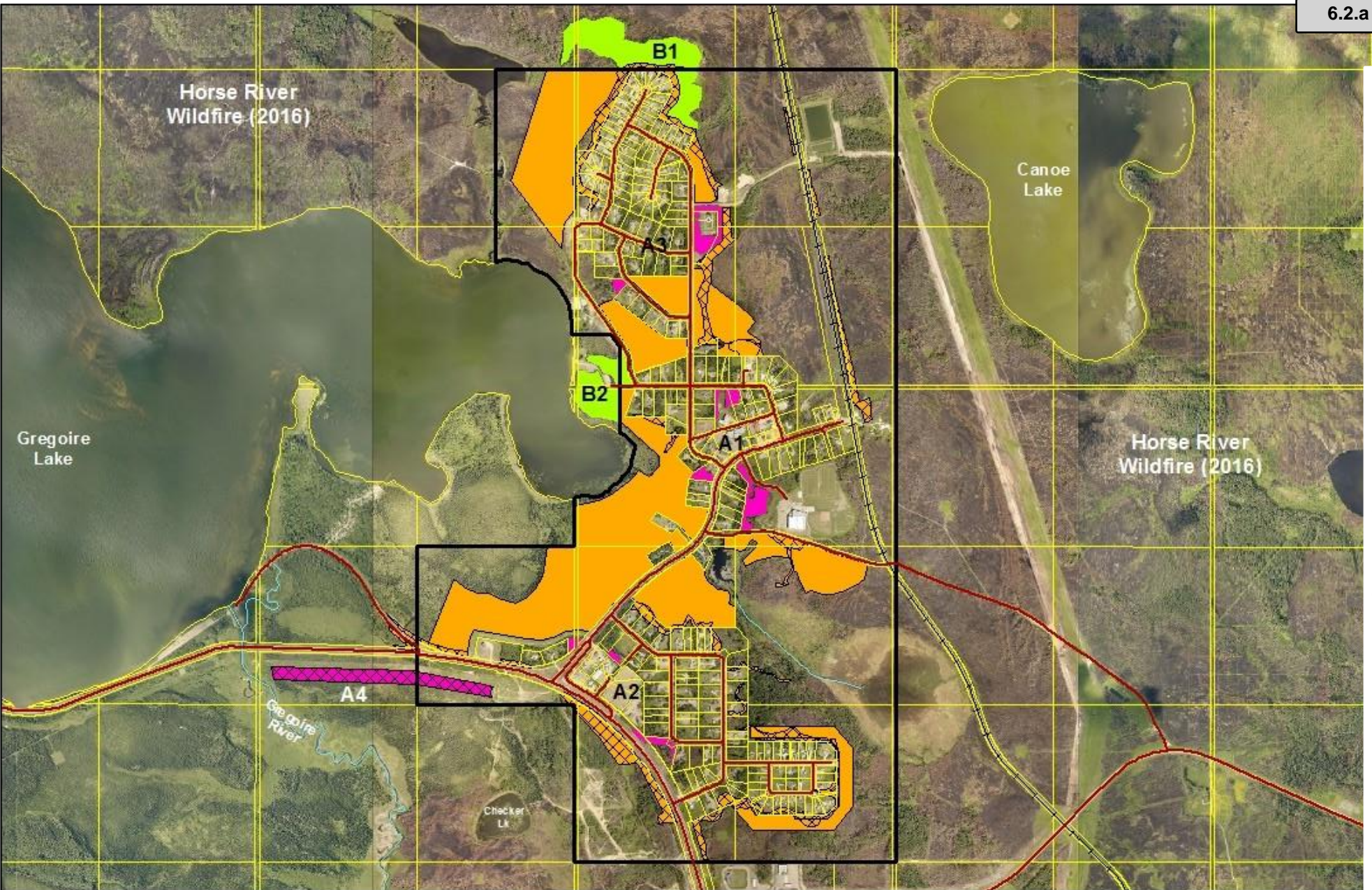
Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B3



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Map 4C - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Anzac

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

### 4.2.4 Gregoire Lake Estates (Map 4D)

#### Completed Vegetation Management

Dozer-guards were constructed on the north, south and west perimeters of Gregoire Lake Estates during the fire suppression activities of the 2016 Horse River wildfire. These fuelbreaks will require regular maintenance to control cured-grass hazard and maintain the effectiveness of the fuelbreaks.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Dozer-guard (2016 wildfire)	18.1
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>18.1</b>



Dozer-guard (2016 Wildfire)



Dozer-guard (2016 Wildfire)

### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in the black spruce (C-2) stand on the south-end of the community and in mixedwood stands within and adjacent to the community.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		4.5		4.5
A2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		0.9		0.9
B1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	0.7	0.4		1.1
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>		<b>6.5</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B2

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)





Map 4D - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Gregoire Lake Estates

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



## 4.2.5 Fort McMurray (Maps 4E)

### Completed Vegetation Management

The RMWB and Alberta Forestry have completed several FireSmart vegetation management projects from 2000-2017 as proposed in earlier FireSmart plans (Walkinshaw, 1998 and 2010). All of the projects that were not burnt-over in the 2016 wildfire will require maintenance and second-pass thinning to maintain effectiveness. Several dozer-guards were constructed during the fire suppression activities of the 2016 Horse River wildfire and fuelbreaks were cleared based on recommendations in the *RMWB Post-Fire Wildfire Hazard Assessment* (Walkinshaw, 2016). All of these fuelbreaks will require grass maintenance for a minimum of 30 metres from back lot-line to control cured-grass hazard and maintain the effectiveness of these fuelbreaks.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Dozer-guard (2016 wildfire)	106.9
Fuel Removal	Clear Fuelbreaks	32.3
Fuel Removal	Hazard Reduction Burn	2.5
Fuel Reduction	Hazard Tree Clearing	42.2
Fuel Reduction	Thin/Prune/Clean (1990-2017)	142.8
<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>326.7</b>



Dozer-guard (2016) & Thin/Prune/Clean – Birchwood Phase 2A (2017)



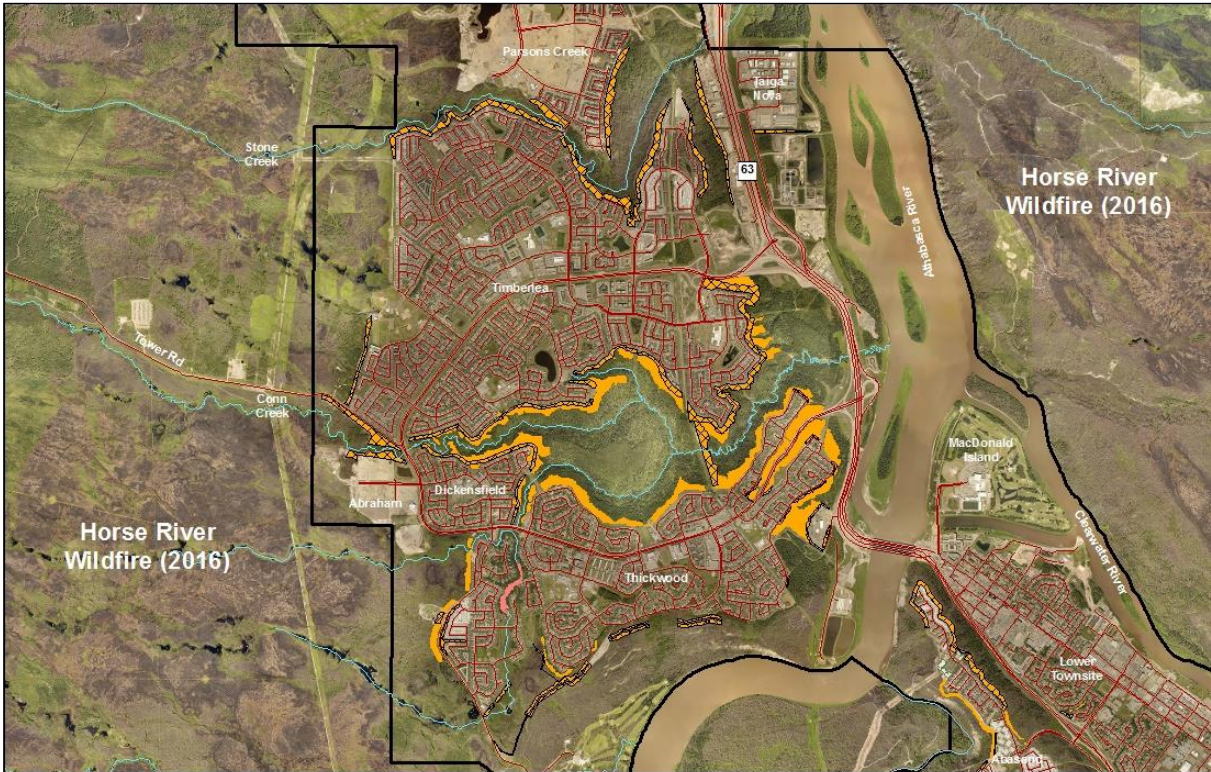
Hazard Reduction Burn – Wood Buffalo (2017)



Thin/Prune/Clean – Beacon Hill (2011)

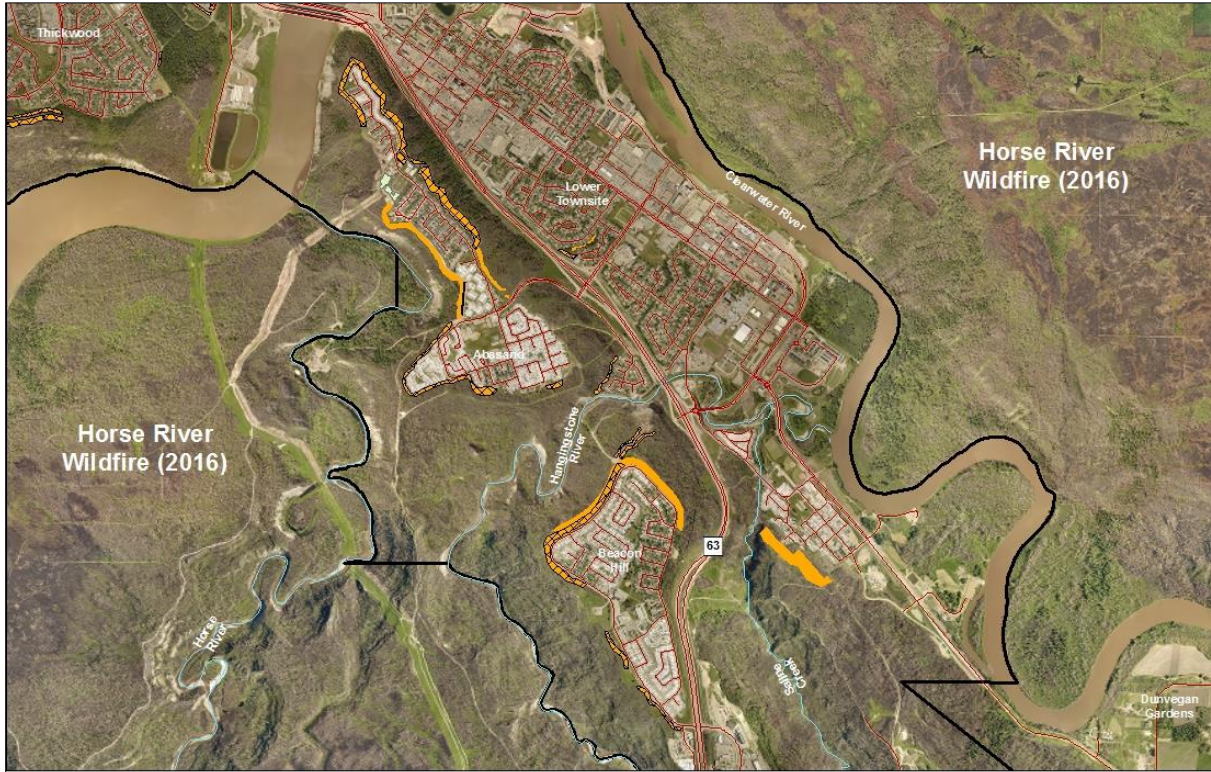


Thin/Prune/Clean – Birchwood Phase 2A (2017)



Map 4E North - Completed Vegetation Management - Fort McMurray North

- Completed FuelMod
- Completed Hazard-Reduction Burning
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal

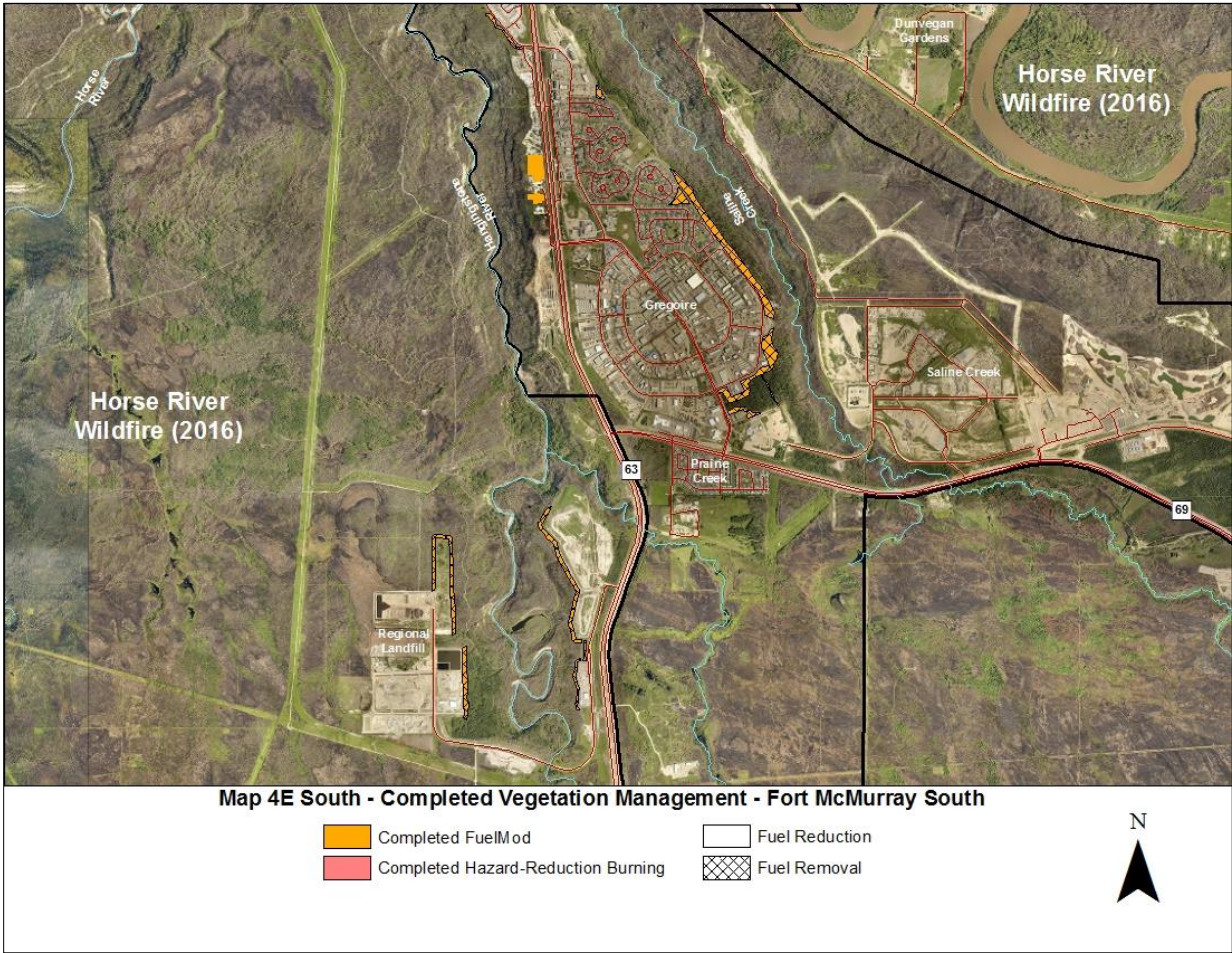


Map 4E Central - Completed Vegetation Management - Fort McMurray Central

- Completed FuelMod
- Completed Hazard-Reduction Burning
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



## Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in primarily mixedwood post-fire “green-islands” adjacent to structures and fuel removal through hazard reduction burning and/or mowing of cured-grass fuels.

Harvesting of burnt trees immediately adjacent to developed areas is proposed to be completed immediately to remove the burnt trees from within 100 metres of developed areas in Beacon Hill, Abasand, and Wood Buffalo Estates. The intent is to reduce the eventual wildfire threat potential from blowdown of burnt trees mixed with re-growth of native grass, shrubs, and deciduous and evergreen trees that will regenerate over time. This project is given a Priority B rating due to the low wildfire threat at this time however early completion of this project is recommended to reduce the impact on early re-growth of deciduous species and in recognition of the higher cost of doing this project once the trees have blown down.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	8.0	0.6		8.6
A2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	26.0			26.0
A3	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	2.7			2.7
A4	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	1.3			1.3
A5	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	0.2	32.0		32.2
A6	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		3.2		3.2
B1	Fuel Removal – Harvest/Clean	29.1	5.0		34.1
B2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	2.9	0.3	0.9	4.1
B3	Fuel Removal – Burn/Mow	12.1			12.1
B5	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	0.1	3.5	3.0	6.6
B6	Fuel Removal – Mulch/Clear		2.9		2.9
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>133.8</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A2



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A3



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A4



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A5



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A5

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1



Proposed Vegetation Management Areas B2 & B3

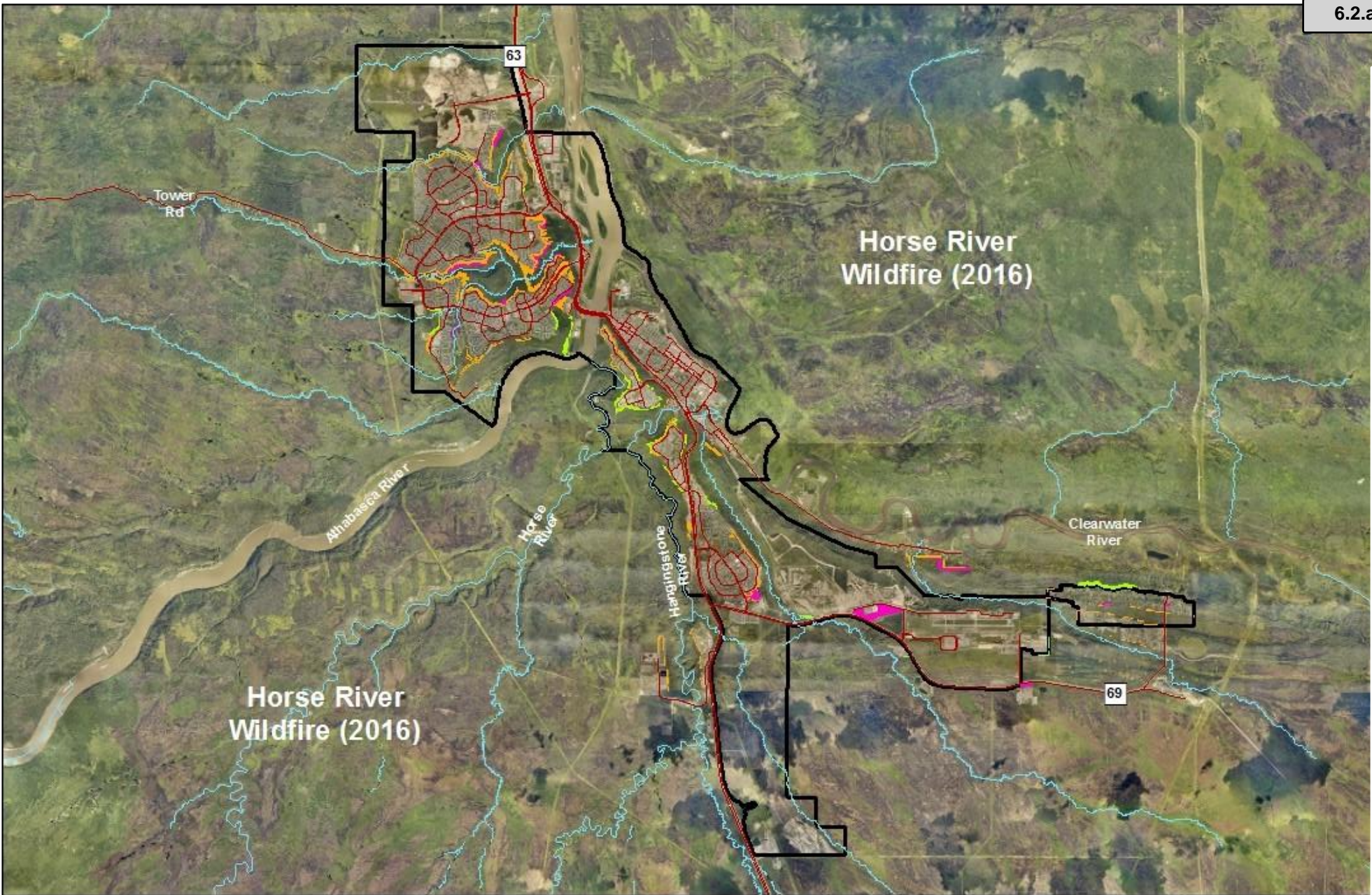


Proposed Vegetation Management Area B5



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B6

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



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Horse River Wildfire (2016)

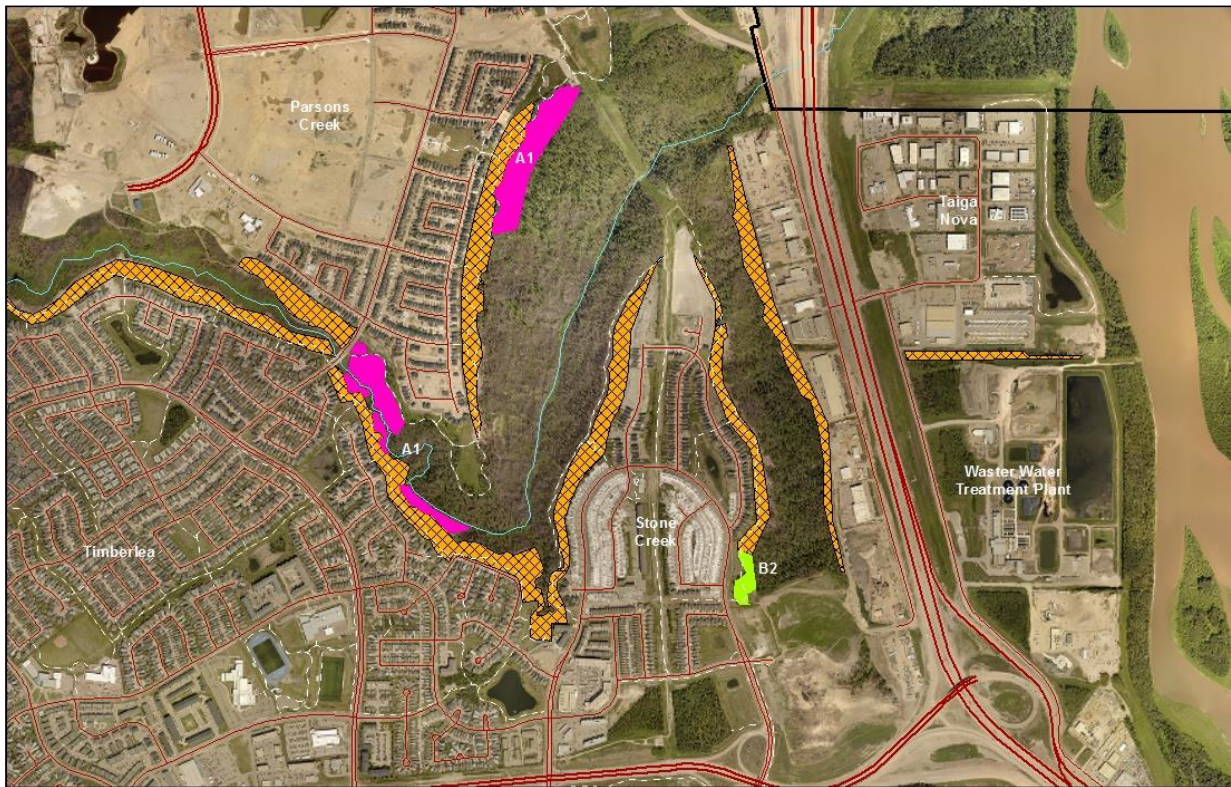
Horse River Wildfire (2016)

Map 4E - Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Fort McMurray

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod

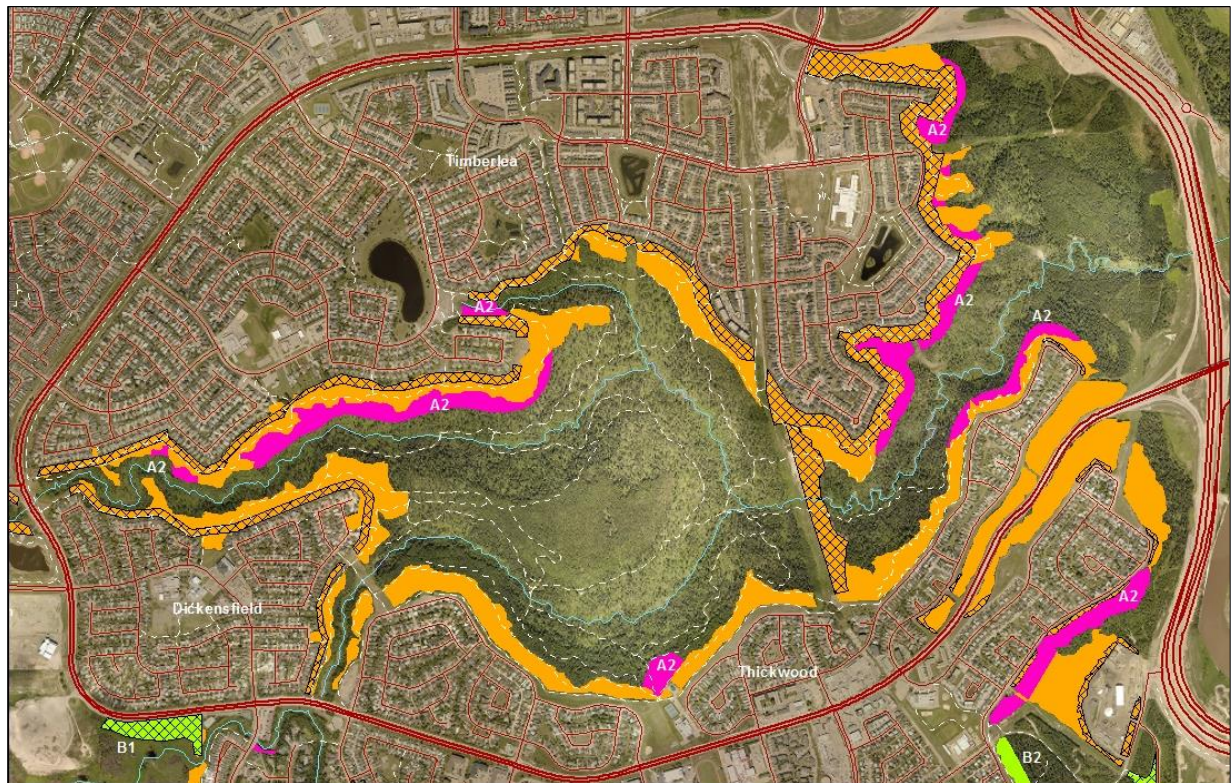






Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Stonecreek

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal








Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Birchwood/Thickwood

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal










**Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Wood Buffalo Estates**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Proposed Priority A FuelMod |  Fuel Reduction |
|  Proposed Priority B FuelMod |  Fuel Removal   |
|  Completed FuelMod           |  |



**Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Thickwood/Water Treatment Plant**

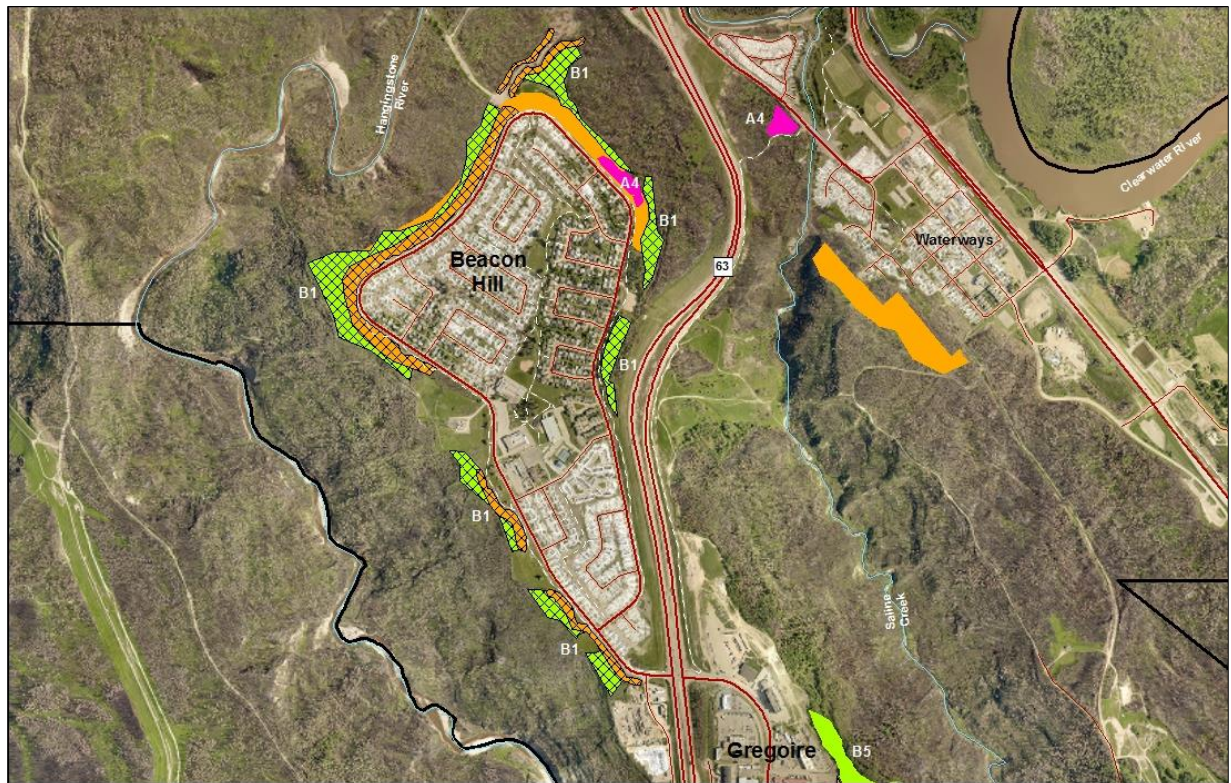
- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Proposed Priority A FuelMod |  Fuel Reduction |
|  Proposed Priority B FuelMod |  Fuel Removal   |
|  Completed FuelMod           |  |





**Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Abasand/Lower Townsite**

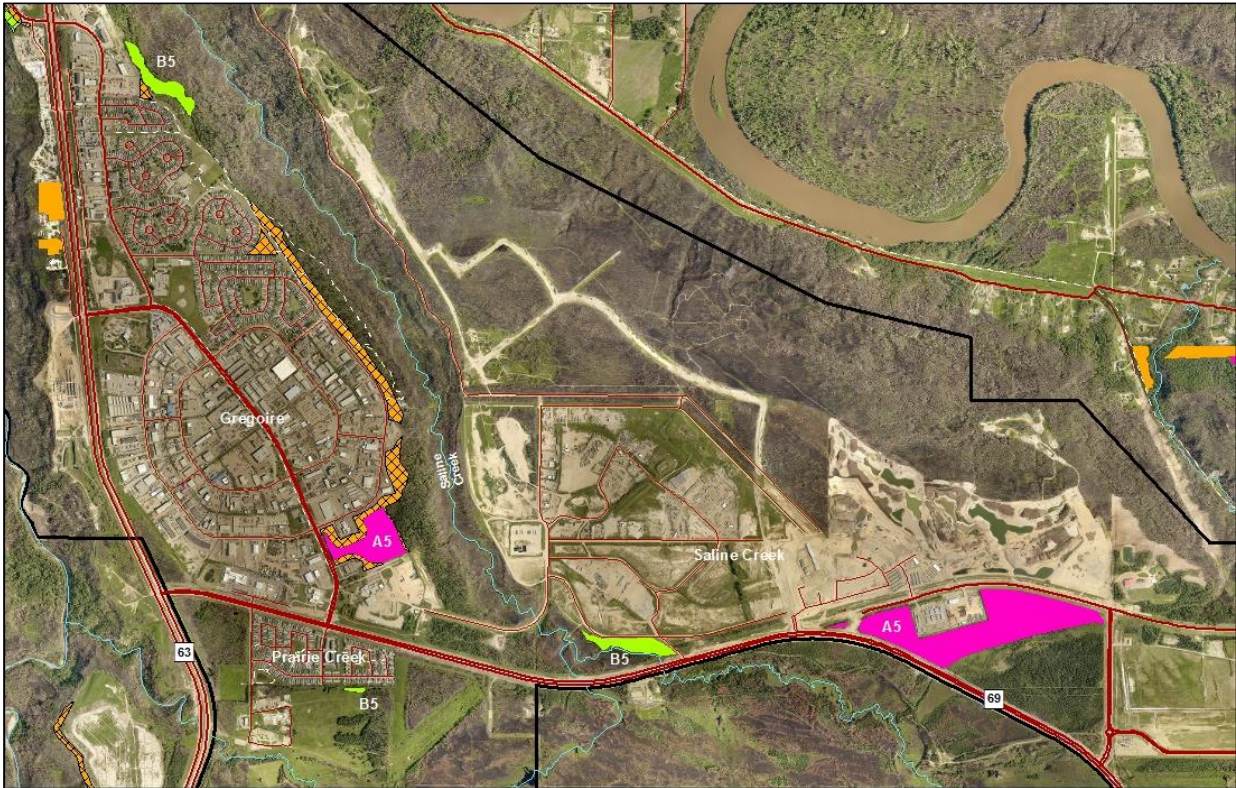
- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Proposed Priority A FuelMod | Fuel Reduction |
| Proposed Priority B FuelMod | Fuel Removal   |
| Completed FuelMod           |                |



**Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Beacon Hill/Waterways**

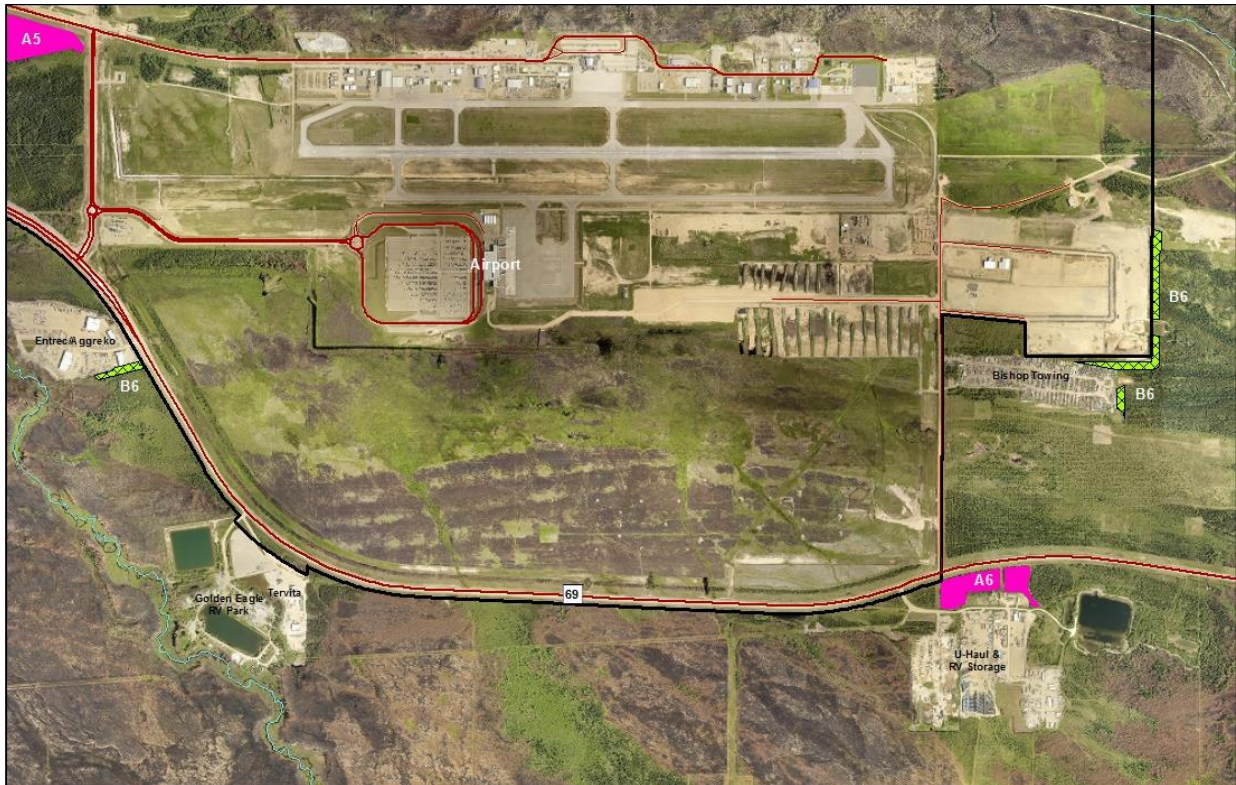
- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Proposed Priority A FuelMod | Fuel Reduction |
| Proposed Priority B FuelMod | Fuel Removal   |
| Completed FuelMod           |                |





Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Gregoire/Saline Creek

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #FF00FF; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Proposed Priority A FuelMod | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Fuel Reduction |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Proposed Priority B FuelMod | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; border: 1px dashed black;"></span> Fuel Removal  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #FFA500; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Completed FuelMod           |  |



Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Airport & Area

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #FF00FF; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Proposed Priority A FuelMod | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Fuel Reduction |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Proposed Priority B FuelMod | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; border: 1px dashed black;"></span> Fuel Removal  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color: #FFA500; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Completed FuelMod           |  |



## 4.2.6 Draper (Map 4F)

### Completed Vegetation Management

The RMWB completed FireSmart vegetation management on a 50-metre wide strip behind the Draper Road properties from 2009 to 2011. Maintenance and second-pass thinning of evergreen overstory and understory is required on this area.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Reduction	Thin/Prune/Clean (2009-2011)	12.8
<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>12.8</b>



Draper 2011 Fuel Reduction Area



Draper 2011 Fuel Reduction Area – Maintenance Needed



Wildfire Impingement on Draper 2011 Fuel Reduction Area



Wildfire Impingement on Draper 2011 Fuel Reduction Area

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction includes thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in the mixedwood post-fire “green-island” adjacent to Draper Road properties to widen the existing fuelbreak, treated in 2009 and 2011, to 100 metres in width.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
B8	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		8.4		8.4
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>8.4</b>		<b>8.4</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B8



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B8



Map 4F - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Draper

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



## 4.2.7 Sapræ Creek Estates (Map 4G)

### Completed Vegetation Management

The RMWB completed hazard-tree removal and reduction on burnt trees in areas adjacent to properties in Sapræ Creek and Spruce Valley Estates. One hazard-tree removal area on Community Lane is proposed for additional vegetation management to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Mulch Clear/Thin (Hazard Tree 2017)	22.8
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>22.8</b>



Sapræ Creek/Spruce Valley Hazard Tree Fuel Removal



Community Lane Hazard Tree Fuel Reduction – Additional Vegetation Management Recommended



Sapræ Creek Hazard Tree Fuel Reduction – Mulch Thinned



Sapræ Creek Hazard Tree Fuel Removal – Mulch Cleared

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in evergreen and mixedwood post-fire “green-islands” adjacent to structures and includes cleanup of debris left after the 2017 hazard-tree removal program.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Private/Lease	
A7	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	3.0			3.0
B7	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	0.8	16.2		17.0
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>		<b>20.0</b>



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A7



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A7

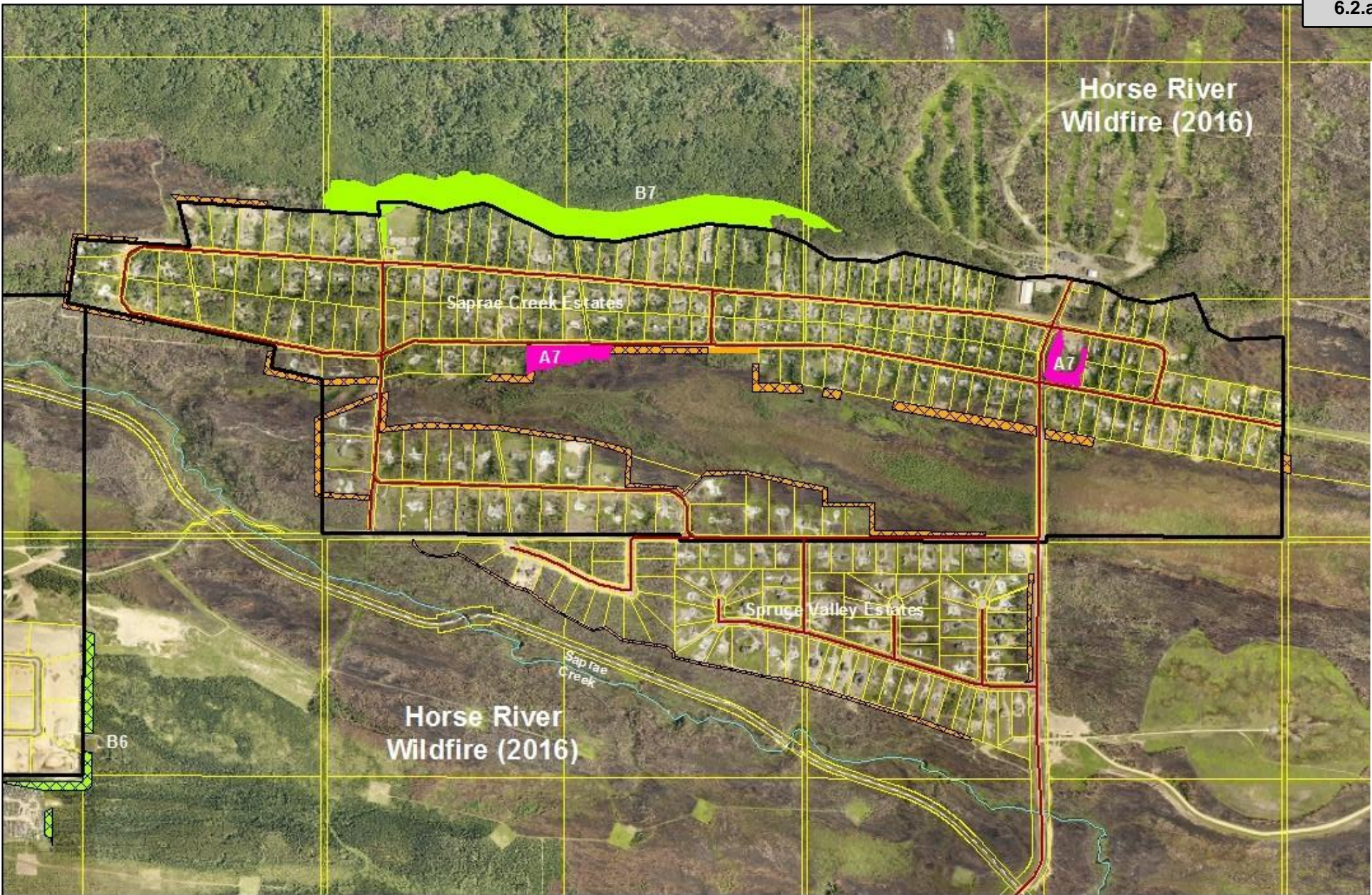


Proposed Vegetation Management Area B7



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B7

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



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Map 4G - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Sprae Creek Estates

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



## 4.2.8 Fort McKay (Map 4H)

### Completed Vegetation Management

The Fort MacKay First Nation cleared fireguards on the north and west sides of the community during the 2016 wildfire and Alberta Forestry has disposed of the debris on the North fireguard and will be burning the debris piles on the West fireguard during winter 2017/18. Regular inspection and maintenance of cured-grass will be required on these fuelbreaks to maintain effectiveness.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Fireguard Clearing (2016)	102.0
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>102.0</b>



2017 North Fireguard (FG1)



2017 West Fireguard (FG2) – Debris Disposal Required

### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in evergreen and mixedwood fuels adjacent to structures and community as proposed in the *Fort MacKay/McKay Wildfire Mitigation Strategy* (AAF, 2016) with some additions from recent field inspections.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Indian Reserve	
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		14.5		14.5
Thin Treatment 2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		3.2	0.9	4.1
Thin Treatment 8	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	2.9	3.0	15.2	21.1
B1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean		2.0	2.9	4.9
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>

The revised Fort McKay Area Structure Plan may impact the boundaries of A1 and AB. Forestry is proposing the west block of B1 as a sprinkler deployment line due to the steep topography along the McKay River. These items will be addressed at the detailed prescription planning stage.



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area A1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area TT2



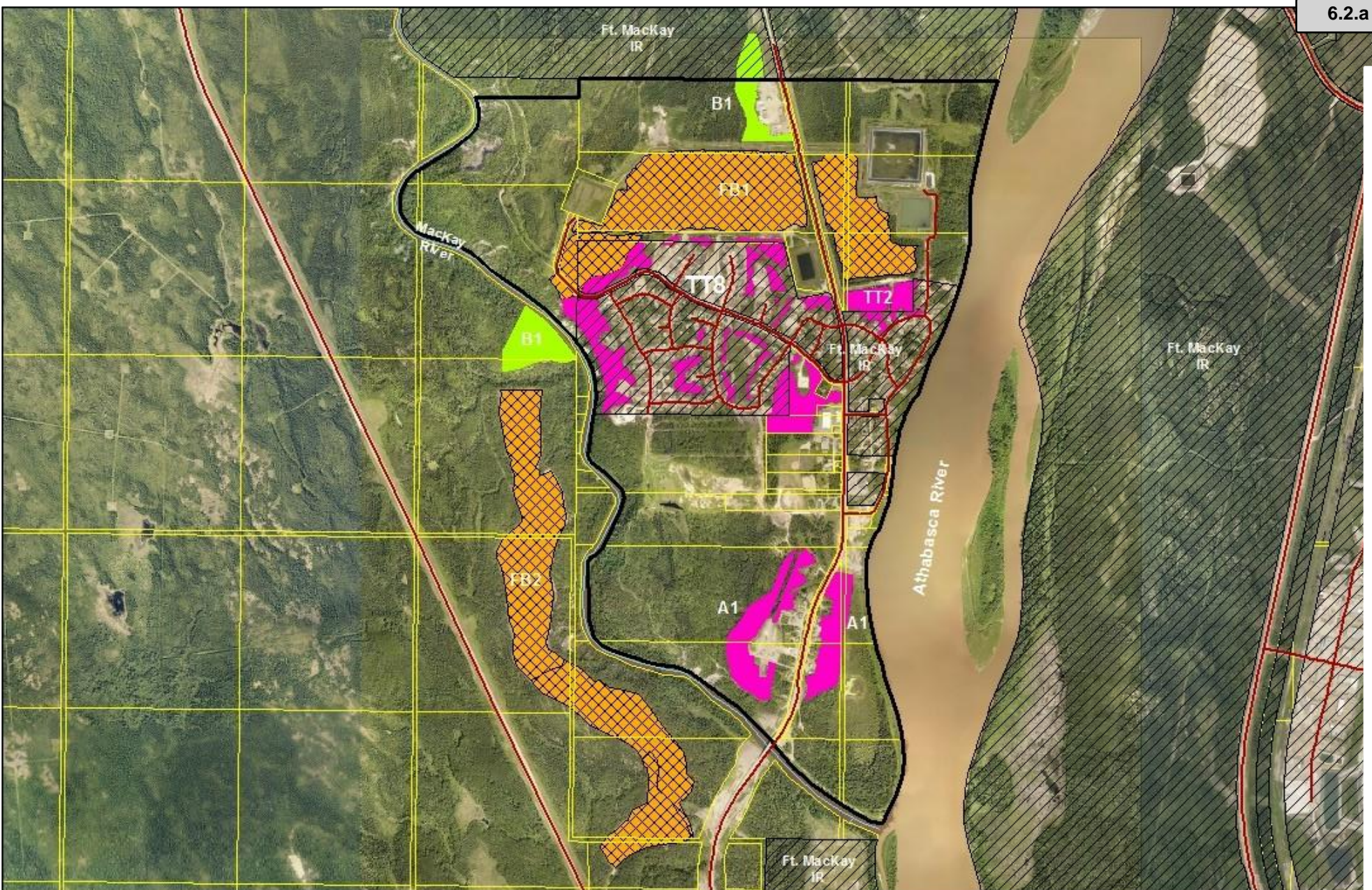
Proposed Vegetation Management Area TT8



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1



Proposed Vegetation Management Area B1



Map 4H - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Fort McKay

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



## 4.2.9 Fort Chipewyan (Map 4I)

### Completed Vegetation Management

Alberta Forestry completed several fuel removal and fuel reduction projects identified in the *Fort Chipewyan Regional Wildfire Mitigation Strategy* (AAF, 2016) on provincial, municipal, and first nation lands during the winter 2016/17.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Clear	42.6
Fuel Reduction	Thin/Prune/Clean	3.5
<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>		<b>46.1</b>



Completed Vegetation Management Areas FB3 & TP2



Completed Vegetation Management Area FB3



Completed Vegetation Management Areas FB7 & FB8



Completed Vegetation Management Area FB5 - Atco Electric Power Station

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in evergreen and mixedwood fuels adjacent to structures and community and firebreak fuel removal as proposed in the *Fort Chipewyan Regional Wildfire Mitigation Strategy* (AAF, 2016) with some additions from recent imagery analysis. Additions will need ground-truthing at the detailed prescription stage to ensure accuracy.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner			Total Area (Ha)
		Municipal	Provincial	Indian Reserve	
Thin Prune 3	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	58.7		3.2	61.9
Thin Prune 4	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	41.8	1.3		43.1
Fuelbreak 10	Fuel Removal – Mulch Clear 30m	1.8			1.8
A1	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	35.4			35.4
A2	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean	14.8			14.8
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>157.0</b>

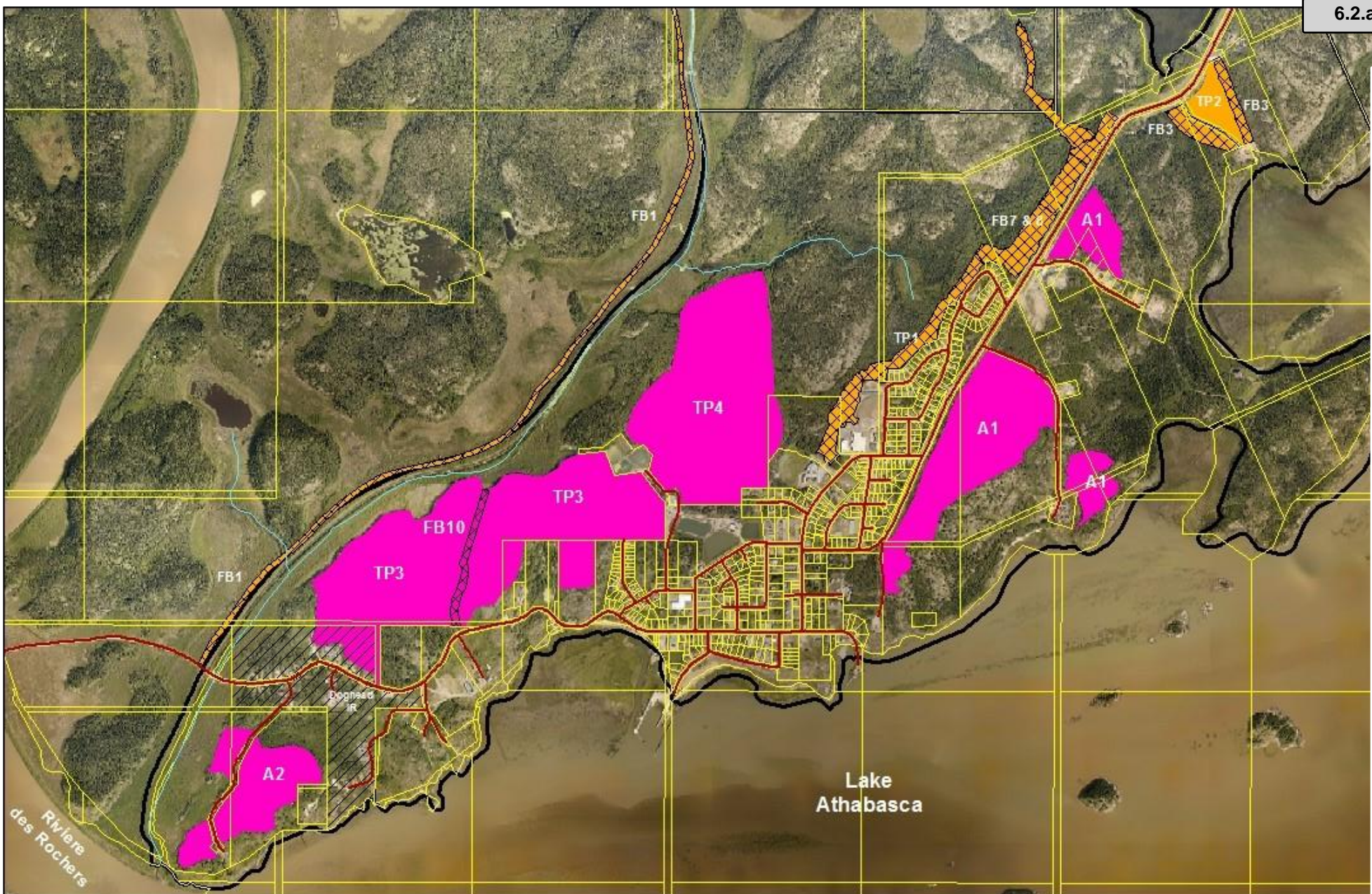




Map 4I - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Fort Chipewyan Region

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod





### Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Fort Chipewyan

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



### 4.2.10 Fort Fitzgerald (Map 4J)

#### Completed Vegetation Management

Alberta Forestry completed several containment line mulching projects identified in the *Smith Regional Wildfire Mitigation Strategy* (AAF, 2016) during the winter 2016/17. Containment lines completed include FB1, FB2, FB6, FB13, FB14, and FB15.

Type	Method	Total Area (Ha)
Fuel Removal	Mulch Clear	62.1
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>	<b>62.1</b>



Completed Vegetation Management Area FB13



Completed Vegetation Management Areas FB1, 6, 14, & 15

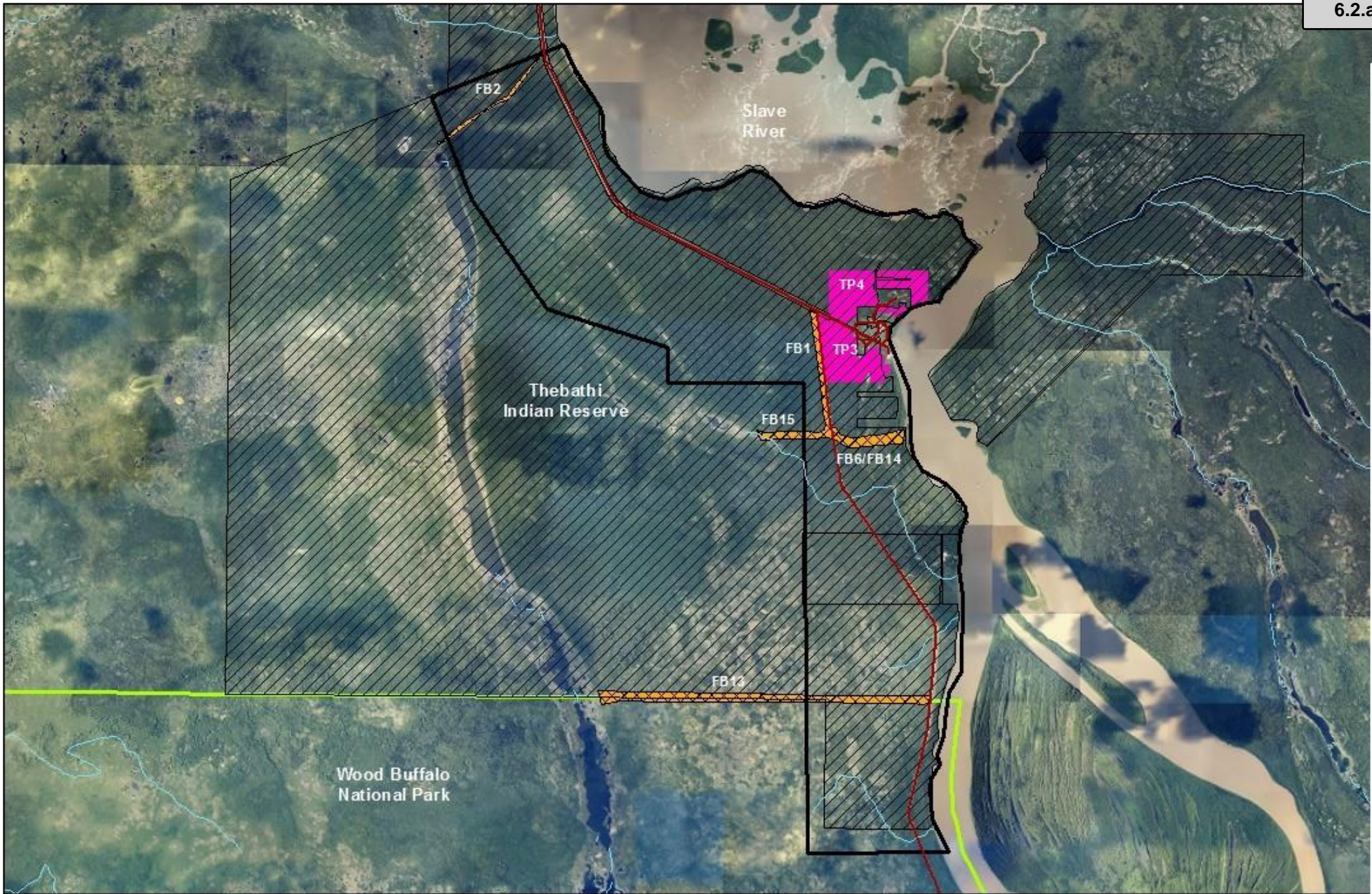
### Proposed Vegetation Management

Proposed fuel reduction areas include thin/prune/clean of evergreen overstory and understory in evergreen and mixedwood fuels adjacent to structures and community as proposed in the *Smith Regional Wildfire Mitigation Strategy* (AAF, 2016) with some additions from recent imagery analysis. Additions will need ground-truthing prior to ensure accuracy.

Priority	Fuel Modification Type & Method	Approximate Area (Ha) by Landowner				Total Area (Ha)
		Muni	Prov	Federal	Indian Reserve	
Thin Prune 3	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean			1.5	36.0	37.5
Thin Prune 4	Fuel Reduction – Thin/Prune/Clean				44.5	44.5
	<b>Total Area (Ha)</b>			<b>1.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>82.0</b>



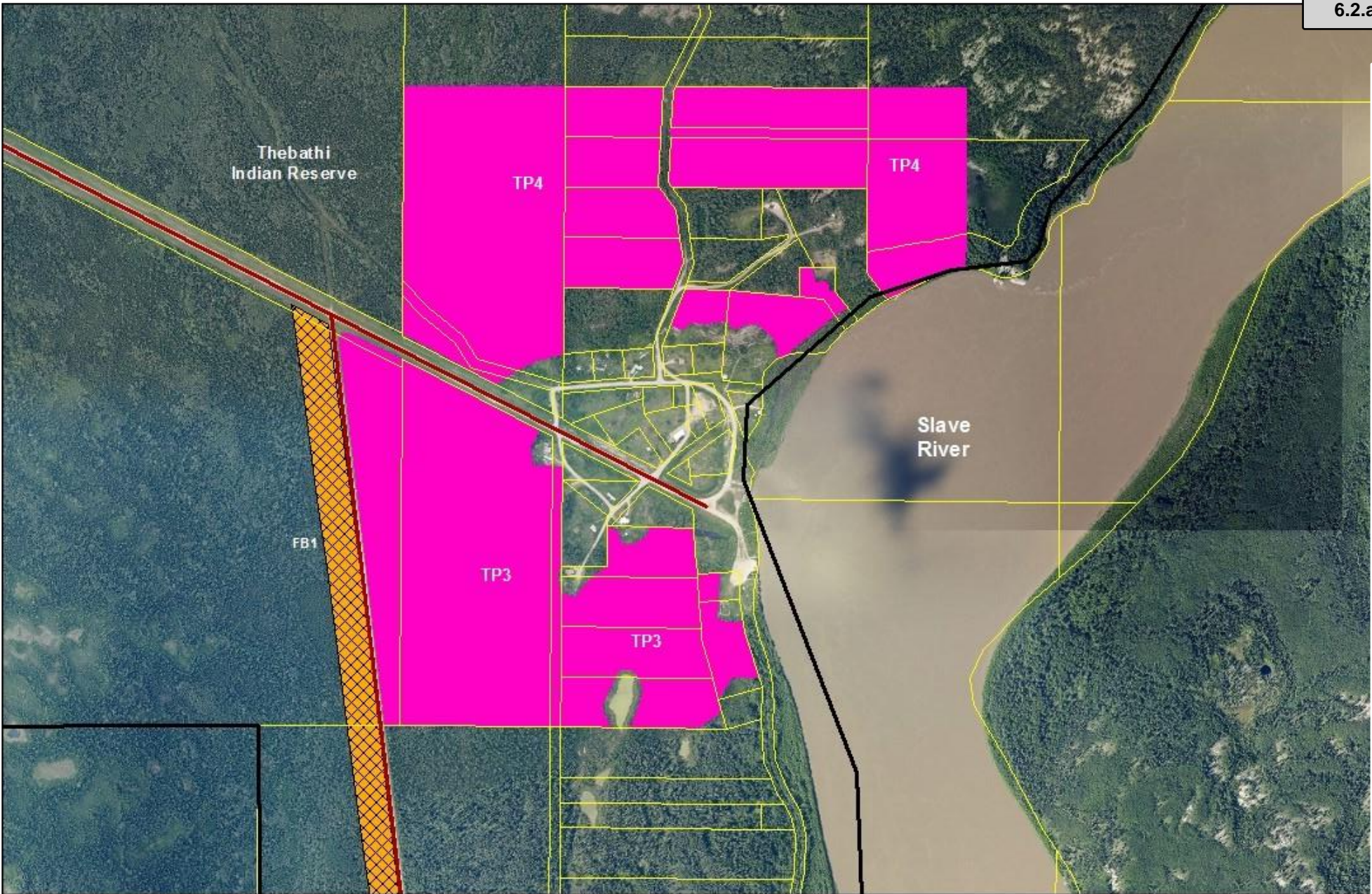
Proposed Vegetation Management Areas TP3 & TP4



Map 4J - FireSmart Vegetation Management - Fort Fitzgerald

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal





**Proposed FireSmart Vegetation Management - Fort Fitzgerald**

- Proposed Priority A FuelMod
- Proposed Priority B FuelMod
- Completed FuelMod
- Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Removal



### 4.3 Vegetation Management Maintenance

Landowners and land managers must provide periodic inspections of fuel modification areas and complete maintenance as required. Fuel modification maintenance is required at various different timelines depending on several factors.

**Priority Zone 1 (10 metres from structure)** – must be maintained regularly throughout the fire season including:

- Watering and maintaining/mowing grass around all structures including outbuildings
- Cleaning of dead needles and leaves from roof, eaves troughs, and around/underneath structures
- Storage of combustible materials (firewood, lumber, etc.) a minimum of 10 metres from structures

**Priority Zones 2-3 (10-100 metres from structure)** – should be inspected and maintained as required including:

- Manage (mow/burn) native grasses a minimum of 30 metres from structures and/or lot lines
- Removal of dead and down and dead standing trees
- Thinning/removal of evergreen re-growth after original fuel reduction
- Conduct second-pass removal of evergreen overstory and understory in existing areas that do not meet FireSmart recommended guidelines

**Completed fuel reduction projects in Fort McMurray, Draper, Anzac, and Conklin currently require inspections and maintenance.**

Dozer guards and fuelbreaks completed during the 2016 wildfire will require regular mowing and/or burning of native grass for a minimum of 30 metres from structures and/or back lot lines to maintain fuelbreak effectiveness.

**Recommendation 3:** Inspect and maintain all FireSmart vegetation management areas on a regular basis.

## 4.4 Related Planning Documents

### 4.4.1 Alberta Forestry Wildfire Management Plans

The Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche Forest Areas have developed landscape-level Wildfire Management Plans to identify management strategies to reduce the wildfire risk at a landscape-level with the aim of achieving the following objectives:

- Improve decision making during wildfire events to increase effective and efficient use of resources;
- **Increase the level of preparedness for the protection of significant values at risk including human life and communities;**
- Mitigate ecological, social and economic loss, damage and/or disruption;
- Utilize a common planning standard across multiple jurisdictions to improve performance;
- Create building blocks for other planning initiatives; and,
- Create partnerships and increased awareness of wildfire and associated management practices.

A range of risks with respect to wildfire were identified across the landscape and specific actions were identified to address risks that were classified as Intolerable and/or where risk reduction measures are needed. These risk reduction measures can be grouped into four areas which include:

- Enhancing relationships with Indigenous communities, municipal, and industrial partners;
- Improving quantity and quality of intelligence used in planning and decision making;
- Developing landscape wildfire containment plans; and,
- Wildfire prevention messaging

The implementation of landscape-level wildfire management plans and risk reduction measures is encouraged to reduce the threat of landscape-level wildfire approaching RMWB communities and combined with the community-level recommendations provided in this Wildfire Mitigation Strategy will increase the protection of life and property.

**Recommendation 4:** Implement the landscape-level risk reduction measures in the Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche wildfire management plans to reduce the threat of landscape-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.



#### 4.4.2 RMWB Parks Master Plan & Urban Forest Strategy

The RMWB Parks Master Plan and Urban Forest Strategy are currently under development and will have an impact on wildfire threat within the RMWB service areas. The guiding principles of the project recognize FireSmart as a requirement in the plan development process.

The hazard and risk assessment related to this Wildfire Mitigation Strategy identified that completed and proposed vegetation management along the perimeter of the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve provide a fuelbreak that will significantly reduce the threat of wildfire to development along the perimeter. However, the forest health conditions within the centre of the reserve are overmature and unhealthy with significant dead standing and dead and down from multiple years of Spruce budworm infestation. There is a need for urban forest management planning and implementation to improve the long-term health and sustainability of the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve while at the same time reducing the wildfire behaviour potential within the reserve.

Coordination and implementation of parks master planning and urban forest strategies and development of an Urban Forest Management Plan **with reduction of wildfire behaviour potential as an objective** will reduce the threat of community-level wildfire within the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve.

**Recommendation 5:** Implement the strategic-level RMWB Urban Forest Strategy and develop and implement an Urban Forest Management Plan for the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve to reduce the threat of community-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.

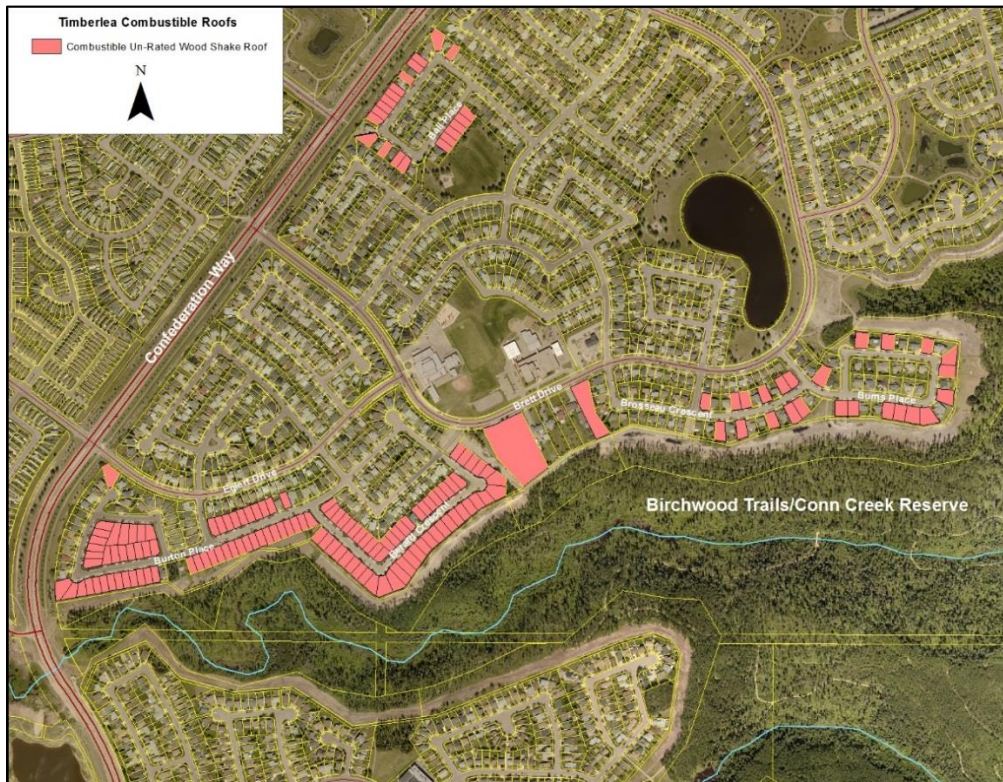
# 5. Development and Legislation Options

Consideration of wildfire at the development planning stage is encouraged to ensure that wildfire hazard is identified and the appropriate mitigation measures are implemented prior to and/or during development. FireSmart recommended guidelines for structural and infrastructure options may be implemented through resident education and engagement and through adoption of development legislation and policy that recognizes FireSmart principles for new and existing developments.

## 5.1 Structural Options

Structural characteristics that contribute to a structure’s ability to withstand wildfire ignition include exterior roofing, siding, decking, and fencing materials and proper construction and maintenance of eaves, vents, and openings to reduce the threat of airborne ember ignition of the structure.

Roofing materials in all service areas consist of primarily of ULC-rated asphalt shingle and metal with scattered combustible roofs. **Fort McMurray’s Burton Place, Berard Crescent, Brosseau Crescent, Burns Place, Brett Drive, and Ball Place have a significant number of structures with un-rated combustible wood-shake roofing materials** putting those structures at Extreme threat of airborne ember ignition from wildfire in the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek reserve.



Combustible Wood-Shake Roofing Materials in Timberlea

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

Siding materials consist primarily of combustible wood or vinyl siding with scattered structures having combustible log or non-combustible stucco, fibre-cement, concrete, or metal siding.

Combustible wooden decks and porches with open undersides are common throughout all service areas and wooden fencing up to the structure is common in Fort McMurray and scattered in Anzac and Fort McKay.



New Combustible Un-Rated Wood Shake Roof – Fort McMurray



Common Exterior Materials – Fort McMurray



Common Exterior Materials – Rural Service Areas



Combustible Un-Skirted Decking

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

FireSmart recommended guidelines for structural options include:

### FireSmart Recommended Guidelines for Structural Options

Feature	FireSmart Recommended Guidelines
Roofing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use only ULC-rated Class A, B, or C roofing materials</li> <li>▪ Clear all overhanging branches or needles and combustible debris on roof surfaces or in gutters</li> </ul>
Siding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use only fire-resistant materials extending from ground-level to the roofline</li> </ul>
Decks/Porches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use non-combustible or fire-resistant materials</li> <li>▪ Enclose undersides with fire-resistant sheathing</li> <li>▪ Provide access to slotted-deck surface undersides to allow for regular debris removal</li> </ul>
Fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use non-combustible materials</li> <li>▪ If a wood fence is installed, ensure there is a minimum 1.5 metre non-combustible break between the combustible wood portion of the fence and the furthest projection of the structure</li> </ul>

Recommendations for implementation of structural options are provided in Section 5.3 – Development Legislation and Policy Options and Section 6.1 – Public Education and Engagement Options.

## 5.2 Infrastructure Options

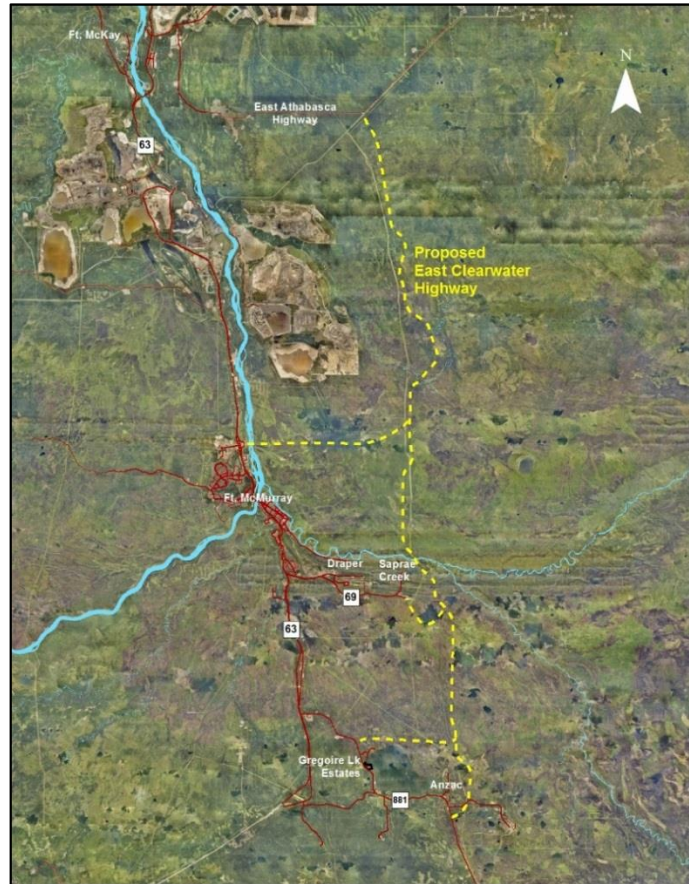
Infrastructure options include provision of adequate access standards, adequate and accessible fire suppression water supply, utility installation standards, and adequate road and address signage to increase resident and firefighter safety and facilitate a quicker and more effective response by firefighters and planning and development of parks and open spaces into community design to act as fuelbreaks between wildland fuels and structures.

The *Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Engineering Services Standards and Development Procedures* (RMWB, 2017) provide procedures and standards on the development of land and the construction of public and private infrastructure in the Municipality and new developments must conform with *NFPA 1141 – Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas* (NFPA, 2017).

### 5.2.1 Access

Interface communities with only one access route in and out face the risk of having wildfire block the access route. Fort McMurray and Fort McKay both rely on the Highway 63 corridor as the main route of ingress and egress from the region and this route has been blocked by wildfire several times in the past. Highway 881 serves as the secondary ingress and egress route.

RMWB service areas that have only one access route in and out include Fort McKay, Draper, Sapræ Creek, Janvier, Anzac, and Fort Fitzgerald. Fort Chipewyan has no road access during the summer season. Conklin has a secondary means of access to Highway 881 on the Harvest Black Gold road and Gregoire Lake Estates uses Highway 881 north or south. The RMWB has made the development of the East Clearwater highway as a regional-level alternate egress and emergency evacuation route its highest priority mitigation requirement and has been considering alternative egress routes for each of the Service Areas.



Proposed East Clearwater Highway

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)



Draper Driveway Access Standards

Main access road standards throughout the urban and rural service areas are generally adequate consisting of all-weather loop and dead-end designs with adequate traveled surface width and turn-around dimensions for fire apparatus.

Driveway access to several lots in Draper are narrow, steep, and have poor surface cover making access to structures with fire apparatus and crews difficult and unsafe during wildfire conditions.

## 5.2.2 Fire Suppression Water Supply

All of the service areas have overhead fill stations at the water treatment plants. Pressurized fire-hydrant supply is provided in Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan and parts of Fort McKay, Anzac and Sapræe Creek Estates. There is currently no pressurized fire-hydrant supply in Gregoire Lake Estates, Draper, Janvier, Fort Fitzgerald, and Conklin however rural service area water supply upgrades in 2017/18 include pressurized fire-hydrant installation/upgrades for Anzac, Conklin, Gregoire Lake Estates, and Sapræe Creek Estates.

Section 3.1.3 of the draft Draper Area Structure Plan (RMWB, 2015) states that access points for dry hydrants along the Clearwater River shall be explored to provide firefighting water supply.

## 5.2.3 Utilities

Power distribution is provided by overhead and underground distribution and service lines and ATCO Electric provides regular inspection and tree-freeing services for their lines.

Heating fuel is primarily underground natural gas. Draper relies on propane and all structures have 500-1000 gallon propane tanks, some of which do not meet FireSmart recommended guidelines related to vegetation clearance surrounding the tank.

## 5.2.4 Road and Address Signage

Road and address signage meeting FireSmart recommended guidelines provides emergency responders with quicker response to values at risk during a wildfire. FireSmart recommended guidelines for road and address signage include:

- Signs should be clearly visible and legible from the road and use a consistent system of sequenced numbering
- Signs and posts should be built of non-combustible materials and mounted 2 metres above the surface of the road
- Letters, numbers, and symbols should be a minimum of 10 centimetres high, reflective, and contrast with the background color of the sign



Road Signage Meeting FireSmart Recommended Guidelines



Address Signage Meeting FireSmart Recommended Guidelines

Road and address signage in the Fort McMurray urban service area meets FireSmart recommended guidelines however the rural service areas do not.

- Road Signage – Signs meet FireSmart recommended guidelines but are installed on **combustible wood posts**
- Address Signage – not commonly posted, not standardized, does not meet FireSmart recommended guidelines/ NFPA 1141 standards



Rural Service Area Road Signage Not Meeting FireSmart Guidelines



Rural Service Area Address Signage Not Meeting FireSmart Guidelines

**Recommendation 6:** Ensure that the following infrastructure options are improved to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines:

- Secondary access routes for all service areas where feasible
- Driveway access standards for all new developments
- Identification and development of dry-hydrant fire suppression water supply for Draper
- Danger tree removal along overhead powerlines
- Propane tank clearance from wildland fuels
- Road and address signage

### 5.2.5 Parks and Open Spaces

Community parks and open spaces that are properly landscaped and maintained provide excellent fuelbreaks between hazardous wildland fuels and interface structures. Examples include athletic parks, golf courses, cemeteries, parking lots, and playgrounds.

The Syncrude Athletic Park, Fort McMurray Golf Club fairways, Abasand cemetery, several of the mowed grass buffers around the perimeter of developments in Fort McMurray, and the Anzac Recreation Centre Park are examples of the benefit of developing parks and open spaces on the perimeter of developed areas to act as fuelbreaks.



Syncrude Athletic Park Fuelbreak



Fort McMurray Golf Club Fairways



Abasand Cemetery



Anzac Recreation Centre Park

Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

**Recommendation 7:** Include the planning and development of maintained parks and open spaces as fuelbreaks as a consideration in the RMWB development planning process.



Field inspection of many of the RMWB municipal park areas within the urban and rural service areas and review of Section 10 – Landscape and Park Development Standards of the *RMWB Engineering Services Standards* (RMWB, 2017) revealed:

- Grass/turf irrigation and maintenance on all parks visited is excellent and the maintained turf buffers in Beacon Hill, Thickwood, Dickensfield, and Timberlea provide excellent fuelbreaks
- Planting of flammable evergreen trees in clusters close to structures
- Section 10.4.9 Recommended Plant List in the Engineering Services Standards recommends several evergreen tree and shrub species including white spruce and balsam fir trees and juniper and mugho pine shrubs with no requirement on where they can be placed relative to structures
- Use of wood chips/bark mulch in many of the planting beds and tree wells close to structures
- Requirement of Section 10.7.4.1 of the Engineering Services Standards for the installation of wood-screen fencing between private property and public open-space lands creates higher wildfire threat



Flammable Landscaping Materials in Fort McMurray Park



Flammable Trees Planted in Fort McMurray Park Close to Homes

Recommended revisions to the RMWB Engineering Services Standards are provided in Section 5.3.4.

## 5.3 Development Legislation & Policy Options

Legislating FireSmart requirements for development is an important step to creating FireSmart communities. The following RMWB documents were reviewed relating to FireSmart regulation and policies:

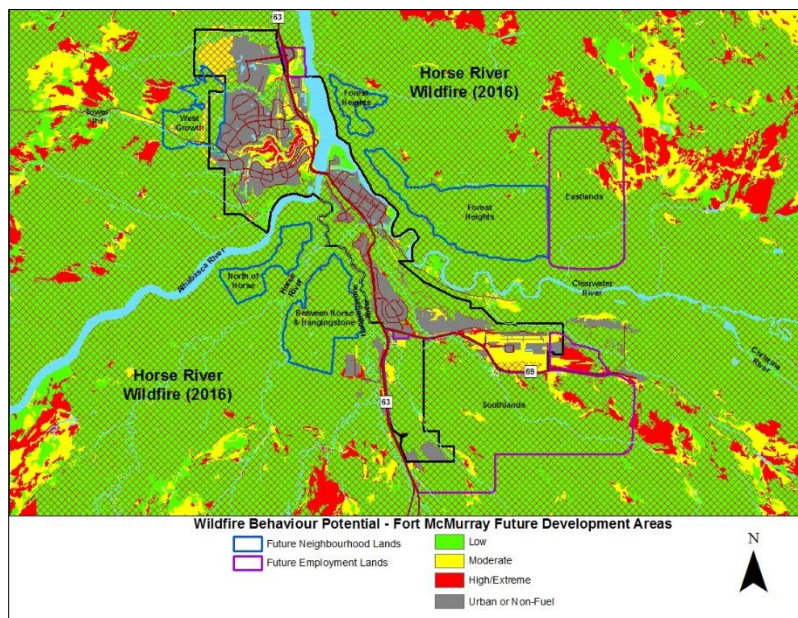
- RMWB Municipal Development Plan
- RMWB Area Structure Plans
- RMWB Land Use Bylaw
- RMWB Engineering Services Standards
- RMWB Comprehensive Approach to Mitigating Risks of Natural Hazards

### 5.3.1 RMWB Municipal Development Plan (MDP)

The MDP recognizes wildfire as common hazard in the provides two policy directions:

- Direction 1.4.2 recognizes that emergency preparedness and management is critical to safety and well-being of residents and protection of property in the event of wildfire including, where feasible, establishing a minimum of two access routes in rural communities and urban neighbourhoods.
- Direction 1.4.4 states that effective fire prevention for wildfires and structural fires can safeguard lives and property.
  - To protect against wildfires the Municipality will promote FireSmart communities designed in accordance with best practices.
  - Wildfire risks and fire service access are primary considerations in land use decisions.
  - Fire mitigation information will be provided to residents.

Future development areas are identified for the Fort McMurray urban service area and Anzac rural service area. Most areas identified were impacted by the 2016 Horse River wildfire and wildfire behaviour potential has been reduced for the short to mid-term. Unburned green-islands still exist and wildfire behaviour potential will increase in burned-over areas as vegetation re-establishes over time. This must be considered when future development areas are being considered.



**Current Wildfire Behaviour Potential for Fort McMurray Future Development Areas**

### 5.3.2 Area Structure Plans

Areas Structure Plans for Anzac, Janvier, Conklin, Draper (draft), Willow Lake (Gregoire Lake Estates), and several within Fort McMurray recognize wildfire as a development hazard and recommend incorporation of recommendations from *FireSmart – Protecting Your Community from Wildfire* (PIP, 2003) and/or the applicable FireSmart plan for the community.

### 5.3.3 RMWB Land Use Bylaw (LUB)

The current Land Use Bylaw has one regulation relating to FireSmart development. Section 90(1)(e) states that campground design and maintenance shall comply with wildland/urban interface recommendations provided in the FireSmart manual.

### 5.3.4 RMWB Engineering Services Standards and Development Procedures (ESS)

The ESS provide procedures, standards, and minimum requirements on the development of land and the construction of public and private infrastructure in the RMWB. Some of the ESS standards support FireSmart recommended guidelines while others conflict.

The following ESS standards **support** FireSmart recommended guidelines.

**2.6.2 Wildfire Risk Assessment** - requires the developer to prepare and submit a Wildfire Risk Assessment for all proposed developments adjacent to Moderate, High, or Extreme hazard areas and requires the developer to implement the Wildfire Risk Assessment recommendations as a condition of development approval.

**4.2.3 Access Standards** - requires that development access is designed in conformance with the requirements of NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas (NFPA, 2017) which meets FireSmart recommended guidelines.

**7 and 9 Fire Suppression Water Supply** – Sections 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 require that fire flows meet national and/or provincial standards and that fire-hydrants will be required for all urban developments and for rural developments where piped water distribution systems exist within the vicinity of the development and Section 7.9.1 details required hydrant locations. Section 9.4.4 requires that fire pumps be driven with diesel engines or electric motors with standby diesel generators.

**8.2 Underground Utility Design Standards** – states that for all urban and rural hamlet applications, power shall be underground and for isolated rural applications where the underground power installation may not be practical, above-ground power may be acceptable.

**10.2.4 FireSmart** – requires that all existing vegetation to remain inside or within 100 metres of the development shall receive treatment in accordance with the Wildfire Risk Assessment and/or FireSmart recommended guidelines.

The following standards from ESS Section 10 - Landscaping and Park Development Standards **conflict** with FireSmart recommended guidelines.

**10.4.6 Mulch** – states that there shall be 75mm of mulch placed in planting beds and tree wells covering the entire excavated area which increases the risk of wildfire ignition and threat to adjacent structures.

**10.4.9 Recommended Plant List** – recommends several flammable evergreen tree and shrub species including white spruce and balsam fir trees and juniper and mugho pine shrubs which increases wildfire threat to adjacent properties.

The following revisions to Section 10 of the Engineering Services Standards are provided for consideration.

Factor	Recommendation(s)
<b>Use of Mulch in Planting Beds and Tree Wells</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remove the requirement to use mulch in all planting beds and tree wells that are within 10 metres of lot lines</li> </ul>
<b>Recommended Plant List</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review the recommended plant list and add a requirement that only fire-resistant trees and shrubs will be planted within 10 metres of private lot lines and that evergreen trees (spruce/pine/fir) and shrubs (juniper/pine) will be widely spaced within 30 metres of private lot lines.</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 8:** Review and revise Section 10 – Landscape and Park Development Standards of the *RMWB Engineering Services Standards* to prohibit planting of evergreen trees and shrubs and the use of bark mulch/wood chips within 10 metres of any structures.

### 5.3.5 RMWB Comprehensive Approach to Mitigating Risks of Natural Hazards

The RMWB Comprehensive Planning Branch conducted a desktop research exercise to determine how they can bring natural hazard mitigation and avoidance strategies into statutory plans and other planning documents. Although the research investigated all of the natural hazards that exist in the region, the findings reported focus mostly on the mitigation of risks from wildfire.

The process included a review of the RMWB statutory planning documents, including the Municipal Development Plan, Area Structure Plans and Area Redevelopment Plans, to determine whether they adequately address risks posed by wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. This analysis shows that while the existing statutory documents do include some policies to address natural hazards, the approach is not consistent or comprehensive and **it is important that the recommendations from the Municipality's Wildfire Mitigation Strategies be built into statutory documents so they hold more weight and are implemented in a comprehensive manner.**

The document provides a look at the strategies and specific tools for implementation that the RMWB can use to reduce the risk from natural hazards related to:

- Community and subdivision design
- Vegetation and fuel management
- Building materials and design
- Water supply and water quality management

**The document provides tools for implementation including the provision of FireSmart requirements for subdivision design and exterior building materials and design in the RMWB Municipal Development Plan, Area Structure Plans, Land Use Bylaw, and building codes.**

### 5.3.6 Proposed FireSmart Development Revisions

Proposed FireSmart development revisions for exterior building materials are provided below and when combined with the strategies provided in the “*Comprehensive Approach to Mitigating Risks of Natural Hazards*” (RMWB, 2016) will include that FireSmart recommended guidelines being implemented at the development design, construction, and retro-fit stage.

The RMWB Planning & Development and Regional Emergency Services departments should determine the best ways to implement these proposed revisions as well as those provided in the “*Comprehensive Approach to Mitigating Risk of Natural Hazards*”.

Factor	Proposed Revisions
<b>Roofing Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All roofing materials on new, replacement, or retrofitted dwellings, accessory buildings and commercial buildings shall meet a minimum Class “C” U.L.C. rating or as specified by the Development Authority.</li> </ul>
<b>Siding Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All siding materials on new, replacement, or retrofitted dwellings, accessory buildings and commercial buildings within 50 metres of Moderate, High and Extreme wildfire behaviour potential class areas shall use fire-resistant materials extending from ground level to the roofline or as specified by the Development Authority.</li> </ul>
<b>Decking Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All exterior deck materials on new, replacement, or retrofitted dwellings, accessory buildings and commercial buildings within 500 metres of Moderate, High and Extreme wildfire behaviour potential class areas shall use fire-resistant materials or as specified by the Development Authority.</li> <li>All new dwellings, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings with exposed undersides and/or with raised decks and porches less than 2 metres from ground level shall be sheathed from the floor level to the ground level with non-combustible materials to prohibit the entry of sparks and embers under the structure.</li> <li>All new dwellings, accessory buildings, and commercial buildings with exposed undersides and/or raised decks and porches more than 2 metres from ground level shall have and maintain a non-combustible surface cover underneath and for a minimum of 1.5 metres surrounding.</li> </ul>
<b>Fencing Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All fencing on new, replacement, or retro-fitted residential and commercial properties within 500 metres <del>2 kilometres</del> of Moderate, High and Extreme wildfire behaviour potential class areas shall use non-combustible materials within 1.5 metres of the outermost projection of the structure.</li> </ul>

**Recommendation 9:** Consider revision of the current RMWB statutory planning documents and provide input to Building Code revisions to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines.

## 6. Public Education & Engagement Options

Many of the structures within the RMWB service areas are at High-Extreme threat to wildfire due to inadequate structural options and Priority Zones 1-2 vegetation management on private lands. Residents, business owners, developers, and RMWB administration and elected officials all need to be aware of the FireSmart hazard and the solutions to minimizing the risk and become a partner in implementation of FireSmart solutions in their own backyards and communities.

### 6.1 FireSmart Hazard Assessments

Residents would benefit from a FireSmart Hazard Assessment of their home and property, from a qualified individual, to identify those items that present wildfire threat and recommended methods to reduce that threat. *FireSmart - Protecting Your Community from Wildfire* (PIP, 2003) and the *FireSmart Homeowners Manual* (AB. Forestry, 2017) both provide FireSmart Hazard Assessment templates that can be used.

**FIRESMART SCORE CARD**

**Assess Your Risk from Wildfire**

Answer the questions below to see what changes will make the greatest difference in reducing your home's risk from wildfire.

HOME / 10 metres		ZONE 1	
What type of roofing material do you have?	Metal, clay tile, asphalt shingle or ULC-rated shakes (may be affected by the condition of your roof)	0	
	Unrated wood shakes	30	
How clean is your roof?	No needles, leaves or other combustible materials	0	
	A scattering of needles and leaves	2	
	Clogged gutters and extensive leaves	3	

**Recommendation 10:** Identify and train RMWB Emergency Services urban and rural members to provide FireSmart Hazard Assessments and options to reduce the wildfire threat to those residents that request one.

## 6.2 Key Messages

The following key messages are developed from field observations during the development of this Wildfire Mitigation Strategy and are recommended to educate residents on their priorities to reduce the threat of wildfire to their structures.

- Use non-combustible roofing, siding, decking, and fencing materials for new structures or renovations of existing structures
- Skirt the undersides of your decks and porches to reduce the chances of fire getting underneath and ensure that decks greater than 2 metres from ground-level have a non-combustible surface cover underneath and surrounding for a minimum of 1.5 metres
- Priority Zones 1 and 2 are the most important areas for residents to conduct FireSmart vegetation management
  - Priority Zone 1 (0-10m from structure) should not support wildfire of any kind.
    - Have a non-combustible surface cover (irrigated/maintained lawn <10cm height, gravel)
    - Use fire-resistant trees and shrubs and remove flammable species such as spruce, juniper and cedar
    - Do not use bark mulch or wood chips for landscaping
    - Store all combustible materials and piles (firewood, debris, ATV's, petroleum products) greater than 10m from the structure
    - Remove ground litter and dead/down and dead standing trees annually
  - Priority Zone 2 (10-30m from structure) should only support wildfires of lower intensity and rate of spread.
    - Thin or remove the spruce, fir, and pine trees
    - Prune limbs or residual evergreen trees up to 2m from ground-level
    - Provide annual maintenance of grass, ground litter, and dead/down and dead standing trees
- Call RMWB Emergency Services to arrange for a FireSmart Hazard Assessment of your home and property
- Install address signage meeting FireSmart standards at the entrance to your property

**Recommendation 11:** Develop and implement a focused long-term and repetitive FireSmart education program on FireSmart recommended guidelines for all RMWB stakeholders.



## 6.3 FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program

FireSmart Canada has initiated the FireSmart Community Recognition Program to motivate and engage residents to plan and take FireSmart actions in their “own backyards” to reduce wildfire losses from the “grassroots” level.



The program is driven through identification and training of key Municipal and wildland fire agency personnel to act as Local FireSmart Representatives to guide the process and community members to act as Community Champions to lead and implement the FireSmart Community Recognition Program within their community.

**Recommendation 12:** The RMWB should identify and train key personnel from urban and rural Emergency Services and Parks Services to act as Local FireSmart Representatives and to identify and work with the appropriate Community Champions within the RMWB service areas to work towards Recognized FireSmart Community status.

## 7. Inter-Agency Cooperation and Cross-Training Options

Interagency cooperation and cross-training between all stakeholders is necessary to ensure cooperative and effective implementation of FireSmart mitigation options and to coordinate an effective multi-agency response to a wildland/urban interface fire.

### 7.1 Inter-Agency Cooperation

Inter-agency stakeholders within the planning area include:

- Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
- AB. Agriculture & Forestry – Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche Forest Areas
- Oil Sands Companies

The RMWB FireSmart Committee works collaboratively to identify funding sources, set mitigation priorities, and implement FireSmart activities throughout the RMWB and consists of representatives from:

- Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo – Recovery, Emergency Services, Parks
- AB. Forestry – Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche



The RMWB and Alberta Forestry hold a Mutual-Aid Wildfire Agreement with each other for mutual-aid wildfire response and use it to assist each other regularly with response, prevention, and cross-training activities. RMWB Emergency Services Fire Prevention Officers have attended the Wildfire Prevention course and the Public Education Officer has attended the Wildfire Information Officer course at AB. Forestry's Hinton Training Centre (HTC), sponsored by AB. Forestry, and have found both to be very beneficial.

The RMWB holds mutual-aid agreements with oil sands operators that have fire departments.

## 7.2 Cross-Training

The RMWB has offered and provided emergency management, wildfire, and wildland/urban interface cross-training to their staff including:

- Incident Command System (ICS-100 to 400)
- Wildland Fire Fighter (NFPA 1051)
- Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface (S-215)

RMWB Emergency Services has identified that additional wildland and wildland/urban interface training is provided to all urban and rural emergency services members. Cross-training options may include:

### Emergency Management:

- Introduction to ICS (I-100)
- Basic ICS (I-200)
- Intermediate ICS (I-300)
- Advanced ICS (I-400)
- ICS for Executives (I-402)
- Emergency Coordination Centre Workshop

### Wildfire Prevention:

- Wildfire Prevention (HTC)
- Local FireSmart Representative Workshop (FireSmart Canada)

### Wildfire Operations:

- Wildland Firefighter (NFPA 1051 Level I)
- Wildfire Information Officer (HTC)

### Wildland/Urban Interface:

- Structure & Site Preparation/Sprinkler Workshop
- Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface (S-215)

**Recommendation 13:** The RMWB and AB. Forestry should identify cooperative training opportunities and provide support to each other for applicable cross-training related to emergency management, wildfire prevention, wildfire operations, and wildland/urban interface. RMWB personnel should be cross-trained and qualified based on their participation in the emergency management organization.

## 8. Emergency Planning Options

Emergency preparedness is an important part of any disaster planning. The need for organization, clear chain of command, and an understanding of job responsibilities during a wildland/urban interface fire are of paramount importance.

### 8.1 RMWB Wildfire Response Plan

The *RMWB Municipal Emergency Management Plan Part III – Appendix B Wildfire Response Plan* (RMWB, 2010) provides the coordination of activities involving various municipal departments at key stages each year in advance of and during the expected wildfire season. The primary focus of the Plan is to provide a guide for key municipal departments as they work together during a wildfire incident to protect life, property, and the environment and to mitigate potential and known risks associated with wildfires in close proximity to communities and work camps within the municipality.

A review of the 2010 Plan reveals that an update to include revisions to current situation is required.

**Recommendation 14:** Update the RMWB Wildfire Response Plan (2010) annually to provide most current information.

### 8.2 Wildfire Preparedness Guides

Wildfire Preparedness Guides (WFPG) provide emergency responders with detailed tactical information to protect values at risk from approaching wildfire. WFPG's have been developed and are updated regularly by AB. Forestry for all of the RMWB service areas and are provided to RWMB Emergency Services.

Exercises to test emergency plans for operational effectiveness are an excellent tool to ensure emergency management personnel and mutual-aid partners are familiar with the tools and tactics available.

**Recommendation 15:** Conduct regular wildland/urban interface table-top, functional, and/or field exercises between AB. Forestry, RMWB, and applicable mutual-aid partners to test recommendations in the Horse Creek Wildfire Post-Incident Assessments, the RMWB Municipal Emergency Plan, and/or the Wildfire Preparedness Guide(s).

### 8.3 Structure Protection Equipment

RMWB Emergency Services has purchased two structure protection trailers that are currently stationed in Fort McMurray and Sapræe Creek with the intent of purchasing an additional three trailers for Anzac, Fort McKay, and Fort Chipewyan and possibly one for Conklin in the future. This will provide adequate sprinkler quantities for the first 24-48 hours of a wildland/urban interface fire with excellent distribution throughout the RMWB.

RMWB Emergency Services also has a wildfire equipment trailer stocked with pumps, hose, and tools.



Attachment: 1. Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (RMWB Wildfire Mitigation Strategy)

## 9 Implementation Plan

The goal of the implementation plan is to identify the responsible stakeholders for each of the recommendations and set timelines for commencement and completion based on priorities and funding availability.

### Vegetation Management

Item	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
<b>Priority Zone 1</b>	<b>Recommendation 1:</b> Encourage residents to establish adequate FireSmart Priority Zone 1 clearance from wildland fuels on their private or leased lands.	RMWB
<b>Priority Zone 2-3</b>	<b>Recommendation 2:</b> Implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on Municipal and Provincial lands based on priority and available funding and encourage First Nations, residents, and lease holders to implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on lands under their control.	RMWB AB. Forestry
<b>Vegetation Mgt Maintenance</b>	<b>Recommendation 3:</b> Inspect and maintain all FireSmart vegetation management areas on a regular basis.	RMWB AB. Forestry
<b>Landscape-Level Wildfire Management</b>	<b>Recommendation 4:</b> Implement the landscape-level risk reduction measures in the Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche wildfire management plans to reduce the threat of landscape-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.	AB. Forestry
<b>Urban Forest Strategy and Management Planning</b>	<b>Recommendation 5:</b> Implement the strategic-level RMWB Urban Forest Strategy and develop and implement an Urban Forest Management Plan for the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve to reduce the threat of community-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.	RMWB

**Development & Legislation**

Item	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Ensure that the following infrastructure options are improved to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Secondary access routes for all service areas where feasible</li> <li>▪ Driveway access standards for all new developments</li> <li>▪ Identification and development of dry-hydrant fire suppression water supply for Draper</li> <li>▪ Danger tree removal along overhead powerlines</li> <li>▪ Propane tank clearance from wildland fuels</li> <li>▪ Road and address signage</li> </ul>	RMWB
<b>Parks &amp; Open Spaces</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> Include the planning and development of maintained parks and open spaces as fuelbreaks as a consideration in the RMWB development planning process.</p>	RMWB
<b>ESS Landscape &amp; Park Development Standards</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 8:</b> Review and revise Section 10 – Landscape and Park Development Standards of the <i>RMWB Engineering Services Standards</i> to prohibit planting of evergreen trees and shrubs and the use of bark mulch/wood chips within 10 metres of any structures.</p>	RMWB
<b>Development Legislation &amp; Standards</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 9:</b> Consider revision of the current RMWB statutory planning documents and provide input to Building Code revisions to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines.</p>	RMWB

**Public Education & Engagement**

Item	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
<b>FireSmart Hazard Assessments</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 10:</b> Identify and train RMWB Emergency Services urban and rural members to provide FireSmart Hazard Assessments and options to reduce the wildfire threat to those residents that request one.</p>	RMWB AB. Forestry
<b>Public Education Program</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 11:</b> Develop and implement a focused long-term and repetitive FireSmart education program on FireSmart recommended guidelines for all RMWB stakeholders.</p>	RMWB
<b>FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program</b>	<p><b>Recommendation 12:</b> The RMWB should identify and train key personnel from urban and rural Emergency Services and Parks Services to act as Local FireSmart Representatives and to identify and work with the appropriate Community Champions within the RMWB service areas to work towards Recognized FireSmart Community status.</p>	RMWB AB. Forestry

**Interagency Cooperation & Cross-Training**

Item	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
Cross-Training	<b>Recommendation 13:</b> The RMWB and AB. Forestry should identify cooperative training opportunities and provide support to each other for applicable cross-training related to emergency management, wildfire prevention, wildfire operations, and wildland/urban interface. RMWB personnel should be cross-trained and qualified based on their participation in the emergency management organization.	RMWB AB. Forestry

**Emergency Planning**

Item	Recommendation	Responsible Agency
RMWB Wildfire Response Plan	<b>Recommendation 14:</b> Update the RMWB Wildfire Response Plan (2010) annually to provide most current information.	RMWB
Emergency Exercise	<b>Recommendation 15:</b> Conduct regular wildland/urban interface table-top, functional, and/or field exercises between AB. Forestry, RMWB, and applicable mutual-aid partners to test recommendations in the Horse Creek Wildfire Post-Incident Assessments, the RMWB Municipal Emergency Plan, and/or the Wildfire Preparedness Guide(s).	RMWB AB. Forestry AEMA



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## Appendix I - Definitions

**Community-Level** - lands within the community boundary.

**FireSmart** - a program aimed at reducing interface community losses to wildfire through development of fire-adapted communities using the seven-disciplines of wildland/urban interface approach.

**Fuel Reduction** – reduction of flammable vegetation through thinning, pruning, mowing/brushing, etc.

**Fuel Removal** – removal of all flammable vegetation and combustible debris through clearing, harvesting, burning, and/or moving.

**Green-Islands** – stands of forest that were unburnt after the 2016 wildfire.

**Landscape-Level** - lands extending approximately 2 kilometres out from the community boundary.

**Wildfire Mitigation Strategy** – a preventative plan outlining wildfire hazard and risk to community values and providing mitigative options to reduce the impact of wildfire to the community.

**Wildfire Preparedness Guide** – an operational guide to assist providing emergency responders with detailed tactical information to protect values at risk from approaching wildfire.

# 2017 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy

Presenter: Stew Walkinshaw & Jody Butz

Department: Montane Forest Management & Fire Chief

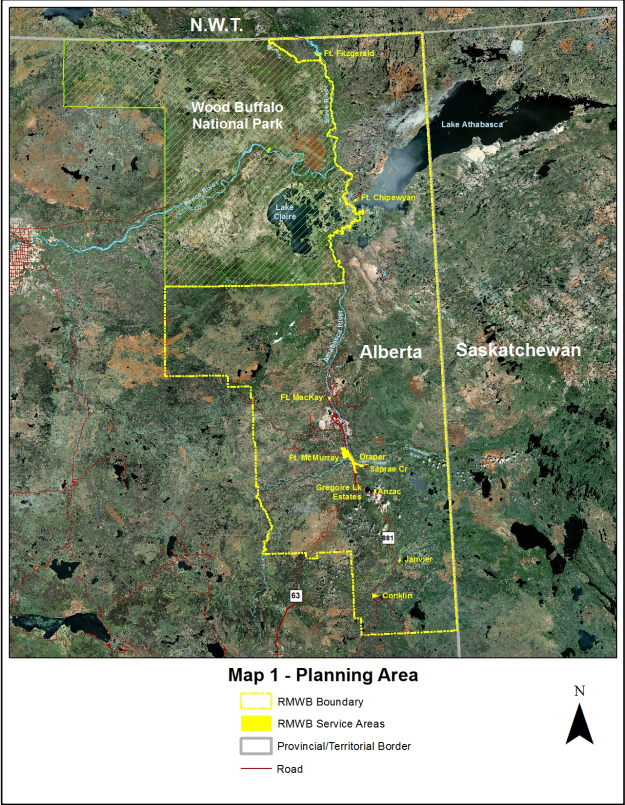
Meeting Date: January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018

# Introduction

- Review of past FireSmart accomplishments and provide updated FireSmart recommendations:
  - Vegetation Management
  - Development
  - Legislation
  - Public Education
  - Inter-Agency Cooperation
  - Cross-Training
  - Emergency Planning
- Used existing new AAF plans and update older plans into one overall WFMS.

# Planning Area

- Lands within and surrounding **all** RMWB service areas.
- Developed under guidance of the Regional FireSmart Advisory Committee:
  - Stephen Fudge, RMWB
  - Hunter Langpap, RMWB
  - Paul St.John, AAF, Fort McMurray
  - Clifton McKay, AAF, Lac La Biche



# Wildfire Behaviour Potential

- Uses provincial weather data and wildland fuel types to quantify overall wildfire threat at the community and landscape-levels.

Service Area	Wildfire Behaviour Potential	
	Community-Level	Landscape-Level
Fort McKay	High-Extreme	High-Extreme
Fort Chipewyan	High-Extreme	High-Extreme
Fort Fitzgerald	High-Extreme	High-Extreme
Conklin	High-Extreme	Moderate
Fort McMurray	Moderate-High	Low
Anzac	Moderate	High-Extreme
Gregoire Lake Estates	Moderate	High-Extreme
Janvier	Moderate	Low
Draper	Low-Moderate	Low
Saprae Creek Estates	Low-Moderate	Low

# Vegetation Management Options

- Priority Zone 1 –will not support wildfire of any kind.
- Priority Zones 2 & 3 – will only support wildfires of reduced intensity.





# Observations

- Priority Zone 1
  - **Many** structures with **excellent** Priority Zone 1 clearance however there are **several** structures with **inadequate** factors.
- Priority Zones 2 & 3
  - Vegetation management **has been completed** by RMWB and AAF in all of the service areas.
  - **New vegetation management areas are proposed** for municipal, provincial, federal, and private lands in all service areas.



# Observations

- Higher-Level Planning Documents:
  - Landscape-level Wildfire Management Plans.
  - RMWB Parks Master Plan and Urban Forest Strategy.
- Both recognize community protection from wildfire as a requirement.



# Recommendations

- **Recommendation 1:** Encourage residents to establish adequate FireSmart Priority Zone 1 clearance on their private or leased lands.
- **Recommendation 2:** Implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on Municipal and Provincial lands based on priority and available funding and encourage First Nations, residents, and lease holders to implement FireSmart Zone 2-3 vegetation management on lands under their control.
- **Recommendation 3:** Inspect and maintain all FireSmart vegetation management areas on a regular basis.

# Recommendations

- **Recommendation 4:** Implement the landscape-level risk reduction measures in the Fort McMurray and Lac La Biche wildfire management plans to reduce the threat of landscape-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.
- **Recommendation 5:** Implement the strategic-level RMWB Urban Forest Strategy and develop and implement an Urban Forest Management Plan for the Birchwood Trails/Conn Creek community reserve to reduce the threat of community-level wildfire to RMWB service areas.

# Development Options

## Structural Options:

- Roofing
- Siding
- Decking
- Fencing



# Development Options



## Infrastructure Options:

- Access
- Water Supply
- Utilities
- Road & Address Signage
- Parks & Open Spaces

# Observations

- Roofing materials primarily non-combustible with scattered combustible.
- Siding materials primarily combustible wood or vinyl with scattered combustible log or non-combustible.
- Combustible wooden decks and porches with open undersides are common.
- RMWB considering alternative egress routes for each of the Service Areas.
- Parks and open spaces on development perimeter provide excellent fuelbreaks.



# Recommendations

- **Recommendation 6:** Ensure that the following infrastructure options are improved to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines:
  - Secondary access routes for all service areas where feasible
  - Driveway access standards for all new developments
  - Identification and development of dry-hydrant fire suppression water supply for Draper
  - Danger tree removal along overhead powerlines
  - Propane tank clearance from wildland fuels
  - Road and address signage
- **Recommendation 7:** Include the planning and development of maintained parks and open spaces as fuelbreaks as a consideration in the RMWB development planning process.



# Legislation Options

- Municipal Development Plan
- Area Structure Plans
- Land Use Bylaw
- Engineering Services Standards
- Comprehensive Approach to Mitigating Risks of Natural Hazards

# Observations

- FireSmart standards are referred to in RMWB development legislation and policy however **none currently regulate combustible exterior building materials due to concerns with Building Code conflicts.**
- The updated Engineering & Services Standards (2016) have clear FireSmart standards w.r.t. new development planning and infrastructure; **however,** Section 10 – Landscaping & Park Development Standards conflict with FireSmart requirements.



# Recommendations

- Recommendation 8: Review and revise Section 10 – Landscape and Park Development Standards of the RMWB Engineering Services Standards to **prohibit planting of evergreen trees and shrubs and the use of bark mulch/wood chips within 10 metres of any structures.**
- Recommendation 9: Consider revision of the current RMWB statutory planning documents and provide input to Building Code revisions to meet FireSmart recommended guidelines.

# Public Education & Engagement Observations

- Resident engagement to take action in their “back yards” is important.
- Many of the structures within the RMWB service areas are at **High-Extreme** threat to wildfire due to inadequate structural options and Priority Zones 1-2 vegetation management on private lands.



# Recommendations

- Recommendation 10: Identify and train RMWB Emergency Services urban and rural members to provide FireSmart Hazard Assessments and options to reduce the wildfire threat to those residents that request one.
- Recommendation 11: Develop and implement a focused long-term and repetitive FireSmart education program on FireSmart recommended guidelines for all RMWB stakeholders.
- Recommendation 12: The RMWB should identify and train key personnel from urban and rural Emergency Services and Parks Services to act as Local FireSmart Representatives and to identify and work with the appropriate Community Champions within the RMWB service areas to work towards Recognized FireSmart Community status.

# Inter-Agency Cooperation & Cross-Training Observations

- Inter-agency cooperation between the RMWB and AB. Forestry occurs through:
  - Regional FireSmart Advisory Committee
  - Mutual-Aid Fire Control Plan
  - Training opportunities provided to each other
- The RMWB provides cross-training to their staff and has identified that **additional wildland and wildland/urban interface training be provided** to all urban and rural emergency services members.



# Recommendations

- **Recommendation 13:** The RMWB and AB. Forestry should identify cooperative training opportunities and provide support to each other for applicable cross-training related to emergency management, wildfire prevention, wildfire operations, and wildland/urban interface. RMWB personnel should be cross-trained and qualified based on their participation in the emergency management organization.

# Emergency Planning Observations

- Update to RMWB Municipal Emergency Management Plan Part III – Appendix B Wildfire Response Plan is required.
- Wildfire Preparedness Guides have been developed and are updated regularly by AB. Forestry and are provided to RWMB Emergency Services.
- RMWB has purchased two structure protection trailers, currently procuring an additional three trailers.





# Recommendations

- **Recommendation 14:** **Update** the RMWB Wildfire Response Plan (2010) annually to provide most current information.
- **Recommendation 15:** **Conduct regular wildland/urban interface table-top, functional, and/or field exercises** between AB. Forestry, RMWB, and applicable mutual-aid partners to test recommendations in the Horse Creek Wildfire Post-Incident Assessments, the RMWB Municipal Emergency Plan, and/or the Wildfire Preparedness Guide(s).

# Implementation

- A collaborative approach between the Regional FireSmart Advisory Committee and the responsible Departments to define set priorities and timelines
- Long-term education and community engagement to establish a FireSmart culture that is a fabric of our region.
- Find solutions that work in conjunction with Lessons Learned and Recommendations.



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 30, 2018

**Subject: Bylaw No. 18/003 - Land Use Bylaw - General Text Amendment**

**APPROVALS:**

**Annette Antoniak**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Recommended Motion:**

THAT Bylaw No. 18/003, being a Land Use Bylaw General Text Amendment, be read a first time; and

THAT the public hearing be scheduled for February 27, 2018.

### **Summary:**

Several changes are needed to the existing Land Use Bylaw 99/059 to address inconsistencies, add clarifications and incorporate recent judicial decisions. The proposed amendments are focused on changing those regulations that are critical to day-to-day planning approvals.

### **Background:**

Through the day-to-day use of the Land Use Bylaw, the Planning and Development Department has discovered some inconsistencies and areas that require clarification. Additionally, since the Municipal Government Act (MGA) was recently updated, the Land Use Bylaw need to be updated to ensure consistency with the MGA.

Proposed amendments are summarized below:

1. Changes in three definitions are proposed to add clarity or to make them consistent with definitions in the MGA and other provincial regulations.
2. Several sections have been added to clarify the approval process for both staff in Planning and Development and applicants alike.
3. Changes have been proposed for regulations related to basement suites and boarding houses. In addition to updating the definitions and provisions, the proposed changes also clarify the use of tandem parking.
4. The width of interior side yard in laneless subdivisions has been changed from 2.7m to 2.8m to ensure consistency with the minimum parking stall width under the existing Land Use Bylaw (Section 130 Figure 7.1).

5. Other general amendments have also been added to address inconsistencies and provide clarity.

**Rationale for Recommendation:**

The proposed changes to the Land Use Bylaw reflect current planning practices and to ensure compliance with the MGA. Further, land use and development processes are also regularly updated to serve the public with practical solutions.

**Strategic Plan Linkages:**

Pillar 1 - Building Responsible Government

**Attachments:**

1. Overview Proposed Amendments
2. Bylaw 18/003

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
Replace	10	<b>BOARDING HOUSE</b> Deleted ( <i>Bylaw No. 08/001</i> ) means development of a dwelling unit where accommodation is provided for compensation, consisting of three or more Sleeping Units without cooking facilities. ( <i>Bylaw No. 08/001</i> )	<b>BOARDING HOUSE</b> means a building, or a portion of building operated for the purpose of providing accommodation for compensation or without compensation for three or more individuals.	Enforcement on Boarding Houses is a challenge due to the existing definition that relates it directly with compensation. In the case of staff accommodation in a dwelling unit it is argued that compensation is not given to the property owner. Therefore, the clarification on the proposed definition will help with the enforcement process.
Replace	10	<b>MANUFACTURED HOME</b> means a building or structure prefabricated or factory built in one or two sections that is constructed on a chassis, may or may not be equipped with wheels, is designed to be moved from one place to another, provides self-contained year-round residential accommodation, is complete and ready for occupancy when placed on the site except for incidental connection to utilities, and is built to the CSA Z240 Standard. This does not apply to modular homes, recreational vehicles or industrial camp trailers.	<b>MANUFACTURED HOME</b> means any structure, whether ordinary equipped with wheels or not, that is manufacturer to meet or exceed the Canadian Standards Association standard CSA Z240 and that is used as a residence or for any other purpose.	The definition of Manufactured Home was not compatible with the MGA additionally this new definition is easier to understand
Replace	10	<b>SPECIAL EVENT</b> means a temporary activity that: (a) changes the use of land or a building, or that changes the intensity of use of land or a building;	<b>SPECIAL EVENT</b> means a temporary activity that: (a) changes the use of land or a building, or that changes the intensity of use of land or a	Planning and Development often receives applications for Special Events that exceed the current 10 days limit prescribed in the Land Use Bylaw, therefore the extension to 15 days is proposed.

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
		<p>(b) does not exceed ten (10) consecutive calendar days, excluding the time required to erect and dismantle the event, which shall not exceed an additional ten (10) cumulative calendar days;</p> <p>(c) does not occur for more than fifteen (15) cumulative days in one calendar year, starting on January 1, excluding the time required to erect and dismantle the event;</p> <p>(d) is not part of a use at the site for which there is an existing Development Permit; and</p> <p>(e) May include a Carnival or a Festival but does not include Project Accommodation or a Garage Sale.</p>	<p>building;</p> <p>(b) does not exceed <u>fifteen (15)</u> consecutive calendar days, excluding the time required to erect and dismantle the event, which shall not exceed an additional <u>fifteen (15)</u> cumulative calendar days;</p> <p>(c) does not occur for more than fifteen (15) cumulative days in one calendar year, starting on January 1, excluding the time required to erect and dismantle the event;</p> <p>(d) is not part of a use at the site for which there is an existing Development Permit; and</p> <p>(e) May include a Carnival or a Festival but does not include Project Accommodation or a Garage Sale.</p>	
Addition	28.5	<p>This section is new therefore there is no existing wording.</p>	<p>Developments not requiring a Development Permit are not subject to a variance.</p>	<p>The Development Authority is often requested to provide variances for fences or accessory structures under 10sqm that do not required a development permit. This section is introduced to clarify that any development that does not require a development permit, cannot be granted a variance.</p>
Replace	30.1	<p>A decision on a development permit application may be appealed by</p>	<p>A decision on a development permit application may be appealed by</p>	<p>The change from 14 to 21 days is a recent amendment to the</p>

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
		<p>serving a written notice of appeal to the Secretary of the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within fourteen (14) days of issuance of the notice of the decision.</p>	<p>serving a written notice of appeal to the Secretary of the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within <u>21 days</u> of issuance of the notice of the decision.</p>	<p>Municipal Government Act. This change brings the Land Use Bylaw into compliance.</p>
<p>Replace</p>	<p>50.5</p>	<p>Notwithstanding Section 50.4, in all urban and hamlet residential districts, an accessory building shall be setback a minimum of 1.0 m from the side and rear property lines in a rear yard unless the accessory building is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) less than 2.0 m in height, unless the accessory building would be located on an easement in which case Section 66.1 applies; <i>(Bylaw No.00/011)</i></li> <li>(b) a mutual garage erected on common property line and the common wall is a firewall;</li> <li>(c) a detached garage with its vehicle door facing the lane in which case a rear yard setback of either 1.0 m or 6.0 m is required. No intermediate setback between 1.0 m and 6.0 m shall be permitted;</li> <li><b>(d) deleted (Bylaw No. 00/011)</b></li> <li>(e) a detached garage located on a corner lot in which case a minimum setback of 3.0 m is</li> </ul>	<p><u>Despite</u> Section 50.4, in all urban and hamlet residential districts, an accessory building shall be setback a minimum of 1.0 m from the side and rear property lines in a rear yard unless the accessory building is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) less than 2.0 m in height, unless the accessory building would be located on an easement in which case Section 66.1 applies; <i>(Bylaw No. 00/011)</i></li> <li>(b) a mutual garage erected on common property line and the common wall is a firewall;</li> <li>(c) a detached garage with its vehicle door facing the lane in which case a rear yard setback of either 1.0 m or 6.0 m is required. <u>However, lots with a 1.0 m utility right of way in the rear yard, must have a minimum rear yard setback of 1.0 m up to a maximum of 2.0 m so that the garage eave does not encroach the utility right of way (in accordance with section 66.1 of this bylaw).</u></li> </ul>	<p>The only addition is under section 50.5 (c) that allows for an additional setback of 1 meter in lots that have a utility right of way of 1.0 m at the back. This policy ensures that eaves from garages of any other structure do not encroach on the utility right of way.</p>

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
		required from the property line paralleling the flanking roadway.	(d) a detached garage located on a corner lot in which case a minimum setback of 3.0 m is required from the property line paralleling the flanking roadway.	
Replace	53.5	A basement suite shall be limited to a maximum of 1 less the number of bedrooms than the principal dwelling on the lot. <i>(Bylaw No. 08/001)</i>	A basement suite shall be limited to a maximum of 1 less the number of bedrooms than the principal dwelling on the <u>lot up to a maximum of 2 bedrooms. Except for bedrooms and bathrooms, all other areas should be open or accessible through a double wide door frame of min. 60"</u> .	Proposed additions to Section 53.5 limit the number of bedrooms in basement suites to a maximum of two. This policy will help reduce the traffic to a specific property and ensure there is sufficient parking available on the property. Additionally this policy limits the ability for a home owner to change any additional rooms such as offices or dens into bedrooms by following an open concept layout.
Addition	53.6	This section is new therefore there is no existing wording.	A basement suite shall not be developed in the same property containing a Boarding House, Bed and Breakfast Establishment, Child Care Facility, Group Home, Family Care Dwelling and Home Business.	Proposed Section 53.6 limits the ability of having a Boarding House, Bed and Breakfast Establishment, Child Care Facility, Group Home, Family Care Dwelling and Home Business in the same property containing a basement suite.
Addition	53.7	This section is new therefore there is no existing wording.	An area in the basement intended to be used exclusively by the occupants	Proposed Section 53.7 ensures that any space in the basement



Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
			of the principal dwelling shall not be accessible from within the basement suite.	for the use of the principal dwelling occupants is not accessible to the basement suite occupants and limits the size of basement.
Replace	57.2	The applicant for a Compliance Certificate shall submit a Real Property Report for the lot.	The applicant for a Compliance Certificate shall submit a Real Property Report, <u>not older than one year for existing properties and not older than 90 days for developments under construction</u> , for the lot.	The proposed change ensures that Real Property Reports submitted by builders or home owners for Compliance Certificates are recent and the Development Authority is issuing a Compliance Certificate based on up-to-date information.
Addition	74.5	This section is new therefore there is no existing wording.	<u>When required as a condition of the Development Permit, an as built lot grading certificate prepared by an Alberta Land Surveyor shall be submitted to the Planning and Development Department within 1 year of the issuance of development permit.</u>	In cases of absence of an overall drainage plan for the subdivision or where in the opinion of the Development Authority, the lot grading may not match the overall subdivision grading plan, this section allows the Development Authority to request an as built grading plan to ensure that final lot grading follows approved grading design.
Replace	80.1(c)	Side Yard (interior):  (i) 0.6m for boxouts (maximum width of 2m), eaves, gutters, landings, window sills, steps and stairs and verandahs. <i>(Bylaw No. 08/001)</i>	Yard (interior):  (i) 0.6m for boxouts (maximum width of 2m), eaves, gutters, landings, window sills, <u>window wells</u> , steps and stairs and verandahs.	Window wells have been added to ensure that every lot has sufficient setback as per the Land Use Bylaw requirements.
Replace	93.5(b)	Side Yard (minimum): 1.2 m	Side Yard (minimum): 1.2 m except	The width of the interior side

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
		<p>In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.7 m (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard. <i>(Bylaw No. 00/011)</i></p>	<p>for the following:                      In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) <u>2.8 m unobstructed</u> (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.</p>	<p>yard setback has been changed from ‘2.7 m’ to ‘2.8 m unobstructed’. This is proposed to ensure that the width of the driveway is consistent with the minimum parking standards and that the drive aisle provides ‘unobstructed’ vehicular access.</p>
Replace	94.5(b)	<p>Side Yard, Interior (minimum): 1.8 m                      In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.7 m (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard. <i>(Bylaw No. 00/011)</i></p>	<p>Side Yard (minimum): 1.8 m except for the following:                      In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) <u>2.8 m unobstructed</u> (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.</p>	<p>The width of the interior side yard setback has been changed from ‘2.7 m’ to ‘2.8 m unobstructed’. This is proposed to ensure that the width of the driveway is consistent with the minimum parking standards and that the drive aisle provides ‘unobstructed’ vehicular access.</p>
Replace	95.5 (b) 97.5 (b)	<p>Side Yard, Interior (minimum): 1.2 m except for the following:                      (i) In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.7 m (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard. <i>(Bylaw No.00/011)</i></p>	<p>Side Yard (minimum): 1.2 m except for the following:                      (i) In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) <u>2.8 m unobstructed</u> (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.</p>	<p>The width of the interior side yard setback has been changed from ‘2.7 m’ to ‘2.8 m unobstructed’. This is proposed to ensure that the width of the driveway is consistent with the minimum parking standards and that the drive aisle provides ‘unobstructed’ vehicular access.</p>
Replace	98.5 (b)	<p>Side Yard, Interior (minimum):                      (i) For a triplex, fourplex, 1.2 m, except for the following:                      (a) In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall</p>	<p>Side Yard, Interior (minimum):                      (i) For a triplex, fourplex, 1.2m, except for the following:                      (a) In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall</p>	<p>The width of the interior side yard setback has been changed from ‘2.7 m’ to ‘2.8 m unobstructed’. This is proposed to ensure that the width of the driveway is consistent with the minimum parking standards and</p>

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale				
		provide one (1) 2.7m (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard. <i>(Bylaw No. 00/011)</i>	provide one (1) <u>2.8 m unobstructed</u> (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.	that the drive aisle provides ‘unobstructed’ vehicular access.				
Replace	130.9(c)	all on-site parking stalls shall remain accessible for parking by passenger vehicles at all times and shall be directly accessible to the street at all times.	all on-site parking stalls shall remain accessible for parking by passenger vehicles at all times and shall be directly accessible to the street or laneway at all times.	‘Laneway’ has been added to ensure rear loading lots also get unobstructed parking spaces				
Addition	135 (d) (iv)	This section is new therefore there is no existing wording.	(iv) <u>The queuing spaces shall be contained entirely within the property and must not overlap with or obstruct any parking stalls or drive aisles and roads.</u>	This section ensures that the traffic from the que in new developments, does not overspill on adjacent roads or drive aisles.				
Replace	136(b)(i)	Parking stalls shall have minimum width of 2.3 m and length of 5.8 m. Access aisles of width of 1.5 m shall be placed on both sides of the stall. Parallel parking stalls shall be at least 7.0 m in length.	Parking stalls shall have minimum width of 2.4 m and length of 5.8 m. Access aisles of width of 2.4 m shall be placed on one side of the stall. Parallel parking stalls shall be at least 7.0 m in length.	The change in the parking stall width from 2.3 to 2.4 is made to be consistent with the Alberta Building Code and the Safety Codes Act.				
Replace	136(d)	<p>Number of Parking Stalls Required:                      Parking for disabled person shall be included as part of and not in addition to, the applicable minimum parking requirement. The following number of parking stalls for disabled persons shall be provided:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="548 1287 989 1421"> <tr> <td>Office</td> <td>0.02 spaces per 100 m<sup>2</sup> GFA with a minimum of one (1)</td> </tr> </table>	Office	0.02 spaces per 100 m <sup>2</sup> GFA with a minimum of one (1)	<p>Number of Parking Stalls Required:                      Parking for a disabled person shall be included as part of and not in addition to, the applicable minimum parking requirement. The following number of parking stalls for disabled persons shall be provided:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1020 1320 1461 1421"> <tr> <td>Number of Parking Stalls Required</td> <td>Number of Designated Stalls for use by</td> </tr> </table>	Number of Parking Stalls Required	Number of Designated Stalls for use by	The table for the required disabled parking is changed to make the requirements consistent with the regulations under Alberta Building Code and the Safety Codes Act.
Office	0.02 spaces per 100 m <sup>2</sup> GFA with a minimum of one (1)							
Number of Parking Stalls Required	Number of Designated Stalls for use by							

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording		Proposed Wording		Rationale
			space.		disable persons	
		Bank	one (1) space per bank unless occupancy survey justify the need for a second parking stall for the disabled.	2-10	1	
				11-25	2	
				26-50	3	
				51-100	4	
				For each additional increment of 100 or part thereof	One additional stall	
		Industrial	none, except spaces for employees needing them.			
		Residential	1 stall/11-25 parking stalls required 2 stalls/26-50 parking stalls required 3 stalls/51-100 parking stalls required 1 additional stall/additional increment of 100 parking stalls required <i>(Bylaw No. 08/001)</i>			
		Restaurant	0.28 spaces per 100 m <sup>2</sup>			

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording		Proposed Wording	Rationale	
			GFA with a minimum of 1 space.			
Replace	204.3	Retail	0.087 spaces per 100 m <sup>2</sup> GFA, with a minimum of 1 space.	<p>The following are discretionary uses that may be approved by the Development Officer:</p> <p>Arcade                      Automotive and Equipment Repair                      Drive-In Food Facility                      Dwelling Units above Ground Floor Commercial (<i>Bylaw No. 08/001</i>)                      Eating and Drinking Facility, Major and Minor                      Farmer/Flea Market                      Project Accommodation (<i>Bylaw No. 06/001</i>)                      Recyclable Materials Drop-Off Centre (<i>Bylaw 08/001</i>)                      Deleted (<i>Bylaw No. 08/001</i>)                      Satellite Dish Antenna</p>	<p>The following are discretionary uses that may be approved by the Development Officer:</p> <p>Arcade                      Automotive and Equipment Repair  <u>Drinking Lounge, Minor</u>  <u>Drinking Lounge, Major</u>                      Dwelling Units above Ground Floor Commercial (<i>Bylaw No. 08/001</i>)                      Farmer/Flea Market  <u>Food Service, Drive-In or Drive-Through</u>  <u>Food Service, Major Restaurant</u>  <u>Food Service, Minor Restaurant</u>  <u>Food Service, Take Out Restaurant</u>                      Project Accommodation (<i>Bylaw No. 06/001</i>)                      Recyclable Materials Drop-Off Centre (<i>Bylaw 08/001</i>)                      Deleted (<i>Bylaw No. 08/001</i>)                      Satellite Dish Antenna</p>	<p>The uses added were part of a LUB amendment in 2004 however this District was never amended and contains uses that were erased from the LUB at the time. The proposed changes make this District consistent with the current LUB uses.</p>
Replace	Part 8-8.4.5.3.8(b)	Where a secondary suite is proposed, an additional one (1) parking stall is required for all		Where a secondary suite is proposed:	The proposed changes to Parsons Creek regulations will make this section of the LUB consistent	

Type of Amendment	Section	Existing Wording	Proposed Wording	Rationale
		<p>one (1) and two (2) bedroom, and two (2) additional stalls are required for al three bedrooms units.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. a minimum of one on-site parking stall shall be provided for each bedroom in the secondary suite to a maximum of two on-site parking stalls;</li> <li>ii. the on-site parking stall requirements for a secondary suite are in addition to the parking requirements for the single detached or semi-detached dwelling</li> <li>iii.</li> </ul>	<p>with the rest. All Districts of the LUB will be consistent with this requirement.</p>
<p>Addition</p>	<p>Part 8-8.4.5.3.8(c)</p>		<p>Tandem Parking is permitted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. tandem parking spaces are provided for the same dwelling; or</li> <li>ii. a stall for the basement suite and a stall for the principal dwelling are accessible at all times.</li> </ul>	<p>This section clarifies how tandem parking is to be used in the case of lots with a secondary suite. This policy ensures that the secondary suite occupants also have unobstructed access to a parking stall.</p>

**BYLAW NO. 18/003****A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO AMEND LAND USE BYLAW NO. 99/059**

**WHEREAS** Section 639 of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A., 2000, c.M-26 and amendments thereto authorizes Council to enact a bylaw adopting a Land Use Bylaw.

**AND WHEREAS** Section 191(1) of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A., 2000, c.M-26 and amendments thereto authorizes Council to adopt a bylaw to amend a Land Use Bylaw.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, in the Province of Alberta, hereby enacts as follows:

1. Land Use Bylaw No. 99/059 is hereby amended.
2. Delete BOARDING HOUSE, MANUFACTURED HOME and SPECIAL EVENT from Section 10 and replace them with the following:

**BOARDING HOUSE means** a building, or a portion of building operated for the purpose of providing accommodation for compensation or without compensation for three or more individuals.

**MANUFACTURED HOME means** any structure, whether ordinary equipped with wheels or not, that is manufacturer to meet or exceed the Canadian Standards Association standard CSA Z240 and that is used as a residence or for any other purpose.

**SPECIAL EVENT means** a temporary activity that:

- (a) changes the use of land or a building, or that changes the intensity of use of land or a building;
  - (b) does not exceed fifteen (15) consecutive calendar days, excluding the time required to erect and dismantle the event, which shall not exceed an additional fifteen (15) cumulative calendar days;
  - (c) does not occur for more than fifteen (15) cumulative days in one calendar year, starting on January 1, excluding the time required to erect and dismantle the event;
  - (d) is not part of a use at the site for which there is an existing Development Permit; and
  - (e) May include a Carnival or a Festival but does not include Project Accommodation or a Garage Sale.
3. The following is added to Variance Authority Section 28:
    - 28.5 Developments not requiring a Development Permit are not subject to a variance.

4. Section 30.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:
  - 30.1 A decision on a development permit application may be appealed by serving a written notice of appeal to the Secretary of the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days of issuance of the notice of the decision.
  
5. Section 50.5 is deleted and replaced with the following:
  - 50.5 Despite Section 50.4, in all urban and hamlet residential districts, an accessory building shall be setback a minimum of 1.0 m from the side and rear property lines in a rear yard unless the accessory building is:
    - (a) less than 2.0 m in height, unless the accessory building would be located on an easement in which case Section 66.1 applies;
    - (b) a mutual garage erected on common property line and the common wall is a firewall;
    - (c) a detached garage with its vehicle door facing the lane in which case a rear yard setback of either 1.0 m or 6.0 m is required. However, lots with a 1.0 m utility right of way in the rear yard, must have a minimum rear yard setback of 1.0 m up to a maximum of 2.0 m so that the garage eave does not encroach the utility right of way (in accordance with section 66.1 of this bylaw).
    - (d) a detached garage located on a corner lot in which case a minimum setback of 3.0 m is required from the property line paralleling the flanking roadway.
  
6. Section 53 is deleted and replace with the following:
  - 53.1 Basement suites shall be restricted to single detached dwellings, semi-detached dwellings and manufactured homes.
  - 53.2 A maximum of one (1) basement suite may be permitted per single detached or semi-detached dwelling.
  - 53.3 A basement suite shall comply with the Safety Codes Act or its successor.
  - 53.4 On-site parking shall be provided for a basement suite pursuant to Part 7 of this Bylaw. Parking on the front or side yard shall be prohibited in all urban and hamlet residential districts where lots are less than 0.405 hectares, except on a driveway. All parking stalls shall be available for passenger vehicles and accessible to the street at all times.
  - 53.5 A basement suite shall be limited to a maximum of 1 less the number of bedrooms than the principal dwelling on the lot up to a maximum of 2 bedrooms. Except for bedrooms and bathrooms, all other areas should be open or accessible through a double wide door frame of minimum 60”.
  - 53.6 A basement suite shall not be developed in the same property containing a Boarding House, Bed and Breakfast Establishment, Child Care Facility, Group Home, Family Care Dwelling and Home Business.



- 53.7 An area in the basement intended to be used exclusively by the occupants of the principal dwelling shall not be accessible from within the basement suite.
7. Section 57.2 is deleted and replaced with the following:
- 57.2 The applicant for a Compliance Certificate shall submit a Real Property Report, not older than one year for existing properties and not older than 90 days for developments under construction, for the lot.
8. The following is added to the Lot Grading and Drainage Section 74:
- 74.5 When required as a condition of the Development Permit, an as built lot grading certificate prepared by an Alberta Land Surveyor shall be submitted to the Planning and Development Department within 1 year of the issuance of development permit.
9. Section 80.1 (c) is deleted and replaced with the following:
- 80.1 (c) Side Yard (interior):
- (i) 0.6m for boxouts (maximum width of 2m), eaves, gutters, landings, window sills, window wells, steps and stairs and verandahs.
10. Sections 93.5 (b) and 96.5 (b) are deleted and replaced with the following:
- (b) Side Yard (minimum): 1.2 m except for the following:
- In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.8 m unobstructed (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.
11. Section 94.5 (b) is deleted and replaced with the following:
- (b) Side Yard (minimum): 1.8 m except for the following:
- In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.8 m unobstructed (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.
12. Sections 95.5 (b) and 97.5 (b) are deleted and replaced with the following:
- (b) Side Yard (minimum): 1.2 m except for the following:
- (i) In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.8 m unobstructed (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.
13. Section 98.5 (b) is deleted and replaced with the following:
- (b) Side Yard, Interior (minimum):
- (i) For a triplex, fourplex, 1.2m, except for the following:
- (a) In a laneless subdivision, excepting corner lots, a dwelling without an

attached garage shall provide one (1) 2.8 m unobstructed (minimum) interior side yard to provide vehicular access to the rear yard.

14. Section 130.9 (c) is deleted and replaced with the following:
- (c) all on-site parking stalls shall remain accessible for parking by passenger vehicles at all times and shall be directly accessible to the street or laneway at all times.
15. The following is added to General Provision for Parking and Loading for Basement Suites in Section 130.9:
- (d) Tandem Parking is permitted if:
- i. tandem parking spaces are provided for the same dwelling; or
  - ii. a stall for the basement suite and a stall for the principal dwelling are accessible at all times.
16. The following is added to Vehicular-Oriented Uses Section 135 (d):
- (iv) The queuing spaces shall be contained entirely within the property and must not overlap with or obstruct any parking stalls or drive aisles and roads.
17. Section 136 (b) (i) is deleted and replaced with the following:
- (i) Parking stalls shall have minimum width of 2.4 m and length of 5.8 m. Access aisles of width of 2.4 m shall be placed on one side of the stall. Parallel parking stalls shall be at least 7.0 m in length.
18. Section 136 (d) is deleted and replaced with the following:
- (d) Number of Parking Stalls Required:
- Parking for a disabled person shall be included as part of and not in addition to, the applicable minimum parking requirement. The following number of parking stalls for disabled persons shall be provided:

Number of Parking Stalls Required	Number of Designated Stalls for Use By Disabled Persons
2-10	1
11-25	2
26-50	3
51-100	4
For each additional increment of 100 or part thereof	One additional stall

- (e) The following uses are added to Section 204.3 - Discretionary Uses – Development Officer

Drinking Lounge, Minor

Drinking Lounge, Major  
 Food Service, Drive-In or Drive-Through  
 Food Service, Major Restaurant  
 Food Service, Minor Restaurant  
 Food Service, Take Out Restaurant

(f) Section 8.4.5.3.8 (b) and (c), being parking requirements of the Neighbourhood District in Part 8 - Parsons Creek Land Use Regulations, is deleted and replaced with the following:

- (b) Where a secondary suite is proposed:
  - i. a minimum of one on-site parking stall shall be provided for each bedroom in the secondary suite to a maximum of two on-site parking stalls;
  - ii. the on-site parking stall requirements for a secondary suite are in addition to the parking requirements for the single detached or semi-detached dwelling
- (c) Tandem Parking is permitted if:
  - i. tandem parking spaces are provided for the same dwelling; or
  - ii. a stall for the basement suite and a stall for the principal dwelling are accessible at all times.

19. This bylaw shall come into effect when it is passed.

READ a first time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. 2018.

READ a second time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. 2018.

READ a third and final time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. 2018.

SIGNED and PASSED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief Legislative Officer



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 30, 2018

**Subject: Bylaw No. 18/002 – Road Closure Adjacent to Municipal Land (Portion of Section SW 16, Township 86, Range 7, W4M) - Anzac**

**APPROVALS:**

**Annette Antoniak**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Recommended Motion:**

THAT Bylaw No.18/002, being a bylaw to close a portion of an undeveloped government road allowance adjacent to Municipal land in SW Section 16, Township 86, Range 7, W4M, located in the Hamlet of Anzac, be read a first time; and

THAT the required Public Hearing be held on Tuesday, February 27, 2018.

### **Summary:**

The Municipality received a request from the Camp Yogi Society to use a portion of the surveyed government road allowance adjacent to their lease boundary in order to facilitate the rebuild of their camp as it was prior to the 2016 Wildfire.

### **Background:**

The Municipality is the registered owner of a parcel of land within SW of Section 16, Township 86, Range 7, W4M (201 Townsend Drive) which is approximately 5.0 acres in size and located in the Hamlet of Anzac (Attachment 2). The Municipality currently leases this parcel of land to the Camp Yogi Society (CYS).

The CYS is a registered non-profit society that operates a rental and recreational camp facility. The lease is for a yearly rate of \$1.00 and was issued for a 25 year term expiring July 18, 2032, with the option to renew for two 10 year terms.

The CYS requested that the portion of the surveyed government road allowance adjacent to their lease boundary, which is under the direction, control and management of the Municipality, be closed and consolidated with the existing adjacent municipal land to allow the Municipality to increase their lease boundary.

Government road allowances exist in Alberta to provide public access, granting the public the right to travel over and along all road allowances within the province. If the proposed road closure is approved, the Municipality will legally be able to expand CYS's lease boundary enabling them to control and manage access through the camp facility

area. Existing access to the site will continue along Townsend Drive.

In accordance with the *Municipal Government Act*, a road closure must be effected by a bylaw, which requires Council approval. A public hearing must also be held after the bylaw is given first reading in order to provide an opportunity for individuals who may be affected by the road closure to be heard by Council.

The attached bylaw has been reviewed by the Land Title Office to ensure the accuracy of the legal description. The proposed road closure has been circulated to internal municipal departments, Alberta Environment & Parks (AEP) and franchise and utility companies. No issues or concerns were raised.

**Budget/Financial Implications:**

There is no book value assigned to the road; therefore, there will be no financial loss or gain realized by the Municipality as a result of the closure.

**Rationale for Recommendation:**

Administration supports the proposed road closure as it will facilitate the rebuild of the CYS camp facility by consolidating these lands with the adjacent municipal lands and expanding CYS's lease boundary. CYS's camp facility is a facility that is much needed for the benefit of the community of Anzac and all concerned.

**Strategic Plan Linkages:**

Pillar 4 - Building an Effective Land Strategy

**Attachments:**

1. Bylaw No. 18/002
2. Subject Area Map

**BYLAW NO. 18/002****A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING AND CREATING TITLE TO UNDEVELOPED GOVERNMENT ROAD ALLOWANCES ADJACENT TO MUNICIPAL LAND**

**WHEREAS** application has been made to the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo to close undeveloped government road allowances adjacent to Municipal land pursuant to the requirements of Section 22 of the *Municipal Government Act*, c.M-26, RSA 2000, as amended;

**WHEREAS** the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo deems it expedient to provide for the purpose of closing certain roads, or portions thereof, situated in the said municipality, and thereafter disposing of same;

**WHEREAS**, notice of the intention of Council to pass a bylaw has been given in accordance with Section 606 of the Municipal Government Act;

**WHEREAS**, Council was not petitioned for an opportunity to be heard by any person claiming to be prejudicially affected by the bylaw; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in the Province of Alberta hereby enact as follows:

1. The following described road allowance is hereby closed for the purpose of creating title subject to the right of access granted by other legislation:

MERIDIAN 4 RANGE 7 TOWNSHIP 86

ALL THAT PORTION OF ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT ROAD ALLOWANCE ADJOINING THE WEST BOUNDARY OF THE SW 16-86-7-4 LYING SOUTH OF THE NORTH WESTERLY PRODUCTION OF THE SOUTH WEST LIMIT OF ROAD (TOWNSEND DRIVE) ON PLAN 8022826 AND LYING NORTH OF THE WESTERLY PRODUCTION OF A LINE DRAWN PARALLEL WITH AND 259.08 METRES PERPENDICULARLY DISTANT NORTHERLY FROM THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF THE SAID QUARTER SECTION

EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

2. This Bylaw shall become effective when passed.

READ a first time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Legislative Officer

APPROVED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister, Alberta Transportation

READ a second time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

READ a third and final time this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

SIGNED and PASSED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Legislative Officer

Attachment: 1. Bylaw No. 18/002 (Road Allowance Closure - Camp Yogi)



Attachment: 2. Subject Area Map (Road Allowance Closure - Camp Yogi)

- Road Closure
- Surveyed Road Allowances
- Camp Yogi Society Lease Area
- Hamlet Boundary

1 cm = 100 meters



Map created by the Land Administration Department  
 The use of this







REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY  
OF WOOD BUFFALO

## COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 30, 2018

**Subject: 2020 Canada 55+ Games Bid**

**APPROVALS:**

**Annette Antoniak**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Administrative Officer

**Recommended Motion:**

1. THAT Administration consult with a stakeholder working group to guide the bid development process for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo; and
2. THAT a bid for the Municipality to host the 2020 Canada 55+ Games be prepared by the stakeholder working group for Council's consideration before the May 31, 2018 bid submission deadline; and
3. THAT \$20,000 be included in and allocated from the 2018 Economic Development Branch operating budget to cover costs associated with the bid and bid presentation.

**Summary:**

The Canadian Senior Games Association (CSGA) has invited the Municipality to bid to host the 2020 Canada 55+ Games, a national four-day sports event that rotates every two years between provinces (this year in Saint John, New Brunswick). The Games, which are held in late August or early September, are modeled on Olympic-style events that have opening and closing ceremonies, medal ranking, an athlete parade, and an opportunity to showcase local community highlights and entertainment. The bid submission deadline is May 31, 2018, and applicants must present their bids at the CSGA Board of Directors Annual General meeting on August 19, 2018, in Saint John, New Brunswick. The successful Games Chair and Host Committee will be announced by the end of October and the Host Agreement signed by December 1.

**Background:**

The Municipality has hosted numerous successful multi-sport games and last hosted the Alberta 55+ Games in 2003. The 2020 Canada 55+ Games are open to adults aged 55 years and older as of December 31 of the year in which the event is held. As listed in the bid guidelines, there are 18 mandatory events - including bowling (candlepin, five-pin or duckpin). The Municipality does not have a bowling facility but the CSGA board has advised that it is open to receiving a submission without bias and based on merits. The Municipality's bid proposal would instead include 17 mandatory events and five to six optional events. The Host Community is also encouraged to include a bonus event.

Key community stakeholders have been contacted, including the Municipality's Advisory

Committee on Aging; Fort McMurray Tourism Sport Tourism Committee; Golden Years Society; Wood Buffalo Sport Connection, and 2017 Alberta 55+ Bid Committee Co-Chairs. The Games typically involve 1,600 participants.

**Budget/Financial Implications:**

The Municipality is responsible for the cost of the bid process and, if it is successful, staging the Games. In addition, revenue is typically generated from grants, sponsorships, gifts-in-kind, and a portion of the registration fees to help offset the expense. The Host City agrees to accept any financial loss resulting from the event.

**Rationale for Recommendations:**

Initial feedback from community stakeholders identifies such benefits as raising the profile of the region, building sport event hosting capacity and reputation, boosting tourism and the local economy, and promoting civic involvement. Key considerations noted are facility infrastructure needs/upgrades, budget, volunteer capacity, technical training and timelines. Part of the bid process will include consultation with operators, sport organizations, cultural groups, and other stakeholders.

Bid guidelines stipulate that a statement of support and a commitment from Council must be part of the submission.

**Strategic Plan Linkages:**

Pillar 3 - Building a Vibrant Economy Together  
Pillar 7 - Building for a Healthy and Active Lifestyle

**Attachments:**

1. 2020 Canada 55+ Games Bid Guidelines
2. CSGA Letter Canada 55+ Games Facilities for 2020



Mayor Don Scott  
 The City of Fort McMurray  
 Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo  
 7<sup>th</sup>. flr., 9909 Franklin Avenue  
 Fort McMurray, Alberta  
 T9H 2K4  
 October 20, 2017

Office of the Mayor  
 Received

NOV 03 2017

Regional Municipality  
 of Wood Buffalo

Your worship:

On behalf of the Canada 55+ Games I would like to offer your city the opportunity to consider submitting a bid to host our 2020 games.

The games, which began in 1996, and held every two years are comprised of between 22 and 24 different sporting activities, both active and passive. We are modelled after the Olympics in that participants can win a gold, silver or bronze medal. Spread over 4 days we encourage successful bidders to create a party atmosphere with opening and closing ceremonies, parades and lots of local entertainment. We believe the games lead to a healthier life style for our seasoned citizens, both physically and mentally.

The games today attract upwards of 2000 participants and non participants coming from all parts of Canada, I should add that the economic impact for the 2018 games being held in Saint John, New Brunswick is estimated to be \$3,000,000 using the Sport Tourism Economic Assessment Model (STEAM). The successful bid for the 2020 games will be awarded to a municipality located in either the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, or the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

For your information and guidance please find enclosed the guidelines for submitting a bid. Also to learn more about us you may wish to visit our web site [www.canada55plusgames.com](http://www.canada55plusgames.com). And please feel free to contact myself should you have any questions or need clarification at [president@canada55plusgames.com](mailto:president@canada55plusgames.com) or I can be reached at 902/755 2929.

Kindest regards;

Bob MacLeod, President

Canadian Senior Games Association  
 Suite 1501, 5328 Calgary Trail NW  
 Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4J8



# GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING A BID FOR THE 2020 CANADA 55+ GAMES

Revised: August 2017

## BID SUBMISSION

Please complete and forward three written copies and an electronic copy of the Bid Application to:

The President  
Canadian Senior Games Association (CSGA)  
Suite 1501, 5328 Calgary Trail NW  
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4J8

**Phone:** 1.902.755.2929    **E-mail:** [president@canada55plusgames.com](mailto:president@canada55plusgames.com)

Applications to host the 2020 Games must be received no later than May 31, 2018. In addition, communities submitting written bids must be prepared to verbally present their bid to the CSGA Directors at the 2018 AGM to be held in Saint John, New Brunswick on August 19, 2018

## **INTRODUCTION**

This document will assist communities in gaining an understanding of the Canada 55+ Games program and thus in determining if they feel their community would be interested in and able to host future Games. Specifically, the information contained in the following pages will provide the necessary guidelines to prepare a bid application to host the 2020 Canada 55+ Games.

A multi-activity event, the Canada 55+ Games are open to adults aged 55 years and over as of December 31 of the year in which the Games are held. It is the responsibility of each province/territory to determine a play-off process to determine participants in the Games.

The Games combine a focus on social, physical and psychological involvement with a high quality event and, in turn, encourage older adults to remain involved whether as participants or volunteers.

The primary partners in the staging of the Canada 55+ Games are the Canadian Senior Games Association (CSGA) and the Host Committee (HC) of the Community which establishes a Games Organizing Committee (GOC) to recruit and activate the many volunteers required to run such an undertaking. The GOC of the Host Community signs an Agreement with the CSGA which outlines the commitments and responsibilities of both organizations.

The Games are of at least four days duration and are held between late August and early September every two years (even numbered years). Late August has appealed to most Host Communities in the past, as school buses and drivers are more readily available for local transportation as well as educational facilities and teachers are available to hold and assist in administering the Games. September has the advantage that commercial accommodations are normally more readily available and possibly at a preferable cost to the participant. Additionally, the Host Committee may find that Venues and Sport Facilities are also more readily available.

## **CANADA 55+ GAMES INFORMATION**

### **Purpose of the Canadian Senior Games Association (CSGA)**

- The CSGA believes that every Canadian individual aged 55 years and over has the fundamental right to opportunities for enrichment, fulfilment and improved quality of life and health provided by participation in a broad variety of athletic, recreational and social events.
- The CSGA believes that all Games related events should be fun and safe for all participants, enrich the lives of participants and host communities, and are widely recognized for their unique "fun-focused" competition model as well as for their significant influence on participation in an active and enjoyable lifestyle by all older adults in Canada.
- The CSGA believes in respecting participants above all else, never forgetting that they come to us by choice.
- The CSGA believes that Games must maintain a balance of physical, mental and social events as comradeship is truly one of the Games' greatest outcomes and reinforces the sense among participants that "Win or Lose, they are all Winners" is paramount.
- The CSGA believes in fair play characterized by equity, integrity, trust and respect.
- The CSGA acts as a promoter and coordinator of 55+ Games for individuals aged 55 years and over at the community, regional, provincial/territorial and national levels.
- The CSGA believes strongly, that individuals aged 55 years and over will become and stay healthier, physically and mentally if they live an active lifestyle.

- The CSGA encourages provincial and territorial organizations to develop, stimulate and promote sports, recreation and social events for individuals aged 55 years and over within their area of concern.
- The CSGA promotes, in all its facets, older adult sports, recreation and related events across Canada.
- The CSGA aims to involve individuals aged 55 years and over in the planning, leadership and supervision of the Canada 55+ Games, but also encourages an interaction between them and our countries youth in order to promote better understanding between generations.
- The CSGA believes the Association must strive to be accountable and responsive to the needs of the participants, partners and stakeholders; and that we must deliver on what we say.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND THE WAY AHEAD

Provinces and Territories that are currently members of the CSGA:

Alberta	Nova Scotia
British Columbia	Ontario
Manitoba	Prince Edward Island
New Brunswick	Quebec
Northwest Territories	Saskatchewan
Yukon Territory	

Non-member participants from Nunavut have participated in past Canada 55+ Games. Newfoundland remains the only province where 55+ Games have not been embraced at any level, but we are hopeful that they will have participants at the 2020 Games.

The first Games, originally known as the Canada Senior Games, originated in 1996 and the following list provides a history of the Games since that time:

1996	Regina, Saskatchewan
1998	Medicine Hat, Alberta
2002	Summerside, PEI
2004	Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
2006	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
2008	Dieppe, New Brunswick
2010	Brockville, Ontario
2012	Cape Breton Regional Municipality, Nova Scotia
2014	Strathcona County, Alberta
2016	Brampton, Ontario
2018	Saint John, New Brunswick

Of most significance, is that the number of participants/non-participants has risen sharply over these years, starting with approximately 350 in 1996 to over 2300 in 2014. The reasons for this increase are twofold; the Games have grown in popularity across the country at all levels and secondly because the baby-boomer generation has joined our throng, giving us many more prospective participants.



Our intent up to the present was to try to bring the Games to the smaller communities in the country, but it is becoming apparent that in order to comfortably accommodate the growing numbers, we are having to look at larger communities, and ones that are located relatively close to major airports, rail and bus outlets. This is not to say that smaller communities will not be considered, but they will have to be innovative in their approach to accommodation and transportation issues.

## **CANADA 55+ GAMES BID APPLICATION GUIDELINES**

Communities interested in hosting the 2020 Canada 55+ Games are asked to prepare a formal bid application for submission to the Canadian Senior Games Association (CSGA). Guidelines for the bid application are provided below.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Please include the following information as an introduction to your bid application:

- Name, population and geographic location of the community;
- Name of community representative to be contacted regarding the bid;
- Reasons the community is interested in hosting the Canada 55+ Games.

### **COMMUNITY SUPPORT**

Community support is critical to the success of the event. It is therefore important to indicate the types of support your community is prepared to commit to the Games Organizing Committee. Please include the following in your bid application:

- Resolution of the City Council indicating support for the bid application;
- List of support agencies which are prepared to support the bid and the types of support to be provided by each; and
- List of major events, including sporting events where possible, previously hosted by the community.

#### **Specify:**

- Name of Event
- Number of Participants
- Number of Volunteers
- Name and address (e-mail if possible) of a contact person.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES**

The Host Games Organizing Committee (GOC) will need to recruit, train and direct the efforts of 500 to 700 volunteers, dependant on the number of participants expected (a ratio of 1:3 volunteers to participants is recommended), in order to successfully host the 55+ Games. With these numbers in mind, outline the human resources which would be available to your organizing committee.

- Name of Games Chairperson/s
- Names of Municipal Government contacts
- Extent of Municipal Government's proposed involvement in the planning and operation of the Games
- Plan for staffing the Games office
- Plan for recruiting, co-ordinating and recognizing Games volunteers
- Proposed structure for the Games Organizing Committee
- Names of potential sub-committee chairpersons (if available at time of application)

## **OPERATION OF THE GAMES**

The Canada 55+ Games will be at least a four day, multi-activity event involving approximately 1500 to 2500 participants and non-participants from across Canada. Please address the following areas of Games operations:

### ➤ **Registration/Accreditation**

Identify the necessary requirements and your plan for registering Games participants and accrediting volunteers.

### ➤ **Accommodation**

Outline a plan for housing Games participants. Indicate the number of hotels/motels/B&B's with the number of rooms each has available. NOTE: Billeting of participants is not recommended, but for smaller communities, may become necessary. Please also indicate potential RV sites, number of spots, facilities, etc. We encourage the negotiation of room rates and the inclusion of same in the Bid Package.

➤ **Food/Services**

Outline a plan for ensuring participants at all venues are fed or have easy access to food during the event. List all available restaurants and catering firms. Large venues hosting more than one event should have short term cafeteria arrangements if restaurants are not in reasonable walking distance or if transportation is not provided.

➤ **Transportation**

Describe the accessibility to your community by highway, rail and air. Describe your plans for transporting participants from the nearest major airport, train or bus depot to the registration area and on to their accommodations. Outline a plan for transporting Games participants and VIP's to and from the sports venues, accommodation sites and special events.

➤ **Public Relations**

Identify the media resources available and the plan for involving each in the promotion and coverage of the Games. Identify what local attractions you foresee as being of interest to both participants and non-participants, and what thoughts you might have as to how you might best want to showcase these to them.

➤ **Ceremonies/Special Events**

Identify potential events and proposed venues. These must include, at the very least, Opening Ceremonies including a parade with the participants marching in with their flags, and Closing Ceremonies including a closing sit-down banquet.

### ➤ Facilities

List the facilities proposed for each of the potential events. Indicate the facility specifications, size, accessibility for the disabled, change rooms, concessions, etc. for each. Provide a municipal map showing facility locations and their location in respect to the places of accommodation. List the names of local sport organizations, educational facilities, senior's clubs, etc. willing to offer use of their facilities and to assist in running the Canada 55+ Games. Ideally, most facilities should be located within a 20 minute bus ride from accommodations.

### ➤ Other

We believe that the Canada 55+ Games is a win-win situation for both the participants and the Host Community. The community provides the venue where these individuals can 'strut their stuff' - they also become your audience for you to show off your attractions and your hospitality. Please let us know of any other thoughts or ideas that you may think would make this a week the participants will never forget.

## GENERAL

This document is to be used in conjunction with the Host Agreement that will be signed by the Host Community and the CSGA within three months of the awarding of the Games. These documents will be the main guideline for the Host Committee to use in establishing the 2020 Canada 55+ Games.

## **CANADA 55+ GAMES EVENTS**

The Bid Committee will indicate the events that are planned to be offered if the bid is accepted.

### **MANDATORY EVENTS**

The Canada 55+ Games will include all Mandatory events listed below. These events have been identified as the most popular amongst the provinces and territories from previous Games.

8-Ball Pool	Bowling – (Candlepin, 5 Pin, or Duckpin)	
Bocce	Contract Bridge	Cribbage
Darts	Duplicate Bridge	Floor Shuffleboard
Golf	Ice Curling	Pickleball
Ice Hockey (Men and Women)		Scrabble
Slo-Pitch	Swimming	Tennis
Track & Field	Whist	

### **OPTIONAL EVENTS**

The Canada 55+ Games shall also include a minimum of four and a maximum of six events from the following list of Optional Events:

Badminton	Carpet Bowling	Cycling
Floor Curling	Horseshoes	Lawn Bowls
Stick Curling	Table Tennis	Washer Toss

## **BONUS EVENT**

The Host Community is encouraged to also include a 5K and/or a 10K run that is open to all registered participants in other events. This event would be scheduled to run on a non-interference basis with all other events.

The CSGA will also consider the inclusion of other Cultural Events and Demonstration Events that may be unique to the area of the Host Community.

NOTE: The CSGA must approve the final list of events.

## **SELECTION OF EVENTS**

In order to make it possible for communities in all regions to host the Games the CSGA has had to place limits on the number of participants in as fair a manner as possible.

You are asked to select potential events you would host according to the instructions above. Although assessment of applications is based upon meeting the minimum requirements, communities are encouraged to include as many events as they can accommodate.

Reference to Attachment 1: “Minimum Venue Requirements for Events” in the Canada 55+ Games and

Attachment 2: “Number of Participants by Events” may help you in your selection.

## Canada 55+ Games

### Minimum Venue Requirements

Event	Minimum Requirements	To Accommodate (minimum #)
<b>MANDATORY:</b>		
8 – Ball	8 tables required, table size 4' x 8', need good lighting over tables.	30
Bocce	Space for at least 4 regulation size courts.	40
Bowling: 5 – Pin, Candlepin, Duckpin	Minimum 12-14 lanes – could be in 2 venues,	110
Bridge: Contract, Duplicate	Space to accommodate two rooms – one for Contract Bridge and one for Duplicate Bridge – could be at the same venue. 10 – 12 standard 30" x 30" card tables, bright lighting is important, wheelchair accessible.	40 20
Cribbage	12 – 15 standard 30" x 30" card tables, bright lighting is important, wheelchair accessible.	50
Darts	Space for 8 - 10 boards, fixed at a height of 5' from centre point to the floor, throwing line should be 7' 9 1/4" from the face of the board, adjacent boards should have at least 10' between centre spots, bright lighting is important.	30
Floor Shuffleboard	Space for 6 courts, standard playing court measures 6' W x 52' L, playing area measures 39' long from baseline to baseline, discs supplied,	36
Golf	One 18 hole course will be required for two days, use of shared power carts for all participants.	80
Ice Curling	Venue to accommodate minimum 8 sheets of ice – could be in 2 venues. Must have an expert drawmaster. (Try to avoid evening curling after 6 pm if at all possible.)	140
Ice Hockey	4 regulation size hockey rinks – one for each age category.	400/300 (NB)
Pickleball	Minimum of 8 courts - could be in 2 venues. court dimensions are identical to a doubles badminton court – 20' W x 44' L, net is hung 36" at the ends and 34" in the middle, a non-volley zone extends 7', a backspace minimum of 18' and side space of 12'. Prefer indoor play if at all possible.	60
Scrabble	8 - 10 standard 30" x 30" card tables, bright lighting is important.	20



Slo-Pitch	5-6 diamonds with grass infields preferred with a radius distance of 275-300', fields should be fenced in, bases will be 65' apart, pitching distance is 50-65'. Venue to include umpire change rooms, male and female washrooms, scoreboards and team dugouts / seating.	150
Swimming	Minimum 6 lane 25 meter indoor pool, shallow end 1.2 meters, must accommodate starting blocks. Venue to include at least 2 change rooms with showers, officials' room, marshalling area and public address system.	50
Tennis	Minimum of 6-8 courts, playing surface size 36' W x 78' L, a backspace minimum of 18' and side space of 12', preferred playing surface is Plexipave or equivalent.	40
Track & Field	6 or 8 lane certified 400 meter rubberized track surface preferred, approved long and triple jump pits, space for throwing events – shot put, discus and secure javelin area, public address system, competition warm-up area, officials room.	70
Whist	12 standard size card tables, bright lighting is important.	40
<b>OPTIONAL:</b>		
Badminton	Gymnasium (s) with a minimum of 10 courts: 20' x 44' (6.1m x 13.4m) for each court. A minimum of 3' and maximum of 5' of clearance should surround each entire court. Lines on the floor should be marked in white or yellow and be 40mm wide. Hardwood floor with standard holes in floor for nets. Stage or other adjacent area for officials and draw desk (10' x 10') Ceiling height should be between 20' and 30'. Ceiling and walls preferably green in color; grey or blue are also acceptable. Outside windows need to be covered; lights are not to hang below 20' above the height of the court. Temperature of gym should be between 60 – 65 degrees Fahrenheit.	40
Carpet Bowling	Space for 12 – 16 carpets; carpets are 30' x 6'. There should be space to walk between carpets. Floor surface must be level; can be concrete or hardwood floors, some linoleum acceptable.	30
Cycling	Adequate space for a staging/starting area for both events: Time Trial – 10 and 40 kms, Road Race – min. 15 - max. 60 kms. Held on a loop or a straight “there and back” course.	20
Floor Curling	Space for a minimum of 6 rinks; rinks are 36' long and 8' wide with a minimum of 4' between rinks. Floor surface of hardwood, linoleum, well laid tile or smooth cement floors.	30
Horseshoes	Minimum of 6 pits to accommodate 30' and 40' distances. Pits should run north and south outdoors.	10
Lawn Bowls	Space for a minimum of 4 regulation size greens. Clubhouse	20

Stick Curling	Venue to accommodate 8 sheets of ice – could be in 2 venues. (Try to avoid evening curling after 6 pm if at all possible.)	Unknown
Table Tennis	Gymnasium or other large room (12 meters long, 6 meters wide by 4 meters high) to accommodate a minimum of 10 regulation size tables. Lights must be at least 4 meters above the floor and provide 60 candles of power at the playing surface. A public address system is a bonus.	20

General to ALL Events:

Consider the following when planning and preparing venues for the Canada 55+ Games:

- Handicap accessibility
- washroom facilities close by
- drinking water available
- shade at outdoor events
- cleanliness
- clear signage (venue name, events hosted, washrooms, check-in desk, etc)
- posted rules, scoreboards and results
- seating for participants, scorekeepers and spectators
- adequate parking and room for spectators

## Attachment 2

**Number of Participants by Event 2004 - 2016**

<u>Sports</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>YK</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>MB</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>NB</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>ON</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>NS</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>AB</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>ON</u>	<u>Average</u>
8- Ball	17	15	13	15	17	33	30	20
Badminton	19	17	39	36	41	44	31	32
Bocce	13				22	50		28
Carpet Bowling	31					44	29	35
Cycling	23	12			14	41		23
5 Pin Bowling	105	92				145	113	114
Candlepin Bowling			114	119	102			112
Contract Bridge	32	36	42	38	36	36	24	35
Cribbage	45	50	60	39	46	56	49	49
Duplicate Bridge	30	26	32	24	16	40	22	27
Floor Curling	20	24				32		25
Floor Shuffleboard		20	34	39	38	34	26	32
Golf	64	68	101	76	78	149	86	89
Horseshoes	19	16	21	9	9			15
Ice Curling	111	112	144	123	140	142	136	130
Ice Hockey (Men & Women)	77	92	195	271	292	387	440	251
Lawn Bowls							25	25
Pickleball						72	62	67
Scrabble	12	24	26	15	20	27	10	19
Slo-Pitch	88	273	115	214	163	268	154	182
Stick Curling								0
Swimming	58	52	57	64	44	68	52	56
Table Tennis	22	17		23	13		27	20
Tennis	26	41	52	48	38	69	45	46
Track & Field	78	73	81	81	68	127	78	84
Washer Toss			18		10			14
Whist	26	33				76		45
5 km and 10 km Run					40	76	40	52
<b>Average 7 year attendance</b>								<b>1626</b>

## BUDGET FORECAST

The budget forecast to be included in the bid should contain the following:

### Expenses

Administration  
Accommodation  
Ceremonies  
Protocol  
Promotions  
Special Events  
Transportation  
Facility Rentals  
Sport  
Volunteers

### Revenue

Grants (Federal and Provincial)  
Corporate Funding  
Gifts in Kind/Services  
Registration Fees  
Other

### NOTES:

- CSGA member participants registration fee has been set at \$125 and non-participant (spouse, family) \$85.
- Non-member participants (i.e. NL or NU) registration fee has been set at \$135 and non-participant (spouse, family) \$85.
- \$25.00 from registration of a member province/territory participant and \$35.00 from each non-member province/territory participant's registration collected will be forwarded to the CSGA by the Host no later than 90 days after the conclusion of the Games.
- \$10.00 from each non-participant registration collected will be forwarded to the CSGA by the Host no later than 90 days after the conclusion of the Games.
- The Host Community must establish a Games website at least 15 months prior to the 2020 Games and link it to the CSGA website. This website must be cancelled within one year of the completion of the Games.
- The Host Community must provide a meeting room for the CSGA at no charge for the duration of the Games.
- The Host Community agrees to accept any financial loss resulting from the Games.

## Bid Document Submission Format and Check List

(please place this at the front of your bid submission)

Please place the components of your bid submission in the order listed below when compiling your submission. It will expedite the assessment of your submission. Failure to include requested information may hinder the success of your submission.

You are welcome to add any other information in support of your submission. Such information may be placed in any location you think appropriate.

ORDER OF CONTENTS	ITEMS	CHECK LIST
1. Local Support	Resolution from the City Council supporting the Bid including \$ amount	
	Letter of support from local School Board if using their facilities or equipment	
	Letters of support from community organizations	
2. Information about your community	Details of Population demographics	
	List of past and future major events	
	Community map showing venue and accommodation locations	
	Names and contact information regarding the Bid	
3. Human Resources	Names of Games Chairperson/s	
	Names of Municipal Contacts	
	Proposed structure of Games Organizing Committee, along with names and brief bio's of committee chairs if available	
4. Games Operations	<u>Registration/Accreditation</u> Identify and address plans for registering Games participants and accrediting volunteers	
	<u>Accommodations</u> Outline of current hotel/motel/B&B's showing # of rooms available and potential room rates.	
	<u>Food Services</u> Outline plans ensuring all venues have available concessions or alternatively catering services	
	<u>Transportation</u> Proposal for transporting participants from/to nearest airport, to accommodations and registration plus plans for transporting participants to venues during Games.	
	<u>Public Relations</u> Identify available Media Resources and plan for involvement of each for promotion and coverage of Games.	
	<u>Ceremonies and Special Events</u> Identify potential events and proposed venues including Opening and Closing Ceremonies (including closing sit-down Banquet)	
	<u>Facilities</u> List of facilities proposed for each event, including facility specifications, accessibility for disabled, change rooms, concessions, etc.	
5. Budget Figures	Forecast Budget including potential revenues and projected costs for each key area of operations.	

## TIME GUIDELINES

May 31, 2018

- Deadline for bid submissions  
(to be submitted to the president of CSGA)

August 2018 - @ AGM

- Communities bidding on the 2020 Games will be invited to present bids.
- Communities will be notified of the successful bidder of the 2020 Games

October 31, 2018

- Games Chair and Host Committee officially named

December 1, 2018

- Hosting Agreement to be executed with the CSGA

The following bid amount is...

Contracting bid amount is...

Contract will be awarded to...

Contractor will be responsible for...

Contractor will be responsible for...

Contractor will be responsible for...

Contractor will be responsible for...

Contractor will be responsible for...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...

Contract amount is...



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December 19, 2017

Karen Puga, Lead Co-ordinator  
Regional Mun. of Wood Buffalo  
Fort McMurray, Alberta

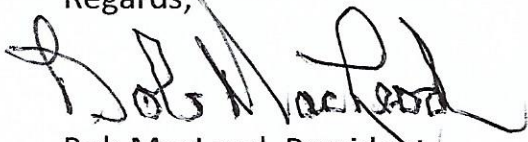
Hello Karen:

I have now heard back from our board regarding your request. If you decide to proceed with a bid proposal to host the 2020 Canada 55+ Games we are in support of receiving your bid knowing that because of a lack of a facility bowling will not be included. Also our board was very adamant that we assure you that your bid will be considered on its merit and without bias.

Our only suggestion would be that you consider choosing an additional sport or sports from our optional list, not necessarily as a substitute but to give you the 22-24 sporting activities that we recommend.

Should you have any further questions or comments please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Regards;



Bob MacLeod, President  
Canadian Senior Games Association.

Canadian Senior Games Association  
Suite 1501, 5328 Calgary Trail NW  
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4J8