



Council

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

Tuesday, February 26, 2019
4:00 PM

Agenda

1. **Call to Order**

2. **Adoption of Agenda**

3. **Consent Agenda**

3.1. Council Meeting - February 12, 2019

3.2. Letter of Support - City of Grande Prairie Application for Alberta Community Partnership Grant Application re: Intermunicipal Opioid Response

THAT Council endorse the City of Grande Prairie's application for an Alberta Community Partnership grant for the development of an Alberta Intermunicipal Opioid Response.

3.3. Bylaw No. 19/006 - Amendment to the Land Use Bylaw 99/059: General Regulations and Definitions Related to Separation Distance for Cannabis Retail Stores

THAT Bylaw No. 19/006, being an amendment to the Land Use Bylaw specific to Cannabis separation distances, be read a first time; and

THAT the required public hearing for Bylaw No. 19/006 be scheduled to occur on March 26, 2019.

4. **Presentations**

4.1. Major Stephen Hibbs - Salvation Army of Fort McMurray

4.2. Manny Makia - TEDxFortMcMurray

4.3. Bylaw Services Update and RCMP Quarterly Report

4.4. Wildfire Recovery Update

5. Unfinished Business

5.1. Bylaw No. 19/003 - Committees Bylaw No. 17/024 Amendment Specific to the Establishment of the Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee

1. THAT Bylaw No. 19/003, being a bylaw to amend the Committees Bylaw No. 17/024, specific to establishing the Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee, be read a second time.

2. THAT Bylaw No. 19/003 be read a third and final time.

6. New Business

6.1. Procurement Policy

THAT Procurement Policy FIN-100, dated February 26, 2019, be approved; and

THAT Procurement Policy PUR-100, dated January 26, 2016, be rescinded.

6.2. Municipal Census 2018

THAT the Municipal Census 2018 results be accepted as information for Municipal planning purposes.

7. Councillors' Motions

7.1. Clearwater Horse Club

THAT the Mayor be authorized to send a letter to the Premier of Alberta and the Minister of Environment & Parks, urging Provincial Government Departments to work collaboratively with the Clearwater Horse Club, the "Club", in allowing sufficient time for the Club to create a plan to address the rehabilitation of deficiencies as it relates to water and land issues on their current leased land.

7.2. Weather Catcher

THAT Administration be directed to determine the cost necessary to dismantle the weather catcher and identify alternative options for that space and disclose the projected ongoing maintenance for the weather catcher.

Adjournment

Minutes of a Meeting of the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Tuesday, February 12, 2019, commencing at 4:00 PM.

Present:

Don Scott, Mayor
 Mike Allen, Councillor
 Krista Balsom, Councillor
 Bruce Inglis, Councillor
 Keith McGrath, Councillor
 Phil Meagher, Councillor
 Jeff Peddle, Councillor
 Jane Stroud, Councillor
 Claris Voyageur, Councillor

Absent:

Sheila Lalonde, Councillor
 Verna Murphy, Councillor

Administration:

Annette Antoniak, Chief Administrative Officer
 Jamie Doyle, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
 Jade Brown, Chief Legislative Officer
 Marc Fortais, Director, Public Works
 Matthew Hough, Director, Engineering
 Elsie Hutton, Director, Corporate and Community Services
 Lynda McLean, Director, Communications, Stakeholder, Indigenous and Rural Relations
 Brad McMurdo, Director, Planning and Development
 Linda Ollivier, Director, Financial Services
 Susan Trylinski, Director, Legal Services
 Heather Fredeen, Legislative Officer

1. Call to Order

Mayor D. Scott called the meeting to order at 2:30 p.m.

2. In-Camera Session

MOTION

THAT Council close agenda items 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3 to the public pursuant to sections; 24(1), 25(1) and 27(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
SECONDER:	Jane Stroud, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Allen, Lalonde, Murphy

2.1. Legal Matter / Privileged Information

(in camera pursuant to section 27(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*)

Name	Reason for Attending
Annette Antoniak	Chief Administrative Officer
Jamie Doyle	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Legislative Advice/Clerk
Lynda McLean	Director, Communications, Stakeholder, Indigenous & Rural Relations
Susan Trylinski	Director, Legal Services
Kari Westhaver	Director, Human Resources
John C. McDonnell	External Legal Counsel, Brownlee LLP

2.2. Advice from Officials

(in camera pursuant to section 24(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*)

Entrance

Councillor M. Allen entered the meeting at 3:41 p.m.

Name	Reason for Attending
Annette Antoniak	Chief Administrative Officer
Jamie Doyle	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Legislative Advice/Clerk
Lynda McLean	Director, Communications, Stakeholder, Indigenous & Rural Relations

2.3. Land Matter / Disclosure Harmful to Economic and Other Interests of a Public Body

(in camera pursuant to section 25(1) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*)

Name	Reason for Attending
Annette Antoniak	Chief Administrative Officer
Jamie Doyle	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Jade Brown	Legislative Advice/Clerk
Lynda McLean	Director, Communications, Stakeholder, Indigenous & Rural Relations

Recess

A recess occurred between 3:50 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., at which time the meeting was reconvened in public in the Council Chamber.

MOTION:

THAT the meeting reconvene in public.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

3. Adoption of Agenda**Notice of Motion**

Councillor J. Stroud served notice of her intent to bring forward the following motion for consideration at the February 26, 2019 Council Meeting:

THAT the Mayor be authorized to send a letter to the Premier of Alberta and the Minister of Environment & Parks, urging Provincial Government Departments to work collaboratively with the Clearwater Horse Club, "Club", in allowing sufficient time for the Club to create a plan to address the rehabilitation of deficiencies as it relates to water and land issues on their current leased land.

Notice of Motion:

Mayor Scott served notice of his intent to bring forward the following motion for consideration at the February 26, 2019 Council Meeting:

THAT Administration be directed to determine the cost necessary to dismantle the weather catcher and identify alternative options for that space and disclose the projected ongoing maintenance for the weather catcher.

MOTION:

THAT the agenda be amended by adding item 8.2, Bill C-69;

THAT Council waive any requirement to serve notice relative to the proposed addition; and

THAT the agenda be adopted as amended.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Bruce Inglis, Councillor
SECONDER: Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

4. Consent Agenda

MOTION:

THAT the recommendations contained in items 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 be approved.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Krista Balsom, Councillor
SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

4.1 Minutes of Council Meeting January 22, 2019

MOTION:

THAT the minutes of the Council Meeting held on January 22, 2019 be approved as presented.

4.2. Minutes of Council Meeting January 28, 2019

MOTION:

THAT the minutes of the Council Meeting held on January 28, 2019 be approved as presented.

4.3. Minutes of Special In-Camera Council Meeting January 28, 2019

MOTION:

THAT the minutes of the Special In-Camera Council Meeting held on January 28, 2019 be approved as presented.

4.4. Bylaw No. 19/003 - Committees Bylaw Amendment re Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 19/003, being a bylaw to amend the Committees Bylaw No. 17/024, specific to establishing the Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee, be read a first time.

4.5. Q3 & Q4 Fiscal Amendments

MOTION:

THAT the 2018 Q3 & Q4 Capital Budget Fiscal Amendments update, as summarized on Attachment #1 (2018 Capital Budget Fiscal Amendments, dated December 31, 2018), be accepted as information.

5. Presentations

5.1. Joanne Fisher and Qasim Malik re: Wood Buffalo Communities in Bloom - 2018 Annual Report

Joanne Fisher and Qasim Malik, Wood Buffalo Communities in Bloom Committee Members, provided a presentation on the mandate of the Committee and an overview of its 2018 programs and events. The Committee Members announced that the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo received a “5 Bloom” status with a special mention in Fire Recovery Initiatives at the 24th Edition of the Communities in Bloom National & International Awards Ceremony.

Recess

A recess occurred between 4:18 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. at which time, the Communities in Bloom Committee Members presented the recognition award to Council.

5.2. Nabil Malik re: Public Art Committee - 2018 Annual Report

Nabil Malik, Chair, Public Art Committee, provided a presentation on the Public Art Committee’s 2018 Annual Report and discussed how the Committee’s mandate aligns with Council’s 2018-2022 Strategic Plan.

6. Unfinished Business

6.1. Bylaw No. 19/002 Land Use Bylaw Amendment Definition and General Regulations Related to Project Accommodations

MOTION:

THAT the Public Hearing for proposed Bylaw No. 19/002 Land Use Bylaw Amendment Definition and General Regulations Related to Project Accommodations, be deferred.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Jeff Peddle, Councillor
SECONDER: Krista Balsom, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

7. New Business

7.1. 2018-2019 Community Plan on Homelessness Grant Amendment

Elsie Hutton, Director, Corporate and Community Services and Toni Elliot, Manager, Community Investment Program provided an overview of the proposed additions to the 2018 - 2019 Community Plan on Homelessness grant allocation.

Exit and Return

Councillor K. McGrath exited the meeting at 5:00 p.m. and returned at 5:06 p.m.

MOTION:

THAT an additional \$55,000 be allocated to the 2018-2019 Community Plan on Homelessness programs as follows:

Organization (Program)		Recommended
1	Centre of Hope Non-Profit Society of Fort McMurray (Eviction Prevention Program)	\$ 15,000
2	The Governing Council of the Salvation Army in Canada (Housing First)	\$ 40,000
TOTAL		\$ 55,000

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

7.2. 2019 - 2020 Community Plan on Homelessness Grant Allocation

Elsie Hutton, Director, Corporate and Community Services and Toni Elliot, Manager, Community Investment Program, provided a presentation on the 2019 - 2020 Community Plan on Homelessness Grant submissions and discussed the status of the Rural Homelessness Count project.

Yvonne Ormson, Executive Director, Wood Buffalo Wellness Society expressed concern with reduced funding for the Community Plan on Homelessness initiative. She requested Council advocate provincially and federally to increase funding for homelessness initiatives. She indicated that a bus pass subsidy provided by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo would assist in reducing costs.

Ronald Quintal and Contessa Short, Fort McKay Métis Community Association, provided an overview of their holistic approach to homelessness in Fort McKay. Concerns were expressed with their inability to access funding through the Community Plan on Homelessness Grant application process.

Exit and Return

Councillor K. Balsom exited the meeting at 5:29 p.m. and returned at 5:31 p.m.

Melanie Heroux, Fort McKay Métis Community Association, provided insight on her work as a social worker in the rural communities and indicated that rural community members generally want to remain in their community.

Michelle Richer, Fort McKay Métis Community Association, shared her first-hand experience with the holistic approach that Fort McKay Métis takes to combat homelessness.

Recess

A recess occurred between 6:10 p.m. and 6:29 p.m.

MOTION:

THAT \$3,986,013 be allocated to the 2019 - 2020 Community Plan on Homelessness programs as follows:

	Organization	Program	Total	Source
1	Centre of Hope Non-Profit Society of Fort McMurray	Housing First	\$ 806,354	Prov
2	Centre of Hope Non-Profit Society of Fort McMurray	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ 844,459	Prov
3	The Governing Council of the Salvation Army in Canada	Housing First	\$ 717,578	Prov
4	Wood Buffalo Wellness Society	Rapid Rehousing Program	\$ 474,446	Both
5	YMCA of Northern Alberta	Housing First	\$ 636,900	Prov
6	Wood Buffalo Wellness Society	Centralized Intake Services	\$ 295,796	Fed
7	Centre of Hope Non-Profit Society of Fort McMurray	Eviction Prevention Coordinator	\$ 125,601	Prov
8	Wood Buffalo Wellness Society	Outreach Program	\$ 84,879	Fed
TOTAL			\$ 3,986,013	

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Mike Allen, Councillor
SECONDER: Jane Stroud, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

MOTION:

THAT the existing bus pass program be enhanced to include organizations eligible under the Community Plan on Homelessness funding, and that funding be approved from the emerging issues reserve.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Keith McGrath, Councillor
SECONDER: Phil Meagher, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

Vacating and Assuming Chair

Mayor D. Scott vacated the Chair and Acting Mayor B. Inglis assumed the Chair at 6:33 p.m.

MOTION:

THAT the Mayor be authorized to send a letter on behalf of Council urging the Provincial and Federal Governments to review and relax their program guidelines as well as increase funding available for the Community Plan on Homelessness given the unique circumstances and challenges in our Region. Consideration of funding should be based on need in this region; and

THAT this letter be prepared by Administration within fourteen days.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Don Scott, Mayor
SECONDER: Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

Resuming Chair

Mayor D. Scott resumed the Chair at 6:36 p.m.

7.3. Shell Place Concept Study**MOTION:**

THAT the Shell Place Concept Study be deferred.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

7.4. Bylaw No. 19/004 – Amendment to Emergency Management Bylaw 18/006**MOTION:**

THAT Bylaw No. 19/004, being a bylaw to amend the Emergency Management Bylaw No. 18/006, be read a first time.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 19/004 be read a second time.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Krista Balsom, Councillor
SECONDER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 19/004 be considered for third reading.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Krista Balsom, Councillor
SECONDER:	Mike Allen, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 19/004 be read a third and final time.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Mike Allen, Councillor
SECONDER:	Phil Meagher, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

MOTION:

THAT Councillors Sheila Lalonde and Verna Murphy be appointed to the Emergency Advisory Committee effective immediately until the 2021 Organizational Meeting.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

7.5. Application to Host Creative City Summit

Marc Fortais, Director, Public Works and Nadia Power, Coordinator Public Works provided an overview and discussed the potential economic benefit of hosting the Summit.

Exit and Return

Councillor C. Voyageur exited the meeting at 6:48 p.m. and returned at 6:51 p.m.

MOTION:

THAT Administration prepare and apply by March 15, 2019, to host one of five Creative City Summits between 2020-2024 with the preference to host the 2022 Twenty Year Anniversary Summit in Fort McMurray; and

THAT the Mayor be authorized, on behalf of Council, to provide a letter of support for inclusion in the submission as outlined in the application requirements.

RESULT:	CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Krista Balsom, Councillor
SECONDER:	Jane Stroud, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

8. Councillors' Motions**8.1. Land Use Bylaw Amendment re Cannabis Retail Store****MOTION:**

THAT Administration bring forward to Council, at the next Council meeting, an amendment to allow a separation distance in the Urban Service Area, of 100 metres and amend the definition of separation distance so that the measurement is from the property line of the sensitive use to the door of the proposed cannabis retail store.

RESULT:	CARRIED [8 TO 1]
MOVER:	Mike Allen, Councillor
SECONDER:	Krista Balsom, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AGAINST:	Meagher
ABSENT:	Lalonde, Murphy

Vacating and Assuming Chair

Mayor D. Scott vacated the Chair and Acting Mayor B. Inglis assumed the Chair at 7:08 p.m.

8.2. Bill C-69

THAT the Mayor be authorized to send a letter on behalf of Council to the Chair of the Senate Committee on Energy and the Environment, copying committee members, inviting them to Fort McMurray as part of their review of Bill C-69.

RESULT: CARRIED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER: Don Scott, Mayor
SECONDER: Phil Meagher, Councillor
FOR: Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, McGrath, Meagher, Peddle, Stroud,
Voyageur
ABSENT: Lalonde, Murphy

Resuming of Chair

Mayor. D. Scott resumed the Chair at 7:09 p.m.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 7:10 p.m.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Subject: Letter of Support - City of Grande Prairie Application for Alberta Community Partnership Grant Application re: Intermunicipal Opioid Response

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT Council endorse the City of Grande Prairie's application for an Alberta Community Partnership grant for the development of an Alberta Intermunicipal Opioid Response.

Summary:

The City of Grande Prairie is looking for support in applying for an Alberta Community Partnership (ACP) grant to enable the development of a coordinated municipal response to the opioid crisis.

Background:

The City of Grande Prairie is submitting an ACP grant application for funds to enable the development of a coordinated Intermunicipal Opioid Response. Conceptually, the project would be time-limited of 15 to 18 months focusing on building connections and sharing information across Alberta communities.

Although opioid response is a public health issue outside municipal jurisdiction, it is, none the less, straining municipal resources including emergency first responders, public works, transit, housing, parks, planning, Family and Community Support Services and many others.

As individual communities tackle this issue, they are faced with their own distinct set of circumstances. As a result, each community is developing their individual practices, which alternatively could be of benefit to other municipalities within Alberta.

Budget/Financial Implications:

It is anticipated that the program would be funded by the ACP grant with in-kind operational support provided by the City of Grande Prairie, therefore there is no

financial impact to the Municipality.

Rationale for Recommendation:

At this time, there is a lack of coordinated, formalized approach to transferring this type of knowledge between municipalities, so endorsing this application would address this gap.

Strategic Priorities:

Responsible Government



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Subject: Bylaw No. 19/006 - Amendment to the Land Use Bylaw 99/059: General Regulations and Definitions Related to Separation Distance for Cannabis Retail Stores

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

1. THAT Bylaw No. 19/006, being an amendment to the Land Use Bylaw specific to Cannabis separation distances, be read a first time.
2. THAT the required public hearing for Bylaw No. 19/006 be scheduled to occur on March 26, 2019.

Summary:

On February 12, 2019 Council passed the following motion:

“THAT Administration bring forward to Council, at the next Council meeting, an amendment to allow a separation distance, in the Urban Service Area, of 100 meters and amend the definition of separation distance so that the measurement is from the property line of the sensitive use to the door of the proposed cannabis retail store.”

This report introduces Bylaw No. 19/006 for first reading, which proposes to change the minimum separation distance and its associated definitions.

Background:

On July 9, 2018, Council approved bylaws for regulating cannabis sales, production and consumption in the region. One of the bylaw amendments that was approved was an amendment to the Land Use Bylaw that identified zones (Mixed Use, Commercial and Industrial) where cannabis retail stores could be approved. The Land Use Bylaw amendment also set out a separation distance of 150 meters in the Urban Service Area between Cannabis Retail Stores and other sensitive/incompatible uses such as Schools, Hospitals, Child Care Facilities and Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centers.

In the Rural Service Area and Hamlets, a separation distance of 100 meters from Schools and Parks was approved.

The definition of “separation distance” was also approved, which stated: “the minimum distance between the property lines of two properties as defined on the plan of subdivision registered with land titles office of Alberta.”

To help visualize the impact of reducing the separation distance in the Urban Service Area, maps have been prepared that identify 100 meter and 150 meter setbacks from sensitive uses including Schools, Hospitals, Child Care Facilities and Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centers. Maps in Attachments 1 to 4 illustrate a 100 meter separation distance identified with an orange line and 150 meter separation distance identified with a red line.

If approved, this motion of Council will allow for Cannabis Retail Stores immediately outside of the orange line identified on the maps in Attachments 1 to 4. As a result, several commercial developments immediately opposite Schools and Child Care Facilities will become eligible for Cannabis Retail Stores.

The current statistics for Cannabis Retail Store permit approvals in the region are available in Attachment 5 and the location of approved Cannabis Retail Stores is available in Attachment 6.

Budget/Financial Implications:

It is not anticipated that costs associated with processing new permits would result in increased expenses for the department as the process to assess applications is already established. Conversely, the revenues associated with the processing of permits is also not expected to be significant. The current staff compliment will be able to manage the compliance and enforcement aspect as it relates to cannabis uses and cannabis consumption.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The proposed Land Use Bylaw amendment is intended to address Council’s motion of February 12, 2019 that directed Administration to bring forward a bylaw for first reading, to change the minimal separation distance for cannabis retail stores from 150 meters in the Urban Service Area, to 100 meters. The proposed amendment also updates the definition of separation distance in the Urban Service Area so that it is measured from parcel boundary of the sensitive use to the door of the proposed Cannabis Retail Store.

Strategic Priorities:

Responsible Government
Downtown Revitalization
Regional Economic Development

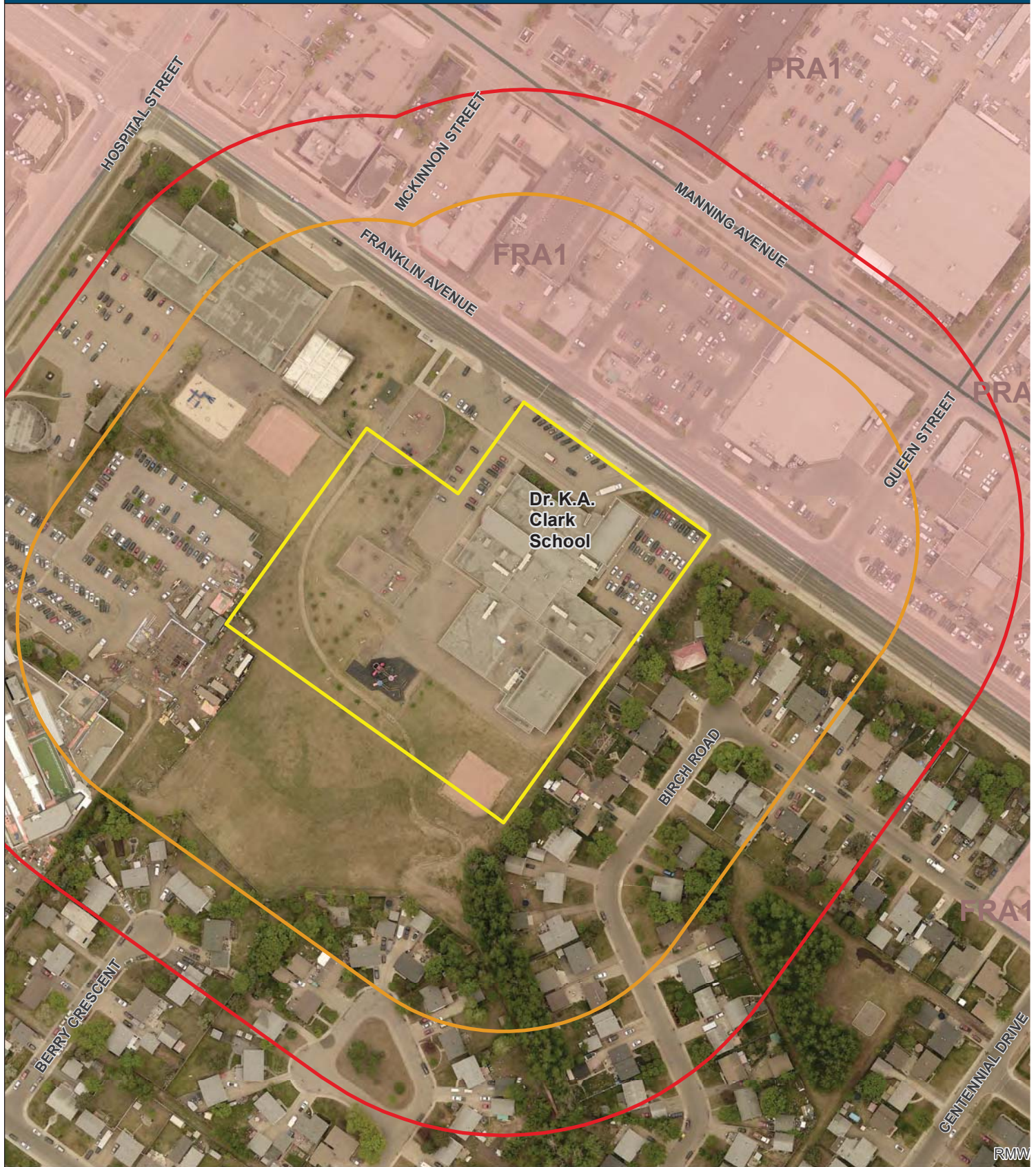
Attachments:





- 1. Maps showing 100 meter separation distance from Schools**
 - 2. Maps showing 100 meter separation distance from Child Care Facilities**
 - 3. Map showing 100 meter separation distance from Hospital**
 - 4. Map showing 100 meter separation distance from Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Center**
 - 5. Status of Cannabis Retail Stores**
 - 6. Map showing location of approved Cannabis Retail Stores**
 - 7. Bylaw 19/006 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment**
- PowerPoint - Cannabis Bylaws in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo**

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Dr. K.A. Clark School and Childcare

Attachment



- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|
|  | Subject Area |  | Buffer 100m |
|  | Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning |  | Buffer 150m |



1 cm = 25 meters



Map Produced for the Community Development Planning Branch





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SUBJECT AREA MAP

École St. Paul

Attachment



- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|
|  | Subject Area |  | Buffer 100m |
|  | Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning |  | Buffer 150m |



1 cm = 30 meters



Map Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch

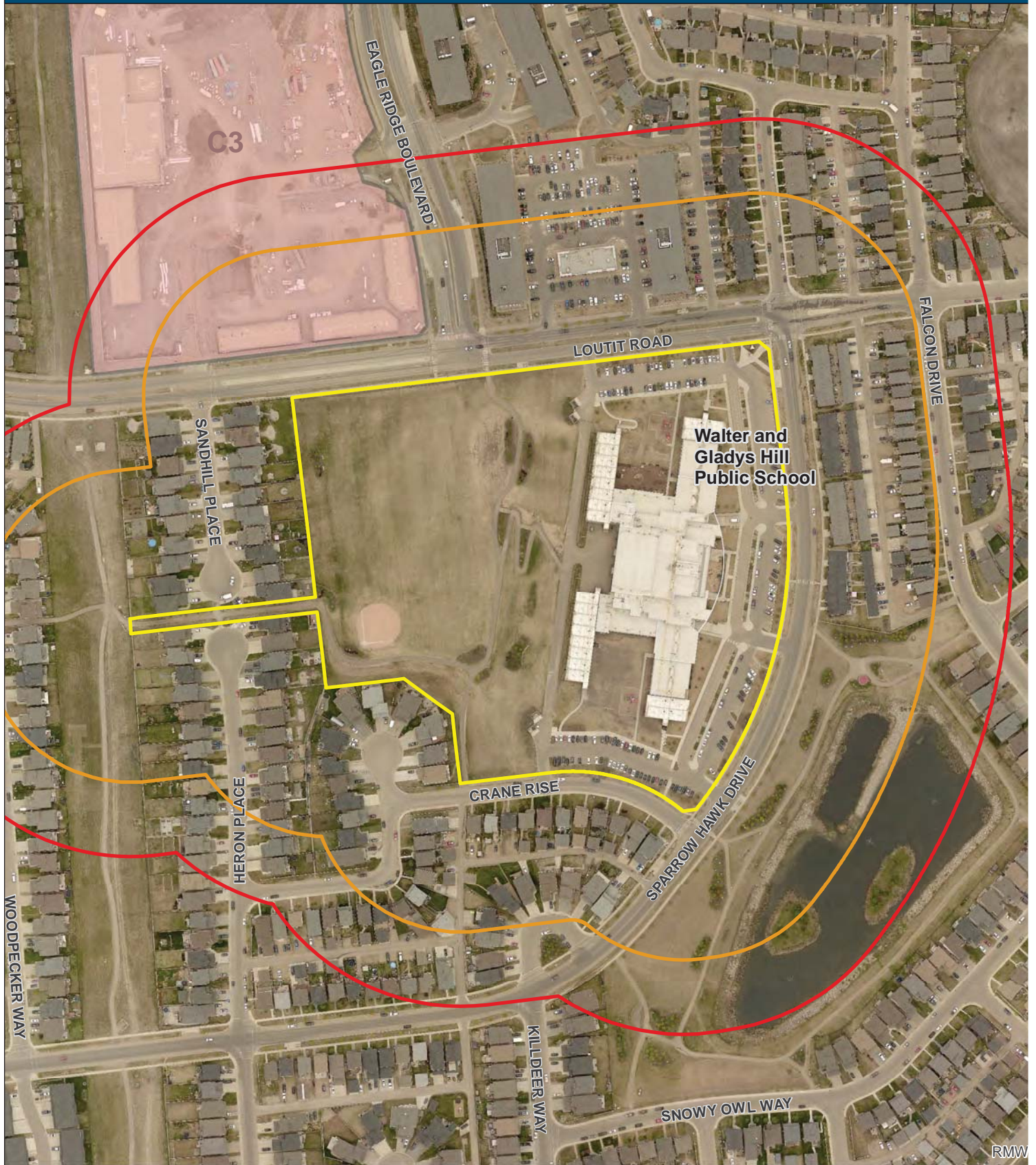
Packet Pg. 21





Attachment: 1. Maps showing 100 meter separation distance from Schools (Bylaw No. 19/006 LUB Amendment: Separation Distance for

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Walter and Gladys Hill Public School and Childcare

Attachment



- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|
|  | Subject Area |  | Buffer 100m |
|  | Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning |  | Buffer 150m |



1 cm = 35 meters



Map Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch

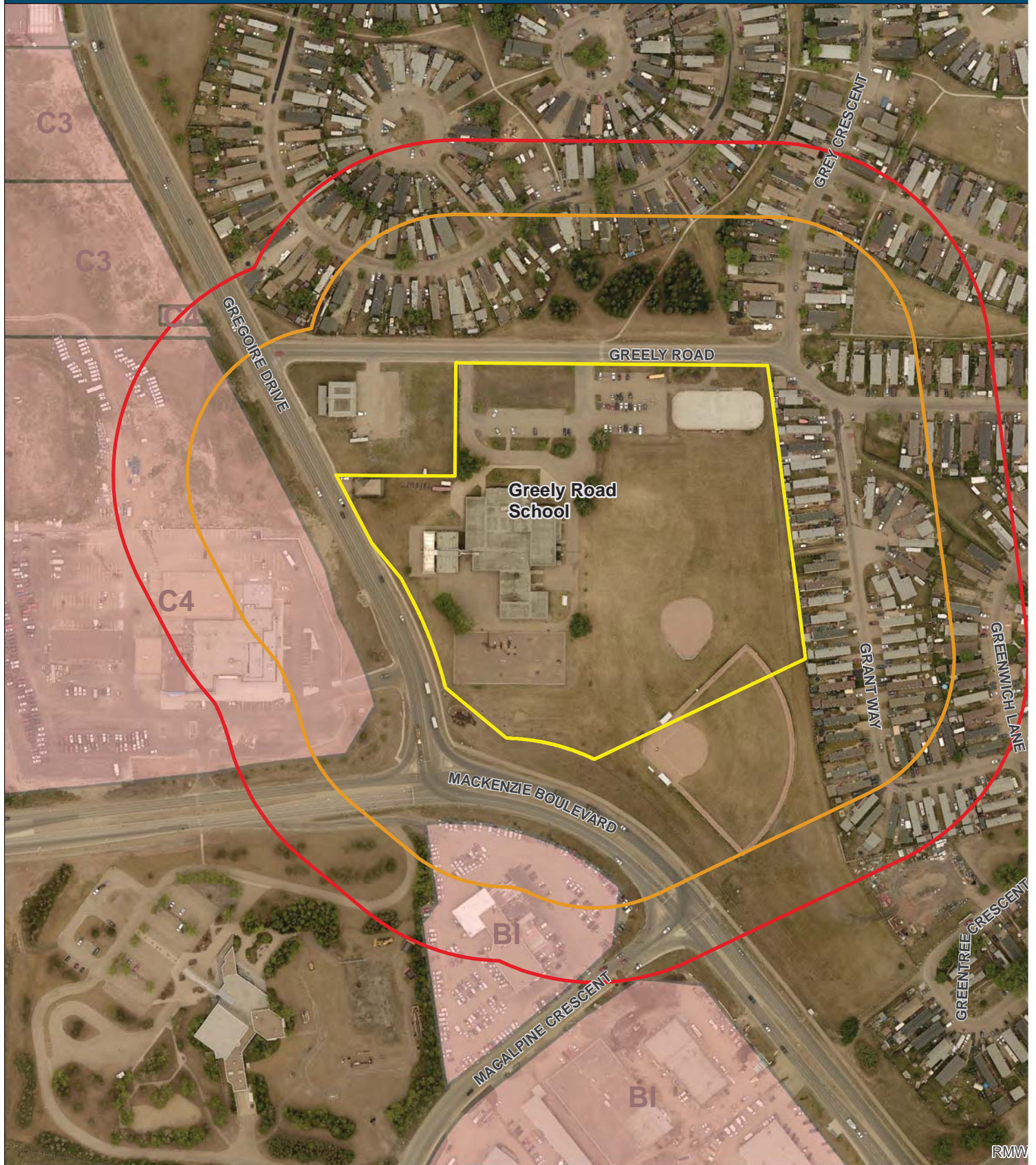
Packet Pg. 22





Attachment: 1. Maps showing 100 meter separation distance from Schools (Bylaw No. 19/006 LUB Amendment: Separation Distance for

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Greely Road School

Attachment



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Subject Area |  Buffer 100m |
|  Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning |  Buffer 150m |



1 cm = 35 meters



Map Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch

Packet Pg. 23

Attachment: 1. Maps showing 100 meter separation distance from Schools (Bylaw No. 19/006 LUB Amendment: Separation Distance for

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Holy Trinity Catholic Jr/Sr High School

Attachment



Subject Area



Buffer 100m

Acceptable Commercial
Cannabis Landuse Zoning

Buffer 150m



1 cm = 31 meters

REGIONAL MUNICIPAL
OF WOOD BUFFALOMap Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch

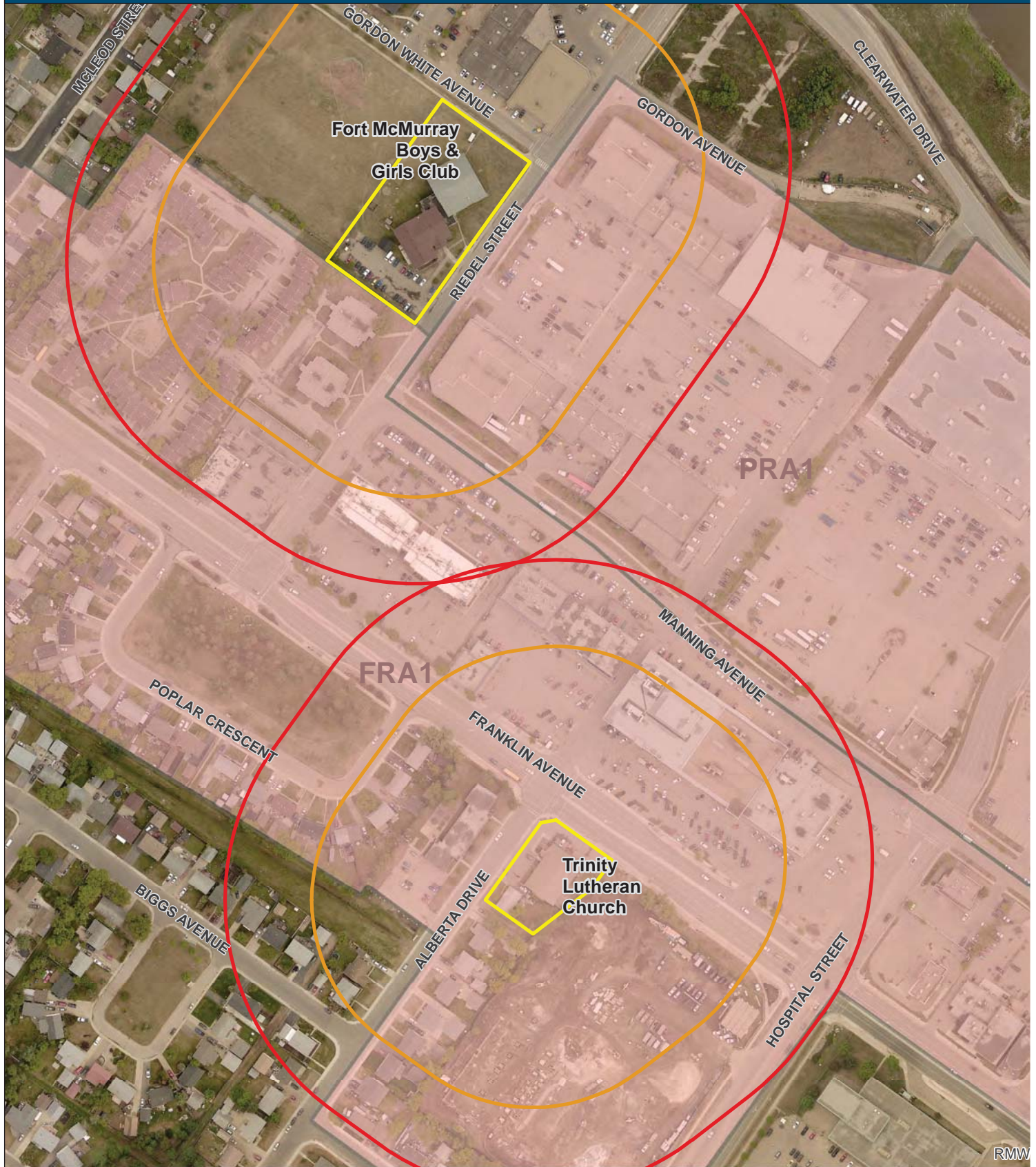
Packet Pg. 24

Attachment: 1. Maps showing 100 meter separation distance from Schools (Bylaw No. 19/006 LUB Amendment: Separation Distance for

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Lower Townsite Childcare Facilities

Attachment



- Subject Area
- Buffer 100m
- Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning
- Buffer 150m



1 cm = 30 meters



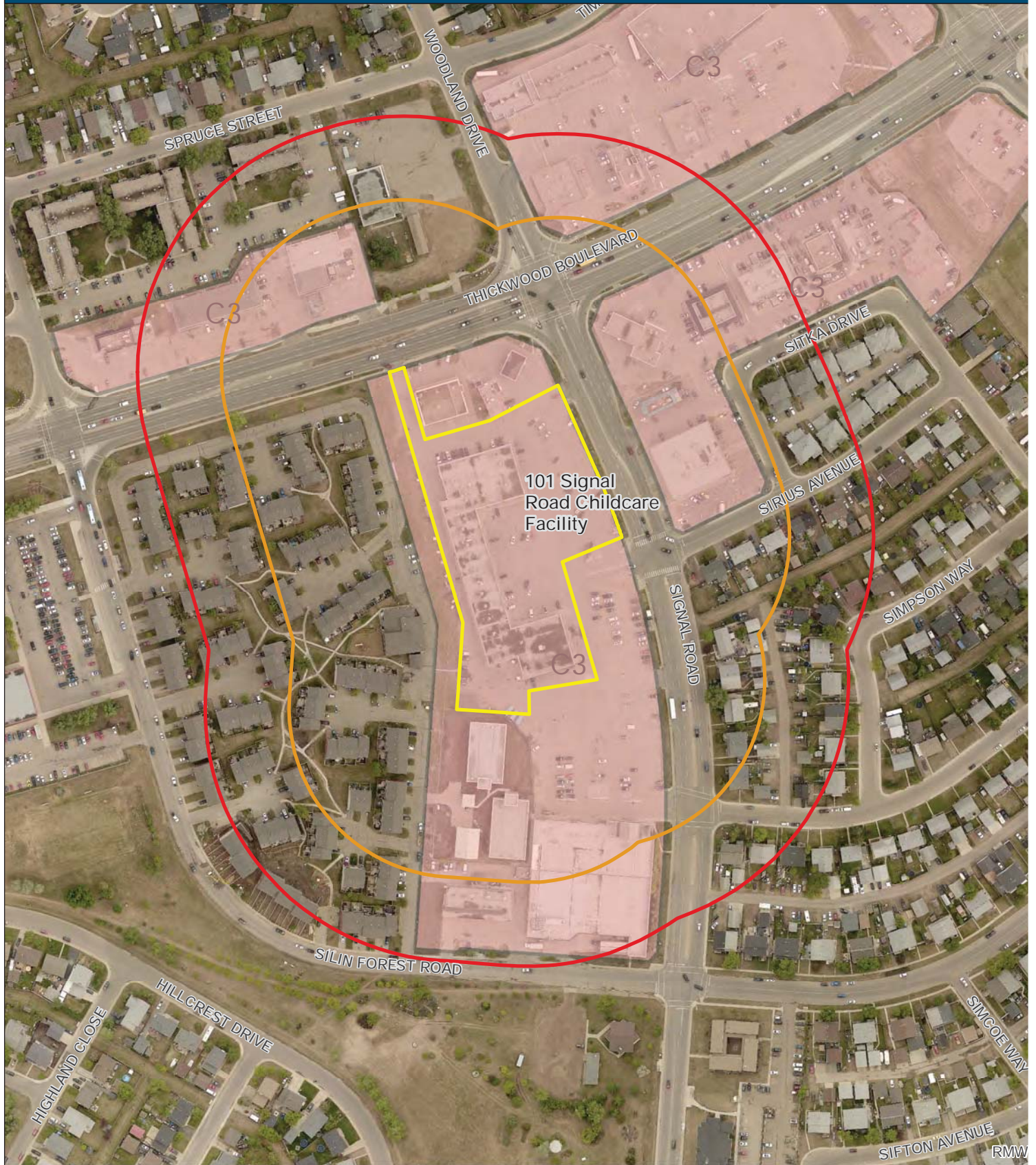
Map Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch





Packet Pg. 25

SUBJECT AREA MAP

101 Signal Road Childcare Facility

Attachment



- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|
|  | Subject Area |  | Buffer 100m |
|  | Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning |  | Buffer 150m |



1 cm = 31 meters



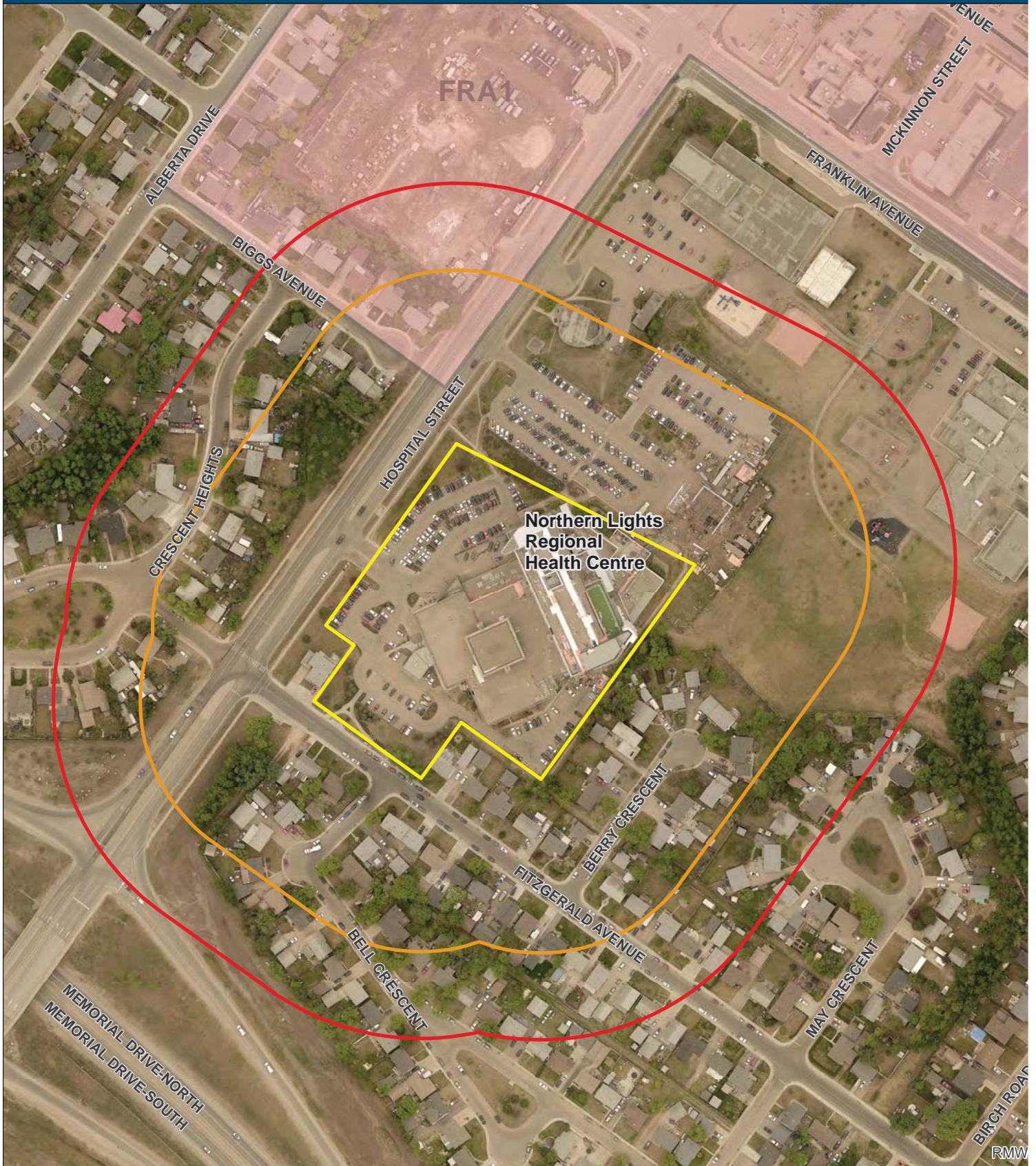
Map Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch





Packet Pg. 26

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Northern Lights Regional Health Centre

Attachment



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Subject Area |  Buffer 100m |
|  Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning |  Buffer 150m |



1 cm = 30 meters



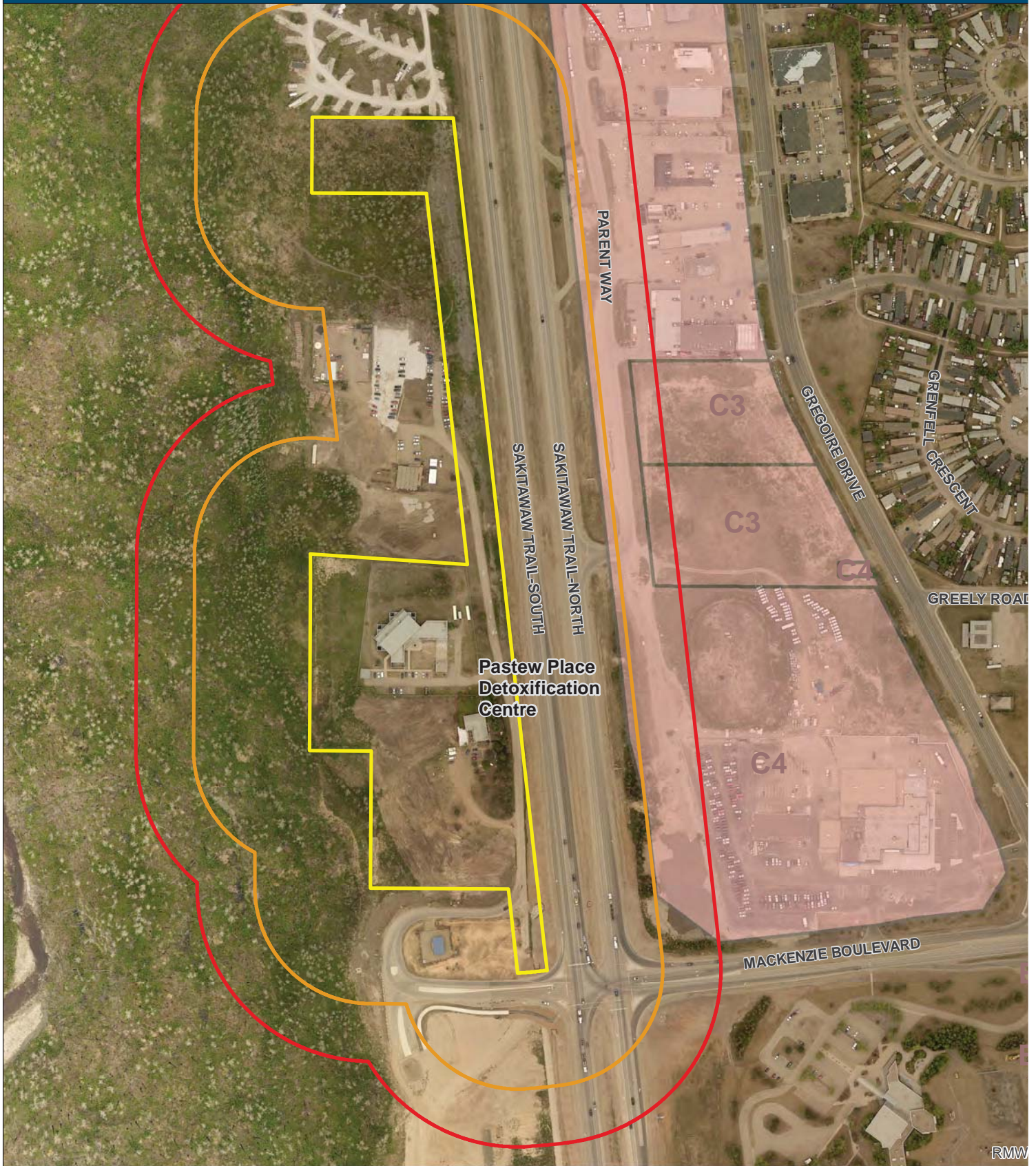
Map Produced for the Community Development Planning Branch

Packet Pg. 27

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Pastew Place Detoxification Centre

Attachment



- Subject Area
- Buffer 100m
- Acceptable Commercial Cannabis Landuse Zoning
- Buffer 150m



1 cm = 45 meters



Map Produced for the Community
Development Planning Branch

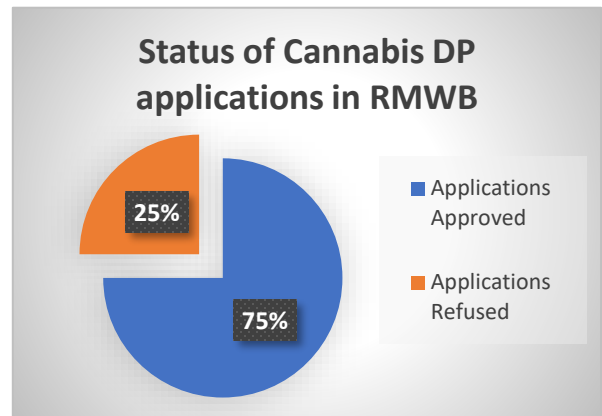
Packet Pg. 28

Attachment: 4. Map showing 100 meter separation distance from Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Center (Bylaw No. 19/006 LUB Amendment:

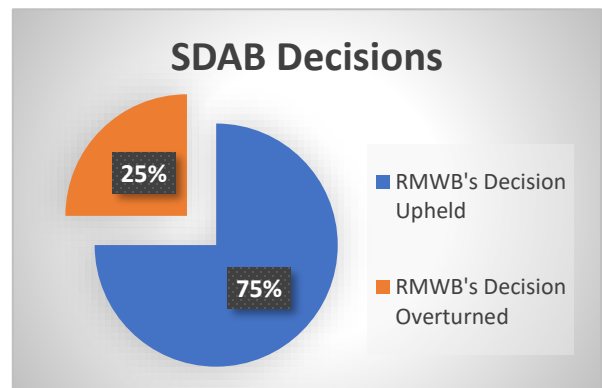
Attachment 5

Following are some statistics on the approved Development Permits for Cannabis Retail Stores:

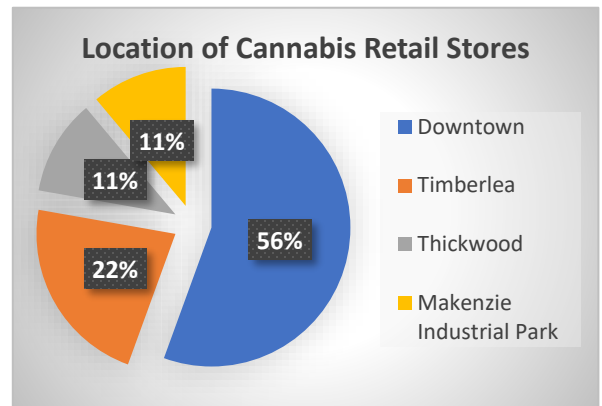
1. 14 Development Permit applications for Cannabis Retail Store have been received so far.



2. Out of these, 9 currently stand approved, 3 have been refused and 2 were withdrawn by the applicant.



3. 3 out of 4 refused applications were appealed in Subdivision and Development Appeal Board (SDAB) and only in one case the decision of RMWB was overturned by the SDAB.

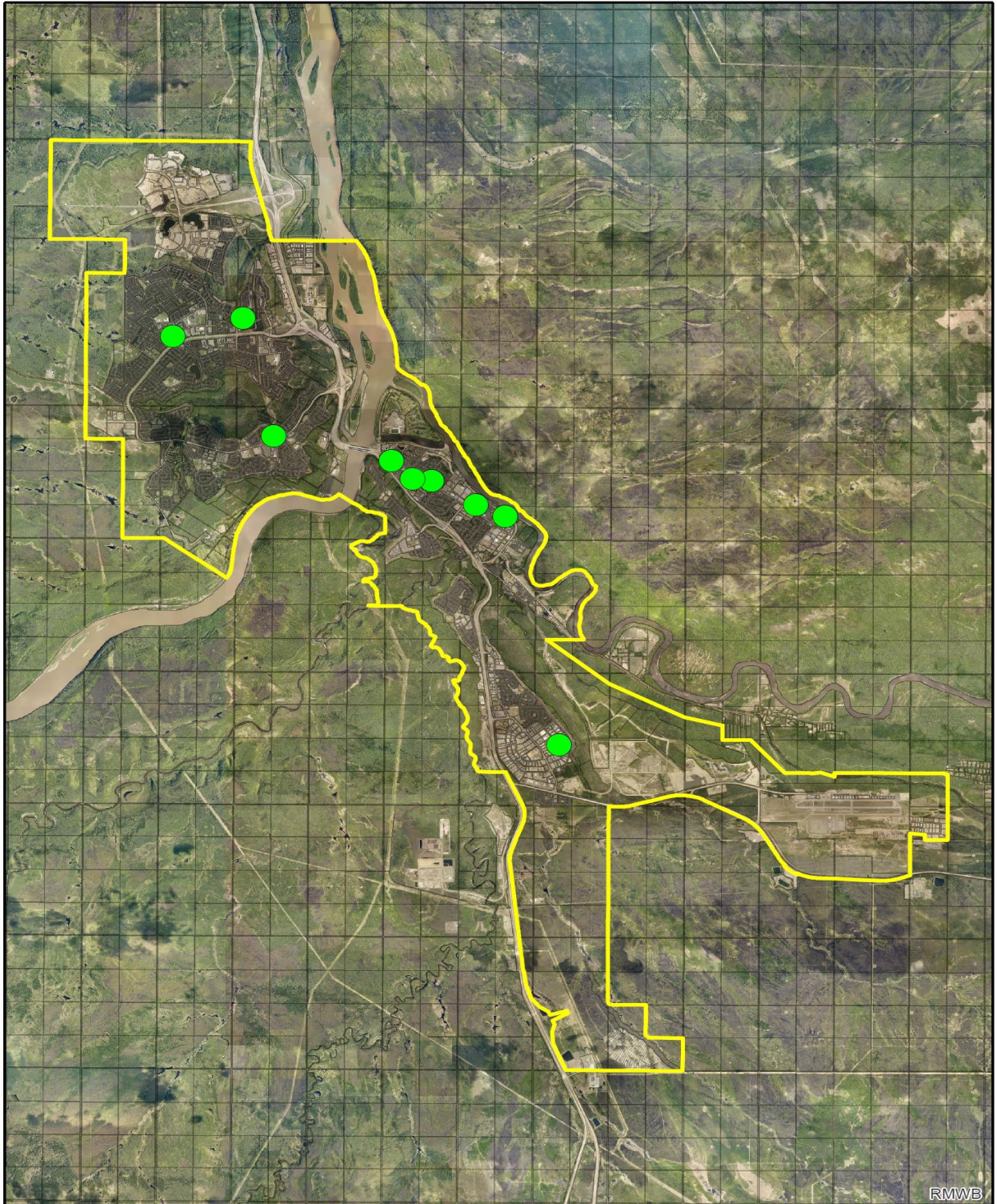


4. Out of the 9 approved Development Permits for Cannabis Retail Stores, 5 are in Downtown, 2 in Timberlea, 1 in Thickwood and 1 in Makenzie Industrial Park.

Attachment 6



Location of Approved Cannabis Retail Stores Development Permits



Attachment: 6. Map showing location of approved Cannabis Retail Stores (Bylaw No. 19/006 LUB Amendment: Separation Distance for

BYLAW NO. 19/006

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

WHEREAS sections 191(1) and 639 of the *Municipal Government Act* empower a council both to pass and to amend a land use bylaw;

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

1. Land Use Bylaw No. 99/059 is amended as set out in sections 2 to 4 of this bylaw.
2. Section 10 – **Definitions** is amended by deleting the definition of “**SEPARATION DISTANCE**” and replacing it with the following:

SEPARATION DISTANCE means with respect to Cannabis Retail Stores:

- (a) Within the **Urban Service Area**, means the minimum distance between the boundary of a parcel of land that contains an Elementary School, a Junior High School, a High School, a College, a Hospital, a Childcare Facility, or an Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centre and the closest entry door providing public access to a Cannabis Retail Store.
 - (b) Within the **Rural Service Area** and **Hamlets**, means the minimum distance between the boundary of a parcel of land that contains an Elementary School, a Junior High School, a High School or a Park and the boundary of a parcel of land having a Cannabis Retail Store.
3. **Part 5 – General Regulations** is amended by deleting the text within section **93B.1 – Cannabis Retail Stores** and replacing it with the following:

93B.1 Cannabis Retail Stores:

- (a) The minimum Separation Distance for Cannabis Retail Stores shall be 100 meters.
- (b) Subject to the development permit application for a Cannabis Retail Store meeting all other requirements, the Development Authority can vary the separation distances by up to 10%.
- (c) A **Cannabis Retail Store** must not abut a parcel containing a residential use on the main floor of a building, unless the **Cannabis Retail Store** is on the main floor of a “mixed use building”.

4. This bylaw comes into effect when it is passed.

READ a first time this ____ day of _____, A.D. 2019.

READ a second time this _____ day of _____, A.D. 2019.

READ a third and final time this _____ day of _____, A.D. 2019.

SIGNED and PASSED this _____ day of _____, A.D. 2019.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer

Cannabis Retail Stores in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

February 26, 2019

Presenter: Brad McMurdo, Director, Planning and Development

Background

- On July 9, 2018 Council approved Bylaws for regulating location of Cannabis Retail Stores in RMWB
- Separation distances were defined as minimum distance from Parcel Boundary to Parcel Boundary
- Separation distance of 150 m in Urban Service Area and 100 m in Rural Areas and Hamlets were adopted

Public Engagement: Overview

- Visits to all Rural communities along with five engagement sessions for Urban Service Area (**13 total sessions**)
- Over 2,700 survey responses
- Over 3,000 direct interactions with residents

Public Engagement: Overview

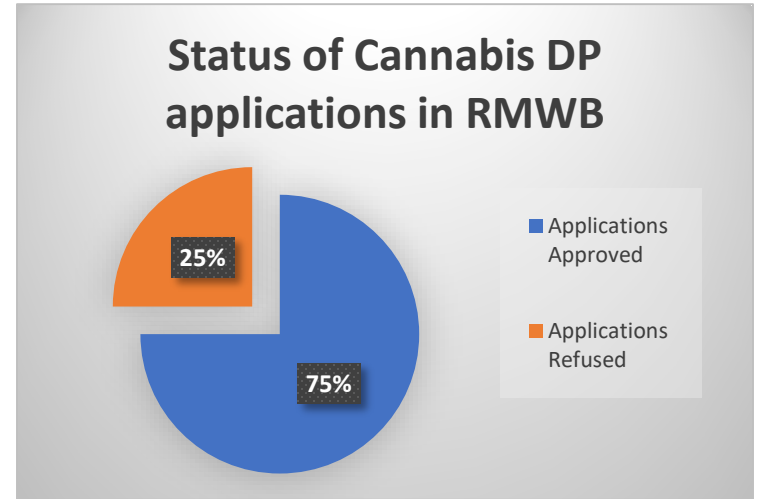
- 57% concerned about cannabis use where youth will gather (33% not concerned, 10% other)
- 79% want minimum distances to extend beyond schools, hospitals to other public spaces
- **Public consumption:** 38% combination, 29% like alcohol, 28% like tobacco, 5% other
- 40% think it should be banned in public
- Common theme: **Protect youth as much as possible**

Public Engagement: Clarification

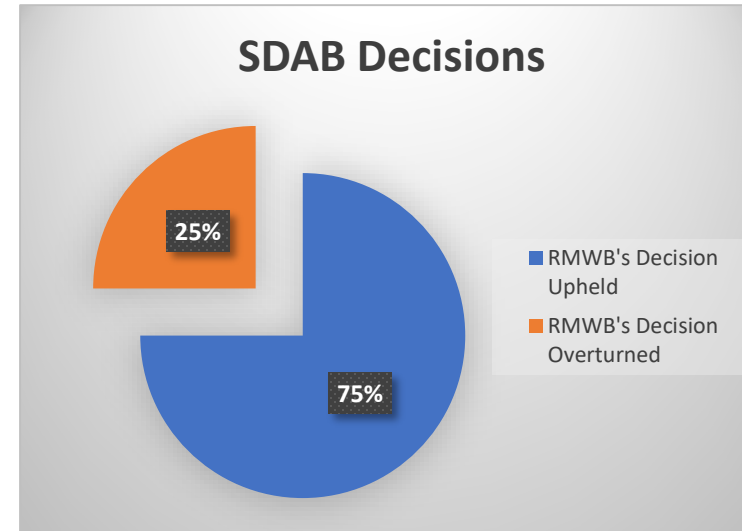
- Residents wanted public consumption of Cannabis to be treated like alcohol
- Public survey found that 79% wanted minimum distances to apply not only to schools and hospitals, but also public spaces

Current Approved Stores

- 14 Development Permit applications received so far out of which 2 were withdrawn by the applicant
- 8 were approved, 4 were refused



- 3 out of 4 refused applications were appealed to the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board (SDAB) and only in one case was the decision of RMWB overturned
- SDAB granted approval due to the store being out of line of sight, and was the only location in Thickwood



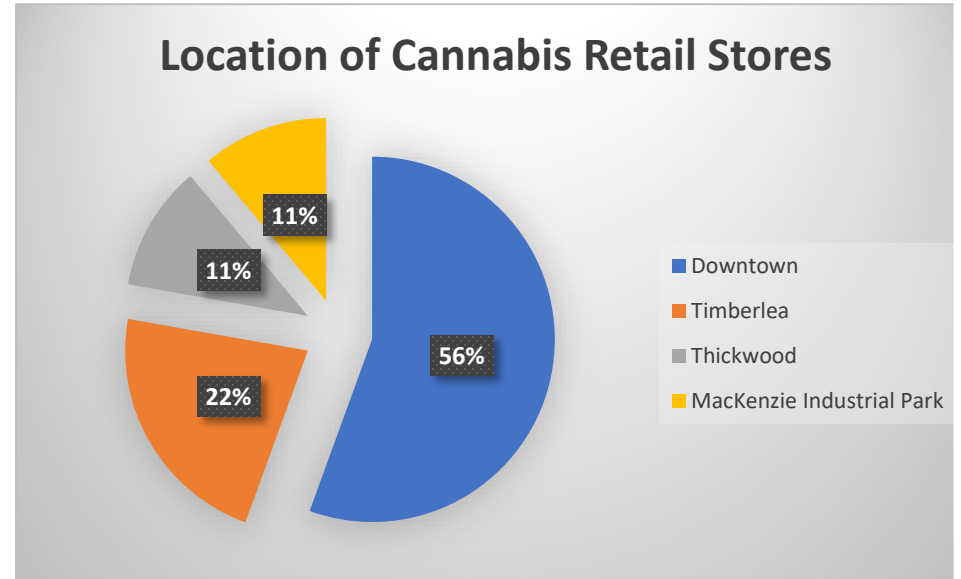
- Total number of approved stores = 9

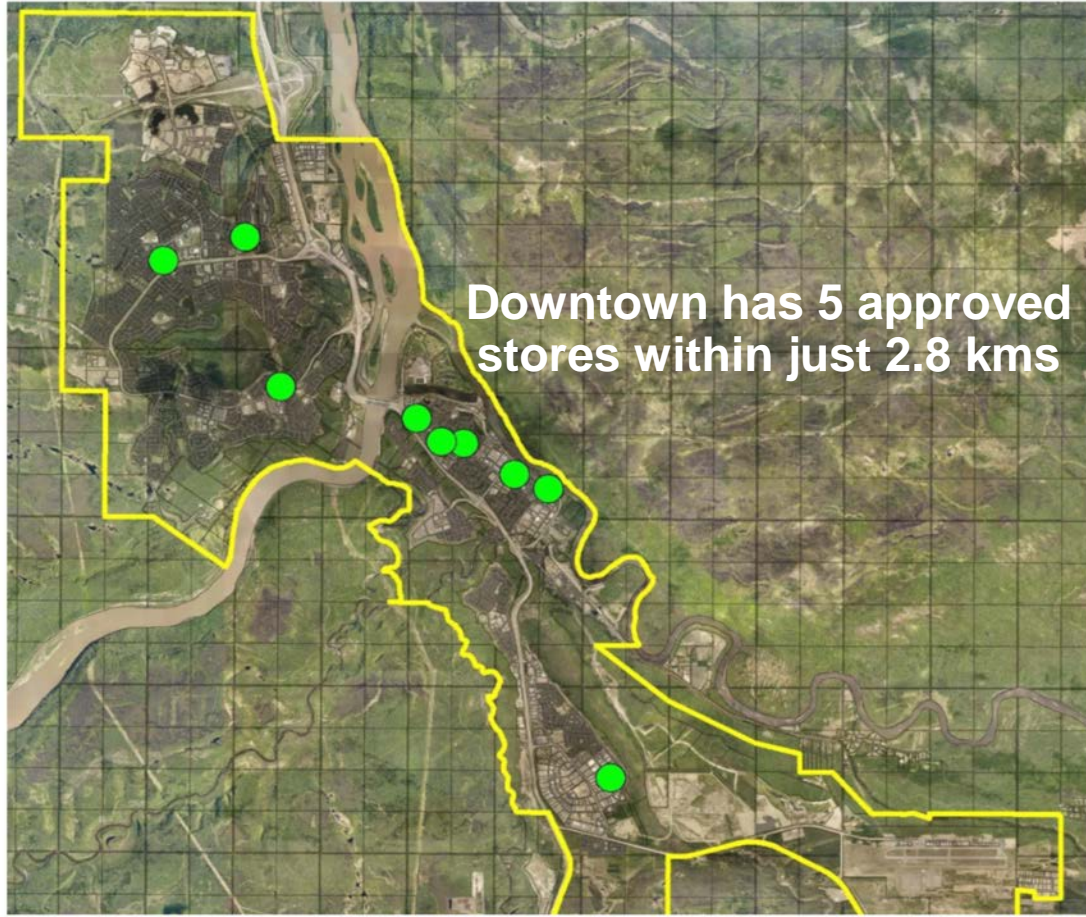
Downtown: 5

Timberlea: 2

Thickwood: 1

MacKenzie Industrial
Park: 1





● Location of approved Cannabis Retail Stores

Status from AGLC

- 75 licenses granted all over Alberta
- Freeze on license issuance
- Timelines to remove freeze are not known due to supply issues
- Despite DP approvals, none of the stores have a license from AGLC and so are not able to operate

Impact on Community

- In order to evaluate if the current approved separations distances are sufficient, these stores would need to be operational
- Since none of the stores are operational, the impact of these stores is not known
- Once operational, and if a need to have more stores is required, the regulations can be relaxed
- To relax regulations and approve more stores ahead of time may cause irreversible and unwarranted development

Current Motion of Council

“THAT Administration bring forward to Council, at the next Council meeting, an amendment to allow a separation distance, in the Urban Service Area, of 100 meters and amend the definition of separation distance so that the measurement is from the property line of the sensitive use to the door of the proposed cannabis retail store.”

Maps showing 100 m and 150 m setbacks

3.3.h



Attachment: PowerPoint - Cannabis Bylaws in the Regional

Maps showing 100 m and 150 m setbacks

3.3.h



Attachment: PowerPoint - Cannabis Bylaws in the Regional

Maps showing 100 m and 150 m setbacks

3.3.h



Attachment: PowerPoint - Cannabis Bylaws in the Regional

Maps showing 100 m and 150 m setbacks

3.3.h



Attachment: PowerPoint - Cannabis Bylaws in the Regional

Examples of 100 m Separation Distance

With the adoption of a 100 m separation distance, new locations may become eligible for a Cannabis Retail Store:

1. Commercial locations opposite Holy Trinity High School in Timberlea
2. Commercial locations opposite Walter and Gladys Hill School in Eagle Ridge
3. Commercial locations opposite Dr. K.A. Clark School in Downtown
4. Commercial locations opposite St. Paul School in Thickwood

Impact of New Separation Distance

- With the adoption of a reduced separation distance (100 m) and measurement method (property line to door) Cannabis Retail Stores could be approved in commercial developments opposite to the sensitive uses and could be clearly visible
- If Cannabis Retail Stores are approved in commercial developments opposite to sensitive uses, it will be difficult to achieve the goal of limiting sight lines between these stores and our region's youth

Questions?

Thank you



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	
Preferred Date of Presentation	Feb. 26, 2019
Name of Presenter(s)	Major Stephen Hibbs
Organization Represented	the Salvation Army of Fort McMurray
Topic	Review of our shelter/housing programs, specifically those that assist the homeless members of our community as well as near homeless.
Please List Specific Points/Concerns	A discussion regarding financial assistance to recoup renovation expenses To create an awareness of the shelter/housing programs offered by The Salvation Army over its 40 years in Fort McMurray Highlighting the responsive nature of this organization to care for marginalized and vulnerable members of our community To share our plans to pursue a diversion program in an effort to prevent homelessness. Effective diversion programs focus on quick solutions that have priority to keep families/individuals in current housing, if it's safe
Action Being Requested of Council	Provision of funding to cover the over \$177,000 renovation expense Additional support in various forms from RMWB Acceptance of an invitation by RMWB Council and senior staff to visit our community services building including our shelters to see and learn exactly what we are and what we do
<p>Are you providing any supporting documentation (ie: Powerpoint)? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> 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 Legislative.Assistants@rmwb.ca.</p>	

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

Attachment: 2019-02-21 Salvation Army - RFP (Major Stephen Hibbs - Salvation Army of Fort McMurray)



Giving Hope Today

The Salvation Army

Community Services Centre
Alberta and Northern Territories Division

9919 MacDonald Avenue, Fort McMurray AB T9H 1S7
Tel: (780) 743-4135
Fax: (780) 791-2909

BACKGROUND

As discussed during previous meetings, the RMWB Council is aware of costs incurred by The Salvation Army to change administrative offices in its Community and Family Services facility on MacDonald Avenue to provide 24 additional beds in keeping with the Provincial Government's agenda it outlined in 2015.

To meet that request, The Salvation Army made the needed renovations as well as leasing office space in the Hardin Street building for our administration staff at a monthly cost of \$11,186.53. In addition to the annual lease expense of \$152,515.70 and monthly operational costs, a one-time re-location expenditure of \$31,632 was necessary. for a total of \$195,334.23..

The re-located offices became operational in October 2015.

In 2018, renovations at the Men's Emergency Shelter began the first week of January to accommodate the 24 additional beds and were completed by March 30.

The total cost of the renovations was \$294,868, including both capital and operational expenses. The Salvation Army received \$136,000 from the Provincial Government to help cover the cost. We had to assume the remaining balance of \$158,868.

We have included a breakdown of calculated loss due to preparation for the additional emergency shelter beds. These figures do not include operational costs such as staffing.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this report. The Salvation Army has always felt supported by the RMWB and appreciate the additional support you have considered with the challenging situation we now find ourselves in.

Attachment: 2019-02-21 Salvation Army - RFP (Major Stephen Hibbs - Salvation Army of Fort McMurray)



The Salvation Army Community Services Centre "A place of **HOPE**"

4.1.a

In 2017

The Salvation Army of Fort McMurray
provided **24,455** beds to those needing a safe supportive
place to stay.

As requested

We were prepared to provide **8,030** more.

Then our Funding was interrupted.

**The Salvation Army moved its administrative offices to
accommodate the expansion requested of 24 additional
beds.**

**During the 2017-2018 fiscal year, as a direct result of this
move and the costs incurred in relation to the renovations
we find ourselves**

in a deficit of \$ 343,015.70.

**Having 24 Beds empty each night
without the funding to provide staffing necessary to
support the needs of the additional patrons.**

THE SALVATION ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTRE – Fort McMurray

RE: Calculated Loss due to Preparation for Emergency Shelter Additional Beds

COSTS DUE TO RELOCATION OF ADMINISTRATION	\$ 31,632.00
Annual COST Administration Offices	152,515.70
SHELTER RENOVATION COST FOR ADDITIONAL 24 BEDS	294,868.00
Provincial Govt. monies	- 136,000.00
Cost incurred by TSA	158,868.00
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$343,015.70</u>



Shelter Expansion

- The expansion of the shelter has included the development of female dorms and a private washroom for their use. This will allow us to provide beds for all genders presenting with needs.
- The ability to provide supportive services to 24 additional individuals on wait lists.
- The additional beds will provide opportunity to house and support individuals post and pre treatment supporting community services such as Pastew Detox, Mark Amy, The Treatment Centre, Housing First Programs, etc.
- Is in line with the proposal of the provincial government to have one emergency shelter provider.

With the added cost of the expansion and lack of funding we are unable to consider opening the 24 additional beds.

As you are aware there are increased asks from our many departments due to the current economy. With hopes we may move forward and be able to provide additional services we are asking His Honor the Mayor and Members of the Council to consider reimbursing The Salvation Army for the costs incurred due to the disruption in funding.



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	
Preferred Date of Presentation	February 26, 2019
Name of Presenter(s)	Manny Makia, TEDxYMM Curator
Organization Represented	TEDxFortMcMurray (#TEDxYMM)
Topic	TEDxYMM: a not-for-profit, community & volunteer-driven program that includes events that inspire innovation and showcase Wood Buffalo to the world
Please List Specific Points/Concerns	Announce the revival of the acclaimed TEDx global program in Wood Buffalo. Inform Council of extensive community network of partners to support the program Highlight youth development & rural inclusion as core components of the program
Action Being Requested of Council	Request Mayor and Council's support of the implementation of the TEDxYMM 2019 Portfolio.
<p>Are you providing any supporting documentation (ie: Powerpoint)? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> 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 Legislative.Assistants@rmwb.ca.</p>	

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

Attachment: 2019-02-20 TEDx - RFP (Manny Makia - TEDxFortMcMurray)

x = independently organized TED event



TEDx
FortMcMurray
x = independently organized TED event

This is TEDxYMM.

*Imagine a day filled with brilliant speakers, thought-provoking video and mind-blowing conversation. Welcome to the new **TEDx** platform in Wood Buffalo, creating unique gatherings throughout the region that will unleash new ideas, inspire and inform.*

About TEDxYMM

A suite of short, carefully curated talks, demonstrations and performances that are idea-focused, and cover a wide range of subjects to foster learning, inspiration and wonder - and spark conversations that matter.

Diversity of topics

All **TEDx** events present multiple issues and a diversity of voices from many disciplines.

Community-driven and bias-free

All TEDxYMM events are organized by volunteers from the local community, and lack any commercial, religious or political agenda. The overriding goal is to spark conversation, connection and community.

About TEDx, x = independently organized event

In the spirit of ideas worth spreading, **TEDx** is a program of local, self-organized events that bring people together to share a **TED**-like experience. At a **TEDx** event, **TED** Talks video and live speakers combine to spark deep discussion and connection. These local, self-organized events are branded TEDx, where **x** = independently organized **TED** event. The **TED** Conference provides general guidance for the **TEDx** program, but individual **TEDx** events are self-organized. (Subject to certain rules and regulations.)

About TED

TED is a nonprofit organization devoted to Ideas Worth Spreading. Started as a four-day conference in California 30 years ago, **TED** has grown to support its mission with multiple initiatives. The two annual **TED** Conferences invite the world's leading thinkers and doers to speak for 18 minutes or less. Many of these talks are then made available, free, at TED.com. **TED** speakers have included Bill Gates, Jane Goodall, Elizabeth Gilbert, Sir Richard Branson, Nandan Nilekani, Philippe Starck, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Sal Khan and Daniel Kahneman.

The annual **TED** Conference takes place each spring in Vancouver, British Columbia.

This is for Wood buffalo.

TEDx connects Wood Buffalo to the world. We believe that a well-designed, high quality TEDx platform is a strategic economic, educational and quality of life asset for Wood Buffalo. For this reason, we are building an exceptional TEDxYMM portfolio to connect the world to Wood Buffalo.

History of TEDxFortMcMurray

Like many things that benefit community, the idea for TEDx in Fort McMurray came from a group of emerging local leaders as they contemplated creating a highly impactful community project. Hence, in March 2012 the inaugural TEDx event was held in the region under the theme *Sharing Our Potential*. The following year, a second TEDx event was held focused on the theme *Shift in Thought*. The third and last event was organized in February 2015 focused on the theme *Pioneering*.

Kudos to the pioneers of TEDx in FortMcMurray and the organizing team of volunteers for building a successful stage for the new TEDxYMM.

The New TEDxYMM

We recognize the opportunity to connect the world to Wood Buffalo. So, in 2019 and beyond, we will deliver carefully curated talks, demonstrations, performances and tours, all designed to elevate Wood Buffalo as a launchpad for innovation.

We will deliver classroom programming, special school events and after-school clubs so that school-aged children will benefit from the educational value of TEDx. TEDxYouth@YMM, another first in Wood Buffalo, will be held in Spring 2019.

A series of TEDxYMM Salon events will take place throughout the year, culminating with the inaugural TEDxWomenYMM in Fall 2019. This TEDx is custom-made for all of Wood Buffalo.

TEDxFortMcMurray Standard Event

FALL 2019

TEDxYOUTH@YMM Special Event

SPRING 2019

TEDxYMMWOMEN Special Event

FALL 2019

TEDxSTARS School Clubs

FALL 2019

TEDxYMM SALON Themed Events

ALL-YEAR-ROUND

TEDxYMM PITCH Special Events

ALL-YEAR-ROUND

This is making a difference.

*We have a primary goal. Build **TEDx**YMM as Wood Buffalo's premier platform to unleash new ideas, inspire breakthrough actions and a launchpad for new innovations. We have the KPIs that align with that goal, including the following:*

Key Performance Indicator	Now	2019	2021
Total registered participants	400	2,500	6,000
Total livestream attendees	N/A	2,500	9,000
Attendee satisfaction	N/A	85%	90%
Net Promoter Score (NPS)	N/A	61	74
Total active TEDx YMM community members	2,500	7,000	20,000
Partner/Sponsor satisfaction	N/A	80%	90%
Total Social media reach (all channels)	N/A	350K	900K
Total YouTube views	250K	400K	800K

This is Wood Buffalo.

This is our home.

Bylaw Services

Council Update – February 2019



Overview of Bylaw Services

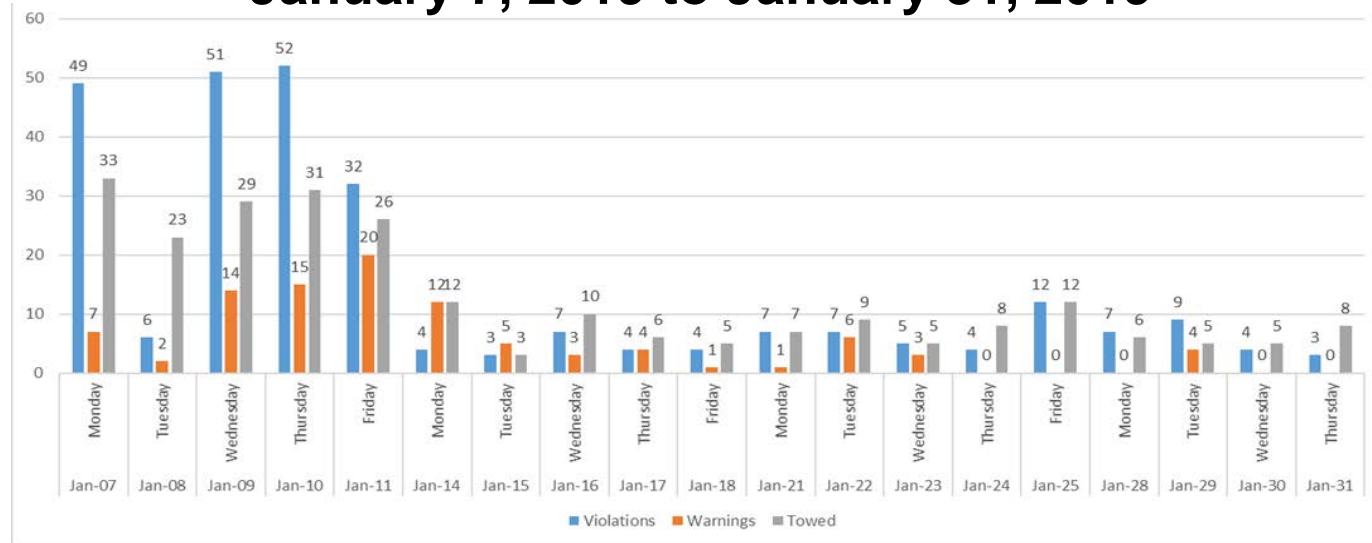
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Operational Strategies and Service Delivery
- Collaboration with Stakeholders



Winter Maintenance Zones 2019

WMZ Stats	January 2019
Violations Issued	270
Warnings Issued	97
Vehicles Towed	243

January 7, 2019 to January 31, 2019



Patrols/Violations and Warnings

Patrols	January 2019
Urban Service Areas Patrols	227
Rural Service Area Patrols	112
Urban School Patrols	33
Rural School Patrols	2
Violations and Warnings	January 2019
Bylaw Violation	358
Bylaw Warning	176
Animal Control Violation	3
Animal Control Warning	0
Vehicle for Hire Violation	0
Vehicle for Hire Warning	0

Case Reports

4.3.a

Urban Service Area	January 2019
Bylaw Services	405
Animal Control	70
Total	475
Rural Service Area	January 2019
Bylaw Services	2
Animal Control	9
Total	11

Vehicle for Hire

2019	Jan
Total Chauffeurs	380
Total Vehicle for Hire Licenses	273

Attachment: Bylaw Services Update - RCMP Quarterly Report

Automated Traffic Enforcement Program Violations

4.3.a

	January 2019	January 2018
Intersection Safety Devices	865	0
Photo Radar Vehicle	333	235
TOTAL	1198	235

Animal Care Impound Statistics

Domestic Stray Impound	AHC Sheltering Animal	Fort Chipewyan Animals Impounded	Licenses Issued
3 dogs / 7 cats	0	3 dogs / 3 cats	67
Transferred to Community Based Adoption Agency		Transferred Out of Community to Adoption Agency	
FMSPCA 6 dogs / 4 cats		0	

Attachment: Bylaw Services Update - RCMP Quarterly Report



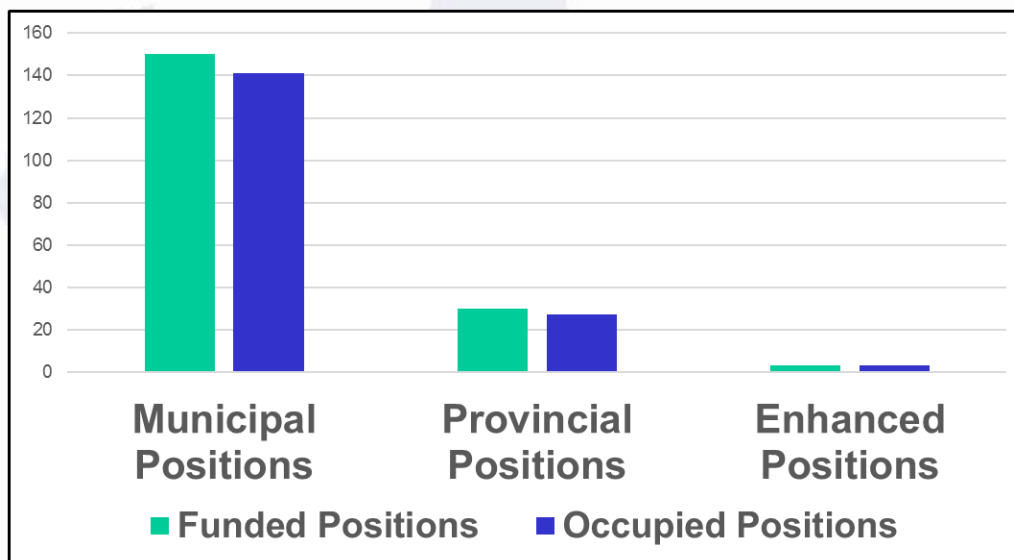
Wood Buffalo RCMP Detachment Quarterly Report



February 26, 2019
Superintendent Lorna Dicks
Officer in Charge

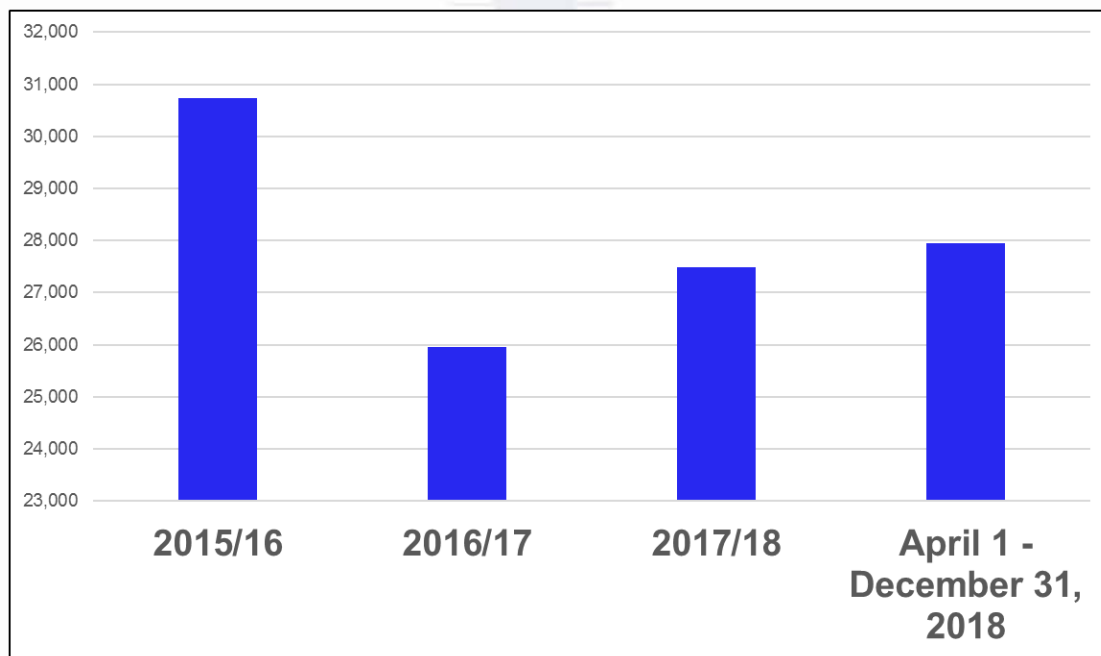


Wood Buffalo RCMP Staffing





Calls for Service





2018 - 2019 Annual Performance Plan

Objective 1 – Traffic Safety

Objective 2 – Persons Crimes

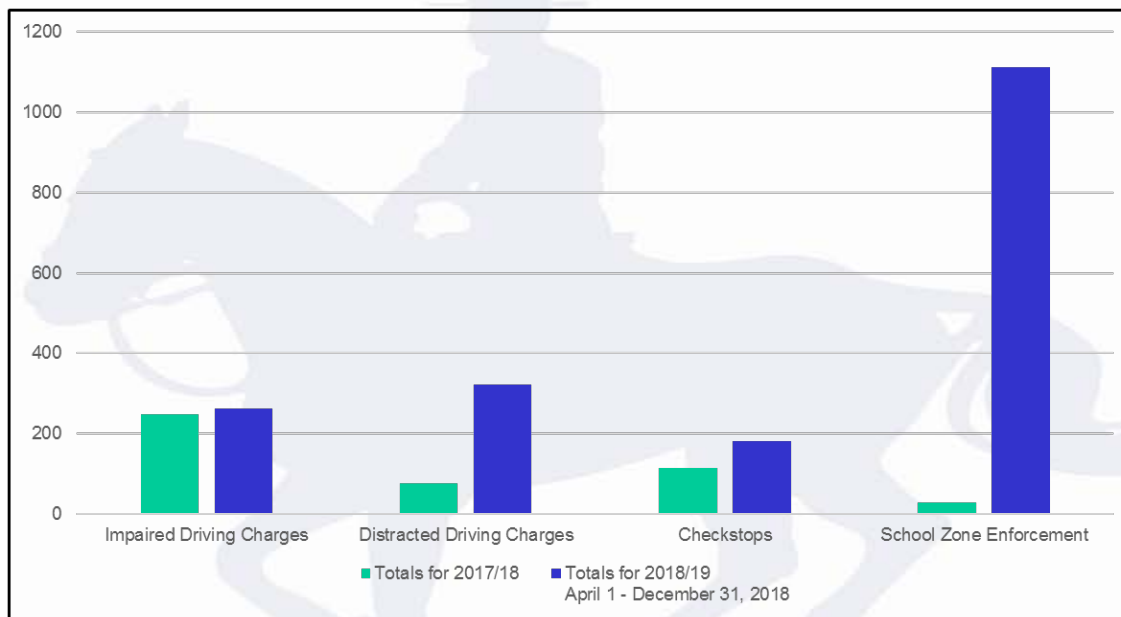
Objective 3 – Drug Enforcement

Objective 4 – Crime Reduction





Traffic Safety Initiatives





Persons Crimes – Intimate Partner Violence

1. Community Presentations
2. High Risk Offender Checks





Drugs/Drug Enforcement

1. Drug Trafficking Charges
2. Community Drug Presentations





Crime Reduction – Habitual Offenders

1. Priority Offender Compliance Checks
2. Community and School Engagement
3. Promote Rural Crime Watch
4. Hot Spot Checks





QUESTIONS?



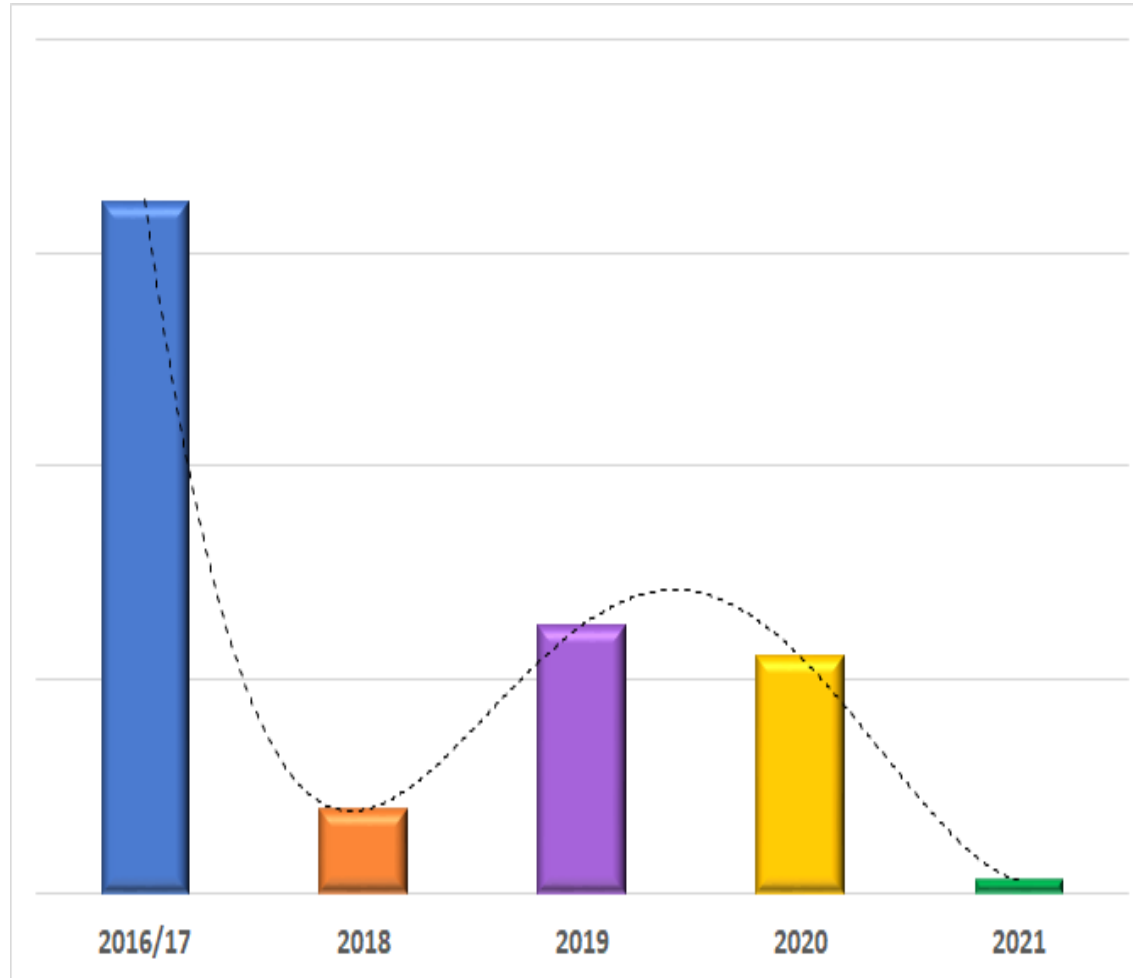
Wildfire Recovery Update

Presenter: Dennis Warr, Recovery Task Force

Department: Engineering

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

2016 Wildfire Response and Recovery Projects



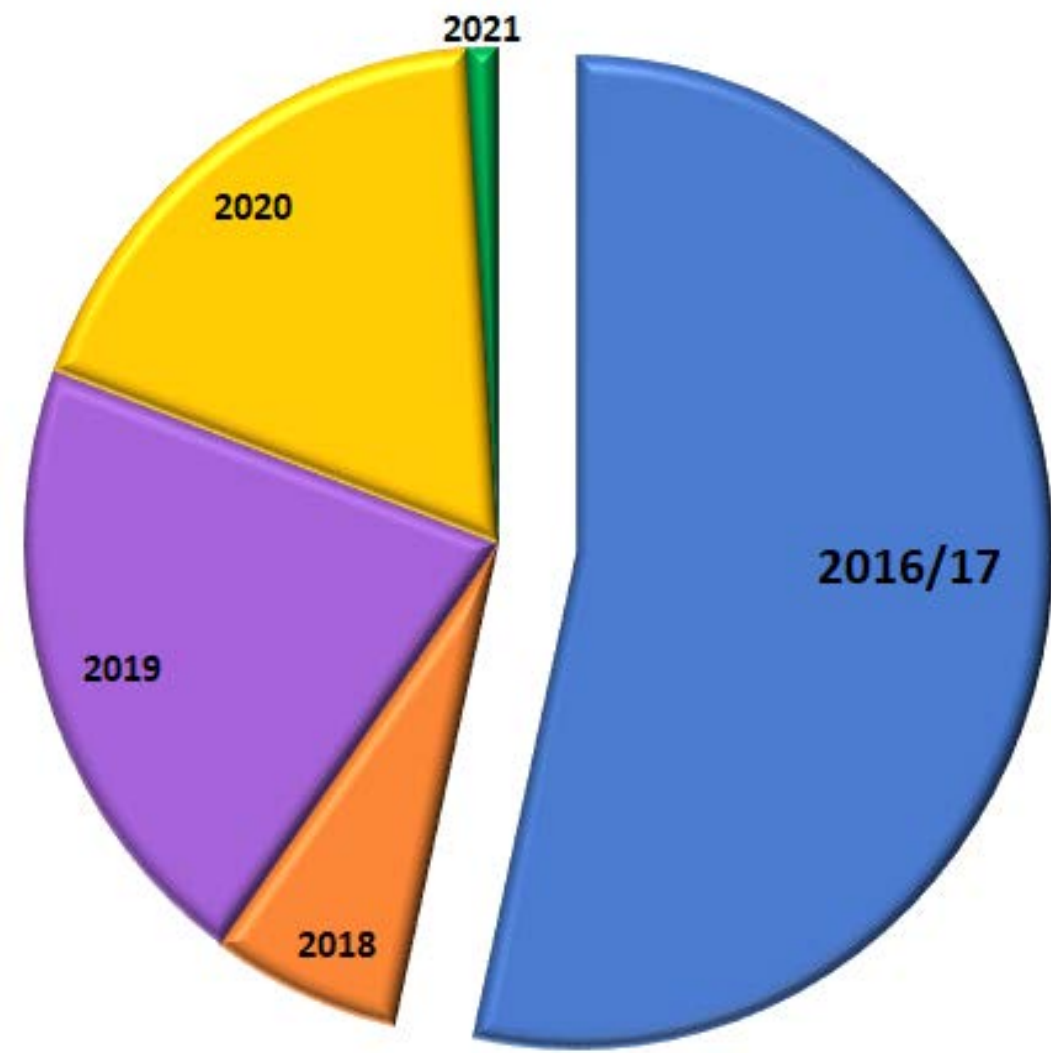
2018 Was a Transition Year:

- Response Activities Finalized
- Infrastructure Assessments Undertaken
- Taskforce Operationalized

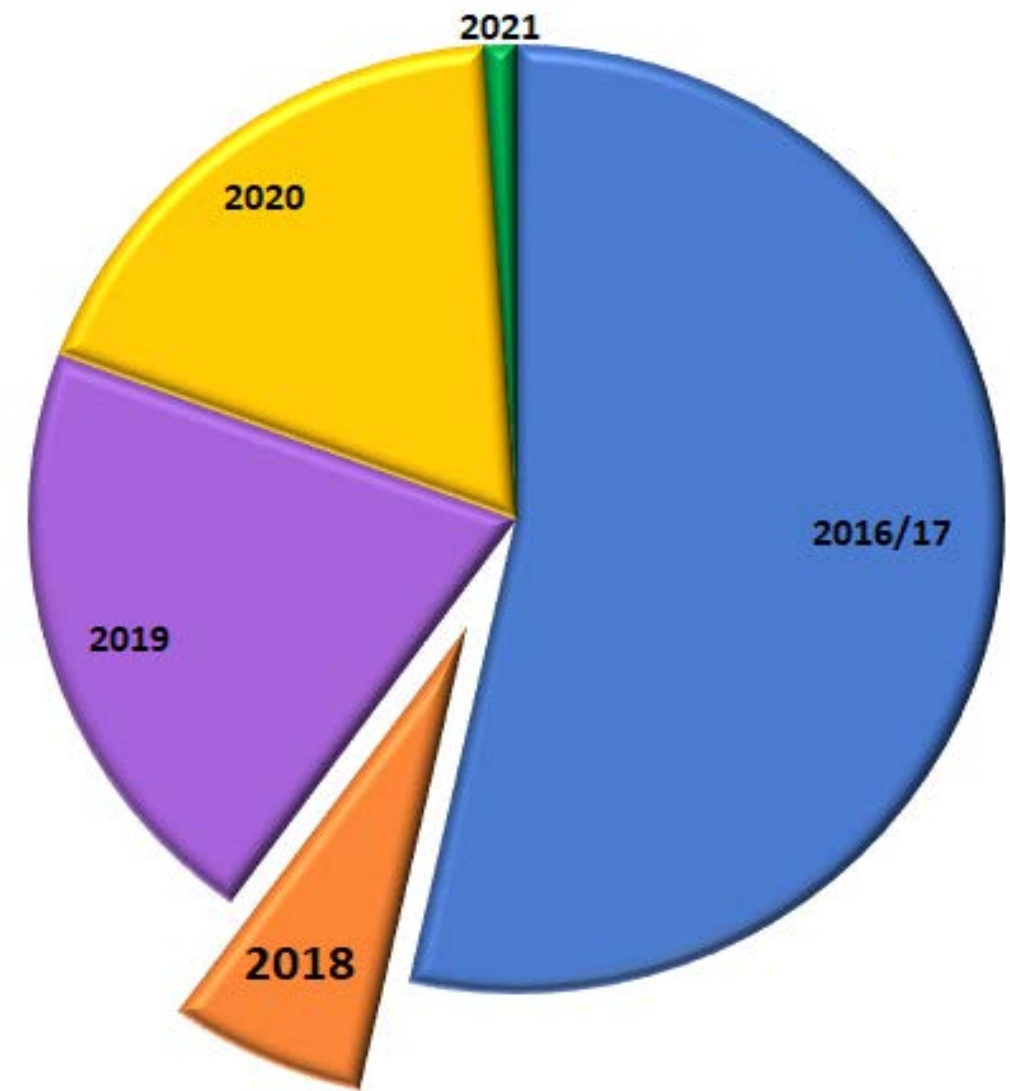
Response and Recovery Projects Completed in 2016/17

Highlights

- Response Activities
- Hazardous Tree Removal
- Temporary Construction Roads
- Abrahams Landing
- Security and Fencing
- Landfill 24/7 Operations



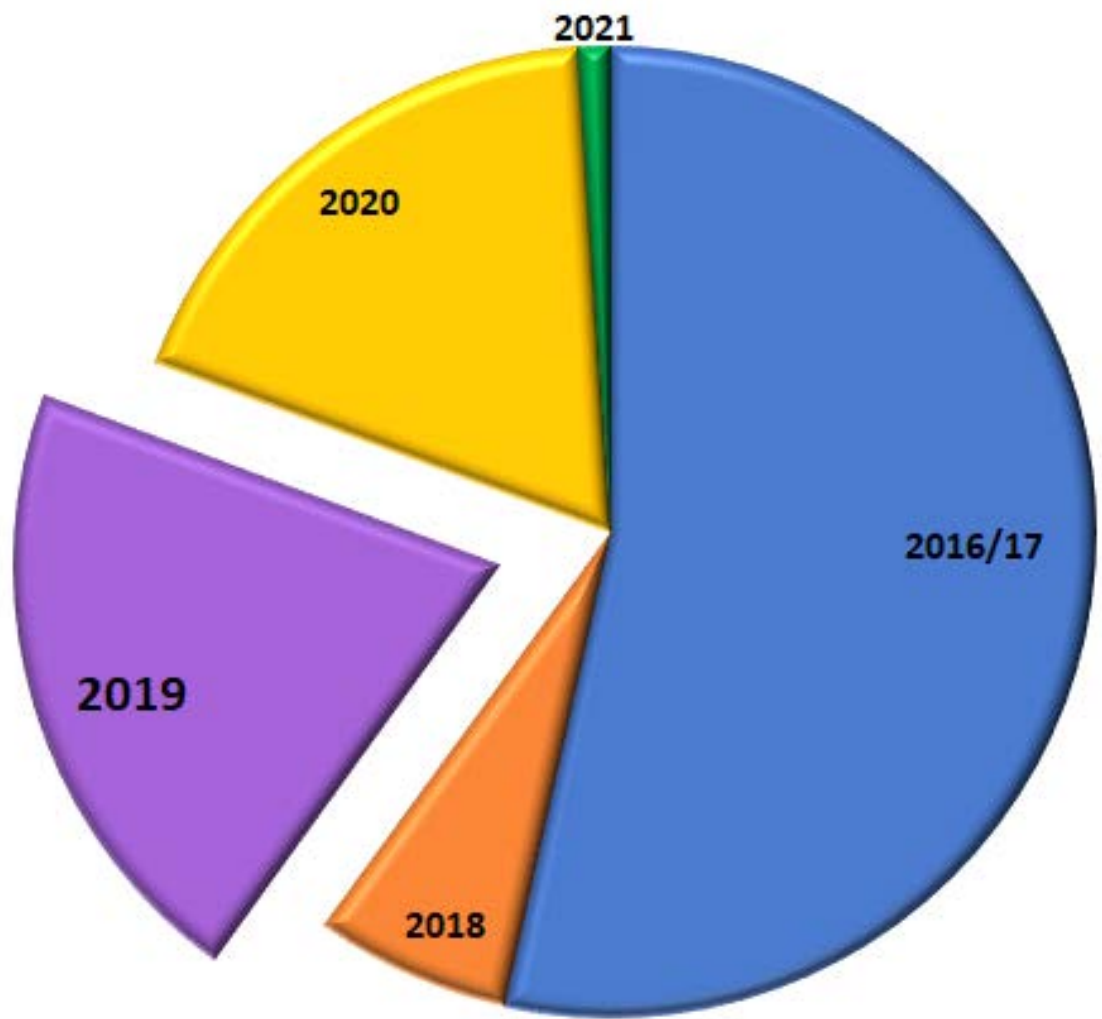
Recovery Projects Completed in 2018



Highlights

- Gravel/Cold Mix Road Repairs
- Bridge and Culvert Repairs
- Public Utility Lot (PUL) Assessment
- Road and Sidewalk Assessment
- Bike Park
- Recovery Taskforce Transition

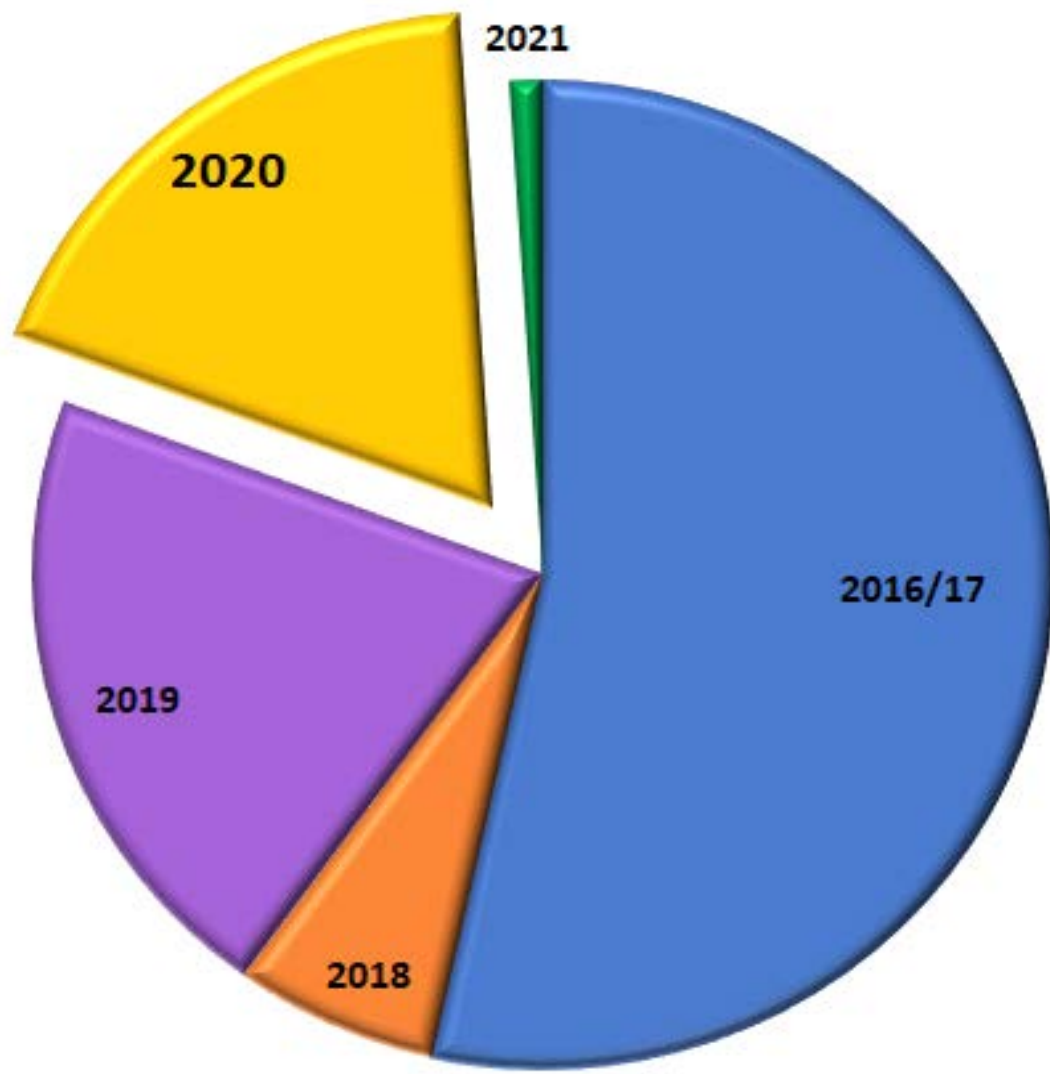
Recovery Projects Scheduled to be Completed in 2019



Highlights

- Firebreak Rehabilitation
- Trail Restoration
- Underground Services Repairs
- Comprehensive Firebreak Homes
- Soil Stockpiling

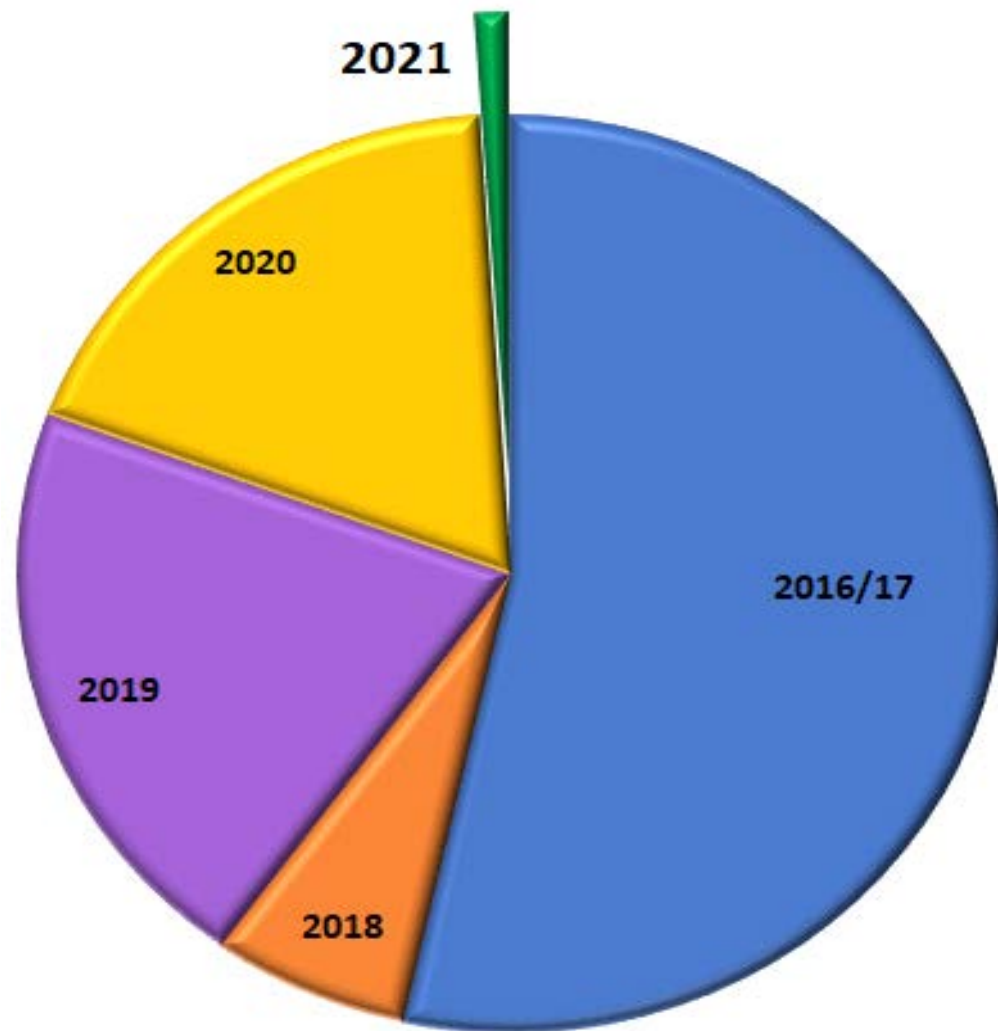
Recovery Projects Scheduled to be Completed in 2020



Highlights

- Curb and Sidewalk Repairs
- Asphalt and Road Repairs
- PUL Rehabilitation
- Slope Erosion Control Rehabilitation and Construction
- Slope Monitoring Complete and Remediation Plan Developed

Recovery Projects Scheduled to be Completed in 2021

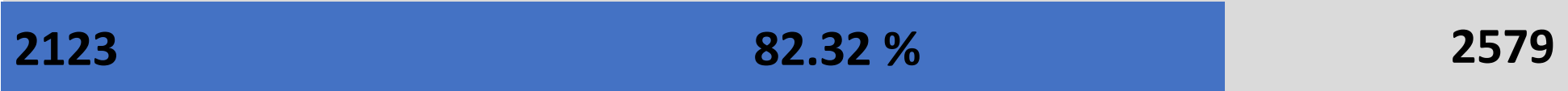


Highlights

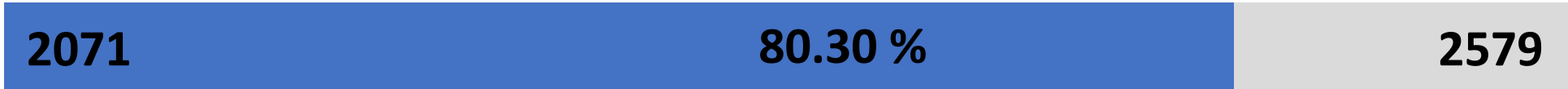
- Slope Stability Remediation
- DRP Finalized

The Numbers as of November 30, 2018

Approved Rebuild Development Permits



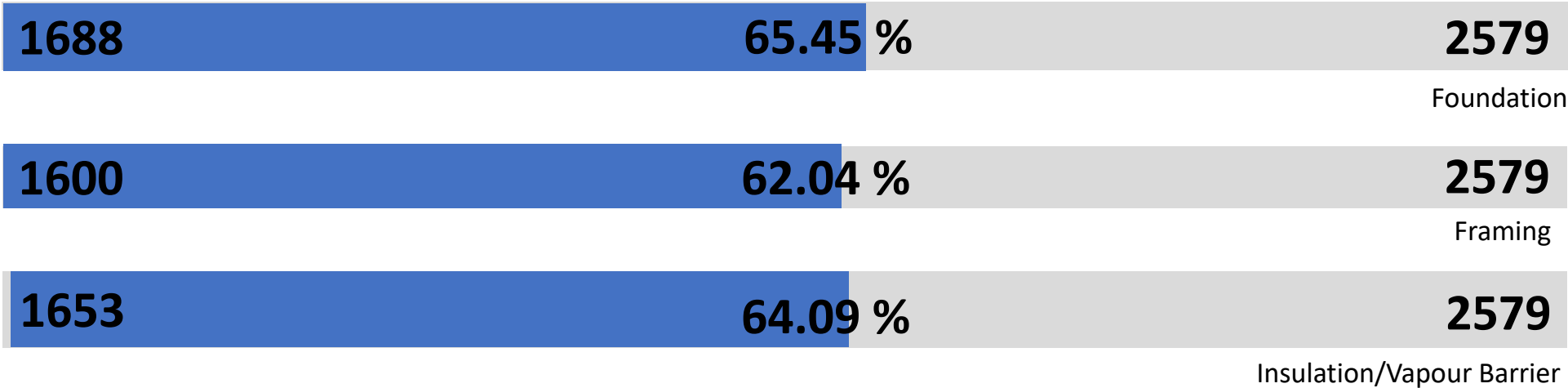
Approved Rebuild Building Permits



The Numbers as of November 30, 2018

Rebuild Progress

Inspections Scheduled for Rebuild Dwelling Units



Building Permit Final Inspection



Disaster Recovery Program Costs By Phase

	Budget Estimate	Costs to Date*	Difference
Response	\$ 139,435,848	\$ 138,435,441	\$ 1,000,407
Recovery - Infrastructure	\$ 95,351,895	\$ 21,491,521	\$ 73,860,374
Recovery - Operations	\$ 78,106,252	\$ 40,049,978	\$ 38,056,274
Total	\$ 312,893,995	\$ 199,976,940	\$ 112,917,055

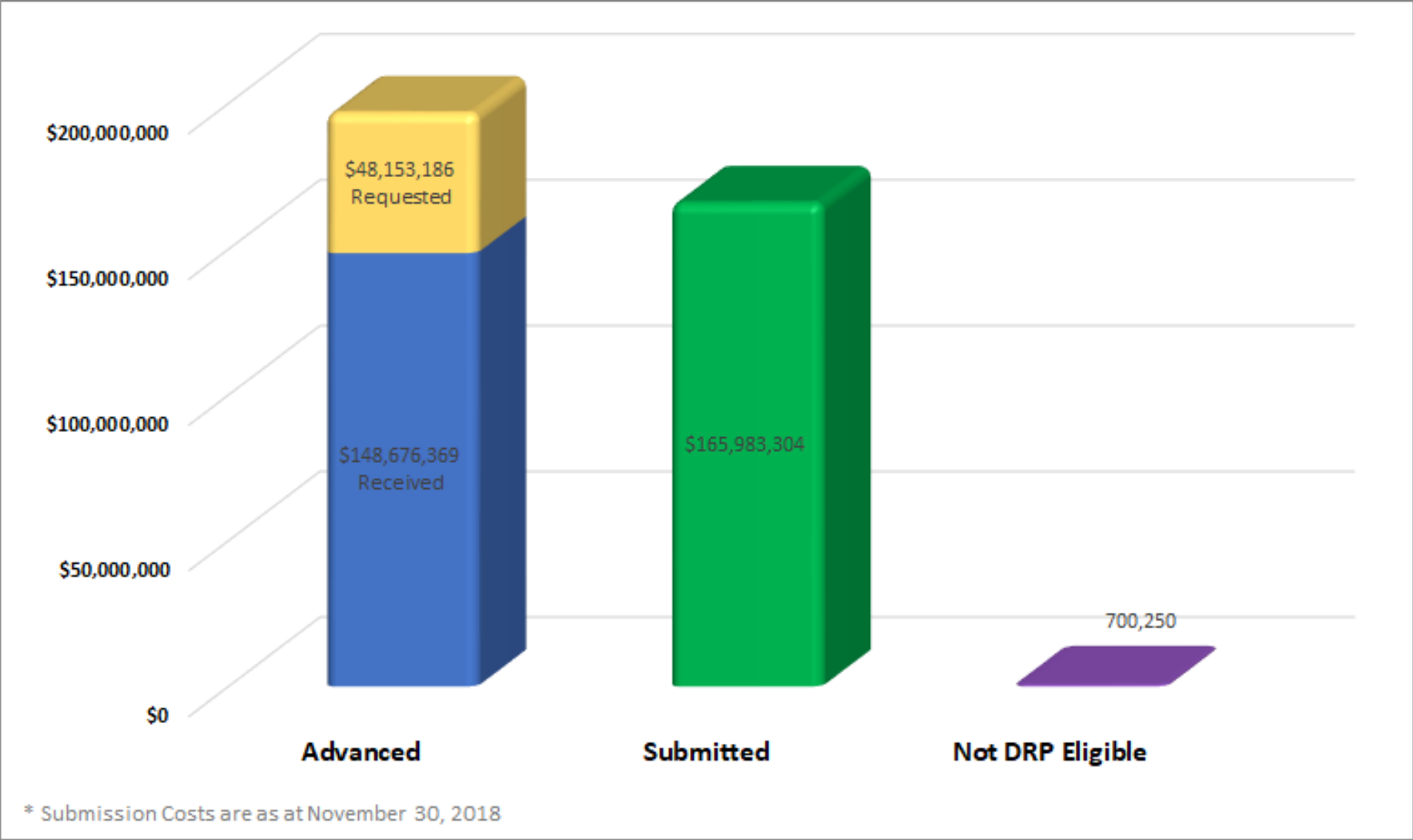
* Costs to Date are as at November 30, 2018

Disaster Recovery Program Advance Summary

2016 Advances Received	\$107,762,823
2017 Advances Received	40,913,546
2018 Advance Request	48,153,186
Total Advances	\$ 196,829,555

* Advances are as at November 30, 2018

Disaster Recovery Program Submissions



Canadian Red Cross Funding

2017 Advance Received	\$	5,000,000
2018 Advance Request		4,000,000
2019/20 Advance Available		1,000,000
Funding Total	\$	10,000,000

Costs to Date	\$	4,930,111
Planned Spend		5,069,889
Spend Total	\$	10,000,000

* Advances and Costs to Date are as at November 30, 2018

Questions?



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

**Subject: Bylaw No. 19/003 - Committees Bylaw No. 17/024
Amendment Specific to the Establishment of the Wood Buffalo
Development Advisory Committee**

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

1. THAT Bylaw No. 19/003, being a bylaw to amend the Committees Bylaw No. 17/024, specific to establishing the Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee, be read a second time.
2. THAT Bylaw No. 19/003 be read a third and final time.

Summary:

In response to Council's Strategic Plan, more specifically Strategic Priority #2 - Downtown Revitalization, Administration is proposing the creation of the Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee (WBDAC).

Background:

The WBDAC will be established to advise Administration on matters related to the development initiatives of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. The WBDAC is one method to follow through on the RMWB's commitment for regular public input through relationship building and reflecting on Council's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 to share information by working together to create an efficient development process and reduce unwarranted red-tape.

The WBDAC will review current requirements for the development of commercial properties set out in the Land Use Bylaw (including the sign provisions), and other applicable bylaws to aid in identifying areas of assistance for small businesses and ways in which the RMWB, WBEDC and the business community can evaluate and track continuous improvements in the local business environment.

Budget/Financial Implications:

Any costs associated with administering this Committee would be covered from the

supporting department's budget.

Rationale for Recommendation:

To ensure the business and development community has the appropriate avenue to share ideas, address concerns and/or provide feedback on development processes, business processes and red tape reduction initiatives.

Strategic Priorities:

Responsible Government
Downtown Revitalization
Regional Economic Development
Rural and Indigenous Communities and Partnerships

Attachments:

Bylaw No. 19/003 - Committees Bylaw Amendment to Establish the Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee

BYLAW NO. 19/003**A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO AMEND
BYLAW NO. 17/024, THE COMMITTEES BYLAW**

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 191(1) of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c M- 26 and amendments thereto ("Act"), the Council for a Municipality may amend its bylaws;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, duly assembled, hereby enacts the following:

1. The Committees Bylaw is amended by adding Appendix G – Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee attached to and forming part of this Bylaw.
2. This Bylaw comes into force the date it is passed.

Read a first time this 12th day of February, 2019.

Read a second time this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Read a third time and final time this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Signed and Passed this _____ day of _____, 2019

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer

Appendix G – Wood Buffalo Development Advisory Committee

Membership: 13 members, appointed from the public-at-large with knowledge of and experience in the following local sectors:

- 2 – Business community;
- 2 – Land Development industry;
- 1 – Oil and Gas industry;
- 1 – Health & Wellness field;
- 1 – Affordable Housing sector;
- 1 – Arts, Culture and Recreation sector;
- 1 – Education sector;
- 1 – Community Development sector; and
- 3 – Public-at-Large members

Members will not be expected to represent a sector or organization but are expected to have knowledge and experience with issues that impact the interests of the sector. Public-at-large members will possess skills, local experience, interests, or geographic or demographic representation that would support strategic planning and land use development in the Municipality.

Term of Appointment: 2 years

Appointment Process: Recruitment for members of the Development Advisory Committee will be conducted in accordance with Council's Selection Committee Policy. The Chief Administrative Officer will be responsible for reviewing applications and making recommendations to Council regarding appointments to the Committee.

Mandate: To advise municipal administration and Council on local development initiatives, including development and construction issues, community-based issues, public engagement activities and region-wide economic priorities.

To deal with all matters referred to it by Council and on its own initiative, deal with matters that are within its mandate.

Identified Initiatives:

The Development Advisory Committee will:

1. research how Council, municipal administration and the Wood Buffalo Economic Development Corporation (WBEDC) currently work with business developers to build and develop new businesses and expand existing ones and recommend changes that will improve the overall business and economic environment of the Municipality.
2. review current requirements for the development of commercial properties set out in the Municipality's Land Use Bylaw (including the sign provisions), and other applicable bylaws to help identify areas of assistance for small businesses along with ways that the Municipality, WBEDC and the business community can evaluate and track continuous improvements in the local business environment.
3. provide guidance and recommendations to help the Municipality attract and retain business and increase economic activity in the region.
4. engage with the public and provide feedback on the Municipality's processes with a view to reducing "red-tape" where possible and decreasing barriers to development in the region.
5. identify and recommend investment opportunities and incentives to encourage and facilitate development in the Municipality.
6. support the Municipality in its desire to build relationships with various sectors, networks and individuals in the community to gain input and benefit from the experience of others in the region.
7. assist the Municipality engage with members of the public who may have been underrepresented in past planning processes, to ensure that everyone in the region has an opportunity to participate in its development in a meaningful way.
8. the municipality's bylaws and recommend changes to the regulatory framework with a view to encouraging economic and small business development in the Municipality.

9. will provide recommendations and advice to Council that are consistent with improving the overall business and economic environment of the Municipality and supporting the initiatives outlined in Council's strategic plan.

Meetings:

The Development Advisory Committee will endeavor to hold one meeting a month.

Reporting:

Where the Committee wishes to make a recommendation or provide advice to Council, the matter will be submitted and considered through Council's agenda review and approvals process. Any requests by the Committee to provide recommendations and advice for presentation to Council will be approved at the Municipality's discretion. On an annual basis, the Committee will work with municipal administration to prepare an annual report to Council summarizing its progress.



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Subject: Procurement Policy

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT Procurement Policy FIN-100, dated February 26, 2019, be approved; and

THAT Procurement Policy PUR-100, dated January 26, 2016, be rescinded.

Summary:

The existing Procurement Policy PUR-100 was last updated and approved on January 26, 2016 and is due for review. A Council policy sets out high-level overall plans and identifies general principles and standards for the organization. Greater detail is established in the administrative procedure and standard operating procedures. The Procurement Policy has been updated to include changes to legislation as well as to add the guiding principle referring to social procurement. In addition, due to a governance framework change, Procurement Policy PUR-100 will now be referenced as FIN-100.

Background:

As a public-sector entity, the Municipality must adhere to applicable legislation, including the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA), the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) and the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) when conducting procurement activities. Although the procurement thresholds may differ, the similarities remain in requiring open, transparent and non-discriminatory treatment to all suppliers. The updated Procurement Policy has removed the reference to the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) since it was replaced by the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) on July 1, 2017.

In response to recommendations included in the internal audit conducted by MNP, standard operating procedures (SOP) were updated and are currently in use. The updated administrative procedure is in progress and will be finalized to ensure alignment once Council has approved the Procurement Policy. Council approval of the administrative procedure and standard operating procedures are not required.

The guiding principle referring to social procurement has been added to the Procurement Policy. Social procurement leverages existing purchasing power to increase community benefits. The emphasis will be on recognizing and rewarding initiatives undertaken by contractors and suppliers. Goods and services are still purchased through a competitive and transparent bidding process, while added value is sought by including community benefit criteria as part of the bid evaluation process.

On January 26, 2016, Council approved a recommendation from Administration to develop a Social Procurement Framework, a process to leverage existing spending to achieve targeted and desirable community benefits. A pilot plan was developed but implementation was delayed until September 2016 due to the wildfire event. During the pilot phase, completed in May 2017, the following was completed:

- Community Benefit Agreements (CBA) were included for Request for Proposals on urban snow clearing, sports field maintenance, drainage improvements and community entrance signs. All used some of the local workforce to achieve successful completion of their projects.
- At the time, representatives of the Municipality had met with social agencies and organizations to further the dialogue regarding social procurement.
- Vendor Registry was rolled out to the community to give an opportunity to small-medium enterprises to quote on items that the Municipality requires for under threshold spending.

Unfortunately, due to resource limitations, a dedicated focus to implement the recommendations of the Competitive Procurement Audit, and changes in public procurement legislation have necessitated a review of the next steps to advancing social procurement. One of the next steps is to embed social procurement within the Procurement Policy in order to provide strategic direction.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The Procurement Policy was due to review and update. In addition to references to updated legislation changes, social procurement will also be added as a guiding principle.

Strategic Priorities:

Responsible Government

Attachments:

1. Amended Procurement Policy: FIN-100

2. Procurement Policy Amendment Presentation

COUNCIL POLICY



Document Name: Procurement Policy

Department Name: Corporate and Community Services

Document Number: FIN-100

Effective Date: February 26, 2019

Next Revision Date: February 26, 2022

STRATEGIC PLAN LINKAGE

- Strategic Priority 1 – Responsible Government

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

Council has authorized the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to establish and administer the procurement function in a manner that is in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. This Policy provides a framework within which the CAO can establish directives and procedures for the procurement function to provide effective stewardship for the Municipality's financial resources.

The following objectives will guide the procurement practices of the Municipality:

- Conduct a competitive bidding process that maximizes overall value for the Municipality and taxpayers.
- Ensure transparency, consistency and mitigate risk.
- Ensure procurement process compliance with trade treaty legislation and public procurement law.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Definitions:

- 1.1. "Annual Budget" means the operating budget and the capital budget adopted by the Council in accordance with the Municipal Government Act. The terms used in this Policy have the same meaning as given to them in the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, as amended, unless noted otherwise for the purposes of this Procurement Policy.
- 1.2. "Delegated Authority" means a person authorized by the CAO to act on the CAO's behalf as an approval authority.

2. Responsibilities:

2.1. Council to:

- 2.1.1. Approve any amendments to this policy.

2.2. Chief Administrative Officer to:

- 2.2.1. Support the implementation of this policy.
- 2.2.2. Support and recommend amendments to this policy.
- 2.2.3. Ensure compliance with this policy.

3. General Procedures:**3.1. Council approves Annual Budget and establishes the limits of the CAO's authority:**

- 3.1.1. The CAO, or Delegated Authority, can enter into transactions or to procure goods and services of any dollar value provided that they are within the Annual Budget.
- 3.1.2. The CAO, or Delegated Authority, can commit and/or expend funds through an administrative procedure on procurement.
- 3.1.3. The CAO, or Delegated Authority, can approve amendments to the administrative procedure on procurement where they are in the best interests of the Municipality and are compliant with all relevant procurement laws and regulations.

3.2. All procurement activities and decisions of the Municipality must be guided by the following principles:

- 3.2.1. All procurement standards, procedures and activities must be compliant with the regulations of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA), the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA) and any other legislations which may be enacted with other governmental authorities in the future.
- 3.2.2. Procurement practices must ensure fair, open, transparent and consistently applied procurement practices for all suppliers of goods and services wherever possible.
- 3.2.3. Procurement practices must protect the financial assets of the Municipality through an effective, efficient and flexible system of controls that ensure risks are managed prudently without impairing the Municipality's ability to acquire the best value in the goods and services that it requires to be successful.
- 3.2.4. Procurement practices should incorporate due regard to the preservation of the natural environment and the municipal recycling program where practical.
- 3.2.5. Procurement practices may incorporate processes to encourage positive social outcomes. The emphasis will be on recognizing and rewarding initiatives undertaken by our contractors and suppliers. The purpose is to

enable procurement to effectively contribute to the building of a stronger community.

SUPPORTING REFERENCES AND POSITION RESPONSIBLE

Legal References:	Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA)
Cross References:	Procurement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
Position Responsible for Procedure:	Director, Corporate and Community Services

APPROVAL

This Policy was approved by Council. It will be reviewed not later than its next Revision Date to determine its effectiveness and appropriateness. It may be assessed before that time as necessary.

Don Scott, Mayor

Jade Brown, Chief Legislative Officer

Date

Procurement Policy Amendment

Presenter: Cindy Chiasson, Senior Manager Procurement
Elsie Hutton, Director

Department: Corporate and Community Services

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Background

- Procurement Policy PUR-100 – approved January 2016
- Due for review and update
- Procurement Policy FIN-100 – dated February 26, 2019

Policy Review and Update

- Governance framework change from PUR to FIN reference
- Includes changes to legislation
 - Removed reference to Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT)
 - Replaced with Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) – effective July 1, 2017
- Add guiding principle referencing social procurement

Social Procurement

- Leverages existing purchase power to increase community benefits
- Emphasis on recognizing and rewarding initiatives undertaken by contractors and suppliers
- Goods and services are still purchased through a competitive and transparent bidding process
- Community benefit criteria included in bid evaluation

Social Procurement Background

- Social Procurement Framework developed
- Pilot plan was developed in 2016
- Pilot plan was implemented in May 2017
- Community benefit criteria included in 2016 and 2017:
 - Urban snow clearing
 - Sports field maintenance
 - Drainage improvements
 - Community entrance signs
- Social agencies engaged in dialogue
- Vendor Registry implemented

Social Procurement Next Steps

- Update Procurement Policy to include social procurement, where applicable
- Benchmark with other municipalities
- Engage social profit agencies and vendor community
- Update administrative procedures to include social procurement
- Train staff on updated social procurement opportunities
- Incorporate social value opportunities in Request for Proposals and Request for Quotes, where applicable

Questions?



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Subject: Municipal Census 2018

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Municipal Census 2018 results be accepted as information for Municipal planning purposes.

Summary:

The Municipal Census 2018 was conducted between April 9 and July 31, 2018 and achieved a 100 percent completion rate. The total population count (including the permanent and non-permanent populations) is 111,687. This result represents a 10.67 percent decrease of the regional population from 2015.

The Municipal Census 2018 results provide detailed demographic information that is needed by municipal departments, private businesses, and not-for-profit organizations. Council's acceptance of the Municipal Census 2018 results will enable stakeholders in the community to plan initiatives that best suit the region's needs, given detailed and current population characteristics.

Background:

Census 2018 was conducted in accordance with all provincial census regulations stipulated in the Determination of Population Regulation (Alberta Regulation 63/2001) and the Municipal Census Manual. In addition, a rigorous quality assurance protocol was implemented to ensure that the census data collected was accurate and complete. Collection of personal information was conducted in accordance with Alberta's *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

The census differentiates between the permanent population, which refers to the number of individuals whose usual residence is in the Municipality, and non-permanent population. Non-permanent population includes people who are present in the Municipality on a regular basis, and have a residence elsewhere, but do not consider the Municipality to be their permanent residence.

Three data collection methods including self (online) enumeration, door-to-door

enumeration and telephone enumeration were used to enumerate all households and temporary workers' accommodation facilities.

<u>Response Method</u>	<u>Response Rate</u>
• Door-to-door interview method	75.8%
• Self-enumeration online	24.2%

A telephone interview method was primarily used to contact and enumerate project accommodations.

The Municipal Census 2018's questionnaire was slightly different from 2015. While most of the questions from 2015 were maintained, new questions were added to enhance the demographic information of the region. Some of the questions added to the Census 2018 questionnaire asked residents to identify their ethnicity, and place of residence before the 2016 Horse River Wildfire.

Results indicate that between 2015 and 2018 the population of the Municipality decreased by 10.67 percent. It is worth noting that this is the first time in the last two decades that the Municipality has experienced a decrease in population. Furthermore, the total number of dwellings also decreased between 2015 and 2018. These decreases can largely be attributed to the downturn in the region's economy and the devastating effect of the 2016 Horse River Wildfire.

While much has changed in the Municipality since 2015, the demographic composition of the population has not changed. The Municipality continues to have a young population with a higher proportion of males to females across all age cohorts. The permanent population also continues to be unevenly distributed between the Urban Service Area (USA) and Rural Service Area (RSA), with the majority living in the USA.

The following table shows the population breakdown, as reported to Alberta Municipal Affairs on August 28, 2018:

Total Permanent Population	75,009
• Urban Service Area	72,056
• Rural Service Area	2,953
Total Nonpermanent Population (Shadow)	36,678
• Urban Service Area	3,559
• Rural Service Area	264
• Project Accommodation	32,704
• Staff Accommodation	151
Total Population	111,687

Budget/Financial Implication:

The Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) grant, and the Gas Tax Fund (GTF) use the

official population count including the shadow population as published by Alberta Municipal Affairs as a component when calculating the grant allocation to the Municipality. The Basic Municipal Transportation Grant (BMTG) uses the urban and the urban shadow population as a factor when deriving the amount of available grant funds. The official 2018 population count for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo will be used to estimate the grant money that will be available to the Municipality

Rationale for Recommendation:

Many municipal departments, as well as private businesses and not-for-profit organizations rely on updated and accurate census information to plan their operations. The 2018 Census will provide detailed demographic information of the region since the 2016 Horse River Wildfire, which will enable all stakeholders to plan and utilize resources that best fit the needs of the region. The Municipality will also be able to refine the population component of its projected future growth and determine the impact on municipal services, facilities, transportation systems, social programs, and municipal budgeting.

Strategic Priorities:

Responsible Government
Regional Economic Development

Attachments:

Census 2018 Results

Census-2018-Executive-Summary

Census-2018-Report

Census 2018 Results

Presenter: Brad McMurdo

Department: Planning and Development

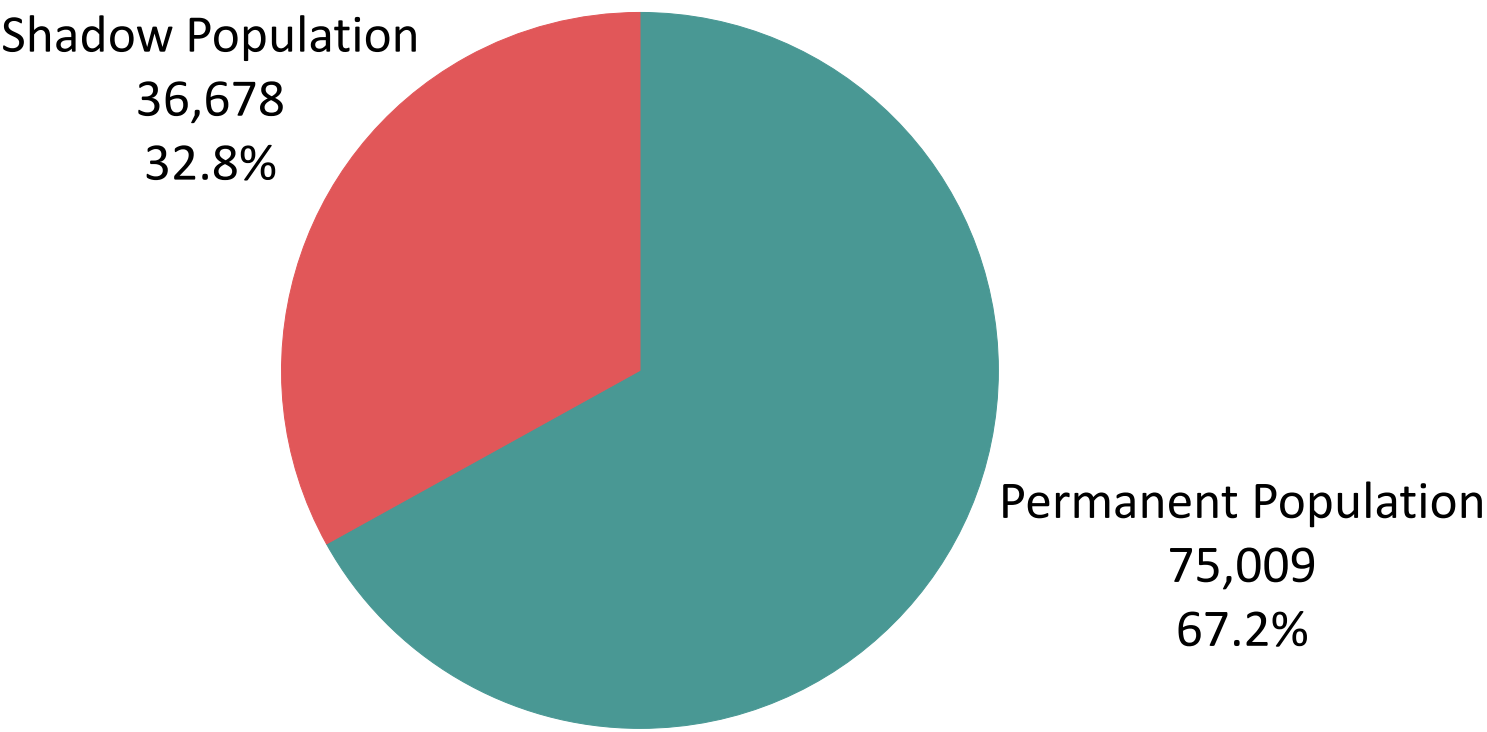
Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Census 2018: Highlights

- 100% enumeration rate
- A general population decrease
- 24.2% online participation rate. Up from 2015
- Average household size increased from 2.95 to 3.01 people per household
- People aged 30-34 remains the largest age cohort.
- 11.6% (7,821) new residents since the 2016 Horse River wildfire

Demographics

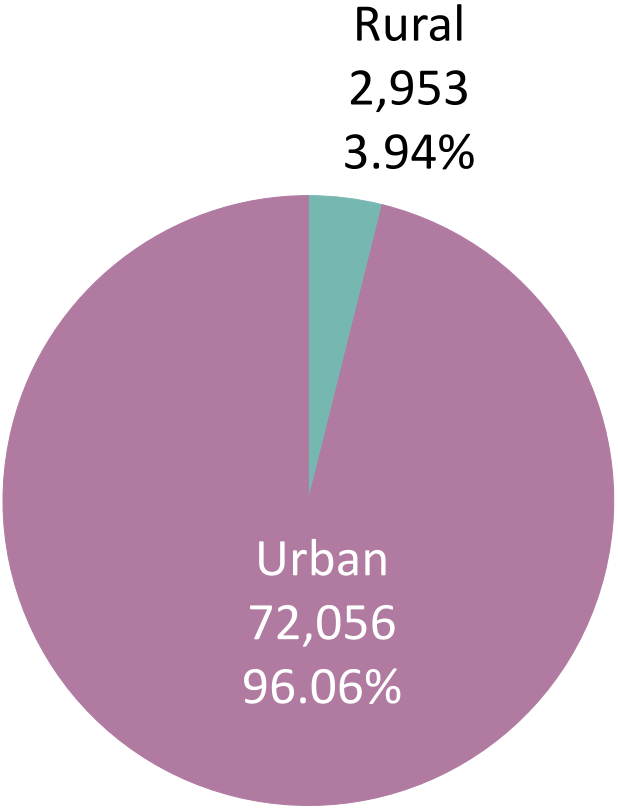
Census 2018: Total Population



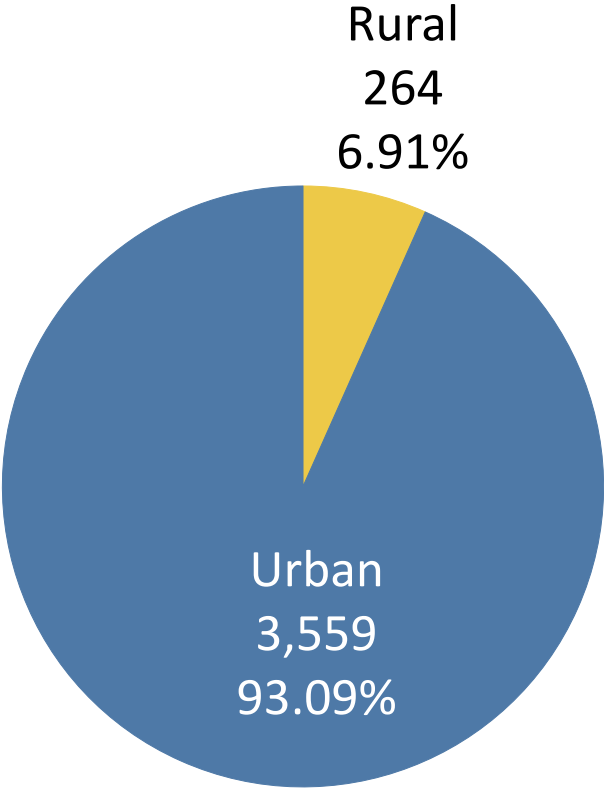
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Population by Type of Residency

Permanent Population



Shadow Population
(Not including Project and Staff Accommodations)



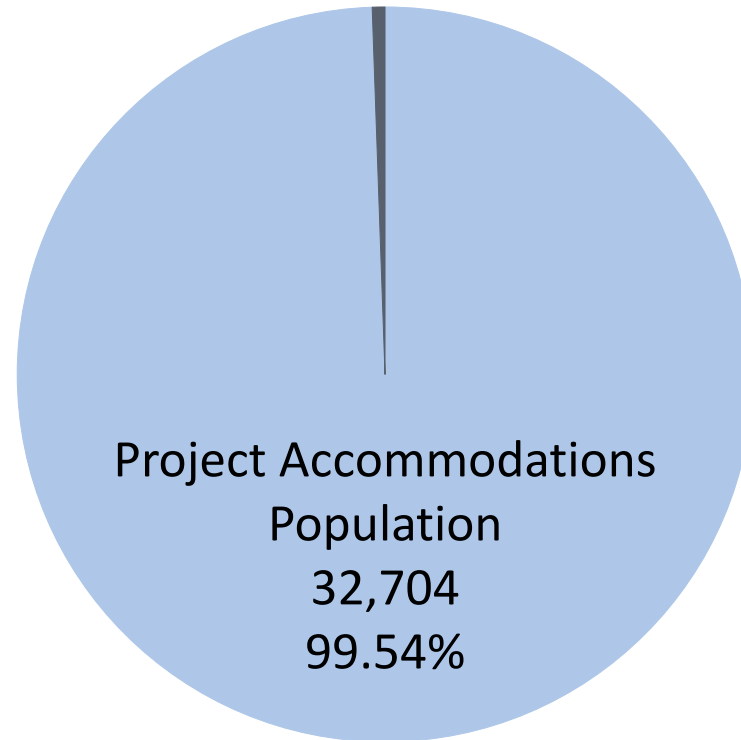
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Population by Type of Residency

Staff Accommodations Population

151

0.46%



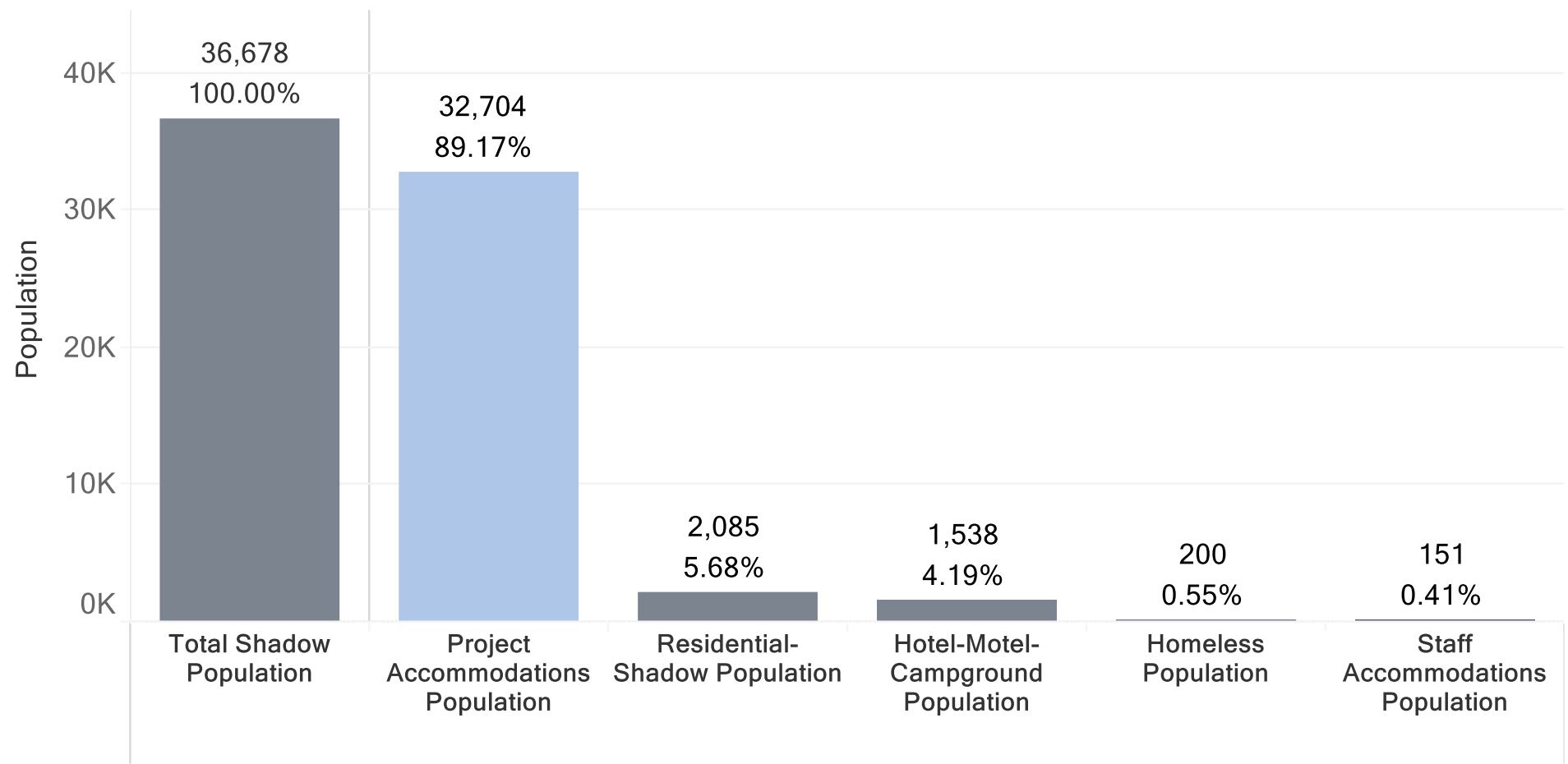
Project Accommodations

Population

32,704

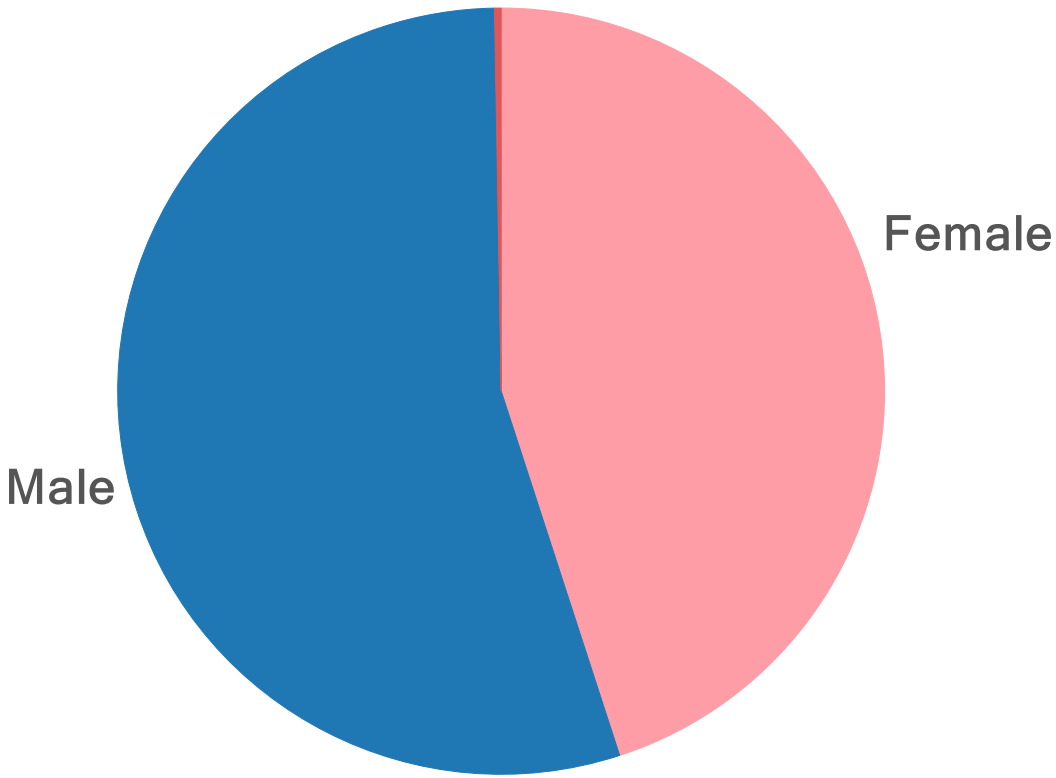
99.54%

Census 2018: Shadow Population



Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

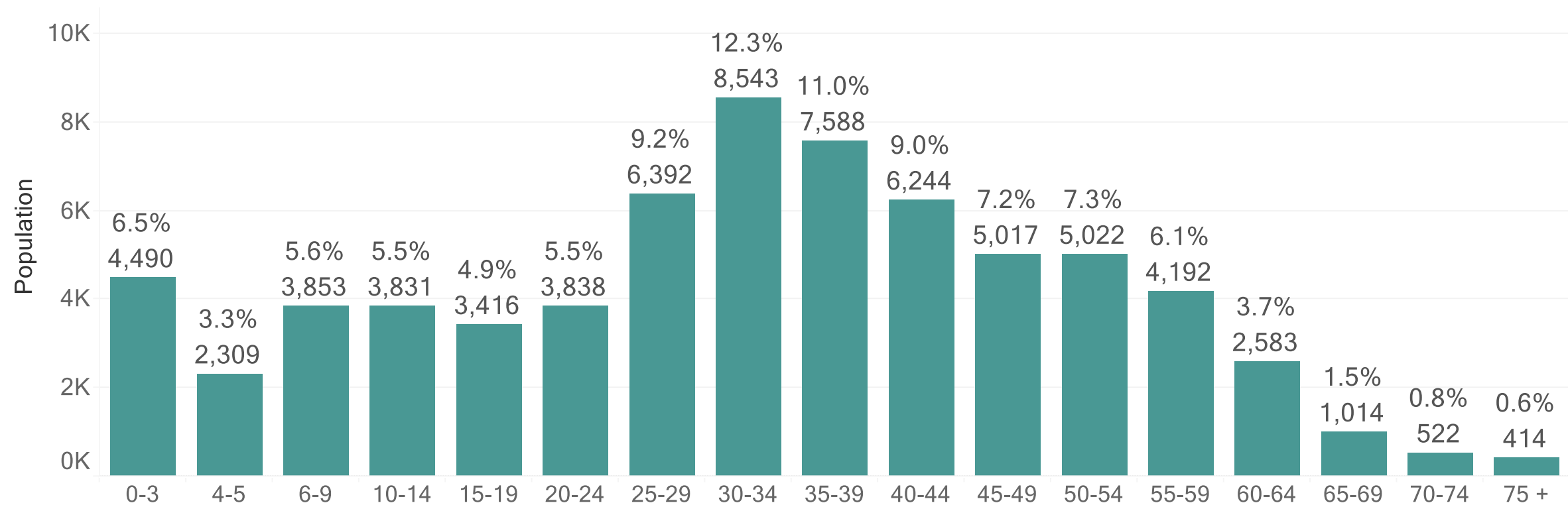
Census 2018: Gender



	Number of People per Gender Category	Percentage of Total Population
Female	31,765	45.07%
Male	38,675	54.87%
Other	16	0.02%
Transgender	26	0.04%

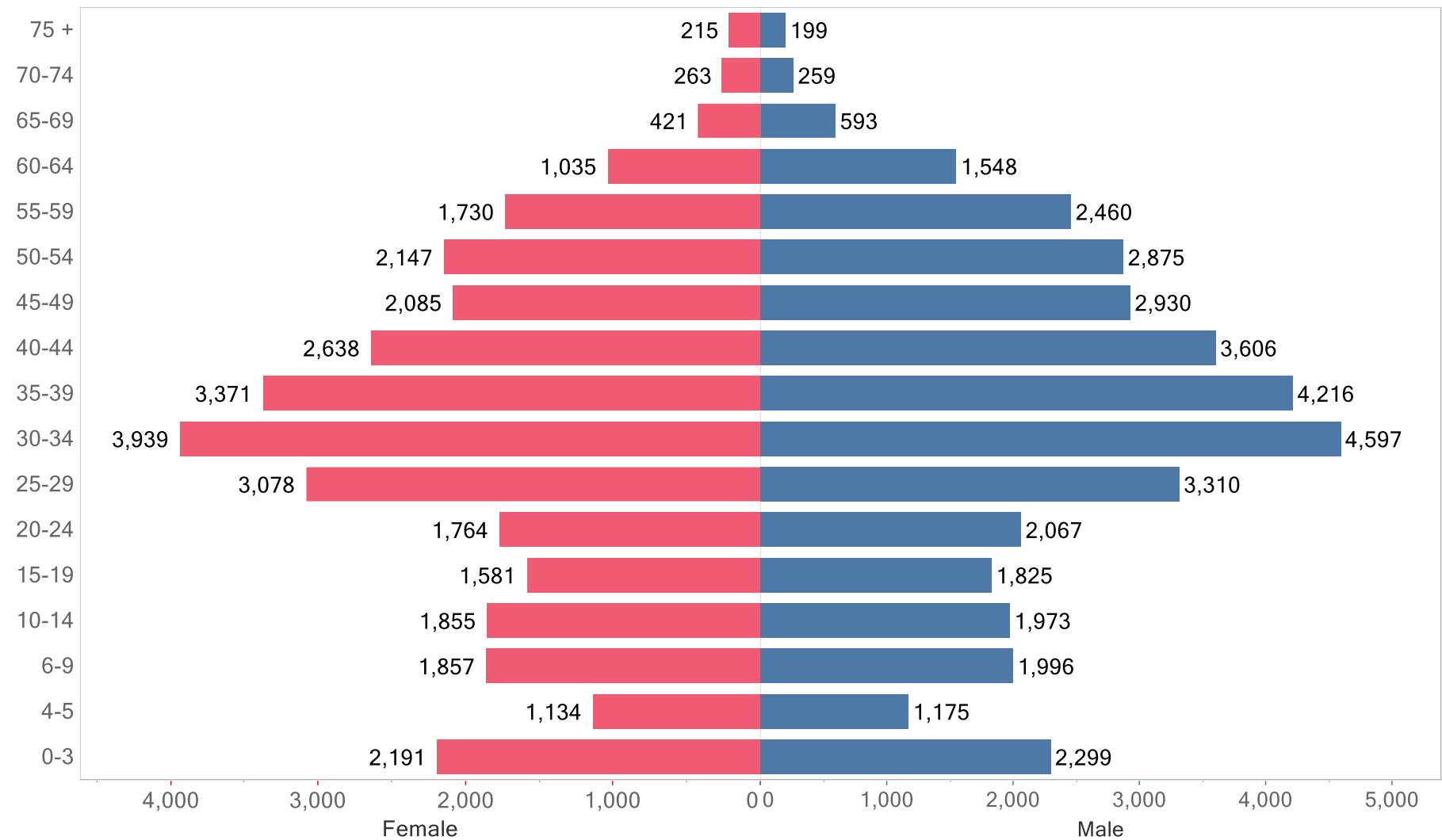
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Age



Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

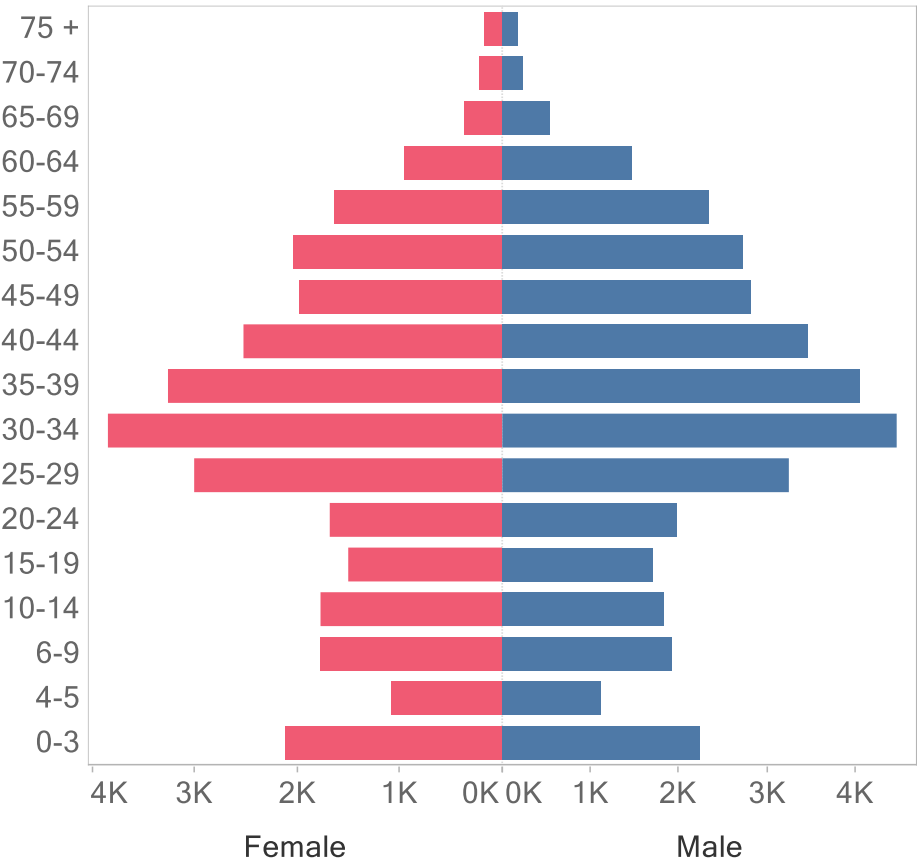
Census 2018: Gender by Age



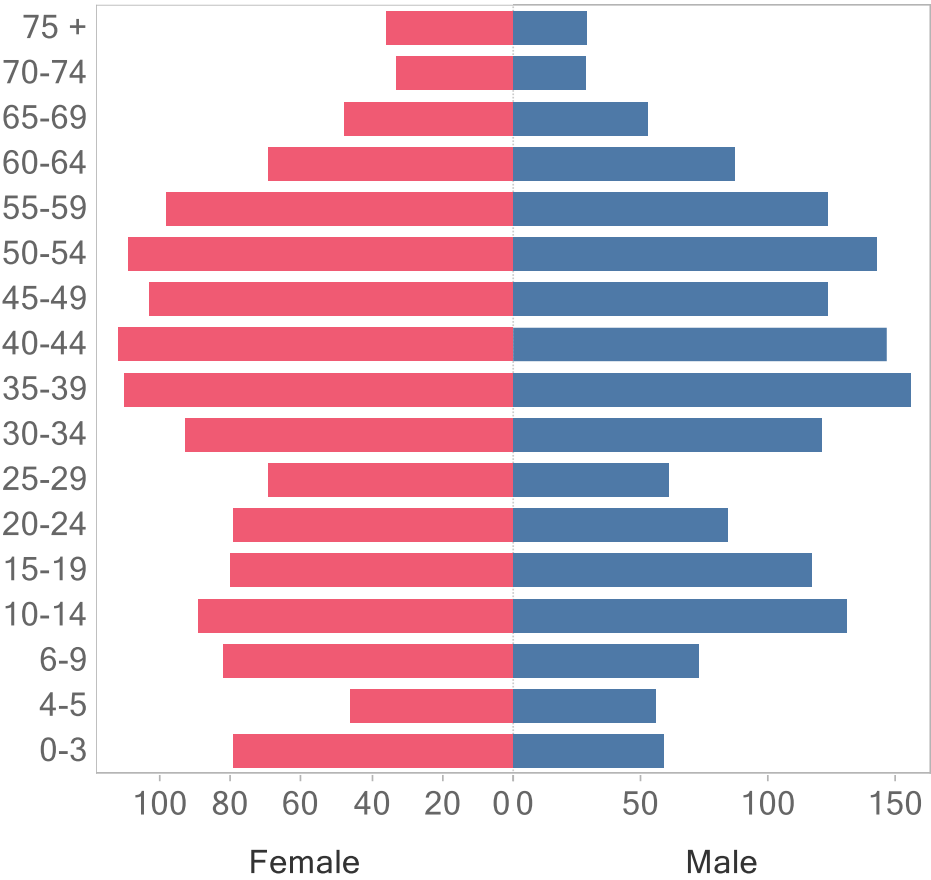
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Gender by Age

Urban Service Area

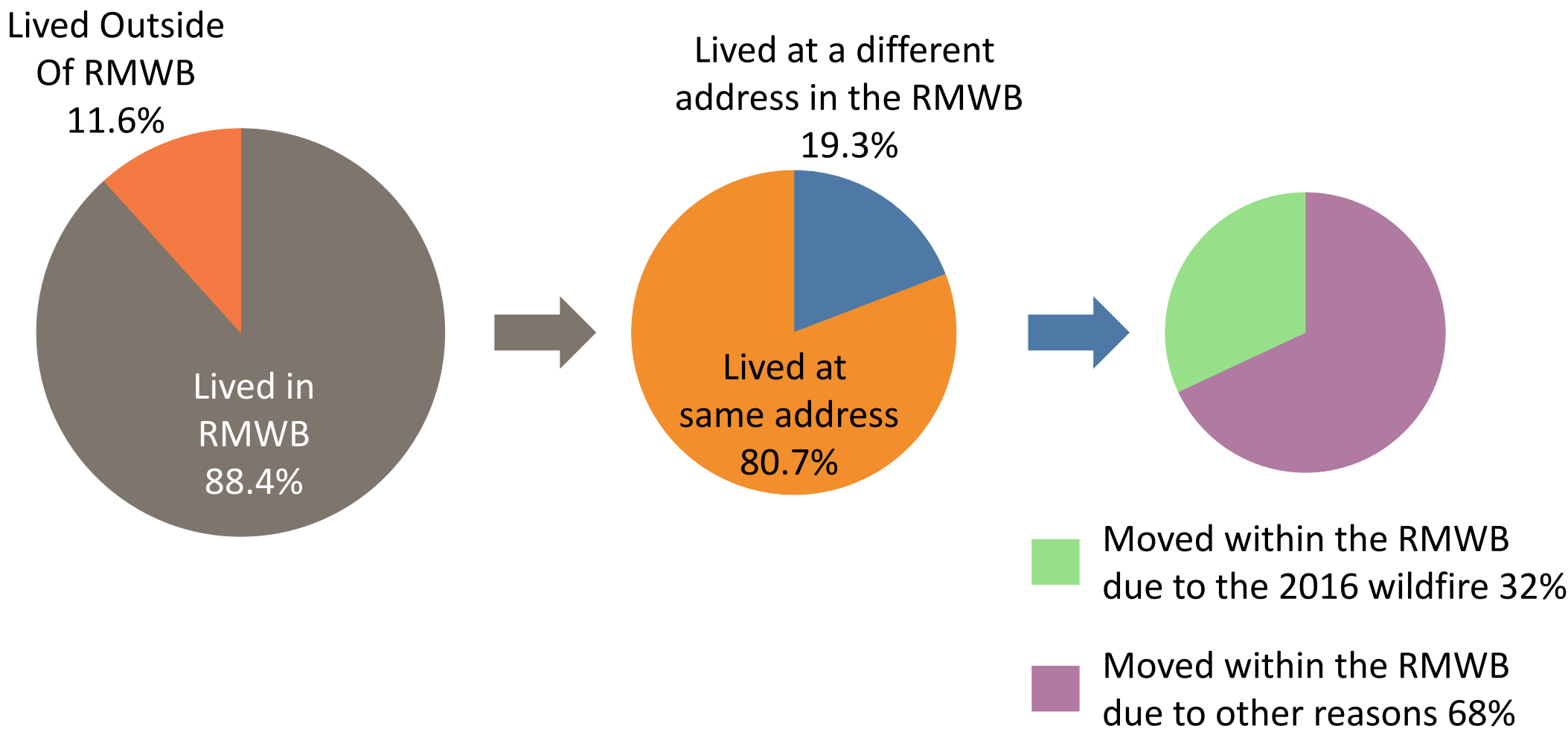


Rural Communities



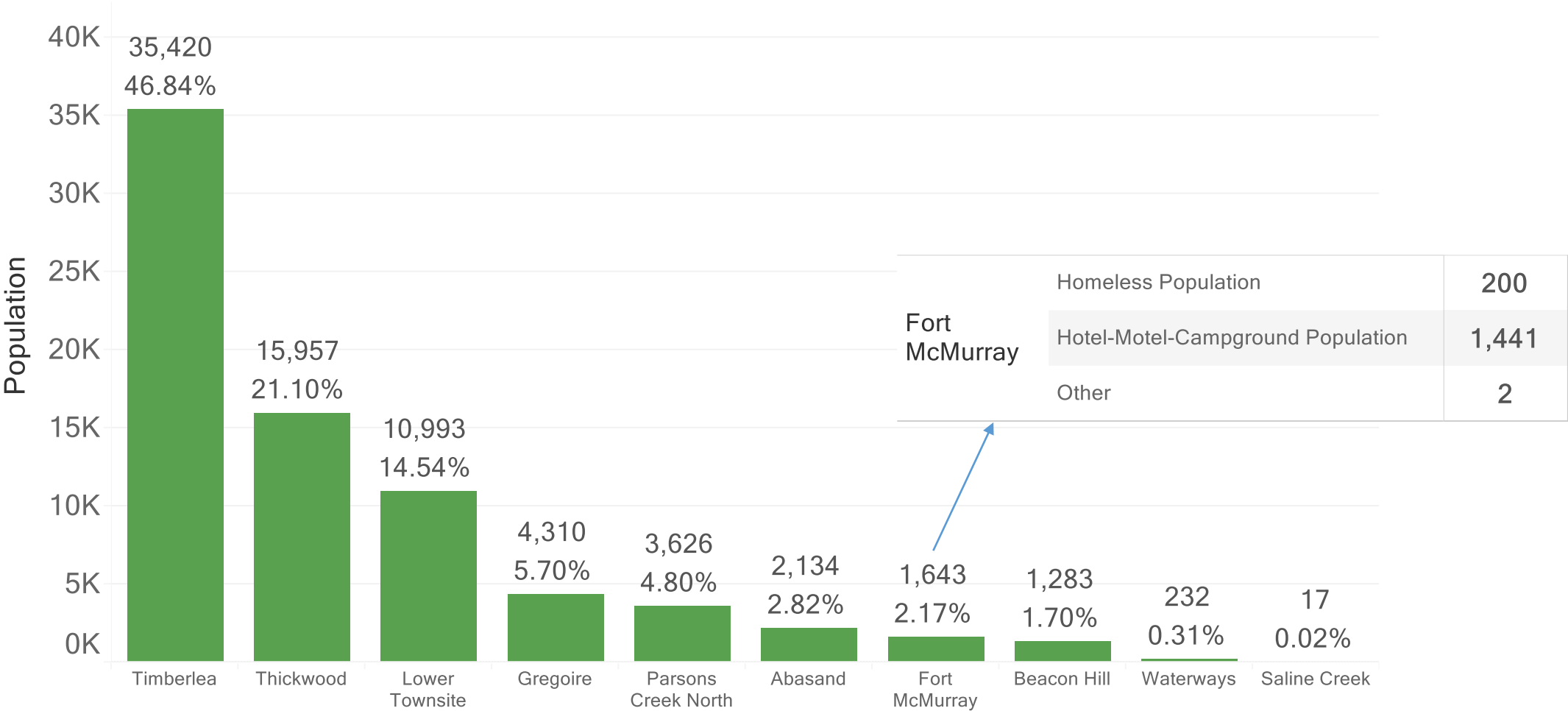
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Residency Pre and Post Wildfire



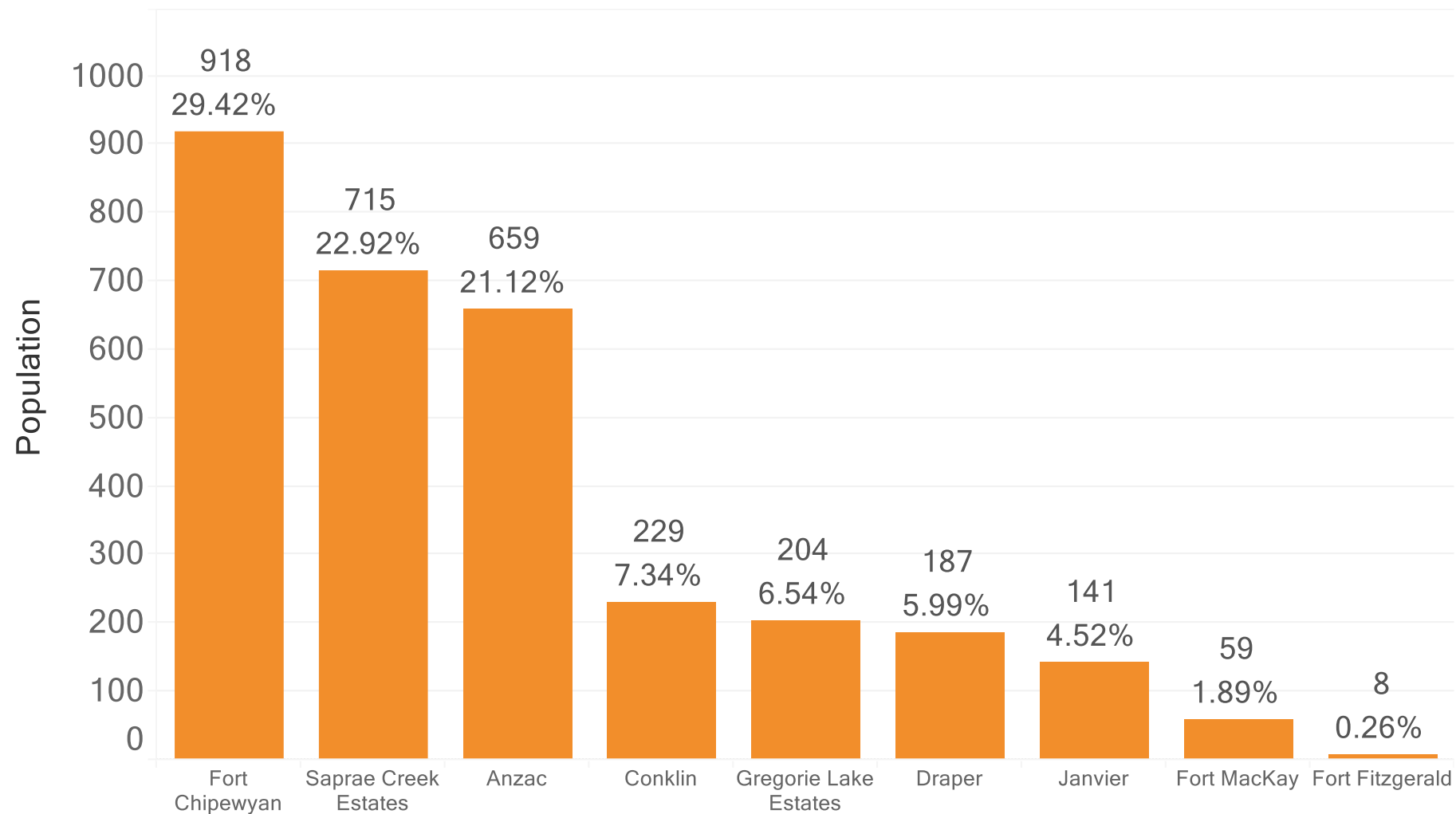
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Urban Area Population



Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

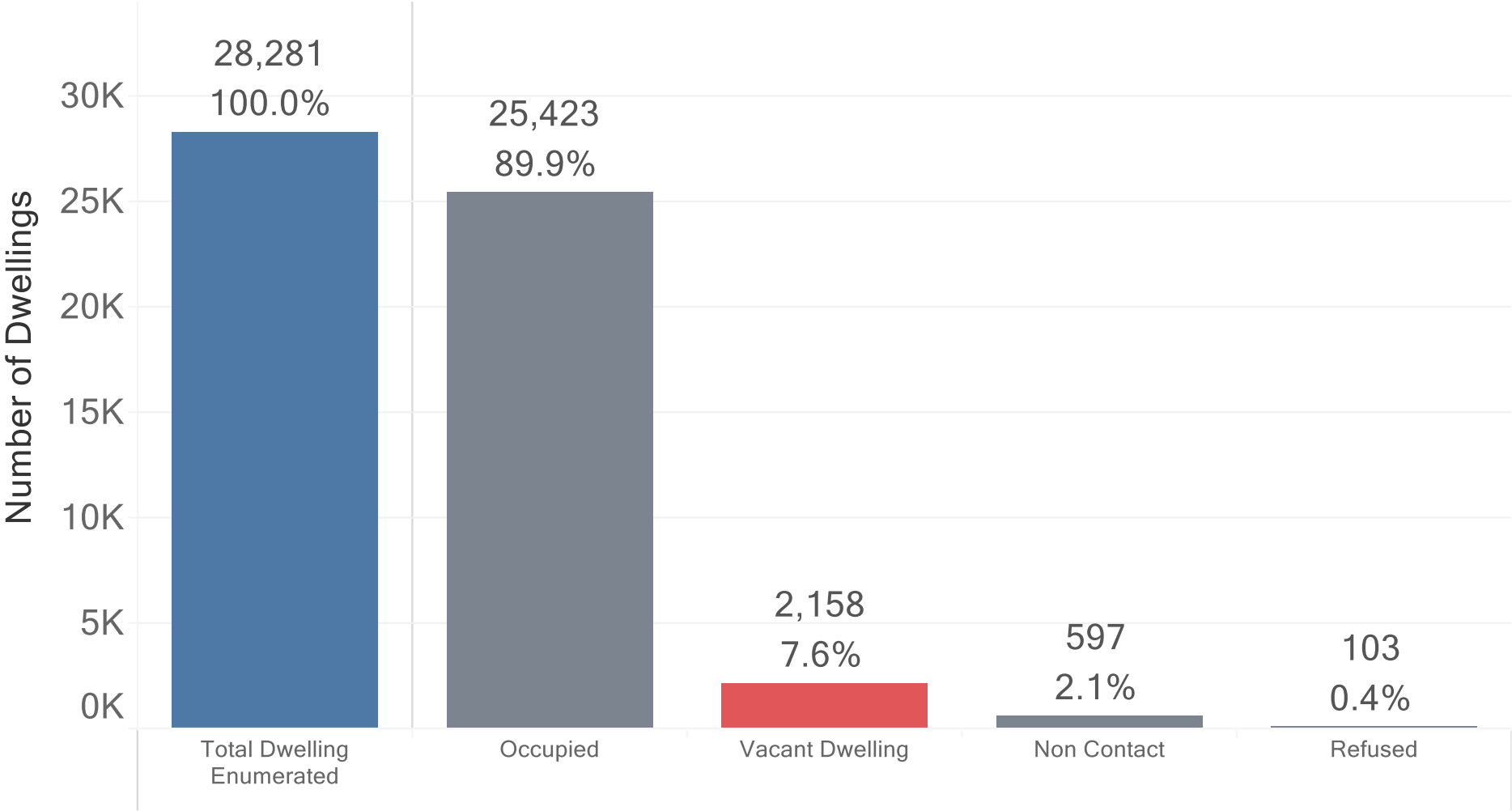
Census 2018: Rural Communities Population



Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

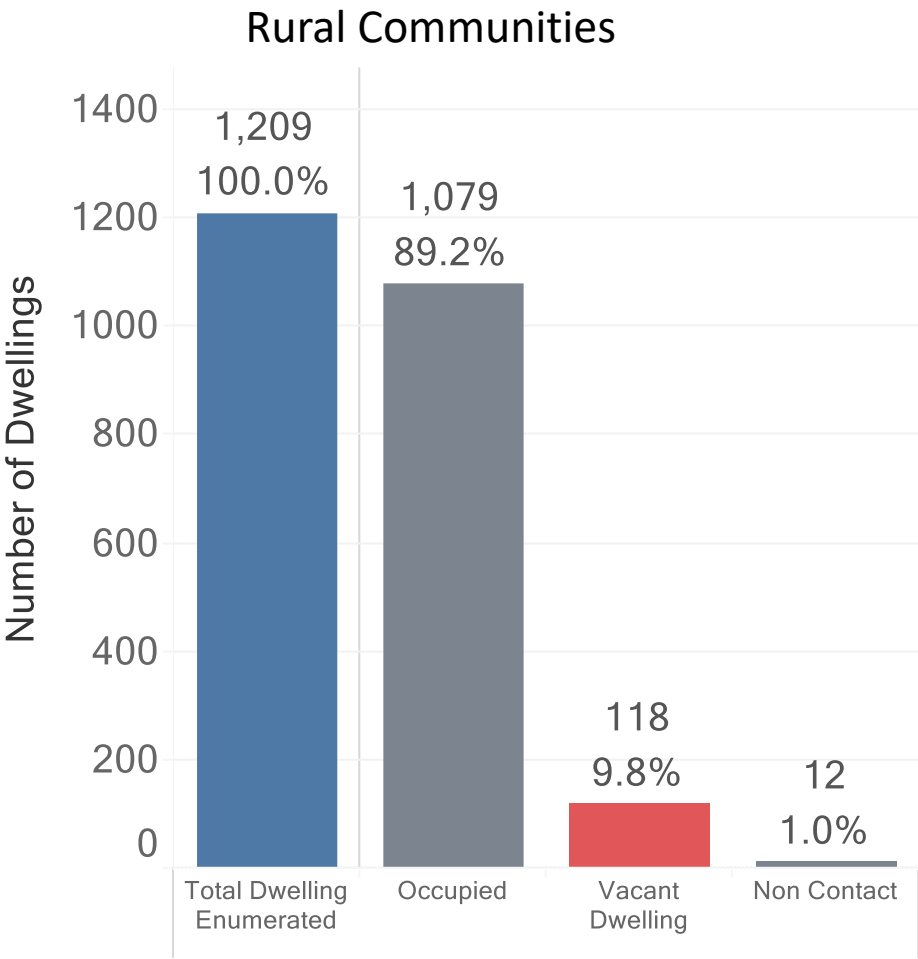
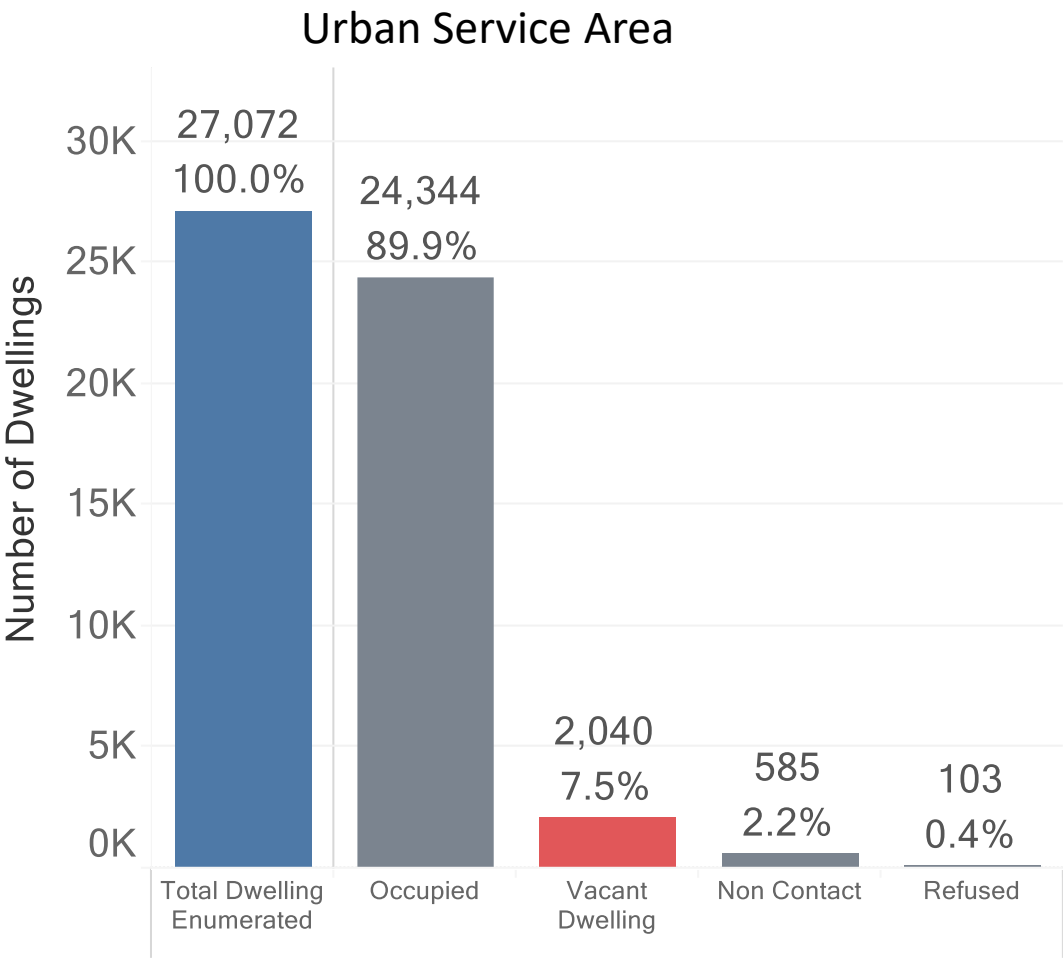
Housing

Census 2018: Private Dwellings



Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

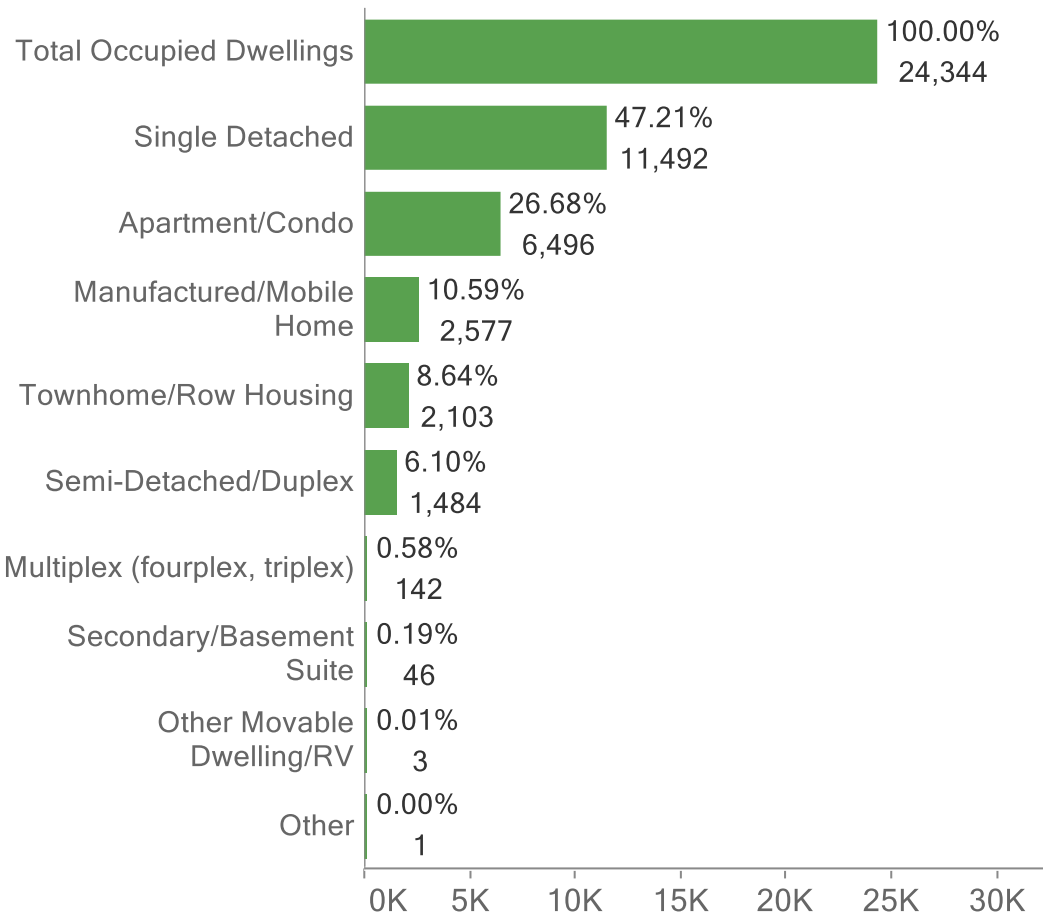
Census 2018: Private Dwellings



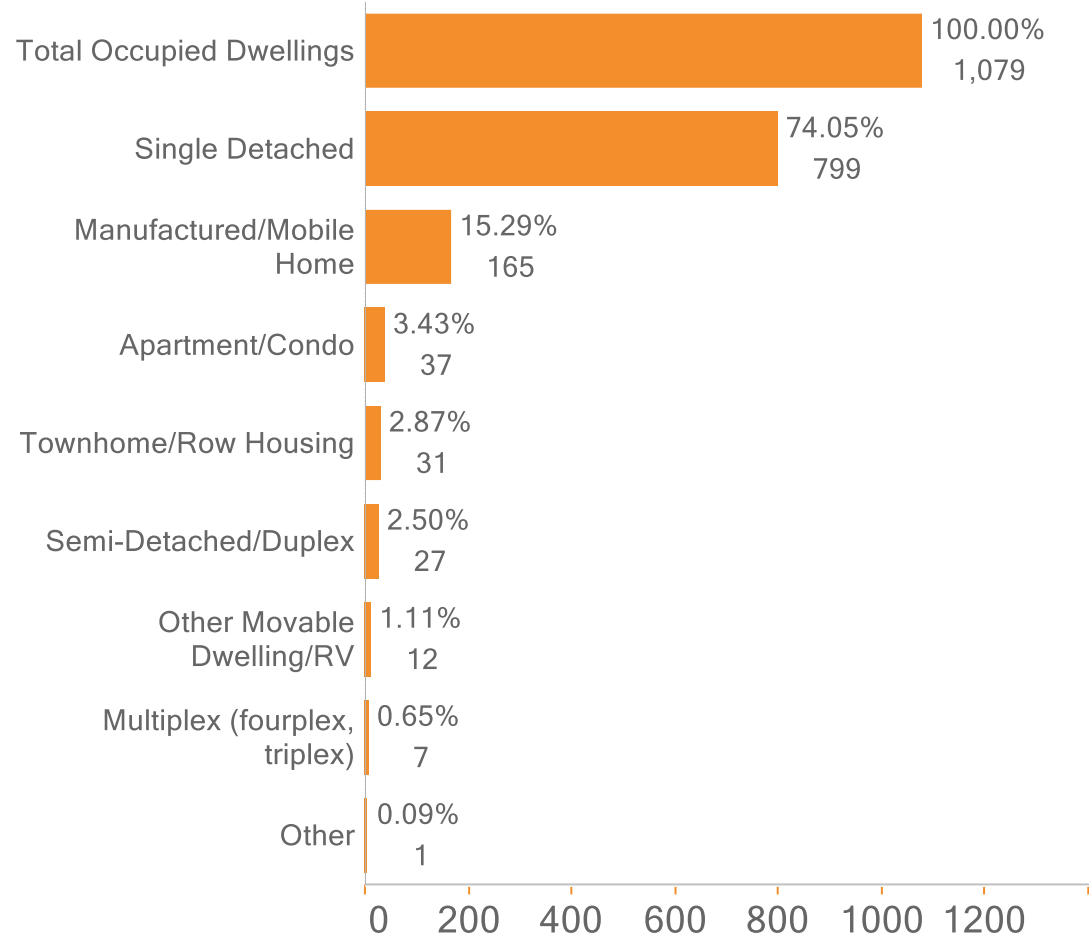
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Dwelling Type

Urban Service Area

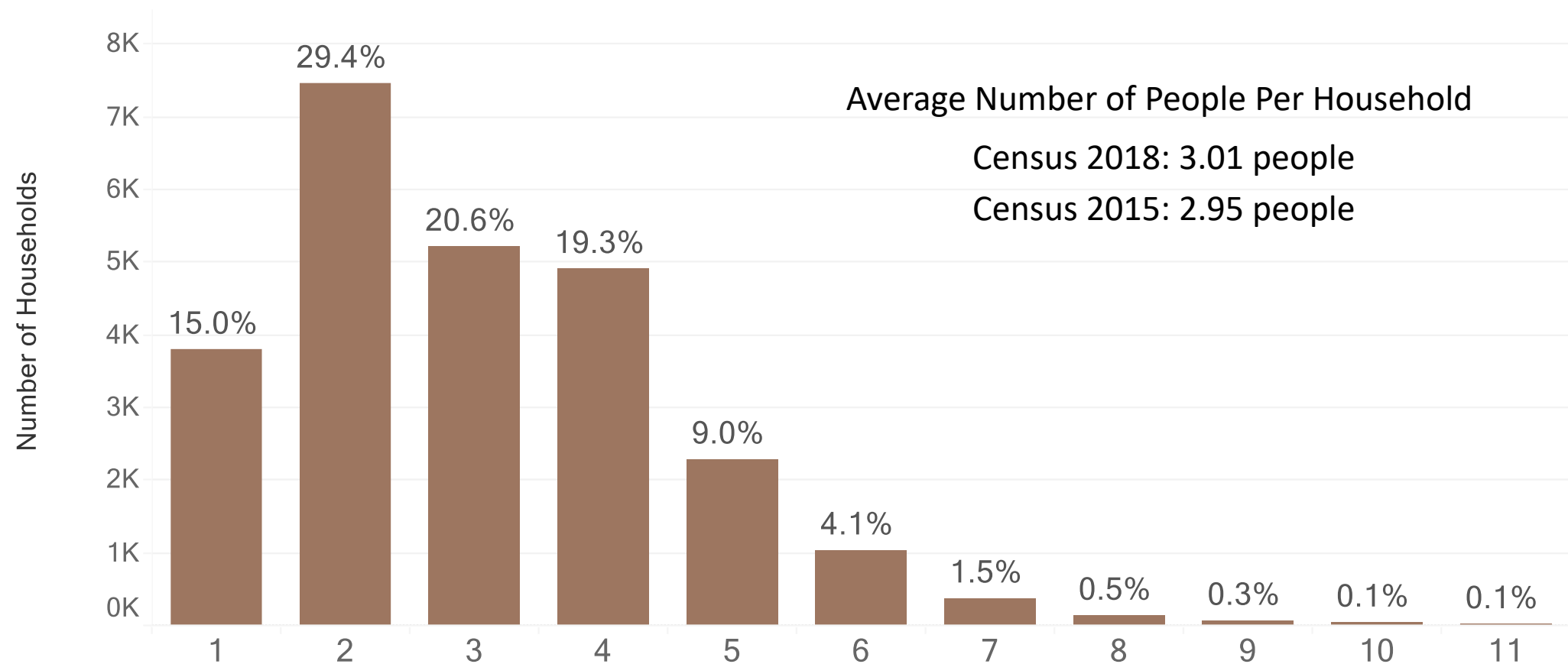


Rural Communities



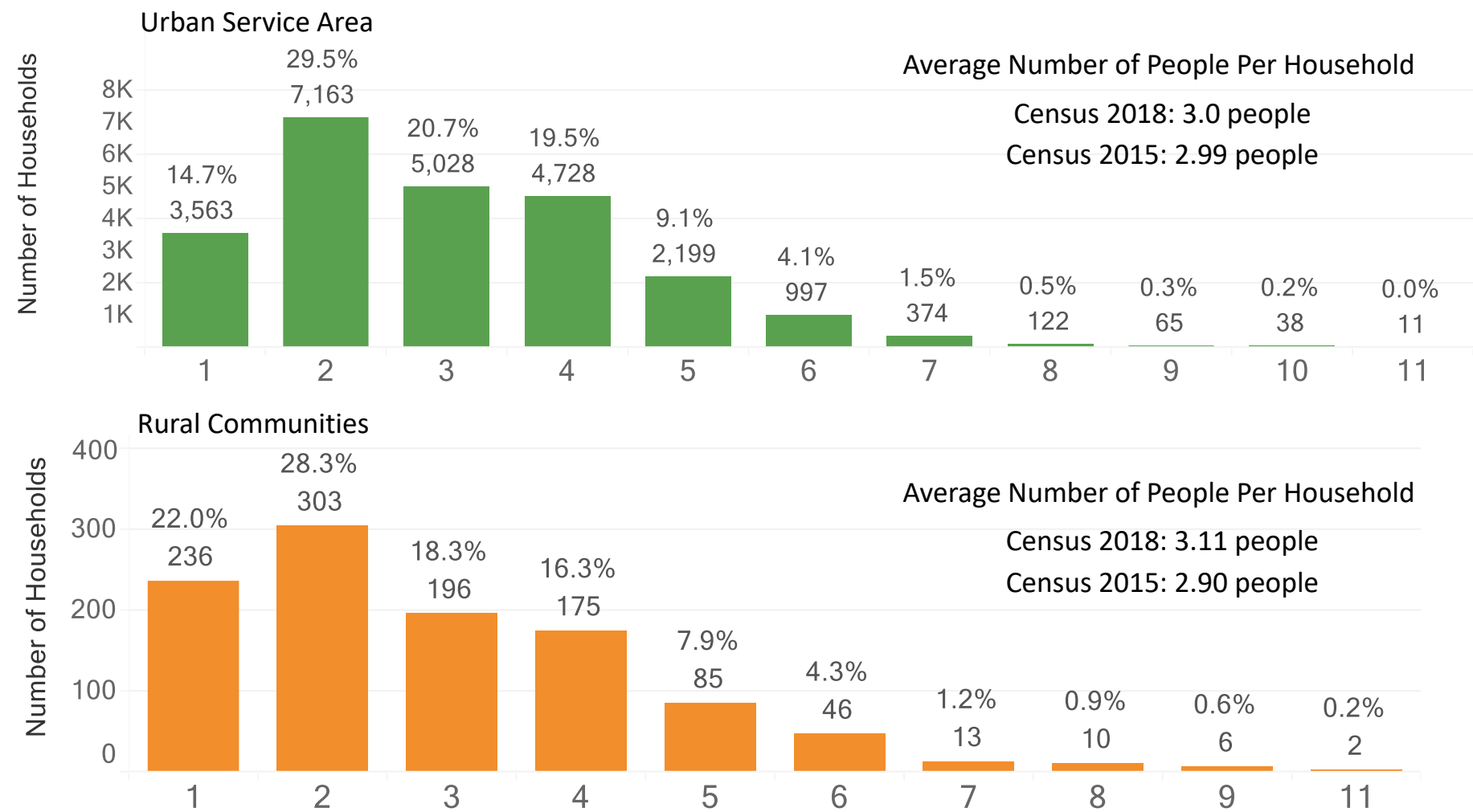
Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Household Composition



Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Census 2018: Household Composition

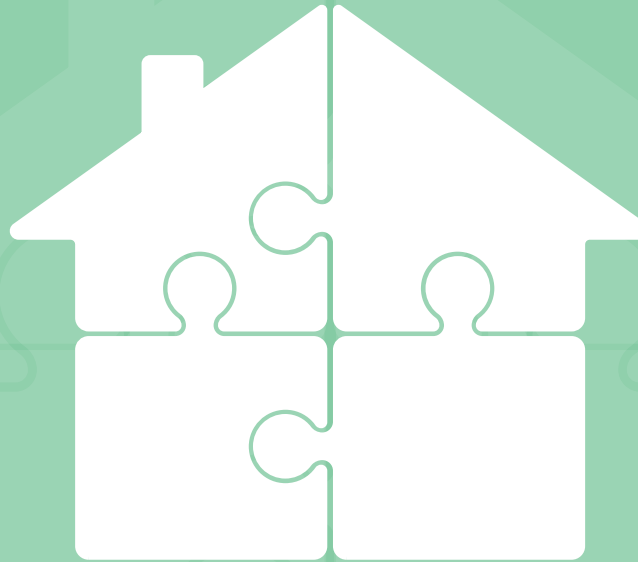


Attachment: Census 2018 Results (Census 2018 Results)

Questions



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO



census2018
you made it count

Executive Summary

Census 2018 Overview

Census 2018 was conducted between April 9 and July 31, 2018. It is the first population count conducted following the 2016 Horse River Wildfire. The goal of Census 2018 was to obtain an accurate count of the Municipality’s population and housing stock. An accurate population count ensures the Municipality receives an equitable distribution of grants and funds from the federal and provincial governments. The information is also crucial for municipal strategic planning, conducting analyses and making informed decisions. Census 2018 enumerated all dwellings in the municipal dwelling inventory. This is only the second time that a 100% enumeration was achieved.

Census 2018 was conducted in accordance with all provincial census regulations stipulated in the *Determination of Population Regulation* (Alberta Regulation 63/2001) and the Municipal Census Manual. In addition, a rigorous quality assurance protocol was implemented to ensure the census data collected was accurate and complete. Three data collection methods including self (online) enumeration, door-to-door enumeration and telephone or email enumeration were used to enumerate all households and temporary workers’ dwellings.

Demographic Overview

The total population of the Municipality is 111,687, which is a 10.67% decrease from the 2015 population. This is the first time in the last two decades the Municipality experienced a population decline. The population is unevenly distributed between the Urban Service Area (USA) of Fort McMurray, nine rural communities and temporary workers’ dwellings (work camps). Table 1 provides a breakdown of the permanent and shadow population by area.

Between 2015 and 2018, many areas in the USA and rural communities experienced a decrease in population. The largest decrease occurred in three neighbourhoods that were significantly affected by the 2016 Horse River Wildfire: Abasand (-56.4%), Beacon Hill (-41.9%), and Waterways (-65.2%). An increase in population was observed in some areas: Gregoire, Parsons Creek, Saline Creek and Fort McKay. It is likely the increase in population in these areas is due to population migration from wildfire affected areas and new development. 19.3% of residents that lived in the Municipality prior to the wildfire reported to have moved within the Municipality since the wildfire.

Table 1 Census 2018 Permanent and Shadow Population Distribution by Area

Population	Urban Service Area (USA)	Rural Communities	Temporary Workers’ Dwellings ¹	Total
Permanent Population	72,056	2,953	0	75,009
Shadow Population	3,559	264	32,855	36,678
Total	75,615 (67.7%)	3,217 (2.9%)	32,855 (29.4%)	111,687

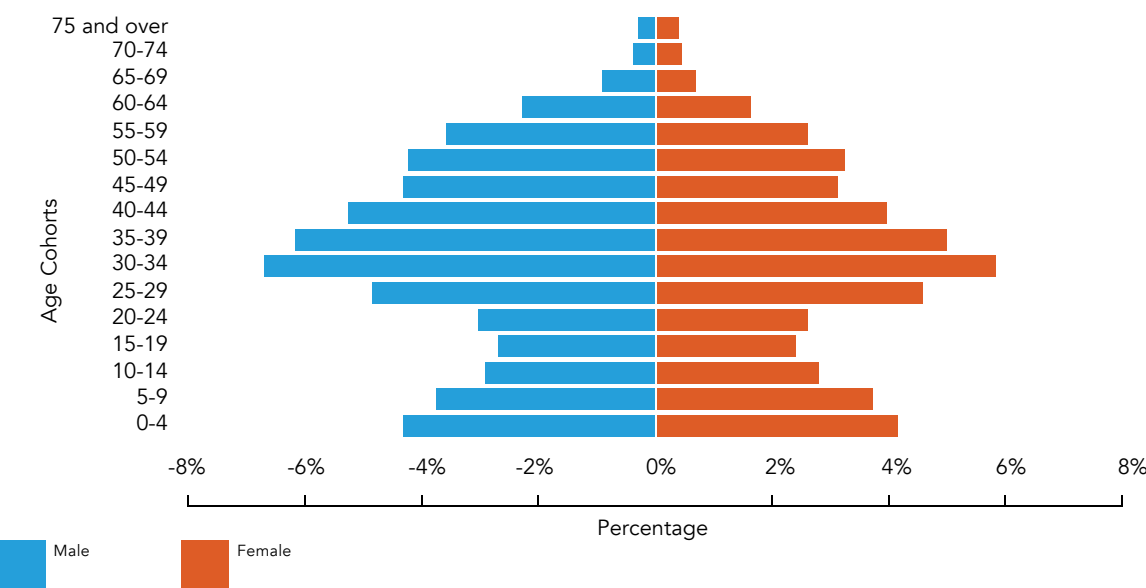
¹Not all 109 temporary workers’ dwellings that exist in the Municipality are associated with the oil sands industry.

The Municipality has a young population with slightly over 47% of the population between the ages of 20 and 44. The proportion of children and youth (0-24 year-olds) in the population increased by 7.4 percentage points between 2015 and 2018. The largest population cohort is the 30-34 age group which accounts for 12.3% of the total population. In contrast, seniors (65 years of age and over) account for only 2.8% of the population. Figure 1 illustrates the age and gender distribution of the population.

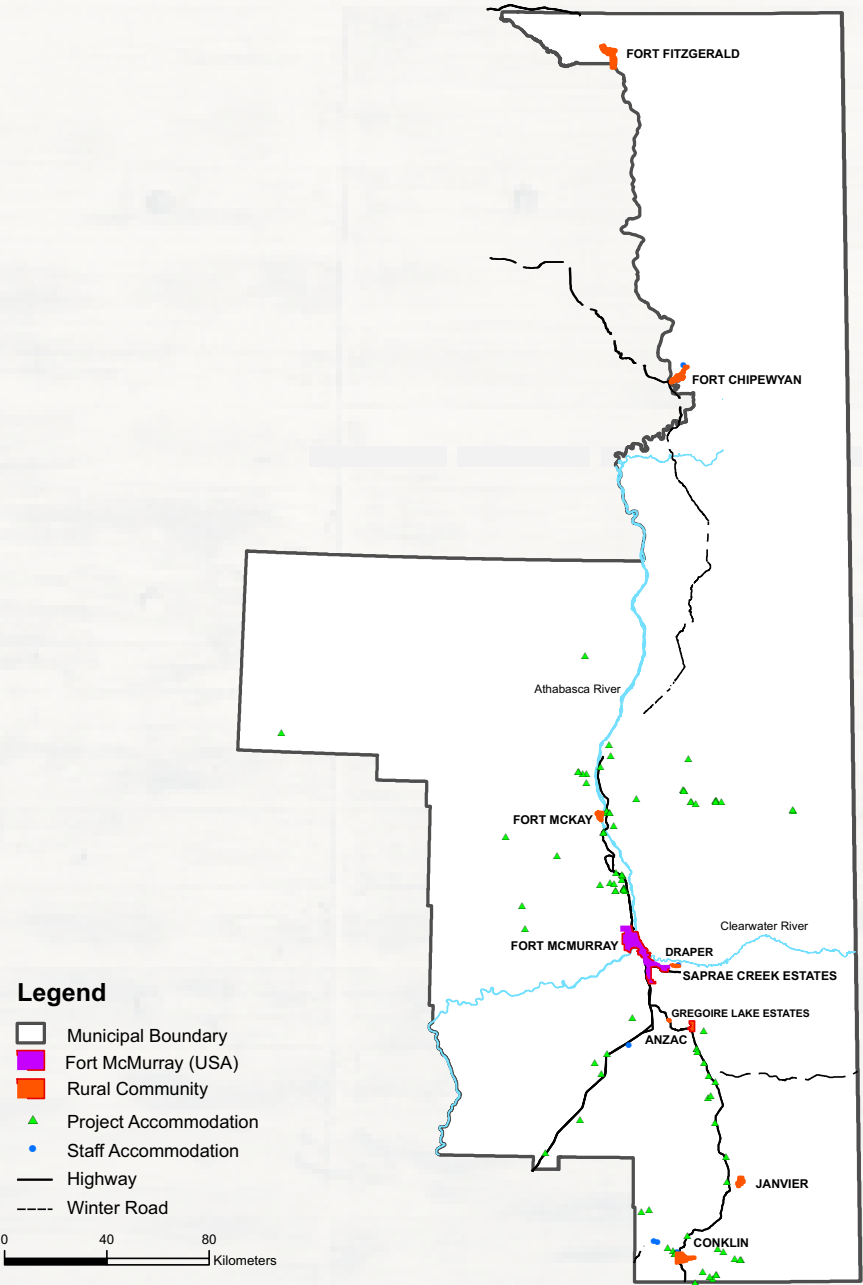
There is an imbalance in the distribution of males and females across all age cohorts. Overall, there are more males (54.9%) than females (45.1%) in the population. Census 2018 was the first time residents had the option of reporting their gender as either transgender or other. 26 people self-identified as transgender and 16 people self-identified as other.

The total shadow population is 36,678, which represents a 14.9% decrease from 2015. Temporary workers’ dwellings account for the majority (89.6%) of the shadow population. A total of 109 temporary workers’ dwellings exist in the Municipality and 74 were occupied at the time of conducting Census 2018 (see Map 1).

Figure 1 Age and Gender Population Pyramid, 2018



Map 1: Temporary workers' dwellings, 2018²



²The locations of project accommodations and staff accommodation are approximate.

Housing Overview

The 2016 Horse River Wildfire had an enormous impact on the Municipality’s housing stock destroying over 2,500 dwelling units and damaging many more. The total number of dwelling units enumerated was 28,281, which is an 8.4% decrease from 2015. Table 2 provides a breakdown of dwelling units in 2015 and 2018 by area. As in past years, the majority (95.7%) of the housing stock is found in the USA. In the rural communities, Fort Chipewyan has the highest number of dwelling units (356) followed by Anzac (264) and Saprae Creek Estates (233).

Table 2 Dwelling Count by Area, 2015 and 2018

Dwellings	USA		Rural Communities		Total		Total Change (2015 - 2018)
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Occupied Dwellings	27,371	24,447	1,220	1,079	28,591	25,526	-10.7%
Vacant Dwellings	2,196	2,040	95	118	2,291	2,158	-5.8%
Non-contacted Dwellings	2,254	585	54	12	2,308	597	-74.1%
Total Count of Dwellings	29,567	27,072	1,315	1,209	30,882	28,281	-8.4%

Single-detached dwellings continue to be the dominant form of housing in the Municipality accounting for 48.3% of all occupied dwellings. More than half (55.9%) of the population lives in this type of dwelling. Apartments/condos are the second most common (25.7%) dwelling type, followed by manufactured/mobile homes (10.8%) and town/row housing (8.4%).

The Municipality has an average household size of 3.01 people per dwelling unit, which is a slight increase from 2015 when it was 2.95 people per dwelling unit. The average household size is higher than the 2016 national (2.4) and provincial (2.6) averages³. In contrast to past trends, the rural communities have a slightly lower (2.9) average household size than the USA (3). Two-person households are the most common household type making up 29.4% of all households. This is followed by three-person (20.6%) and four-person (19.3%) households.

The majority (63.3%) of households own their homes. Homeownership is also higher in the rural communities (69.1%) compared to the USA (63.1%). However, the Municipality’s homeownership rate is lower than the 2016 national (67.8%) and provincial (72.38%) homeownership rates⁴.

³Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

⁴IBID

Conclusion

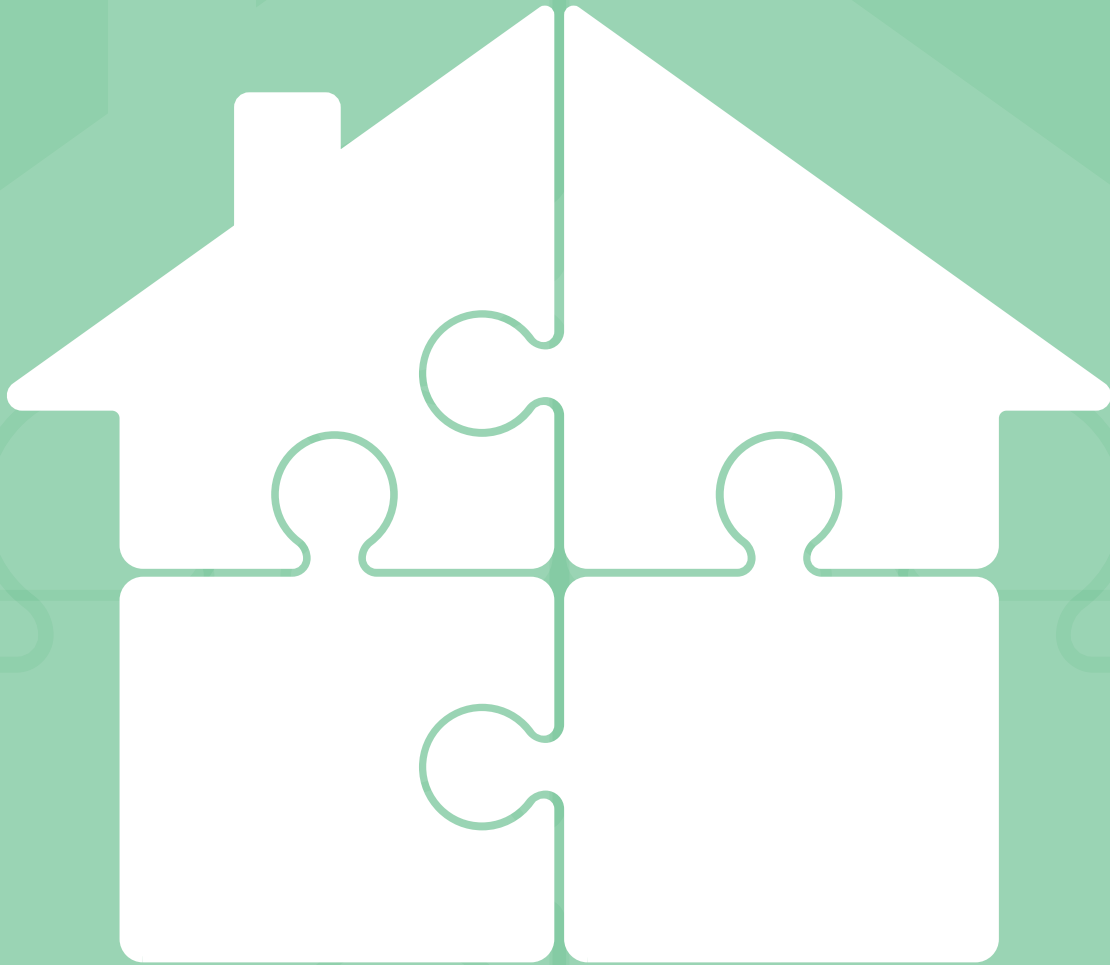
The 2015 - 2018 period was a noteworthy period for the Municipality, as it experienced a population decline (negative growth) for the first time in the last two decades. Further, the total number of dwellings also decreased over this period. These decreases can largely be attributed to the downturn in the region’s economy and the 2016 Horse River Wildfire. While a lot has changed in the Municipality since 2015, the structural composition of the population has not. The Municipality continues to have a fairly young population with a higher proportion of males to females across all age cohorts. The permanent population continues to be unevenly distributed between the USA and rural communities, with the vast majority living in the USA.

The Municipality wishes to once again thank all those who made “Census 2018 count” and to everyone who took time to learn about the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. The Municipality continues to focus on building a vibrant, sustainable region, residents are proud to call home.





REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO



census2018
you made it count

Municipal Census Report

Acknowledgment

The Municipality would like to extend its sincere thanks to the residents of the region for their cooperation during Census 2018. The reporting of this statistical information could not be accomplished without their continued willingness to participate in our enumeration. Further, the Municipality thanks all census enumerators and field coordinators for making Census 2018 a success.

List of Acknowledgments

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo Census Team:

Kodjo Efu	Selina Chen	Gaby Mann	James Hood
Lee-Anne Kumka	Jasmine Kaur	Caileigh Rhind	Dennis Vroom
Jennifer Wardle	Tariq Mendis	Belinda Brunet	Linda Thomson-Brown
Anne Johncox	Andrea Collis	Tasha Rowe	Deanne Bergey
Shailesh Makwana	Nabil Malik	Paul Jen	Elena Gould
Ermias Amayu	Florence Maeko	Caitlin Downie	Ernest Thacker
Abul Azad	Jennifer Earle	Christina Ezekiel	Curtis Russell
Christopher Booth	Lisa Gillard	Ron Pelletier	Koralee Samaroden
Latosia Campbell-Walters	Pamela Molloy	Lisa Major	
	Shelley Harris	John Courtney	

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Key Findings

- The total population of the Municipality is 111,687. This represents a 10.67% decrease from 2015.
- The total shadow population is 36,678, which is a 14.9% decrease from 2015.
- Temporary workers' dwellings (work camps) account for 89.6% (32,855) of the shadow population.
- All urban neighbourhoods and rural communities, apart from Gregoire, Parsons Creek, Saline Creek and Fort McKay, experienced a decrease in population.
- The Urban Service Area continues to maintain the dominant share (67.7%) of the Municipality's total population.
- The Municipality has a young population with slightly over 47% of the population between the ages of 20 and 44. The share of this age group in the total population decreased by 4 percentage points compared to 2015 and 2012 when it accounted for 51% of the population.
- The largest population cohort is the 30-34 age group which accounts for 12.3% of the total population. This is consistent with 2015 when the 30-34 age group accounted for 13% of the population.
- There are more males (54.9%) than females (45.1%) in the Municipality.
- The total number of dwelling units in the Municipality is 28,281. This represents an 8.4% decrease from 2015.
- The majority (44%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are found in Timberlea, followed by Thickwood (20%) and then the Lower Townsite (18%).
- Among rural communities, Fort Chipewyan has the highest number of dwelling units (356) and is followed by Anzac (264) and Sapræ Creek Estates (233).
- Single-detached dwellings continue to be the dominant (45.4%) form of housing in the Municipality.

- More than half (55.9%) of the Municipality's population live in single-detached dwellings.
- The Municipality has an average household size of 3.01 people per dwelling unit, which is a slight increase from 2015 when it was 2.95 people per dwelling unit.
- The majority (29.4%) of all households are two-person households followed by three-person (20.6%) and four-person (19.3%) households.
- 63.3% of dwellings are owned.
- Approximately 24.2% of all responses were obtained through self (online) enumeration. Self (online) enumeration increased by 10 percentage points compared to 2015.
- All addresses in the initial municipal dwelling inventory were visited and a 100% enumeration was achieved for only the second time in the Municipality's census history.

1. Census 2018 Overview

1.1. Background

The *Municipal Government Act* gives municipalities the authority to conduct a census. As such, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (the Municipality or the region) conducts a census every one to three years to determine the size and composition of its population. This report presents an overview of the results of the 2018 Municipal Census (Census 2018) that was conducted between April 9 and July 31, 2018. It highlights key demographic and housing information and changes in the characteristics of the Municipality's population and dwellings.

Census 2018 is the first population count conducted following the 2016 Horse River Wildfire. As the wildfire had significant impacts on the region's population and housing, the main goal of Census 2018 was to obtain an accurate and reliable count of the region's permanent population and housing stock. Further, with the sharp decline of oil prices in recent years affecting oil sands and related operations, Census 2018 was aimed at obtaining an up-to-date count of the shadow population living and working in the Municipality.

The results of Census 2018 establish a new, accurate and reliable baseline for the region's population and housing inventory. This information is crucial for conducting future population change projections and municipal strategic planning and service provision. An accurate count of the population also ensures that the Municipality receives an equitable distribution of grants and funds from the federal and provincial governments. Further, it provides the private sector and non-profit organizations with reliable information for conducting analyses and making informed decisions.

Census 2018 was conducted in accordance with all provincial census regulations stipulated in the *Determination of Population Regulation* (Alberta Regulation 63/2001) and the *Municipal Census Manual*. The legislation requires the Municipality to verify its shadow population every three years. Approval was obtained from the Minister of Municipal Affairs to have the shadow population count included as part of Census 2018, prior to conducting the census. While Census 2018 was conducted within the time period specified in the *Municipal Census Manual*,

a one-month extension was granted by Alberta Municipal Affairs. The extension allowed the census team to revisit non-contacted dwellings. Further, extensive quality assurance activities were undertaken to ensure the quality of the census information collected.

1.2 Methodology

Census 2018 was conducted between April 9 and July 31, 2018, with April 9 being used as a reference date for the census questions. Three main data collection methods were used to enumerate all households and accommodation facilities:

Self (Online) Enumeration

Residents had the opportunity to self-enumerate using an online census platform. To prevent duplication, a letter containing a unique Personal Identification Number (PIN) was mailed to each address on the census inventory list. Approximately 24.2% of all the responses in the urban and rural communities were obtained through this method. This represents a 10 percentage point increase compared to Municipal Census 2015.

Door to Door Enumeration

Enumerators visited every dwelling that did not self-enumerate online to collect census information. Hand held electronic devices (iPads) were used to facilitate the process. Approximately 75% of all the responses in the urban and rural communities were obtained through this method.

Telephone or Email Enumeration

This method was used primarily to enumerate the shadow population living in accommodation facilities in the Municipality. This included temporary workers' dwellings (work camps), hotels, motels, campgrounds, and care facilities. Further, some permanent residents telephoned the Census office to enumerate themselves.

Quality Assurance

Consistent with previous censuses, the Municipality used the City of Airdrie's online census platform to facilitate data collection and to monitor progress and data quality. A unique PIN was created for every address in the Municipality to facilitate the enumeration process. Further, a rigorous quality assurance protocol was implemented to ensure the census data collected was accurate and complete. In compliance with the Municipal Census Manual, a quality assurance check (QA check) was conducted by randomly contacting dwellings that were enumerated by an enumerator or by a telephone call-back. The Municipal Census Manual states that a total of 1,000 dwellings or 10 percent, whichever is less, should be contacted for a QA check. Census 2018 exceeded the requirement and a total of 2,021 randomly selected dwellings were contacted through text messages (text-back) to confirm census responses recorded by enumerators. 43 instances (2%) were found where the number of residents in a dwelling did not match the information recorded by enumerators. All instances were corrected prior to submission of the census results to Alberta Municipal Affairs. In addition to the text-back, every enumeration zone was thoroughly scrutinized through an internal quality

assurance check. The internal QA check ensured the quality of the census data and assessed the performance of enumerators.

Participation in Census 2018 by residents was voluntary. An extensive advertising campaign was used to inform residents about the census, its timelines and the benefits of enumeration. This campaign involved advertisements on local radio stations, social media, billboards, distribution of news releases and the creation of original Census 2018 videos for various mediums. A census homepage was also created on the Municipal website and it received close to 18,000 unique pageviews over the census period.

All addresses in the initial municipal dwelling inventory were enumerated and a 100% completion rate was achieved. This is only the second time in the history of conducting a census in the Municipality that a 100% enumeration was achieved.

1.3 Overall Outcomes

The results of Census 2018 indicate the total population of the Municipality in 2018 is 111,687. This represents a 10.67% decrease from the 2015 population count. The Urban Service Area's share of the total population was slightly higher in 2018 accounting for 67.7% of the total population. The total number of dwellings and temporary workers' dwellings in the Municipality decreased from 2015 levels to a total of 28,281 and 109 respectively. A breakdown of the total population and dwellings in 2015 and 2018 is presented in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1 Population and Dwelling Count for the Municipality, 2015 and 2018

	Population		Dwellings ¹	
	2015 Census	2018 Census	2015 Census	2018 Census
Urban Service Area (USA)	82,724 (66.2%)	75,615 (67.7%)	29,567	27,072
Rural Communities	4,044 (3.2%)	3,217 (2.9%)	1,315	1,209
Temporary Workers' Dwellings ²	38,264 (30.6%)	32,855 (29.4%)	123 temporary workers' dwellings	109 temporary workers' dwellings
Total	125,032	111,687	30,882 private dwellings and 123 temporary workers' dwellings	28,281 private dwellings and 109 temporary workers' dwellings

¹In Census 2015, all basement suites, with or without a development permit, were included in the total private dwelling count. In Census 2018, only basement suites with a development permit and an address issued by the Municipality are included in the total private dwelling count.

²The total number of private dwellings for the urban and rural service areas do not include hotels, motels, campgrounds and care facilities. Not all 109 temporary workers' dwellings that exist in the Municipality are associated with the oil sands industry.

2. Demographic Overview

The population of the Municipality is primarily made up of a permanent and a shadow population. The permanent population refers to people whose usual place of residence is within the Municipality. In contrast, the shadow population refers to temporary residents (those who have a usual place of residence outside of the Municipality) who are employed by an industrial or commercial establishment in the Municipality for a minimum of 30 days within a Municipal census year. The following sections provide an overview of key population statistics obtained from Census 2018.

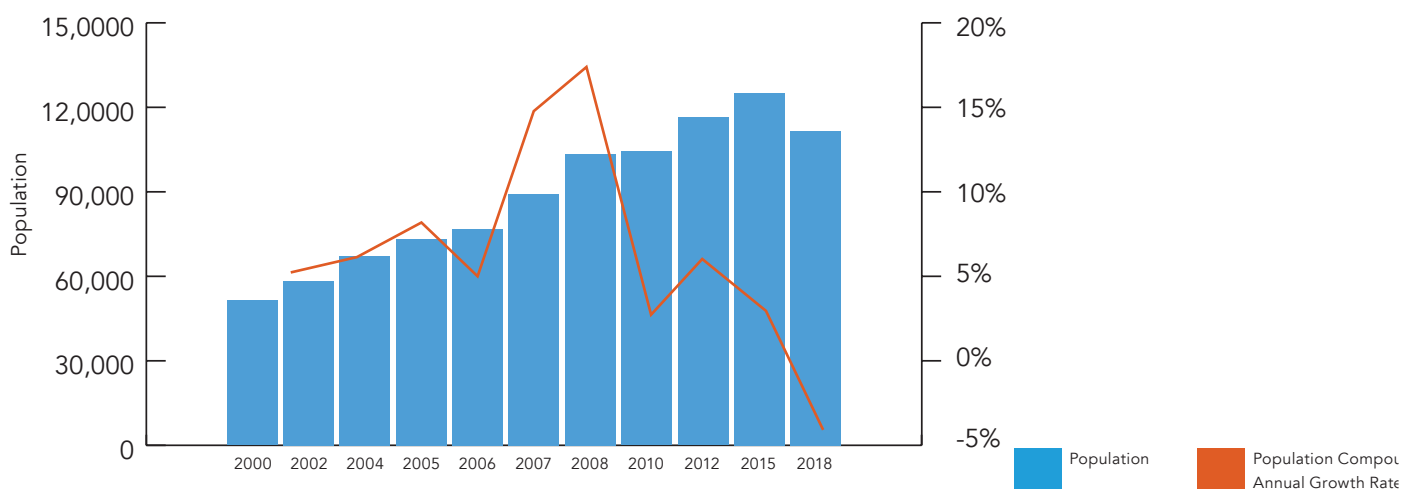
2.1 Population Change: 2000 - 2018

The population of the Municipality has changed significantly over the past two decades - increasing from 51,406 people in 2000 to 111,687 people in 2018. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the Municipality's population grew rapidly over the

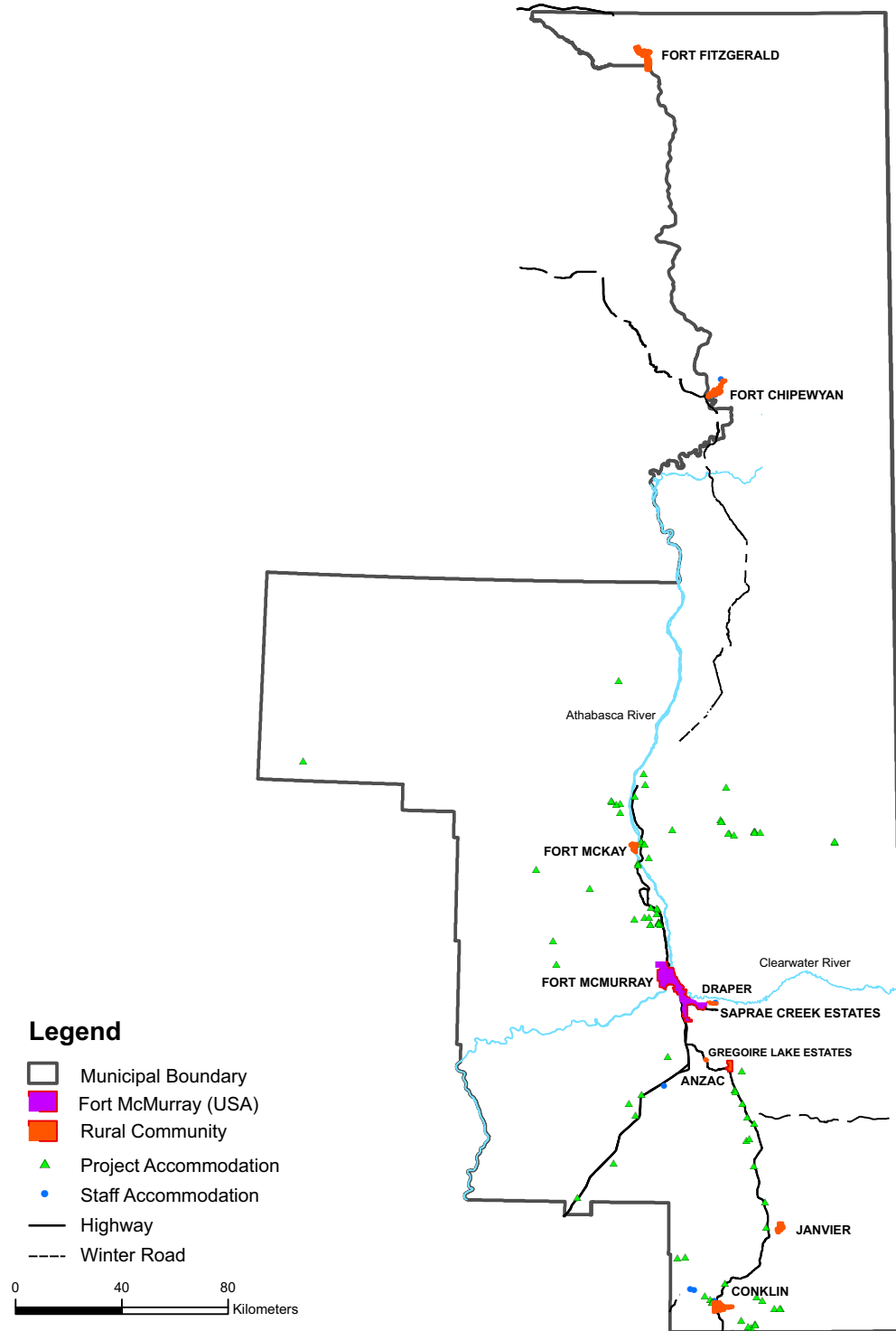
first half of this period (2000 - 2008) experiencing its highest growth rate of 17.3% between 2007-2008. However, between 2009 and 2015, the population experienced a relatively slower growth rate.

The 2015 - 2018 period was a noteworthy period as the Municipality experienced a population decline (negative growth) for the first time in the last two decades. Since 2015, the Municipality's population decreased from 125,032 to 111,687. This represents a population decrease of 10.67%. The decrease can largely be attributed to the downturn in the region's economy over this period and the 2016 Horse River Wildfire. However, further studies that are beyond the scope of this report are required to fully understand the magnitude of the effect of each of these factors on the population change experienced in the region.

Figure 2.1 Population and Annual Growth Rate in the Municipality from 2000 to 2018



Map 1: Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, 2018³



³ The locations of project accommodations and staff accommodation are approximate.

2.2 Population Distribution

The Municipality's population is unevenly distributed between the Urban Service Area (USA), nine rural communities and several temporary workers' dwellings (see Map 1). The USA continues to maintain the dominant share (67.7%) of the Municipality's total population, with a slight increase from 66.2% in 2015. Similar to past trends, the great majority (89.6%) of the shadow population reside in temporary workers' dwellings located outside the USA and rural communities (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Census 2018 Permanent and Shadow Population Distribution by Area

Population	Urban Service Area (USA)	Rural Communities	Temporary Workers' Dwellings	Total
Permanent Population	72,056	2,953	0	75,009
Shadow Population	3,559	264	32,855	36,678
Total	75,615 (67.7%)	3,217 (2.9%)	32,855 (29.4%)	111,687

Table 2.2 shows a comparison of the population distribution and change by area between 2015 and 2018. Over the past three years, the majority of the areas in the USA and rural communities experienced a decrease in population. The largest population decrease occurred in the three neighbourhoods that were significantly affected by the 2016 Horse River Wildfire: Abasand (-56.4%), Beacon Hill (-41.9%), and Waterways (-65.2%).

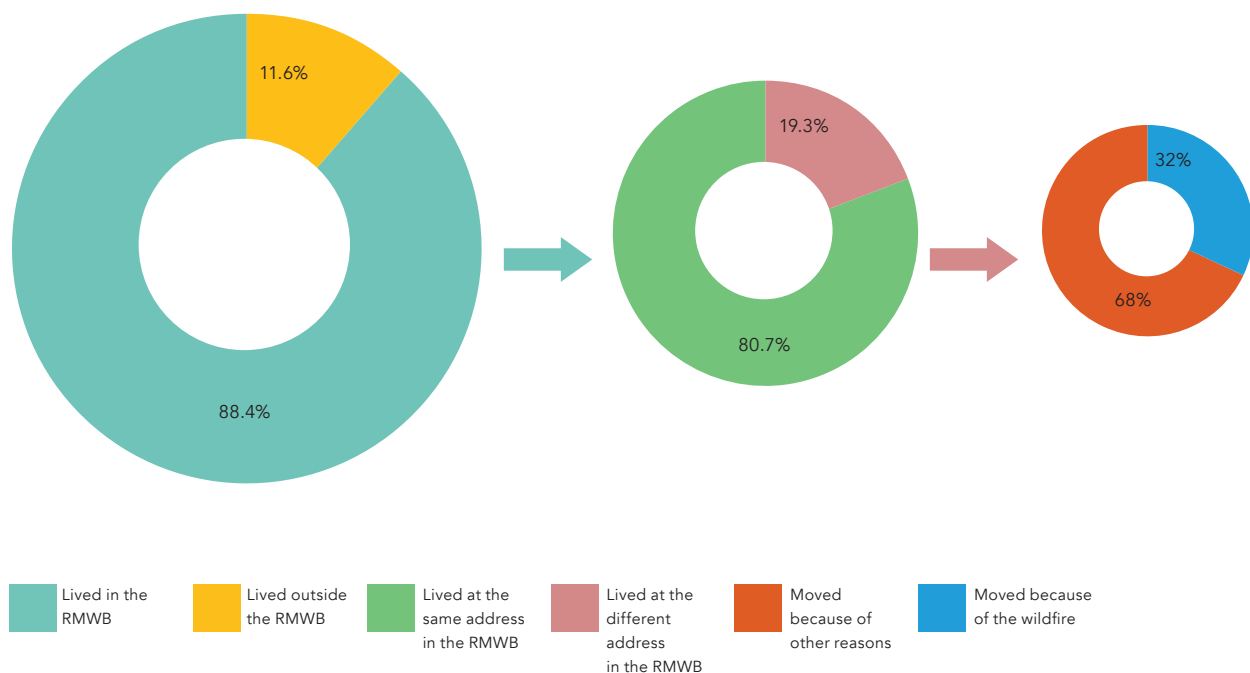
Table 2.2 Population Distribution and Change by Area 2015 and 2018

Area		2015 Population	2018 Population	Change 2015-2018
USA	Abasand	4,893	2,134	-56.4%
	Beacon Hill	2,207	1,283	-41.9%
	Gregoire	4,226	4,312	2.0%
	Lower Townsite	11,703	10,993	-6.1%
	Parsons Creek	2,481	3,626	46.2%
	Saline Creek	0	17	>100%
	Thickwood	17,300	15,957	-7.8%
	Timberlea	36,951	35,420	-4.1%
	Waterways	667	232	-65.2%
	Sub-Total	80,428	73,974	-8.0%
Rural Communities	Anzac	763	659	-13.6%
	Conklin	376	229	-39.1%
	Draper	215	187	-13.0%
	Fort Chipewyan	1,014	918	-9.5%
	Fort Fitzgerald	9	8	-11.1%
	Fort McKay	51	59	15.7%
	Gregoire Lake Estates	232	204	-12.1%
	Janvier	155	141	-9.0%
	Saprae Creek Estates	977	715	-26.8%
	Sub-Total	3,792	3,120	-17.7%
Non-Residential Shadow Population		40,812	34,593	-15.2%
Grand Total		125,032	111,687	-10.7%

An increase in population was observed in some areas of the Municipality: Gregoire, Parsons Creek, Saline Creek and Fort McKay. It is likely the increase in population in these areas is due to population migration from wildfire affected areas and new development in Parsons Creek and Saline Creek. However, further analysis is required to determine the true source of the population change in these areas.

To understand the impact of the 2016 Horse River Wildfire on people's usual place of residence, residents were asked to provide information on where they lived prior to the wildfire. Residents that indicated the Municipality as their usual place of residence, were then asked if they had moved within the Municipality following the wildfire. Further, residents who indicated that they had moved within the Municipality were asked if the move was due to the wildfire or for other personal reasons. Figure 2.2 illustrates community members' place of residence prior to and after the wildfire. 19.3 % of the residents that lived in the Municipality prior to the wildfire, have moved within the Municipality since the wildfire. The wildfire was cited as a reason for the move by one out of every three residents.

Figure 2.2 Place of Residence Prior to and After the Horse River Wildfire

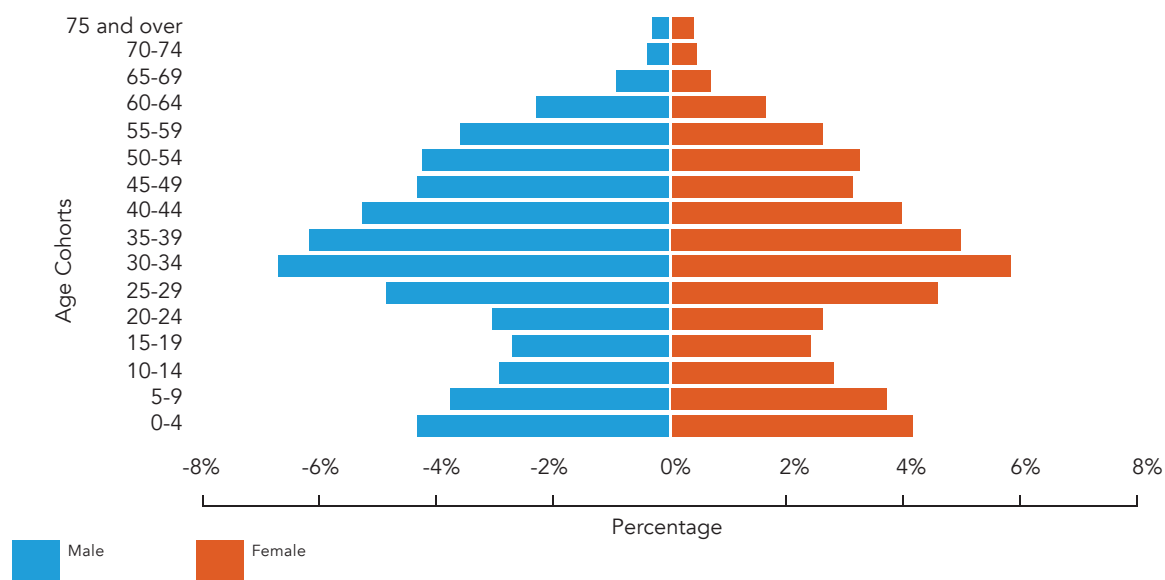


2.3 Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 2.3 illustrates the age and gender distribution of the population in 2018. The population pyramid shows the Municipality has a fairly young population with slightly over 47% of the population between the ages of 20 and 44. However, The share of this age group decreased compared to 2015 and 2012 when it accounted for 51% of the population. The largest population cohort is the 30-34 age group, which accounts for 12.3% of the total population. This is similar to 2015 when the 30-34 age group was the largest population cohort and accounted for 13% of the population. The next largest population cohorts are the 35-39 and 25-29 age groups. These age groups account for 11% and 9.2% of the total population respectively.

A comparison of the age and gender distribution between 2015 and 2018 shows there have been significant changes in the 0-24 (children and youth) and the 25-64 (workforce) age groups. The proportion of children and youth in the total population increased by 7.4 percentage points from 24% to 31.4%. In contrast, the share of the workforce in the total population decreased by 8 percentage points from 73.8% to 65.8%. The decrease correlates with the tendency of the workforce age group to leave a community in search of employment opportunities following an economic downturn. The proportion of seniors (65 years of age and over) remained relatively stable, slightly increasing from 2.1% to 2.8%.

Figure 2.3 Age and Gender Population Pyramid, 2018



There is an imbalance in the distribution of males and females across all age cohorts. Overall, there are more males (54.9%) than females (45.1%) in the population. The higher proportion of males to females can be attributed to the type of employment associated with the primary resource-based industries in the region. However, compared to 2015, the proportion of males in the overall population decreased by half a percentage point.

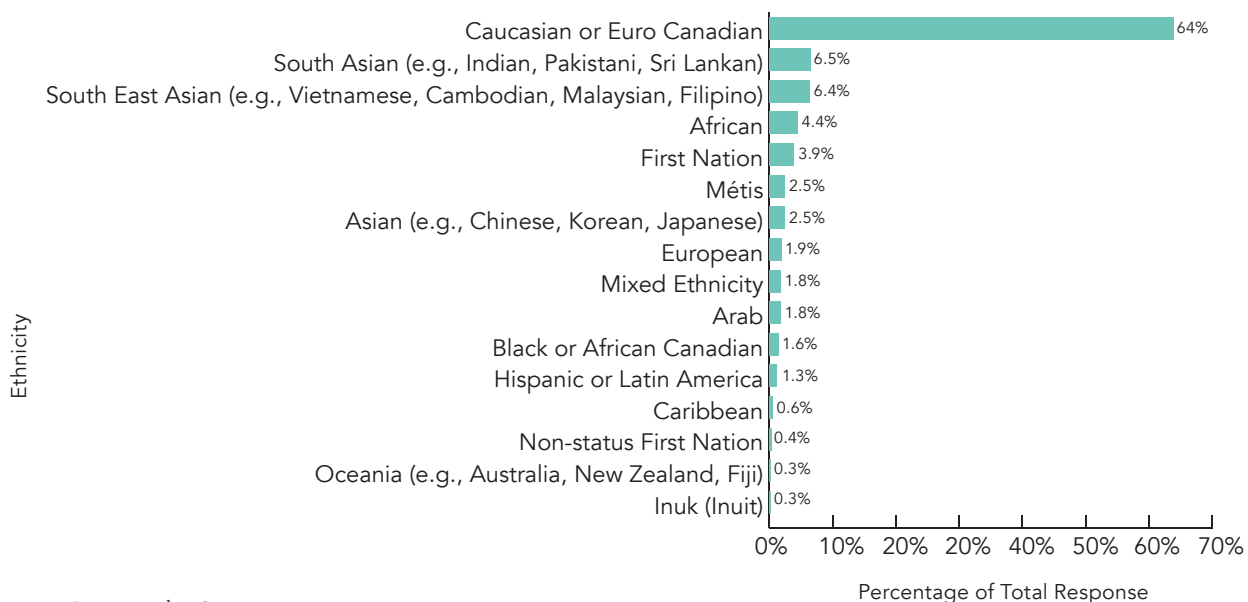
In addition to collecting gender information for males and females, Census 2018 was the first census to provide residents with more options to identify their gender. Residents had the option of reporting their gender as either transgender or other. 26 people self-identified as transgender and 16 people self-identified as other. While the

proportion of people who self-identified their gender as transgender or other is small, this could be due to these options being new.

2.4 Ethnicity

The Municipality is a culturally diverse region with people from many ethnic backgrounds. Census 2018 asked permanent residents to provide information on the ethnic group they primarily identify with. Figure 2.4 presents the distribution of the Municipality's population by ethnicity. Consistent with past trends, the majority of residents (64%) self-identify as Caucasian or Euro Canadian. The same question was asked in 2012. At that time, 75.9% of permanent residents self-identified as Caucasian or Euro Canadian. The second largest ethnic group in the Municipality is

Figure 2.4 Population Distribution by Ethnicity, 2018

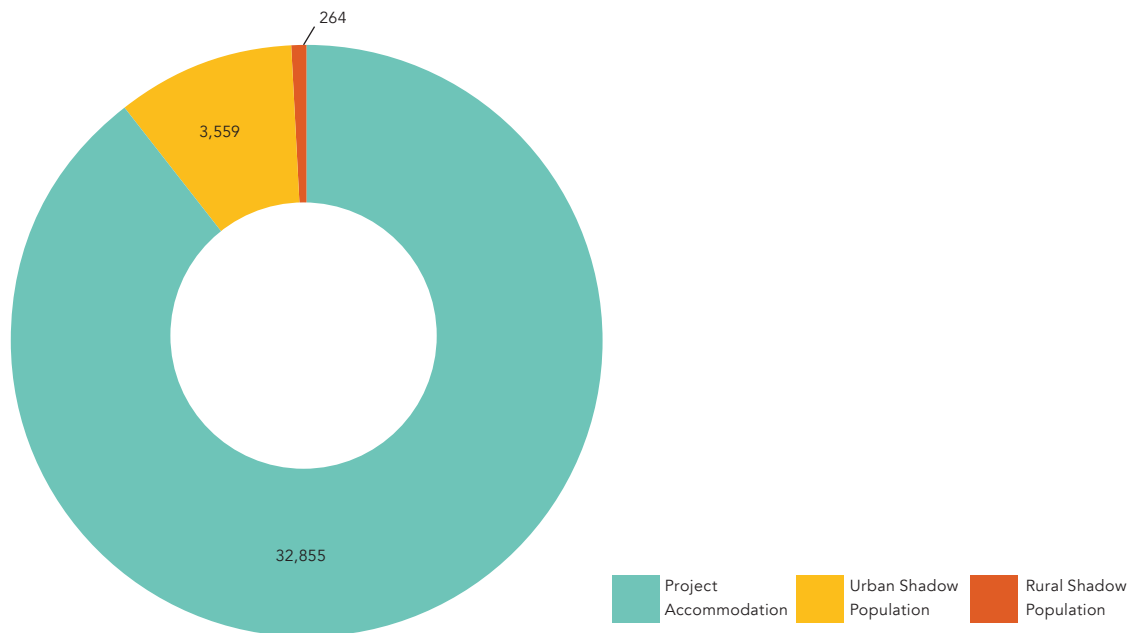


South Asian (6.5%), followed by South East Asian (6.4%) and African (4.4%). Indigenous Peoples, in general, represent 7 % of the total population.

2.5 Shadow Population

The shadow population in the Municipality is divided into three main components: urban shadow, rural shadow and temporary workers' dwellings. The urban shadow and rural shadow populations include temporary residents living in residential and non-residential accommodations such as hotels, motels and campgrounds in the USA and rural communities. In contrast, the temporary workers' dwellings population includes temporary residents living in project accommodations (work camps) and staff accommodations primarily located outside the USA and rural communities.

Figure 2.5 Shadow Population Distribution, 2018



The total shadow population count is 36,678. This represents a 14.9% decrease from the 2015 shadow population count. Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of the shadow population in the Municipality. The distribution pattern is similar with past trends. Temporary workers' dwellings account for the majority (89.6%) of the shadow population followed by the urban shadow population (9.7%) and the rural shadow population (0.7%).

Table 2.3 illustrates the geographic distribution of the temporary workers' dwellings population in the Municipality. While the number of occupied temporary workers' dwellings located to the north and to the south of Fort McMurray are similar, the majority (86.45%) of the temporary workers' dwellings population reside north of Fort McMurray. This is mainly because oil sands operations located north of Fort McMurray use conventional oil production (mining) methods that are labour intensive. In contrast, oil sands operations in the south use in-situ production methods that require less labour.

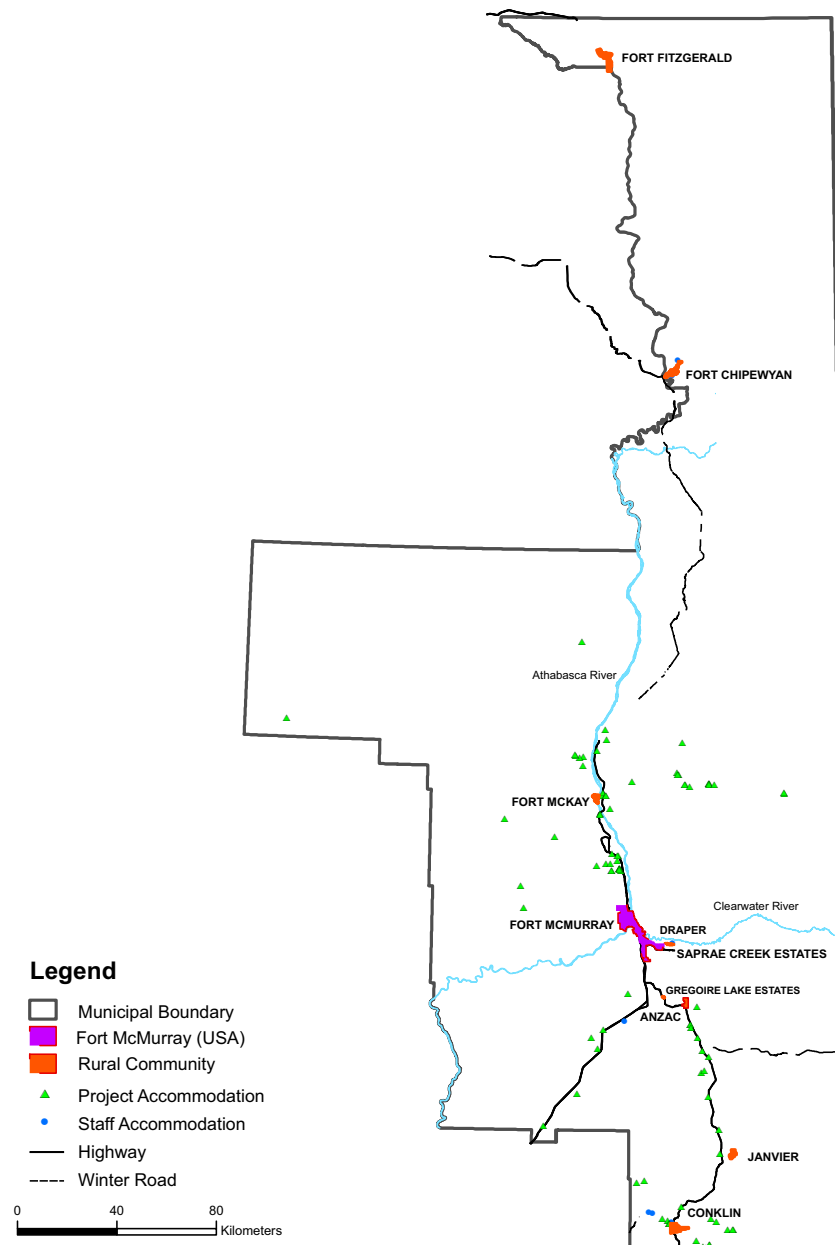
Table 2.3 Temporary Workers' Dwellings in the Municipality, 2018

Location	Number of Temporary Workers' Dwellings ⁴		Population Count	
North of Fort McMurray	38	51.35%	28,402	86.45%
South of Fort McMurray	36	48.65%	4,453	13.55%
Total	74	100.00%	32,855	100.00%

⁴The The total number of temporary workers' dwellings identified in 2018 was 109. However, the number of temporary workers' dwellings indicated is only for those temporary workers' dwellings that were reported to be occupied during Census 2018

Map 2 shows the distribution of temporary workers' dwellings. There are a total of 109 temporary workers' dwellings in the Municipality of which 88 are project accommodations. The remaining 21 temporary workers' dwellings are staff accommodations. At the time of conducting Census 2018, 74 of the temporary workers' dwellings were occupied.

Map 2: Temporary Workers' Dwellings 2018⁵



⁵ The locations of project accommodations and staff accommodation are approximate.

3. Housing Overview

The 2016 Horse River Wildfire was the costliest insured natural disaster in recent Canadian history and it had an enormous impact on the Municipality's housing stock. The fire destroyed over 2,500 dwelling units and damaged many more. With rebuild efforts still ongoing, it is crucial to have a good understanding of how the Municipality's population is currently being housed. The following sections provide an overview of key dwelling statistics obtained from Census 2018.

3.1 Dwelling Count

Table 3.1 shows the Municipality's total dwelling count in 2015 and 2018. The total number of dwelling units in the Municipality in 2018 is 28,281. This represents an 8.4% decrease from the 2015 total number of dwelling units. The decrease is largely attributed to dwellings units that were destroyed by the 2016 Horse River Wildfire. However, it is important to note that

in contrast to 2015, only basement suites with separate civic addresses were included in the total dwelling count in 2018. Further, improvements in the methods used to identify and remove non-residential addresses from the dwelling inventory, particularly in the rural communities, could have contributed to the decrease of the total dwelling count in 2018. The decrease in the number of dwelling units is proportionally distributed between the USA and rural communities, with both areas losing close to 10.7% and 11.6% of their dwelling units respectively.

The overall proportion of vacant dwellings units in the Municipality remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2018. However, when separating vacant dwelling units by service area, the proportion of vacant dwelling units in the rural communities increased by 2.5 percentage points in the same period from 7.2% to 9.7%. In contrast, the proportion of vacant dwelling units in the USA remained relatively stable at about 7.5%.

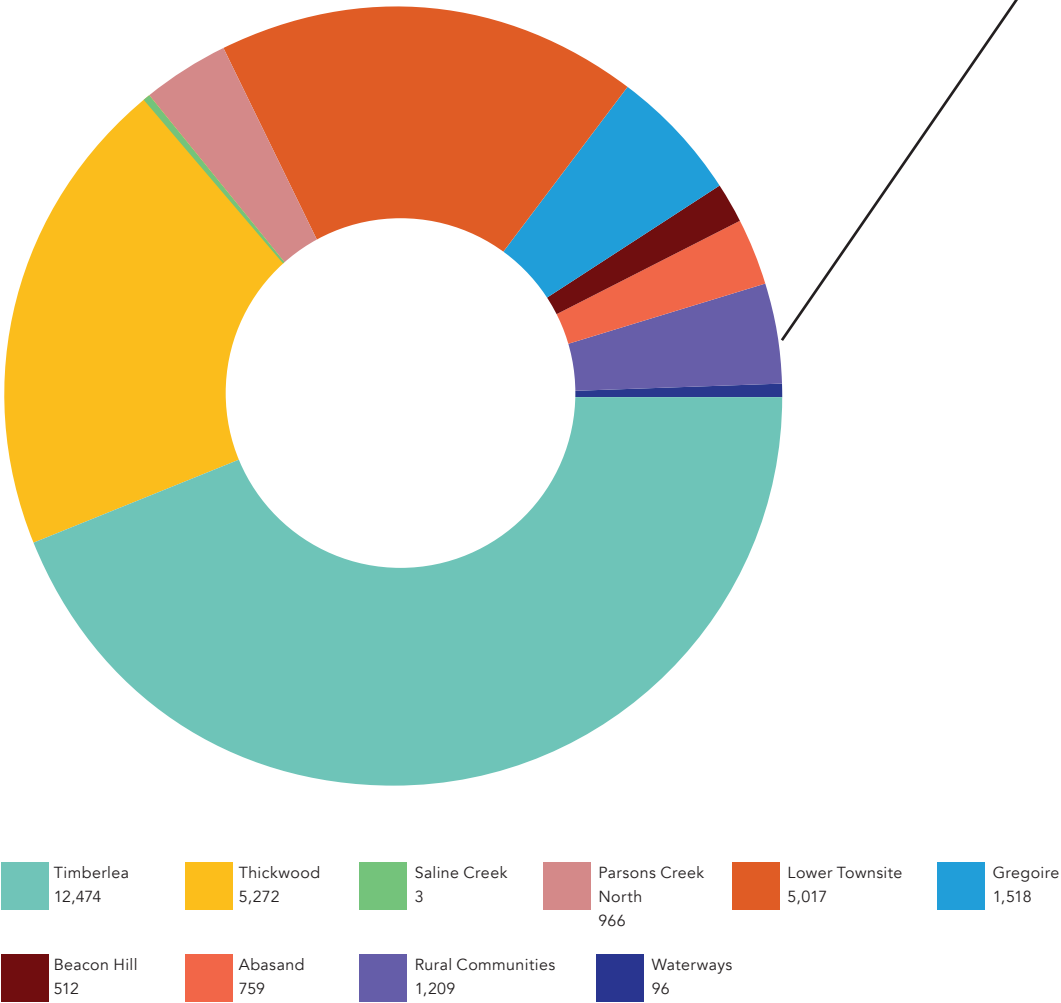
Table 3.1 Dwelling Count, 2015 and 2018

Dwellings	USA		Rural Communities		Total		Total Change (2015 - 2018)
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Occupied Dwellings	27,371	24,447	1,220	1,079	28,591	25,526	-10.7%
Vacant Dwellings	2,196	2,040	95	118	2,291	2,158	-5.8%
Non-contacted Dwellings	2,254	585	54	12	2,308	597	-74.1%
Total Count of Dwellings	29,567	27,072	1,315	1,209	30,882	28,281	-8.4%

Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of dwelling units by area. As in past years, the USA continues to contain a substantial proportion (95.7%) of the Municipality’s housing stock. The majority (44%) of dwelling units are located in Timberlea, followed by Thickwood (20%) and the Lower Townsite (18%). Among rural communities, Fort Chipewyan has the highest number of dwelling units (356) followed by Anzac (264) and Saprae Creek Estates (233).

Rural Community	Number of Dwellings
Anzac	264
Conklin	115
Draper	57
Fort Chipewyan	356
Fort Fitzgerald	10
Fort McKay	27
Gregorie Lake Estates	79
Janvier	68
Saprae Creek Estates	233
Rural Total	1,209

Figure 3.1 Total Dwelling Count by Area



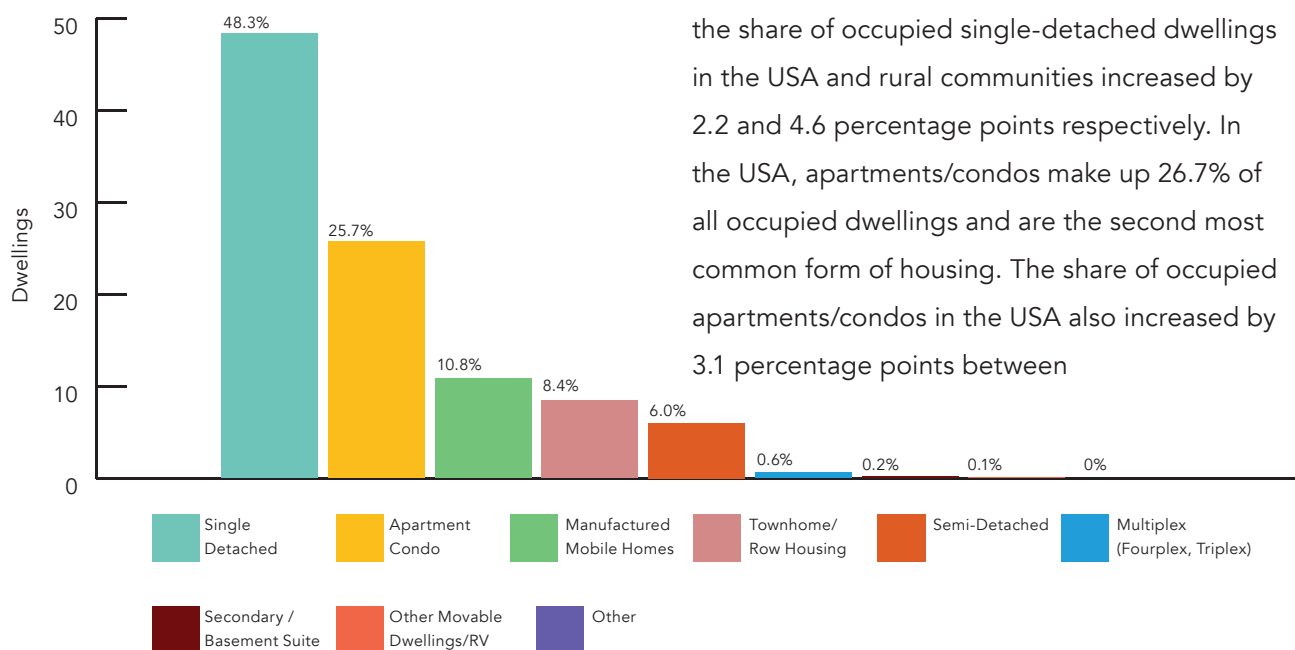
3.2 Dwelling Type

Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of occupied dwellings in the Municipality. Single-detached dwellings continue to be the dominant form of housing in the Municipality accounting for 48.3% of all occupied dwellings. The share of occupied single-detached dwellings increased by 2.2 percentage points between 2015 and 2018. Apartments/condos are the second most common form of housing in the Municipality. Similar to single-detached dwellings, the share of occupied apartments / condos in the Municipality increased by 2.9 percentage points from 22.8% in 2015 to 25.7% in 2018.

The share of all other occupied dwelling types declined between 2015 and 2018. The largest decrease occurred in the share of occupied secondary/basement suites which decreased by 4.8 percentage points from 5.0% in 2015 to 0.2% in 2018. The sharp decline is likely due to differences in the methods used to capture basement/secondary suites in 2015 and 2018. In contrast to 2015, only secondary/basement suites with separate civic addresses were included in the total occupied dwelling count in 2018.

An analysis of the share of occupied dwellings in the USA and rural communities shows that single-detached dwellings continue to be the dominant form of housing in both the USA (47.2%) and rural communities (74.1%). Between 2015 and 2018, the share of occupied single-detached dwellings in the USA and rural communities increased by 2.2 and 4.6 percentage points respectively. In the USA, apartments/condos make up 26.7% of all occupied dwellings and are the second most common form of housing. The share of occupied apartments/condos in the USA also increased by 3.1 percentage points between

Figure 3.2 Distribution of Occupied Dwellings by Dwelling Type 2018



2015 and 2018. In contrast, manufactured/mobile homes are the second most common form of housing in the rural communities, making up 15.3% of all occupied rural dwelling units. Apartments/condos make up 3.4% of all occupied rural dwellings.

3.3 Population by Dwelling Type

Table 3.3 illustrates the share of the total population living in different dwelling types. In 2018, more than half (55.9%) of the Municipality's total population lived in single-detached dwellings. Despite a decrease in the total number of single-detached dwellings since 2015, the share of the overall population living in single-detached dwellings increased by 8.7 percentage points. A comparison of how people are housed in the USA

and rural communities shows that a higher proportion of rural residents live in single-detached dwellings.

A significant proportion of the population lives in apartments/condos (18%) and manufactured/mobile homes (10.2%). Between 2015 and 2018, the share of the total population living in apartments/condos and manufactured/mobile homes increased by 2.4 and 1.4 percentage points respectively. In contrast, the share of the total population living in basement/secondary suites decreased by 3 percentage points since 2015.

Table 3.3 Population by Dwelling Type

Area	APT	MF	MUP	OTH	MR	BSMT	DUP	SF	TWN	Total Population ⁶
Rural Communities	55	414	28	1	19	0	84	2,415	74	3,090
	1.8%	13.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.7%	78.2%	2.4%	100.0%
Urban Service Area	13,776	7,415	409	209	8	85	5,095	40,646	6,305	73,948
	18.6%	10.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	6.9%	55.0%	8.5%	100.0%
Grand Total	13,831	7,829	437	210	27	85	5,179	43,061	6,379	77,039
	18.0%	10.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	6.7%	55.9%	8.3%	100.0%

* Dwelling types: APT - Apartment/Condo, MF - Manufactured/Mobile Home, MUP - Multiplex (fourplex, triplex), OTH - Other, MR - Other Movable Dwelling/RV, BSMT - Basement/Secondary Suite, DUP - Semi-detached/Duplex, SF - Single-detached, TWN - Town/Row Housing.

⁶ Note: 34649 people live in collective dwellings such as Temporary Workers' Dwellings, hotels, motels, and care facilities.

3.4 Household Size

The Municipality has an average household size of 3.01 people per dwelling unit, which is a slight increase from 2015 when it was 2.95 people per dwelling unit. The Municipal average household size is considerably higher than both the national and provincial averages, which in 2016 were 2.4 and 2.6 respectively⁷.

The average household size of the USA is 3.0 people per dwelling unit, which is similar to the average household size in 2015. In the USA, Saline Creek has the highest average household size at 5.7 people per dwelling unit. However, it is important to note that only 3 dwelling units were enumerated in Saline Creek. Parsons Creek has the second highest average household size at 4.0 people per dwelling unit and is followed by Timberlea and Abasand with 3.1 people per dwelling unit each. The Lower Townsite has the lowest average household size at 2.6 people per dwelling unit.

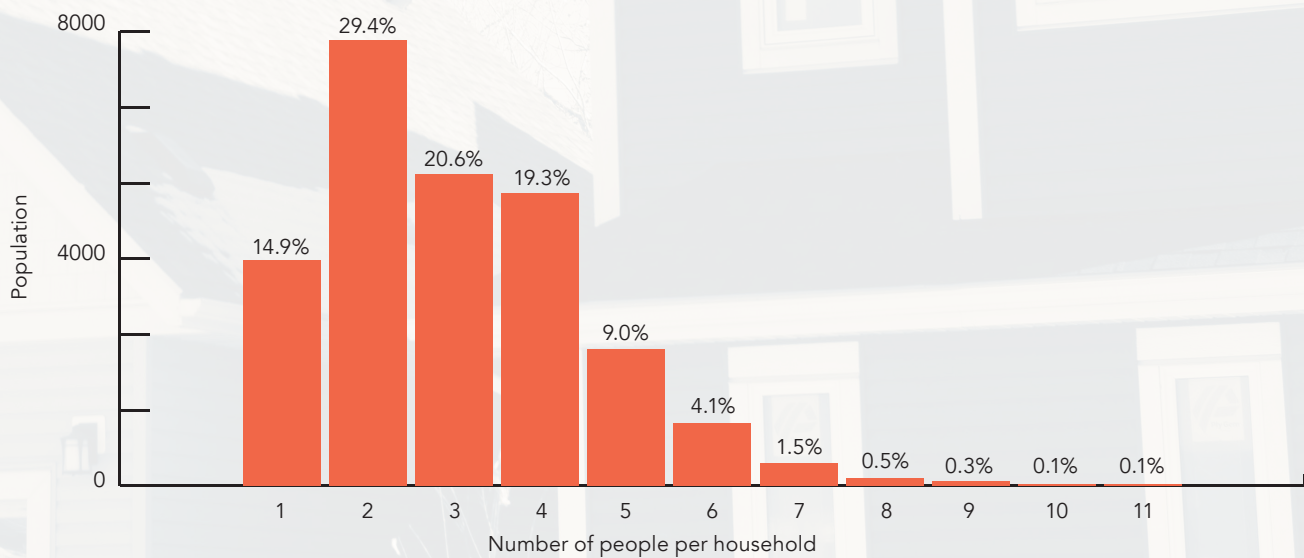
The average household size of the rural communities is 2.9 people per dwelling unit. This is a decrease from 2015 when it was 3.11 people per dwelling unit. Further, in contrast to historic trends, the average household size of the rural communities is lower than that of the USA in 2018. Among the rural communities, Draper has the highest average household size at 3.5 people per dwelling unit followed by Saprae Creek Estates (3.2), Gregoire Lake Estates (2.9), and Fort Chipewyan (2.8). Conklin has the lowest average household size at 2.4 people per dwelling unit.

⁷ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

Figure 3.3 illustrates the distribution of household size in the Municipality in 2018. Consistent with national and provincial trends, the proportion of large households in the Municipality is less than the portion of small households. Large households comprised of five or more people account for 15.6% of all households, whereas small households comprised of one or two people account for 44.3% of all households. Two-person households are the most common household type making up 29.4% of all households. This is followed by three-person and four-person households which make up 20.6% and 19.3% of all households respectively.

The overall distribution of household size is similar to the distribution of household size throughout the Province in 2016. However, the proportion of one-person households in the Municipality is 9.1 percentage points less than the proportion of one-person households in the Province. Further, the proportion of households with five or more people in the Municipality is higher than the Province by 5.2 percentage points⁸. While there could be many reasons that account for the variances observed in the two household sizes, relatively high housing costs and rents combined with a high proportion of young people in the Municipality, are likely to contribute to more people sharing dwellings.

Figure 3.3 Distribution of Household Size, 2018



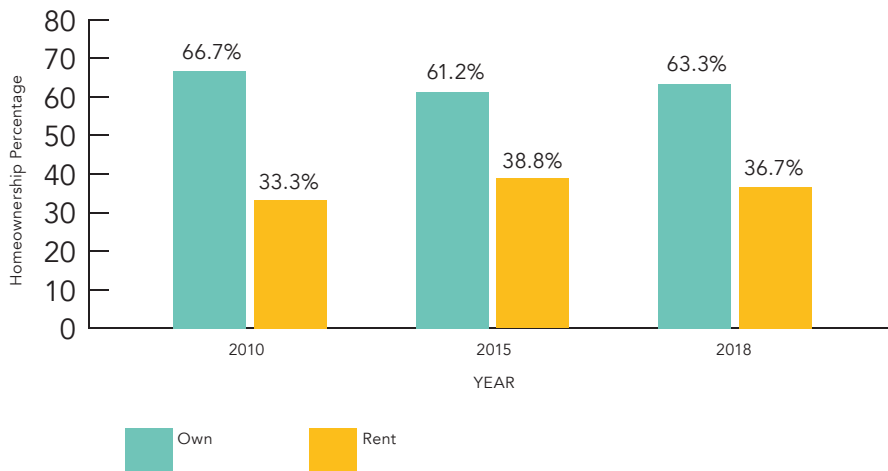
⁸Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

3.5 Homeownership

Homeownership rates in the Municipality have varied over the past decade. Figure 3.4 illustrates homeownership rates between 2010 and 2018. In 2018, 63.3% of all occupied dwelling units in the Municipality were owner-occupied. Compared to 2015, the share of homeownership increased slightly by 2.1 percentage points. However, the Municipality's homeownership rate is still lower than the 2016 national (67.8%) and provincial (72.38%) homeownership rates⁹. This could be attributed to high housing costs as the Municipality has one of the highest housing costs in Canada. In addition, it could also be associated with the transient nature of a certain portion of the population.

The USA has a larger proportion (63.1%) of occupied dwelling units that are owner-occupied. Compared to 2015, the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in the USA increased by 2.1 percentage points. Figure 3.5 illustrates the distribution of homeownership by neighbourhood in the USA. The share of homeownership varies significantly between neighbourhoods. Abasand has the highest homeownership rate at 86.0% followed by Beacon Hill (85.2%), Waterways (84.8%) and Parsons Creek (84.1%). In contrast, the Lower Townsite has the lowest homeownership rate at 30.7%.

Figure 3.4 Homeownership in the Municipality, 2010 - 2018

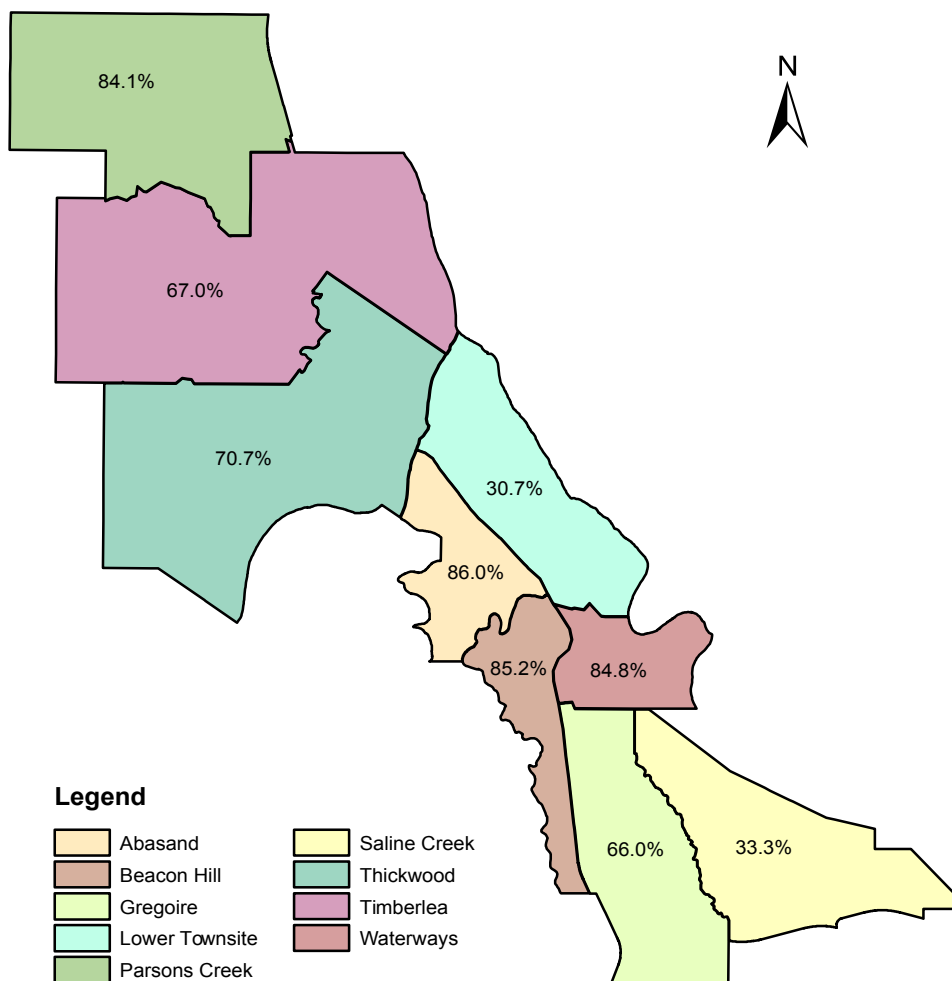


⁹ IBID.

Further analysis reveals that homeownership in the USA is closely related to dwelling type. Homeownership is highest for single-detached dwellings (85.8%) followed by manufactured/mobile homes (77.7%) and semi-detached/duplex dwellings (69.1%). In contrast, basement/secondary suites (0%) and apartments/condos (17.1%) have the lowest homeownership rates.

This explains why neighbourhoods with higher proportions of single-detached dwellings such as Abasand (75.5%), Beacon Hill (70.1%) and Parsons Creek (63.6%) have significantly higher homeownership rates.

Figure 3.5 Homeownership Distribution in the USA, 2018



The rural communities have a higher homeownership rate (69.1%) compared to the USA (63.1%) and the Municipality in general (63.3%). Between 2015 and 2018, homeownership in the rural communities increased by 1.1 percentage points. Figure 3.6 illustrates the distribution of homeownership by rural communities. Similar to the USA, the share of homeownership varies significantly between different rural communities.

Saprae Creek Estates has the highest homeownership rate at 95.2% followed by Draper (84.6%) and Gregoire Lake Estates (84.6%). In contrast, Fort McKay has the lowest homeownership rate at only 5.9%. Homeownership in the rural communities however generally decreases the further a rural community is located from the USA.

Figure 3.6 Homeownership Distribution in the RSA, 2018

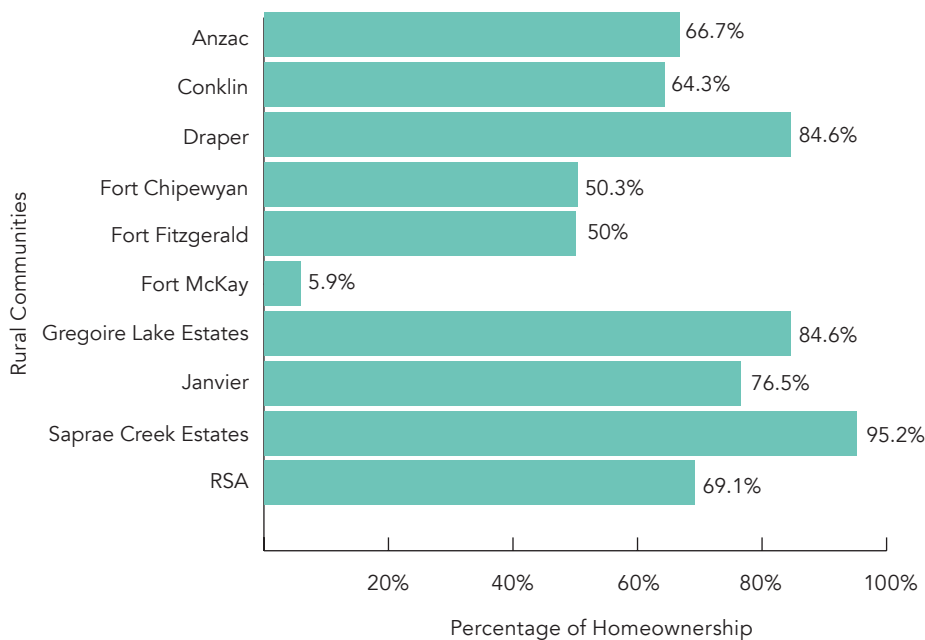
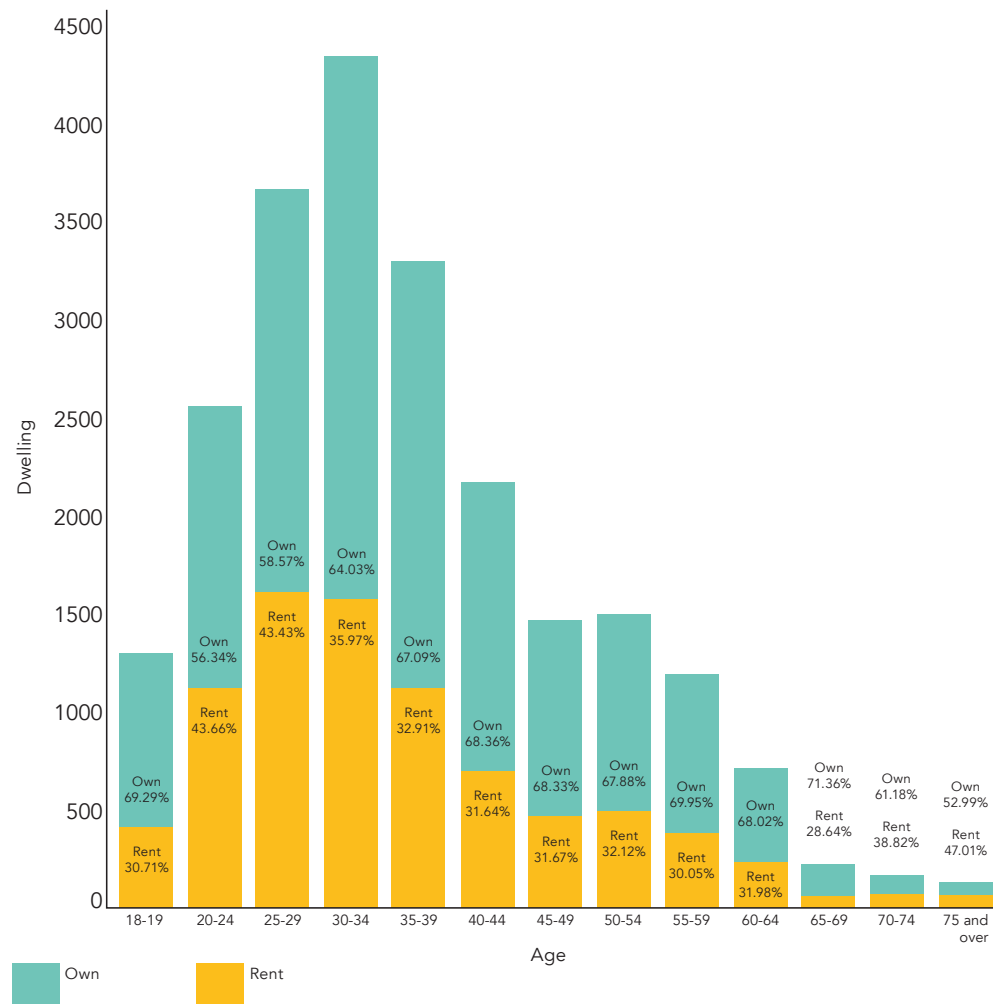


Figure 3.7 illustrates the distribution of homeownership by age in the Municipality. A comparison of homeownership across different age groups shows there is a positive correlation between homeownership and age. In general, the share of homeownership increases with age for people between the ages of 20 and 69. However, homeownership starts to decline after the age of 70 and is lowest among seniors aged 75 years and

over. There could be many factors, including a decrease in income and a shortage of age-friendly housing options, that likely contribute to a decline in homeownership among seniors. However, the decrease in homeownership also reflects a transition from homeownership to group living arrangements among seniors. Further, there is a high proportion (69.3%) of homeownership among young adults between the ages 18 and 19.

Figure 3.7 Homeownership Distribution by Age Group 2018



Conclusion

The RMWB has been one of the fastest growing municipalities in Canada. The population of the Municipality has more than doubled over the past two decades with many residents moving to the region in search of employment opportunities. However, since the last municipal census in 2015, the Municipality has experienced a decline in population which is most likely attributed to the downturn in the region's economy and the 2016 Horse River Wildfire. As the community continues to evolve, changes in average household sizes between the USA and rural communities have been observed. For the first time, the average number of people per household in the USA is greater than the average number of people per household in the rural communities.

While a lot has changed in the Municipality since 2015, the structural composition of the region's population has not. The Municipality continues to have a fairly young population with a higher proportion of males to females across all age cohorts. Consistent with past trends, the

Municipality's permanent population is also unevenly distributed between the USA and rural communities, with the vast majority living in the USA. Further, temporary workers' dwellings located outside the USA and rural communities continue to host a significantly high proportion of the Municipality's shadow population.

The Municipality wishes to once again thank all those who made "Census 2018 count" and to everyone who took time to learn about the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. The Municipality continues to focus on building a vibrant, sustainable region, residents are proud to call home.



Glossary

Dwelling

General term used to describe a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons resides or could reside. This includes all types of dwelling categories (apartment/multiple dwelling, manufactured home, duplex, single-family, town house, or other) used for data collection.

Dwelling Unit

This is a place of residence occupied by one or more persons with a “private entrance.” There can be many dwelling units within a structure.

Household

Usually consists of a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same homestead/compound, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have common catering arrangements and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to remember that members of a household do not need to be related, either by blood or marriage.

Municipality

Refers to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB)

Non-Contacted Dwelling¹⁰

A “non-contacted dwelling” is a dwelling where a census worker has not been able to make contact with a member of the household and the census worker believes the dwelling was occupied by usual residents on census day. Reasons why contact was not made include “not at home”, “incapacity”, and “refusal to come to the door on an enumerator visit to the household”. This count does not include refusals after contact has been made with a member of the dwelling.

¹⁰ Alberta Municipal Affairs, 2018, Municipal Census Manual: Requirements and Guidelines for Conducting a Municipal Census

Rural Communities

Refers to the rural communities of Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort McKay, Gregoire Lake Estates, Janvier and Saprae Creek Estates, all of which are located within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

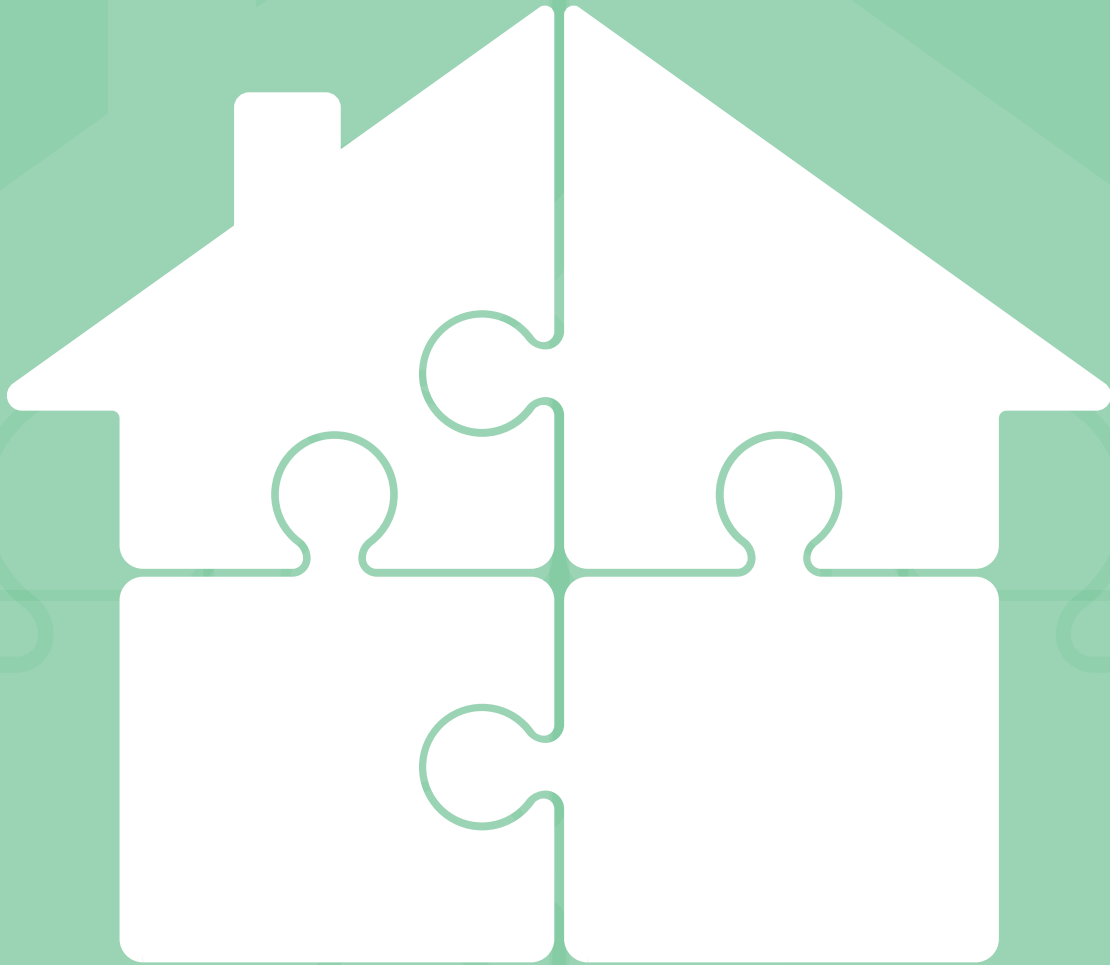
Urban Service Area (USA)

Fort McMurray is an Urban Service Area in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. Formerly a city, Fort McMurray became an Urban Service Area when it amalgamated with Improvement District No. 143 on April 1, 1995, to create the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. The Fort McMurray Urban Service Area should be recognized as equivalent to a city by the Government of Alberta for the purpose of program delivery and grant eligibility.

Appendix Census 2018 Questions

1. Please provide the age of this resident.
2. Please provide the gender of this resident.
3. Is this dwelling the usual place of residence for this person?
4. Has this person worked in the RMWB for a minimum of 30 days within the Municipal Census year?
5. Where did this resident live two (2) years ago on April 9, 2016, prior to the Horse River Wildfire?
6. If this resident lived at a different address in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, which community was it located?
7. Did this resident move because of the 2016 Horse River Wildfire?
8. What ethnic group do you primarily identify with?
9. Does this person have any disabilities that have been diagnosed by a medical practitioner?
10. Do you own or rent this dwelling?
11. What type of dwelling is this?
12. Is there another suite in this dwelling?
13. How many of the individuals in this dwelling who are 18 years or older are Canadian citizens?





census2018
you made it count



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Subject: Clearwater Horse Club

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Mayor be authorized to send a letter to the Premier of Alberta and the Minister of Environment & Parks, urging Provincial Government Departments to work collaboratively with the Clearwater Horse Club, the "Club", in allowing sufficient time for the Club to create a plan to address the rehabilitation of deficiencies as it relates to water and land issues on their current leased land.

Summary:

At the February 12, 2019 Council Meeting, Councillor J. Stroud served notice of her intent to bring forward the following motion for consideration at the February 26, 2019 Council meeting:

"THAT the Mayor be authorized to send a letter to the Premier of Alberta and the Minister of Environment & Parks, urging Provincial Government Departments to work collaboratively with the Clearwater Horse Club, the "Club", in allowing sufficient time for the Club to create a plan to address the rehabilitation of deficiencies as it relates to water and land issues on their current leased land."

Rationale for Recommendation:

Pursuant to section 113 of Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, the motion is now being submitted for Council's consideration.

Strategic Priorities:

Regional Economic Development



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Subject: Weather Catcher

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT Administration be directed to determine the cost necessary to dismantle the weather catcher and identify alternative options for that space and disclose the projected ongoing maintenance for the weather catcher.

Summary:

At the February 12, 2019 Council Meeting, Mayor Scott served notice of his intent to bring forward the following motion for consideration at the February 26, 2019 Council meeting:

"THAT Administration be directed to determine the cost necessary to dismantle the weather catcher and identify alternative options for that space and disclose the projected ongoing maintenance for the weather catcher."

Rationale for Recommendation:

Pursuant to section 113 of Procedure Bylaw No. 18/020, the motion is now being submitted for Council's consideration.

Strategic Priorities:

Responsible Government