



Council

Fort McKay School
Fort McKay School, Fort McKay, AB T0P1C0

Tuesday, January 23, 2018
6:00 PM

Agenda

1. **Call to Order**
2. **In-Camera Matters**
 - 2.1. Meeting with Fort McKay Community Association Leadership
 - 2.2. Meeting with Fort McKay First Nation Leadership
3. **Adoption of Agenda**
4. **Minutes of Previous Meetings**
 - 4.1. Regular Council Meeting and Special Council Meeting - January 9, 2018
5. **Recognition**
 - 5.1. Proclamation - Family Literacy Day - January 27, 2018
6. **Presentations and Delegations**
 - 6.1. Ron Quintal, McKay Métis re: Changing the name of the hamlet from Fort MacKay to Fort McKay
7. **Unfinished Business**
 - 7.1. Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 17/022 - Fort McKay Area Structure Plan
 - 7.2. Rural Committee Recommendation: Bylaw No. 17/022 - Fort McKay Area Structure Plan
 1. THAT Bylaw No. 17/022, being the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, be read a second time.
 2. THAT Bylaw No. 17/022 be read a third and final time.
8. **New Business**

8.1. Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Addition to Reserve

THAT the Mayor send a letter of support to the Federal Minister of the Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada for the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation's Addition to Reserve; and

THAT Administration be directed to work with Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation to enter into a Service Agreement and an Agreement to harmonize governance.

8.2. Citizen Recognition Program Recommendations

THAT a total of eight (8) recipients for the 2017 Citizen Recognition Program be approved and kept confidential until they are announced at the Mayor and Council's Toast of Champions Ceremony on January 25, 2018.

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, January 9, 2018, commencing at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Don Scott, Mayor
Mike Allen, Councillor
Krista Balsom, Councillor
Bruce Inglis, Councillor
Sheila Lalonde, Councillor
Keith McGrath, Councillor (via teleconference)
Phil Meagher, Councillor
Verna Murphy, Councillor
Jeff Peddle, Councillor
Jane Stroud, Councillor (via teleconference)
Claris Voyageur, Councillor

Administration: Annette Antoniak, Chief Administrative Officer
Audrey Rogers, Chief Legislative Officer
Elsie Hutton, Chief Financial Officer
Robert Billard, Director, Public Works and Transit
Carole Bouchard, Director, Community Services
Jamie Doyle, Director, Planning and Development
Mazhar Hajhossein, Acting Director, Engineering
David Leflar, Director, Legal Services
Darlene Soucy, Legislative Officer

Call to Order - In 7th Floor Boardroom at 3:32 p.m.

Motion to Move In-Camera

MOTION:

THAT the meeting move in camera pursuant to Sections 16, 24, 25 and 27 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

RESULT:	CARRIED [10 TO 0]
MOVER:	Mike Allen, Councillor
SECONDER:	Jeff Peddle, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, McGrath, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AWAY:	Meagher

2.1. Labour Matter

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

2.2. Legal Matter

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

2.3. Land Matter

(in-camera pursuant to Section 16 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*)

2.4. Advice from Officials

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

Recess

A recess was held from 5:15 p.m. until 6:00 p.m., at which time the meeting reconvened in the Jubilee Centre Council Chamber.

MOTION:

THAT the meeting reconvene in public

RESULT:	CARRIED [10 TO 0]
MOVER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
SECONDER:	Mike Allen, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, McGrath, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AWAY:	Meagher

Adoption of Agenda**3.1. Motion to Approve Agenda****MOTION:**

THAT the Agenda be adopted as presented.

RESULT:	CARRIED [10 TO 0]
MOVER:	Jeff Peddle, Councillor
SECONDER:	Bruce Inglis, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, McGrath, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AWAY:	Meagher

Minutes of Previous Meetings

4.1. Council - Meeting – December 12, 2017

MOTION:

THAT the Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held on December 12, 2017 be approved as presented.

RESULT:	ACCEPTED [10 TO 0]
MOVER:	Mike Allen, Councillor
SECONDER:	Sheila Lalonde, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, McGrath, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AWAY:	Meagher

Presentations and Delegations

5.1. Michelle Toner, General Manager, re: 2018 Alberta Winter Games Update

Michelle Toner, General Manager, and Mohamed Salem, Co-Chair, 2018 Alberta Winter Games Society, provided an update on the status of the 2018 Alberta Winter Games to be held in February.

5.2. Bindu Shah and Caitlin Downie, RACIDE, re: Diversity & Inclusion in Wood Buffalo: A Community Plan

Bindu Shah, Chair, Regional Advisory Committee on Inclusion, Diversity, and Equality, and Caitlin Downie, Social Advisor, Community Services Department, presented an update on the development and launch of the Community Plan for Diversity and Inclusion in Wood Buffalo.

Entrance

Councillor P. Meagher entered the meeting at 6:26 p.m.

Unfinished Business

6.1. Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 17/025 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment - A Portion of Lot 5, Block 3, Plan 5642NY (121 McDonald Street, Fort Chipewyan)

Mayor D. Scott declared the public hearing open at 6:34 p.m.

Jamie Doyle, Director, and Brad McMurdo, Manager, Planning and Development, introduced the proposed Land Use Bylaw amendment for Fort Chipewyan to facilitate the development of a grocery store.

Councillor Michelle Voyageur and Susan Michael, Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, spoke on behalf of the applicant in support of the amendment.

Mayor D. Scott declared the public hearing closed at 6:43 p.m.

6.2. Bylaw No. 17/025 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment - A Portion of Lot 5, Block 3, Plan 5642NY (121 McDonald Street, Fort Chipewyan)

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 17/025, being a Land Use Bylaw amendment to redesignate a portion of Lot 5, Block 3, 5642 NY from Hamlet Residential to Hamlet Commercial be read a second time.

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

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 17/025 be read a third and final time.

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

6.3. Bylaw No. 17/023 - Safety Codes Permitting Bylaw

Jamie Doyle, Director, and Damon McGillivray, Manager, Safety Codes, Planning and Development, provided an overview of the proposed Safety Codes Permitting Bylaw.

The following motion was presented for consideration by Councillor Phil Meagher: “THAT Bylaw No. 17/023, being the Safety Codes Permitting Bylaw, be read a second time.”

MOTION:

THAT Schedule A of Bylaw No. 17/023 be amended by deleting Section 1(h) and all fees and references to a travel levy.

RESULT:	CARRIED [8 TO 3]
MOVER:	Sheila Lalonde, Councillor
SECONDER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AGAINST:	Allen, McGrath, Meagher

Voting then occurred on second reading of the bylaw as amended.

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 17/023, being the Safety Codes Permitting Bylaw, as amended, be read a second time.

RESULT:	CARRIED [10 TO 1]
MOVER:	Phil Meagher, Councillor
SECONDER:	Bruce Inglis, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, Meagher, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AGAINST:	McGrath

MOTION:

THAT Bylaw No. 17/023 be read a third and final time.

RESULT:	CARRIED [10 TO 1]
MOVER:	Claris Voyageur, Councillor
SECONDER:	Verna Murphy, Councillor
FOR:	Scott, Allen, Balsom, Inglis, Lalonde, Meagher, Murphy, Peddle, Stroud, Voyageur
AGAINST:	McGrath

Recess:

The meeting recessed at 7:07 p.m. and reconvened at 7:16 p.m.

New Business**7.1. Bylaw No. 18/001 - Repealing Controlled Access Bylaw No. 16/009****MOTION:**

THAT Bylaw No. 18/001, being a bylaw to repeal Bylaw No. 16/009, the Controlled Access Bylaw, be read a first time.

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

7.2. Rescheduling of 2018 Budget Workshops

Elsie Hutton, Chief Financial Officer, provided a summary of the request to reschedule the 2018 Budget Workshop to allow for the adoption of a Strategic Plan to ensure budget requirements align with Council's strategic direction.

MOTION:

THAT budget workshops scheduled to be held from January 24-27, 2018, inclusive, be re-scheduled to occur from February 7-10, 2018, inclusive.

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

7.3. Request for Deferment/Cancellation of Taxes and Penalties

Philip Schofield, Regional Assessor, and David Leflar, Regional Legal Counsel, provided an overview of the request for deferment and cancellation of taxes and penalties.

MOTION:

THAT collection of the taxes owing and associated penalties for late payment as of January 1, 2018, on the tax accounts identified in Attachment 1 of the Council Report for the January 9, 2018 meeting, be deferred for a period of 21 months from January 1, 2018; and

THAT the said taxes or tax arrears and associated penalties be cancelled without further resolution of the Council, at the end of the 21 month deferment period, if the assessed person for 2018 and 2019 in respect of the underlying taxable properties has at that time paid in full all current municipal taxes for those properties for 2018 and 2019.

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

Adjournment of Regular Council Meeting

The Regular Council Meeting adjourned at 7:29 p.m.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer

Minutes of a Special 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, January 9, 2018, commencing at 7:30 p.m.

Present: Don Scott, Mayor
Mike Allen, Councillor
Krista Balsom, Councillor
Bruce Inglis, Councillor
Sheila Lalonde, Councillor
Keith McGrath, Councillor (via teleconference)
Phil Meagher, Councillor
Verna Murphy, Councillor
Jeff Peddle, Councillor
Jane Stroud, Councillor (via teleconference)
Claris Voyageur, Councillor

Administration Annette Antoniak, Chief Administrative Officer
Audrey Rogers, Chief Legislative Officer
Elsie Hutton, Chief Financial Officer
Robert Billard, Director, Public Works and Transit
Carole Bouchard, Director, Community Services
Jamie Doyle, Director, Planning and Development
Mazhar Hajhossein, Acting Director, Engineering
David Leflar, Director, Legal Services
Darlene Soucy, Legislative Officer

Call to Order

The Special Council Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m.

Regional Recreation Corporation Amendments to Corporate Bylaw and Appointment of Directors

In dealing with the matters, Council acted in its capacity as the sole member of the Regional Recreation Corporation, pursuant to Section 13 of Regional Recreation Corporation Bylaw.

Rachel Orser, Interim Chief Executive Officer, provided a summary of the proposed amendment to the Regional Recreation Corporation Bylaw and the requirement for the appointment of Directors to the Regional Recreation Corporation.

MOTION:

THAT the corporate bylaws of the Regional Recreation Corporation of Wood Buffalo be amended by deleting the existing text from section 22(a) and replacing it with the text outlined in Attachment 1 to this report; and

THAT the following appointments to the Regional Recreation Corporation be approved, effective immediately:

- Bruno Francoeur to December 31, 2018; and
- Chantal Beaver, Allan Grandison and Colleen Kearney to December 31, 2020.

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

Adjournment of Special Council Meeting

The Special Council Meeting adjourned at 7:34 p.m.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

- WHEREAS** All Canadians become aware of the importance of reading and engaging in literacy-related activities as a family; and
- WHEREAS** by reading to children and engaging in fun literacy activities, parents are actively keeping their own skills sharp, while at the same time strengthening the relationship between the family; and
- WHEREAS** it is important to practice for 15 minutes every day by reading together as a family, playing a game, writing a letter, or even following a recipe together; and
- WHEREAS** family literacy reinforces the importance of learning with children as a means of building the knowledge necessary for future skills; and
- WHEREAS** literacy-related activities positively affect the language development of children; and
- WHEREAS** Family Literacy Day will celebrate parents and children reading and learning together to become lifelong learners.

THEREFORE NOW, I, Don Scott, Mayor of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, do hereby proclaim **January 27, 2018** as:

“Family Literacy Day”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunder set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in Fort McMurray, Alberta, this **23rd day of January 2018**.

Don Scott, QC
Mayor



Attachment: Family Literacy Day (Proclamation)



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	Tues Jan 23, 2018
Name of Presenter(s)	Ron Quintal
Organization Represented	McKay Metis
Topic	Changing the name of the hamlet from Fort MacKay to Fort McKay
Please List Specific Points/Concerns	We call our selves and identify as being from Fort McKay. Its time to have the official name reflect that.
Action Being Requested of Council	Motion to rename the hamlet from Fort McKay from Fort MacKay.
<p>Are you providing any supporting documentation (ie: Powerpoint)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, the documentation <u>must</u> accompany this request, as handouts will not be distributed at the meeting. To ensure that your documents meet minimum standards, please see presentation guidelines on the next page.</p> <p>Supporting documents may be e-mailed to Legislative.Assistants@rmwb.ca.</p>	

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

Attachment: RFP Fort McKay Metis (RFP Fort McKay Metis re name change)

Item Public Hearing re: Bylaw No. 17/022 – Fort McKay Area Structure Plan

- A. Introduction and Opening Statement from Administration
 - Jamie Doyle, Director, Planning and Development

- B. Written Presentations
 - None received

- C. Verbal Presentations
 - None received

- D. Other Verbal Presentations (Time Permitting and with Consent of Council)

- E. Questions of Council

- F. Closing Statement from Administration



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 23, 2018

Subject: Rural Committee Recommendation: Bylaw No. 17/022 - Fort McKay Area Structure Plan

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

1. THAT Bylaw No. 17/022, being the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, be read a second time.
2. THAT Bylaw No. 17/022 be read a third and final time.

Summary and Background:

Administration presented a report at the August 22, 2017 Rural Committee meeting, at which time the following resolution was passed:

“THAT proposed Bylaw No. 17/022, being a bylaw to designate Fort McKay as a hamlet, specify its boundaries and adopt the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, be recommended to Council for approval of first reading and scheduling of the required public hearing.”

Subsequently, at its September 13, 2017 meeting, Council gave first reading to Bylaw No. 17/022 and set the Public Hearing date for November 14, 2017.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 4 - Building an Effective Land Strategy

Attachments:

1. Rural Committee Report Fort McKay ASP
2. 2017-08-22 Unapproved Rural Committee Minutes

RURAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Meeting Date: August 22, 2017

Subject: Bylaw No. 17/022 - Fort McKay Area Structure Plan**APPROVALS:**

Jamie Doyle, Director
Robert Billard, Acting Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

THAT proposed Bylaw No. 17/022, being a bylaw to designate Fort McKay as a hamlet, specify its boundaries and adopt the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, be recommended to Council for approval of first reading and scheduling of the required public hearing.

Summary:

The Fort McKay Area Structure Plan (“the ASP”) is a 10-year plan that provides a framework that guides the future development of land in the Hamlet of Fort McKay. The ASP defines the boundary of the Hamlet of Fort McKay, with that name, which provides consistency and removes any confusion. The ASP establishes policies that ensure future development of land in the Hamlet occurs in a sustainable and orderly manner. The ASP is a first of its kind for the community. The authority to adopt or repeal Area Structure Plans is vested with Council under the *Municipal Government Act*.

Background:

Fort McKay is a rural residential community located 60 kilometres north of Fort McMurray within the Athabasca Oil Sands Area. It is home to the Fort McKay Métis and Fort McKay First Nation communities who share many of the same values and concerns. It is governed by two separate jurisdictions. The first is Fort McKay Reserve 174, home to the Fort McKay First Nation (approximate population 700 people) and governed by the band’s jurisdiction and Treaty 8 rights. The second is the Hamlet of Fort McKay and part of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

The Hamlet of Fort McKay is a predominantly Métis community with a total population of 51 people (2015 Municipal Census). The majority of the land in the Hamlet is crown land that is currently leased to the Fort McKay Métis by the Province of Alberta. The leadership of the Métis community has an interest in buying and further developing the leased land to meet the needs of their membership, and the expected modest population and economic growth in the Hamlet.

The purpose of the ASP is to guide the future development in the Hamlet in order to maintain the long term integrity of the land. The ASP area contains all non-reserve lands within the Hamlet boundary; an area of approximately 401 hectares (Attachment 1). The Fort McKay ASP recognizes the name change for the Hamlet from “Hamlet of Fort MacKay” to “Hamlet of Fort McKay” for the purpose of consistency and clarity. This is in response to the long-awaited name change request presented by the Fort McKay Métis Leadership to Council on August 28, 2012.

The preparation of the Fort McKay ASP started in 2009. The engagement process was comprehensive and included opportunities for the engagement of the Métis community and Leadership, the Fort McKay First Nation, Municipal departments, and the Government of Alberta. The ASP helps the community realize its intended vision as well as addresses issues and concerns identified during the engagement process in relation to the various social, environmental, cultural, and economic aspects. The five guiding principles of the ASP are:

- Promote a sustainable community,
- Respect and celebrate the Métis cultural heritage,
- Protect the natural environment,
- Enhance the physical and social infrastructure, and
- Create a vibrant community core to promote a strong local economy.

The ASP's principles are supported by a series of objectives and policies which promote compatible residential development that provides a diverse range of housing choices; and the protection of culturally and environmentally significant areas. The objectives and policies also support improvements to critical infrastructure, the development of community services and the enhancement of recreational opportunities. Further, the ASP promotes the development of a mixed-use community core and a commercial area which provide opportunities for small business start-ups that provide services and create local employment.

Rationale for Recommendation:

Adopting the proposed Area Structure Plan is instrumental to guide the future development in the Hamlet in a sustainable and orderly manner. The proposed ASP will also provide an opportunity to create alignment between community priorities and the Municipality's Strategic Plan.

Acknowledging the proposed name change for the Hamlet from "Hamlet of Fort MacKay" to "Hamlet of Fort McKay" provides consistency and responds to the Fort McKay Métis leadership's request to Council on August 28, 2012.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 2 – Building Balanced Regional Services

Pillar 4 – Building an Effective Land Strategy

Attachments:

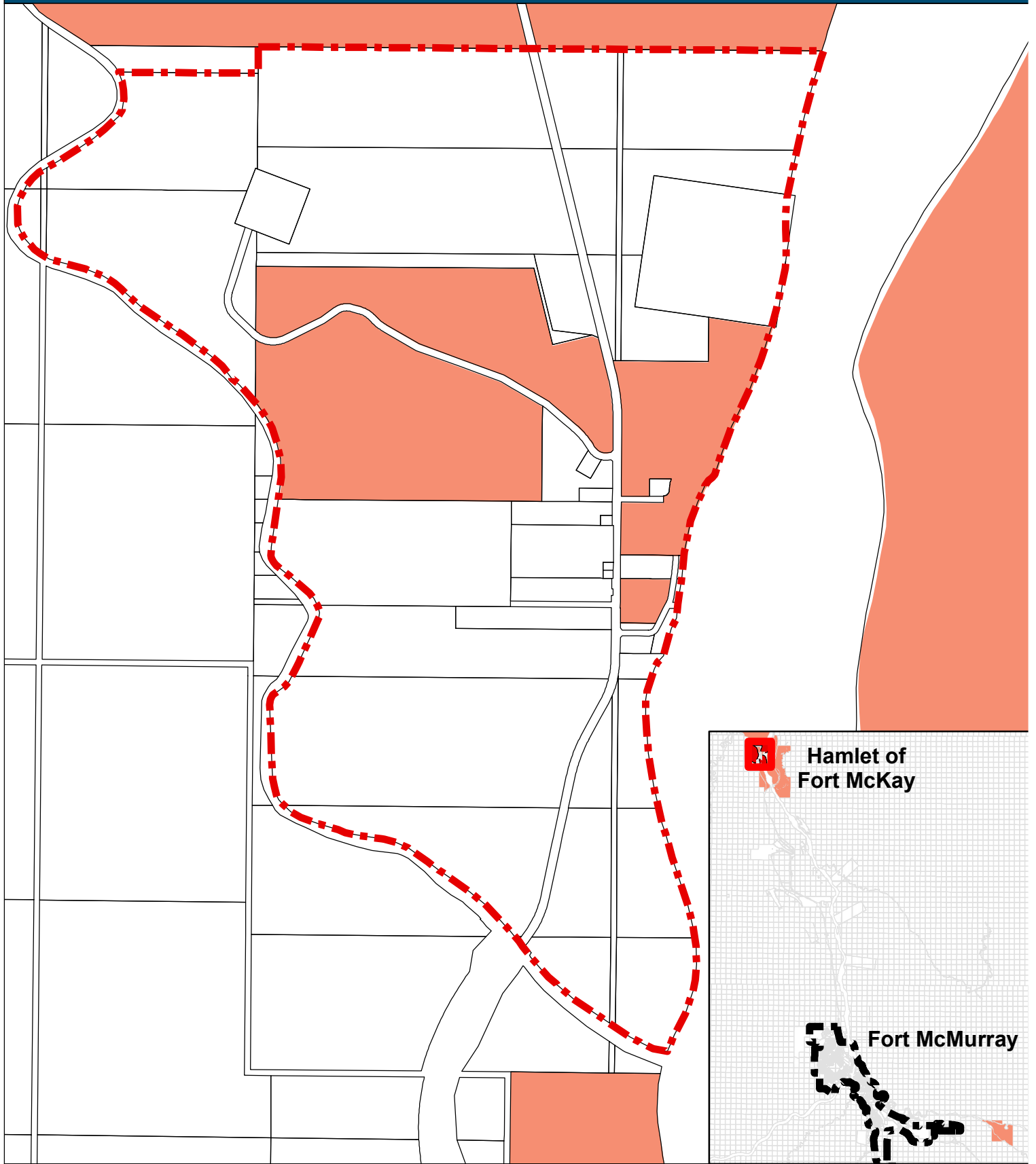
1. The Hamlet of Fort McKay
2. Bylaw No. 17/022

SUBJECT AREA MAP




The Hamlet of Fort McKay

7.2.a

Attachment 1



Attachment: I. Rural Committee Report Fort McKay ASP (Bylaw 17/022 Fort McKay ASP)

-  The Hamlet of Fort McKay
-  Title Parcels
-  First Nation Reserve

1 cm=176 meters



Map created by the Planning and Development Department
The use of this map is for reference only



BYLAW NO. 17/022**A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO DESIGNATE FORT MCKAY AS A HAMLET, SPECIFY ITS BOUNDARIES AND ADOPT THE FORT MCKAY AREA STRUCTURE PLAN**

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, in Council duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, attached as Schedule "A" to this bylaw, is adopted.
2. The unincorporated community that is the subject matter of the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan is designated a hamlet, the name of which is Fort McKay.
3. The boundaries of the hamlet of Fort McKay are as shown on Map 3 in the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan.
4. Ministerial Order No. 385/88 as amended is repealed.
5. This Bylaw comes into effect when it is passed.

READ a first time this 13th day of September, 2017.

READ a second time this _____ day of _____, 2017.

READ a third and final time this _____ day of _____, 2017.

SIGNED and PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2017.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer



FORT MCKAY AREA STRUCTURE PLAN (2017)

Attachment: I. Rural Committee Report Fort McKay ASP (Bylaw 17/022 Fort McKay ASP)



Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, Community Engagement Session, Fort McKay, 2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2017 Fort McKay Area Structure Plan (ASP) is the result of collaboration between the Fort McKay Métis community and Leadership, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB, the Municipality) and other major stakeholders including David Klippenstein & Associates LTD (the Fort McKay Métis consultant), the Fort McKay First Nation, Industry, and the Government of Alberta. The Municipality thanks all participants for kindly giving their time and sharing their views to make Fort McKay a better place for all.

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INTRODUCTION

Fort McKay is a rural community in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. It lies approximately 60 kilometres north of Fort McMurray at the confluence of the Athabasca and McKay Rivers (See Map 1). Access to the community is via the Fort McKay Road, which connects to Highway 63. Fort McKay is situated within one of the most significant and heavily invested areas of the Athabasca Oil Sands Area (AOSA) and is almost completely encircled by oil sands developments. A number of major companies, including Syncrude, and Canadian Natural Resources Limited (CNRL), operate within a 20 kilometer radius of the Hamlet (See Map 2). The proximity to the oil sand operations is recognized as an opportunity for the future economic, physical, and social development of Fort McKay.

Fort McKay is home to the Fort McKay Métis and Fort McKay First Nation communities who share many of the same values and concerns. It is governed by two separate jurisdictions, the boundaries of which are shown on Map 3. The first is the Hamlet of Fort McKay, home to the Fort McKay Métis and part of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. The second is Fort McKay Reserve 174, home to the Fort McKay First Nation (approximate population 700) and governed by the band's jurisdiction and Treaty 8 rights.

The Fort McKay Area Structure Plan (ASP) is intended to provide a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of an area of land within the boundaries of the Hamlet. This ASP guides the future development of the Hamlet lands, an area of some 401 hectares (991 acres). The ASP does not plan for the Fort McKay 174 Reserve lands, the area of which is shown on Map 3.

Should any of the Hamlet area lands be granted Métis settlement or First Nation Reserve status, the Fort McKay ASP will be amended to remove these lands from the ASP area. Map 4 illustrates the land ownership status in Fort McKay as of May 19, 2017.

In the context of this Area Structure Plan the following terms are used:

“Fort McKay” denotes the area consisting of the Hamlet and Reserve land;

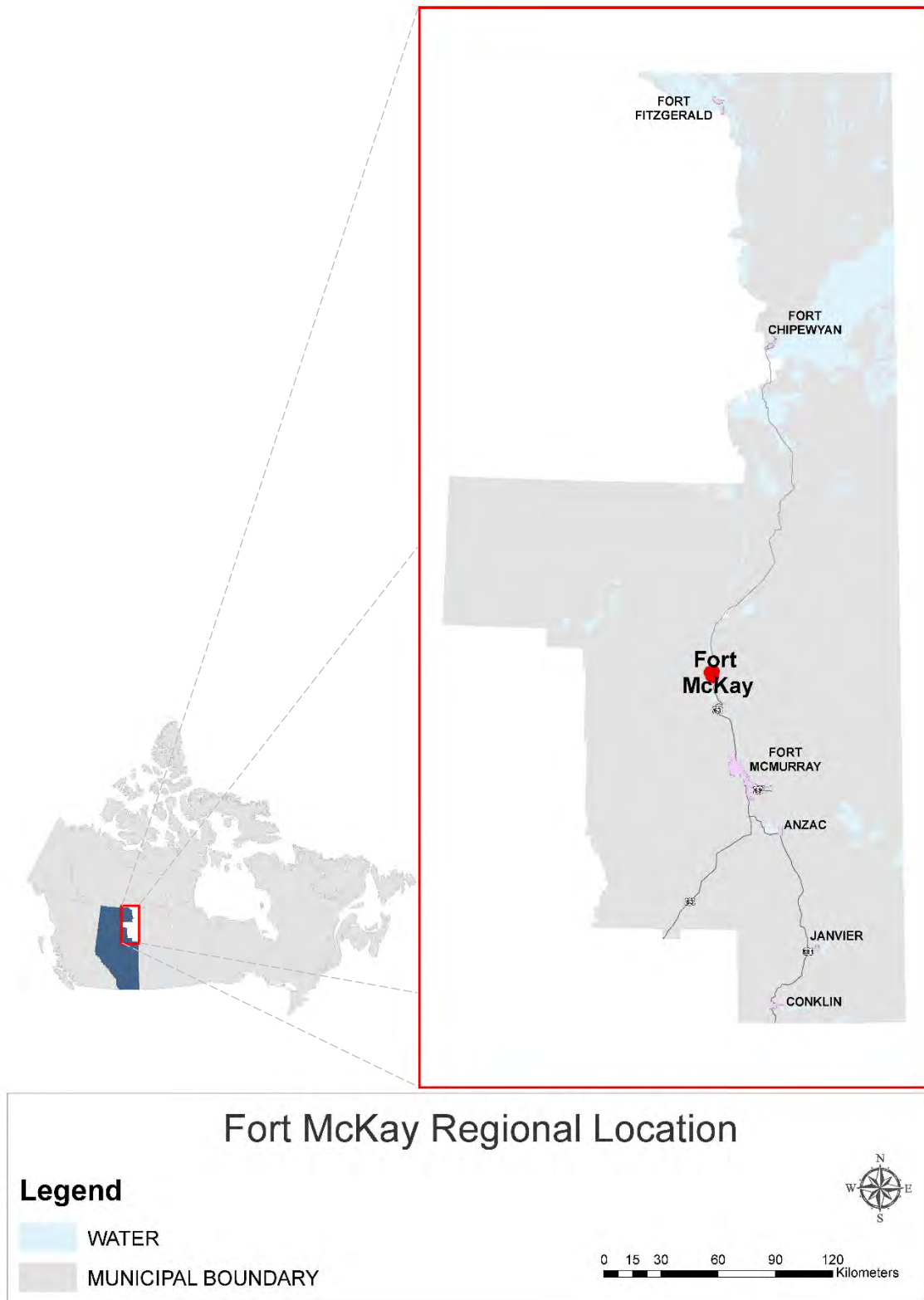
“Hamlet”, “Plan area”, and “ASP area” denotes lands within the boundaries of municipal jurisdiction;

“Community” refers collectively to the residents of the Hamlet and Fort McKay Reserve 174;

“Métis, Métis community, Hamlet’s residents” refer to Métis residents living on Hamlet land;

“First Nation community, Reserve’s residents” refer to First Nation residents living on Fort McKay Reserve 174 land.

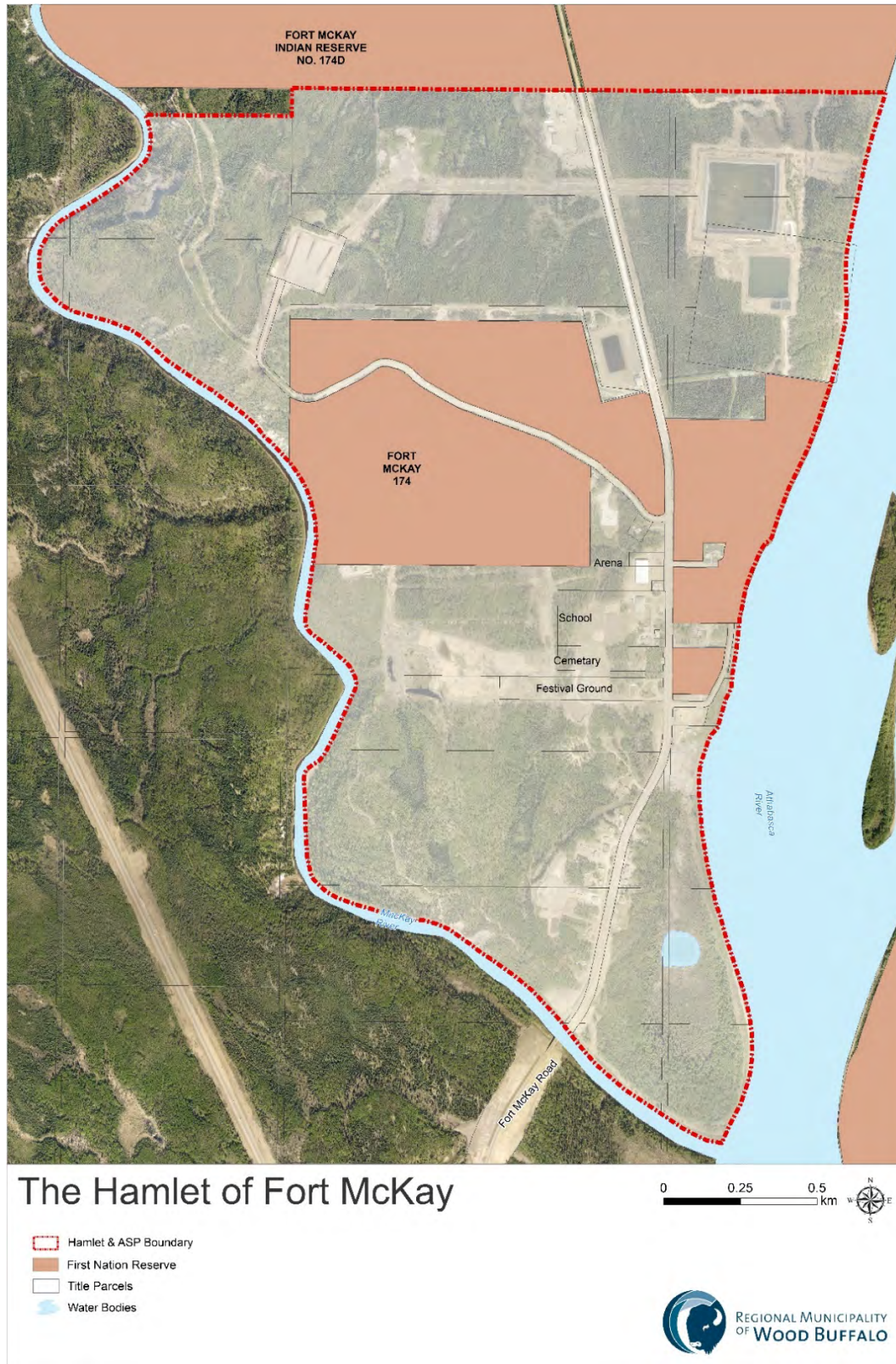
MAP 1. FORT MCKAY REGIONAL LOCATION



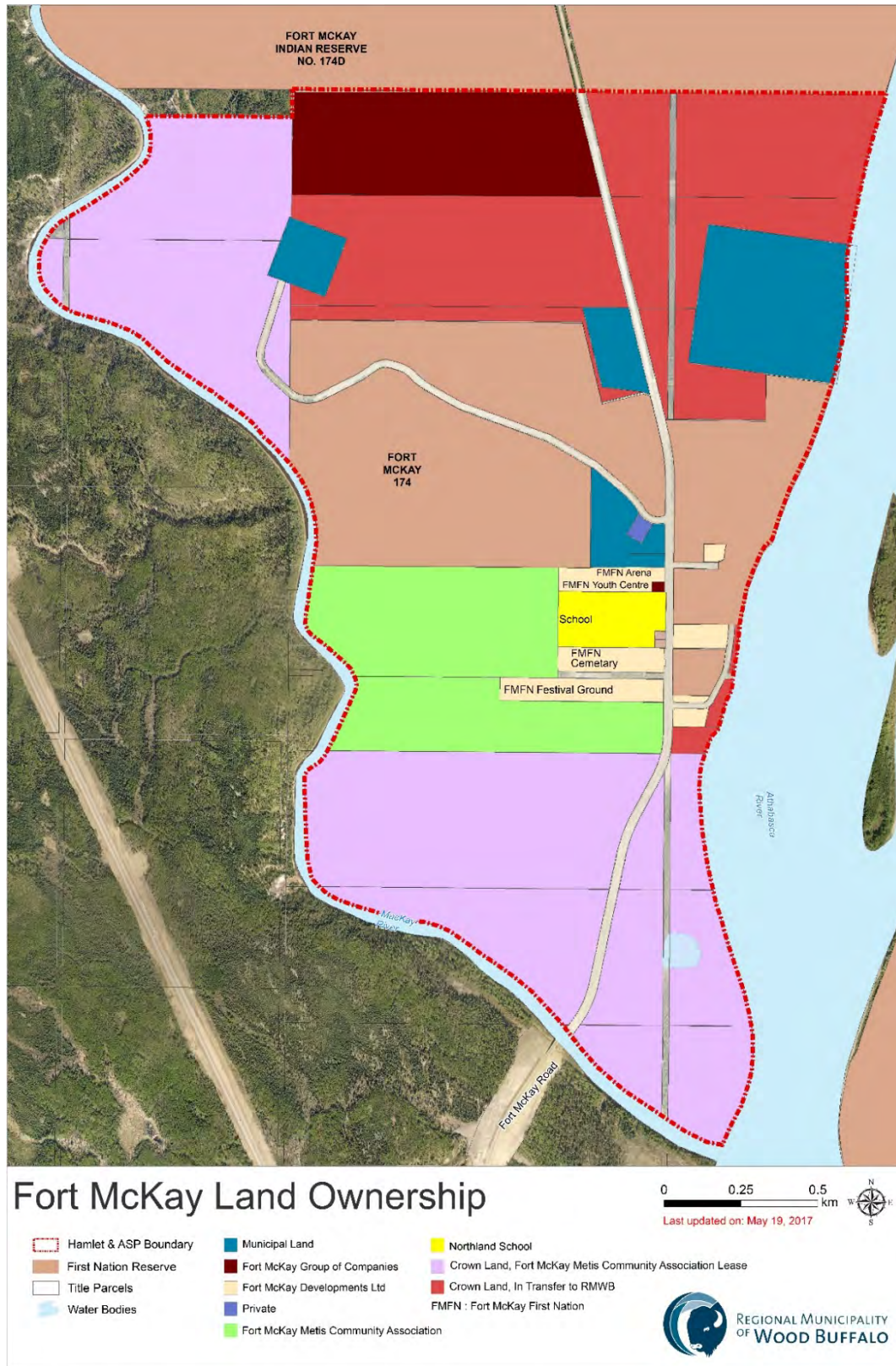
MAP 2. FORT MCKAY NEIGHBOURING OIL SANDS



MAP 3. THE HAMLET OF FORT MCKAY



MAP 4. FORT MCKAY LAND OWNERSHIP



PART 1: SETTING THE STAGE

This section sets the context for the Plan. It introduces the purpose and scope of the Plan and provides an overview of the community's existing conditions and vision. The planning process is also described here.



PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

Purpose of the Plan

The Fort McKay Métis community has a strong vision for their future growth and development. The purpose of this Area Structure Plan (ASP) is to help realise this vision by providing the policy framework that will guide the future development of the land in the Hamlet. This plan is the Hamlet's first ASP.

Scope of the Plan

The 2017 Area Structure Plan provides guidance for the development of the Hamlet for the next 10 years. It is prepared in accordance with section 633 of the *Municipal Government Act R.S.A 2000 (MGA)* and aims to:

- Guide future growth in a manner that is compliant with the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan (LARP) (September 2012) and consistent with the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) 2011 (Bylaw No.11/027);
- Provide a framework for coordinating future residential, commercial, cultural, institutional and recreational land uses as the community's population increases;
- Establish policies to ensure that the future development of land is orderly set out in a generalized land use plan; and
- Integrate existing and future infrastructure requirements with the proposed land uses.

OVERVIEW

The Hamlet of Fort McKay is predominantly a Métis residential community with a total population count of 51 residents (2015 Municipal Census).

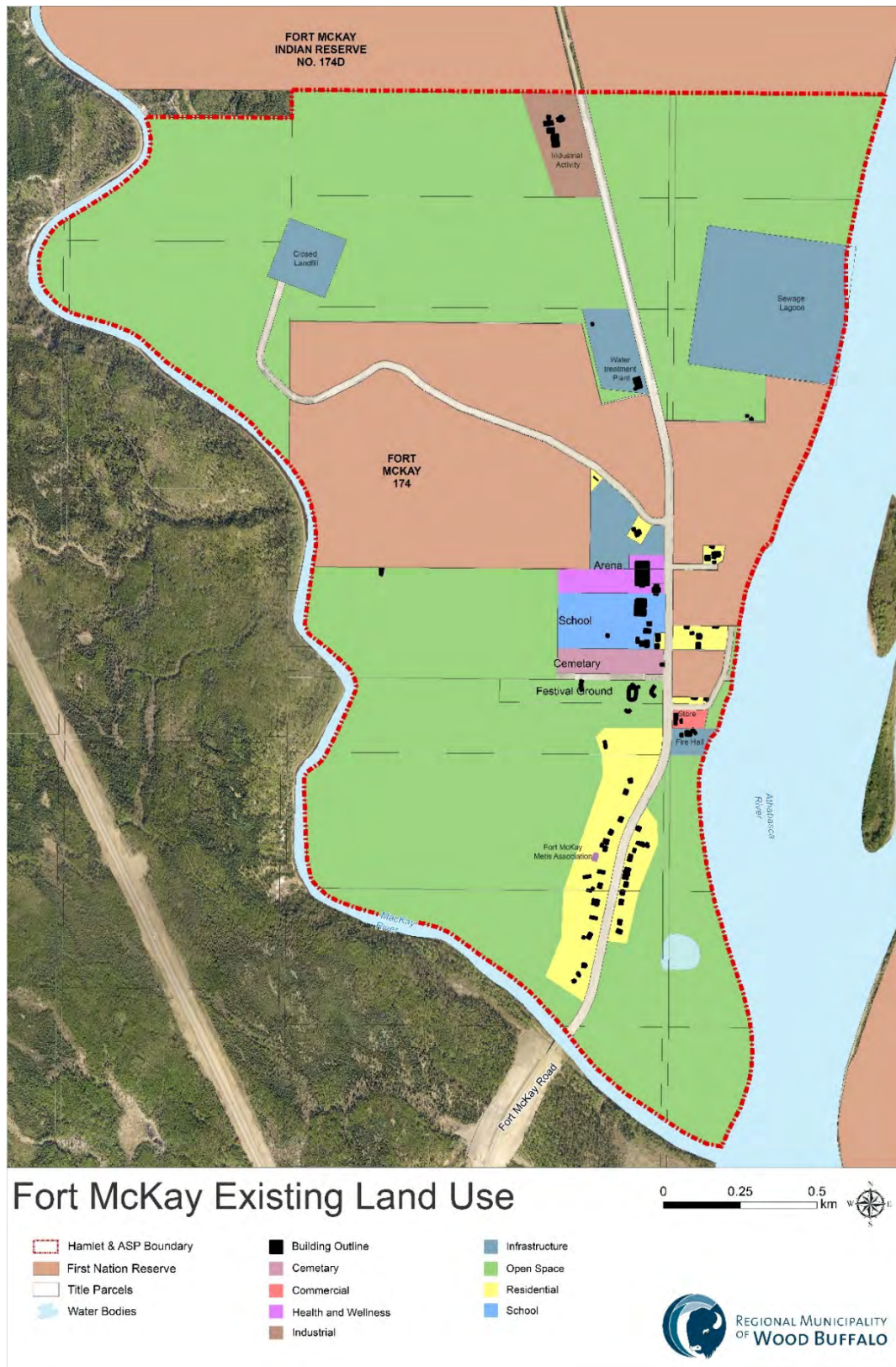
The Hamlet occupies a scenic setting on a triangular plateau bordered by the McKay and Athabasca River and their steeply sloping valley sides. The plateau features a series of escarpments and ridges separated by low lying swales which provide both interest and diversity to the natural environment while creating both constraints and opportunities for development. (See Map 6). The natural environment in Fort McKay is valued for both its scenic qualities and the opportunities it provides for tourism and traditional activity practices including hunting and gathering food. The rivers are important components of the community's cultural heritage and identity and they also provide Fort McKay with its distinctive setting.

The availability of land in Fort McKay is a key factor that influences the future of its development. Most of the land in the Hamlet is Crown land, a significant portion of which is leased to the Fort McKay Métis and administered through Alberta Municipal Affairs. In 2014, the Fort McKay Métis Community Association acquired two lots from the Province and is now one of the major land owners within the Hamlet. The remaining lands are owned by the Municipality, Northlands School Division and several private owners, including the Fort McKay Métis Group, the Fort McKay Group of Companies Ltd., and Fort McKay Developments Ltd.

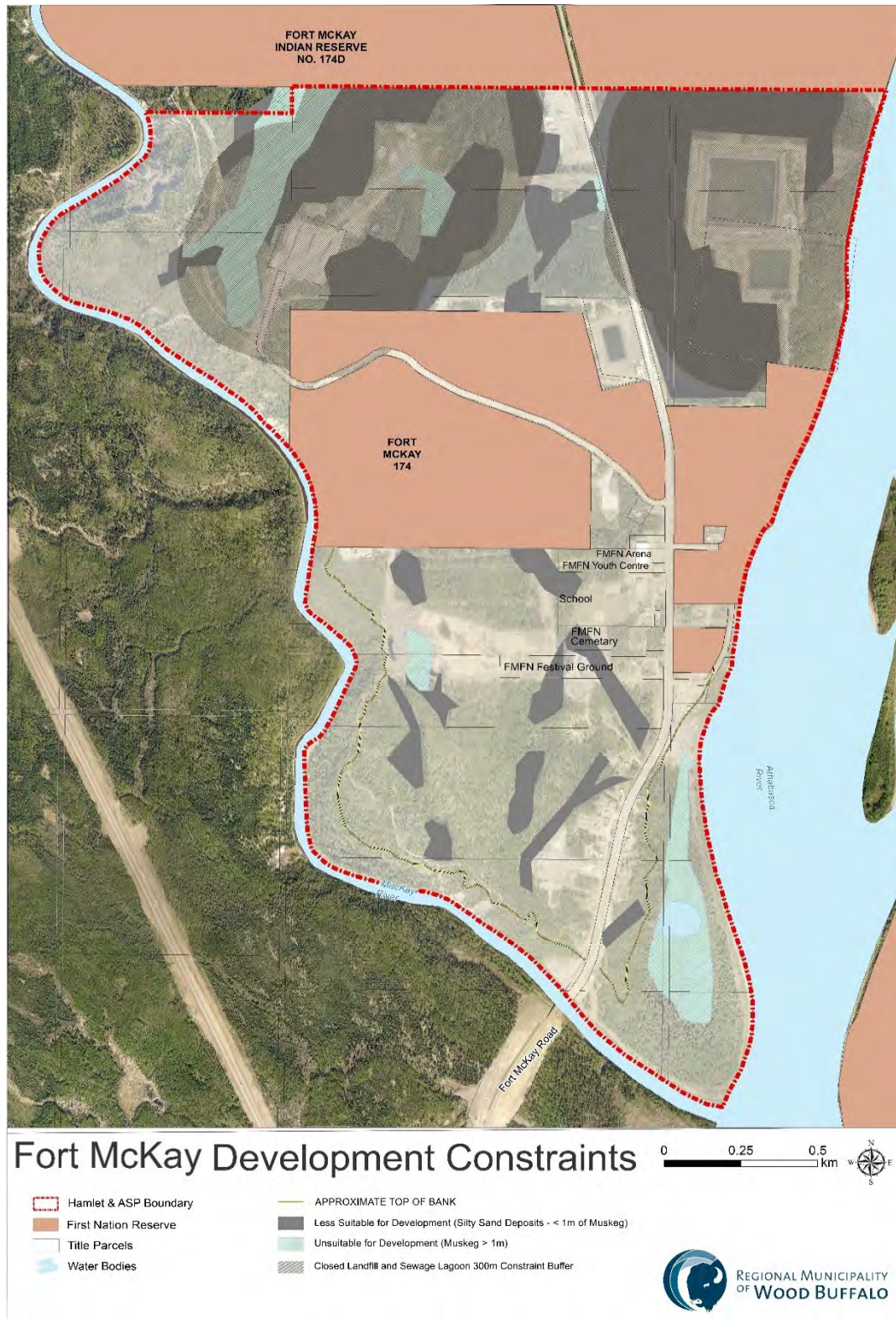
The majority of the existing development is clustered in the southern portion of the Hamlet along the Fort McKay Road where Municipal infrastructure is easily accessible (See Map 5). The infrastructure facilities in the Hamlet include water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste collection. Currently, the water supply system is struggling with water shortage as the Ells River will cease to be an adequate source. The sewage lagoon system is currently operating at about 65% capacity and may require upgrading in the next 5 to 7 years, depending on the development of the area.

The current primary housing form in the community is single detached. Community services such as health and wellness, indoor and outdoor recreation, education, police, ambulance, and fire protection, are located within or at proximity to the Hamlet. Commercial uses are limited, and residents of Fort McKay still depend on Fort McMurray for a lot of their essential daily needs.

MAP 5. FORT MCKAY EXISTING LAND USE



MAP 6. FORT MCKAY DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS



*Map 6 provides an illustration of the approximate locations & sizes of some of the development constraints

VISION FOR THE HAMLET OF THE FUTURE

The first step in preparing the ASP was to develop a vision for the Hamlet of the future to provide clear direction for the Plan. The Fort McKay Community and Leadership were instrumental in forming the following vision for the Hamlet.

“(The Hamlet of) Fort McKay is a sustainable community where residents live, work, and play. Our cultural heritage is highly respected and celebrated by all. The natural environment is integral to our lifestyle and residents enjoy the rivers, trails, and forests which are part of our everyday living. The physical and social infrastructure supports a healthy community. Our local economy is strong and sustained by a vibrant town centre.”

The vision of the Community for the Hamlet is in line with the overall strategic directions of the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan and the Municipal Development Plan.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

To ensure that the ASP is responsive to the Métis’ vision, needs and necessities, the planning process of the Plan has been a continuous:

- a) collection and analysis of information,
- b) mapping and policy writing,
- c) review and feedback from the Métis community and other stakeholders.

The preparation of the ASP has been guided by background research, community engagement, and stakeholder engagement. Researched information, key findings, and feedback and recommendation from the community have been captured in a Background Report.

The Background Report was shared with the community and their leaderships. Printed copies of the report are available at the Fort McKay Métis Community Office, Dorothy McDonald Business Centre, and the RMWB. A digital copy of the report will also be available online.

Background Report

Based on information obtained through research and stakeholder engagement, the Background Report sets out key findings related to the current situation of various aspects of Fort McKay including the culture and heritage of the Métis community, the natural environment, and the current usage of the land. The report also explores existing services in the community such as housing, education and health, business activities and employment, infrastructure and servicing, transportation, and recreation.

Following a thorough review and analysis of the key findings, the report identifies the concerns and opportunities of each of the aspects, and their policy implications. These implications,

directly informed the policies crafted in this ASP which guide the future of the community and the development of the Hamlet.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The Area Structure Plan is also based on information and feedback from the Métis community, and the Métis Leadership and their consultants. Other key stakeholders included the Fort McKay First Nation, Municipal departments, the Province (Department of Municipal Affairs and Alberta Environment and Parks) and Industry.

Numerous engagement events were organized with community members, the Fort McKay Métis Leadership, and other stakeholders to identify concerns and priorities about the future planning and development of the Hamlet. Some of these most recent events include:

- June 2015: (1) Community barbeque engagement in the Hamlet of Fort McKay,
- June 2015 – December 2016: (5) Meetings with the Fort McKay Métis President and Leadership,
- January 2016 – December 2016: (3) Presentations to the Fort McKay Métis Board of Directors,
- January 2016 – December 2016: (3) Meetings with the Fort McKay First Nation administration,
- September 2016: (1) Public Open House in the Hamlet of Fort McKay,
- October 2016: (1) Full day workshop with the Fort McKay Métis Leadership and their consultant,
- November 2016: (1) Full day Métis Community Family Focus Group engagement,
- January 2017: (1) Meeting with Fort McKay Métis Leadership and consultants - draft ASP report,
- March 2017: Fort McKay First Nation engagement and feedback on the ASP Land Use Concept,
- March 2017: Fort McKay Métis focus group engagement, comments incorporation, and
- May 2017: (1) Joint meeting with the administration of both Fort McKay Métis & Fort McKay First Nation to discuss ASP Land Use Concept.

Multiple meetings were also held with municipal departments over the course of the ASP preparation. In addition, copies of the draft Plan were circulated internally to municipal departments, and externally to the Fort McKay First Nation, Province, and Industry for review and comments.



*Fort McKay Métis
Community Office, 2016*

*Fort McKay First Nation
Dorothy McDonald Business Centre, 2012*



Open House Events, Fort McKay ASP, Fort McKay



Workshop, Fort McKay ASP, October 2016

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE PLAN

Led by the core elements of the Métis' vision and the Planning Process, a Generalized Land Use Concept and a principle based approach have been adopted to guide future development in the Hamlet. Five guiding principles have been extracted from the vision:

- Principle 1: Promote a Sustainable Community,
- Principle 2: Respect and Celebrate the Métis Cultural Heritage,
- Principle 3: Protect the Natural Environment,
- Principle 4: Enhance the Hamlet's Physical and Social Infrastructure, and
- Principle 5: Create a Vibrant Community Core to Promote a Strong Local Economy.

Each of these principles is supported by a series of objectives and policies to better guide the future development in the Hamlet.

PART 2: ACHIEVING THE VISION

This section presents a Generalized Land Use Concept map, showing the general location of proposed future land uses. It lays out five principles that will be achieved through more specific objectives and policies.



GENERALIZED LAND USE CONCEPT: THE MÉTIS COMMUNITY'S PREFERRED OPTION

To help realize their vision, the Métis leadership commissioned consultants to prepare a series of plans setting out options for the future development and use of land. A preferred option for future development in the Hamlet (see Background Report: Map 4) emerged from these plans and provided the foundation for the Generalized Land Use Concept (GLUC) (See Map 7).

LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

The GLUC is responsive to the guiding principles of the Métis community's vision and provides the over-all intent and approximate location for each of the proposed future land uses. The following are the descriptions of the land use classifications as identified in the generalized land use concept:

Civic Area

The Civic Area accommodates existing institutional, cultural, and heritage related land uses. The facilities and services include the Fort McKay First Nation Festival Grounds, the Fort McKay First Nation Arena, the Fort McKay First Nation youth centre, the Northland School, and the Fort McKay First Nation Wellness Centre.

Community Core

The intent of the Community Core is to be a focal point that provides opportunities to develop and enhance local services, facilities, and activities to meet the future needs of the community. The Community Core is best described as a robust and diverse local commercial node consisting of a higher density development that features a mix of residential, institutional, commercial, and other compatible community uses.

Residential Medium Density

The intent of the Residential Medium Density areas is to provide for a wide range of housing types and other compatible community services that meet the needs of different age groups, family types, and income levels. It also accommodates the existing predominantly residential development outside of the Civic Area.

Residential Low Density

The intent of the Residential Low Density area is to provide for housing, mainly in the form of single family detached homes on larger parcels of land. The Residential Low Density also serves as a spatial transition and buffer between planned development and the Special Use and Cultural area.

Special Use & Cultural

The intent of the Special Use and Cultural area is to provide opportunities for a variety of cultural and traditional activities for the Hamlet's residents and visitors. A key feature of this area is a Métis Cultural Centre combined with administrative and tourist related services.

Gateway Commercial

The intent of the Gateway Commercial area at the southern entrance of the Hamlet is to provide commercial opportunities linked to tourist and visitor oriented development and services.

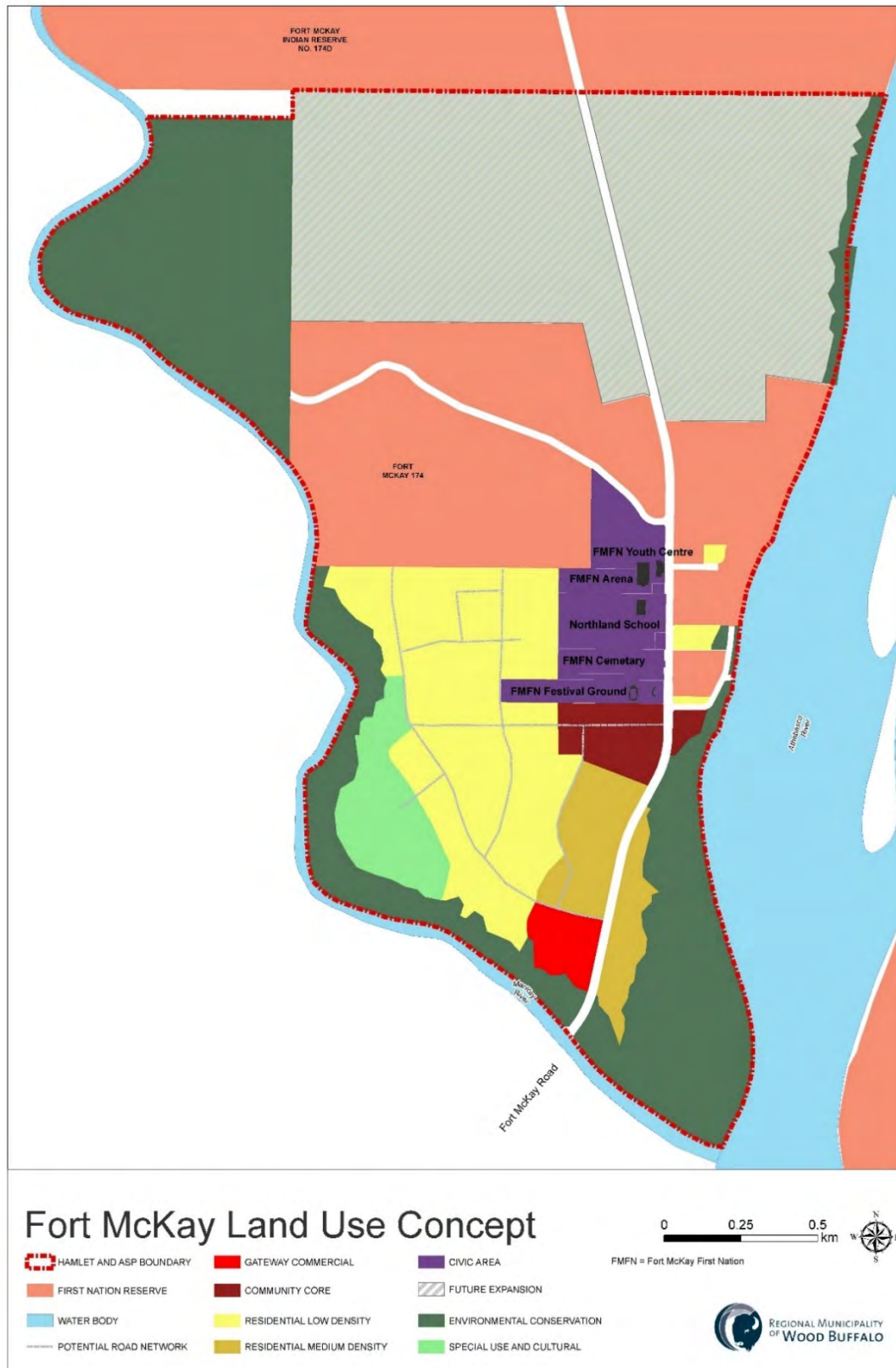
Environmental Conservation

The intent of the Environmental Conservation areas is to remain in their natural state to protect environmental features such as vegetation, and wildlife. Development in Environmental Conservation is restricted to traditional activities and low impact recreational uses, since the land sits back from the top of bank of the Athabasca and McKay Rivers and is prone to natural hazards such as erosion and slumping.

Future Expansion

The intent of the Future Expansion area, located in the northern portion of the Hamlet, is to accommodate a variety of residential, public facilities, and general industrial uses. This provides the community in Fort McKay with the opportunity to consider this area for further development should the need arise in the future.

MAP 7. FORT MCKAY LAND USE CONCEPT



PRINCIPLE 1: PROMOTE A SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

The population of the Hamlet is likely to increase over the next 20 to 30 years. According to the latest projections, prepared jointly by the Municipality and the Oil Sands Community Alliance (OSCA), the Hamlet's population will approximately reach 100 people by 2030. However, this number may double because of exogenous growth factors such as higher registration numbers with the McKay Métis and in-migration from surrounding communities. The Fort McKay First Nation community, living on the adjoining Reserve lands, also anticipates an increase in their population numbers and a corresponding need for new housing. In addition, amendments to the *Indian Act* regarding membership may trigger potential Non-Status First Nation residents living on Fort McKay Reserve 174 to consider the Hamlet as an opportunity to settle close to family and friends, and cultural ties and values.

The Métis residents envision the Hamlet to be a sustainable community. To help realise this vision, future development in the Hamlet should address the needs of the existing community and its anticipated growth. Further residential growth will encourage the development of supporting facilities providing health and government services, and commercial ventures. This helps to create a balanced and sustainable community. In terms of housing options, the ASP designates lands for residential development with a range of housing types to accommodate different income levels, age groups, and family structures. Future development will be concentrated mainly in the southern portion of the Hamlet where lands are generally higher, better drained, and well located in relation to the existing housing area and the established community services in the Civic Area.

The objectives and policies of Principle 1 strive to arrange for the proper conditions and opportunities for the community to become the sustainable one they envision.

Objective 1.1: Designate Land for Residential Development

1.1.1 - New residential development shall be directed to the following areas shown on Map 7 - Generalized Land Use Concept:

- a. Residential Low Density;
- b. Residential Medium Density, which includes the established residential area located along both sides of Fort McKay Road; and
- c. Community Core.

1.1.2 - Residential development may be allowed in Future Expansion.

Objective 1.2: Provide for a Diverse Range of Housing Types and Densities

In the Residential Low Density:

1.2.1 - A variation in residential density will be allowed with a minimum of 2 units per net hectare and a maximum of 12 units per net hectare.

1.2.2 - Single family detached dwellings will be the primary housing type.

1.2.3 - Semi-detached dwellings may be allowed to provide a transition between areas of different densities and scale.

In the Residential Medium Density:

1.2.4 - A variation in residential density will be allowed with a minimum of 7 units per net hectare and a maximum of 24 units per net hectare.

1.2.5 - A range of housing types will be allowed which may include but are not limited to semi-detached houses, townhouses and duplexes.

1.2.6 - Single detached dwellings may be allowed if there is no proven demand or need for medium density housing forms. Residential densities for single detached dwellings in the Medium Density area will be a minimum of 7 units per net hectare.

Existing Residential Development within the Residential Medium Density:

1.2.7 - The improvement and upgrading of existing properties will be encouraged.

1.2.8 - The replacement of an existing dwelling or new development on land between existing properties may be allowed, subject to:

- a. its compatibility with the surrounding existing structures; and
- b. the proposed density is not greater than 12 units per net hectare.

In the Community Core:

1.2.9 - A variation in residential density will be allowed with a minimum of 12 units per net hectare and a maximum of 65 units per net hectare.

1.2.10 - A range of housing types will be allowed and may include but is not limited to apartment buildings, semi-detached houses, duplexes, and townhouses.

1.2.11 - Mixed use development with residential units located above first floor commercial uses will be encouraged.

In the Future Expansion:

1.2.12 - Residential development is not allowed within 300 metres from the landfills and sewage lagoon as illustrated in Map 6 Fort McKay Development Constraints.

1.2.13 - Development is not allowed within 50m of the Water Treatment Plant.

1.2.14 - A variation in residential density may be allowed with a minimum of 2 units per net hectare and a maximum of 12 units per net hectare.

Objective 1.3: Promote Compatible Development

In the ASP Area:

1.3.1 - The compatibility of new developments in the Hamlet and on Reserve lands will be encouraged.

1.3.2 - Development will be considered incompatible when it has a direct negative effect on surrounding uses. Negative effects may include but are not limited to:

- a. emissions of fumes, odor, dust, excessive noise and light pollution,
- b. emission of air or water pollution and other contaminants,
- c. inappropriate building massing and shadow impact, and
- d. volume or type of traffic.

1.3.3 - Development should provide for a transition between areas of different densities and scale. This includes but is not limited to providing the necessary setbacks and graduated reduction in intensity towards lower density residential areas as well as environmentally and culturally sensitive areas.

In the Residential Medium Density:

1.3.4 - Land uses that are compatible with adjacent residential properties in respect of scale, aesthetic, and noise, may be allowed. Such uses may include but are not limited to:

- a. outdoor recreation,
- b. retirement homes and long term care facilities,
- c. day care centres,
- d. a healing centre, and
- e. places of worship.

In the Future Expansion:

1.3.5 - The expansion and/or replacement of existing municipal infrastructure facilities including the Water Treatment Plant and the Sewage Lagoon will be allowed.

1.3.6 - General industrial activities and/or development, as defined in this ASP, may be allowed subject to their compatibility with surrounding uses.

Objective 1.4: Promote Sound and Sustainable Development

In the ASP Area:

1.4.1 - The Municipality may require an outline plan for the subdivision of land when two or more lots are contemplated. Outline Plans must demonstrate their alignment with the intent and direction set out in this ASP.

1.4.2 - Outline Plans must include, but are not limited to, a future land use scenario, servicing strategy, open space connections, development phasing, development constraints analysis and proposed strategy to deal with identified actions consistent with this plan.

1.4.3 - Developers will be encouraged to demonstrate sound environmental practices. These may include, but are not limited to:

- a. green infrastructure to reduce and treat storm water,
- b. energy efficient building,
- c. building orientation and design, and
- d. landscaping and integration with the natural landscape.

1.4.4 - The use of green technology and practices in the design and construction of future development will be promoted. These include but are not limited to using energy, water and other resources more efficiently as well as reducing waste generation.

PRINCIPLE 2: RESPECT AND CELEBRATE THE MÉTIS CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Métis community's vision is of a future in which culture and heritage are highly respected and celebrated by all. The Métis share many of the same values as that of the Fort McKay First Nation. Their respective cultures are closely tied to the land where they practice traditional activities such as seasonal trapping, hunting, and gathering of foods and medicinal plants.

Future development in the Hamlet will occupy a significant area of lands which may be currently used for traditional activities. Therefore, it is important that the ASP promotes responsible development in traditional lands and conserve historic resources to protect the Métis' cultural heritage and way of life.

The Métis community has identified an area in the south western portion of the Hamlet for use of traditional and cultural purposes. This protected area will provide an opportunity for teaching and passing traditional knowledge on to future generations.

Historic resources in Fort McKay are subject to protection under the *Historical Resources Act* (See Map 8). It is important to conserve existing historical assets and support opportunities to create new ones.

One of the Métis community's long held desires is that of a Cultural Centre, which serves as a multi-purpose visitor and education centre, and administrative offices. Another asset that is envisaged is that of a 'Pavilion' which is a cultural facility providing for year round community gatherings and celebrations.

The existing developments in the Hamlet do not reflect the Métis' aspiration to celebrate and endorse their cultural heritage and identity. The Hamlet of the future will encourage the design and layout of buildings, street signs and communal areas to reflect Métis cultural values. This will be achieved by promoting a design language that speaks to the Métis heritage and culture.

The objectives and policies of Principle 2 strive to arrange for the proper conditions and opportunities that empower the community to celebrate its highly respected cultural heritage.

Objective 2.1: Designate Lands for Traditional and Cultural Heritage Uses and Activities

2.1.1 - The Special Use and Cultural area as shown on the Generalized Land Use Concept (See Map 7), is designated for cultural, traditional and ceremonial activities and events.

2.1.2 - Developments within the Special Use and Cultural area may include but are not limited to:

- a. cultural centre to serve as a visitor and educational centre, and Métis Board and administrative offices,
- b. traditional and ceremonial area,
- c. gathering grounds,
- d. ecofriendly cabin accommodations, and
- e. green spaces, picnic areas, and walking trails.

Objective 2.2: Protect Culturally and Historically Significant Areas

In the ASP Area:

2.2.1 - The preservation and enhancement of cultural and historical resources will be promoted.

2.2.2 - Development proponents need to consult with Alberta Culture and Tourism prior to the onset of development activities in areas that either contain or are believed to contain a historic resource (See Map 8).

In the Special Use and Cultural Area:

2.2.3 - Development proponents should strive to safeguard traditional activities such as seasonal trapping, hunting, and gathering foods and medicinal plants, and cultural events.

Objective 2.3: Promote Development that Reflects the Métis Culture and Heritage

In the ASP Area:

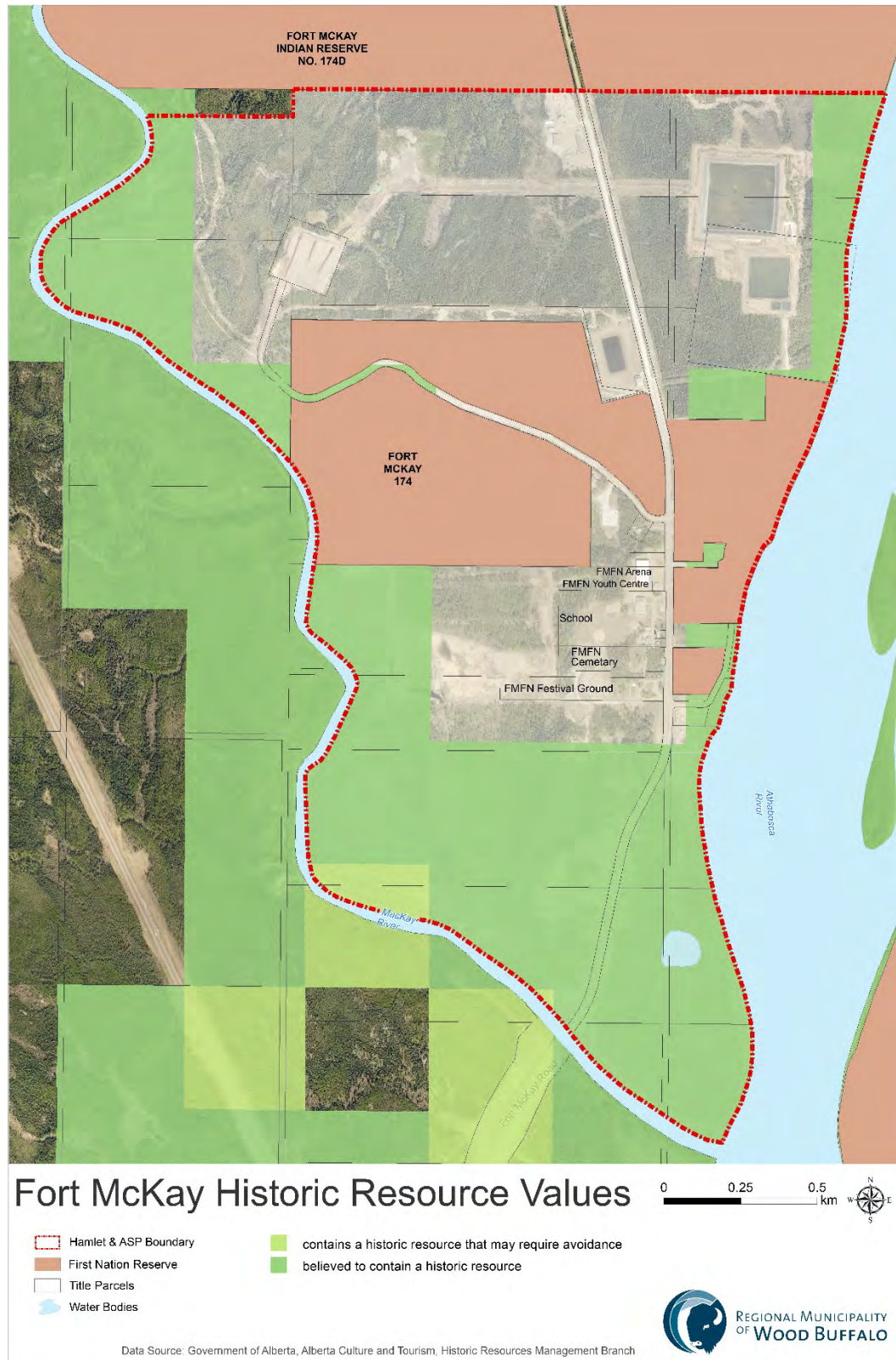
2.3.1 - The design and form of new development will be encouraged to reflect the Métis lifestyle and identity and be in keeping with the rural character of the Hamlet.

2.3.2 - The usage of public art and other place-making initiatives will be encouraged to promote the recognition of the community's Métis heritage.

In the Community Core:

2.3.3 - The development of a year round facility to promote Métis culture will be allowed.

MAP 8. FORT MCKAY HISTORIC RESOURCE VALUES



PRINCIPLE 3: PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Fort McKay is situated within a beautiful natural environment. Key natural features include the valley landscapes of the McKay and Athabasca Rivers, which are especially important for their scenic beauty and provide Fort McKay's unique setting at their confluence.

The natural environment is integral to the Fort McKay community's way of life. Everyday living is closely connected to the environment and use of natural areas including rivers, forests and trails. As such, the Fort McKay Métis' vision for the Hamlet promotes the conservation and protection of the natural environment.

Most of the land within the Hamlet is in its natural state and requires guided environmental considerations to maintain the long term integrity of their wildlife and biodiversity. The majority of the Hamlet lies within a Provincial Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zone. A portion of the hamlet's lands have also been identified by the Province as being Environmentally Significant Areas (See Map 9). Further and more detailed biophysical analysis is needed to identify and evaluate areas of environmental sensitivity/biodiversity at a local scale.

However, the natural areas are the only land available for development within the Hamlet. This will increase development pressure to accommodate future growth in the Hamlet. Therefore, it is important that the Area Structure Plan guides future developments in an environmentally responsible direction that respects the natural environment.

Additionally, a substantial portion of the Hamlet's natural area may be at risk of environmental hazards. These hazards include steeply sloping areas potentially subject to erosion or slumping, areas of muskeg and wetlands, and low lying areas that may be susceptible to flooding. It is essential to protect and safeguard the community from such possible hazards by preventing or limiting development in these areas. Further work is needed to assess these risks in the interests of environmental protection and public safety.

The objectives and policies in Principle 3 strive to ensure responsible development of the natural environment in the Hamlet.

Objective 3.1: Protect Wildlife Habitats and Environmentally Significant Areas

In the ASP Area:

3.1.1 - The integrity of the natural environment must be respected. Developers will be required to demonstrate how their proposals will endeavor to protect Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zones and Environmentally Significant Areas (See Map 9).

3.1.2 - Environmental studies prepared by certified professionals will be required for development within the areas shown on Map 9 as:

- a. Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zones, and
- b. Environmentally Significant Areas.

3.1.3 - Environmental studies should include measures to mitigate any potential adverse environmental impacts.

- a. environmental studies may include but are not limited to:
 - i. biophysical impact assessment,
 - ii. geotechnical study, and
 - iii. any other studies deemed required by the development authority.
- b. developments will be required to adhere to the recommendations set out in the Environmental studies.

Objective 3.2: Support Development that has Minimal Impact on the Natural Environment

In the Environmental Conservation Areas:

3.2.1 - Development will be restricted to environmentally responsible recreational developments that have a low impact on the natural environment and may include but are not limited to:

- a. traditional & tourist oriented activities,
- b. outdoor green spaces,
- c. walking & biking trails, and
- d. signs and interpretive display boards.

3.2.2 - Subject to Provincial and Federal approval, the development of a boat launch area on the Athabasca River will be supported.

Objective 3.3: Safeguard the Community from Natural Hazards

In the ASP Area:

3.3.1 - Development within the Hamlet should consider the potential existence of natural constraints such as steep slopes, muskeg areas, wetlands, storm water ponds, flood risk areas and subsidence hazards.

- a. Additional environmental and technical studies may be required to ensure the viability and safety of potential developments.
- b. Developments proponents will be required to adhere to the recommendations set out in the required environmental and technical studies.

3.3.2 - A Geotechnical Slope Stability and Setback Analysis and Flood Risk Study for the Hamlet area will be required to determine the extent of risk as well as appropriate avoidance and/or mitigation measures, such as development setbacks, safe building elevations, flood proofing or others.

3.3.3 - Areas of natural constraints such as muskeg, wetlands, and storm water ponds may be used as green spaces for low impact recreational uses.

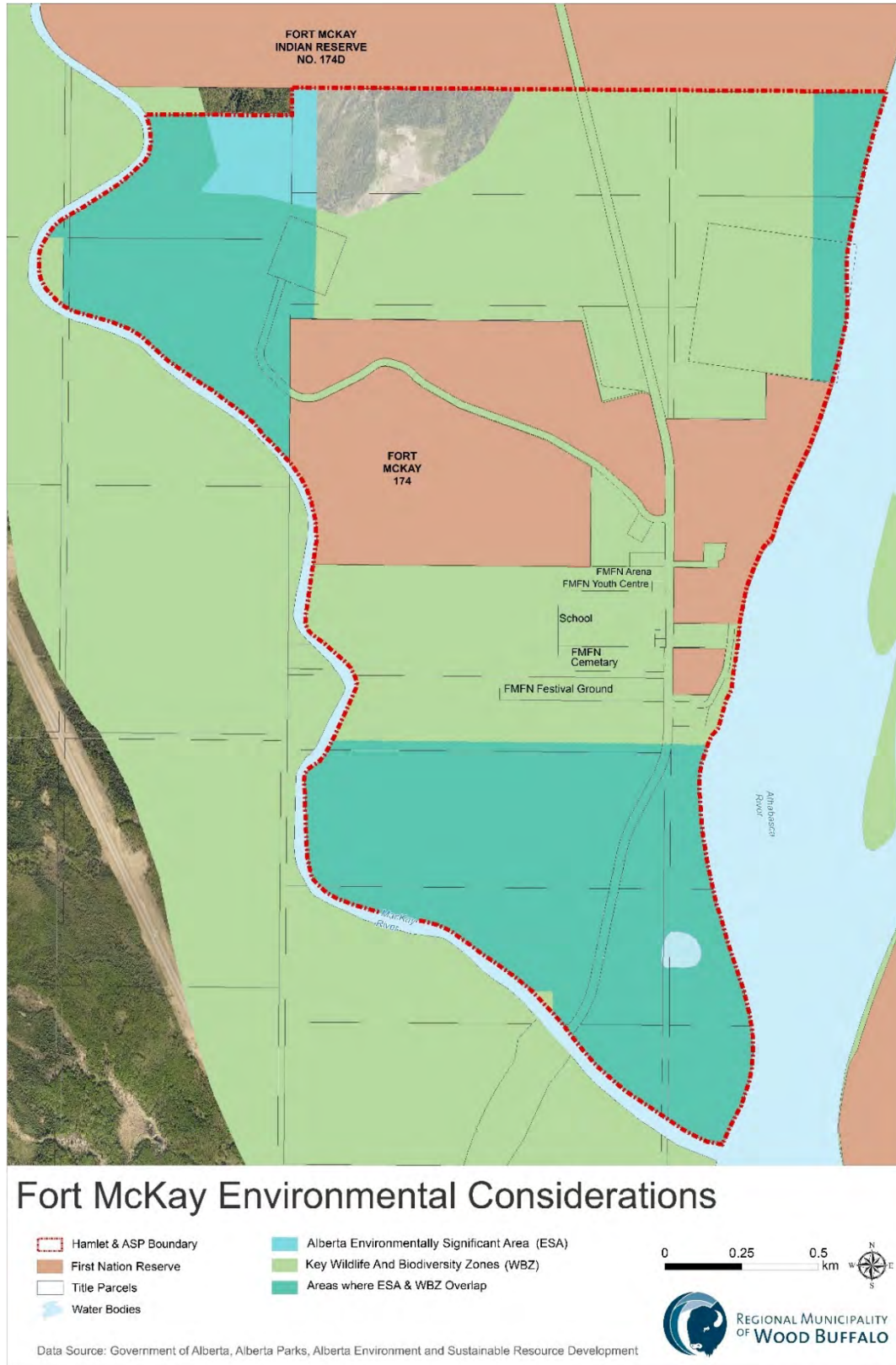
3.3.4 - The McKay River valley slopes and the lower lying banks of the Athabasca River valley are identified as natural hazard areas. The removal of natural vegetation and alteration of the natural drainage pattern will not be allowed in these areas.

Objective 3.4: Promote Stewardship of the Environment

In the ASP Area:

3.4.1 - Development should strive to be energy efficient, low impact and environmentally responsible to uphold community health and general well-being.

MAP 9. FORT MCKAY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS



PRINCIPLE 4: ENHANCE THE HAMLET'S PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The community's vision is that of a healthy community supported by physical and social infrastructure that will ensure their health, safety and welfare. Therefore, the Area Structure Plan addresses issues ranging from critical infrastructure such as water, sewer, solid waste facilities, road safety and transit, to the provision of police, ambulance, and fire protection services, better access to health and wellness, education, and recreation facilities.

The objectives and policies of Principle 4 identify opportunities to improve the physical and social infrastructure base while addressing community concerns that were raised through engagements.

A. Municipal Services and Infrastructure

Municipal services and infrastructure provided in Fort McKay include water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste collection (See Map 10). The water supply system is dependent on the Ells River and future water shortage issues are expected as the Ells River may cease to be an adequate source. The sewage lagoon system is currently operating at about 65% capacity and may require upgrading in the next 5 to 7 years, depending on development of the area. The Municipality has recently increased its services of solid waste collection in the Hamlet. Consideration of provision of solid waste and recycling services through a contracted arrangement with a company throughout the Hamlet is being considered, but only on a full cost recovery basis. On the Reserve, the Fort McKay Group of Companies undertakes the collection of solid waste at the curb on a weekly schedule. The two landfills in the Hamlet are closed and there have been issues with illegal dumping, not only at the former landfill sites but also in the nearby natural areas.

Objective 4.1: Ensure the Servicing Capacity of Critical Infrastructure

In the ASP Area:

- 4.1.1 - Potential sources of water supply will be explored as an alternative to the Ells River, the existing source.
- 4.1.2 - The upgrading and design of new water and sewer systems will incorporate efficient and cost-effective measures and include environmentally-friendly technologies.
- 4.1.3 - Development proponents will be encouraged to apply sound environmental practices by integrating storm water best management practices such as vegetated swales, bio retention gardens and engineered wetlands to capture and treat storm water run-off.

Objective 4.2: Support Improvements to Solid Waste Services

In the ASP Area:

4.2.1 - Appropriate waste management services will be encouraged to provide solutions to solid waste collection and dumping.

B. Roads and Transportation

Fort McKay Road is the community's lifeline. It is the main route serving the Hamlet and the Reserve lands and provides access to municipal services. It also provides the only public access into and out of the community in the event of wildfires and other emergencies. However, maintaining its safety measures and ensuring that it remains open throughout the year is a major concern (See Map 11).

There currently is a secondary access to the Fort McKay community. This road runs north of the community and eventually ends on the Canadian Natural Resources Limited Horizon Site. Further communication with Total E&P Canada and CNRL to explore the suitability of using the road as an emergency exit, such as during an evacuation, is needed.

The Fort McKay Road has sufficient capacity to meet the likely increase in traffic resulting from future developments within the Hamlet. Upon future demand, measures to maintain and expand an appropriate and adequate road network, by means of separating vehicular traffic from pedestrian, may need to be explored. However, pedestrian safety is an urgent concern and should be addressed.

Another transportation related matter is the need for alternative means of transportation, especially for people who do not have their own vehicles or are unable to drive. The First Nation provide a regular bus service for children and teenagers attending schools in Fort McMurray. In addition, starting June 1, 2017, the Municipality has added a weekly trial service between Fort McKay and Fort McMurray.

Objective 4.3: Enhance Road Safety

In the ASP Area:

4.3.1 - Internal road network required to service future development must meet the Municipality's Engineering Servicing Standards.

4.3.2 - The secondary access road will need to be further explored to determine its conditions and suitability to be used as an emergency exit. The road may need to be maintained along with some fire smarting principles to enhance its condition and safety.

Objective 4.4: Promote Pedestrian Safety

In the ASP Area:

4.4.1 – Where applicable, the development of a network of multi-use trails for walking and cycling to enhance connectivity and create a safer pedestrian environment will be promoted.

4.4.2 - Potential locations for future pedestrian trails would be identified with the help of the community. Multi-use trails may be routed through open space areas and/or on sidewalks along roads to form a continuous, connected and integrated network.

4.4.3 - The use of trails within the Hamlet must be compatible with adjacent land uses as well as respectful to the natural environment.

4.4.4 - Trails designated for the use of Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs) shall not be located in areas where:

- a. the safety of pedestrians is compromised,
- b. conflict with other vehicles is possible, and
- c. impact on residential areas is adverse.

4.4.5 - Roads and streets in all new developments will be required to include pedestrian safety measures. Such measures may include but are not limited to wide sidewalks or clearly marked pedestrian pathways, street crossings, street lighting, and road signs.

In the Community Core:

4.4.6 - A pedestrian friendly environment can be realized by following design guidelines featuring elements that may include, but are not limited to, parapets, street lights and furniture, landscaped areas with benches and trees to provide seating and shade.

4.4.7 - Encourage all new development to adopt a design that promotes the continuity of streetscape.

Objective 4.5: Support Transit Services to Fort McKay

In the ASP Area:

4.5.1 - The transit service between Fort McKay and Fort McMurray will continuously be assessed and adjusted to meet the current and future justifiable needs of the community.

4.5.2 - The development of a transit route within Fort McKay will be supported, with bus stops located within walking distance of commercial and residential uses.

C. Safeguard the Community

The wildfire in May 2016 highlighted the important role of all the emergency services, but none more so than that of the Fort McKay Fire Department (See Map 5). The need for a new fire hall with a full range of facilities, including training rooms, has been identified. An agreement has been reached with all stakeholders that a new fire hall will be built on Métis land with lease

agreement between RMWB and Fort McKay Métis for the period of 50 years with an annual amount of \$1. An option to purchase the land will be explored. The design of the new fire hall has been initiated.

Although the RCMP provides regular detachment patrols, which are valued by the community, there is a need for a more permanent presence within the Hamlet of Fort McKay. An RCMP office would serve not only the Fort McKay community but also that of the surrounding industrial communities.

Objective 4.6: Enhance the Provision of Emergency Services

In the ASP Area:

4.6.1 - The Municipality will work in partnership with the community and emergency responders to investigate measures for improvement of emergency response services including an RCMP permanent office.

4.6.2 - The new fire hall may include other complementary uses to be defined in consultation with the community.

4.6.3 - All applications for subdivision and/or development will need to consider FireSmart principles.

D. Community Services

The existing health and welfare facilities available in Fort McKay offer programs such as child development or vaccination sessions. However, these facilities do not provide services that meet all the medical needs of the community. The Fort McKay community has also identified the need for a healing centre which offers traditional medicinal and healing practices including sweat lodges, and meditation.

Population growth could lead to the need for additional community facilities (See Map 5) and institutional and government services such as a post office and a municipal office. Although there are no immediate plans of expansion for the Fort McKay school, which provides for kindergarten to grade 8 students, an increase in population may trigger a future review of the educational facilities serving the community.

Objective 4.7: Encourage the Development of Community Services

In the Civic Area:

4.7.1 - Developers are encouraged to work with the community, the Fort McKay First Nation leadership, municipal, provincial and other agencies and boards to build on and enhance existing community services including any necessary expansion to the cemetery.

In the Community Core

4.7.2 - Uses that provide for a range of community services will be allowed. These uses include, but are not limited to:

- a. post office,
- b. municipal office,
- c. police office,
- d. fire hall, and
- e. health and wellness facilities.

E. Recreation

A good indicator of a community's physical and mental health is having access to facilities that provide for a range of recreational, sporting and social activities. There are indoor and outdoor recreational facilities in Fort McKay (See Map 12) that are available to the Métis and First Nation communities. These include: two playgrounds, a soccer field, ball diamond and a fitness centre (within the Fort McKay First Nation Wellness Centre). The community also envisions future opportunities for natural environment related activities such as walking trails and canoeing. This will enable residents and visitors to enjoy Fort McKay's scenic setting at the confluence of the McKay and Athabasca Rivers.

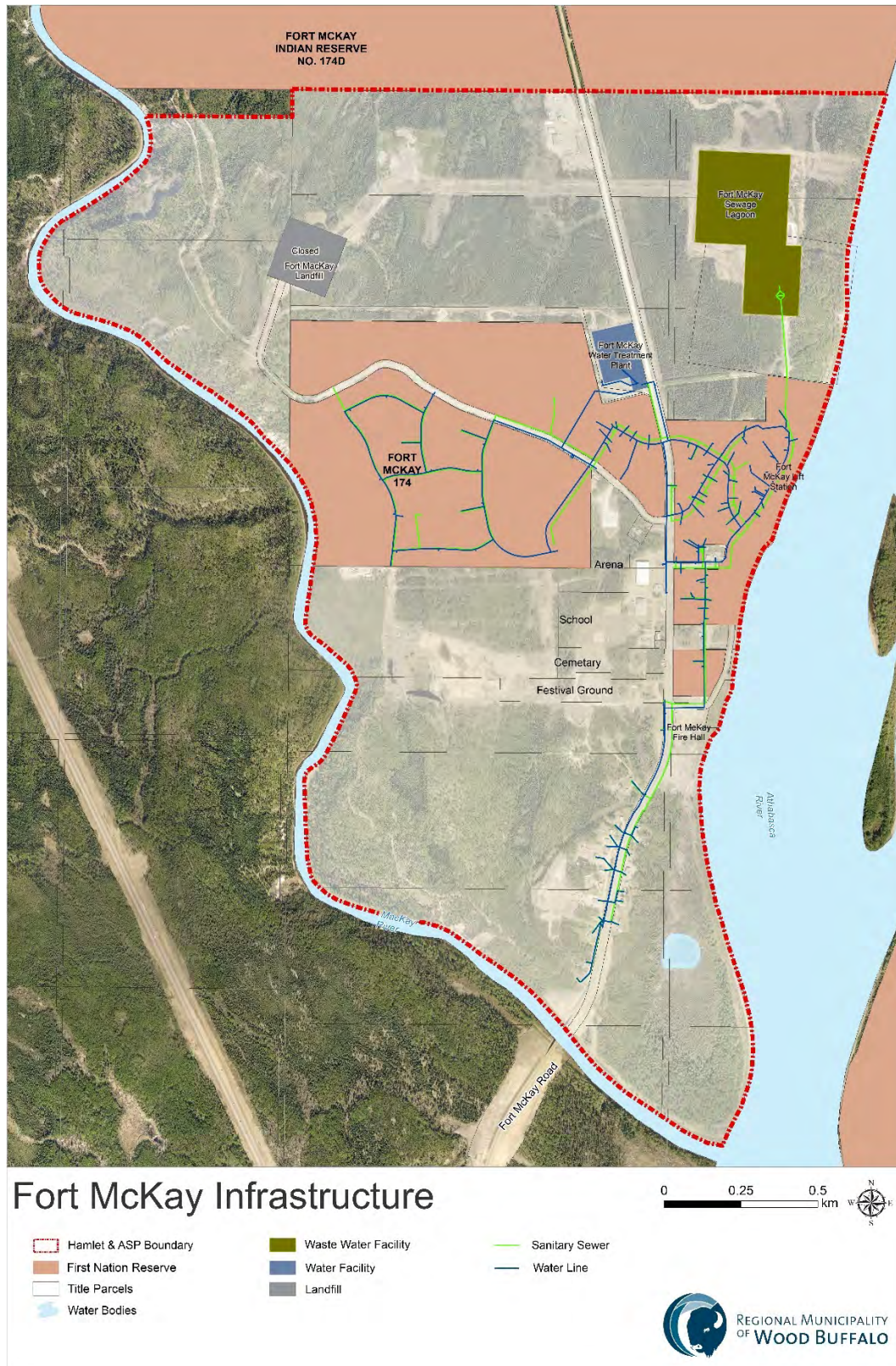
Objective 4.8: Promote Enhanced Recreational Opportunities to Support Active and Healthy Lifestyles

In the ASP Area:

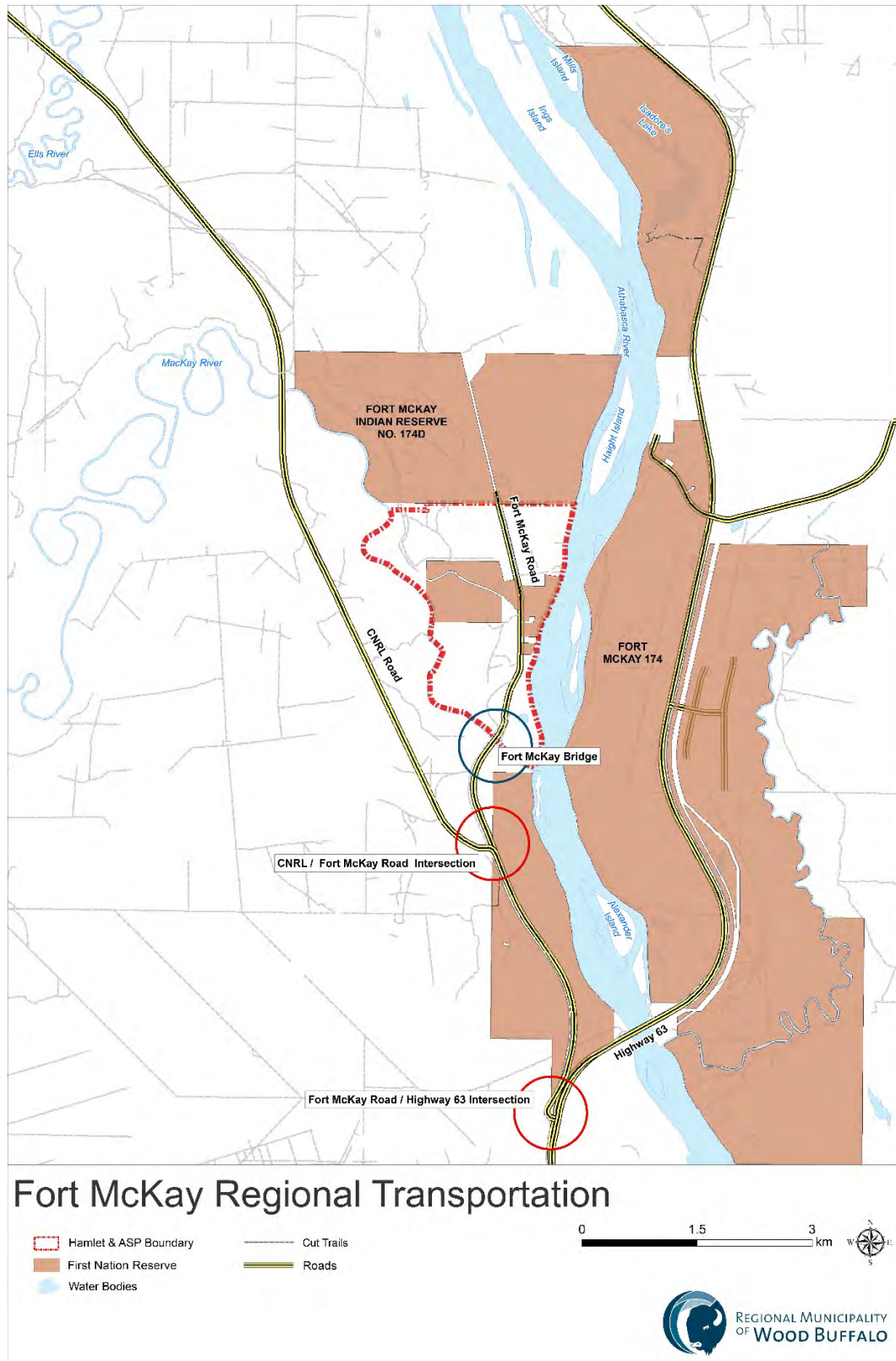
4.8.1 - The design and development of new recreational facilities will be encouraged to take into account the northern climate to support year-round access to various activities by all age groups.

4.8.2 - New residential developments are required to incorporate recreational facilities including parks, playgrounds, green spaces and trails.

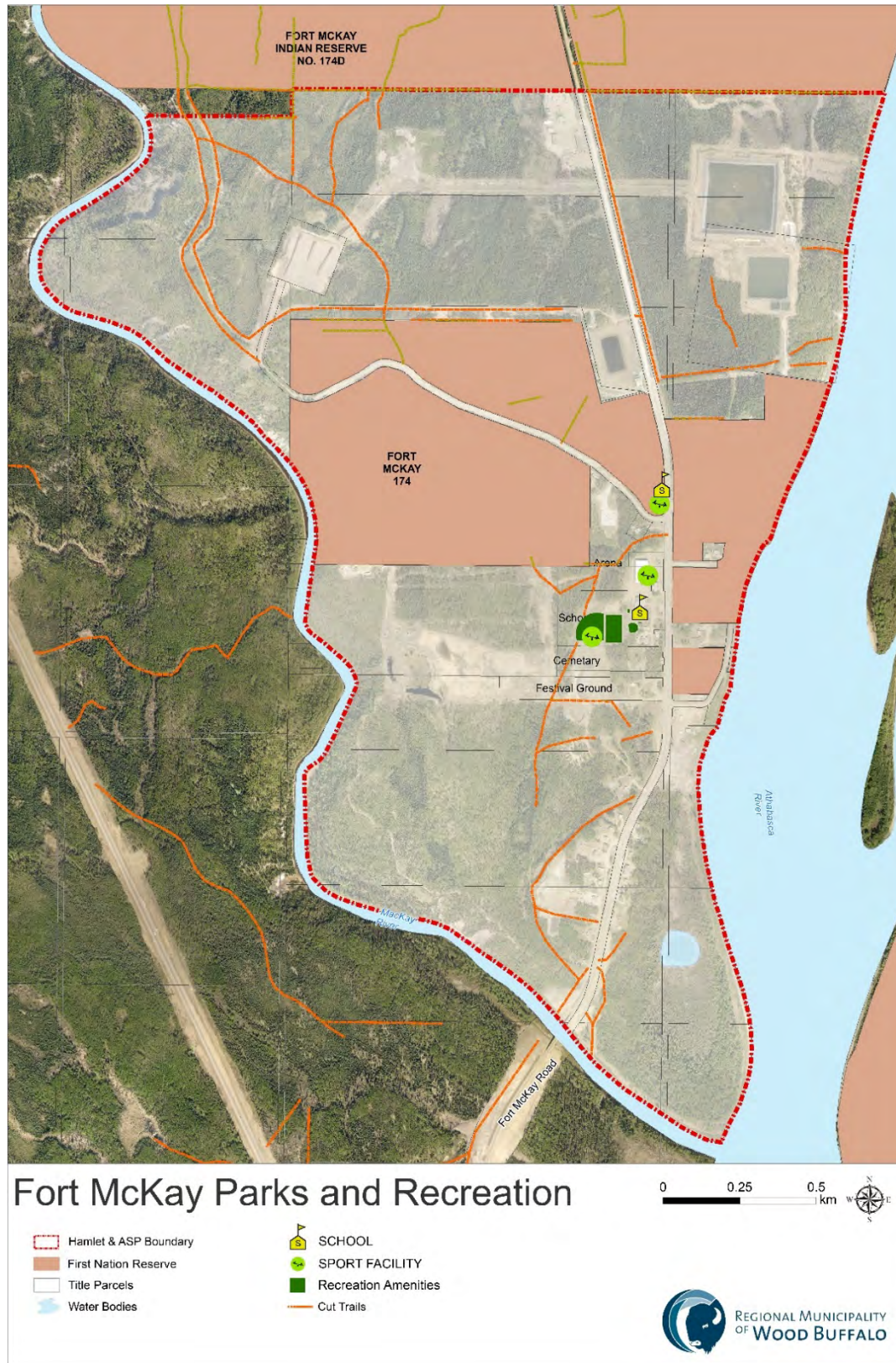
MAP 10. FORT MCKAY INFRASTRUCTURE



MAP 11. FORT MCKAY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION



MAP 12. FORT MCKAY PARKS AND RECREATION



PRINCIPLE 5: CREATE A VIBRANT COMMUNITY CORE TO PROMOTE A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY

The vision is that the Hamlet will have a vibrant town centre that can support and sustain a strong local economy. In order to achieve this, future development in the Hamlet needs to be diverse, building on potentials derived from the surrounding natural resources in the region while reducing dependency on the oil sands industry.

The oil sands industry has played an important role in the local economy, either directly, as an employer, or as a user of the industrial support services provided by the Fort McKay Métis Group and the Fort McKay Group of Companies LP. However, introducing new economic opportunities such as retail, health and well-being service, and Eco-tourism in the Community Core and Gateway Commercial area will contribute to a more diversified economy.

Having a vibrant Community Core and a Gateway Commercial area with a range of uses to meet the needs of the anticipated population growth as well as the visitors of the Hamlet is necessary. Small business start-ups could be encouraged to create local employment opportunities. This could form the basis of an inviting environment for other business sectors contributing to a more balanced and sustainable local economy.

The objectives and policies presented in Principle 5 are intended to guide development in a way that best reflects the community's desire to build a strong local economy.

Objective 5.1: Designate Land for Economic Development

5.1.1 - Commercial development shall be directed to the:

- a. Community Core, and
- b. Gateway Commercial.

5.1.2 - Low impact tourism oriented uses and environmentally responsible commercial development may be considered in the area identified as Special Use and Cultural.

5.1.3 - Tourist oriented and low impact commercial uses may be considered in the area identified as Future Expansion and Environmental Conservation.

Objective 5.2: Encourage Local Business Formation and Employment Opportunities

In the Community Core

5.2.1 - A range of commercial and retail uses will be allowed to include, but are not be limited to:

- a. offices and work studios,
- b. bank,
- c. grocery store,
- d. cafes and restaurants, and
- e. serviced accommodation as part of a mixed use development.

5.2.2 - Development of multi-storied buildings that have a mix of ground-floor oriented retail uses and with either commercial or residential uses above will be encouraged.

In the Gateway Commercial:

5.2.3 - A range of commercial uses will be allowed including but not limited to:

- a. gas bar and car wash,
- b. cafés and restaurants,
- c. retail services,
- d. hotel with conference facilities, and
- e. serviced accommodation as part of a mixed use development.

5.2.4 - Development may be allowed in the form of an apartment building or an apartment hotel.

5.2.5 - Density should be within a range of a minimum of 24 units per net hectare and a maximum of 65 units per net hectare.

In the Special Use and Cultural Area

5.2.6 - In the Cultural Centre, a range of administrative and tourist related uses will be allowed and may include:

- a. offices,
- b. conference room,
- c. gallery and exhibition area, and
- d. small theatre.

5.2.7 - Environmentally responsible tourist and visitor orientated commercial development will be allowed and may include:

- a. cabin accommodation,

- b. gathering grounds,
- c. campground, and
- d. concession booths.

In the Future Expansion and Environmental and Conservation Area

5.2.8 - Low impact tourist orientated uses will be allowed and may include, but are not limited to: outdoor gathering spaces, trails, and outdoor recreation facilities.

PART 3: MAKING IT WORK

This section discusses key considerations for implementing the Plan.



IMPLEMENTATION

The ASP's policies provide guidance to Council and Administration regarding growth and development within the Plan Area. This section encourages aligning the policies and key priorities in the ASP with the Municipality's capital budget planning and preparation process as an important step towards implementation.

Subdivision and New Development

All new subdivision plans and development proposals must be evaluated in terms of the intent of this ASP.

Land Use Bylaw (LUB)

A major component of the plan's implementation is the Land Use Bylaw (LUB). The Land Use Bylaw will be reviewed as the first step of the Fort McKay ASP implementation. Under the LUB, land will be designated using the ASP's policies and Generalized Land Use Concept Map for guidance.

Development Phasing

Subdivision and development of land in Fort McKay is to be phased, given the size of the ASP area and the market demand for the land uses identified. Access to infrastructure and servicing and the proximity to amenities are important considerations in determining the phasing. Phases 1 to 5 as shown on Map 13 provide a logical sequence for which development is to proceed. Traditional and recreational environmentally responsible uses in lands designated as Future Expansion, Special Use and Cultural, and Environmental Conservation may be developed prior to, in parallel to, or after the implementation of phases 1 through 5.

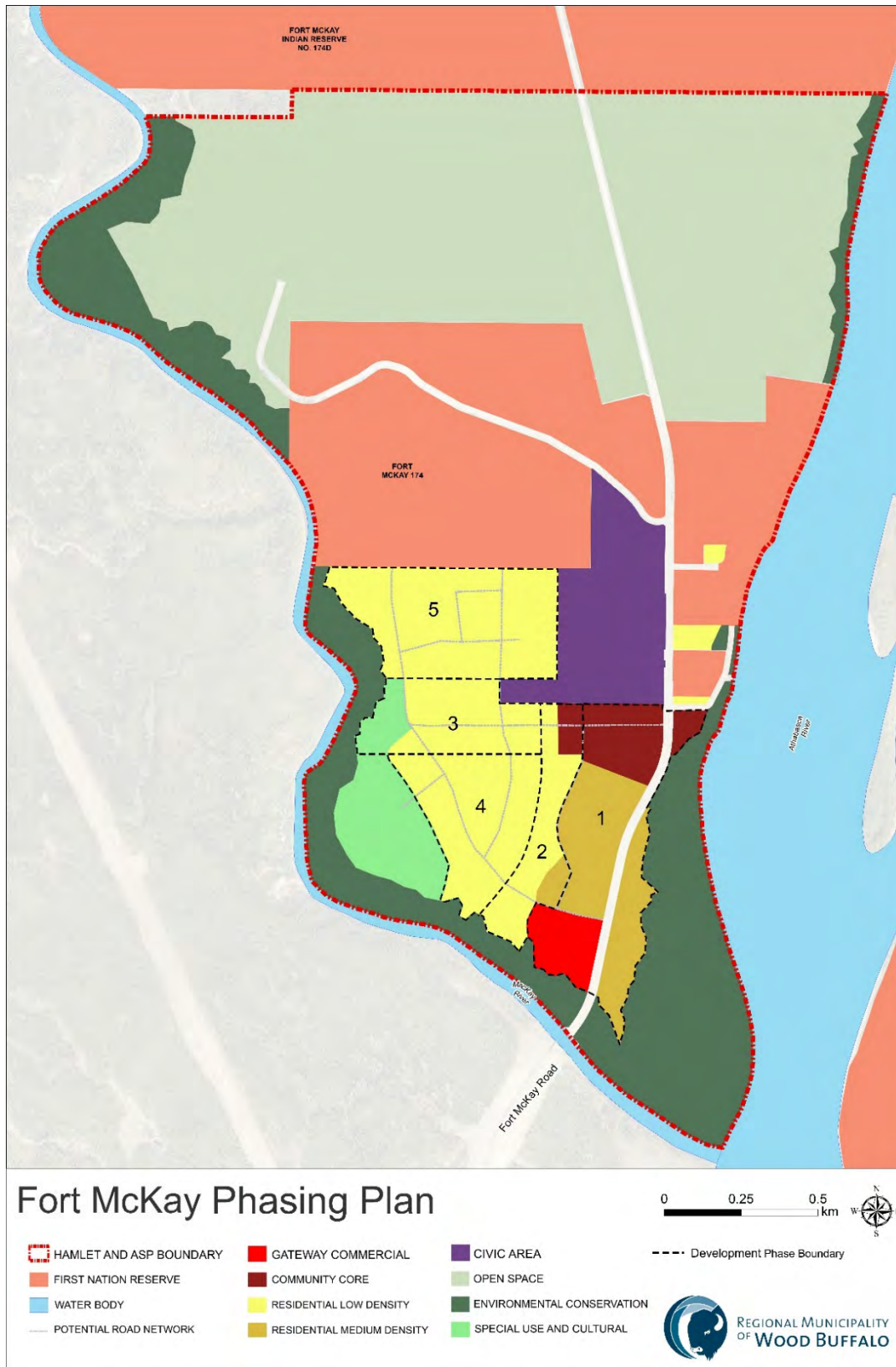
Other modifications to the phasing sequence may be undertaken as desired by the Community and the Municipality without requiring an amendment to this ASP, if such modifications can be rationalized by infrastructure or market/need considerations.

Plan Monitoring and Amendment

The policies in this ASP provide a basis for the development of community priorities and the necessary actions to achieve their vision of the Hamlet of the future. It is recommended that the implementation of this ASP be monitored and reported by the Community and the Municipality on a regular basis as a means of assessing progress. At a minimum, a five-year interim review of the ASP is also recommended to ensure its ongoing relevance over the long term.

Amendment to the ASP must follow the amendment process consistent with the *Municipal Government Act* and include community engagement.

MAP 13. FORT MCKAY PHASING PLAN



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terms	Definition
Compatible Development	Development or land uses that are similar or appropriately combined.
Density	A measurement of the population per unit area. This ASP refers to density expressed as number of dwelling units per net hectare.
Developer/Development Proponent	<p>A developer is a person, group of people, an organisation or a company that carries out the development of a piece of land.¹ A development proponent is a person, group of people, an organisation or a company that puts forward a proposition or a proposal for a development.</p> <p>Members of the Fort McKay Métis Community, the Fort McKay First Nation, their respective governance organisations and companies, and any other persons or organisations maybe the developer or development proponent.</p>
Development	Development is defined in Section 616(b) of the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> specifically as: a) an excavation or stockpile and the creation of either of them; b) a building or an addition to the replacement or repair of a building and the construction or placing of any of them in, on, over, or under land; c) a change of use of land or a building or an act done in relation to land or a building that results in or is likely to result in a change in the use or the land or building; or d) a change in the intensity of use of land or a building or an act done in relation to land or a building that changes or is likely to change in the intensity of use of the land or building.
Diversified Economy	An economy that relies on more than one productive sector, which include but is not limited to manufacturing, mining, services and trades, and allows for more consistent performance under a wide range of economic conditions.
Environmental Studies	Include all necessary technical assessment to ensure the environmental viability of a certain proposed development.

¹ Based on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary for English Language Learners

General Industry	An industrial activity that generally includes the following activities: a) the processing of raw or finished materials; b) the manufacturing or assembly of material, goods, products or equipment; c) development used for industrial service support and construction; d) the cleaning, servicing, repairing or testing of materials, goods and equipment normally associated with industrial or commercial businesses or cleaning, servicing and repair operations to goods and equipment associated with personal or household use, where such operations have impacts that would make them incompatible in non-industrial districts; e) the transshipping and associated storage of materials, goods and equipment, including petro-chemical products and supplies; f) the training of personnel in general industrial operations. It may include any indoor display, office, technical or administrative support areas or any sales operation accessory to the general industrial uses.
Green Technology	Technology whose use is intended to mitigate or reverse the effects of human activity, development, and construction on the environment.
Land Use Bylaw (LUB)	A tool that regulates and control the use of all land and buildings. Mandated by the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> , this is an important tool for implementing statutory plan policies, which include the Municipal Development Plan, Area Structure Plans and Area Redevelopment Plans.
Local Commercial and Retail Businesses	Uses that include, but are not limited to personal service, professional offices, medical and financial services, and recreation and tourism.
Low Impact Uses	Low impact uses are activities and outdoor recreational facilities that have minimal negative effect on the environment and surrounding natural areas. For example: hiking, food gathering, camping, hunting, trapping, and other similar uses.
Environmentally Responsible Development	A land development approach of using various planning and design techniques that minimize the effect that development will have on the quality of the surrounding environment. This includes conserving and protecting natural resource systems and reducing infrastructure costs. This allows land to still be developed in a cost-effective manner that helps mitigate potential environmental impacts.
Muskeg	Waterlogged, spongy ground, consisting primarily of mosses and acidic, decaying vegetation that may develop into peat.
Objectives	Statement that describes the deliverable based on the principles.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)	A motor vehicle registration class for vehicles including all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motor cycles, and off-road vehicles such as 4x4 trucks or jeeps.
Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor recreation uses in residential areas would include playgrounds, splash parks, pocket parks, etc.
Outline Plan	An intermediate planning document, required in specific circumstances, in order to bridge the gap between large scale Area Structure Plan and an individual plan of subdivision.
Physical Infrastructure	Physical infrastructure refers to publicly accessible facilities such as water and sewer systems, roads, sidewalks, bridges, civic buildings, street lights, and transit buses. Utility facilities and equipment, which are privately owned and operated, include power, gas, telephone, and cable television.
Policy	Statement of intent that guides decisions to achieve desired objectives outlined in the Plan.
Principles	Underlying premise for developing the objectives and policies outlined in this ASP.
Setback	The minimum required horizontal distance between a development and a property line or any other features of a site, including, but not limited to, lease boundaries, watercourses, slopes, and other environmental features.
Social Infrastructure	Social infrastructure means services, networks and facilities that support and enhance quality of life. Broad categories include health, education, arts and culture, emergency services, and public safety.
Sustainable Community	Sustainable community means a place that encourages people to live, work and play, and as such, this community is able to meet the diverse needs of both the existing and future population.
Top of Bank	Top of bank means the point closest to the boundary of the active floodplain of a lake, stream, or other body of water where a break in slope of the land occurs such that the grade beyond the break is flatter than 3 (horizontal) to 1 (vertical) at any point for a minimum of 15 metres measured perpendicularly from the break. Where banks are not well defined (e.g. in the case of lakes, wetlands or ponds), the top of the bank is equivalent to the high water mark or active floodplain, whichever is greater.
Wetland	Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include, muskeg, swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

Water Bodies	Any location where water flows or is present, whether or not the flow or the presence of water is continuous, intermittent or occurs only during a flood.
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Unapproved Minutes of a Meeting of the Rural Committee held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Tuesday, August 22, 2017, commencing at 4:00 p.m.

Present: J. Stroud, Chair
L. Bussieres, Councillor
J. Cardinal, Councillor

Absent: A. Vinni, Councillor
C. Voyageur, Councillor

Administration: A. Antoniak, Interim Chief Administrative Officer
A. Rogers, Chief Legislative Officer
R. Marshall, Legislative Officer

Call to Order

Chair J. Stroud called the meeting to order at 4:01 p.m.

Adoption of Agenda

Moved by Councillor L. Bussieres that the Agenda be adopted as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Minutes of Previous Meeting

1. Rural Committee Meeting - June 20, 2017

Moved by Councillor J. Cardinal that the Minutes of the Rural Committee Meeting held on June 20, 2017 be approved as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

New and Unfinished Business

2. Bylaw No. 17/022 - Fort McKay Area Structure Plan
(4:03 p.m. – 4:07 p.m.)

Jamie Doyle, Director, Planning and Development, provided an overview of the proposed bylaw relative to the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan.

Moved by Councillor L. Bussieres that proposed Bylaw No. 17/022, being a bylaw to designate Fort McKay as a hamlet, specify its boundaries and adopt the Fort McKay Area Structure Plan, be recommended to Council for approval of first reading and scheduling of the required public hearing.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. Rural Water and Sewer Projects (South) Update

(4:07 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.)

Ray Cruickshank, Manager, Program Management, Kashif Khan, Program Manager Rural Servicing and Moges Gebreleoul, Project Manager, provided updates and answered questions specific to the projects related to the Rural Water and Sewer Project South.

4. Rural Capital Projects Update

(4:20 p.m. – 4:38 p.m.)

Nasir Qureshi, Manager, Program Management and Mansoor Shaikh, Project Manager, provided status updates on various rural capital projects.

Robert Billard, Director, Public Works and Transit Services, provided an update on the current projects undertaken by Public Works and Transit Services in the rural areas.

Adjournment

As all scheduled business matters had been concluded, Chair J. Stroud declared the meeting adjourned at 4:38 p.m.

 Chair

 Chief Legislative Officer



COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 23, 2018

Subject: Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation Addition to Reserve

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT the Mayor send a letter of support to the Federal Minister of the Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada for the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation's Addition to Reserve; and

THAT Administration be directed to work with Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation to enter into a Service Agreement and an Agreement to harmonize governance.

Summary:

The Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (ACFN) initially brought forward a request for municipal support for its proposed Addition to Reserve (ATR) in 2008, with the most recent letter from 2017 (Attachment 1), to enter into a Service Agreement for their proposed ATR (Attachment 2).

Background:

In 1931, ACFN was allocated seven small reserves, including three along the Athabasca River and five reserves on the south shore of Lake Athabasca. In 1937, ACFN was allocated an additional reserve in the Peace-Athabasca Delta (IR 201) covering 20,072 hectares. Due to the W.A.C. Bennett Dam opening in 1968, much of the wildlife populations and subsistence economy dried up, resulting in IR 201 becoming largely uninhabitable. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) purchased non-contiguous residential lots within the hamlet of Fort Chipewyan to accommodate displaced ACFN members.

Due to the proximity of Mikisew Cree First Nation (MCFN) lands and the INAC-owned ACFN residences within the Hamlet of Fort Chipewyan, Alberta Municipal Affairs and INAC entered into cost sharing agreements for the initial capital investment for the water treatment plant, sewage lagoon, and fire protection operation. Since then, the Municipality has been in an agreement with ACFN, MCFN and INAC for 50% of the costs for ongoing operations of key infrastructure (ie. water treatment and distribution, sewage collection and treatment system, and fire protection operations) in Fort Chipewyan.

The complexity of the non-contiguous land selections has created challenges to the

ATR process. In 2016, a comprehensive internal review of the ATR was conducted which included a tour of the properties and meetings with ACFN and INAC representatives. The Municipality will enter into negotiations with ACFN to address concerns and will support initiatives of importance to the Nation.

Budget/Financial Implications:

The Municipality will recover costs through a Service Agreement with ACFN.

Rationale for Recommendation:

A decade has passed since ACFN first brought this request to the Municipality. Supporting this ATR will establish a renewed relationship with ACFN on a government-to-government basis, expand and diversify the local economy in Fort Chipewyan, and create a foundation for regional reconciliation.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 - Building Responsible Government

Attachments:

1. ACFN Letter to Mayor Scott (Oct 26, 2017)
2. Map of ACFN proposed reserve lands



October 26, 2017

Mayor Don Scott
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
7th Floor, 9909 Franklin Avenue
Fort McMurray, Alberta
T9H 2K4

Dear Mayor Scott:

Re: Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation – Reserve Creation

On behalf of the members of Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation ("ACFN") I would like to congratulate you on your election as mayor of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo ("RMWB").

I decided to publicly endorse your candidacy because I am confident in your ability to renew the relationships between the RMWB and Indigenous communities, to hear our concerns, and to voice our needs fairly and faithfully as our elected municipal representative.

Your commitment to forming relationships of respect, co-operation, and partnership with local Indigenous communities brings ACFN hope that our strained relationship with the RMWB will be repaired and strengthened.

I am writing to you regarding an important issue that has been affecting ACFN members for several decades. As you know, ACFN has been engaged with Canada in an effort to set aside lands in Fort Chipewyan as reserve lands for ACFN.

The reserve creation proposal respects the unique history and development of Fort Chipewyan. Before the 1970s ACFN members lived on a reserve along the Athabasca Delta. After the construction of the Bennett Dam wildlife populations in the Delta collapsed and the ACFN's reserve became largely uninhabitable.

As a result of the destruction of the Delta and the fact that the federal and provincial governments began to centralize housing, health, education, and municipal services in Fort Chipewyan most ACFN members had little choice but to abandon their homes on-reserve in the Athabasca Delta and relocate to Fort Chipewyan.

ACFN members were housed on lots in Fort Chipewyan purchased by the Federal Government from the government of Alberta. ACFN members still reside on these same lots which are scattered throughout Fort Chipewyan.

In the approximately fifty years since the relocation, Canada and ACFN have purchased additional houses for members of the Nation. However, both the original housing lands and those lots bought since the 1960s (the "ACFN properties in Fort Chipewyan") are still within the jurisdiction and control of the Government of Alberta. The same is true of the ACFN administrative offices, the Nation-owned companies, and the health centre and school for ACFN members.

Canada's failure to set aside reserve land for ACFN within Fort Chipewyan has resulted in serious tax implications for ACFN members. The Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") has taken the position that the personal property and income of ACFN members who live and work on the ACFN properties in Fort Chipewyan are not situated on a reserve. This means that the provision of the *Indian Act* that normally limits the personal taxation of First Nation members living and working in their historical and traditional communities does not apply to the vast majority of ACFN members. In some cases, the amounts owed by individual ACFN members have reached more than \$250,000 with penalties and interests.

Ten years ago ACFN initiated litigation claiming that Canada failed to set aside reserve lands for ACFN. Rather than litigate the matter, the parties elected to seek a negotiated settlement.

For almost ten years, the parties have had a tentative settlement framework in place but for the past several years the finalization of the settlement has been delayed because of the complicated nature of the reserve creation process.

One of the issues that has delayed a final settlement is RMWB's unwillingness to reach a municipal services agreement with ACFN in order to address the impacts of setting aside reserve lands within the hamlet boundaries of Fort Chipewyan.

Despite ACFN's repeated offers to enter into negotiations with RMWB, RMWB has refused to enter into discussions because it was not prepared to support the reserve creation proposal under any circumstances.

We are hopeful that a new era is before us and that RMWB will enter into good faith discussions with ACFN to conclude a municipal services agreement.

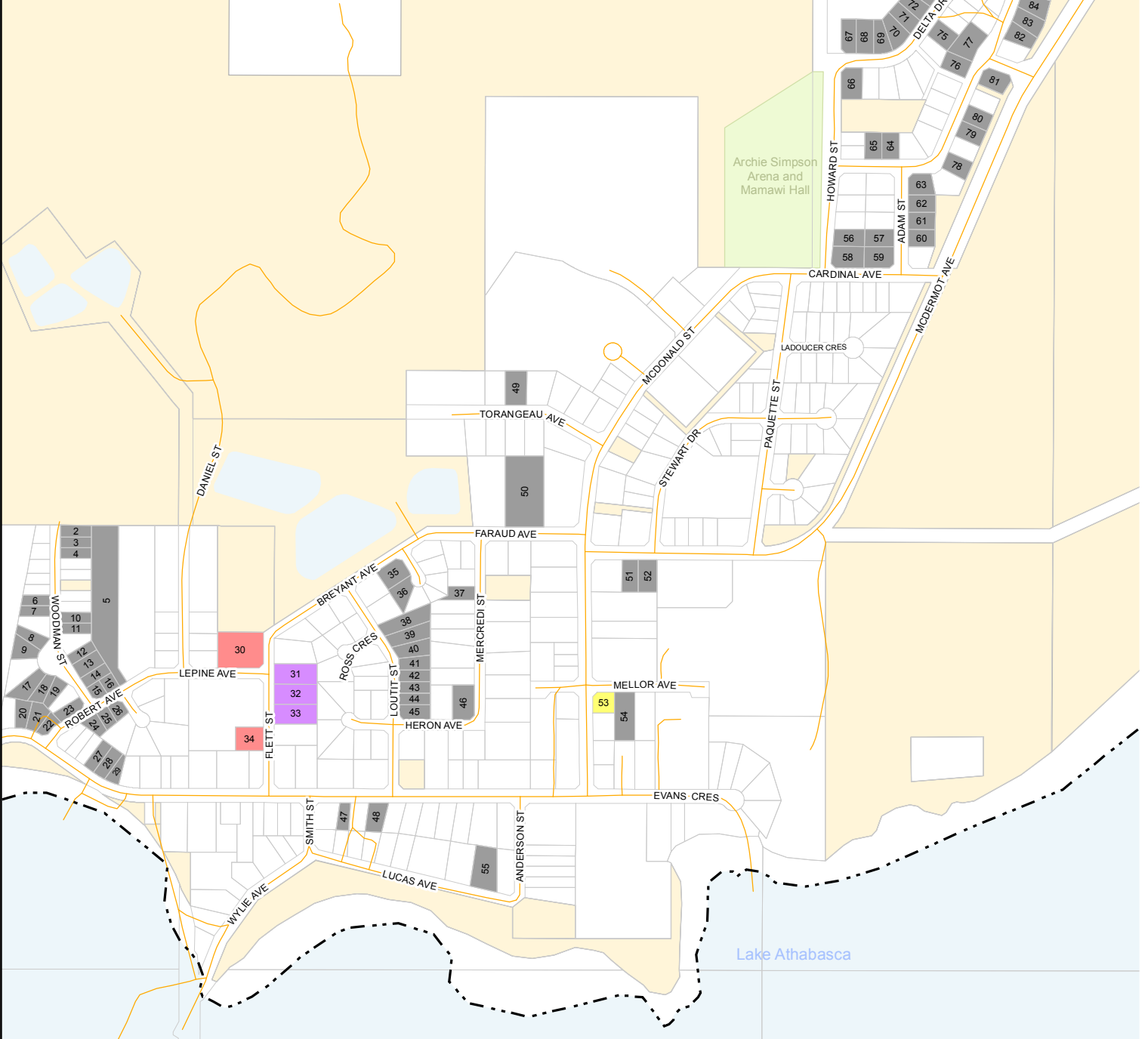
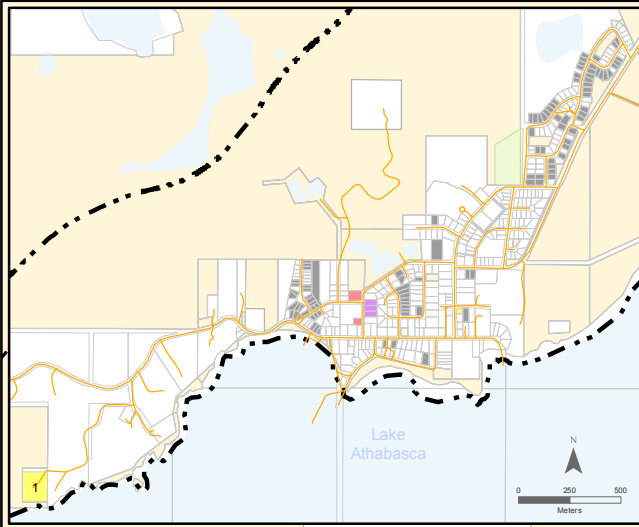
We would like clear written confirmation from RMWB on whether it is prepared to support ACFN's reserve creation and enter into a municipal services agreement.

We would appreciate a response at your very earliest convenience.

Yours Truly,



Chief Allan Adam



ACFN PROPOSED RESERVE LANDS

- ACFN
- HMO Health Canada
- Her Majesty Queen in right of Canada
- Nunee Health Board Society
- Roads
- Survey Parcels
- Parks
- Municipal Owned Parcels

Fort Chipewyan Boundary

Water



0 50 100
Meters

Map produced by the Geographic Information Systems Department





REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

COUNCIL REPORT

Meeting Date: January 23, 2018

Subject: Citizen Recognition Program Recommendations

APPROVALS:

Annette Antoniak

Director

Chief Administrative Officer

Recommended Motion:

THAT a total of eight (8) recipients for the 2017 Citizen Recognition Program be approved and kept confidential until they are announced at the Mayor and Council's Toast of Champions Ceremony on January 25, 2018.

Summary:

On November 28, 2017, Council approved the formerly established Community Service Committee (CSC) recommendations of seven (7) recipients for the 2017 Citizen Recognition Program. Upon further review of the approved recommendations and Citizen Recognition Program Policy (PRL- 090), the number of recipients has been updated in alignment with the policy to recognize the maximum (8) recipients.

Background:

The program was developed to acknowledge outstanding individuals or groups that make a significant contribution or positive impact in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. Candidates were shortlisted based on completion of application, broad community impact, notable philanthropic efforts, and volunteer commitment.

Budget/Financial Implications:

The 2017 approved budget for the Citizen Recognition Program is \$62,000.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The recommendation presented by Administration adheres to the criteria outlined in PRL-090.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 - Building Responsible Government

Attachments:

1. Citizen Recognition Program - Council Policy PRL-090

Council Policy



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

Policy Name: Citizen Recognition Program
Department Name: Community Services
Policy No.: PRL-090
Effective Date: June 26, 2012

Review Date: June 26, 2017

STATEMENT:

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo will provide recognition through this program to appropriately acknowledge outstanding individuals or groups that make a significant contribution or positive impact for the citizens in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this policy is to:

1. Ensure that those nominated are recognized in the presence of their peers.
2. Provide a venue to communicate achievements of citizens of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.
3. Motivate all citizens to positively contribute to the quality of life in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.
4. Recognize behaviour, that creates a culture that builds home and belonging in our region.

PROCEDURES:

1. Definitions

- 1.1. Council - means to the Mayor and Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo which is made up of elected officials.
- 1.2. CSC - means to the Community Services Committee which is made up of members as appointed by Council.
- 1.3. Nomination Group - means the Group made up of Administration and members of the public.
- 1.4. Nominee – means present or past residents who live or have lived in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo for at least twelve consecutive months.

2. Responsibilities

- 2.1. Council:
 - 2.1.1. To approve any amendments to this policy;

- 2.1.2. To provide guidance in the review of this policy; and
- 2.1.3. To accept, decline or change the recommendations from the Community Services Committee on the recipients ensuring that at least one recipient is from a rural community annually.

2.2. Executive Leadership Team:

- 2.2.1. Support the implementation of this policy; and
- 2.2.2. Recommend any amendments to this policy.

2.3. Department Director:

- 2.3.1. Ensure annual budgets are prepared using all guidelines within this policy; and
- 2.3.2. Ensure recommendations for any reviews are submitted for approval and implementation.

2.4. Community Services Committee:

- 2.4.1. Review all eligible nominations submitted for the program; and
- 2.4.2. Recommend one or more, to a maximum of eight (8), recipients annually for Council approval.

2.5. Nomination Group:

- 2.5.1. Solicit nominations throughout the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and ensure the nominees are from both Urban and Rural Service Areas;
- 2.5.2. Review all nominations for validity and categorization;
- 2.5.3. Conduct follow up on nominations as required.

2.6. Administration:

- 2.6.1. Accept and compile all of the nominations for the Nomination Group and assist as required;
- 2.6.2. Prepare the packages for the Community Services Committee; and
- 2.6.3. Administer the program using strong internal connectivity among all departments.

3. General Procedures

3.1. Themes

- 3.1.1. Themes for the awards are based on (but not limited to) aspects in whole or in part of the current Vision, Mission, Values, and the Municipal Development Plan of the Municipality.

Examples include (but not limited to) Sustainability, Collaboration, Effective Partnerships, Inspiration, Diversity, Wellness, Vibrant Cultural Diversity, Culture and Arts, Sport and Recreation, Empowerment, Innovation, Historical Preservation,

Volunteerism, Community Spirit, Economic Resilience, Responsible Development, Responsible Environmental Practices, Safety, and/or Regional Pride.

3.2. Eligibility

- 3.2.1. All citizens that have resided in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo for at least twelve consecutive months;
- 3.2.2. Nominations are based on overall achievement, impact, and/or contribution to the region;
- 3.2.3. Eligibility will be flexible in order to accommodate all types of nominations with no age limitations; and
- 3.2.4. Recipients may each only receive the award once in their life time.

3.3. Nomination of Citizens

- 3.3.1. Nomination packages will be available from Municipal offices throughout the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, and on the Municipal website. Nominations will be forwarded to the Nomination Group in full.
- 3.3.2. Nominations will be story-based and must be entered before the deadline date annually.

3.4. Recognition and Frequency of Awards

- 3.4.1. Each nominee and their guests will be invited to the annual ceremony where the recipient will receive a personalized gift. The recipient will be revealed in the ceremony.
 - 3.4.1.1. Rural nominees and their guests will be provided transportation into the Urban Service Area for the ceremony and accommodations where appropriate.
 - 3.4.1.2. In the alternative community celebrations will be held in rural communities, when appropriate, to ensure that recipients are celebrated and recognized within their own community.
- 3.4.2. An annual ceremony will take place in January each year.
- 3.4.3. Immediately following the announcements of the recipients, a wide variety of media avenues will be used to showcase the recipients and their accomplishments at the annual ceremony (i.e. social media, radio, media releases).

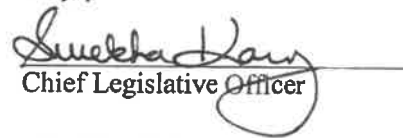
APPROVAL, MANAGEMENT AND REFERENCES:

This policy shall be reviewed in five (5) years from its effective date to determine its effectiveness and appropriateness. This policy may be assessed before that time as necessary to reflect organizational change.

Approving Authority:	Council
Approval Date:	January 12, 1999
Revision Approval Dates:	June 10, 2003/March 13, 2007/June 26, 2012
Review Due:	2015
Policy Manager:	Manager, Community Strategies
Department Contact:	Director, Community Services
Legal References:	
Cross References:	



Mayor



Chief Legislative Officer

June 26, 2012

Date