



Council Meeting

Jubilee Centre Council Chamber
9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray

Tuesday, November 08, 2016
6:00 p.m.

Agenda

In Camera

Council Compensation Review

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

Call To Order

Adoption of Agenda

Minutes of Previous Meetings

1. Regular Council Meeting - November 1, 2016

Bylaws

2. Rural Committee Recommendation – Bylaw No. 16/023 - Janvier Area
Structure Plan
- 1st reading

Reports

3. Community Identification Committee Recommendation – Lietz Street
- delegations

4. Community Identification Committee Recommendation – Prairie Creek Business Park
- delegations
5. Community Identification Committee Recommendation –Tim Young Diamond
- delegations
6. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada
- delegations
7. Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Recommendation -Secondary and Emergency Access Roads
- delegations

Adjournment

Unapproved 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, November 01, 2016, commencing at 6:00 p.m.

Present: S. Germain, Deputy Mayor
T. Ault, Councillor
L. Bussieres, Councillor
K. McGrath, Councillor
P. Meagher, Councillor
J. Stroud, Councillor
C. Tatum, Councillor
A. Vinni, Councillor
C. Voyageur, Councillor (teleconference)

Absent: M. Blake, Mayor
J. Cardinal, Councillor

Administration: M. Ulliac, Chief Administrative Officer
K. Scoble, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
D. Bendfeld, Executive Director
B. Couture, Executive Director
E. Hutton, Executive Director
D. Leflar, Regional Legal Counsel
A. Rogers, Senior Legislative Officer
R. Marshall, Legislative Officer

Deputy Mayor Germain sent regrets on behalf of Mayor Blake and Councillor Cardinal who are unable to attend the meeting.

Cathy Underhill, Borealis Counselling Services, led the evening's mental health moment with a brief presentation on Mindfulness.

Call To Order

Deputy Mayor S. Germain called the meeting to order at 6:11 p.m.

Adoption of Agenda

Moved by Councillor K. McGrath that Item No. 4 "Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Recommendation – Secondary and Emergency Access Roads" be deleted from the agenda and deferred to November 8, 2016 Council meeting; and that the Agenda be adopted as amended.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Minutes of Previous Meetings

1. Minutes of Regular Council Meeting - October 25, 2016

Moved by Councillor T. Ault that the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on October 25, 2016 be approved as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Reports

2. Third Quarter 2016 Financial Performance Update

(6:13 p.m. – 6:33 p.m.)

Linda Ollivier, Director, Financial Services, provided a summary of the third quarter 2016 financial performance update.

Moved by Councillor J. Stroud that the Third Quarter 2016 Financial Performance Update be accepted as information.

Jim Rogers, resident, spoke to matters unrelated to the recommendation before Council at this time.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. 2017 Proposed Budget, 2018 – 2022 Financial Plan

(6:33 p.m. – 7:22 p.m.)

Elsie Hutton, Chief Financial Officer, provided a high-level overview of the 2017 Proposed Budget and 2018-2022 Financial Plans prologue to the upcoming budget meetings before Council.

Moved by Councillor K. McGrath that the 2017 Proposed Operating Budget, 2018 - 2019 Financial Plan, 2017 Proposed Capital Budget and 2018 – 2022 Capital Plan be accepted as the basis for budget discussion and final budget recommendation.

Exit and Return

Councillor C. Voyageur was disconnected from the teleconference at 6:55 p.m. and reconnected at 6:59 p.m.

Jim Rogers, resident, spoke to matters unrelated to the recommendation before Council at this time.

CARRIED

For: S. Germain, T. Ault, K. McGrath, P.
Meagher, J. Stroud, A. Vinni, C.
Voyageur

Opposed: L. Bussieres, C. Tatum

5. Oversight Committee Recommendation - Regional Recreation Corporation – Amendment to the Corporate Bylaw

(7:23 p.m. – 7:25 p.m.)

Moved by Councillor J. Stroud:

- that the Directors of the Regional Recreation Corporation of Wood Buffalo be requested to amend the RRC corporate bylaw by deleting Article 3(b) and substituting therefore the following:

“operating the recreational and cultural facilities existing as of November 1, 2016 at:

- (i) MacDonald Island Park;
- (ii) Anzac Recreation Centre (indoor operations only); and
- (iii) Fort Chipewyan Aquatics Centre (aquatics programming only)

and operating such additional recreational and cultural facilities, whether existing as of November 1, 2016 or constructed after November 1, 2016, as the Council may from time to time request the Corporation to operate”; and

- that the RRC be advised that a certified true copy of the above resolution, issued from the office of the Chief Legislative Officer of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, shall constitute sufficient compliance with the provisions of clause 24(b) and section 44 of the Regional Recreation Corporation’s corporate bylaw.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Oversight Committee Recommendation - Municipal Utility Corporation – Next Steps

(7:25 p.m. – 7:59 p.m.)

Moved by Councillor J. Stroud:

- that Administration initiate the process of recruiting qualified and independent Directors for the Wood Buffalo Utilities Corporation; and
- that Administration present to the Selection Committee by March 1, 2017 a list of qualified and independent individuals for consideration for appointment as Directors of the Wood Buffalo Utilities Corporation.

Leslie Burke, Director, Sustainable Operations/Acting Director, Environmental Services, and **Travis Kendal, Manager, Environmental Services,** and spoke to next steps in the formation of the Municipal Utility Corporation being recruitment of the board for the corporation.

Jim Rogers, resident, questioned what structure, if any, may be imposed on this corporation that will lead them to provide annual reports to the stakeholders.

Exit

Councillor C. Voyageur disconnected from the meeting at 7:43 p.m.

CARRIED

For: S. Germain, T. Ault, L. Bussieres, P.
Meagher, J. Stroud, C. Tatum, A.
Vinni

Opposed: K. McGrath

Adjournment

As all scheduled business had been concluded, Deputy Chair Germain declared the meeting adjourned at 7:59 p.m.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer



Subject: Rural Committee Recommendation – Bylaw No. 16/023 - Janvier Area Structure Plan

Rural Committee Recommendation:

THAT Bylaw No. 16/023, being the Janvier Area Structure Plan, be read a first time; and

THAT the required public hearing for Bylaw No. 16/023 be held at 6:00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 6, 2016.

Summary/Background:

Administration presented the proposed Janvier Area Structure Plan (ASP) to the Rural Committee at its October 25, 2016 meeting, at which time the following resolution passed:

“THAT the Janvier Area Structure Plan be recommended for approval of first reading and scheduling of the required public hearing.”

Rural Committee members provided feedback on the proposed ASP relative to specific items referred to in the plan such as oil and gas wells; indoor arena, recreational amenities and high speed internet. Subsequent to that meeting, the ASP was revised to address the feedback received. In addition to minor cosmetic changes, revisions made include additional information relative to the number, type and status of the wells; updating the descriptions of recreational amenities to accurately reflect what is currently available in the community, and a revised description of the Municipality’s efforts to improve high speed internet service.

The revised Janvier Area Structure Plan is appended to this report under Attachment I.

Attachments:

- I. Bylaw No. 16/023 – Janvier Area Structure Plan
- II. 2016-10-25 Rural Committee Report – Janvier Area Structure Plan
- III. 2016-10-25 Unapproved Rural Committee Minutes

BYLAW NO. 16/023

**BEING A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO TO
ADOPT THE JANVIER AREA STRUCTURE PLAN**

WHEREAS Section 633 of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A., 2000, c.M-26 and amendments thereto authorizes Council to enact a bylaw adopting an Area Structure Plan.

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

1. Bylaw No. 16/023, being the Janvier Area Structure Plan as set out in Schedule A, is hereby adopted.
2. Ministerial Order No. 827/92, and all amendments thereto, is hereby repealed.
3. This bylaw shall be passed and become effective when it receives third reading and is signed by the Mayor and Chief Legislative Officer.

READ a first time this _____ day of _____, A.D 2016.

READ a second time this _____ day of _____, A.D. 2016.

READ a third and final time this _____ day of _____, A.D. 2016.

SIGNED and PASSED this _____ day of _____, A.D. 2016.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer

JANVIER AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PURPOSE

The Janvier Area Structure Plan will guide land use and development in the Hamlet of Janvier over the next 10 years (until 2026). This document replaces the 1992 *Hamlet of Janvier Area Structure Plan* (Ministerial Order #827/92), prepared by the Government of Alberta. The Janvier Area Structure Plan is prepared in accordance with section 633 of the *Municipal Government Act* (MGA) and is intended to:

- Guide future development in a manner that is consistent with the *Municipal Development Plan*;
- Establish policies that promote orderly and sustainable land uses in the area; and
- Integrate existing and future infrastructure requirements with proposed generalized land uses.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Janvier Area Structure Plan was developed by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (the “Regional Municipality”) with input from residents and other stakeholders. The Regional Municipality would like to thank all stakeholders, including residents, Elders, youth, the Janvier D ne Wood Buffalo Community Association (JDWBCA), Christina River D ne Nation Council (CRDNC), Chard Metis and the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation for sharing their views.

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PART 1

SETTING THE STAGE



OVERVIEW OF JANVIER

Location

The Hamlet of Janvier (“Janvier”) is a predominantly rural residential community. Janvier is located 120 kilometres south of Fort McMurray, in the southern part of the Regional Municipality (see Map 1). Janvier is also located approximately 70 kilometres south of Anzac and 40 kilometres north of Conklin. The community is accessed from Highway 881 and is situated three kilometres east of the Highway.

Janvier is located directly south of the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation (Reserve 195), a larger community of 295 residents (Statistics Canada, 2015).

The ASP Area

The Janvier Area Structure Plan (the “Plan”) follows the same boundaries as the Hamlet. The ASP Area encompasses 1,460 acres (590 hectares) of land (see “ASP Area” on Map 1). The Plan only pertains to lands that are under the jurisdiction of the Regional Municipality and does not include lands within the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation.

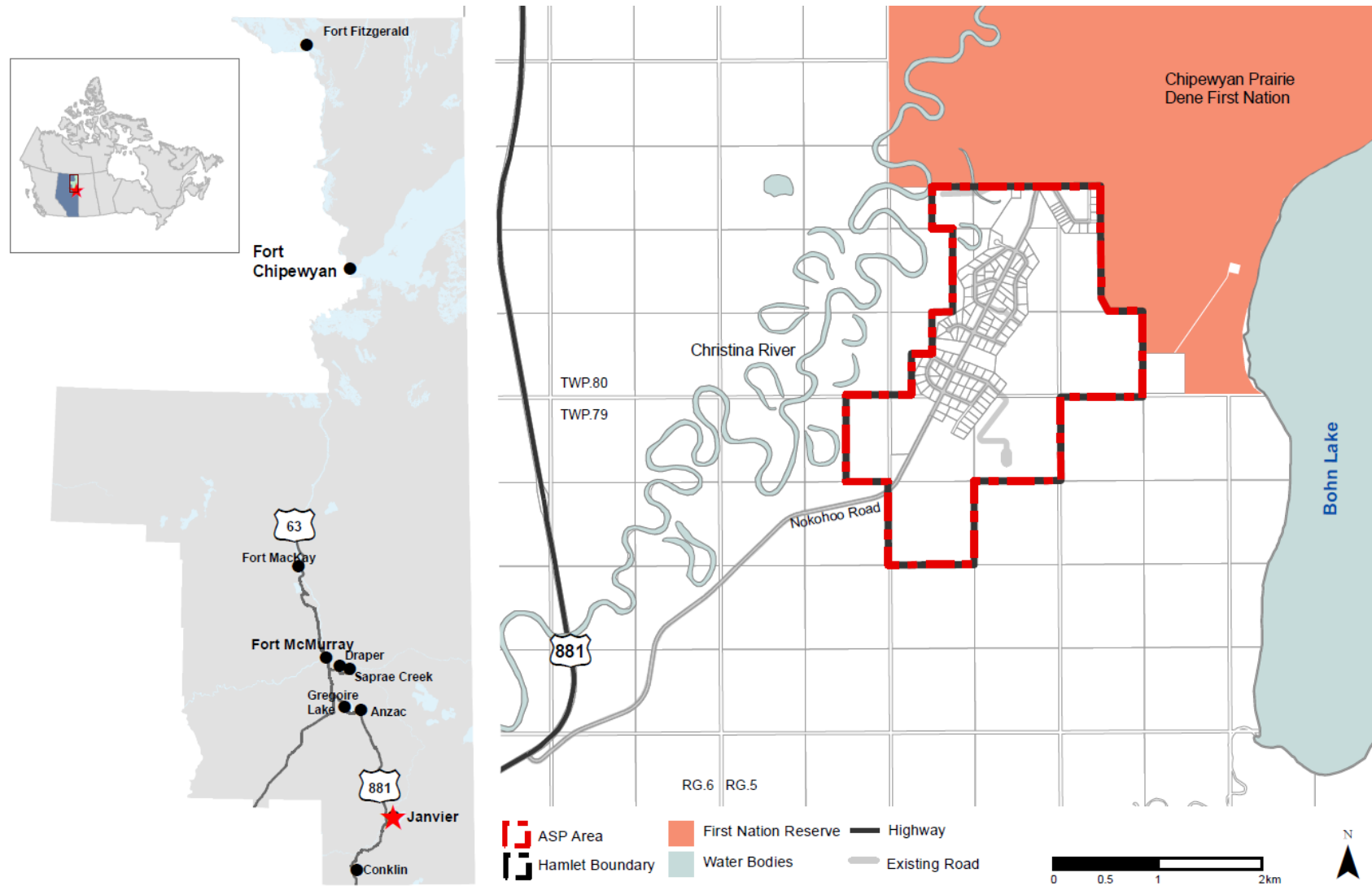
In 2015, Janvier had a population of 155 residents (RMWB, 2015). Municipal census data shows that between 2006 and 2015, the population decreased from 218 to 155 persons.

Regional influences

Janvier is close to major oil sands development in an area known as “Bitumen Alley” (part of the Athabasca Oil Sands Area). Despite growth in oil sands activities, Janvier has experienced relatively little development since the original subdivision of just over 100 residential lots was created. The nearest oil sands leases are located approximately three kilometres west of Janvier and the nearest oil sands project is approximately ten kilometres to the north.



Janvier sign at Highway 881



Map 1: Janvier ASP Context

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Natural Environment (Map 5)

Janvier is situated amongst beautiful natural surroundings with much of the ASP Area remaining in a natural forested state. To the west of Janvier is the Christina River, located within a river valley. The River meanders the width of the valley, creating a number of oxbow lakes. In 2013, high water levels resulted in significant flooding of the valley and some erosion damage along the banks near the water intake station.

Environmentally sensitive areas, including rivers and lakes, are located in the ASP Area. The Government of Alberta recommends a 30 metre setback from the Christina River and the lakes. Areas of wetlands are identified throughout the ASP Area (see Map 5). The Government of Alberta has also identified the valley of the Christina River as a Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zone. These are areas which generally follow major river corridors and provide important winter habitat to ungulates (hooved animals).

Geotechnical Constraints

Steep slopes (greater than 15%) are located along the western edge of the ASP Area (see Map 5). A geotechnical study prepared by Geoscience Consulting Limited in 1982 indicates that portions of these slopes may be unstable. In some areas, the study recommends setbacks from these slopes to reduce the possibility of initiating new slope failures or re-activating old slides.

Built Constraints (Map 6)

The Regional Municipality maintains a sewage lagoon and non-operating landfill in Janvier. The Government of Alberta's *Subdivision and Development Regulation* requires that some forms of development, including schools, hospital, food establishments and residences, maintain a setback of 300 metres from these facilities.

Existing industrial uses, largely concentrated in the southern part of the ASP Area, also create constraints to development. This area includes a compressor station, numerous pipelines and other right-of-ways. Existing leases and agreements may restrict how these lands may be developed in the future as development above pipelines and on right-of-ways is generally not allowed. Development on or in vicinity of these features must be confirmed with the operator because setbacks and permissions may be required. No setbacks were identified from the compressor station.

Three sweet gas wells are also located in the ASP Area (see Map 6). The *Subdivision and Development Regulation* requires a setback of 100 metres from these wells. The current status of these wells is suspended.

Culture and Historic Resources

The majority of residents in Janvier are of Indigenous heritage, with many having long-term ties to the community and region. Important to local culture are traditional ways-of-life activities, such as trapping, hunting, fishing and berry picking. Many of these activities were identified by residents as occurring outside the ASP Area.

As part of the ASP process, Alberta Culture was consulted to determine whether there are any known historic resources in the ASP Area. As part of this assessment, the Listing of Historic Resources was reviewed. The Listing identifies lands that contain or are believed to contain historic resources. The Listing is updated twice each year and is intended to provide industry and other developers with advance notification of possible historic resource locations. At present, the Listing does not contain any historic resources in the ASP Area.

Alberta Culture, however, advises that there is a high potential for resources of historic importance in the ASP Area. These include areas of high archaeological potential along the river valley edge and where there are elevated landform features in the east part of the ASP Area. Alberta

Culture also advises that there is high palaeontological potential, as evidenced by undisturbed fluvial (river) deposits in the ASP Area.

If historic resources are identified in the future, they will be added to the Listing of Historic Resources and may require further study and preservation. In accordance with the Alberta Historical Resources Act, the Minister of Alberta Culture may require that any proposed activity likely to threaten a historic resource be preceded by a Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA).

Existing Land Use (Map 2)

Housing

Residential development consists of mostly single and semi-detached homes, including manufactured homes. Many homes are on large, two acre (0.8 hectare) lots. Some of the homes in Janvier are in poor physical condition and require improvements or replacement.



Housing along Northland Drive

Nearly 40 of the community's 100 residential lots are currently vacant (i.e., have no structures). Given the decreasing trend in Janvier's population, these lots are expected to meet any need for residential land over the next ten years.

Commercial and Industrial

Janvier has four commercial lots, totaling 11 acres (4.4 hectares). None of these lots are used for operating commercial activities. These lots are occupied by a closed corner store, a new commercial development (under-construction by the Christina River D ne Nation Council) and a fibre optic utility (Alberta SuperNet). A fourth commercial lot is located adjacent to residential lots on Lapouse Avenue. This lot was previously used for a general store and post office. These buildings are now gone.

Industrial activities in Janvier are located in the southern part of the Hamlet. Most of this land is owned by the Regional Municipality and is forested. This industrial land includes one subdivided industrial lot and a large un-subdivided area, totaling 160 acres (65 hectares). Existing industrial uses are related to oil and gas, including a compressor station and numerous pipelines (see Map 6). These uses occur on approximately 30 acres (12 hectares) of land, which is leased by oil and gas companies.

In 2010, the Regional Municipality completed the Commercial and Industrial Land Use Study (CILUS). The CILUS recommends creating an additional 2.5 acres (1 hectare) of commercial land and an additional 17 acres (7 hectares) of industrial land in Janvier. However, since 2010, the population of Janvier has decreased. There has also been limited development on the commercial and industrial lands that are available. Therefore, the Plan does not recommend making additional lands available specifically for commercial or industrial use. Furthermore, a new business park (Prairie D ne Business Park), is under-development along Highway 881, five kilometres from Janvier. This 100 acre (40 hectare) development may further reduce the need for additional industrial lands in Janvier. The development includes Moose Haven Lodge, a 700 bed project accommodation, and business incubator centre.

Institutional Development and Services

Institutional development in Janvier includes a municipal office and fire hall, RCMP office and officer housing, Father Perin School (K-9), outdoor rink and two playgrounds. There are no health services in the ASP Area. A health clinic operates on the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation. Health services are also accessed in Fort McMurray and ambulance services are dispatched from Fort McMurray.

Fire protection for the ASP Area is provided by volunteer fire departments in Anzac and Conklin. To provide services locally, the recruitment of a local volunteer fire department is needed. The Hamlet has a fire hall building located at the municipal office. However, the fire hall is not equipped with a fire truck. Conversely, the neighbouring First Nation has a fire truck but lacks a permanent fire hall building. There are opportunities to explore partnerships if a volunteer base can be established. The RCMP maintains an office and officers patrol the community on a regular basis.



Father Perin School



RCMP Control Office



Place-making Park and Community Garden

Recreation

Recreational amenities in Janvier include an outdoor rink, skateboard park (seasonal), two playgrounds, a separated walking path along Nokohoo Road and informal trails. Residents also use recreational amenities on the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation, including an arena, baseball diamond, spray park, playground, multiplex and youth centre (Sekweha).

A new recreational development and gathering space is underway at the municipal office. The Regional Municipality is redeveloping the site as part of the *Rural Place-Making Initiative*. Improvements include a new playground, picnic area, celebration plaza area, community garden, boardwalk and landscaping.

Recreational improvements are identified in two municipal plans. In 2015, the Regional Municipality approved the *Regional Indoor Recreation and Community Facilities Master Plan* (2015). The Plan recommends that the Regional Municipality identify possibilities for a

dedicated community hall in Janvier (separate from the municipal office). Furthermore, the *Live Play Thrive: Wood Buffalo Recreation and Culture Plan* (2012) recommends working towards a coordinated approach between the Regional Municipality and Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation in the planning of parks, recreation and culture.

Infrastructure and Servicing

Municipal Water and Wastewater

Local municipal infrastructure includes a water intake station, drinking water reservoir, water treatment facility, sewage lagoon, transfer station and non-operating landfill (see Map 3). Water and sewer services are currently provided to individual homes by truck haul. Drinking water is sourced locally from the Christina River and treated at the local water treatment plant. Piped water is provided to a limited number of properties, including Father Perin School and houses along Northland Drive. A map of existing infrastructure is provided as Map 3.

Wastewater is currently piped into either individual temporary holding tanks or treated by onsite septic systems. At present, wastewater is collected by the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation and treated at the sewage lagoon located on the Reserve. However, the lagoon is reaching capacity. An existing municipal sewage lagoon is located in the northwest corner of the Hamlet, adjacent to the Christina River.

In 2014, Mayor and Council approved funding for the *Rural Water and Sewer Infrastructure Servicing Project*. The Project will help provide safe and reliable drinking water and wastewater systems in rural communities. The Project will also help to improve service levels, as identified in the *Rural Service Delivery Review* (2010). In 2014, Council approved trickle fill water and low pressure gravity sewer systems for Janvier. As part of these upgrades, the design of a new lagoon is currently underway. The lagoon will be located on undeveloped lands east of the non-operating landfill.

While the new systems will not initially provide service to the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation, they will have capacity for 700 residents should the First Nation connect in the future. The new systems will also provide opportunities for the development of smaller lots with full services, and development that is more compact in general.

Franchise Utilities

Communications infrastructure, including land-line telephone, cellular phone, satellite television and dial-up internet are available in Janvier. The Regional Municipality is currently exploring options for providing or expanding high speed internet service in rural communities.

Transportation Network

Roads

Janvier is accessed from Highway 881 by Nokohoo Road. The current road network is generally meeting the needs of the community. Significant road network expansion is not expected to be needed over the next 10 years. However, upgrades to local roads are planned as part of the Regional Municipality's *Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program*. Construction is anticipated to take place alongside the installation of water and sewer services. Unbuilt road allowances are found in several parts of the community (see "unbuilt roads" on Map 2). In instances where future development will be encouraged, the construction of a road will be necessary to provide access to these lots.

Improvements to street lighting are identified in the Regional Municipality's 2015 *Approved Capital Budget and Financial Plan*. These improvements will be installed along the walking trail next to Nokohoo Road.

Public Transit

Public transit service is provided by the Regional Municipality one day each week. The Regional Municipality is currently preparing a Transit

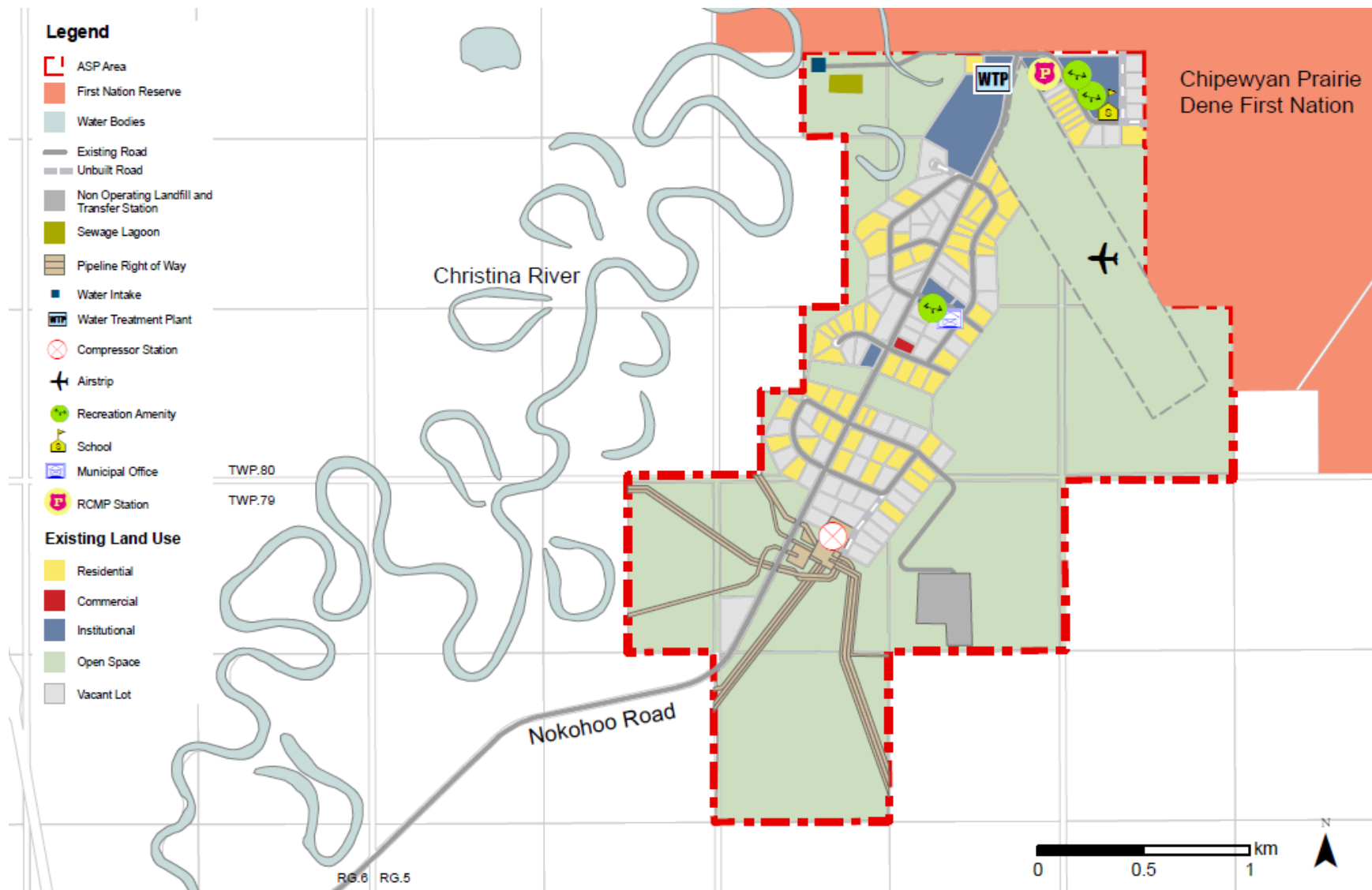


Walking path along Nokohoo Road

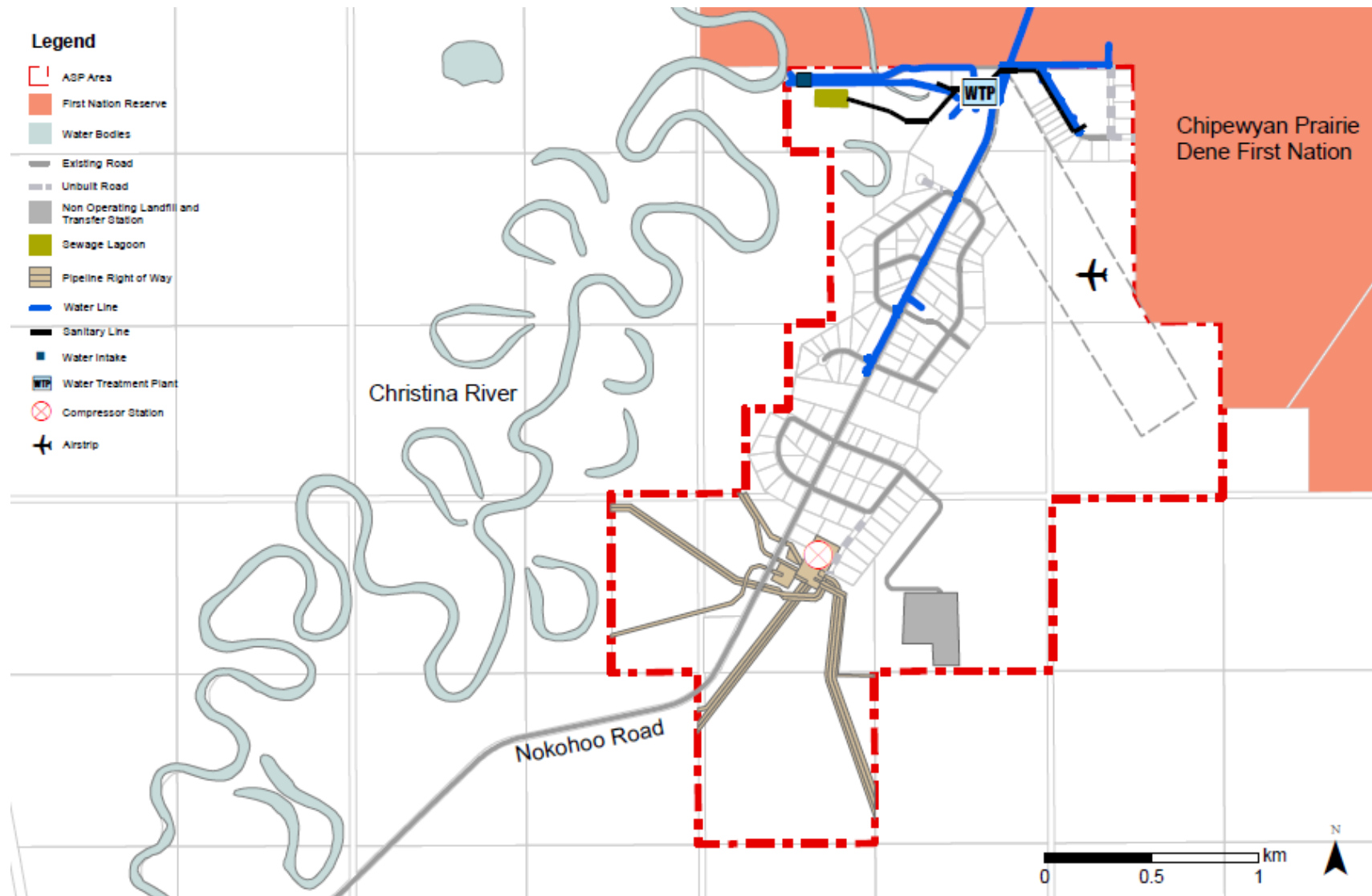
Master Plan to identify strategies to improve transit service across the region.

Municipal Aerodrome (Airstrip)

Janvier is one of the few communities in the Regional Municipality with a municipal-owned and operated airstrip. The airstrip is largely used to provide air ambulance and to support forest firefighting. The airstrip is classified as a registered aerodrome by Transport Canada, which means it is generally subject to fewer regulations than certified aerodromes (or "airports"). The proximity of the aerodrome to nearby residential uses may pose safety hazards. Similarly, development in vicinity of the aerodrome may limit future use of the aerodrome. Potential hazards that may impact the functionality of the aerodrome include wildlife, emissions, light and building height. Many of these are regulated under Transport Canada guidelines (TP312), although these guidelines remain optional for registered aerodromes.



Map 2: Existing Land Uses



Map 3: Existing Infrastructure

PLANNING AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Plan must meet specific requirements outlined in the *Municipal Government Act*. Furthermore, the Plan is guided by a number of planning documents which provide high level directions and policies. These plans are described below.

Municipal Government Act (MGA)

Area Structure Plans prepared in Alberta must meet the requirements set out in section 633 of the *Municipal Government Act*. An Area Structure Plan must describe:

- the sequence of development proposed for the area;
- the land uses proposed for the area, either generally or with respect to specific parts of the area;
- the density of population proposed for the area either generally, or with respect to specific parts of the area;
- the general location of major transportation and public utilities; and
- any other matters the council considers necessary.

Section 638 also requires that all statutory plans be consistent with one another.

Lower Athabasca Regional Plan (LARP, 2012)

The *Lower Athabasca Regional Plan* (the “LARP”) is a comprehensive regional plan that protects the natural environment and plans for recreational opportunities over the next 10 years (to 2022). The LARP is a statutory plan that is based on Alberta’s *Land Use Framework*, which was released in 2008 and sets out an approach to managing land and natural resources.

The LARP also establishes seven regional outcomes, which include protecting and conserving the natural environment, creating recreational opportunities and involving Indigenous people in land-use planning. The Janvier ASP builds on these high level regional outcomes.

Municipal Development Plan (MDP, Bylaw No. 11/027)

The *Municipal Development Plan* (the “MDP”) was adopted in 2011 and provides high level directions and policies to guide sustainable growth in the Regional Municipality over the next 20 years (to 2030). The MDP is a statutory plan that sets a foundation for the creation of a new Area Structure Plan (ASP) for Janvier.

The MDP calls the Hamlet of Janvier an “area of stability” and a community that will “accommodate balanced growth.” This means that growth is expected to be modest and occur largely through natural population increase. This is described in Direction C2.2 of the MDP:

The community will continue to experience modest growth. The Regional Municipality will support incremental increases in residential development recognizing that the existing single family residential development pattern will, for the most part, remain the pattern for new development. New industrial and commercial development consistent with the desires of the community will be encouraged to facilitate opportunities for local economic development. The Regional Municipality will also encourage the protection and preservation of the natural environment and areas deemed to be significant to the community.

The Janvier ASP also builds on many specific directions and policies in the MDP. These include making efficient use of land, support opportunities for local economic development, protecting the natural environment, and celebrating cultural diversity and Indigenous heritage.

Highway 63/881 Corridor Area Structure Plan (2007)

The Highway 63/881 Corridor ASP was prepared to ensure orderly development along the Highway 63 and 881 corridors and only applies to lands that are 1.5 kilometres on either side of these highways. There is no overlap between the boundaries of the Highway 63/881 Corridor ASP and the Janvier ASP. Still, recommendations in the Highway 63/881 ASP have influenced the Janvier ASP, including:

- Concentrating residential development in Janvier to promote the efficient and economic delivery of services;
- Encouraging retail, commercial and industrial uses to locate in Janvier; and
- Supporting the implementation of piped water distribution and sewage collection systems.

VISION AND STATEMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY

In 2010, the Regional Municipality adopted *Envision Wood Buffalo*. *Envision Wood Buffalo* is a long-term strategic plan that focuses on balancing the four pillars of sustainability: environment, society, culture and economy. This plan forms the foundation of the *Municipal Development Plan*, adopted in 2011.

Envision Wood Buffalo sets out a Vision for Janvier, which describes how residents would like Janvier to look in 20 years (to 2030). The Vision was developed with participation from residents. It describes a thriving rural community where local culture is celebrated and there are opportunities, facilities and infrastructure that enhance quality of life.

The Janvier ASP also works towards achieving the *Municipal Development Plan's* Statement of Sustainability. The Statement of Sustainability is a declaration by the Regional Municipality to ensure a healthy future for current and future residents.

Vision for Janvier

Janvier is a safe and flourishing rural community where our traditional culture and language is preserved and celebrated. It is a place where land has been secured for our people, now and for our future generations. Janvier is a place where there is a diversity of housing choices for our residents of all ages and stages of life. There are education opportunities for our children, our youth and our adults. Residents enjoy our parks and natural areas and there are indoor recreation opportunities for our residents to use year-round. Everyone has clean and safe drinking water and our infrastructure is up-to-date and well maintained. Our state-of-the-art communication and technology network enables local business owners to keep up with current trends and is also used for skills, training purposes and entertainment. Our residents have access to a range of public transportation choices within the community and the region, enabling us to travel frequently and safely.

Envision Wood Buffalo (2010)

Statement of Sustainability

We value living in a region that is safe, healthy, inclusive of all residents and provides local opportunities. We have a strong economy, a healthy environment, a rich culture and an abundance of social capital that together form the pillars of sustainability and contribute to quality of life and wellbeing. We strive to find balance in our economic, environmental, cultural and social systems to live within their natural limits. We make decisions that reflect an understanding of the interdependence of these systems and consider residents long-term needs to ensure the resources of today are sustainable into the future.

Municipal Development Plan (2011)

Envision Wood Buffalo (2010)

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

The Janvier ASP was developed with input from a wide range of stakeholders. Staff attended meetings with local community groups to learn about community issues and discuss future development in the community. Staff also engaged students at Father Perin School and introduced the project to Elders at a monthly luncheon.

There were two open houses held as part of the engagement process. During the first open house, community members were able to voice their concerns about the community. The second open house provided an opportunity for the community to give feedback on the first draft of the Plan.

Other stakeholder groups were notified and/or engaged throughout the process including the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation, RCMP, Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Alberta Environment and Parks, Transport Canada, Wood Buffalo Housing and Development Corporation, and oil and gas companies.



Student engagement

PART 2: THE PLAN GENERALIZED LAND USE CONCEPT PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Janvier ASP is shaped by the Vision developed by residents, directions from the MDP, stakeholder input and information gathered through background research.

The Janvier ASP is guided by the following five principles:

1. Promote Recreational, Social and Cultural Opportunities
2. Preserve the Natural Environment and Promote Safe Development
3. Conserve and Enhance the Existing Rural Character
4. Provide Improved Water and Sewer Services and Coordinate Franchise Utilities
5. Promote Enhanced Transportation Networks, Safety and Emergency Services

These principles act as a guide for future development in Janvier. Policies are provided under each Principle.

GENERALIZED LAND USE CONCEPT

Map 4 shows the Generalized Land Use Concept for the Hamlet of Janvier. This is a conceptual map that provides general descriptions and approximate locations of proposed future land uses. Two additional maps are also provided. These maps, or “Overlays,” identify the location of environmentally sensitive areas and built development constraints (see Map 5 and Map 6).

The following are the descriptions of the land use classifications:

Airstrip Lands

Airstrip Lands are intended to continue to provide emergency services, forest firefighting and uses with a similar (low) impact on the community.

Commercial

The Commercial area is intended to allow for compatible small scale commercial and retail uses outside of the Community Core area.

Community Core

The Community Core is the heart of the Hamlet and intended to strengthen the community’s identity. The Community Core provides for a mix of compatible uses, such as small scale retail commercial, institutional, recreational and residential uses. Commercial and institutional uses that locate in the Community Core provide services that meet the daily needs of the community. To encourage a vibrant and pedestrian-friendly core, development should be more compact compared to the rest of the Hamlet and include housing forms such as duplexes and townhouses.

Industrial

Industrial areas are intended for a wide range of industrial uses, such as warehousing, office buildings, lay-down yards and service uses that support nearby oil sands development and related activities. These uses will be low intensity in nature to ensure that they do not negatively affect surrounding uses through the generation of emissions, noise, odors and other nuisances. The Industrial area may support complementary commercial uses that would be unsuitable in the Commercial or Community Core areas.

Open Space

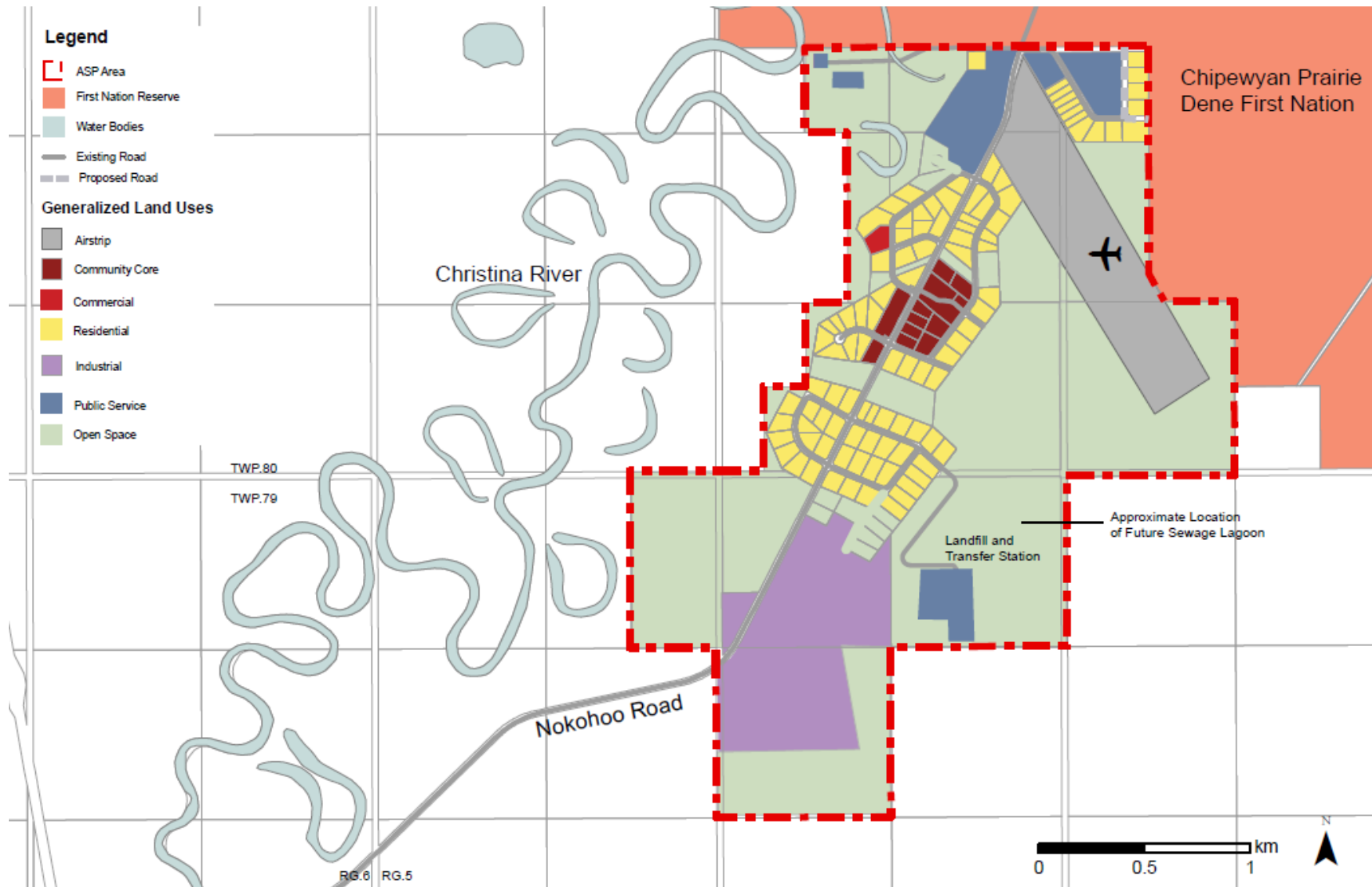
Open Space areas are intended to remain in a natural state to allow for the protection of environmental features and to promote public safety. Land within Open Space areas may be unsuitable for development due to the presence of constraints such as steep slopes, wetlands and flood prone areas. These areas are more suitable for uses having a low impact on the environment, such as recreational and cultural uses.

Public Service

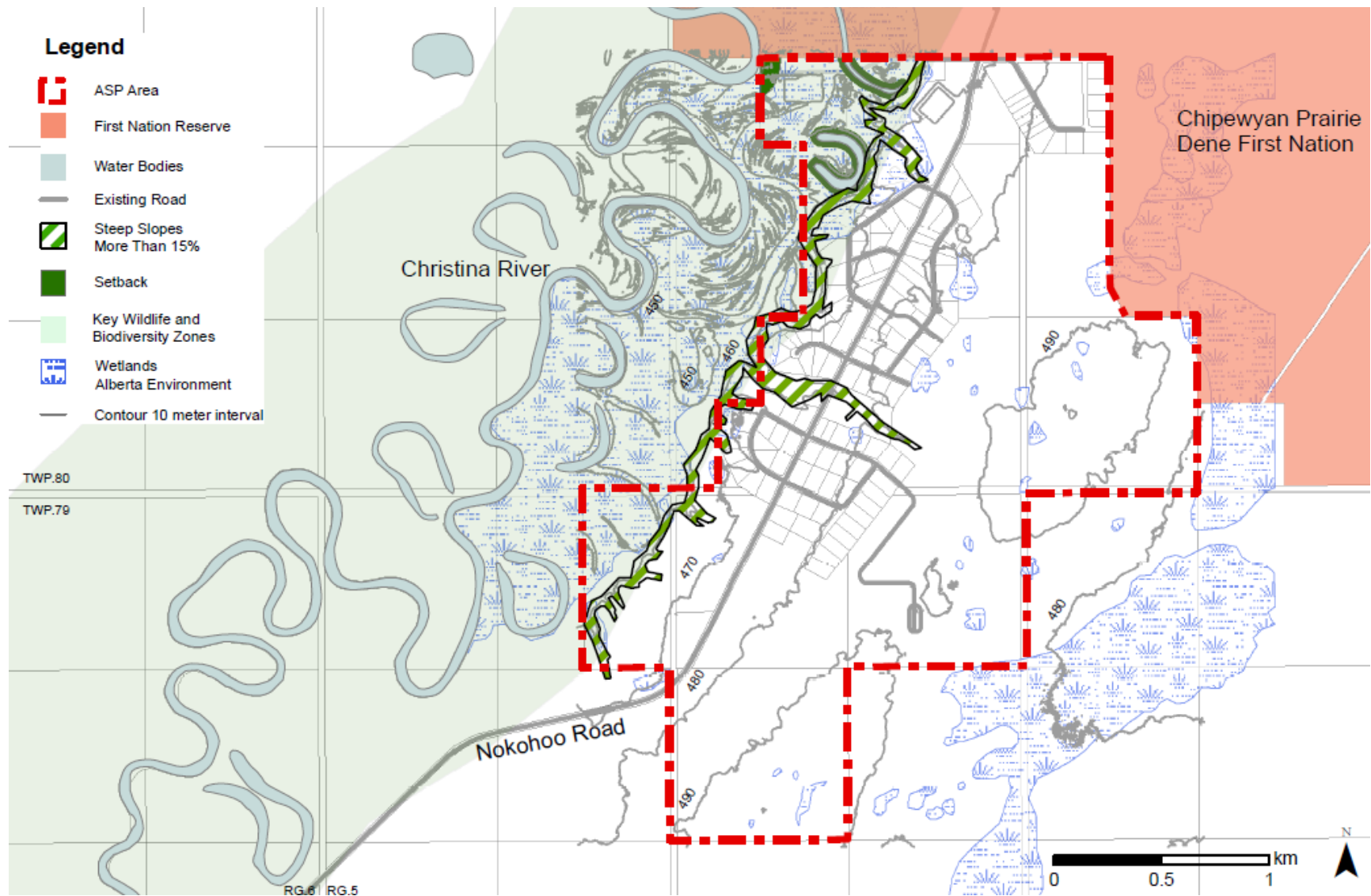
Public Service areas allow for a variety of services intended to deliver educational, health, government, parks and other institutional public services. Municipal infrastructure, such as sewage lagoons and water treatment plants, may locate in areas designated as Public Service area.

Residential

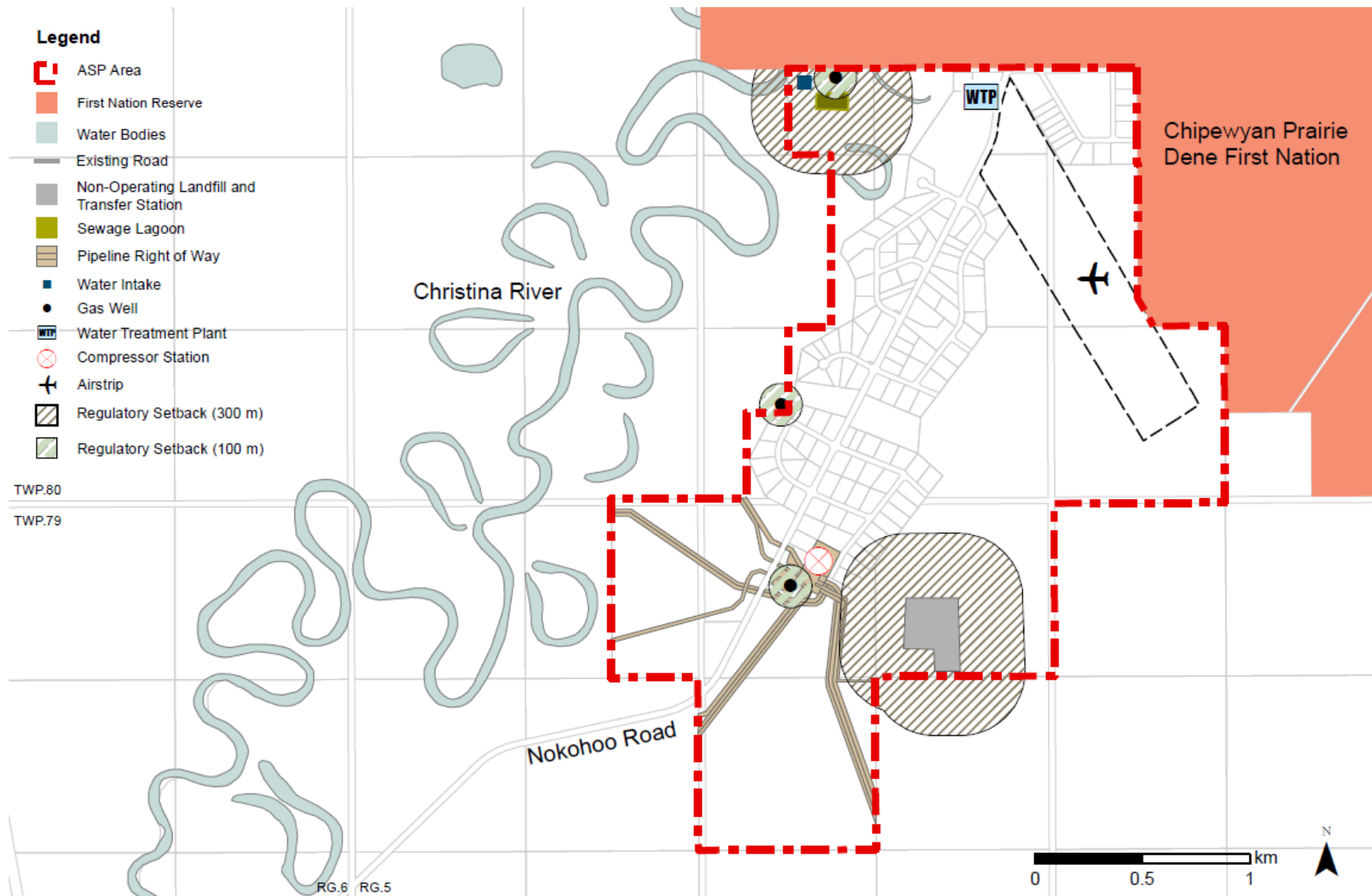
Residential areas are intended to provide a mix of housing types that are accessible to all age groups and income levels. Single detached, semi-detached and manufactured housing will be encouraged as a continuation of the existing residential development pattern. A minimum lot size of one acre (0.4 hectare) is to be maintained to help preserve the existing rural character, while allowing some opportunities for infill development on larger lots.



Map 4: Generalized Land Use Concept



Map 5: Environmental Constraint Overlay



Map 6: Built Constraint Overlay

PRINCIPLE 1: PROMOTE RECREATIONAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

Recreational and traditional outdoor activities are important to the way of life in Janvier and an important aspect of the community vision for Janvier. Community members enjoy a variety of recreational opportunities in Janvier, on the neighbouring First Nation and in the surrounding area. However, community members would like more recreational amenities to support active and healthy lifestyles year-round. Stakeholders express a desire for a variety of facilities including a multi-use community hall, day-use areas and other facilities.

Preserving and celebrating the community's D ne culture is also important to maintaining local identity and ways of life. Stakeholders express a desire for more spaces to showcase, share and teach traditional activities. These spaces may encourage interactions between Elders and youth, helping to strengthen cultural traditions, heritage and pride. Alberta Culture also advises that the Janvier area has potential for historic resources. If identified in the future, these resources may require study and preservation.

There is also a desire among some stakeholders to explore how Janvier's natural assets (environment and culture) may be developed to improve economic development opportunities.

Objective 1.1: Enhance social and recreational opportunities

In the Community Core:

Policy 1.1.1 A central gathering space and recreational area will be developed and maintained. Amenities, such as a community garden, playground, boardwalk, celebration plaza, picnic tables and gathering spaces will be provided.

In the ASP Area:

Policy 1.1.2 Opportunities to build and expand community and recreational facilities will be reviewed and investigated. These could include additional trails, a dedicated community hall and new indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.

Policy 1.1.3 Opportunities to partner with the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation on future facilities and programming will be explored.

Objective 1.2: Promote local culture and economic development

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 1.2.1 As part of future recreational, social and cultural developments, opportunities to include additional spaces suitable for traditional activities should be identified in collaboration with the community.
- Policy 1.2.2 Public art and place-making initiatives that promote the recognition of the community's culture and heritage will be supported.
- Policy 1.2.3 Economic development opportunities will be explored. Opportunities could include but are not limited to entrepreneur skills training, workshops, business plan development and mentorship.

Objective 1.3: Protect historically significant areas

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 1.3.1 Compliance with the *Historic Resources Act* will be required for new development and subdivision applications to ensure the preservation of historic resources.¹

¹Applicants should consult Alberta Culture's Land Use Procedures Bulletin, *Subdivision Development Historical Resources Act Compliance*, as amended from time to time. The Bulletin provides guidance on when a *Historic Resources Act* approval is required. For developments and subdivisions less than 10 hectares (25 acres), an approval is generally not required unless the lands contain historic resources with a Historic Resource Value of 1, 2, 3 or 4. Lands containing known historic resources are listed in Alberta Culture's Listing of Historic Resources (available online and updated twice annually). As of February 2016, no historic resources had been identified in the ASP Area.

PRINCIPLE 2: PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE SAFE DEVELOPMENT

Janvier's natural surroundings support traditional ways of life, including hunting, fishing, trapping and berry-picking. Community members want to protect Janvier's natural surroundings so that traditional ways of life can be enjoyed by future generations. Protecting environmental features is also an important element of the Janvier ASP. The Plan seeks to preserve Janvier's natural areas, including environmentally sensitive areas (see Map 5).

Promoting safe development on lands close to steep slopes and having possible geotechnical hazards is important. A geotechnical investigation prepared by Geoscience Consultants Limited in 1982 recommended development setbacks to reduce the possibility of initiating new slope failures or re-activating old slides. Development in Janvier must also take into consideration a number of built constraints resulting from existing infrastructure. These constraints include those around the existing lagoon, landfill and numerous pipelines, facilities and wells.

Objective 2.1: Preserve and protect the natural environment

In Open Space areas:

- Policy 2.1.1 Development will be restricted to uses that have a low impact on the natural environment. In Open Space areas, the following uses may be considered:
- i. Low impact recreational uses such as walking and cross country skiing trails, parks, picnic areas and facilities associated with day use activities (e.g., picnic tables, benches and washrooms).
 - ii. Activities related to local traditional and cultural practices.
- Policy 2.1.2 The development or expansion of municipal infrastructure in Open Space areas may be considered subject to the following conditions:
- a) Development is sited beside existing infrastructure to reduce disturbances to the land and the impact of additional regulatory setbacks, where possible.
 - b) Any disturbances to the land, vegetation or wildlife habitat are kept to a minimum.
 - c) The completion of assessments that demonstrates the suitability of the lands for development will be required.
 - i. Assessments may include, but are not limited to a Biophysical Impact Assessment, Geotechnical study or any other assessment required by the Regional Municipality.
 - ii. The environmental assessment must be prepared by an accredited professional.

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 2.1.3 Development setbacks will be required from waterbodies unless an environmental assessment prepared by an accredited professional supports a smaller setback:
- a) A minimum setback of 30 metres from the top of bank of the Christina River.
 - b) A minimum setback of 30 metres from the top of bank of all lakes.
- Policy 2.1.4 Development on or alteration of wetlands, muskeg areas and other water bodies is discouraged. Where wetlands and/or muskeg areas are to be disturbed or altered, proponents shall contact Alberta Environment and Parks to ensure that the requirements of the *Water Act*, *Alberta Wetlands Policy*, *Public Lands Act* and other provincial regulations are met.²
- Policy 2.1.5 Development within the Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zone is discouraged. Development within this zone must adhere to Government of Alberta guidelines³. Proponents shall consult with Alberta Environment and Parks for any subdivisions or developments within the Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zone, as shown on Map 5.

Objective 2.2: Protect against natural hazards

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 2.2.1 A geotechnical study prepared by an accredited professional will be required to determine appropriate site-specific development setbacks for subdivisions and developments adjacent to valley slopes and their tributaries.
- a) A geotechnical study will be required for development on lands that are:
 - i. Located adjacent to valley slopes, as shown on Map 5; and
 - ii. Located within 46 metres of slopes steeper than 15 percent, as shown on Map 5⁴; or
 - iii. At the discretion of the Regional Municipality.

² Wetlands are considered water bodies under the *Water Act*. Proponents should consult Alberta Environment and Parks to determine whether a Water Act Approval is required before undertaking any development that may impact a water body.

³ Development in the Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zones may be subject to seasonal and/or other restrictions. Proponents should consult Alberta Environment and Parks' guidelines, *Recommended Land Use Guidelines: Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zones*, (2015) as amended from time to time.

⁴ According to a geotechnical study prepared by Geoscience Consulting Limited (1982), the physical characteristics of the valley slopes and slope stability vary throughout the community. Recommendations for setbacks vary from no setbacks or setbacks up to 23 metres (75 feet) (in the southern part of the Hamlet) to 46 metres (150 feet) (in the northern part of the Hamlet). For future developments adjacent to valley slopes, subdivisions and developments within 46 metres (the more conservative figure) of the top of bank will require a geotechnical study to confirm suitability of lands for development. The geotechnical study will determine an appropriate setback, which may be less than 46 metres.

- Policy 2.2.2 Future subdivisions and developments will be required to incorporate fire preparedness measures. These measures include those based on Government of Alberta's *Fire Smart Guidelines* or as required by the Regional Municipality.

Objective 2.3: Ensure safe development in vicinity of built constraints

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 2.3.1 Development adjacent to the landfill, sewage lagoon and gas wells will be required to follow requirements for regulatory setbacks outlined in the Government of Alberta's *Subdivision and Development Regulation*. Setbacks are shown on Map 6.
- Policy 2.3.2 Applicants shall consult with operators and lease holders to identify the locations and associated setbacks for all pipelines, wells and other right-of-ways prior to any development in proximity to built constraints, as shown in Map 6.
- Policy 2.3.3 Lands between the Residential area and Industrial area will be designated as Open Space to provide a natural buffer between uses and to limit development on lots significantly impacted by regulatory setbacks. The following lots will remain in a natural state: Lots 111, 112, 114, 114 115, 119 and 120 of Plan 8321906.

Objective 2.4: Promote energy conservation

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 2.4.1 The use of energy efficient building practices in new or upgraded municipal facilities will be supported.

PRINCIPLE 3: CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE EXISTING RURAL CHARACTER

Janvier is a largely residential community with most residents living on large lots. Access to more affordable housing is a community priority and important to achieving the community vision. Access and affordability can be achieved, in part, by encouraging a broad range of housing options and greater diversity in lot size. To address broader issues such as improving housing conditions, there is a need for all levels of government, housing providers, community groups and residents to work together. Overall, there is sufficient land to meet the community's residential needs over the next 10 years.

Given Janvier's small population, commercial activities and access to services are limited. Community members express a desire for retail and commercial opportunities, more commercial land for future development, and more public services. The Plan creates an area called the "Community Core" that allows for a mix of uses. To accommodate future industrial development, lands are set aside in the southern part of the Hamlet. These lands will help promote local employment and new business opportunities. Due to existing built constraints, future industrial subdivisions and developments will need to address these right-of-ways (see Map 6).

Institutional uses are to be largely located within the Community Core area and in the north part of the Hamlet, near Father Perin School. Community members express a desire for improved public services, such as health care, daycares, training and education. Many of these uses may also be directed to the mixed-use Community Core area.

Objective 3.1: Promote efficient use of land and a range of housing choices

In Residential areas:

- Policy 3.1.1 Re-subdivision and development of existing vacant and under-utilized lots will be the preferred approach to accommodating future residential growth. A minimum lot size of one acre (0.4 hectares) will be required.
- Policy 3.1.2 A variety of housing forms, including single-detached homes, semi-detached homes and manufactured homes, will be encouraged. These forms of housing should be consistent with the existing rural character.

In the Community Core:

- Policy 3.1.3 Re-subdivision and development of vacant and under-utilized lots for new residential development will be encouraged. More compact housing forms, including semi-detached dwellings, duplexes and townhouses will be encouraged.
- Policy 3.1.4 Housing for Elders, such as a lodge or care centre, will be directed to locate close to community services.

In the ASP Area:

Policy 3.1.5 The development of project accommodations and structures intended for such purposes will not be allowed.

Objective 3.2: Promote collaboration and partnerships to help achieve improved housing conditions and supply

In the ASP Area:

Policy 3.2.1 Potential partnerships and agreements with senior levels of government, community groups, and private and non-profit housing providers will be explored to provide home repair, renovation and maintenance programs.

Policy 3.2.2 Potential partnerships and agreements with senior levels of government, community groups, and private and non-profit housing providers will be explored to assist with providing affordable housing for residents.

Policy 3.2.3 Potential partnerships and agreements with senior levels of government, community groups, and private and non-profit housing providers will be explored to reduce housing barriers and homelessness.

Objective 3.3: Establish a mixed-use community core and promote commercial activity

In the Community Core area:

Policy 3.3.1 Small scale retail commercial, institutional, recreational and residential uses will be directed to locate in the Community Core, as shown on Map 4. Uses could include, but are not limited to retail development, health and education services, community gathering spaces, recreational amenities and housing.

Policy 3.3.2 Small scale commercial development related to retail activities will be accommodated. Uses could include, but are not limited to convenience stores, restaurants or coffee shops, office space, and personal services.

In the Commercial area:

Policy 3.3.3 Small scale commercial development related to retail activities, such as convenience stores, office space and personal services will be accommodated.

In the Community Core and Commercial area:

- Policy 3.3.4 Commercial development should be compatible with the adjacent uses. Retail and commercial development will only be supported if:
- i. Offsite impacts (such as noise) are minimized;
 - ii. The scale of development is appropriate for the size and location of the site;
 - iii. Traffic impacts are minimized; and
 - iv. Pedestrian access is provided

In Residential areas and the Community Core:

- Policy 3.3.5 Home-based businesses that are compatible with the rural residential character, such as craft sales or home offices, will be encouraged.

In Industrial areas:

- Policy 3.3.6 Commercial development that is not compatible in the Community Core, such as warehousing, storage or equipment repair or sales, will be directed to the Industrial area.

Objective 3.4: Promote compatible industrial development and economic development

In Industrial areas:

- Policy 3.4.1 Future industrial and related commercial uses will be directed to Industrial lands in the south part of the Hamlet, as shown on Map 4. These uses may include, but are not limited to general office buildings, light manufacturing, equipment rental and storage, automotive services, construction services and laydown storage yards.
- Policy 3.4.2 Industrial development shall be compatible with surrounding land uses and demonstrate measures to mitigate off-site nuisances. Key considerations include but are not limited to:
- i. Size and scale of development;
 - ii. Off-site nuisance mitigation (e.g., noise, odor, dust, etc.); and
 - iii. Traffic impacts.
- Policy 3.4.3 The preparation of an Outline Plan may be required for new subdivisions and developments in the Industrial area at the discretion of the Planning and Development Department. Specific requirements for an Outline Plan, such as the completion of detailed technical studies, will be identified by the Planning and Development Department.

Objective 3.5: Promote institutional uses that support community needs

In Community Core and Public Service areas:

Policy 3.5.1 Institutional uses will be directed to Community Core and Public Service areas, as shown on Map 4. These uses include government, education, health care and parks.

In the ASP Area:

Policy 3.5.2 The demand for and possible location of a new cemetery will be investigated with the community.

PRINCIPLE 4: PROVIDE ENHANCED WATER AND SEWER SERVICES AND COORDINATE FRANCHISE UTILITIES

The provision of safe and reliable water and sewer services is essential to enhancing quality of life and achieving the community vision for Janvier. Existing truck-based water and sewage services are not meeting the needs of residents in terms of reliability and convenience of service. The Plan promotes the improvement of water and sewer service systems in Janvier, including the installation of piped systems and related infrastructure upgrades. Community members welcome the improvements but have concerns about cost and the ability of some homes to connect.

Stakeholders also express a desire for improved telephone and internet services, including wireless internet. The Plan supports the coordination of municipal infrastructure work and utility upgrades, improving efficiency and promoting service expansion.

Objective 4.1: Provide appropriate levels of water and sewer services to meet community needs

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 4.1.1 Facilities and infrastructure for delivering improved water distribution and wastewater systems, including piped services, will be provided.
- Policy 4.1.2 Funding models will be explored to help provide needed infrastructure and services to residents in a timely and affordable manner.
- Policy 4.1.3 New municipal facilities or expansions to existing municipal facilities, such as the water intake station, water reservoir and treatment facility, sewage lagoon, landfill and transfer station, will be directed to Public Service areas, as shown on Map 4. Where development cannot be accommodated, new facilities and expansions into Open Space areas will be supported if conditions in Policy 2.1.2 are met.

Objective 4.2: Promote the expansion of franchise utilities

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 4.2.1 Opportunities to coordinate future municipal infrastructure projects with franchise utilities (gas, electric, telephone, cable and internet) will be explored.

PRINCIPLE 5: PROMOTE ENHANCED TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS, SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Highway 881 provides access to Janvier from Fort McMurray and the larger region. Located three kilometres east of the Highway, Janvier is accessed by Nokohoo Road. The local road network consists of paved roads and a separated walking trail along Nokohoo Road and Northland Drive. Road improvements are planned as part of the Regional Municipality's *Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program*. Public transit service to Fort McMurray is currently provided one day per week.

Some stakeholders express concerns about traffic speed, pedestrian safety and street lighting. Lighting is installed along Nokohoo Road and other local roads, but excludes the portion of Nokohoo Road leading from Highway 881 into Janvier. Enhanced public transit service is also desired to improve access to employment, amenities and services in Fort McMurray.

The Regional Municipality owns and operates a registered aerodrome (airstrip) in the north part of the Hamlet. Given the close proximity of the aerodrome to the Residential area, development in proximity to the aerodrome should occur in a safe manner to reduce hazards to the community. Development should also occur in a manner that promotes the long-term viability of the aerodrome, including possible expansion of service in the future.

Due to the community's remote location, improvements to emergency services are a priority. Most emergency services are dispatched from Fort McMurray or provided by the neighbouring hamlets. Stakeholders have strongly expressed the need for a local fire department. There is potential to work with the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation to establish shared volunteer fire services.

Objective 5.1: Improve transportation networks

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 5.1.1 Improvements to existing roads will be explored throughout the Hamlet as part of the *Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program*.
- Policy 5.1.2 Actions to improve pedestrian safety will be explored with the community as part of *Rural Road Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program* and future initiatives. Actions could include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Additional pedestrian walking paths;
 - ii. Speed reduction measures; and
 - iii. Improved lighting and signage.
- Policy 5.1.3 Adequate street lighting along Nokohoo Road and local roads will be explored.
- Policy 5.1.4 Opportunities to enhance public transit service will be explored in collaboration with the community as part of the Transit Master Plan process.

Objective 5.2: Maintain the functionality of the Airstrip Lands

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 5.2.1 The Regional Municipality will work to maintain and enhance the Airstrip Lands to ensure their continued operation for uses such as air ambulance, forest firefighting and other uses with a similar impact.
- Policy 5.2.2 Stakeholder engagement will be required when considering significant operational changes to the function of the Airstrip Lands⁵.
- Policy 5.2.3 In vicinity of the Airstrip lands, land uses will be supported if they conform to Transport Canada's guidelines. Land uses should not interfere with the airstrip's functionality and safe operation. Uses will not be approved if they:
- i. Attract birds or wildlife;
 - ii. Create visual impairments, such as dust, smoke or steam;
 - iii. Create electronic interference; or
 - iv. The structure's height interferes with take-off, approach or obstruction zones

Objective 5.3: Promote community safety and emergency services

In the ASP Area:

- Policy 5.3.1 Partnerships with the community, Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation and emergency responders should be explored to establish appropriate volunteer or other suitable emergency response services.
- Policy 5.3.2 Programs and services to support community safety and policing services will be explored in partnership with the community and RCMP. Programs and services could, but are not limited to:
- i. Crime prevention programs,
 - ii. Liaising with community groups,
 - iii. Increased RCMP and peace officer presence.

⁵ This policy supports proposed amendments to the *Canadian Aviation Regulations* on public engagement requirements. For more information, see <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2015/2015-07-11/html/reg14-eng.php>



PART 3

MAKING IT WORK

IMPLEMENTATION

This section outlines the next steps needed to ensure that policies in the Plan are followed.

Land Use Bylaw: The Land Use Bylaw is a significant part of implementing the Plan and will be reviewed as a first step. The review will ensure that land in the community is designated (or zoned) so that it is consistent with the Plan's Generalized Land Use Concept Map and policies.

Development Sequence: Overall, the Plan directs residential development to vacant/under-utilized lots within the existing subdivision. No new growth areas are proposed for the next 10 years. New commercial, institutional, recreational and more compact forms of residential development are directed to the Community Core. Industrial development is directed to undeveloped lands in the south part of the community. These lands will need to be subdivided to enable development. To minimize leapfrog development, new development should be contiguous and accessible to existing roads and other infrastructure. The sequencing of land for development is based on contiguity, access to existing roads and other infrastructure, and ease of development.

Achieving a number of the policies contained in the Plan will also require collaboration and partnership with various stakeholders, including residents, community groups, First Nations and other levels of government.

Plan Amendments: The Janvier Area Structure Plan will be reviewed and updated as needed to ensure that the Plan remains relevant. At a minimum, it is recommended that the Plan be reviewed every five years.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Area Structure Plan (ASP)	A land use plan that guides future growth and development of an area or community. It is a plan adopted by a municipal council in accordance with the requirements outlined in Section 633 of the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> .
Biophysical Impact Assessment	A study undertaken when projects have the potential to incur negative environmental impacts to environmentally significant or sensitive areas, in order to ensure adequate protection of environmentally significant areas and natural areas with ecologically diverse components and prevent and/or minimize environmental impacts.
Building	Anything constructed or placed on land, but does not include a highway or road or a bridge. For a more detailed definition, see Section 616 of the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> .
Community Engagement	Involving stakeholders (i.e., residents, business owners, community groups) in the process of creating a Plan. Stakeholders can be involved in many ways including through meetings, workshops, open houses and surveys.
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 is likely to change in the intensity of use of the land or building
Environmental Assessment	A report that assesses all environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects or impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. In instances where an Environmental Impact Assessment is not required under federal or provincial law, an environmental assessment may be required to help the Regional Municipality consider the environmental impacts of a proposed plan, and consider alternatives or appropriate mitigation strategies during the planning stage. It is based on information from a desktop review and field reconnaissance. An environmental assessment may include but is not limited to a biophysical impact assessment, geotechnical study, any other assessment required by the development authority.
Environmentally Sensitive Area	An undisturbed or relatively undisturbed area that contains rare or unique elements or that include elements that may require special management consideration due to their conservation needs. They are of value to society and are important to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soil, water, or other natural processes.
FireSmart Guidelines	Community design located near or within forested or other natural vegetated areas that incorporates the guidelines of FireSmart (developed by the Government of Alberta) in order to reduce the risk and potential of fire hazards and events.

Term	Definition
Geotechnical Study	A study that identifies geotechnical risks and mitigation measures, carried out by an accredited professional, which must acknowledge that the Regional Municipality may rely upon the study when making decisions.
Infill	Development in an existing built-up area using vacant or under-utilized lands, behind or between existing development, which is consistent and compatible with the characteristics of the surrounding development.
Infrastructure	Municipally-owned facilities such as water and sewer systems and treatment facilities, roads, sidewalks, bridges, buildings, land, street lights and transit buses. Infrastructure may also include privately-owned utility facilities and equipment that provide power, gas, telephone and cable television to a municipality.
Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zone	Natural corridors identified and mapped by the Government of Alberta as containing key winter habitat and/or having higher potential for biodiversity. These zones may provide important winter ranges for ungulates (hoofed animals). They may also contain important riparian vegetation complexes that are important for biodiversity.
Land Use Bylaw	A bylaw that provides land use districts and regulations for development. This bylaw is adopted by a municipal council under the authority of the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> .
Land Use Concept	A map which shows the general locations of future land uses.
Outline Plan	An intermediate planning document, required in specific circumstances, in order to bridge the gap between a large scale Area Structure Plan and an individual plan of subdivision. An Outline Plan focuses on smaller areas of land and provides more detail as to how the land will be further subdivided, serviced and built upon. Technical studies, such as transportation impact assessments, geotechnical studies and environmental impact assessments, may be required as part of an Outline Plan.
Policy	A statement that guides decision making, including decisions on development permits, subdivision plans and outline plans.
Project Accommodation	A residential complex of mobile units, excluding campgrounds, used to provide basic living facilities for workers on a temporary basis.
Setback	The minimum required horizontal distance between a development and a property line or any other feature of a site, including, but not limited to, lease boundaries, watercourses, waterbodies, slopes, and other environmental features. Setbacks are determined by geotechnical studies and/or may be varied when supported by a geotechnical study.
Small Scale Commercial	Retail, personal service and other commercial uses that help meet the daily needs of local residents and in which the size and scale of development is compatible with surrounding land uses.

Term	Definition
Stakeholders	Any individuals, groups or agencies that may be affected by the Area Structure Plan. They provide input to help create the Area Structure Plan.
Subdivision	The division of a parcel of land into one or more smaller parcels by a plan of subdivision or other instrument.
Sustainability	The World Commission on the Environment and Development (1987) defines sustainability as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”
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.
Vacant/Under-utilized Lots	A subdivided lot that is undeveloped, forested or cleared, and has no structures. Lots containing structures that are abandoned or unoccupied are not considered vacant/under-utilized.
Valley	A natural feature often formed by the action of water courses and their channels. A portion of the valley may be prone to floods and erosion. This area is also known as a floodplain.
Valley Slopes	The valley slope generally consists of lands where slopes are greater than 15%. Valley slopes include the portions of the slope between the valley crest and toe of slope. The valley crest represents the transition line between the valley slope (>15%) and where slopes are less than 15%. Similarly, the toe of the slope represents the transition line between the valley slope (>15%) and where slopes are less than 15%.
Water Bodies	Any location where water flows or is present, whether or not the flow or presence of water is continuous, intermittent or occurs only during a flood. See section 1(1) of the <i>Water Act</i> .
Wetlands	Those areas that are flooded or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration that allows them to support a variety of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include muskeg, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

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RURAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Meeting Date: October 25, 2016

Subject: Janvier Area Structure Plan**APPROVALS:**

Jennifer Wardle, Director
Bob Couture, Executive Director
Dale Bendfeld, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

THAT the Janvier Area Structure Plan be recommended for approval of first reading and scheduling of the required public hearing.

Summary:

The proposed Janvier Area Structure Plan (ASP) is a 10 year plan to guide growth and development in the Hamlet of Janvier. The ASP establishes policies to promote orderly and sustainable land use in the ASP area. The proposed ASP, when adopted by Council, will replace the existing Hamlet of Janvier Area Structure Plan (Ministerial Order #827/92). The authority to adopt or repeal area structure plans is vested with Council under the Municipal Government Act.

Background:

The Hamlet of Janvier is a small rural residential community with a population of 155 (in 2015). It is located approximately 120 kilometres southeast of Fort McMurray. Also known as Janvier South or Chard, the Hamlet of Janvier was established in the early 1980s by Improvement District (ID18) and a plan of subdivision was created. A planned community was established to help facilitate service provision and promote orderly development. The first residents of Janvier were relocated from a settlement on Crown land north of the First Nation. In 1992, with the input of residents, the Hamlet of Janvier Area Structure Plan was prepared.

The ASP area contains lands within the Hamlet boundary (Map 1). It is bordered by undeveloped, forested lands to the east, south and west owned by the Government of Alberta. To the north, the ASP Area is bordered by reserve lands of the Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation (#194), home to approximately 300 residents. The ASP area is a largely upland area, with valley slopes descending towards the Christina River to the west.

Preparation of an updated Janvier ASP began in 2015. The ASP process was comprehensive and included opportunities for the engagement of residents of all age groups, such as students and elders, community leadership groups and the neighbouring Chipewyan Prairie D ne First Nation. Issues identified include:

- The lack of recreational amenities and outdoor spaces
- The need for additional land for residential and business purposes
- The desire for affordable housing and improvements to existing housing stock

- The improvement to local infrastructure, particularly water and sanitary services; and
- The continued need for local firefighting and emergency services

The community and stakeholder input from these engagements, along with the community vision, background research and other statutory plans informed the guiding principles and policies in the ASP. The principles are:

- Promote recreational, social and cultural opportunities
- Protect the natural environment and promote safe development
- Conserve and enhance the rural character
- Provide enhanced water and sewer services and coordinate franchise utilities
- Promote enhanced transportation networks, safety and emergency services

Population trends indicate a declining population in Janvier. In light of this, the policies in the proposed ASP promote residential infill development. The proposed infill development includes the utilization of the approximately 40 existing vacant lots. If utilized, these lots are anticipated to meet additional demands for residential lands over the lifespan of the plan. The ASP promotes the development of a mixed-use community core area which provides opportunities for additional residential, small scale commercial and other compatible uses. Additionally, the ASP supports improvements to local infrastructure; and partnerships in addressing emergency services needs and housing concerns.

Rationale for Recommendation(s):

The existing Janvier ASP was approved more than 20 years ago. An updated ASP provides an opportunity to re-evaluate concerns and land use in the community and aligns the community vision with municipal projects and initiatives, such as the Place-Making Initiative and Rural Water and Sewer Servicing.

Updating the Janvier ASP also provides an opportunity to create alignment between statutory plans. The Municipal Government Act (MGA) requires all statutory plans adopted by a municipality to be consistent with one another and the provincial regional plan (the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan).

Strategic Plan Linkages:

The proposed Janvier ASP aligns with the following pillars of the 2015 – 2017 Strategic Plan:

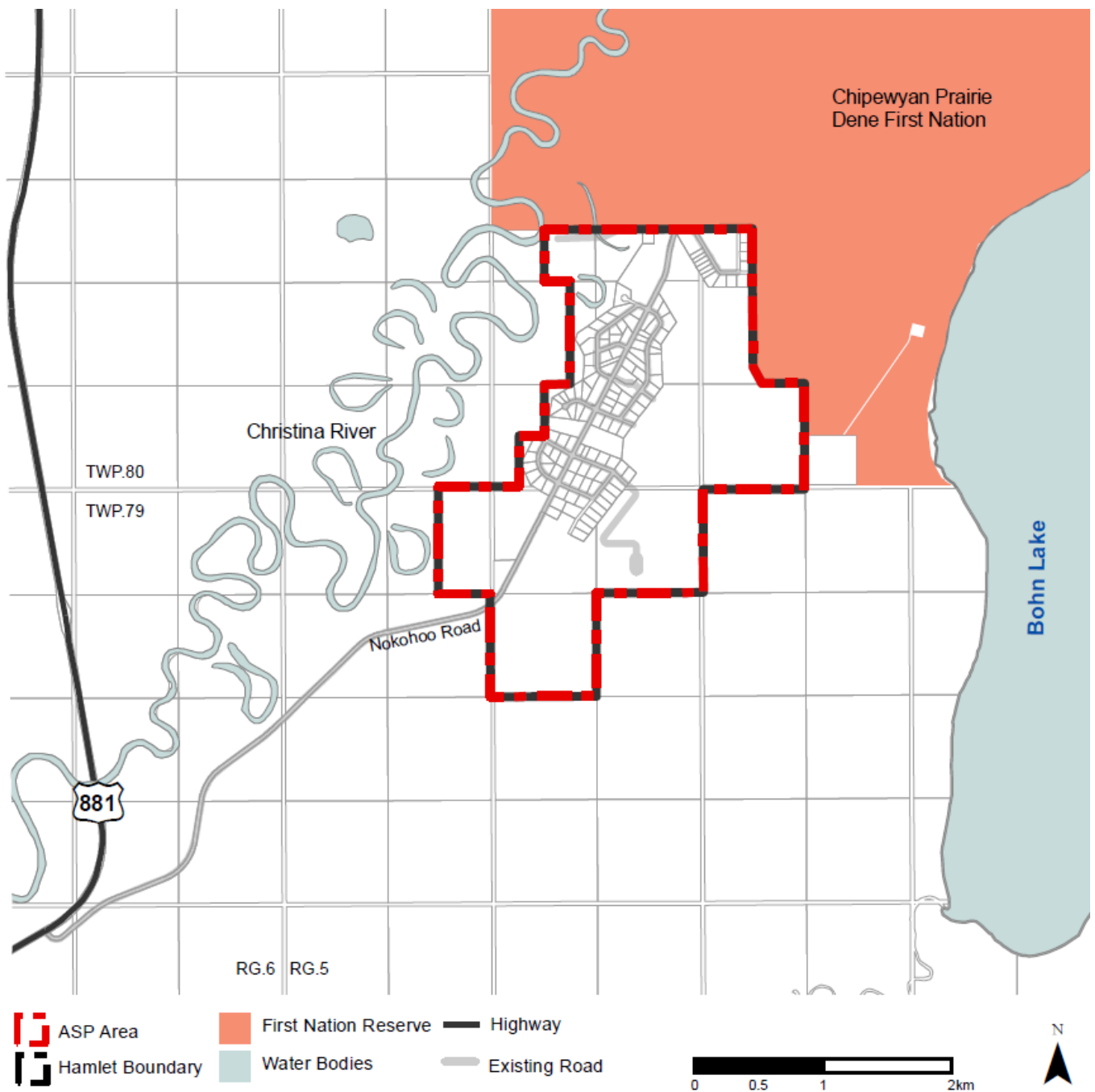
Pillar 2 – Building Balanced Regional Services

Pillar 4 – Building an Effective Land Strategy

Attachments:

1. Janvier Area Structure Plan Location Map
2. Janvier Area Structure Plan, dated October 4, 2016 (subsequent to the October 25 Rural Committee Meeting, this document was revised and is now appended to the November 8, Council Report)

Attachment 1
Janvier Area Structure Plan Location Map



Unapproved Minutes of a Rural Committee meeting held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Tuesday, October 25, 2016, commencing at 4:00 p.m.

Present: J. Cardinal, Councillor
J. Stroud, Councillor
A. Vinni, Councillor

Absent: L. Bussieres, Councillor
C. Voyageur, Councillor

Administration: D. Bendfeld, Executive Director
B. Couture, Executive Director
R. Billard, Acting Executive Director
A. Rogers, Senior Legislative Officer
A. Hawkins, Legislative Officer

Call To Order

A. Rogers, Senior Legislative Officer, called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m., noting that as this is the first meeting of the Rural Committee following Council's 2016-2017 Organizational Meeting, she would be chairing the meeting until such time as a Chair is appointed.

Adoption of Agenda

Moved by Councillor J. Stroud that the Agenda be adopted as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

1. Minutes from Rural Committee Meeting – September 27, 2016

Moved by Councillor J. Cardinal that the Minutes of the Rural Committee Meeting held on September 27, 2016 be approved as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

New and Unfinished Business

2. Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair

(4:02 p.m. – 4:04 p.m.)

The Senior Legislative Officer called for nominations for the position of Chair.

Councillor J. Cardinal nominated Councillors J. Stroud and A. Vinni as Chair. Both Councillors confirmed acceptance of the nomination. As both Councillors would presumably vote for themselves, Councillor J. Cardinal was asked to cast the deciding vote, which resulted in Councillor J. Stroud being elected as Chair.

Councillor J. Stroud was elected Chair.

Assuming of the Chair

Councillor J. Stroud assumed the Chair at 4:04 p.m.

Councillor J. Stroud nominated Councillor J. Cardinal for the position of Vice-Chair, and the nomination was accepted. As there was no other nomination, Councillor J. Cardinal was declared Vice-Chair by acclamation.

3. Scheduling of Rural Committee Meetings

(4:05 p.m. – 4:05 p.m.)

Moved by Councillor J. Stroud that the meetings of the Rural Committee occur on the fourth Tuesday of every month at 4:00 p.m., beginning November 22, 2016, excluding 5th Tuesdays, statutory holidays and any scheduled recess periods.-

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. Rural Transit Service

(4:05 p.m. – 4:26 p.m.)

Robert Kirby, Director, Transit Services, provided an update on the rural transit service.

5. Janvier Area Structure Plan

(4:26 p.m. – 4:44 p.m.)

Latosia Campbell-Walters, Manager, Comprehensive Planning; and Jennifer Wardle, Planner, presented an overview of the proposed Janvier Area Structure Plan.

Moved by Councillor Cardinal that the Janvier Area Structure Plan be recommended for approval of first reading and scheduling of the required public hearing.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Update on Rural Skateboard Parks

(4:44 p.m. – 4:46 p.m.)

Kelly Colbourne, A/Director, Public Works, and Nina Caines, Manager, Parks, provided an update on the rural skateboard parks.

7. Update on Conklin Multi-Plex

(4:46 p.m. – 4:47 p.m.)

Nasir Qureshi, Project Manager Rural Servicing, and Mansoor Shaikh, Project Manager, provided an update on the Conklin Multi-Plex.

8. Rural Water and Sewer Projects Update

(4:47 p.m. – 4:59 p.m.)

Kashif Khan, Program Manager Rural Servicing, and Moges Gebreleoul, Project Manager, provided an update on the rural water and sewer servicing projects.

Adjournment

As all scheduled business matters had been concluded, the Chair declared the meeting adjourned at 4:59 p.m.

Chair

Chief Legislative Officer



Subject: Community Identification Committee Recommendation – Lietz Street
--

Community Identification Committee Recommendation:

THAT the road connecting Coventry Drive and Callen Drive in Parsons Creek be named as “Lietz Street”.

Summary:

The Community Identification Committee recommended that the name for the road connecting Coventry Drive and Callen Drive in Parsons Creek be forwarded to Council for approval.

In accordance with the Community Identification System (Council’s Policy No. PRL-040), Council’s approval is required for the naming of municipal roads in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

Background:

The Community Identification Committee in its meeting on August 25, 2016 considered the name for the road connecting Coventry Drive and Callen Drive in Parsons Creek. After deliberation, the Committee recommended that the name “*Lietz Street*” be forwarded to Council for approval. The map showing the location of this road is available in Attachment 1 of this report.

Rationale for Recommendation:

Karl and Adrienne Lietz have been residents of Fort McMurray since 1965. Karl worked for Bechtel, G.C.O.S. and eventually Syncrude and also owned and operated a local chicken farm from the 1970’s to the 1980’s. Their volunteer work includes helping with the Overture Concerts in the 1960s, Boxing Judge for the Clearwater Boxing Club including Dinner Cards at the Peter Pond, volunteering at the Alberta Winter Games.

Karl received the 2009 Wood Buffalo Civic Award for work on the Saprae Creek Trails which he continues to groom and has also been serving at Fellowship Baptist Church for over 40 years. Adrienne was Wood Buffalo’s Senior of the Year in 2014 especially noting her work in visiting and helping fellow seniors.

Considering Karls’s and Adrienne’s contribution to Fort McMurray, the committee recommended that the name “Lietz Steet” be forwarded to council for approval. The detailed description of name is available in Attachment 2 of this report.

The proposed name is in accordance with Community Identification System (Council's Policy No. PRL-040), creates unique identification and is distinctly different sounding from the existing ones in use in the Urban Service Area and Hamlets and hence are recommended for approval.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 – Building Responsible Government

Pillar 6 – Building a Sustainable Region

Attachments:

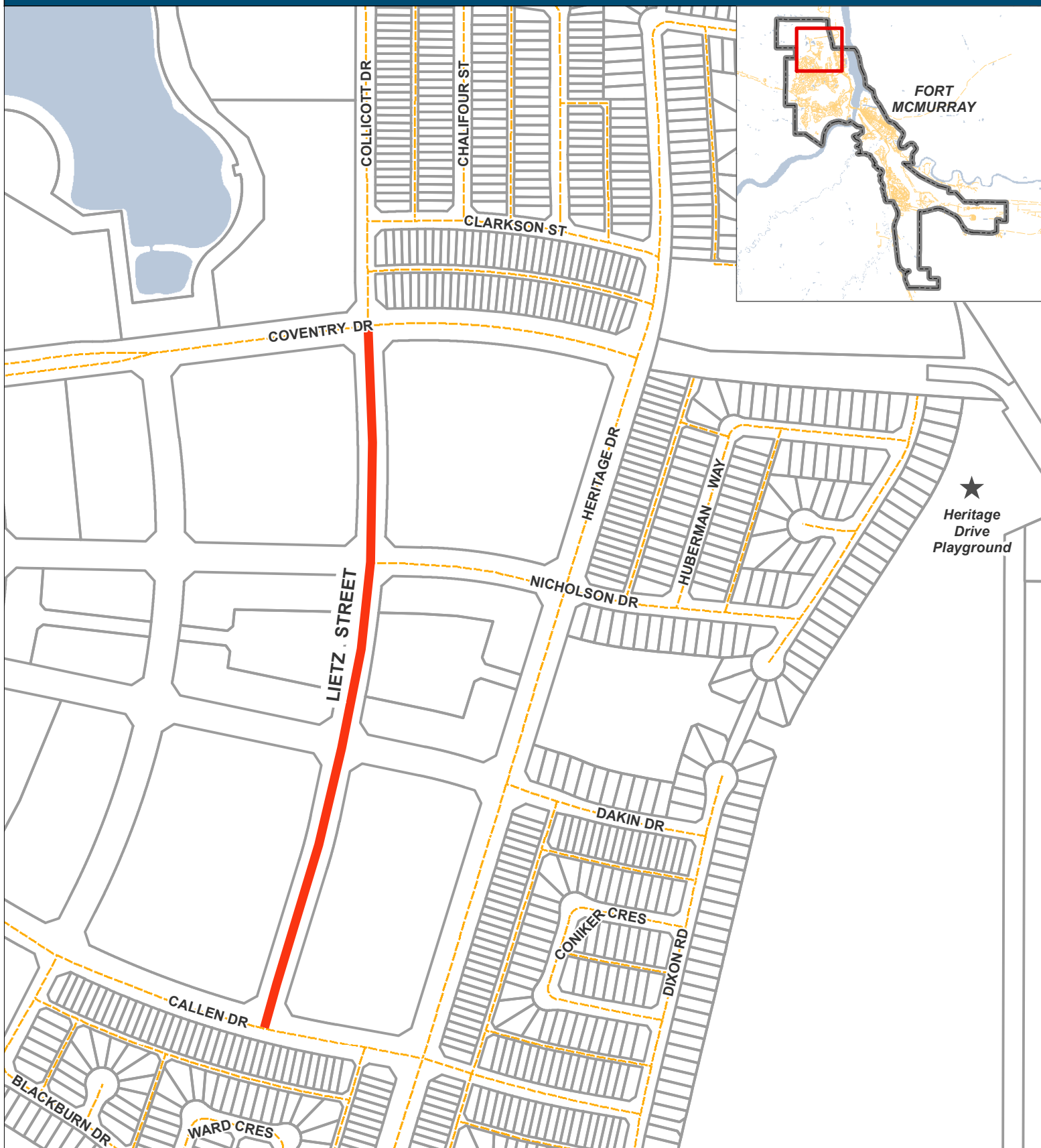
1. Subject area map, dated September 26, 2016
2. Description of proposed name

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Lietz Street

Portion of Plans 142 2879 & 142 2987

Attachment 1



Lietz_Street_PROPOSED



Water_Bodies



Landmarks



Roadways



Survey_Parcels



1 cm = 50 meters



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

Map Produced by the Community
Development Planning Branch
PD_CR00052
26 Sep 2016

Attachment 2: Description of Proposed Name

Name Request	Naming Item	Name Origin	Brief Biography
Lietz Street	Road	Karl and Adrienne Lietz	<p>The Lietz's claim to fame is the hospitality they have bestowed on well over a thousand people since their arrival along with their daughter, Catherine Killick, welcoming friends and strangers alike, making McMurray a friendlier place to visit and reside.</p> <p>Arriving in Fort McMurray in 1965, Karl worked for Bechtel, G.C.O.S. and eventually Syncrude and also owned and operated a local chicken farm from the 1970 to the 1980's. Their volunteer work includes helping with the Overture Concerts in the 1960s, Boxing Judge for the Clearwater Boxing Club including Dinner Cards at the Peter Pond, volunteering at the Alberta Winter Games. Karl received the 2009 Wood Buffalo Civic Award for work on the Saprae Creek Trails which he continues to groom. Karl has also been serving at Fellowship Baptist Church for over 40 years.</p> <p>Adrienne was Wood Buffalo's Senior of the Year in 2014 especially noting her work in visiting and helping fellow seniors.</p>



Subject: Community Identification Committee Recommendation – Prairie Creek Business Park

Community Identification Committee Recommendation:

THAT the subdivision (Lot 1, Block 1, Plan 102 5452 & Lot 2, Block 1, Plan 132 5261) be named as “*Prairie Creek Business Park*”.

Summary:

The Community Identification Committee recommended that the name “*Prairie Creek Business Park*” be forwarded to Council for approval.

In accordance with the Community Identification System (Council’s Policy No. PRL-040), Council’s approval is required for the naming of municipal facilities in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

Background:

The Community Identification Committee met on April 27, 2016 to consider naming of the subdivision (Lot 1, Block 1, Plan 102 5452 & Lot 2, Block 1, Plan 132 5261). After deliberation, the Committee recommended that the subdivision be named as “*Prairie Creek Business Park*” and the name be forwarded to Council for approval. The map showing the location of Prairie Creek Business Park is available in Attachment 1 of this report.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The subdivision is bounded on its eastern side by Prairie Creek and has been referred to as “*Prairie Creek Business Park*” since the early stages of planning in 2011. The area has been marketed as “*Prairie Creek Business Park*” and the Committee considers it appropriate to recommend the name to Council for approval.

A description of Prairie Creek Business Park is available in Attachment 2 of this report.

The proposed name is in accordance with Community Identification System (Council’s Policy No. PRL-040), creates unique identification and is distinctly different sounding from the existing ones in use in the Urban Service Area and Hamlets and hence is recommended for approval.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 – Building Responsible Government

Pillar 6 – Building a Sustainable Region

Attachments:

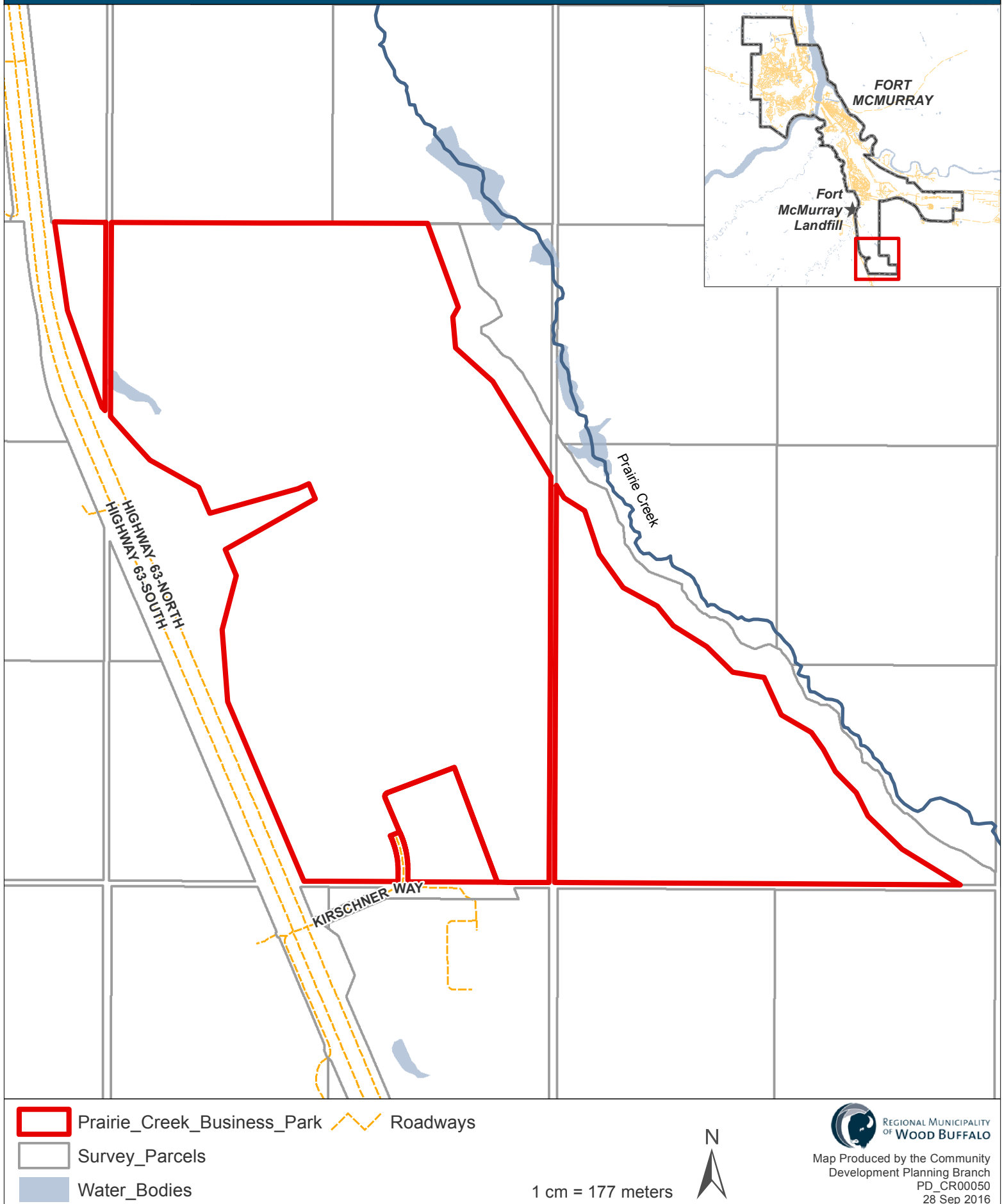
1. Subject Area Map, dated September 28, 2016
2. Description of Proposed Name

SUBJECT AREA MAP

Prairie Creek Business Park

Lot 1, Block 1, Plan 102 5452 & Lot 2, Block 1, Plan 132 5261

Attachment 1



Attachment 2: Description of Proposed Name

Name Request	Naming Item	Name Origin	Brief Description
Prairie Creek Business Park	Subdivision	Proposed by Applicant	This 980 acre subdivision is bounded on its eastern side by Prairie Creek and has been referred to as “Prairie Creek Business Park” since 2011. It has been publicly marketed under this name by the Lore Group and Avison Young since 2012. The property has been exposed to thousands of prospects through advertising and marketing initiatives over the past 5 years.



Subject: Community Identification Committee Recommendation – Tim Young Diamond

Community Identification Committee Recommendation:

THAT Ball Diamond No. 5 located at Syncrude Athletic Park (Portion of Lot 2, Plan 982 4820) be named as “*Tim Young Diamond*”.

Summary:

The Community Identification Committee recommended that the name “*Tim Young Diamond*” for Ball Diamond No. 5 at Syncrude Athletic Park be forwarded to Council for approval.

In accordance with the Community Identification System (Council’s Policy No. PRL-040), Council’s approval is required for the naming of municipal facilities in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

Background:

The Community Identification Committee met several times between October 15, 2015 and August 25, 2016 to consider names for ball diamonds at the Syncrude Athletic Park. After deliberation, the Committee recommended that Ball Diamond No. 5 be named as “*Tim Young Diamond*” and the name be forwarded to Council for approval. The map showing the location of Tim Young Diamond is available in Attachment 1 of this report.

Rationale for Recommendation:

Tim Young has made significant contribution to the community of Fort McMurray through his volunteer work for Slo-pitch baseball. Tim was instrumental in the acquisition of the land for building the Slo-pitch diamonds at Syncrude Athletic Park, and served as president of adult Slo-pitch for over a decade.

Tim Young’s biography is available in Attachment 2 of this report.

The proposed name is in accordance with Community Identification System (Council’s Policy No. PRL-040), creates unique identification and is distinctly different sounding from the existing ones in use in the Urban Service Area and Hamlets and hence are recommended for approval.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 – Building Responsible Government
Pillar 6 – Building a Sustainable Region
Pillar 7 – Building for a Healthy and Active Lifestyle

Attachments:

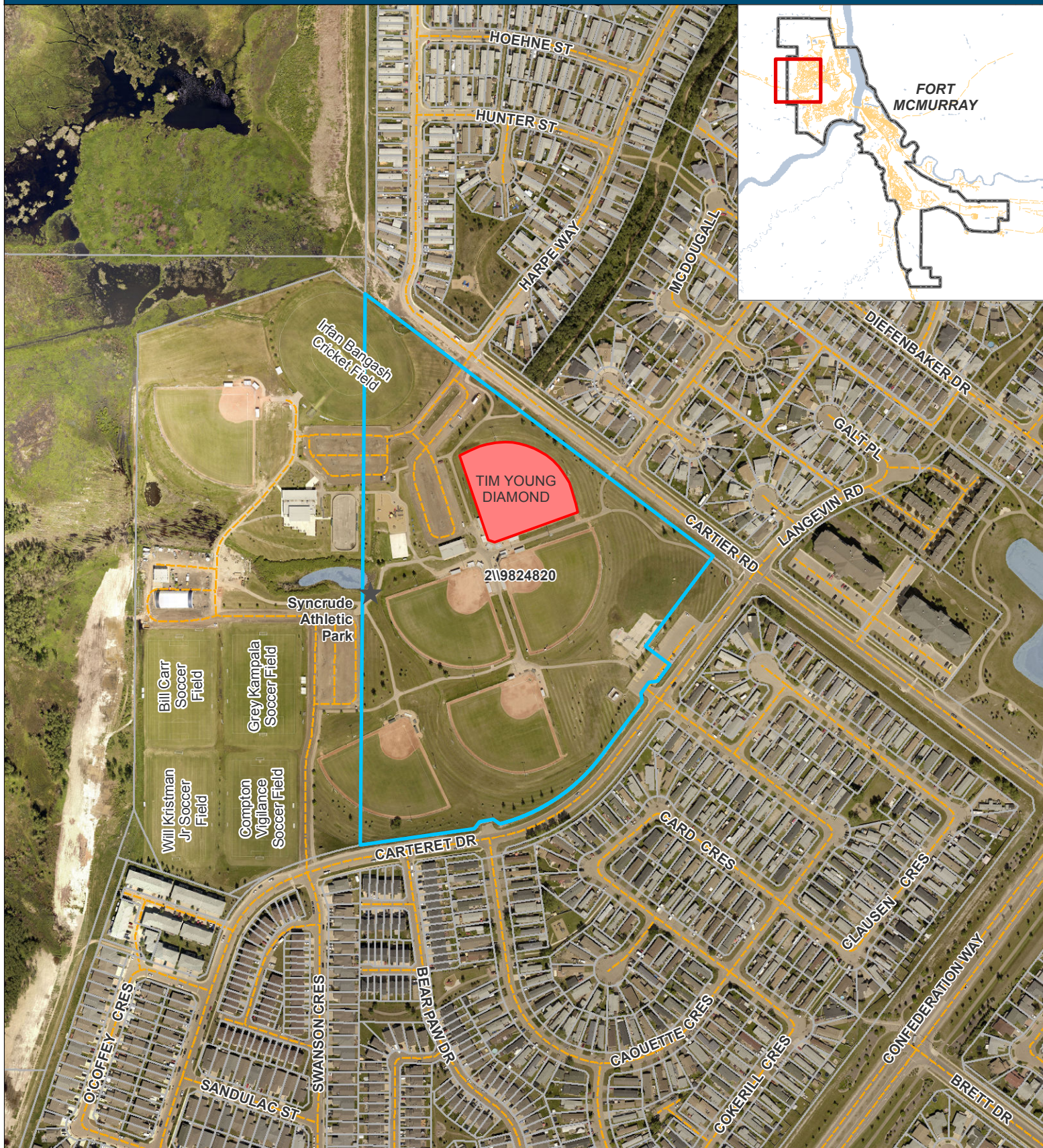
1. Subject area map, dated September 28, 2016
2. Description of proposed name

SUBJECT AREA MAP


Tim Young Diamond

Portion of Lot 2, Plan 982 4820

Attachment 1



- Tim_Young_Diamond_PROPOSED
- Subject_Parcel
- Survey_Parcel
- Roadways
- Landmarks
- Water_Bodies


 1 cm = 50 meters

Attachment 2: Description of Proposed Name

Name Request	Naming Item	Name Origin	Brief Biography
Tim Young Diamond	Baseball Diamond at Syncrude Athletic Park	Proposed by Applicant	Tim was the driving force behind the vision for the ball diamonds at Syncrude Athletic Park. He did all the leg work to get the land at Syncrude Athletic Park from the Province. Through his efforts, countless hours of volunteering, fundraising & grant writing he was able to realize his dream that benefits the community to this day. He served as President of the Labatt Slo-pitch League for over a decade.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

Honouring the Truth, Reconciling the Future



“Reconciliation must mean real change for all of our people in all the places we choose to live, change that addresses the wrongs in a way that brings all of us closer together. Human rights, hope, opportunity and human flourishing are not the privilege of one group or one segment of Canadian society; they belong to all of us.”

– Former National Chief Phil Fontaine

Historical Overview

Indian Residential Schools

Indian Residential Schools date back to the 1870's. The policy behind the government funded, church-run schools attempted to “*kill the Indian in the child*”¹. Over 130 residential schools were located across the country, with the last one closing in 1996. More than 150,000 First Nation, Métis, and Inuit children were placed in these schools. Today there is an estimated 80,000 residential school students still living.

¹ (*Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada*)

Historical Overview

Truth and Reconciliation Commission

- The Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) was established on June 1, 2008.
- The TRC is an independent body designated to oversee a process to provide former students and anyone who has been affected by the Indian Residential Schools legacy, with an opportunity to share their individual experiences in a safe and culturally appropriate manner.

Reconciliation

What is reconciliation?

The Commission report states that reconciliation is about establishing and maintaining mutually respectful relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in Canada. For that to happen, there has to be awareness of the past, acknowledgement of the harm that has been inflicted, atonement for the causes, and action to change behaviour.

Report Findings and Calls to Action

Recommendations for levels of government

In 2015 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission published a report titled Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future. This report included 94 Calls to Action to all levels of the Canadian government, Aboriginal governments, Canadian citizens and residents, policing agencies, private and public institutions, and other interested parties, to act in an order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation.

Calls to Action for Municipalities

What municipal government can do to begin the process

- The administrative review will examine the entire report and aim to identify which specific recommendations are applicable to the Municipality.
- Reconciliation will require leadership and sustained efforts of all orders of government, including local governments.
- Many local governments throughout Canada have already taken up the TRC's calls to action, providing examples of how to move forward on the reconciliation journey at the local level.

References

For more information please see the following sources:

1. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

www.trc.ca

2. Statement of apology to former students of Indian Residential Schools

<https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100015644/1100100015649>

Questions?



Subject: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

APPROVALS:

Elena Gould, Director
Dale Bendfeld, Executive Director
Marcel Ulliac, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendations:

THAT Administration review the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action Report and identify where the Municipality has the jurisdiction and ability to implement Calls to Action, and report back to Council no later than February 28, 2017 with recommendations based on engagement with the Indigenous peoples within the region.

Summary:

Council made a statement acknowledging the TRC final report findings on June 2, 2015 but there has not been a formal position taken on behalf of the Municipality of commitment to implement the Calls to Action identified in the final report.

Background:

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was created as part of the settlement agreement to determine the truth about Canada's Indian residential schools and establish a reconciliation process. Over the course of the last six years, the TRC researched official records and visited communities across Canada to hear from thousands of residential school survivors and their families about the impacts of residential schools and colonization. The TRC findings include a Call to Action stating that "knowing the truth about what happened in residential schools in and of itself does not necessarily lead to reconciliation" and many of the recommendations in the TRC final report are actionable by the Municipality.

Rationale for Recommendation:

This declaration will further the undertakings, potential future projects and provide a concrete statement to our Indigenous partners that the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo is committed to implementing the TRC recommendations.

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 – Building Responsible Government
Pillar 2 – Building Balanced Regional Services
Pillar 3 – Building a Vibrant Economy Together
Pillar 4 – Building an Effective Land Strategy
Pillar 5 – Building a Reliable Transportation System
Pillar 6 – Building a Sustainable Region
Pillar 7 – Building for a Healthy and Active Lifestyle

Attachments:

1. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action



Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action





Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action



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2015

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012

1500-360 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 3Z3

Telephone: (204) 984-5885

Toll Free: 1-888-872-5554 (1-888-TRC-5554)

Fax: (204) 984-5915

E-mail: info@trc.ca

Website: www.trc.ca

Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

Legacy

CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.
 - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.
 - iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.
 - iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
 - v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and

publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:
 - i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making.
 - iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

EDUCATION

6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate

educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.
9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:
 - i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation.
 - ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates.
 - iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula.
 - iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
 - v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems.
 - vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children.
 - vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.
12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:
 - i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
 - ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
 - iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
 - iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
 - v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-languages initiatives.
16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.
17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

HEALTH

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.
19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes

between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.

20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.
23. We call upon all levels of government to:
 - i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field.
 - ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities.
 - iii. Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals.
24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

JUSTICE

25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.

26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.
27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.
30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.
32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.

33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.
34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:
 - i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD.
 - ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD.
 - iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community.
 - iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.
36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.
37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.
38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.
39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.
40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:
 - i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.
 - ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, endorsed by Canada in November 2012.

Reconciliation

CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION

45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.
 - ii. Adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.
46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation.
 - ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and the reformation of laws, governance structures, and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.
 - iii. Full adoption and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.
 - vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.

47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:
- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

50. In keeping with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and

understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.
52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:
 - i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.
 - ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
 - ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
 - iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.

- iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.
55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
 - i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
 - iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
 - iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
 - v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
 - vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
 - vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual "State of Aboriginal Peoples" report, which would outline the government's plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church's role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.
59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church's role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.
60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.
61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:
- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.

- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:
- i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.
 - ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
 - iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
 - iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:
- i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
 - ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
 - iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
 - iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on

Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

66. We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and to make recommendations.
68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.
69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to:
 - i. Fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
 - ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.
 - iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.
70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:

- i. Determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orientlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.

MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION

71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.
74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.
75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of

appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:
- i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies.
 - ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.
 - iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

COMMEMORATION

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.

- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION

84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
- i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.
 - ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
 - iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians,

including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.

85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:
 - i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples.
 - ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations.

SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION

87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.
89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
 - i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse

cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.

- ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes.
 - iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples.
 - iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
 - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
 - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including

information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

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Subject: Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Recommendation - Secondary and Emergency Access Roads
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Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Recommendation:

THAT the 2016 Capital Budget be amended, as set out in Attachment 3 of the Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Report (Attachment I), for the purpose of advancing the preliminary design of emergency egress and construction access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Wood Buffalo; and

THAT the Municipality apply to the Government of Alberta for Disaster Recovery Program funding for this project.

Summary:

At the October 26, 2016 Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Meeting, the Engineering Department presented a recommendation to the Committee with respect to Secondary and Emergency Access Roads. At that meeting, the Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee passed the following resolution:

“That it be recommended that Council approve a 2016 capital budget amendment to advance the preliminary design of emergency egress and construction access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Wood Buffalo, as set out in Attachment 3 and apply for DRP funding for these projects.”

Attachments:

- I. Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Report - Secondary and Emergency Access Roads
- II. October 26, 2016 Unapproved Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Meeting Minutes

WOOD BUFFALO RECOVERY COMMITTEE REPORT

Meeting Date: October 26, 2016

Subject: Secondary and Emergency Access Roads**APPROVALS:**

Mazhar Hajhossein, Director
Robert Billard, Executive Director
Dale Bendfeld, Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Recommendation(s):

That it be recommended that Council approve a 2016 capital budget amendment to advance the preliminary design of emergency access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Wood Buffalo, as set out in Attachment 3.

Summary:

On June 28, 2016, Council passed the following resolution regarding Service Access Roads:
“Moved that Administration be directed to:

- (a) Explore the possibility of opening new service access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill, Waterways and Wood Buffalo, including the necessary permits and approvals for such roads and;
- (b) Include all costs associated with opening the service access roads referenced in (a) above in its request to the Government of Alberta for funding to compensate for extraordinary costs arising from the wildfires.”

Administration studied the feasibility of providing secondary and emergency access roads for the communities that were directly impacted by the wildfire, particularly Abasand, Beacon Hill, Waterways and Wood Buffalo. Administration briefed Council on the study findings on August 16, 2016. Based on feedback from members of Council, this Council Report summarizes the main findings and challenges in the study, and recommends a phased approach to implement a roadway access plan in these neighborhoods.

Background:

Administration explored multiple access points that could serve as secondary and emergency roads for the impacted communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill, Waterways and Wood Buffalo. The proposed six (6) access roads (A to F), listed below and shown on Attachment 1, represent feasible connections between these neighborhoods and the roadway network in the urban area. Attachment 1 also shows alternative connections (G to I) that Administration explored but were found impractical to pursue.

Abasand and Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road

The study explored the feasibility to construct an eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road west of Abasand, extending south in between the Horse and Hangingstone Rivers along the utility corridor and connecting with the landfill site. A roadway segment from Beacon Hill will connect to this road starting south of the community, extending westward and crossing the Hangingstone River over a bailey bridge. In the future, there may be an option to connect this road with Highway 63 at Saprae Creek Trail intersection, see Attachment 1 - Abasand/Beacon Hill, Connection A.

Abasand Emergency Egress Road

This access point explores the feasibility to upgrade an existing three (3.0) meter paved trail to a five (5.0) meter wide road for vehicular egress from the top of Abasand at Abbottswood Drive down to Abasand Drive (just north of Grayling Terrace). There is also the potential to connect this road with Highway 63 southbound traffic only, see Attachment 1 - Abasand, Connection B.

Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road

This alignment includes a new eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road connecting the existing service road west of Highway 63 to the first intersection in the Beacon Hill community (Beacon Hill Drive at Beacon Hill Drive), see Attachment 1 - Beacon Hill, Connection C.

Beacon Hill Emergency Egress Road

This access point includes an emergency five (5.0) meter wide gravel egress route that would enable traffic to exit Beacon Hill along the east side of the community (Beacon Hill Drive), and to connect with Highway 63 southbound, see Attachment 1 – Beacon Hill, Connection D.

Wood Buffalo Emergency Egress Road

This egress road would provide a five (5.0) meter paved connection between Wood Buffalo and Thickwood by way of upgrading an existing three (3.0) meter wide paved trail between Woodward Lane and Wolverine Drive, see Attachment 1 - Wood Buffalo, Connection E

Waterways/Lower Townsite Emergency Access (Saline Creek Parkway)

This access route would include an eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road which would connect Waterways with Saline Creek Parkway. The alignment would start at the end of the existing Saline Creek Parkway by the Airport and it would run perpendicular to the Clearwater Valley slope on top of Saline Creek Plateau. It would descend the slope approximately 90 meters and connect with the existing Saline Creek Parkway at Waterways. The Parkway will provide an alternate route to Highway 63 between the Athabasca Bridge and Saprae Creek Trail; see Attachment 1 - Waterways, Connection F.

Potential challenges for Proposed Connections A to F:

The potential challenges associated with some of the roadway connections include river crossings, geotechnical challenges, environmental considerations, approval from Alberta Transportation to connect to Highway 63 and land ownership issues among others. The emergency access roads consist of short segments that could be completed in one construction season, pending on all necessary permit approvals. However, Abasand/Beacon Hill Access Road, Connection A, and Saline Creek Parkway, Connection F, would take longer to complete depending on found challenges and availability of funds.

Alternative connections (G to I):

The study also considered other alternate connections such as:

- A looped connection from Abasand to incorporate the proposed Riverbend Point Subdivision, see Attachment 1 - Abasand/Beacon Hill, Alternative Connection G.
- An alternative to the Saline Creek Parkway Connection that would utilize the existing trail that follows the old Cliff Avenue Road, see Attachment 1 – Waterways, Alternative Connection H.
- Upgrading the existing trail south of Wood Buffalo between Real Martin Drive and Signal Road to provide emergency egress, see Attachment 1 - Wood Buffalo, Alternative Connection I.

These access points were found impractical to pursue based on costs, suitability, timing, functionality, and other potential challenges such as safety and environmental considerations. Therefore, they were not included in Attachment 2, estimated cost and schedule.

Budget/Financial Implications:

The costs and schedule of proposed feasible roadway connections (A to F), including estimated construction duration are presented in Attachment 2. The costs in Attachment 2 are preliminary and could vary significantly as the predesign and detailed design progresses. A full geotechnical study is needed to determine detailed estimated costs.

The Capital amendment for 2016 is presented in Attachment 3. This includes Predesign budget request for Connections (B to E) for a total of \$100,000. The design and construction budget will be presented as part of the 2017 capital budget approval process. The predesign, design and construction for Connections A and C are to be decided later.

One of the main principles of the Disaster Recovery Program (DRP) is to repair, rebuild, and restore public works and essential community services to their pre-disaster functional capabilities. Since the 2016 wildfire, the idea of providing alternate routes, secondary and emergency access roads became a consideration for the communities in the urban area. Administration would pursue a funding request under the DRP guidelines or any other available grant funding.

Rationale for Recommendation(s):

The new roadway alignments will provide the communities with alternate and secondary routes during emergencies. Some of these alignments will also help in the demolition/rebuild of the communities, as they will separate the construction traffic from the residential traffic in certain areas, pending timely completion.

The project implementation strategy through a phased approach includes the following phases:

- Phase 1 – Predesign for B, C, D and E, in 2016
- Phase 2 – Design for connections B, D, E, and F, in 2017

- Phase 3 – Construction for connections B, D, E, in 2017, and F in 2018
- Phase 4 – Predesign for A, TBD
- Phase 5– Design for connections A & C, TBD
- Phase 6 – Construction for connections A & C, TBD

Strategic Plan Linkages:

Pillar 1 – Building Responsible Government

Pillar 2 – Building Balanced Regional Services

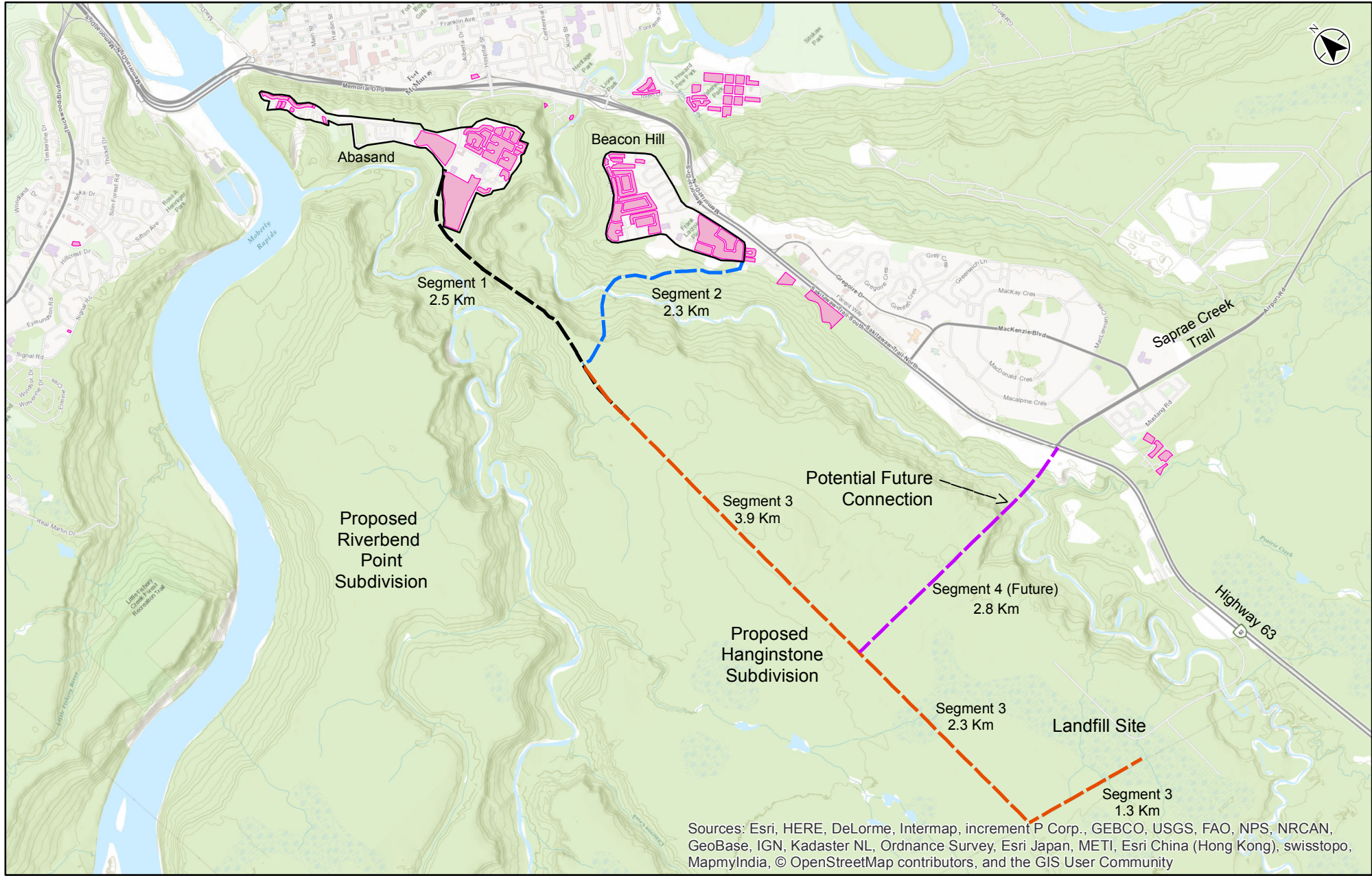
Pillar 3 – Building a Vibrant Economy Together

Pillar 4 – Building an Effective Land Strategy

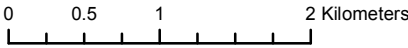
Pillar 5 – Building a Reliable Transportation System

Attachment(s):

1. Secondary and Emergency Access Road (Connections A to I)
2. Estimated Costs and Schedule (Connections A to F)
3. Capital Budget Amendment for 2016 Predesign

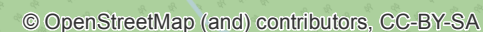


Secondary and Emergency Access Roads Feasible Connection



1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number	116239446-05a REVA
Client/Project	Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
Figure No.	
Title	Abasand & Beacon Hill Connection A

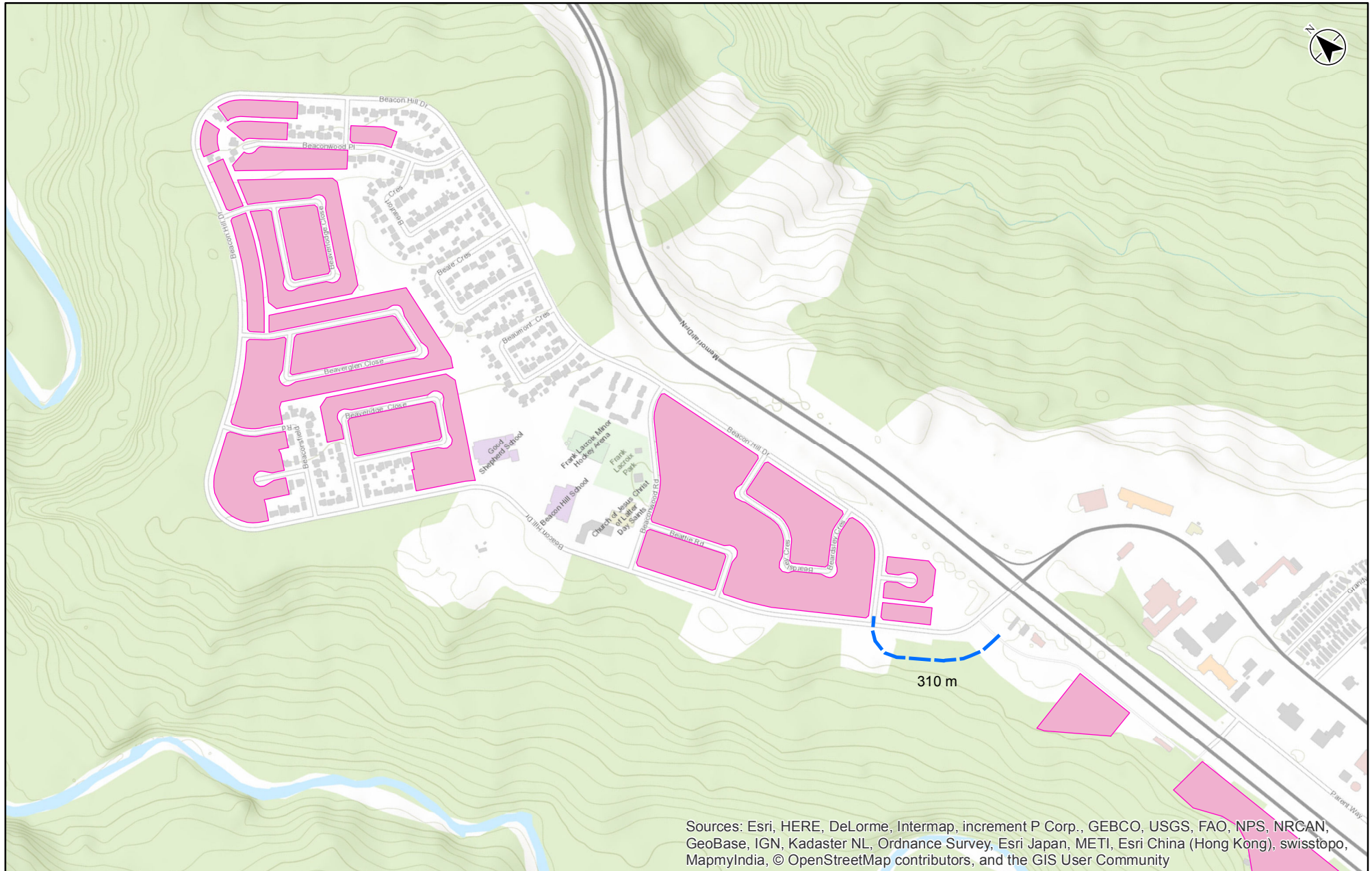


0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Project Number 116239446-05a REV A
 Prepared by JA on 2016-07-15
 Updated by JA on 2016-07-28

Figure No. _____

Title
Abasand Connection B



0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

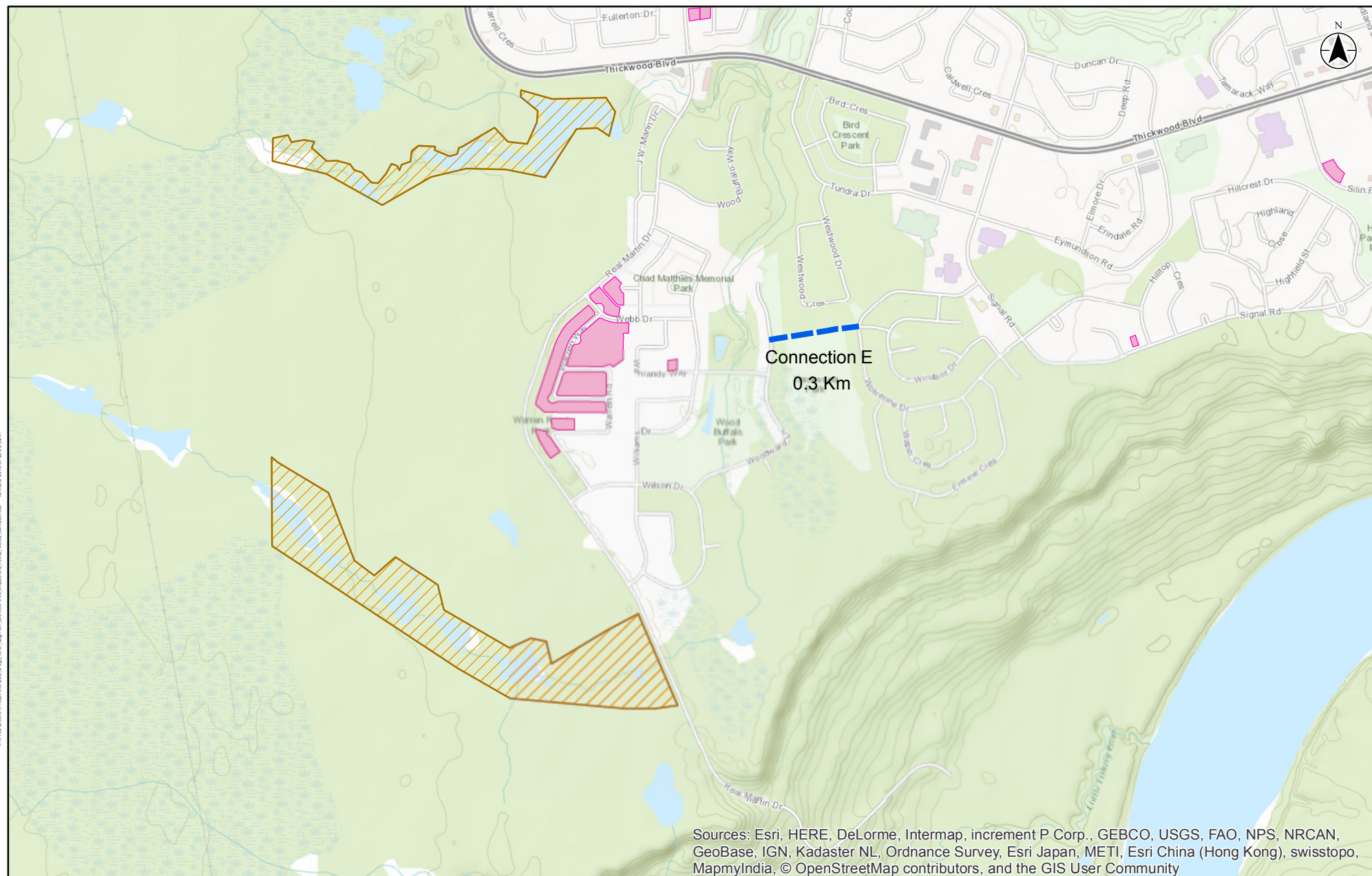
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number 116239446-05a REVA
 Prepared by JA on 2016-07-15
 Updated by JA on 2016-07-25

Client/Project
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Figure No.

title
**Beacon Hill
Connection C**



0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Kilometers

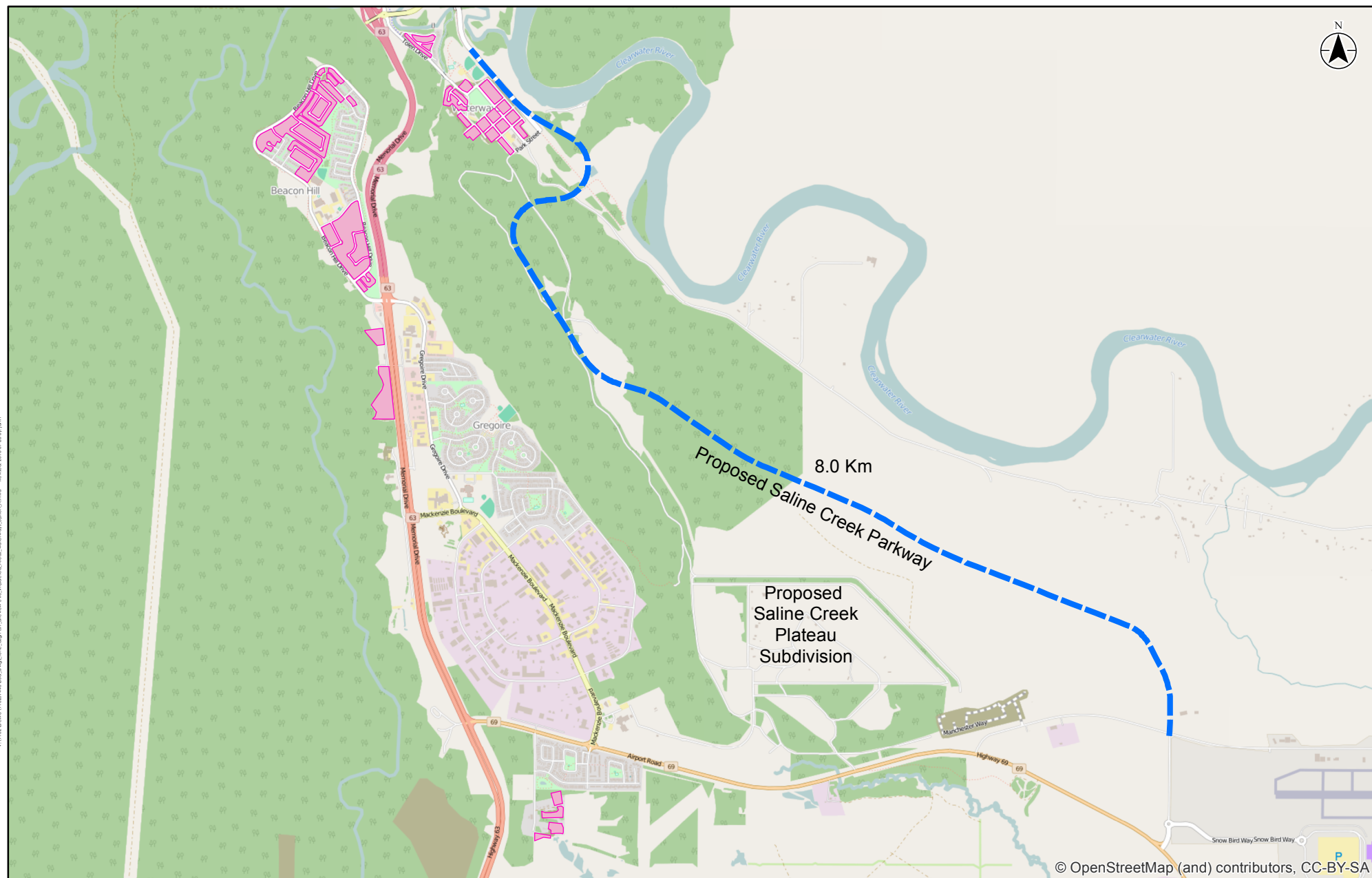
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number: XXXXXXXX-XXXX REV A
 Prepared by LG on 2016-05-17
 Updated by LG on 2016-07-28

Client/Project
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Figure No.

Title
**Wood Buffalo
Connection E**



Secondary and Emergency Access Roads Feasible Connection



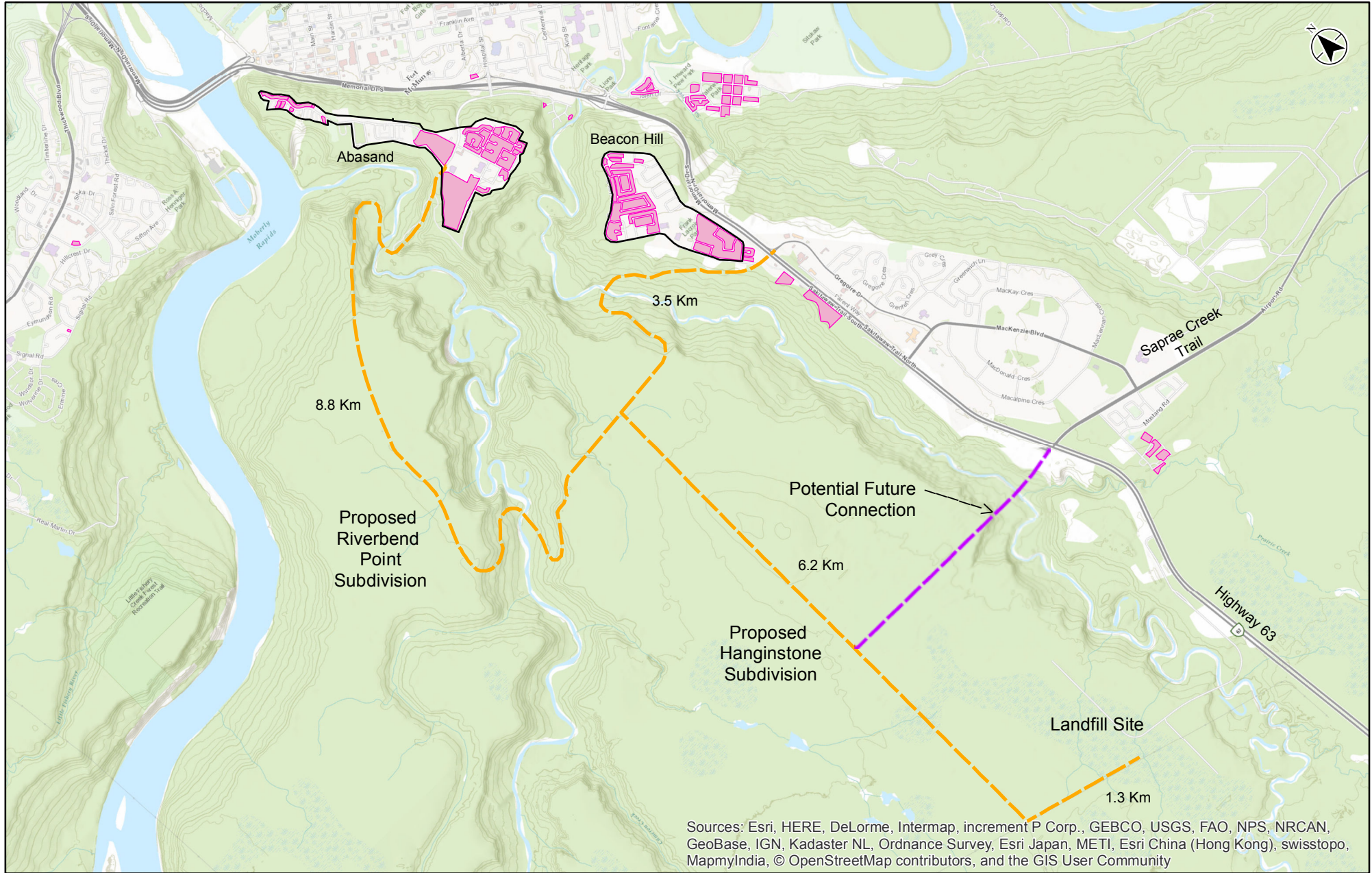
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number 116239446-05a REV A
Prepared by JA on 2016-07-13
Updated by JA on 2016-07-28

Client/Project
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Figure No.

Title
Waterways Connection F



Secondary and Emergency Access Roads Alternative Connection

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number 116239446-05a REVA
Prepared by JA on 2016-07-15
Updated by JA on 2016-07-28

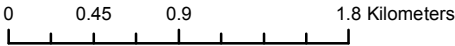
Client/Project Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Figure No.

Title
**Abasand & Beacon Hill
Alternative Connection G**

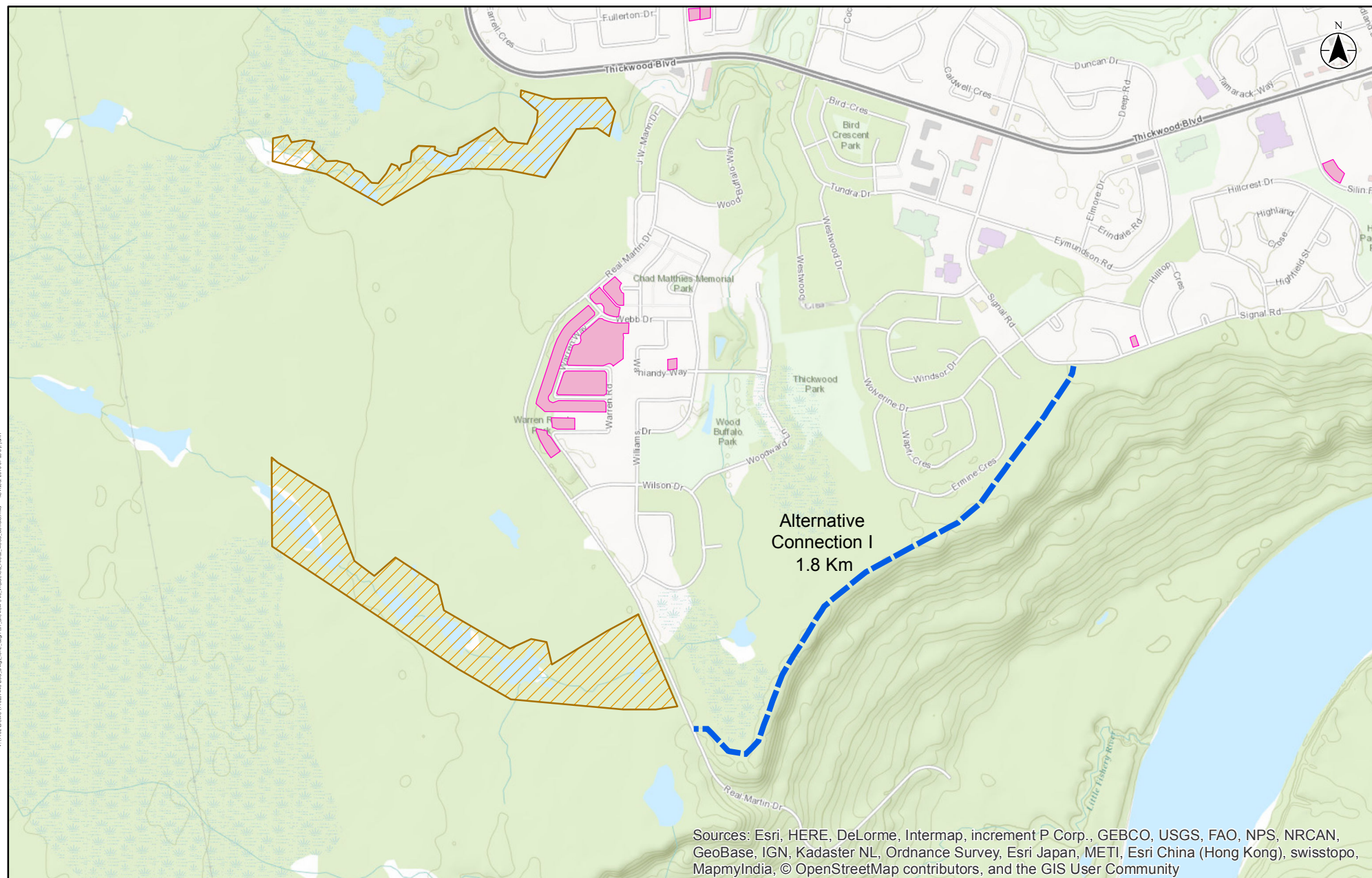


Secondary and Emergency Access Roads Alternative Connection



1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number	116239446-05a REVA
Client/Project	Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
Figure No.	
Title	Waterways Alternative Connection H



0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Kilometers

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 111
2. Sanitary System: RMWB, 2016

Project Number XXXXXXXX-XXXX REV A
 Prepared by LG on 2016-05-17
 Updated by LG on 2016-07-28

Client/Project
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Figure No.

title
**Wood Buffalo Alternative
Connection I**

Secondary and Emergency Access Roads - Project Estimated Cost & Schedule (Connection A - F)

Community	Connection	Name	Estimated Cost				Project Priority	Project Estimated			
			Predesign	Design	Construction	Total		Predesign Estimated Schedule	Design Estimated Schedule	Construction Estimated Schedule	Construction Seasons
Abasand & Beacon Hill	A	Abasand and Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road	\$440,000	\$2,820,000	\$30,000,000	\$33,260,000	2	TBD	TBD	TBD	2+
Abasand	B	Abasand Emergency Egress Road	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,075,000	1	Nov 2016 - March 2017	April 2017 - June 2017	Aug 2017 - June 2018	1+
Beacon Hill	C	Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$500,000	\$575,000	2	Nov 2016 - March 2017	TBD	TBD	2+
Beacon Hill	D	Beacon Hill Emergency Egress Road	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$500,000	\$575,000	1	Nov 2016 - March 2017	April 2017 - June 2017	Aug 2017 - June 2018	1+
Wood Buffalo	E	Wood Buffalo Emergency Egress Road	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$250,000	\$305,000	1	Nov 2016 - March 2017	April 2017 - June 2017	Aug 2017 - June 2018	1+
Subtotal			\$540,000	\$3,000,000	\$32,250,000	\$35,790,000					
Waterways	F	Waterways Emergency/Secondary Access Road (Saline Creek Parkway Gravel Road)	Completed	\$3,000,000	\$110,000,000	\$113,000,000	1	Completed	Jan 2017 - Dec 2017	May 2018 - Dec 2020	2+
Subtotal			0	\$3,000,000	\$110,000,000	\$113,000,000					
Total			\$540,000	\$6,000,000	\$142,250,000	\$148,790,000					



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

Council

CURRENT PROJECT NAME: Secondary and Emergency Access Roads - PreDesign

AMENDED PROJECT NAME:

Group I/O

Revenue I/O

Expense I/O

New Project

ORDER CODES (if assigned):

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2015 & Prior	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thereafter	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CURRENT COST AND COMMITMENT

As at	Current Budget	Actual to Date	Commitments	Available
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

This project is for PreDesign of Emergency Access Roads only for Abasand, Beacon Hill and Woodbuffalo neighbourhoods. As a result of the May 2016 wildfire event, the need for this project became a priority for the reference communities. This project will provide safer transportation access in the event of emergencies and it would provide a secondary access point in addition to the existing main road in each neighbourhood.

PreDesign for Waterways emergency access is being completed as part of the Saline Creek Parkway Project. Further PreDesign is expected for Option A (secondary access for Abasand and Beacon Hill towards landfill site for approximately \$440,000) in future years.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2015 & prior	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2016	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thereafter	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -

Budget Change

TOTAL	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -
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FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY CRITERIA:

Will the change result in an efficient administrative and project delivery process?

Yes

Will the change result in an addition or cancellation of a capital project?

Yes

Will the underlying scope change alter the nature and type of capital project?

No

Where additional funding is required, are the funds from a combination of savings from fully tendered projects, other uncommitted sources such as grants and offsite levies, and cash flow management with other capital projects?

n/a

Will the change result in Council set debt and debt service limits being exceeded?

No

In order for this to be a Fiscal Management Policy Amendment the questions above must answer, Yes, No, No, Yes, No, respectively.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	Mazhar Hajhossein	Date:
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Dawny George	Date:
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Dawny George	Date:
CPSC CHAIR	Robert Billard	Date:
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	Elsie Hutton	Date:

Unapproved Minutes of a Meeting of the Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Wednesday, October 26, 2016, commencing at 5:00 p.m.

Present: J. Bancarz, Chair
M. Farrington (via teleconference)
S. Germain, Councillor
M. Giles
M. Hodson
K. Jenkins
A. Vinni, Councillor
K. McGrath, Councillor

Absent: K. Fleury

Administration: D. Woodworth, Recovery Team Lead
J. Brown, Supervisor, Legislative Services
J. Wall, Legislative Coordinator

Call To Order

Chair, J. Bancarz called the meeting to order at 5:08 p.m. and sent regrets on behalf of K. Fleury.

Adoption of Agenda

Moved by M. Giles that the Agenda be adopted as presented.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Minutes of Previous Meetings

1. Minutes of Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Meeting - October 19, 2016

Moved by M. Hodson that the minutes of the Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee held on October 19, 2016 be approved as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Presentations

2. Wood Buffalo Community Wellness and Resiliency re: Psychosocial Recovery Progress and Priorities
(5:09 p.m. - 5:46 p.m.)

Carole Bouchard, Director, Community Services, Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, provided a presentation on the Wood Buffalo Community Wellness and Resiliency - Psychosocial Recovery Progress and Priorities. She was joined by **Rebecca Thompson, Alberta Health Services**, who provided an overview of Connect, Access, Refer, Engage Wood Buffalo (CARE).

3. Debris Removal Update (5:47 p.m. – 5:58 p.m.)

Erin O'Neill and Dennis Warr, Operations Branch, Recovery Task Force, provided a verbal update on the debris removal to date.

New and Unfinished Business

4. Secondary and Emergency Access Roads (5:59 p.m. – 7:25 p.m.)

Dawny. George, Director, Engineering, Mazhar Hajhossein, Manager, Transportation and Infrastructure Planning and Dennis Warr, Operations Branch, Recovery Task Force provided a presentation on secondary and emergency access routes.

Councillor K. McGrath put the following motion forward for consideration: “That it be recommended that Council approve a 2016 capital budget amendment to advance the preliminary design of emergency access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Wood Buffalo, as set out in Attachment 3.”

J. Rogers, resident, spoke in support of the proposed secondary and emergency access routes.

Exit and Return

Councillor K. McGrath exited the Chamber at 6:37 p.m. and returned at 6:38 p.m.

Exit

M. Farrington left the meeting at 6:45 p.m.

Moved by Councillor A. Vinni that the motion be amended by striking “emergency” and inserting “construction” in its place.

Debate occurred on the proposed amendment and Councillor A. Vinni withdrew his amendment, with consent of the Committee.

Moved by Councillor A. Vinni that the motion be amended by inserting “egress” after the word “emergency” and inserting the words “and construction” before the word “access” and add “and apply for DRP funding for these projects”

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Voting then occurred on the main motion, as amended:

Moved by Councillor K. McGrath that it be recommended that Council approve a 2016 capital budget amendment to advance the preliminary design of emergency egress and construction access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Wood Buffalo, as set out in Attachment 3 and apply for DRP funding for these projects.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5. Meeting Schedule
(7:26 p.m. – 7:28 p.m.)

Moved by M. Giles that for the remainder of 2016 Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Meetings be held on November 9, November 23 and December 7 at 6:00 p.m. in the Jubilee Centre Council Chamber.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Sub-Committee Reports
(7:29 p.m. – 7:34 p.m.)

M. Giles, Chair of the Mitigation and Economy Sub-Committees, provided an update on the initiatives of both sub-committees to date.

K. Jenkins, Chair of the Rebuild Sub Committee, provided an update on the initiatives of the sub-committee to date.

7. Wildfire Recovery Team Update

There was no Wildfire Recovery Team Update

Adjournment

As all scheduled business matters had been concluded, Chair J. Bancarz declared the meeting adjourned at 7:35 p.m.

Chair

Chief Legislative Officer

Secondary and Emergency Access Roads

November 8, 2016

Presenters: Mazhar Hajhossein, Manager Transportation &
Infrastructure Planning
Dawny George, Director Engineering Department

Introduction

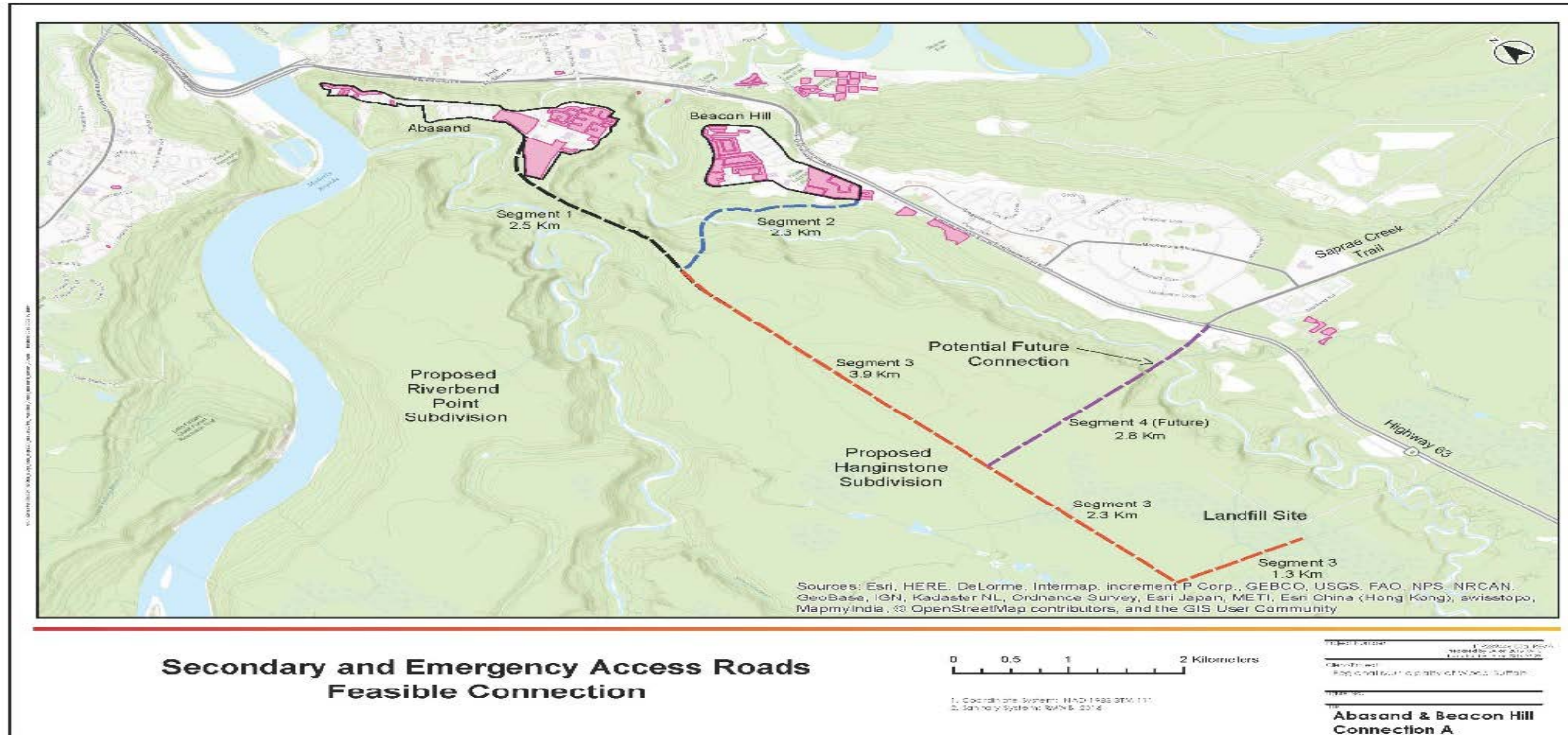
On June 28, 2016, Council passed the following resolution regarding Service Access Roads *“moved that Administration be directed to”*:

- a) Explore the possibility of opening new service access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill, Waterways and Wood Buffalo, including the necessary permits and approvals for such roads and;
- b) Include all costs associated with opening the service access roads referenced in (a) above in its request to the Government of Alberta for funding to compensate for extraordinary costs arising from the wildfire

Background

- Administration explored multiple access points that could serve as secondary and emergency roads for the impacted communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill, Waterways and Wood Buffalo
- Out of the 9 options explored, 6 access roads (A to F) represent potential feasible connections for these neighborhoods
- 6 feasible access roads in detail are presented

Connection A - Abasand and Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road



Connection A - Abasand and Beacon Hill

Secondary Access Road

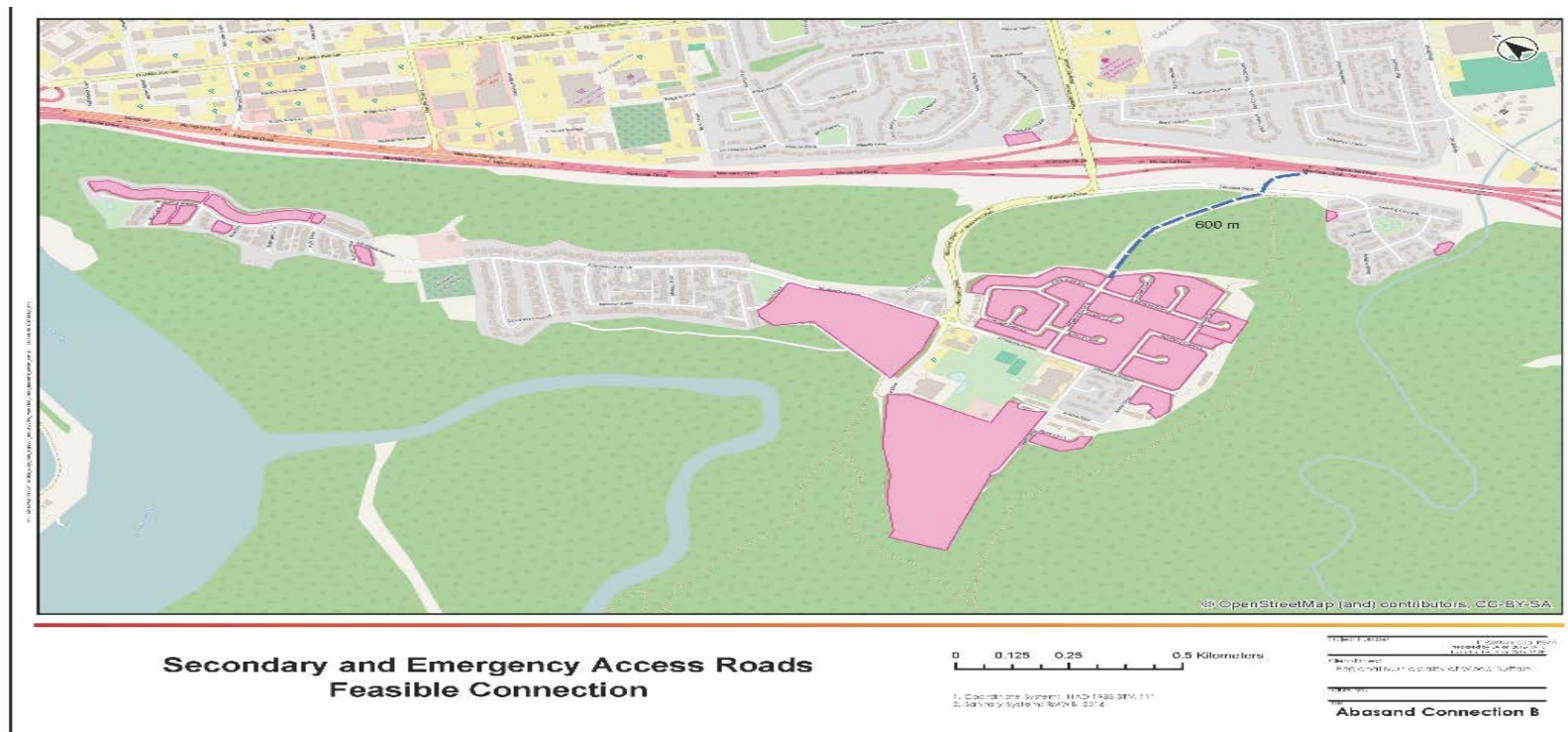
- Consists of 4 segments
- Segment 1 and 3 has an eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road west of Abasand, connecting with the landfill site
- Segment 2 also has an eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road from Beacon Hill, which will connect to segment 1 starting south of the community

Connection A - Abasand and Beacon Hill

Secondary Access Road - cont'd

- In the future, segment 4 may be an option to connect this road with Highway 63 at Saprae Creek Trail intersection
- Long term option for consideration

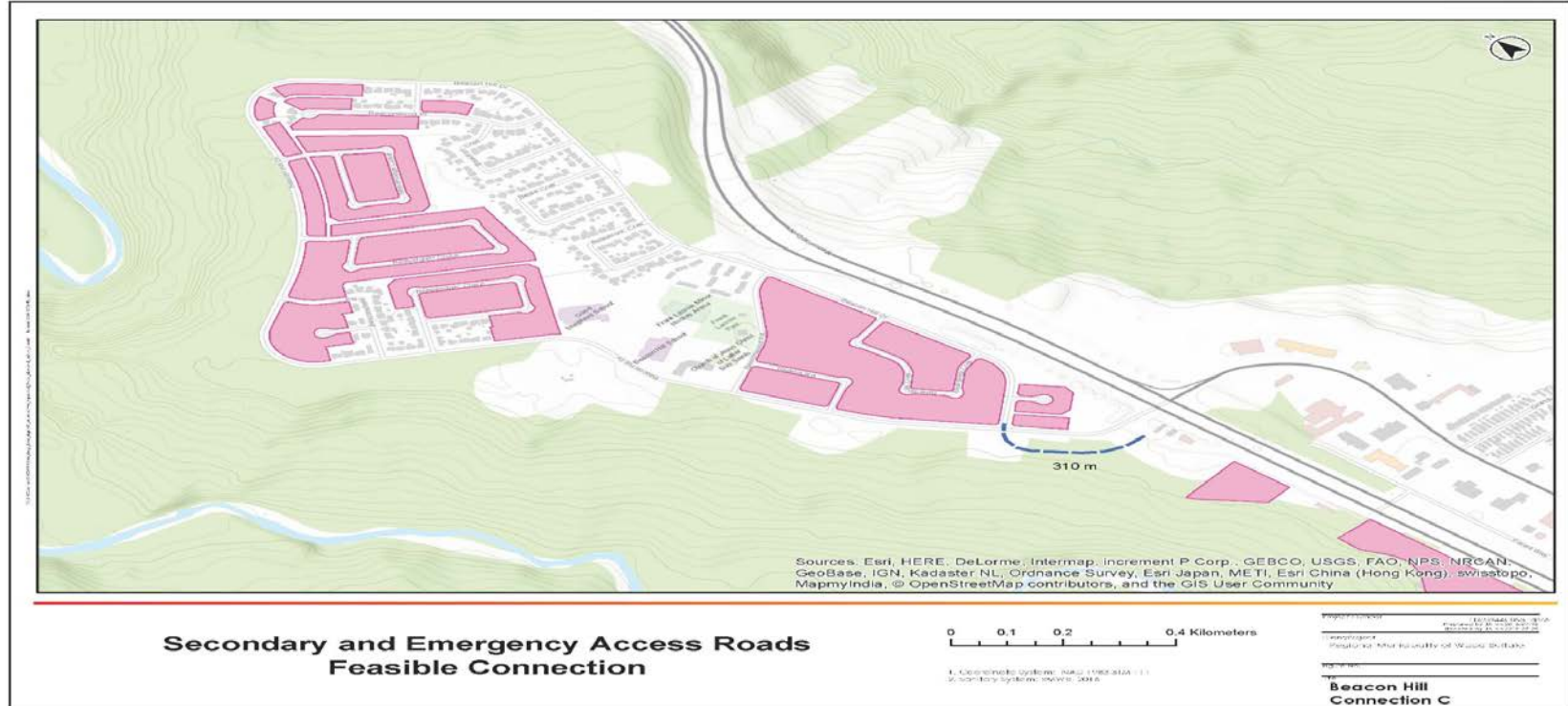
Connection B - Abasand Emergency Egress Road



Connection B – Abasand Emergency Egress Road

- Upgrade an existing three (3.0) meter paved trail to a five (5.0) meter wide road for vehicular egress from the top of Abasand at Abbottswood Drive down to Abasand Drive (just north of Grayling Terrace)
- Potential to connect this road with Highway 63 southbound traffic only
- Short term option for consideration

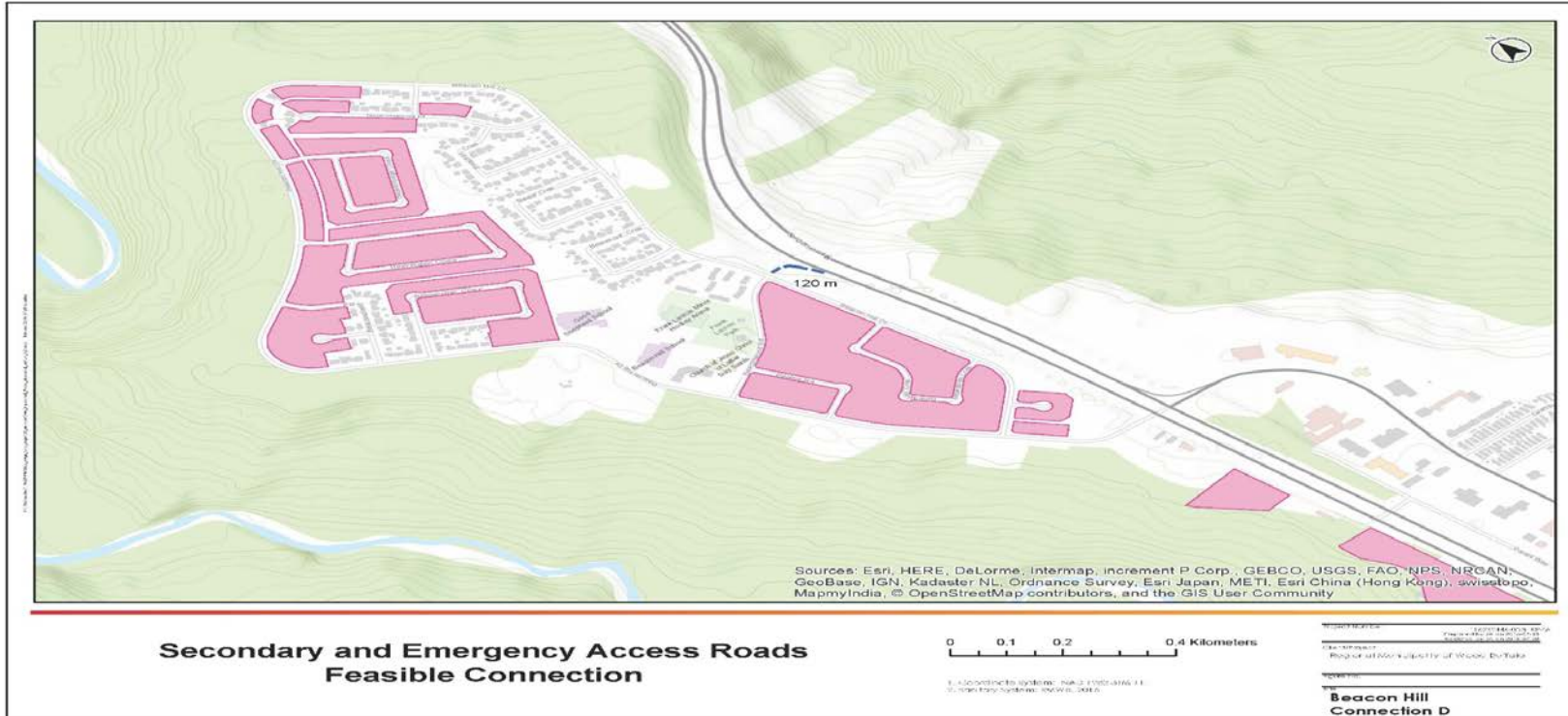
Connection C - Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road



Connection C - Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road

- New eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road connecting the existing service road west of Highway 63 to the first intersection in the Beacon Hill community
- Long term option for consideration

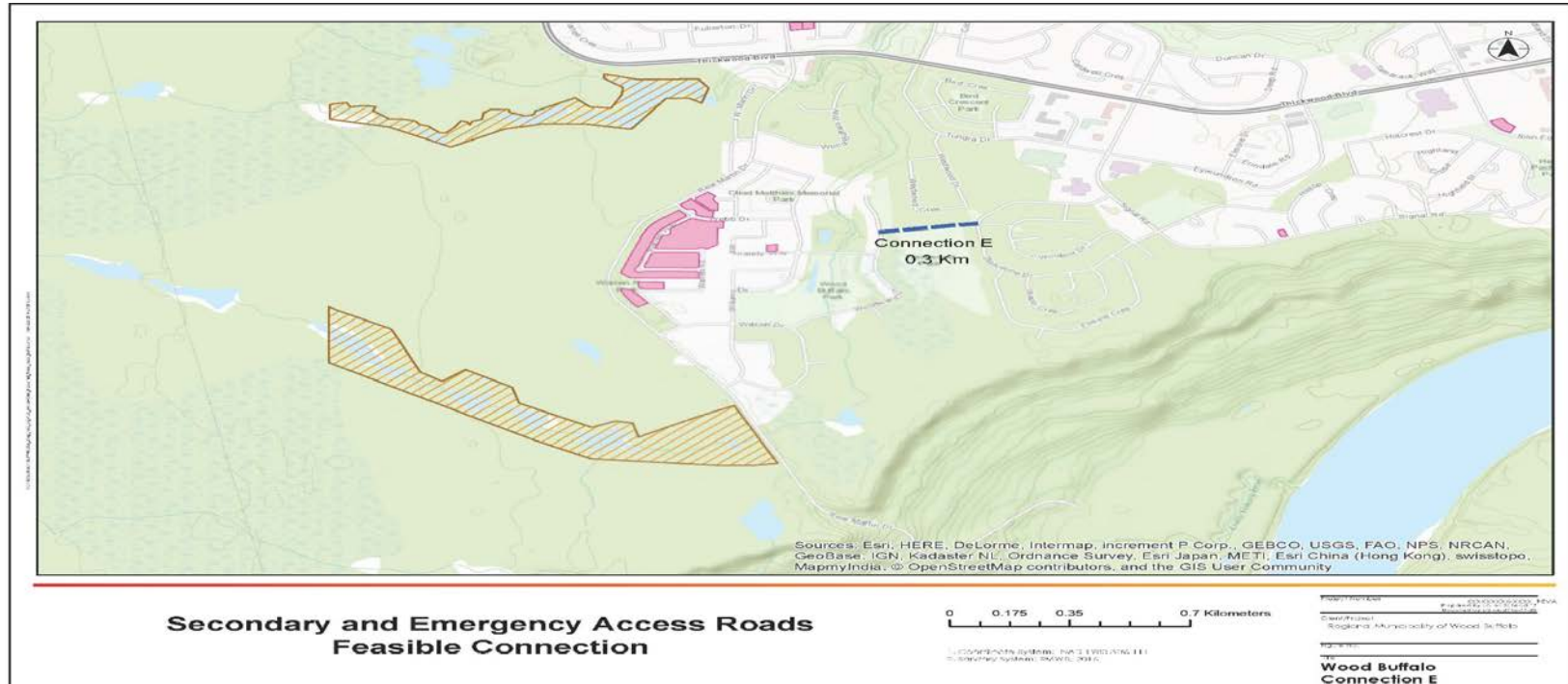
Connection D - Beacon Hill Emergency Egress Road



Connection D - Beacon Hill Emergency Egress Road

- New five (5.0) meter wide gravel egress route that would enable traffic to exit Beacon Hill along the east side of the community (Beacon Hill Drive), and connect with Highway 63 southbound
- Short term option for consideration

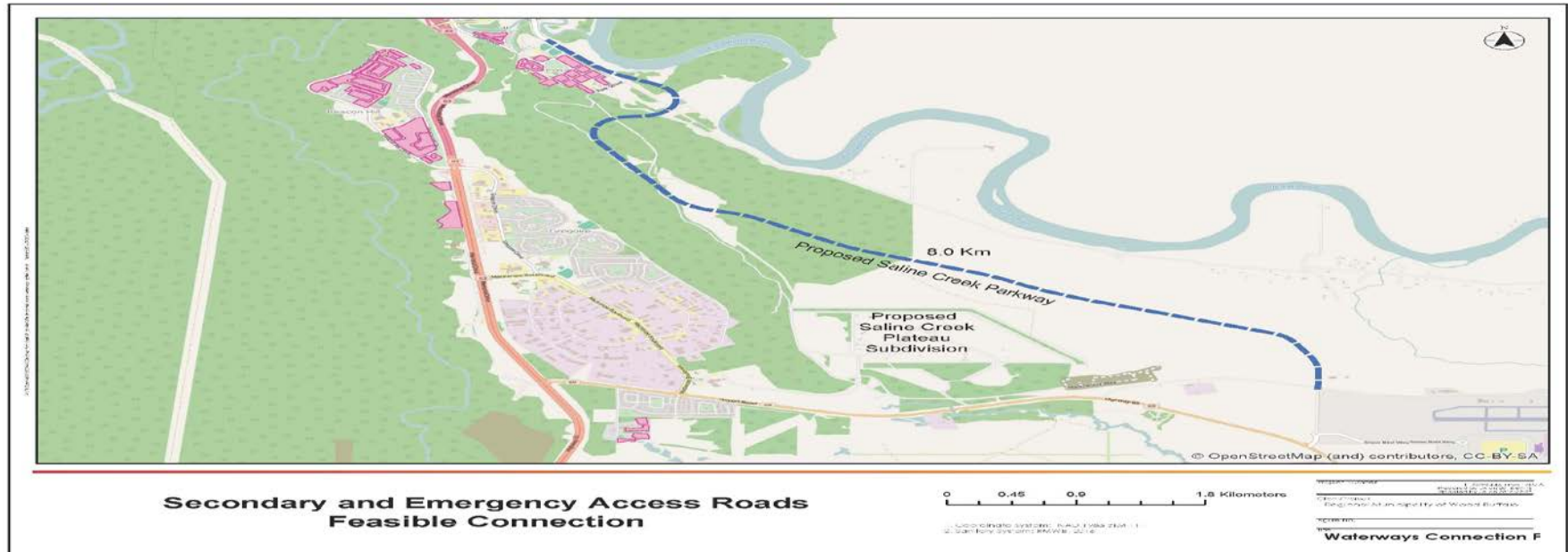
Connection E - Wood Buffalo Emergency Egress Road



Connection E - Wood Buffalo Emergency Egress Road

- Provides a five (5.0) meter paved connection between Wood Buffalo and Thickwood by way of upgrading an existing three (3.0) meter wide paved trail between Woodward Lane and Wolverine Drive
- Short term option for consideration

Connection F - Waterways/Lower Townsite Emergency Access Road (Saline Creek Parkway)



Connection F - Waterways/Lower Townsite Emergency Access Road (Saline Creek Parkway)

- Access route includes an eight (8.0) meter wide gravel road which would connect Waterways with Saline Creek Parkway
- The alignment would start at the end of the existing Saline Creek Parkway by the Airport and it would run perpendicular to the Clearwater Valley slope on top of Saline Creek Plateau.
- This would provide an alternate route to Highway 63 between the Athabasca Bridge and Saprae Creek Trail

Connection F - Waterways/Lower Townsite Emergency Access Road (Saline Creek Parkway) - cont'd

- As part of the Saline Creek Parkway project, pre-design is near completion
- Provides a short and long term egress to Waterways and the Urban Service Area, south of the bridge

Considerations for Proposed Connections A to F

- Potential challenges include river crossings, geotechnical challenges, environmental considerations, approval from Alberta Transportation to connect to Highway 63 and land ownership issues among others
- The emergency access roads consist of short segments that could be completed in one construction season, pending on all necessary permit approvals
- Abasand/Beacon Hill Access Road, Connection A, and Saline Creek Parkway, Connection F, would take longer to complete depending on found challenges and availability of funds

Budget/Financial Implications

- Preliminary cost and schedule are presented for connections A to F
- Costs could vary significantly as the predesign and detailed design progresses
- A full geotechnical study is needed to determine detailed estimated costs
- Administration would pursue any applicable DRP funding and/or other available grants

Budget/Financial Implications

Secondary and Emergency Access Roads – Project Estimated Cost (Connection A-F)

Community	Connection	Name	Estimated Cost			
			Predesign	Design	Construction	Total
Abasand & Beacon Hill	A	Abasand & Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road	\$440,000	\$2,820,000	\$30,000,000	\$33,260,000
Abasand	B	Abasand Emergency Egress Road	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,075,000
Beacon Hill	C	Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$500,000	\$575,000
Beacon Hill	D	Beacon Hill Emergency	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$500,000	\$575,000
Wood Buffalo	E	Wood Buffalo Emergency Egress Road	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$250,000	\$305,000
Subtotal			\$540,000	\$3,000,000	\$32,250,000	\$35,790,000
Waterways	F	Waterways Emergency/Secondary Access Road (Saline Creek Drive)	Completed	\$3,000,000	\$110,000,000	\$113,000,000
Subtotal			0	\$3,000,000	\$110,000,000	\$113,000,000
		Total	\$540,000	\$6,000,000	\$142,250,000	\$148,790,000

Budget/Financial Implications – cont'd

Secondary and Emergency Access Roads – Project Estimated Schedule (Connection A-F)

Community	Connection	Name	Project Estimated Schedule				Construction Seasons
			Priority	Predesign	Design	Construction	
Abasand & Beacon Hill	A	Abasand & Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road	2	TBD	TBD	TBD	2+
Abasand	B	Abasand Emergency Egress Road	1	Nov 2016 – March 2017	April 2017 – June 2017	Aug 2017 – June 2018	1+
Beacon Hill	C	Beacon Hill Secondary Access Road	2	Nov 2016 – March 2017	TBD	TBD	2+
Beacon Hill	D	Beacon Hill Emergency	1	Nov 2016 – March 2017	April 2017 – June 2017	Aug 2017 – June 2018	1+
Wood Buffalo	E	Wood Buffalo Emergency Egress Road	1	Nov 2016 – March 2017	April 2017 – June 2017	Aug 2017 – June 2018	1+
Waterways	F	Waterways Emergency/Secondary Access Road (Saline Creek Parkway)	1	Completed	Jan 2017 – Dec 2017	May 2017 – Dec 2020	2+

Recommendations:

- The project implementation can be a six phased approach
- Phase 1 – Predesign for B, C, D and E, in 2016
- Phase 2 – Design for connections B, D, E, and F, in 2017
- Phase 3 – Construction for connections B, D, E, in 2017, and F in 2018
- Phase 4 – Predesign for A, TBD
- Phase 5 – Design for connections A & C, TBD
- Phase 6 – Construction for connections A & C, TBD

Recommendations - cont'd:

- That Council approves the 2016 capital budget amendment to advance the predesign for Connections (B to E) for a total of \$100,000 – Phase 1
- The design and construction budget (Phase 2 & 3) will be presented as part of the 2017 capital budget approval process
- The predesign for Connection A and the design and construction for Connections A and C (Phase 4 – 6) are to be decided later

Rationale for Recommendations:

- The new roadway alignments will provide the communities with alternate and secondary routes during emergencies
- Some of these alignments will also help in the demolition/rebuild of the communities, as they will separate the construction traffic from the residential traffic in certain areas, pending timely completion

Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee Resolution

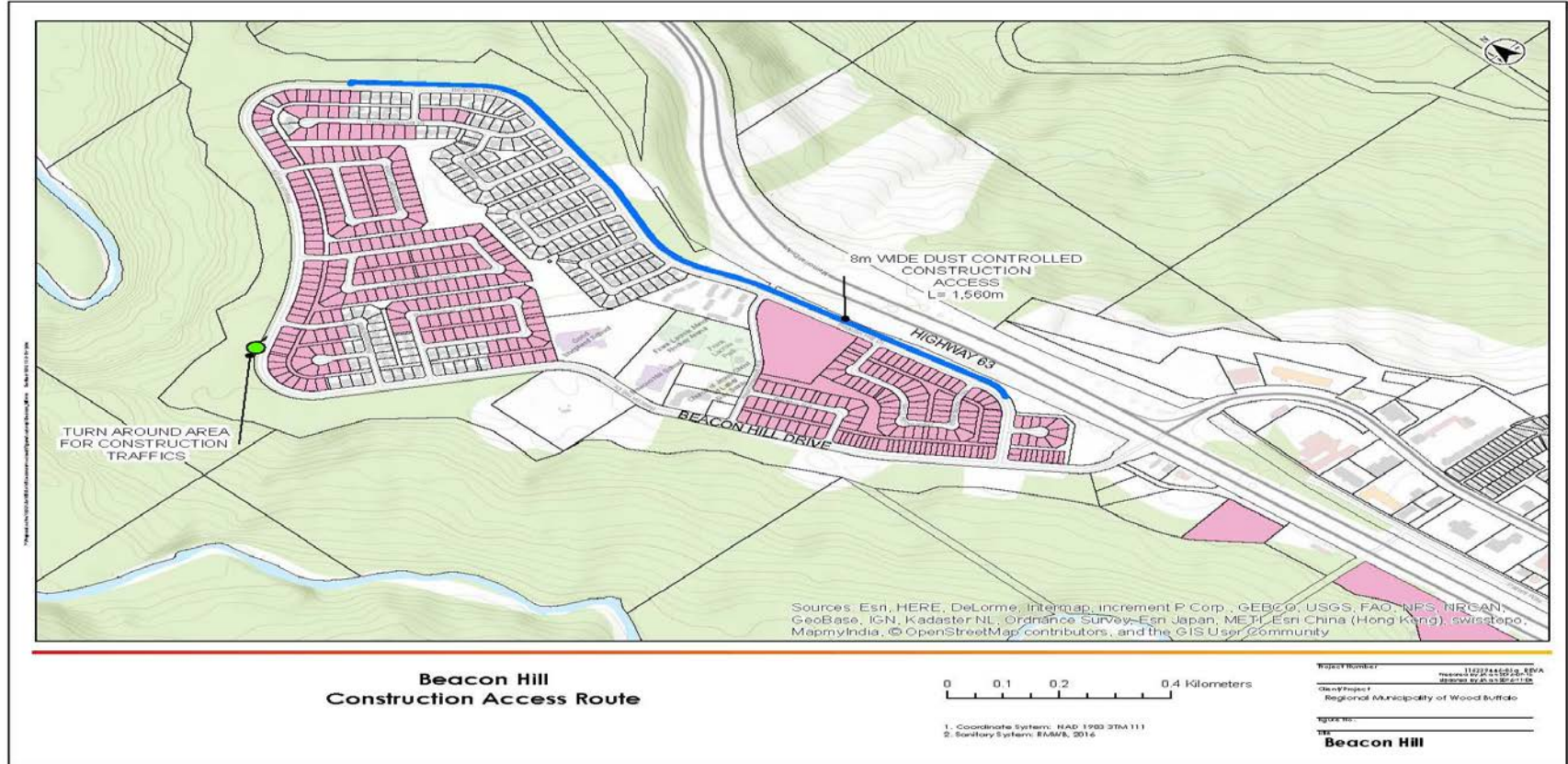
On October 26, 2016 the Wood Buffalo Recovery Committee made the following resolution;

“THAT it be recommended that Council approve a 2016 capital budget amendment to advance the preliminary design of emergency egress and construction access roads for the communities of Abasand, Beacon Hill and Wood Buffalo, as set out in Attachment 3 and apply for DRP funding for these projects.”

Construction Access – Additional Options

- Beacon Hill - Of the many options explored, the most feasible option is presented
- Abasand Heights – Two feasible options, including the expanded scope of Connection B are presented
- Waterways currently have two access routes therefore no new options are considered
- Wood Buffalo – No new options are considered

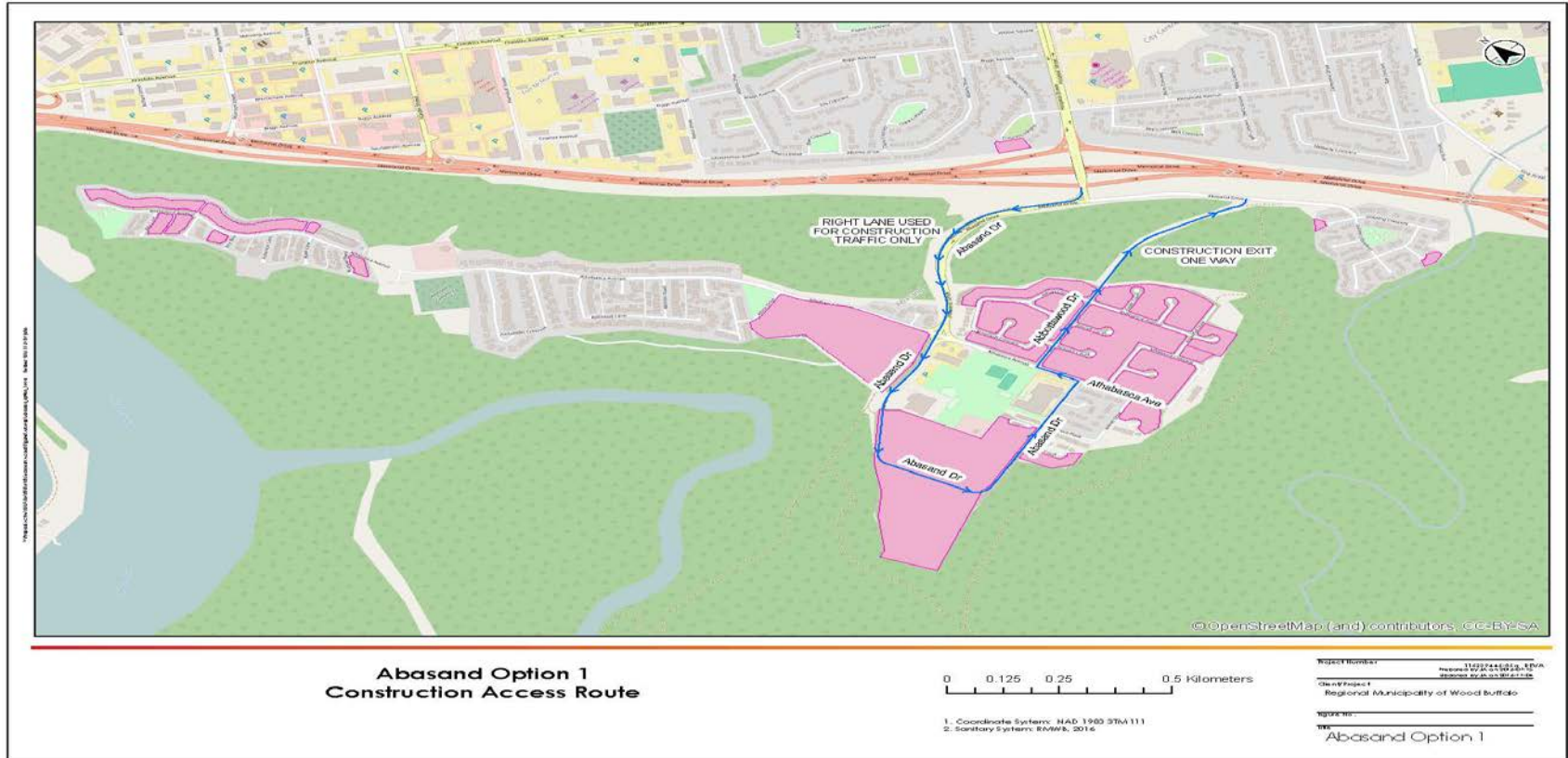
Beacon Hill Construction Access



Beacon Hill Construction Access

- Inbound traffic will enter from HWY 63 at the traffic signal. It would then turn right at Beacon Hill Drive and Beacon Hill Drive intersection. A two-lane road for construction traffic will be built to the east of the community parallel to Beacon Hill Drive.
- Outbound truck traffic will follow the same road southbound.
- Estimated cost (Design and construction)= \$1,200,000
- Tentative Schedule = Construction Completion no later than April 2017 if started in Nov 2016

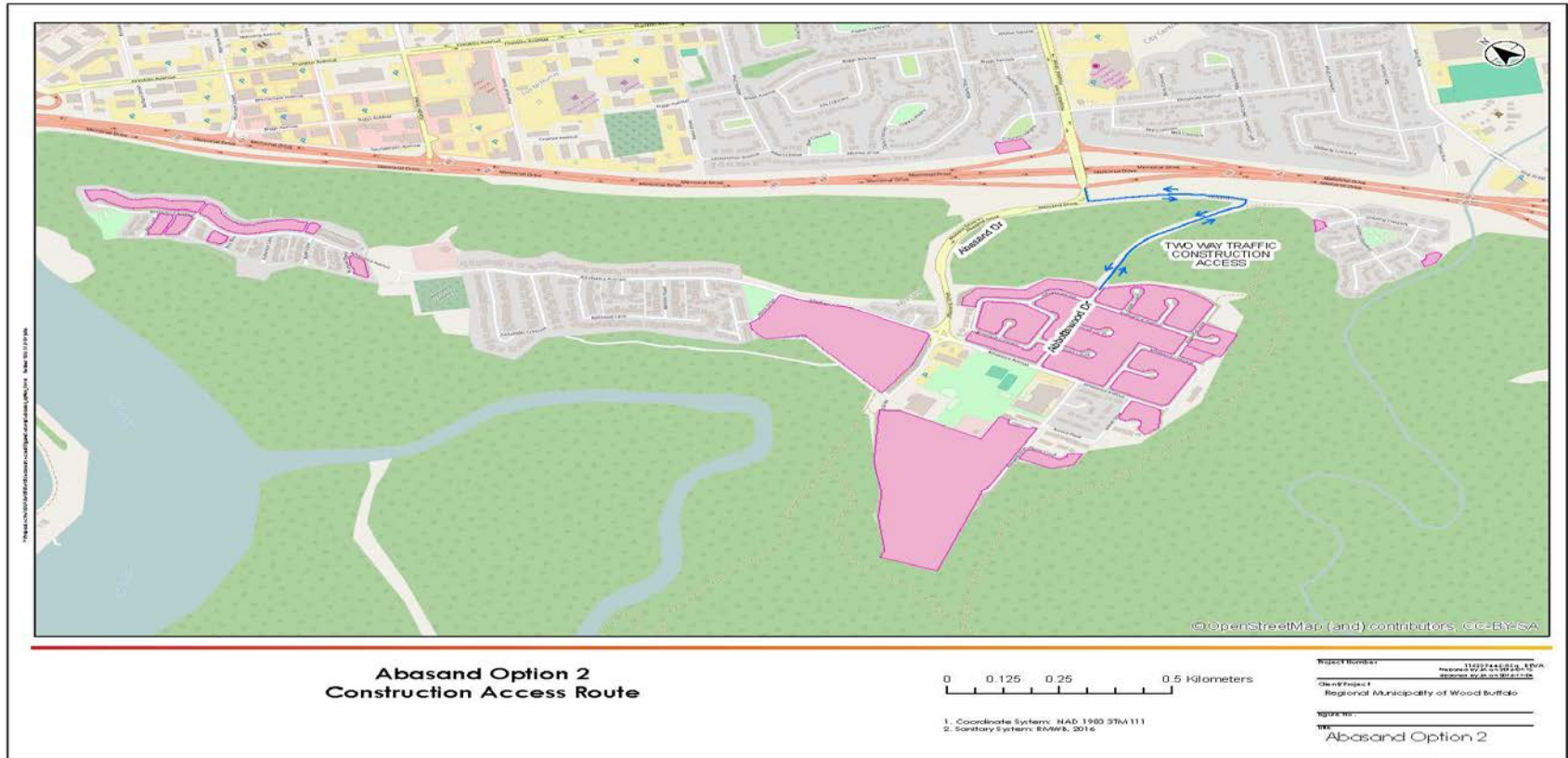
Abasand Option 1 Construction Access



Abasand Option 1 Construction Access

- Two inbound lanes exist, one lane will be designated for residential traffic and the other for construction traffic.
- For outbound traffic, the existing trail from Abbotswood Drive to Abasand Drive will be widened to 5.0m and improved to accommodate trucks leaving the community and ultimately heading towards Hwy 63 (Part of Connection B)
- Estimated cost (design and construction)= \$850,000
- Tentative Schedule = Construction Completion by April 2017 if started in Nov 2016

Abasand Option 2 Construction Access



Abasand Option 2 Construction Access

- The existing trail on the south side of Abasand between Abasand Drive and Abbotswood Drive will be widened to 8.0m and improved to accommodate two-way truck movement, up and down the hill.
- Estimated cost (design and construction) = \$1,250,000
- Tentative Schedule = Construction complete no later than April 2017 if started in November 2016

Considerations and Potential Challenges

- The capital cost of construction can increase by up to 75% due to winter conditions.
- Cost for maintenance of these construction gravel access roads is not included.
- The schedule will be contingent on contractor availability and weather conditions.
- The slope of the Abasand Hill may pose a challenge for trucks heading uphill.
- The construction traffic will be mixed with the Grayling Terrace residential traffic requiring traffic control measures.
- Residential and truck traffic between Beacon Hill Drive junction and the traffic signal at Hwy 63 would remain unseparated.

Additional Recommendation:

- That Council approve additional construction access budget of \$2,450,000 to advance the design and construction for Abasand Heights and Beacon Hill neighborhoods.
- The projected design and construction budget for construction access would be \$2,450,00 for the combined Beacon Hill and Abasand Option 2 presented.

Thank You
Questions?

