

MASTER FACILITY AND CAPITAL PLAN

Approved by the Board of Trustees: 03.27.2020



Fort McMurray School Division 231 Hardin Street Fort McMurray, Alberta T9H 2G2



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Priority	School	Type of Project	Timeframe
1.	École Dickinsfield School	Modernization and Modulars	2020-21
2.	Christina Gordon Modular Request	Modulars	2020-21
3.	Frank Spragins Modular Request	Modulars	2020-21
4.	Westwood Community High School	Modernization	2020-21
5.	Greely Road School	Modernization	2022-23
6.	Westview Public School	Modernization	2022-23
7.	Thickwood Heights School	Modernization	2022-23
8.	Beacon Hill School	Modernization	2023-24
9.	New Parsons Creek II Elementary	New Construction	2025-26
10.	Timberlea Public School	Modernization	2026-27
11.	New Parsons Creek High School	New Construction	2028-29
12.	New Saline Creek Elementary	New Construction	2028-29
13.	New Saline Creek High School	New Construction	2028-29
14.	Dr. Clark School	Modernization	2030-31
15.	New West Growth Area Elementary	New Construction	2031-32
16.	New Saline Creek II Elementary	New Construction	2032-33
17.	New Horse River Elementary	New Construction	2032-33
18.	New Hangingstone River Elementary	New Construction	2033-34
19.	École McTavish High School	Modernization	2041-42



GENERAL INFORMATION

Facilities

• 12 elementary schools (two schools sharing facilities), 3 high schools, and 1 outreach/homeschooling school.

Capital Projects Completed

- École McTavish High School expansion opened in 2018 with final construction to be completed May 2020.
- Transfer of 4 portable units from Dave McNeilly Public School to Walter Gladys Hill Public School





• Christina Gordon Public School: K - 6, 600 students





• Dave McNeilly Public School: K - 6, 600 students



• Fort McMurray Composite High School Modernization





Issues and Trends

Enrollment growth continues, despite the effect the downturn has had on capital investment in oilsands. The Nicholls Applied Management Oilsands Community Alliance Population Report, Appendix A page 2, shows 10,000 additional residents over the next 5 years. Fort McMurray continues to have a young population with the largest cohort under 19 years of age in the 0 to 4 years old age group, see summary from 2016 Stats Canada, Appendix C.



The 2018 RMWB Census shows a 7.4% increase in the 0- 24 age group which supports Stats Canada's demographics of a large ages 0 – 4 group, see Appendix E. 2016 Stats Canada Census shows 8.4% of the urban population in Fort McMurray is ages 0 to 4 years old, 5 to 9 ages is 6.5%, 10 to 14 ages is 4.9% and 15 to 19 ages is 4.1%, Stats Canada Summary Appendix C. These demographics are supporting the growing student population in the City of Fort McMurray, especially early childhood to grade 3. The current enrollment growth supports a 16% increase in enrollment over the next 5 years to 7,000 students, see below projection under Enrollment and Growth.

This growth is supported by the past 4 years' birth rate reported by the Northern Lights Health Authority of 1,200 births per year.

Other factors affecting the Fort McMurray Public School Division, which need to be considered. Division facilities are "wearing out", the modernization of six out of fourteen facilities is needed. Modernizing these schools will require an investment from Alberta Education. Attached is FMPSD's 7 year Infrastructure Maintenance Renewal (IMR) totaling \$57 million or \$8.1 million per year, (reference Appendix D). This is 5 times our current IMR grant allocation of \$1.6 million. Plant Operations and Maintenance funding has been insufficient since the introduction of the Funding Framework for School Districts in 1995. The elimination of RCPA grant in 2011-2012 and the Special Education factor removed in 2013-2014 have exacerbated the deficit in the Operations and Maintenance budget. The updated funding framework for September 2020 increased funding which helps but does not eliminate the deficit. The Division is faced with a struggle to attract and retain staff. Annually we are hiring 43% to 47%

more staff to keep positions filled. The Fort McMurray Living Allowance (COLA) introduced and funded by Alberta Education in 2006 has helped mitigate but not eliminate the disparity between living and working in Fort McMurray.

In summary, the Fort McMurray Public School Division needs government understanding, support, flexibility and a proactive approach to capital funding (modernizations and IMR) within this unique and challenging community.





Enrollment and Growth

Fort McMurray School Division March 2020 Capital Plan Enrollment Forecast by School

	Est. ACU based on Form 18										
	submitted			ACTUAL					FORECAST		
School	to AB ED	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21*	21/22*	22/23*	23/24	24/25
Beacon Hill	258	178	92	107	127	151	153	162	172	185	189
Christina Gordon	544	0	155	336	453	534	582	618	673	716	739
Composite	1,250	472	483	421	405	388	395	399	439	478	510
Dave McNeilly	489	0	0	112	242	359	404	456	506	541	578
Dickinsfield	698	705	687	671	691	684	701	712	723	711	711
Dr. Clark	666	433	364	418	480	533	576	627	666	705	756
Frank Spragins	137	183	205	201	208	231	238	249	267	278	293
Greely Road Facility (Includes Islamic)	527	509	405	377	442	471	495	498	490	495	505
McTavish	1,663	647	651	639	717	988	1,063	1,113	1,175	1,302	1,392
Thickwood	385	261	240	251	247	237	241	234	237	233	226
Timberlea Facility (Includes Christian)	733	676	505	448	466	449	476	493	496	512	516
Walter Gladys Hill	615	429	494	562	566	561	568	592	584	575	592
Westview	422	235	234	266	274	270	270	282	291	303	305
Westwood	1,032	731	656	660	656	633	709	750	798	838	845
TOTAL	9,419	5,459	5,171	5,469	5,974	6,489	6,871	7,185	7,517	7,872	8,157
AHS Birth Rates		1,467	966	1,266	1,176	1,228					

Enrollment Forecast by Grade

			ACTUAL					FOREC	AST		
Grade	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
ECDP/K	883	891	1,034	1,101	1,109	1,146	1,170	1,194	1,218	1,243	1,269
Grade 1	478	417	483	553	554	611	604	616	629	642	656
Grade 2	420	420	431	509	538	554	611	604	616	629	642
Grade 3	396	404	435	446	537	538	554	611	604	616	629
Grade 4	377	362	404	464	476	537	538	554	611	604	616
Grade 5	345	329	373	417	432	476	537	538	554	611	604
Grade 6	365	319	344	400	452	432	476	537	538	554	611
Grade 7	372	327	281	360	443	506	490	543	591	577	607
Grade 8	311	325	328	309	415	443	506	490	543	591	577
Grade 9	287	263	299	338	342	422	444	507	491	544	592
Grade 10	328	281	269	338	328	327	391	384	468	447	485
Grade 11	354	325	300	293	367	366	357	421	414	498	477
Grade 12	543	508	488	446	496	513	509	518	593	601	702
TOTAL	5,459	5,171	5,469	5,974	6,489	6,871	7,187	7,517	7,870	8,157	8,467

- 43% of the student population is currently in the younger grades, from Early Learning to grade 3. This will create a large group moving through our school system increasing.
- Alberta Health birth rate statistics, recorded below the enrollment by school, for the region over the last 4-5 years have averaged 100 births per month or 1,200 per year. This supports the continued growth in enrollment.



Programs

In addition to regular programs, FMPSD offers:

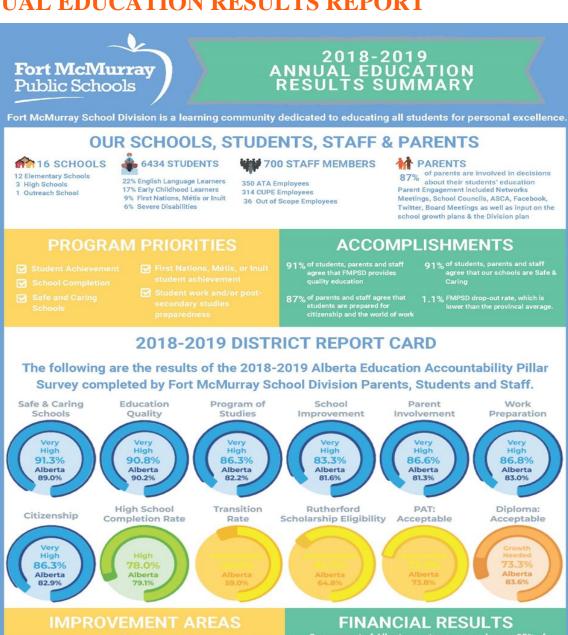
- French immersion programming offered to approximately 541 students in 2 schools (K-6, and 7-12 facilities), as well as approximately 849 students participating in French as a second language in other schools
- Indigenous programming in all schools
- Pre-kindergarten (ECDP) offered in all elementary schools (12 facilities)
- Christian alternative K-9 program as an Alternative School sharing a building with Timberlea Public School, a K-6 school
- Islamic alternative K-9 program as an Alternative School sharing a building with Greely Road School, a K-6 school
- Support to approximately 370 students with severe learning, behavioural, social, and/or emotional needs
- Support to approximately 80 students with mild and moderate learning, behavioural, social, and/or emotional needs
- Support to approximately 1470 English as second language learners
- Support to approximately 570 First Nations, Métis, and Inuit (FNMI) students

Capacity and Utilization

Christina Gordon 544 534 98% 582 107% 618 114% 673 124% 716 132% 739 1360 2024 McNeilly 489 359 73% 404 83% 456 93% 506 103% 541 111% 578 118 1024 McNeilly 489 359 73% 404 83% 456 93% 506 103% 541 111% 578 118 1024 McNeilly 385 237 62% 241 63% 234 61% 237 62% 233 61% 226 59 11 1024 11 1024 11 1025 11	K-6 Capacity* Sept 2019 Utiliz. K-6 Christina Gordon 544 534 Dave McNeilly 489 359 Dickinsfield 698 684 Thickwood 385 237 Timberlea Facility (includes Christian) 733 449 Walter Gladys Hill 615 561 Westview 422 270 North of River Zone 3,886 3,094 K-6 Beacon Hill 258 151 Dr. Clark 666 533 Greely Road Facility (includes Islamic) 527 471 South of River Zone 1,451 1,155 Jr/Sr High 7-12 Composite 1,250 388 McTavish 1,663 988 Frank Spragins 137 231 47 Westwood 1,032 633 433	62% 241 63% 61% 476 65% 91% 568 92% 64% 270 64% 80% 3,242 83% 59% 495 94% 80% 1,224 84% 31% 395 32% 55% 1,063 64% 61% 709 69%	385 237 62% 241 63% 234 61% 237 62% 233 61% 733 449 61% 476 65% 493 67% 496 68% 512 70% 615 561 91% 568 92% 592 96% 584 95% 575 93% 422 270 64% 270 64% 282 67% 291 69% 303 72% 3,886 3,094 80% 3,242 83% 3,387 87% 3,510 90% 3,591 92% 258 151 59% 153 59% 162 63% 172 67% 185 72% 666 533 80% 576 86% 627 94% 666 100% 705 106% 68 1,451 1,155 80% 1,224 84% 1,287 89% 1,328 92% 1,385 95% 1,663 988 59% 1,063 64% 1,113 67% 1,175 71% 1,302 78% 1,37 231 169% 238 174% 249 182% 267 195% 278 203% 1,032 633 61% 709 69% 750 73% 798 77% 838 81%	7 62% 6 68% 4 95% 1 69% 0 90% 2 67% 6 100% 0 93% 9 35% 5 71% 7 195% 8 77%	5 3, 5 1,	711 233 512 575 303 3,591 185 705 495 1,385 478 1,302 278 838	102% 61% 70% 93% 72% 92% 72% 106% 94% 95% 38% 78% 203% 81%	711 226 516 592 305 3,667 189 756 505 1,450 510 1,392 293 845	111 100 55 77 99 77 7 111 99 100 44 88 21 8
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ANNUAL EDUCATION RESULTS REPORT



- Government of Alberta grant revenue makes up 95% of
- Funding is spent primarily on Salaries and Benefits at 74% of total expenses
- FMPSD is using reserves to support instruction
- Over the past 3 years enrollment has increased by 23%.

 The next 3 years is projected to increase by a cumulative

READ THE COMPLETE AERR/SEP REPORT AND DETAILED FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON OUR WEBSITE AT

https://fmpsdschools.ca/annualreports.php





FMPSDSCHOOLS.CA









GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE 2019 - 2021 CAPITAL PLAN

Our focus in the development of our Capital Plan includes the health and safety of students, condition of buildings, and the enrollment trends and school utilization.



FMPSD Capital Plan Principles

CAPITAL PLAN PRIORITIES

1. École Dickinsfield Modernization

The Division has been requesting funding for modernization of this 42 year old facility since January 1, 2010 and currently has \$8 million in identified IMR (see Appendix D, 7 Year IMR Summary). This school ranks highest in needs on the School Act Audit Report and VFA deferred maintenance. The existing portables are patched onto the main school and are the same age or older than the core building; they need to be replaced. This school's capacity is 98% utilized and projected to reach 100% in the 2020/21 school year. This is impacting the capacity of future growth of French Immersion which would add a minimum of 35 students over the next 5 years.

École Dickinsfield is located on a tight site and will require careful planning to meet future growth. The Division has requested 16 accessible modulars, with a link including a washroom unit configured as a 2-storey modular project to replace 8 end of life poor condition portables. The new modulars would provide space to continue instruction while the modernization progressed and will add additional space to meet growth. The modernization will also bring the school up to standards with spaces for wrap around services, breakout rooms, and support services to meet the diverse needs of students. FMPSD currently serves students from 76 countries encompassing 84 languages. Not modernizing this facility will impact our highly successful French Immersion and English Language programming within École Dickinsfield and will cost more in the long term due to extensive maintenance and repair costs.

As this facility ages, the Division, with insufficient IMR funding, is concerned about our ability to maintain the facility and the relocation of students if there is a critical failure at the facility.

2. Christina Gordon Modular Request

In reviewing the community demographics, FMPSD believes that it would serve the students better and reduce the overall capital costs by adding modulars to Christina Gordon instead of building Stone Creek Elementary School. The Stone Creek site is difficult to build on and the location does not allow for natural boundaries to draw students away from Christina Gordon. Christina Gordon is located directly across from a 300-unit low-income family housing complex. It will be at 100% utilization next year. Approval of an



additional 4 modulars is imperative to meet the community needs and alleviate the need to build an additional school in Stone Creek subdivision.

3. Frank Spragins Modular Request

This highly successful outreach school is currently serving 240 students in the fall and growing to 350 to 400 by the end of June each year. An addition of 2 modulars will create areas to provide additional support to students and instructional space. Specifically, it will allow for a science room to enhance program offerings in grades 7 to 12, as well as reduce the stress on students with the current overcrowding and allow the school to successfully serve students with anxiety and self-esteem concerns.

4. Westwood Modernization

Westwood High School is 34 years old. A modernization will be required to ensure adequate and appropriate space is available for CTS and the addition of 7 - 12 grade configuration, including the possible decommissioning and repurposing the YMCA space.

Westwood's facility is beyond its life expectancy with \$17.5 million in identified IMR (see Appendix D, 7 Year IMR Summary). This school is the second highest in needs per square meter from the School Audit Reports and VFA deferred maintenance. The Division, with insufficient IMR funding, is concerned about our ability to maintain the facility and the relocation of students if there is a critical failure at the facility.

5. Greely Road Modernization

The 38 year old infrastructure is at the end of its life cycle and in need of revitalizing and is home to the highly successful Islamic Alternative Program with the site being fully utilized. Greely Road currently has \$3.6 million in identified IMR (see Appendix D, 7 Year IMR Summary).

6. Westview School Modernization

The Division has been requesting funding for this project since January 1, 2010. Westview School, though having had its portables upgraded to modular classrooms, requires a modernization that would revive the aging 40 year old core and infrastructure which is beyond its life expectancy.

7. Thickwood Heights School Modernization

Thickwood Heights School's 4 older portables are in very poor condition. The modernization would replace these and revitalize a worn out core which is 45 years old and beyond its life expectancy. Thickwood currently has \$2.7 million in identified IMR (see Appendix D, 7 Year IMR Summary).

8. Beacon Hill Modernization

Beacon Hill School is 44 years old and requires modernization. Infrastructure in this school is aging and in need of repair and upgrading as it is beyond its life expectancy. This school has the office located in the core which provides safety concerns over control of access to the site.

9. New Parsons Creek Timberlea K-6 II Construction

Parsons Creek is a top priority by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. It is planned to have up to 24,000 residents when completed. The land is cleared and Phase One for 8,000 residents is under



construction with 3,600 residents and the first choice for those looking for new homes. It has also proposed 52 acres of commercial development as a town center that is under negotiations for development.

10. Timberlea School Modernization

Timberlea School is 34 years old with 5 additions of modulars. Modernization will ensure that this school continues to meet the needs of future generations of the regular program and the highly successful Christian alternative program.

11. New Parsons Creek Timberlea 7-12 Construction

Parsons Creek is a top priority by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. It is planned to have up to 24,000 residents when completed and existing high schools in Timberlea do not have the capacity to accommodate. The land is cleared and Phase One accommodating 8,000 residents with 3,600 residing there now. It has also proposed 52 acres of commercial development as a town center that is under negotiations for development, which would attract more development when development begins.

12. New Saline Creek K-6

Saline Creek development for 20,000 residents was noted in the Radke Report titled "Responding to the Rapid Growth of Oil Sands Development" as a top priority to help meet the demand for housing in Fort McMurray. FMPSD is requesting a Core School. This community is isolated from other areas and the nearest school is Greely Road over capacity with 86% utilization and housing the highly successful Islamic Alternative Program.

13. New Saline Creek 7-12

Saline Creek development for 20,000 residents is ready with deep services installed. It was noted in the Radke Report titled, "Responding to the Rapid Growth of Oil Sands Development" as a top priority to help meet the demand for housing in Fort McMurray. Additional junior/senior high school space south of the river will be required to accommodate the new students and residents of Saline Creek Plateau. Residential construction has started. New school capacity will be needed in order to accommodate the families and students.

14. Dr. Clark Modernization

It will be 30 years since the last modernization and it is expected that the building's core will need to be updated in order to prolong the life of the facility.

15. New West Growth Area K-6 Construction

West Growth is a top priority by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo after New Parsons Creek. It is planned to have up to 29,000 residents when completed.

16. New Saline Creek K-6 II

The continued expansion and growth of the Saline Creek Plateau development for 20,000 residents will require another core elementary school to provide the local capacity and programming needed.



17. New Horse River K-6

Horse River is a future development for 14,000 residents; existing schools do not have the capacity to absorb the new students.

18. New K-6 Hangingstone River

Hangingstone is a new development for 29,000 residents, where existing schools do not have the capacity to absorb the expected increase in residents and students.

19. École McTavish Modernization

By 2041, it will be 30 years since the school opened and it is expected that the building's core will need to be updated.

APPENDICES

- A. Nicholls Applied Management: OCSA Population Model
- B. RMWB Map (Urban Growth Area copy from website)
- C. Fort McMurray 2016 Census Data
- D. 7 Year IMR Summary
- E. RMWB Census Report (excerpt)
- F. Modular Request Fall 2019



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To: Reegan McCullough

From: David Schaaf, Ian Gray

Date: December 14, 2016

RE: OSCA Population Model: 2016 Updates

1. Background

OSCA has requested that Nichols generate specific population forecasts using the OSCA Population Model, taking into consideration the following factors:

- The 2016 CAPP production forecast and the latest information publicly available with respect to status and timing for oil sands projects located in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB).
- Changes in regional workforce requirements as a result of recent economic conditions brought
 on by the 2015 economic recession (e.g. lower oil prices driving a move towards operational
 efficiencies, automation, and decreased workforce requirements for oil sands operators,
 contractors, and suppliers).
- Impacts related to the 2016 Fort McMurray wildfire including reduced housing and service
 options, increased use of fly-in/fly-out workforce models (FIFO), and reduced local labour
 availability.

The OSCA population model estimates the timing, magnitude and distribution of employment and population impacts in the RMWB based on varying oil sands development scenarios. It is an integrated labour force and age cohort survival model, whereby in- and out-migration, driven by local economic factors, is layered over the natural rate (births/deaths) of population growth.

The following report provides an overview of preliminary projections generated using the OSCA model. These projections are based on a number of inputs and assumptions which are subject to further revision and refinement based on additional feedback or input received from OSCA and other stakeholders.

2. Summary of Results

2.1 Overview

Figure 1 provides an overview of population forecasts (2015-2030) for the Urban Service Area (i.e. Fort McMurray and Saprae Creek, or the USA), taking into consideration the three aforementioned factors.

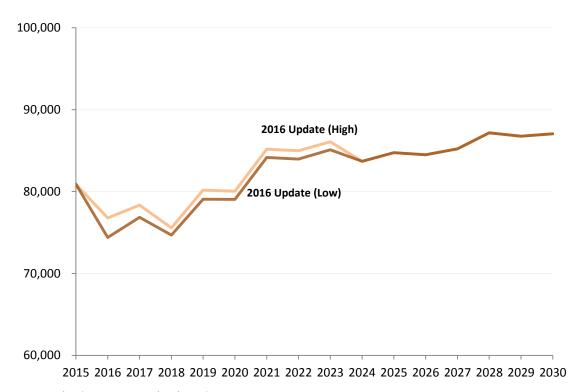
The difference between the 2016 low and high range scenarios is related to uncertainty regarding the impact of the 2016 wildfire on population levels in the community.

As shown in Figure 1, the population in Fort McMurray is expected to fluctuate over the forecast period. Specifically, the population is expected to:

- decrease in the range of 5,000 to 6,000 (7%-8%) over the 2015-2018 period, with much of this
 decrease happening in 2016 due to the impact of the wildfire and changing regional workforce
 requirements. After 2016 growth related to wildfire recovery activities is offset by impacts from
 continued decreases in employment by oil sands operators seeking out operational efficiencies
 and productivity improvements.
- increase in the range of 10,000 (15%) over the 2018-2023 timeframe due in large part to the overlap of some projects beginning and ramping up to full operations along with other projects entering construction.
- increase in the range of 1,000 to 2,000 (1%-2%) over the 2023-2030 timeframe as many oil sands projects included in the forecast will have already finished construction and entered into operations.

Over the entire forecast period (2015-2030), growth is expected, at an average annual rate of less than one percent. As noted, these projections are based on a number of inputs and assumptions which are subject to further revision and refinement.

Figure 1: 2016 OSCA Model Population Projections (2015-2030)



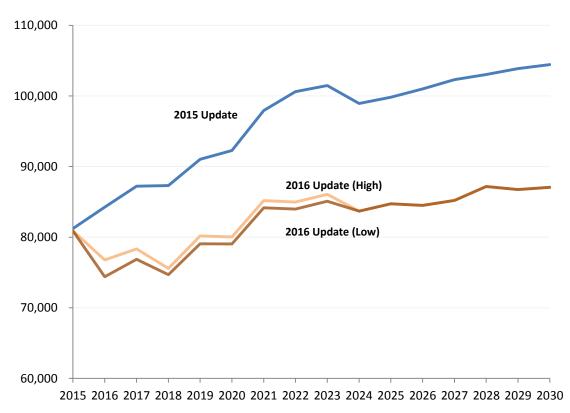
Notes: 1) Urban Service Area (USA) population

²⁾ Difference between the 2016 low and high range scenarios is related to uncertainty regarding the impact of the 2016 wildfire on population levels in the community

2.2 Comparison to 2015 Projections

Figure 2 compares the 2016 population projections to an OSCA population model projection carried out in 2015. The 2016 forecast estimates a population in 2030 that is in the range of 17,000-19,000 (roughly 17%) lower than forecasted in 2015.

Figure 2: Comparison of OSCA Model Population Projections (2015-2030)



Note: 1) Urban Service Area (USA) population

The difference between the 2015 and 2016 OSCA model forecasts is attributable to the following factors:

- Change in status and timing of individual oil sands projects in the RMWB.
 - In the near-term (2015-2018), changes in project status and timing announced over the
 past year has reduced the population forecast, but not substantively so in comparison to
 other factors considered (e.g. wildfire).
 - Over the long-term, change in project status and timing is expected to have a marginal effect on population. As an example, the 2016 forecast estimates the population for the USA in 2030 will be approximately 3,000 people lower than forecasted in 2015 (see Figure 4).
- Changes in regional workforce requirements.
 - In both the near and long-term, changing regional workforce requirements will have a substantive impact on population growth in the region. This factor alone accounts for

roughly three-quarters of the difference between the two forecasts in 2030. This impact is discussed further in Section 3.2.

Impact of the 2016 Fort McMurray wildfire.

- In the near term, the wildfire had an immediate and substantive impact on the USA population with roughly 3,700 to 6,000 residents estimated to have not returned in 2016. In the next few years (2017-2021), much of this impact will be muted as a result of population growth related to the rebuilding process (see Figure 6).
- In the longer-term, the wildfire is not expected to have a demonstrable impact on population.

The above discussion of forecast results suggests a clear delineation of factors considered in the analysis (e.g. change in project status, change in regional workforce requirements, impact of wildfires). In actuality, these factors are inter-related and influence one another. For example, prevailing economic conditions and the potential loss of employment was likely a factor in the individual decisions of some residents to not return to Fort McMurray after the wildfire.

In addition, changes in employment and associated in/out migration is more fluid than suggested in the model results. As such, model results for any one year should be viewed as an indication of direction and magnitude, not as precise estimates.

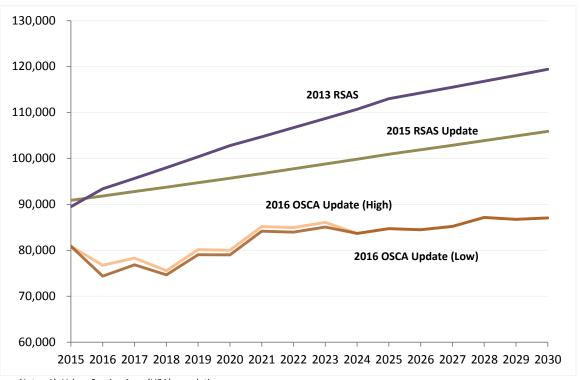
2.3 Comparison to Previous RMWB Forecasts

Figure 3 provides a comparison of the 2016 OSCA model results to population projections developed on behalf of the RMWB in support of the Regional Structure Action Strategy (RSAS). Although different models and methodological approaches were taken, the comparison illustrates the changing circumstances surrounding population growth in the USA. For example, respectively compared to the 2015 and 2013 RSAS projections, the 2016 OSCA Population Model projections are:

- lower by roughly 15,000 and 18,000 people in 2017 (15% and 20%), and
- lower by roughly 20,000 and 35,000 people in 2030 (20% and 30%).

As noted previously, even without the impact of the wildfire a drop in population was anticipated in 2016 resulting from changes in economic conditions. It is expected that some of those who have not returned to Fort McMurray are also ones who will have lost their jobs in 2016.

Figure 3: Comparison of RSAS and OSCA Population Projections (2015-2030)



Note: 1) Urban Service Area (USA) population

The following sections provide additional detail on the approach and findings underlying the OSCA Population Model 2016 forecast.

3. Detailed Approach and Findings

The 2016 OSCA population model update considered the impact of three separate factors:

- change in status and timing of individual oil sands projects
- adjustment to regional workforce requirements
- estimated impact of 2016 wildfire

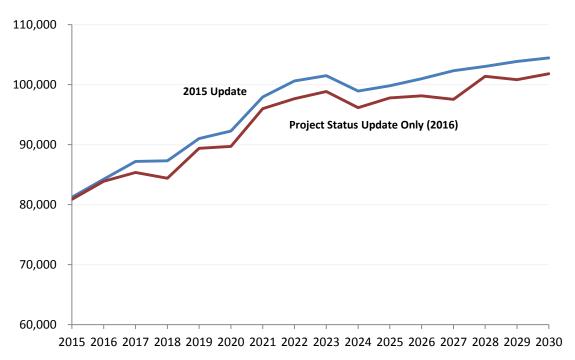
The following sections discuss the relative impact of each of these factors.

3.1 Change in Status and Timing of Individual Oil Sands Projects

The OSCA population model relies on individual oil sands projects inputs to generate population forecasts. To build different scenarios, individual projects can either be included or excluded from the model based on their anticipated construction and operation start dates. With that taken into consideration, Nichols updated its existing project list to first align the underlying production curve associated with projects in the OSCA population model with the CAPP 2016 forecast. Recognizing that the CAPP 2016 production forecast is developed based on inputs gathered in early 2016, Nichols took the additional step of updating the status and timing of individual oil sands projects to reflect the latest publicly available information as of September 2016.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the impact of updating changes in project status and timing over the past year is relatively small. The population for the USA in 2030 is forecasted to be approximately 3,000 people lower. The average annual growth rate over the 2015-2030 timeframe varies only marginally between the two forecasts.

Figure 4: Change in Population Forecast Based on Updated Project Status and Timing



Note: 1) Urban Service Area (USA) population

3.2 Adjustment to Regional Workforce Requirements

The oil sands sector has shifted from a period of significant expansion to a period focused on operational efficiency, productivity improvements, and significant cost-cutting. This change in focus is leading industrial operators to reduce their operations-related workforce requirements and to compel direct industry suppliers (e.g. contractors) to follow suit.

The OSCA Population Model specifically drives its oil sands employment forecast by estimating the number of person-years associated with exploration, construction, operations, and sustaining capital work based on worker-to-barrel ratios. This employment then drives further employment among suppliers to the oil sands and across the broader economy. The worker-to-barrel (i.e. employment) ratios used for oil sands projects were developed based on the collection and analysis of workforce data for existing and proposed projects. The last update was in 2015 and drew on input provided by oil sands operators in the region via one-on-one interviews and data submissions.

In order to produce the 2016 update, these ratios were revisited to reflect changes in industry workforce requirements as a response to recent and forecasted economic conditions. To carry out this update, Nichols interviewed selected industry and commercial representatives in the region. Topics of discussion included current and future workforce requirements in response to the current recession, as well as relevant changes in workforce transportation and accommodation strategies. Nichols carried out eight one-on-one interviews. These included representatives of major oil sands operators, collectively

representing roughly two-thirds of the direct operational workforce in the region, as well as representatives of industry suppliers and other commercial operations in the region. Where oil sands operators provided specific workforce-related information (e.g. size, accommodation), this information was cross-checked with existing model data and assumptions and updated where necessary.

Based on the preceding information sources, a reduction was applied to **employment ratios** related to direct operations and sustaining capital employment. Specifically:

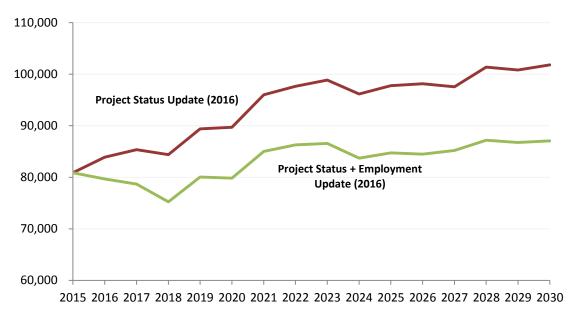
- Over the recent (2015-2016) timeframe, a 10% reduction for both mine and large in-situ (40,000 bpd or more) projects, 5% for medium-sized in-situ projects (20,000 to 40,000 bpd), and 2.5% for small in-situ projects (less than 20,000 bpd). The varying percentages are a reflection of the expectation that larger gains in operational efficiencies and associated reduction in workforce-to-production ratios are more likely to be realized by larger projects.
- Over the longer-term (2017-2030), industrial proponents have signaled their intention to
 continue seeking operational efficiencies and productivity improvements. To reflect these
 ongoing endeavors an average annual reduction of 1% to 2% in workforce requirements against
 existing levels was applied to all projects. This reduction is higher in earlier years (e.g. 3% in
 2017).

These reductions in industrial workforce requirements drive corresponding reductions in other areas of the economy. These reductions are reflected in the OSCA Population Model estimates. Further, it is assumed that the preceding operational efficiencies (i.e. worker-to-barrel ratios) are incorporated industry-wide and will have 'staying power' over the longer-term.

Employment ratios for construction activities, last updated with industry input in 2015 have not been adjusted for this update. Based on input from industry, it is not immediately clear what adjustments, if any, have been made with respect to construction-related workforce requirements in 2016. With the increasing availability of labour and decreasing input costs, the influence on construction workforce requirements for major capital projects is unknown at this time.

Figure 5 demonstrates the impact of these adjustments on the OSCA Population Model forecast for the USA. In the near term (2015-2018), changes in regional workforce requirements, excluding wildfire impacts, would have decreased the USA population by roughly 5,000 before rebounding in the 2018-2020 timeframe and then growing marginally over the longer-term (2021-2030). As compared to the 2015 forecast, the updated 2016 forecast which takes into account the impact of the reduced workforce requirements is approximately 15,000 people lower in 2030, from 102,000 to 87,000. This scenario represents what some are referring to as 'the new normal' for oil sands operations (pre-fire).

Figure 5: Change in Population Forecast Resulting from Shifting Workforce Requirements



Note: 1) Urban Service Area (USA) population

These estimates are subject to further revision based on feedback provided by OSCA industry representatives regarding the underlying employment ratio assumptions.

3.3 Estimated Impact of 2016 Wildfire

Although the wildfire occurred roughly five months ago, the situation in Fort McMurray remains dynamic, with the social and economic impacts of the fire not yet fully known. Clean-up and rebuild efforts are underway and government and other response agencies have shifted to developing longer-term plans for reconstructing affected portions of the community.

Recognizing the fluidity of the situation, the following is an order-of-magnitude estimate of the potential population impacts associated with the wildfire. These estimates are subject to further discussion, inputs, and updates as more detailed and accurate information becomes available.

The following approach was taken to estimating the potential population impact of the 2016 wildfire on Fort McMurray:

- Step 1: Determine approximately how many people lost their residences as a result of the fire. Sources of information drawn on to develop this estimate included:
 - The Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC's) *Housing Market Insight* (Alberta). This report estimated the number of new housing starts needed as a result of the fire at roughly 2,500.² This is roughly in line with other publicly reported estimates that approximately 1,800 stand-alone homes and 600 condos, apartments and duplex units (2,400 total) were destroyed.³ Applying the average number of people per

² Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Housing Market Insight (Alberta). July 2016.

Financial Post. A whopping 3.58 billion: Fort McMurray fires the costliest event ever for Canadian insurers. July 2016.

dwelling (2.95) from the most recent municipal census (2015) indicates that roughly 7,100 to 7,400 people are without homes.

- The RMWB Interim Housing Needs Survey. As of August 2016, the number of residents registered with the Red Cross whose homes are known to be destroyed or damaged beyond habitation was 2,316. Assuming each registered individual represents a household, and then applying the average number of people per dwelling from the 2015 municipal census, the number of people without homes can be roughly estimated at 6,800.
- Industry and employer interview findings. Based on the results of these interviews, the percentage of local workers who lost their homes is estimated at roughly 10%-15% of the local workforce. Applying this percentage to the larger Fort McMurray resident population as estimated in the 2015 Municipal Census (80,428) would suggest that between 8,000 and 12,100 of the permanent population lost their homes in the fire.

The preceding sources suggest a range of 6,800 to 12,100 residents who might have been impacted by the loss of their home from the wildfire. Recognizing that not all residents who lost their residence in the fire would have registered with the Red Cross, we have narrowed that range further to roughly 7,500 to 12,000 residents.

• Step 2: Estimate how many residents have returned to the community and are making use of other accommodation options including rentals, hotel or motel, RVs, or staying with family or friends in the region. Drawing on results from the RMWB Interim Housing Needs Survey and findings from the industry and employer interviews, it is estimated that roughly half of those who had lost their residence have not returned to the community. Applying this to the estimated 7,500 to 12,000 residents who have lost their homes suggests that between 3,700 and 6,000 residents have not returned.

As noted previously, even without the impact of the wildfire a drop in population was anticipated in 2016 resulting from changes in economic conditions. It is expected that some of those who have not returned to Fort McMurray are also ones who will have lost their jobs in 2016. In the absence of employment profile information for those who've left Fort McMurray on account of the wildfire, we have assumed in our model that roughly half of those who will have lost their jobs in 2016 are among those who have not returned to the community post-fire.

Taking into consideration both the wildfire and decreases in employment, the decrease in population in Fort McMurray in 2016 is estimated to be in the range of 4,300 to 6,600 (see Table 1). This represents a 5% to 8% drop in urban resident population as compared to the 2015 municipal census estimates.

Table 1 Fort McMurray Population Change (2015-2016)

	High-Range Estimate	Low-Range Estimate
Impact of Wildfire	-3,700	-6,000
Net Impact of Current Economic Conditions (i.e. change in employment) ¹	-600	-600
Total Population Decrease	-4,300	-6,600
Total Impact as a % of 2015 Municipal Census Resident Population Count	-5%	-8%

Notes: 1) 50% of the anticipated impact from job losses in 2016. It is assumed that there is overlap between employees who will have lost their job in 2016 and those who have not returned to the community.

10

These results were cross-checked against school enrolment estimates provided by the Fort McMurray Catholic School District (FMCSD).⁴ The FMCSD indicated that school enrolment for the 2016/17 school year was approximately 6% lower than the previous year (2015/16). This is in line with the lower-range estimate provided in Table 1. The overall population decrease is potentially higher than the 6% drop in school enrolment because there is a strong probability that former residents who have left and not returned are more likely to skew towards those without children (i.e. individuals or couples without children), or commuting workers with families that already resided outside the region. ⁵

Looking Ahead

Looking forward, it is expected that the impact of the Fort McMurray wildfire will drive population growth, at least in the medium-term (i.e. next three to five years) related to the rebuilding process. Much of this growth will likely be non-permanent in nature, based on construction crews rotating through the region. The anticipated need for 2,500 housing starts and associated local commercial services (e.g. local strip mall, grocery store) to replace fire-destroyed housing stock is expected to generate over 6,000 person-years (PYs) of construction-related employment in the coming years. This level of employment has been factored into the model.

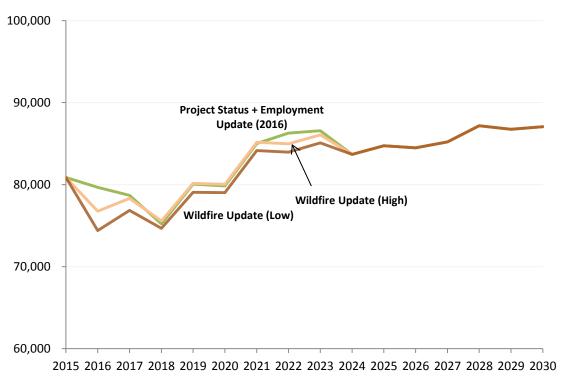
The timing and speed with which this rebuild activity will take place is currently unclear. For the purposes of this analysis, the population impact of housing construction has been averaged out over five years (2017-2021). The actual pace of this development will depend considerably on the timing and nature of government planning processes, the settlement of insurance claims, and the capacity of the local construction industry. Over the past five years, Fort McMurray has averaged roughly 600 housing starts annually. That said, the construction industry in Fort McMurray has shown considerable capacity in the past to respond to rising demand. Between 2005 and 2010, housing starts averaged nearly 1,400 annually, peaking at 2,175 in 2007.

Figure 6 illustrates the potential population impact of the Fort McMurray wildfire based on the preceding assumptions and analysis. Although the wildfires have led to a sizeable population decrease in 2016, this effect will be somewhat muted in the medium-term (2017-2021), partly as a result of population growth related to the rebuilding process. Over the longer-term, the wildfire is not expected to have a demonstrable impact on population.

⁴ Nichols has attempted several times to make contact with the Fort McMurray School District (FMPSD) to obtain similar enrolment statistics; still awaiting a response as of October 14, 2016. At the beginning of September it was publicly reported that the FMPSD was anticipating an enrolment drop in the range of 10%.

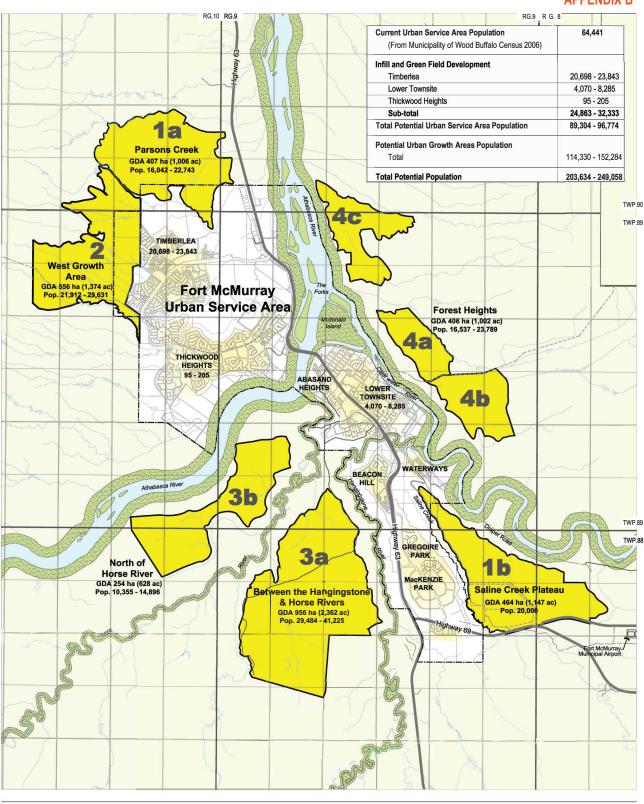
The preceding analysis does not include the temporary population increase related to wildfire cleanup activities taking place in the community in 2016.

Figure 6: Change in Population Forecast Resulting from Impact of 2016 Wildfires



Note: 1) Urban Service Area (USA) population

Additional activity is also expected in the region in the near future in order to rebuild community infrastructure beyond housing (e.g. roads, utilities, sidewalks, and other community assets). The temporary population impact associated with these rebuild activities has not been included in this modeling exercise as the scope and nature of this rebuild is currently unknown. This decision can be revisited once details on the rebuilding process are better understood.





Fort McMurray Alberta [Population centre]

Data quality, Fort McMurray [Population

Change geography1

	<u>Change ge</u>	Ograpity	
Characteristic	Total	Male	Female
Population and dwellings	;		
Population, 2016Census data	66,573	not	not
footnote1		applicabl	applicabl
		е	е
Population, 2011Census data	60,555 revised.		not
<u>footnote1</u>	The 2011 count for		
	this area has been		е
.	revised. r		
Population percentage	9.9	not	
change, 2011 to 2016			applicabl
Tatal private duallingsConsus	20 567	e	
Total private dwellingsCensus data footnote2	28,567		not applicabl
data lootilotez		• •	e
Private dwellings occupied by	23,937		not
usual residentsCensus data	20,007		applicabl
footnote3		e	• •
Population density per	1,285.40	not	not
square kilometre	,—		applicabl
•		е	е
Land area in square	51.79	not	not
kilometres		applicabl	applicabl
		е	е
Age characteristics			
Total - Age groups and average	66,575	35,920	30,655
age of the population - 100%			
dataCensus data footnote4			
0.1.44	40.440	0.775	0.005
0 to 14 years	13,140		
0 to 4 years	5,585	-	2,685
5 to 9 years	4,295		2,120
10 to 14 years	3,265	•	1,565
15 to 64 years	51,720 3,140	-	· •
15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years	4,250	•	1,450 2,050
25 to 29 years	7,340	•	3,575
30 to 34 years	8,365	4,475	3,895
oo to on yours	0,000	1,-170	5,555

			0.400
35 to 39 years	6,720	3,590	3,130
40 to 44 years	5,525	3,085	2,435
45 to 49 years	5,005	-	2,230
50 to 54 years	4,980	2,820	2,160
55 to 59 years	4,170	2,460	1,710
60 to 64 years	2,230	1,335	890
65 years and over	1,710	945	765
65 to 69 years	955	570	385
70 to 74 years	365	200	165
75 to 79 years	205	105	100
80 to 84 years	120	40	85
85 years and over	75	35	35
85 to 89 years	65	30	30
90 to 94 years	5	0	5
95 to 99 years	5	5	5
100 years and over	0	0	0
Total - Distribution (%) of	100	100	100
the population by broad			
age groups - 100% data			
0 to 14 years	19.7	18.9	20.8
15 to 64 years	77.7	78.5	76.7
65 years and over	2.6	2.6	2.5
85 years and over	0.1	0.1	0.1
Average age of the	33	33.7	32.2
population		00.7	· · · ·
Median age of the	33.1	33.8	32.3
population	00.1	00.0	02.0
habarara.			

FORT MCMURRAY PUBLIC SCHOOL DIVISION

7 YEAR IMR SUMMARY

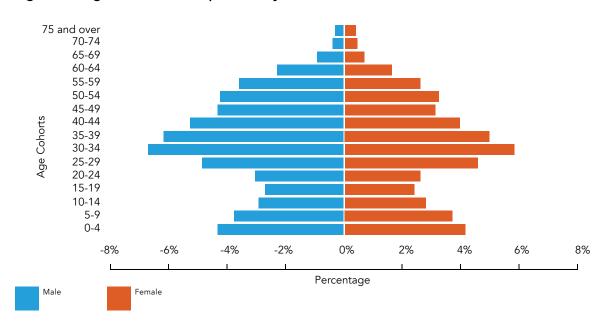
	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6	YR7	
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	TOTAL
Beacon Hill	1,246,894	1,350,688	1	1	57,613	92,729	15,372	2,763,296
Christina Gordon	75,000	150,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	210,000	220,000	1,405,000
Dave McNeilly	75,000	150,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	210,000	220,000	1,405,000
Dr. K.A Clark	398,477	1,115,950	281,038	ı	ı	33,236	1,044,915	2,873,616
École Dickinsfield	4,252,003	3,014,303	6,038	216,281	354,534	488,486	4,466	8,336,111
École McTavish	350,000	450,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	325,000	350,000	2,525,000
Fort McMurray Composite High	82,878	ı	88,765	3,188	433,149	2,165,632	ı	2,773,612
Greely Road	1	55,922	1,827,189	743,945	812,766	110,115	71,498	3,621,435
Thickwood Heights	1,382,574	1,299,574	I	ı	18,040	10,174	28,897	2,739,259
Timberlea	ı	2,585,915	79,292	44,319	145,959	339,742	1,892,201	5,087,428
Walter & Gladys Hill	150,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	1,850,000
Westview	ı	3,186,866	I	14,007	554,676	341,937	4,907	4,102,393
Westwood Community High	1	9,757,489	457,625	1,475	216,236	7,127,439	7,440	17,567,704
TOTAL	8,012,826	23,366,707	3,839,947	2,123,215	3,692,973	11,754,490	4,259,696	57,049,854
AVERAGE 7 YEAR NEED								8,149,979

2.3 Age and Gender Distribution

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

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







2020-2021 MODULAR CLASSROOM PROGRAM REQUEST FORM Schedule A - New Modular Requests

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Alberta

The Fort McMurray School Division

Board Priority #	Facility Name	Location	Grade Configura tion	Is this a P3 school? (Yes or No)	Number of Type A Units Required	Number of Type B Units Required	Number of Washroom Units	Request Category Code (Please select)	Additional Scope Funding Required? e.g. fire hydrant, parking spaces (Yes or No)	Additional Scope Funding Documentation Attached? (Yes or No)	Site Layout Attached (Yes or No)	Site Ready Date	Explanation for Request Please provide detailed explanation for the Moduler Request, Category Code, Addiditional Site Requeem (if applicable)
-	Christina Gordon Public School	106 Parsons Creek Dr	K-6	2	е	-	0	2	9		Yes	11/5/2019	School enrollment is rapidly growing, with large ECS enrollment, which will push the school over capacity without additional space in the near future
7	Ecole Dickinsfield School	201 Dickins Dr	Α̈́	ĝ	ω	_	-	~	ĝ		Yes	11/5/2019	Ecole Dickinsfield School is full. District Enrollment is anticipated to grow by 27% as the large Div 1 numbers move up. The French Immersion numbers are not sufficent to support 2 sites and provide the learning environment that fosters French Immersion. Two small schools in predominately English schools would negatively impact the immersion program for students and for the immersion teachers after school collaboration. The site is tight, there are 8 beyond life Portables that the District would like temporarily reloacted to the field for instructional use while 16 Modular Classrooms configured in a two story manner are placed. The request would result in 8 portables removed and 8 additional added as a second story. This would increase capacity by 175 students and provide room for the growth in the district.
м	Frank Spradirs High School	190 Tamarack Way	outreach K	Š	N	0	0	~	9		Yes	11/5/2019	This highly succesful outreach school has maxed out the capacity of the current site. FMPSD has leased the remaining space from the YMCA. The facility is an old school that was sold to YMCA. It has not been updated. It was stated for modernization in 2000. None of the building systems have been modernized. Electrical HVAC, boilers, are patched and beyond life. Hazardous material have not been abated.
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o 0 C													
112													
15													
18 19													
20 21 22													
3		Total of New Units Requested	its Requeste	D.	13	8	-	Category Codes:	Category Codes: 1 = Health and Safety (Please explain)				
Superintenc	Superintendent or Designate		2	26-19	9		. 0. 4	2 = Enforment Pressures (Floase of 2 = Program Delivery (Floase orphic 4 = Evergreening (Floase Explain)	2 = Erutinen i rrassukas į Valas o zpani) 3 = Program Dolivery (Please explan) 4 = Evergreening (Please Explan)				