

TOWN OF CANMORE
AGENDA
Committee of the Whole
Electronic Attendance Only
Tuesday, January 18, 2022 at 1:00 p.m.

- 1:00 **A. CALL TO ORDER AND APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
 1. Land Acknowledgement
 2. Agenda for the January 18, 2022 Committee of the Whole Meeting
- 1:05 – 2:05 **B. DELEGATIONS**
2:05 – 2:20 1. Alberta Health Services: Ambulance Services
 2. Bow Valley Food Alliance
- 2:20 – 2:35 **Meeting Break**
- 2:35 **C. MINUTES**
 1. Minutes of the December 21, 2021 Committee of the Whole Meeting
- 2:35 – 3:05 **D. STAFF REPORTS**
 1. **Climate Action Plan Update and 2022 Areas of Focus**
 Purpose: To provide an update to Council on the status of the Climate
 Action Plan and a summary of 2022 areas of focus.
- 3:05 – 3:15 **E. COUNCILLOR UPDATES**
 1. January 2022 Councillor Updates
- 3:15 – 3:30 **F. ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE**
 1. January 2022 Administrative Update
- 3:30 – 3:35 **G. COUNCIL RESOLUTION ACTION LIST**
 1. Council Resolution Action List as of December 31, 2021
- 3:35 **H. BOARD AND COMMITTEE UPDATES**
 1. Bow Valley Regional Housing November Bulletin and Occupancy and
 Waitlist
- I. IN CAMERA**
 None
- 3:35 **J. ADJOURNMENT**



The intention of this briefing is to update Council on the Bow Valley Food Charter and to invite council to join the Bow Valley Food Alliance by signing the charter. To date, Improvement District 9 and Town of Banff have signed the Charter.

In recent years, local food movements have been gaining momentum across Canada. With a growing awareness about the need to create community-based food systems, one of the ways these movements advocate for change is through the creation of Food Charters, which outline a community's values surrounding the foods they grow, harvest, and eat.

Building on the creation of food charters that have been adopted by municipalities across Canada as well as internationally, the Bow Valley Food Alliance began work on the Bow Valley Food Charter in early 2018. The Charter (attached) is based on a series of community conversations, workshops, and take-home conversation kits available to all Bow Valley community members. With the support of a postdoctoral researcher, the Charter summarizes community input and outlines 8 values that support the creation of community-based food systems that are equitable and ecologically regenerative, these are: Local Food Systems, Accessibility, Health, Social Justice, Earth & Environment, Collaboration & Diversity, and Vibrant Regional Economies.

We are very grateful for the role the Town of Canmore has played in supporting the Charter's development. Family and Community Support Service staff Lu Douce and previously Megan Imrie, have been involved with developing the Food Charter from the beginning. Through our work together, we believe the Charter closely aligns with the Town of Canmore's vision. For example, we believe that creating a socially, economically, and environmentally vibrant and resilient community must include ensuring that no one in our community goes hungry. We also believe that the Charter aligns with and provides guidance on how to meaningfully enact the six areas of focus outlined in the 2019-2022 strategic plan:

1. Community: We have found that growing, processing, cooking, and gathering around food are key methods to bring community together.
2. Liveability: In order to be an inclusive and accessible community for diverse residents, we must work to ensure that everyone has access to healthy, affordable, and culturally-appropriate food. This is particularly important in a context where Black and Indigenous households are more likely to experience food insecurity than white households in Canada.¹ While some might suggest that food banks address this problem, research shows that "there is no evidence that food banks are a solution to the very serious problem of food insecurity in Canada."²
3. Strong Economy: Recent research in Alberta and the Bow Valley shows increasing interest in local food³ while at the same time suggesting that consumers are not sure where to buy local food.⁴ We believe a future-focused economy must include the

¹ <https://proof.utoronto.ca/racial-disparities-podcast/#transcript> and <https://proof.utoronto.ca/resources/research-publications/aboriginal-peoples-and-food-insecurity/>

² https://proof.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/PROOF_FACTSHEET_Foodbanks-112019.pdf

³ <https://www.alberta.ca/local-food-engagement.aspx>;

⁴ Northlands Agricultural Society (May 2020) and BVFA (July 2020) research data (Available on request)

development of vibrant regional food systems that support local entrepreneurship and alternative economic initiatives that work outside of grocery chain models dependent on lengthy global supply chains.

4. Wildlife Co-existence: While some may think that wildlife co-existence and local food are antagonistic, we believe that local food systems must and can work to ensure wildlife can thrive. We have seen innovative solutions such as the wildlife fence that surrounds the Canmore Community Garden and believe Canmore could be a leader in demonstrating how to support both local sustainable food systems and human-wildlife coexistence. We know that many mountain communities struggle with this, and believe working together to create further innovations will highlight Canmore's commitment to both the wellbeing of wildlife and human community members.
5. Environmental Sustainability: The food system generates around 34-35% of global man-made GHG emissions; 57% of those emissions come from the production of animal-based foods, 29% from plant-based foods for human consumption, and 14% from agricultural products not used as food (i.e. cotton and rubber).⁵ Thus, attending to the multiple ways that food systems contribute to climate change is essential if our community is to meaningfully reduce their carbon footprint.
6. Transportation: Connective transportation plays a key role in ensuring that community members and visitors have access to retail spaces that sell fresh, healthy, and affordable food.

The Charter also aligns with the Town's Truth and Reconciliation commitments. We are grateful that the Îyârhe Nakoda Nations of the Chiniki, Bearspaw, and Wesley have contributed to the Charter process by highlighting the relationship between the Buffalo Treaty and BVFA Food Charter. We are also grateful for the ways that the Charter has provided opportunities to begin building relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities as well as between different municipalities across the Bow Valley. We look forward to continuing to use the Charter as a tool to strengthen pre-existing and build new relationships in the future.

By signing the Charter, The Town of Canmore will be making a statement that you agree with the eight values that are outlined in the charter, and you will be opening the door for further conversation on how we can collectively create a robust and resilient food system. Further, we hope that the values laid out in the Charter will help guide decision-making processes, address food issues, and strengthen the wellbeing of our community. Please find attached the BVFA Food Charter and further background information on the Charter.

On behalf of the Bow Valley Food Alliance, we would like to invite the Town to Sign the Bow Valley Food Charter.

Submitted by:
Avni Soma and Lauren Kepkiewicz

⁵ <https://theconversation.com/food-production-generates-more-than-a-third-of-manmade-greenhouse-gas-emissions-a-new-framework-tells-us-how-much-comes-from-crops-countries-and-regions-167623>

BOW VALLEY FOOD ALLIANCE FOOD CHARTER

As signatories to the Bow Valley Food Charter,
we value:

Social justice, based on reconciliation and empowering marginalized communities, including fair wages and working conditions, adequate and appropriate food, secure housing, and community-based food programming.

Vibrant regional economies, based on self-sufficiency, local entrepreneurship, and alternative food initiatives that champion sharing, cooperation, and collaboration.

The earth and environment, including regenerative food systems that honour the land and all living beings, and which respect Indigenous knowledges, biodiversity, protected and conserved areas, and water.

Local food systems, based on resiliency and the Buffalo as a cultural and ecological keystone species, including communities' ability to hunt (outside existing wildlife sanctuaries), harvest, gather, and grow food as well as advocate for change.

Our Vision:
is to create community-based food systems that are equitable and ecologically regenerative. In doing so, we aim to build food sovereignty for all of the diverse communities in the Bow Valley from Lake Louise to Banff to Canmore to MD Bighorn to the Îyârhe Nakoda Nation.

Health, including the relationships between food and physical, mental, and spiritual well-being.

Accessibility to fresh affordable food, including culturally appropriate spaces to gather, grow, harvest, and prepare food in a welcoming and dignified way.

Collaboration and diversity, including connecting communities and community members to each other through rich and varied food systems and their celebrations.

Knowledge and education, based on intergenerational and cultural learning, including community conversations, training, and school curriculum that build gardening, harvesting, and cooking skills as well as understandings regarding the impacts of our food systems.

**With this work we aim to honour
and support the spirit of The Buffalo:
A Treaty of Cooperation, Renewal and Restoration.**

We, _____,

join others in the Bow Valley community in adopting this Food Charter.

Signature: _____ Organization: _____

Date: _____ Place: _____



info@bvfa.ca



A **Food Charter** is set of principles outlined by a community that articulates what they want their food systems to look like, including how they grow, harvest, process, distribute, prepare, eat, and dispose of their food. Food Charters have been adopted by many communities across Canada, including small municipalities, like Salmon Arm, mid-sized cities, like Medicine Hat, major cities, like Toronto, and regions, such as the Shuswap. While these Charters are often presented and signed by municipalities, signatories also include businesses, public institutions (such as schools and hospitals), non-profit organizations, and individuals.

Reconciliation as defined by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is the *“ongoing process of establishing and maintaining respectful relationships”* including learning how to live together through sharing, gathering, talking, and changing day-to-day actions in a meaningful way. According to the Honouring the Truth and Reconciling the Future Report (2015), reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples *“requires reconciliation with the natural world”* and cannot occur if human beings *“continue to destroy the natural world.”*

The Buffalo: A Treaty of Cooperation, Renewal and Restoration is one of the largest modern treaties. It highlights the necessity of conservation, culture, economics, health, education, and research in relation to upholding the Buffalo as the foundational way of life. At its core, the Treaty calls for the revitalization of relations with the Buffalo so that all parties to the treaty and the Buffalo:

“will once again live together to nurture each other culturally and spiritually. It is our collective intention to recognize BUFFALO as a wild free-ranging animal and as an important part of the ecological system; to provide a safe space and environment across our historic homelands, on both sides of the United States and the Canadian border, so together WE can have our brother the BUFFALO, lead us in nurturing our land, plants and other animals to once again realize THE BUFFALO WAYS for our future generations.”

KEY TERMS

While we realize that some of the language in this document may be new to some, we believe it is important to use terms that express the complexities and nuances of food in the Bow Valley. The surrounding definitions are some of the key terms we believe are important to introduce and use within our community. We also want to note that all of these terms came from community members during the community conversations.

Indigenous knowledges are based on relationships and value place-based, lived, emotional, and spiritual ways of being and knowing. As Dr. Leroy Little Bear notes, “Knowledge, from an Indigenous perspective, is the relationships one has to ‘all my relations.’” As one of the people involved in bringing together The Buffalo Treaty, Dr. Little Bear explains that Indigenous knowledges can work with and enrich western science by extending beyond empirical measurements. Because Indigenous knowledges emphasize relationships with place, they are incredibly diverse, varying between Nations and the landscapes they inhabit.

To date, over thirty Indigenous Nations/ Tribes have signed the Treaty including Indigenous peoples from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Signatories with relations to the Bow Valley include the İyârhe Nakoda, Cree, Tsuut’ina, Blackfoot, Secwepemc, and Ktunaxa Nations.

Ecological Regeneration occurs when food systems foster biodiversity, enrich soil, improve watersheds, and enrich ecosystems. Regenerative food systems are context-specific, creative and holistic. They aim to capture carbon, increase food yields, and reverse current climate change trends.

Food Sovereignty is a transnational movement that advocates for communities’ ability to determine what their food systems look like. It highlights the need to change the ways that people relate to each other and their food systems and includes seven pillars: focusing on food for people, building knowledge and skills, working with nature, valuing food providers, localizing food systems, placing control locally, and recognizing food as a sacred responsibility rather than a commodity. Food sovereignty also encompasses the concept of food security, which means that all people have physical and economic access to sufficient, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food. La Via Campesina, an international movement that brings diverse groups together defines food sovereignty as *“the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems.”*

Food Systems include all of the different steps it takes to get food from farm/ocean/forest/plains to plate to waste. A food systems framework encourages a holistic understanding of the multiple ways that food is connected to our daily lives, to our communities, and to other people and places across the province, country, and world.



IMAGINING FOOD IN CANMORE



RESEARCH
REPORT 2020/21



With Thanks

Thank you to all the individuals who agreed to participate in this research project:

Kelsea Alba - Community Volunteer
Jodi Conuel - The Biosphere Institute
Amy Fournier - Town of Canmore
Yuka Ozawa - Yowza! Creative and Catering
Randi Lynn Rinaldi - Primary Care Network
Lori Rissling Wynn - Town of Canmore
Deb Sellers - Canmore Collegiate High School
Avni Soma - The Organic Box
Chantal von Rotz - Valbella Gourmet Foods

We would also like to thank the 18 additional interviewees who wished to remain anonymous as well as the 142 anonymous survey participants from Canmore. Thank you to the following organizations who contributed knowledge to this report: Alpine Edibles, Bow Valley Food Bank, Canmore Food and Friends, Canmore Bee and Pollinator Society, Canmore Pasta Company, Canmore Community Garden, Canmore Young Adult Network, and the Iyarhe Nakoda Food Bank.

Thank you to the Banff Canmore Community Foundation for their financial support for this research and report. This research was also generously supported through the Canada Research Chair program of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) made available by Dr. Marit Rosol and Dr. Annette Desmarais.

Thank you to Megan Imrie and Lu Douce from the Town of Canmore and Deb Grady from the MD Bighorn for their amazing support for this project including as hosts for the Banff Canmore Community Foundation grant. Thank you to Jill Harrison (Town of Banff) for being the initial visionary and providing ongoing and ever-enthusiastic support and insight. Lastly, a big thank you to Cody Alba for all her work transcribing, coding, and editing.

This report was written by Dr. Lauren Kepkiewicz, Postdoctoral Associate, Department of Geography, University of Calgary, 2021.

We recognize that all our food systems in the Bow Valley are based on Indigenous lands and in Indigenous food systems. We respectfully acknowledge and honour the many Indigenous nations who use these lands, including the ȩyā́hé Nakoda, Blackfoot, Tsuut'ina, Ktunaxa, and Secwepemc nations as well as the Region 3 Métis.



RESEARCH BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

What is the aim of this research and how was it conducted?

This research project was designed in partnership with the Bow Valley Food Alliance (BVFA) to identify key food issues and strengths in the community of Canmore. It is part of a broader research project that examines these issues in Banff, the Municipal District of Bighorn, and the Bow Valley more generally. This study is based on a series of interviews conducted from Fall 2019 to Spring 2020 with 26 people who are working to address food issues, create local food cultures, and promote resilient food systems in Canmore. Interviewees include health professionals, volunteers, business owners, hospitality staff, educators, local food producers, and community-based activists. Interviews were transcribed, coded, and analyzed using Nvivo software. Before the final report was sent out, interviewees had the opportunity to review the research and clarify or change quotations from their interviews. The study is also based on an anonymous survey that invited members of the public to respond from June to July 2020. In addition to the interviews, 142 Canmore residents' survey responses are included in the findings of this research. These survey responses are part of a broader survey of the entire Bow Valley, which included 259 respondents from Lake Louise, Banff, Canmore, and the MD Bighorn. Survey participants' responses who do not live in Canmore were not included in the survey results in this research report.

What prompted this research study?

Since the BVFA was established in 2016, the group has discussed a range of food issues in the Bow Valley. While having these discussions, the group discovered that little research existed that records what these issues are and how they affect communities in the Bow Valley. Additionally, many of those engaged in the BVFA expressed concerns that food insecurity in the Bow Valley has yet to be taken seriously by policy-makers as well as the broader community. In response to requests from the BVFA and in partnership with the University of Calgary and the University of Manitoba, this project uses community-based research to help fill these gaps, guiding the work of the BVFA and informing the Canmore community about key food system strengths and issues.

Who funded and conducted this study?

This study was funded through a grant from the Banff Canmore Community Foundation, funding for a postdoctoral position at the University of Calgary, and funding from the University of Manitoba. It was designed and conducted in partnership with the BVFA by Dr. Lauren Kepkiewicz, a postdoctoral researcher specializing in food movements, food sovereignty, and food systems in Canada. Cody Alba also worked as a community-based research assistant on this project, providing support throughout transcription, data analysis, and report writing. Megan Imrie, Lu Douce, and Deb Grady helped connect relevant community members as well as providing input throughout the research process.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Based in conversations with people working and volunteering in food-related positions as well as survey responses, this report outlines key strengths, issues, and recommendations related to food in Canmore.



STRENGTHS

Throughout the research, participants highlighted the many ways that community members are working to address food issues in Canmore. While many food-related strengths and supports were noted, the below are those that came up most frequently throughout the research.

1. **Partnerships**
2. **Canmore Food Recovery Barn**
3. **Community Gardens**
4. **Community Meals**
5. **Food Vendors at Canmore Mountain Market**
6. **Alpine Edible Schoolyards**
7. **Bow Valley Food Alliance (BVFA)**
8. **Good Food Box**
9. **Cultural Food Groups**
10. **TOC Residential Food Waste Collection**

1. Partnerships

While ‘partnerships’ is a broad category, the importance of partnerships between different food-related organizations and businesses was continually noted by research participants. For example, many local businesses donate to Food and Friends while the Bow Valley Food Bank partners with the N.W.M.P. Barracks Museum who grow fresh vegetables that volunteers harvest for Food Bank clients. Local businesses such as Valbella Gourmet Foods and Canmore Pasta Company also donate to a variety of community programs including monthly Canmore Young Adult Network (CYAN) dinners. Additional businesses who donate food and who were noted in the research include JK Bakery, Rocky Mountain Bagel Company, Le Fournil, Good Earth, and Save On Foods. Research participants explained that these partnerships are often mutually beneficial, saving food from the landfill while also supporting the work of local food programs.

2. Canmore Food Recovery Barn

Research participants underlined the ways that the Canmore Food Recovery Barn (CFRB) reduces food waste, educates community members, and provides affordable produce. Several interviewees explained that the CFRB plays an important part in increasing sustainability within food systems, while others noted that it is also important to reduce food waste at the source before it reaches a program like the CFRB. While some interviewees noted that there was less stigma attached to accessing food through the CFRB (i.e. in comparison to the Food Bank), others noted that for certain communities stigma was still attached, particularly for those who are food insecure. Survey respondents ranked the CFRB as the second most used community-based food service in Canmore with 44.53% of respondents saying that they or a member of their family have used the program.

“I think the Food Recovery Barn is fantastic. I’ve been to them a couple of times for my own use for my family and it’s great. The turnout is huge and I think it’s perfect because in my 30 years of being in the kitchen I’ve seen a lot of food go in the garbage and there’s nothing wrong with it”. – Anonymous

“The Food Recovery Barn does amazing work and I’m so happy that they’re here. However, food rescue can only capture a portion of edible food that is going to waste. Efforts to prevent food from going into the waste system in the first place are also important from a climate change perspective.” – Amy Fournier

“ I think that different organizations work well together. As soon as I heard about Canmore Food Rescue, I got together with them to find out what they’re doing and if they’re interested in what I’m doing. I think that there’s different people in the Valley that see the importance of supplying food for everyone and making it accessible for everyone but also keeping food from being wasted. Hopefully these different partnerships keep less food out of the garbage and more in people’s homes and stomachs.”

– Deb Sellers



The community garden has allowed me to access amazing fresh food. I love getting into the garden, harvesting something, and putting it on the table. I think it's so beautiful. There are many opportunities to do all kinds of things with garden produce. For example, I would be very happy to take any leftovers from the garden and create something with them and then distribute to other members."

- Yuka Ozawa

3. Community Meals

In the survey, community meals ranked as the third most used community-based food service in Canmore with 38.69% of survey respondents saying they've attended a community lunch or dinner. Both Food and Friends and CYAN's pasta night were described as spaces that provide social connection and opportunities to build community cohesion. Interviewees also underlined the ways that community dinners provide a healthy meal for those in need without the stigma of a soup kitchen.

"I love that people choose to come together during community meals - both with people they know and don't know. I like that you see a young population at these community meals whereas in other areas it's often middle aged and older adults."

- Anonymous

"The biggest contribution that Food and Friends make is that it's a community and this is a community that is very prone to isolating factors. What would drive people that have been here for 50-60 years to get to know the guy who is running the snowplough or the person serving coffee? Seniors can be very isolated as can new kids in town. If you are not going to socialize in bars, or you are just hanging out with your coworkers, I don't know what else there is aside from these community meals. There isn't a movie theatre or bowling alley. There's a climbing wall and elevation place but these things take money. Where else are you going to meet different people in the community?" - Anonymous

"You look at things like the community dinners at St. Michael's church - that's a pretty powerful community event that serves multiple needs. It's about tackling isolation and loneliness and giving people a warm meal if they're undernourished. There's just so many good things that happen when people share food."

- Anonymous

4. Community Gardens

Although research participants often spoke about the need for more growing spaces, they also highlighted the importance of available garden space in Canmore. Both interview and survey respondents described the Canmore Community Garden as a space to grow food (particularly for those who live in condos and apartment buildings), learn about food, and build community. In this way, research findings suggest that community gardens provide a space for some people to access fresh local produce that can help reduce household food costs and serve as a space to build social cohesion and support mental health. Research findings also suggest that while the Canmore Community Garden is popular, there is demand for additional spaces to grow food (including culturally diverse foods), including greenhouses, rooftop gardens, and vertical farms. 22.6% of survey respondents from Canmore said they had participated in a community garden.

"I wanted to grow vegetables and get my hands in the soil but living in a condo, I wasn't able to. In the community garden I get to do this. I like experimenting, trying different things to see if they work. I also like working with other people and have felt a lot of enthusiasm from being a part of the garden." - Anonymous

"My favourite part of the garden is the people. It's really an enjoyable thing to share common interests with people of all ages who like to learn. A lot of sharing of knowledge happens. You get an 80 year-old and a 2 year-old. The 2 year-old is learning all kinds of stuff like not walking on beds, discerning differences between plants, and so on. The 80 year-old shares her wealth of experience from having a garden for so many years...The community garden also makes people more aware of where their food comes from and what we might do to supply more people with food". - Anonymous

"I think community gardens help people see all the effort that goes into growing food. They also make people feel like they are part of something and can help offset grocery bills. Community gardens would be my first go-to in terms of creating new food spaces." - Anonymous

5. Food Vendors at Canmore Mountain Market

85.4% of survey respondents said they have attended the Canmore Mountain Market in order to access food products, making it the most popular food-related event in town. Research findings suggest that community members see the market as an important space to build community as well as a key space that provides access to local food. Several research respondents also noted the importance of having alternative places to shop such as the farmers' market that exist outside of large-scale grocery store chains. While the market in Canmore currently includes vendors who bring in some of the same products that are available in local grocery stores, there are multiple vendors who provide food sourced from Alberta and British Columbia, which is not accessible through larger grocery chains.

"The farmers market is such a hub - it's such a great community building venue." - Anonymous

"I would like more access to year-round local food, like a weekly farmers market during the winter and summer months. In the winter, it could be far shorter (3h) in a local school gym, for example." - Anonymous

"The Canmore farmers market helps to build a diverse economy and make a more inclusive and liveable community that takes into account diverse social and economic backgrounds. Many of the vendors at the farmers market are locals or employ locals. As a vendor myself, I can attest that farmers' markets provide the opportunity for local artisans, makers, growers and bakers to earn a livelihood in the Bow Valley. Markets add vibrancy to our community and contribute to environmental sustainability by providing people with access to foods and goods that are locally produced, often with a smaller carbon footprint". - Anonymous

6. Alpine Edible Schoolyards

Research findings show that Alpine Edibles is a highly valued program because it provides hands-on learning experiences for teaching kids about food as well as producing local organic food for community members. Several interviewees underlined the great respect the community has for urban farmer, Christian Wright, who has been a key player in increasing food literacy in the community, including facilitating community classes about topics such as seed saving.

"I think Alpine Edibles is a great start: it encourages children to get their hands in the soil and experience how food is grown first-hand. More importantly, it inspires children to think about food systems at an early age." - Kelsea Alba

"Every fall we get food from Christian. A lot of it goes back into our baking, so we put beets and carrots and zucchini into our muffins. I'll put potatoes and dill into salads which I love... For our farm to table module, Christian comes in to give a few different talks. For example, we got fennel from the garden and talked about how to store food throughout the winter. He came in another day and mapped out his garden and we talked about crop rotation and what grows well here and why he chooses certain things." - Deb Sellers



With Alpine Edibles, I've seen the way that students react and how much more engaged they are in the lessons when they're out in the garden. You can see the difference between teaching them in a classroom and teaching them hands-on. Having them work directly with the plants is very effective from an educational point of view."

- Anonymous



7. Bow Valley Food Alliance (BVFA)

Interviewees talked about how the BVFA provides an important space for collaboration in a context where food work in the valley is often done in siloes. Several interviewees explained that the BVFA has worked to connect municipalities and different groups doing food work as well as providing a space where community members can come together to take action regarding food system changes and amplify community voices. Research findings also suggest that community members value BVFA food-related events and workshops as they provide an opportunity to build knowledge and relationships. 18.25% of survey respondents said they had attended a BVFA event.

"I think that people who know the BVFA feel the BVFA gives them faith that things are happening, and that the BVFA provides a place for people to come together and have their voices heard...I found it really valuable to do the Kitchen Table Talks with my groups." - Anonymous

"I love the fact that Canmore has a food box. I remember being a young mom and I didn't have my Canadian citizenship and we were able to participate in the food box program and that was what we could afford so I love that that is in the community. I would love to see that grow and I would love to see businesses partner with them."

- Anonymous

"Besides the BVFA, everyone is kind of working in a silo."

- Randi Lynn Rinaldi

8. Good Food Box

Both survey respondents and interviewees noted that the Good Food Box (GFB) has helped fill a gap in providing affordable food in Canmore. 36.5% of survey respondents noted they have participated in the GFB. By delivering a monthly service that offers food at cost, community members can access reasonably priced fresh produce. Research participants also noted that while they greatly appreciate the GFB and feel the quality has improved as a result of their partnership with The Organic Box, they would love to see an affordable food box that features more local and sustainably-produced fruits and vegetables.

Part of my work is running the Good Food Box which was inspired by the Town of Banff. We partnered with different organizations and now it's Bow Valley wide... There are lots of people who are really grateful for it to finally come to Canmore whether they knew about it happening in Banff or Cochrane or Airdrie and saw that gap. On pick up day we see a range of people, but I would say they are mostly young adults ranging from 25-45. I think the people who access the Good Food Box, often they're not making much money...we see a lot of younger families and people who are excited about the quality, quantity, and price." - Randi Lynn Rinaldi

9. Cultural Food Groups

Throughout the research, various interviewees underlined the important work that cultural food groups contribute to the community. Not only do these groups organize within their own communities to address needs that are often left unmet by other food programs but they also rally to contribute to the food security and food sovereignty of all community-members living in the Bow Valley and beyond.

"It's normal for Filipinos to get together and provide assistance like food packs during difficult situations - for example, there was an earthquake back home in the Philippines and we organized food hampers to send to people in need. It's normal for us. So it was very easy to collect people to get some hampers when COVID-19 happened. Filipino people are shy to ask but there if they see that the community needs something, they will help." - Anonymous

10. TOC Residential Food Waste Collection

Research findings suggest that community members greatly value the Town of Canmore's Residential Food Waste Collection program. While many interviewees reported that they were thrilled with this new program, they also talked about the desire to keep compost in the valley, including requests from community members to use compost produced locally to amend and improve garden soil. Several interviewees also noted that work on a commercial food waste program may happen in the future, filling an important gap in further reducing food waste in Canmore.

"People were just so thrilled with the food waste collection program. There were so many people who wanted to participate that we had to order more bins. We doubled the number of bins that we had available because we distributed them so quickly and then we were still getting requests from people who didn't get one who wanted to participate...the food waste collection program is about climate action but it's also about managing our waste and doing a better job of diverting our waste, making better use of finite resources, and converting it into a usable resource as opposed to landfilling it." - Lori Rissling Wynn

//

The reaction to the Food Waste Collection program has been overwhelmingly positive! Residents have come up to me just to express their gratitude for the work we're doing, which feels a bit strange because as government staff people are more often unhappy with you. I think one of the reasons for the community's enthusiasm is that in most other municipalities that don't have food waste collection program, residents can compost in their backyards, but that isn't an option here due to wildlife. Finally, "I've been wanting to do this forever and have not been able to" has been a pretty common response."

- Amy Fournier



CHALLENGES

While Canmore has many food-related programs, organizations, and actors that strengthen food systems, interviewees also talked about the challenges of living in a mountain town that relies heavily on the tourism industry. Below are ten food system challenges identified by the research.

1. **Affordability**
2. **Lack of local food and support for local food provisioners**
3. **Social injustice and disparities**
4. **Lack of spaces for cooking, preparing, gathering, and growing**
5. **Policies**
6. **Unsustainability of food systems**
7. **Lack of influence over food systems**
8. **Scale**
9. **Municipal Challenges**
10. **Education**





I feel that nobody should go hungry and nobody should face the choice of: do I pay the rent or do I feed myself?"

- Anonymous

1. Affordability

The issue that most often came up during this research was affordability. 98.5% of survey participants ranked the cost of food as a key issue in the Bow Valley while interviewees highlighted the expense of products such as healthy fresh produce, cultural foods, and sustainably-produced products. Research participants linked the cost of food to the cost of living, with emphasis on the high cost of housing. Several interviewees noted that basic needs are particularly hard to cover for those employed in the service industry as many of these jobs pay minimum wage with fluctuating work hours. At the same time, several research respondents explained that the cost of food is not only an issue for those in lower paying jobs but also for those in middle income jobs. While some interviewees and survey respondents suggested that more affordable food programs and lowering the cost of food may help address this issue, others emphasized the need to tackle the prevalence of precarious low-paying jobs and lack of affordable housing.

"My family is struggling but don't want free options as we're not struggling so bad as others. We would just like to afford the food to buy ourselves." - Anonymous

"Of course, we know that to solve food insecurity it is not a matter of food rescue, it's a matter of employment because of the cost of living here." - Anonymous

"I wouldn't necessarily describe myself as poor but I know that the majority of my budget is spent on housing...As much as I'd love to be purchasing local organic foods, which I know would nourish me more, I have to stay within my means."

- Anonymous

"There are a lot of people in this community that I know are food insecure but you wouldn't know who they are because they are working poor, they live in a hostel or in somebody's basement, or they couch surf, living the van life, and then the rest of them are the young service workers." - Anonymous

"We need to address the affordability and the pay structure that's offered within the Valley." - Anonymous

"In our valley we have the highest cost of living of all of the province, the biggest wage gaps, and our biggest industries are generally providing low-income jobs that pay below the Canmore cost of living." - Anonymous

2. Lack of local food and support for local food provisioners

Another key issue identified in the research was accessing local food in the Bow Valley, including barriers to growing food locally and keeping livestock and bees, as well as a lack of support and markets for local food producers. 73.9% of survey respondents noted a lack of locally-produced food as a key issue while 72.5% said that there was a lack of support for local and regional food producers. 67.6% said they believed there was not enough support for local gardeners and other food provisioners. Interviewees linked this lack of local food to increased vulnerability to natural disasters, such as those that cut off transportation routes (such as flooding) and those that create uncertainty around global food supply chains (such as the COVID-19 pandemic). Interviewees also emphasized the connections between supporting local food and building climate resiliency, including the need to increase access to fresh affordable local produce as climate change worsens. Several research participants suggested increasing access to local foods must include support for small food businesses and alternative markets, noting that large grocery chains which often have rules and regulations that make it difficult for small- and medium-sized producers and processors to gain access to grocery store markets. Lastly, many research respondents emphasized that local food should not only be available to those in higher income brackets but to all community members.

"Access to affordable food should not just be the cheaper products, we should be able to access meats and dairy products from quality local producers as they are right on our doorstep". - Anonymous

"It would be great to increase the production of food locally and composting. The closer people are to their food, the better." - Anonymous

"There are so many good things that can come from local food security - what if we had another catastrophe and we were isolated and the highways closed and the railways closed? How much food do we have? Probably not that much." - Anonymous

“
I don't think there's enough
Indigenous involvement,
like actual Indigenous
involvement, in the food
systems in the Bow Valley.”

– Anonymous

3. Social injustice and disparities

Research participants also underlined a variety of social disparities and injustices related to food in Canmore. For example, interviewees underlined the presence of food insecurity in the community as well as stigma that accompanies food insecurity. Certain groups were considered more likely to experience food insecurity such as young families and seniors, as well as those working precarious jobs, often in the hospitality sector, including young adults, temporary foreign workers, and undocumented workers. Additionally, research results suggest that there is a lack of knowledge and meaningful support for Indigenous food systems as well as cultural food systems in Canmore. Lastly, research results demonstrate that while not held by everyone, the following racist, classist, and colonial beliefs are common in Canmore: 1) people from certain cultural backgrounds do not make healthy food choices and therefore need to be educated; 2) people who cannot afford food in Canmore should move elsewhere; and 3) non-Indigenous community members do not need to engage with or have knowledge of Indigenous food systems.

“While there are a few Filipino grocery stores in Bow Valley, their selection is limited – they maybe only have 10-15% of the ingredients people need. Filipino people in the Bow Valley go to Calgary to buy what they need.” – Anonymous

“In Canmore we have a huge gap, some people are millionaires and some barely have money to meet basic needs. But without frontline workers life would change for everyone – it is incredible how some people express hateful opinion towards these workers.” – Anonymous

“There are no cultural foods in the hampers that come from the Food Bank. While our communities will eat whatever is on the table, it's important and fulfilling to eat your own cultural foods.” – Anonymous

“Your salary depends on your colour and your passport...when I first arrived in Canmore and was working at a restaurant I had a local customer tell me not to speak in my own language but to speak English. People sometimes look at us like we're slaves and it's terrifying.” – Anonymous

4. Lack of spaces for cooking, preparing, gathering, and growing

Research results suggest that community members lack access to adequate spaces to grow, prepare, cook, and gather around food. Interviewees identified this as an issue at an individual level related to housing (i.e. housing with no outdoor space for growing food as well as housing that lacks kitchen facilities and/or food storage space, or shared accommodation without adequate kitchen space for all residents), at a community level (i.e. there is no community kitchen available in Canmore), as well as at a business level (i.e. there is a lack of affordable space for growing and preparing food as well as a lack of networking and gathering spaces for small businesses). 78.2% of survey respondents said there is a lack of space to grow food in Canmore. Research findings suggest this lack of food-related spaces is heavily related to the high cost of land and high rental costs in Canmore.

“There are absolutely not enough spaces to gather around food and to cook food. Especially with regards to cooking a meal as a community...If we look at the housing that's affordable, it isn't always that best option. A lot of the basements suites come furnished but your cooking tools are a hot plate or microwave or instapot. That's not to say that you can't nourish yourself with that, it just takes a lot of creative planning...The same goes for share kitchens. We live in a share house so we're constantly battling for fridge space and if our roommates are cooking we often won't cook a full meal because there's too many cooks in the kitchen, literally. Same if you're living hostel style - your fridge space is very limited.” – Anonymous

“I think the biggest challenge in Canmore for food-related businesses is land and location – especially for those who are interested in food production. Because there is no agricultural land here like there is many other places, the options for growing become models like vertical farming. However, the sheer cost of facilities or leases is very prohibitive – especially because with produce, you are often not looking at a high value commodity... We have a number of businesses in the food industry that would love to grow in capacity but cannot find warehousing or shops that would accommodate that growth.” – Anonymous

“As a small business owner I believe Bow Valley entrepreneurs need to grow together but right now we don't really have a way to connect. We don't have a space where we can share resources, talk about common needs, and coordinate things like renting shared cooking and food processing spaces. I don't think anything like that exists right now in Canmore...Canmore has also been missing affordable commercial kitchen facilities.” – Yuka Ozawa

“When we've tried looking into different kinds of food programming for our organization, there are no available spaces. Part of it is there is a lack of these kinds of spaces. Another reason is that the spaces that do exist are all for profit – they are too expensive to rent for community-based programs funded by tax-payer dollars.” – Randi Lynn Rinaldi

5. Policies

75.4% of survey respondents believe that there are insufficient policies to promote sustainable, local, and healthy food systems at municipal, provincial, federal, and international levels. For example, interviewees explained how certain municipal policies constrain, prohibit, and/or discourage growing berry bushes and fruit trees, keeping bees and livestock, and producing backyard compost. At the same time, research findings suggest there are a lack of municipal policies that support ecologically and socially just local food systems. Several interviewees explained that Town of Canmore policies related to what types of plants you are allowed to grow are unclear as well as inconsistently enforced. In addition to municipal policies, interviewees talked about provincial and federal policies that hinder food-related activities such as selling certain products interprovincially, reducing food waste (i.e. due to health and safety regulations that make it difficult or impossible for restaurants to pass along extra food to food rescue operations), using innovative growing techniques (i.e. vertical farming and hydroponics), providing wild game at community functions, and preparing food for community members.

"As far as outdoor food events, it is hard and that's why I've stopped them completely. I have the knowledge - I worked with BanffLife and we hosted a lot of outdoor BBQ's. But that required a tent, a handwashing station, needing this, that, and the other thing. I was only able to provide those because it was a municipally funded event and the food licensing went under the Town of Banff as well. Because we're a stand along not-for-profit, it's really challenging to host an outdoor food event - there are a lot of hoops and hurdles you have to get through, even though the underlying aim is to bring together community to eat. It's hard." - Anonymous

"Now there's legislation in food safety programs. For me to actually sell \$10 packages of my produce to SafeWay I have to spend \$60,000 in our building to make it up to code." - Anonymous

"Food-related businesses often deal with provincial and federal regulations that can be overly restrictive. For example, health and safety regulations sometimes make it difficult for restaurants and grocery stores to donate excess food. Instead that food goes to waste. It would be great to see some flexibility to allow grocery stores and restaurants to do something productive with excess food...Land use bylaws can also limit the businesses interested in growing food using vertical or hydroponic farming techniques. These new methods of growing often need to be in an industrial area because of the sterile environment in which they grow. It's not the same as growing outside and I think our legislation hasn't caught up - municipally, provincially, federally. Traditionally when we look at agriculture it happens outside on a farm but with hydroponic growth you need a sterile, very contained, humid and managed environment. However, legislation doesn't allow this type of production to happen in certain industrial areas." - Anonymous

“

I feel there should be policies developed to allow certain backyard food related activities that are not currently allowed, such as backyard composting and beekeeping. While wildlife issues are a concern, people have been able to grow gardens for food (a known wildlife attractant) without any major issues, and I believe other food production such as composting and beekeeping can be done safely given the right policy framework.”

- Anonymous

6. Unsustainability of food systems

Research results suggest that Canmore community members are concerned with the unsustainability of the dominant food system. While 76.1% of survey respondents ranked food waste as a key issue, the same number of respondents (76.1%) noted a lack of sustainably-produced food. Research participants noted that food waste not only occurs at a household level but also at a commercial level, including in restaurants and grocery stores. In addition to issues of food waste, interviewees explained that industrial food production as well as long transportation chains contribute to climate change and increased GHG emissions. In this context, interviewees highlighted the need for local composting, the reduction of food waste at various scales, and increased access to affordable sustainably-produced foods. Lastly, while interviewees highlighted the importance of ensuring that local food projects keep wildlife safe, they also highlighted the need to understand the impacts the current global food system has on wildlife elsewhere.

*"The food system in Canmore is not sustainable in the long-term - it has an impact on climate change and is wasteful."
- Amy Fournier*

*"It's a problem if we're always sourcing from other regions and those food systems that we're sourcing from are known to have a degrading effect on the environment and are really bad for climate change, which a lot of studies show with industrial models of food production. We're living here in this pristine little mountain town and we're outsourcing our environmental degradation to other regions. So we can think of ourselves here in the Bow Valley as being environmentally friendly but we are deluding ourselves if we're not thinking about the damage we're causing to other regions, including the wildlife that lives there. We need to be creating resilient agro-ecologies locally."
- Anonymous*

"There is still a disconnect between food choices and climate crisis concerns, as certain agricultural practices play a huge part in the latter." - Kelsea Alba

"How do we make sure that our residents have access to good nutritious food that's affordable, that hasn't been delivered thousands of kilometers across an international border? Coming from the perspective of the work that I do, it's amazing work that needs to be done because it meets a number of our goals. It would help with our climate action goals and our waste goals. It could potentially even help us achieve some of the things around coexisting with wildlife." - Lori Rissling Wynn

“

The food system in the Bow Valley impacts sustainability in a very negative way. I feel like the whole system needs to be flipped on its head for us to make food in the Bow Valley more sustainable... I would start by saying that the production of food accounts for 25-30% worldwide GHG emissions so it's a significant portion of the climate crisis and this is everything from food production to transportation, processing, packaging, retail and what goes into your fridge. There are lots of points along the road where we can intercept and reduce waste. For example, wonky carrots getting thrown out at a farm, to people over purchasing at a supermarket and then throwing out food at home. All of these things have significant impacts and each portion of the chain has its own way of contributing to climate change. In relation to the Bow Valley we have to worry about transportation because very little of our food is produced here.”

- Jodi Conuel

7. Scale

Research findings also suggest that the scale of the dominant food system is an issue for community members, charitable food programs, and small local food businesses. For example, large grocery store chains often have centralized policies that can make it challenging for small businesses and local food producers to sell their products to these chains. Research respondents also noted that large grocery stores may give charitable donations of food but in doing so they do not necessarily take into consideration what foods are needed by food insecure community members and instead use charitable food as a way to move product. This kind of behaviour is generally not the fault of local managers but rather an issue of scale with decisions and policies often made in a central office located elsewhere. Several research respondents explained that large scale grocery store models tend to produce a lot of waste and that this kind of behaviour is built into how they operate. In addition to large scale grocery store models, research participants also talked about how the scale of industrial agricultural leads to excessive waste, GHG emissions, and other unsustainable practices. Altogether, research findings suggest that the scale of the dominant food system often causes community members to feel disempowered and confused about how to advocate for food system change.

"How can we convince people to see the ways our current policies are subsidizing monocultures? If we could level the playing field between small agroecological producers and industrial monocultures that would be much better."

- Anonymous

"We are not a small meat processor at this point but we are also not a big meat processor so there is a really huge gap especially in the meat industry in sizes. The little guys and a little deli makes a few sausages and 1-2 kinds of ham and stick to that and then there are the huge guys that make everything else that you buy at a grocery store which we obviously could not compete with and don't want to so we are sort of in the middle and it brings challenges with things such as equipment - a lot of those costs are higher because we need a certain size of equipment or you don't get as good as pricing on your raw materials as a big guy would or you can't get enough of this cut. The meat industry is so volatile and it changes so much. A few months ago, a Tyson feedlot burned down in the USA and it raised all of our prices in beef by a lot. So one thing can happen in a different country and because the big guys have the market, if something goes wrong with their plants or feedlots it affects all of us, down to the rancher in Lethbridge."

- Chantal Von Rotz

**“
Outside of organic,
a bigger component
for me is scale -
meaning that the
scale of agriculture
is not based on large
scale monocrops.
We need to work
towards understanding
economic systems
as being smaller
and to localize our
economies.”**

- Avni Soma



8. Municipal Challenges

Research findings suggest that community members often do not feel that the Town of Canmore is supportive of grassroots food initiatives. For example, several research participants talked about the difficulties they faced when they approached administration and town council; they explained that they felt dismissed, that they were told that the Town of Canmore doesn't deal with food-related projects because food is not part of their strategic plan, and that Town employees refused to meet with them at all. Additionally, both survey and interview responses indicated that research participants felt that the Town of Canmore is not well prepared to deal with food insecurity that often accompanies emergencies, disasters, and pandemics. More generally, 75.4% of survey respondents said there was a lack of understanding regarding local food concerns. (To note: in the spring of 2020 with the start of COVID-19 and after the majority of the interviews were conducted, the Town of Canmore appointed a lead staff person to liaison with food-based groups in the community. Currently this person has been working to address some of the issues noted here.)

"I asked people from bylaw if we could meet casually and talk and they wanted me to say really specifically what we were going to talk about so that they could do their research. I spent a lot of my time trying to articulate it as best as I could and as clearly as I could and they still wrote back and said that I wasn't being clear enough. All I wanted to do was talk to them, get some clarity from their point of view, because their bylaws are written in such vague language that it doesn't make sense. They say that anything that could potentially attract dangerous wildlife can result in a fine for \$10,000. Some of the plants that they have listed as being potentially dangerous wildlife attractants are literally planted in their own landscaping at the Town Civic Center. I think I could just go ahead and plant those things and it would be fine but you're kind of stuck - you want to work with the Town and be responsible but it's been really soul-crushingly difficult to create a productive dialogue." - Anonymous

"Well I gave up trying to influence policies. I tried hard. I went to Town Hall a few times. I talked to people. And no one says no: they say it's exciting, it's great but we don't have time. I phoned people who all say: I'm so busy I won't have time to deal with this for the next ten months. Okay. So basically it's a no. Because if you tell me you don't have a half hour in the next 10 months to discuss it and maybe bring something up, I don't buy it. I have a very tight schedule but I'll make a half hour if I need too." - Anonymous

9. Lack of influence over food systems

Findings from both the interviews and surveys suggest that Canmore community members do not feel like they have the power to make decisions about what their food systems look like. 75.4% of survey respondents indicated that community members perceive they are not able to influence what their food systems look like. Several interviewees explained that people lack influence because they are not able to make the food choices they want due to lack of affordable options (i.e. people noted they wanted to buy local sustainably-produced food but they were not able to afford it), lack of spaces to buy local food (i.e. people noted that they were not able to access local foods through grocery store chains in Canmore), lack of proper labeling (i.e. people were not always able to figure out where products were from, especially in the grocery stores), and lack of access to decision-makers (i.e. both within the Town of Canmore as well as more broadly, for example, within multinational food industries).

"I think people feel very powerless about the big issues of housing, food access, and I think they feel they have no influence." - Anonymous

"Fair Trade Canada wanted to do a campaign where all of the participating cities promoted and spoke about Fair Trade bananas to their local grocery stores. But it was like crickets trying to get a hold of grocery stores at the time - this was a few years ago. How do you influence corporations, whether it's a national or international food chain company, to get them to do something as simple as bring in fair trade bananas? It's incredibly difficult and that's just one item in a store that carries thousands of things. I found that particularly frustrating so I can imagine that other people feel the same way." - Lori Rissling Wynn

10. Education

Lastly, research participants explained that community members sometimes lack education and knowledge regarding food security and food sovereignty as well as regarding how to cook, grow, and preserve healthy foods. 72.5% of survey respondents noted that there is a lack of understanding in the Bow Valley regarding where food comes from. Research findings also note that education is needed not just on an individual level but also for decision-makers and those in positions of power regarding local food needs as well as how to support food security and food sovereignty in the Bow Valley. As many of the other themes outlined above, lack of education is generally intertwined with other issues. For example, education regarding how to cook is not meaningful if people lack the facilities to cook or cannot afford the necessary ingredients.

"I think growing food is an issue...the community garden is fabulous but there is a lack of knowledge and unwillingness to grow food." - Anonymous

“People in the Bow Valley don't really have much power over what their food systems looks like. I think just being Canmore in general because of the cost of everything here, of living here, doing business here, there isn't as much variety in food and what we can buy. It's definitely gotten a lot better in the last 10 years but it is still pretty limited. Nutters has been around forever, but they directly have to compete with some big box stores which is hard. It's hard to say how much we can influence that food system in mountain surrounded expensive tourist towns - I hope that we can.”

- Chantal Von Rotz



RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Increase affordability of food

- Reduce the cost of food, including local sustainably grown food (i.e. through consumer subsidies and subsidies for small and medium-scale food producers and processors)
- Support initiatives that reduce individual household grocery bills, including but not limited to support for community gardens and other food provisioning spaces
- Connect the cost of food with the cost of living (and in particular housing costs), wages, and job stability in policies, strategic plans, and community-based initiatives
- Address the high cost of living and low wages in Canmore
- Conduct further research on the relationship between food insecurity, housing, and affordability in the Bow Valley



2. Increase access to local food

- Work with multiple actors to create more spaces to grow food – both at community and commercial levels
- Adopt creative solutions for growing food on underused spaces (i.e. rooftops, courtyards) as well as developing appropriate growing spaces and/or technologies suitable for mountain communities, such as community greenhouses, vertical agriculture, and other innovative food production systems
- Support small and medium scale food producers and processors (i.e. by supporting: venues geared towards the sale of local food including a year-round farmers' market and a market structure that ensures meaningful vendor participation)
- Establish definitions of local food and use these to guide local food initiatives
- Continue working with provincial wildlife officers to identify spaces that are suitable for gardening, beekeeping, and other food-related activities
- Change bylaws and other policies that restrict food provisioning activities while ensuring the wellbeing of mountain wildlife and ecosystems
- Support and build diverse alternative shopping economies (i.e. food co-operatives, zero waste stores, etc.)
- Collaborate across municipalities to highlight and promote local food producers, processors, and other food provisioners (i.e. increase connections between ranchers located in the MD Bighorn and the Town of Canmore)



3. Support diverse cultural food systems and challenge food system inequities

- Support marginalized groups who are organizing within their communities to meet their food needs
- Ensure that food insecure community members have access to healthy nutritious and culturally appropriate food
- Support food-related businesses that provide access to culturally appropriate food and are run by and for marginalized community members
- Celebrate diverse cultural food systems
- Challenge racism, classism, and colonialism in food systems
- Provide funding specific to cultural food events, programs, and businesses
- Develop strong and trusting relationships with and between groups such as the Bow Valley Food Alliance and community members who are experiencing homelessness and food insecurity as well as undocumented workers and other employees in precarious working situations
- Provide and participate in social justice, equity, and anti-oppression-based training and workshops
- Build connections with and between groups doing food justice and food sovereignty work in the Bow Valley and beyond
- Conduct further research on the relationship between employment status, citizenship, and food insecurity in the Bow Valley



4. Support food-based programs that build relationships with the Stoney Nation

- Ensure treaty obligations regarding Stoney Nation hunting and gathering rights are honoured, supported, and encouraged
- Continue to strengthen dialogue and relationship building between Canmore and the Stoney Nation, understanding that food is often a key part of this
- Understand the different ways that food is part of and can help facilitate reconciliation and support/encourage projects that are doing this type of work
- Educate settler community members about Indigenous food systems as well as the impacts of colonization on Bow Valley food systems



5. Develop and advocate for ecologically regenerative food systems

- Connect climate resiliency with food systems' issues
- Reduce food waste at commercial, industrial, and household levels
- Continue to promote food waste collection programs
- Incorporate geothermal and solar energy into greenhouses and/or other growing initiatives
- Ensure food spaces and programming do not compromise wildlife and wildlife habitat
- Develop an organic waste system that keeps compost in the Bow Valley
- Develop policies and market places that support ecologically regenerative agriculture and other food provisioning activities
- Conduct further research on the relationship between climate change and food systems in the Bow Valley



6. Develop, support, and advocate for policies that create resilient local food systems

- Review policies that discourage and/or prevent food production, composting, beekeeping, and animal husbandry. Change these policies when appropriate.
- Ensure health and safety policies support community food programs and events
- Continue to develop emergency response plans that meaningfully address food insecurity
- Change policies that limit innovative growing techniques such as vertical farming and hydroponics
- Develop food procurement policies focused on access to healthy, sustainable, equitable, and culturally-appropriate foods
- Develop an approach to housing and affordability that meaningfully addresses current inequities and center food sovereignty
- Use the Bow Valley Food Alliance Food Charter as a guideline to rethink and advocate for policy change



7. Foster new and current partnerships:

- Between diverse cultural groups
- Between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities, groups, and individuals
- Between Bow Valley municipalities
- Between producers, consumers, and businesses
- Between community-based groups, businesses, municipalities, and community members



8. Develop welcoming and varied food spaces that meet community members' needs

- Build a food hub with a community kitchen to promote skill and knowledge sharing around food
- Increase the number of spaces to grow food, including community gardens and greenhouses
- Increase the number of spaces to gather, cook, and eat both outside and inside for community members



9. Support small and medium-scale food businesses

- Support the development of affordable commercial kitchens that meet small businesses' needs
- Subsidize/provide land and other food growing spaces for local small-scale food producers
- Increase grants and other funding sources for local food entrepreneurs – particularly for young people and marginalized community members
- Support local businesses with a focus on issues such as: food waste, local and sustainable food production, cultural foods, food system sustainability, education, and creating ecologically and social just food systems
- Increase the number of food businesses owned and managed by marginalized groups
- Organize events/meetings where local food businesses can network and share/demo their products with/for community members
- Increase the number of diverse retail food outlets (i.e. particularly those providing access to local/regional food products)
- Increase support for small businesses to find market spaces and navigate bureaucratic processes (i.e. applying for appropriate permits)



10. Increase support for community food programs

- Increase funding and other supports to community-based food programs created and led by locals, particularly those that foster social justice, cultural diversity, and ecological sustainability
- Fund full and part-time positions that address key food issues in the community
- Support grassroots initiatives by listening and responding to their needs and requests



11. Expand community conversations and education about food

- Grow public conversations about food systems
- Ensure food is prioritized in community conversations and consultations about issues such as housing, development, health, sustainability, and tourism
- Continue providing community classes regarding how to grow, gather, cook, and preserve food
- Increase awareness about where food comes from, how it is grown/harvested, and who grows/harvests it
- Cultivate understandings about food systems Bow Valley residents rely on, including their social, ecological, and economic impacts
- Expand awareness about food waste and food waste reduction
- Increase conversations relating food to social justice, ecological sustainability, and healthy living

Many of these recommendations reinforce and overlap one another. They include big ideas as well as more practical solutions. They are intentionally vague in relation to who might enact them, with the understanding that many different actors will need to come together to make change.



for more information on the Bow Valley Food Alliance and to volunteer in one of our many projects please email:

Bowvalleyfoodalliance@gmail.com

or visit the Bow Valley Food Alliance Website

www.bvfa.ca





BOW VALLEY FOOD ALLIANCE FOOD CHARTER

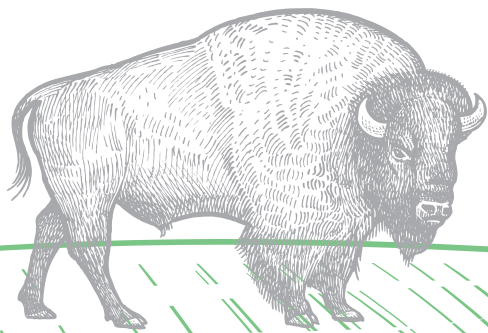
BACKGROUND

In recent years, food movements have been gaining momentum across Canada. With a growing awareness about the need to create community-based food systems, one of the ways these movements advocate for change is through the creation of Food Charters, which outline a community's values surrounding the foods they grow, harvest, and eat. Building on the creation of Food Charters that have been adopted by municipalities across the country, the Bow Valley Food Alliance began work on the Bow Valley Food Charter in early 2018. Central to the creation of this Charter was a series of community conversations, workshops, and take-home conversation kits available to all Bow Valley community members. These community consultations occurred over a year and half with food producers, health practitioners, non-profit organizations, cultural groups, community-based organizers, business owners, and concerned individuals from Lake Louise, Banff, Canmore, the MD Bighorn, and the Îyârhe Nakoda Nation.

While each part of the Bow Valley Food Charter is rooted in these community conversations, work on the Charter was also done in the spirit of broader movements and agreements. For example, the Food Charter draws on

the work of international food sovereignty movements that advocate for communities' rights to determine what their food systems look like. The Charter also draws from United Nations Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights that states that all people have a fundamental right to be free from hunger and was signed by Canada in 1976. By working to create different relationships to each other and our food, this Charter aims to strengthen local programs that tackle issues of hunger in Bow Valley communities, work towards reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples, and contribute to solving the climate crisis. The Bow Valley Food Alliance has also worked on this Charter with the hopes of creating different relationships within our communities in the spirit of The Buffalo: A Treaty of Cooperation, Renewal and Restoration.

The Îyârhe Nakoda Nations of the Chiniki, Bears paw, and Wesley have been integral in contributing to the Charter process, including highlighting the relationship between the Buffalo Treaty and Bow Valley Food Charter. The Bow Valley Food Alliance is particularly grateful for the time that community members have contributed in sharing their knowledge.



info@bvfa.ca

MOVING FORWARD

The below is an extended version of the Food Charter which includes suggestions generated during the community conversations about how people would like to move forward. This list is not exhaustive but provides guidance regarding how Bow Valley communities understand and envision each of the Food Charter values. We hope these items will inspire the creation of a more detailed action plan for different communities in the Bow Valley.



Because we value:

Accessibility, we support:

- Appropriate kitchen facilities and cooking areas in staff housing, community spaces and housing developments
- Local food programs and initiatives that are welcoming and dignified
- Culturally appropriate seeds, food, and spaces for gathering, celebrating and ceremony
- Land and innovative spaces for growing food, harvesting and keeping bees and livestock
- Diverse retail outlets that sell a wide variety of fresh affordable local foods
- Transportation options that enable all people to safely acquire food

Health, we support:

- Public policies based on the relationship between food and physical, mental and spiritual well being
- Health and safety regulations that encourage food sharing, including wild meat
- Whole nutritious foods that are affordable for all

Earth and its environment, we support:

- Indigenous knowledge holders and their relationships and responsibilities to the land
- Regenerative food systems that champion composting, waste reduction, and recycling
- Sustainably produced local food, including organic and biodynamic farming
- Efficient transportation that minimizes our carbon footprint
- Policies that increase biodiversity while reducing pollution, water usage, intensive mass production, impacts on wildlife, and other negative ecological impacts
- Caring for the land and all living creatures

Vibrant regional economies, we support:

- Food self-sufficiency in the Bow Valley, including food providers who offer local food to Bow Valley residents
- Raising awareness about local food, programs, and businesses
- Small and medium-scale retail outlets that provide local, sustainable, and fresh produce
- Alternative economic initiatives based on sharing, cooperation, and collaboration
- Institutional procurement policies that focus on working with local food producers

Collaboration and diversity, we support:

- Diverse cultures and nations, their foods, ceremonies, and celebrations
- Partnerships based in cooperation, renewal, and reconciliation
- Connecting community members to all aspects of our food systems, including encouraging relationships between farmers, ranchers, hunters, harvesters, fishers, and eaters

Knowledge and education, we support:

- Learning from Indigenous food systems and treaties that guide our communities
- School food programs and curriculum for children
- Training and resources about waste reduction, sustainable food practices, and balanced nutritious diets
- Community conversations about where our food comes from, its social, environmental, and economic impacts, and how we can advocate for positive change
- Sharing intergenerational skills relating to cooking, preparing, growing, hunting, fishing, and gathering food

Social justice, we support:

- Dignified access to adequate, appropriate, and affordable food for all
- Fair wages and working conditions for all food system workers and eaters
- Secure and affordable housing for all peoples
- Reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples through food
- Programs, businesses, and initiatives run by and for marginalized communities
- Comprehensive supports for marginalized and vulnerable peoples, including women and children, individuals who are homeless and/or precariously employed, and racialized communities

Local food systems, we support:

- Restoration of Indigenous food systems, including the buffalo as a keystone food source
- Community members' ability to harvest, fish, garden, hunt (outside of existing wildlife sanctuaries), and keep livestock and bees
- Coexistence with the wildlife
- Resilient food systems that meet our communities' needs in times of crisis
- Community members' ability to advocate for policies that impact our food systems



**TOWN OF CANMORE
MINUTES**

Committee of the Whole
Council Chamber at the Canmore Civic Centre, 902 – 7 Avenue
Tuesday, December 21, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT

Sean Krausert	Mayor
Joanna McCallum	Deputy Mayor
Tanya Foubert	Councillor
Wade Graham	Councillor (departed at 2:13 p.m.)
Jeff Hilstad	Councillor
Jeff Mah	Councillor
Karen Marra	Councillor

COUNCIL MEMBERS ABSENT

None

ADMINISTRATION PRESENT

Sally Caudill	Acting Chief Administrative Officer/General Manager of Municipal Services
Robyn Dinnadge	Manager of Communications
Cheryl Hyde	Municipal Clerk (Recorder)
Sara Jones	Executive Assistant
Lisa Brown	Manager of Community Social Development
Walter Gahler	Fire Chief
Eleanor Miclette	Manager of Economic Development

Mayor Krausert called the December 21, 2021 committee of the whole meeting to order at 1:00 p.m.

A. CALL TO ORDER AND APPROVAL OF AGENDA

1. Land Acknowledgement

2. Agenda for the December 21, 2021 Committee of the Whole Meeting

35-2021COW Moved by Mayor Krausert that the Committee of the Whole approve the agenda for the December 21, 2021 meeting as presented.

35A-20201 COW Moved by Mayor Krausert that the Committee of the Whole amend motion 35-2021COW by inserting: “and to direct administration to include a report from Councillor McCallum within item E-1.”

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

35-2021COW VOTE The vote followed on motion 35-2021-COW: that the Committee of the Whole approve the agenda for the December 21, 2021 meeting as presented, and to direct administration to include a report from Councillor McCallum within item E-1.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Minutes approved by: _____

B. DELEGATIONS

None

C. MINUTES

36-2021COW

1. Minutes of the November 16, 2021 Committee of the Whole Meeting

Moved by Mayor Krausert that the Committee of the Whole approve the minutes of the November 16, 2021 meeting as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

D. STAFF REPORTS

1. 2021 Living Wage Report

Administration spoke to a written report updating the committee on the 2021 Living Wage Report.

2. Fire-Rescue Annual Report 2021

Administration spoke to a written report presenting annual statistics and highlights from the Fire-Rescue department.

Meeting break 2:13 – 2:25 p.m.

Councillor Graham was absent for the rest of the meeting.

3. White Mountain Pilot Project Report

Administration spoke to a written report presenting the outcomes of the 2021 e-bike tour pilot project.

E. COUNCILLOR UPDATES

1. December 2021 Councillor Updates

Written report, received as information.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES

1. December 2021 Administrative Updates

Written report, received as information.

G. COUNCIL RESOLUTION ACTION LIST

1. Council Resolution Action List as of December 15, 2021

Written report, received as information.

H. BOARD AND COMMITTEE UPDATES

None

I. IN CAMERA

None

Minutes approved by: _____

J. ADJOURNMENT

37-2021COW

Moved by Mayor Krausert that the Committee of the Whole adjourn the December 21, 2021 regular meeting at 2:49 p.m.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Sean Krausert, Mayor

Cheryl Hyde, Municipal Clerk

Minutes approved by: _____



Briefing

DATE OF MEETING: January 18, 2022 **Agenda #:** D-1

TO: Committee of the Whole

SUBJECT: Climate Action Plan Update and 2022 Areas of Focus

SUBMITTED BY: Amy Fournier, Energy and Climate Action Coordinator

PURPOSE: To provide an update to Council on the status of the Climate Action Plan and a summary of 2022 areas of focus

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Briefing provides an update to Council on the Town’s Climate Action Plan as well as major areas of focus for 2022.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

2010: Environmental Sustainability Action Plan (ESAP) was adopted with goals and targets related to energy and climate protection (309-10).

2018: Council adopted the Climate Action Plan (269-2018). The Plan set the following greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets, which superseded the previous ESAP targets for energy and climate protection.

- By 2030, the community of Canmore will reduce its GHG emissions by 30% below 2015 levels.
- By 2030, the Town will achieve a 50% reduction in its Corporate emissions, given we have much greater control over our own buildings and operations emissions.
- By 2050, the Town will reduce community and Corporate emissions by 80% below 2015 levels.

2019: Council’s Strategic Plan (2019-2022) included the following goal “We minimize our impact on climate change by reducing our carbon footprint and our waste generation”.

2019: Council accepted the Update to the Climate Action Plan: Priority Actions for 2020 (194-2019) for planning purposes.

2019: Council declared a State of Climate Emergency (207-2019).

2020: At the February 18, 2020 Committee of the Whole meeting, Council was provided a report on the 2018 Corporate and Community Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory and status in relation to the Town’s Climate Action Plan targets. The 2018 Inventory estimated a very slight decline in the Town’s Corporate and Community GHG emissions, compared to the 2015 baseline: by 0.4% and 2%, respectively.

2020: Council approved the Clean Energy Improvement Tax Bylaw 2020-26 (289-2020).

2021: At the April 20, 2021 Committee of the Whole Meeting, Council received a verbal presentation of climate action taken to date.

DISCUSSION

The intent of this Briefing is to provide an update to Council on the status of the Town's 2018 Climate Action Plan, a summary of climate change mitigation work to date, and 2022 workplan items.

Attachment 1 is a completed Climate Action Survey, filled out by Town staff. This was a one-time Alberta-wide initiative aiming to provide municipal climate action details to local community groups. The information collected, about how a municipality's work on climate change relates to best practices, is meant to inform conversations on advancing climate action between a municipality and community members and organizations. Members from Bow Valley Climate Action plan to present their feedback on the survey at a future COW meeting. The completed survey is beneficial as it provides a high-level narrative of current climate action in Canmore and a baseline for the start of the new Council term.

Attachment 2 lists the status of the 65 actions in the Climate Action Plan. These actions are a combination of studies, policy changes, new infrastructure, engagement and education programs, advocacy, partnerships, and funding models. They vary significantly in terms of the cost and effort involved, as well as their potential impact on GHG reduction. Most have resourcing implications for staff in other departments.

Completed actions:

- Implementation of residential and commercial food waste collection
- Establishing a permanent full-time Energy and Climate Action Coordinator position
- Establishing a Sustainability Reserve Fund with an ongoing funding mechanism
- Installing solar PV arrays Elevation Place, Canmore Recreation Centre and the Waste Management Centre
- Completing an LED lighting upgrade at Elevation Place
- Completing an Electric Vehicle Fleet Feasibility Study

In progress actions:

- Clean Energy Improvement Program (CEIP) implementation
- Renewable Energy Feasibility Study
- Transition of two fleet vehicles to electric models (delayed due to supply chain issues)

In progress actions implemented via the Integrated Transportation Plan and Integrated Parking Management Plan that overlap with the Climate Action Plan:

- An electric ROAM bus for Canmore
- Paid parking
- Walking and cycling infrastructure improvements

In total, 51% of the actions are complete, being actively implemented on an ongoing basis, are in-progress projects or planned for 2022. Another 8% are broader actions that are more passively implemented when opportunities arise.

Attachment 3 provides a proxy inventory for 2020. Town staff complete a comprehensive GHG inventory update every three years. This is reported to the federal Partners for Climate Protection program and Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) to fulfill our membership commitments to these organizations. In between comprehensive GHG inventory years, a simplified proxy inventory is completed using energy, waste, and

transportation data to gauge general trends. With the caveat that 2020 was an outlier year due to the pandemic, the proxy inventory indicated the following high-level results, compared to our 2015 baseline:

Positive Trends compared to 2015

- Electric vehicle ownership, solar PV installations, and ROAM ridership all have increased (transit ridership was much lower in 2020 than in 2019, due to the pandemic).
- Landfilled solid waste and Corporate electricity consumption both decreased.

Negative trends compared to 2015

- Natural gas consumption, community electricity and Corporate gasoline/diesel consumption have all increased.

In 2020, the Town of Canmore spent \$1,737,988 on electricity and natural gas, and \$164,371 on diesel and gasoline. Community-wide spending on electricity and natural gas is estimated at \$34 million.

The next comprehensive GHG inventory will be completed later in 2022 (for 2021 emissions). This full inventory will indicate our progress towards the 2030 GHG reduction targets.

Attachment 4 is the Request for Decision (RFD) for the second and third reading of the Clean Energy Improvement Tax Bylaw 2020-26. CEIP is an important 2022 initiative for the Town of Canmore and represents an entirely new approach to enabling home energy retrofits. The Town will be among the first Alberta municipalities to implement this program. The RFD is attached for reference as it provides a comprehensive overview of CEIP and how it has evolved over time. CEIP, which is referred to in other jurisdictions as Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE), provides financing to property owners to cover the upfront cost of energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades. The property owner pays through an extra assessment added to the municipal property tax bill (similar to existing local improvement charges such as lane paving). CEIP is unique from other financing options in that the clean energy improvement tax is applied to the property, so the repayment obligation is transferable from one property owner to the next. The Alberta Municipal Services Corporation (AMSC) is the CEIP Program Administrator and is working with participating municipalities to design and deliver local CEIP programs.

Attachment 5 is a letter of recognition for our current Badges for the GCoM program and letter from FCM confirming our current Milestone status in the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program. From GCoM, the Town has received Inventory, Target and Plan Badges for Climate Change Mitigation. From PCP, the Town has achieved Milestone 3 (Action Plan) out of 5. Once we are further down the path of implementation and have committed to a timeline for specific activities to achieve the 2030 targets, we can apply for the PCP Milestone 4 (Implementation) and the GCoM Compliance Badge.

Attachment 6 summarizes the major areas of focus in 2022 for the Climate Action Plan implementation. These include:

- Developing a Community Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy
- Conducting a Net Zero Ready Building Codes Readiness Assessment to prepare for 2020 Model Code adoption in Alberta
- Implementing the CEIP program (for residential properties only)

- Continued implementation of the commercial and residential food waste diversion programs.
- Completing the 2021 GHG inventory
- Providing an updated Climate Action Plan Implementation Timeline with the required actions to achieve the 2030 GHG reductions targets
- Scoping the potential inclusion of climate change in Environmental Impact Statement requirements
- Completing the Circular Cities and Regions Initiative pilot project, defining priority actions for a Circular Economy Roadmap and embedding them in the Climate Action Plan 2030 Implementation Timeline.

Please note that this briefing and attachments do not include initiatives relating to climate change adaptation and resilience. While related, climate change mitigation (reducing Canmore's contribution to global climate change) and climate change adaptation and resilience (preparing for the anticipated impacts of an unstable climate) are being treated separately under their distinct, Council-approved plans. Wildlife co-existence and broader environmental sustainability are also out of scope for this briefing.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

As this Briefing intends only to provide an update to the Council, there are no financial impacts.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Internal staff were consulted in compiling of the information provided in the attachments.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Municipal Climate Action Survey Response
- 2) Status of 2018 Climate Action Plan Actions
- 3) 2020 Proxy GHG Data Trends
- 4) December 1, 2020 Request for Decision for the Clean Energy Improvement Tax Bylaw 2020-26
- 5) GCoM and FCM Letters of Recognition
- 6) 2022 Areas of Focus for Climate Action

AUTHORIZATION

Submitted by: Amy Fournier
Energy and Climate Action Coordinator Date: December 27, 2021

Approved by: Andreas Comeau
Manager of Public Works Date: January 6, 2022

Approved by: Whitney Smithers
GM of Municipal Infrastructure Date: December 29, 2021

Approved by: Therese Rogers
Acting Chief Administrative Officer Date: December 30, 2021

Attachment 1: Climate Action Survey Response (August 2021)

Sent from Bow Valley Climate Action to Town of Canmore staff in August 2021:

We are deeply concerned about climate change – and excited about the opportunities created by the energy transition, as we seek to mitigate climate effects. We recognize that municipalities are key, as they can influence half of all greenhouse gas emissions in Canada. We want to support you in this work and ask that you complete this survey detailing your climate action work.

We respect the fact that municipal officials are very busy. We are grateful to you for taking the time to fill in this survey.

ENERGY PLAN/ CLIMATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE COMMUNITY

Context: Municipalities should have a plan to inform their work that identifies the best and most strategic action areas – AND they must demonstrate progress on that plan.’ It is important for the municipal corporation to lead by example – BUT most greenhouse gases are created in the community, not by municipal operations. A good plan shows what will happen to municipal operations (leading by example) AND how the municipality will support action by businesses and individuals in the community (through its policies). Relevant policies should also consider land use and building density, and industrial activities.

Town of Canmore response:

- In December 2018 the Town of Canmore Council adopted the [Climate Action Plan](#) (CAP) and following targets:
 - By 2030, the community of Canmore will reduce its GHG emissions by 30% below 2015 levels.
 - By 2030, the Town of Canmore will reduce Corporate GHG emissions by 50% below 2015 levels, given the Town has much greater control over its own buildings and operations.
 - By 2050, the community and the Town of Canmore GHG emissions by 80%.
- The CAP built upon the Town’s [Environmental Sustainability Action Plan](#), which was adopted in 2010. The CAP replaced the Energy and Climate Protection targets in the ESAP. The CAP contains a 2015 baseline GHG inventory, identifying the main sources of Canmore’s GHG emissions (buildings – 59%, transportation – 34%, waste – 7%), and over sixty actions for community-wide and Town-specific emissions reductions. A timeline for implementation of the CAP actions, as well as relative GHG reduction potential and high-level cost estimates is being developed.
- The Town is a signatory to the federal Partners for Climate Protection Program and international Global Covenant of Mayors. As required by these programs, staff continue to monitor and report on GHG emissions. A [GHG Inventory Update](#) was completed for 2018. The next will be completed for 2021 (in 2022) to align with the Canadian census. There was a very slight decrease in both Corporate and Community GHG Inventories between 2015 and 2018.
- In 2019, the Town increased in-house resources from one part time sustainability coordinator to two full-time permanent staff who are focused on wildlife, environmental sustainability and climate action.

- In 2019, Council declared a State of Climate Emergency. At that time, Edmonton was the only other Alberta municipality to have declared a Climate Emergency.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

Context: Rapidly reducing greenhouse gas emissions in buildings throughout the community (for example, by requiring or providing incentives for energy efficiency improvements in new or existing buildings, or changing out lights) is the most important thing we can do to address the climate crisis.

Town of Canmore response:

New Construction

- There are limited opportunities to make substantial improvements to the energy efficiency of privately-owned buildings due to a lack of legal authority to require enhanced construction practices beyond what is already required in the Alberta Building Code. The Town of Canmore has, however, implemented a penalty/incentive based [Green Building Regulation \(GBR\)](#) for new construction.
 - For projects where EnerGuide can be applied (typically detached dwellings, duplexes, some row and stacked townhomes), the Green Building target is an energy usage rating that is at least 10% below the gigajoule per year requirement of the EnerGuide Reference House.
 - For commercial/industrial/institutional buildings or large multi-unit residential developments where the EnerGuide program cannot be applied, applicants are asked to meet or exceed the current version of the National Energy Code for Buildings (NECB).
 - Because the Green Building Regulation requires an Energy Evaluation and/or certified third-party verification, the Town has EnerGuide Rating information for newer residential buildings and modeled energy performance information on commercial and institutional buildings.
- Town staff encourage private developers to undertake green building approaches as part of the planning and development process.
- Developers for projects greater than 500 square metres are required to complete a Sustainability Screening Report to quantify the social, economic and environmental impacts and benefits of their project.
- In 2019, the Town introduced a house size limit of 325 square metres.

Existing Buildings

- To better enable energy efficient retrofits or renewable energy installations for existing homes, the Town has passed a Clean Energy Improvement Tax Bylaw (adopted December 4, 2020) and is developing a [Clean Energy Improvement Program](#) (CEIP), in partnership with the Alberta Municipal Services Corporation (AMSC). Implementation of this program is dependant on receiving funding from FCM in order to provide the necessary capitalization. If funding is approved, Canmore residents will be able to finance energy efficiency upgrades or renewable energy installations and repay that via their property tax bill over time, up to 20 to 25 years.

CEIP is unique in that the Clean Energy Improvement Charge is tied to the property, not the property owner. If the property is sold, the new owner assumes the repayment obligation.

Leading by Example

- The Civic Centre and Elevation Place are both LEED Silver buildings. The Civic Centre was the first project in Alberta to receive a Silver LEED certification.
- In 2016 and 2017, through an agreement with Fortis, all streetlights were upgraded to LED. This reduced streetlight GHGs by 37%.
- In 2020, with funding from the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre, the Town upgraded to LED lighting in the swimming pool area at Elevation Place, reducing the electricity consumption in the building by approximately 98,000 kWh per year.
- The Town has approved the design for a near Net Zero Firehall. Construction will take place over 2022-2023. This will be the first building in Canmore, to our knowledge, to utilize an air-source heat pump for space heating and domestic hot water heating. The electricity required for the heat pump will be offset by rooftop solar photo-voltaic panels.

Education

- The Town provides funding to the Biosphere Institute of the Bow Valley (BIBV) for the [Shift: Climate Transitions](#) program and staff coordinator. The *Shift* program aims to empower Bow Valley residents and businesses to take action on climate change by reducing their energy emissions, waste production, and water use.
- The BIBV has also uses this funding to leverage larger grants for initiatives, such as the Energy Efficiency Education project undertaken in 2020.
- The Town does not have the funding to provide significant incentives for energy efficient retrofits, but will direct interested residents and businesses to provincial and federal government programs when available (e.g., the provincial [Energy Savings Program for Business](#) and new federal [Greener Homes Grant](#)).

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Context: Getting to completely renewable, carbon-free energy as quickly as possible is key to any greenhouse gas reduction plan. Municipal governments can directly participate in renewable energy by partnering with developers and utility providers on large or community-scale projects. Bonus marks if this energy is generated locally!

Town of Canmore response:

Leading by example

- The Town currently has over 1 MW of solar PV capacity over 4 buildings, as detailed in the table below. Once the installation at the Canmore Recreation Centre is complete this fall, solar PV will account for 10% of Town of Canmore's 2015 baseline Corporate electricity consumption.

Facility	Install date	Modules	Capacity (kW DC)	Year 1 Annual Production (kWh/yr)	Electricity consumption offset
<i>Elevation Place</i>	2020	931	373	396,978	24%
<i>Civic Centre</i>	2017	192	65	68,479	21%
<i>Waste Management Centre</i>	2018, 2020	472	172	155,760	100%
<i>Rec Centre</i>	2021	890	400	367,428	22%
TOTAL		2,131	1,010	988,645	

Enabling Community-wide renewables

- The Town has offered an annual [Solar Incentive Program](#) since 2014. Incentives are provided by an applicant lottery early each year. As of the end of 2020, 57 homes, 1 school and 1 business have received an incentive for a combined 429 kW of installed capacity. Eight incentives of \$1,250 were awarded in 2021.
- The CEIP program, described in the previous section, will enable homeowners to install renewable energy systems on their homes and pay it back over time, via property taxes.
- Under Provincial legislation the Town cannot require builders or developers to install renewable energy systems when constructing or renovating a building or larger development. Town staff do, however, encourage this early in the development process.

Studies

- In an effort to increase awareness and understanding of Canmore's collective potential to generate solar energy, the Town commissioned a study to evaluate the [solar potential of rooftops](#) across the community.
- The Town also commissioned a study assessing the solar potential of all municipally-owned rooftops in order to identify the most cost effective and impactful opportunities.
- In 2019 and 2020, the Town participated in the Accelerating Implementation of Renewable Energy (AIRE) pilot project, led by Quality Urban Energy Systems of Tomorrow (QUEST) and the Community Energy Knowledge Action Partnership (CEKAP). In addition to capacity building and community engagement, a tangible outcome of the project was a [Story Map](#) identifying the relative feasibility of different areas in Canmore for large ground mount solar installations(s) and wind power.
- The Town is currently undertaking a Renewable Energy Feasibility Study to identify the most cost effective and impactful renewable and low carbon energy options to pursue.

TRANSPORTATION

Context: High marks go to municipalities that support human-powered transportation through bike lanes and increasing community walkability, enhance and electrify public transit, provide EV charging stations, and support vehicle sharing.

Town of Canmore response:

Strategic Planning

- In addition to the Climate Action Plan, transportation-related GHG reduction is implemented via implementation of the Town's [Integrated Transportation Plan](#) (ITP) and [Integrated Parking Management Plan](#).
- The ITP established a target of 40% of summer trips being non-vehicular and identified [strategies](#) to achieve this.

Transit and Paid Parking

- Local and regional transit is provided via ROAM, in partnership with the Town of Banff and ID9.
- Following a free local transit pilot in 2019 that saw ridership increase approximately 60%, the Town adopted [fare free local transit](#) in perpetuity, funding by revenues from implementing paid parking in the Town Centre (delayed to 2022 due to the pandemic). In addition to funding fare free transit, paid parking helps offset the costs impacts of driving, and makes active and sustainable modes more attractive options.
- Paid parking was implemented at Quarry Lake in 2021 (residents can apply for a free permit). In 2023, a new bus service to Quarry Lake Park, the Canmore Nordic Centre, and Grassi Lakes will be introduced. Pay parking at Quarry Lake Park will fund the Town of Canmore's annual share of this service.
- In addition to the transit service, the Town is focused on providing the supportive infrastructure to make transit welcoming and accessible. Bus stop and accessibility improvements include shelters, lighting, real-time next bus information, bus pads, sidewalks, curb ramps, and crosswalk improvements.

Cycling and Walking

- Much of the focus of the ITP is on gradually improving the active transportation network and connectivity over the next decade to encourage more trips by bus, foot, or bicycle. Canmore has 80.4 km of paved and unpaved shared walking and cycling paths. In addition, there are 55.9 kms of provincial trails within the Town boundaries.
- Road design and infrastructure is undertaken with a goal that [streets that are more predictable and safer](#), in order to make trips by foot or bicycle more appealing. Examples of this approach include the \$4.5 Million Trans-Canada Highway Underpass, linking the Cougar Creek area to central Canmore for pedestrians and cyclists, new pedestrian crossings of Cougar Creek, and Spring Creek, and complete street improvements on Spring Creek Drive, Bow Valley Trail, Railway Avenue, Benchlands Trail, and Palliser Trail. Progressive designs include physical separation of vulnerable road users with buffered paths and sidewalks, and protected intersections with near side signals Railway Ave and Bow Valley Trail. These designs allow separation of vehicle traffic from people of all ages and abilities who can safely walk and cycle.

- The Town has reduced the speed limit in the Town Centre to 30 km/hour.
- The [Bike Friendly Canmore](#) initiative was developed to provide education and generate awareness about riding bikes in and around town. The Town allocated up to \$25,000 in 2021 to support businesses and property managers with the construction of bike infrastructure (e.g., secure bike storage, bike maintenance stands, and wash or repair stations) on private property. The aim is to support installations that will serve business owners and their employees, patrons and the general public.
- The Town provides [cyclist amenities](#) such as bike maintenance stands and covered bike parking throughout Canmore. Pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure, such as pedestrian crossing lights and traffic calming are partially funded by [photo radar revenue](#).
- In 2019, the Town piloted a studded bike tire incentive to encourage more winter cycling. 50 incentives of \$100 were provided on a first come, first served basis. In 2020, the program shifted to focus on affordability. For the last two years, the Town has partnered with the Community Cruisers' Bike All Winter program to support Affordable Services Members to participate. Participants receive all equipment needed for winter cycling and training and group support.
-
- Walking and cycling as a share of trips on Spring Creek drive has increased 250% since the construction of Complete Street Improvements.
-
- With the completion of the TIP20 project in 2021, approximately 50% of Canmore's Complete Street network envisioned in the ITP is complete, with the majority of the remaining 50% planned by 2030. Based on progress to date, walk and cycle mode share increases are anticipated in future years, consistent with goals of the ITP.

Electric Vehicles

- In 2020, the Town completed an Electric Vehicle (EV) Fleet Feasibility Study with 50% funding from the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC).
- The Town is in process of procuring two administrative EVs and Level 2 chargers for vehicles due for replacement. The Town will receive rebates from MCCAC to cover a portion of the cost.
- Working with ROAM, Canmore will be getting an electric bus in the local fleet in late 2021/early 2022.

WASTE

Context: Creating, transporting, using, and disposing of 'stuff' – these all create greenhouse gases. Municipalities can help support a circular economy through the 3Rs, in the following order: Reducing the amount of materials consumed, providing citizens with increased opportunities to Reuse materials, and supporting Recycling to keep waste materials out of the landfill – and then capturing methane, a potent greenhouse gas, at the landfill itself.

Town of Canmore response:

- In 2019, the Town of Canmore launched Residential Food Waste Collection program with a five-bin pilot project. The Town started with a pilot to ensure that there were no wildlife issues, that the bins functioned properly throughout the different seasons, and that there was limited contamination with garbage. The pilot also allowed the Town to start the program ahead of a necessary expansion to the Waste Management Centre/transfer station to accommodate community-wide collection of this additional stream of waste. The pilot was successful with the Town collecting almost one tonne of food waste each day, diverting just over 10% of Canmore's residential waste away from the landfill. With the Waste Management Centre expansion complete, nine more neighbourhood bins will be installed in September.
- The Town of Canmore was the recipient of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' 2020 [Sustainable Communities Award](#) for waste, selected out of applicants from all over the country. While food waste collection in cities and towns is common, Canmore was selected because of the creative and collaborative approach utilized; working with local residents, artists, and neighbouring communities to design new food waste bins and deliver the program.
- In June 2021, the Town hosted a compost give-away event, bringing finished compost back from the out-of-town processing facility for residents to use on their gardens and lawns.
- In January 2021, the Town launched a Commercial Food Waste Collection Program. The Town provides restaurants, hotels and other businesses with their own roll cart(s) and collects it from them at whatever frequency the business would like. In the spring of 2021, the Rotary Club of Canmore agreed to cover the weekly collection costs for ten weeks for 32 businesses, to support the local hospitality industry during the challenging times of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The Town collects paper towel separately in recreation centres so it can be composted. The Mountain Market vendors switched to compostable take-out foodware this summer to enable Market patrons to compost their food waste on site.
- Canmore is one of 15 communities selected to participate in the [Canadian Circular Cities and Regions Initiative](#) (CCRI), led by the National Zero Waste Council, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Recyc-Quebec and the Recycling Council of Alberta. The year-long CCRI intends to advance knowledge sharing and capacity building among the Canadian local government sector. One of the expected outcomes of the CCRI is a community circular economy roadmap.

ENGAGING AND EMPOWERING THE COMMUNITY

Context: Municipalities can engage with and empower citizens and community groups, and connect to their interests, by encouraging them to connect through relevant council committees, advisory boards, open houses, education campaigns etc. This builds opportunities for better communication, shared leadership, and enhanced learning.

Town of Canmore response:

- The Town of Canmore works with a number of citizen advisory boards and task forces. The most relevant to Climate Action is the [Environmental Advisory Review Committee](#) (EARC). EARC provides input into ongoing sustainability initiatives and was part of the development of the Climate Change Action Plan.

- Town staff participate in community-led workshops and initiatives and work with community organizations and stakeholders on different climate change mitigation projects. Examples include the participatory mapping conducted via the Accelerating the Implementation of Renewable Energy project in late 2019, working with CORE (Canmore Organics Recycling) and numerous community volunteers to develop and deliver the Residential Food Waste pilot.
- While not specific to climate action, the Town provides citizens with [opportunities for public input and information](#) and engages residents through the [My Canmore online engagement platform](#). Specific projects may have an increased level of community engagement, such as the process to develop a [Sustainable Tourism Framework](#), where the community was invited to share, learn and participate in workshops, surveys and other activities.

SUSTAINABILITY AND EQUITY INITIATIVES

Context: It is important to make energy transition affordable for everyone, and ensure social equity and sustainability. Points for such things as energy transition subsidies, locally sourced food, food rescue programs, farmers markets and community gardens, job diversification, reducing air pollution or speed limits, and social equity initiatives such as affordable housing, environmental justice, and accessibility.

Town of Canmore Response:

- Efforts to foster an inclusive and resilient community (e.g., social supports, early childhood development, community grants, emergency social services, community monitoring, etc.) are generally led by the [Community Social Development](#) department. Examples include:
 - The [Affordable Services Program](#) provides eligible residents with increased access to supports aimed at making Canmore a livable community for all (e.g. reduced fares for regional ROAM transit, Recreation Fee Assistance, Income Tax support, and connection to local food support programs).
 - The [Cycling Without Age](#) program that is available to local seniors. Trishaw bicycles, pedaled by trained volunteers, take seniors with limited mobility out for rides.
 - Toys together program which is an early childhood development programs through the Family Connection Centre.
- Community housing rental and ownership programs are delivered through [Canmore Community Housing](#).
- Other departments lead initiatives that have equity and affordability benefits, such as free local transit.

DEALING WITH CLIMATE IMPACTS

Context: This section concerns your municipality's work to adapt to a changing climate, helping the community be resilient in the face of climate impacts. Highest points for initiatives that promote both climate adaptation and mitigation – for example, well insulated houses that reduce energy use and keep people more comfortable during a heat wave, or green infrastructure such as trees that use carbon dioxide and provide shade.

Town of Canmore response:

- In 2016, the Town developed a [Climate Change Adaptation Background Report and Resilience Plan](#) detailing the projected impacts of climate change in the Bow Valley and identifying the priority risks for action planning.
- After the flooding of 2013, the Town of Canmore created a [Mountain Creek Hazard Mitigation Program](#). The goal of the program is to install infrastructure that protects the community against these potential larger events that may occur in the future, such as the [Cougar Creek Debris Retention Structure](#) currently under construction.
- The Town of Canmore is currently working with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry on a Bow Valley Wildfire and Vegetation Management Plan which will address the complex wildfire and vegetation management issues in the Bow Valley to guide future decisions that achieve landscape level goals.
- The Town of Canmore recently recruited a Project Assistant through the [Adaptation and Resilience Training Program](#). The Project Assistant will work on adaptation related projects including scoping a potential natural asset inventory and valuation strategy and assessing a potential refresh to our Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan to align it with current best practices.

Attachment 2: Status of 2018 Climate Action Plan actions as of December 2021

Action	Status	Comments
Renewable Energy		
1. Encourage solar energy on homes and businesses.	Ongoing	Solar incentives offered through Town of Canmore since 2014. Program fully subscribed in 2021 (eight incentives of \$1,250).
2. Inventory Canmore’s Solar Potential.	Complete	2018 Community Rooftop Solar Potential Study 2020 Municipal Rooftop Solar Potential Study Relative feasibility of ground-mount solar assessed via the Accelerating the Implementation of Renewable Energy project through Quest Canada and the Community Energy Knowledge Action Partnership.
3. Consider setting renewable and/or low carbon energy targets.	In progress	Renewable Energy Feasibility Study will be complete mid 2022
4. Consider district energy.		
5. Consider geo-cooling systems.		
6. Evaluate opportunities for the Town and the community to generate electricity or heat and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems.		
7. Consider the ongoing use of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to help meet renewable targets.		
8. Consider waste to energy projects within the community.		
9. Complete study to determine energy supply from WWTP.		
10. Determine feasibility of generating energy from the installation of pressure reducing valves (PRV) or other technologies on water infrastructure.		
11. Raise awareness about renewable energy.	Passively implemented/as opportunities arise	Climate change education and awareness has been delivered via the Biosphere Institute’s Shift program, as well as their 2019-2020 Community Energy Generation program and 2021 Energy Efficiency Education project. Some public awareness on renewable energy delivered via the Solar Incentive program. Do not have Town of Canmore staff resources to actively pursue a robust Town-led education and community engagement campaign.
12. Work with neighbouring municipalities, First Nations, and industries to determine shared goals and potential projects.	Passively implemented/as opportunities arise	Currently working with the Town of Banff on exploration of a potential shared Virtual Power Purchase Agreement.
13. Partner with an International “sister city” for knowledge sharing and acceleration of best practices.	Low priority	Not recommended to pursue. We participate in different regional community of practice initiatives as opportunities arise (e.g., QUEST Canada Working Groups, members of Decentralized Energy Canada).
Buildings (54% of total Canmore GHG emissions) - New Construction		
14. Move towards net zero construction or similar high green building standards. Revise and update Green Building Regulations. Draw on developers and industry associations to evaluate and continually improve regulations, moving towards net zero energy buildings or similar. Consider periodic updates of the Green Building Regulations. Consider the creation of incentives for construction of net zero or similar homes/developments.	2022	Do not have the staff resources to revise related policies, develop and deliver an incentive program, or meaningfully engage with the development industry. The federal 2020 Net Zero Ready Model Energy Codes may make the Green Building Regulations irrelevant, depending on provincial adoption. The 2022 workplan includes a “Net Zero Ready Codes Readiness Assessment”. A consultant will work with staff to identify potential internal capacity requirements and/or process changes to prepare the Town to more effectively implement the new Net Zero Ready Model Energy Codes once adopted by the Province.
15. Advocate to the Province of Alberta for timely adoption of the National Model Building Code.	2022	Waiting for Provincial position on new Model Codes. The 2020 Net Zero Ready Model Energy Codes are scheduled to be released by federal government this winter.

Action	Status	Comments
16. Work with developers to plan and develop green subdivisions to embed energy conservation initiatives into the development, e.g., district energy systems, passive solar design, solar ready, EV ready construction.	Passively implemented/as opportunities arise	This is encouraged through the Pre-Application phase of development. The Town does not have the legal authority to require energy conservation or renewable energy measures beyond Alberta Building Code. Potential mechanisms to enable EV readiness will be explored via the 2022 Community EV Charging Strategy.
17. Partner with industry to deliver single-family and multi-family demonstration projects that are near net zero or similar high green building standard.	Consider later	The near Net Zero Firehall will provide a demonstration of net zero building. We could consider opportunities if approached by a potential partner who would take the lead for a single family or multi family development.
Buildings (54% of total Canmore GHG emissions) - Existing Buildings		
18. Identify and assess the feasibility of new financing arrangements to assist citizens with energy efficiency and clean energy investments, e.g., PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) program	Complete	Passed the CEIP Bylaw in December 2020 and proceeding with the CEIP program design in partnership with AMSC. FCM approved capitalization loan and grant funding in late December 2021.
19. Direct franchise fees and local access fees to a dedicated fund to help finance and promote energy efficiency and GHG reduction measures.	Complete	This was established in early 2021. The fund is used to pay 75% of the Energy and Climate Action Coordinator salary. The remainder is used to fund studies and initiatives via a new Sustainability Reserve.
20. Simplify and streamline the retrofit process for citizens.	Consider later	Enabling residential retrofits via CEIP is the current focus. Energy efficiency education conducted via the Biosphere SHIFT program and Energy Efficiency Education project. The retrofit process from Planning and Development has been recently updated and streamlined. Consideration of how to best prioritize green renovations will be considered at later date.
21. Raise awareness and promote efficient building operations and maintenance practices in all commercial and multi-family buildings, including tourism businesses.	Consider later	Awareness and education occurs through Biosphere SHIFT program. Do not have the staff resources to undertake communications and engagement.
22. Establish an innovation fund to test new energy efficiency and conservation technology. Include initial innovation funding in 2020 budget, and for subsequent years if successful.	Consider later	This could be done to some degree via feasibility studies using the new Sustainability Reserve, however the Reserve is needs to accumulate additional funding before it can be used in this manner.
23. Establish an energy labeling program for buildings, including homes, Industrial/Commercial/Institutional buildings.	Consider later	Don't have the staff resources to pursue currently. This type of program is more appropriate to be undertaken at a provincial or regional scale.
24. Establish an energy benchmarking program for commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings.	Consider later	Unclear if the Town has the jurisdiction to require this. Recommend waiting for Province and/or Federal Government to require benchmarking or building labeling. While only a segment of buildings, the Town has some benchmarking data, via EnerGuide ratings for buildings constructed in recent years due to the Green Building Regulation.
25. Encourage and support all tourism and accommodations to perform energy audits and implement recommended upgrades.	Consider later	Promoted Provincial Emissions Reductions Alberta Energy Savings Program for Businesses. Degree of uptake unknown.
26. Provide enhanced energy billing information to customers.	Low priority	Defer to energy retailers or as a province or utility-led initiative. The Town does not have influence over energy billing.
Transportation (40% of total Canmore GHG emissions)		
27. Consider fare free transit for all or part of the year to encourage ridership.	Complete	Fare free transit has been approved.
28. Review parking policy to align with climate goals.	Ongoing	Through Integrated Parking Management Plan. Introduction of paid parking at Quarry Lake in 2021 and paid parking downtown in 2022 supports GHG reduction.
29. Encourage walkable developments.	Ongoing	Led by Planning and Development and Engineering as applications are submitted for review and decision.
30. Implement tactics to support the Integrated Transportation Master Plan mode shift targets and promote alternative modes of transportation, such as walking, biking and public transportation.	Ongoing	Led by Engineering through Integrated Transportation Plan implementation.

Action	Status	Comments
31. Support transportation capital investments that align with the Town's climate mitigation goals.	Ongoing	Led by Engineering through Integrated Transportation Plan implementation (e.g., free local transit, the new intersection designed to make walking and cycling safer, additional cycling and walking infrastructure, etc.)
32. Introduce complete streets (i.e., tree cover, cycling, pedestrian infrastructure, traffic calming).	Ongoing	Led by Engineering through Integrated Transportation Plan implementation
33. Conduct a study to understand how Canmore should prepare for electric vehicles in the community. As part of the study, assess infrastructure needs and supporting bylaws. Introduce/expand public and private charging infrastructure throughout the Town. Introduce preferred parking rates or other incentives to support citizen adoption of EVs. Work with development industry to introduce reasonable EV charging requirements in new developments.	2022	Planned and budgeted for 2022.
34. Develop complete neighbourhoods by supporting quality infill development and intensifying vacant or underutilized lands.	Ongoing	Led by Planning and Development. Accessory Dwelling Units are permitted in the Land Use Bylaw.
35. Support carsharing	Consider later	Delayed due to COVID-19. Don't have the staff resources to pursue this currently.
36. Consider prioritizing new development projects according to their potential to reduce energy use and GHG emissions.	Consider later	May be unnecessary with the Net Zero Ready Building Codes. Recommend re-evaluating once the codes are released and the Province's plans for adoption are better understood.
37. Restrict single use development on the outskirts.	Consider later	Don't have the staff resources currently.
38. Support partnerships to build/operate/maintain a bike share program.	Consider later	Delayed due to COVID-19. Don't have the staff resources currently.
39. Better understand average vehicle kilometers travelled by residents in Canmore.	Consider later	Focusing only on residents disregards the significant impact of tourism travel. The new Regenerative Tourism Framework may be an opportunity for better data collection for travel.
40. Support affordable and employee housing development around central and transit supported centres.	Consider later	The mandate and direction for Canmore Community Housing is developed by its Board of Directors and not dictated by the Town of Canmore. Housing locations are selected primarily based on land availability and CCHC has a 2022-2025 strategic plan in place. This would need to be a direction undertaken by CCHS and not the Town of Canmore.
41. Encourage citizens to operate vehicles at optimal efficiency levels.	Low priority	Don't have the staff resources to pursue an education campaign of this nature.
42. Host a bi-annual car-free day.	Low priority	Pedestrian-only Main Street in the past two summers has achieved the same outcome as a car-free day event.
Waste (6% of total Canmore GHG emissions)		
43. Introduce an organics collection program	Complete	Residential pilot launched Sept 3, 2019 with five neighbourhood bins. Ten addition bins added September 2021. Commercial program launched December 2020.
44. Investigate opportunities to reduce the community's food waste and partner with community organizations on implementation.	Ongoing	This has been done to some degree as part of the implementation of the commercial food waste collection program and may be a focus of the Circular Cities and Regions Initiative.
45. Update policies and procedures related to construction, demolition, and renovation waste to encourage reuse and recycling.	Consider later	Do not have the staff resources to pursue currently.
Corporate actions (3% of total Canmore GHG emissions)		
46. Ensure Town is accountable to climate actions. Consider establishing a Climate Action Program Coordinator or Energy Management Specialist and include in annual budgets.	Ongoing	The Energy and Climate Action Coordinator position was made permanent in February 2021, funded through Franchise Fees via the Sustainability Reserve and the Solid Waste Utility. The position was originally created as a contract in March 2019 with the funding from the federal Municipal Climate Innovation Program. An Energy Manager position focused solely on energy management in Town-owned facilities is felt to be unnecessary to only having three large, complex buildings (Elevation Place, Canmore Recreation Centre, and the Wastewater Treatment Plant). The Town has committed to reporting on GHGs via the Partners for Climate Protection Program and the Global Covenant of Mayors.

Action	Status	Comments
47. Dedicate Corporate land to solar arrays and install solar on all municipal buildings with adequate solar potential.	Ongoing	Focus to date for solar rooftop arrays has been on the largest buildings. The Accelerating the Implementation of Renewable Energy mapping project confirmed that there is limited Town-owned land available and isn't appropriate for solar ground mount at the economy of scale required.
48. Apply for various grant initiatives, especially as carbon tax funds generate new funding opportunities.	Ongoing	Under the federal carbon pricing regime, there are no specific funding programs to utilize the carbon tax to support municipalities to undertake projects to reduce energy consumption. The Municipal Climate Change Action Centre's (MCCAC) have stopped accepting applications for almost all their funding programs because they have been fully subscribed. Programs from Emissions Reduction Alberta, which is funded by the Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction (TIER) Regulation, have mainly focused on industrial and commercial applications to date. The Town continues to apply to funding programs available from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, though these tend to be time and resource intensive.
49. Leverage external funding and partnership opportunities to improve efficiency and save money e.g., Fortis LED Streetlight Conversion, Johnson Controls and Teric Combined Heat and Power models. Use the cost savings to fund an operating/financial plan.	Ongoing	Streetlights have been converted to LED by Fortis, who were paid through savings. LED lighting conversion at Elevation Place completed in 2021. Other opportunities have not been identified.
50. Evaluate the feasibility of micro generation technology (e.g. solar photo voltaic, combined heat and power and others) on existing Town buildings and infrastructure.	Ongoing	As part of Facilities planning. Also included in the Renewable Energy Feasibility Study and 2022 Renewable Utilities Study for the Wastewater Treatment Plant.
51. Monitor and assess the applicability of electric vehicles for the Town of Canmore fleet. Update purchasing policy to support the transition to electric and more fuel-efficient vehicles.	Ongoing	Electric vehicle options Don't have staff resources to update the Purchasing Policy currently.
52. Ensure Town has capacity to support climate actions, including accessing grants, address reporting needs etc. Ensure funding is available for training and conferences.	Passively implemented/as opportunities arise	No conference or training budget for staff specific to energy efficiency or climate change. Staff resources to support climate action throughout the organization are limited.
53. Consider mandating combined heat and power (CHP) or district energy systems in new municipal developments.	Passively implemented/as opportunities arise	Would be considered on a case-by-case basis as future facilities are designed. A Combined Heat and Power system was evaluated for at Elevation Place but not pursued due to limited GHG reduction.
54. Conduct Energy Audits and Building Re-Commissioning on a regular basis.	Consider later	Energy audits planned for 2025. Ongoing building optimization checks and software updates. Efforts focus on buildings that are largest energy consumers.
55. Each year, or triggered with major renovations, or as opportunities present, conduct comprehensive retrofits to Town facilities.	Consider later	Planned retrofits based on the 2015 Building Condition Assessment and 2016 Spatial Needs Study. Specific energy efficient retrofits have not been planned.
56. Create flexible Green Building guidelines or policy for new Town buildings to replace the previous LEED policy.	Consider later	Don't have the staff resources to pursue this currently.
57. Ensure recommendations from various building studies are included in capital planning and appropriately funded.	Consider later	Opportunities identified through the Building Condition and Spatial Needs studies have been planned for and are currently included in the capital planning process, however none are specific for energy efficiency.
58. Introduce and enforce a series of incentives to support employees using low carbon modes of transportation to get to work.	Consider later	Updated Human Resources policy allowing employees to work from home where operationally feasible. Do not have staff resources to pursue additional program development currently.
59. Conduct training program for operations staff on building envelope, mechanical systems (HVAC), and electrical systems (lighting and appliances).	Consider later	Limited staff training budget and has not been a priority to date. COVID impacted staff capacity and priorities.

Action	Status	Comments
60. Accelerate the retirement of less fuel efficient vehicles with the most fuel efficient technology available for the application, where justified.	Consider later	The Electric Vehicle Fleet Feasibility study focused on a subset of vehicles and equipment coming due for replacement. We don't have the staff resources currently to do the research on numerous, ever-changing technologies and develop a strategy for proactive early replacement for the entire fleet.
Other		
61. Maintain a list of grants and funding opportunities to track funding from senior government.	Ongoing	The Town has been successful in obtaining external grants from the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre for the Town's solar PV installations, electric vehicles and chargers, lighting upgrades, as well as from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Green Municipal Fund for the new Firehall and the Renewable Energy Feasibility Study.
62. Partner with Universities and Technical Institutions.	Ongoing	Partnerships with University of Calgary and University of Guelph, QUEST, Decentralized Energy Canada, Community Energy Association. Additional as opportunities arise. University of Alberta is funding a Sustainability Intern for eight months through the Adaptation and Resilience Training Program.
63. Build long-term partnerships with the Province and other local governments to help implement: Smart grids; Innovative energy financing models; Property assessed clean energy (PACE)	Ongoing	Currently working with the Alberta Municipal Services Corporation (AMSC) on CEIP, which is Alberta's version of PACE. Other opportunities will be considered as they arise.
64. Advocate for and support the Province in its efforts to reduce the carbon intensity of electricity	Consider later	Reduced carbon intensity of the electricity grid is the most significant source of GHG reduction for Canmore. Carbon intensity is projected to be less than half of what it was in 2015 by 2030, due to the phase out of coal-fired electricity. There are numerous priorities for the Town to advocate to the Province and this item needs to be considered in relation to those.
65. Explore opportunities to leverage carbon levy programs and funding.	Consider later	No funding programs for municipalities under the federal carbon pricing regime.

Attachment 3: Canmore Energy, Transportation and Waste Data Trends (proxy data for greenhouse gas emissions)

COMMUNITY						
	2015 (baseline)	2018	2019	2020*	Percent increase/decrease (2020 compared to 2015 baseline)	Percent increase/decrease (2020 compared to 2019)
Community-wide building energy						
Electricity consumed (kWh)	116,440,160	120,142,063	120,792,338	119,209,352	2%	-1%
Natural gas consumed (GJ)	1,264,425	1,460,911	1,574,280	1,479,662	17%	-6%
Solar PV cumulative installed capacity (kW)	102	491	820	1249	1,125%	52%
Transportation						
Motor vehicles registered to a Canmore address	12,870	13,222	13,194	13,244	3%	0.4%
Hybrid and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles	88	115	149	185	110%	24%
Battery Electric Vehicles	<5	11	21	43	4,200%	105%
Electric Vehicles as a percent of total vehicles in Canmore	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	149%	34%
Local Roam Transit ridership	2017 - 75,809 **	110,799	143,415	86,737	14%	-40%
Walking and Cycling Mode Share (Spring Creek Drive) ***	n/a	n/a	walking - 32% cycling - 8% driving - 60%	walking - 29% cycling - 11% driving - 60%	n/a	0%
Waste						
Solid waste landfilled (tonnes)	9,156	9,672	9,534	9,050	-1%	-5%

CORPORATE						
Municipal facilities, streetlights, and water and wastewater energy						
Electricity consumed (kWh)	9,625,676	9,705,744	9,274,737	9,184,104	-5%	-1%
Natural gas consumed (GJ)	40,045	52,014	54,491	50,819	27%	-7%
Solar PV installed capacity on Town facilities (kW)	1	144	144	467	46,622%	225%
Municipal fleet vehicles and equipment						
B5 Diesel fuel (L)	81,479	92,206	98,155	120,284	48%	23%
Gasoline (L)	38,412	44,961	44,376	45,808	19%	3%

Percentages in green font indicate positive trends, while those in red indicate negative trends

* 2020 data were influenced to varying degrees by the COVID-19 pandemic, with ROAM transit being the most impacted

** 2017 was the first full year of Roam Route 5 and is the baseline year for Transit

*** The traffic counter was installed in December 2018 so no prior data is available

*** Mode share is from the summer peak day. In 2019, mode share at Spring Creek Drive achieved the 2030 target of having 40% of summer trips by cycling or walking

A CEIP for Canmore will provide financing to property owners to enable energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades for residential and possibly commercial properties. (Note: in other jurisdictions these are often referred to as PACE programs. Alberta has chosen to call this program CEIP).

CEIP programs make energy efficiency upgrades more attainable by removing upfront cost barriers for homeowners and businesses. Residential and potentially commercial property owners can access flexible financing to pay for upgrades aimed to increase energy efficiency, harness renewable energy, and make spaces healthier and more comfortable.

Local participation in the program is enabled through the adoption of a clean energy improvement tax bylaw (CEIP Bylaw) (Attachment 1). This allows the Town of Canmore to provide the upfront financing for eligible clean energy projects and recover those costs by levying a clean energy improvement tax on the participating property.

The property owner pays for their clean energy project through an extra assessment added to the municipal property tax bill (similar to existing local improvement charges such as street or lane paving) and will make repayments in accordance with a schedule that corresponds to the useful life of the measure(s) installed. Typically, the energy savings resulting from the retrofit or renewable installation can cover a large portion of the cost of the additional levy on the tax bill.

Property owners can receive financing for up to 100 per cent of project costs, with terms that could extend up to 25 years. No deposit or down payment is required. The repayment process is simple and streamlined. By applying the clean energy improvement tax to the property, the repayment obligation is transferable from one property owner to the next. Participation in the program is entirely voluntary for both municipalities and property owners.

The Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC) will serve as CEIP Program Administrator for Alberta municipalities and work with participating municipalities to design and deliver local CEIP programs and provide support for municipalities every step of the way – from bylaw adoption through to execution and administration of the program.

All pathways to a low carbon future for Canada include transitioning our buildings off fossil fuels, and undertaking energy retrofits on a scale much wider and deeper than anything we have done before. In addition to being an important tool to reduce greenhouse gases, CEIP programs generate employment for a wide variety of professions and skilled trades. Training and deploying the workforce needed – much of which already exists – will be critical to the implementation of these retrofits. MCCAC is positioned to help Alberta municipalities to do this. This investment and employment could be evenly distributed throughout communities – making it an ideal candidate for stimulus programming in the post-COVID recovery period. Town of Canmore administration has been participating in a Municipal CEIP working group with MCCAC since early 2019.

BYLAW HIGHLIGHTS

Calculating the Eligible Financing amount

The maximum eligible financing amount for each clean energy improvement is based on several factors. These include aggregate maximum financing amounts dictated by the regulation, the total capital costs of the clean energy improvement (including incidental expenses), the amount of tax most recently imposed on the property and any other incentives/rebates received in support of the project (if applicable).

- Through FCM’s *Community Efficiency Financing* program, which is expected to launch January 2021. Two streams of support will be offered:

	Maximum amount	Grant	Loan/ Guarantee	Description
Capital Program	Up to \$10 million in loan <small>Up to 80% of eligible costs</small>	Max 50% of loan amount		Capitalization for local home energy upgrade projects, paired with a grant to support start-up and ongoing operations
Credit Enhancement	Up to \$2 million in partial loan guarantee	Max 50% of capital raised up to \$5M		Partial loan guarantee pledged by GMF on behalf of a third-party lender, paired with a grant to support start-up and ongoing operations

Both FCM’s financing streams will include a grant portion, which can be used to support administrative costs associated with implementing CEIP.

- Funding through other 3rd party lenders such as ATB Financial, Bow Valley Credit Union, BMO, Alberta Capital Finance Authority (or whatever entity replaces ACFA), or another 3rd party lender of our choosing.

With whatever financing mechanism the Town choses, we are able to recoup the principle and interest costs associated with the borrowing through program repayment.

Once administration determines the most favourable financing option, Council will be asked to approve the associated borrowing bylaw. Any additional borrowing for CEIP programs in Alberta will not impact our municipal debt limit.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A public hearing on the CEIP Bylaw will be held on December 1st, 2020. Administration will consider any proposed amendments to the bylaw presented at the public hearing. Depending on the nature of the comments received, Council could choose to delay 2nd and 3rd reading of the bylaw until Tuesday January 5th, 2021. However, if the feedback at the public hearing is supportive and no amendments are proposed, Administration recommends proceeding with 2nd and 3rd reading on December 1st.

Prior to launch, MCCAC, in conjunction with the Town of Canmore, will engage with contractors, property owners, and energy professionals to design a robust marketing and engagement plan.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1) Clean Energy Improvement Tax Bylaw 2020-26

AUTHORIZATION

Submitted by:	Lori Rissling Wynn Sustainability Coordinator	Date:	<u>November 9, 2020</u>
Approved by:	Chelsey Richardson Manager of Financial Services	Date:	<u>November 13, 2020</u>
Approved by:	Andreas Comeau Manager of Public Works	Date:	<u>November 13, 2020</u>
Approved by:	Whitney Smithers General Manager of Municipal Infrastructure	Date:	<u>November 13, 2020</u>
Approved by:	Lisa de Soto Chief Administrative Officer	Date:	<u>November 13, 2020</u>

5. The Chief Administrative Officer, or designate, of the Town of Canmore is hereby authorized to impose a Clean Energy Improvement Tax, in respect of each clean energy improvement made to a property, where the municipality has entered into a Clean Energy Improvement Agreement with the owner(s) of that property.
6. The Clean Energy Improvement Tax will be voluntarily levied against a property when there is a Clean Energy Improvement Agreement, to raise revenue to pay the amount required to recover the costs of those clean energy improvements, including principal and interest, to do so between the municipality and the property owner.
7. The Property owner(s) must meet the criteria defined by the Program Administrator and Municipality to be eligible to participate in the Clean Energy Improvement Program.
8. For a clean energy improvement to be eligible, it must be an installation that is affixed to the eligible property which:
 - (a) will result in improved energy efficiency or the production of renewable energy;
 - (b) must be listed as an eligible upgrade on the Program Administrator’s website, and be agreed to in writing by the Municipality within the Agreement;
 - (c) is not less than three thousand (\$3000) dollars in project value;
 - (d) does not exceed \$50,000 for residential, \$500,000 for commercial, \$50,000 for non-profit, and \$100,000 for multi-unit residential (>5 units), in project value.
9. The most recent amount of the tax authorized by a bylaw under Section 353 (property tax) of the *Municipal Government Act* and imposed on the property, must be greater than, or equal to, the annual Clean Energy Improvement plan annual payment, calculated in accordance with the following formula:
$$\frac{A + B + C}{D}$$
Where A is the capital cost of undertaking the clean energy improvement;
B is the total cost of professional services needed for the clean energy improvement;
C is the total of all incidental costs;
D is the probable lifetime, calculated in years, of the improvement.
10. The Clean Energy Improvement Agreement will be as set out as under Section 390.4 of the *Municipal Government Act*, and as amended.
11. The period over which the cost of each eligible clean energy improvement will be spread, to a maximum, over the probable lifetime of the improvement. The repayment amount will not exceed the taxation amount for the property in question. For multiple upgrades on one property, a weighted average of the probable lifetimes of each upgrade, will be utilized.
12. A property owner may submit one application per year.
13. The property owner(s) can apply for the program:

- (a) By submitting an application to MCCAC for the Clean Energy Improvement Program, including any required supporting documentation, and following all program requirements as outlined by MCCAC;
 - (b) By paying any required application or administration fees.
14. That for the purpose of the Clean Energy Improvement Program, the sum of project amounts, as they are approved, will be borrowed through a financial institution or other sources to be set out in a borrowing bylaw.
 15. The annual maximum amount to be allocated by the municipality towards the Clean Energy Improvement Program is \$400,000 for residential and \$1,000,000 for non-residential.
 16. The annual borrowed amount will have a maximum rate of interest of five percent (5%), a maximum term of twenty five (25) years, with the repayment term based on the weighted average of the lifespan of the improvement(s).
 17. The principle and interest owing under the borrowing will be paid using the proceeds from the Clean Energy Improvement Tax and payment made by the approved project recipients through to the Municipality on the annual improvement levy.
 18. A Clean Energy Improvement Tax will be imposed on the property that is subject to a Clean Energy Improvement Agreement, directly after the signing of the Clean Energy Improvement Agreement.
 19. In the event that an owner wishes to repay the Clean Energy Improvement Program financing early, the amount owing will be calculated at the time of the request, based on principle and interest remaining and the terms of the financing being used for the project(s).
 20. Any project(s) approved under the Clean Energy Improvement Program must be completed within the time limit as set out under the agreement.

ENACTMENT/TRANSITION

21. If any clause in this Bylaw is found to be invalid, it shall be severed from the remainder of the Bylaw and shall not invalidate the whole Bylaw.
22. This Bylaw comes into force on the date it is passed.

FIRST READING: November 3rd, 2020

PUBLIC HEARING: December 1st, 2020

SECOND READING:

THIRD READING:

DATE IN FORCE:

Bylaw approved by: _____

Approved on behalf of the Town of Canmore:

John Borrowman
Mayor

Date

Cheryl Hyde
Municipal Clerk

Date

Attachment 5

Dear Mayor Sean Krausert,

On behalf of the partners supporting the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM) in Canada,

Congratulations!

With your active commitment to ambitious climate action, you are part of a historic and powerful response by the world's cities to address the climate crisis. The Town of Canmore's commitment to the Global Covenant of Mayors connects your city with the broadest global alliance committed to city climate leadership, building on the pledges of over 10,000 cities and local governments from six continents representing more than 900 million citizens worldwide.

As you know, cities committing to GCoM agree to advance climate action in three key areas: **reducing greenhouse gas emissions, identifying – and adapting to – the risks associated with climate change, and increasing access to clean and affordable energy**. As the Town of Canmore implements its climate commitments, your progress will be recognized by a system of badges shared with the global community.

Badges awarded

We have received the results from the data you reported through your platform of choice (e.g. the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Tool, the Building Adaptive and Resilience Communities (BARC) Tool, or the CDP/ ICLEI World Secretariat unified reporting system), and are pleased to award you the following badges (colored in = awarded, grayscale = not awarded):

Mitigation Badge

Awarded as soon as one of the steps (i.e., Inventory, Target, or Plan) is accomplished



Inventory

GHG baseline emissions inventory submitted and validated (including all mandatory criteria)

Target

GHG emissions reduction/low emissions' development target set and validated

Plan

Separate or integrated climate action plan for climate change mitigation submitted and validated

Adaptation Badge

Awarded as soon as one of the steps (i.e. Assessment, Goal, or Plan) is accomplished



Assessment

Climate risk & vulnerability assessment (RVA) submitted and validated

Goal

Goal(s) for climate change adaptation goal(s) submitted and validated

Plan

Separate or integrated climate action plan for climate change adaptation submitted and validated

Compliance Badge



The 'Compliance' badge is awarded to cities that have accomplished all steps under all three pillars: mitigation, adaptation, and access to energy. They will keep the badge as long as they keep submitting progress monitoring reports within the required timeframe, validated for meeting GCoM requirements.*

**Please note: GCoM has not yet formalized the energy access pillar. Until its requirements have been adopted, full badge compliance is already achieved once all requirements under the mitigation and the adaptation pillars have been fulfilled.*

Your city's progress towards achievement of your climate goals in 2021 is key to accomplishing the ambitious targets you have set, and we encourage you to continue implementing and monitoring local climate actions with the support of all the GCoM specialized partners actively involved in your Regional Covenant (more information on the [GCoM Canada's website](#)).

You will find attached the image files of the badges you have been awarded. We encourage you to display them on your city's relevant communication channels, including your website.

Finally, your city profile on the [GCoM website](#) is being updated to reflect the badges your city has earned.

We look forward to continuing working with you to make our cities healthier, more sustainable, and more resilient for all. Please reach out to us with any queries you may have.

The GCoM Canada Helpdesk Team
support@globalcovenant-canada.org

FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

PRESIDENT

GARTH FRIZZELL
COUNCILLOR
CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
(BC)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CAROLE SAAB
OTTAWA (ON)

MAILING ADDRESS

24 CLARENCE STREET,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1N 5P3
T. 613-241-5221
F. 613-241-7440
fcm.ca

ICLEI—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

PRESIDENT

FRANK COWNIE
MAYOR
DES MOINES, USA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CANADA OFFICE

MEGAN MEANEY
TORONTO (ON)

CANADA OFFICE

204-401 RICHMOND STREET W.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5V 3A8
T. 647-728-4308
icleicanada.org

2021-06-09

Town of Canmore
902 7th Avenue
Canmore, British Columbia
T1W 3K1

Mr. John Borrowman and Members of Council:

On behalf of the FCM-ICLEI Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program, I wish to congratulate the Town of Canmore for achieving Milestone 3 for corporate and community greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Achievement of this milestone signals that your local government has developed a local action plan. The Town of Canmore has shown bold leadership in addressing these important issues, and we are pleased to share your achievement on the PCP website at fcm.ca/pcp.

We look forward to working with you in the implementation of actions, as well as the monitoring of progress and reporting on results for both corporate and community GHG emissions, which form the remaining milestones in the PCP framework. Your efforts, along with those of a growing number of PCP participants, are making a significant contribution to reducing Canada's GHG emissions.

Cost-effective, community-based projects offer significant opportunities for taking action on climate change. In 2018, PCP member municipalities voluntarily reported over 160 projects to reduce GHG emissions, representing over 720,000 tonnes in annual GHG reductions. Along with reducing the impacts of climate change, municipalities saw other community benefits and savings, including \$2.88 million in annual cost savings generated by reducing emissions from streetlights, municipally-owned vehicles and buildings.

PCP members benefit from one-on-one support from the PCP Secretariat. Visit the program's online networking platform at pcphub.fcm.ca to connect with FCM and ICLEI staff and receive support to achieve your next milestone.

Should you have any questions about PCP, our program officer can be reached by telephone at (613) 907-6392 or by e-mail at pcp@fcm.ca.

Yours sincerely,



Garth Frizzell
Councillor, City of Prince George
President, Federation of Canadian Municipalities



Frank Cownie
Mayor, Des Moines, USA
President, ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability

cc. Amy Fournier, Climate Change Specialist

Attachment 6: 2022 Climate Action Plan Major Areas of Focus

Action	Requires 2022 budget	Level of effort	Additional staff resources required
Renewable Energy			
Renewable Energy Feasibility Study (in progress). Completion of the study, which will inform the most effective renewable and low carbon energy strategies to focus on to help achieve our 2030 targets.	No (carried over from previous budget)	High	Facilities Planning Engineering
Buildings (54% of total Canmore GHG emissions) - New Construction			
Net Zero Ready Building Code Readiness Study. Hiring and managing a consultant to work with our Planning and Development staff to conduct a readiness assessment ahead of the 2020 Model Code adoption in Alberta. This will help us to prepare and build the necessary internal capacity and processes in advance so that the transition to the new codes is smoother and more efficient, enabling us to maximize greenhouse gas mitigation potential.	Yes (\$25,000)	High	Planning and Development
Through Alberta Municipalities, advocate to the Province of Alberta for timely adoption of the Net Zero Ready Model Building Code.	No	Low	Council Senior Administration
Buildings (54% of total Canmore GHG emissions) - Existing Buildings			
Implement Canmore's Clean Energy Improvement Program.	No	High	Finance
Transportation (40% of total Canmore GHG emissions)			
Community Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy.	Yes (\$20,000)	High	Planning and Development Engineering Facilities Public Works
Waste (6% of total Canmore GHG emissions)			
Continued implementation support for Commercial and Residential Food Waste Diversion programs.	Budgeted elsewhere	High	Public Works
Corporate actions (3% of total Canmore GHG emissions)			
Support the charger installation and staff education for the transition for two new electric vehicles.	No	Medium	Public Works

Action	Requires 2022 budget	Level of effort	Additional staff resources required
Strategic Planning			
<p>Circular Cities and Regions Initiative and 2023-2030 Climate Action Plan implementation schedule.</p> <p>In its current form, the Climate Action Plan does not prioritize the actions in terms of how effectively each would contribute to meeting our targets or lay out an implementation schedule. An initial schedule has been drafted, however, due to COVID-19, it has not been vetted by internal staff. Given that departments throughout the organization will need to lead different actions, internal engagement is required to identify staff and budget resourcing needs. This will be done alongside the CCRI process, using a circular economy lens to help prioritize the actions in the CAP, focusing on those that provide multiple benefits.</p>	No	High	Planning and Development Engineering Facilities Public Works
<p>Scoping the inclusion of climate change in Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) requirements. This is part of a larger project considering additional impact analysis in the EIS process.</p>	No	High	Planning and Development
Reporting			
<p>2021 GHG inventory and submission to the Partners for Climate Protection program and Global Covenant of Mayors.</p>	No	Medium	None

DATE OF MEETING: January 18, 2022

Agenda #: E-1

1. Mayor Krausert

a) Biosphere Institute

- Nothing new to report. Next meeting is January 17th (after submission of this update and will be reported on next month).

b) Tourism Canmore Kananaskis

- Nothing new to report. Next meeting is January 20th.

c) Rocky Mountain Heritage Foundation

- A meeting was held between RMHF and the Town to share information and set the stage for upcoming discussions. RMHF reported on its new Board (reconfigured since the passing of Stan Milner last year) and its plans to proceed with a process to review and update its governance vision and purpose. As much of the relationship RMHF and the Town has not been well documented in the past, after the RMHF governance process there will be efforts towards creating a Memorandum of Understanding.

d) Emergency Management Committee

- Nothing new to report. Next meeting is January 27th.

e) Human Wildlife Conflict Roundtable

- Nothing new to report. Next meeting is February 3rd.

f) Town of Canmore – MD of Bighorn Intermunicipal Committee

- Nothing new to report. Next meeting is January 14th (after submission of this update and will be reported on next month).

g) Advocacy on Behalf of the Town of Canmore

- Based upon Council's resolution with respect to RCMP retroactive pay, I sent out a letter to FCM confirming that Council had used its proposed wording in passing said resolution and I sent a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau (and several Ministers of the Canadian government) delivering a message aligned with the resolution.
- I have been in communication with MLA Rosin with respect to lack of availability of COVID rapid tests and shortage of vaccination opportunities within Canmore. I have been advised that it is the same situation all over Alberta, and that she is advocating for these items.
- Calgary-Banff Passenger Rail Project – on January 7th Whitney Smithers and I attended a virtual meeting of the municipalities involved in the project. We are on the same page with respect to participating in alignment with the principles set out in the Memorandum of Understanding.

h) Events

- On December 15th, I attended the annual Fire-Rescue Services Planning & Information Session along with Lisa de Soto and Sally Caudill, with all of us having the opportunity to address those gathered.

- While I had been scheduled to MC the Party in the Park on New Year's Eve, the event was cancelled due to COVID.
- i) **Miscellaneous**
- CAO hiring is on track to conduct interviews of chosen applicants on January 26th and 27th.
 - Strategic planning sessions for Council are on track for February 7th and 8th. On January 10th, Lisa de Soto and I had a call with the facilitator to discuss preliminary matters.

2. Councillor Foubert

- a) **Canmore Planning Commission**
- Training as a newly appointed member is scheduled for January 24. Afterwards, I will be able to sit as a member of the commission.
- b) **Canmore Museum**
- The museum board meets the third Thursday of the month. No update for December, as there was no board meeting.
 - The museum has launched its first program guide! Events, community programming and exhibits – many exciting ways to connect and engage.
 - https://issuu.com/canmoremuseum/docs/canmore_museum_winter_2022_program_guide
 - The museum is hard at work right now applying for grants to support its programming efforts. Last year, it piloted a new Indigenous program with an Eden Valley based Indigenous ecotourism company. It hopes to expand upon that program in 2022.
 - The museum's heritage committee is working toward a better understanding of what the community has in terms of heritage. The preliminary results of the heritage values survey will be presented to the committee on Jan. 12 and discussion around a heritage strategy and an updated heritage inventory is underway.
- c) **Bow Valley Regional Transit Commission**
- January board meeting cancelled. I defer to Coun. McCallum's report as chair.
- d) **Canmore Community Housing**
- I defer to Coun. Hilstad's update on CCH.
- e) **Alberta Municipalities Environment and Sustainability Committee**
- Appointed to the committee in January. It meets four times a year. Unfortunately, council is undertaking its first strategic planning session on the same date as the first meeting in Edmonton.
 - However, I can flag for council the issue of extended producer responsibility (EPR). Legislation is proposed, and Alberta is the last province to move ahead with this kind of legislation.
 - Here is an online webinar on EPR from Alberta Municipalities, Rural Municipalities of Alberta and Alberta Recycling Council: https://youtu.be/3_2KZAuv18k
- f) **Southern Alberta Energy to Waste Association**
- No update.

3. Councillor Graham

- a) Cultural Advisory Committee
 - Elected Board – Chair Jannette Doering and Vice Chair Jennifer d’Entremont
 - ◊ Still looking for Treaty 7 or 3 board member
 - Bursaries awarded – Rubric Scoring System
 - Downtown Visitor building getting new mural in the fall
 - Developing work plan

4. Councillor Hilstad

a) **Canmore Community Housing**

CCH OPERATIONS REPORT														
December 2021														
	Matching Down Deposit Program (MDDP)		Accessory Dwelling Grant Program (ADGP)		OWN Program		RENT Program							
Wait List:	13	-1 from last month	0	no change from last month	100	-4 from last month	47			+2 over last month				
Applications YTD:	8	no change from last month	2	No change	59	+3 over last month +25 over STLY	106			+9 over last month +26 over STLY				
Number of Applicants: Funding Presently Committed	8		0											
Funds Advanced to Date / Total Allocated to Program	\$92,053	\$325,000	\$60,000	\$100,000										
Applications Received/Processed 2020:	20		1		34		80							
Inquiries YTD:	10	no change from last month -23 from STLY	3	no change from last month -2 from STLY	152	+12 over last month +29 over STLY	148			+9 over last month -18 from STLY				
Inquiries 2020:	33 Total		5 Total		123 Total		166 Total							
Current Occupancy:							100%	Hector	100%	McArthur	93%	Wolf Willow	100%	NLCC
Total Vital Home Units:					143	-1 unit FSBCCH- Wolf Willow Sold	60		48		13		1	
Turnover YTD:					16%	23	13%	8	31%	15	31%	4	0%	0
Turnover 2020:					10%	13 sales (13/130)	13%	8 Units (8/60)	29%	14 units (14/48)	46%	6 Units (6/13)	0%	0
↑ Above numbers updated as of December 2021 ↑														

- In December CCH office staff continued to work from home and the office, CCH staff increased office days to three days per week (in July). CCH staff continue to keep up with daily, weekly, and monthly responsibilities.
- Ownership:
 - ◊ CCH had one sale in December. This unit was at Wolf Willow and was owned by CCH. The household that bought the unit has moved from the CCH Rent program through our continuum.
 - ◊ The Ownership Information Session was held on December 8th, 5 households attended, via Zoom.
 - ◊ CCH had the following units listed for sale:
 - (i) One Unit FSBCCH at Wolf Willow- Current tenant choose to not renew the lease and is vacating on December 31, 2021. CCH has sold this unit and it has a possession date of January 26, 2022.
- **2021 Own in Review**
 - ◊ CCH sold 23 homes in 2021

- * 8 sales were of new Inventory (2 Lookout Ridge, 4 The Residences at 7th & 7th, 2 Jackpine Lodge)
- * 15 sales were resales
- * 2020, 11 Resales, 6 New Inventory (1 Lookout Ridge, 1 Versant, 4 Jackpine Lodge)
- * 2019, 3 Resales, 33 New Inventory (32 Hawks Bend and 1 Versant)
- * 2018, 3 Resales, 21 New Inventory (17 Hawks Bend, 4 Creekstone Mtn Lodge)
- ◇ The average mortgage pre-qualification amount for approved Vital Homes households was \$312,516 (2021)
- ◇ The average age of persons applying is 36
- ◇ 38 of 59 (64.4%) applications were from couple households with or without children
- ◇ Six (6) households that applied in 2021, purchased in 2021
- Rental:
 - ◇ We had six (6) units turn over in December, two at The Hector, two at McArthur Place and two at Wolf Willow.
 - * One household moved through the continuum into an Ownership unit, that was a vacant rent unit
 - * One household moved out of country
 - * One household moved to Banff
 - * One household moved to Cochrane
 - * One household moved to Kananaskis
 - * CCH is at 100% Occupancy for both The Hector and McArthur Place.
- **2021 Rent in Review**
 - ◇ The average wage for all applicants that applied for the program is \$20.53/hr
 - ◇ 55% of those that applied were Canadian Citizens, 25% were those who have PR status, and 20% were on Work Visas
 - ◇ 46% of applications were singles with no partners or dependants, seeking either a studio or one-bedroom unit
 - ◇ Total occupancy for 2021 at The Hector- 99.88%
 - ◇ Total occupancy for 2021 at McArthur Place- 99.46%
- Accessory Dwelling Grant Program:
 - ◇ All households that participated in the program for 2021 have now received their full funding (2021: \$40,000). A total of \$60,000 has been provided since April of 2020. ADGP funding recipients have demonstrated they have rented their units to eligible applicants within Canmore.
- Matching Down Deposit Program:
 - ◇ In 2021 we have a total of \$325,000 allocated for this program and \$50,000 was funded in 2021 (there are 5 approved applicants whose funding commitment (up to \$25,000) has been extended to April 30, 2022, as they are acquiring a unit at Ravens Ridge). To date CCH has forwarded a total of \$92,053 through the MDDP.



Canmore Rental Statistics for 2021

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Q1 Averages	Apr.	May	June	Q2 Averages	July	Aug.	Sept.	Q3 Averages	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q4 Averages	Annual Average	
Shared 1Bdrm	Average	\$783.82	\$ 859.55	\$842.50	\$ 828.62	\$840.00	\$786.60	\$826.64	\$ 817.75	\$841.11	\$932.82	\$874.29	\$ 882.74	\$1,006.15	\$ 1,018.75	\$ 1,205.88	\$ 1,076.93	\$ 901.51
	Median	\$750.00	\$ 850.00	\$825.00		\$800.00	\$733.00	\$800.00		\$800.00	\$850.00	\$800.00		\$900.00	\$ 925.00	\$ 1,275.00		
	Available	17	11	14	14	5	5	11	7	9	11	7	9	13	12	8	11	10
Studio	Average	-	-	\$1,383.33	\$ 1,383.33	-	\$1,050.00	-	\$ 1,050.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,425.00	-	\$ 1,162.50	\$1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 1,541.67	\$ 1,340.48
	Median	-	-	\$1,150.00		-	\$1,050.00	-		\$ 900.00	\$ 1,425.00	-		\$1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,025.00		
	Available	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	1
1 Bedroom	Average	\$1,416.90	\$1,489.71	\$1,647.78	\$ 1,518.13	\$1,353.00	\$1,492.50	\$1,615.83	\$ 1,487.11	\$1,661.88	\$1,602.27	\$ 1,664.32	\$ 1,642.82	\$1,522.00	\$1,363.33	\$1,655.00	\$ 1,513.44	\$ 1,540.38
	Median	\$1,395.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,417.50		\$1,375.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,587.50		\$1,550.00	\$1,500.00	\$ 1,690.00		\$1,450.00	\$1,375.00	\$1,650.00		
	Available	21	17	18	19	5	4	6	5	8	11	22	14	13	4	4	7	11
2 Bedroom	Average	\$1,858.62	\$1,868.78	\$1,989.94	\$ 1,905.78	\$2,050.22	\$2,084.27	\$2,092.33	\$ 2,075.61	\$2,127.93	\$2,182.11	\$ 2,177.90	\$ 2,162.64	\$2,378.33	\$2,171.82	\$2,256.10	\$ 2,268.75	\$ 2,103.19
	Median	\$1,795.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,825.00		\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00		\$1,900.00	\$2,000.00	\$ 2,095.00		\$2,200.00	\$1,988.25	\$ 2,052.00		
	Available	65	65	63	64	41	41	33	38	27	38	45	37	35	22	20	26	41
3 Bedroom	Average	\$3,740.00	\$3,034.29	\$2,779.23	\$ 3,184.51	\$3,237.78	\$3,237.27	\$3,325.83	\$ 3,266.96	\$2,848.96	\$3,161.52	\$ 3,599.00	\$ 3,203.16	\$3,858.53	\$3,724.29	\$4,466.67	\$4,016.49	\$ 3,417.78
	Median	\$3,450.00	\$2,890.00	\$2,600.00		\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$2,822.50		\$2,572.50	\$2,875.00	\$ 3,500.00		\$3,500.00	\$3,200.00	\$4,250.00		
	Available	10	7	13	10	9	11	12	11	24	23	10	19	17	7	6	10	12
4+ Bedroom	Average	\$4,211.25	\$5,161.25	\$5,698.33	\$ 5,023.61	\$5,615.00	\$4,529.00	\$5,698.33	\$ 5,280.78	\$5,897.50	\$4,895.83	\$ 4,995.00	\$ 5,262.78	\$4,131.67	\$4,350.00	-	\$ 4,240.83	\$ 5,016.65
	Median	\$4,100.00	\$5,747.50	\$5,995.00		\$5,995.00	\$4,350.00	\$5,495.00		\$6,147.50	\$5,195.00	\$ 4,995.00		\$3,900.00	\$3,950.00	-		
	Available	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	6	6	1	4	3	3	3	3	4
Summary Total Studio-4	100	93	100	293	58	63	54	175	66	79	78	223	70	37	32	139	830	

Canmore Rental Statistics for 2020

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Q1 Averages	Apr.	May	June	Q2 Averages	July	Aug.	Sept.	Q3 Averages	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q4 Averages	Annual Average	
Shared 1Bdrm	Average	\$779.07	\$ 866.67	\$847.05	\$ 830.93	\$816.67	\$861.72	\$831.25	\$ 836.55	\$884.00	\$798.67	\$791.15	\$ 824.61	\$873.08	\$ 965.00	\$ 852.78	\$ 896.95	\$ 847.26
	Median	\$775.00	\$ 800.00	\$812.50		\$800.00	\$800.00	\$775.00		\$800.00	\$750.00	\$750.00		\$800.00	\$ 787.50	\$ 800.00		
	Available	45	21	22	29	3	29	16	16	12	15	13	13	13	10	9	11	17
Studio	Average	\$1,350.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,000.00	\$ 1,166.67	\$986.00	\$1,081.67	\$1,036.25	\$ 1,034.64	-	-	\$998.33	\$ 998.33	\$900.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,090.23
	Median	\$1,350.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,000.00		\$997.00	\$1,095.00	\$1,047.50		-	-	\$1,000.00		\$900.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,300.00		
	Available	1	2	1	1	4	3	4	4	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	2	2
1 Bedroom	Average	\$1,499.55	\$1,414.00	\$1,645.45	\$ 1,519.67	\$1,428.64	\$1,534.58	\$1,423.75	\$ 1,462.32	\$1,430.63	\$1,412.50	\$ 1,404.17	\$ 1,415.76	\$1,461.33	\$1,410.00	\$1,604.17	\$ 1,491.83	\$ 1,472.40
	Median	\$1,500.00	\$1,410.00	\$1,600.00		\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,362.50		\$1,462.50	\$1,462.50	\$ 1,412.50		\$1,495.00	\$1,442.50	\$1,550.00		
	Available	11	10	11	11	11	12	8	10	16	6	12	11	15	6	6	9	10
2 Bedroom	Average	\$2,004.79	\$2,064.95	\$1,953.37	\$ 2,007.70	\$1,947.99	\$1,981.04	\$1,951.90	\$ 1,960.31	\$1,943.66	\$1,955.76	\$ 1,943.29	\$ 1,947.57	\$1,985.66	\$2,074.12	\$2,314.35	\$ 2,124.71	\$ 2,010.07
	Median	\$2,005.00	\$2,010.00	\$1,995.00		\$1,960.00	\$1,997.50	\$2,000.00		\$1,960.00	\$2,010.00	\$ 1,875.00		\$2,005.00	\$2,050.00	\$2,087.00		
	Available	48	46	46	47	72	82	84	79	71	33	38	47	38	17	20	25	50
3 Bedroom	Average	\$2,848.39	\$2,813.86	\$2,922.92	\$ 2,861.72	\$2,808.64	\$2,800.40	\$2,986.48	\$ 2,865.17	\$2,785.24	\$3,232.00	\$ 3,442.50	\$ 3,153.25	\$3,733.13	\$3,668.13	\$3,334.62	\$3,578.62	\$ 3,114.69
	Median	\$2,825.00	\$2,725.00	\$2,697.50		\$2,550.00	\$2,450.00	\$2,520.00		\$2,550.00	\$3,050.00	\$ 3,000.00		\$3,250.00	\$3,025.00	\$2,950.00		
	Available	28	22	24	25	33	25	27	28	21	10	12	14	8	8	13	10	19
4+ Bedroom	Average	\$3,586.88	\$4,075.00	\$3,500.00	\$ 3,720.63	\$3,204.55	\$3,570.00	\$4,130.00	\$ 3,634.85	\$4,550.00	\$3,250.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 3,933.33	\$3,750.00	\$2,950.00	\$2,683.33	\$3,127.78	\$ 3,604.15
	Median	\$3,450.00	\$3,950.00	\$3,400.00		\$2,850.00	\$2,700.00	\$3,750.00		\$3,750.00	\$3,250.00	\$ 4,000.00		\$3,750.00	\$2,700.00	\$2,700.00		
	Available	8	4	8	7	11	5	5	7	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	4
Summary Total Studio-4	96	84	90	270	131	127	128	386	111	50	66	227	63	35	45	143	1026	

Sources: Asset West, PEKA, ReMax, RMO, The Peaks, Rent Faster, Kijiji
 Above stats included both furnished, unfurnished accommodation and both with without utilities. An average of all available.

• 2021 CCH Goals and Strategies – December 2021

Strategy/Objective: Initiate the development of Peaks Landing

Begin development of ten (10) VHP homeownership units in Peaks Landing in Q1 2021.

Complete the sale of the units by the end of Q3 2021. Move-ins are scheduled to be complete by April 2022.

- The Peaks Landing development has been renamed Ravens Ridge
- All ten units were sold, and conditions lifted by July 23, 2021; Interior option selections were completed by July 27, 2021

- 9/10 units were sold to couple, couple family, or single parent family Vital Homes homeownership waitlist applicants, with the highest waitlist applicant in this group being #98. The last unit was sold to a single Vital Homes homeownership waitlist applicant (#35)
- CCH is projecting possession dates of late March 2022; however purchasers have not yet received their official notice of possession date.

Strategy/Objective: Wolf Willow Condominium

Continue gradually disposing of the remaining rental units held by CCH (13) into the VHp homeownership program through 2021. It is anticipated that 5-7 sales will occur in 2021, and the balance in 2022.

- There are 13 units at Wolf Willow in CCH’s rental portfolio (as of December 31, 2021). There is also one (1) lease to own unit whose owner has yet to purchase their unit (CCH has provided the individual a deadline date to proceed). If the latter does not purchase the unit it will convert into CCH’s rental portfolio.

Strategy/Objective: Matching Down Deposit Program (MDDP) & Accessory Dwelling Grant Program (ADGP)

Both programs are three-year pilot programs initiated in 2020. The MDDP is applicable only to VHp owners and those on the VHp waitlist, the program will match an eligible applicants’ down deposit dollar for dollar up to \$25,000 for the purchase of a market unit, restrictions apply and cumulatively \$150,000 is available in 2021. The ADGP is designed to assist eligible applicants with offsetting the costs of constructing a new accessory dwelling or legalizing an existing accessory dwelling. Grant funding of up to \$20,000 or 75% of development costs, which ever is less, is available, restrictions apply and cumulatively \$100,000 is available in 2021.

- An additional \$175,000 was added to the 2021 MDDP funding (\$95,000 from unspent 2020 MDDP funds and \$80,000 from unspent ADGP funding)
- Total funding available through the MDDP in 2021 is \$325,000 (up to 13 MDDP applicants)
- 2 MDDP recipients used \$25,000 each in funding in 2021 (one acquired a market unit and the other a unit at Wolf Willow);
- 2 ADGP applicants were approved (\$20,000 each) in 2021, all \$40,000 in funding has been provided.

Strategy/Objective: Review Comprehensive Housing Action Plan (CHAP)

Review the CHAP document and determine what areas, applicable to CCH, need updating.

- The CHAP document has been forwarded to the CCH Board for information. CCH’s 2022-2025 Strategic Plan includes a strategic initiative to create a CCH action Plan to investigate gaps in the

Canmore housing market and to create strategies to address identified shortfalls.

Strategy/Objective: Create the 2022-2025 CCH Strategic Plan

Create a Board subcommittee who will review the draft Strategic Plan in Q2; present the final draft to the Board for approval in Q3; the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan to be presented to the Shareholder for information in October 2021.

- The 2022-2025 Strategic Plan was approved by the Board June 3 (Motion 2021.054)
- The Strategic Plan was presented to the Shareholder as information at the AGM.

Strategy/Objective: Determine future projects

Continue to monitor market need for homeownership and/or rental gaps and work with the ToC to identify where opportunities may exist, or gaps need to be filled, on an on-going basis.

- Ongoing

Strategy/Objective: Partnership opportunities

Investigate opportunities to work in partnership with the private sector to create VHP housing opportunities for residents of Canmore. Through 2021 four (4) units are anticipated at 7th and 7th and two (2) units at Jack Pine Lodge (SCMV), all will be sold through the VHP homeownership waitlist.

- CCH has taken possession of the units at 7th and 7th and Jack Pine Lodge; these units are now part of the Vital Homes homeownership portfolio.

Strategy/Objective: Maintain full capacity of existing VHP rental and homeownership program

Continue to provide on-going program services through 2021, which although not limited to, includes the following: receiving clients and responding to inquiries about CCH programs; processing CCH rental and homeownership applications; general bookkeeping; administration of the VHP resale list and VHP sales; contract management of the property management agreement; preparing Board packages and minutes; implementing Board/Shareholder policies/procedures as required.

- Hector and McArthur Place had 0% vacancy in December 2021.
- One Vital Homes unit closed December 15, 2021. There was (1) Vital Homes units listed for re-sale in December 2021, and it has been sold with conditions waived with a January 26, 2022 possession date.

Appendix A - Committee of Whole report						
Note: Sales are recorded in the year the transaction closes						
Last Updated: January 6 2022						
Vital Homes Homeownership Program						
Year	Resales	New Inventory	Total	Resales	New Inventory	
2022						
2021	15	8	23	3 MSC, 2CR, 2HB, 1MR, 7WW	2-Lookout Ridge, 4-7th&7th 2-Jack Pine Lodge	
2020	11	6	17	1CR, 8WW, 2MSC	1-Lookout Ridge, 1 Versant, 4-Jackpine Lodge	
2019	3	33	36	3 MSC	1 Versant, 32 Hawks Bend	
2018	<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	3CR	17 Hawks Bend, 4 Creeksone Mtn Lodge	
Total	<u>32</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>100</u>			
Wolf Willow (2021)		44				

Legend	
Coyote Ridge	CR
Hawks Bend	HB
Five-Plex 818 7 Street	FP
Lookout Ridge	LR
Mineside Court	MSC
Ravens Ridge	RR
Seventh & Seventh	7&7
Versant	Vt
Wolf Willow	WW

Spring Creek	
Arnica Lodge	AL
Creekstone Mountain Lodge	CML
Glacier Rock Lodge	GRL
Jack Pine Lodge	JPL
Moraine Ridge	MR

b) **Heliport Monitoring Committee:**

- Nothing new to report.

c) **Community Grants Selection Committee:**

- Nothing new to report.

5. **Councillor Mah**

No report.

6. **Councillor Marra**

a) **Assessment Review Board**

- No report (No reviews)

b) **Bow Valley Regional Housing**

- COVID

- ◊ At the time of this report, administration was waiting to receive instructions from AHS. Administration has decided to put both lodges on unofficial outbreak status, meaning they are now observing full outbreak protocols as a precautionary measure.

- * Increasing the disinfection of the common areas over and above the health order requirement protocol.
- * Group activities have been cancelled other than dining although residents are able to request in suite dining.
- * Suspension of move in and outs.
- * Request made to residents to reduce visitation and trips out, ideally to essential activities only.

- ◊ A concern was expressed about possible staffing disruptions- administration has a plan to be able to maintain essential operations.

- PROGRAM OCCUPANCY

Bow River Lodge	87%
Cascade House	81%
Bow River Homes	100%
Mount Edith	100%
Community Housing	100%
Rent Supplement	100%

- The Board received for information media release- Alberta Housing Sector’s Response to Passing of Bill 78: Alberta Amendment Act.
- Attached: BVRH Monthly Bulletin

c) **Bow Valley Waste Management Commission**

- The monthly financial report was presented to the board; the Commission is in a healthy position.
- Tipping fee rates are to remain at current levels for 2022, the main exception being clean cover will be increased from \$20.00/T to \$22/T and Topsoil/Compost Blend from \$16.00/T to \$18.00/T.

d) **Canmore Library**

- No meeting was held in December.
- The Library remains open with COVID-19 restrictions in place, mandatory masking, 1/3 capacity limit, all Library Operations, Procedures and Protocols are subject to change without notice.
- Curbside pick- up services will still be available by request. New memberships and renewals can be done online.
- A 2 minute video recapping how the library celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 2021 is now available on our YouTube channel.
- For more information, sign up for our Monthly newsletter on our website

- e) **Inter-municipal Committee**
 - First meeting of 2022 was held on Jan.14 (No report, as meeting was held after submission date for committee reports.)
- f) **SAEWA- Southern Alberta Energy from Waste Association- Alternate**
 - (As the alternate member for Council, I defer to Councillor Foubert).
- g) **SDAB- Subdivision & Dev Appeal Board**
 - Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair for 2022 Term
 - ◇ Graham Lock accepted Chair position
 - ◇ Michelle Cooze accepted Vice-chair position
 - Appeal Board hearing re: (PL20210357) can be viewed via T.O.C webcast

7. **Councillor McCallum**

- a) **Bow Valley Regional Housing**
 - I defer to Councillor Marra's report
- b) **Bow Valley Regional Transit Services Commission**
 - I have nothing new to report
- c) **Canmore Planning Commission**
- d) The commission issued the following [decision](#) on DP PL20210332. The subject property is 1220 2nd Avenue in Teepee Town. The application and agenda can be found [here](#).
- e) **Assessment Review Board**
 - I have nothing new to report
- f) **Subdivision Development Appeal Board**
 - I have nothing new to report until I have completed my training in February.
- g) **AUMA Safe and Healthy Communities Committee**
 - I have been appointed to this committee for a second year by the Alberta Municipalities
 - executive. I am excited to serve again.

DATE OF MEETING: January 18, 2022

Agenda #: F-1

A. MUNICIPAL SERVICES

1. Community Social Development

- a) The Community Volunteer Income Tax Program, through Family and Community Support Services, completed 191 tax returns between March 1-December 31, 2021. Represented in this number are: 98 individuals who are low-income, 77 seniors, and 16 individuals who receive AISH (Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped) benefits. Also represented in this number are 37 individuals from the Stoney Nakoda Nation and 32 children. As a result of this program, a total of \$819,808 of tax return income was brought back into our community.
- b) Community Social Development (CSD) continues to modify programs based on the Covid-19 pandemic. The Family Resource Network programs has moved on-line for the week of January 10th. Family Community Support Services (FCSS) has re-organized staffing to ensure that the FCSS desk remains open during business hours. CSD will reassess program modifications weekly.
- c) Homeless Society of the Bow Valley (HSBV, formerly REST) launched an Outreach Program on December 6, 2021. The program connects individuals who are without shelter with supports and services, and this may include emergency shelter when the weather is cold (below -20). To date, the program has connected with 13 individuals and provided emergency shelter to 7 individuals. HSBV is working towards becoming a Society under the Provincial Society Act and will be welcoming their inaugural Board of Directors in January 2022. In addition, with the support of HSBV's board of directors, the Society will plan to re-open a low barrier mat program in February 2022. The Town of Canmore continues to support HSBV as part of CSD's community development work.

2. Recreation Services

- a) With the increase in the number of COVID-19 cases in the community, Recreation Services has experienced staff shortages which led to the closure of Elevation Place on January 1 and 2. Additional service disruptions may occur in the coming weeks and schedule changes communicated via the Town of Canmore website calendars.

3. Fire-Rescue

- a) Fire Chief Walter Gahler has retired effective January 7th, 2022. Deputy Fire Chief Keri Martens is the acting Fire Chief until a new person is named. The search committee, with the support of an executive search firm is currently in interviews with a list of candidates.
- b) The new Rescue fire truck is being outfitted with the appropriate equipment. It is anticipated to be in service near the end of January or early February.
- c) The Council approved 2022 Peak Staffing protocol has started. This adds one firefighter to the two person on-duty crew, for a compliment of three firefighters, 24/7, for the entire year.

4. Protective Services

- a) Caitlin Miller joined the team as the new Manager of Protective Services effective January 4, and Greg Burt transitioned to the Bylaw Services Supervisor role.
- b) In December Community Peace Officers were focusing on clearing of sidewalk complaints and assisting Economic Development with expired business licenses.

5. Economic Development

- a) A Request for Proposals for the Retail Gap Analysis and Light Industrial and Commercial Land review was issued at the end of November 2021. The successful proponent FBM in partnership with MDB insights will commence work on this project in February of 2022.
- b) Arts & Events:

Lamphouse Endowment for the Arts Fund Emerging Artist Bursary: Two of Canmore's emerging artists have been awarded bursaries.

 - Franka Sparks is a high school student at Canmore Collegiate who combines her to favourite mediums, photography and embroidery to capture adventure and emotion in her artwork. She has been awarded a \$500 bursary that she will use for materials.
 - Jennifer Danvers is a multi-disciplinary, text-based artist who works in large scale installations. Her art practice is rooted in process and materials-based methodologies. She has been awarded a \$2500 bursary that she will use to attend residencies to further her artist exploration.

B. CORPORATE SERVICES**1. Human Resources**

- a) A rapid rise in positive COVID cases in the Canmore community and province, has created a risk to staffing for Town of Canmore critical services. Workplace Emergency Response Planning and Business Continuity planning is underway, with ongoing adaptability and changes to corporate directives and protocols aimed at protecting Town staff and Town services to the best of our ability.
- b) The closing for applications for the Chief Administrative Officer position is January 9, 2022 and Legacy Partners has reported a long list of qualified candidates of around 25 applicants. The next step will be to review the applications and create a short list for a first round of interviews.

2. Communication

- a) Voting for the new playground at Peaks of Grassi Park took place in December 2021. A total of 324 votes were received, with the community choosing the proposal from Blue Imp as the winning design.
- b) The 2021 Report to the Community was published. It can be read at www.canmore.ca/documents

3. Municipal Clerk

- a) The Office of the Information and Privacy Commission has granted the Town a further extension to complete an access for information request for records related to the Three Sisters Mountain Village Smith Creek and Three Sisters Village area structure plans. All records are now due to the applicant by February 10, 2021.

C. MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Engineering Services

- a) A Request for Proposal for Pay Parking Services was issued in December in response to changing program needs arising out of lessons learned from Quarry Lake and Banff's program. Specifically, a desire to provide more flexible pass options to Canmore residents has prompted a need to revisit vendor options. Further details will be presented to Council in Q1, ahead of implementation.

2. Facilities

- a) New Fire Station - Construction (7229): The Request for Qualification Proposal process that closed on December 21, 2021 resulted in 14 submissions from qualified contractors. This is an excellent outcome indicating significant interest in the market and good timing of its release. Administration and the Consultant evaluated the submissions in early January in order to create the short list for tendering that will follow.
- b) New Fire Station - Enabling Works (8990): The construction completion certificate (CCC) has not been issued due to a number of deficiencies identified during the inspection that occurred in the fall of 2021. A further review and re-inspection is delayed until the end of February 2022.
- c) CRC Rooftop Solar - Expansion (7232): It has been confirmed that the roof structure over the gymnasium will not support the additional weight associated with roof-top solar. However, this project will continue with the plan to expand the system over the remaining roof area over the Thelma Crowe Arena. In addition, Administration is working with the structural consultant to determine if there is capacity to support rooftop solar on the salt/sand shed at the Elk Run Road Maintenance Facility, since it also has very high solar production potential.
- d) Administration has been informed by the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC) that the funding for solar is now been fully subscribed. As such, this funding source will not be available for future projects, including the remainder of the CRC rooftop. Although this project is not contingent on grant funding, other potential sources will be researched.

3. Public Works

- a) Parks
 - Outdoor Ice Rinks – Rinks are all open. The pond is significantly smaller than usual due to a much lower water level than we typically see.
 - Mountain Pine Beetle – The Town's provincial grant is pending approval for Fell and Burn Operations, while the Provincial program is complete for the beetle year. Once we get our approval, expect to see smoke in the valley for 3-4 weeks. Town Administration will be reaching out to the Province to request that our grant can be approved earlier to align work the Town and Province are doing in the Bow Valley.
 - Peaks of Grassi Playground Replacement – The community has voted and a new playground design selected and is shown below. The playground will be replaced between July – Sept 2022.



- Cemetery – 2021 sales are at 27 ground plot sales / columbarium sales, 30 interment including 1 disinterment, and the installation of 26 monuments / headstones.
- b) Streets and Roads
- Snow and Ice Control – Significant snowfall in December created the need to remove snow in a few areas around town prior to Christmas. The decision to remove snow from roadways (rather than plow) is driven by the need to ensure safe accesses for emergency equipment, public transit, multi-modal forms of transportation, and school buses.
 - Hybrid and Electric vehicles purchases – delays continue due to supply chain constraints and a slow manufacturing process. The new Bylaw vehicle was received in December; upfitting work continues and the unit will be in service early in 2022. Build and delivery dates for the two electric vehicles have not yet been determined. Once received we will move to install the charging infrastructure behind the Arts & Events building (old Visitor Info Centre).
- c) Solid Waste Services
- The Government of Alberta has taken a step forward for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) by passing Bill 83 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement Amendment Act). It sets the foundation for the implementation of an EPR Framework in 2022. An EPR framework would create provincial systems for managing single-use plastics, packaging, paper products and hazardous and special products like household pesticides and solvents. The Province is estimating an EPR program could be in place by 2024. The details of what this will mean for municipalities are still unknown. Options that other provinces with EPR have seen are subsidies for recycling systems to complete take over of recycling system by private industry.
 - Commercial Food Waste: Uptake for the commercial food waste program has increased significantly this fall. There are now 27 customers signed up for the service, though the number of individual businesses diverting food waste is higher, as in some cases multiple businesses use a shared cart. This equates to an average of 2.0 tonnes of waste being diverted (from local businesses alone) from the landfill each week.

- Flooding in British Columbia has significantly damaged highway access to pulp mills. We are continuing to ship our recyclable products, however securing trucks remains a challenge for our brokers.
- d) Sustainability
- A new Environment and Sustainability Supervisor has been hired. Caitlin van Gaal will begin on January 24th. Caitlin has a Masters of Environment and Sustainability from the University of Western Ontario and comes to us from the City of Spruce Grove with over 10 years of experience in the field.
 - The Federation of Canadian Municipalities has approved the Town of Canmore for a \$1,081,974 loan and \$540,986 grant from the Green Municipal Fund Community Efficiency Financing Program. This provides the necessary capitalization funding to enable Canmore's Clean Energy Improvement Program (CEIP). Staff are currently working with the provincial administrator, the Alberta Municipal Services Corporation (AMSC), on the detailed program design and plan to launch the CEIP program later this spring.

Council Resolution Action List

G1

Motion #	Agenda Item	Resolution	Council Mtg Date	Service Area	Action Status	Last Update	Date Complete
69-2018	Property Tax Exemptions	that Council direct administration to draft a policy and/or bylaw to guide future Council decision making regarding property tax exemption.	3-Apr-18	Fin	The provincial government continues to delay updates to the Alberta Community Organization Property Tax Exemption Regulation, or COPTER regulation. The Finance team has applied the existing regulation to current requests and will be bringing to Council in January those requests that fall outside of current legislation. This work has been completed with the Town's assessor.	3-Dec-21	
99-2021	MOU with Stoney Nakoda	Moved by Councillor Comfort that Council direct administration to investigate and report back on the scope, process and resources needed to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Stoney Nakoda Nation.	27-Apr-21	CST	The Stoney Nakoda Nation would like access to lands within the Town of Canmore boundaries for cultural ceremonies. This would help in building relationships that will assist with establishing an MOU in the future. Council approved a request to advance this work at the Sept 7, 2021 council meeting. Administration continues to reach out to the Stoney Nakoda Administration to advance this work.	30-Nov-21	
216-2021	Advancing Truth and Reconciliation with the Stoney Nakoda Nation	Direct Administration to work with the Stoney Nakoda Nation to identify lands within the Town of Canmore boundaries that would be appropriate for cultural ceremonies and assist with any necessary agreements for the use of these land	7-Sep-21	CST	Work is ongoing. The next step for this items rests with the Stoney Nakoda Nation.	30-Nov-21	
219-2021	Lower Silvertip Wildlife Corridor	Direct Administration to assemble a working group consisting of key Lower Silvertip Wildlife Corridor landowners to develop principles for and an approach to shared management of the corridor.	7-Sep-21	Public Works Admin		7-Sep-21	
220-2021	Short Term Rental Accommodation Next Steps	That, prior to the end of June 2022, administration be directed to confirm with the next council the desired approach for regulation and management of short-term vacation rentals in residential neighbourhoods.	7-Sep-21	CST		7-Sep-21	
228-2021	Regenerative Tourism Framework	direct administration to to work with Tourism Canmore Kananaskis (TCK) to create the Tourism Round Table to initiate and monitor progress on the Regenerative Tourism Framework and facilitate broad based community dialogue.	5-Oct-21	CST	Administration has met with TCK's CEO to discuss next steps. TCK will take the lead on this project with support from the Town. Advertising for the community membership on the Roundtable is anticipated to begin in mid December.	30-Nov-21	
251-2021	Land Use Bylaw Amendment Omnibus	that Council direct administration to return to Council by December 31st, 2022, with a report on options for regulating or managing election signage on municipal property	7-Dec-21	Planning		7-Dec-21	
261-2021	EMS Ambulance Shortage	that Council direct administration to invite senior provincial EMS officials to present at an upcoming Committee of the Whole on the ambulance situation in Canmore.	7-Dec-21	CST	presentation to council	11-Dec-21	18-Dec-21

262-2021	EMS Ambulance Shortage	that Council direct the mayor to advocate on behalf of Council to the Province of Alberta, especially Alberta Health Services, with respect to increasing ambulance availability to serve Canmore residents.	7-Dec-21	Mayor		7-Dec-21	
271-2021	2022 Budget	that Council direct administration to create a \$100,000 capital project to undertake a study in 2022 assessing the best location for a passenger rail station in Canmore as well as the impact of the proposed Calgary to Banff passenger rail project on the municipality's transportation systems, which would be funded from General Municipal Capital Reserve, and to return to Council with the full scope of the study for approval prior to implementation.	14-Dec-21	CST		14-Dec-21	

Monthly Bulletin

November 2021



NEWS, INITIATIVES AND EVENTS

COVID-19 – IMPORTANT UPDATE

The province remains under a State of Emergency to better manage the risk faced by our healthcare system and vulnerable Albertans. We all have a role in keeping ourselves and others safe from Covid-19. The 4th wave is slowly ebbing.

The public health order of September 16, 2021 remains in place whereby unvaccinated people (except young children) are not permitted to have indoor social gatherings, along with numerous other restrictions.

Effective December 9, 2021 visitors of BVRH lodge residents are required to prove full vaccination against Covid-19 in order to enter our lodges. Proof must be in the form of officially accepted vaccine records.

At the end of November there were approximately 4,600 detected active cases in Alberta, including about 40 cases in our area. Tragically nearly 3,300 Albertans have died.

Alberta's vaccine rollout has surpassed 7 million doses, with boosters available to certain populations. While some people who receive both doses will become infected, about 82% of infected people have not been fully vaccinated. Furthermore, those who are fully vaccinated are *much* less likely to develop severe disease.

At the end of November there were outbreaks in about 24 supportive living facilities in Alberta; well down from the peak of the 4th wave and the scale of the outbreaks is much smaller than before we had vaccines.

Designated Supportive Living Operations Planning

Senior management continues to work on the operating model in collaboration with Alberta Health Services and other relevant professionals ahead of operations following construction of Phase 2.

PROGRAM OCCUPANCY RATES

Bow River Lodge	87%
Cascade House	81%
Bow River Homes	100%
Mount Edith House	100%
Community Housing	100%
Rent Supplement	100%

SPECIAL PROJECTS

This is Home (Phase 2)

Meanwhile, construction of the designated supportive living facility is nearing completion. The picture shows the progress.

Schedule: Clark Builders continues to work with the province and Marshall Tittimore Architects on the design and construction planning of the 60 bed DSL4/D facility. Demolition of the old lodge is complete, having made way for the new building, while leaving the newer southeast wing in place for future use. That building, the southeast wing has been established as a stand-alone building now. Expect substantial completion in Q1 2022, followed by commissioning in Q2 2022.



Design: This facility has been designed to meet the needs of designated supportive living level 4 and dementia operations, including enhanced safety and care-provision considerations. We expect to have to add enhanced infection prevention and control safeguards as the lessons of COVID take hold.

Economics: The current capital cost is \$17.4 million; the Government of Alberta has committed \$16.5 million to date. BVRH has agreed to contribute the remaining 5% of the capital budget (up to a maximum of \$900,000) to keep the project viable.

BOW VALLEY REGIONAL HOUSING



We are a Housing Management Body (HMB) created by the Government of Alberta. Alberta's HMBs operate and administer provincially owned social housing facilities and programming. The province holds an extensive portfolio of these facilities through the Alberta Social Housing Corporation (ASHC) that serves many needy and vulnerable Albertans. Each HMB is a not-for-profit self-governing corporation under the Alberta Housing Act that manages ASHC assets in their respective region. HMBs may operate various housing programs and own facilities.

Every municipality in Alberta is a contributing member of their regional HMB and is required to have at least one appointee serving on the governing board. The HMB board members are responsible for acting in the best interests of the entire region. HMB's function as property managers for the province, often working to address relevant housing needs in their region.

HMB operational funding sources can vary somewhat. Tenants pay accommodation fees, which are usually subject to affordability limits. These limits often lead to operating deficits by constricting the ability to collect enough fees to cover the full costs of operations. Provincial grants and municipal requisitions subsidize seniors' lodge deficits, whereas the province alone funds deficits in independent seniors and community housing programs.

As the HMB for the Bow Valley region, BVRH is responsible for social housing and affordable supportive living accommodation for seniors throughout Kananaskis Country, the Bow Corridor, the MD of Bighorn and all of Banff National Park. The region covers an area of 13,500 square kilometres that has two towns and seven hamlets that contain approximately 25,000 people. Our five contributing municipalities are Kananaskis ID, MD of Bighorn, Town of Canmore, Town of Banff and Banff National Park ID9. The people of the region can access the programs we offer, subject to eligibility requirements.

We are an independent body that collaborates with two provincial ministries, five municipal governments, numerous agencies in our community and provincial organizations to provide and promote safe and appropriate housing in our region.

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

Bow Valley Regional Housing commits to provide accommodation services for the Bow Valley region seniors and residents of modest means who struggle to secure and maintain appropriate housing.

We provide housing-related programs to approximately four hundred residents in the Bow Valley region, delivered through our four programs. These programs are housed across seven properties in Banff and Canmore that contain a total of thirty-four separate buildings, twenty of which are stand-alone residential houses.

Our projects include:

- Seniors' lodges in Canmore and Banff that provide room and board to the residents of our 85 suites.
 - Phase 2 of our *This is Home* project will open in 2022 to deliver designated supportive living to the region through sixty 24-hour care suites that will provide appropriate accommodations to our vulnerable seniors while alleviating pressures on local hospitals.
- Seniors' self-contained independent housing buildings in Canmore and Banff that include a total of 62 one-bedroom apartments.
- Family housing residences in Canmore that include 38 townhouses and 20 houses.
- Rent Supplement Programs that currently provide financial assistance to approximately 35 households in the Bow Valley.
- Planning is underway for the conversion of a 15-suite lodge wing into independent seniors' self-contained housing for low-income seniors.
- Planning is underway for the re-profiling of a part of the Bow River Lodge site to increase the number of senior's self-contained suites while adding other affordable housing options.

OUR VISION STATEMENT

Bow Valley Regional Housing aspires to collaborate with relevant entities to ensure that suitable programming that will mitigate the housing needs of our client base is available.

We will:

- Make decisions and recommendations using relevant and valid data regarding community trends and housing needs.
- Obtain funding to develop infrastructure that meets identified needs for social and senior's affordable housing programs.
- Embrace operating principles that incorporate innovation, service excellence and best practices.
- Attract and retain highly qualified and caring staff.

The BVRH team includes approximately forty employees, based at Bow River Seniors Lodge in Canmore, and Cascade House in Banff. Our Central Administration and Maintenance Teams are based in Canmore but serve all our projects. We have dedicated Housekeeping and Food Service Teams at each of our two seniors' lodges.

OUR VALUES

SERVICE

Client-focus, empathy, caring, commitment to quality and a guiding philosophy of serving our clients in their homes.

INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

High ethics, professionalism, transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness.

EFFICACY

Sustainability, innovation, versatility, collaboration, communication, vision and resourcefulness.

More information is available on our website at www.bvrh.ca

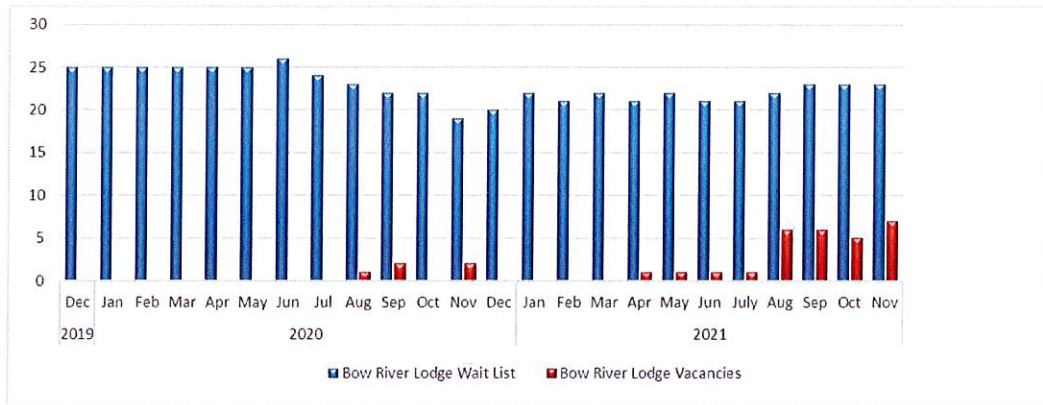
November 2021 Occupancy & Waitlist Report



Bow River Seniors Lodge in Canmore

Occupancy and waitlist as of November 15, 2021:

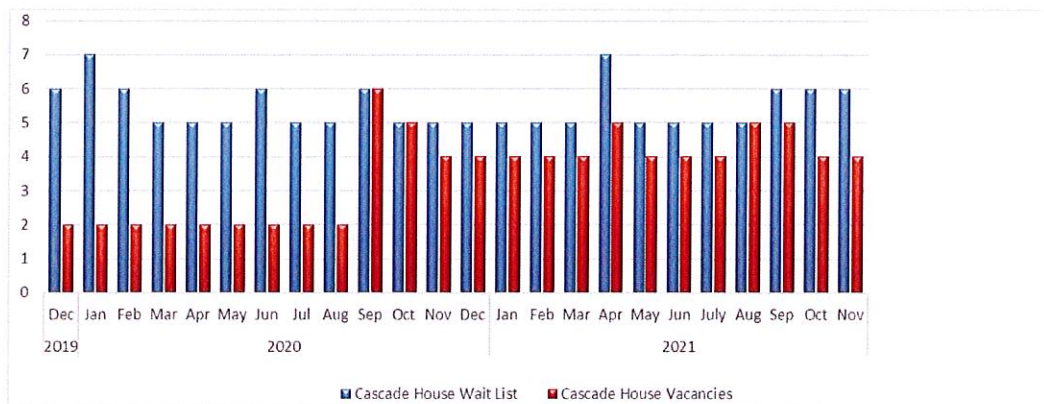
- The lodge has sixty-three residential suites.
- Of those suites, fifty-five are occupied or available for occupancy.
- The other suites are not available for occupancy. They are not captured in the chart below, but include:
 - Eight are being utilized as offices, storage, breakrooms, and amenity spaces.
- 87% of the habitable suites are occupied or awarded pending move-in.
- Twenty-three candidate households are wait-listed, most of them are not yet ready to move in.



Cascade House (Seniors Lodge) in Banff

Occupancy and waitlist as of November 15, 2021:

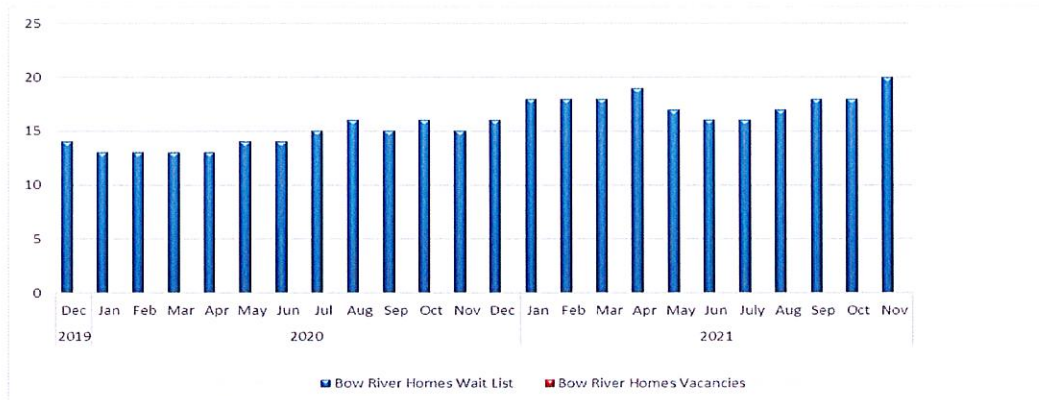
- The lodge has twenty-two residential suites.
- Of those suites, twenty-one are occupied or available for occupancy.
- The other suite is not available for occupancy. They are not captured in the chart below, but include:
 - One that is being rehabilitated.
- 81% of the habitable suites are occupied or awarded pending move-in.
- Six candidate households are wait-listed, all of them are not yet ready to move in.



Bow River Homes (Seniors Self-Contained) in Canmore

Occupancy and waitlist as of November 15, 2021:

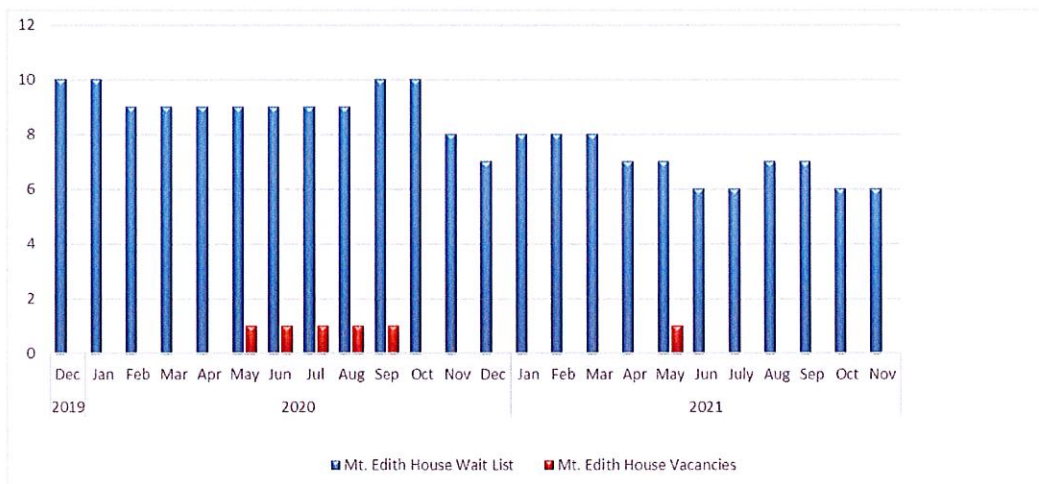
- The project has twenty-eight self-contained residential suites.
- 100% of the suites are occupied.
- Twenty candidate households are wait-listed.



Mount Edith House (Seniors Self-Contained) in Banff

Occupancy and waitlist as of November 15, 2021:

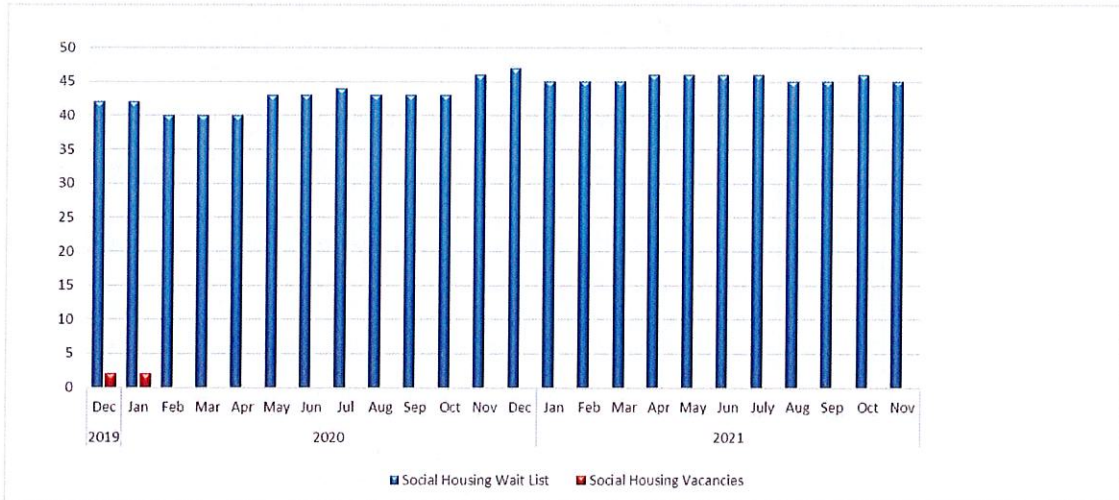
- The building has thirty-four self-contained residential suites.
- Of those thirty-four, thirty-three are occupied or available for occupancy.
- The other suites are not available for occupancy. They are not captured in the chart below, but include:
 - One that is being rehabilitated.
- 100% of the habitable suites are occupied.
- Six candidate households are wait-listed.



Community Housing Projects in Canmore

Occupancy and waitlist as of November 15, 2021:

- The portfolio has fifty-eight individual residential units.
- Of those fifty-eight, fifty-six are occupied or available for occupancy.
- The other suites are not available for occupancy. They are not captured in the chart below, but include:
 - Two are being rehabilitated.
- 100% of the habitable suites are occupied or awarded pending move-in.
- Forty-six candidate households are wait-listed.



Rent Supplement (RS) Programs in the Bow Valley Region.

Occupancy and waitlist as of November 15, 2021:

- A monthly budget of \$21,083.34.
- Providing financial subsidies to thirty-eight active client households.
- There are ten candidate households on the waitlist.
- The monthly subsidy totaled \$20,252, averaging \$547.00 per client household.
- Of our active RS client households:
 - 31 live in Canmore
 - 6 live in Banff
 - 1 live in Deadman's Flats

Overview of BVRH Programs



<p>A Housing Management Body</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">BOW VALLEY REGIONAL HOUSING</h2> <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">Providing accommodation services for Bow Valley region seniors and residents of modest means who struggle to secure and maintain appropriate housing.</p>			
<p>Two Divisions</p>	<p>Seniors' Supportive Living Supportive Housing & Hospitality Programming 79 suites housing up to 84 people</p>	<p>Social Housing Housing and Financial Assistance Programming 120 residences and ~40 financial assistance designations, all total housing ~300 people</p>		
<p>Four Programs</p>	<p>Seniors' Lodges Level 2 supportive services and accommodation</p>	<p>Senior's Self-Contained Independent Seniors Housing 62 apartments</p>	<p>Community Housing Family Housing 58 residences</p>	<p>Rent Supplement* Financial assistance for renters supporting ~36 renting households</p>
<p>Ten Projects: 26 properties 6 multi-tenant complexes 20 stand-alone houses ~36 supplement designations</p>	<p>Bow River Seniors' Lodge 63 suites In Canmore owned by ASHC</p>	<p>Bow River Homes 28 apartments In Canmore owned by ASHC</p>	<p>Woodlands Townhouses 30 townhouses In Canmore owned by ASHC</p>	<p>Direct to Tenant ~34 households In the region living in the local rental market</p>
	<p>Cascade House Seniors' Lodge 22 suites In Banff owned by BVRH</p>	<p>Mount Edith House 34 apartments In Banff owned by ASHC</p>	<p>Cougar Creek Townhouses 8 townhouses In Canmore owned by ASHC</p>	<p>Private Landlord 2 households In the region living in the local rental market</p>
	<p><i>"Our residents do not live in our workplace; we work in their homes..."</i></p>		<p>Larch Houses 15 houses In Canmore owned by ASHC</p>	<p><small>*Note that rent supplement clients do not live in BVRH nor ASHC residences; they find private rental accommodation in the region.</small></p>
			<p>Cougar Creek Houses 5 houses In Canmore owned by ASHC</p>	
<p>\$4.1 Million Operating Budget</p>	<p>Annual operating budget of approximately \$3,020,000 <small>Op deficits funded via Municipal requisition</small></p>	<p>Annual operating budget of approximately \$346,000 <small>Budget dictated and funded by Alberta Seniors and Housing</small></p>	<p>Annual operating budget of approximately \$429,000 <small>Budget dictated and funded by Alberta Seniors and Housing</small></p>	<p>Annual operating budget of approximately \$255,000 <small>Budget dictated and funded by Alberta Seniors and Housing</small></p>