

A man in a grey suit and white shirt stands on a wooden stage, holding a purple folder and looking at it. He is addressing a group of children sitting on the floor in front of him. The room is decorated with colorful balloons and a display board with various items. The background shows a large window with a wooden frame and colorful decorations.

# Schools for Tomorrow

*- a comprehensive, 5-year  
school infrastructure plan  
with recommendations  
for student spaces  
in the right places*

November, 2006

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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*Minor corrections made November 29, 2006.*

# Executive Summary

Alberta has one of the best Kindergarten-Grade 12 education systems in the world. An important part of this system is our school facilities that host nearly 600,000 students<sup>1</sup> every school day. “*Schools for Tomorrow*” is a comprehensive plan with recommendations to address Alberta’s school infrastructure needs over the next 5 years.

“*Schools for Tomorrow*” is based primarily on input from locally elected school boards, their administrators, and numerous other education stakeholders, and in particular on information gathered during Ministerial meetings with School Board Trustees and Administrators in February-March 2005 and October-November 2005, and during March 24, 2006 and November 4, 2006 Ministerial meetings with school board chairs and superintendents. This plan also incorporates to the extent possible the 3-year capital plans submitted by school jurisdictions in June, 2006.

“*Schools for Tomorrow*” outlines 3 key priorities:

1. **New Schools** – New schools must be constructed to provide space to meet enrolment needs, to accommodate educational program demands, or to replace aging and/or obsolete facilities.
2. **Major Modernizations** – Major modernizations of existing schools will improve the physical quality and functionality of school facilities across the province and will further address the backlog of deferred maintenance projects.
3. **Steel-framed Modularity** – New, state-of-the-art, steel-framed modular classrooms will provide timely and flexible solutions to address changing demographics and other space issues.

Current demands and trends in Alberta will require changes in the management of school capital planning. For example, changing enrolment patterns and demographic shifts are creating challenges in getting student spaces in the right places. “*Schools for Tomorrow*” provides recommendations and/or expected next steps to address these and other capital planning issues, such as surplus school reserve sites.

“*Schools for Tomorrow*” outlines a realistic albeit an aggressive recommendation for \$3.17 billion in additional funding over 5 years to address school infrastructure needs in Alberta, as summarized in the table below. Cost escalations are the largest cost-driver in this scenario.

**Table 1 - Recommended School Capital Plan (\$ millions in 2006 Dollars)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Annual</b>	<b>5-Year</b>
1. New and/or Replacement Schools (82 projects over 5 years)	\$280	\$1,400
2. Major Modernizations and Preservations (71 Projects)	180	900
3. New Steel-Framed Modular Classrooms	40	200
4. Infrastructure Maintenance Renewal (IMR)	104	520
5. Career Technology Studies (CTS) Equipment	10	50
6. Leasing Costs for Alternative Programs and Charter Schools	12	60
7. Facility Evaluations and Regional Planning Initiatives	8	40
<b>Totals (over and above existing budgets):</b>	<b>\$ 634</b>	<b>\$3,170</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source - Alberta Education’s preliminary student count for 2006/07 is 592,087.

# Summary of Recommendations

Recommendations in “*Schools for Tomorrow*” reflect a comprehensive, 5-year school infrastructure plan in two broad categories: “Capital Funding Recommendations” that require an additional allocation of \$3.17 billion (in 2006 dollars) over five years, and “Other Major Recommendations/Next Steps” that relate to capital planning considerations which are described in detail in the Plan.

## A. Capital Funding Recommendations

1. **New and/or Replacement Schools** – \$1.4 billion over 5 years, to provide 82 projects in 42 public and separate jurisdictions. Recommended funding includes \$50 million in initial funding for unspecified new Francophone school projects.
2. **Major Modernizations and Preservations** – \$900 million over 5 years, to provide 71 major projects in 51 public and separate jurisdictions. Recommended funding includes \$20 million in initial funding for Francophone schools.
3. **New Steel-Framed Modular Classrooms** – \$200 million over 5 years, to provide about 125 additional, new steel-framed modulars per year.
4. **Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR)** – \$520 million over 5 years, to provide numerous smaller school modernizations and revitalizations, to help address the deferred maintenance backlog.
5. **Career Technology Studies (CTS) Equipment** – \$50 million over 5 years, to help school jurisdictions upgrade existing technical and trade-related CTS facilities and equipment.
6. **Leasing Costs** – \$60 million over 5 years, to support government-funded leasing costs for alternative programs and Charter Schools.
7. **Facility Evaluations and Regional Planning Initiatives** – \$40 million over 5 years, for facility evaluations and regional (i.e., cross-jurisdictional) planning.

## B. Other Major Recommendations / Next Steps

1. Encourage school jurisdictions to work with community partners to use educational space in ways that address the individual needs of the learner and of the community at large. Explore innovative approaches that recognize the effective use of space beyond the standard instructional day.
2. Continue consultations with stakeholders to facilitate removal of legislative and regulatory barriers, thus allowing surplus school buildings and surplus school reserve sites (vacant lands) to be used more efficiently and for a broader range of purposes.
3. Evaluate funding requirements to enable and support additional distance learning opportunities.
4. Develop and implement a post-occupancy evaluation model for Alberta’s schools.
5. Review the stakeholder report, Non-School Building Initiative, and examine the feasibility of implementing the report’s recommendations.
6. Review government policy regarding funding for private school facilities.
7. Broaden the regulation on school jurisdiction borrowing to include projects that can demonstrate a clear long-term operating costs savings.
8. Consider a new policy for well-established and proven Charter Schools regarding school infrastructure.
9. Implement a pilot project to further evaluate the “core/modular” school design concept.

# Introduction

Effective April 1, 2006, all funding for school infrastructure was transferred to Alberta Education, along with primary responsibility for setting strategic capital priorities for school facilities. (Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation continues to be an important and helpful partner in this respect.) Alberta Education supports the provision of quality educational facilities to public and separate school jurisdictions, to Francophone regional authorities, and to Charter Schools, for the purpose of accommodating educational programs and activities that meet the needs of Alberta's students.

In 1998, the School Facilities Task Force produced a report with recommendations for managing school facilities in the future. From this report, the "*New Century Schools Plan*" was developed in 1999/2000 to address the need for new and/or modernized school facilities.

Today, there is an even greater need for a new plan that addresses challenges associated with school infrastructure needs and school infrastructure management. "*Schools for Tomorrow*" provides recommendations to address these issues today and in the future.

## Distinctive Challenges

In developing this comprehensive plan for Alberta's K-12 schools, a number of distinctive challenges (not to be considered criticisms) were taken into account, including:

### 1. Enrolment Fluctuations

Over the past few years, student enrolment numbers have been stable or in decline province-wide, but within that overall pattern are key trends such as changing demographics at the local level – including urbanization and changing rural populations – that make it difficult to predict and plan for the correct number of student spaces in the right places. (For example, and different than projections from some school boards in June, 2006, enrolment figures reported on September 29, 2006, indicate student enrolment increases – not anticipated decreases – in many jurisdictions.)

### 2. School Choices

Alberta has the largest array of school choices in Canada – public, private, Francophone, charter, virtual, distance, home schooling, and so on. In fact, school choice is one of the key principles of Alberta's education system. There are many benefits associated with school choice; however, these choices have created a challenge for school infrastructure planning since there is no longer a policy requirement for students to attend their neighbourhood (catchment area) schools. For example, 57% of Edmonton students attend a school outside their own neighbourhood.<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Changing Student Needs

There is a need to ensure school facilities can accommodate education programming that is current and is aligned with student needs. This includes: providing for students with special needs; addressing demands for additional program choices; updating CTS programming, equipment and facilities; and so on.

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<sup>2</sup> Source – "Clever red-necks", The Economist, September 21, 2006

#### **4. Changing Technology Requirements**

School facilities will need to accommodate new learning resources and, potentially, new teaching methods. This includes video conferencing, remote video resources, computers and other classroom technology supports, as well as additional supports for distance or on-line learning (e.g., smart boards).

#### **5. Infrastructure Investment**

The replacement value of Alberta's approximately 1,500 school buildings is about \$10 billion. To sustain and adequately maintain these buildings, we must increase school infrastructure investments. Annualizing our current-year Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR) budget of \$200 million will help accomplish this objective (based on 2% of replacement value).

#### **6. Community Relevance**

School facilities must be built using flexible designs that allow them to become community-use facilities once they are no longer needed as schools.

#### **7. Alberta Commission on Learning Recommendations**

The impact of the Small Class Size Initiative, for example, has resulted in a significant impact on school infrastructure needs. Approximately 2,500 new and additional teachers have been hired in the past 3 years and, obviously, they need a classroom in which to teach. Similarly, smaller classes – as required by this initiative – have driven the need for more classroom space in general.

The Ministry of Education and all school jurisdictions must work together to address these and other school infrastructure challenges.

“*Schools for Tomorrow*” is strongly linked with strategic directions of Alberta Education and the Government of Alberta:

##### **Links to the Ministry of Education Three-Year Business Plan**

Priority #4 – *Addressing School Infrastructure Needs*, in the ministry business plan.

Goal #3 – *Highly Responsive and Responsible Education System*.

Strategy 3.7 – *Provide leadership in the development of school facilities that meet the changing needs of Alberta's students*.

##### **Links to the Government of Alberta Three-Year Business Plan**

Goal #2 – *Albertans will be well prepared for lifelong learning and work*.

Goal #14 – *Alberta will have a supportive and sustainable infrastructure that promotes growth and enhances quality of life*.

##### **Links to the Government of Alberta 20-Year Strategic Plan**

Strategic Opportunity - *Leading in Learning*

Strategic Opportunity - *Making Alberta the Best Place to Live, Work and Visit*.

# Guiding Principles

Six guiding principles were established as the foundation for the creation of the “*Schools for Tomorrow*” plan to help ensure that the final recommendations would be focused on appropriate school facilities that allow all students every opportunity to succeed. The six guiding principles are:

## **1. Healthy, Safe and Secure Learning Environments**

An abundance of research supports the conclusion that the quality of student learning is inextricably linked to the quality of school facilities (see Appendix A). Alberta Education is committed to providing students with a quality educational experience in a healthy, safe and secure learning environment.

## **2. Student Spaces in the Right Places**

Alberta Education, in collaboration with school jurisdictions and other stakeholders, will identify areas where school facilities are needed to meet the educational needs of students. School facilities must be able to adjust to changes in enrolment. If spaces are no longer required, community consultations regarding alternative uses will be encouraged.

## **3. Community-based, Long-term Solutions**

Alberta Education is committed to ensuring an inclusive process is in place for the development of school infrastructure projects. By involving community stakeholders, facilities can better meet the needs of students, school jurisdictions, community groups and municipalities.

## **4. School Facilities Enhance Comprehensive Program Delivery**

School facilities will evolve with changing education program requirements. In the long term, it is anticipated that school facilities will be evaluated more so on their ability to accommodate education program requirements.

## **5. Accountability**

Those involved in the allocation of public funds for school facilities must be accountable for their decisions.

## **6. Value for Money**

Alberta Education and locally elected school boards are partners in ensuring that government-provided funds result in the maximum value possible for all stakeholders. Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation will help ensure that project implementations meet provincial standards.

# Roles and Responsibilities

On April 1, 2006, Alberta Education became responsible for setting school infrastructure priorities and for managing capital funding for school facilities. All budget dollars for school infrastructure were also transferred to Alberta Education; however, Alberta Education will continue to use the technical expertise available from Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation. Major roles and responsibilities for school infrastructure are summarized below.

**Alberta Education** is responsible for:

- setting strategic priorities for school facilities;
- maintaining enrolment records and projections;
- ensuring school facilities are functional and are meeting educational programming requirements;
- receiving capital plan submissions from school jurisdictions;
- assessing jurisdictions' capital plan requests and developing a provincial priority ranking of school projects;
- using the project priority rankings to allocate funding within the school facilities capital budget, and advancing requests for additional funding;
- informing school jurisdictions of project approvals (jointly with Infrastructure and Transportation on projects over \$2.5 million); and,
- allocating Infrastructure Maintenance Renewal (IMR) funding, as well as Plant, Operations and Maintenance (PO&M) funding.

**Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation (AIT)** will provide technical support to Alberta Education regarding school facilities infrastructure, including:

- managing school assessments/facility evaluations and reporting results to both Alberta Education and school jurisdictions;
- assessing the adequacy of school designs, monitoring compliance with facility standards, advising on project-specific cash-flow requirements and making recommendations to Alberta Education regarding any changes in the scope or budget of individual school capital projects;
- determining school facility capital project costs, and providing assessments to Alberta Education regarding projects' feasibility and cost-effectiveness; and,
- assisting jurisdictions with managing the procurement, tendering and construction processes for school capital projects.

**School Jurisdictions** will retain primary responsibility for managing and maintaining facilities in their jurisdiction, including:

- developing three-year capital plans and ten-year facility plans with project priority rankings for submission to Alberta Education;
- managing the processes to design, tender and construct school capital projects, as approved by the Minister(s);
- allocating funds received from Alberta Education for IMR and PO&M to maintain and operate current facilities; and,
- reporting on results achieved.

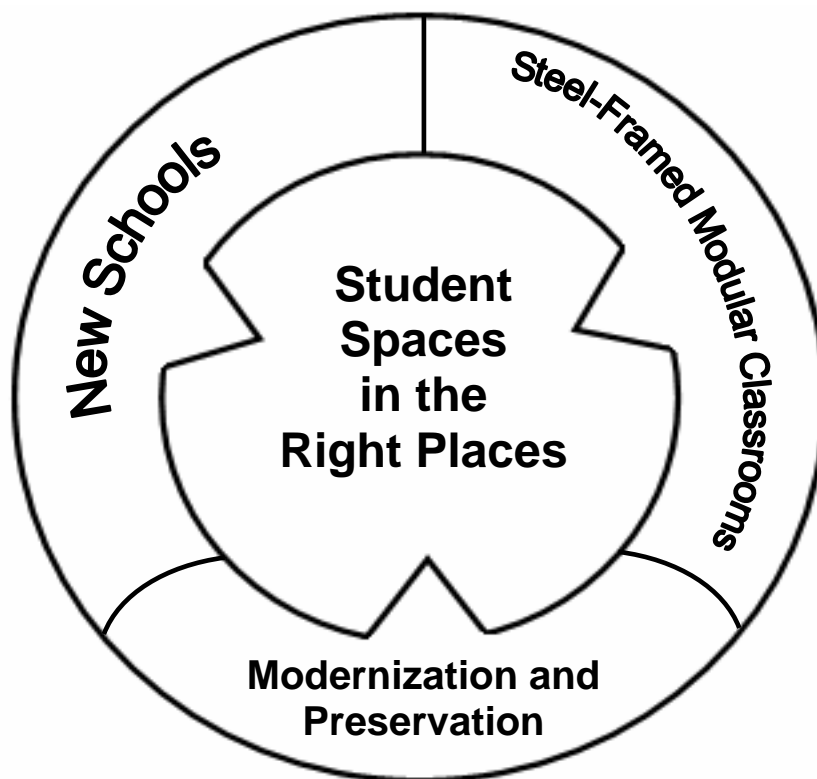


# Three Key Priorities

There are three key priorities for the “*Schools for Tomorrow*” comprehensive 5-year plan, all of which are centred on having student spaces in the right places:

- **new schools** (in response to community needs);
- **major modernizations** and preservation of existing schools (to improve the physical quality and functionality of school facilities and address the backlog of deferred maintenance projects); and,
- **steel-framed modular classrooms** (to provide flexibility in the system and help address enrolment growth pressures).

Each key priority is an important component of Alberta Education’s commitment to ensure an excellent learning system that meets the needs of students, educators, and the community.



## 1. New Schools

Building a new school represents a major commitment by a community. In addition to providing learning environments for students, school buildings provide a wide range of opportunities for use by the community in general.

In recent years, overall enrolment in Alberta’s basic education system has been relatively stable, with gradual declines in some areas. However, preliminary numbers from the September 29, 2006 student-count indicate that enrolments are actually increasing in many jurisdictions. (This is different than the student-count projections submitted by some school boards on June 23, 2006.)

Within this overall trend, there are communities, or neighbourhoods within larger communities, where there is a demonstrated need for new schools or for major additions and/or modernizations to existing school facilities.

Alberta Education recognizes this challenge and accepts the responsibility to help provide space to meet enrolment growth, to address educational program demands, to replace obsolete facilities where required, and so on. Alberta Education also recognizes that related supports, such as bus service, must be available in a community in order for a school to be successful.

## **2. Major Modernizations (and preservation of existing schools)**

In 2005, Alberta's schools had an estimated replacement value of about \$10 billion<sup>3</sup>. Asset management policies generally set aside about 2% of the capital assets' replacement value for annual maintenance and preservation. For Alberta's school facilities, this suggests about \$200 million annually is required. Funding to maintain, modernize, and preserve aging school buildings has been well below this level, resulting in an increasing backlog of deferred maintenance. The backlog of deferred maintenance for school infrastructure has been estimated at about \$1.4 billion<sup>4</sup>.

A critical element of the "*Schools for Tomorrow*" comprehensive 5-year plan is to invest in the modernization and preservation of school facilities, enabling jurisdictions to improve the physical quality and functionality of schools and to address the backlog of deferred maintenance projects.

## **3. Steel-Framed Modular Classrooms**

Alberta Education and locally elected school boards need an efficient way to adapt school facilities to changes in Alberta's school-aged population. Increasing the use of new, state-of-the-art, steel-framed modular classrooms will provide great flexibility in dealing with capacity and revitalization issues, giving school jurisdictions the ability to adjust capacity faster than through traditional construction. New steel-framed modular classrooms will help alleviate space pressures, particularly in areas with significant enrolment growth; however, they should not be viewed as replacements for new schools.

Today, there are approximately 3,600 "traditional wooden portable classrooms" in the province, with an average age of over 22 years. With new steel-framed modular classrooms the need for additional classroom space can be addressed in a timely manner and a planned replacement strategy of the aging portables can be developed. For cost-efficiency, Alberta Education will centralize the design, purchasing, construction and delivery of new steel-framed modular classrooms.

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<sup>3</sup> Source - Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation

<sup>4</sup> Source - Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation

# Current Trends

## Enrolment

Statistics Canada data show that elementary and secondary school enrolments in Canada fell by 1.2% between the 1997-98 and 2003-04 school years<sup>5</sup>. Most provinces have experienced enrolment declines since the school-aged population tends to decline as a proportion of the total population. Enrolment declines have been most significant in rural and remote school jurisdictions.

In Alberta, the June 2006 school board projections indicated that the overall school enrolment would continue to be relatively stable, although a gradual decline was projected over the next few years. However, given the September 29, 2006 student-count, it now appears that student enrolments will be maintained on a province-wide basis and will actually increase slightly. Strong inter-provincial migration to Alberta over the last few years is one factor resulting in increased student enrolments this fall.

In the longer term, a near record number of births in Alberta this year (33,028 “live births” in Alberta between January 1 and September 30, 2006 – up 4% from the comparable period in 2005<sup>6</sup>) suggests there is high potential for continued enrolment growth in the future.

There are a number of key trends in enrolment that influence school infrastructure planning and development in Alberta, including:

- increasing populations in metro areas and in major cities;
- notable patterns of urban and suburban growth (significant increases in the September 29, 2006 student-counts in Edmonton and Calgary);
- increased growth in the Aboriginal population;
- increasing numbers of students with special needs, many of whom have unique needs and require additional space;
- increasing numbers of immigrant students requiring English as a Second Language (ESL) programs, frequently in smaller class-sizes, and other assistance in support of the government’s new 10-year labour force development strategy, *Building and Educating Tomorrow’s Workforce*; (NOTE: In September, 2005, there were 37,300 ESL students in Alberta. Based on recent research, we know that each month there are approximately 1,500 new arrivals in Alberta between the ages of 0 - 18, with most settling in Calgary – 58% – and Edmonton – 29%. ESL student enrolments have been increasing at a rate of 14% per year<sup>7</sup>.)
- declining student populations in some rural and remote areas, with some jurisdictions experiencing up to 3% annual reductions in their total student populations;

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<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 81-595-MIE2006044

<sup>6</sup> Source – Alberta Government Services

<sup>7</sup> A Review of K-12 ESL Education in Alberta, Howard Research & Management Consulting Inc., April 2006

- declining populations in rural areas that, in turn, present challenges such as limited access to a broad range of programs for students; and,
- increasing transportation costs and bus-ride times for students in both urban and rural areas. (NOTE: The declining enrolment in some rural areas results in increased per pupil transportation costs, whereas increased student numbers living in outlying areas of new urban communities is resulting in an increasing number of students traveling to “receiving schools” in older, established communities.)

As part of Alberta’s Rural Development Strategy, *A Place to Grow*, there is a need to ensure rural areas have adequate and well maintained school facilities, adequate transportation, and ability to access technology as a learning tool.

To ensure the ongoing sustainability and development of rural communities, consideration should be given to adopting mobile CTS labs in rural and remote areas in order to provide more programming opportunities.

### **Impact of Increasing Regional Enrolments**

Enrolment is increasing in areas such as Grande Prairie, Calgary and surrounding communities (e.g., Airdrie, Carstairs, Chestermere, Cochrane, Langdon, Okotoks, etc.), Edmonton and Red Deer. In addition, there is significant potential for enrolment growth in Fort McMurray as a more permanent workforce comes to the area and more housing becomes available.

Increased enrolment may challenge school jurisdictions to:

- better utilize existing program space;
- implement efficiency scheduling to increase functional capacities of existing schools;
- undertake renovations of existing space;
- acquire new steel-framed modulars, or relocate portable classrooms; and,
- provide new space by constructing new facilities or expanding existing schools.

### **Impact of Declining Enrolments**

*A Place to Grow*, the Alberta Government’s Rural Development Strategy, recognized that many rural communities face serious challenges in attracting business and keeping people in their communities. With increased urbanization and students seeking programs elsewhere, some rural areas of the province are experiencing enrolment declines.

Decreased enrolment can be seen on a jurisdictional basis, as noted above, or sometimes in specific communities or even neighbourhoods within a jurisdiction (while other communities or neighbourhoods in the same jurisdiction may be seeing increasing enrolments). A school jurisdiction’s ability to consolidate facilities in response to declining enrolments may be limited by the need to ensure reasonable travel times for students and the desire to maintain small schools and/or “small schools by necessity”.

Decreasing enrolments may result in the inefficient use of one or more school facilities. Maintaining aging school facilities with Plant, Operations and Maintenance (PO&M) and Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR) funding that is provided largely on a per-student basis is another challenge.

This may require school jurisdictions to pursue innovative solutions such as:

- engaging different teaching strategies (such as distance learning) that may require changes to school facilities; and,
- working with community stakeholders to develop alternative uses for school facilities that are no longer required for traditional school purposes.

## Jurisdiction Statistics

2006/07 school year statistics regarding projected student population for the public and separate jurisdictions are provided in Appendix B.

## Regional Growth

There are a number of areas in Alberta where there is significant demand for new or replacement schools, for modernization and preservation projects, and/or for facilities to address other student space issues. Below is a list of some centres in Alberta experiencing significant growth, based on factors such as:

- significant population growth, with many having seen population growth of more than 20% from 2000 to 2006, or having experienced a population increase of more than 10,000 persons; and/or,
- significant potential for large increases in student population as a result of continued strong economic growth in Alberta.

The table below identifies the most recent population data available for these centres (which were chosen on the basis of the aforementioned factors), and indicates recently approved school capital projects in these centres. (Note: Population data were derived from Alberta Municipal Affairs official population lists. Data from the 2006 federal census were not available at publication time.)

**Table 2 – Regional Growth Areas (in alphabetical order)**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Population Data</b>	<b>Recently Approved Schools</b>
<b>Airdrie</b>	2006 Population of 29,035, up 9,870 or 51.5% from 2001	<p><b>2006/07 School Year Openings:</b> Public (Rocky View School Division):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecole Edwards Elementary School K – 4</li> <li>2. Muriel Clayton Middle School 5 – 8</li> <li>3. Nose Creek Elementary K – 4</li> </ol> <p><b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> Separate (Calgary Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Airdrie Elementary Core School</li> </ol>
<b>Beaumont</b>	2006 Population of 8,951, up 1,965 or 28.1% from 2001	<b>No scheduled openings, and no recently announced school projects</b>

<b>Calgary</b>	2006 Population of 991,759, up 115,240 or 13.1% from 2001	<p><b>2006/07 School Year Openings:</b> Public (Calgary School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Battalion Park School K – 6</li> <li>2. Chaparral School K – 4</li> <li>3. Citadel Park School K – 4</li> <li>4. Douglasdale School (expansion) K – 4</li> <li>5. Mountain Park School 5 – 9</li> <li>6. Tuscany School K – 4</li> </ol> <p>Separate (Calgary Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. St. Albert the Great K – 9</li> </ol> <p><b>2007/08 School Year Openings:</b> Public (Calgary School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arbour Lake School 5 – 9</li> </ol> <p>Separate (Calgary Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chaparral Elementary School</li> <li>2. Panorama Elementary School</li> <li>3. Springside Elementary – Junior High School</li> <li>4. Tuscany Elementary – Junior High School</li> </ol> <p><b>2008/09 School Year Openings:</b> Public (Calgary School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shawnessy/Somerset Middle School</li> </ol> <p>Public (Foothills School Division):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Red Deer Lake K – 9</li> </ol> <p><b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> Public (Calgary School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New McKenzie Towne Elementary K – 4</li> <li>2. New Panorama Hills Elementary K – 4</li> <li>3. New Taradale Elementary K – 6</li> </ol>
<b>Chestermere</b>	2006 Population of 9,481 up 5,739 or 153.4% from 2001	<p><b>No scheduled openings</b></p> <p><b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> Public (Rocky View School Division):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Chestermere Elementary K – 6</li> </ol> <p>Separate (Calgary Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Chestermere Lake Elementary K – 6</li> </ol>
<b>Devon</b>	2006 Population of 6,361 up 1,553 or 32.3% from 2001	<p><b>No scheduled openings, and no recently announced school projects</b></p>

<p><b>Edmonton</b></p>	<p>2006 Population of 728,000 (forecasted), up 79,716 or 12.3% from 2001</p> <p>(2006 actual population data not yet available)</p>	<p><b>2008/09 School Year Openings:</b> Public (Edmonton School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lillian Osborne High School</li> <li>2. Victoria School of Performing and Visual Arts</li> </ol> <p><b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> Public (Edmonton School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Balwin K – 9, Major Modernization / Preservation</li> <li>2. Holyrood K – 6, Major Modernization / Preservation</li> </ol> <p>Separate (Edmonton Catholic Schools):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. St. Francis Xavier High School, Major Modernization / Preservation</li> </ol>
<p><b>Fort McMurray (Wood Buffalo)</b></p>	<p>2006 Population of 78,792, up 21,951 or 38.6%, from 2001</p>	<p><b>2006/07 School Year Openings:</b> Separate (Fort McMurray Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. St. Martha School K – 8</li> </ol> <p><b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> Public (Fort McMurray School District):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Westwood Community High School, Major Modernization / Preservation</li> <li>2. Planning \$ for New Ecole McTavish Junior High School</li> </ol> <p>Separate (Fort McMurray Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Planning \$ for New High School 9 – 12</li> </ol>
<p><b>Grande Prairie</b></p>	<p>2005 Population of 44,631, up 8,669 or 24.1% from 2001</p> <p>(2006 population data not yet available)</p>	<p><b>2006/07 School Year Openings:</b> Separate (Grande Prairie Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecole St. Gerard Catholic School K – 9</li> </ol> <p><b>2007/08 School Year Openings:</b> Public (Grande Prairie Public):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Derek Taylor Public School</li> </ol> <p><b>2008/09 School Year Openings:</b> Francophone (Northwest Francophone)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecole Nouvelle Frontière</li> </ol> <p><b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> Public (Grande Prairie Public):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Crystal Lakes Elementary (Public)</li> <li>2. Alexander Forbes K – 9, Major Modernization / Preservation (Public)</li> </ol> <p>Separate (Grande Prairie Roman Catholic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New K – 9</li> </ol>

<b>Red Deer</b>	2006 Population of 82,971, up 14,663 or 21.5% from 2001	<b>No scheduled openings, and no recently announced school projects</b>
<b>Spruce Grove</b>	2005 Population of 18,405, up 3,336 or 22.1% from 2001  (2006 population data not yet available)	<b>No scheduled openings, and no recently announced school projects</b>
<b>Strathcona County</b>	2005 Population of 80,232, up 10,964 or 15.8% from 2001  (2006 population data not yet available)	<b>No scheduled openings, and no recently announced school projects</b>
<b>Strathmore</b>	2006 Population of 10,336, up 2,881 or 38.6% from 2001	<b>No scheduled openings, and no recently announced school projects</b>
<b>Stony Plain</b>	2005 Population of 10,544, up 2,270 or 27.4% from 2001  (2006 population data not yet available)	<b>August 31, 2006 Announcements:</b> (Public – Parkland School Division) 1. New replacement Memorial Composite High School
<b>Sylvan Lake</b>	2005 Population of 8,504, up 1,496 or 21.3% from 2001  (2006 population data not yet available)	<b>2007/08 School Year Openings:</b> Separate (Red Deer Catholic): 1. Our Lady of the Rosary School

## Francophone Schools

The provision of constitutional guarantees for official minority-language education rights was enshrined in 1982 in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (section 23). Three subsequent Supreme Court of Canada rulings affirmed the right for Francophones to govern their own schools. These rulings also clarified the role and mandate of Francophone education outside Quebec.<sup>8</sup>

Under section 23 of the Charter, Canadians who are of French or English minority in a province (or territory) have the right to have their children receive their primary and secondary education in the language of the minority, wherever there are enough people to warrant the use of public funding.

Alberta Education, through the *School Act*, recognizes the intent of section 23 of the Charter in relation to Francophone education. The Alberta Government is committed to ensuring that Francophone populations have the opportunity to exercise their right to

<sup>8</sup> Source – Affirming Francophone Education, Alberta Learning, 2001



education in French by providing programs and facilities where populations warrant. In the past three years, the Alberta Government has provided funding for new Francophone schools and/or school space in Airdrie, Bonnyville, Brooks, Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Okotoks and St. Paul.

With significant student enrolment growth over the past few years, there is an increasing number of requests for new or modernized facilities for Francophone education. Alberta Education will continue to work closely with Francophone regional authorities and to monitor their needs and provide equitable learning opportunities.

## **Program Requirements**

Several program changes have been implemented recently by Alberta Education to improve the quality and variety of course offerings. These changes have had a significant impact on school facility requirements. As instructional programming changes to meet the needs of Alberta's students, school facilities must change as well. Schools built many years ago might not meet the instructional requirements of today. Some recent examples of program changes that impact school facilities include:

### **Class Size Initiative**

The goal of this initiative is to lower class size averages in Alberta's schools to help improve the quality of education students receive. The provincial guidelines for average class sizes on a "jurisdiction-wide basis" — as recommended by the Alberta Commission on Learning — are:

- Kindergarten to Grade 3 - 17 students
- Grades 4 to 6 - 23 students
- Grades 7 to 9 - 25 students
- Grades 10 to 12 - 27 students

Some school jurisdictions have encountered challenges with the availability of classroom space in trying to meet these guidelines.

### **Changing Curriculum**

Changes in curriculum mandated by Alberta Education, and the strategies used by school jurisdictions to implement these changes, may have implications for school facilities. Keeping equipment and classroom space up-to-date is an ongoing challenge.

### **Changing Technology**

Rapidly changing technology requires support for computer evergreening, networking classrooms within schools, ensuring sufficient bandwidth to support high-end multi-media software applications, file server requirements, and digital content needs. With the completion of the Alberta SuperNet, there are now opportunities to address accessibility issues, especially in rural communities, through distance learning strategies that may require video conferencing suites or other specialized equipment in schools.

### **Career Technology Studies (CTS)**

The Alberta Government recently launched 10-year labour force development strategy, *Building and Educating Tomorrow's Workforce*, is to develop more and better educated workers, and innovative and safe workplaces. CTS plays an important role in training and educating Alberta's future workforce; therefore, CTS equipment upgrades are needed to ensure students receive training and skills that are relevant. Additional teaching/learning spaces are also needed.

The latest research on school facility design, educational program design and delivery strategies will be evaluated on an ongoing basis. Since program requirements necessitate changes to school design, Alberta Education will continue evaluating the functionality of school facilities in order to determine the requirements for facility upgrades and modernization.

## School Facility Assessments

Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation (AIT) recently adopted a more consistent methodology for assessing, evaluating and reporting on the condition of all government owned and supported facilities, including schools. This methodology involves reporting on the condition of building components using a standard system. Evaluators are trained using the system to ensure consistency in reporting. These assessments classify facility conditions as Good, Fair or Poor, depending on an assigned Facility Condition Index (FCI). FCI is a ratio of the estimated cost to fix or replace facility components versus the replacement value of the entire facility.

AIT is currently evaluating all school facilities and has set a target to obtain an independent facility evaluation of each school once every 5 years. As of October 31, 2006, AIT had completed over 600 school facility assessments in the current five-year cycle. The present “condition” of Alberta schools is indicated in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 – School Facility Assessments**

	Percentage
<b>Good</b> (Adequate for intended use)	78%
<b>Fair</b> (Components are aging and nearing the end of their life cycle)	20%
<b>Poor</b> (Requires upgrading to comply with minimum codes or standards, and deterioration has reached the point where major repairs or replacement are necessary)	2%

## Deferred Maintenance

Almost 80% of Alberta’s approximately 1,500 school buildings<sup>9</sup> are over 25 years old. As schools continue to age, there is an increasing need for major modernization, preservation and maintenance funding to ensure the continued provision of healthy, safe and secure environments suitable for teaching and student learning.

Deferring regular maintenance leads to dramatically increased loss of condition and value, and may carry other risks as well. Life cycle costing by Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation bears out one key principle: maintaining infrastructure at a higher condition level is the most cost effective way of preserving that infrastructure over time. A common private sector benchmark is to allocate 2% of an asset’s replacement cost for preservation and maintenance annually.

<sup>9</sup> Includes public, separate, Francophone and charter school buildings, but does not include outreach program facilities.

Funding for school modernization, preservation and maintenance has been well below this level until this school year and, as a result, a deferred maintenance backlog for Alberta schools has developed. AIT estimates that backlog to be about \$1.4 billion.

## **Escalating Project Costs**

When considering new schools or major modernization projects, one of the current challenges for government and stakeholders is that Alberta's rapidly growing economy has resulted in a significant escalation in construction costs. In the past school year, school construction costs increased between 15% and 22%, and during the current year construction costs have been increasing even moreso. Projections indicate that project costs will continue to increase.

These escalating costs have created enormous difficulties in establishing firm, project support levels that adequately reflect the full cost of implementation over the proposed design and construction period. As part of the August 31 announcement of new funding for school projects, the Alberta Government provided an additional \$41 million in 2006/07 specifically to address cost escalations on previously announced projects (see page 23).

A potential strategy to mitigate project cost escalations is to reduce the cycle time between project approval and construction completion by implementing the core school model (see page 53).

# Current Funding

In *Budget 2006*, the Alberta Government provided over \$5.1 billion in total funding for 2006/07 for the Ministry of Education. The \$5.1 billion figure included \$734 million for school facilities, in three major categories:

1. **Capital Plan funding for approved school capital projects**, which provides funding to school jurisdictions for approved capital projects, including funding for new steel-framed modular classrooms.
2. **Capital Plan funding for Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR)**, which provides funding to school jurisdictions to address facility needs, including component replacements such as roofs, boilers (mechanical systems), floors and windows, and support for energy efficiency retrofits.
3. **Operating grants for Plant, Operation & Maintenance (PO&M)**, which provides funding to school jurisdictions for the maintenance and day-to-day operation of school buildings (i.e., heating, ventilation, lighting, cleaning), and for the repair and replacement of equipment and materials used for routine maintenance.

The allocation of the \$734 million among the three major categories in 2006/07 is summarized in Table 4 below.

**Table 4 – Fiscal 2006/07 Funding for School Facilities in *Budget 2006***

Category	(\$ millions)
Capital Plan Funding:	
- Approved Capital Projects	\$ 258
- Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR)	<u>81</u>
Sub-total – Capital Plan Funding	339
Plant, Operations & Maintenance (PO&M)	<u>395</u>
<b>Total 2006/07 Funding for School Facilities in <i>Budget 2006</i></b>	<b>\$ 734</b>

## Capital Plan Funding – Budget 2006

In the Alberta Government's 2006-09 Capital Plan included in *Budget 2006*, funding for school capital projects was \$339 million for 2006/07 (as shown in Table 4 above), and totaled \$833 million over the three fiscal years.

With the \$833 million included in *Budget 2006*, 21 school capital projects and 109 modular classrooms are expected to be completed in the 2006/07 school year; and, over the next three school years, work will begin or continue on 40 other previously announced projects. All 61 of these projects are shown in Tables 5 – 8 below.

**Table 5 – Announced Projects to be Completed in the 2006/07 School Year**

	<b>School Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
1.	Ecole Edwards Elementary School K - 4 (Public) – new replacement	Airdrie
2.	Muriel Clayton Middle School 5 - 8 (Public) – expansion	Airdrie
3.	Nose Creek Elementary K - 4 (Public) – new	Airdrie
4.	Battalion Park School K - 6 (Public) – new	Calgary
5.	Chaparral School K - 4 (Public) – new	Calgary
6.	Citadel Park School K - 4 (Public) – new	Calgary
7.	Douglasdale School K - 4 (Public) – expansion	Calgary
8.	Mountain Park School 5 - 9 (Public) – new	Calgary
9.	St. Albert the Great K – 9 (Separate) – new	Calgary
10.	Tuscany School K - 4 (Public) – new	Calgary
11.	Heritage Heights School K - 9 (Public) – new	Dewinton
12.	Didsbury High School 9 - 12 (Public) – new replacement	Didsbury
13.	St. Martha's School K - 8 (Separate) – new	Ft. McMurray
14.	Ecole St. Gerard Catholic School K - 9 (Separate) – new	Grande Prairie
15.	J.A. Williams High School 9 - 12 (Public) – new	Lac La Biche
16.	Holy Trinity Academy 10 - 12 (Separate) – new	Okotoks
17.	Onoway Elementary (Public) – new replacement	Onoway
18.	Peace River High School 9 - 12 (Public) – modernization	Peace River
19.	Springfield Elementary School (Public) – modernization	Peace River
20.	Glen Avon Protestant School K - 9 (Public) – new	St. Paul
21.	St. Stephen's Catholic School K - 9 (Separate) – new replacement	Valleyview

**Table 6 – Previously Announced Projects Expected to be Completed in the 2007/08 School Year**

	<b>School Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
1.	Arbour Lake Middle School 5 - 9 (Public) – new	Calgary
2.	Chaparral Elementary School (Separate) – new	Calgary
3.	Panorama Elementary School (Separate) – new	Calgary
4.	Springside Elementary – Jr. High School (Separate) – new	Calgary
5.	Tuscany Elementary - Junior High School (Separate) – new	Calgary
6.	Eleanor Hall School K - 9 (Public) – new replacement	Clyde
7.	Mackenzie River School K - 6 (Separate) – new replacement	Cold Lake
8.	Drayton Valley Catholic High School (Separate) – new	Drayton Valley
9.	Derek Taylor Public School K - 9 (Public) – new	Grande Prairie
10.	Hythe Elementary Junior High (Public) – expansion	Hythe
11.	Olds Community Learning Campus 9 - 12 (Public) – new	Olds
12.	Our Lady of the Rosary School (Separate) – new	Sylvan Lake

**Table 7 – Previously Announced Projects Expected to be Completed in the 2008/09 School Year**

	<b>School Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
1.	Ecole des Beaux-Lacs (Francophone Public) – new replacement	Bonnyville
2.	Red Deer Lake School K - 9 (Public) – new	Calgary
3.	Shawnessy/Somerset Middle School (Public) – new	Calgary
4.	Shared K - 12 Catholic (Separate and Francophone Separate) – new	Canmore
5.	Clairmont School K - 8 (Public) – new	Clairmont
6.	East Prairie Settlement School K - 6 (Public) – new	East Prairie
7.	Lillian Osborne High School (Public) – new	Edmonton
8.	Victoria School of Performing & Visual Arts (Public) – modernization	Edmonton
9.	Ecole Nouvelle Frontiere (Francophone Public) – new	Grande Prairie
10.	Bishop Routhier School (Public) – new replacement	Peavine
11.	Northside Elementary School (Public) – demolition	Raymond
12.	Raymond Elementary School (Public) – modernization	Raymond
13.	Raymond Junior-Senior High School (Public) – modernization	Raymond
14.	St. Albert Catholic High School (Public) – modernization	St. Albert
15.	Ecole Elementaire de St. Paul K - 5 (Public) – expansion	St. Paul

**Table 8 – Announced Projects (excluding the August 31, 2006 announcement) in Planning/Design**

	<b>School Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
1.	Bassano School (Public) – modernization	Bassano
2.	Lawrence Grassi Middle School (Public) – modernization	Canmore
3.	H. W. Pickup Junior High (Public) – new replacement	Drayton Valley
4.	Drumheller School Solution (Public and Separate) – modernization	Drumheller
5.	Duchess School (Public) – modernization	Duchess
6.	Lacombe Composite High School (Public) – modernization	Lacombe
7.	Father Lacombe Catholic School (Separate) – modernization	Lacombe/Ponoka
8.	West Lethbridge Catholic High School (Separate) – new	Lethbridge
9.	West Lethbridge Public High School (Public) – new	Lethbridge
10.	St. Catherine’s School K-9 (Separate) – modernization	Picture Butte
11.	Ponoka Composite High School 9 - 12 (Public) – modernization	Ponoka
12.	Waverly School (modernization after transfer to Separate)	Stettler
13.	William E. Hay Composite High (Public) – modernization	Stettler

## Capital Plan Funding – Post-Budget Approvals \*

There have been two major announcements of additional capital plan funding for schools since *Budget 2006*, as follows:

1. On July 10, the Alberta Government announced Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR) funding would increase by \$119 million for the 2006/07 year only, to a total of \$200 million. (The IMR budget was \$81 million in fiscal 2006/07 as shown in Table 4.)
2. On August 31, the Alberta Government announced another \$303.3 million for 15 new schools, 6 major modernization/preservation projects, and 130 new modular classrooms. In addition, \$41 million was provided to address cost escalations for previously announced projects.

As shown in Table 9 below, the total funding allocated for school facilities capital post-*Budget 2006* is \$463 million.

**Table 9 - School Facilities Capital – Post-Budget 2006 Approvals**

Category	(\$ millions)
Capital Projects:	
- 15 New School Projects (see Table 9A below for details)	\$ 207
- 6 Major Modernization/Preservation Projects (see Table 9B)	55
- 130 Modular Classrooms and 45 portable moves	34
- Francophone Projects (details announced November 3, 2006)	<u>7</u>
<b>Sub-total – Capital Projects</b>	<b>\$ 303</b>
Cost Escalation on <i>Budget 2006</i> Projects	41
Infrastructure Maintenance Renewal (IMR)	<u>119</u>
<b>TOTAL POST-BUDGET 2006 APPROVALS</b>	<b>\$ 463</b>

**Table 9A – New Schools Announced August 31, 2006**

School Name	Location	(\$ millions)
1. Airdrie Elementary Core School (Separate)	Airdrie	14.5
2. Anzac Community School 5 – 12 (Public)	Anzac	18.3
3. McKenzie Towne K – 4 (Public)	Calgary	15.9
4. Panorama Hills K – 4 (Public)	Calgary	13.6
5. Taradale Elementary K – 6 (Public)	Calgary	14.7
6. New K – 4 School (Public)	Carstairs	9.1
7. Chestermere Lake Elementary K – 6 (Separate)	Chestermere	14.5
8. Chestermere Elementary School K – 6 (Public)	Chestermere	12.0
9. Planning for a new High School (Separate)	Fort McMurray	1.0
10. Planning for a new Junior High (Public)	Fort McMurray	1.0
11. New K – 9 School (Separate)	Grande Prairie	17.5
12. New Crystal Lakes School K – 6 (Public)	Grande Prairie	14.7
13. New Starter School (Separate)	Olds	4.0
14. St. Mary's of the Lake School 7 – 12 (Separate)	Slave Lake	13.7
15. Memorial Composite High Replacement (Public)	Stony Plain	42.7
<b>TOTAL FOR NEW SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED AUGUST 31/06</b>		<b>\$ 207.2</b>

\* Post-Budget 2006 means announcements made after May 18, 2006

**Table 9B – Major Modernization/Preservation Projects Announced August 31, 2006**

School Name	Location	(\$ millions)
1. Balwin School K – 9 (Public)	Edmonton	\$ 11.4
2. Holyrood School K – 6 (Public)	Edmonton	8.0
3. St. Francis Xavier High School (Separate)	Edmonton	10.9
4. Westwood Community High School (Public)	Fort McMurray	9.2
5. Alexander Forbes School K – 9 (Public)	Grande Prairie	9.0
6. Racette Junior High School (Francophone Public)	St. Paul	6.3
<b>TOTAL FUNDING FOR MAJOR MODERNIZATION / PRESERVATION PROJECTS</b>		<b>\$ 54.8</b>

These post-budget approvals bring the total funding commitment for school facilities for the 2006-10 period to \$1.3 billion, as shown in Table 10 below.

**Table 10 – Already Approved School Facilities Capital Plan 2006-10 (\$ millions)**

	<u>2006/07</u>	<u>2007/08</u>	<u>2008/09</u>	<u>2009/10</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<b>Budget 2006:</b>					
▪ Capital Projects	\$ 258	176	126	N/A	560
▪ IMR	<u>81</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>96</u>	N/A	<u>273</u>
<b>Total Budget 2006</b>	<b>\$ 339</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>222</b>	N/A	<b>833</b>
<b>Post-Budget 2006 Approvals:</b>					
<b>Capital Projects:</b>					
▪ New Schools	\$ 23	81	80	23	207
▪ Modernization/Preserv.	14	19	19	3	55
▪ Steel-framed Modulares	34	-	-	-	34
▪ Francophone	1	3	3	-	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$ 72</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>303</b>
▪ Cost Escalation	41	-	-	-	41
▪ IMR	<u>119</u>	-	-	-	<u>119</u>
<b>Post-Budget Approvals:</b>	<b><u>\$ 232</u></b>	<b><u>103</u></b>	<b><u>102</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>	<b><u>463</u></b>
<b>Already Committed School Facilities Capital Plan Funding:</b>					
▪ Capital Projects	\$ 371	279	228	26	904
▪ IMR	200	96	96	-	392
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 571</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,296</b>

### Infrastructure Maintenance & Renewal (IMR)

IMR is intended to provide funding to school jurisdictions to:

- ensure school facilities meet all regulatory agency requirements and provide safe and healthy environments;
- preserve and improve the quality of the learning environments and prolong the life of facilities through planned, proactive replacement of major components, and upgrading educational areas to meet program requirements; and,
- meet the requirements of students with special needs.



An increase in the funding cap (from \$250,000 to \$1 million) on IMR projects that require Ministerial approval was made, effective September 1, 2006. As well, a new allocation formula was approved.

This formula, developed by the IMR Stakeholder Steering Committee (see Appendix C), is based on the following factors:

- 50% per student;
- 24% age of building;
- 21% eligible school space;
- 3% geographic location supplement; and,
- 2% other factors

With the increased IMR funding, grants to school jurisdictions will have increased from \$48 million last year to \$200 million this year. This significant increase will help school jurisdictions to address facility maintenance needs and enhance energy efficiency.

(Estimated IMR allocations by jurisdiction are shown in Appendix C.)

### **Plant, Operations & Maintenance (PO&M)**

In 2005, a new formula was created for allocating PO&M funding to school jurisdictions wherein they now receive a specific amount of funding per-pupil. This new formula takes into consideration the specific facility needs of particular grades and the class-size guidelines recommended by the Alberta Commission on Learning. The formula also makes provision for factors such as severe special needs students, sparsity, distance and travel, and small schools by necessity.

Including a \$9 million increase in PO&M funding for fiscal 2006/07 that was announced on July 10, PO&M support to school jurisdictions for the 2006/07 school year will be \$412.4 million — an increase of \$20.7 million, or 5.3%, from the 2005/06 school year total of \$391.8 million. (The allocation of PO&M funding by jurisdiction is shown in Appendix D.)

The new PO&M funding formula is being reviewed for its effectiveness by the Renewed Funding Framework Advisory Committee.

# Recommended Additional Funding

To ensure healthy, safe and well maintained schools that support learning success for all students, the following long-term additional funding commitments are recommended.

## **1. New and Replacement Schools**

\$1.4 billion over 5 years for new and replacement schools to address enrolment growth, including an initial allocation of \$50 million for unspecified new Francophone school projects.

## **2. Major Modernizations and Preservation of Existing Schools**

\$900 million over 5 years for major modernization / preservation projects, including an initial allocation of \$20 million for unspecified projects at existing Francophone schools.

## **3. New Steel-Framed Modular Classrooms**

\$200 million over 5 years for new steel-framed modular classrooms to provide flexibility in response to aging infrastructure and rapidly changing student enrolments.

## **4. Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR)**

\$520 million over 5 years for IMR. Based on 2% of school facility replacement value, \$200 million annually is needed for IMR funding in order to help maintain school facilities. Beyond 2006/07, the current funding commitment for IMR is \$96 million per year. (The IMR budget for 2006/07 was increased to \$200 million on a one-time only basis.) Therefore, an additional \$104 million per year, or \$520 million over 5 years starting with 2007/08, is recommended for IMR to provide for minor modernization and preservation projects, school revitalizations, and to help address the deferred maintenance backlog estimated at \$1.4 billion.

## **5. Career Technology Studies (CTS) Equipment**

\$50 million over the next 5 years to upgrade existing technical and trade related CTS facilities and equipment.

## **6. Leasing Costs**

\$60 million over 5 years to support leasing costs for Charter Schools and alternative programs.

## **7. Facility Evaluations and Regional Planning Initiatives**

\$40 million over 5 years to support the costs of ongoing school facility evaluations and regional planning initiatives. Regional planning initiatives engage all stakeholders (Public and Separate Jurisdictions, Francophone Regional Authorities, Charter Schools, Municipalities) and the whole community in a large-scale view of existing available student spaces in the region. This approach will help identify cross-jurisdictional approaches to accommodate educational needs in the future.

# Recommended Capital Projects

In determining the new school and major modernization projects that are recommended as part of the “*Schools for Tomorrow*” comprehensive 5-year plan, a number of factors were considered, including but not limited to:

- the six guiding principles (page 7);
- jurisdictions’ capital plans;
- regional enrolment growth;
- school facility condition indexes;
- the impact of the significant, one-time-only increase in IMR funding approved for 2006/07; and,
- the need to have manageable construction schedules.

There are three major categories of projects identified in “*Schools for Tomorrow*”:

## **1. New Schools (in response to community needs)**

82 projects in 42 jurisdictions are recommended over the next 5 years. As well, an initial allocation of \$50 million is recommended for new Francophone school projects with specific projects to be determined in consultation with Francophone regional authorities.

## **2. Major Modernizations and Preservation of Existing Schools**

71 major modernization / preservation projects in 51 jurisdictions are recommended over the next 5 years. As well, an initial allocation of \$20 million is recommended for modernizations at existing Francophone schools with specific projects to be determined in consultation with Francophone regional authorities.

## **3. Steel-Framed Modular Classrooms**

625 (approximated) new steel-framed modular classrooms over 5 years are recommended at a total cost of \$200 million. Recommendations for the allocation of modulars throughout the province will be developed by Alberta Education in consultation with school jurisdictions. Modular classroom needs are evaluated on an annual basis. Allocations are made based on these evaluations and on the number of modular classrooms available.

Pages 28 – 49 identify: requests for new schools and major modernization projects as submitted by each school jurisdiction (in Board-identified priority order); and, recommendations for projects to be considered as part of the “*Schools for Tomorrow*” 5-year Plan.

It should be recognized that jurisdiction priorities change and are updated annually in their 3-year capital plans. Similarly, the level of government funding available for school capital projects needs to be reviewed and updated. Therefore, it should be understood that certain projects that may be approved over the next 5 years might differ from the projects recommended in the “*Schools for Tomorrow*” plan.

## Aspen View Regional Division

<b>Recommended New or Replacement Schools:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>School Board did not request new schools.</i></li> </ul>	<b>Recommended Major Modernization Projects:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Vilna School (K – 12) – Vilna</i></li> </ol>
<b>Additional New Schools Requested by Board:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>None requested.</i></li> </ul>	<b>Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>None requested.</i></li> </ul>
<b>New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:</b> <i>None requested.</i>	

## Battle River Regional Division

<b>Recommended New or Replacement Schools:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>School Board did not request new schools.</i></li> </ul>	<b>Recommended Major Modernization Projects:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Camrose Composite (10 – 12) – Camrose</i></li> <li>2. <i>Bawlf School (K – 12) – Bawlf</i></li> </ol>
<b>Additional New Schools Requested by Board:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>None requested.</i></li> </ul>	<b>Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>Bashaw School (1 – 12) – Bashaw</i></li> <li>4. <i>Sparling School (K – 6) – Camrose</i></li> <li>5. <i>Alliance School (1 – 3) – Alliance</i></li> <li>• <i>Charlie Killam School (7 – 9) – Camrose – Board may use IMR Funding.</i></li> </ol>
<b>New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:</b> 2	

## Black Gold Regional Division

<b>Recommended New or Replacement Schools:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Thorsby Elementary School (K – 6) – Thorsby</i></li> <li>2. <i>Beaumont School (K – 9) – Beaumont (Proposed joint facility with St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic)</i></li> </ol>	<b>Recommended Major Modernization Projects:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Ecole Corinthia Park School (K – 8) – Leduc</i></li> </ol>
<b>Additional New Schools Requested by Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>New Leduc School (K – 9) – Leduc</i></li> <li>4. <i>Ecole J.E. Lapointe School (5 – 8) – Beaumont</i></li> </ol>	<b>Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Calmar Secondary School (7 – 12) – Calmar</i></li> <li>3. <i>Caledonia Park School (K – 9) – Leduc</i></li> <li>4. <i>Willow Park School (K – 6) – Leduc</i></li> <li>5. <i>Riverview Middle School (5 – 9) – Devon</i></li> </ol>
<b>New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:</b> 5	

## Buffalo Trail Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Wainwright Elementary School (K – 4) – Wainwright*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Delnorte School (1 – 12) – Innisfree*
2. *E.H. Walter School (K – 12) – Paradise Valley*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

2. *Vermilion Elementary School (K – 6) – Vermilion*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

3. *Irma School (K – 12) – Irma*
4. *Wainwright High School (7 – 12) – Wainwright*
5. *J.R. Robson High School (7 – 12) – Vermilion*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Calgary Roman Catholic Separate School District

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Evergreen Elementary Core School (K – 6) – Calgary SW*
2. *Cranston Core School (K – 9) – Calgary SE*
3. *St. Martin de Porres Jr/Sr High School, Airdrie School Expansion (7 – 12) – Airdrie*
4. *Notre Dame High School Expansion (10 – 12) – Calgary NE*
5. *Coventry Hills Junior High Core School (7 – 9) – Calgary N*
6. *Saddle Ridge Elem/Jr High Core School and CTS (K – 9) Calgary NE*
7. *Rocky Ridge Elementary Core School (K – 6) – Calgary NW*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Bishop Carroll High School (10 – 12) – Calgary SW*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

8. *St. Gabriel The Archangel Jr/Sr High School Expansion (7 – 12) – Chestermere*
9. *Bishop O’Byrne High School Expansion (10 – 12) – Calgary S*
10. *Cochrane Elementary Core School (K – 6) – Cochrane*
11. *Copperfield Elementary Core School (K – 6) – Calgary SE*
12. *Montreaux Elementary Core School (K – 6) – Springbank*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *St. Vincent de Paul Elem/Jr High School (K – 9) – Calgary NW*
3. *St. Matthew School (K – 9) – Calgary SE*
4. *St. Margaret School (K – 9) – Calgary NW*
5. *Holy Redeemer (Bilingual) School (K – 6) – Calgary SE*
6. *Holy Cross Elem/Jr High School (K – 9) – Calgary SE*
7. *St. Andrew School (K – 6) – Calgary SW*
8. *St. Francis High School (10 – 12) – Calgary NW*
9. *St. Luke Bilingual Elementary School (K – 6) – Calgary NW*
10. *St. William School (K – 6) – Calgary SE*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *96 (over 3 years)*

## Calgary School District (Public)

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Coventry Hills Middle School (5 – 9) – Calgary N*
2. *Northwest Senior High School (10 – 12) – Calgary NW*
3. *Piitoayis Family School (K – 9) – Calgary (Quadrant to be determined)*
4. *Evergreen Elementary School (K – 4) – Calgary SW*
5. *Saddle Ridge Elementary School (K – 4) – Calgary NE*
6. *Cranston Elementary School (K – 4) – Calgary SE*
7. *Panorama Hills Middle School (5 – 9) – Calgary N*
8. *Royal Oak Elementary School (K – 4) – Calgary NW*
9. *Bridlewood Elementary School (K – 4) – Calgary SW*
10. *Taradale Middle School (5 – 9) – Calgary NE*
11. *The Hamptons School Expansion (K – 6) – Calgary NW*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

12. *North or Northeast Senior High School (10 – 12) Calgary N/NE*
13. *Rocky Ridge Elementary School (K – 4) – Calgary NW*
14. *McKenzie Towne Middle School (5 – 9) – Calgary SE*
15. *Evergreen Middle School (5 – 9) – Calgary SW*
16. *Royal Oak Middle School (5 – 9) – Calgary NW*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Western Canada Senior High School (10 – 12) – Calgary SW*
2. *Bowness High School (10 – 12) – Calgary NW*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

3. *Sherwood Community School (5 – 9) – Calgary SE*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** 50 (over 3 years)

## Canadian Rockies Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Lawrence Grassi Middle School (4 – 8) – Canmore*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

2. *Exshaw School – (K – 8) – Exshaw*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Banff Elementary School (K – 6) – Banff*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *Canmore Collegiate High School (9 – 12) – Canmore*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** None requested.

## Chinook's Edge School Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Sylvan Lake School (K – 8) – Sylvan Lake*
2. *Hugh Sutherland School Expansion (K – 12) Carstairs*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *C. P. Blakey Elementary School (K – 5) – Sylvan Lake*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

3. *Springbrook Elementary School Modular School (K – 4) – Penhold*
4. *River Glen School replacement (K – 12) – Penhold*
5. *Jessie Duncan Elementary (K – 3) – Penhold*
6. *Springbrook Elementary Core School (K – 6) – Penhold*
7. *Red Deer County New Town (2 schools) – Red Deer County*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *John Wilson Elementary School (K – 4) – Innisfail*
3. *Cremona School (K – 12) – Cremona*
4. *Penhold School Demolition (4 – 9) – Penhold*
5. *Elnora School (K – 9) – Elnora*
6. *Innisfail Jr./Sr. High School (8 – 12) – Innisfail*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Christ the Redeemer Catholic Separate Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Heritage Heights School (K – 9) – Davisburg*
2. *Holy Cross Collegiate Secondary School (7 – 12) – Strathmore*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *John Paul II Collegiate School (7 – 9) – Okotoks*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

3. *Holy Family Academy Interim Mini School (K – 3) – Brooks*
4. *Holy Family Academy School (K – 6) – Brooks*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *5*

## Clearview School Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

- *School Board did not request Major Modernizations*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## East Central Alberta Catholic Separate Schools Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Theresetta/Mother Teresa School (1 – 9) – Castor/Halkirk*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *St. Jerome's School (K – 12) – Vermilion*
3. *St. Thomas Aquinas School (K – 12) – Provost*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## East Central Francophone Education Region

*Please see the table “Francophone Regional Authorities” on Page 36 for the recommended allocation for Francophone schools.*

## Edmonton Catholic Separate School District

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Windermere School (K – 9) – Edmonton SW*
2. *Terwillegar High School (10 – 12) – Edmonton SW*
3. *Louis St. Laurent School (7 – 12) – Edmonton SW*
4. *Castledowns School (7 – 9) – Edmonton NW*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Archbishop MacDonald High School (10 – 12) Edmonton NW*
2. *Archbishop O’Leary High School (10 – 12) – Edmonton NE*
3. *St. Edmund School (K – 9) – Edmonton NW*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

5. *Heritage Valleys School (K – 6) – Edmonton SW*
6. *Pilot Sound School (K – 9) – Edmonton NE*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

4. *J. H. Picard School (K – 12) – Edmonton SE*
5. *H. E. Beriault School (7 – 9) – Edmonton SW*
6. *St. Alphonsus School (K – 9) – Edmonton NE*
7. *St. Angela School (K – 6) – Edmonton NW*
8. *Grandin School (K – 6) – Edmonton SW*
9. *St. Matthew School (K – 6) – Edmonton NE*
10. *Our Lady of Victories School (K – 6) – Edmonton SW*
11. *St. Pius X School (K – 6) – Edmonton NW*
12. *St. Hilda School (7 – 9) – Edmonton SE*
13. *St. Vincent School (K – 6) – Edmonton NW*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *33 (over 3 years)*



## Edmonton School District (Public)

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Palisades School (K – 9) – Edmonton NW*
2. *Burnewood/Meadows School (7 – 9) – Edmonton SE*
3. *Terwillegar Heights School (K – 9) – Edmonton SW*
4. *Mayliewan/Ozerna School (K – 6) – Edmonton NE*
5. *Meadows School (K – 6) – Edmonton SE*
6. *The Grange School (K – 9) – Edmonton W*
7. *Pilot Sound School (K – 6) – Edmonton NE*
8. *Heritage Valleys School (K – 9) – Edmonton SW*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Rosslyn School (7 – 9) – Edmonton NW*
2. *Forest Heights School (K – 6) – Edmonton SE*
3. *Strathcona Composite High School (10 – 12) – Edmonton SE*
4. *Eastglen School (10 – 12) – Edmonton NE*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

9. *Lake District School (7 – 9) – Edmonton NE*
10. *Belle Rive/Eaux Claires School (K – 6) – Edmonton NE*
11. *Lewis Farms School (K – 6) – Edmonton SW*
12. *Ellerslie School (K – 9) – Edmonton SE*
13. *Cameron Heights School (K – 6) – Edmonton SW*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

5. *Prince Charles School (K – 6) – Edmonton NW*
6. *L.Y. Cairns School (7 – 12) – Edmonton SW*
7. *Major General Griesbach School (K – 9) – Edmonton NW*
8. *Kenilworth School (7 – 9) – Edmonton SE*
9. *Rutherford School (K – 6) – Edmonton SE*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board: 6**

## Elk Island Catholic Separate Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *New High School (9 – 12) – Sherwood Park*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Jean Vanier Catholic School (K – 9) – Sherwood Park*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

2. *New School (K – 8) – Sherwood Park*
3. *New School (K – 9) – Sherwood Park*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *St. Theresa School (K – 9) – Sherwood Park*
3. *Father Kenneth Kearns School (K – 6) – Sherwood Park*
4. *Madonna Catholic School (K – 9) – Sherwood Park*
5. *Archbishop Jordan High School (10 – 12) – Sherwood Park (dependent on a new high school)*
6. *St. Mary's High School (7 – 12) – Vegreville*
7. *Our Lady of Mount Pleasant School (7 – 12) – Camrose*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board: 8 (over 4 years)**

## Elk Island Public Schools Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Fort Saskatchewan Elementary/Christian School (K – 6) – Fort Saskatchewan*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Sherwood Heights Junior High School (7 – 9) – Sherwood Park*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *Mundare School (K – 6) – Mundare*
3. *Ecole Elementaire Ardrossan Elementary School (K – 6) – Ardrossan*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Wye Elementary School (K – 6) – Sherwood Park*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 12**

## Evergreen Catholic Separate Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Stony Plain Middle School (5 – 8) – Stony Plain*
2. *Spruce Grove Regional High School (9 – 12) – Spruce Grove*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

- *School Board did not request Major Modernizations.*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 5**

## Foothills School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Okotoks School (K – 9) – Okotoks*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Percy Pegler Elementary School (K – 6) – Okotoks*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *High River Area School (K – 8) – High River*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Blackie School (K – 8) – Blackie*
3. *Cayley School (K – 8) – Cayley*
4. *C. Ian McLaren School (K – 8) – Black Diamond*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 2**

## Fort McMurray Roman Catholic Separate School District

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *New High School (9 – 12) – Fort McMurray (\$1 million approved for planning and design August 31, 2006)*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *Father J.A. Turcotte OMI School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *St. Paul's Elementary School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
2. *St. Anne School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *St. Gabriel School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 2**

## Fort McMurray School District (Public)

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Ecole McTavish Junior High School (7 – 9) – Fort McMurray (\$1 million approved for planning and design August 31, 2006)*
2. *New Timberlea School I (K – 6) – Fort McMurray*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

3. *New Timberlea School II (K – 6) – Fort McMurray*
4. *New Timberlea School III (K – 6) – Fort McMurray*
5. *New Salene Creek School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
6. *New Timberlea High School (10 – 12) – Fort McMurray*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Fort McMurray Composite High School (9 – 12) – Fort McMurray*
2. *Ecole Dickinsfield School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *Westview School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
4. *Thickwood Heights School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
5. *Beacon Hill School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
6. *Greely Road School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
7. *Timberlea School (K – 8) – Fort McMurray*
8. *Westwood Community High School (9 – 12) – Fort McMurray*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 14**

## Fort Vermilion School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Rainbow Lake School (K – 12) – Rainbow Lake*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *High Level Public School (7 – 12) – High Level*
3. *Ft. Vermilion Public School (5 – 12) – Fort Vermilion*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Sand Hills Elementary School (K – 3) – La Crete*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *St. Mary's Elementary School (K – 4) – Fort Vermilion*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: None requested.**

## Francophone Regional Authorities

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>East Central Francophone Education Region</i></li> <li>2. <i>Greater North Central Francophone Education Region</i></li> <li>3. <i>Greater Southern Separate Catholic Francophone Education Region</i></li> <li>4. <i>Greater Southern Public Francophone Education Region</i></li> <li>5. <i>Northwest Francophone Education Region</i></li> </ol>	<p><i>It is recommended that an initial allocation of \$50 million be identified for new and replacement Francophone schools, as well as an initial allocation of \$20 million for major modernization projects and steel-framed modulars for existing Francophone schools. Specific projects will be identified in consultation with the Francophone regional authorities.</i></p>
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## Golden Hills School Division

<p><b>Recommended New or Replacement Schools:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>None recommended (see below).</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommended Major Modernization Projects:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Trochu Valley School (4 – 12) – Trochu</i></li> </ol>
<p><b>Additional New Schools Requested by Board:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>New School (K – 6) – Drumheller (In October 2006, the Board requested a change to the previously approved Drumheller Solution; therefore, a review is required.)</i></li> <li>2. <i>Westmount Elementary School (K – 6) – Strathmore</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Central Bow Valley School (K – 12) – Bow Valley</i></li> <li>3. <i>Standard School (K – 12) – Standard</i></li> <li>4. <i>Hussar School (K – 12) – Hussar</i></li> <li>5. <i>Rockyford School (K – 9) – Rockyford</i></li> <li>6. <i>Brentwood Elementary School (K – 6) – Strathmore</i></li> <li>7. <i>Acme School (K – 6 &amp; 10 – 12) – Acme</i></li> <li>8. <i>Dr. Elliott School (K – 9) – Linden</i></li> </ol>
<p><b>New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:</b> <i>None requested.</i></p>	

## Grande Prairie Public School District

<p><b>Recommended New or Replacement Schools:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Country Side School (K – 6) – Grande Prairie</i></li> <li>2. <i>Far Northeast School (K – 9) – Grande Prairie</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Recommended Major Modernization Projects:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Parkside Elementary School (K – 6) – Grande Prairie</i></li> </ol>
<p><b>Additional New Schools Requested by Board:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>Pinnacle Ridge School (K – 6) – Grande Prairie</i></li> <li>4. <i>Community Knowledge Campus (10 – 12) – Grande Prairie</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>None requested.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:</b> 5</p>	

## Grande Prairie Roman Catholic Separate School District

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *St. Mary School (includes 8 modulars) (K – 9) – Sexsmith*
2. *New School (K – 9) – Grande Prairie NW*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *St. Patrick Catholic School (K – 7) – Grande Prairie*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

3. *St. Joseph Catholic High School Expansion (9 – 12) – Grande Prairie*
4. *Clairmont School (K – 9) – Clairmont*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *St. Thomas More Catholic School (K – 12) – Fairview*
3. *Kateri Mission Catholic School (K – 8) – Grande Prairie*
4. *St. Clement Catholic School (K – 8) – Grande Prairie*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 11 (over 4 years)**

## Grande Yellowhead Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *A. H. Dakin School (K – 5) – Edson*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Jasper Jr./Sr. High School (7 – 12) – Jasper*
2. *Harry Collinge High School (8 – 12) – Hinton*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *Crescent Valley School (K – 7) – Hinton*
4. *Summitview School (4 – 8) – Grande Cache*
5. *Grande Cache Community High School (K – 12) – Grande Cache*
6. *Wildwood School (K – 9) – Wildwood*
7. *Grand Trunk High School (7 – 12) – Evansburg*
8. *Niton Central School (K – 9) – Niton Junction*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 6**

## Grasslands Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Alcoma School (K – 9) – Rainier*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

- *School Board did not request Major Modernizations.*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *Brooks New Core School (K – 6) – Brooks*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 18**

## Greater St. Albert Catholic Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *St. Albert Catholic High School / Vincent J. Maloney School Phase 2 (7 – 12) – St. Albert*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *Richard S Fowler Catholic Junior High School (7 – 9) – St. Albert*
3. *Ecole Father Jan Community School (K – 6) – St. Albert*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Greater North Central Francophone Education Region

*Please see the table “Francophone Regional Authorities” on Page 36 for the recommended allocation for Francophone schools.*

## Greater Southern Separate Catholic Francophone Education Region

*Please see the table “Francophone Regional Authorities” on Page 36 for the recommended allocation for Francophone schools.*

## Greater Southern Public Francophone Education Region

*Please see the table “Francophone Regional Authorities” on Page 36 for the recommended allocation for Francophone schools.*

## High Prairie School Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Kinuso School (K – 12) – Kinuso*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *Joussard School (K – 6) – Joussard*
3. *Georges P. Vanier School (7 – 12) – Donnelly*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Holy Family Catholic Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Glenmary School Expansion (7 – 12) – Peace River*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Holy Family School (K – 9) – Grimshaw*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *St. Andrew School (K – 12) – High Prairie*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Ecole Providence School (K – 9) – McLennan*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 2**

## Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Separate Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *West Lethbridge High School Campus Phase II (9 – 12) – Lethbridge (see also Lethbridge Public)*
2. *St. Patrick Fine Arts School (K – 6) – Lethbridge*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

- *None recommended.*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

1. *St. Michael's School (K – 12) – Pincher Creek*
2. *St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Separate School (K – 5) – Taber*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 2**

## Horizon School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Vauxhall School (K – 12) – Vauxhall*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Warner School (K – 12) – Warner*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Erle Rivers High School (6 – 12) – Milk River*
3. *Milk River Elementary School (K – 5) – Milk River*
4. *D.A. Ferguson Middle School (6 – 8) – Taber*
5. *Hays School (K – 9) – Hays*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: None requested.**

## Lakeland Roman Catholic Separate School District

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Assumption Jr./Sr. High School (7 – 12) – Cold Lake (approved for planning and design only, March 23, 2006)*
2. *Ecole Notre Dame High School (9 – 12) – Bonnyville*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *St. Dominic School (K – 6) – Cold Lake*
4. *Notre Dame Elementary School (K – 4) – Bonnyville*
5. *Holy Family Catholic School (K – 8) – Waskatenau*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Lethbridge School District

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *West Lethbridge High School Campus Phase II (9 – 12) – Lethbridge (see also Holy Spirit Roman Catholic)*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Gilbert Paterson Middle School (5 – 8) – Lethbridge*
2. *Wilson Middle School (6 – 8) – Lethbridge*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *West Lethbridge Elementary School (K – 5) – Lethbridge*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *Galbraith Elementary School (K – 5) – Lethbridge*
4. *Senator Buchanan Elementary School (K – 5) – Lethbridge*
5. *Nicholas Sheran Community School (K – 5) – Lethbridge*
6. *Park Meadows Elementary School (K – 5) – Lethbridge*
7. *Westminster Elementary School (K – 5) – Lethbridge*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *1*

## Living Waters Catholic Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Vanier Community School (K – 6) – Edson*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *St. Joseph School (4 – 12) – Whitecourt*
3. *St. Mary School (K – 3) – Whitecourt*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *4*



## Livingstone Range School Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Willow Creek Composite High School (7 – 12) – Claresholm*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *West Meadow School (K – 6) – Claresholm*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *W.A. Day Elementary School (K – 6) – Fort Macleod*
3. *F.P. Walshe School (7 – 12) – Fort Macleod*
4. *A.B. Daley School (K – 6) – Nanton*
5. *J.T. Foster School (7 – 12) – Nanton*
6. *Canyon Elementary School (K – 6) – Pincher Creek*
7. *Livingstone School (K – 12) – Lundbreck*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Medicine Hat Catholic Separate Regional Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *High School (10 – 12) – Medicine Hat*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

2. *Southridge Elementary School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
3. *St. Michael's School (K – 12) – Bow Island*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *McCoy High School (9 – 12) – Medicine Hat*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *St. Mary's Junior High School French Immersion (K–4), English (6–8) – Medicine Hat*
3. *Mother Teresa School (K – 5) – Medicine Hat*
4. *St. Francis Xavier School (K–5) – Medicine Hat*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *4*

## Medicine Hat School District

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Hamptons Elementary School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

2. *Southridge Middle School (7 – 9) – Medicine Hat*
3. *Southridge High School (10 – 12) – Medicine Hat*
4. *Ranchlands Elementary School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
5. *Webster Niblock School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Medicine Hat High School Regional Skills Centre (9 – 12) – Medicine Hat*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *Herald School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
3. *Connaught School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
4. *George Davison School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
5. *Vincent Massey School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
6. *Alexandra Junior High School (7 – 8) – Medicine Hat*
7. *Crestwood School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
8. *Ross Glen School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*
9. *Southview Community School (K – 6) – Medicine Hat*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Northern Gateway Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Sangudo School (K – 12) – Sangudo*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Hilltop Jr/Sr High School (9 – 12) – Whitecourt*
2. *Onoway Jr/Sr High School (7 – 12) – Onoway*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *Fox Creek School (K – 12) – Fox Creek*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Northern Lights School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Cold Lake High School (9 – 12) – Cold Lake (\$1.8 million approved for planning and design only, April 6, 2006)*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Grande Centre High School Phase 1 (9 – 12) – Cold Lake*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *Elementary School (K – 4) – Lac La Biche*
3. *High School (9 – 12) – Lac La Biche*
4. *Ecole Plamondon School Expansion (K – 12) – Plamondon*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Nelson Heights Middle School (5 – 9) – Cold Lake*
3. *Grande Centre High School Phase 2 (9 – 12) – Cold Lake*
4. *Iron River School (K – 9) – Iron River*
5. *Ecole Plamondon School (K – 12) – Plamondon*
6. *H.E. Bourgoin School (5 – 8) – Bonnyville*
7. *Bonnyville Centralized High School (9 – 12) – Bonnyville*
8. *Kikino Elementary School (K – 6) – Kikino*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Northland School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Kateri School (K – 6) – Trout Lake*
2. *Peerless Lake School (K – 6) – Peerless Lake*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Mistassiny School (6 – 12) – Wabasca*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

3. *Paddle Prairie School (K – 12) – Paddle Prairie*
4. *Calling Lake School (K – 12) – Calling Lake*
5. *Mobile CTS Labs (7 – 12) – Various*
6. *Wabasca School (10 – 12) – Wabasca*
7. *Susa Creek School (K – 8) – Susa Creek*
8. *J. F. Dion School (K – 6) – Sputinow*
9. *Elizabeth School (K – 8) – Cold Lake*
10. *Gift Lake School (K – 9) – Gift Lake*
11. *Conklin School (K – 9) – Conklin*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Gift Lake School (K – 9) – Gift Lake*
3. *Wabasca School (10 – 12) – Wabasca*
4. *Anzac School (K – 4) – Anzac*
5. *Athabasca Delta Community School (K – 12) – Fort Chipewyan*
6. *Chipewyan Lake School (K – 12) – Chipewyan Lake*
7. *Father R. Perin School (K – 9) – Chard*
8. *Fort McKay School (K – 9) – Fort McKay*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** 2

## Northwest Francophone Education Region

Please see the table “Francophone Regional Authorities” on Page 36 for the recommended allocation for Francophone schools.

### Palliser Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Mobile CTS Classroom Labs – Serving Coalhurst, Nobleford, Arrowwood, Milo, and Champion*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Picture Butte High School (7 – 12) – Picture Butte*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

### Parkland School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Duffield School (K – 9) – Duffield*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Ecole Broxton Park School (K – 9) – Spruce Grove*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *Woodhaven Junior High School (7 – 9) – Spruce Grove*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Stony Plain Central School (K – 9) – Stony Plain*
3. *Millgrove School (K – 4) – Spruce Grove*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** 2

### Peace River School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Kennedy School (K – 12) – Grimshaw*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Nampa Public School (1 – 6) – Nampa*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Lloyd Garrison School (1 – 9) – Berwyn*
3. *Grimshaw Jr/Sr High School (7 – 12) – Grimshaw*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Peace Wapiti School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *None recommended.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Eaglesham School (K – 9) – Eaglesham*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

1. *Clairmont High School (10 – 12) – Clairmont (contingent on an agreement for a regional plan, still to be developed.)*
2. *Sexsmith School (K – 8) – Sexsmith*
3. *East of Grande Prairie School (K – 8) – Grande Prairie County (contingent on an agreement for a regional plan, still to be developed.)*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Savanna School (K – 12) – Savanna*
3. *Ridgevalley School (K – 12) – Ridgevalley*
4. *Rycroft School (K – 9) – Rycroft*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *12*

## Pembina Hills Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Neerlandia School (K – 10) – Neerlandia*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Barrhead Composite High School (7 – 12) – Barrhead*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Westlock Elementary School (K – 6) – Westlock*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Prairie Land Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *None at this time. Having just recently completed its own review of its facility utilization, the Board is now reviewing its capital plan requirements.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Hanna Primary School (K – 3) – Hanna*
2. *Morrin School (K – 12) – Morrin*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

1. *Consort School Expansion (K – 12) – Consort*
2. *Veteran School Expansion (K – 9) – Veteran*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Prairie Rose Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Senator Gershaw School (4 – 12) – Bow Island*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *Eagle Butte High School (9 – 12) – Dunmore*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Oyen Public School (1 – 9) – Oyen*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Schuler School (K – 9) – Schuler*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Red Deer Catholic Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Holy Trinity School Phase II (K – 9) Olds*
2. *Red Deer School (K – 5) – Red Deer*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

3. *St Francis of Assisi Middle School Expansion (1 – 8) – Red Deer*
4. *Innisfail School (K – 9) – Innisfail*
5. *Blackfalds/Red Deer School (K – 9) – Blackfalds/Red Deer*
6. *Red Deer High School (10 – 12) – Red Deer*
7. *Our Lady of the Rosary School Expansion (K – 5) – Sylvan Lake*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *St. Thomas Aquinas School (6 – 9) – Red Deer*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *St Patrick’s Community School (K – 9) – Red Deer*
3. *St Matthews Catholic School (K – 8) – Rocky Mountain House*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** 8

## Red Deer Public School District

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Aspen Ridge School (K – 5) – Red Deer*
2. *Acquire River Glen School from Chinook’s Edge School Division*
3. *Timberstone School (K – 5) – Red Deer*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Aspen Heights Elementary School (K – 5) – Red Deer*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *G.H. Dawe Community School (K – 5) – Red Deer*
3. *Annie L. Gaetz Elementary School (K – 5) – Red Deer*

**New Steel-Framed Modulares Requested by School Board:** 2

## Rocky View School Division

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Langdon Elementary School (K – 6) – Langdon*
2. *Sagewood Middle School (5 – 8) – Airdrie*
3. *George McDougall High School (10 – 12) – Airdrie*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

4. *Elbow Valley School (K – 4) – Springbrook*
5. *Westbrook School (1 – 8) – Cochrane*
6. *Nose Creek Elementary School (K – 4) – Airdrie*
7. *Langdon High School (9 – 12) – Langdon*
8. *West Airdrie Elementary School (K – 6) – Airdrie*
9. *Cochrane Elementary School (K – 4) – Cochrane*
10. *East Airdrie Elementary School (K – 4) – Airdrie*
11. *Springbank School (K – 8) – Springbank*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *Chestermere High School (9 – 12) – Chestermere*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *Airdrie Alternative School (1 – 12) – Airdrie*
3. *Beiseker Community School (K – 5 and 9 – 12) – Beiseker*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 28**

## St. Albert Protestant Separate School District

### Recommended New or Replacement Schools:

1. *Erin Ridge School (K – 6) – St. Albert NE*

### Additional New Schools Requested by Board:

- *None requested.*

### Recommended Major Modernization Projects:

1. *William D. Cuts Junior High School (7 – 9) – St. Albert*

### Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:

2. *Bellerose Composite High School (10 – 12) – St. Albert*
3. *Ecole Paul Kane High School (10 – 12) – St. Albert*
4. *Ecole Leo Nickerson Elementary School (K – 6) – St. Albert*
5. *Ecole Muriel Martin Elementary School (K – 6) – St. Albert*
6. *Robert Rundle Elementary School (K – 6) – St. Albert*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: *None requested.***

## St. Paul Education Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *None recommended.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *St. Paul Regional High School (10 – 12) – St. Paul*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

1. *Two Hills Mennonite School Expansion (K – 12) – Two Hills (project could be initiated using Steel-Framed Modulars.)*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Ashmont Secondary School (7 – 12) – Ashmont*
3. *Ashmont Elementary School (K – 6) – Ashmont*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Separate Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *New School (K – 9) – Beaumont (proposed joint facility with Black Gold Regional Division)*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

- *None recommended.*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

2. *New High School (9 – 12) – Leduc*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

1. *Father Lacombe School (K – 6) – Lacombe (to be reviewed once this school is officially transferred to this Board.)*
2. *St. Anthony School (K – 12) – Drayton Valley*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*

## Sturgeon School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Namao School (K – 9) – Namao*
2. *Sturgeon Heights School (K – 9) – St. Albert*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

3. *Sturgeon Composite High School (10 – 12) – Namao*
4. *Gibbons School (5 – 9) – Gibbons*
5. *Redwater School (5 – 12) – Redwater*
6. *Camilla School (K – 9) – Riviere Qui Barre*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *30*

## Westwind School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *Raymond Jr./Sr. High School Expansion (7 – 12) – Raymond*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

- *None recommended.*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

1. *Cardston Elementary School (K – 6) – Cardston (pending outcome of the Board’s facility study.)*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** 3

## Wetaskiwin Regional Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Buck Mountain Central School (7 – 12) – Buck Lake*
2. *Wetaskiwin Composite High School (10 – 12) – Wetaskiwin*
3. *C.B. McMurdo School (K – 6) – Wetaskiwin*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

4. *Winfield School (1 – 6) – Winfield*
5. *Lakedell School (K – 6) – Westeros*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board:** *None requested.*



## Wild Rose School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

1. *H.W. Pickup Junior High School Expansion (7 – 9) – Drayton Valley*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *David Thomson High School (8 – 12) – Condor*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

2. *Condor School (K – 7) – Condor*
3. *Leslieville School (K – 7) – Leslieville*
4. *Breton High School (7 – 12) – Breton*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 8**

## Wolf Creek School Division

**Recommended New or Replacement Schools:**

- *School Board did not request new schools.*

**Recommended Major Modernization Projects:**

1. *Ponoka Composite High School (9 – 12) – Ponoka*
2. *Ponoka Elementary School (K – 5) – Ponoka*
3. *Diamond Willow Middle School (6 – 8) – Ponoka*

**Additional New Schools Requested by Board:**

- *None requested.*

**Additional Modernizations Requested by Board:**

4. *Iron Ridge Campus (K – 9) – Blackfalds*
5. *Rimbey Junior/Senior High School (7 – 12) – Rimbey*
6. *Bentley School (K – 12) – Bentley*

**New Steel-Framed Modulars Requested by School Board: 5**

# Other Considerations for Capital Planning

## Shared School Facilities

Sharing school facilities can be an effective way to support the construction of a new school or the revitalization of existing schools. In many areas throughout the province, it would be imprudent to build new schools to deal with enrolment fluctuations that may only be temporary.

In the Alberta Government's Rural Development Strategy, *A Place to Grow*, it was noted that "*rural school boards should be encouraged to work together, to share schools and resources wherever possible, and to work with community groups and agencies to establish schools as a hub of services for children.*"

Examples of community groups and agencies with the potential to share school facilities include:

- child care centres (including daycares);
- Early Childhood Services (ECS) operations;
- government offices;
- social service agencies;
- gymnasiums / recreational facilities;
- libraries;
- colleges;
- senior centres;
- retraining and upgrading centres; and,
- Parent Link Centres.

Entering into an agreement to share school facilities can help to fund new or replacement schools, or modernize existing schools.

In Grande Prairie, the Lions Learning Center is a partnership facility between the Grande Prairie School District, Grande Prairie Lions Club, the Society to Support Pregnant and Parenting Teens, and the Grande Prairie Council for Lifelong Learning. This community partnership approach to funding and construction has created a mutually beneficial facility that all partners can use for their programs.

Sharing school facilities can also occur between different school jurisdictions. One example of this is the Sylvan Lake Multi-Campus Facility, opened in September 2000, incorporates autonomous public (Fox Run) and separate (École Mother Teresa) schools, while at the same time providing community space. This facility offers many advantages to all parties. Each component of the facility has a specific look; and the community, through an independent entrance, is able to access facilities such as the gymnasium, the community office and a conference room.

The Community Learning Campus in Olds will have a new high school included as part of the Olds College campus. Allowing high school students the opportunity to take classes in Olds College facilities will help them transition into the advanced education system. To further enhance programming, a number of partnership opportunities with other sectors are being considered.

### **Community Use Facilities**

For areas of the province that are experiencing fluctuations in enrolment, one option to consider is the use of existing community facilities, such as:

- government buildings;
- community recreation centres;
- public libraries; and,
- commercial space (on a leased basis), if necessary.

There may be excess space in certain community facilities that could be renovated for educational purposes. These facilities could provide an opportunity to address space requirements efficiently without incurring the costs of new school construction.

#### ***Recommendations Re: Shared School Facilities and Community Use Facilities***

- School jurisdictions should continue to work with community partners to use educational space in ways that address the individual needs of the learner and the needs of the community at large.
- Innovative approaches that recognize the effective use of space beyond the standard school day should be explored.
- Regional planning initiatives to address capacity issues should be pursued.

### **Surplus School Buildings and Surplus School Reserve Sites**

In many areas, considering a region as a whole, there are sufficient school spaces available to support existing enrolment levels. However, growth patterns have resulted in increasing numbers of newer communities with growing enrolments and distant school facilities, while older communities have facilities with excess capacity. The enrolment growth projections used to acquire school reserve land in the 1970's and 1980's did not fully materialize, mainly because of a significant decline in Alberta's birth rate. This has resulted in a large number of surplus school buildings and surplus school reserve sites that are not required for educational purposes. This represents a significantly underutilized public asset.

Alberta Education is working with other government ministries, including Restructuring and Government Efficiency, Municipal Affairs, and Infrastructure and Transportation in addressing challenges related to identification and use of surplus school buildings and surplus reserve land. Key stakeholders including municipalities, school jurisdictions and the development industry will be consulted in the process of delineating the issues and identifying alternative solutions.

The focus of these efforts is on the removal of legislative and regulatory barriers that may be preventing more effective uses of school buildings and surplus school reserve sites.

***Recommendation Re: Surplus School Buildings and Surplus School Reserve Sites***

- Consultations with stakeholders are ongoing and should be sped up as the Alberta government considers elimination of legislative and regulatory barriers to allow surplus school buildings and surplus school reserve sites to be used more efficiently and for a broader range of purposes.
- Net revenues realized by school jurisdictions from the potential sale of surplus school buildings and surplus school reserve sites should be directed to build new schools in growing communities (assuming legislative and regulatory changes are made).

## **Virtual Schools**

Information technology has provided many opportunities in educational programming. A “virtual school” is a school where students can do specific coursework or take their entire educational program online. Students keep in contact with teachers through e-mail, chat rooms, and via the telephone.

Virtual schools can accommodate students that are taking classes in school or at home. The number of courses would vary depending on the individual student. One benefit of these schools is the opportunity provided to students in small, rural areas to access courses that cannot be offered locally. Virtual schools also provide programming options for individuals or groups of students who learn more effectively in a non-traditional school setting (e.g., students with severe medical problems, students who travel frequently, or students who are frequently absent due to extra curricular activities, etc.).

Virtual schools may provide alternatives to building facilities to meet the needs of small student populations. As well, virtual schools may allow jurisdictions to provide additional course options, without having to renovate existing facilities.

***Recommendation Re: Virtual Schools***

- Alberta Education should evaluate the funding requirements to enable and support more distance learning opportunities where feasible.

## **Standardized School Designs / The Core School Model / Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design**

### **Standardized School Designs**

In order to address changing demographics and to reduce costs, one option for new schools built in the province is standardized school designs pre-approved by the Government of Alberta.

Currently, the benchmark construction timeline between approval of a school facility and the official opening is approximately 18 months for an elementary or junior high school, and 24 months for a high school. The creation of several standardized school designs could reduce the time between the project approval date and the school opening date, and could also reduce overall construction costs.

Standard designs would need to be adapted to suit unique site conditions, requirements of the local student population, relevant municipal by-laws, access routes, and so on.

### **The Core School Model**

Another option for a standardized school design that is being evaluated in Alberta is the core school model, consisting of a facility with a permanent central core including the school office, library, gymnasium, washrooms, and storage, with steel-framed modular classrooms supporting this core. With a consistent core design, modular classrooms can supplement student space as needed.

This design would allow new facilities to be brought on stream quicker. As well, because steel-framed modular classrooms are easily moved and interchangeable, they give jurisdictions the ability to adjust school capacity and deal with fluctuations in enrolment. Over a 25-year period, there should be substantial savings in Plant, Operations and Maintenance costs as the size of schools is adjusted to suit population shifts and fluctuating student enrolment.

When a school is no longer required for traditional school purposes, the core school building could be converted to suit other community needs. The steel-framed modular classrooms could be kept, or relocated and used elsewhere.

#### ***Recommendation Re: Core School Model***

- A stakeholder committee, including representatives from the Alberta government, recently completed a study of core/modular school design. A pilot project should be implemented to further evaluate the core/modular school design.

### **Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)**

The Alberta Government is adopting the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standard for new government-owned and supported buildings.

The LEED Green Building Rating System<sup>®</sup> is a voluntary, consensus-based standard, established by the U.S. Green Building Council, for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings. LEED provides a complete framework for assessing building performance and meeting sustainability goals. LEED emphasizes strategies for sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality.

Adopting the LEED Silver standard will reduce the impact of new buildings on the environment, and will conserve energy and save money. LEED Silver-rated buildings can cost up to 5% more to build than traditional buildings, but cost less to operate and maintain because they consume 40-45% less energy than other buildings. Additional construction costs are recovered through lower operating costs in about 7 years.

One example of the implementation of the LEED Silver standard in Alberta is the Didsbury High School, Chinook’s Edge School Division, where a replacement high school is currently under construction. This new school project will conform to the LEED Silver standard.

**Recommendation Re: Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED)**

- Alberta Education and Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation should work very closely with school jurisdictions to implement the LEED Silver standard for all new schools in Alberta.

## Charter Schools

In general, Charter Schools have been granted 5-year charters that specify an enrolment cap. The Government of Alberta pays leasing costs for these school facilities and related operating costs. Table 11, below, indicates there are 13 charter schools in Alberta with over 6,000 students in 19 school facilities.

**Table 11 – Charter Schools in Alberta**

<b>Charter School (Location)</b>	<b>Students (Sep. 06)</b>	<b>School Facilities</b>
Almadina School Society (Calgary)	636	2
Aurora Charter School (Edmonton)	416	1
Boyle Street Education Centre (Edmonton)	130	1
Calgary Arts Academy	315	1
Calgary Girls’ School	551	1
Calgary Science School	602	1
Centre for Academic and Personal Excellence (Medicine Hat)	134	1
Foundations for the Future (Calgary)	2,169	6
Moberly Hall Centre School (Fort McMurray)	47	1
Mother Earth’s Children’s Charter School (Wabamun)	99	1
New Horizons School (Sherwood Park)	169	1
Suzuki Charter School (Edmonton)	168	1
Westmount Charter School (Calgary)	926	1

Charter schools accommodate students from a number of neighbourhoods, and often locate in established areas where enrolment has declined and surplus school space is available. Charter schools access to school facilities would be part of a broader framework for the establishment and the continuous operation of these schools in Alberta.

***Recommendation Re: Charter Schools***

- Carefully review the study regarding the contribution of charter schools in Alberta that will be released soon. This study will assist in setting future directions for Charter Schools, including the government's role in supporting the accommodation of Charter School students.

## **Post-Occupancy Evaluations (POEs)**

Alberta Education is dedicated to ensuring that students attain the knowledge and skills required for lifelong learning, work and citizenship. In order to achieve this goal, it is important that schools be assessed shortly after occupancy to determine if they are meeting student needs.

Post-Occupancy Evaluations (POEs) go beyond the type of school facility assessments currently conducted by Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation.

POEs have been used successfully in other jurisdictions to evaluate whether facilities are functionally adequate from the perspective of building users, including students, teachers, school staff, school jurisdiction administrators and parents. Alberta Education is currently considering different POE models for schools. In the short term, it is expected POEs would be limited to recently opened facilities. (Typically, facilities open for one full year are considered excellent candidates for post-occupancy evaluations.) In the long term, evaluations based on the adequacy of all school facilities could be used to assess the priority rankings of proposed modernization and preservation projects.

Expected benefits of conducting POEs include<sup>10</sup>:

- fine-tuning of new buildings wherein slight adjustments could potentially offer significant benefits to users;
- improving designs for future buildings; (NOTE: By better understanding how buildings perform, design mistakes can be avoided and successful design features identified);
- accountability, since POEs can be used to assess building quality;
- cost savings, since POEs can identify ways to use buildings more effectively and cost-efficiently;
- planning renovations of existing buildings, since POEs can help better identify where building changes are needed across the system; and
- program delivery, since POEs can identify how the design enhances programming opportunities for students.

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<sup>10</sup> Source – [www.postoccupancyevaluation.com](http://www.postoccupancyevaluation.com)

Results from POEs could provide continuous feedback into school designs, helping keep designs updated and based on the latest educational requirements.

***Recommendation Re: Post Occupancy Evaluations (POEs)***

- Alberta Education should work closely with stakeholders to assess post-occupancy evaluation models used in other jurisdictions and prepare an implementation plan for POEs in Alberta's schools.

## **Non-School Buildings**

Non-School Buildings accommodate school jurisdiction staff (administration and maintenance) and relevant support services (buses, computers and maintenance equipment) that are integral to the day-to-day operation of schools. Some jurisdictions own houses that are rented to teachers, or they support housing needs for teachers in other ways. These supports are an integral component of recruiting teachers, particularly to remote areas. Prior to 1994, school boards received funding from local taxation and from Alberta Education in support of non-school buildings. Boards have not received direct funding for these buildings since 1994.

Based on a June 2005 survey, it is estimated that there is 378,687m<sup>2</sup> of non-school building space being maintained by jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions have indicated that they have needs well beyond their current available space, but they do not have adequate financial means to address those needs.

***Recommendation Re: Non-School Buildings***

- Carefully assess the stakeholder report, *Non-School Building Initiative*, to determine the feasibility of implementing its findings.

## **Alternative Scheduling Options (including year-round schooling)**

Alternative scheduling (including year-round schooling) is a method of scheduling whereby schools may be used during the entire year, or whereby vacation periods are more evenly spaced throughout the year. This may include staggered class schedules, extending the school day, extending or adjusting the school year or school week, or switching to a tri-semester system to temporarily deal with fluctuations in enrolment.

An August, 2005 Alberta Education report looked at the results of year-round education on student achievement in Alberta and other jurisdictions. In general, alternative scheduling has lead to improved learning outcomes for students (or at least to “no adverse impact” on learning outcomes), while students, parents, teachers and principals have all identified a number of benefits from this approach.

From a capital planning perspective, alternative scheduling is an effective way for schools to carry more capacity without increasing school space. As well, for larger schools, staggered class schedules can help reduce vehicle traffic volumes at a school.



While this will allow schools to provide additional capacity without expansion, renovation or use of modular classrooms, it will result in additional Plant, Operations and Maintenance costs.

***Recommendation Re: Alternative Scheduling Options***

- Alberta Education should continue to support those jurisdictions that wish to implement alternative scheduling options.

## **Outreach Schools**

Outreach programs provide an educational alternative for students who, due to individual circumstances, find that a traditional school setting does not meet their needs. Outreach programs must be delivered in a stand-alone facility, perhaps in a storefront location, away from a building already in use as a school. The outreach facility must meet Alberta's health and safety standards for school buildings. Currently, school jurisdictions receive Plant, Operations and Maintenance (PO&M) funding and some Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR) funding based on student enrolments in outreach schools.

***Recommendation Re: Outreach Schools***

- Consider outreach schools within the review of PO&M as noted on page 25. (The formula for PO&M is under review by the Renewed Funding Framework Advisory Committee and possible changes are under consideration.)

## **Private Schools**

Currently, private schools do not receive funding for facilities, since these schools have the ability to generate their own revenue. They can charge tuition fees and are not obligated to accept all students.

***Recommendation Re: Private Schools***

- In 1998, a Private Schools Funding Task Force developed a report with recommendations for setting up a new framework for private schools. Today, government should review its support for private school facilities.

## **Other Funding Approaches**

Currently, the Alberta Government provides project-specific capital funding to school jurisdictions. Other possible approaches to funding school capital projects that could be explored include:

### **1. Block Funding to School Boards for School Capital Projects**

Sustainable block funding to individual school jurisdictions from the overall school capital funding envelope could provide school boards with greater control over long-term capital investment strategies.

Locally elected school boards could then be responsible for determining their own capital project priorities and allocating funding accordingly.

One of the potential benefits of this approach is that it could maximize the autonomy of local school boards in terms of allocating capital funding based on local priorities. An obvious challenge with this approach, however, would be the difficulty for jurisdictions to commit to larger school projects beyond their annual block funding.

***Recommendation Re: Block Funding to School Boards***

- The government should commence a formal consultation process with school boards regarding the pros and cons of block funding for school capital projects.

## **2. School Jurisdiction Borrowing**

Another alternative would be to allow school jurisdictions increased authority to borrow money for school capital projects. Currently, school jurisdictions are prohibited by government regulation from borrowing to construct, purchase, or improve a school building. There is one exception under the regulation – jurisdictions may borrow for energy retrofits where the cost of the retrofit is guaranteed by the supplier to be recoverable by the jurisdiction from the resulting energy savings over 20 years or less, and the jurisdiction’s debt can be repaid within 20 years.

A review of the capital borrowing regulation is underway. Consultation with stakeholders is complete, and options and recommendations will be under Ministerial review soon. One option would be expanding the types of projects for which school jurisdictions would be allowed to borrow funds (to include other modernization and preservation projects where it can be demonstrated that jurisdictions would realize tangible savings in plant, operations and maintenance costs).

***Recommendation Re: School Jurisdiction Borrowing***

- Government should consult school boards and, if desired, re-evaluate the borrowing regulation and broaden it to include modernization and preservation projects where long-term costs savings can be clearly demonstrated.

## **Conclusion**

The Government of Alberta’s *Leading in Learning* strategic opportunity could be vastly strengthened by the “*Schools for Tomorrow*” comprehensive plan. This plan recommends a strong foundation to guide capital planning for school facilities in Alberta. The three key priorities of “*Schools for Tomorrow*” — new schools (in response to community needs), modernizations and preservation of existing schools, and steel-framed modular classrooms — and the recommendations contained herein, should become the basis for school facilities capital planning in Alberta.

# Appendix A – Impact of School Facilities on Learning

There is a growing body of research demonstrating linkages between the condition of school facilities and student learning. The National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities<sup>11</sup> provides references to over 400 books, journal articles, websites and other media regarding the impact of school facilities on learning ([www.edfacilities.org/rl/impact\\_learning.cfm](http://www.edfacilities.org/rl/impact_learning.cfm)). It must be recognized that social influences are interactive and are thus difficult to quantify.

One example of the research is a 2006 article entitled *The Walls Speak: The Interplay of Quality Facilities, School Climate, and Student Achievement* (San Diego State University, College of Education). This article presents the results of a study conducted at 82 Virginia middle schools where the research found that the quality of the school facility was positively related to school climate variables and student achievement. The article also provides an overview of some other research findings, such as these:

- Cash (1993) found that comfort factors – air conditioning, less noisy external environments, classroom furniture and student lockers that were in good repair had more of an impact on student achievement than structural factors.
- Earthman (2004), Earthman & Lemasters (1996, 1998), Higgins, Hall, Wall, Woolner & McCaughey (2005), Schneider (2002) all found relationships between building quality and academic outcomes. Facility conditions related to human comfort, including indoor air quality, lighting and acoustical control, are generally considered to have the strongest link to student learning.
- Earthman (2004) rates temperature, heating and air quality as the most important individual elements affecting student achievement. Lighting ranked next in order of criteria having demonstrable effects on student learning outcomes, with daylight offering the most positive effect.

The new steel-framed modular classrooms reflect some of these important building quality factors, including:

- extra-large windows;
- quiet and efficient heating and ventilation systems; and
- air-tight construction which reduces exterior noise and sound transmission between units.

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<sup>11</sup> Established in 1997 by the U. S. Department of Education, the National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities provides information on planning, designing, funding, building, improving and maintaining safe, healthy, high performance schools (source - <http://www.edfacilities.org/an/index.cfm>)

# Appendix B - Jurisdiction 2006/07 School Year Statistics

## Northern Alberta

Three public and two separate school jurisdictions, one with a student population increase since 2001/02. There is strong potential for enrolment growth in Fort McMurray as a more permanent workforce comes to the area and more housing becomes available in the area.

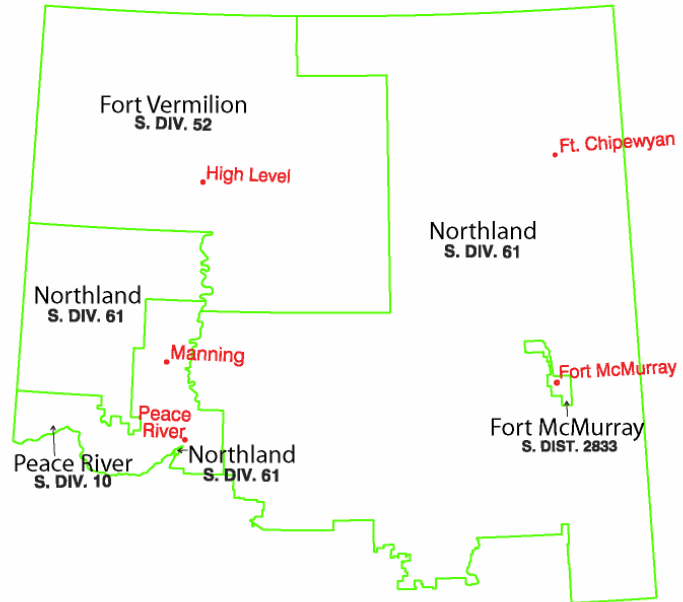
*NORTHERN ALBERTA  
(2006/07 School Year Statistics)*

### Public:

*Fort Vermilion School Division*  
Population: 3,425 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 2.6%  
School Facilities: 17

*Fort McMurray School District*  
Population: 4,634 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 2.4%  
School Facilities: 10

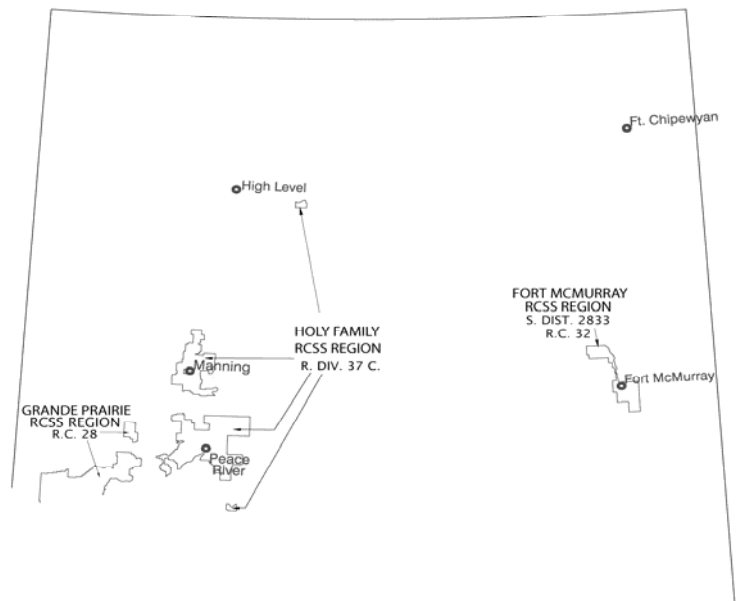
*Peace River School Division*  
Population: 3,298 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 13.1%  
School Facilities: 18



### Separate:

*Fort McMurray Roman Catholic*  
Population: 4,001 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 3.9%  
School Facilities: 8

*Holy Family Catholic*  
Population: 2,145 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 10.8%  
School Facilities: 9



## North Central Alberta

Eight public and four separate jurisdictions, four with student population increases since 2001/02.

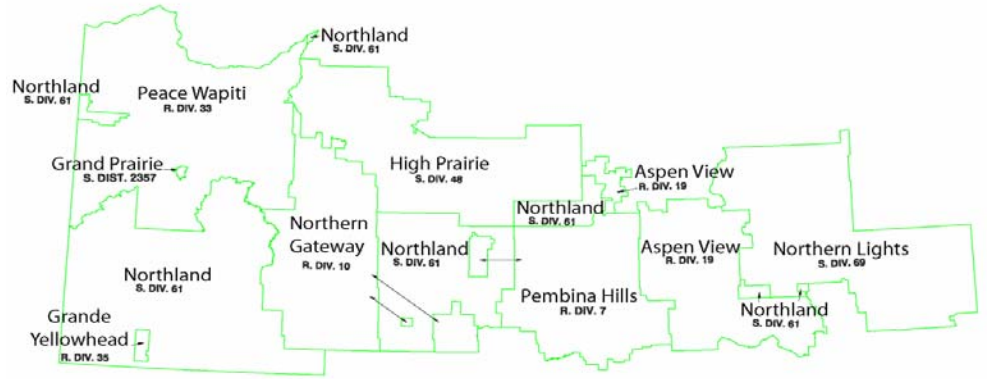
### NORTH CENTRAL ALBERTA (2006/07 School Year Statistics)

#### Public:

*Aspen View Regional Division*  
Population: 3,307 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 13.4%  
School Facilities: 14

*Grande Prairie School District*  
Population: 5,868 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 2.5%  
School Facilities: 12

*High Prairie School Division*  
Population: 3,427 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 9.4%  
School Facilities: 12



*Northern Gateway Regional*  
Population: 5,408 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 6.9%  
School Facilities: 21

*Northern Lights School Division*  
Population: 5,788 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 12.2%  
School Facilities: 23

*Northland School Division*  
Population: 2,661 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 10.0%  
School Facilities: 24

*Peace Wapiti School Division*  
Population: 5,565 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 2.0%  
School Facilities: 23

*Pembina Hills Regional Division*  
Population: 6,056 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 4.2%  
School Facilities: 17

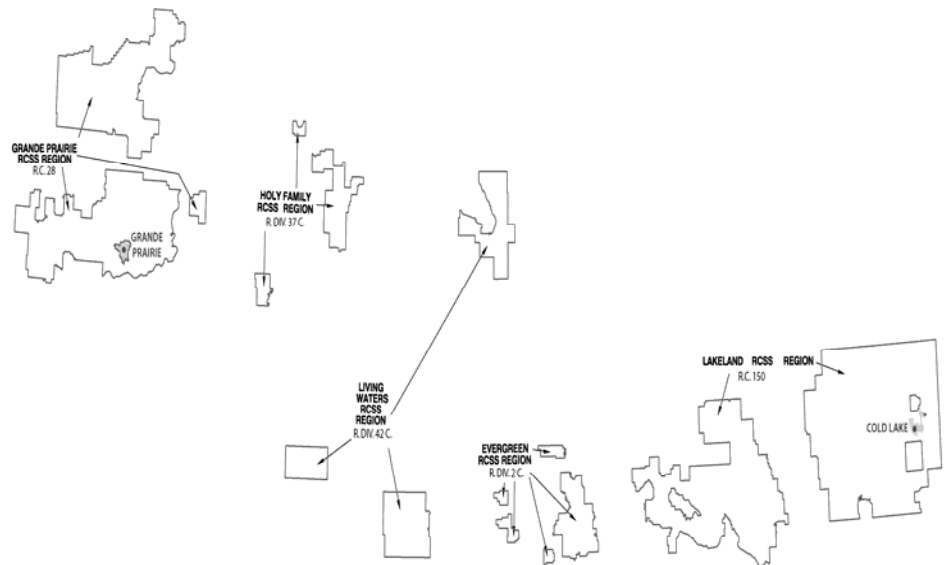
#### Separate:

*Evergreen Catholic Separate*  
Population: 3,163 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 14.4%  
School Facilities: 7

*Grande Prairie Catholic*  
Population: 3,500 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 8.2%  
School Facilities: 12

*Lakeland Roman Catholic*  
Population: 1,978 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 12.2%  
School Facilities: 7

*Living Waters Catholic Regional Div.*  
Population: 1,740 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 1.5%  
School Facilities: 6



## Edmonton Area (excluding the Two Major Metro Boards)

Six public and three separate jurisdictions, three with student population increases since 2001/02.

### EDMONTON AREA

(2006/07 School Year Statistics)

#### Public:

##### *Black Gold Regional Division*

Population: 8,261 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 7.9%  
School Facilities: 24

##### *Elk Island Public Schools*

Population: 15,789 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 3.0%  
School Facilities: 41

##### *Greater St. Albert Catholic*

Population: 6,846 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 11.8%  
School Facilities: 17

##### *Parkland School Division*

Population: 9,210 students  
Change from 01/02: - 4.4%  
School Facilities: 23

##### *St. Paul Education Regional Division*

Population: 4,113 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 1.9%  
School Facilities: 12



##### *Sturgeon School Division*

Population: 4,414 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 9.5%  
School Facilities: 14

#### Separate:

##### *Elk Island Catholic Separate Regional Division*

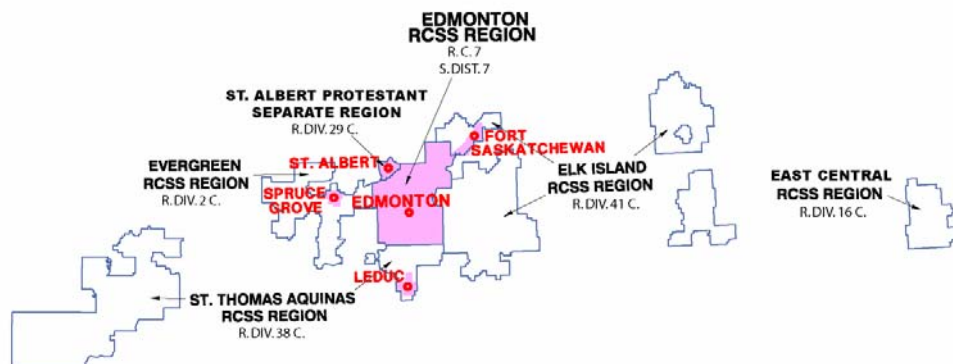
Population: 5,699 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 2.0%  
School Facilities: 16

##### *St. Albert Protestant Separate*

Population: 6,588 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 1.2%  
School Facilities: 14

##### *St. Thomas Aquinas*

*Roman Catholic Separate*  
Population: 2,487 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 11.7%  
School Facilities: 8



## Central Alberta

Ten public and three separate jurisdictions, two with student population increases since 2001/02.

### CENTRAL ALBERTA

(2006/07 School Year Statistics)

#### Public:

##### Battle River Regional Division

Population: 6,786 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 13.1%  
School Facilities: 30

##### Buffalo Trail Public Schools

Population: 4,460 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 7.8%  
School Facilities: 22

##### Chinook's Edge School Division

Population: 10,891 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 5.1%  
School Facilities: 36

##### Clearview School Division

Population: 2,500 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 14.2%  
School Facilities: 14

##### Grande Yellowhead Regional Div.

Population: 5,168 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 16.5%  
School Facilities: 22

##### Wetaskiwin Regional Division

Population: 4,077 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 12.5%  
School Facilities: 20

##### Lloydminster Public Schools

Population: 1,890 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 9.1%  
School Facilities: 9

##### Wild Rose School Division

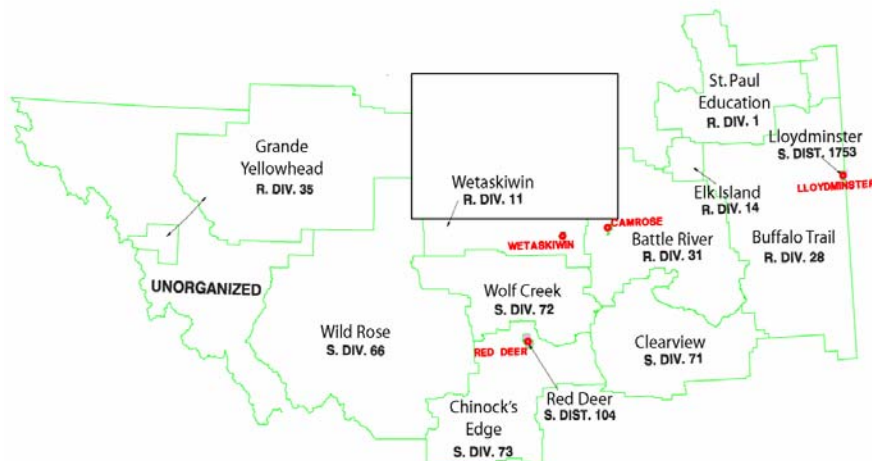
Population: 5,269 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 5.6%  
School Facilities: 18

##### Red Deer School District

Population: 9,402 students  
Change from 01/02: - 0.7%  
School Facilities: 25

##### Wolf Creek School Div.

Population: 7,336 students  
Change from 01/02: - 9.5%  
School Facilities: 28



#### Separate:

##### East Central Alberta Catholic Separate

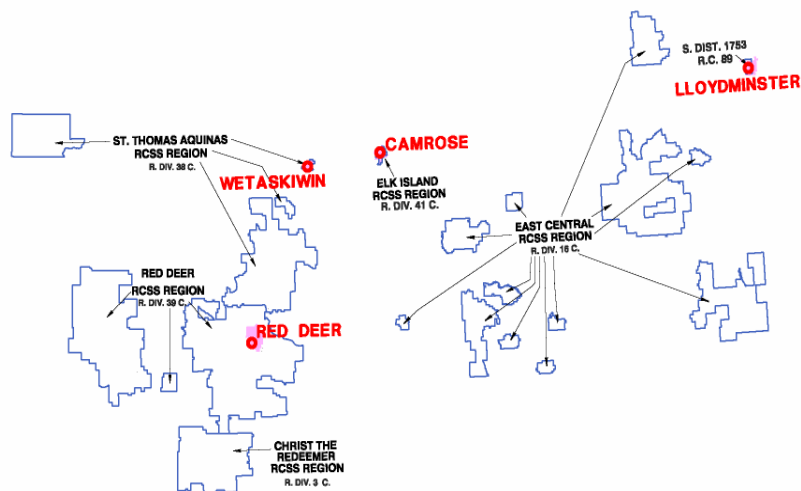
Population: 3,112 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 10.4%  
School Facilities: 7

##### Lloydminster Roman Catholic

Population: 1,070 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 17.2%  
School Facilities: 5

##### Red Deer Catholic Regional School Division

Population: 6,308 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 20.3%  
School Facilities: 13



## Major Metro Jurisdictions (Calgary and Edmonton)

Edmonton and Calgary are experiencing relatively stable overall enrolment, but increasing proportions of the student population are living in the suburbs. This is creating a “hollowing out” effect, where there is increased pressure to provide spaces in newer communities located around the perimeter of these major urban centres, while trying to maintain capacity in older, more central areas that are experiencing decreased enrolment.

There have been small changes in student population numbers since 2001/02 in the major metro jurisdictions.

### FOUR MAJOR METROS (2006/07 School Year Statistics)

#### *Calgary Roman Catholic Separate*

Population: 42,579 students  
Change from 01/02: - 3.9%  
School Facilities: 101

#### *Calgary School District*

Population: 99,453 students  
Change from 01/02: - 0.2%  
School Facilities: 223



#### *Edmonton Catholic Separate*

Population: 31,765 students  
Change from 01/02: + 2.5%  
School Facilities: 102

#### *Edmonton School District*

Population: 78,016 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 5.4%  
School Facilities: 217





## Southern Alberta (excluding 2 Major Metro Boards)

Thirteen public and three separate school jurisdictions, four have seen student populations increases since 2001/02. Note the increase in student population for Christ the Redeemer Catholic Separate Regional Division, which has seen its boundaries expand significantly over the past few years.

*SOUTHERN ALBERTA  
(2006/07 School Year Statistics)*

### Public:

*Canadian Rockies Regional Division*  
Population: 2,337 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 16.7%  
School Facilities: 7

*Foothills School Division*  
Population: 6,599 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 3.9%  
School Facilities: 21

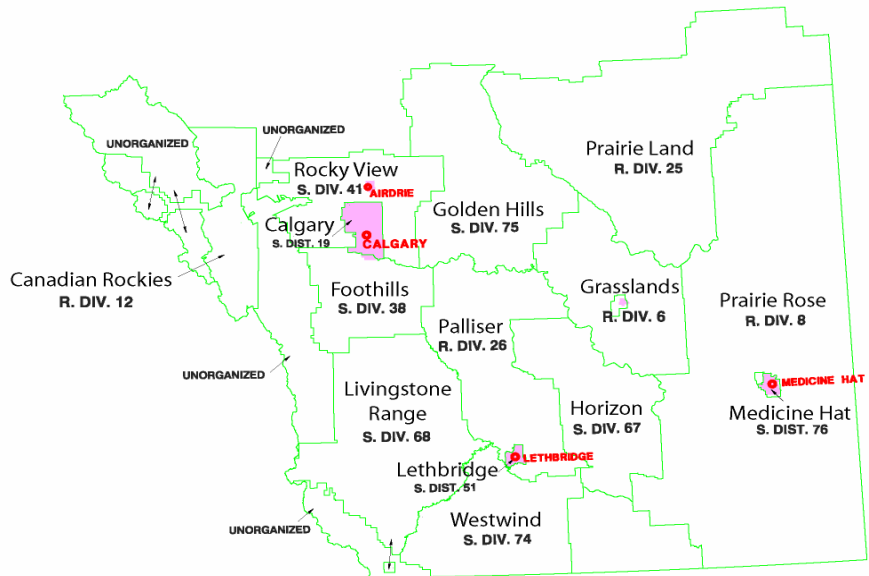
*Golden Hills School Division*  
Population: 6,400 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 10.2%  
School Facilities: 26

*Grasslands Regional Division*  
Population: 3,503 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 8.2%  
School Facilities: 13

*Horizon School Division*  
Population: 3,404 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 3.1%  
School Facilities: 17

*Medicine Hat School District*  
Population: 6,102 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 4.8%  
School Facilities: 20

*Prairie Rose School Division*  
Population: 3,400 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 8.1%  
School Facilities: 20



*Lethbridge School District*  
Population: 7,867  
Change from 2001/02: - 4.5%  
School Facilities: 19

*Palliser Regional Division*  
Population: 4,334 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 6.0%  
School Facilities: 19

*Rocky View School Division*  
Population: 15,014 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 4.0%  
School Facilities: 32

*Livingstone Range School Division*  
Population: 4,095 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 15.5%  
School Facilities: 19

*Prairie Land Regional Division*  
Population: 1,644 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 20.5%  
School Facilities: 9

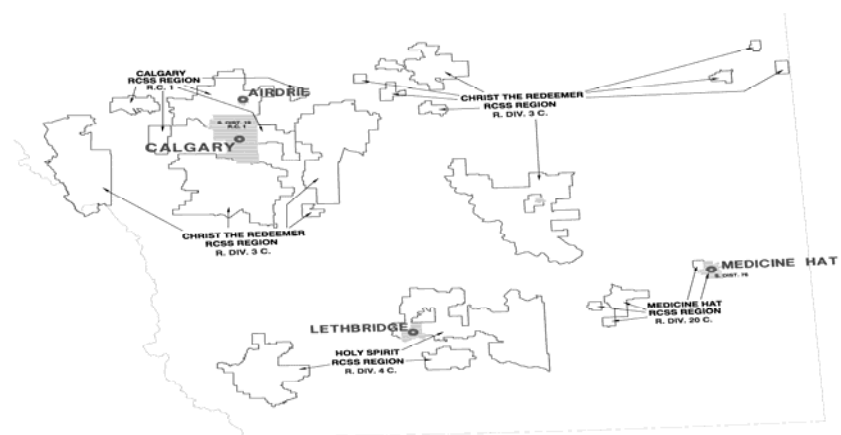
*Westwind School Division*  
Population: 3,918 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 10.3%  
School Facilities: 12

### Separate:

*Christ the Redeemer Catholic Separate*  
Population: 6,925 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 35.1%  
School Facilities: 10

*Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Separate*  
Population: 4,464 students  
Change from 2001/02: - 2.3%  
School Facilities: 16

*Medicine Hat Catholic Separate*  
Population: 2,945 students  
Change from 01/02: + 10.0%  
School Facilities: 11



## Francophone regional authorities – 2006/07 School Year Statistics

There are five Francophone regional authorities in Alberta, ranging in size from 322 students (Northwest) to 2,201 students (Greater North Central). The regions have experienced a relatively high rate of growth in students since 2001/02.

### *East Central*

Population: 557 students  
Change from 01/02: + 14.1%  
School Facilities: 4

### *Greater North Central*

Population: 2,201 students  
Change from 01/02: + 28.1%  
School Facilities: 11

### *Greater Southern Public*

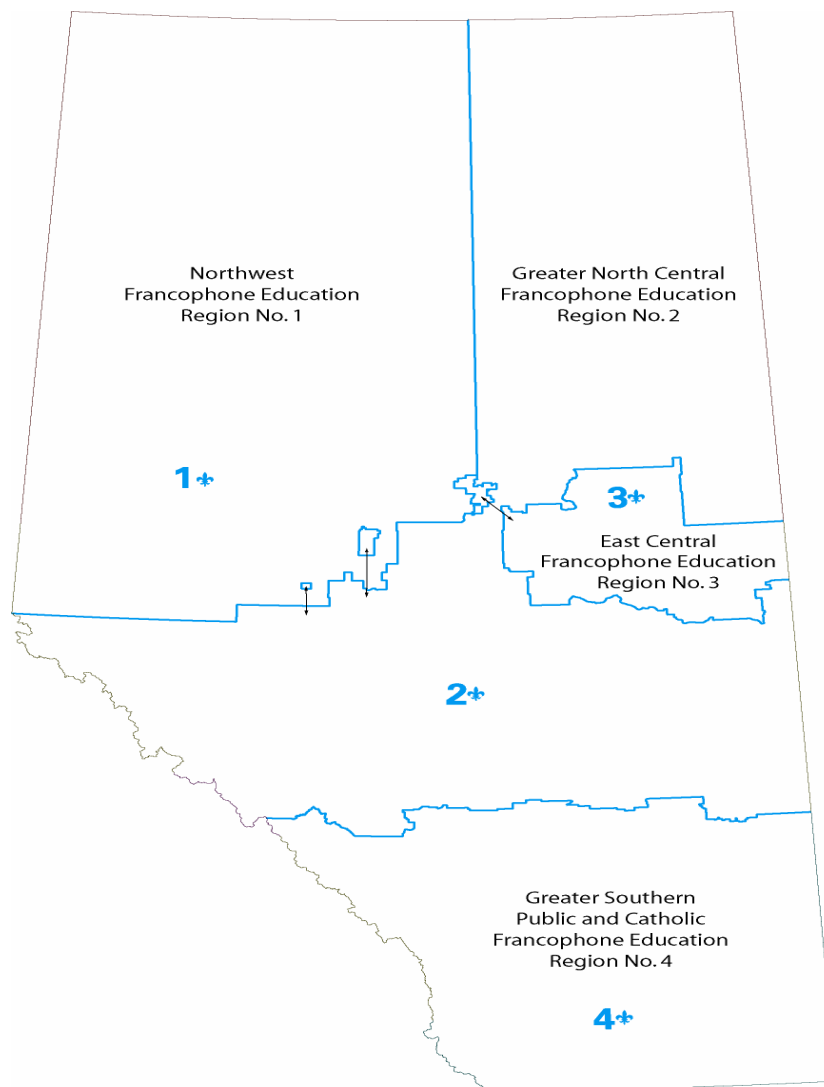
Population: 816 students  
Change from 01/02: + 50.0%  
School Facilities: 7

### *Greater Southern Separate Catholic*

Population: 760 students  
Change from 2001/02: + 27.5%  
School Facilities: 3

### *Northwest*

Population: 322 students  
Change from 01/02: + 16.8%  
School Facilities: 3



# Appendix C – Infrastructure Maintenance and Renewal (IMR)

## IMR Stakeholder Committee

At the request of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Infrastructure and Transportation, an IMR Stakeholder Committee was established. Organizations represented on the stakeholder committee included:

- Alberta Education (co-chair);
- Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation (co-chair);
- Alberta School Boards Association;
- Association of School Business Officials of Alberta;
- College of Alberta School Superintendents;
- Council of Education Facility Planners; and,
- School Plant Officials Society of Alberta.

The overall objective of the committee was to review funding and policy approaches for the IMR program, and provide recommendations to the Ministers.

The committee recommended a new allocation formula for IMR, based on the following components:

- 50% per student;
- 24% age of building;
- 21% eligible school space;
- 3% geographic location supplement; and,
- 2% other factors.

The Minister of Education approved an increase in the funding cap on IMR projects that require Ministerial approval, from \$250,000 to \$1 million effective September 1, 2006. As well, the Minister approved the new allocation formula.

With the increased IMR funding, grants to school jurisdictions will have increased from \$48 million last year to \$200 million this year. The estimated allocation of the IMR funding by jurisdiction is shown in Table C-1 below.

**Table C – 1 - 2006/07 School Yr. IMR Increase (with July 11 announcement - \$000)**

Jurisdiction *	2005/06 Budget	2006/07 Estimated	Increase
Aspen View Regional Division (P)	341	1,441	1,100
Battle River Regional Division (P)	688	2,992	2,304
Black Gold Regional Division (P)	756	3,043	2,287
Buffalo Trail Public Schools (P)	449	1,886	1,438
Calgary Roman Catholic Separate	3,845	15,238	11,393
Calgary School District (P)	8,728	38,182	29,454

<b>Jurisdiction *</b>	<b>2005/06 Budget</b>	<b>2006/07 Estimated</b>	<b>Increase</b>
Canadian Rockies Regional Division (P)	236	924	688
Chinook's Edge School Division (P)	972	3,876	2,904
Christ the Redeemer Catholic Separate	368	1,848	1,480
Clearview School Division (P)	250	1,023	773
East Central Alberta Catholic Separate	119	609	490
Edmonton Catholic Separate	2,766	12,079	9,313
Edmonton School District (P)	6,921	30,890	23,969
Elk Island Catholic Separate	506	2,032	1,527
Elk Island Public Schools (P)	1,401	5,791	4,390
Evergreen Catholic Separate	197	999	802
Foothills School Division (P)	595	2,370	1,774
Fort McMurray Roman Catholic Separate	373	1,433	1,061
Fort McMurray School District (P)	442	1,757	1,315
Fort Vermilion School Division (P)	344	1,166	822
Francophone regional authorities (5)	354	1,592	1,238
Golden Hills School Division (P)	543	2,240	1,697
Grande Prairie Roman Catholic Separate	304	1,149	845
Grande Prairie School District (P)	502	2,071	1,569
Grande Yellowhead Regional Division (P)	522	2,180	1,658
Grasslands Regional Division (P)	325	1,387	1,063
Greater St. Albert Catholic (P)	606	2,331	1,725
High Prairie School Division (P)	343	1,350	1,007
Holy Family Catholic Regional Division	205	823	618
Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Separate	426	1,586	1,160
Horizon School Division (P)	323	1,484	1,162
Lakeland Roman Catholic Separate	201	758	557
Lethbridge School District (P)	753	3,060	2,306
Living Waters Catholic Regional Division	217	630	414
Livingstone Range School Division (P)	420	1,775	1,355
Lloydminster Public Schools (P)	216	869	653
Lloydminster Roman Catholic	101	405	304
Medicine Hat Catholic Separate	258	1,048	790
Medicine Hat School District (P)	627	2,644	2,017
Northern Gateway Regional Division (P)	526	2,003	1,477
Northern Lights School Division (P)	590	2,306	1,715
Northland School Division (P)	294	810	516
Palliser Regional Division (P)	344	1,515	1,171
Parkland School Division (P)	826	3,130	2,304
Peace River School Division (P)	358	1,377	1,019
Peace Wapiti School Division (P)	536	2,103	1,566
Pembina Hills Regional Division (P)	403	1,649	1,245
Prairie Land Regional Division (P)	170	692	522
Prairie Rose School Division (P)	335	1,418	1,082
Red Deer Catholic Regional Division	481	1,872	1,391
Red Deer School District (P)	844	3,398	2,554
Rocky View School Division (P)	1,274	4,877	3,602
St. Albert Protestant Separate	571	2,287	1,716
St. Paul Education Regional Division (P)	378	1,396	1,018
St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic	201	782	581
Sturgeon School Division (P)	403	1,682	1,280
Westwind School Division (P)	327	1,335	1,008
Wetaskiwin Regional Division (P)	410	1,713	1,303
Wild Rose School Division (P)	487	1,883	1,396
Wolf Creek School Division (P)	699	2,814	2,115
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>152,000</b>

\* A "(P)" indicates a public school jurisdiction.

# Appendix D – Plant, Operations and Maintenance (PO&M)

Including a \$9 million increase in PO&M funding for fiscal 2006/07 that was announced on July 11, PO&M support to school jurisdictions for the 2006/07 school year will be \$412.4 million, an increase of \$20.7 million, or 5.3%, from the 2005/06 school year total of \$391.8 million. The allocation of PO&M funding by is shown in Table D-1 below.

**Table D-1 - 06/07 School Yr. PO&M Increase (with July 11 announcement - \$000)**

Jurisdiction *	2005/06 Budget	2006/07 Approved	Increase
Almadina School Society (Charter)	440	450	10
Aspen View Regional Division (P)	2,963	3,022	59
Aurora Charter School (Charter)	286	291	5
Battle River Regional Division (P)	5,943	6,357	414
Black Gold Regional Division (P)	6,160	6,283	123
Boyle Street Education Centre (Charter)	223	228	5
Buffalo Trail Public Schools (P)	3,982	4,305	323
Calgary Arts Academy (Charter)	187	195	8
Calgary Girls' School (Charter)	266	317	51
Calgary Roman Catholic Separate	29,888	31,007	1,119
Calgary School District (P)	66,812	69,968	3,156
Calgary Science School (Charter)	509	519	10
Canadian Rockies Regional Division (P)	1,742	1,777	35
Centre for Academic and Personal Excellence (Charter)	147	150	3
Chinook's Edge School Division (P)	7,668	8,010	342
Christ the Redeemer Catholic Separate	3,419	4,672	1,253
Clearview School Division (P)	2,066	2,176	110
East Central Alberta Catholic Separate	1,072	1,550	478
East Central Francophone	800	861	61
Edmonton Catholic Separate	21,706	23,034	1,328
Edmonton School District (P)	52,238	57,197	4,959
Elk Island Catholic Separate	4,319	4,406	87
Elk Island Public Schools (P)	10,932	11,698	766
Evergreen Catholic Separate	2,036	2,227	191
Foothills School Division (P)	4,797	4,893	96
Fort McMurray Roman Catholic Separate	3,195	3,259	64
Fort McMurray School District (P)	3,546	3,625	79
Fort Vermilion School Division (P)	2,847	2,927	80
Foundations for the Future (Charter)	1,363	1,390	27
Golden Hills School Division (P)	4,454	4,621	167
Grande Prairie Roman Catholic Separate	2,517	2,690	173
Grande Prairie School District (P)	4,307	4,408	101
Grande Yellowhead Regional Division (P)	4,370	4,641	271
Grasslands Regional Division (P)	2,812	2,869	57
Greater North Central Francophone	1,955	2,012	57
Greater St. Albert Catholic (P)	4,846	4,943	97
Greater Southern Public Francophone	851	974	123
Greater Southern Separate Francophone	460	505	45
High Prairie School Division (P)	2,743	2,798	55
Holy Family Catholic Regional Division	2,067	2,108	41
Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Separate	3,338	3,404	66
Horizon School Division (P)	3,147	3,382	235
Lakeland Roman Catholic Separate	1,668	1,703	35
Lethbridge School District (P)	6,079	6,201	122

<b>Jurisdiction *</b>	<b>2005/06 Budget</b>	<b>2006/07 Approved</b>	<b>Increase</b>
Living Waters Catholic Regional Division	1,395	1,423	28
Livingstone Range School Division (P)	3,717	4,075	358
Lloydminster Roman Catholic	2,237	2,248	11
Lloydminster Public Schools (P)	1,063	1,074	11
Medicine Hat Catholic Separate	2,058	2,152	94
Medicine Hat School District (P)	4,923	5,021	98
Moberly Hall Centre School (Charter)	116	119	3
Mother Earth's Children's Charter School (Charter)	114	117	3
New Horizons School (Charter)	110	112	2
Northern Gateway Regional Division (P)	4,381	4,468	87
Northern Lights School Division (P)	4,888	4,986	98
Northland School Division (P)	2,900	2,958	58
Northwest Francophone	440	472	32
Palliser Regional Division (P)	3,006	3,206	200
Parkland School Division (P)	6,600	6,732	132
Peace River School Division (P)	3,127	3,190	63
Peace Wapiti School Division (P)	4,579	4,755	176
Pembina Hills Regional Division (P)	3,298	3,406	108
Prairie Land Regional Division (P)	1,724	1,873	149
Prairie Rose School Division (P)	3,501	3,750	249
Red Deer Catholic Regional Division	4,021	4,477	456
Red Deer School District (P)	6,819	6,983	164
Rocky View School Division (P)	9,863	10,192	329
St. Albert Protestant Separate	4,424	4,658	234
St. Paul Education Regional Division (P)	3,239	3,303	64
St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic	1,657	1,690	33
Sturgeon School Division (P)	3,311	3,491	180
Suzuki Charter School (Charter)	34	39	5
Westmount Charter School (Charter)	578	596	18
Westwind School Division (P)	2,942	3,001	59
Wetaskiwin Regional Division (P)	3,809	3,885	76
Wild Rose School Division (P)	4,159	4,242	83
Wolf Creek School Division (P)	5,591	5,733	142
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>391,790</b>	<b>412,480</b>	<b>20,690</b>

\* A "(P)" indicates a public school jurisdiction.