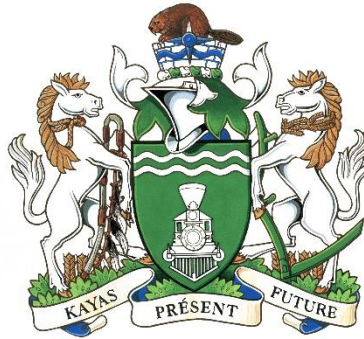


CITY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD



PLANNING COMMITTEE AGENDA

**Monday, June 20, 2022
5:15 P.M.**

**PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
TO BE HELD VIA ZOOM
MONDAY, JUNE 20, 2022, COMMENCING AT 5:15 P.M.**

AGENDA

- AGENDA** : Approval
- MINUTES** : Planning Committee Minutes – May 16th, 2022
- DELEGATION** : MARILYN RICHARDSON
Re: Proposed Street Name – Railway Avenue West
- URBAN SYSTEMS
Re: Traffic Calming Measures – Next Steps
- TANIA LAFONTAINE, BATC HEALTH
Re: BATC Health Service Update
- UNFINISHED BUSINESS** : CITY CLERK
Re: Coalition of Inclusive Municipalities / Welcoming &
Inclusive Plan Update
- NEW BUSINESS** : CITY CLERK
Re: Proposed Optional Land Acknowledgements
- DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
SARCAN's Household Glass Package Recycling
- CORRESPONDENCE** :
- REPORTS** :
- INQUIRIES** :
- NEXT MEETING DATE** : Monday, September 19th, 2022 @ 5:15 p.m.
- FREEDOM OF INFORMATION &
PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT** : **Part III Exemptions**
- ADJOURNMENT** :

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE CITY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD HELD VIA ZOOM AND IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MONDAY, MAY 16TH, 2022 COMMENCING AT 5:15 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mayor David Gillan
Councillors Kelli Hawtin
Thomas Ironstand
Greg Lightfoot
Kent Lindgren
Ross MacAngus
Len Taylor

ADMINISTRATION PRESENT:

Randy Patrick, City Manager
Jennifer Niesink, Director of Corporate Services
Stacey Hadley, City Clerk
Brent Nadon, Director of Finance
Lindsay Holm, Director of Protective Services
Cheryl DeNeire, Director of Parks & Recreation
Stewart Schafer, Director of Operations
Ryan Mackrell, Assistant Director of Corporate Services

Deputy Mayor Taylor called the meeting to order at 5:43 p.m.

AGENDA

09/22 BE IT RESOLVED That the Planning Committee Agenda for May 16th, 2022, be approved.

Moved by Councillor Lightfoot
CARRIED

MINUTES

10/22 BE IT RESOLVED That the Minutes of the Planning Committee Meeting held March 21st, 2022, be adopted.

Moved by Councillor Lindgren
CARRIED

DELEGATIONS – None

UNFINISHED BUSINESS – None

NEW BUSINESS

CITY CLERK

Re: City Survey - RCMP Annual Priorities

The City Clerk provided an update regarding the recent City of North Battleford Survey with respect to RCMP community priorities noting that the survey was released March 17 – 21, 2022 and received 337 responses with 100% completion rate.

Discussion was held regarding the survey, and it was noted that the responses may also be beneficial for other social service and health related agencies.

PARKS & RECREATION

Re: Urban Forestry Management Plan

The Director of Parks & Recreation presented the Urban Forestry Management Plan noting the plan outlines the steps required for the City to establish a comprehensive and cohesive management plan to sustainably manage the City's urban forest into the future.

Discussion was held regarding the necessity for consultants to develop the future plan and it was noted that an effective management plan exceeds the scope of the Parks Departments abilities as it requires the consideration of a number of variables to successfully develop.

Discussion was also held regarding how local stakeholders may be able to support the City's urban forest, the opportunity for a commemorative forest and potential funding opportunities available to the City.

CORRESPONDENCE – None

REPORTS – None

INQUIRIES

Discussion was held regarding various inquiries of Council.

NEXT MEETING DATE – Monday, June 20th, 2022, commencing at 5:15 p.m.

IN CAMERA

11/22 BE IT RESOLVED That pursuant to Section 94 of the *Cities Act*, Part III of the *Local Government Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, and as outlined in the Procedure Bylaw No. 2108, Schedule "A", that the meeting move In Camera at 6:31 p.m.

Moved by Councillor MacAngus
CARRIED

ADJOURNMENT

12/22 BE IT RESOLVED That the meeting adjourn at 8:30 p.m.

Moved by Councillor Lightfoot
CARRIED

CHAIR

RECORDING SECRETARY



MEETING DATE: June 13th, 2022

MEETING: Planning Committee

TO: Jennifer Niesink, Director of Corporate Services

FROM: Ryan Mackrell, Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Traffic Calming

Background and Explanation:

Administration has received several complaints over several years from the public and users in the City regarding traffic issues in certain areas. Some of the areas most commonly complained about for high-speed traffic or noise is: 95th Street, Clements Drive, Douglas Avenue, Scott Drive, 18th Avenue, 19th Avenue and Sandpiper Road.

As these issues continue to persist, grow, and change it is important to follow proper processes to ensure the best measures are being implemented for the safety of the community. Administration has engaged Urban Systems to assist in response to these challenges. Urban Systems has provided a brief memo and presentation for Council.

No plan or action is being proposed at this as there is no existing budget. However, Administration will bring forward budgetary items for consideration during budget deliberations for 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

Ryan Mackrell, RPP, MCIP
City Planner
Assistant Director
Corporate Services

Approvals:

Director:

Date: June 15/22

City Manager:

Date: 06/15/22

DATE: June 6, 2022
TO: Ryan Mackrell, Jennifer Niesink – City of North Battleford
CC: Kyle Colburn
FROM: Saeed Bashi, P.Eng.
FILE: 3911.0012.01
SUBJECT: Overview of Implementing Traffic Calming Measures or Traffic Control Devices

1.0 OVERVIEW

This memo is prepared to provide an overview of steps completed as part of identifying and implementing traffic calming measures or traffic control devices. It aims to serve as a high-level source of information to provide general guidance for the City of North Battleford (City) on what they should consider prior to the implementation of traffic calming measures or traffic control devices. The information provided in this memo has been gathered from the Transportation Association of Canada (TAC) Guide to Traffic Calming (2017) and TAC Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada (6th Edition) (TAC MUTCDC). As these reference documents are periodically updated, it is recommended that the City follows the guidance from the most current edition of these guides.

2.0 TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES AND TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

2.1 TRAFFIC CALMING

The TAC Guide to Traffic Calming defines traffic calming as the broad term used to describe the process and measures applied by road authorities to achieve driver behaviours that are appropriate within the context of a road's intended use. Traffic calming measures might be necessary when traffic volumes, vehicle speeds and/or driver behaviour are considered to be inappropriate for the type of roadway, the adjacent land uses, and/or the pedestrian and cyclist activities that occur along a corridor or the community street network.

The process for implementing traffic calming measures can be summarized in five (5) major steps:

- 1) **Initiation** - In the initiation step, the municipality or road authority would assess concerns or incidents from the public related to unsafe driver behaviour at certain intersections or corridors. It is critical to determine the actuality of the issue as it is common for residents to perceive an issue without data supporting it. Determining whether there is a traffic or safety issue, and what the extent of the issue is an important first step to clearly understand whether it is a local or network wide challenge, and whether it is supported by technical analysis. This early understanding is essential as it will guide the remainder of the study.
- 2) **Development** - Following confirmation of the issue present and defining the extent of the impacted area, data collection through the impacted network, along the corridor, or at the subject intersection can vary from manual collection of traffic volumes to video recording. Traffic volume data collection should include all modes of transportation. The duration of data collected can be determined depending on the issue and can range from a single day to multiple days throughout the week to establish a reliable baseline for the existing traffic patterns. Data collection should be completed using a consistent approach to eliminate potential bias. This can be completed by paying attention to ensure there are no special events that will occur during or around the data collection dates, as this would create an anomaly in the traffic patterns.

- 3) **Approval** - Throughout the process of considering or implementing traffic calming measures, stakeholder participation is fundamental to the long-term success of a traffic calming plan. The engagement would include community members that would be impacted by the proposed plans, as well as municipal departments that would maintain and operate the proposed facilities which includes, but not exclusive to, emergency response and maintenance departments. It is critical that any proposed facility operate reliably throughout the year for community acceptance and continued support for funding additional measures within the municipality.
- 4) **Implementation** - With data collected and consultation initiated, the selected solution for a specific area should be a combination of local knowledge and technical expertise, combined with previous experience. As traffic calming measures are unique to every situation, network wide consistency, comprehensive planning and implementation is critical to avoid creating conflicting or unintended negative consequences through implementation of the selected measure. The implementation of the plan can begin with a pilot program or by utilizing low-cost measures that would provide an understanding of future operations of the implemented measures.
- 5) **Evaluation** - Continuous monitoring and adjusting if needed is key to the long-term success of implemented solutions.

The implementation of traffic calming measures should be treated in manner similar to other aspects of roadway design to achieve the desired reduction in liability. Steps to to minimize potential liability include:

- **Policy.** A jurisdictional authority should develop and approve a policy supporting the development of traffic calming plans and the implementation of measures.
- **Process and Documentation.** A thorough, well documented planning process, including public involvement and notice, should be conducted when developing a traffic calming plan
- **Design.** Traffic calming measures should be designed to currently accepted guidelines or standards, where these exist. Practitioners in Canada would refer to the current edition of guidelines such as (TAC) Guide to Traffic Calming, TAC Geometric Design Guide or other appropriate design guidelines.
- **Users.** Traffic calming measures should be designed, signed and marked so that a motorist acting reasonably and exercising ordinary care would be able to readily perceive the intent of the measure and safely negotiate that area of the street system. The measures should be designed for users of all ages and abilities.
- **Signing and Marking.** Traffic calming measures should be clearly and consistently signed and marked in accordance with the MUTCDC and/or applicable provincial standards and guidelines.
- **Maintenance.** Traffic calming measures need to be maintained to be effective and safe.

2.2 TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

A traffic control device is a sign, signal, pavement marking or other device, placed upon, over or adjacent to a road, by a public authority or official having jurisdiction; the device is intended to regulate, warn, or guide the road user, as defined by the TAC MUTCDC.

Regulatory traffic control devices such as signals, stop signs, yield signs, etc. are usually implemented following the completion of an engineering study confirming the need for their use. The TAC MUTCDC provides guidance on when and under what conditions these traffic controls should be implemented. The warrant analysis should

be completed by a qualified professional to ensure the implemented measures would achieve the desired outcome and does not create unintended consequences. Traffic control devices are not intended to be used as speed control devices, and their usage should be limited to the control of right-of-way conflicts. When used in places where they are not warranted, they can cause undue delay to the main street traffic and may lead to issues with compliancy, and motorists taking risks. Implementing traffic control on higher classification corridors when not warranted may also cause traffic to shift to local streets that have less delay.

The following are some considerations that the transportation professional would consider as part of the analysis and decision on implementing traffic control devices

- Safety considerations:
 - Historical collision information review that may indicate and/or confirm a pattern whereby implementing a traffic control device may mitigate the type of collisions that are occurring often.
 - Insufficient sightlines that may require additional traffic control to ensure the drivers on both streets have sufficient time to react.
- Operational considerations:
 - The selected traffic control device should not negatively impact intersection operations and traffic volumes. For instance, a traffic button (circle) could slow traffic through the intersection while still allowing traffic to flow unimpeded.
 - Impact to side street motor vehicle traffic that may have adverse impact to the side street would lead to a poor or failing Levels of Service; when such Levels of Service is experienced, there may be an increase in the frequency of drivers taking greater risks.
 - Road classification and speed. Drivers do not expect to stop on roads with higher classification and speed. An intersection where a driver does not expect to stop can lead to collisions.
- Site context considerations:
 - Adjacent intersections and the nearby road network may be impacted by any changes to traffic control devices at the intersection or along the subject corridor. Changes to intersection(s) should not be considered in isolation of the surrounding context.
 - Consider the adjacent land uses and activities, and how those may influence driver behaviour.

3.0 SUMMARY AND CONSIDERATION FOR FUTURE STUDIES

Improving all users experience along the network has become increasingly important. Accurate identification of the traffic, operational and/or safety issue and its extent is critical for the proper selection and implementation of the appropriate traffic calming measure and/or traffic control devices. This includes identifying whether the issue is localized to a limited area (i.e. one intersection), corridor, or entire area network. By completing a thorough investigation of the issue, this would help build support and reduce the potential for unintended consequences at adjacent locations in the network.

As municipalities seek to reduce injuries and improve all users experience on roadways efficiently, implementing fast and cheap options, may seem like an attractive option. However, implementing traffic control devices when not warranted can lead to more issues and concerns. The use of proper engineering processes as documented

URBAN SYSTEMS MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 6, 2022

FILE: 3911.0012.01

PAGE: 4 of 6

SUBJECT: Overview of Implementing Traffic Calming Measures or Traffic Control Devices

by research and implemented at different municipalities across Canada is important to achieve the desired outcomes of the implemented traffic control devices.

In considering traffic calming measures to resolve a speeding, shortcutting and/or other driver behaviour problem in one location, it is critical to examine the entirety of the corridor functionality and any potential effects prior to the implementation of such measures. These effects might include traffic diverted to other streets, mobility of neighbourhood residents, transit operations, road maintenance activities and emergency vehicle response times. If these local area effects are not considered in advance, a traffic calming "solution" might simply create or exacerbate problems elsewhere in the community.

It is essential that the traffic calming measures are treated in similar manner to other aspects of road design (policy, documentation, guidelines use, etc.) to minimize the potential liability

The cost for completing the described plans vary and is heavily dependent on the scale, complexity, and extent of the issue. Urban Systems has extensive expertise with traffic calming measures and would be happy to support the City with any initial high-level evaluation of an existing concern to determine the best path forward for that site context. Examples of previously completed studies are provided in **Appendix A**.

4.0 CLOSING

This document titled "Overview of Implementing Traffic Calming Measures or Traffic Control Devices" is prepared as a high-level, non-exhaustive overview of current guidelines on implementing traffic calming and traffic control devices. The content in this memo does not form an official recommendation for any technical or financial decision. The design and implementation of any measures must be done by completing the appropriate studies by a qualified transportation professional.

Sincerely,

URBAN SYSTEMS LTD.

PREPARED BY:



Saeed Bashi, P. Eng.
Transportation Engineer

/SB/ME
Enclosure

\\us1.urban-systems.com\projects\Projects_SASK\3911\0012\01\R-Reports-Studies-Documents\R1-Reports\Traffic Calming Measures and Traffic Devices memo

The background of the page is a light gray map of a city grid. It features a complex network of streets and roads. Two prominent circular nodes are visible, one in the upper left and one in the lower right, which likely represent transit hubs or major intersections. The overall style is clean and modern, with a focus on urban planning.

APPENDIX A: **EXAMPLES OF PREVIOUS PLANS**

COMPLETE STREETS CORRIDORS PROJECT



CITY OF CALGARY

SERVICES PROVIDED:

Baseline Assessment,
Transportation Planning and
Engineering, Active
Transportation Network
Development, Concept
Development, Community and
Stakeholder Engagement,
Detailed Design, Tender Services,
Construction Services

YEAR:

2014-2020

KEY PERSONNEL:

Marcia Eng – Project Manager,
Active Transportation Designer
Brian Patterson – Co-Manager,
Active Transportation Specialist
Ming Xia – Traffic Engineer
Gregg Kahan – Landscape
Architect
Samantha Noonan – Landscape
Technologist
RJC Engineering – Structural
Engineering

PROJECT BUDGET:

\$11,000,000

Urban Systems served as the Prime Consultant in providing transportation planning, engineering, active transportation network development, concept development, and communication and engagement services for the design and implementation of various Complete Streets corridors throughout The City of Calgary. Corridors included 5 Avenue NW, Edmonton Trail NE, 20 Street SW, 53 Street NW, 52 Street NW, 11 Street SE, Bowness Road NW (Hextall Bridge to 70 Street NW), Northmount Drive NW, East Central Active Transportation Network and Midlake Boulevard SE.

Urban Systems reimagined how existing streets moved people and redesigned the space to balance the needs between the public realm and the different travel modes. The project involved developing concept options to improve streetscaping, mobility, and infrastructure.

PROJECT CHALLENGES + MITIGATION

Public Communication:

Corridors passed through a range of complex urban environments, and involved actively engaging community stakeholders, businesses, and the public early on and throughout the process to ensure concerns were identified and mitigated through design process. We customized engagement for each corridor to ensure the met the needs of the impact community.

Constrained Right-of-way and site conditions:

The right-of-way for this corridor was constrained, and the project scope did not always involve full road reconstruction due to budget constraints, so we were required to work within the existing roadway.

- Adapted best practices to local context; flexibility and understanding of design application and acknowledging the various City departments' requirements, and operations and maintenance considerations.

Other sections that did require full reconstruction, and we needed to tie into the existing grades at property lines to minimize impact.

- Development of corridor surface model with the existing and proposed design surface to assess areas where there would be drainage issues with changes to the curb line and highlight any potential grading impacts into residents' yards.



- Different cross sections were developed to address the different grading issues and varying right of way constraints. As well as innovation in stormwater measures to capture overland flow, these include back sloping public realm extensions into the road and redirecting flow to naturalized landscaped areas.
- Balance needs of additional survey and understanding of adjustments in the field.
- Early communications with any potential impacted residents.

Universal Design:

Potential conflicts with the implementation of bicycle facilities or changes to intersections can impact people with limited vision and mobility.

Design of conflict points between different travel modes were evaluated to ensure additional measures and indicators were incorporated into the design.

Winter ready:

We worked with the City to ensure that our design considered winter conditions. Winter conditions presents different challenges for people walking and cycling which are often not considered during design.

Conflicting needs of internal stakeholders:

Facilitated internal City stakeholder review process in a timely manner; mitigated through effective ongoing communications and inclusion of key stakeholders such as Calgary Roads and Calgary Transit in core project team meetings through project.

Also engaged key stakeholders in an initial meeting for identification of corridor opportunities and challenges. Comments and responses were also tracked through each phase of review.

Third party coordination:

Coordinated through establish contacts and with third party corporation including CP Rail, ATCO, Telus, Shaw and Enmax for crossing agreements, design considerations and utilities impacts and/or relocations requirements.



KEY: *Engage the impacted stakeholders early in the design process to ensure their concerns are addressed before detailed design, this includes engaging with utilities to understand conflicts as well as any future projects planned, and with tighter timelines regular project meetings and check-ins with the project manager and team was important to keep pieces moving. While challenges always arise on projects, effective communication is important to mitigate concerns.*

MONTGOMERY MAIN STREET: BOWNESS ROAD N.W.

CITY OF CALGARY

SERVICES PROVIDED:

Baseline Assessment, Transportation Planning and Engineering, Active Transportation, Concept Development, Streetscape Master Planning, Landscape Architecture, Community Engagement, Detailed Design, Tender Services, Construction Services

YEAR:

2019-2022

KEY PERSONNEL:

Marcia Eng – Project Manager
Gregg Kahan – Landscape Architect
Samantha Noonan – Landscape Support
Brian Patterson – Active Transportation Specialist
Ming Xia – Traffic Engineer
RJC Engineering – Structural Engineering

PROJECT BUDGET:

\$12,000,000



The Montgomery Main Street – Bowness Road N.W. project is part of the Main Streets Program. The Main Streets Program was established to foster long-term transformation and sustainable population growth in key established communities throughout the city.

Urban Systems was retained as the Prime Consultant to complete transportation planning and engineering, Complete Streets concept development, streetscape master plan, communications and engagement, detailed design, procurement, and construction services for the redesign and reconstruction of Bowness Road NW from 52 Street to MacKay Road N.W.

Goals for the Montgomery Main Street - Bowness Road N.W. project:

- Support Main Street initiatives and new land uses on adjacent parcels through streetscape improvements that encourage new development.
- Placemaking and creating a destination for the community.
- Foster economic vitality by supporting businesses within the Business Improvement Area.
- Improve safety, mobility, and comfort for all road users (people who walk, bike, take transit and drive).
- Address community traffic issues while also enhancing the pedestrian and cycling realm.
- Improve pedestrian and cycling connections between key destinations within Montgomery.
- Update and integrate new BRT and transit priority infrastructure along the entire corridor.
- Connect existing pathways and future connections determined in adjacent project plans, particularly those proposed as short-term improvements for the South Shaganappi Study and the Bow River pathway.
- Coordinate improvements with other area projects, and with aging utilities and infrastructure, including provision for new infrastructure and services.

PROJECT CHALLENGES + MITIGATION

Constrained Right-of-way and existing site conditions:

The right-of-way for this corridor was constrained, and the project scope did not involve full road reconstruction and required working with existing roadway and property line grades. A full corridor model was developed with the existing and proposed design surface to assess areas where there would be drainage issues. Different cross sections were developed to address the different grading issues and varying right of way constraints. As well as innovation in stormwater measures to capture overland flow. The cross sections developed maintained the mobility flow for all modes through the corridor. Adapted best practices to local context; flexibility and understanding of design application and acknowledging the various departments' needs and operations and maintenance considerations.

Conflicting needs of internal stakeholders:

Internal stakeholders provided conflicting comments on design elements through the detailed design circulation process. One on one meetings were held with internal stakeholders early in the review process and followed up with to resolve comments. Comment tracking spreadsheet was developed to track comments and responses throughout the design process.

Construction staging and traffic detour:

The project corridor was in the heart of the community and construction activity would have a large impact on residents and business, as well as commuting traffic. Construction staging plans and traffic accommodations were developed early on with Calgary Roads and Transit and were refined with the Contractor keeping in mind the intent of the original traffic accommodations to reduce impacts to traffic flow. As well, ensuring extensive communication throughout construction with businesses and residents along Bowness Road N.W. and impacted stakeholders such as schools.



KEY: *Engage the impacted stakeholders early on in the design process to ensure their concerns are addressed before detailed design, this includes engaging with utilities to understand conflicts as well as any future projects planned, and with tighter timelines regular project meetings and check-ins with the project manager and team was important to keep pieces moving. While challenges always arise on projects, effective communication is important to mitigate concerns.*





MEETING DATE: June 20th, 2022

MEETING: Planning Committee

TO: Randy Patrick, City Manager

FROM: Stacey Hadley, City Clerk

SUBJECT: Coalition of Inclusive Municipalities / Welcoming & Inclusive Community Plan Update

Background Information

On June 30, 2021, the City and Town joined 95 other municipalities by signing onto the Coalition of Inclusive Municipalities (CIM) and endorsing the Coalition's 10 Common Commitments. In signing, the City committed to developing a Plan of Action which will integrate diversity and inclusion into the policies, practices, and initiatives of the municipal organization and the community. In follow up from the signing, the City and Town circulated a regional survey from December 6, 2021 – February 28, 2022, to establish areas of focus from which to develop our respective Action Plans. The Survey received positive participation seeing 1040 responses with 659 identifying as North Battleford residents.

Since that time, Administration has continued to meet with the Town and Battlefords Regional Community Coalition (BRCC) to discuss the ongoing development of the Action Plans, while ensuring our regions diverse cultural context is appropriately included foundationally within the Plan.

Strategic Goal(s)

To varying degrees the City's commitments to the CIM and the WIC Plan impact 6 of the 7 Strategic Goals outlined in the City of North Battleford's Strategic Plan:

- ✓ SG2.0 – Sustainability
- ✓ SG3.0 – Economic Vitality
- ✓ SG4.0 – Healthy and Safe Community
- ✓ SG5.0 – Organizational Excellence
- ✓ SG6.0 – Regional Hub
- ✓ SG7.0 – Excellence in Governance and Citizen Focused Services

Discussion and Comment

Survey Data and Response

The purpose of the survey (survey data attached), which was pulled from the Alberta Urban Municipalities Welcoming & Inclusive Community Plan Toolkit (as recommended by the Coalition of Inclusive Municipalities) was to essentially establish a baseline of where the City is

starting from in the development of their WIC Plan, and to establish where the City wishes to focus its efforts in achieving improvements with respect to the Toolkit's recommended Areas of Focus.

The City's' WIC survey was amended to reflect the region and the relevant departments/services the City provides the community. One of the major indicators gleaned from the survey responses, and one that Administration was anticipating and continues to work on amidst capacity limitations, is the need for improved communications on behalf of the City where it concerns Council participation in community events and activities, City programs, partnerships and initiatives, and improved communication networks from an engagement and consultative perspective.

Administration was also pleased to see many positive indicators pertaining to accessibility in City facilities, the ongoing fostering of relationships with regional partners, and the positive and culturally supportive experiences between regional residents and Protective Services.

Opportunities for improvement were noted with respect to diversity in public consultation and community engagement including communication.

How we are meeting the 10 Common Commitments

While Administration continues to work on the WIC Plan, it is important to note that the City is currently meeting the CIM's 10 Common Commitments (by varying degrees depending on the Commitment) through the implementation of projects, programs, services and contracts in alignment with the City of North Battleford's Strategic Plan; Council, Administrations and Protective Services participation in Anti Racism Training (compliments of BRCC); through Council and Administrations dedication in working towards the creation of a culture of understanding and inclusivity in our dealings with the community, stakeholders and organizationally.

Internally, the City espouses a zero tolerance approach to racism or discrimination in the workplace with Human Resource Policies in place to effectively address potential matters that could arise. City policy further promotes inclusive and equitable hiring and employment practices in a culturally sensitive manner, a safe and healthy workplace, and human resource management practices which fully align with and respect human rights.

For Planning Committee's reference, the 10 Common Commitments are as follows:

1. Increasing vigilance against systemic and individual discrimination.
2. Monitoring discrimination in the municipality and taking action to address it.
3. Supporting individuals who experience discrimination.
4. Providing police services that are exemplary institutions for fighting discrimination.
5. Providing equal opportunities as a municipal employer, service provider, and contractor.
6. Supporting measures that promote equity in the labour market.
7. Challenging discrimination and promoting diversity and equal opportunities in housing.
8. Involving citizens by giving them a voice in anti-racism initiatives and decision-making.
9. Challenging discrimination and promoting diversity and equal opportunities in education and other forms of learning.

10. Promoting the respect, knowledge, and appreciation of cultural diversity and the inclusion of Indigenous and racialized communities in the cultural fabric of the municipality.

Short Term Opportunities During Plan Development

To further support the City's commitment to the CIM's 10 Common Commitments, more specifically, Commitments 1 – 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and to support the development of the WIC Plan, Administration is proposing that additional information be brought forward regarding the considerations and implications associated with the endorsement of the highlighted Calls to Action in the attached *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action Report*.

Options for Consideration

- Planning Committee could recommend that additional information regarding the proposed Calls to Action be brought back to a future meeting for discussion and consideration.
- Planning Committee could defer the discussion to a future date.
- Other Per Planning Committee's direction.

Budget Issues

None at this time.

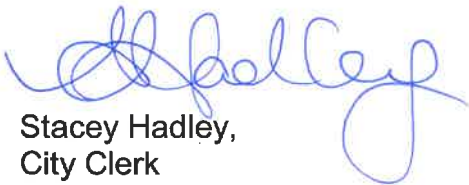
Public Notice and Communication

There are no public communications required at this time.

Recommendation(s)

Administration respectfully requests Planning Committee's direction with respect to bring forward additional information regarding the considerations and implications associated with the endorsement of the proposed Calls for Action.

Respectfully submitted,



Stacey Hadley,
City Clerk

Approvals:

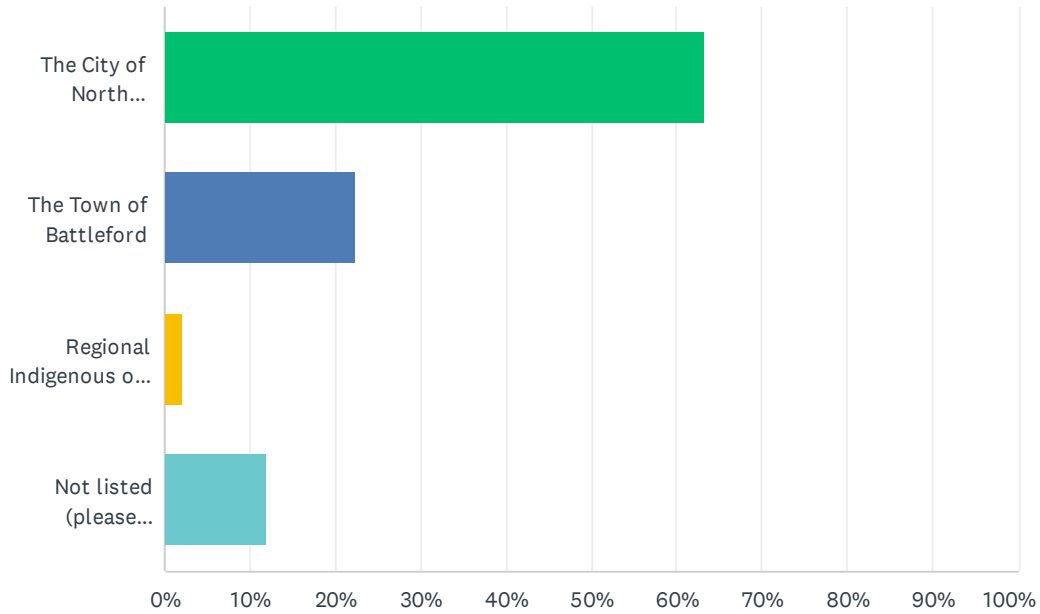
City Manager:



Date: 06/14/22

Q1 Where do you currently reside?

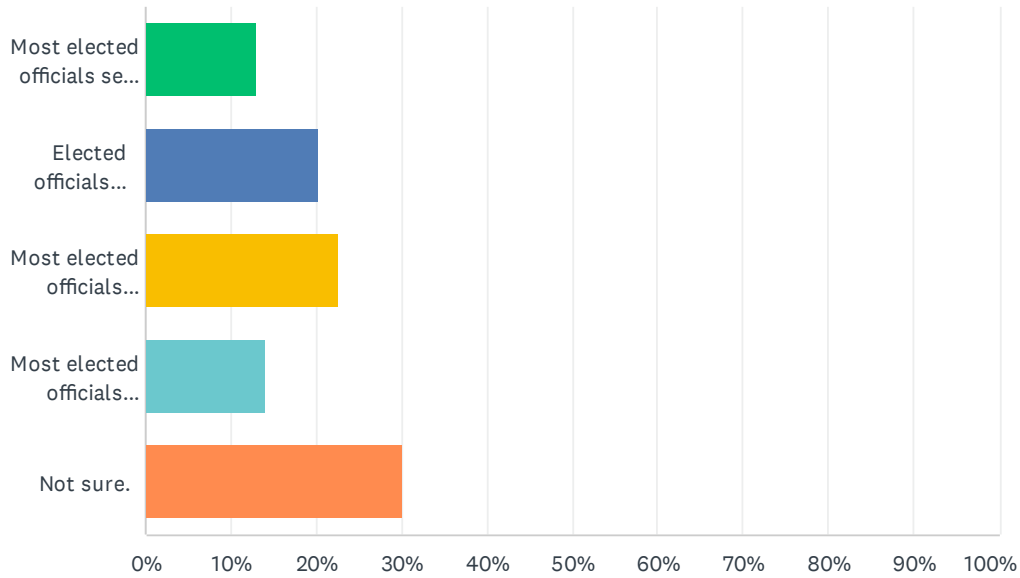
Answered: 1,040 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The City of North Battleford	63.37%	659
The Town of Battleford	22.40%	233
Regional Indigenous or Metis Nation	2.21%	23
Not listed (please specify)	12.02%	125
TOTAL		1,040

Q2 Leadership by elected officials

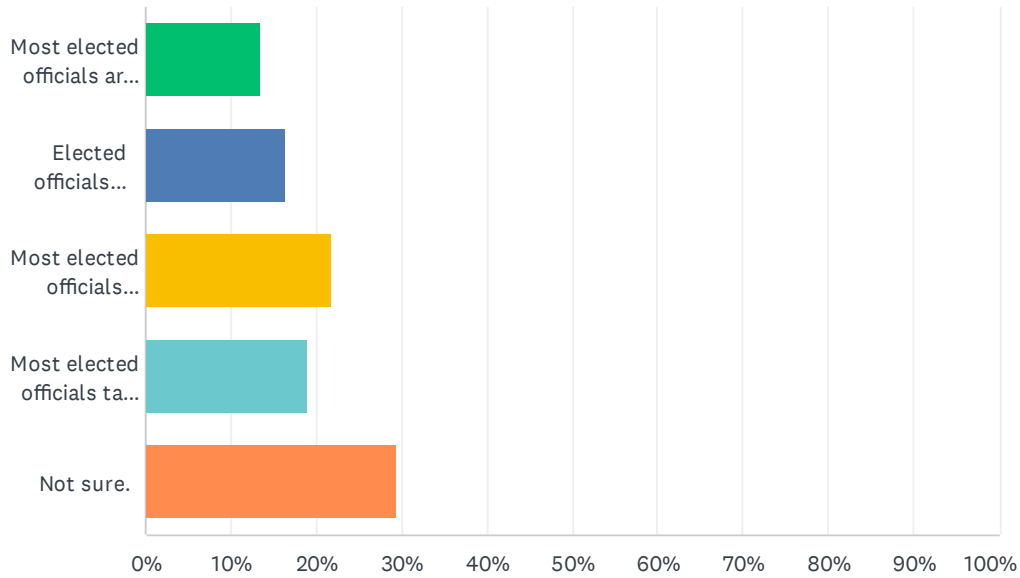
Answered: 534 Skipped: 506



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Most elected officials see work on inclusion as pulling staff resources away from more important municipal services.	13.11%	70
Elected officials attend community events that support diversity, but have not supported proposals for the municipal government to take action to support inclusion.	20.22%	108
Most elected officials support the development of an inclusion strategy or initiatives.	22.66%	121
Most elected officials publicly initiate and support inclusion-related policies and initiatives, even if residents view it as controversial.	14.04%	75
Not sure.	29.96%	160
TOTAL		534

Q3 Communication by elected officials

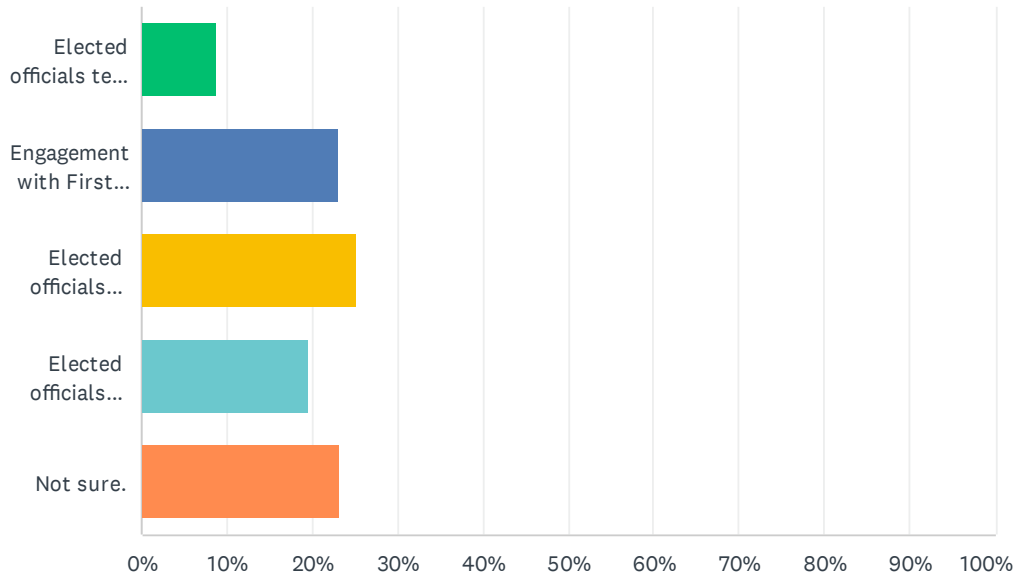
Answered: 534 Skipped: 506



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Most elected officials are not aware of the importance of diversity and inclusion.	13.48%	72
Elected officials require notes or scripts to discuss diversity or inclusion.	16.48%	88
Most elected officials willingly make speeches and statements about inclusion, but usually only at events about diversity.	21.72%	116
Most elected officials talk about the value of diversity and inclusion in speeches and conversations, no matter the audience.	18.91%	101
Not sure.	29.40%	157
TOTAL		534

Q4 Relationship-building

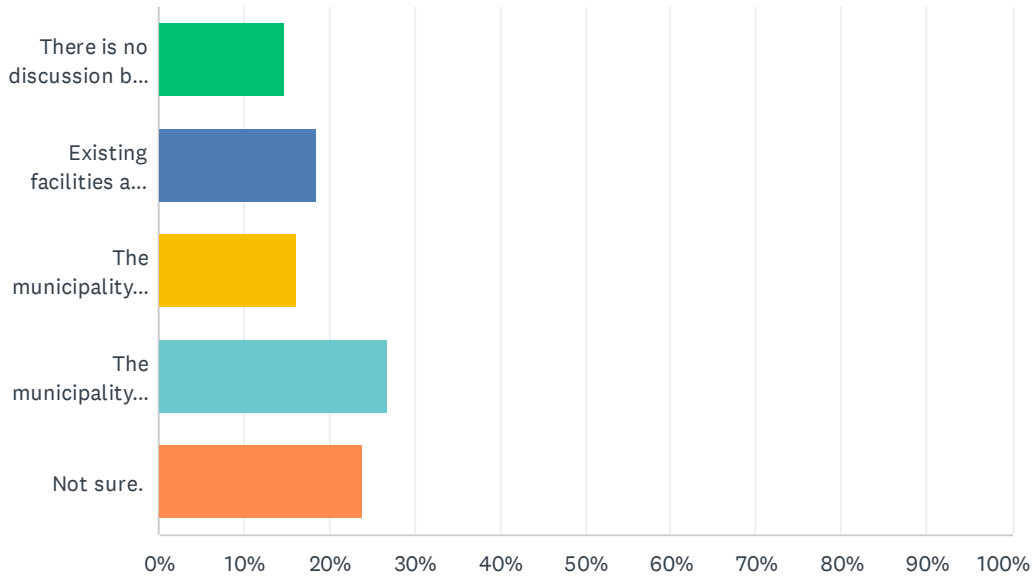
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Elected officials tend to perceive engagement with Indigenous governments as an inconvenience.	8.82%	47
Engagement with First Nation and Metis governments happens only when necessary.	23.08%	123
Elected officials increasingly recognize relationship-building with First Nation and Metis governments as important work.	25.14%	134
Elected officials regularly promote relationship-building with First Nation and Metis governments as a core component of the municipality's strategic direction.	19.70%	105
Not sure.	23.26%	124
TOTAL		533

Q5 Physical accessibility

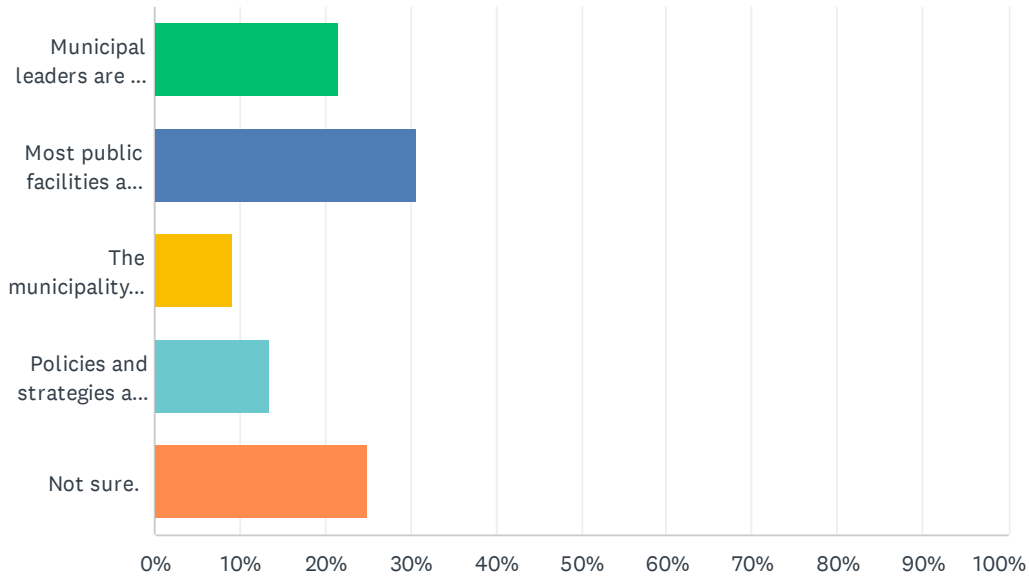
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
There is no discussion by municipal leaders about whether municipal facilities or spaces are accessible to persons with disabilities.	14.62%	76
Existing facilities are renovated to increase physical accessibility but only if budget is leftover (viewed by leaders as a low priority).	18.46%	96
The municipality takes action when it is notified that a facility or public space is not physically accessible.	16.15%	84
The municipality takes proactive steps to ensure that all new and existing facilities or spaces are accessible to persons with disabilities.	26.92%	140
Not sure.	23.85%	124
TOTAL		520

Q6 Adequacy of physical accessibility

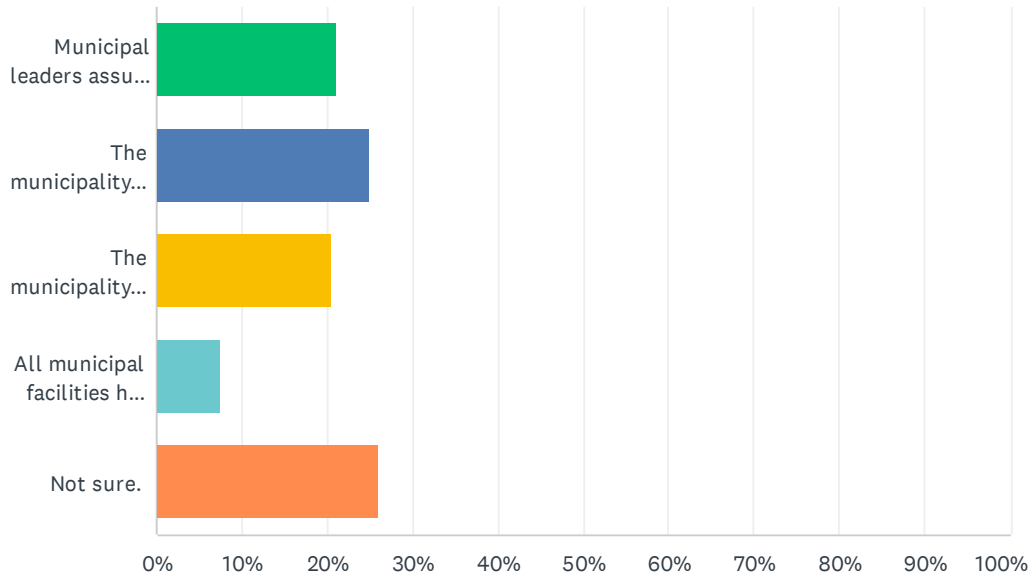
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Municipal leaders are not sure whether all residents can access public spaces or whether legal code requirements for accessibility are being met.	21.54%	112
Most public facilities and above-ground infrastructure are up to legal code requirements for accessibility.	30.77%	160
The municipality seeks input from all residents on how existing infrastructure and facilities can be more accessible and follow through with action.	9.23%	48
Policies and strategies are in place to ensure public facilities and spaces are built beyond the legal code requirements for accessibility and are truly accessible to all.	13.46%	70
Not sure.	25.00%	130
TOTAL		520

Q7 Inclusivity for other needs

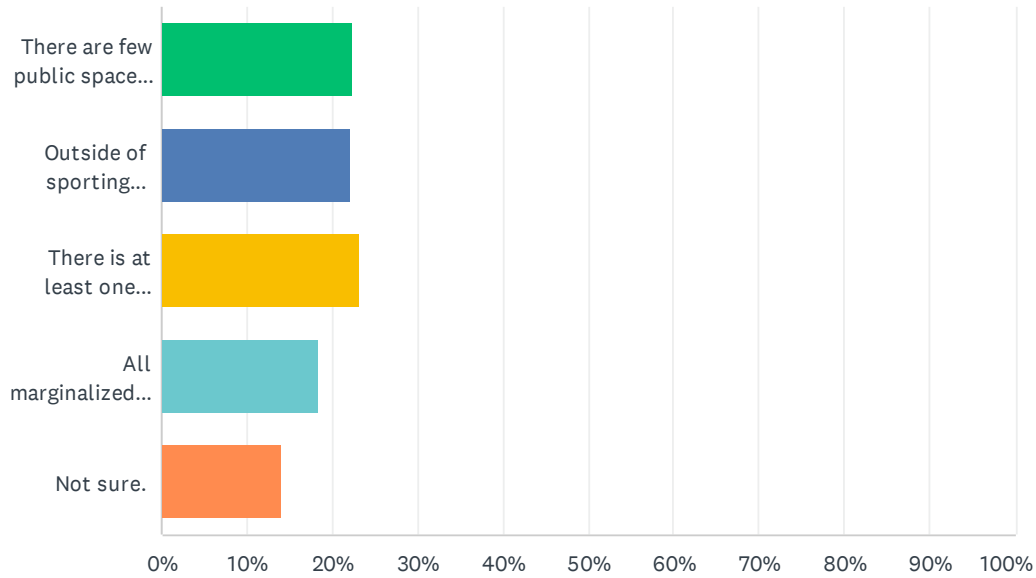
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Municipal leaders assume that existing public facilities meet the needs of all people.	21.15%	110
The municipality is aware that its facilities may not be inclusive of all persons, but there is no plan to address it.	25.00%	130
The municipality has taken some steps to create inclusive facilities (e.g. change rooms for mixed gender families, gender neutral washrooms, quiet rooms for prayer).	20.38%	106
All municipal facilities have been renovated or built to be inclusive of the needs of all residents.	7.50%	39
Not sure.	25.96%	135
TOTAL		520

Q8 Access to safe public spaces

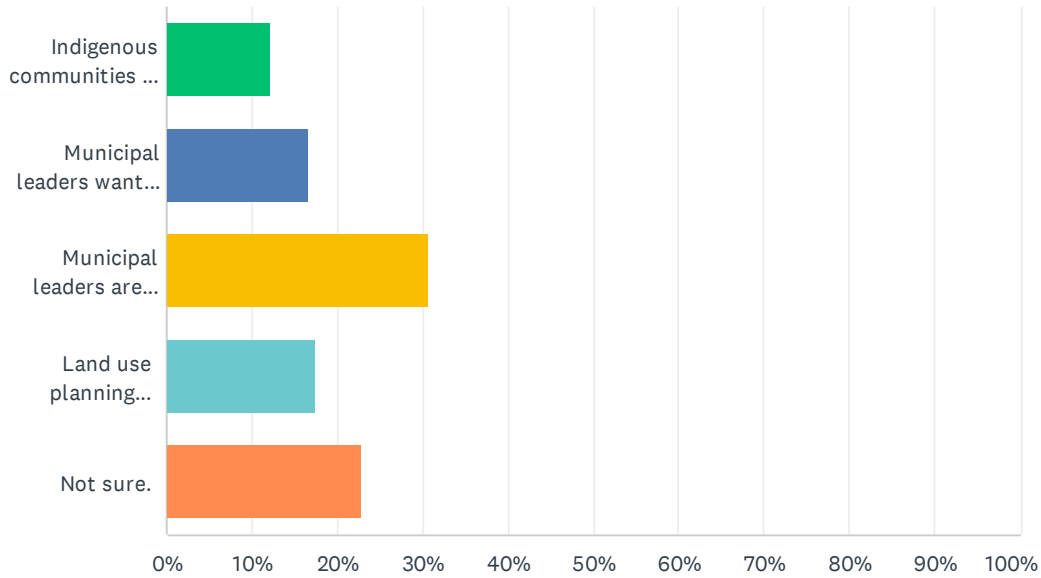
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
There are few public spaces (inside or outside) where residents can gather together in groups.	22.31%	116
Outside of sporting facilities, there is no adequate public space for people to meet and interact.	22.12%	115
There is at least one municipal public space, other than a sporting facility, where people can safely spend time.	23.27%	121
All marginalized populations have options when choosing a safe public place to spend time in.	18.27%	95
Not sure.	14.04%	73
TOTAL		520

Q9 Respecting the rights of Indigenous people

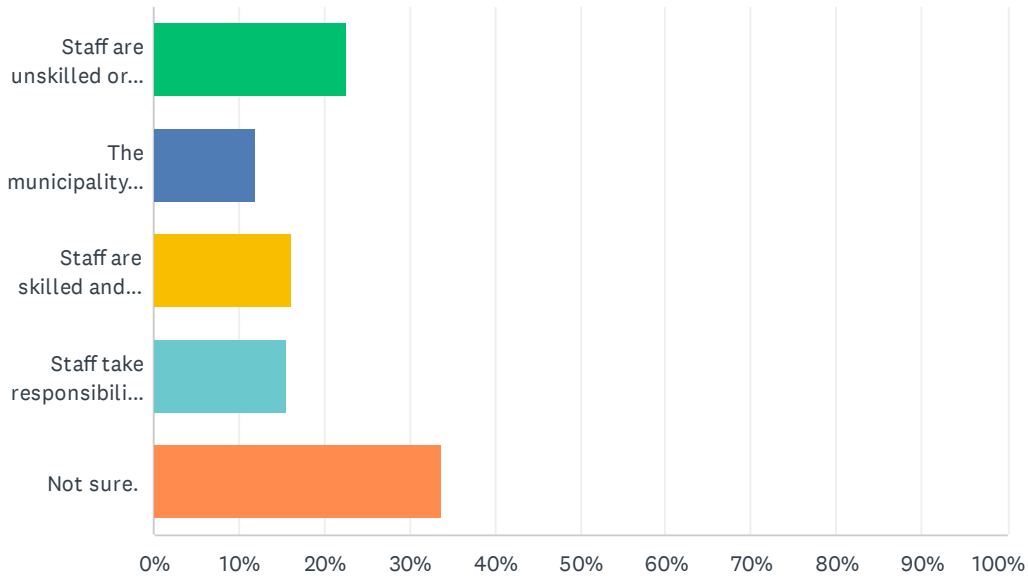
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Indigenous communities are seen as an obstacle to municipal expansion and/or a hassle in land use planning.	12.12%	63
Municipal leaders want to build relationships with nearby Indigenous communities, but have yet to act.	16.73%	87
Municipal leaders are increasingly reaching out to Indigenous communities to build relationships and discuss land use planning.	30.77%	160
Land use planning happens in coordination with local and nearby Indigenous communities, as well as a range of community groups.	17.50%	91
Not sure.	22.88%	119
TOTAL		520

Q10 Staff skills

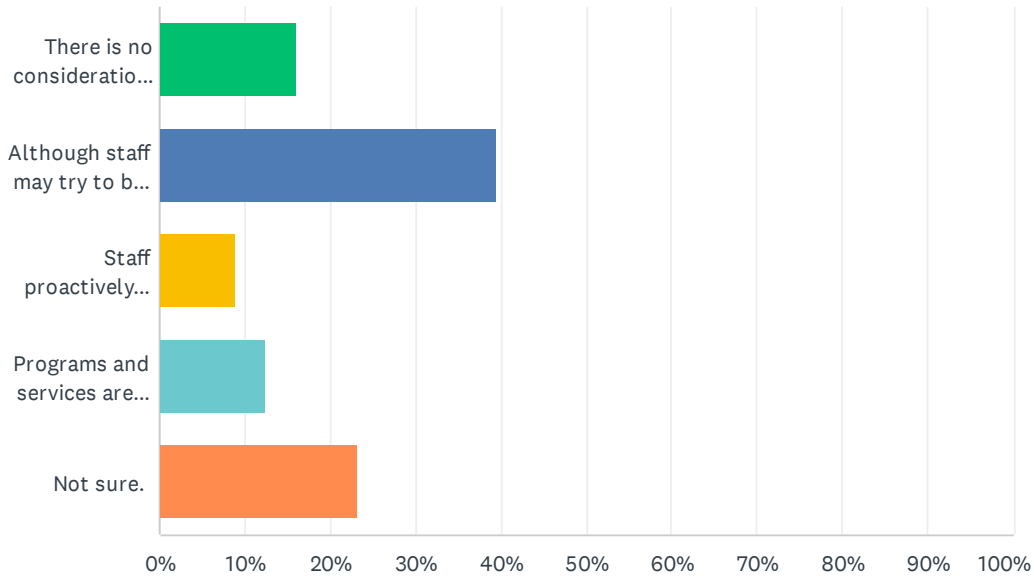
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Staff are unskilled or impatient working with residents who have complex issues that may prevent their participation.	22.51%	120
The municipality acknowledges its inability to work with people of diverse backgrounds and refers them to services elsewhere.	12.01%	64
Staff are skilled and professional when working with diverse clients, even if staff are personally uncomfortable.	16.14%	86
Staff take responsibility for advancing inclusion by adjusting services as needed to create equitable outcomes for diverse populations.	15.57%	83
Not sure.	33.77%	180
TOTAL		533

Q11 Resident participation in services

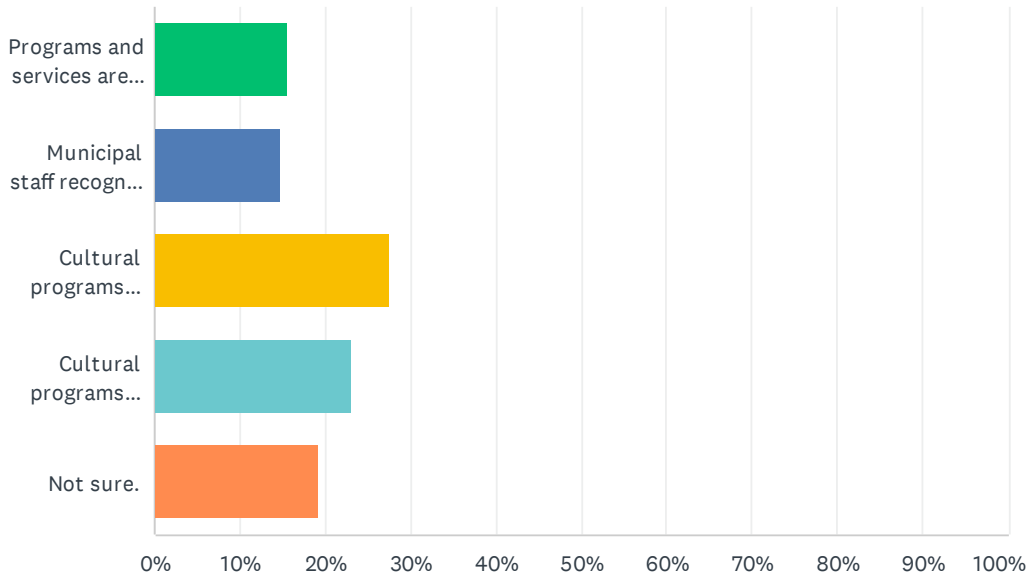
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
There is no consideration of whether certain populations face barriers to participate in municipal programs.	15.95%	85
Although staff may try to be welcoming, the municipality knows that residents from marginalized populations generally do not use/attend programs and services.	39.40%	210
Staff proactively engage marginalized populations to understand why they do not attend programs and services.	9.01%	48
Programs and services are used by a wide range of underrepresented populations as systemic barriers to the participation have been addressed.	12.38%	66
Not sure.	23.26%	124
TOTAL		533

Q12 Cultural programming

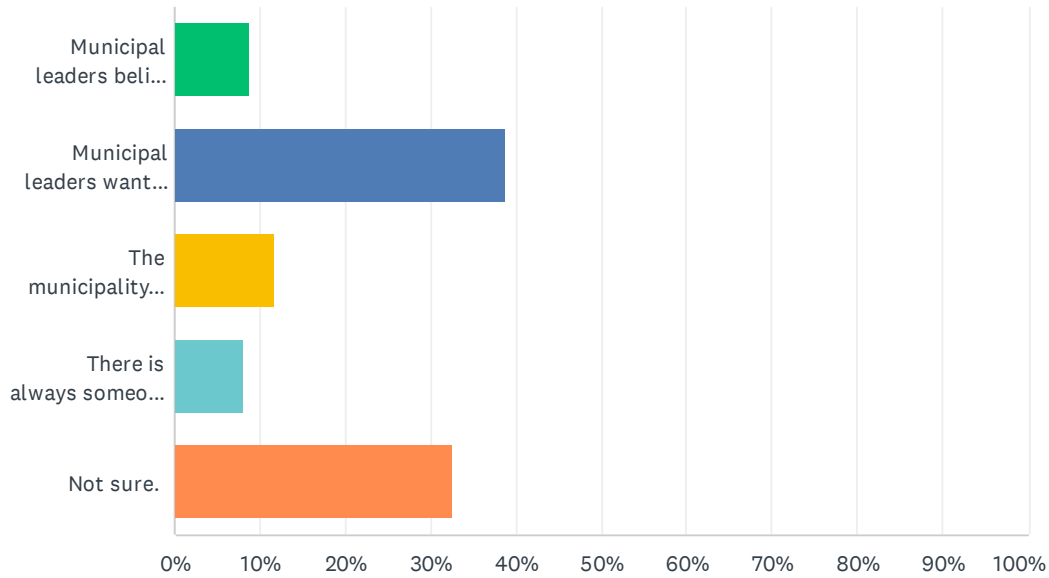
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Programs and services are primarily designed for heterosexual, economically stable, white, Christian, English-speaking, able-bodied, adult residents.	15.57%	83
Municipal staff recognize that existing programs do not cater to diverse cultures or religions, but there is no plan in place to celebrate other cultures.	14.63%	78
Cultural programs celebrate multiculturalism by showcasing diversity in food, dress and dance, but ignores other aspects of culture (e.g. history, religion, family structure, traditions).	27.58%	147
Cultural programs celebrate multiculturalism and also reflect the complex histories and life experiences of the diversity of residents.	23.08%	123
Not sure.	19.14%	102
TOTAL		533

Q13 Language barriers in service delivery

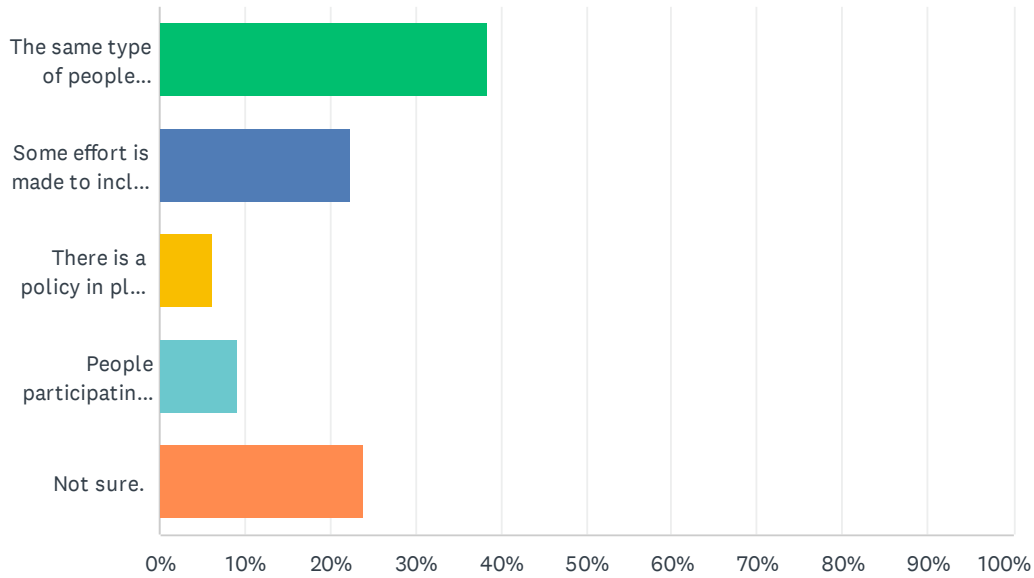
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Municipal leaders believe that residents should not expect to receive service if they do not speak English.	8.82%	47
Municipal leaders want to serve residents who may not speak English, but do not have resources in place.	38.84%	207
The municipality has interpreters or translators, but users may have to return at a different time to meet them.	11.63%	62
There is always someone on site or a process in place to ensure interpretation or translation is available.	8.07%	43
Not sure.	32.65%	174
TOTAL		533

Q14 Diversity in public consultation

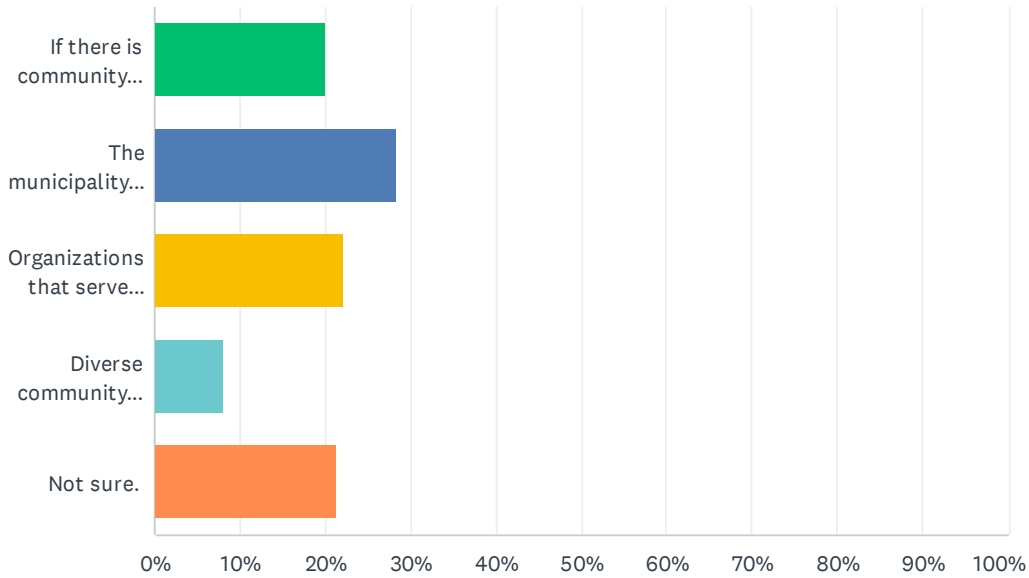
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The same type of people attend town halls, take surveys, write letters to the editor, or comment on social media.	38.28%	196
Some effort is made to include marginalized people in consultation. Often those that are asked to provide input are the same go-to people.	22.46%	115
There is a policy in place that addresses how the municipality will obtain input from residents with diverse backgrounds.	6.25%	32
People participating in public consultation represent all demographics in the community.	9.18%	47
Not sure.	23.83%	122
TOTAL		512

Q15 Input in decision-making

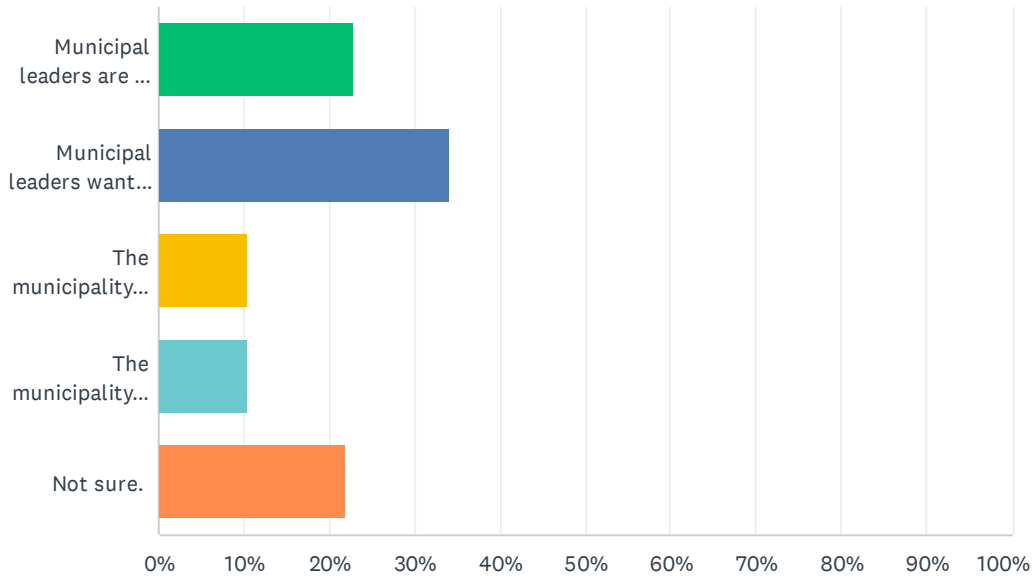
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
If there is community participation in decision-making, it is by informal conversations with groups of persons who are mostly wealthy, white and/or male.	20.12%	103
The municipality is aware of organizations that work with marginalized populations, but the municipality does not engage them to understand needs.	28.32%	145
Organizations that serve marginalized populations and its members are regularly engaged, in inclusive ways, to be a part of planning discussions.	22.07%	113
Diverse community groups regularly participate in consultations, and their suggestions are shown in policy and decision-making.	8.20%	42
Not sure.	21.29%	109
TOTAL		512

Q16 Methods used to collect input

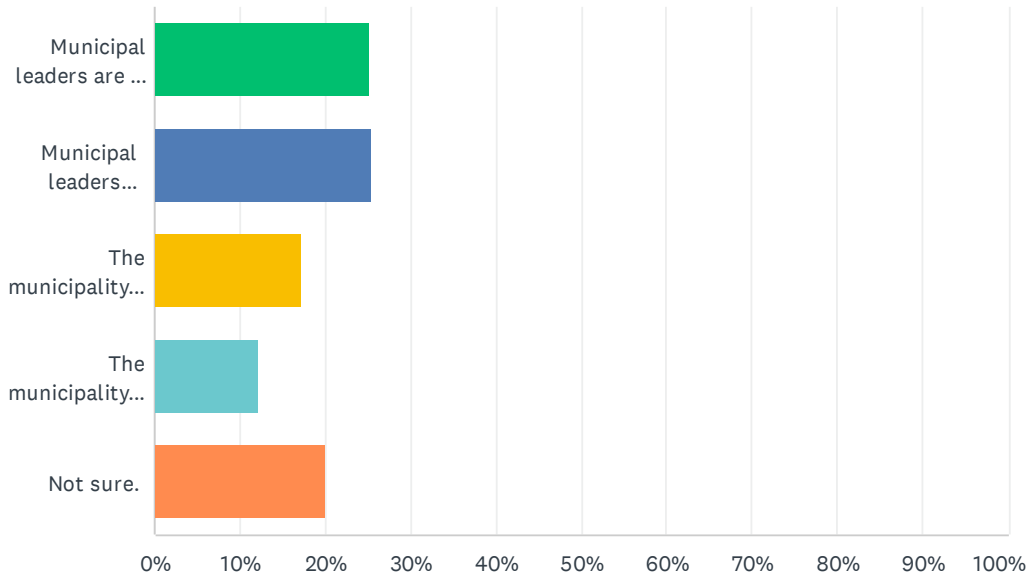
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Municipal leaders are not concerned or not aware if certain groups of residents are rarely involved in community consultations.	22.85%	117
Municipal leaders want to hear from diverse residents, but no special effort is made to engage them.	34.18%	175
The municipality has a policy requiring the use of a range of in-person and online methods to ensure all residents are heard.	10.55%	54
The municipality always uses different methods to ensure the opinions of diverse communities are heard.	10.55%	54
Not sure.	21.88%	112
TOTAL		512

Q17 Communication to residents

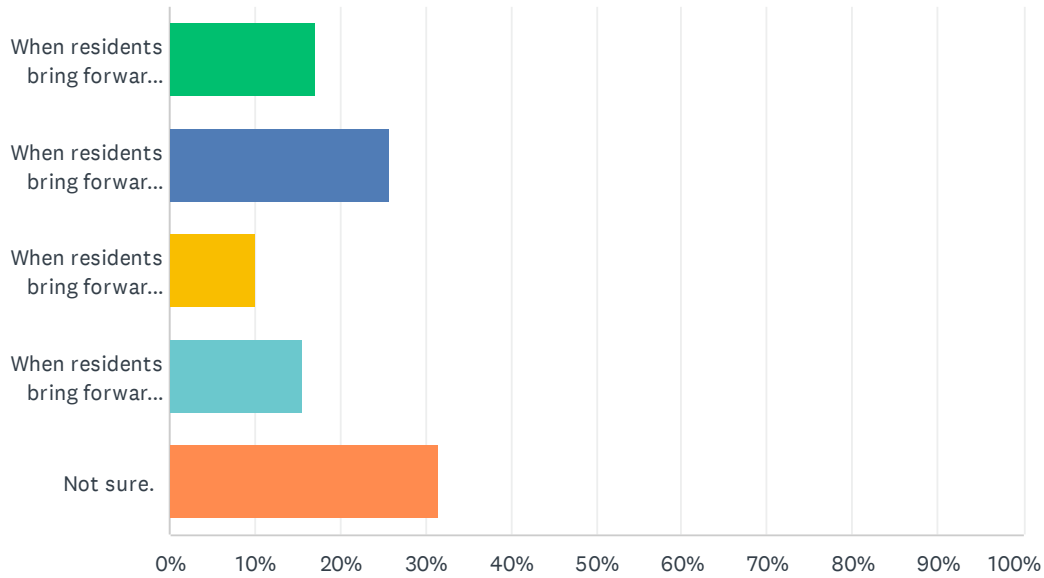
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Municipal leaders are not concerned whether communications are accessible to all residents.	25.20%	129
Municipal leaders recognize that public communications often use complex language, but there is no formal plan to address it.	25.39%	130
The municipality uses plain language in all written communications.	17.19%	88
The municipality's communication methods are inclusive of the needs of all residents (including those with visual or hearing disabilities).	12.11%	62
Not sure.	20.12%	103
TOTAL		512

Q18 Responding to reports of discrimination

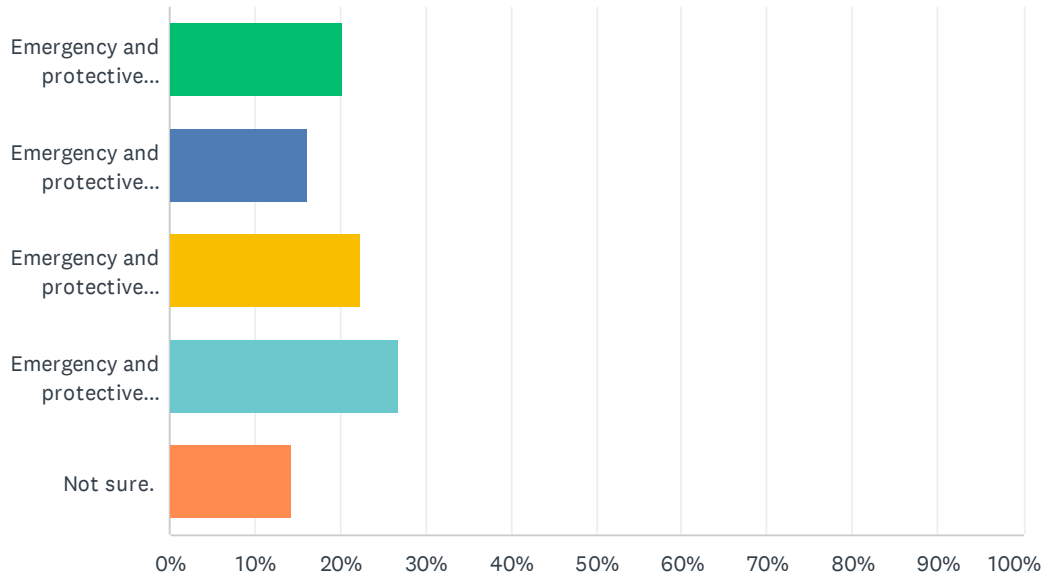
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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
When residents bring forward issues around discrimination or exclusion, decision-makers don't know what to do, get defensive or don't take them seriously.	16.99%	87
When residents bring forward issues around discrimination or exclusion, decision-makers acknowledge the concern but don't take action.	25.78%	132
When residents bring forward issues around discrimination or exclusion, decision-makers are quick to take action, but often without the input of the affected parties.	9.96%	51
When residents bring forward issues around discrimination or exclusion, decision-makers willingly discuss the issue and involve the affected parties in implementing a solution.	15.63%	80
Not sure.	31.64%	162
TOTAL		512

Q19 Service to diverse populations

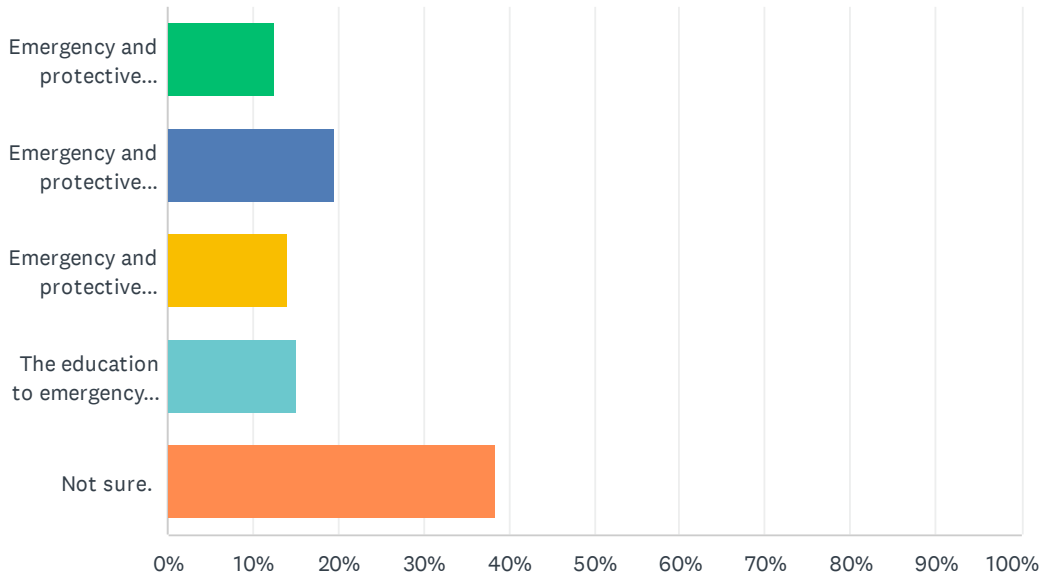
Answered: 554 Skipped: 486



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Emergency and protective services staff are perceived as discriminatory when dealing with certain populations.	20.22%	112
Emergency and protective services staff don't recognize their biases when dealing with certain populations.	16.25%	90
Emergency and protective services staff display some knowledge on working with diverse cultures and populations.	22.38%	124
Emergency and protective services staff treat all residents fairly and inclusively.	26.90%	149
Not sure.	14.26%	79
TOTAL		554

Q20 Gender identity and gender expression

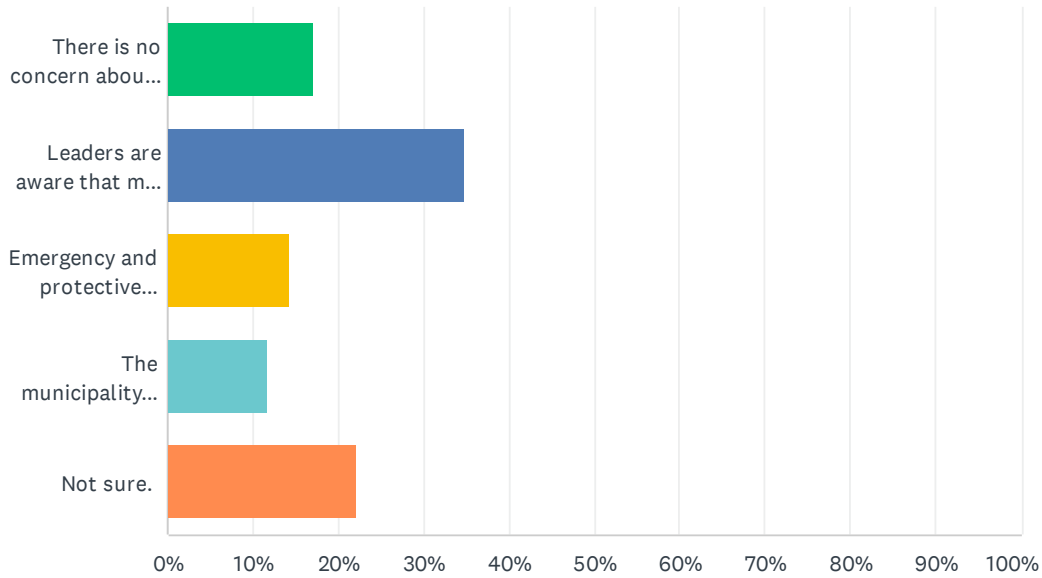
Answered: 554 Skipped: 486



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Emergency and protective services staff are not aware of considerations that should be made for gender diverse persons and harm is done to them as a result - either neglect or psychological.	12.64%	70
Emergency and protective services staff are aware of different needs of gender diverse populations but are not skilled in providing the best services to them.	19.68%	109
Emergency and protective services staff are educated on differences and needs of gender diverse persons, including their own bias and prejudices towards them.	14.08%	78
The education to emergency and protective services staff includes training on how to provide proper, respectful treatment for gender diverse persons.	15.16%	84
Not sure.	38.45%	213
TOTAL		554

Q21 Engagement with the public

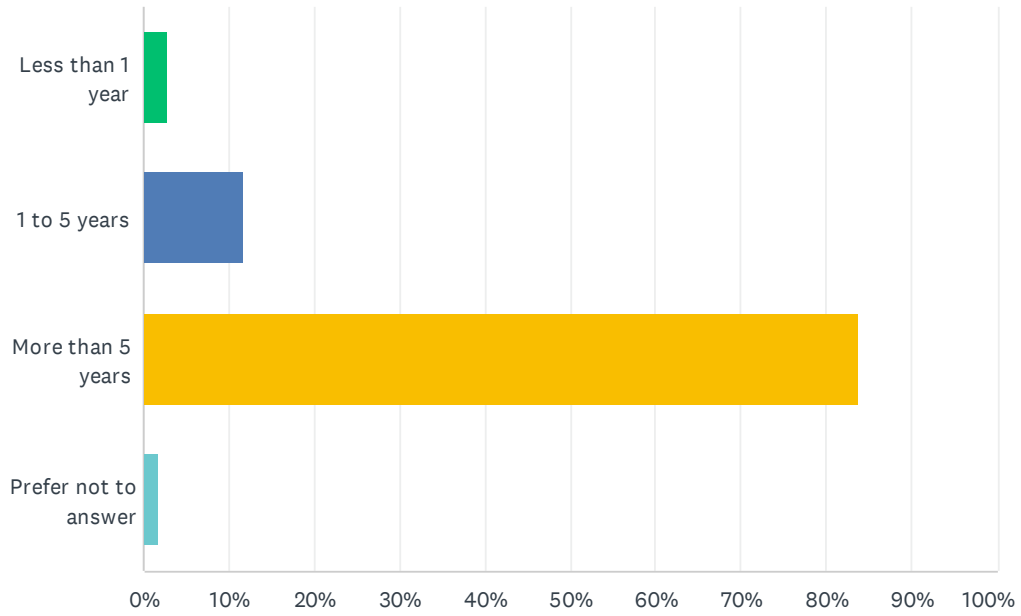
Answered: 554 Skipped: 486



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
There is no concern about whether emergency and protective service staff are trusted by the public.	16.97%	94
Leaders are aware that many marginalized populations do not trust emergency and protective services staff due to past experiences.	34.84%	193
Emergency and protective services staff proactively meet with community groups and vulnerable and marginalized residents to build understanding and trust.	14.26%	79
The municipality monitors the public's trust of emergency and protective services staff and takes proactive action to increase trust in the community.	11.73%	65
Not sure.	22.20%	123
TOTAL		554

Q22 How long have you lived in the Battlefords region?

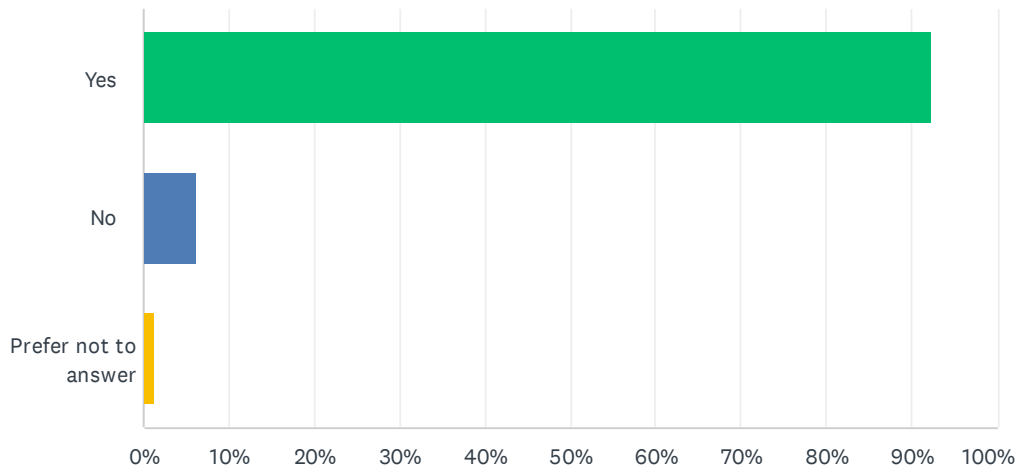
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Less than 1 year	2.68% 12
1 to 5 years	11.83% 53
More than 5 years	83.71% 375
Prefer not to answer	1.79% 8
TOTAL	448

Q23 Is English your first language?

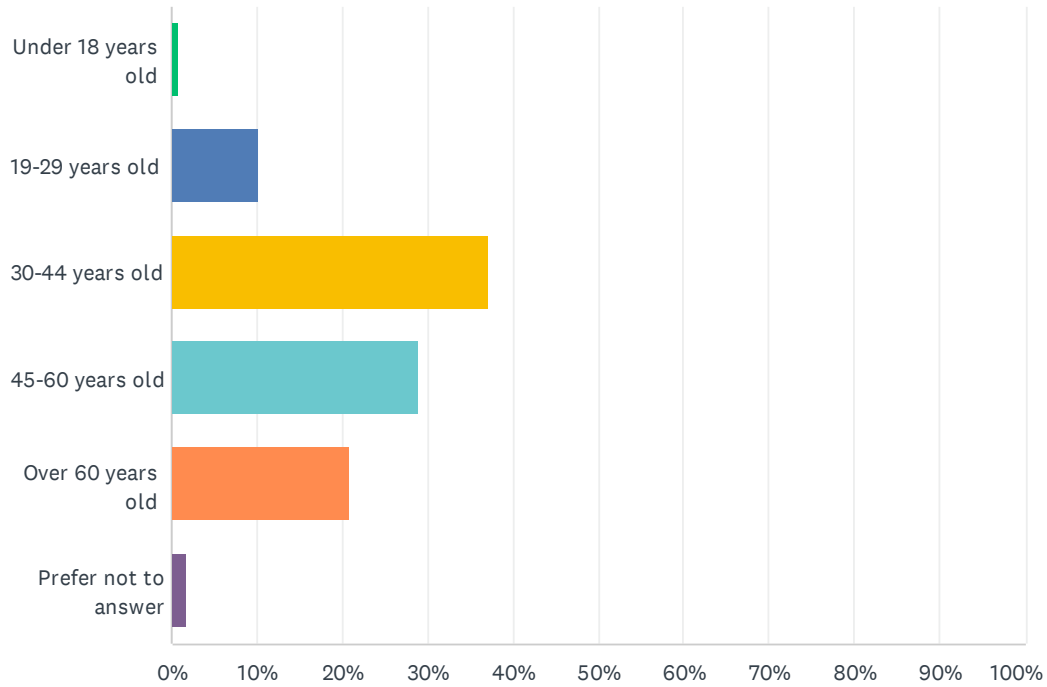
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	92.41%	414
No	6.25%	28
Prefer not to answer	1.34%	6
TOTAL		448

Q24 What is your age?

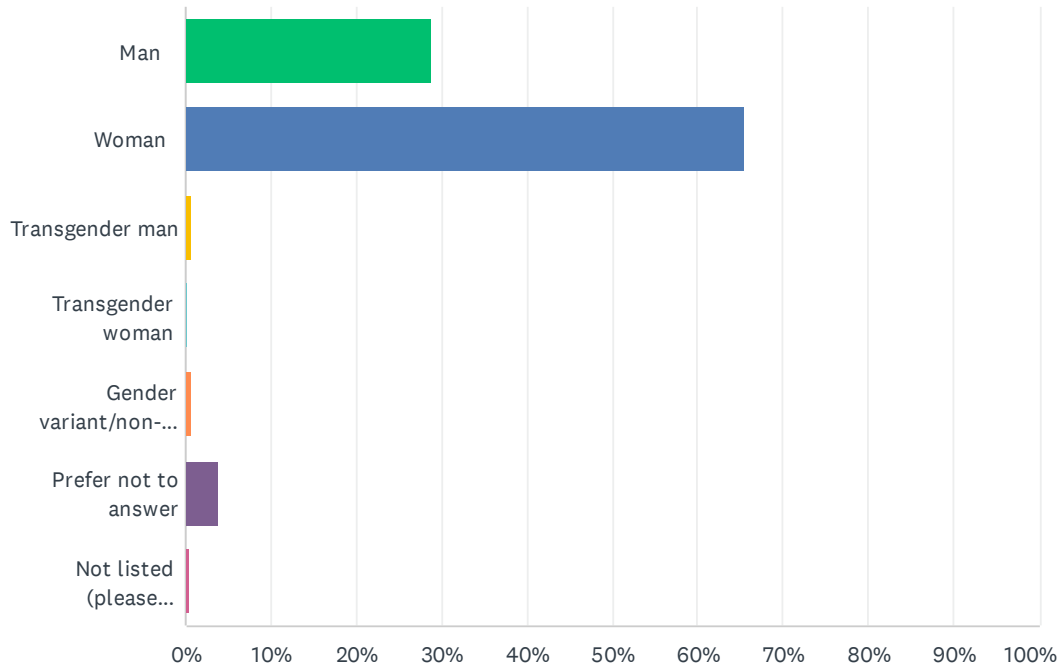
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Under 18 years old	0.89% 4
19-29 years old	10.27% 46
30-44 years old	37.05% 166
45-60 years old	29.02% 130
Over 60 years old	20.98% 94
Prefer not to answer	1.79% 8
TOTAL	448

Q25 What gender do you most identify with?

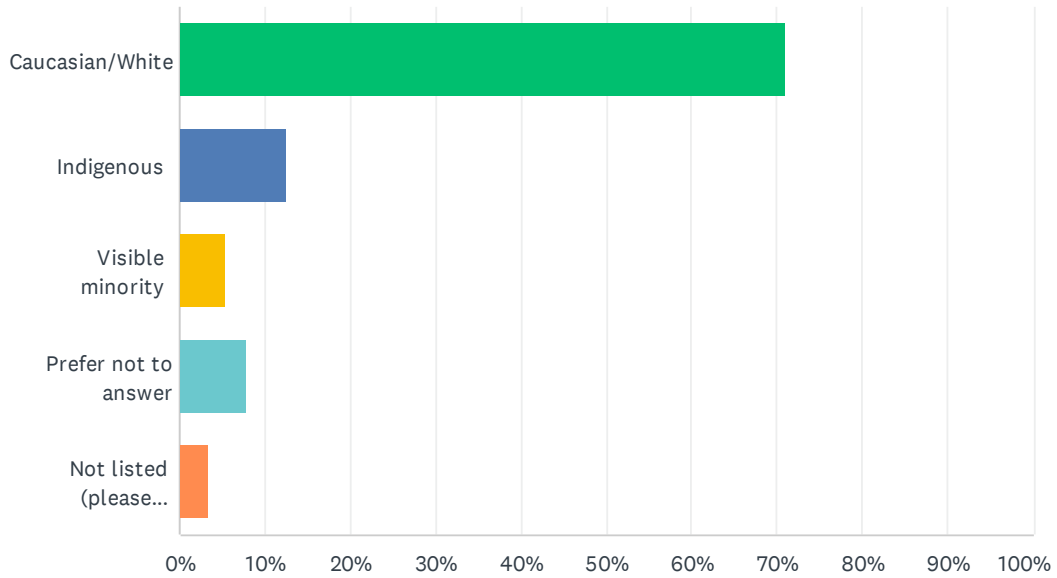
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Man	28.79%	129
Woman	65.40%	293
Transgender man	0.67%	3
Transgender woman	0.22%	1
Gender variant/non-conforming	0.67%	3
Prefer not to answer	3.79%	17
Not listed (please specify)	0.45%	2
TOTAL		448

Q26 I identify as:

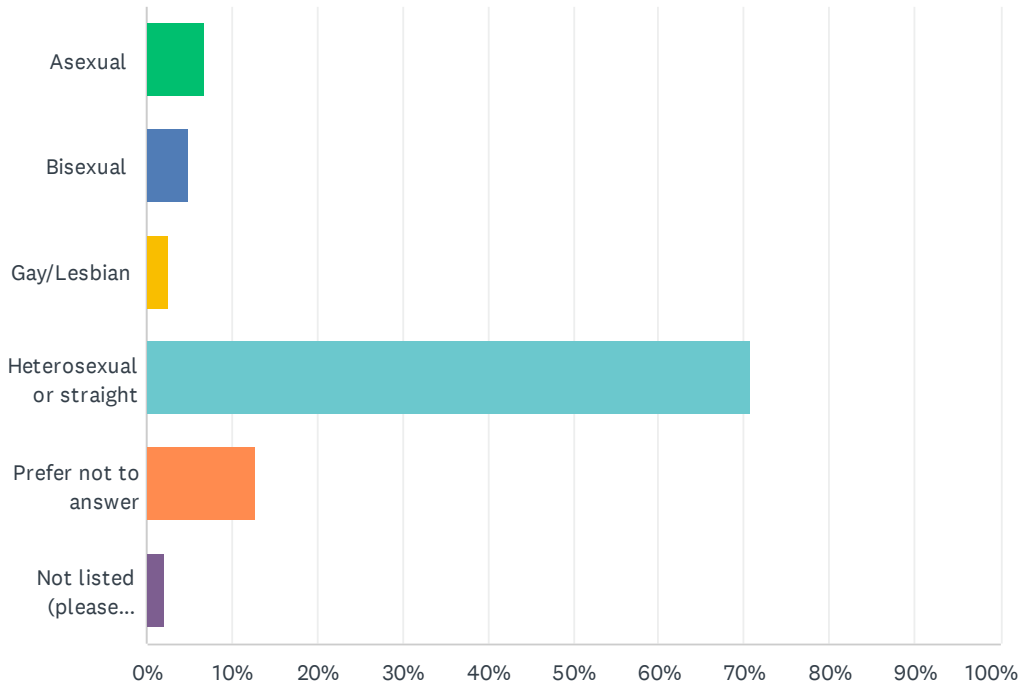
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Caucasian/White	70.98%	318
Indigenous	12.50%	56
Visible minority	5.36%	24
Prefer not to answer	7.81%	35
Not listed (please specify)	3.35%	15
TOTAL		448

Q27 What is your sexual orientation?

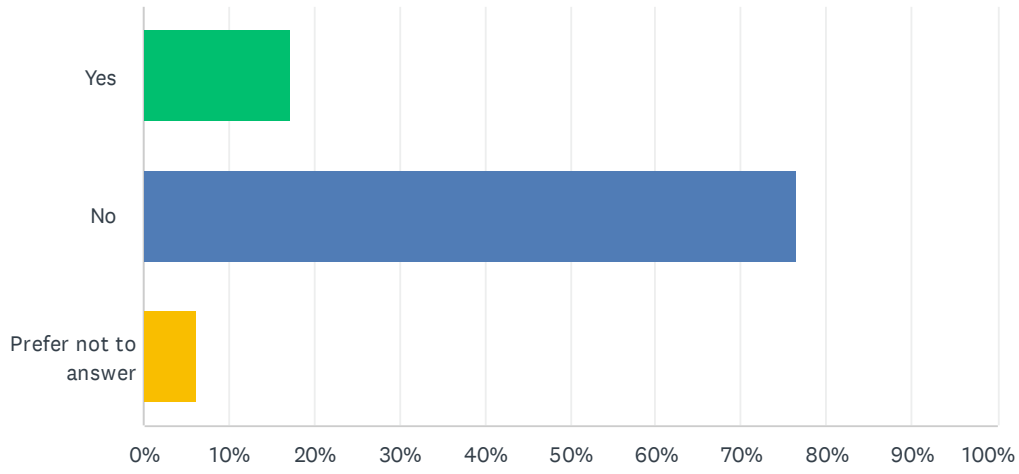
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Asexual	6.92%	31
Bisexual	4.91%	22
Gay/Lesbian	2.46%	11
Heterosexual or straight	70.76%	317
Prefer not to answer	12.72%	57
Not listed (please specify)	2.23%	10
TOTAL		448

Q28 Are you living with a disability?

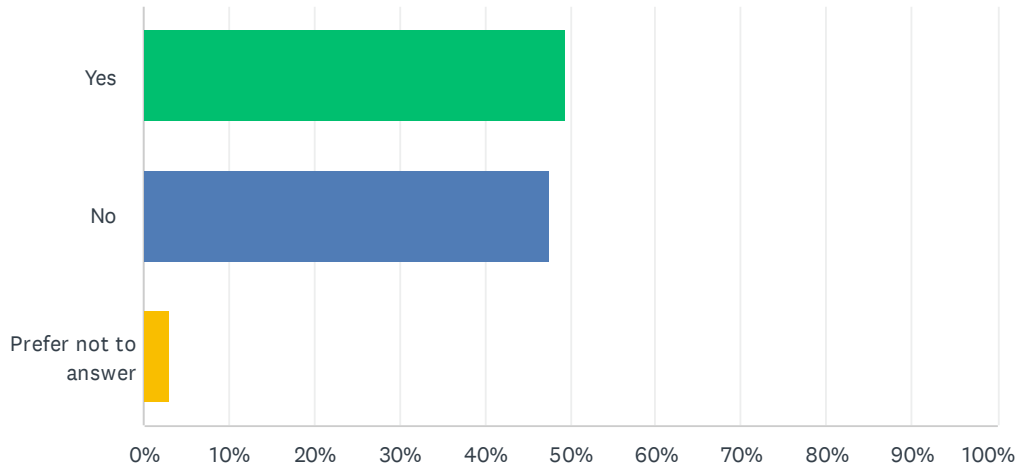
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	17.19% 77
No	76.56% 343
Prefer not to answer	6.25% 28
TOTAL	448

Q29 Are you a parent or caretaker of children that are under 18 years of age?

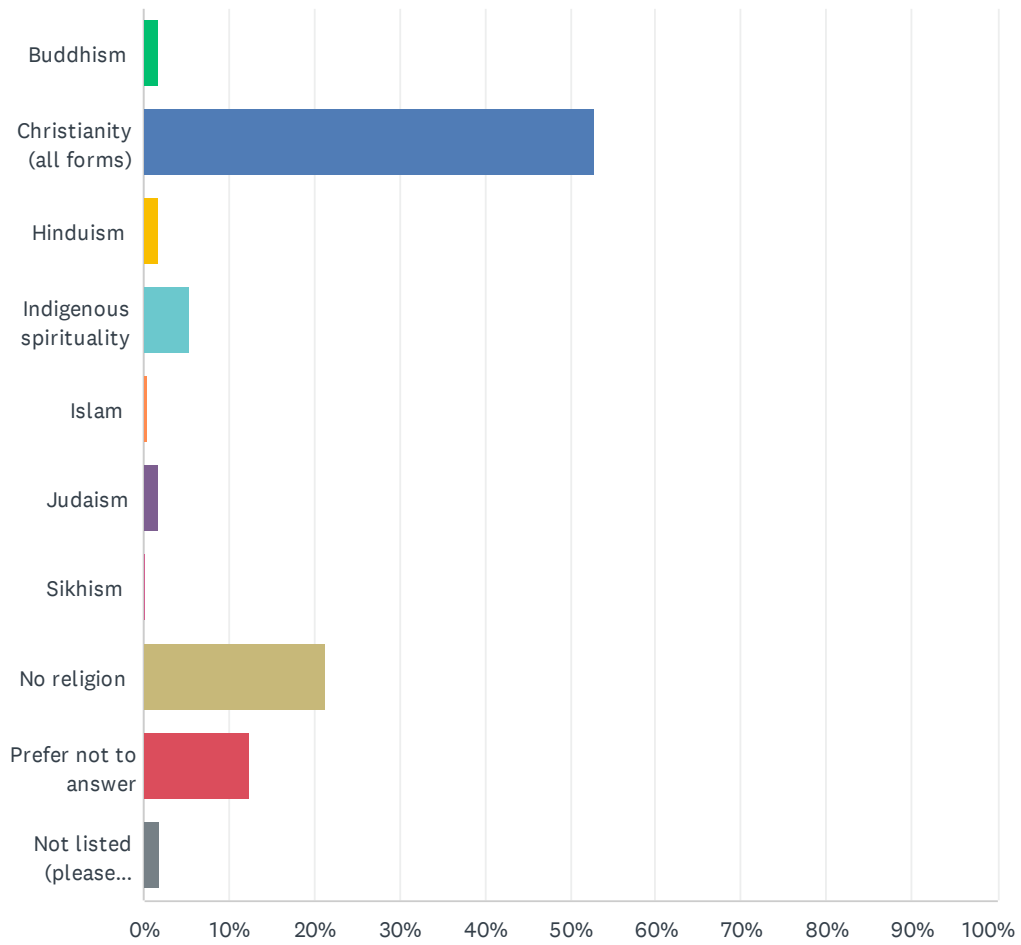
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	49.55% 222
No	47.54% 213
Prefer not to answer	2.90% 13
TOTAL	448

Q30 What religion do you most identify with?

Answered: 448 Skipped: 592

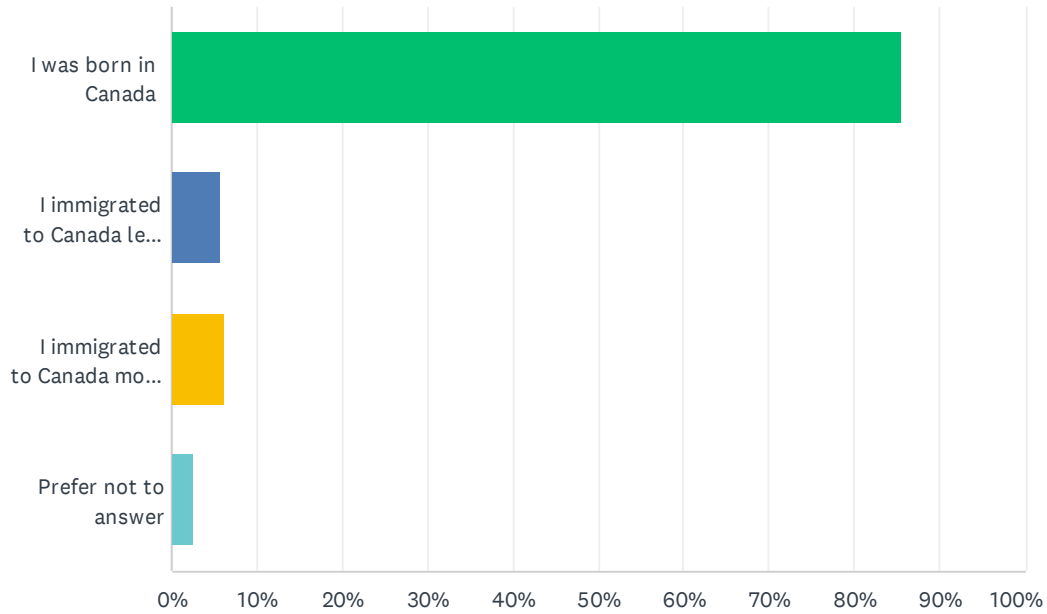


Welcoming & Inclusive Communities Public Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Buddhism	1.79%	8
Christianity (all forms)	52.90%	237
Hinduism	1.79%	8
Indigenous spirituality	5.36%	24
Islam	0.45%	2
Judaism	1.79%	8
Sikhism	0.22%	1
No religion	21.43%	96
Prefer not to answer	12.28%	55
Not listed (please specify)	2.01%	9
TOTAL		448

Q31 What is your immigration status?

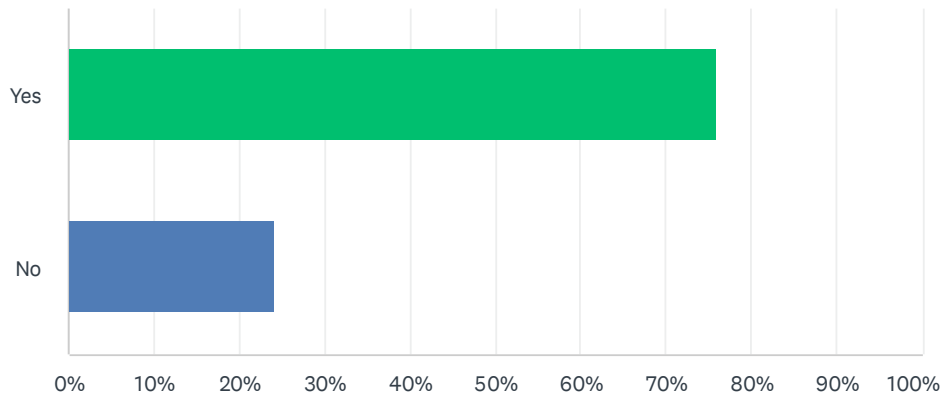
Answered: 448 Skipped: 592



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I was born in Canada	85.49%	383
I immigrated to Canada less than 5 years ago	5.80%	26
I immigrated to Canada more than 5 years ago	6.25%	28
Prefer not to answer	2.46%	11
TOTAL		448

Q33 As a thank-you for participating, the City of North Battleford and the Town of Battleford will be drawing names for 10 prizes from local businesses worth \$50 each. Would you like to be entered in the draw for prizes? Your personal information will not be connected to your survey answers.

Answered: 446 Skipped: 594



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	76.01%	339
No	23.99%	107
TOTAL		446



Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action



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2015

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012

1500-360 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 3Z3

Telephone: (204) 984-5885

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

Fax: (204) 984-5915

E-mail: info@trc.ca

Website: www.trc.ca

Calls to Action

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

Legacy

CHILD WELFARE

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:
 - i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
 - ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
 - iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
 - iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
 - v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-languages initiatives.
16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.

17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

HEALTH

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

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

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

JUSTICE

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

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

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

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

Reconciliation

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

43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.

44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION

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

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

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

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

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

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

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION

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

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

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.

55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:

- i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
- ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
- iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
- iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
- v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
- vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
- vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.

56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual "State of Aboriginal Peoples" report, which would outline the government's plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

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

CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

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

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

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

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

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

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

YOUTH PROGRAMS

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

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

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

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

MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

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

COMMEMORATION

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

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

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

MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION

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

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

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

SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION

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

cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.

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

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

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

NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

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

information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

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

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

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

1500-360 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 3Z3

Telephone: (204) 984-5885

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

Fax: (204) 984-5915

E-mail: info@trc.ca

Website: www.trc.ca

MEETING DATE: June 20th, 2022**MEETING:** Planning Committee**TO:** Randy Patrick, City Manager**FROM:** Stacey Hadley, City Clerk**SUBJECT:** Land Acknowledgement**Background Information**

As part of the developing Welcoming & Inclusive Community Plan (WIC) and the City's commitments to the Coalition of Inclusive Municipalities (CIM), the request for City Council to incorporate a land acknowledgement optionally during Council Meetings was proposed.

Strategic Goal(s)

The incorporation of a Land Acknowledgement during Council Meetings further supports the City's commitments to the CIM.

- ✓ SG4.0 – Healthy and Safe Community
- ✓ SG5.0 – Organizational Excellence
- ✓ SG6.0 – Regional Hub
- ✓ SG7.0 – Excellence in Governance and Citizen Focused Services

Discussion and Comment

As part of the WIC Plan, Administration is proposing Planning Committee's consideration of the following optional land acknowledgements to be utilized if desired prior to the formal opening of City Council Meetings, Inaugural Meetings, special occasions and events.

For Regular Meetings:

"On behalf of Council and the City of North Battleford, we acknowledge that in gathering here today for the Regular Council Meeting of June 27, 2022, we do so in the Heartland of Treaty Six and Métis Territory."

For Inaugural Meetings, special occasions, and events:

"On behalf of Council and the City of North Battleford, we acknowledge the traditional land on which we reside is located in the Heartland of Treaty Six and Métis Territory. We would like to thank the Indigenous Peoples whose ancestors have called this land home for centuries including the Nêhiyaw (Cree), Dené (Dene), Nahkawiniwak (Saulteaux), Nakoda (Assiniboine), Dakhóta (Dakota), and Métis."

Options for Consideration

- Planning Committee could recommend to Council the proposed land acknowledgements for optional use for formal approval.
- Planning Committee could propose changes.
- Other Per Planning Committee's direction.

Budget Issues

None at this time.

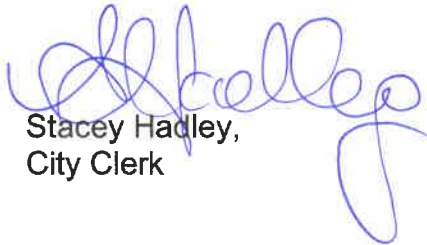
Public Notice and Communication

There are no public communications required at this time.

Recommendation(s)

Administration respectfully requests that Planning Committee's recommend the optional use of land acknowledgements to a Regular Council Meeting for approval.

Respectfully submitted,



Stacey Hadley,
City Clerk

Approvals:

City Manager: Randy Patrick

Date: 06/15/22

MEETING DATE: June 20, 2022**MEETING:** Planning Committee**TO:** Randy Patrick, City Manager**FROM:** Stewart Schafer, Director of City Operations**SUBJECT:** SARCAN's Household Glass Package Recycling

Background Information

On June 9, 2022, Administration received a letter dated June 10, 2022, from Mr. Kevin Acton, Director of Operations for SARCAN Recycling. A copy of the letter has been included with this resolution. In the letter, Mr. Acton wrote about how SARCAN has been collecting beverage containers across the province since 1988 and have been collecting glass since containers since 1992. The letter continues by stating that in 2019, SARCAN launched a household glass recycling pilot project in the City of Saskatoon and City of Regina. The recycled clear glass was made into glass beads for highway and street line paint, while the colour glass is melted and spun into fiberglass insulation. The letter goes on to state that the pilot project in Saskatoon diverted 1,018 pounds (462.7 Kg) from the Saskatoon landfill. The letter continues by saying that SARCAN has diverted close to 300 tonnes of glass from the landfill in the last 3-years.

Strategic Goal(s)

SG 3.1 Promote public and private sector investment.

Discussion and Comment

The letter requests a partnership between the City and SARCAN to recycle glass. If desired by Committee, Council would have to enter into a 1-year agreement. The agreement would state that residents from the Battlefords and surrounding area could continue to drop off clean glass containers to the SARCAN depot and SARCAN would ship them off to be recycled. The cost to the City would be 15.97 cents per pound of glass to collect the glass and 3.01 cents per pound to ship the glass to a recycling processing firm. The total cost to the City would be 18.98 cents per pound (41.76 cents per Kilogram). SARCAN's letter goes on to say that they would be responsible for training their employees on the safe handling and effective screening of the glass into its effective groups. In addition, SARCAN would send the City a monthly letter informing Administration on the tonnage of glass that has been diverted from the landfill.

Currently, the City collects used glass at the Waste Management Facility and takes it to the landfill pit where it is crushed and used as cover material on top of the garbage to keep it from blowing out of the pit. Although the amount of glass taken to the landfill is minimal, if the City was to send the glass to SARCAN for recycling, it would result in extra costs to locate additional material that could be used as landfill cover.

If the quantity of glass recovered from the Battlefords SARCAN depot is too little in the first year, Administration is concerned that it could result in City taxpayers subsidizing the local communities and Rural Municipalities that use the North Battleford SARCAN depot for recycling glass products.

Options

- 1.) Recommend to Council the acceptance of SARCAN's 1-year proposal to subsidize the glass containers collection for recycling at \$0.4176 per Kilogram.
- 2.) Planning Committee could decline proceeding with SARCAN's 1-year proposal to subsidize the glass containers collection for recycling.

Budget Issues

At this time, if Planning Committee decides to join SARCAN in collecting and recycling glass containers, Administration will need to budget to subsidize the expenses in the 2023 operational budget. Administration would have to estimate the total cost to join the SARCAN glass recycling program to provide Council with the anticipated budget implications.

Public Notice and Communication

None.

Recommendation(s)

Administration is recommending that Planning Committee direct Administration to decline SARCAN's offer for subsidizing the collection of glass containers for recycling.

Respectfully submitted,

Stewart Schafer
Director of City Operations

Approvals:

City Manager:



Date:





June 10, 2022

City of North Battleford
Waste Management and Recycling Services Dept.
cityclerk@cityofnb.ca

Subject: SARCAN's Household Glass Packaging Recycling

Dear City of North Battleford:

We know that most communities in Saskatchewan do not allow household glass to be collected in their municipal recycling programs for residential waste packaging and paper (which includes blue cart and blue bin programs). This may be the choice of the municipality or at the direction of the collector and or waste hauler. Most municipal recycling providers we have been in discussions with use single stream collection where all materials are recycled in a single bin. In these systems, glass breaks and becomes a contaminant downgrading the value of other recyclable materials. Much of the glass that is captured from these systems cannot be recycled and ends up being landfilled across the province. In public opinion surveys SARCAN has conducted over the last number of years, household glass is the most commonly requested material that people want to recycle.

Considering the state of household glass recycling in Saskatchewan in municipal recycling systems, SARCAN Recycling would like to extend the opportunity to collect household glass at your local SARCAN Recycling depot to have it responsibly recycled and transformed into new products.

About SARCAN Recycling:

Since 1988, SARCAN Recycling has operated Saskatchewan's provincial beverage container recycling program. Since 1992, SARCAN has been collecting non-refillable glass beverage containers at all 73 of our collection depots, and sending them to downstream recycling markets to give these important resources a second life. Building on the success of many years of effective glass recycling, in 2019 we launched a household glass pilot project with the City of Saskatoon and City of Regina.

About SARCAN's Household Glass Pilot Project:

SARCAN Recycling is pleased to inform your community that we have completed our pilot testing programs for recycling household glass with the City of Saskatoon and the City of Regina. Public participation in these pilot programs over the last three years have been excellent in both communities. Citizens have returned their clear and colored household glass containers to our SARCAN depots in these municipalities and SARCAN has collected and recycled over 300 tonnes of glass in the last three years. In 2021, Saskatoon residents returned 1.018 lbs. of household glass per person to the Saskatoon depots. Most importantly, all of the material dropped off at our depots has been diverted from landfill and effectively recycled.

As a result of this successful pilot project, SARCAN Recycling has received authorization from the Ministry of Environment to extend our household glass recycling program opportunity to communities across the province where we operate SARCAN Recycling depots, like the depot in North Battleford operated in cooperation with Battlefords Trade & Education Centre Inc..

Partnering with SARCAN Recycling:

We are reaching out to your community because of expressed interest from the public for a program like this in your community. As one of the first communities in the province to consider this opportunity, we have provided the following brief overview of how the program works:

- Your community and SARCAN Recycling would enter into a one-year agreement for services.
- SARCAN will agree to accept clean, clear and colored container glass, across our counter from your residents, free of charge to the residents.
 - A list of approved household glass containers can be [found on our website](#).
 - SARCAN will not accept lids, ceramics, Pyrex, cooking glass, mirrored or plate glass or china.
- SARCAN employees will be fully trained in the safe and effective screening, handling, sorting and processing of household glass within the depot.
- There will be no outside drop off bins available; all glass must be presented to the SARCAN employee in the depot during regular business hours.



- There will be no deposit refund on the household glass because there is no deposit paid on this material.
- The clear glass will be processed by SARCAN and recycled into reflective paint beads that will be used to light up highway and street reflective lines in your community and surrounding roadways. The colored glass will be processed and recycled into fiberglass insulation that will be used for insulating homes.
 - To learn more about SARCAN's recycling process, we invite you to take a [virtual tour of our processing and downstream recycling processes](#) on our website.
- Your community and surrounding area will be responsible for communicating this program to your residents.
 - SARCAN will provide guidance and trademark, logos, etc. where appropriate, for your communication efforts.
- You will receive a monthly report with the tonnes of glass collected and recycled at the SARCAN depot in your community.
 - Your community can report the tonnes of glass as recycled tonnes in your annual reporting requirements for waste diversion and other waste diversion programs like Multi Material programs and Ministry of Environment reporting obligations.
- Your community will be responsible to pay SARCAN Recycling for the tonnes of glass recycled as per the service agreement rate of 15.97 cents per lb. for the 2022/23 fiscal year ending March 31, 2023, plus freight. Freight for your community is estimated to be 3.01 cents per lb. Based on the return rates in the pilot programs we do not anticipate significant tonnage from your population base in the first few years of the program in your community.

Why Recycle Household Glass with SARCAN Recycling?



Enhance Your Municipal Recycling Systems:

Right now household glass containers cannot be accepted in your municipal recycling system. This means that these materials are either unnecessarily ending up in the waste stream or are erroneously being disposed of in your blue bin/cart system.



Save Landfill Space:

Landfill space is not infinite. Preventing materials from ending up in your landfill prolongs the life of your landfill, and delays future replacement costs.



Happier Residents:

Saskatchewan residents are passionate about recycling glass, and offering this service to residents will lead to more satisfied recyclers in your community.



Conserve Valuable Resources:

Glass is a valuable commodity that is used in manufacturing right here in the prairies – both in Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Lower Your Municipal Footprint:

Recycling glass helps save energy and helps avoid greenhouse gas emissions caused by manufacturing products with virgin glass materials.



SARCAN Recycling is pleased to offer your community this opportunity. We have been a business member in your community for a number of years and we feel this is a great additional service for your residents to have available.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me personally. If your community is interested in entering into a service agreement to recycle household glass packaging in your community, we are kindly asking you to respond to us in writing by August 1, 2022.

Sincerely,

Kevin Acton
Director of Operations
SARCAN Recycling
ph 306-933-0616, ext. 223
kacton@sarcana.sk.ca

cc: TJ Hiebert, Northwest Regional Manager
Battlefords Trade & Education Centre Inc.