New First Nations Schools Initiatives

Building CommunitiesDon Hester, FCSLA, RPP, MCIP

Don Hester, FCSLA, RPP, MCIP Senior Planner and Landscape Architect

42 years with AECOM, Winnipeg



Master of Landscape Architecture 1980; Bachelor of Environmental Studies 1973, and Certificate in Resource Analysis and Land Planning 1975, University of Manitoba

Don has worked with over 35 First Nation Communities in Manitoba, as well as First Nation Communities in Northwestern Ontario, Alberta and BC.

Outline

- First Nations Experience: 45 years
- Context: TRC 94 Calls to Action
- Background: ISC School Pre-design/Feasibility Studies (Basis for MSI and LWSB)
- MSI Manitoba Schools Initiative: Project Management
- LWSB Lake Winnipeg Schools Bundle: DB, Critical HSE Upgrades
- NWOSB North West Ontario Schools Bundle: Design-Build Owner's Advocate, PM
- Gap Analysis Studies: beyond the school site boundaries

1974 Molson Lake, Manitoba

Student: Landscape Architecture Field Study, U. of Manitoba



Indigenous people in Northern Manitoba once had a healthy, self-sustaining life-style with their own language and culture, and trade connections...then they were moved into Reserves.

1975-1978 Northern Flood Agreement

Research Assistant: Landscape Research Group, U. of Manitoba

Documented destruction of Rat River, which linked Southern Indian Lake (3 m rise) to the Burntwood-Nelson River system (1975).

Community Consultation Lead: AECOM

- Article 6.1 of the Northern Flood Agreement (1977) – Potable Water Supply
 - Locations: Norway House, Nelson House, Split Lake, Cross Lake, York Landing: water supply pail-inlake, limited standpipes.
 - Issue: heavy sediment loads from clear-cutting;
 river water from across the northern Prairies.
 - Solutions: basic water treatment processes, Water Truck delivery, Sewage Truck, pump-out tanks.





Planner & Consultation Lead: First Nation Community Capital Plans

Difficult choices related to water and wastewater servicing in the North.

1983 Nelson House School

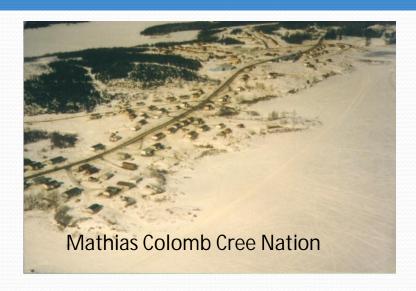
Planner & Landscape Architect: First Nation School Site Planning, Pre-design and Detailed Design



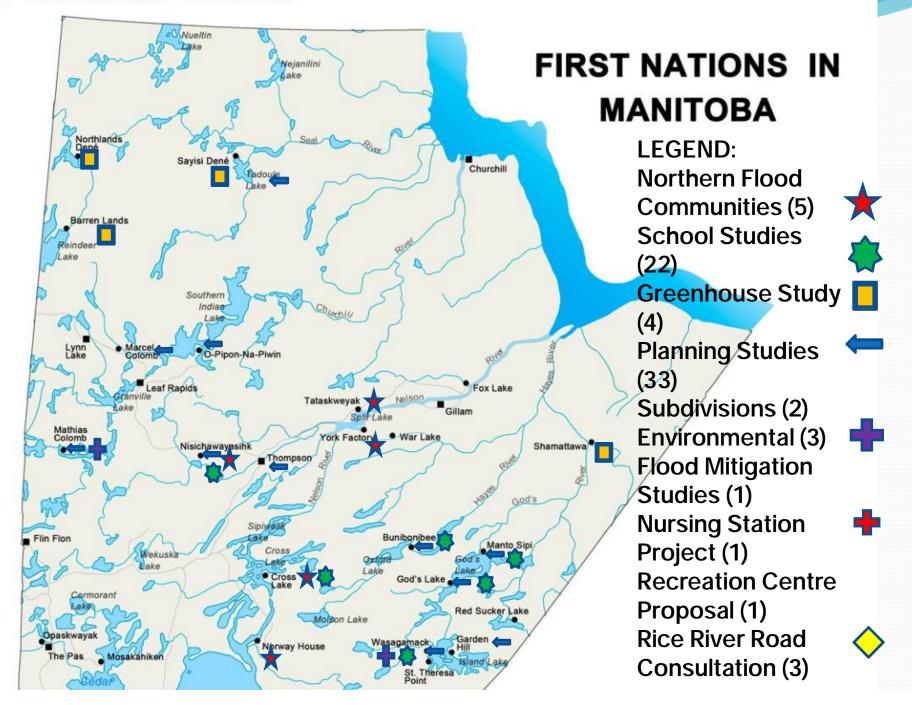
1998–2019 Community Planning - Sewer & Water Feasibility Studies

Project Coordinator & Senior Planner: AECOM

- Population and housing projections land requirements;
- GIS terrain analysis, field studies;
 Community infrastructure analyses;
- Stakeholder and Community consultations, Questionnaire Surveys;
- Planning options; Community Development Plans with Development Standards;



- Infrastructure analysis identified water and wastewater treatment and conveyance systems, and road design issues and options;
- Cost estimating and Life Cycle Cost Analyses.



LEGEND:

Sapotaweyak

Pine Creek

Tootinaowaziibeeng

Dauphin

Waywayseecappo

Gamblers

Birdtail Sioux

Canupawakpa

Dauphin

Ebb and Flow

Rolling River

Sioux Valley Brandon Dakota Tipi Portage la Prairie

Keeseekoowenin

Wuskwi Sipihk

School Studies **Planning and Terrain Analysis Studies** Rice River Road Community Consultation

Lake

naymootang

Lake Manitoba

Dakota Plains

Swan Lake

Chak-Ko-Sipi

Misipawistik







Non-Aboriginal Communities First Nation Communities



Winnipeg Berens River Pauingassi Skownan Kinonjeoshtegon Little Grand Rapids Lake St. Martin Bloodvein

Hollow Wate

Black River

Sagkeeng

Buffalo Point

Brokenhead

Steinbach

Winnipeg

Roseau River

Selkirk

Poplar River

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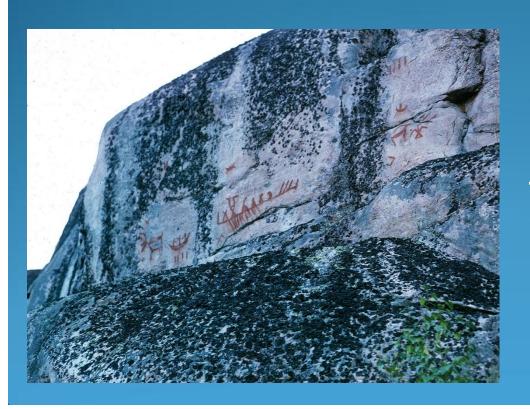
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No. 39







Context

TRC - 94 Calls to Action
Northern Manitoba

TRC – 94 Calls to Action

New First Nation Schools Initiatives address key Calls to Action

- Child Welfare Jordan's Principle and Special Needs Students.
 - Ensures First Nations children can access all public services. The government of first contact pays - resolves jurisdictional/payment disputes later.
- Education Eliminate Gaps
 - Eliminate discrepancy in federal funding for First Nations children being educated on-Reserve: close educational achievement gaps in a generation.
 - Culturally appropriate curricula and early childhood education for Aboriginal families; teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
 - Parental and community responsibility, and participation in education.
- Business Meaningful Consultation; Equitable Access to Jobs and Training
 - Free prior and informed consent before proceeding with economic development projects. Capacity building in Communities.



First Nations Educational Disparities

Disparities between Provincial and First Nation (Federal) Schools

- Education budgets per student: 30% less than Manitoba's Provincial system some First Nations now forming School Divisions;
- ISC School Space Allocation Standards (SSAS): generally provide less educational space than Provincial Schools – First Nations may add more space from already overstretched budgets;
- Teachers' salaries are lower even though they pay more to travel to and live in remote locations;
- Teachers often can't get school supplies some buy their own; often no space to store supplies in schools;
- Schools are more frequently shut down due to power failures, lack of school buses, road conditions, unsafe building conditions, flooding, local events, and
- Significant health and safety concerns, including: locked fire doors, lack of fire suppression infrastructure, crumbling buildings and play areas, mould, hydrocarbon contamination, wild animals, dogs, mix of age groups on the playground, lack of transportation, O&M issues.

First Nation Schools Issues

Remote Communities face significant issues related to the quality of their children's education

- Sending children out to larger centers such as Winnipeg after Grade 9 - vs. quality of High School education (Gr. 10 -12) in small communities;
- Attracting and retaining qualified teachers - difficult due to isolation, condition of teacherages, low salaries and security concerns;



- High numbers of Special Needs Students requiring special facilities and teachers; space allocations and budgets, additional teacherages;
- Need for Indigenous language and culture education Hollow Water FN (Frontier School Division) Immersion Program to Grade 6, and
- Need for practical training Industrial Arts, Home Economics, and Outdoor Education - require specialized teachers.



First Nation Schools Issues

Schools are at the center of remote Communities

- Community use facilities: include Gyms, Libraries (Internet), Cafeterias/Kitchens and other;
- Outdoor sports and playground facilities: school yard is often the Community's only park;
- Schools O&M: need for trained maintenance staff and simple systems – e.g. Pauingassi's Omiishosh Memorial School;
- Delivery of new schools: consider Winter Road Seasons in project scheduling and costing; materials, supplies, school buses;
- Operation and maintenance of Community infrastructure: school buses, roads, and Community buildings, and
- Other supporting infrastructure: such as potable water and fire flows; 3-Phase electrical power and High-speed Internet services.



Remote Communities - Access Challenges

Remote Communities - significant access challenges

- Provincial airports on islands, or in adjacent communities
- Short Winter Road season is getting shorter
- Float planes for personal transport and supplies, or helicopter, boat/skidoo
- Issues with emergency medical/evacuations; repairs and servicing.
- Logistics important part of any construction project: Winter Road season is the only time for getting materials into the Communities (without a Hercules).



ISC Response to 94 Calls to Action

First Nation School Bundles: 2016 to 2022

- Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is rolling out major initiatives for new First Nation Schools in order to meet a huge backlog.
 The current Federal budget recognizes the need.
- AECOM is involved in the first three of these:
 - Manitoba Schools Initiative: five schools, including a conversion, on four Reserves – PM;
 - Lake Winnipeg Schools Bundle: three new schools, one renovation/upgrade (Design Build), and
 - NW Ontario Schools Bundle: two new schools Shoal Lake #40 FN and Wapekeka FN – PM for Design Build.
- Most new MSI and LWSB schools are K4 to Grade 12;
- Include consideration of Special Needs Jordan's Principal;
- Language and cultural education incorporated, and
- Budgets for action, but so much more is needed!



ISC First Nation School Pre-design Studies



Identify School Building Sites and Sizes

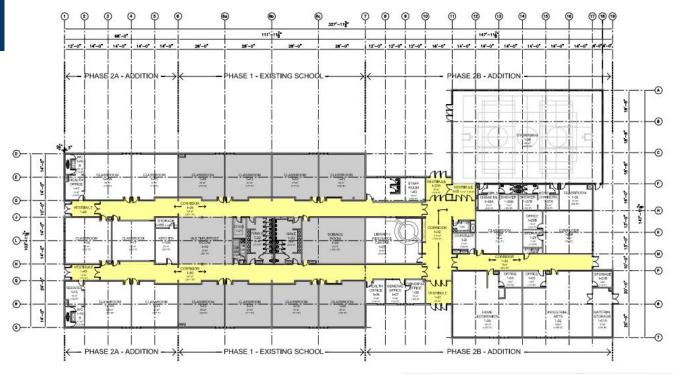
God's Lake First Nation School Pre-design Study



Part of MSI

School Condition Assessment

- Architectural
- SME
- Land. Arch. Consultation with teachers





MAIN FLOOR PLAN

AREAS:

- · NET AREA FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS (AS INDICATED ON PLAN)
- GROSS AREA (ENTIRE BUILDING INCLUDING GYM) = 3389 m² (36480 f²)
- GROSS AREA (GYM ONLY) = 479 m² (5161 f²)





God's Lake First Nation School Pre-design Study

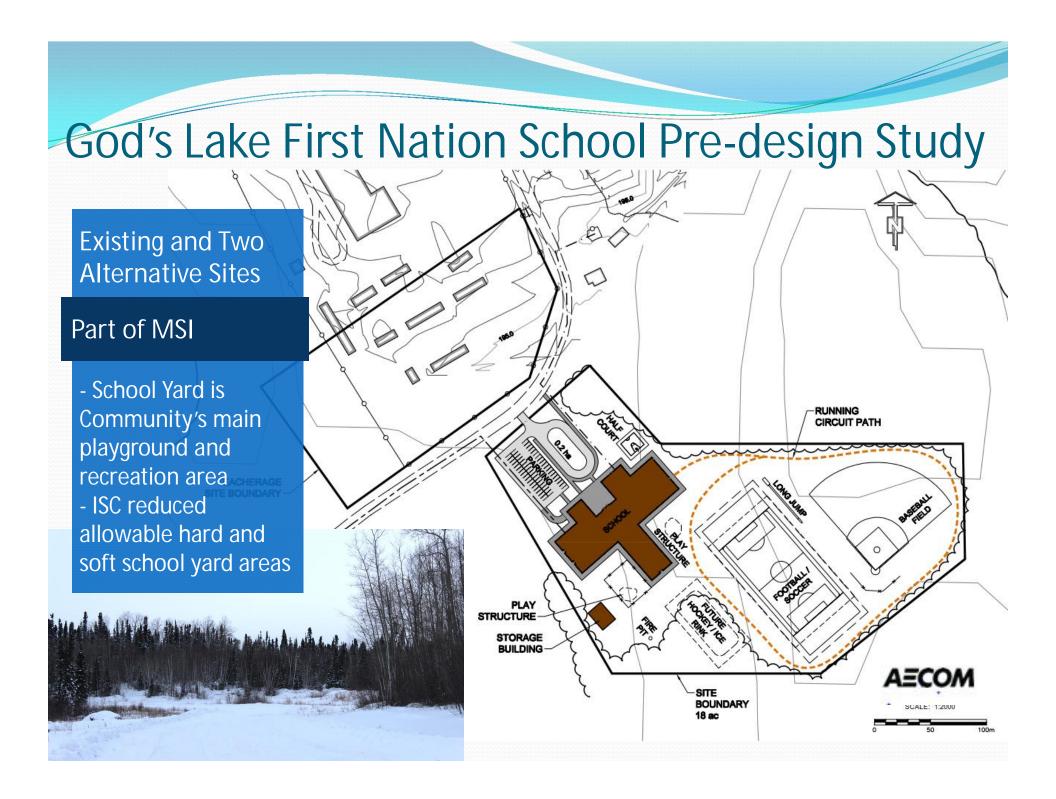
Design - Central Core and Classroom Wings

Part of MSI

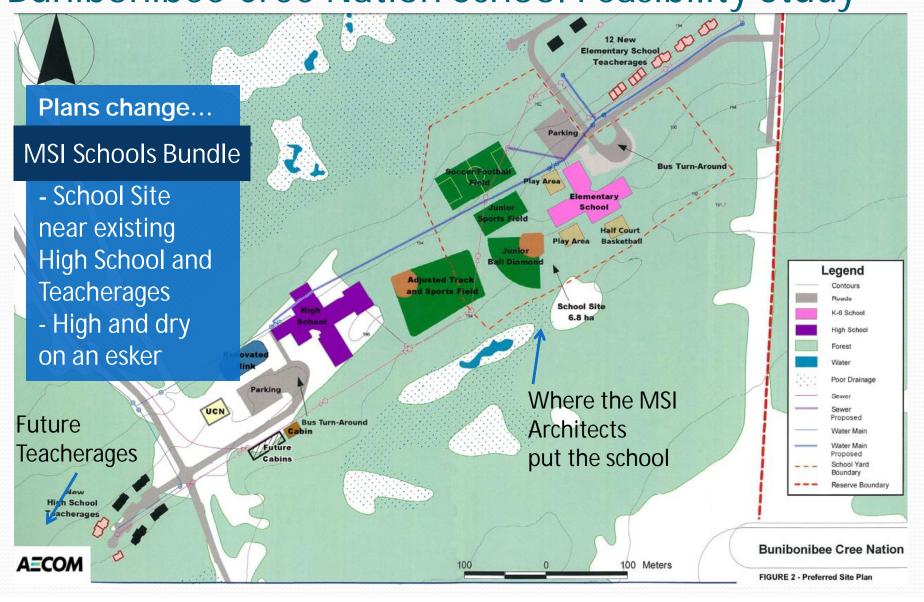
- Community use facilities
- Potential for Future Expansion







Bunibonibee Cree Nation School Feasibility Study



Bunbibonibee Cree Nation School Feasibility Study

Local Community - educational innovations





Involve Special Needs Students in practical endeavours as a way to learn math, writing, life skills.

Repair of Elementary School/Yard.

AECOM

Lake Winnipeg Schools Bundle Pre-design Studies

2016 - building on previous AECOM School Feasibility Studies

Shawano Consulting Services Inc.

First Nations in SERDC

East Side Lake Winnipeg:

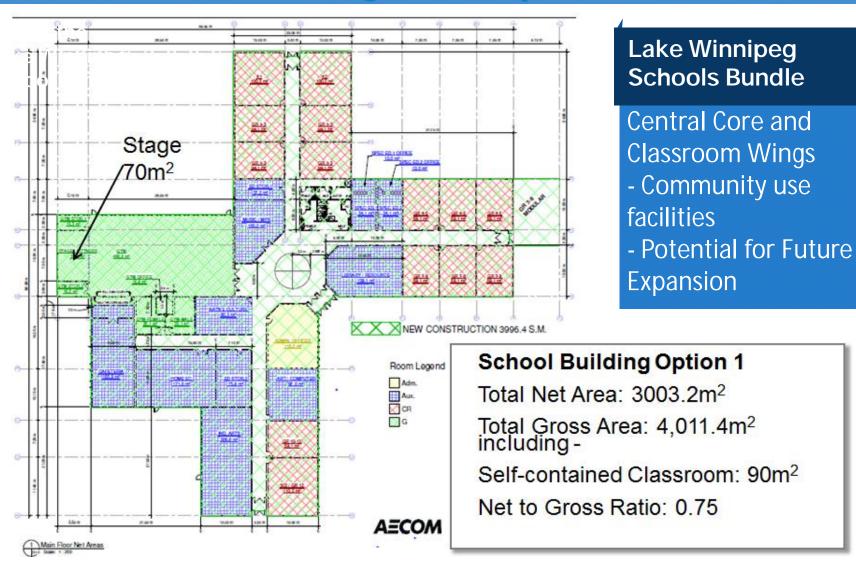
- Poplar River
- Bloodvein
- Little Grand Rapids
- Pauingassi





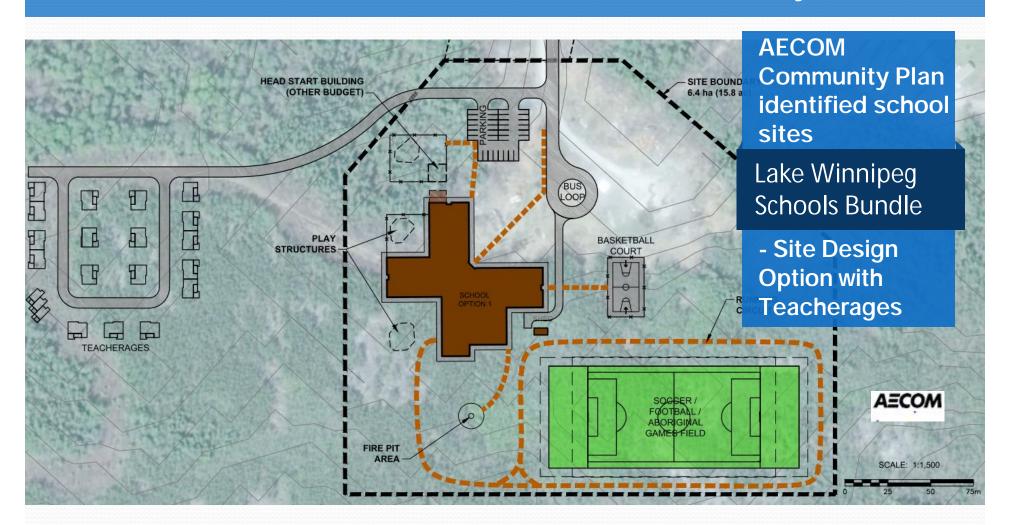
Little Grand Rapids FN School Pre-design Study

Standardized School Building Plans Option 1 — "Star"



Little Grand Rapids FN School Pre-design Study

Fewer outdoor facilities allocated to schools /Community recreation



Pauingassi First Nation School Pre-design Study

Accuracy of Student Enrolment Projections – the basis of school budgets and designs

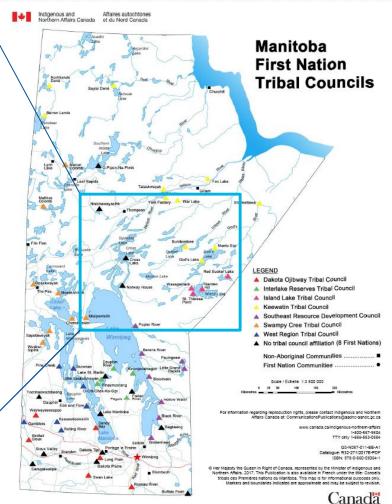




MSI

ISC Innovations













Wasagamack First Nation



MSI Partners

Indigenous Services Canada - National and Local Personnel

First Nation Chiefs and Councils -

Bunibonibee Cree Nation;

Manto Sipi Cree Nation;

God's Lake First Nation, and

Wasagamack First Nation

- Community Managers Colliers
- Project Manager AECOM:

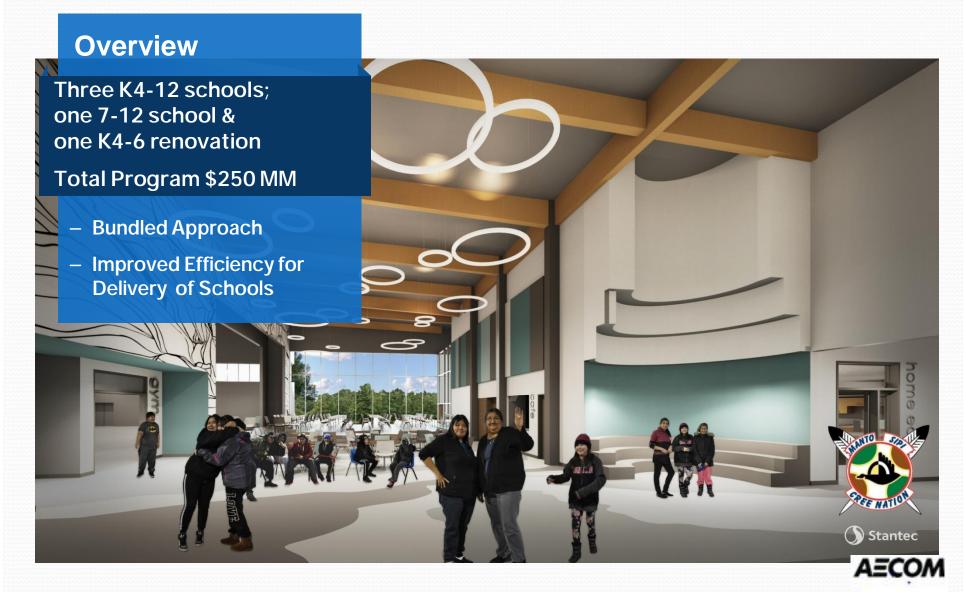
Architect - Stantec Architects

Engineers - Stantec

Landscape Architects - HTFC

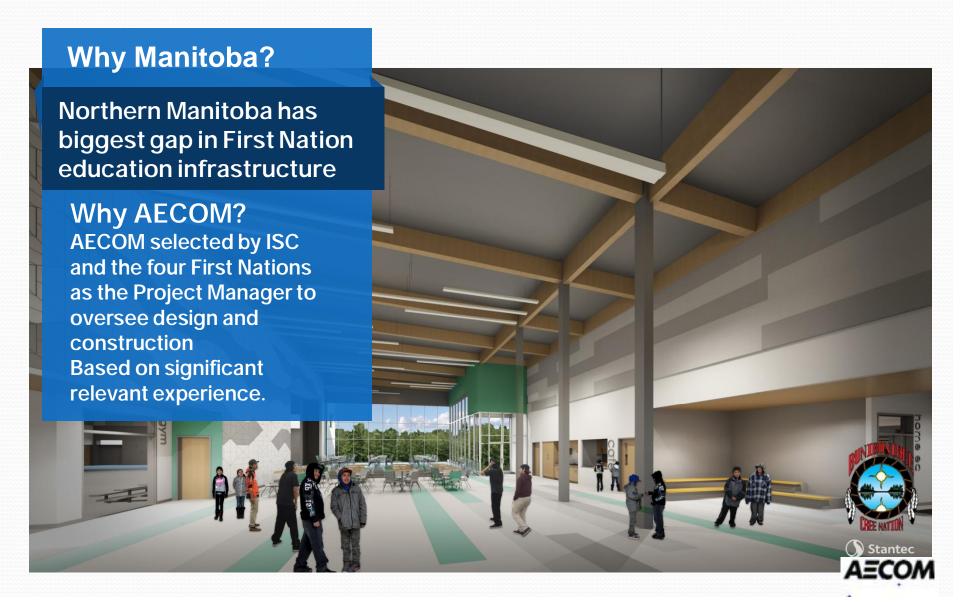
General Contractor - Penn-Co Construction Canada Ltd.

Community Needs Assessment - AECOM



Key Features







Indigenous Services Canada's largest single project.

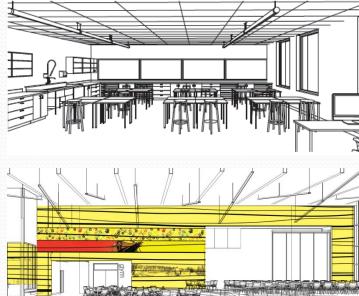
Opportunity Tracking | 2014 Call for Proposals | Mar. 2016 AECOM Proposal | April 2016 Funding Agreement Signed \$6M (+\$12M Architecture) | July 2016

Schools Open | Sept. 2020



Site Selection, Pre-design, Design Development and Construction Documents









Community Participation



Pro-active communications to minimize risks and delays



Community Workshops

We held four workshops in each of the four communities



Community Relations

Workshop participants included students, education admins, teachers & parents



Key messages

One of the concerns raised at the workshops was that all four schools would be identical



The result?

Four individual, unique school designs

and a renovation plan



Set Aside Contract for Site Preparation prepared by AECOM to salvage the 2018 Winter Road Season



More than 800 truck loads of material will be delivered in 2019



Managing delivery of teacherages - to be built by the First Nations

One teacherage per 17 students, plus one for a Special Needs Teacher.

Formulas - GFA allowances



1 Bedroom

Gross Floor Area 67.0 m²





3 Bedroom Gross Floor Area109.8 m²







LWSB

ISC Innovations

Poplar River School

Miskooseepi School, Bloodvein

Further ISC Innovations with LWSB

- Based on MSI bundle approach;
- Consideration of Alternative Delivery approaches Construction Management/Design-Build, and
- Interim Critical Health, Safety and Environment fixes for some existing schools
- Community Infrastructure Needs Assessments substantial additional costs for the next 25 years



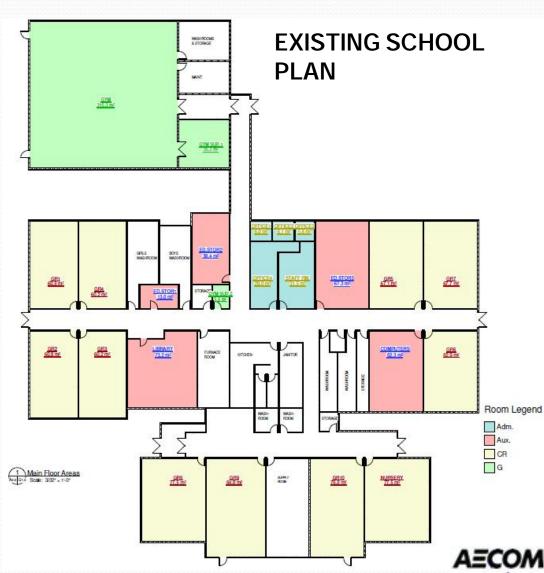
Little Grand Rapids FN

Abbalak Thunderswift Memorial School

- Multiple building additions; inefficient layout
- K4 to Grade 9, only
- Classrooms and other Spaces smaller than ISC School Space

Accommodation Standards

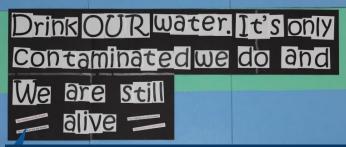
- No Cafeteria
- No Technology, Home Economics
- Significant health and safety concerns



Significant health and safety concerns; contamination impacting school crawl space; site too small for a High School



Broken roof truss; falling light cages; doors chained shut; no PA system, smoke alarms or sprinkler system; no potable or hot water



Abbalak Thunderswift Memorial School – Critical Health, Safety & Environment Upgrades









NO –PA System
NO –Smoke Alarms
NO – Sprinkler Systems

NWOSB

AECOM – Design-Build Project Manager

Wapekeka First Nation
Shoal Lake #40 First Nation

North West Ontario Schools Bundle

Wapekeka First Nation School - Design-Build, 30% Design

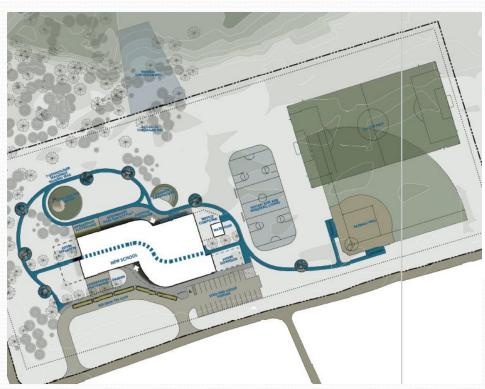






North West Ontario Schools Bundle

Wapekeka First Nation School - Design-Build, 30% Design







North West Ontario Schools Bundle

Shoal Lake No. 40 - Design-Build, 30% Design





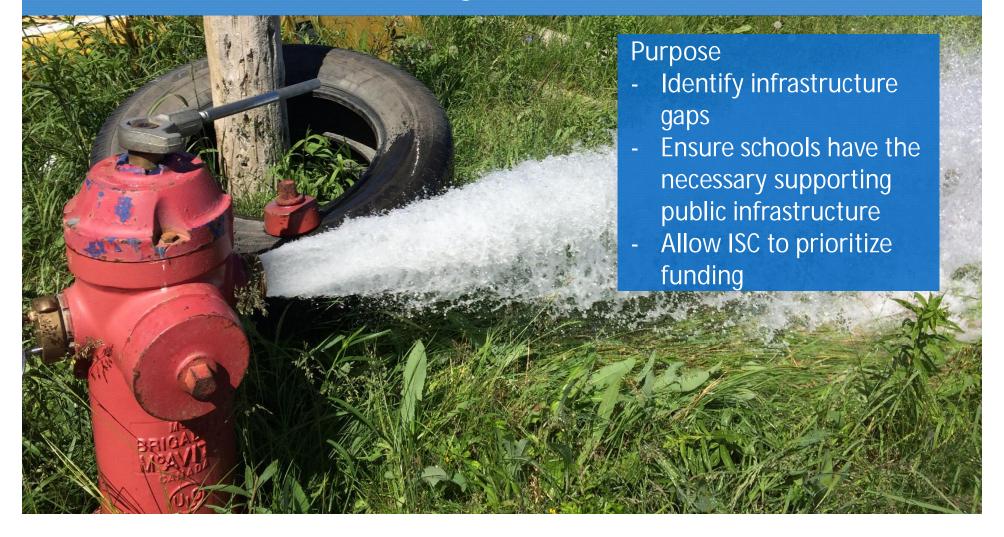




Gap Analysis Studies

MSI Community Needs Assessment LWSB Community Infrastructure Needs Assessment

First Nations Communities - significant infrastructure deficiencies



MSI and LWSB: What is funded for new schools vs. what is required by Communities?

- School Funding stops at the School Site boundaries
 - Includes building(s), site work, fit-up, PM and design consultants, survey and testing, LEED, contingencies – but only within school site boundaries.
- Community Needs Assessments Gap Analysis Studies
 - Required to identify requirements for immediate delivery and long-term recapitalization and repairs related to operating schools;
- Plus significant ongoing O&M costs over 25 years.
- Needs will increase:
 - e.g. Poplar River Community population now
 1,229; expected to grow to 2,033 by 2042.



Significant additional funding required to support new schools in both the short- and long-term.



Community **Buildings** and **Vehicles**



Water System Modeling Band Office

0.91 L/s

64.00 L/s 64.00 L/s

AECOM

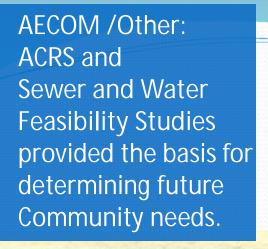










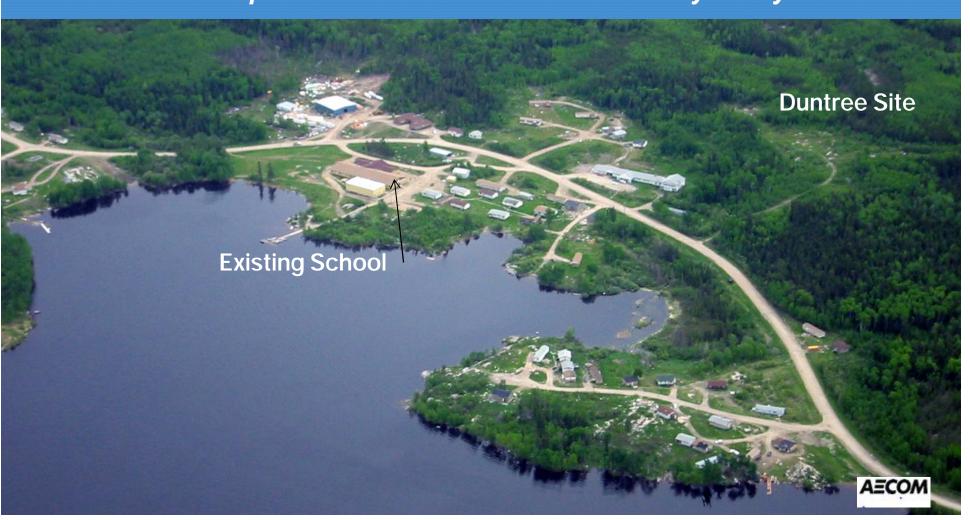


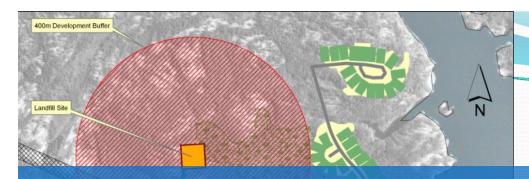


Bunibonibee Cree Nation Sewer and Water Feasibility Studies/Updates – Community Planning and Infrastructure Systems Recommendations

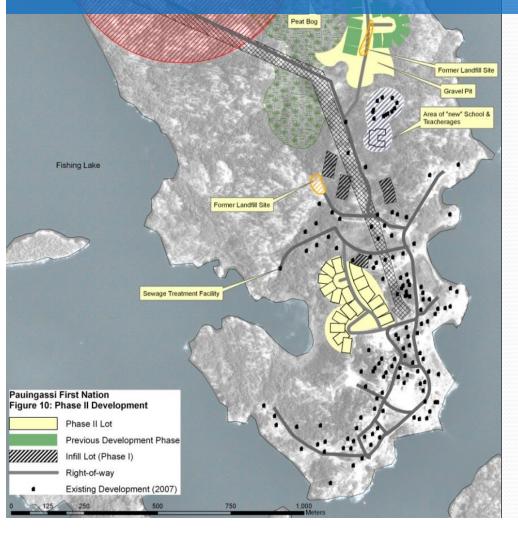


Little Grand Rapids FN Sewer and Water Feasibility Study 2012/2017





LWSB - Community Planning - future housing, lots, roads, servicing



Pauingassi FN Water and Wastewater Feasibility Study 2007

Community Planning and Infrastructure Assessments / Conceptual Design and Costing

- Remote community
- Rock, peat bog and landfill constraints.
- 600 people growth projections?
- Social issues impact school planning



Need to address Schools' Operating and Maintenance requirements

- Provision of adequate, long-term O&M budgets for schools, and trained maintenance staff.
- Provision of adequate electric power and high-speed internet servicing essential to providing educational opportunities consistent with those in provincial systems. Regional high-speed internet services being developed for Communities involved in the MSI and LWBS initiatives.
- School buses and fire trucks are essential for operating and protecting new schools;
- Community buildings, such as School Bus Garages, Fire Halls, Arenas and Hockey Rinks are also important to the operation of new schools.

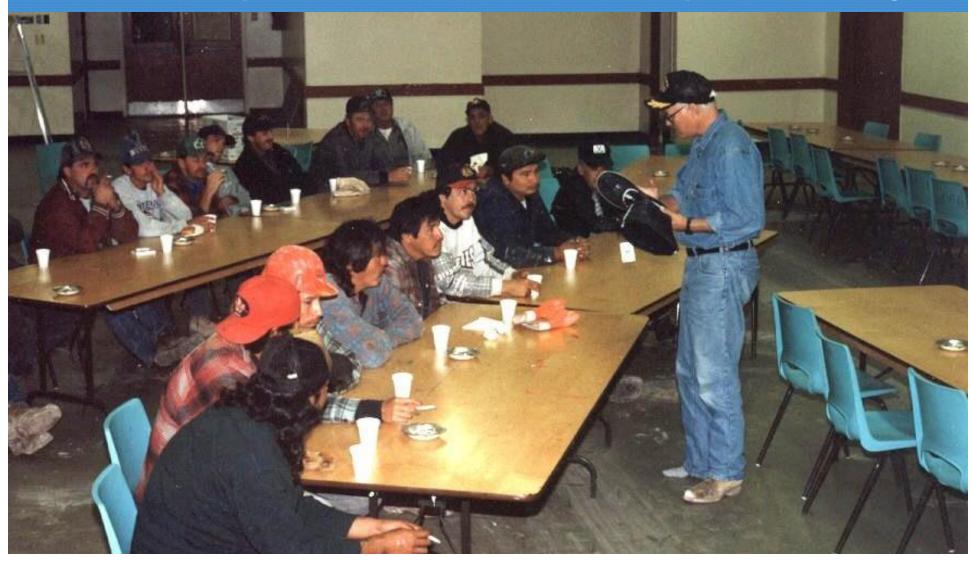


Basic Community needs have to be met for schools to function

- Poplar River FN requires new Water Treatment Plant with expanded water reservoir, and new lagoon in order to address potable water and fire protection requirements, and sewage from new school;
- Better roads and bridges needed for vehicles and pedestrians.
- Road construction and maintenance equipment is also needed;
- Road upgrading, repair and maintenance programs essential to getting students to school; maintaining buses - require appropriate equipment, crushed gravel and trained workers.
- The average life of a school bus travelling daily on local roads in a remote community is 3 to 5 years; ability to service buses locally is limited, and spare buses are needed so those requiring maintenance can be sent out on the Winter Road.



Local O&M Capabilities: Water and Wastewater Operators Training



Capacity building tied to partnering – new schools provide opportunities



Wrap-up

Education is a key component of the TRC - 94 Calls to Action, and a basic right of all Canadians

First Nation Schools and Community Infrastructure Needs Assessments

It's about Building Communities!

Costs are substantial.

The investment is long-term.

New On-Reserve Schools are key to Social, Economic, Cultural, Environmental and Governance Sustainability of First Nation Communities.

Supporting design, construction and long-term O&M for new schools goes far beyond the school sites, and requires Community Building and Community Capacity Building.

Questions?

