Bremner Area Project

Priorities Committee April 16, 2019



ENCLOSURE 1



Agenda

1. Council History and Context 2. Planning Hierarchy 3. Final Area Concept Plan (ACP) Document 4. Financial Viability Analysis 5. Phase 3 Engagement 6. Next Steps









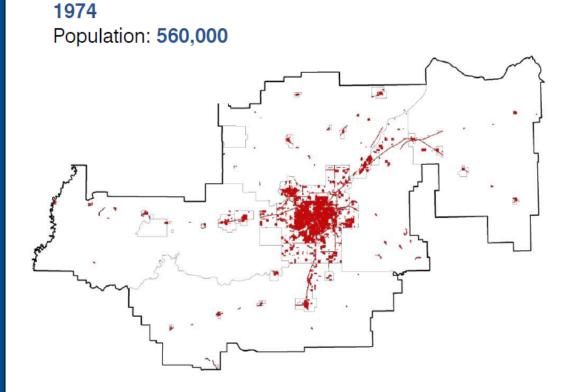


- Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan anticipates 2.2 million people and 1.2 million jobs by 2044.
- Surrounding municipalities are looking at accommodating their share of the region's projected population growth.
- The County is expected to grow between 40,000 and 60,000 people.
- Growth may be slow or fast, but if a place is desirable for people to live.
- People will come whether the growth is planned or unplanned.

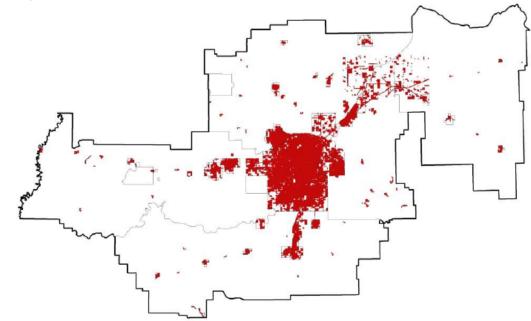
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Why are we Discussing Growth?

Looking back 30+ Years













Why are we Discussing Growth?



 Our non-residential tax base accounts for approximately 60% annually of tax revenue.







Based on historical \bullet non-residential growth, the Financial Viability Analysis anticipates an extra 6 billion in industrial growth(excludes commercial and the LEA) will be added every 10 years.

To be conservative, a scenario of half that growth, 3 billion, has also been completed.

Why are we Discussing Growth?



 \bullet

- Example of Industrial • growth:
 - Interpipeline 0 Heartland Petrochemical Complex, scheduled for late 2021 has an estimated value of approximately \$3.5 billion.



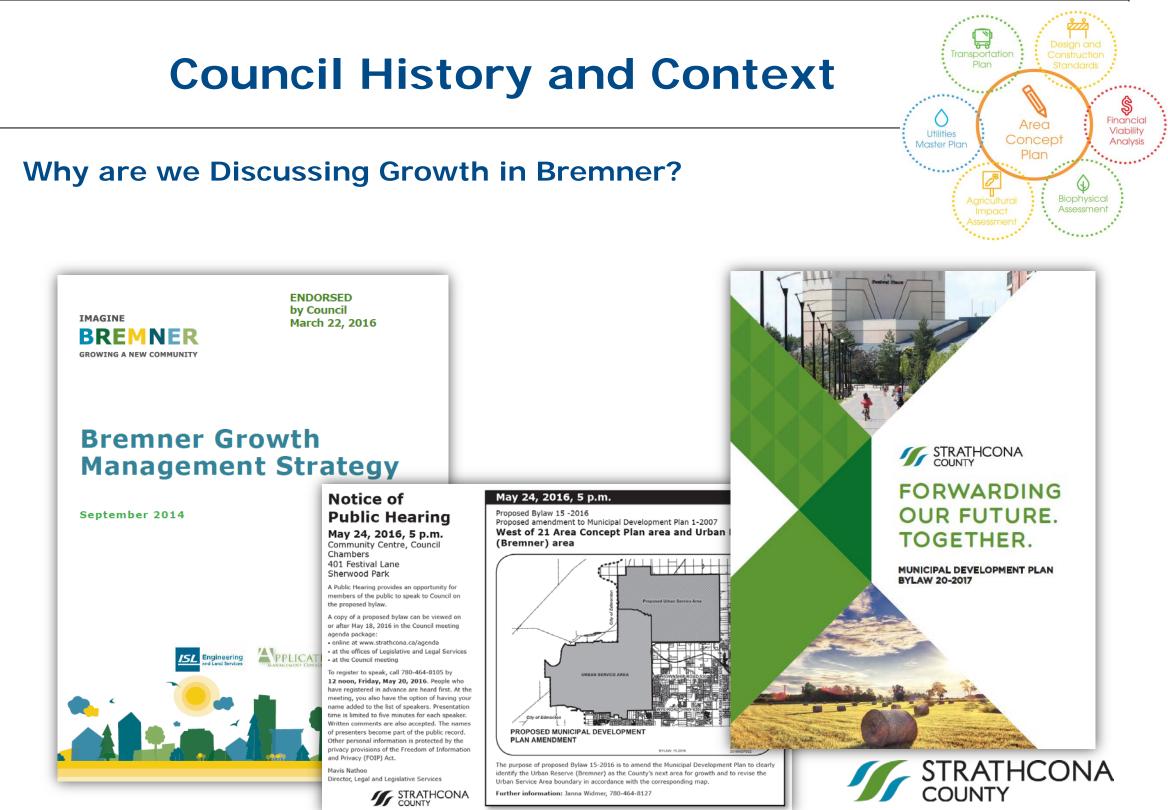


STRATHCONA COUNTY

Bremner

- 2016 Council • endorsed the **Bremner Growth** Management Strategy.
- Council approval • Municipal **Development Plan** (MDP) Amending Bylaw 15-2016.
- Council approval \bullet new MDP Bylaw20-2017.

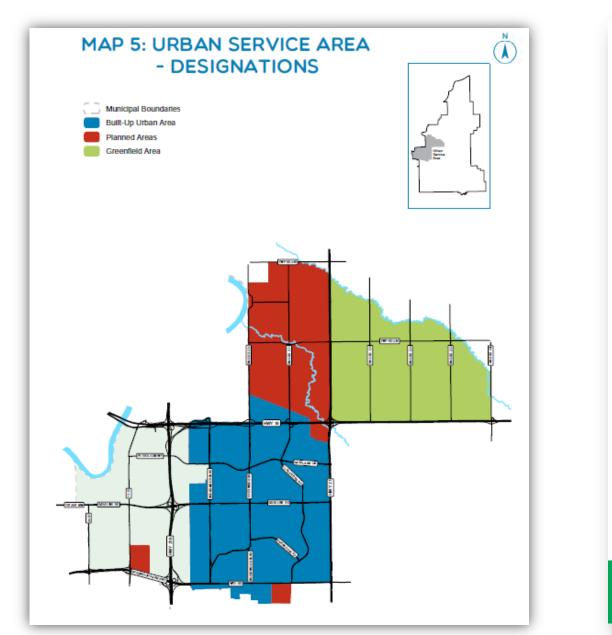
Council History and Context

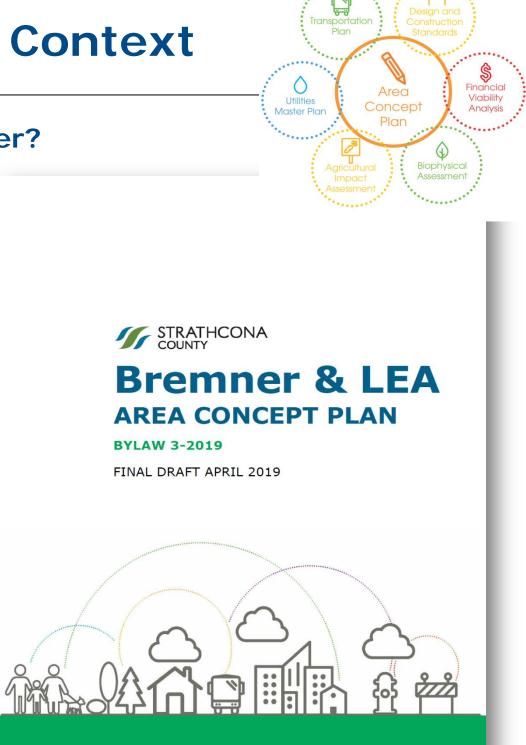




- 2016 Council made a motion to prepare an ACP for Bremner.
- MDP Bremner is • part of the Urban Service Area.
- MDP Policy, Bremner is the next greenfield are for future urban growth.
- The LEA is part of \bullet the Rural Service Area.

Why are we Discussing Growth in Bremner?

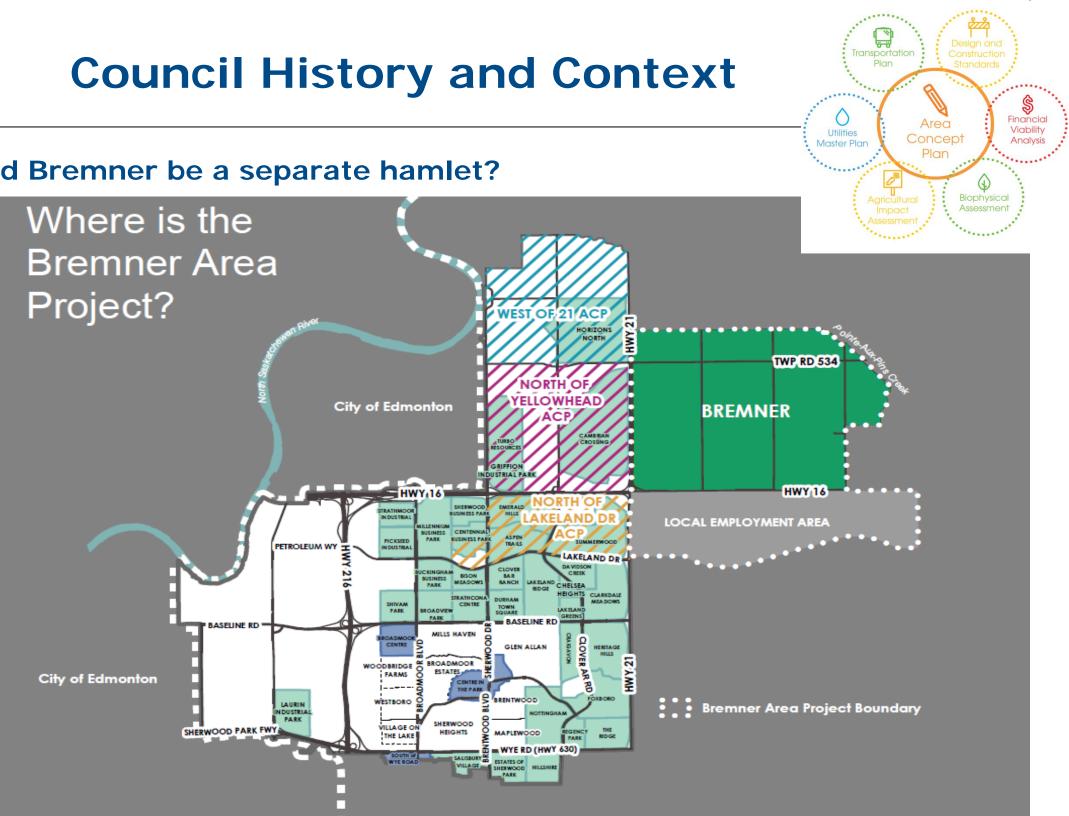






- Bremner would not \bullet be a separate hamlet from Sherwood Park.
- Bremner is a \bullet contiguous expansion of the Sherwood Park Urban Service Area.
- Example residential areas Summerwood, Cambrian or Hillshire.
- Example Industrial • Areas North of Yellowhead and West of 21.

Would Bremner be a separate hamlet?



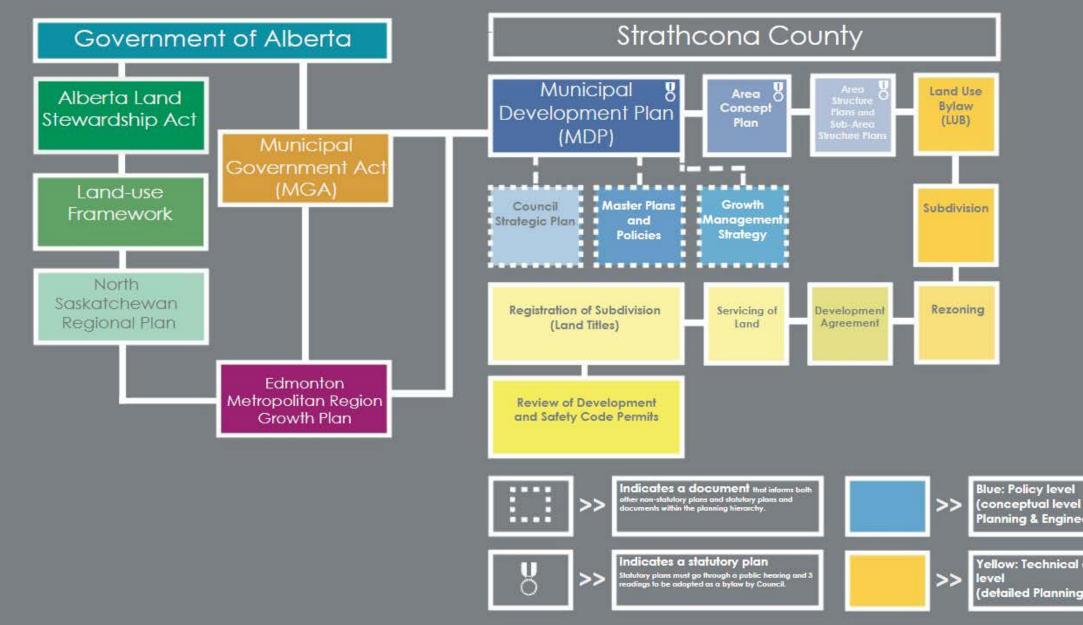


Planning Hierarchy



Planning hierarchy





Planning & Engineering)

Yellow: Technical and regulatory

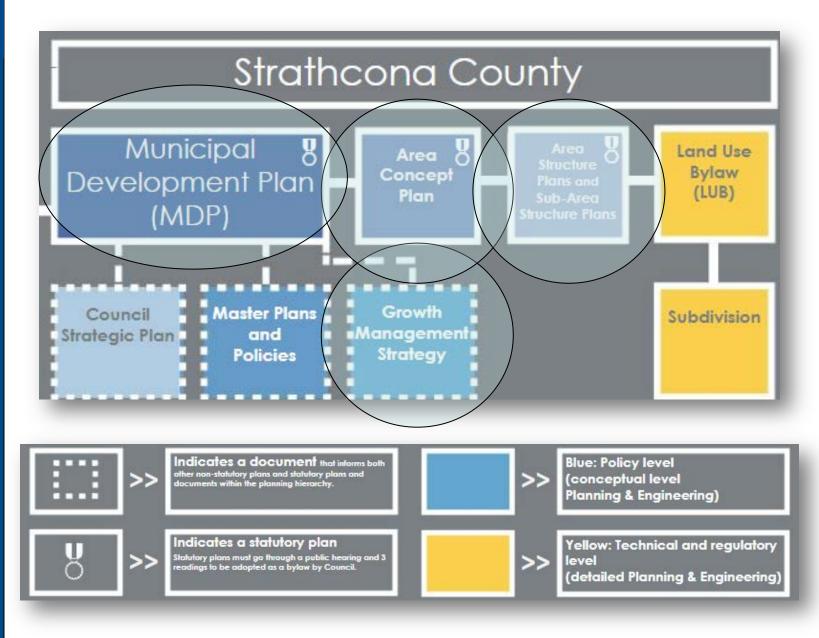
(detailed Planning & Engineering)



Planning Hierarchy

Where Does the ACP Fit in the Process?

- The Bremner and LEA ACP must comply with the MDP as well as the EMRB Growth Plan.
- It has been informed by previous work done through the Bremner Growth Management Strategy (GMS).
- The GMS is not a statutory document but the ACP is.



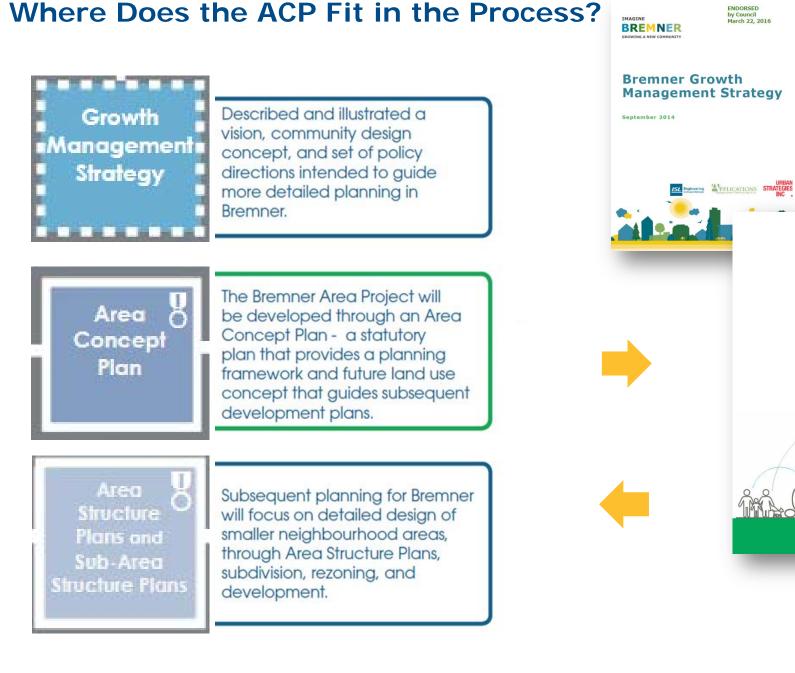




AREA PROJECT

Planning Hierarchy

- If the ACP is adopted by Council, the next step is Bremner Sub-Area Structure Plans (ASP).
- Sub-ASPs are detailed plans for smaller community and neighbourhood areas.
- Sub-ASPs will be completed by developers.







AREA CONCEPT PLAN BYLAW 3-2019 FINAL DRAFT APRIL 2019







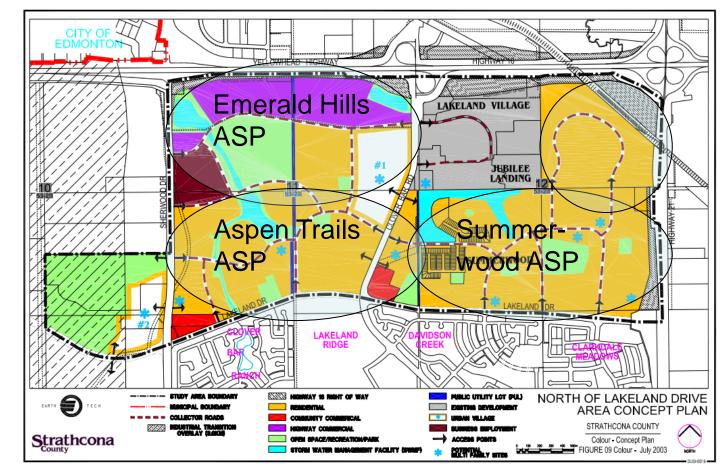
Following each Sub - ASP would be multiple stages of rezoning, subdivision and development.

Rezoning, subdivision and development occurs over many years.

Planning Hierarchy

Where Does the ACP Fit in the Process?

Example: North of Lakeland Drive ACP

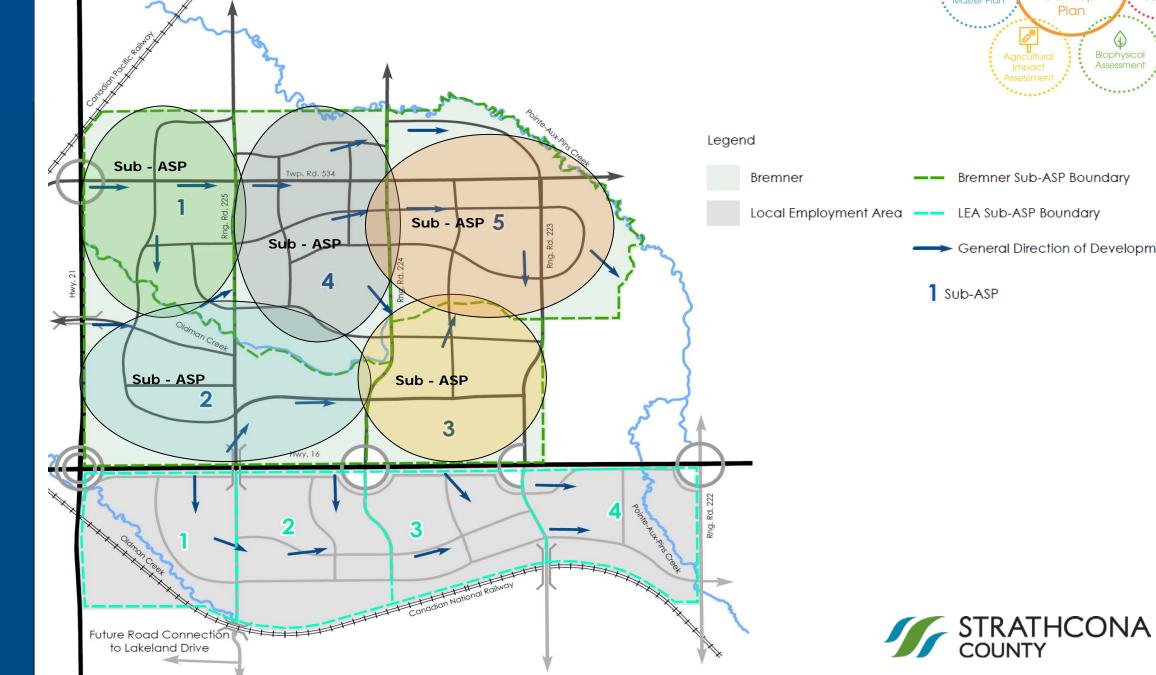








Planning Hierarchy



Bremner and the LEA Sub - ASP boundaries and stages of development.



General Direction of Development



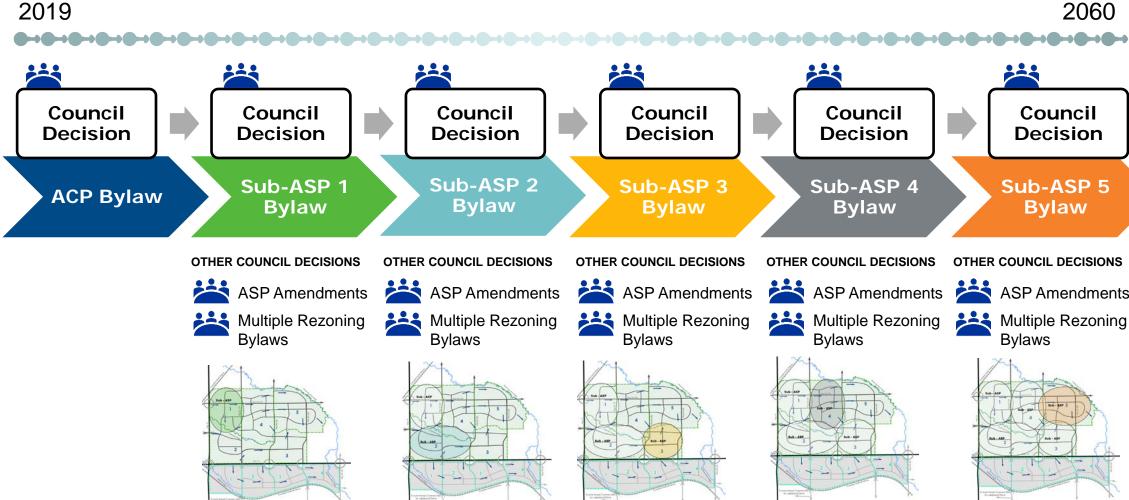


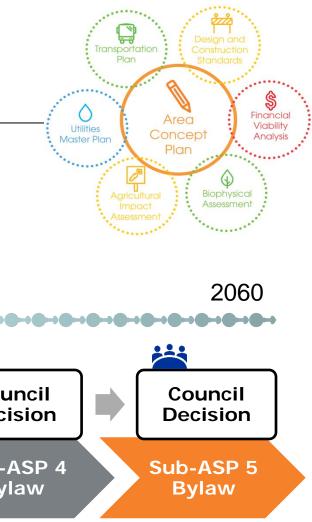
The Area Concept Plan:

- Acts as a strategic roadmap for an ultimate destination.
- Council is in \bullet control throughout the timeline and has numerous decision points to provide course correction.

Planning Hierarchy

Where Does the ACP Fit in the Process?





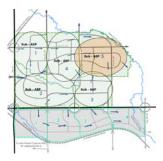
OTHER COUNCIL DECISIONS



ASP Amendments



Bylaws

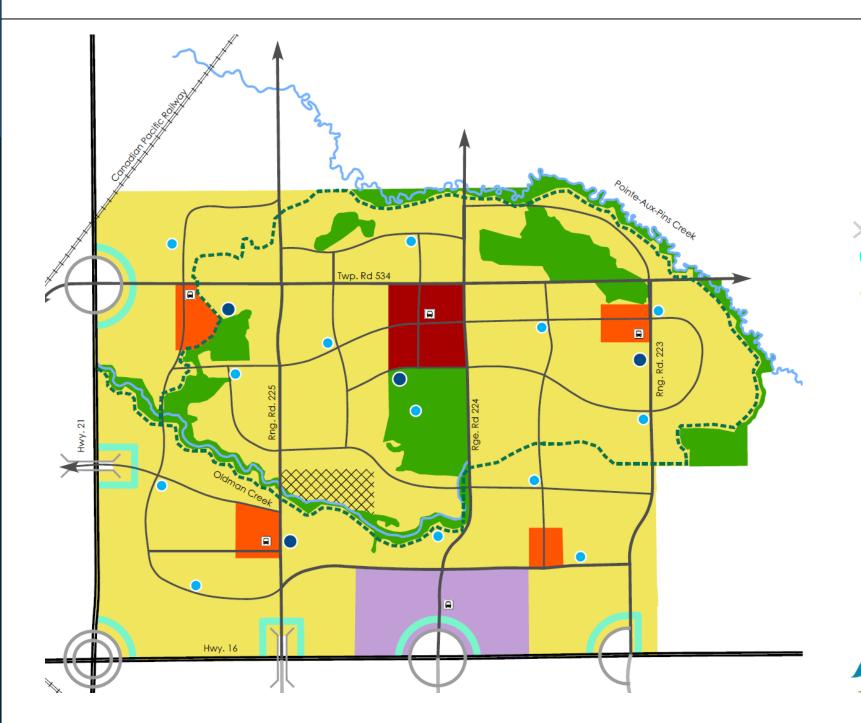


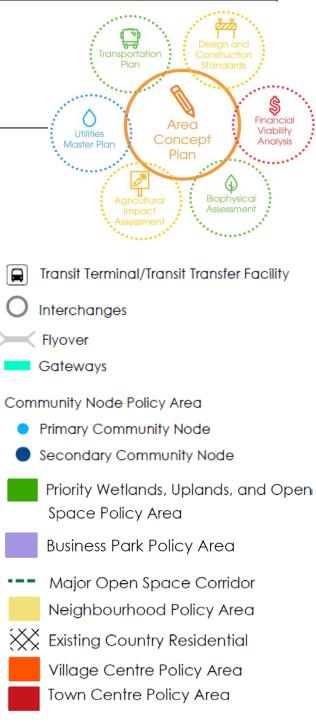




AREA PROJECT

Final Area Concept Plan

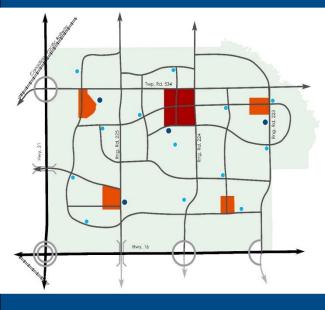






Final Area Concept Plan

POLICY AREA: TOWN CENTRE



What will the **Town Centre** in Bremner look like?

The Bremner Town Centre will contain a series of main streets and a mixture of uses that serve the entire Bremner Area such as regional commercial and community services and high density residential.

Regional Commercial and Community Services

The Town Centre will be the largest service centre in Bremner, containing major community and public services, employment and commercial uses.

High Density Residential

To complement the regional level of service focused within the Town Centre, housing will be provided in a variety of apartment-style and mixed use-buildings greater than four storeys.

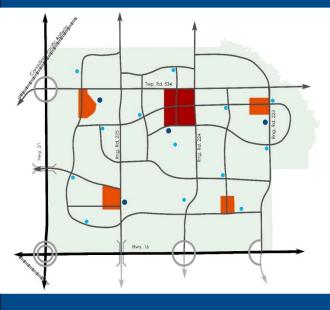






Final Area Concept Plan

POLICY AREA: VILLAGE CENTRES



What would a Village Centre in Bremner look like?

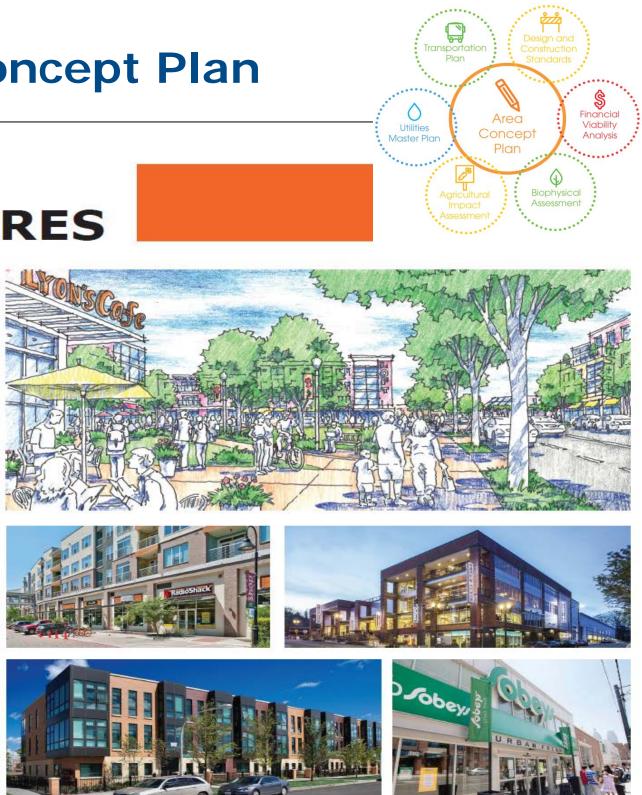
There are four (4) village centres; one located in the centre of each community. These centres contain a main street and a mixture of uses such as neighbourhood services and medium density housing.

Neighbourhood Services

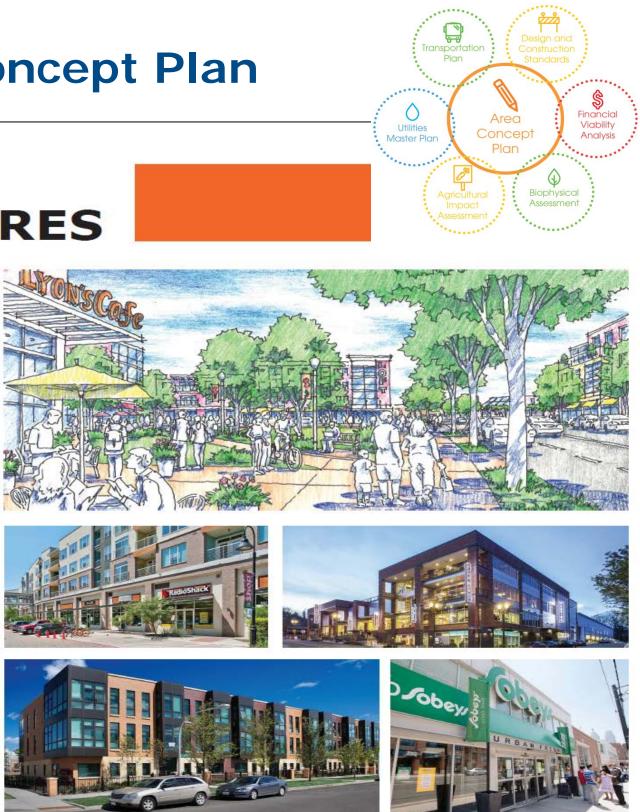
Village Centres will serve the surrounding neighbourhoods, offering local services such as grocery stores, restaurants, recreation, and employment.

Medium Density Housing

Village Centres will also contain housing in the form of row housing, as well as low rise apartment and mixed use buildings less than five storeys.

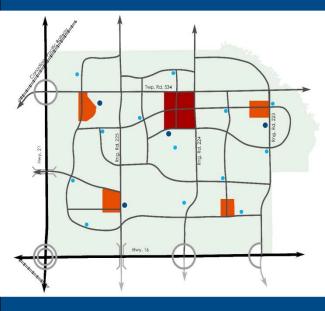








POLICY AREA: COMMUNITY NODES



What is a Community Node in Bremner?

The main purpose is to provide a location for schools and community parks. These nodes may also integrate complementary uses such as community services. Additionally, there may be potential for commercial and residential such as community or seniors housing.



Primary Community Nodes

Are primary schools and community parks with the opportunity for shared school sites or potential complementary uses, located within walking distance. There are thirteen (13) primary community nodes.



Secondary Community Nodes

Are secondary schools and community parks with potential complementary uses, located adjacent to centres. There are four (4) secondary community nodes.

















Final Area Concept Plan

Type. Rd 554

What does the **Neighbourhood Policy Area** in Bremner look like?

The Neighbourhood Policy Area contains the majority of residential neighbourhood development. Residential development will include a range of housing forms that accommodate the diversity of resident needs. This area also includes open space for outdoor recreation and opportunities for local neighbourhood business.

Low Density Housing

NEIGHBOURHOOD

 Includes single family, duplex and semi-detached housing

POLICY AREA:

Medium Density Housing

 Includes triplex, stacked townhouses, row housing and apartments less than five storeys

Open Space

- Neighbourhood parks
- Trails
- Community gardens

Neighbourhood Business

- Can include live-work units
- Local corner store







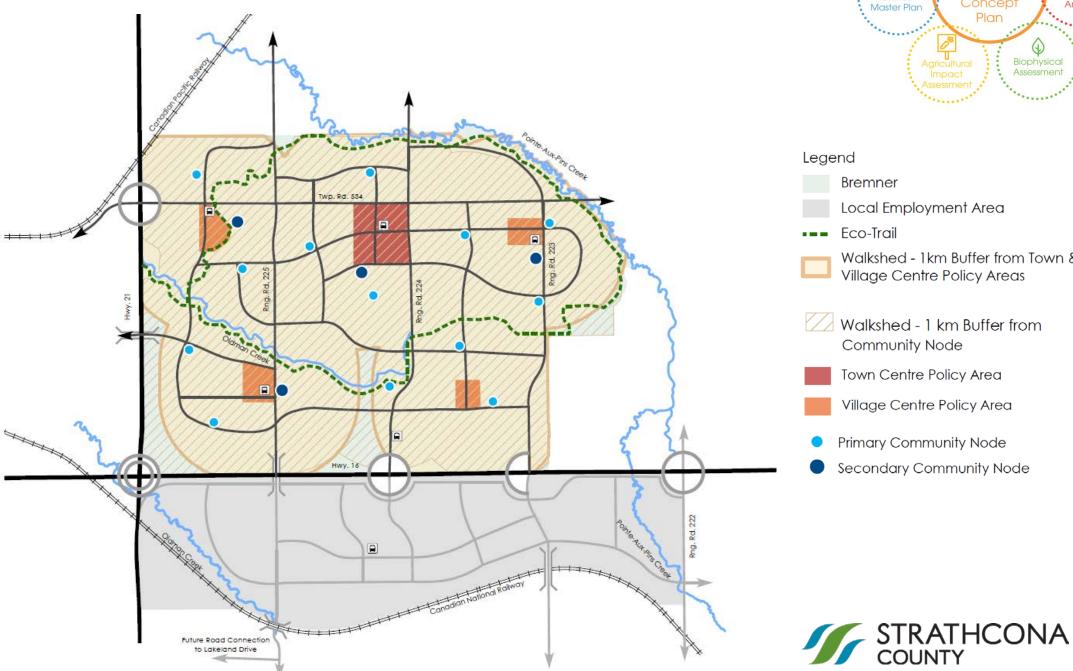




Bremner

Final Area Concept Plan

- Bremner is designed • as walkable.
- Village / Town centre \bullet are community focal points.
- Community nodes act • as neighbourhood and community activity hubs.
- Additional local \bullet neighbourhood parks, playgrounds and trails will be located within 400 meters of all residents.

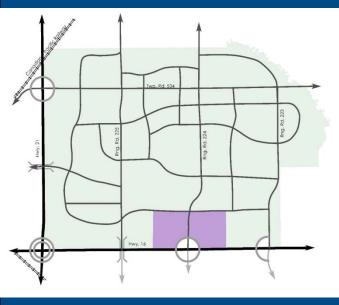




egend	
	Bremner
	Local Employment Area
	Eco-Trail
	Walkshed - 1km Buffer from Town & Village Centre Policy Areas
//	Walkshed - 1 km Buffer from Community Node
	Town Centre Policy Area
	Village Centre Policy Area
•	Primary Community Node
	Secondary Community Node



POLICY AREA: BUSINESS PARK



What will be in the **Business Park Policy Area** in Bremner? The **Business Park Policy Area** is located within Bremner on the north side of Highway 16. This area is urban and functions as a major employment generator for Bremner.

- Urban level utilities
- Light Industrial Urban Development such as research facilities, large format warehouse, distribution and office complexes











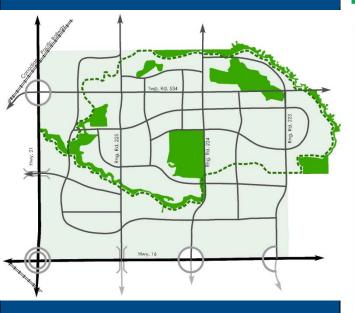






Final Area Concept Plan

POLICY AREA: PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES AND OPEN SPACE



What **Priority Open Spaces** are in this policy area in Bremner?

A Major Open Space Corridor

A looped continuous trail network connects the two creeks and all of Bremner.

The Regional Park A large central public space located adjacent to the Town Centre will

contain community

facilities, schools, park and gathering spaces.







26





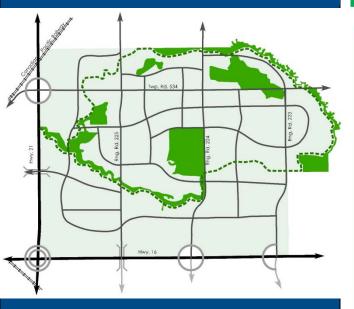






Final Area Concept Plan

POLICY AREA: PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES AND OPEN SPACE



What **Priority Environmental Features** are included in this policy area in Bremner? Pointe-Aux Pins Creek and Old Man Creek These important watercourses are highly sensitive and require conservation.



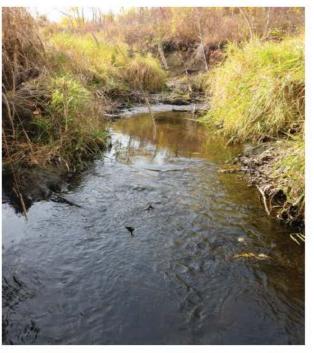


Priority Uplands and Priority Wetlands These environmental features have been identified in the Biophysical Assessment for conservation.



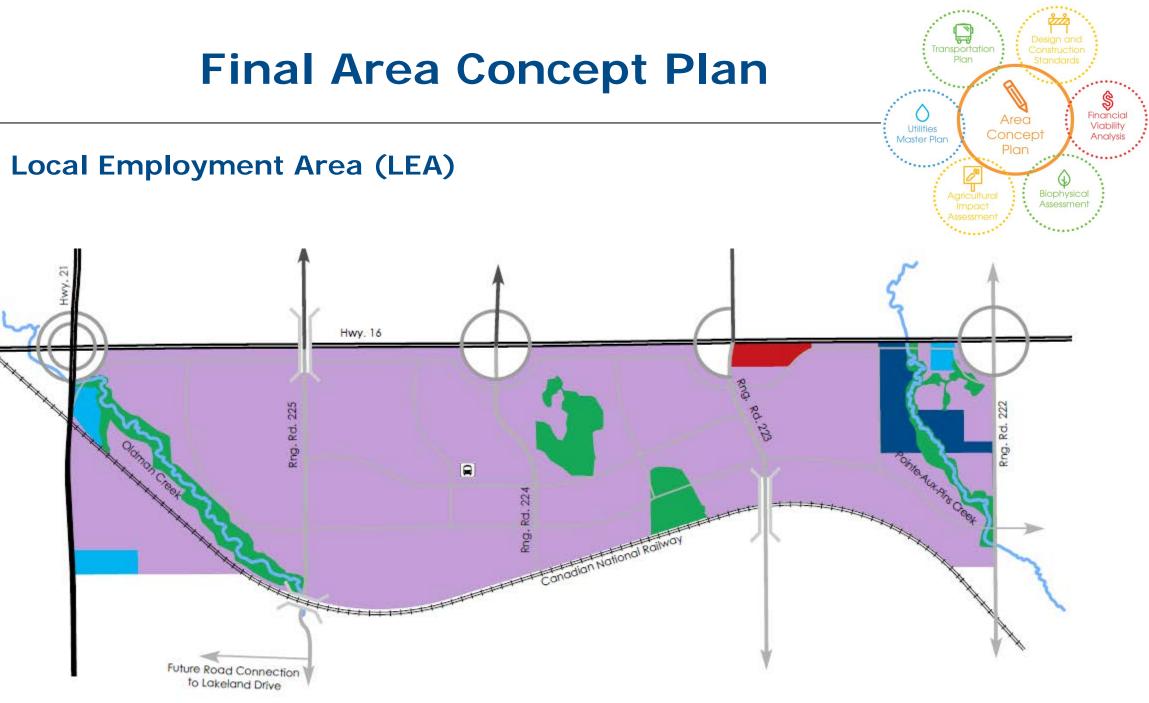






Bremner

- The LEA. \bullet
- Located in the Rural \bullet Area as opposed to the Metropolitan Area under the Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan.
- Located in the Rural • Service Area of the County.





Final Area Concept Plan

LOCAL **EMPLOYMENT AREA**



What is the Local Employment Area (LEA)?

The Local **Employment Area**

is located outside of Bremner on the south side of Highway 16 and functions as a runal industrial area for Strathcona County.

- Rural level utilities
- Rural Medium Industrial Development such as industrial storage and manufacturing facilities

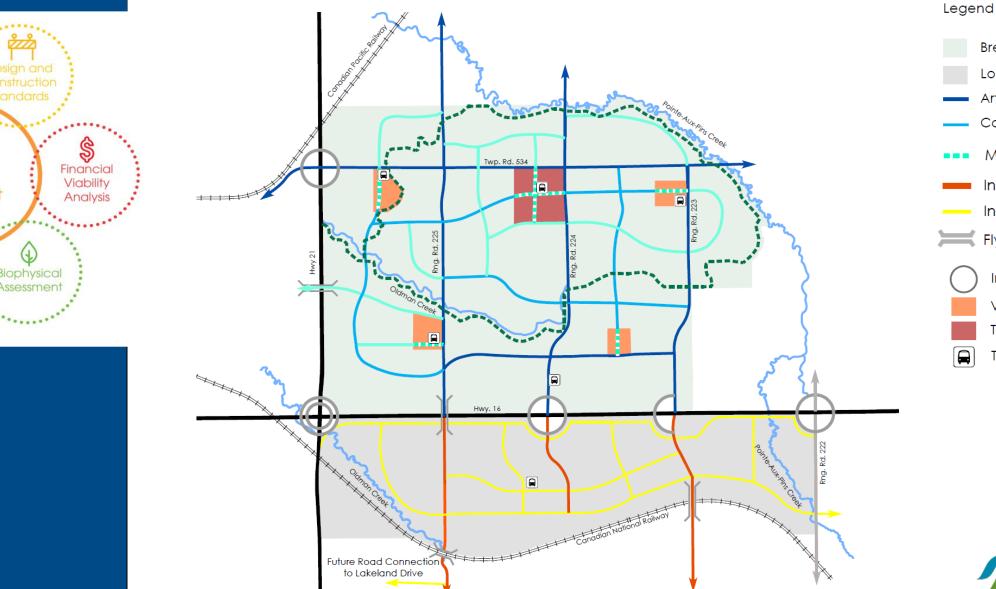








Bremner Transportation Plan





Bremner AREA PROJECT



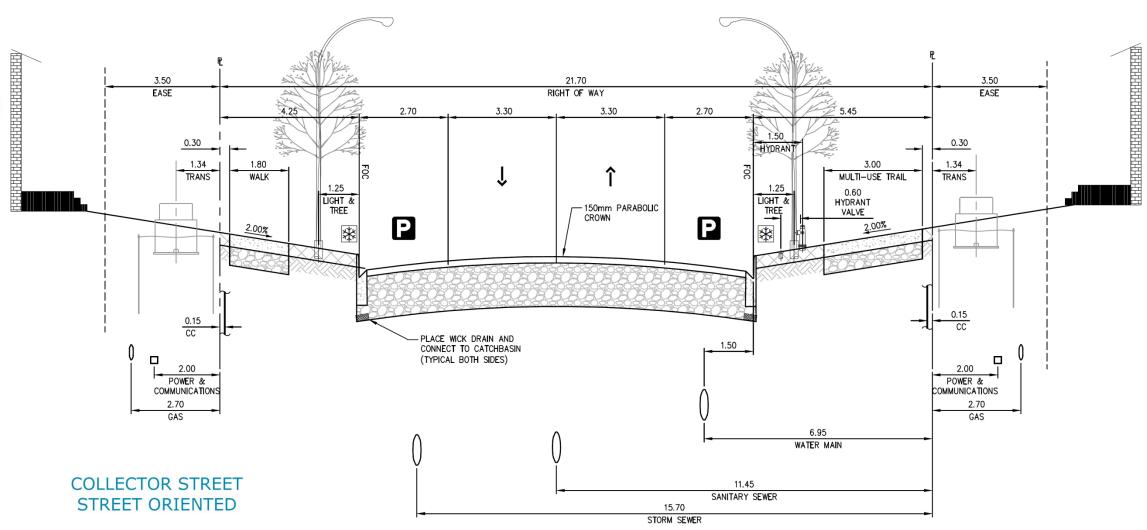
- Bremner
- Local Employment Area
- Arterial Street
- Collector Street
- Main Street
 - Industrial Arterial Road
 - Industrial Collector Road
- Fly-Over
 - Interchanges
 - Village Centre
 - Town Centre
 - Transit Terminal/Transit Transfer Facility





Bremner Design and Construction Standards

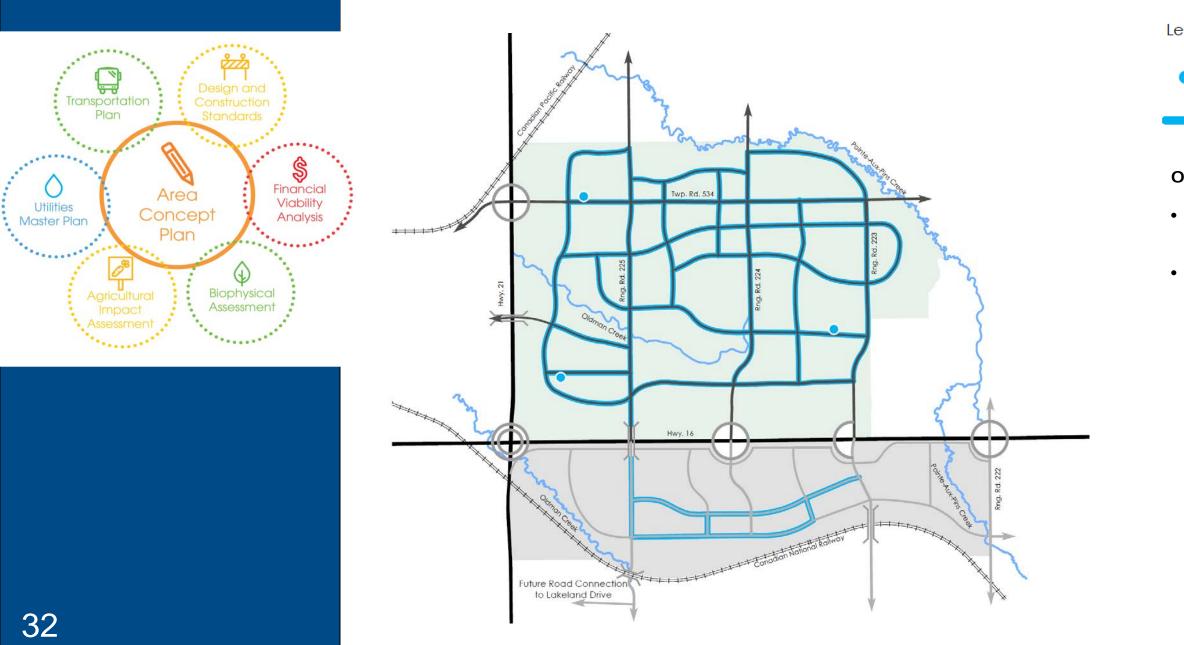






Bremner Utilities Master Plan: Water

Bremner





Legend

Proposed Reservoir Location

Proposed Water Main

Off-site Water Connection

Preferred Supply from Clareview Reservoir.

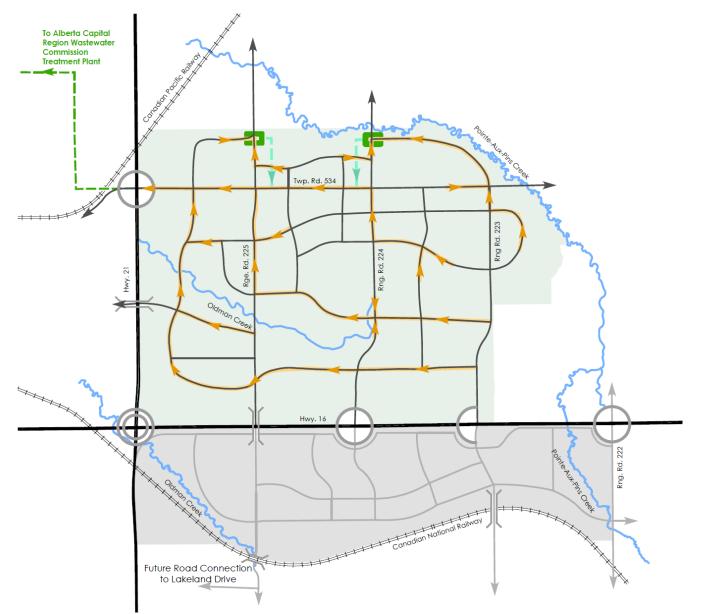
Alternate Supply from 34 Street and 92 Avenue (County's current supply).



Final Area Concept Plan

Bremner Utilities Master Plan: Wastewater







Wastewater Trunks

Proposed Lift Station

Proposed Forcemain

Off-site Wastewater Connection

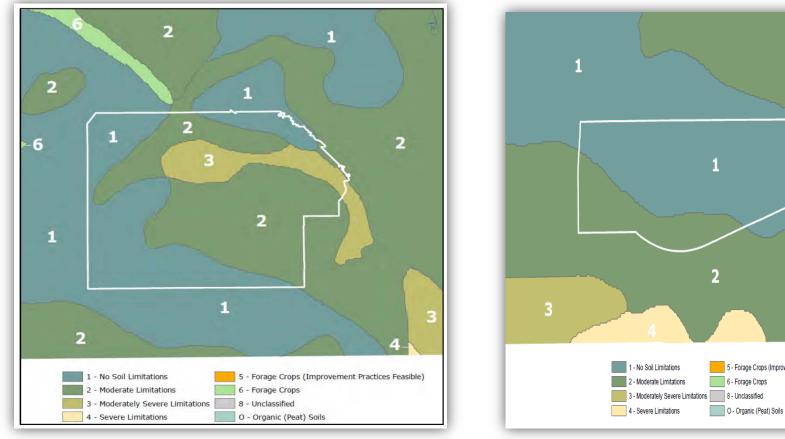
 New trunk through West of 21 to Alberta Capital Region Wastewater Commission's system.





Bremner and LEA Agriculture Impact Assessments

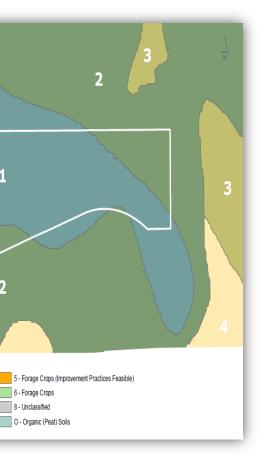




CLI Soil Capability for Agriculture







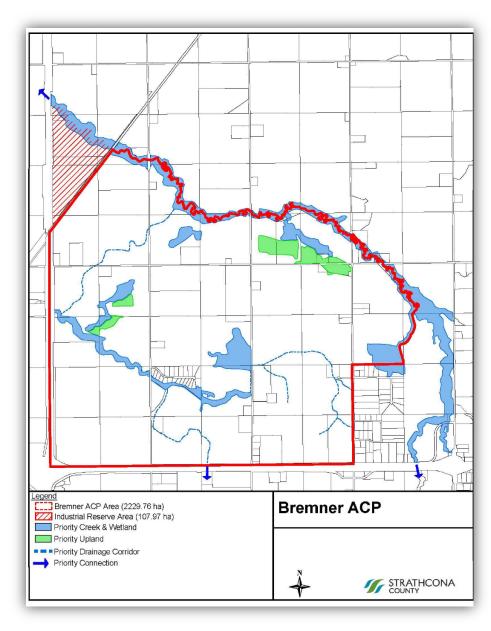


AREA PROJECT

Final Area Concept Plan

Bremner and LEA Biophysical Assessments







35







Financial Viability Analysis





AREA PROJECT

Financial Viability Analysis

- Model
- Main Assumptions
- Capital Costs
- Funding and Financing
- Results and
 Scenarios
- Conclusion









Model Structure

- Complex and ightarrowdetailed with many assumptions.
- The Base Model represents expert opinion as to the most likely scenario.
- 15 other scenarios to explore other possible outcomes.

Most infrastructure costs are paid for by External funding sources Developers, Provincial and Federal Tax-funded costs contributions, grants, and utility contributions. **BREMNER/LEA EXTERNAL FUNDING** INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION Debt allows infrastructure to be paid for by all those who will use it in the future. <u>.</u> Infrastructure supports growth but adds operating costs and must be maintained and TOTAL COUNTY rehabilitated over time. DEBT FINANCING **BREMNER/LEA GROWTH** Bremner and the DEBT Debt service is the annual LEA will grow over time. cost to pay back the loans Growth will mean new SERVICE and must be funded by revenue but will also need taxes. infrastructure. TOTAL COUNTY Some operating costs are related to TAXES, FEES, & UTILITY REVENUE **fifi** PH PH infrastructure, while <u> î î î</u> some are related PH *** directly to population. The model sets tax rates annually within certain limits according to what is required to cover operating costs, debt **nnn** The County will continue to service, and any capital and rehabilitation costs which add population and remain. If costs would exceed limits, the rest is financed. ĽĦ business and industrial **A A A** arowth as well as maintain current infrastructure and **EXISTING COUNTY &** pursue other goals. NON-BREMNER GROWTH THE BREMNER FINANCIAL VIABILITY MODEL TOTAL COUNTY Every year for 75 years, the model checks for growth in Bremner, the LEA, and the **OPERATING COSTS** rest of the County. Growth increases the tax base, may trigger capital costs for infrastructure, and may result in additional operating costs. Existing infrastructure must be operated, maintained, and rehabilitated. External funding sources may Operating costs include costs to provide contribute to capital infrastructure and debt financing may be used as well. services like recreation centres and transit, Development occurs until full build-out of Bremner and the LEA is reached (in the clear snow, pay for staff, and handle all the base scenario, this takes 39 years), after which the model continues to run so that other requirements to keep the County the effects of aging infrastructure can be captured. In addition to the base scenario, running. 14 other scenarios with varying parameters were run.

38







Main Assumptions:

Definition of Viability

Financial Viability Analysis

Viability for the Bremner Area Project

For the Bremner Area Project, it has been defined that for growth in Bremner and the LEA to be financially viable, it must consider the following:





What happens to tax rates, utility rates and user fees as a result of Bremner and the LEA?

What are the impacts to debt limits as a result of Bremner and the LEA?

Will the County be LEA?





able to address other priorities if development occurs in Bremner and the





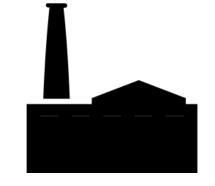




Financial Viability Analysis

Main Assumptions:

- Industrial Development
- Population Growth
- Grants
- No Inflation



Base model assumption: \$6 billion in industrial growth (excluding commercial and LEA) every 10 years

Scenario for \$3 billion every 10 years



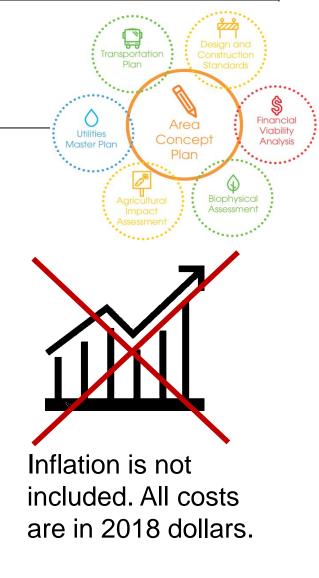
Base model assumption: 1.79% annual population growth

Scenarios for 0.5 %, 1.3% and 2.5 % annual population growth.



Base model assumption: 75% of current grant levels (\$11 million per year)

Scenario for half of that, \$5.5 million per year





Bremner AREA PROJECT

- Funding varies by type of cost.
- Multiple sources can be used.
- Assumed County not front-ending off-site hard infrastructure (exception reservoirs).

Financial Viability Analysis

Funding and Financing Sources

					County	y	
	Bremner Developer	Other Developer	Province	Utilities & Utility Rates	Grants	Taxes	Debt
On-Site		_	-	_	-	_	-
Off-Site Hard Capital	•				-	_	_
Soft Capital		_	_	_			
Operating	-	_	_		-		
Renewal	-	_	_				



Capital Costs

On-site Infrastructure

Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure

Financial Viability Analysis

Total Capital Infrastructure Costs spread over the 39 years to full buildout for Bremner and the LEA (costs rounded to nearest million)

Funding Source	Cost at full buildo (millions)
Developers	\$1,139
County	\$757 (includes rese
Other (Province, EPCOR, ACRWC)	\$240
TOTAL	\$2,135

*Note that rounding may mean totals are slightly different



ut

ervoirs)

Capital Costs

On-site Infrastructure

Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure

Financial Viability Analysis

Capital Costs: On-site Infrastructure

Infrastructure paid for and constructed by the developer that **benefits solely that** specific development.

On-site Infrastructure	Examples - Sherwood Park
Water Distribution Mains	Water distribution mains constructed within a s service solely that specific subdivision. Typical the local collector roadway.
Sanitary Distribution Mains	Sanitary distribution mains constructed within to service solely that specific subdivision. Typic the local collector roadway.
Collector and Local Roads	Roads constructed within a specific subdivision specific development. Examples – Emerald Dri Drive, Regency Drive, Clarkdale Boulevard, etc





specific subdivision to Illy constructed within

a specific subdivision ically constructed within

n to service solely that rive, Jim Common

Bremner AREA **FPROJECT**

Financial Viability Analysis

Capital Costs: On-site Infrastructure

Capital Costs



Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure

Example: Emerald Drive



- Infrastructure paid for and constructed by ulletthe developer that **benefits solely that** specific development.
- No Capital Cost to County \bullet
- Not Paid Through Levies ۲

On-site	Cost	Share	Total Cost	
Infrastructure	Developer	County	(millions)	
LEA	100%	0%	\$38	
Bremner	100%	0%	\$727	
Total			\$765	

*Costs rounded to nearest million





Capital Costs

On-site Infrastructure

Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure

Financial Viability Analysis

Capital Costs: Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Infrastructure constructed by either the Developer or the County that will benefit multiple developments in a defined development basin.

Water Transmissions	Lakeland Drive and Sherwood Drive Water
	Major water transmission mains that service mu areas such as Emerald Hills, Aspen Trails, Broad Summerwood, etc.
Sanitary Mains	Sherwood Park NE Sanitary Trunk
	Major sanitary trunk that services multiple deve as Lakeland Ridge, Clarkdale Meadows, Aspen 7 etc.
	Clover Bar Road
Arterial Roads, Flyovers	
and Interchanges	Major Arterial Road that services multiple devel the Ridge, Heritage Hills, Foxboro, Clarkdale, La Trails, Summerwood, etc.





[•] Transmission Mains

ultiple development dview Park,

elopment areas such Trails, Summerwood,

elopment areas such as akeland Ridge, Apsen

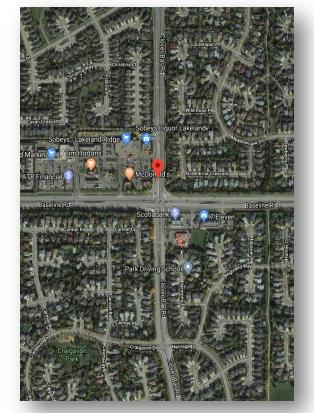
Capital Costs

On-site Infrastructure

Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure

Example: Cloverbar Road



Financial Viability Analysis

Capital Costs: Off-site Hard Infrastructure

- Infrastructure constructed by either the ulletDeveloper or the County that will benefit multiple developments in a defined development basin.
- Can Levy to Developers ullet
- Example of Third Party Cost Share: EPCOR, ulletACRWC, Alberta Transportation.

Off-site Hard Capital	Cost Share (estimated)*		Total Cost (millions)	Total Cost County (millions)	
Infrastructure	Third Party	County			
Roads	Cost	Share Varies	\$535	\$25	
Watermain	100%	0%	\$53	-	
Reservoir	0%	100%	\$114	\$114	
Sewer main	100%	0%	\$50	-	
Total			\$752	\$139	

*Costs rounded to nearest million



Bremner AREA PROJECT

Capital Costs

On-site Infrastructure

Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure

Recreation Centers, Fire Halls, Libraries, Police Stations

Soft Infrastructure

Capital Costs: Soft Infrastructure

Under Section 648 of the Municipal Government Act , these specific infrastructure items can be can be levied to developers and are therefore considered off-site infrastructure.

The base model follows current practice and assumes that these assets will be funded by the County and grants, with a one-time developer contributed Major Recreation Facility fee of \$825 per unit developed.

Soft Capital Infrastructure provides a benefit to a larger geographical area than just local residents. For example, the response area for a new fire hall may extend into existing Sherwood Park or the Rural Service Area. Likewise, residents in the Rural Service Area or existing Sherwood Park may use recreation centres in Bremner.

Operations Yards, Park Infrastructure for school sites, Enviro-station etc. Additional County owned land and infrastructure needed to maintain and operate a community that does not qualify for off-site levy or municipal reserve under the Municipal Government Act. Land and building cost would be at the at the cost of the County or funded through grants.

Soft



Financial Viability Analysis





Financial Viability Analysis

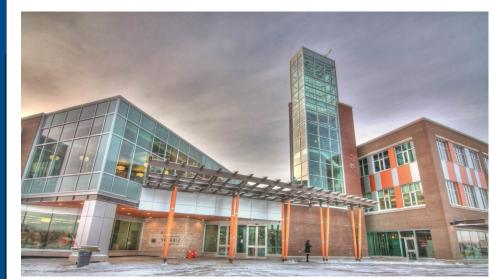
Capital Costs: Soft Infrastructure



On-site Infrastructure

Off-site Hard Infrastructure

Soft Infrastructure





- Primarily financed and funded through the County and Grants.
- Current one-time developer contributed • Major Recreation Facility fee of \$825 per unit developed.
- Could Levy some soft infrastructure to Developers.

Total Soft	Cost	Total Cost	
Infrastructure	Developer	County	(millions)
LEA	0%	100%	\$3
Bremner	0%	100%	\$539
Fleet and	0%	100%	\$76
Transit Buses			
Total			\$618

*Costs rounded to nearest million

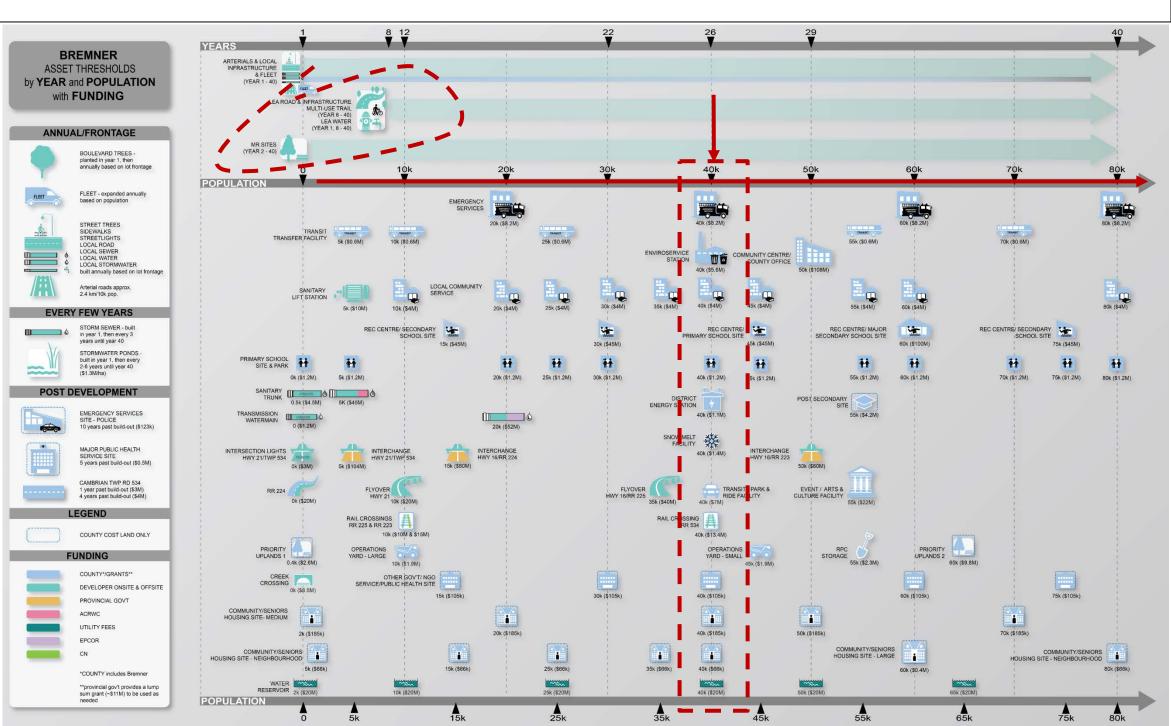


Financial Viability Analysis

Population Drives Infrastructure

Bremner

- Population growth over time.
- Infrastructure built as required.





Bremner AREA PROJECT

- Funding varies by type of cost.
- Multiple sources can be used.
- Assumed County not front-ending off-site hard infrastructure (exception reservoirs).

Financial Viability Analysis

Funding and Financing Sources

					County	/	
	Bremner Developer	Other Developer	Province	Utilities & Utility Rates	Grants	Taxes	Debt
On-Site		-	_	_	-	_	-
Off-Site Hard Capital	•				-	_	_
Soft Capital	•	_	_	_			
Operating	_	_	_		—		
Renewal	_	-	_				





Financial Viability Analysis

Results and Scenarios

BREMNER VIABILITY DEFINITION





TAXES, FEES **AND UTILITY** RATES

DEBT LEVELS





ABILITY TO PURSUE **OTHER PRIORITIES**







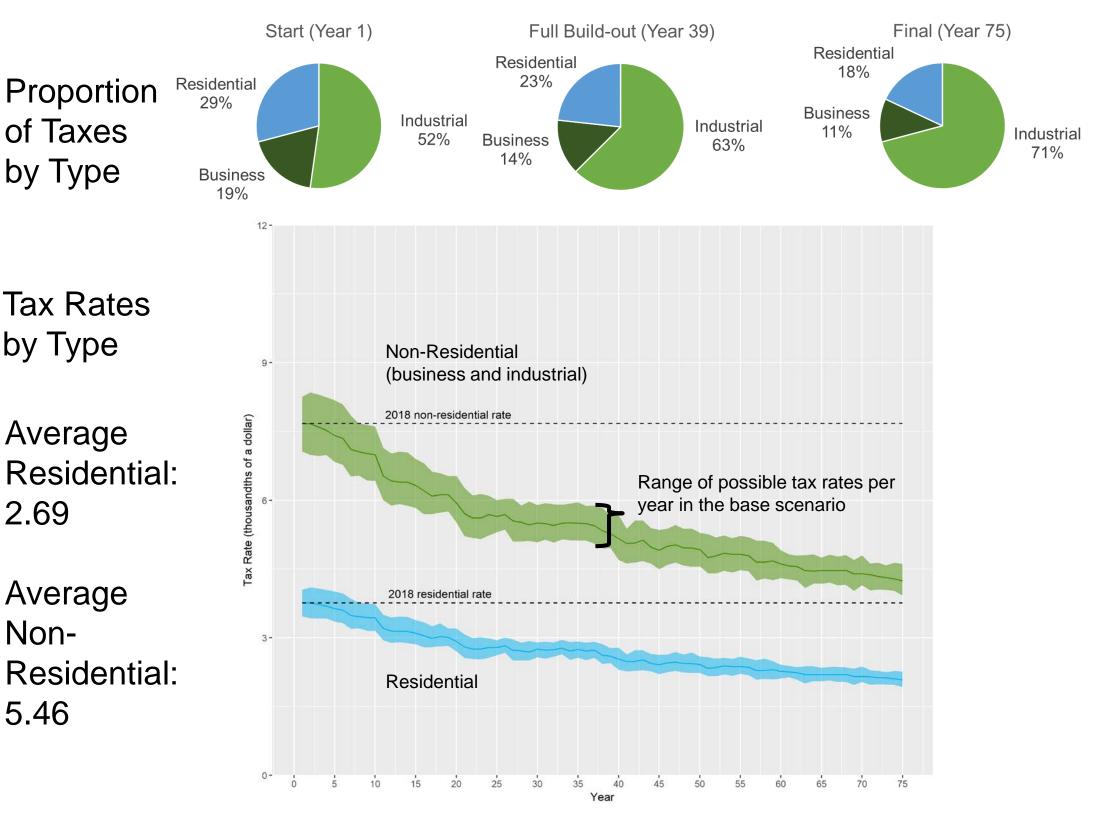




Bremner AREA PROJECT

Base Scenario

- Range of possible outcomes.
- Ratio of residential to non-residential rate is kept constant.
- Does not include inflation.
- Does not include education (2.51 in 2018).
- Industrial growth is the key factor.

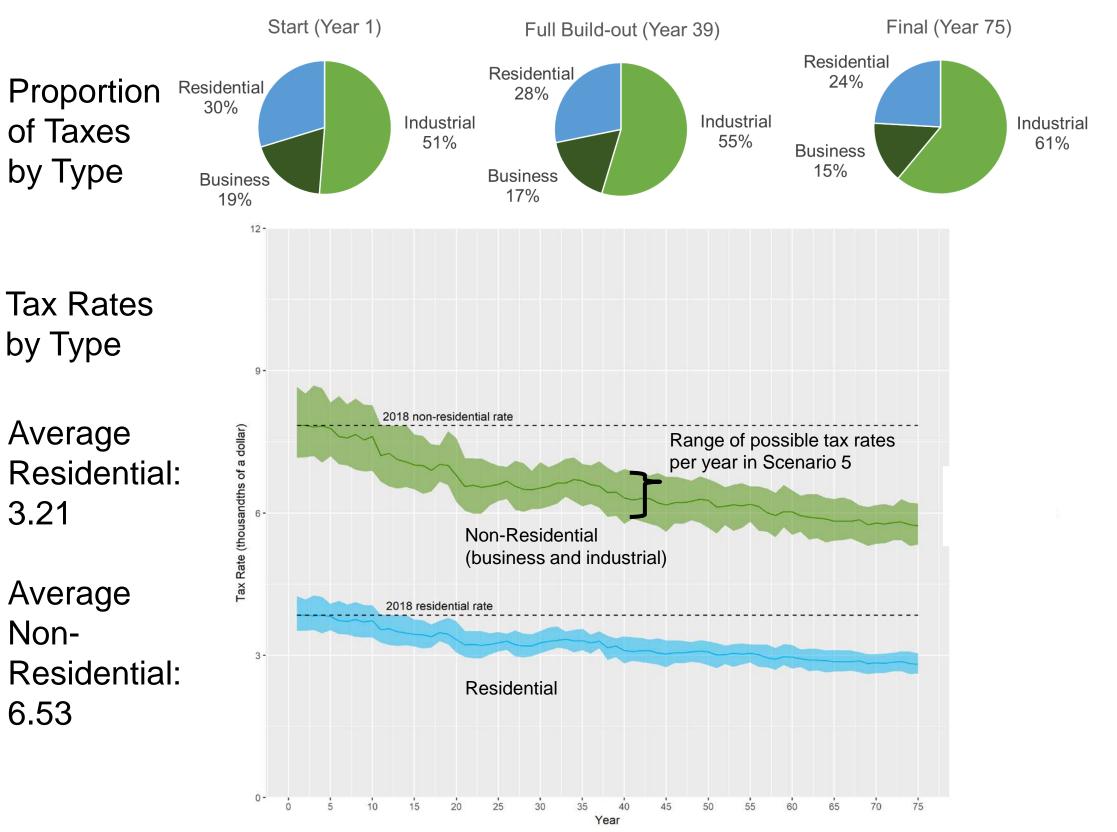


52



Scenario 5: Half non-Bremner industrial growth

- Range of possible outcomes.
- Does not include inflation.
- Does not include education (2.51 in 2018).
- Industrial growth is the key factor.



• Slight increase in utility rates.

• Rates return to current levels.

Financial Viability Analysis

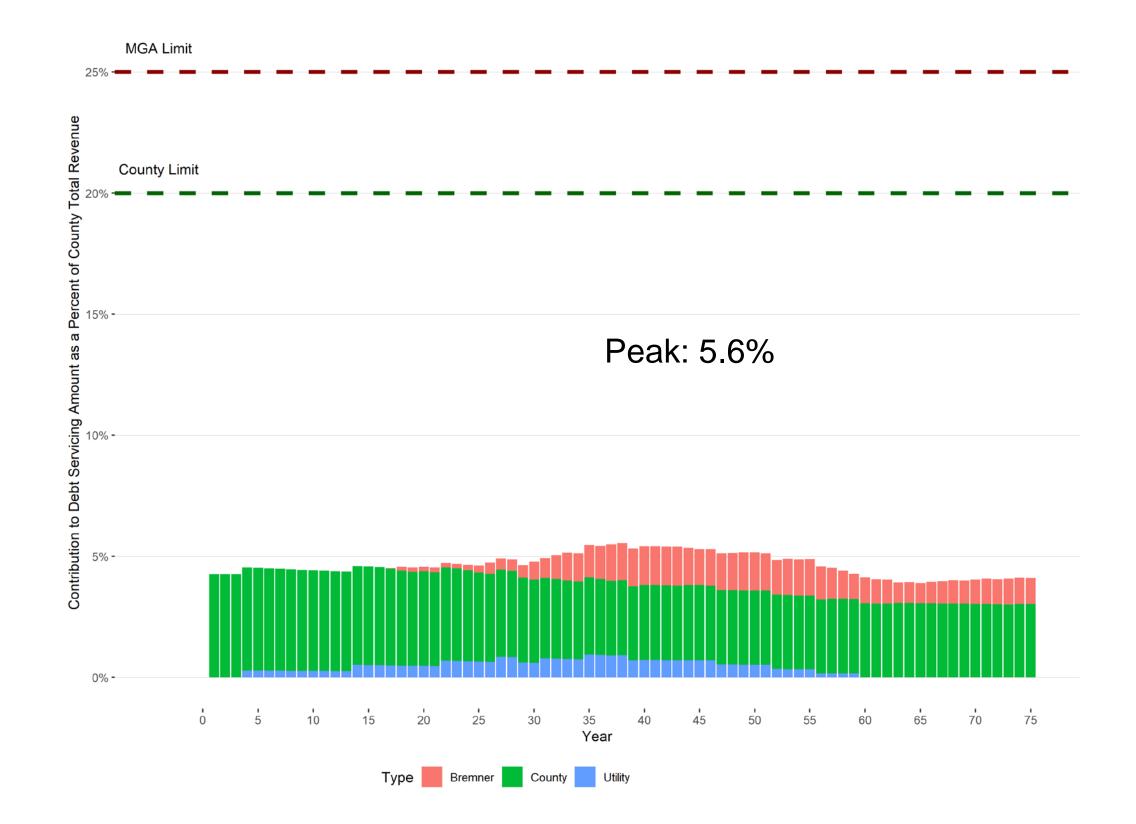
Utility Rates:





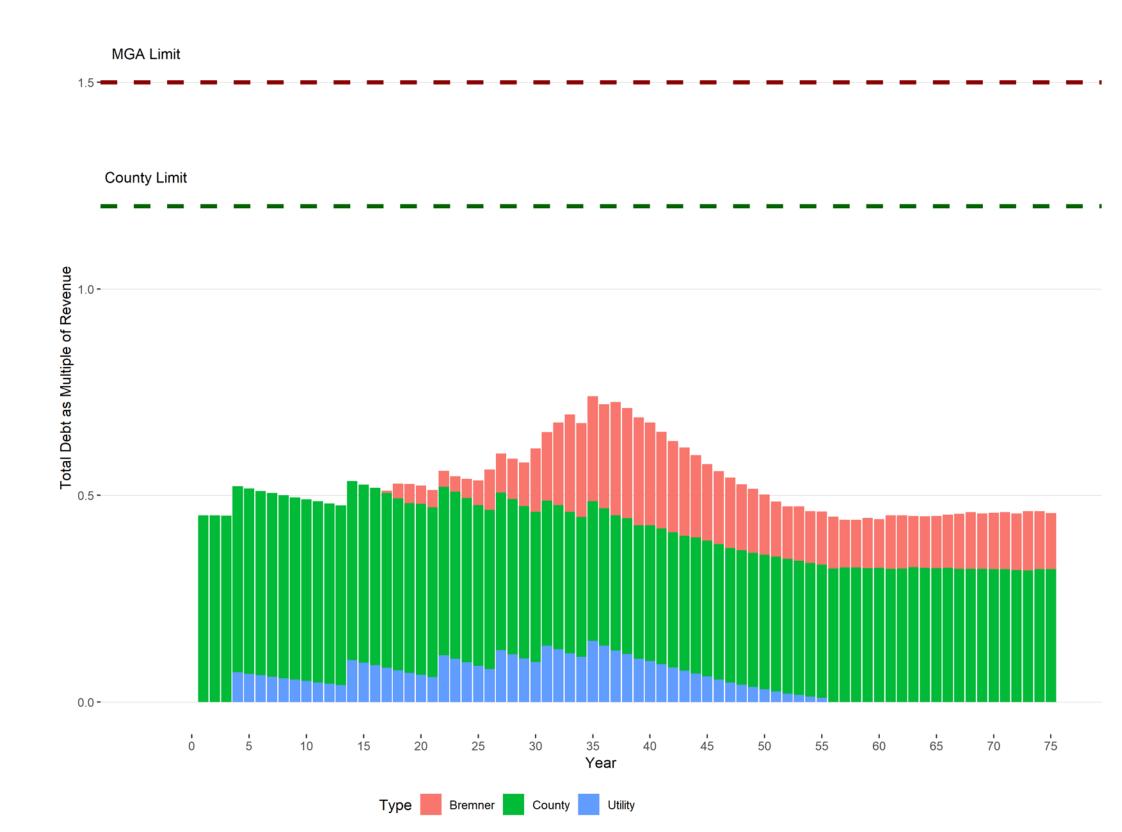


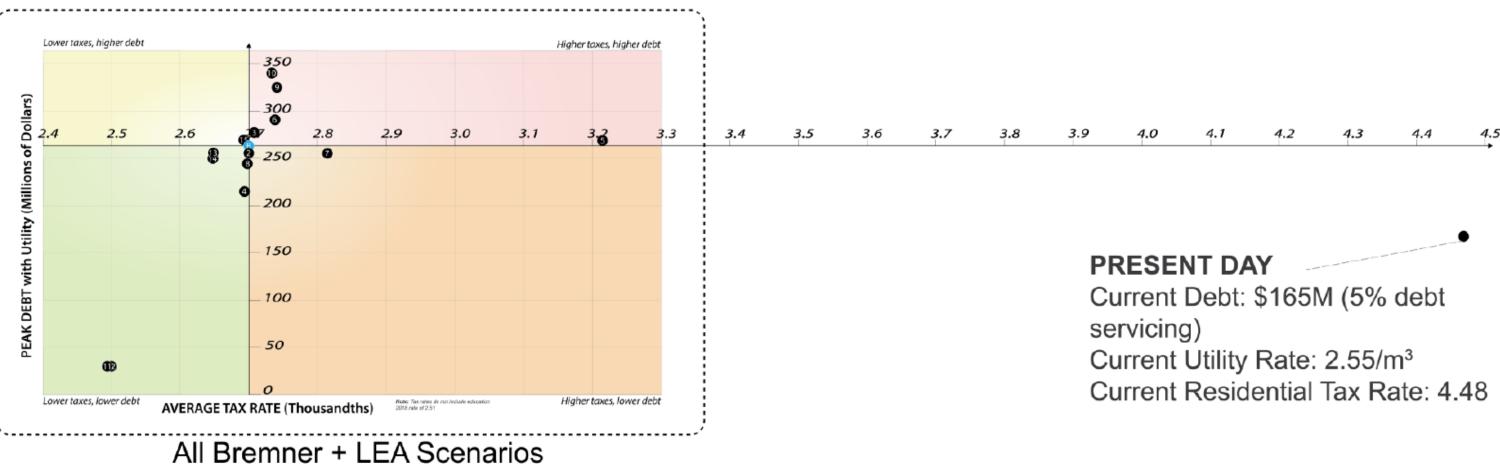
Debt Limits – Debt Service to Budget Ratio

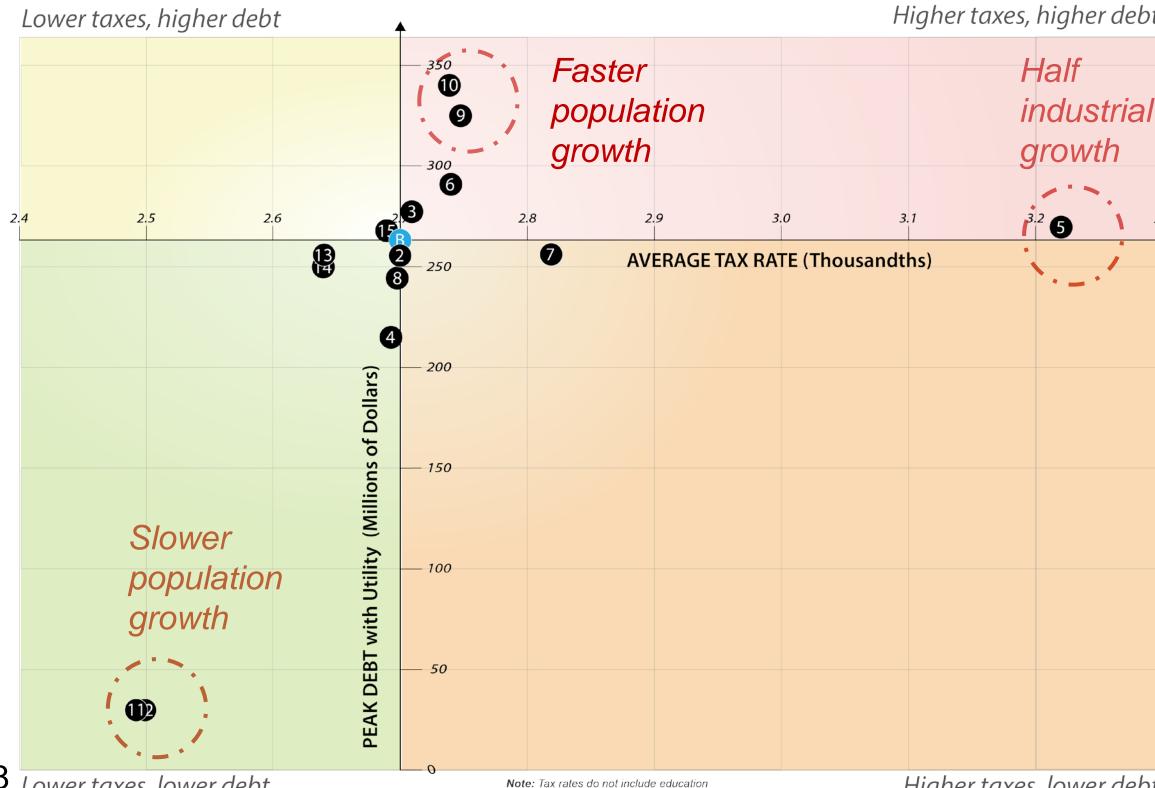




Debt Limits







58 Lower taxes, lower debt

2018 rate of 2.51

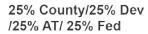
Higher taxes, lower debt

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33% Dev/33% AT /33% Fed







Debt term length



15 years



















50% current County industrial revenues



50% current Capital Grant Levels



7 LEA not included



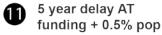
5 year delay AT funding



5 year delay AT funding + 2.5% pop



Pop growth 2.5%







- Pop growth 0.5%
- 12



5 year delay AT funding + 1.3% pop



Pop growth 1.3%



Watermain Option 2

Bremner AREA PROJECT



Financial Viability Analysis

Conclusions:

- Property tax rates are offset by historical industrial growth projections, fees remain constant, and development has a small impact on water rates which return to current levels after buildout.
- The projected debt levels show that even at its highest point, debt as a result of Bremner and the LEA remain well below the County's debit limits.
- The debt levels also remain well below the County's debt limits even when projecting the County's current debt along with the debt as a result of Bremner and the LEA.







Phase Three Public Engagement

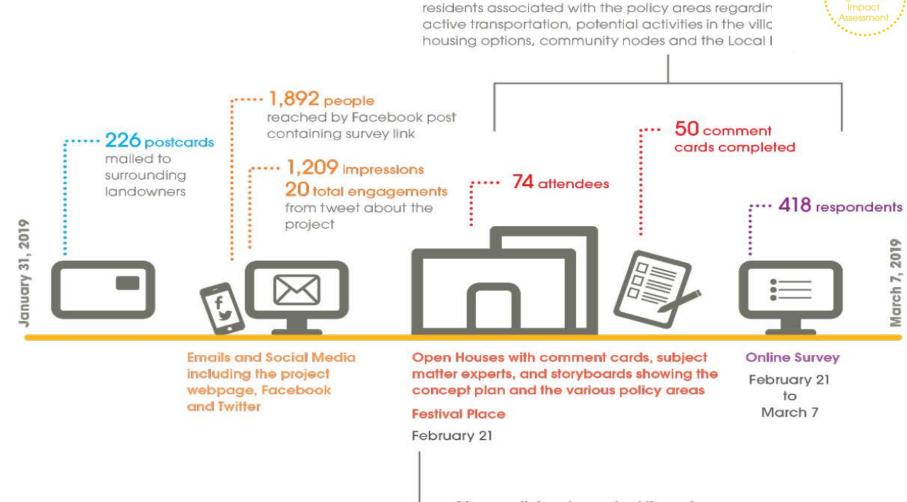






- Comments both in favour and opposed to Bremner.
- Need for more affordable housing.
- Benefits of location \bullet and walking options.
- Concerns about taxes and agriculture.
- Prefer other \bullet locations for growth.

Phase 3 Public Engagement



More participants reached through... Sherwood Park News Digital media boards and posters at County facilities and Transit Stations





Next Steps





Next Steps

- May 21 Public Hearing and First Reading of the ACP and related MDP amendments.
- If given First Reading, would be referred to Edmonton Metropolitan Region Board (EMRB).
- Following EMRB approval, would be back in July for 2nd and 3rd Reading.











