



Future Proofing Report

LA CITÉ RÉSILIENTE: A DECADE IN TRANSITION



SEPT 30, 2020

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FURNACE RM

WOMEN'S CHANGE

MEN'S CHANGE

M.P. RM THEATRE SUPPORT

100.000 FIN. FLOOR

MOVABLE PANEL (10 LEAF BI-PARTING)

EXTENT OF HARDWOOD FLOOR FINISH IN SLAB RECESS

MOVABLE PANEL LINE OR MULL & JOINT

THEATRE

SEE PLAN STAIR 7/A.7.2

SET PLAN STAIR 7/A.7.2

STACKABLE BLEACHERS (STACKED POSITION)

100.000 T/O SLAB

LA SITE LOGO

FOYER

ALUM. FILLER PANELS - BOTH SIDES OF FRAME

JAN. MECH. ELECTRICAL

CORRIDOR

LEASE LINE

100.000 T/O SLAB

COMM. SERVICE

STORAGE

SEE SITE PLAN FOR CONTINUATION OF STAIRS AND OTHER SITE ELEMENTS

SEE PLAN STAIR 1 & 2/A.7.1

INTRODUCTION

La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition est un projet de transition énergétique ancré dans la communauté du quartier Bonnie Doon à Edmonton, mené par les personnes qui y habitent et y travaillent, et guidé par leurs ambitions et ce qu'elles attendent de l'avenir.

La Cité Francophone a été le point de départ du projet. Véritable centre d'attraction pour la collectivité, la Cité Francophone accueille 38 organisations communautaires, un populaire café de quartier et un bien-aimé espace de théâtre. Nous avons voulu savoir comment ses pavillons de renommée internationale pouvaient devenir un modèle en matière de résilience climatique et énergétique, en contribuant aux cibles climatiques mondiales. Parce que la transition exige coopération et collaboration, nous avons invité les voisins, les commerçants, les propriétaires, les organisations communautaires et les citoyens à prendre part à la conversation et à guider l'avancement du projet.

Le projet de La Cité Résiliente est avant tout une invitation aux membres de la communauté à prendre action par la création et la mise en œuvre d'un plan pour l'avenir de leur quartier, tout en réduisant drastiquement leur impact sur le climat au cours de la prochaine décennie et celles futures. Afin de respecter nos engagement en tant que nation (et auprès de la communauté internationale), nous devons travailler dès maintenant vers un bilan énergétique net zéro d'ici 2050.

De novembre 2019 à mars 2020, des centaines de personnes qui travaillent, résident ou fréquentent le Quartier Francophone et Bonnie Doon ont participé à l'un des dix ateliers et présentations qui se sont déroulés avant la pandémie de la COVID-19. Au moment où nous rédigeons ce rapport, en juin 2020, le projet de La Cité Résiliente est encore en cours, même s'il ne se déroule pas exactement comme nous l'avions imaginé.

Nous profitons de ce moment de pause pour présenter ce que nous avons appris jusqu'à maintenant et prendre un temps de recul. Nous espérons alimenter l'actuelle réflexion collective sur la transition énergétique communautaire qui intègre les mesures obligatoires de distanciation physique dans les mois et années à venir.

CONTEXTE

Le 12 décembre 2015, la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) a présenté l'Accord de Paris, signé par près de 200 pays (y compris le Canada!). Les signataires ont accepté de travailler ensemble pour limiter le réchauffement climatique à 1,5 °C au-dessus des niveaux préindustriels. Seulement trois ans plus tard, alors que la réponse aux changements climatiques tarde encore à venir, le Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (IPCC) publie en 2018 un rapport qui avertit la communauté internationale qu'il ne lui reste que 12 ans, d'ici 2030, pour opérer un changement radical avant de franchir le cap du 1,5 °C. Cette transformation exige non seulement une collaboration à l'échelle mondiale de la part de tous les gouvernements, mais aussi des actions venant de chaque citoyen.

« Agir pour le climat, c'est réduire de moitié notre consommation d'énergie d'ici 2030, puis la réduire collectivement de moitié chaque décennie, jusqu'à ce qu'en 2050, nous atteignons une consommation nette zéro. »

Dre Sheena Wilson

Au Canada, en Alberta et à Edmonton, les gouvernements ont répondu à la question climatique de diverses manières. Au fédéral, l'Accord de Paris a été ratifié en 2016. Au municipal, en plus de signer la Déclaration d'Edmonton, le maire Don Iveson et son Conseil ont rallié près de 3400 municipalités signataires en Amérique du Nord, qui se sont engagées elles aussi à contribuer aux efforts pour limiter le réchauffement climatique à 1,5 °C. Un an plus tard, en août 2019, la Ville d'Edmonton a rejoint près de 1500 collectivités en déclarant l'urgence climatique. Depuis, la Ville travaille à l'actualisation de sa stratégie de transition énergétique et de résilience climatique.

Les modèles nous montrent que les cibles climatiques sont réalistes et atteignables, mais uniquement avec la coopération de tous les citoyens et citoyennes d'Edmonton. Pour y arriver, tous les niveaux de gouvernement ont mis en place des programmes de subventions visant à stimuler la transition énergétique et favoriser des mesures de résilience climatique portées par les communautés. L'une de ces subventions est l'EcoCity Edmonton Infrastructure Acceleration Grant, octroyée par la Ville d'Edmonton, en partenariat avec la Edmonton Community Foundation et Alberta

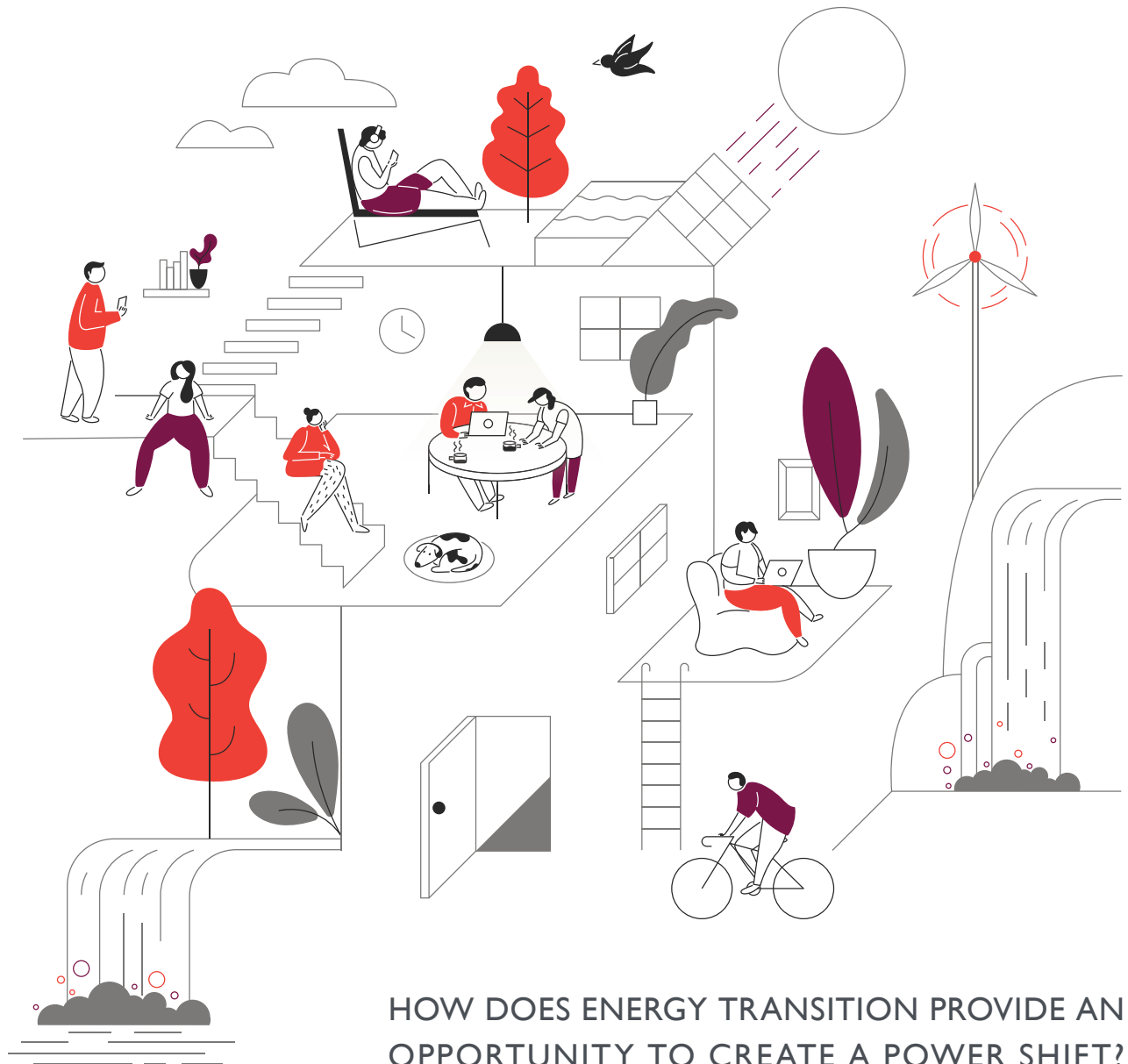
EcoTrust. C'est ce financement qui a permis, en 2019, de lancer la première partie du projet de La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition. D'autres programmes verront le jour, dans la foulée des plans de relance économique à venir, lesquels joindront les engagements climatiques aux objectifs de rétablissement après la crise de la COVID-19.

La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition est l'initiative de Dre Sheena Wilson (Faculté Saint-Jean) — sous l'égide de son groupe de recherche Just Powers, avec Danika Jorgensen-Skakum, coordonnatrice de recherche et Laurence Mailhiot, coordonnatrice de la mobilisation — et de Daniel Cournoyer, directeur général de la Cité Francophone. La Cité Francophone étant un lieu de ralliement non seulement pour la communauté du Quartier Francophone et de Bonnie Doon, mais aussi pour la communauté francophone de l'Ouest canadien, l'équipe de direction initiale a voulu s'assurer que la conversation sur la transition énergétique et la résilience climatique était en concordance avec la vision des utilisateurs et des parties prenantes, mais aussi celle des experts les mieux qualifiés.

L'architecte Shafraz Kaba, spécialiste en conception à bilan énergétique net zéro/positif, et son équipe ASK for a Better World ont été engagés à titre de direction technique, avec Jacob Komar, ingénieur mécanique (Revolve Engineering), et Trina Larsen, ingénieure électrique (Larsen Engineering Inc.). Chacune de ces personnes a joué un rôle important en fournissant les connaissances techniques permettant de répondre à l'Accord de Paris et au rapport spécial de « 2030 » du GIEC. Leur participation a permis de consolider la capacité des citoyens à entreprendre des changements à l'échelle locale ayant des répercussions notables à l'internationale.



COP21 MAJOR OUTCOMES; 5 key elements of the Paris Agreement.
Photo source: World Resource Institute



HOW DOES ENERGY TRANSITION PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE A POWER SHIFT?

Illustration credit: Mariah Barnaby-Norris (Kobot)

ASSURER NOTRE AVENIR

Exiger des actions face aux changements

Au fil des ateliers, des rencontres et des initiatives de sensibilisation qui se sont déroulés jusqu'à maintenant, une chose est claire : si les citoyens de Bonnie Doon et du Quartier Francophone veulent agir face aux changements climatiques, la direction à prendre n'est pas aussi certaine. Toutefois, en se regroupant, les participants ont pu réaliser qu'il est plus facile d'entreprendre des changements de manière inclusive, en partageant leurs connaissances au fil des étapes. Les résidents du quartier ont mis à jour différents champs de connaissances et d'expertise professionnelle qu'ils possédaient. C'est avec enthousiasme qu'ils ont discuté des façons de rénover leur maison ou leur commerce pour diminuer leur consommation énergétique, des choix de constructions pour le développement intercalaire, et comment nous pouvons utiliser des systèmes de réseau et de partage pour fournir de l'énergie.

Ces discussions sont toutes des exemples d'adaptation pour la pérennité de nos collectivités, où nous combinons la modernisation de nos infrastructures et l'éducation populaire sur l'énergie et l'adaptation climatique, en préparation à un avenir incertain. Il faut toutefois souligner que cette préparation va au-delà de la technologie que nous choisirons. Elle concerne avant tout les relations que nous tissons en nous impliquant et la nature des relations entre les gens, les lieux et l'environnement que notre future communauté portera et nourrira grâce aux décisions que nous prenons ensemble aujourd'hui.

Nous partageons nombre d'ambitions et de besoins lorsqu'il est question de l'avenir de notre communauté, mais nous devons trouver ensemble comment concrétiser cette vision. Lors des ateliers, des participants ayant peu ou pas d'expérience en amélioration énergétique ou en lien avec les quartiers écologiques ont offert d'apporter d'autres compétences, comme la traduction ou le compostage. Ce type de partage des compétences est aussi une forme de préparation pour demain; il nous rassemble autour des questions climatiques et énergétiques et permet de consolider notre réseau social, l'élément essentiel de la résilience. Après tout, ces projets de transition ne sont pas le résultat d'une ou deux personnes particulièrement passionnées; leur aboutissement exige un sentiment partagé d'investissement mutuel, soutenu par des structures gouvernementales collaboratives et multiniveaux avec l'appui et l'engagement des leaders des différentes communautés, qui savent laisser place à d'autres joueurs lorsque cela est nécessaire.

La section qui suit offre un aperçu des idées qui ont émergé lors des ateliers de la phase initiale de La Cité Résiliente, lorsque nous avons demandé aux participants leur vision pour l'avenir de leur quartier. Pour un portrait plus détaillé des conversations lors des différents ateliers et événements, veuillez vous référer à l'Annexe III : Community Engagement Strategy.

D'ici 2030, la Cité Francophone et le quartier Bonnie Doon seront un espace:

Sécuritaire, accessible et juste

- Les espaces communs sont gratuits et accueillants pour tous, peu importe la génération, le profil socio-économique, linguistique et culturel;
 - Grâce à des principes de design accessible et régénératif, les espaces sont profitables à tous;
 - Les terrains de jeux et les infrastructures récréatives sont sécuritaires et accueillants pour tous;
- La vitalité de la communauté se caractérise par des écoles au maximum de leur capacité, qui laissent place à l'apprentissage, avec des liens forts au sein de la collectivité;
- Les processus décisionnels communautaires sont intergénérationnels, des jeunes aux aînés;
- Le coût de la vie est abordable pour tous les groupes linguistiques et ethnoculturels, peu importe leur revenu, grâce à une diversité architecturale, une plus grande densité de population et des coûts en énergie stable (résultant d'un investissement hâtif dans les énergies renouvelables);
- La décolonisation et l'indigénisation de la communauté — le résultat d'efforts concertés en réponse aux recommandations de la Commission de vérité de réconciliation, et de la collaboration avec les organisations autochtones de la ville — signifient que les résidents et les travailleurs du quartier, qu'ils soient autochtones ou non, ont conscience des droits issus des traités et entretiennent une relation alimentée par la générosité et la régénération avec autrui, le territoire et les autres espèces.

Guidé par des principes de design écologique et régénératif

- Où les jardins communautaires sont des espaces nourriciers d'un point de vue à la fois alimentaire et social;
- Où le verdissement des boulevards et des espaces ouverts capturent le carbone, purifient l'air, réduisent la pollution sonore et embellissent le quartier;
- Où des programmes de récupération d'eau et de compostage contribuent à la réduction des matières résiduelles et alimentent des terres nourricières communautaires.

Construit pour demain

- Les espaces communautaires, tels que la Cité Francophone, sont des pôles pour le transport actif grâce à des transports publics gratuits et accessibles, des stationnements de vélo, un accès au covoiturage et plus;
- Le quartier lance la discussion sur la modification des codes du bâtiment, des politiques et des plans de développement communautaire pour s'assurer que toutes les maisons sont équipées de panneaux solaires sur des toits orientés vers le sud, ou de toits renforcés pouvant supporter des potagers;
- Les rues ne sont plus des stationnements, mais des espaces qui favorisent les connexions humaines : pistes cyclables, espaces à trafic réduit destinés aux enfants ou espaces écologiques;
- La transition est portée par des systèmes de valeurs qui priorisent la santé des communautés et des personnes;
- Le quartier devient un lieu d'attraction, un emplacement de choix pour les usagers, les résidents et les entrepreneurs;
- Le quartier devient une référence pour la révision des règlements municipaux, des codes du bâtiment, des politiques et des orientations communautaires lorsqu'il est question de l'efficacité énergétique et de la résilience climatique des nouvelles constructions et des projets d'infrastructures;
- Le quartier est en mesure d'accompagner les autres collectivités dans ce processus de révision;
- Les incitations communautaires et monétaires sont en vigueur pour les rénovations à des fins environnementales;
- L'énergie est générée par la communauté (système d'énergie de quartier, mini-réseau, cogénération).
- Les économies réalisées grâce à la réduction drastique du nombre de voitures et de leur utilisation personnelle sont investies dans des programmes communautaires coopératifs et d'autres initiatives au bénéfice de la communauté;
- De nouveaux plans pour une transition juste (entre 2025 et 2030) sont adoptés afin de maintenir la réduction de la consommation d'énergie de 50 % chaque décennie, jusqu'à l'atteinte d'une consommation nette zéro (en accord avec les cibles climatiques internationales) d'ici 2050.

Les voies possibles

Ainsi, comment entamer cette transition? En réponse à la pandémie de la COVID-19, plusieurs paliers de gouvernement multiplieront les fonds de relance pour les projets prêts à démarrer qui répondent au mandat d'Energy Efficiency Alberta de réduction des émissions de gaz à effets de serre. Alors que l'industrie de l'énergie est appelée à se transformer, nous devons réfléchir à la mise en place de mesures de conservation énergétique qui contribueront à la stabilité financière, mais aussi à la résilience énergétique et climatique de la Cité Francophone et du quartier. Plusieurs de ces mesures résonnent avec la vision du quartier telle que présentée dans la précédente section.

Plusieurs opportunités se présentent déjà:

- Projet pilote pour le Clean Energy Improvement Program (CEIP) :
- https://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/environmental_stewardship/public-engagement-on-ceip-pace-program.aspx
- Programme Green Loan Guarantee par Energy Efficiency Alberta et Alberta Treasury Branch (ATB Financial);
- Seconde candidature à la subvention EcoCity Edmonton Infrastructure Acceleration Grant;
- Collaboration avec Emissions Reduction Alberta ou Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC);
- Admissibilité aux mesures incitatives du programme municipal Building Energy Retrofit Accelerator (BERA) depuis la complétion de l'audit ASHRAE Level;
- Financement par le programme Distributed Energy Management Initiative de NAIT;

Après la pandémie, il faudra multiplier les engagements avec les décideurs au sein des organisations et des entreprises, ainsi que les propriétaires de logements — de même que le conseil d'administration de la Cité Francophone. À l'heure actuelle, la Cité francophone et les résidents du quartier ont accès à l'information qui leur permettra de saisir les opportunités et de répondre aux besoins en matière de résilience climatique et énergétique.

Une chose est certaine : les communautés, les organisations et les personnes qui choisissent d'agir maintenant seront les mieux positionnées dans les prochaines années lorsqu'il sera question de l'énergie. Les modélisations effectuées pour Vancouver prédisent que chaque dollar investi aujourd'hui plutôt qu'en 2030 dans l'adaptation aux changements climatiques en générera huit.

L'hypothèque de la Cité Francophone s'élève actuellement à 9 M\$; y ajouter un investissement d'un million de dollars pourrait signifier un remboursement complet de l'hypothèque dans 10 ans. Si nous décidons d'attendre, nous paierons le montant actuel et devrons emprunter un autre 8 M\$ en 2030, doublant ainsi l'hypothèque.

Les modélisations locales et mondiales sur le climat nous le disent : il n'est plus question de savoir si nous devons adapter nos villes et nos bâtiments pour la résilience énergétique et climatique, mais bien quand. Nous devons maintenant décider si nous y répondrons de manière proactive (par exemple, en appliquant les changements lorsque les systèmes doivent être entretenus ou remplacés) ou si nous attendrons que nos gouvernements (municipal, provincial ou fédéral) l'obligent par des politiques, des lois ou des mesures fiscales.

Action sur La transition énergétique et les changements climatiques sont des enjeux sociaux. Conséquemment, la transition exige des solutions portées par la communauté et des structures gouvernementales pour les mettre en œuvre. La prochaine section et ses annexes offrent différentes avenues vers la transition. Nous nous penchons à la fois sur notre vision politique de la transition et sur les technologies pouvant soutenir celle-ci. Les solutions mises en place nous permettront de réduire de moitié notre empreinte carbone d'ici 2030, puis de le répéter au cours des décennies suivantes jusqu'à l'atteinte d'une consommation nette zéro en 2050, en phase avec les accords internationaux ratifiés par le gouvernement fédéral (2016) et le gouvernement municipal avec la Déclaration d'Edmonton (2018) et la déclaration d'urgence climatique (2019). Le projet La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition transpose ces engagements à l'échelle de la communauté, et nous propose de décider ensemble, entre voisins et concitoyens, comment nous entrevoyons l'avenir post-carbone, en travaillant de concert dans la création de solutions pour nous y mener.

Les idées et les solutions proposées dans ce rapport sont reprises directement des discussions suscitées lors des contacts avec la communauté dans le cadre du projet, et ne sont fournies qu'à titre de recommandations, en s'appuyant sur l'information la plus exacte disponible à ce jour. Il s'agit avant tout d'un document de travail ayant pour but de nous permettre, en tant que citoyens et en tant que communauté, de nous préparer à un environnement en changement et à une économie de l'énergie en transformation au cours de la prochaine décennie. En étant préparés, nous pourrions saisir les opportunités de financement pour l'adaptation de notre environnement bâti et social. Ce rapport reflète la vision des participants pour l'avenir du quartier telle que présentée plus haut, ainsi que les discussions présentées plus en détail à l'Annexe III : Community Engagement Strategy.

RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

For La Cité: A Decade in Transition, and the Community District/Networked Energy Project

| Governance Body | Possible Areas of Focus | Resources |
|---|--|---|
| Community Committee (Focused on district/ community energy initiatives and preparing the wider Bonnie Doon/ Quartier Francophone neighbourhood for climate and energy resilience in line with socially just, equitable, and accessible community design.) | Name/brand the community/networked district project to indicate that it is focused on a comprehensive neighborhood strategy (indicates separation from the La Cite: A Decade in Transition project). | |
| | Apply for grants to support ongoing project management | |
| | Define youth and community engagement strategies | YESS, Institut Guy Lacombe, Francophone School Board, Edmonton School Board |
| | Connect with urban Indigenous organizations and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action as they pertain to this project | Friendship Centre of Alberta |
| | Establish membership for the cooperative energy project and create memorandums of understanding | |
| | Coordinate with utilities providers to navigate the complexities of crossing throughways for the purposes of district/shared energy | EPCOR, ATCO, Direct Energy |

| Governance Body | Possible Areas of Focus | Resources |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Community Committee</p> <p>(Focused on district/ community energy initiatives and preparing the wider Bonnie Doon/ Quartier Francophone neighbourhood for climate and energy resilience in line with socially just, equitable, and accessible community design.)</p> | <p>Investigate opportunities for cooperative and commoning projects that help not only transition to new forms of lower carbon energy, but that help businesses and residents better understand energy efficiency (how to reduce energy wastage), and reduce energy demands by taking up a number of low-cost habits and initiatives (from working flex hours or partly from home, to buying local, to composting to water capture to installing energy use trackers)</p> | <p>For more ideas, see https://changeformclimate.ca/action</p> |
| | <p>Building frameworks on intergenerational education initiatives, specifically focusing on re-skilling</p> | <p>FAFA, Club de l'amitié St-Thomas</p> |
| | <p>Explore local currency linked to energy transition and community resilience</p> | |
| | <p>Support other businesses in the neighbourhood who want to go after the EcoCity Edmonton Infrastructure Acceleration Grant</p> | |
| | <p>Host community events</p> | <p>Bonnie Doon Community League</p> |
| | <p>Share all research, successes, struggles, and information</p> | |
| <p>La Cité Committee</p> <p>(Internal to La Cité francophone, focused specifically on furthering the climate and energy resilience of La Cité as a community anchor in partnership with other neighbours and organizations)</p> | <p>Might investigate collaborative opportunities -- including internships and shared labour agreements -- with other organizations to help sustain projects (like living walls, compost, garden beds, Incredible Edibles program, permaculture plans, etc.) within the building and beyond</p> | <p>Bonnie Doon Community League, University of Alberta, Rutherford School, Permaculture Society, YESS</p> |
| | <p>Share all research, successes, struggles, and information</p> | |



Photo : Google Maps

Bonnie Doon en 2020... À quoi ressemblera le quartier en 2050?

Joignez-vous à la conversation et façonnez l'avenir de votre quartier

CONCLUSION

Il est temps d'agir. La communauté scientifique internationale nous a avertis : des actions immédiates et globales sont nécessaires pour renverser la vapeur. En réponse à ces mises en garde, les villes de par le monde ont déclaré l'état d'urgence climatique — y compris la Ville d'Edmonton en août 2019.

Alors que la première phase de ce projet tire à sa fin, nous voulons partager à nos voisins et à nos parties prenantes un aperçu de l'avenir que nous imaginons ensemble, façonné par les décisions que nous prendrons aujourd'hui. Le projet de La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition a d'abord vu le jour grâce à la subvention EcoCity Edmonton Infrastructure Acceleration Grant.

Les annexes présentées à la fin de ce rapport résument ce que nous avons appris jusqu'à maintenant. Nous vous invitons à les consulter et à les partager, puisqu'elles sont la somme des expertises de plusieurs professionnels et membres de la communauté. Nous espérons que ces connaissances inspireront d'autres citoyens et citoyennes à entreprendre des projets semblables pour leurs milieux de vie et de travail, et à se rassembler entre voisins pour la création de systèmes d'énergie collectifs.

Ces annexes sont des documents vivants. Pour rester à jour quant à l'information disponible et pour assurer la continuité du projet, nous vous invitons à vous impliquer. Les problématiques de notre siècle, y compris la transition énergétique et les changements climatiques, exigent un éventail de connaissances. Chacun peut contribuer de sa façon.

Pour être à l'affût des développements du projet et pour savoir comment s'impliquer auprès de l'un de nos comités, abonnez-vous à @CitéRésiliente sur Twitter ou contactez justpowers@ualberta.ca

APPENDIX 1

Recommended Timeline and Actionable Items

| Policy and Community Action Timeline | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Recommended Action | Recommended timeline |
| ONGOING | Assess project's compliance* with the TRC's Calls to Action and engage urban Indigenous organizations * Reassess on an ongoing basis | N/A |
| | Roll out new outreach and educational programs that reach different audiences and engage people in a variety of ways | N/A |
| | Assist other communities and neighbourhoods in following similar initiatives, programs, and grant applications | N/A |
| SHORT TERM | Formation of two committees: One internal to La Cité and the other focused specifically on the wider community. | Summer 2020 |
| | Accessibility study initiated | Summer 2020 |
| | Original La Cité Résiliente leadership team meets with interested parties and presents final report from initial phase | Summer 2020 |
| | Investigate additional grants and the possibility of hiring a full-time employee to coordinate educational initiatives and further grant writing | Fall 2020 |
| | Continue conversation with key stakeholders and interested parties about district energy | Fall 2020 |
| | Recycling and compost infrastructure implemented at larger anchor sites (like La Cité) and other locations/residences | 2021 |

Policy and Community Action Timeline

| | Recommended Action | Recommended timeline |
|-------------|---|----------------------|
| MEDIUM TERM | Investigate potential partnership with Infill Development in Edmonton Association (IDEA) to establish parameters for low-cost housing to attract younger families and more diverse density, in addition to implementing building guidelines/policies/bylaws that address mandatory space for solar power, green roof design, and/or other energy efficient builds and retrofits | 2021 |
| | Roll out communications plan, including comprehensive visual and educational outreach strategies (perhaps participation in the Quartier's community flag program) | Early 2021 |
| | Launch a tiered certification sign display program for community members to declare their engagement with low-carbon initiatives and to invite their neighbours to take part ("I <3 Just Energy Futures," "Ask Me About _____") -- similar to Front Yards in Bloom, or Block Parent | 2021 |
| | Multiple organizations, businesses, and residents participate in Clean Energy Incentive Program (CEIP) | 2021+ |
| | Laneways are being repurposed, informed by distributive design principles and regenerative economics (focusing on layering returns and benefits to the community beyond just monetary payback) | 2021+ |
| | Area connects to bicycle network | 2021+ |
| | Rent and utility costs stabilized for La Cité user groups | 2022 |

Préparer la Cité Francophone pour demain: Engager la transition

Après avoir compilé les résultats issus des ateliers, de l'audit du bâtiment et de la modélisation ASHRAE Level 2, notre équipe a passé en revue les mesures de conservation d'énergie et de réduction des gaz à effets de serre pour l'établissement. Ces mesures permettront de réduire l'empreinte écologique et les coûts en énergie de la Cité Francophone.

Ces recommandations se traduisent par des actions concrètes pour la Cité Francophone. La plupart exigent une action immédiate en matière d'implantation ou de planification. Elles sont présentées selon trois échéanciers : court, moyen ou long terme. Ces catégories sont basées sur la rapidité du retour sur investissement selon la compréhension actuelle des modèles économiques d'entreprise. Toutefois, ces échéanciers risquent de raccourcir selon les politiques, les programmes de bourses et les autres changements qu'apportera la prochaine décennie.

Par exemple, la Cité Francophone n'envisage pas actuellement de repenser ses espaces de bureau, une des stratégies pour améliorer la consommation d'énergie du bâtiment. Toutefois, les mesures de distanciation physique mises en place durant la pandémie de la COVID-19 obligeront peut-être certaines organisations établies à la Cité Francophone à reconfigurer leurs bureaux. Si nous allons de l'avant sur ce point, le présent audit énergétique et plan stratégique communautaire permettent de garantir que ces changements seront guidés par des principes de design régénératif.

Adaptation du bâtiment

Mesures de conservation énergétique + Opportunité
de réduction des émissions de carbone

Immediate First Actions (2020-2022) to meet 2030 climate targets

Items necessary for building longevity and/or provide high Return on Investment according to current economic business-model understandings

| ITEM | BUDGET | GHG Reduction Impact | TIMELINE | POTENTIAL Funding Source or Community Partner |
|---|----------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Fix weatherstripping and seals around windows and doors | \$1,000 | Low | 2020 | Operational Budget, City of Edmonton Building Energy Retrofit Accelerator (BERA). |
| Install main door vestibule or revolving door | \$30,000 | Low | 2021 | Mortgage Financing, BERA Incentive |
| Programmable thermostats | \$2,100 | Low | 2020 | Operational Budget, BERA Incentive |
| Repair gaps / failed seals in curtainwall | \$5,000 | Low | 2020 | Operational Budget, BERA Incentive |
| Replace/Install faucet aerators | \$150 | Low | 2020 | Operational Budget, BERA Incentive |
| Install water cooler plug timers | \$500 | Low | 2020 | Operational Budget, BERA Incentive |
| Provide radiant space heaters for cold office locations | \$6,400 | Low | 2021 | Operational Budget, BERA Incentive |
| Demand control kitchen ventilation for Cafe Bicyclette | \$20,000 | High | 2021 | BERA Incentive, Create bundle of projects for Green Loan Guarantee Program. Some design time required. |
| Install bee hives | \$500 | N/A | Spring 2021 | Operational budget. |
| Install Multibin receptacles for recyclables, compost, landfill materials | \$2,500 | N/A | 2020 | Operational budget. |

Immediate First Actions (2020-2022) to meet 2030 climate targets

Items necessary for building longevity and/or provide high Return on Investment according to current economic business-model understandings

| ITEM | BUDGET | GHG Reduction Impact | TIMELINE | POTENTIAL Funding Source or Community Partner |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Create a Compost area on site (purchase ready-to-use compost bins) | \$2,000 | Low | Spring 2021 | Operational budget. Cafe Bicyclette can help reduce waste (and operating costs) by redirecting food scraps to the compost area. |
| Revisit the electrical rate/ contract with the utility provider. Renegotiate power purchase agreement | \$0 | N/A | ASAP | Administration staff time. |
| Lighting Retrofit / Bulb replacement where possible without electrical upgrades | \$5,000 | High | ASAP | Operational Budget, BERA Incentive |
| Install Electric car charging station(s) | \$5,000 per stall | High | 2021 | Mortgage Financing, City of Edmonton EV charger rebate https://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/environmental_stewardship/electric-vehicles.aspx |

Medium-Term Actions (2022-2025) to meet 2030-2040 climate targets

When funding / financing is available, items that are recommended for building longevity and/or provide sufficient return on investment or high GHG reductions

| ITEM | BUDGET | GHG Reduction Impact | TIMELINE | POTENTIAL Funding Source or Community Partner |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Recommission Building Systems | \$10,000 | High | 2021 | Mortgage Financing, BERA Incentive |
| Complete Lighting Retrofit | \$426,000 | High | 2022 | Green Loan Guarantee Program |
| District/Community Energy System Feasibility (Technical) Study | \$50,000 | High | Spring 2021 | EcoCity Grant Federation of Canadian Municipalities https://fcm.ca/en/funding |
| New attempt to grow Micro-greens** | \$2,000 | Low | 2021 | Cafe Bicyclette Operational budget / tenant sponsors. ***Need operational staff, dedicated resources for ongoing maintenance. Potentially a partnership opportunity with UofA Office of Sustainability/Bonnie Doon. |
| Permaculture / landscape naturalization | \$25,000 | N/A | Spring 2022 | Mortgage Financing |

Medium-Term Actions (2022-2025) to meet 2030-2040 climate targets

When funding / financing is available, items that are recommended for building longevity and/or provide sufficient return on investment or high GHG reductions

| ITEM | BUDGET | GHG Reduction Impact | TIMELINE | POTENTIAL Funding Source or Community Partner |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Convert parking stalls to raised garden beds | \$500/stall | N/A | Spring 2022 | Cafe Bicyclette Operational budget / tenant sponsors |
| Living Wall for curved hallway between cafe and atrium | \$50,000 | Medium | 2023 | Mortgage Financing / EcoCity |
| On-site Rainwater Capture and storage | \$10,000 | Low | 2023 | Mortgage Financing / EcoCity |
| Develop a bike share program | \$5,000 | High | Winter 2021 | Bike Edmonton |
| Seek car share partnership with Communauto (formerly Pogo) | \$1,000 | High | Winter 2021 | Administration staff time to negotiate with Communauto |
| Install solar PV modules where feasible (rooftop) | \$87,500 | Medium | Summer 2024 | Mortgage Financing, Green Loan Guarantee Program |

Longer-Term Actions (2025-2030)

Longer-Term Actions (2025-2030) to meet 2050 climate targets

| ITEM | BUDGET | GHG Reduction Impact | TIMELINE | POTENTIAL Funding Source or Community Partner |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|----------|--|
| Incorporate Energy Recovery Ventilation (ERV) | \$170,000 | Medium | 2025 | Mortgage Financing, Green Loan Guarantee Program |
| Replace Variable Air Volume (VAV) system with Low Temperature Heat Pump* To be paired with office re-stack/replan. | \$750,000 | Medium | 2030 | Green Loan Guarantee Program (this should be done simultaneously with “re-stack”/replan of the office spaces.) |
| Restack / replan office areas for “co-working” | \$750,000 | N/A | 2025 | Scope and timeline dependent on Tenant fit-up |
| District/Community Energy System | \$5,000,000 | High | 2027 | Cost to be shared with community partners. Encourage the City of Edmonton to act as “local utility” for the district system (similar to the Downtown District Energy System). NAIT Distributed Energy Management Initiative |
| Replace all windows with higher performance glazing. | \$1,000,000 | High | 2029 | Green Loan Guarantee Program |
| Replace older Boilers | \$50,000 | High | 2030 | Mortgage Financing, BERA incentive |
| Re-plumb greywater (waste water) for reuse within | \$100,000 | Low | 2029 | Green Loan Guarantee Program. |
| Upgrade boilers | \$50,000 | Medium | 2030 | BERA Incentive, create bundle of projects for Green Loan Guarantee Program |



Smart Start Workshop, post-it-notes brainstorm of community interests

Conclusions

Préparer la Cité Francophone pour demain

Selon nos calculs, les actions à court terme totalisent ~51 360 \$, les actions à moyen terme, ~667 000 \$, et les actions à long terme, ~3 870 000 \$, en excluant le système d'énergie collectif d'environ 5 M\$, dont les coûts seraient partagés, selon le pourcentage investi par la Cité Francophone. Certaines des actions (comme le remplacement des fenêtres, le plus coûteux dans sa catégorie en excluant le système d'énergie collectif) s'intègrent dans l'entretien général du bâtiment d'ici 2050. Plus tôt ce sera fait, plus les gains en efficacité énergétique seront grands. Le financement possible de ces investissements pourrait même diminuer les coûts associés à l'entretien général.

En bref, au taux actuel du marché, l'ensemble des actions à court et à moyen terme totalisent approximativement 713 360 \$ aujourd'hui. Si l'on prend l'ensemble des actions recommandées, en incluant les actions à long terme, plus coûteuses, cela ne monte pas plus haut que 4 588 360 \$ (en excluant les coûts liés à un projet de système d'énergie collectif, qui générerait des retombées économiques). Selon les prévisions, ces actions coûteront 8 fois plus en 2030. Concrètement, cela signifie que de remettre à plus tard ces actions coûte de l'argent pour la Cité. Si nous n'agissons pas avant 2030, le coût des actions à court et moyen terme montera à près de 6 M\$ (5 745 880 \$), tandis qu'une mise à jour complète du bâtiment qui permettrait d'atteindre nos objectifs, en incluant les actions à long terme, coûtera près de 37 M\$ (36 706 880). Autrement dit, entreprendre dès maintenant les actions requises pour adapter le bâtiment de la Cité aura des effets positifs exponentiels pour le climat et permettra d'économiser des dizaines de millions de dollars. Le leadership climatique, c'est payant.

APPENDIX 2

Historic Timeline of the La Cité Résiliente Project

2015

- December 12, 2015: Paris Agreement signed by 196 countries

2016

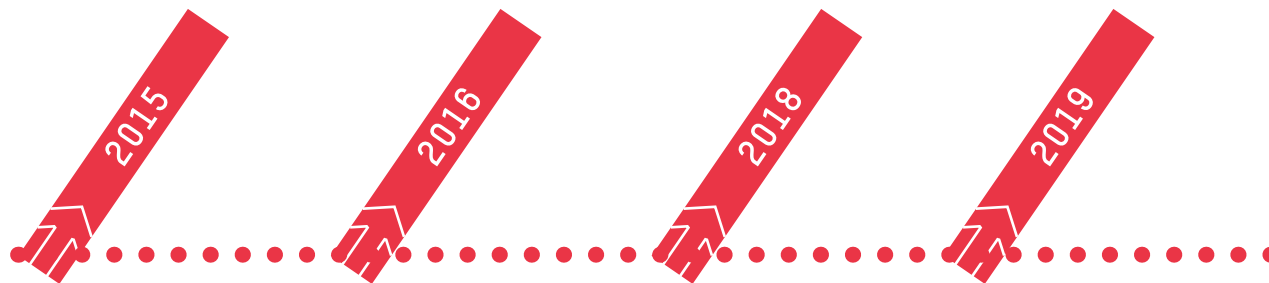
- October 2016: Canada officially ratifies Paris Agreement

2018

- November 2018: IPCC Report launched and global headlines warn of 12 remaining years (until 2030) to take drastic climate action before we tip past into a devastating level of global warming (hence, the project title La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition)

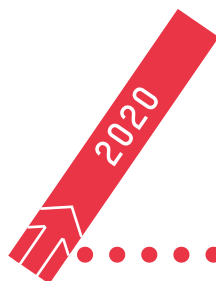
2019

- EcoCity Edmonton Infrastructure Acceleration Grant awarded Summer 2019
- Fall 2019: Project planning begins
- Communications strategy launched
- November 23, 2019: Project Launch + Learn
- December 5, 2019: Energy Fair/ Foire de l'énergie



2020

- Communications Intern Laurence Mailhiot arrives from Sherbrooke University and provides an intensive communications strategy audit, revises project title in consultation with Dr. Sheena Wilson from La Cité: A Hub for Climate Resilience to La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition
- January 30-February 1, 2020: Outreach and Education at Flying Canoë Volant
- February 18, 2020: SMART Start Workshop
- March 3, 2020: Workshop with FAFA
- March 3, 2020: Presentation to the La Cité Francophone Board
- March 10, 2020: Building Systems Integration Workshop
- Podcast series on La Cité Résiliente and other local community energy initiatives recorded and launched with the Just Powers Podcast
- Summer 2020: Governance structure established for two committees -- one internal to La Cité, and one committed to district-wide projects



APPENDIX 3

Community Engagement Summary

1.0 Summary of Workshops

A crucial part of establishing the future plans for La Cité Résiliente is to understand who the supportive community members are, how the community wants to be involved, and how the community can move forward working together towards a common goal. These workshops were focused on building an understanding of these things through first explaining the issues in the Launch and learn, getting the word out at the Flying Canoe Volant festival, finding out what the markers of success will be in the smart start workshop, and finally figuring out how we can work together to create and achieve long term goals in the building intergration workshop. The end product of this engagement is to bring together a group of passionate people, clarify the scope, and develop a long term plan with actionable items.



Community engagement is an essential part of the La Cité Résiliente project, which is designed to bring neighbours together around climate change resilience and adaptation.

To date, the project has engaged user groups and neighbours through a series of public workshops, outreach events, and multimedia strategies meant to bring people together, encourage conversation, clarify the scope of the project, and determine a long-range plan with actionable items.

Launch + Learn | November 23, 2019

Climate Resilience Project Launch + Learn

This initial workshop was the introduction to the exciting changes happening at La Cité and how local residents could be involved

Energy Fair/Foire de l'énergie | December 5, 2019

At this multigenerational event, students from Campus Saint-Jean Media and Communications classes presented their final multimedia projects on energy and the future of the Bonnie Doon/Francophone Quartier community.

Flying Canoë Volant | Jan 30 - Feb 1, 2020

The Flying Canoe Volant Festival is a successful, established and well attended event that was used this year as a platform to inform community members about the upcoming goals of La Cité Resilient and to introduce ideas of building science, technology and climate mitigations.

Smart Start Workshop | February 18, 2020

This session was community wide, and it's purpose is to define and confirm project goals and, once the session is complete, the project team is made aware of key challenges and opportunities for this project.

Workshop with FAFA | March 3, 2020.

In collaboration with the FAFA and the Club de l'amitié St-Thomas, this workshop was organized as one way to engage with local francophone older adults.

Presentation to the La Cité francophone Board | March 3, 2020

In order to share project findings and engage the La Cité board, Dr. Sheena Wilson, Daniel Cournoyer, and Shafraaz Kaba delivered a special presentation to members.

Building Systems Integration Workshop | March 10, 2020

The Building Integration Workshop is to recognize Energy Efficiency opportunities and Energy Conservation Measures, as well as Building Systems Opportunities. This will lead to identifying easily attainable "wins", medium term goals, and long term goals.

Podcast Series

Building on the success of the Just Powers Podcast, Dr. Sheena Wilson's Just Powers team produced a series on several community projects taking place across Edmonton, including those in Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone, Westmount, Blatchford, and Riverdale.

Communications Strategy

The team rolled out a comprehensive communications strategy to garner community engagement, using radio profiles, posterage, and multiple other points of outreach.

NOTE:

Additional town hall meetings to take initial findings back to the community were scheduled for March 19 and 21, along with plans for future workshops that would allow for greater input from school-age children, Indigenous and urban-Indigenous leaders, workshops co-hosted with Youth Empowerment Support Services, universal accessibility assessments and more. However, these were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.





1.1 Launch + Learn

Introduction

La Cité Résiliente's Launch + Learn event provided an introduction to the project and background information on community-based energy projects. The MLA for Edmonton-Gold Bar, Marlin Schmidt, brought greetings from the province, in addition to Dr. Sheena Wilson, Just Powers Research Coordinator Danika Jorgensen-Skakum, La Cité Executive Director Daniel Cournoyer, and ASK Architectural Lead Shafraaz Kaba.

The Solar Power Investment Cooperative of Edmonton (SPICE) then provided a half-day workshop series on solar power in Alberta; an introduction to solar technology, applicable regulations and procedures, culminating in a multi-table discussion on forming a community coalition.

NOTE:

Community Benefit Agreements are contracts between investors and community groups that require any investment project (such as solar panel installation) to give back to the community, maybe directing a percentage of earnings toward community initiatives, or funding infrastructure projects like playgrounds.

Attendees Included:

- Marlin Schmidt, MLA for Edmonton-Gold Bar
- Members of the La Cité francophone community interested in taking action on climate change
- Approximately 30 residents interested in solar power options and community solar projects
- Supporters of local impact investing

Topics Covered:

- Introduction to solar power
- Residential and community solar projects
- Applicable regulations
- Provincial government incentives
- Community Benefit Agreements

For more information on community benefit agreements and community energy projects in Alberta, see joinspice.ca



Campus St-Jean, A few student projects from the Energy Fair.
Credit: Valerie Miller, Future Energy Systems.

1.2 Energy Fair/Foire de l'énergie

Introduction

Fifty-seven students from Campus Saint-Jean Media and Communications classes held an exhibition in the atrium of La Cité just before the holiday season. Originally this event had been planned by their instructor, Dr. Sheena Wilson, as a means to showcase their final multimedia projects; however, on the heels of a semester of intensive youth-led climate marches, students began referring to this event in terms of climate action and used the exhibition as an opportunity to share their thoughts on climate change and the post-carbon future of Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone with members of the public, government and university officials, and individuals from La Cité's various businesses and user groups — all of whom were invited to mingle with the students and learn with them while enjoying curated music, spoken word poetry, and hot chocolate.

Attendees Included:

- Marlin Schmidt, MLA for Edmonton-Gold Bar
- Dean Pierre-Yves Mocquais, Campus Saint-Jean
- Community Service-Learning partners who had been paired with students for the semester: Fédération des aînés franco-albertains (FAFA), Radio Cité, the Solar Power Investment Cooperative of Edmonton (SPICE) and Just Powers
- Campus Saint-Jean students
- Various individuals from La Cité's resident businesses and user groups
- Members of the public

Topics Covered:

- Poster presentations on reducing home energy consumption
- Photo displays on the possible future of the Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone neighbourhood
- Songs written to raise awareness about the urgency of energy transition

1.3 Flying Canoë Volant

Introduction

Flying Canoë Volant is Edmonton's most popular winter festival, attended by more than 60,000 people. The La Cité Résiliente team set up an interactive engagement course at the 2020 festival, introducing visitors to the project and elements of building science, technology, and climate change resilience.

Festival attendees were invited to “find the fire monsters” (distinctive metal sculptures placed at various strategic sites, including a children’s area) by visiting each of the following poster stations mapped out on an information packet. After discussing their interest in the La Cité Résiliente project and their desires for the neighbourhood with a team member, attendees received a stamp at each destination. A completed stamped packet was exchangeable for a free hot chocolate.

Attendees

- 60,000+ visitors at the 2020 Flying Canoë Volant festival

Discussion Topics

- **Exterior Building** poster focused on how building envelopes prevent moisture and mould in addition to maintaining building air pressure, quality, and temperature.
- **Interior Comfort** poster focused on heating, cooling, and lighting — elements created through design, passive systems or mechanical systems.
- The **Kids Station** poster communicated the basics of home energy and renewable energy — where energy comes from, and where waste goes.
- **Climate Resilient Show Home** poster showcased the website resource climateresilienthome.com, which provides information to homeowners on retrofitting for climate change.
- The posters on the **City of Edmonton’s Change for Climate** campaign reiterated statistics on local climate change and energy costs and Edmonton’s plans to adapt over the next decade.



Images source:

1.3 Flying Canoë Volant CONTENT PRESENTED AT FESTIVAL

Please feel free to reproduce these posters for educational purposes, or contact us for higher-resolution images.

FRESH AIR

AIR TIGHT

A building envelope must be as close to air tight as possible otherwise it will loose up to 50% of its heat through cracks, bad weatherstripping and broken air barriers

CONTROLLED FRESH AIR

Toxins let off by interior environment in an air tight building means a heat recovery ventilator is necessary. People, household items and materials let off toxins

HOLE IN AIR BARRIER

Main take-away: Buildings need to be air tight to prevent heat loss, but they also need to breath through passive or mechanical systems. A hole in the air barrier is another way that mould can grow in your wall.

NO MOULDY WALLS

Condensation

The moisture in the air is called vapour. Warm air holds more moisture than cold air. When warm air hits a cold surface it cools down quickly and turns into liquid water

LOCATION OF VAPOUR BARRIER

ONLY ONE VAPOUR BARRIER

Main take-away: there can only be one vapour barrier and it goes on the warm side of the insulation. Vapour barriers prevent moisture from condensing inside the wall, creating mould.

KEEP WARMTH INSIDE

CONDUCTIVITY OF MATERIALS

A material is conductive if it transfers temperature through it's surface easily.

Main take-away: fibreglass or rock wool insulation is not very conductive, this is why it is used to stop heat loss through the outside walls. Metal and glass are highly conductive, which means a lot of heat escapes through windows.



RAIN STAYS OUT
THE SIDING ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH

NO MOULDY WALLS
WHY WE NEED A VAPOUR BARRIER

KEEP WARMTH INSIDE
INSULATION AND MATERIAL CONDUCTIVITY

FRESH AIR
CONTROLLING THE INSIDE ENVIRONMENT

EXTERIOR BUILDING

The exterior building is the physical separator between the inside and outside of the building.

Why the Exterior Building envelope is important:

A building with a good exterior envelope requires less energy for heat and cooling, better withstands wear, and is more resilient against extreme weather conditions.

RAIN STAYS OUT

HOW WATER GETS INSIDE THE WALL FROM RAIN

GRAVITY
Moves rain water down the face of the siding and into sloped openings such as cracks and holes, encountered on the way down

CAPILLARY SUCTION
Draws water into absorbing materials and small openings (less than 2mm wide)

AIR PRESSURE DIFFERENCE
Water will be forced in the direction of lower air pressure

SURFACE TENSION
Causes water to cling to the underside of horizontal surfaces

KENETIC ENERGY (FALLING RAIN)
The force of the rain hitting a surface can propel or splash water into unprotected holes

OVERLAP ALL MATERIALS
Prevents water from getting in through:

GRAVITY

SURFACE TENSION

KENETIC ENERGY (FALLING RAIN)

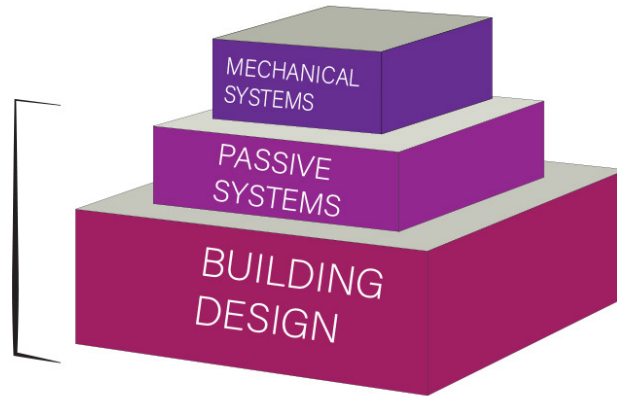
VENT BETWEEN SIDING + BUILDING PAPER
Prevents water from getting in through:

CAPILLARY SUCTION

AIR PRESSURE DIFFERENCE

Main take-away: When you overlap and vent the outside layers of your wall, it is less likely water will get in.

80%
of energy consumption can be reduced by building design and passive systems



From Heating, Cooling and Lighting

INTERIOR COMFORT

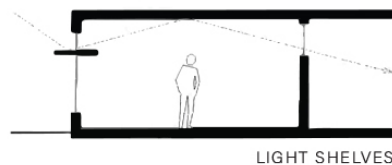
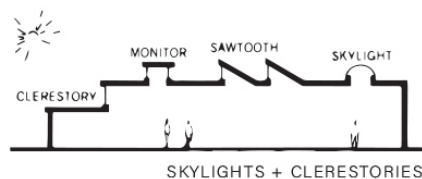
The basic interior comfort of a building is determined by how it is heated, cooled, and lit

The Key to Sustainable Interior Comfort

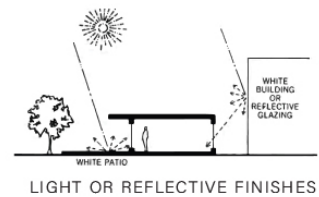
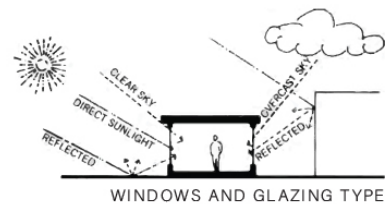
Buildings designed with environmental factors in mind, utilizing passive systems, require much smaller mechanical systems. Diagrams from Interior Comfort posters were adapted from the textbook "Heating, Cooling and Lighting" by Norbert Lechner.

LIGHTING

PASSIVE SYSTEMS

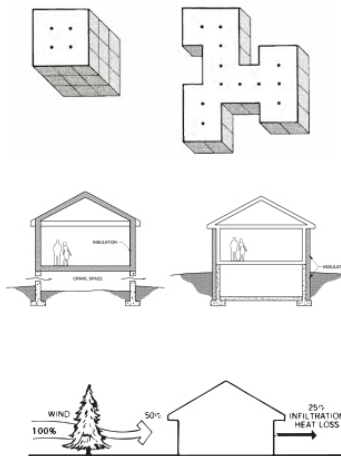
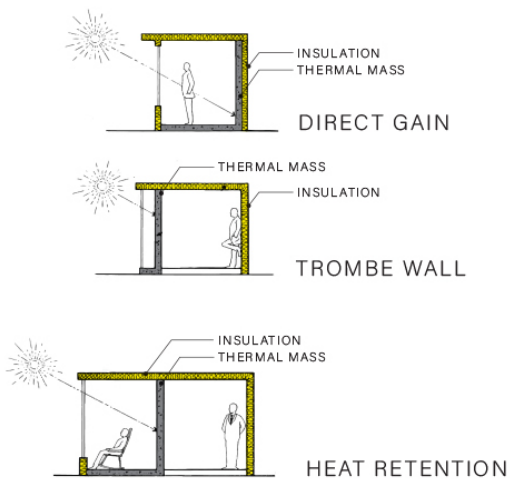


BUILDING DESIGN



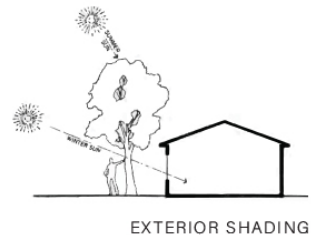
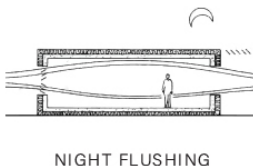
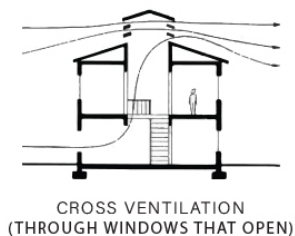
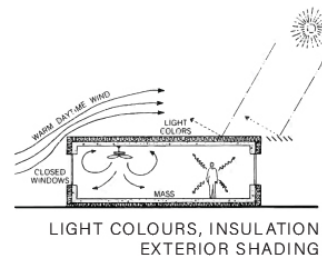
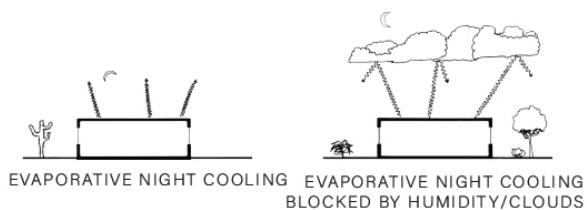
HEATING

PASSIVE SYSTEMS | BUILDING DESIGN



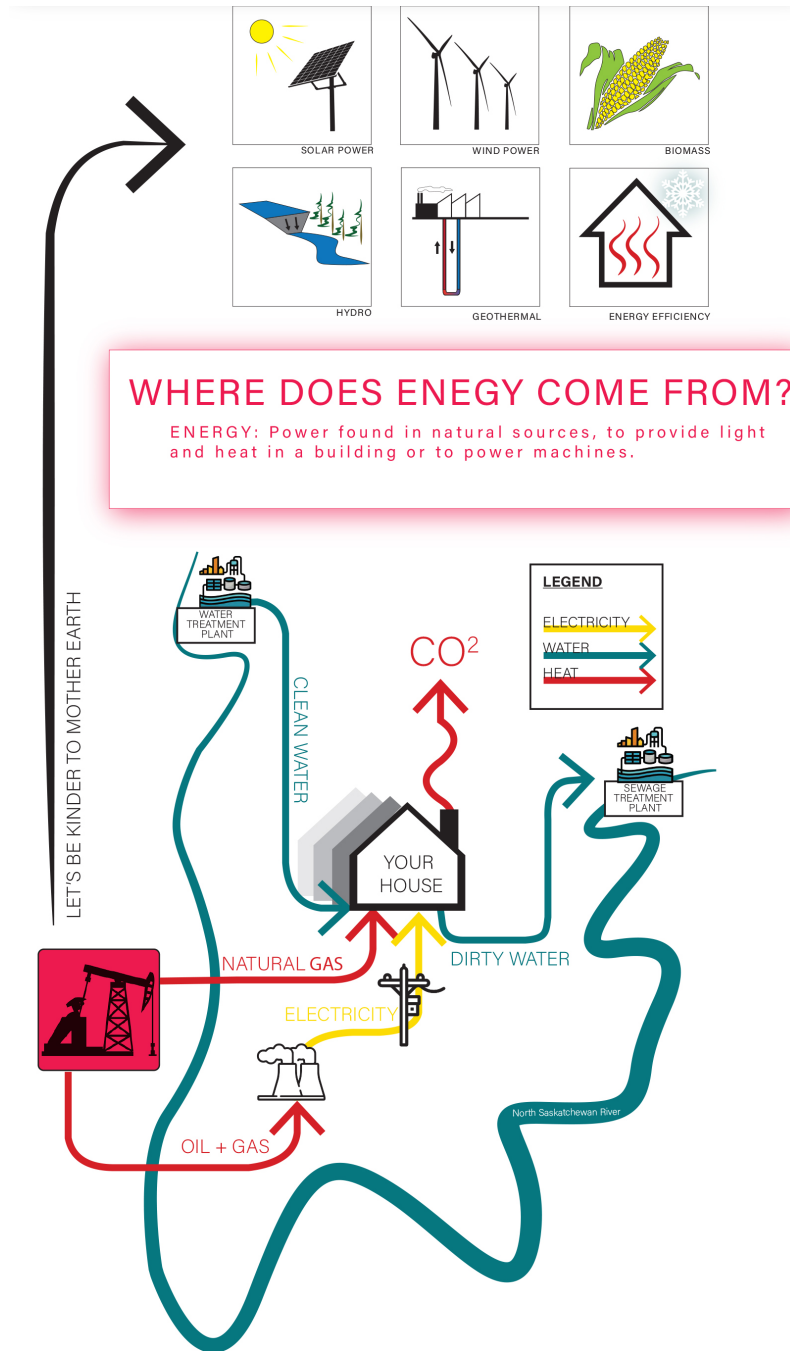
COOLING

PASSIVE SYSTEMS | BUILDING DESIGN



Addressing Children and Youth

The most effective way to get kids involved was for them to begin to think about where the light, heat and water comes from in their house and where it goes, and to remind them of some forms of renewable energy.



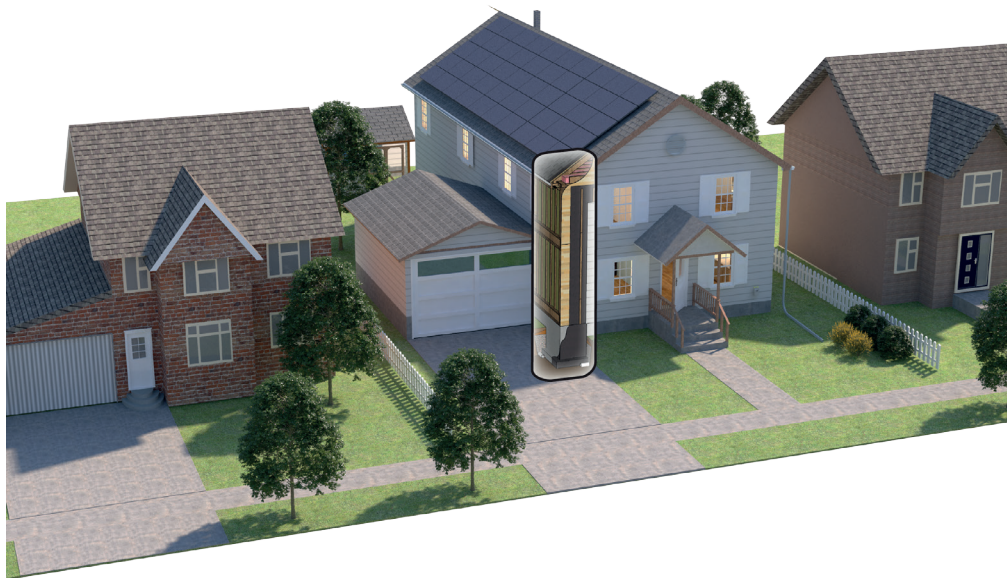
How to Make Your Home Resilient

This was the poster created for the climate resilient home website in hopes that if people are interested in upgrading or rebuilding their home they will use this resource.

Maison modèle résiliente Climate Resilient Showhome

La maison modèle à l'épreuve du climat est une ressource Web gratuite accessible à tous gratuitement. Le site fournit de l'information aux propriétaires soucieux de rendre leur maison plus résiliente face aux épisodes de météo extrême.

The climate resilient show home is a web based information database available to everyone for free. The database provides information on how to make your home more resilient to extreme weather



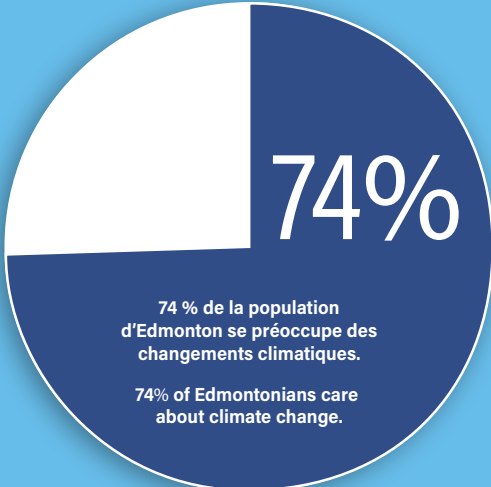
www.climate resilienthome.ca

The City of Edmonton Climate Transition Strategy

The following images are the posters created from the City of Edmonton Climate Transition strategy that were put up around La Cité to peak peoples interest and give them a resource to find out more.

Les changements climatiques vous préoccupent? C'est le cas de vos voisins aussi.

Do you care about climate change? So do your neighbours.



74%

74 % de la population d'Edmonton se préoccupe des changements climatiques.

74% of Edmontonians care about climate change.

Préparer notre avenir en coopération avec nos voisins
For our Futures, and in cooperation with our neighbours

Prenez part aux prochains ateliers sur la préparation de notre communauté face aux changements climatiques : quel est l'avenir de notre quartier?

Join our upcoming workshops to discuss climate preparedness and share what you want to see for the future or our community.

Soyez des nôtres lors du premier atelier!
18 février 2020, 9 h à 13 h

Join us for the first workshop!
February 18th 2020, 9 am - 1 pm

La Cité Francophone

Contenu tiré de la campagne Change for Climate par la Ville d'Edmonton
All content is taken from the City of Edmonton Change for Climate

www.changeforclimate.ca

**CLIMATE
RESILIENT
EDMONTON**

Des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes en évolution

Changing Weather Extremes

Prenez part aux prochains ateliers sur la préparation de notre communauté face aux changements climatiques : quel est l'avenir de notre quartier?

Join our upcoming workshops to discuss climate preparedness and share what you want to see for the future or our community.

Soyez des nôtres lors du premier atelier!
18 février 2020, 9 h à 13 h

Join us for the first workshop!
February 18th 2020, 9 am - 1 pm

La Cité Francophone

| Phénomène météorologique extrême Extreme Weather Event | Évolution de la fréquence Trend in Frequency of event |
|---|--|
| Feux de forêt Wildfire | En augmentation Increasing |
| Rivière à bas débit Flow in River | En augmentation Increasing |
| Pluie sur neige Rain on Snow | En augmentation Increasing |
| Pluie verglaçante Freezing Rain | En augmentation Increasing |
| Vents forts High Winds | En augmentation Increasing |
| Tempêtes de neige Heavy Snow | Inconnu Unknown |
| Blizzard | Stable Unchanged |
| Grêle Hail | Inconnu Unknown |
| Éclairs Lightning | En augmentation Increasing |
| Tornade Tornado | Inconnu Unknown |

Contenu tiré de la campagne Change for Climate par la Ville d'Edmonton

All content is taken from the City of Edmonton Change for Climate

www.changeforclimate.ca

**CLIMATE
RESILIENT
EDMONTON**

Quels impacts auront les changements climatiques sur l'économie?

How will climate change affect our economy?

Les changements climatiques vont :

- Compromettre la sécurité alimentaire
- Ralentir la croissance économique
- Compliquer la réduction de la pauvreté

Climate-change will:

- erode food security,
- slow down economic growth and
- make poverty reduction more difficult

Solution :

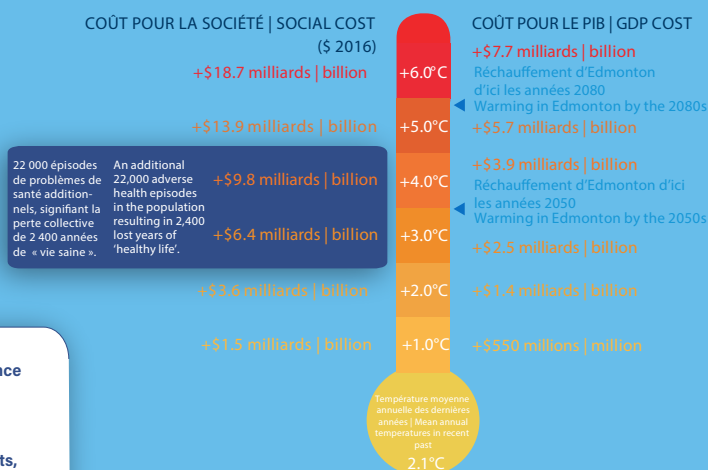
Investir dans des solutions de résilience climatique afin de :

- Mitiger les risques climatiques
- Diminuer les coûts pour le PIB et pour la société
- Augmenter la confiance des investisseurs

Solution:

Investment in climate resilience which reduces exposure to:

- climate risks,
- lowers social and GDP costs,
- improves investor confidence



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**CLIMATE
RESILIENT
EDMONTON**

Quels impacts auront les changements climatiques

sur notre santé et notre bien-être?

How will our health and wellbeing be affected by climate change?

L'augmentation des canicules et des feux de forêt annoncent un plus grand risque de blessure et de décès.
A greater likelihood of injury and death is expected due to more intense heat waves and wildfires.



Il est projeté que les risques pour la santé causés par les **maladies transmises par l'eau ou les organismes comme les insectes** augmenteront mondialement en raison des changements climatiques.



As well it is projected that **health risks from waterborne and vector borne diseases will increase** globally because of climate change.

On anticipe **22 000 épisodes de problèmes de santé additionnels** par an d'ici les années 2050.



An additional **22,000 adverse health episodes** are anticipated annually by the 2050s

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CLIMATE RESILIENT EDMONTON

Le temps vous paraît-il sec? Is it feeling dry out there?

On prévoit que les températures plus chaudes dans la région d'Edmonton auront un impact sur la fréquence des sécheresses.

Increasing temperature in the Edmonton region is expected to have an impact on drought conditions.

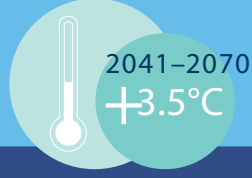
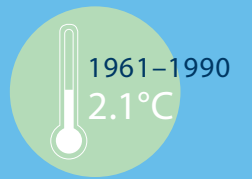
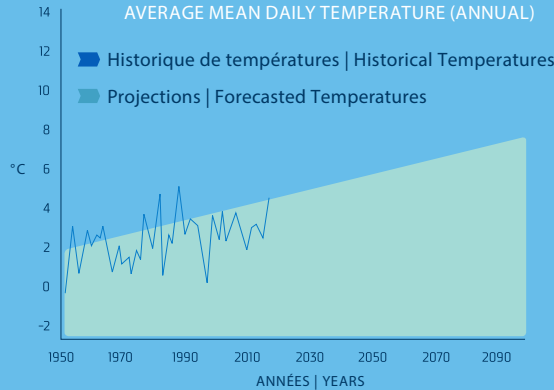


FIGURE 1. MOYENNE DES TEMPÉRATURES QUOTIDIENNES (PAR AN)
AVERAGE MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE (ANNUAL)



1961-1990 **+30°C** **1 JOUR | DAY**
que le point de référence from baseline

2041-2070 **+30°C** **+15 JOURS | DAYS**
que le point de référence from baseline

2071-2099 **+30°C** **+33 JOURS | DAYS**
que le point de référence from baseline

Le nombre de « jours » correspond au nombre de journées affichant plus de 30 degrés celsius au thermostat dans l'année.

A "Hot Day" is defined as the annual number of days with maximum daytime high temperatures over 30 degrees.

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CLIMATE RESILIENT EDMONTON

Quels impacts auront les changements climatiques sur nos infrastructures? How will climate change affect our urban infrastructure?

- Accélération de la rouille
 - Conditions favorables à la moisissure
 - Augmentation du stress sur les infrastructures en raison d'une neige plus abondante et de vents plus forts
 - Risque de bris du système de traitement de l'eau en raison des inondations
- Metal will rust more quickly
 - Mould will grow more readily
 - Heavier snow and wind will create more stress on structure
 - Changing precipitation that leads to urban or river flooding, affects water treatment system

Solution :
Des projets d'infrastructures comme un système énergétique collectif contribuent à la résilience des quartiers face aux conditions météorologiques extrêmes.

Solution:
Infrastructure developments such as district energy can make neighbourhoods more resilient to extreme conditions



Le système énergétique collectif de Blatchford
Blatchford district energy sharing system

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**CLIMATE
RESILIENT
EDMONTON**

Communautés résilientes Resilient Communities

Connaître son voisin et lui faire confiance, en ayant une vision commune de notre quartier

People know one another, trust one another, Have a shared vision of the neighbourhood

Les qualités d'une ville résiliente (Source: 100 Resilient Cities)

L'INTROSPECTION :

Les citoyens et les institutions font preuve d'introspection et tirent des leçons du passé qui informent et aident les processus décisionnels.

LA SOLIDITÉ :

Les éléments construits de la ville sont conçus, fabriqués et entretenus en prévision d'événements climatiques extrêmes.

LA REDONDANCE :

La ville est construite en intégrant une marge de manœuvre en cas d'interruption ou d'augmentation dans la demande d'énergie. Il s'agit aussi de répondre à un besoin de multiples manières.

LA FLEXIBILITÉ :

Il s'agit de notre volonté et de notre capacité à adopter des solutions de rechange en réponse à un contexte de changement ou à des crises. Les nouvelles connaissances et technologies peuvent soutenir la flexibilité des villes.

LA CONNAISSANCE :

Les citoyens et les institutions ont conscience des risques climatiques et sont en mesure d'absorber les chocs. La ville peut répondre rapidement à un environnement en changement.

L'INCLUSION :

Une posture inclusive dans la prise de décisions nécessite la présence de multiples voix et points de vue afin de proposer une vision commune et de favoriser un sentiment de partage des communs dans la création d'une ville résiliente.

L'INTÉGRATION :

Des processus dits intégrés rassemblent et unissent les différentes agences municipales afin de promouvoir une cohérence dans les décisions et les investissements. Le partage des informations entre les composantes de l'appareil municipal permet un travail collaboratif et des solutions rapides.

Qualities of a Resilient City (Source: 100 Resilient Cities)

REFLECTIVE:

People and institutions reflect and learn from past experiences and leverage this learning to inform decision making.

ROBUSTNESS:

Urban physical assets are designed, constructed and maintained in anticipation of high-impact climate events.

REDUNDANCY:

Spare capacity is built into the system to account for disruptions and surges in demand. It also involves multiple ways of fulfilling a need or function.

FLEXIBLE:

Refers to the willingness and ability to adopt alternative strategies in response to changing circumstances or sudden crises. This can be achieved through new knowledge and technologies.

RESOURCEFULNESS:

Citizens and Institutions are aware of climate risks, able to adapt to shocks and stresses and can quickly respond to a changing environment.

INCLUSIVE:

Inclusive processes emphasize the need for broad consultation and many views to create a sense of shared ownership of a joint vision to build city resilience.

INTEGRATED:

Integrated processes bring together and align city systems to promote consistency in decision making and investments. Exchange of information between components of the system enables them to function collaboratively and respond rapidly.

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**CLIMATE
RESILIENT
EDMONTON**

1.4 Smart Start Workshop

Introduction

La Cité’s neighbours and community user groups were invited to this community-wide workshop hosted by La Cité Résiliente and led by Shafraaz Kaba and the ASK team, to discuss what community members want from the neighbourhood where they work and/or live. The SMART Start Workshop produced an extensive and insightful outline defining the parameters of project success. The conversation, facilitated in part through brainstorming activities and breakout activities between table participants and in larger groups, clarified common core values and explored various partnership opportunities.

It quickly became clear that participants conceived of energy transition and resilience quite broadly, moving beyond technical definitions to focus on social and cultural resilience and the infrastructures — like green spaces — necessary to support a healthy and engaged community. Safety, for instance, became a central issue, as residents hoped the Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone neighbourhood would become a safe space for all the community’s diverse user groups — youth from Youth Empowerment Support Services, residences from the Schizophrenia Society’s permanent supportive housing, and so on. Participants also considered whose voices were missing from the room, including Indigenous communities and youth representation.

Attendees

- Marlin Schmidt, MLA for Edmonton-Gold Bar
- Neighbouring businesses and community groups
- Individuals from La Cité’s resident businesses and organizations
- Representatives from local schools

Discussion Topics

(**S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**ttainable, **R**elevant, and **T**imebound) workshop goals included:

- Define the success factors of the project;
- Define the key stakeholders;
- Identify and classify risks that may emerge;
- Define mitigations for each risk; and
- Define the schedule for those deliverables.



1.4.1 Engagement

Who is Already Engaged?

- La Cité (including many building occupants)
- Just Powers
- Provincial government (MLA)
- Bonnie Doon Community League
- Local residents
- Bonnie Doon Mall
- Edmonton's French Quarter (Business Improvement Association)
- City of Edmonton
- Iris Court (Schizophrenia Society of Alberta)
- Campus Saint-Jean/University of Alberta
- Rutherford School/Edmonton Public School Board
- Effect Homes
- Youth Empowerment Support Services (YESS)

Who Needs to be Engaged?

- Indigenous communities
- More representatives from newcomer communities
- More residents
- Federal government
- Investors, developers, businesses, and more community partners
- Representatives from the Pembina Institute and/or other energy experts
- Persons with disabilities and disability advocates
- Transportation specialists
- Food security specialists and community gardeners
- Local churches

1.4.2 Success Factors Summary

Financial

- Record of financial metrics
- Reduced utility costs
- A sustainable financial plan for the community and any resilience measures
- Businesses and other community members working together to ensure long-term partnership

Environmental

- Abundance of green and garden spaces
- Safe environment where all community members can thrive
- Maintain diversity of recreation options, like the Mill Creek swimming pool and playgrounds/equipment for all ages
- Healthy environment with pollution control plans and systems
- Reduced energy consumption — net-zero or net-positive
- Right to solar access
- Greater sense of awareness about climate change resilience, energy use, and sustainability

Community

- Greater sense of community connection — a place where everyone is included regardless of age, status, or other factors
- Networks established or strengthened (ex. Community League) for sharing ideas, cultivating energy literacy, and sharing resources
- Infrastructure promoting community ties, like walking paths, mixed-use buildings and common areas
- Community-owned power system

Metrics and Targets

- A replicable model that can be used in other Edmonton neighbourhoods and beyond
- Clearly defined and monitored goals
- Regular and ongoing reporting of process, tracking successes and challenges
- Exceed municipal climate and carbon targets

Education

- Training neighbours for the maintenance of community infrastructure
- Inspire next generation of leaders (youth action)
- Looking to community organizations for leadership
- Share information on project for replication in other neighbourhoods
- Promote energy literacy and climate resilience and adaptation education

1.4.3 Tools

- Energy retrofitting and climate resilience modifications to La Cité
- Micro-grid and/or community-owned district energy infrastructure
- Residential and business solar investment
- Zero waste or waste reduction, including compost access and water barrels/wastewater collection
- Pedestrian- and bicycle-focused developments
- Gardens, indigenous plants and green spaces
- Shareable common spaces



Major Milestones from Smart Start Workshop

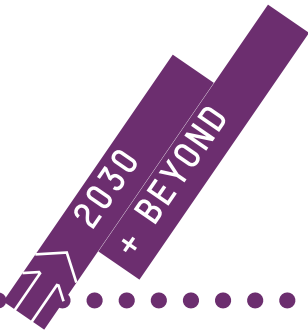


2020

- Define youth engagement strategy
- Define safety parameters
- Engage community
- Develop the co-op
- Solar panel workshops for residences/support home-owners
- Intergenerational educational initiatives
- Support/retrain energy workers
- Educate more people about saving water
- Community strategy
- Create a collective use of green space
- More reasons to walk around and in winter too
- Acknowledge climate change (and act)

2025

- Track improvements of community
- Stabilize rent and utility costs
- Connect area to the bike network
- Have a sustainable source of funding – Green Fund – reallocating funding from one source to another
- Co-ops created and operational
- Increased density – laneway housing that encourages families / young families
- Reimagine the laneway, itself... second part of the community that is pedestrian-oriented
- Increased density – Bonnie Doon Mall is now built up for condos – with condos for families
- Integrate O&M strategy
- Pedestrian roads
- Standards of construction with environmental obligations
- Residential houses all have green roofs
- More classes on suitable exterior spaces
- Engage women
- Stronger and closer neighbourhoods and communities
- Recycle and compost infrastructure
- Mixed-use buildings - add diversity
- Walkable neighbourhood
- Shift consumption attituded (reuse, reduce and then recycle)



2030

- Make Bonnie Doon “the place to live”
- Share all research, success, struggles information - avoid isolation
- Stable and consistent fun activities
- More communication between groups - community coalition
- New development around LRT
- All new builds meet energy efficiency community guidelines
- Schools continue to be full to capacity
- Completed bicycle corridors with E-bike charging stations
- Walkable networks developed
- Energy Use Intensity 50% lower than 2020 (whole community)
- Community is neutral for electricity usage – generates what it uses
- Off fossil fuels
- New city master plan
- Circular economy
- Shift community mindset
- Resilient community
- Creating networks
- All designs for ecological living and not for car
- Fewer days worked per person
- Tax rebate for green homeowners
- Community driven energy (district energy, micro-grids, co-generation)
- Maintain buildings with efficiency forefront
- Common spaces (not just private spaces)
- Green transit
- All new builds must be net-zero

1.5 FAFA Workshop

Fédération des aînés franco-albertains (FAFA)

Introduction

This workshop was organized in collaboration with FAFA and the Club de l'amitié St-Thomas to engage francophone older adults in the La Cité Résiliente project. Held at Paroisse St-Thomas d'Acquin, the day began with an introduction to the project and its aims. The 25 participants were then asked two questions:

- What would you like the future of Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone to look like?
- How can you contribute?

In working groups, the participants had 15-20 minutes to compile their answers on a large sheet, followed by an around-the-room presentation from each group, supplemented by robust dialogue. Coffee and snacks were provided by the Club de l'amitié during the break, giving the opportunity for participants and organizers to chat and get to know each other, before regrouping for another hour of collaborative work. These older adults bring a lifetime of knowledge about more sustainable ways of living. The sessions generated a lot of creativity, laughter, and even potential slogans. One woman said we need to fix the problems of unsustainable living which she called "jette pi achète" (throw away and buy new). They also shared what skills they have and are willing to teach to other community-members, namely youth, and they discussed what they want from their community(ies) at this stage in their lives.

With a high percentage of older adult women participating in the workshop, they had a clear interest in improving the conditions of women -- particularly the lives of daughters, daughters-in-law, and granddaughters -- who now work and carry more of the burden of domestic responsibility. What was also very clear is that unlike the generational divisions fomented by mainstream media -- which often paint older adults with one brush, as the conservative post-war generation that ushered in climate change -- the reality is that many of these older adults have lived lives with much lower footprints than the average Canadian now, following the geopolitical advent of extreme globalization starting in the 1990s. Like the youth and Canadians from all walks of life, older adults are ready to take action on climate change.

Attendees

- 25 older adults recruited by FAFA and the Club de l'amitié St-Thomas

Topics

- What would they like the future of Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone to look like?
- How can they contribute?

FAFA Community Opportunities Summary

Transportation

- Improved public transit service and affordability
- Link all bike paths
- Electric Vehicles
- Promote walking as a form of transportation
- Prohibit idling
- Encourage carsharing

Alimentation (Food)

- Community gardens
- Eat seasonally
- Meal delivery services
- Balcony gardens
- Community-shopping to benefit from wholesale
- Indoor gardening like herbs
- Community cooking to prevent food waste
- Promote cooking at home
- Use the kitchen at Campus St-Jean for community kitchen initiatives
- Use Campus Saint-Jean café (Café Univers) for older adult women's gatherings
- Avoid waste at the Club de l'amitié



Accessibilité et sécurité (Accessibility & security)

- Share the road and include all transport modes
- Older adult-friendly public transit
- Snow removal on sidewalks (because current sidewalk conditions raise the risk of injury by falling, and inhibit mobility for those who already have mobility issues)
- Increased security on the LRTs and in the River Valley. This might include the presence of more security officers or simply better lighting and other design features that make it safer for older adults to access the river valley.



Attitudes et comportements (attitudes & behaviours)

- Individual commitment (e.g. switch lightbulbs)
- Give without expecting return
- Take part in the discussions
- Share our spaces
- Beware of individualism
- Listen to every voice, share our experience
- Take our time
- Avoid overconsumption
- Embody the change personally
- Encourage other communities to follow our path
- Popularize ideas
- Limit flights
- Set an example for children and grandchildren



Gestion des matières résiduelles (Residual Materials Management)

- Recycling
- Buy in bulk
- Partner with community league for a community compost
- Prohibit plastic bags and plastics straws
- Avoid disposable tableware

Vie sociale et vie de quartier (Social Life & Neighbourhood Life)

- Promote intergenerational contact
- Crafts workshops for the community (like knitting)
- Make the Bonnie Doon Mall a public space
- Condominiums for older adults with activities
- Nearby businesses
- Retain the francophone culture of Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone
- Community centre and kitchens for francophone older adults
- Get to know our neighbors for community cohesion
- Avoid parking in the streets, integrate parking with houses

Conservation de la nature (Nature Conservancy)

- Protect the ravine
- Protect the green spaces at Campus Saint-Jean
- Green roofs
- Organize community activities on ecology
- Make the ravine an educational site
- Keep the soil healthy before building

Énergie (Energy)

- Better built housing
- Retrofit before building
- Building insulation (tax credits)
- Invest and research in renewable energy
- Encourage people to use clotheslines
- Reduce light pollution
- Reduce energy consumption
- Limit the usage of christmas lights

1.7 Building Systems Integration Workshop

Introduction

Building on the momentum of the SMART Start Workshop, this workshop was targeted more specifically to business owners and executive leaders/decision-makers. Participants were asked to discuss the possibilities of moving toward a collective community building energy system. Topics raised included System Synergies (Arch/Mech/Elect/+), district energy, renewable energy, La Cité's PV study, and resiliency plans. They were asked to consider the barriers to these topics, clarify their interest, and think through solutions to some of the challenges raised. Shafraaz Kaba (ASK) led the meeting along with Dr. Sheena Wilson and Laurence Mailhiot (Just Powers), Daniel Cournoyer (La Cité), Jacob Komar (Revolve Engineering) and Trina Larsen (Larsen Engineering Inc.).

Attendees

- Utilities and maintenance representatives from Edmonton Public School Board
- Facilities and operations representative from the University of Alberta
- Many executive leaders from La Cité's building occupants
- Iris Court (Schizophrenia Society)
- Representatives from the City of Edmonton
- Local business owners
- Local leaders, including representatives from Edmonton's French Quarter (Business Improvement Association)



Discussion Topics

- Community Opportunities and Challenges
- Synergies and Systems to explore
- Actions to take
- Resiliency Hub; do you want to be a part of it?

NOTE

Power purchase agreements are contracts between producers and buyers of energy.

District / Neighbourhood Partners

During design and community workshops, there was always an underlying idea that energy can and should be shared amongst the larger buildings around La Cité . The Solar Power Investment Cooperative of Edmonton (SPICE) presented the possibility of district and community-generated electrical power and/or thermal energy at the Launch and Learn in November 2019. This presentation inspired the possibilities of tying La Cité to the Campus Saint Jean, Rutherford School, St Thomas Seniors and other buildings together to share energy in this manner.

Partnering to create a district system will require a concerted effort amongst all the building owners and local utilities as well the City of Edmonton. Regulations for a Community-based energy system are defined under the Small Scale Generation Regulation as part of the Alberta Electric Utilities Act. This will require negotiation and further exploration with the Alberta Utilities Commission. The good news is there is already precedent in creating community scale generation nearby as it is being used in Christenson Developments project in Hazeldean.

In order to meet commitments of the Edmonton Declaration and the Paris Climate agreement, staying within a 1.5 degree temperature increase, La Cité should aim to be connected to a zero carbon emission district energy system by 2050. This provides two decades to coordinate amongst local neighbours and district energy partners to design, develop and implement this system. It is hoped that within a decade, there will also be carbon and financial incentives to ensure this is a cost effective path. An alternative solution to a neighbourhood district energy system may include an “all electric” building heating, air conditioning and ventilation as well as hot water heaters that would be powered by solar/zero emission electricity.

Benefits

- Save space in building design, as buildings no longer require independent mechanical and electrical rooms
- “Greening” the grid with reduced dependence on coal fired power plants

Challenges

- Crossing utility right-of-ways and property lines complicates how utilities companies would charge for distribution and transmission
- May require buying out existing utility contracts for natural gas and electricity
- Proactive engagement with Alberta Utilities Commission may be necessary
- Power purchase agreements are complicated and may require the service of an Energy Advisor

Community Opportunities

In a plenary discussion, stakeholders identified the following opportunities and possible directions:

- Review existing district or community energy projects, including the Downtown District Energy and Metis Nation of Alberta Cogeneration projects
- Create a Bonnie Doon Improvement Strategy with Edmonton's French Quarter (Business Improvement Association)
- Consider "green bonds" or other financing opportunities with the Solar Power Investment Cooperative of Edmonton (SPICE)
- As a number of local buildings consider redevelopment, investigate opportunities for collaboration:
 - Possibilities for collaboration on 30-year redevelopment plan with the Bonnie Doon Mall Vice President of Development and Morguard
 - Possible collaboration with Iris Court (Schizophrenia Society of Alberta), whose building was constructed in the 1980s and will require system upgrades in the near future
 - Review Manoir St Thomas' recent Alberta Infrastructure condition assessment for possible collaborative opportunities
 - Rutherford School (built in 1911, upgrades in 1995) does not have any upgrades or retrofits planned, though roof replacement may be necessary in 10 years
 - Bonnie Doon Community League (and ice rink) is nearby
- Some unutilized land in the northeast corner of Rutherford School may be available for community garden space
- Rutherford School and Youth Empowerment Support Services (YESS) interested in further educational opportunities regarding energy resilience
- Youth Empowerment Support Services (YESS) may also be interested in upskilling/training opportunities for their youth
- Old site of Imperial Gas Station (82 Avenue/Rue Marie-Anne Gaboury) may be opportunity for solar installation
- Opportunity for Edmonton's French Quarter (Business Improvement Association) to show leadership in climate resilience and adaptation
- Communicate with Edmonton Climate Hub and create a sharing opportunity
- Reach out to local faith organizations, including Central Baptist Church, for possible partnerships
- Build on support from local politicians (MLA Marlin Schmidt, Ward Councillor Ben Henderson, Mayor Don Iveson)

Who was Present?

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Simon Williams | Principal | Rutherford Elementary School |
| Lisa Dockman | Energy Transition Project Manager | City of Edmonton |
| Rocky Feroe | Board member | Solar Power Investment Cooperative Edmonton (SPICE) |
| Étienne Alary | Conseil de développement économique de l'Alberta | CDÉA |
| Jason Yuzyk | Utilities Data Analyst | University of Alberta |
| Dale Rott | Project Manager | Effect Home builders |
| Roch LaBelle | Building Manager | Societe des Manoirs - Manoir St. Thomas |
| Nivedita Kunjur | Marketing Director | Morguard Development (Bonnie Doon Mall Development) |
| Tammy Abbott | Manager | Bonnie Doon Mall |
| Darryl Kaminkski | Energy Consultant | Edmonton Public School Board |
| Trueman Macdonald | Director | Schizophrenia Society |
| Denise Lavallée | Board Member | La Cité Francophone |
| Sheena Wilson | Associate Professor | Campus Saint-Jean |

1.6 Presentation to the Board

Introduction

In order to provide an in-depth update to the board of La Cité, Dr. Sheena Wilson (also of the board) and Shafraaz Kaba presented on the La Cité Résiliente project and findings from the recently completed energy audit. .

Attendees

- 12 members of the La Cité board

Topics

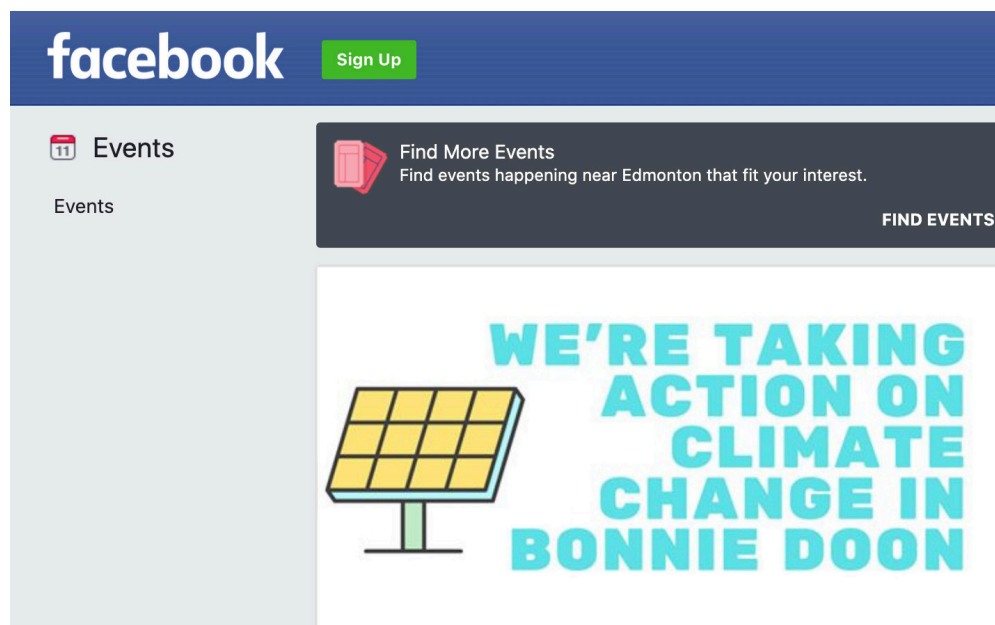
Board members expressed their support of the La Cité résiliente project, and there is some indication that members may participate in a future committee focused on moving forward sustainability initiatives at La Cité francophone. The possibility of this committee was followed up on in a subsequent meeting. There are also many opportunities to utilize the expertise of various board members, who specialize in a range of professional trades and services. The project seemed financially feasible, especially after considering the research on financial incentives -- including the Clean Energy Improvement Program (CEIP), which is expected to launch in Edmonton in Fall 2020.

1.8 Communications Strategy

Introduction

A key component of any modern community engagement strategy is the thoughtful use of media and communications platforms. La Cité Résiliente reached out to key stakeholders through a variety of channels, including Twitter; Facebook; Eventbrite; posters and handbills placed throughout the community; listserv distribution; and profiles with local radio stations.

By receiving funding from the Young Canada Works youth employment program, the La Cité Résiliente project retained a Sherbrooke University co-op student, Laurence Mailhot, from January to April 2020. Laurence, a Communications student, continued a robust bilingual outreach platform initiated by Just Powers research coordinator Dani Jorgensen-Skakum, and helped rebrand the project from La Cité: A Hub for Climate Resilience to La Cité Résiliente: A Decade in Transition. This name change was intended to open the project beyond the timeline of the EcoCity Infrastructure Acceleration grant, even as it recognizes La Cité as an organizing cornerstone and central community hub. While this branding will continue to be relevant to the La Cité project proper for the next decade, we fully expect that the larger community energy project (that seems to be developing out of the La Cité initiative) will need to be branded separately to represent neighbourhood partnerships.



APPENDIX 4

Results of Energy Audit and Assessment of Existing Conditions at La Cité francophone

PART 4.0

INTRODUCTION

PART 4.1

ARCHITECTURAL

PART 4.2

MECHANICAL

PART 4.3

ELECTRICAL

EXISTING CONDITIONS

PART 4.4

BUILDING SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

4.4.1

ARCHITECTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

4.4.2

MECHANICAL OPPORTUNITIES

4.4.3

ELECTRICAL OPPORTUNITIES

4.0 Appendix 4 Introduction

The La Cité Résiliente project seeks to inspire La Cité's building users and the Bonnie Doon/Quartier Francophone neighbourhood to make meaningful future-proofing changes over the coming decade. Working together is essential for climate and energy resilience. As such, La Cité Résiliente hopes to cultivate a network of opportunities to create shared energy sources and systems, and to share knowledge: Completing the future-proofing energy audit was the first step, and the results will be presented back to the community in order to determine the future direction of retrofits and energy upgrades at La Cité. The energy audit is also to be used as a model for future community initiatives and applied as much as possible for energy literacy education. Readers who consider the findings presented here may want to reflect on their own home and business energy use, and how both simple and large-scale modifications may prepare them for a future affected by climate change.

A number of partnerships have emerged through the La Cité Résiliente project in the pursuit of shared preparedness and future-proofing. Edmonton's French Quarter has expressed interest in possibly working together with local businesses to pursue shared energy systems or solutions, and the Bonnie Doon Mall is interested in collaborating as well. Additionally, there are several other organizations in the area with supportive individuals who hope to continue the growth of this project beyond its current end-date.

ASK*

Definition:

Architecture generally refers to building design and structure, focusing on the building envelope or the building's resistance to outside conditions — heat, cold, moisture, and so on — and the building's maintenance of inside conditions, such as heat and cooling.

4.1.0 Background - La Cité francophone

La Cité francophone is a hub for Francophone culture, community, and commerce. It is known not only for its beautiful design, but also as a symbol of the resilience of this linguistic minority community; strong social/political organizing and fundraising made this centre possible. La Cité is situated across the street from the Francophone faculty of the University of Alberta and is a cornerstone of Edmonton's French Quarter. The relationship between Campus Saint-Jean and La Cité is built on historical resilience and working together across linguistic lines and cultures. This same resilience can be harnessed to collectively imagine a post-carbon future.

⇒ 4.1

ARCHITECTURAL

4.1 Architectural Existing Conditions

The design team observed how La Cité Francophone currently operates and where there were challenges for occupant comfort that signals the need for improvements that can be made to building envelope, mechanical heating, cooling, ventilation, air conditioning and lighting and controls. For this work, the architectural team did a thorough walk-through of the entire building and reviewed the building envelope and interior conditions. A meeting with Nordic, the building operator, was essential to understand maintenance and operational challenges.

Building systems usually have a life of 25 to 50 years. The architectural and building envelope review considers what parts of the building that needs to be repaired or replaced as a matter of course. These items are then reviewed in context with mechanical and electrical systems to see how upgrades can be approached systematically.

4.1.1 Architectural History and Context

La Cité francophone was built in two phases. The original atrium and south tower (Phase I) were designed in 1995 by Barry Johns Architects Ltd. Phase II was designed and constructed in 2008 by Tardif Architecture Inc. Durable exterior materials — split-face concrete block, aluminum-framed curtain walls, and metal cladding — were used in both phases. The exterior surfaces include brick pavers and poured-in-place concrete, centred around a terraced and landscaped atrium.

As a central community hub and neighbourhood meeting place, La Cité is home to a number of businesses, organizations, and amenities. In addition to L'Unitheatre popularly used for Fringe stage productions and other community theatre productions, La Cité also features a health centre, daycare, café, radio station, and numerous offices that provide a wide range of services.

Typically, building systems have a 25-50 year lifespan. To assess the integrity of La Cité's building envelope and interior conditions, the architecture and engineering team completed a comprehensive systematic building walkthrough and met with the building operator, Nordic Mechanical, to understand any maintenance and/or operational challenges. The auditing architecture and engineering team, led by ASK for a Better World, also inquired about challenges to occupant comfort, which often reveal deficiencies in the building envelope, mechanical heating, cooling, ventilation, air conditioning, and/or lighting controls.

4.1.2 Architectural Walk Through + Thermal Camera Survey

The audit team completed the building walkthrough on December 18, 2019. All areas interior, exterior (including roof areas) were reviewed and observations of building systems were made. The building is generally in good shape, with qualitative signs that point to it being well-maintained. Some wear and tear issues have been observed and various locations are noted for repair. Below is a summary of issues visually observed over during several site visits.

The northern portion of Phase II was constructed in an arc with an office block to the east. This arc protects the sunken outdoor courtyard space, creating Café Bicyclette's year-round patio.



Image: Arc Design on Phase 2



Image: Main Atrium Doors from the Inside

La Cité's main atrium doors are a major source of energy loss (heat in the winter, cooling in the summer), especially when they are propped open for entrance and exit during major events (like Flying Canoë Volant). A vestibule or revolving door are recommended.



Image: Main Atrium Doors from the Outside



Image: Flashing Damage

Many locations of exterior flashing atop the brick upstand in the atrium require repair or replacement. Typically this type of flashing damage leads to water damage in the wall behind.

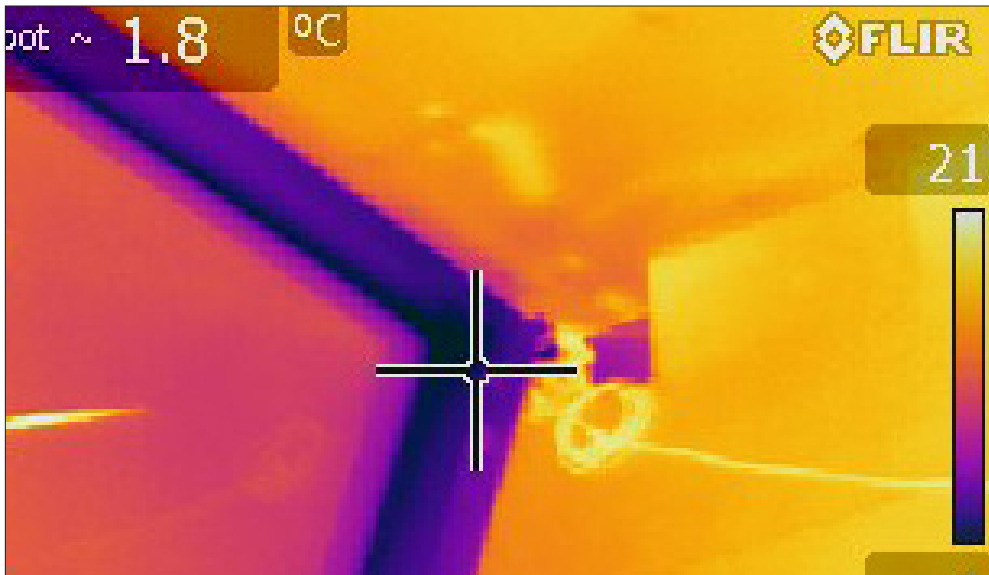


Image: Thermal Camera Image showing Heat Escaping out of the Hole



Image: Interior Wall where Hole was Found

A hole was found at the top of the split-face concrete block wall on the north corner of the building. This hole, likely caused by a bird or insect, goes directly outside and can be easily repaired with a metal enclosure panel and the addition of spray foam.



Image: Insect/Animal Damage in Hole



Image: Leaky Window

Some evidence of moisture penetration were observed at curtain wall glazing units. Window seals should be checked and repaired where necessary. A few glass units were also observed to have failed seals (showing a cloudy or foggy state).

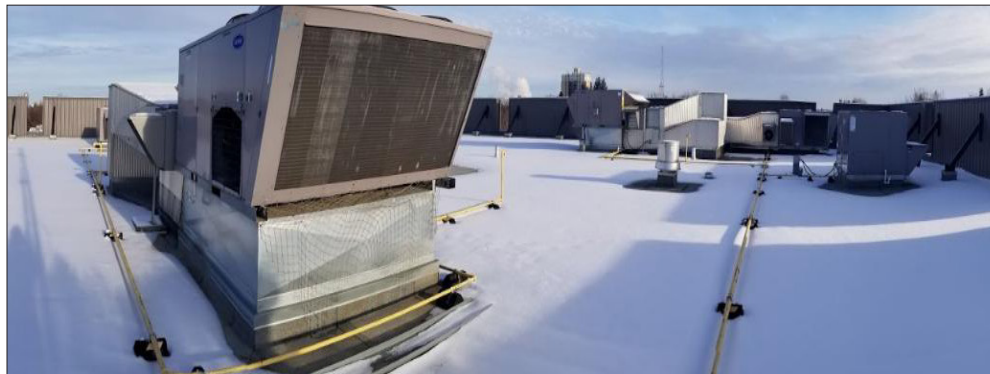


Image: Bituminous Membrane Roof

Although the roof was covered in snow, exposed areas revealed a modified bituminous membrane roof in good condition.



Image: Air/Vapour Membrane

The “peel-and-stick” air/vapour membrane was damaged in several locations of the building’s exterior. Insulation at these sites also appear to be compromised.

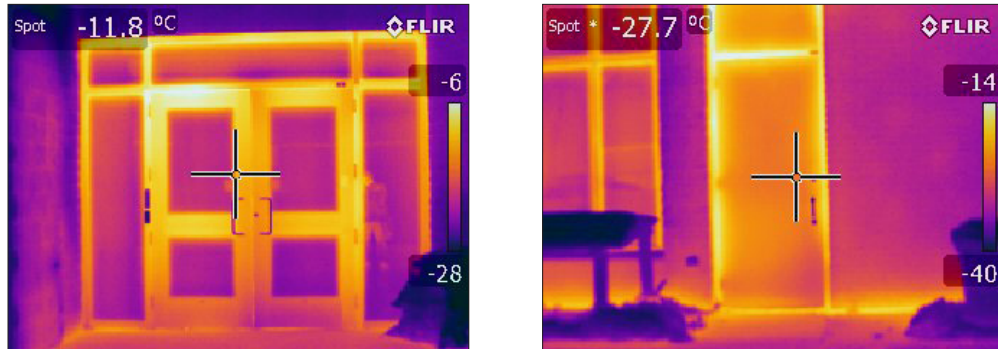


Image: Aluminum Doors



Image: Thermal Camera Showing Heat Escaping

Aluminum doors and windows are very energy conductive. Doors with insufficient or damaged weatherstripping will glow in bright, lighter colours in a thermal scan as visible in these images of La Cité's exterior.



Thermal scans reveal challenges with doors and weatherstripping and the highly conductive materials that doors and frames are made from (aluminium or steel).

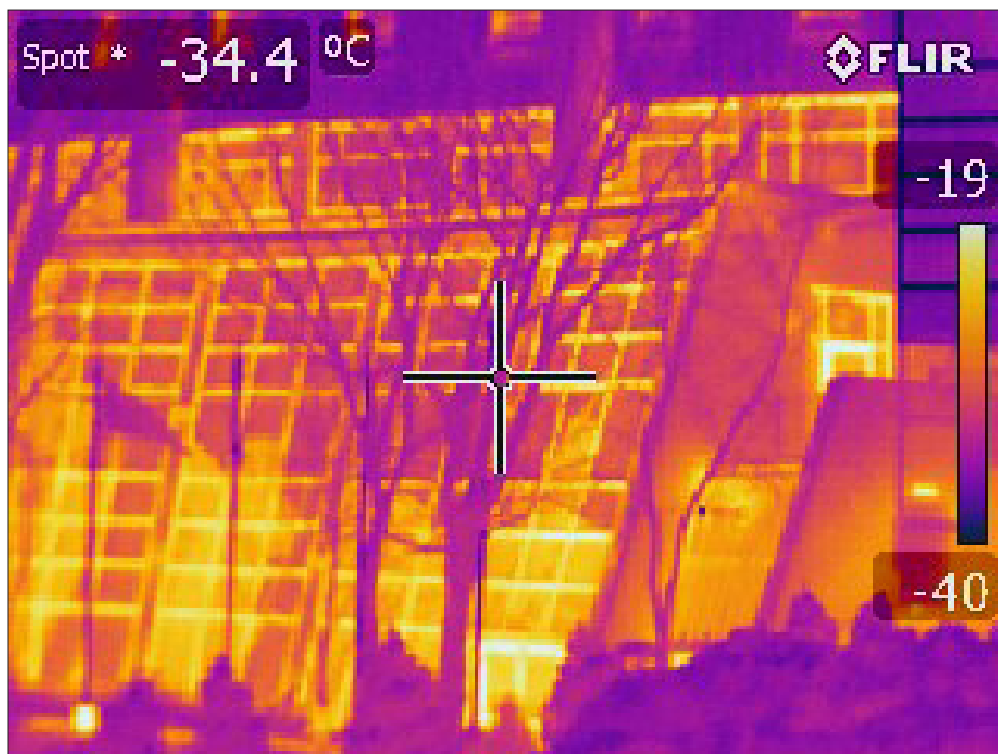
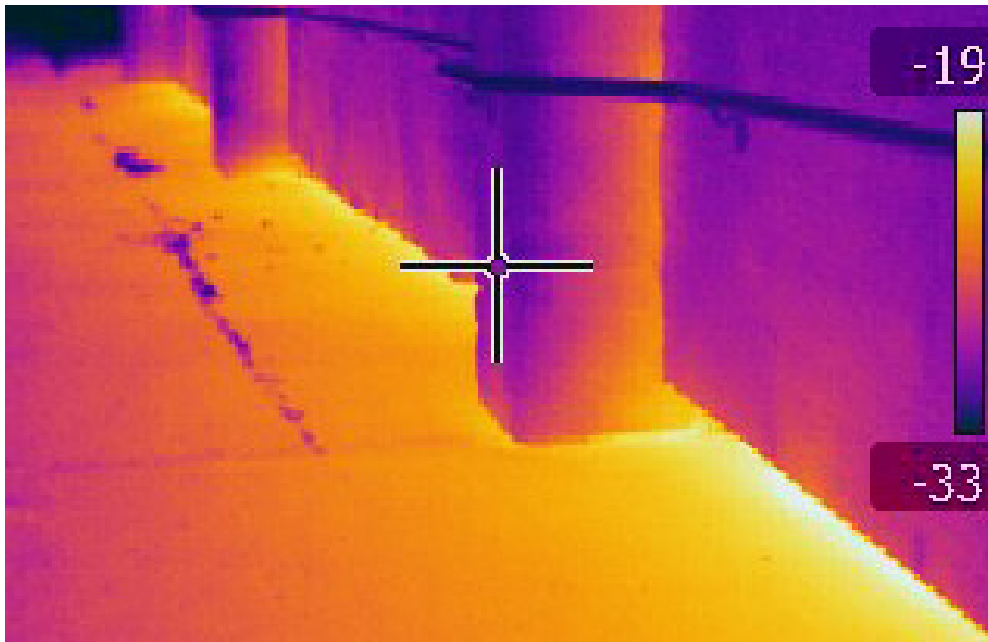


Image: Thermal Camera Showing Curtain wall glazing shows the ease of heat conductivity in cold weather through aluminium window frames



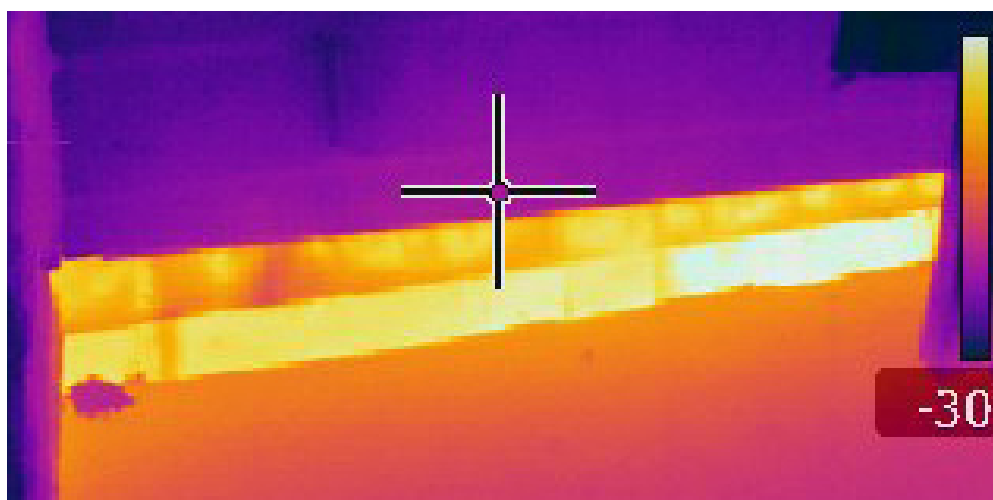
Images: Parkade to Building Transition, and Resulting Heat Loss



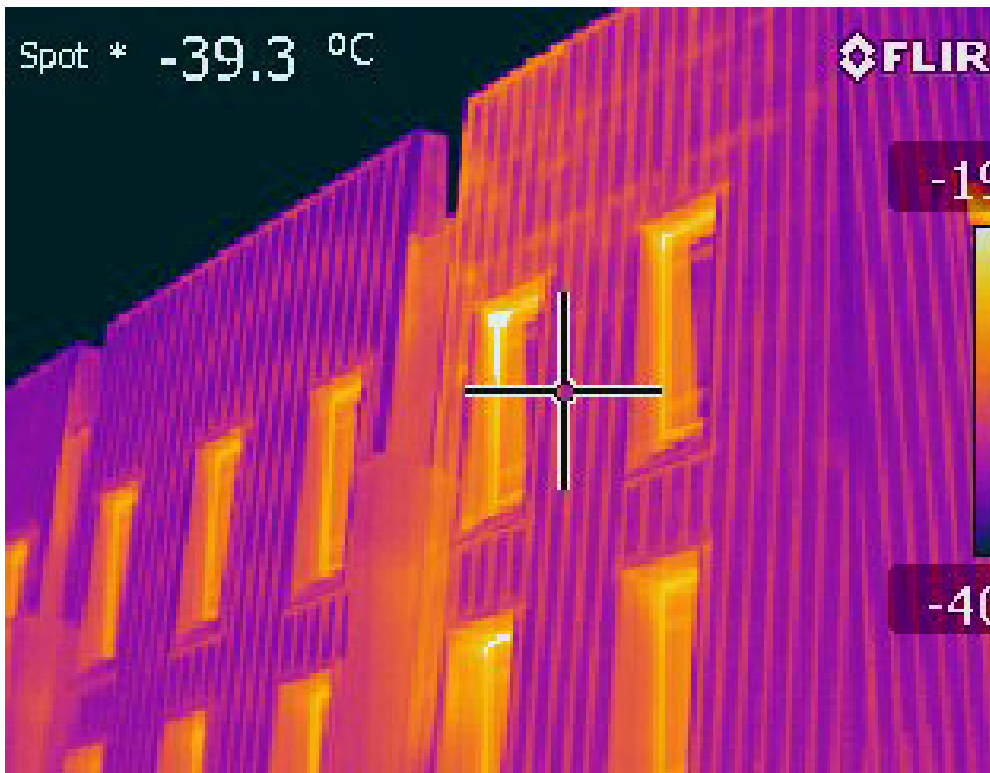
Heat loss was also observed at the transition between the parkade level exterior wall and foundation.

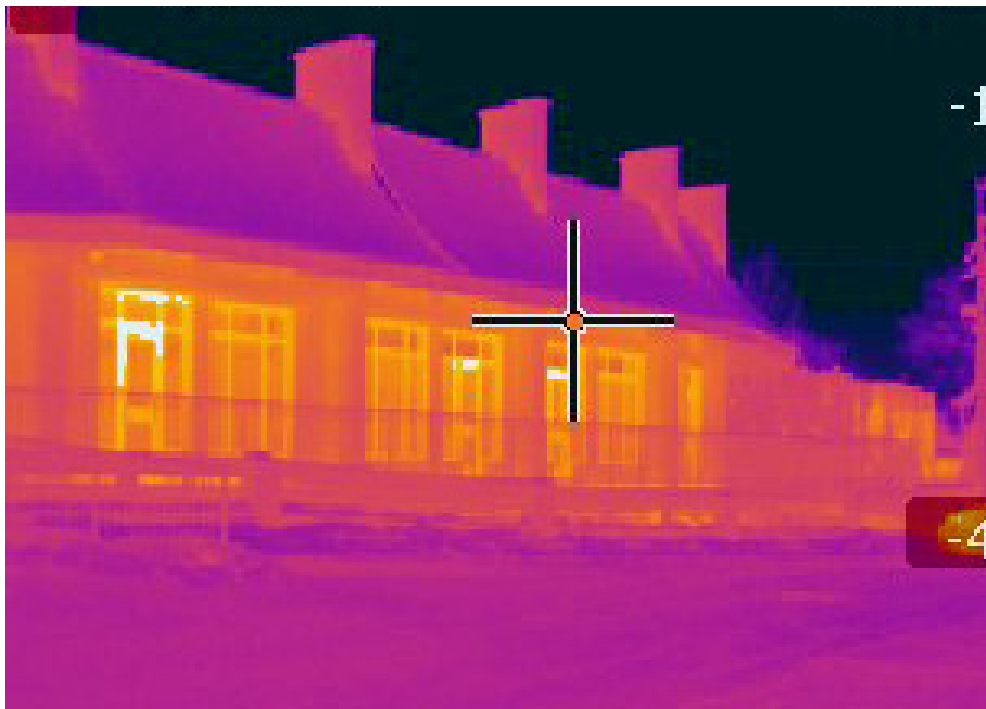


Image: Damaged insulation at exterior wall base.



Thermal camera scan reveals heat loss at wall/foundation transition points where insulation is lacking.





Windows showing bright edges/hotspots with the thermal camera scan should be checked for proper seal installation. Foam gaskets or caulking may require reapplication to stop air leakage.





Definition:

Mechanical engineering relates to a building's mechanical systems — elements such as heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and plumbing systems.



MECHANICAL

4.2.1 Mechanical Existing Conditions

La Cité has 17 rooftop units (RTUs) for distributed variable air volume (VAV) boxes. Variable air volume boxes are generally part of heating, and/or ventilation systems. The Four of the RTUs, located on the roof of Phase I, were replaced recently and have a nominal efficiency of 81%. (Nominal efficiency refers to the highest possible measure of the unit's efficiency, and does not necessarily mean that the unit is 81% efficient.) According to the serial number, they were manufactured in August 2018 and likely installed in 2019. It appears that the remaining 13 RTUs were manufactured in 2009 and have nominal efficiencies of 80%, though it was not possible to confirm the age of all RTUs due to unreadable labels.



RTU-15, manufactured in 2009, located on Phase 2 roof



RTU-6, manufactured in 2018, located on Phase I roof

The RTUs manufactured in 2009 will no longer be operating at 80% efficiency due to normal wear and degradation. It is estimated that their present-day efficiency will be in the range of 70-75%, depending on how well they have been maintained.



Typical Thermostat in La Cité

Thermostats:

Thermostats, located throughout the building, are set to 22-23°C during occupied hours and 16°C during unoccupied hours. Most offices have access to a wall-mounted thermostat, which allows occupants to control the temperature within 1-2°C of the setpoint.

Water Heating:

Water heating equipment includes an 80% efficient 70-gallon natural gas storage tank heater in Phase I and two 88% efficient 100-gallon condensing natural gas storage tank heaters in Phase Two. Café Bicycleette also has a small electric boiler used for dishwashing purposes.



Phase I water tank



Phase 2 water tank

NOTE:

Depending on the price of natural gas, natural gas heaters are usually cheaper than electric boilers. They generate heat through combustion. Electric heaters use either infrared technology or an electric coil system (similar to traditional stovetops!) to produce heat, and are generally more energy efficient.

Boilers:

There are two boilers used to heat some hallways, vestibules and some unoccupied rooms (mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, etc.).

The Raytherm boiler in Phase I is approximately 24 years old. When it was new, it was likely 80% efficient. Today its efficiency is estimated at 63% due to normal degradation.

The Raytherm boiler in Phase II was manufactured in 2017. Its nameplate efficiency is 85%; its efficiency today should be close to 85%.



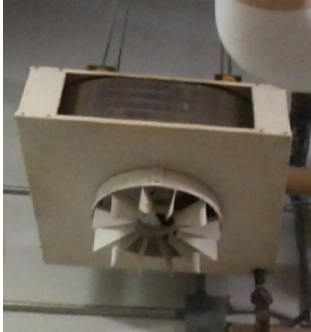
Phase I boiler



Phase 2 boiler

NOTE:

Boilers heat water or other fluids and then distribute that heat through a system of pumps and pipes to provide building heating.



Boiler-fed fan coil terminal unit in mechanical room

Boilers Continued:

The hot water from the boilers is fed via circulation pumps to terminal units throughout the building. The boilers also provide hot water for the parkade ramp's snow-melting system.



Radiator terminal units for heating curved hallway



Personal Heaters:

Many employees working in the building use personal electric convection space heaters, most of which are rated to 1500 watts. There are between 60 to 120 personal space heaters located throughout the building (not all spaces were checked; an exact number is not known).

NOTE:

Space heaters may actually make the room or building temperature even colder! While they give off more heat in a particular area, nearby thermostats read a higher temperature and send out less heat.



Four of the eight air conditioner units along south side of building

Air Conditioner:

Air conditioning is provided either by the 17 RTUs or by the bank of air conditioning (AC) condenser units located along the north edge of the building. There are also mini-split AC units used for cooling rooms in Phase I.

NOTE:

Condenser units work through heat exchange, taking in heat and releasing it to the outside while refrigerant cools the air returned to the interior. They often have a duct system, which allows for heat loss as the air flows toward the condenser unit. Mini-split AC units usually work without ducts, and therefore in smaller spaces.

Café Bicyclette:

Café Bicyclette's commercial kitchen uses a significant amount of the building's energy with its freezers, refrigerators, food warmers, dishwashers, fryers, ovens, ranges, grills, ice maker, walk-in fridge, walk-in freezer, and so on.



Old Refrigerator



Commercial ovens

Additionally, commercial kitchens typically vent a large volume of air, replacing exhaust with air from the outdoors. This results in significant natural gas energy use, as the outdoor air must be conditioned (cooled/heated) before entering the kitchen.



Food Warmers



Commercial Dishwasher



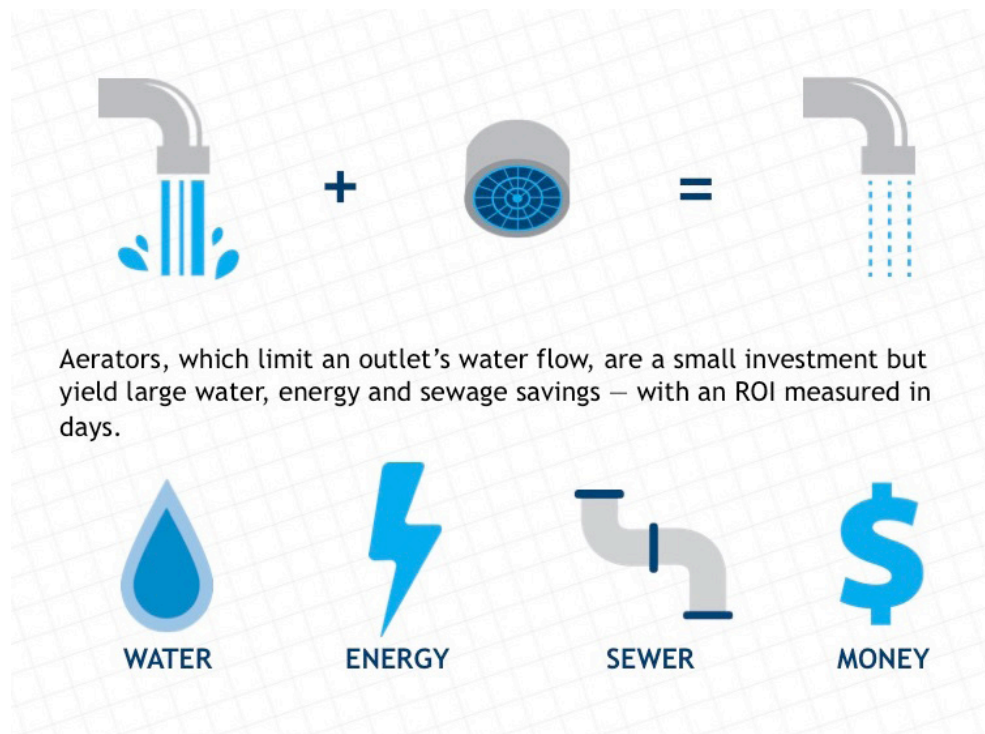
Commercial kitchen natural-gas deep-fryers



Ranges

NOTE:

Paying attention to the flow rates of your faucets and the water use of your toilets can make a big difference in building energy consumption!



Water Fixtures:



Washrooms for visitors are located through the building, in addition to those located within most offices for employee use. Most offices also contain a small kitchen with a kitchen sink. Some also have their own dishwashers. Flow rates for some washroom faucets were measured and ranged from 1.7 Litres Per Minute (LPM) to 3.4 LPM. Many of the faucets within the building are fitted with standard 8.3 LPM aerators, which could easily be replaced by low-flow, 1.9 LPM aerators to reduce both water and natural gas consumption (when hot water is used).

Some kitchen sinks lacked aerators, resulting in excessive water use and wasting both water and natural gas (when hot water is used).



Kitchen sink without aerator

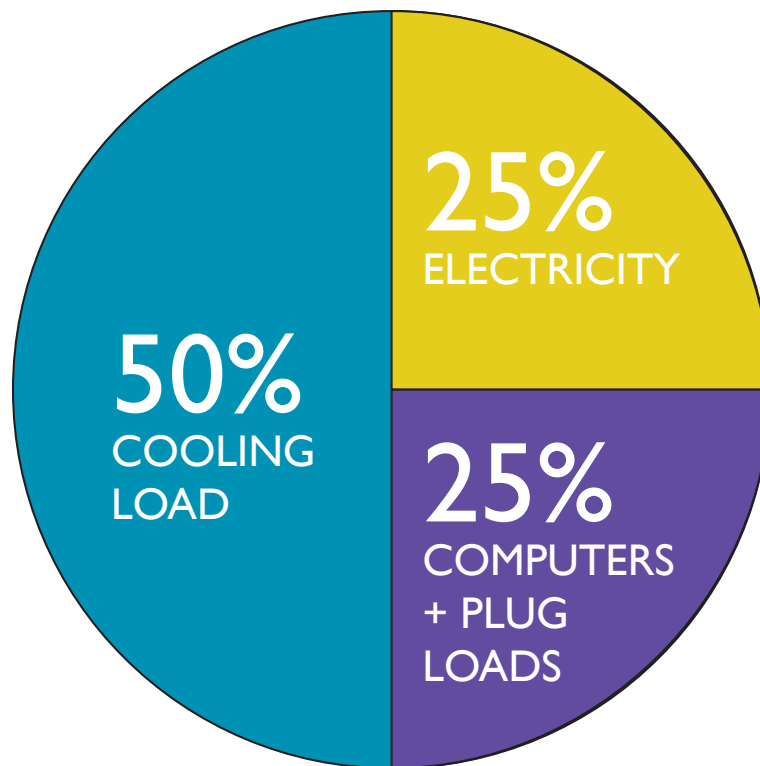
Urinals within the building have flow rates of 3.8 Litres Per Flush (LPF). Flow rates for toilets were not fully itemized, however several were noted to have rates of 6.0 LPF; others were dual-flush 3.0/6.0 LPF.

Energy Star rated urinals use half the water of those found in the building — 1.9 LPF opposed to 3.8 LPF. Waterless urinals are also available. Energy Star rated toilets use 4.8 LPF.

Definition:

Electrical engineering relates to a building's electrical systems, which may include power distribution, lighting, electrical outlets, emergency exit signs, security systems, information technology (networks and servers), and so on.

How electrical energy is used at La Cité :



4.3 Electrical

4.3.1 Electrical Summary

La Cité Francophone utilizes around 1.5 Million kWh of electricity each year, costing the facility over \$210,000 per year. The electricity rates have increased from an average of 9 cents per kWh in 2017 to 15 cents per kWh in 2019, and the expectation is that the rates will continue to increase, particularly in the transmission and distribution side, as that side has remained flat over the prior three years.

The facility is a summer peaking facility, with more power use during the summer, from air conditioning load, than in the winter. From the data, it appears that the cooling and mechanical load is approximately 50% of the consumption, while lighting makes up approximately 25% of the electrical energy use. The remaining 25% is a mix of computers and other plug load. This is a normal split for a facility of this type.

The first principle of energy is to **reduce its use at the source**. As such, reducing the cooling load is a key first step. One method of doing that is to also reduce the lighting load, as lighting creates heat. As a summer peaking building, the energy savings attributed to lighting are both the direct lighting savings and the indirect cooling savings (which are partially offset by an increase in heating in the winter.) The lighting consumption can be reduced by over 60% through a redesign of the lighting towards full LED technology, and the installation of controls, allowing the lights to be used where needed, when needed. Lighting upgrades have **a return on investment in the order of 14%**.

Further electrical savings are identified in the mechanical report, with power reductions from the incorporation of VFDs.

One interesting element that can help La Cité Francophone show leadership, is to incorporate solar PV on the roof of the building. Unfortunately, the building is not overly well suited towards PV, as the roof has many pieces, rather than being one continuous level. From our analysis, the building can create up to 38,000 kWh of power, on three different roof areas. There are a couple of other roof areas that could also have power generation potential, in smaller amounts – likely in the order of 43,000 kWh across the entire building, or less than 5% of the building requirements. The payback is good, however, as all the power produced on the building can be utilized, **with a return on investment in the order of 10%**. When the glass needs to be replaced on the curved curtainwall, consideration could be given to a building integrated photovoltaic system for replacement of some the glass units, thereby helping the building from overheating too.

4.3.2 Existing Electrical Conditions

Main Power System

La Cité francophone uses around 1.5 million kWh of electricity each year, costing the facility over \$210,000 per year. Electricity rates increased from an average of \$0.09/kWh in 2017 to \$0.15/kWh in 2019. Rates are expected to increase further, particularly in transmission and distribution — cost areas that have remained unchanged over the past three years.

The building's energy use peaks in the summer with air conditioning — more than in the winter with heating. From the data, it appears that the cooling and mechanical load is approximately 50% of the consumption, while lighting makes up approximately 25% of the electrical energy use. The remaining 25% is a mix of computers and other elements related to plug load.

Power Distribution

The main distribution system is rated for 1200A, 600V, 3phase, 4 wire, located in the Phase I main electrical room (Room #036).

Panelboards are located throughout the facility, at 347V and 120/208V, to serve the various loads in the building.

Power utilization is typically as follows:

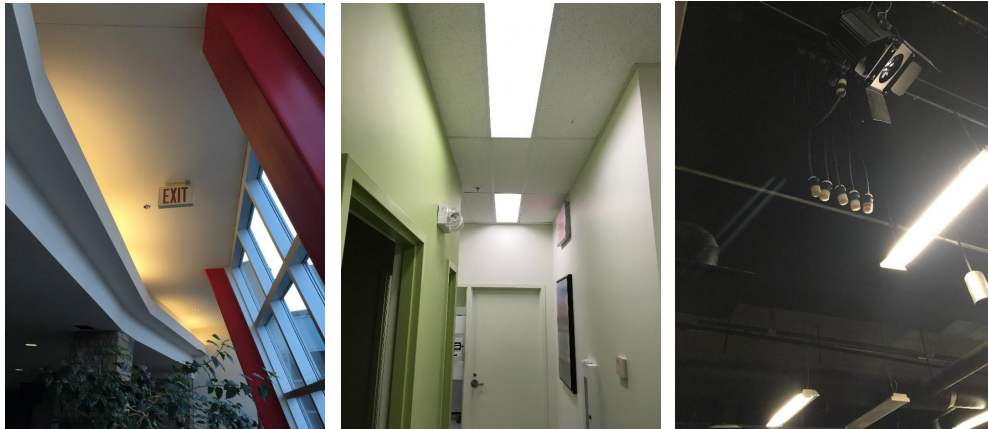
- Fluorescent Lighting 347V
- Incandescent Lighting 120V
- LED Lighting 120V
- Convenience Receptacles 120V
- Motorized loads up to and including .37kW (1/2 hp) 120V
- Motorized loads greater than .37kW (1/2 hp) 600V (3 phase)

Interior Lighting

The existing lighting is a mixture of various sources, types and styles. In Phase 1, the majority of lighting was T12 fluorescent, except in the leased space where T5 fluorescent is utilized. Most of the downlights were various types of compact fluorescent lamping. In Phase 2, the majority of lighting was T8 fluorescent, with various types of compact fluorescent downlights. The theatre has a mixture of incandescent and LED sources, as is suited to the theatrical environment to obtain full range of dimming.

Fluorescent lighting is typically operating at 347V, with some 120V lighting noted from the panelboards. A Douglas Relay Control System is in place to reduce the quantity of line voltage 347V switches.

Generally, lighting was turned off in unutilized spaces, which indicates the community utilizing the space takes ownership of the spaces, since the switching was all manual switching. The main atrium lighting and corridor lighting was on, despite the ample daylight.



Corridor adjacent to Glazing - Corridor lighting in leased space Back Stage Theatre Lighting
Lights were on

Egress and Emergency Lighting

Due to the bilingual nature of the facility, there is a mixture of egress lighting present. From unilingual “EXIT” signage to a variety of types and sizes of “EXIT / SORTIE” signage. The majority of signage appears to be LED, but not all were operational, and in some cases the LEDs were older style retrofits, which did not effectively illuminate the signage.



Bilingual Signage, Small Size
(Unilluminated)



Bilingual Signage, Large Size



Unilingual Signage Retrofit Kit
(Bottom Illuminated)

Exterior Lighting

The existing lighting is a mixture of various sources, types and styles. There are metal halide and high pressure sodium lights, along with a mixture of colour temperatures within bollards in the main central gathering area. Bollards, wall packs, parkade lighting and pole lighting make up the majority of exterior lighting.

During the daytime walk-through on 18 December 2019 the bollards in the central gathering space were on, along with some of the pole lights.

NOTE:

Lighting upgrades offer a 14% return on investment.



Exterior Bollards (note the two illumination colours – HPS and Metal Halide or Colour Corrected HPS)



Parking Lot Pole Luminaires
(Metal Halide Lamping)

Plug Loads

The following plug load devices were found throughout the building (though this is not an exhaustive list):

- Personal space heaters (many)
- Computers (many)
- Water coolers/heaters
- Photocopiers
- Televisions
- Coffee makers
- Mini refrigerators (many)
- Full size refrigerators
- Vending machines (two)

Reduce Energy Use at the Source

The first principle of energy efficiency is to reduce energy use at the source. As such, reducing the cooling load is a key first step. Reducing the lighting load would make a significant difference, as lighting generates heat. Changes to lighting would result in energy and cost savings from reduced lighting and cooling costs. Lighting consumption could be reduced by over 60% through a lighting redesign with full LED technology and the installation of controls, which would allow lights to be used where and when needed.

4.3.3 Roof Review for Photovoltaic Analysis

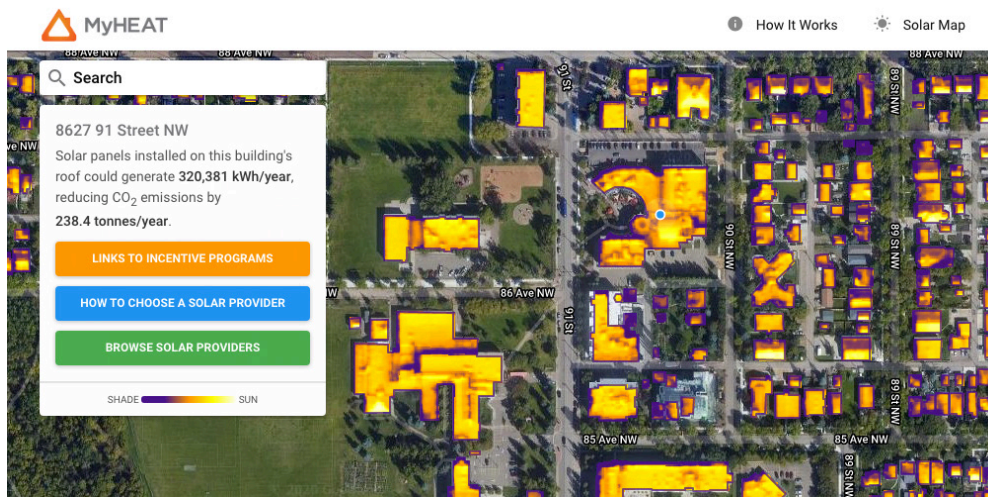
Solar Photovoltaics (PV)

Investigating solar power was part of the project application for the EcoCity Edmonton Infrastructure Acceleration Grant. Unfortunately, the building is not overly well-suited toward PV, as the roof was constructed in many pieces instead of as one continuous level.

From the electrical engineers' analysis, the building could generate up to 38,000 kWh of power on three different roof areas. In addition, there are a few other roof areas that could also generate power in smaller amounts — likely in the order of 43,000 kWh across the entire building, or less than 5% of the building's requirements.

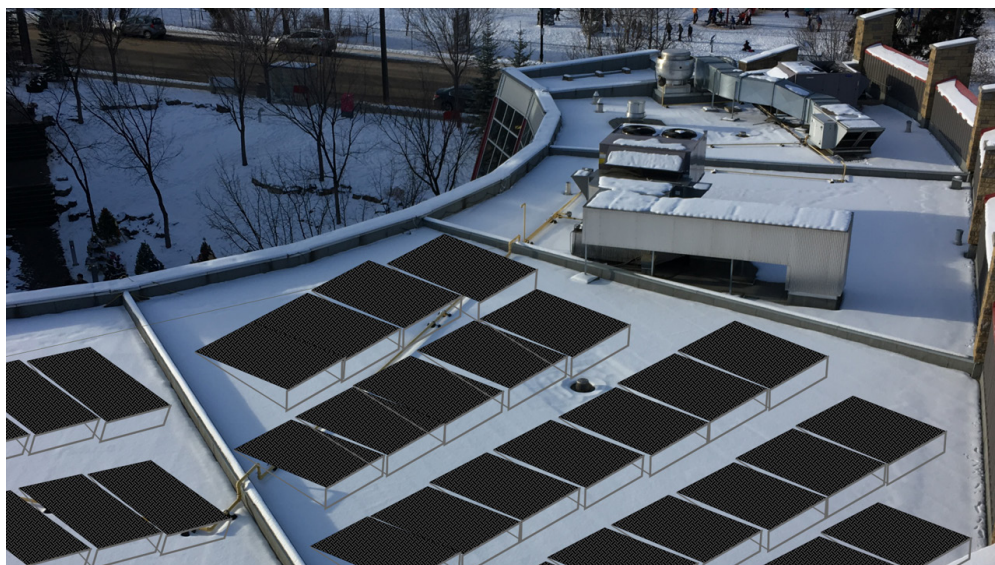
However, if all the power produced on the building could be used, La Cité could see a 10% return on investment.

When the glass needs to be replaced on the curved curtain wall, La Cité might consider building-integrated photovoltaics — windows that double as solar PV panels.



<https://myheat.ca/map/solar-edmonton/>

The above website provides information on the potential in Kilowatt hours that could be generated on a roof if there is no rooftop equipment or other items obstructing solar panels from being installed.



Phase 2 Curved Roof Potential for Photo Voltaics (PV) - Visualization



High South Roof Potential for Photo Voltaics (PV) - Visualization



Theatre Roof Potential for Photo Voltaics (PV) - Visualization

4.3.4 Overall Electrical Analysis

Main Power System

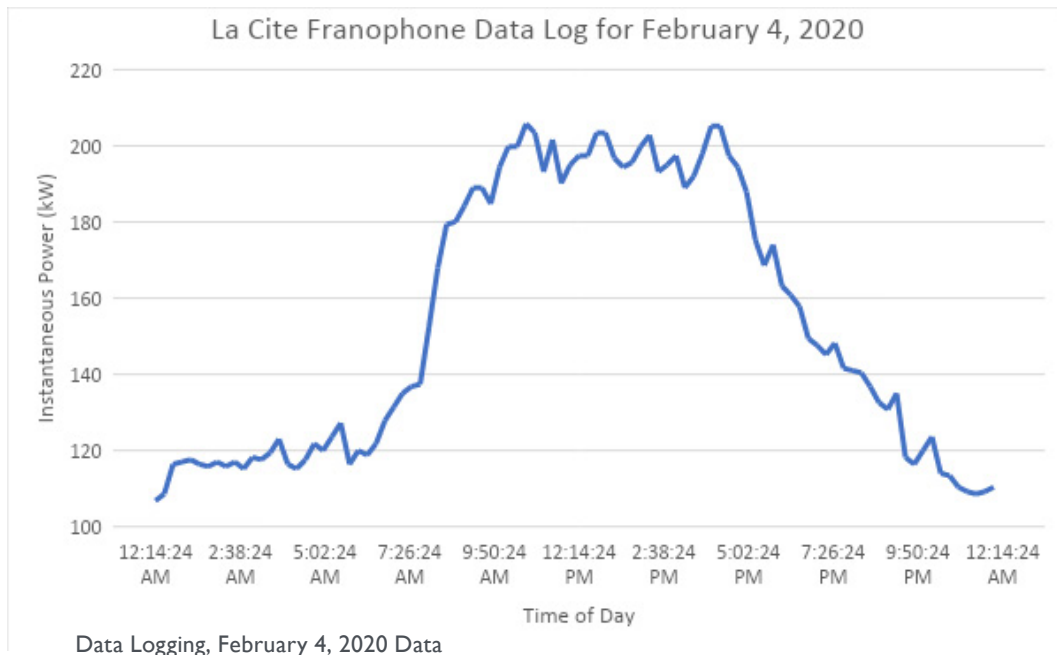
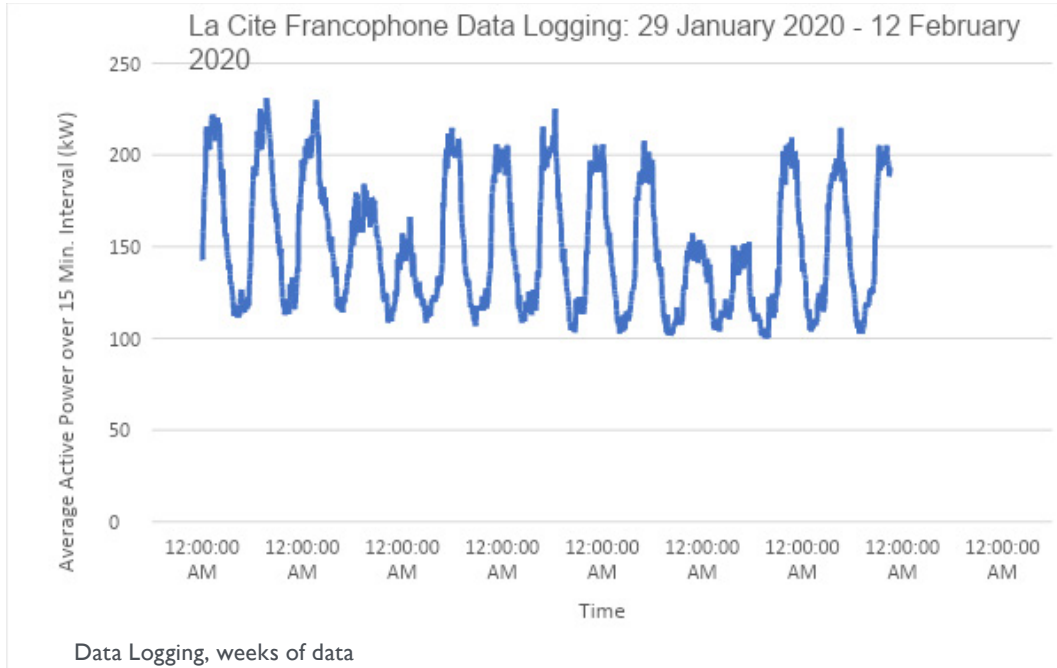
The 1200A main distribution system was monitored over a 2-week period, on 15 minute intervals, to determine a general use profile. We chose to cover the weekend of the Flying Canoe Festival, based on an understanding that this could be the peak winter usage. The meter was installed on 29 January 2020 and removed on 12 February 2020.

In reviewing the data, the following information is seen:

- The voltage within the facility is tapped slightly high, within standard utility tolerances of 5% – The lowest phase to phase voltage being 600.9V and a maximum of 621.6, for a total variation of 3.45%. Rated voltage is 600V.
- Power Factor varies through the day, with a low of 68% and a high of 98%. Depending upon the rate structures, utilities may penalize facilities with power factors under 90%. A low power factor is indicative of inductive (rotating) loads, such as motors, fans, etc., and can be corrected with capacitors.
- The base load (the power that is not turned off at night) is higher than anticipated from the mechanical loads, which implies that some lighting is left on 24 hours. Further, with the loads that come on during the day appear to be lighting, plug load and fan loads, but not all the electrical loads in the building are turned on at the same time, which is an expected situation.
- The weekend load drops, significantly, when compared to weekday loads, due to the offices and health clinic being closed. This means that their lights, computers and other plug loads are not operational during the weekend time-frames.
- A peak usage is noted during the Flying Canoe festival, near 5pm each day. Regular weekday peaks occur near noon or 2:30pm.
- Base load (which is load that is always operational) is 110 kW, while peaks tend to range around 225 kW, which means approximately half of the load runs continuously, while half is non-continuous.



Data Logger Installation - 29 January 2020



Looking more closely at a single day, we've highlighted Tuesday, February 4th: The single day shows that most equipment is turned on between 7:45 and 8:30am, coinciding with the time most people arrive at work. At the end of the day, there is less of a distinct "off" time, which is indicative of most of the daytime load being lighting and computers, while most of the base load is mechanical systems. The radio station will also be a contributor to the base load.

Electrical Utility Bills (2017 – 2019)

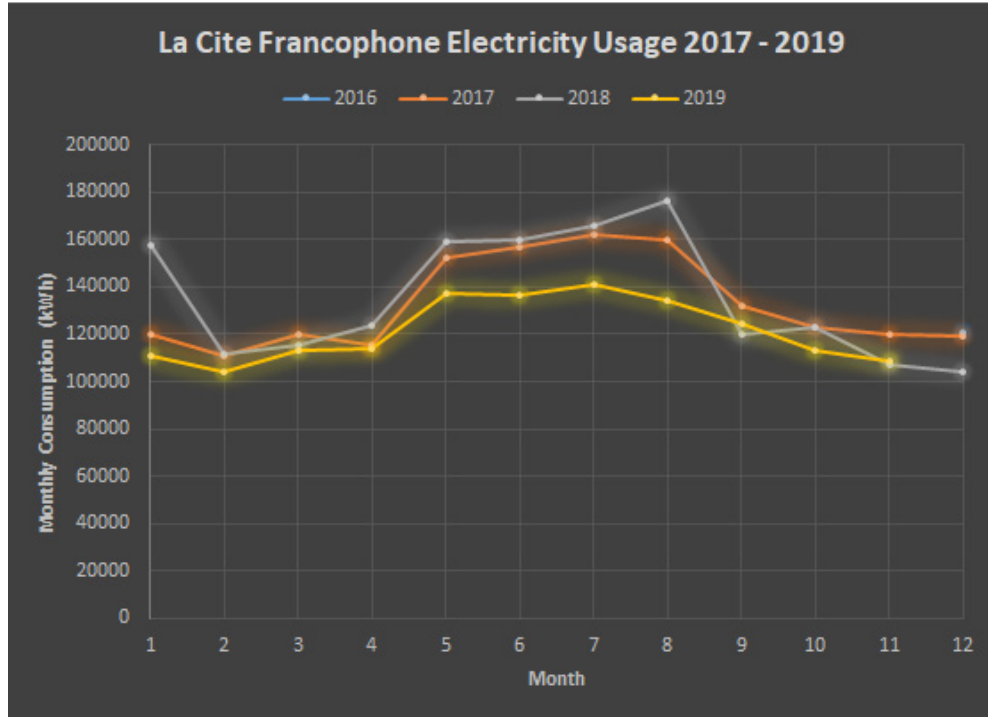
La Cité Francophone supplied the team with 3 years of electrical utility bills, encompassing consumption from December 2016 through to November 2019. The tabulation can be found in Appendix I.

From the data, the following information is seen:

- La Cité Francophone has a peak electrical usage in the summer months, with no prominent winter peak.
- Electricity usage in 2017 and 2019 were relatively consistent, while 2018 was less consistent – it may be that the metering was less regular that year.
- The electricity consumption in 2019 was 10% less than the consumption in 2017, with a significant decrease in summer peak.

Looking closely at the rates noted within the individual electrical bills, there was a change in rate structure between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, a floating rate for electricity charges was added which increased the cost of electricity, overall. Distribution and transmission charges have remained relatively consistent throughout the time-frame. Total cost per kWh (including fixed, floating and distribution) ranged from \$0.09 per kWh in 2017 to as high as \$0.18 per kWh in February and May 2019.

For purposes of this energy audit, \$0.15 per kWh is used as the current electricity rate, which is the average from 2019. From the data, the average rate increased 45% between 2017 and 2018, and an additional 10% from 2018 to 2019. In preparing return on investment and payback analysis we have predicted flat electrical prices from 2019 through 2020, and then 10% increase year over year.



Interior and Exterior Lighting

The quantity and general types of luminaires was counted from the drawings and verified through the walk-through audit, with the tabulation included in Appendix I. Hours of operation were estimated for each room and area.

82% of the lights in the facility are currently fluorescent based – with a mix of T12, T8, T5 and various compact fluorescent varieties. Fluorescent lighting was the most appropriate, cost effective energy efficient choice for general illumination until around 2014/2015 timeframe, at which point, LED became both cost effective and its white lighting became appropriate for general lighting.

The remaining interior lights are a mixture of Halogen, Incandescent and LED.

Exterior lighting was a mixture of Metal Halide and High-Pressure Sodium. These lamp styles were the industry standard until around 2010/2011 timeframe, at which point LED became the industry standard for exterior illumination, due to its improved optical control, on/off properties allowing occupancy sensors, and dimmability for curfew hours.



4.4 Energy & Resource Conservation Measures

A number of resource and energy conservation measures are applicable for La Cité based on the current age, condition and operational procedures of building systems reviewed. These include everything from simple modifications like changing the location or type of thermostats, to larger retrofits like replacing the gas-fired boilers. There are also many opportunities for utilities savings, given the high rates of electricity consumption during the summer months.

4.4.1 Architectural Opportunities

- Install a main door vestibule or revolving door
- Improve building envelope air tightness
- Replace glazing and window frames; add operable windows
- Consider window shades and exterior sun shades where possible
- Consider replanning/restacking office spaces
- Install an apiary on the roof or away from entrances
- Grow micro-greens that can be used by the café
- Consider permaculture for courtyard landscaping
- Install multi-bin receptacles for compost, recyclables and landfill materials
- Install a compost area on-site
- Consider transforming parking stalls on the upper level of parkade into raised garden beds
- Install living wall in hallway between café and atrium
- Provide bike- and car-share opportunities

4.4.2 Mechanical Opportunities

Many ECMs may be difficult to implement because the cost – such as the cost of replacing personal space heaters with more efficient units – would fall to La Cité's tenants. Furthermore, since the tenants' utilities are included in their rent, and do not fluctuate even when their energy use fluctuates, energy savings (and associated energy cost savings) from such ECMs would not be seen by the tenant, further reducing the incentive to implement ECMs. This problem could be mitigated if utility cost savings could be passed on to the tenants. Alternatively, La Cité could consider paying for such ECMs, knowing that there will be a reduction in energy costs.

ASHRAE Level 2 Audit Summary

The main purpose of an ASHRAE Level 2 energy audit is to provide the building manager/owner with practical measures to reduce the building's energy use to reduce the building's energy cost and environmental footprint. Information is collected for all major building elements (heating systems, cooling systems, building insulation levels, windows, lights, etc.) during a walk-through of the building. Once this information is collected, a building energy model is created to help understand the present state of the building's energy use; this will determine how much energy is used by heating, cooling, hot water, lights, etc. The building's natural gas and electricity bills are reviewed to determine how much energy is used by the building over the course of a year; this helps to calibrate the energy model. Finally, the energy auditor calculates how much energy can be saved by implementing various ECM's (energy conservation measures). The auditor focuses effort on ECM's from both an energy-saving perspective and cost perspective; ECM's with low implementation cost relative to energy savings are prioritized.

One important metric is to determine the greenhouse gas abatement rate for each ECM - what is the cost for each ECM to remove one tonne of CO₂ from the atmosphere? This helps determine which ECM's are most worthwhile from an environmental cost perspective. Any ECM's with a GHG abatement rate of under \$100-200/ton CO₂ are worthwhile to investigate. ECMs with a GHG abatement rate of over \$400/ton CO₂ are less desirable.

Energy savings are also analyzed from a pure financial perspective: an ECM with a \$2000 implementation cost which generates \$400/year energy cost savings has a 5 year payback and would be prioritized above an ECM with a \$4,000 cost and \$200/year energy savings (20 year payback).

[The full ASHRAE Level 2 Audit document can be found in Appendix 5]

Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs)

Many ECMs may be difficult to implement because the cost of the ECM – such as replacing personal space heaters with more efficient units – would be paid for by the tenant, not the building's owner. Furthermore, since the tenant's utilities are included in their rent, and do not fluctuate even when their energy use fluctuates, energy savings (and associated energy cost savings) from such ECMs would not be seen by the tenant, further reducing the incentive to implement ECMs. This problem could be mitigated if utility cost savings could be passed on to the tenants. Alternatively, the building owner could consider paying for such ECMs, knowing that the owner will see a reduction in energy costs.

Low Cost ECMs (under \$300)

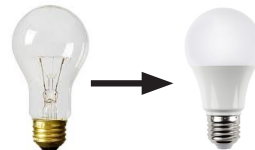
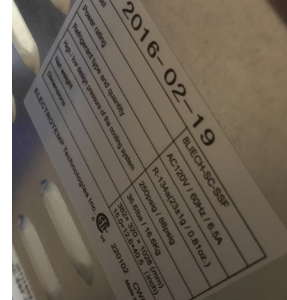
- Install low-flow aerators on all faucets. Aerators cost approximately \$7 each and require a simple screw-in installation. It is suggested to use 1.9 LPM aerators, which significantly reduce water use when compared to a typical 8.3 LPM aerator.
- Install a Building Management System.
- Install occupancy-sensing, “smart” thermostats. Although the existing thermostats do reduce the temperature to 16 °C during unoccupied hours, smart thermostats have occupancy sensors and will automatically reduce the thermostat setpoint (in winter) if a space is unoccupied for a pre-set length of time. As such, the setpoint will be reduced during the day (when otherwise it would be set to 22-23 °C) if no one is in the office – for example if a space is vacant mid-week, for holidays, etc.



Typical Existing Thermostat

4.4.2 Mechanical Opportunities Cont'd

- Install “Vending Misers” for the two vending machines. These devices cut power to the vending machine periodically during periods of low occupancy or overnight, reducing electricity use. Since the building’s two vending machines are refrigerated, and are quite old, significant energy savings could be seen.
- Install plug-load times on hot/cold water dispensers. There are dozens of hot/ cold water dispensers located in various offices. Installing a \$15 plug timer on each unit to automatically cut the power supply overnight will result in electricity savings.
- Replace convective space heaters with radiant-style space heaters. The building contains a high number of personal convective space heaters located typically under the desks of many workstations. Convective space heaters combine a fan and heating element to heat the air surrounding a person and typically use 1500 watts. Radiant space heaters are not designed to heat the air around a person. Instead, they heat a person directly via radiant heat which is much more efficient than heating the air around a person, resulting in approximately 90% less electricity use compared convective style heaters. It is suggested to therefore replace ~1500 watt convective space heaters with 150 watt radiant space heaters, which can be purchased for approximately \$80.
- Install LED bulbs in place of incandescent or fluorescent bulbs with standard E26 bases. LED bulbs use roughly 75% less electricity than non-LED A19 bulbs. E26-base bulbs are those with standard dimensions as seen in the image below. A standard LED E26 bulb has a cost of \$1.50 each.



Additional Mechanical Opportunities

- Change and Relocate Thermostats / Smart Thermostats
- Recommission Building Systems (check for settings on fresh air, ventilation, air conditioning and heating set points)
- Incorporate Energy Recovery Ventilation (ERVs)
- Replace Older Boilers to higher efficiency boilers
- Replace rooftop units with rooftop heat pumps
- Consider Rain Water Capture/Storage
- Make Up Air Heat Recovery in Cafe
- Air Filtration System (HEPA) for poor air quality days
- Energy Recovery
- Demand Control Ventilation
- Flat panel radiant personal space heaters
- Replace / Install Low flow aerators on taps
- Refrigerator upgrade
- District Energy feasibility study
- Geo-exchange
- Refrigerant additive to AC units to increase AC efficiency
- Air-side economizers on ventilation units

4.4.3 Electrical Opportunities

Photovoltaics

Each of the three roof areas has been measured, and the approximate number of PV panels able to be installed have been calculated, allowing for access between rows for maintenance purposes. Allowing for the intended angles of installation and the hours of available sunlight, an overall PV generation potential has been calculated.

The hours of available sunlight and the production per peak kilowatt of installed arrays are from Environment Canada, for the city of Edmonton, and are not site specific for this level of analysis.

La Cité Francophone – Possible PV System Characteristics

| | | |
|--|---|--------|
| Nominal Power (Peak kilowatt: kWp) – Theatre | 53 panels | 17 kWp |
| Nominal Power (Peak kilowatt: kWp) – Phase 2 | 53 panels | 17 kWp |
| Nominal Power (Peak kilowatt: kWp) - South | 16 panels | 5 kWp |
| Nominal Power (Peak kilowatt: kWp) - Glazing | N/A | 20 kWp |
| Wattage per panel | > 320W | |
| Estimated annual production of energy | 38,000 kWh plus Glazing of 25,000 kWh 63,000 kWh Total | |
| Producibility (kWh/kWp) for Edmonton | 1250 (South, at 53 degrees) | |
| Voltage supply | 120/208V 3 Phase | |

Table I – PV System Potential

Main Power System

Though the existing main power distribution panels are in suitable condition for their age, we recommend the following maintenance and activities:

- Maintenance: a thermal scan to be done as part of general maintenance, to identify hot-spots within the distribution boards, which indicate potential problems with insulation break-down, and premature failures of the system.
- Code: there is a concern about clearance in front of the 1200A panel – to meet current electrical codes, it requires 1.2m clear – a data currently rack impedes upon this clearance. As the panel was installed under earlier codes, no work is required, however relocation of the data rack is recommended when data upgrades occur.
- Maintenance: given the size of the distribution system, and the transformer sizes, a full arc-flash study is recommended, to understand the risk of arc flash potential, and advise maintenance workers and electricians of the proper protective equipment required when working on the existing gear.

*As the above are all maintenance items, cost estimates have not been provided, at this time.

Power Distribution

Submetering is often recommended to understand the loads within the building and control the loads more effectively. The distribution within this building is not conducive to submetering, as the panels are not designed to serve particular loads or areas, but are distributed throughout the building, with various loads and nearby areas served by each panel. As such, we do not recommend submetering at this point in time.

Plug Loads

The building is occupied by a large variety of tenants, with different patterns and habits. Plug load, therefore, can be a difficult thing to control. In 2019, a program was developed to remind La Cité users and tenants about energy usage, and some of the reduction in power consumption in that year can be attributed to this program. Further programs should be developed to keep power usage “front-of-mind” for tenants.

More automated plug load control can be provided by incorporating occupancy sensor power bars into appropriate loads and working with IT to implement power-saver mode on computers, computer screens, and other electronics. The radio tower is currently a plug load that is creating a much higher than normal base energy load. This should be investigated further to potentially reduce energy bills significantly.

Lighting

Because the existing lighting is a mixture of various sources, types and styles, we recommend redesigning the lighting to a consistent light type and style throughout the building, while moving to LED luminaires, throughout the building. In general, similar lighting types would replace similar lighting types.

Refer to Appendix 3 for lighting cut-sheets that are representative.

In addition to the lighting upgrade, we also recommend controls, including daylight sensors, vacancy sensors, timers and occupancy sensors to allow the lights to be used when needed, where needed.

For exit lighting, we recommend replacing all existing exit signs with the green pictogram egress signage. This will provide consistency throughout the facility, continue support the bi-lingual environment, along with providing energy savings.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Lighting Retrofit – Estimated Costs | \$522,000 |
| Electricity Savings (kWh per year) | 246,000 kWh |
| Electricity Savings (2019 Rates) | \$36,900 |
| Maintenance Savings (materials, only; 2019 costs) | \$10,800 |
| Return on Investment (10% annual inflation on electricity, 2% on maintenance) | 14% |

Table 2 – Lighting Summary

Photovoltaic Potential

The intent of any PV installation will be to utilize the power produced by the PV system, first, offsetting the facility's electrical use, directly, with any excess PV generation sold back to the grid. The ultimate goal is to minimize the building carbon and energy footprint. The system will need to be installed with a protection relay and controller to throttle the energy output of the PV system, should this situation ever arise, in accordance with the Alberta Energy Utility Board requirements.

The system will need to allow for: electrical terminal and combiner boxes, quick-connect electrical connectors, DC wiring, DC disconnects, grid-connected inverters, AC disconnect, AC panelboard and interconnection to the main building distribution. The main distribution has sufficient capacity to allow the incorporation of solar into the distribution, in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code.

The proposed system will be connected to the building's grounding system. Type 2 LV SPD surge protection will be used at the DC main distribution board. A bonding strategy will be included in the installation and all frameworks will have a common earth.

Maintenance Impact:

Operating and maintenance is made up of inspecting the following components:

- Monitoring, using controlling software and internet uplinks, the inverters, panels, DC and AC equipment
- Cleaning and visual inspections of panels semi-annually for horizontal, annually for vertical
- Additional maintenance and reviews with the annual power system inspections/maintenance
 - Electrical connections
 - Hot spots
 - DC combiner boxes
 - AC electrical panels
 - Inverters
 - Transformers
- Additional maintenance and reviews with the annual roofing inspections
 - Moisture penetration
 - Fixed structures

The expected lifespan of a solar installation is 25 years. Limiting components of the system are the inverters, which may need replacing every 10 – 15 years. The inverters can be purchased with an extended warranty to match the panels.

Inverters

With the opportunity on this site having multiple locations of solar panels, and the various orientations of the roofs, micro-inverters are recommended for this installation. Microinverters connect up to 4 solar panels, and then combine to provide input into the power distribution grid. As photovoltaic panel output is increasing, the micro-inverters are also increasing in their maximum output power. Micro-inverters are mounted directly behind the panels, within the racking system, to minimize additional space requirements within the existing building.

One possible microinverter is:



Leading the Industry in
Solar **Microinverter** Technology



**QS1200
Microinverter**

- Single unit connects up to four solar modules
- 4 input channels with independent MPPT and monitoring function
- Maximum continuous output power up to 1200W

Mini Inverter Option

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| MPPT Voltage Range | 22 - 45 V |
| Output Voltage | 208V 3 Phase |
| Nominal MPPT Efficiency | 99.5% |
| Operating temperature | -40°C to 65°C |

Table 4: Inverter characteristics

Solar Panels:

The highest efficiency monocrystalline solar panels are recommended. The final specification of the panels will be delayed until closer to the installation date, to maximize the efficiencies, since the efficiencies are increasing, and costs are decreasing for solar panels on at least a semi-annual basis.

For the purposes of design, a 320W black monocrystalline panel by LG is proposed:

LG NeON[®] 2 Black

LG320N1K-V5

320W

The LG NeON[®] 2 is LG's best selling solar module, and is one of the most powerful and versatile modules on the market today. Featuring LG's Cello Technology, the LG NeON[®] 2 increases power output. New updates include an extended performance warranty from 86% to 89.6% to give customers higher performance and reliability.










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| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Dimensions | 1686mm x 1016mm x 40 mm |
| Weight | 20kg |
| Solar Cell types & dimensions | Monocrystalline 162mm x 162mm |
| Maximum allowed temperature | -40°C to +90°C |
| Rated maximum power | 320 W |

Table 3 - Panel characteristics

Solar PV Review for Opportunity at La Cité

During the 18 December 2019 walk-through, the roofs were reviewed for the potential of adding photovoltaic panels. The review was a visual review of the orientation and penetrations that would impact the solar access but did not assess the structural integrity of the roofs nor their ability to support the additional weight of PV panels. The structural analysis can be completed upon further direction to proceed to the next phase of design.

Glazing:

Incorporating PV within the glazing panels is a definite opportunity in the central “bowl”. Such PV cell arrangement can reduce solar gain through the panels by providing shading, reducing the required cooling loads, while also generating power. This type of system has been used, successfully, in a long-term installation in Yellowknife, NWT, at the Greenstone Building (Government of Canada Building), and the Edmonton Convention Centre is currently undergoing this installation.

Replacing glazing is a long-term opportunity for La Cité. When it is time to do this work, the PV could be incorporated at relatively low incremental cost. If the PV is included to provide appropriate shading, it is likely that 50% of the glazing will have PV, with about 75% of that area covered with small panels.

Walls:

From a walk-around of the building, there are no immediate opportunities for wall-mounted PVs, as most of the walls have regular shade from the adjacent buildings and trees.

Theatre Roof

The theatre roof is a domed roof, with half of the dome facing south. The roof is solid (as opposed to glazed) and has a few shadows that pass across from adjacent trees. Placing the PV panels flat on the roof, on a ballasted rack, will have minimal impact to the visual aesthetic of this roof, while generating power.

Phase 2 roof

The sectioned roof of Phase 2 is impeded by a natural gas line serving the roof-top units. With a relocation of this gas line, there are three sections of roof that have potential to use for photovoltaic panels. In these roof sections, the opportunity would be to orient the panels at 15 degrees off of horizontal, to allow some natural shedding of snow, while maintaining a low profile to the roof, that maintains the general aesthetic from the ground. Ballasted support systems could be used to orient the panels.

High South roof

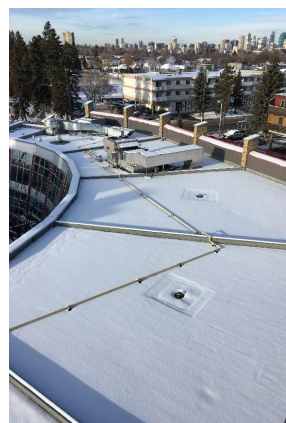
There is one roof on the south side of the building that shows potential to be used to mount PV panels. This location is more hidden from the ground and could have the panels oriented at an optimal angle of 50 – 55 degrees off vertical, utilizing a ballasted support system.



Theatre Roof



High South Roof



Curved Phase 2 Roof

Commercial, Ballasted Racking System:

Where located on the roof structure, walkway and circulation space will be required between the rows for the cleaning and servicing of the panels. The support structures should be designed utilizing lightweight in materials, utilizing commercially available racking systems (ballast secured) and as recommended by the structural engineers. The structural engineers will also incorporate any upgrades required to the roof structure to accommodate the additional weight of this system.

The rack for the roof mounted system will be a commercially available racking system, with ballasting at the base to maintain the location. One example of a roof mounted system is below.



Conclusion

In looking purely at the electrical system, the overall electrical energy use can be reduced by 20%-25% through a lighting retrofit and incorporation of PVs. Further electrical energy reductions can be had by optimizing the mechanical system and the building envelope, contributing to the longevity of La Cité Francophone. The overall return on investment is in the range of 13% for the electrical work, on its own.



APPENDIX 5

ASHRAE Level 2 Report

