

Municipality of Jasper  
**Committee of the Whole Meeting Agenda**  
June 24, 2025 | 9:30 am  
Jasper Library & Cultural Centre – Quorum Room

**Notice:** Council members and a limited number of staff are in Council chambers for meetings. Members of the public can attend meetings in person; view meetings through the Zoom livestream; or view archived Council meetings on YouTube at any time. To live-stream this meeting starting at 9:30 am, use the following Zoom link:  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87657457538>

**1. Call to order** Deputy Mayor Wilson to chair meeting

**2. Additions to agenda**

**3. Approval of agenda**

3.1 June 24, 2025 Committee of the Whole agenda attachment

**4. June 10, 2025 Committee of the Whole minutes** attachment

4.1 Business arising from minutes

**5. Delegations**

**6. Correspondence**

**7. New business**

7.1 Advertising Bylaw 2025 attachment

7.2 Health & Safety Policy attachment

7.3 Municipality of Jasper's Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan attachment

7.4 Alberta Municipalities Awards attachment

7.5 Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Report attachment

7.6 2025 Extended Producer Responsibility Discount attachment

7.7 Utilities Emergency Capital Funding Request attachment

**8. Motion Action List** attachment

**9. Councillor upcoming meetings**

[9.1 Council appointments to boards and committees](#)

**10. Upcoming events**

[Diploma Ceremony for École Desrochers Graduates](#) – 1:30pm, June 24, École Desrochers gymnasium  
Stewardship Day – June 24

[Jasper Junior/Senior High School Graduation](#) – 1pm, June 26, Jasper Jr/Sr High School gymnasium  
Canada Day Pancake Breakfast & Flag Raising – July 1, Commemoration Park

[Stories of Resilience: Voices from Jasper Exhibition Opening](#) – 6:30-8:30pm, July 25, Jasper Art Gallery

**11. Adjournment**

*All regular and committee meetings of Council are video-recorded and archived on YouTube.*

Municipality of Jasper  
**Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes**  
Tuesday, June 10, 2025 | 9:30am  
Jasper Library and Cultural Centre, Quorum Room

Virtual viewing and participation	Council attendance is in Council chambers at the Jasper Library and Cultural Centre. This meeting was also conducted virtually and available for public livestreaming through Zoom. Public viewing and participation during Council meetings is through Zoom livestreaming and in person attendance.		
Present	Mayor Richard Ireland, Deputy Mayor Scott Wilson, Councillors Kathleen Waxer, Helen Kelleher-Empey, Wendy Hall, Ralph Melnyk, and Rico Damota		
Absent	none		
Also present	Beth Sanders, Director of Urban Design & Standards Michael Fark, Director of Recovery Leanne Pelletier, Housing Manager Doug Olthaf, Housing & Social Recovery Manager Isla Tanaka, Town Planner Michael Boreland, Town Planner Cam Jenkins, Housing Coordinator Emma Acorn, Legislative Services Coordinator Jacqui Sundquist, CBC Edmonton 11 observers		
Call to Order	Deputy Mayor Wilson called the June 10, 2025 Committee of the Whole meeting to order at 9:30am.		
Additions or deletions to agenda	Mayor Ireland requested the following item be added to the June 10, 2025 Committee of the Whole meeting agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>6.1 Correspondence – Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce &amp; Tourism Jasper</li></ul>		
Approval of agenda #283/25	MOTION by Councillor Kelleher-Empey that Committee approve the agenda for the June 10, 2025 Committee of the Whole meeting as amended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Add 6.1 Correspondence – Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce &amp; Tourism Jasper</li></ul>		
	FOR 6 Councillors	AGAINST 0 Councillors	CARRIED
Business arising from May 27, 2025 minutes	Committee asked if there were any updates to share on the Construction Coordinator position and its eligibility for the Disaster Recovery Program funding. Director of Recovery Michael Fark confirmed there was no update to share today.		
Delegations	none Councillor Damota joined the meeting at 9:35am.		
Correspondence – Jasper Park	Committee received an email over the weekend signed by both the Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Jasper regarding congestion at fuel stations in the townsite.		

Chamber of Commerce #284/25	<p>MOTION by Mayor Ireland that Committee direct Administration to add the correspondence to the next Regular Council meeting agenda; and</p> <p>That Committee direct Administration to report on any possible efforts for amelioration of the identified problem.</p>	<p>FOR 7 Councillors</p> <p>AGAINST 0 Councillors</p>	CARRIED
Director's Report – Urban Design & Standards	Committee received a departmental update from Director of Urban Design & Standards Beth Sanders. Highlights include information on community engagement on values for Jasper's Town Plan and residential density and parking; service trends; staffing; town planning; development coordination; housing; and updates on the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan.		
#285/25	MOTION by Councillor Waxer that Committee receive the report for information.	<p>FOR 7 Councillors</p> <p>AGAINST 0 Councillors</p>	CARRIED
Values to Guide the Development of Jasper's Town Plan	Committee received a request for decision from the Urban Design & Standards department focused on the values expressed by residents in recent engagement sessions to guide the development of the next iteration of Jasper's Town Plan. The current plan is the Jasper Community Sustainability Plan, established in 2011.		
#286/25	MOTION by Mayor Ireland that Committee recommend Council receive the values of "belonging, connection, nature, responsible, thriving and inclusive" as information.	<p>FOR 7 Councillors</p> <p>AGAINST 0 Councillors</p>	CARRIED
#287/25	MOTION by Councillor Waxer that Committee recommend Council direct Administration to incorporate the values of "belonging, connection, nature, responsible, thriving and inclusive" in the creation of Jasper's Town Plan, fulfilling the requirements of a community plan under the Canada National Parks Act and a municipal development plan under Alberta's Municipal Government Act.	<p>FOR 7 Councillors</p> <p>AGAINST 0 Councillors</p>	CARRIED
Public Hearing Process – Land Use Policy Amendments to Increase Residential Density #288/25	<p>Committee received a report regarding proposed amendments to the Town of Jasper Land Use Policy. Ms. Sanders reviewed the community engagements initiatives which have taken place so far, and shared the reasons for considering a public hearing in the near future to provide another opportunity for residents to share their input.</p> <p>MOTION by Mayor Ireland that Committee select June 17, 2025, at 1:30 for Council to conduct a public hearing about proposed amendments to the Town of Jasper Land Use Policy.</p>		

	FOR 7 Councillors	AGAINST 0 Councillor	CARRIED
Recovery Advisory Committee Feedback on Draft Wildfire Recovery Priorities #289/25	<p>Committee reviewed the feedback given by the Recovery Advisory Committee (RAC) on the list of Wildfire Recovery Strategic Priorities. Housing &amp; Social Recovery Manager Doug Olthaf spoke to the amendments suggested by the RAC; recommendations made by Administration, and possible alternatives for consideration.</p> <p>MOTION by Councillor Hall that Committee direct Administration to organize a Council Strategic Priorities workshop to consider and integrate the Recovery Advisory Committee's feedback on the draft wildfire recovery strategic priorities.</p>		
	FOR 7 Councillors	AGAINST 0 Councillors	CARRIED
Motion Action List #290/25	<p>Administration reviewed the Motion Action List.</p> <p>MOTION by Councillor Waxer that Committee approve the Motion Action List as presented.</p>		
	FOR 7 Councillors	AGAINST 0 Councillors	CARRIED
Councillor upcoming meetings	<p>Councillor Hall will be attending a Jasper Municipal Library Board meeting this evening; a Yellowhead Regional Library Board meeting next week; and the first Pathfinders gathering tomorrow.</p> <p>Councillor Melnyk attended a workshop last week with the rest of Council on Residential Density &amp; Parking, as well as a meeting of the Recovery Advisory Committee with Councillors Hall and Waxer.</p> <p>Councillor Melnyk will be attending a Jasper Yellowhead Historical Society meeting this evening.</p> <p>Councillor Waxer will be at the Community Conversation for Early Childhood and School Age children tomorrow and at a Communities in Bloom meeting this Friday.</p> <p>Mayor Ireland will be acting as a panelist this Saturday at a Rural Resilience Symposium.</p>		
Upcoming Events	Council reviewed a list of upcoming events.		
Adjournment #291/25	<p>MOTION by Councillor Hall that, there being no further business, the Committee of the Whole meeting of June 10, 2025 be adjourned at 10:40am.</p>		
	FOR 7 Councillors	AGAINST 0 Councillors	CARRIED

## AGENDA ITEM 7.1

### REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** Advertising Bylaw 2025

**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer

**Prepared by:** Christine Nadon, Director of Protective & Legislative Services

**Reviewed by:** Emma Acorn, Legislative Services Coordinator

**Date:** June 24, 2025

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#### Recommendation:

- That Committee recommend Council give first reading the to the Advertising Bylaw 2025; and
- That Committee recommend Council select August 5, 2025 at 1:30 p.m. in the Quorum room as the date, time and location for the public hearing.

#### Alternatives:

- That Committee receive the report for information and take no further action.
- That Committee direct Administration to make the following changes to the proposed bylaw:
  - ...
  - ...

#### Background:

As prescribed in the *Municipal Government Act* (the Act), specific advertising requirements for statutory notices are in place when the MGA or other enactments require a bylaw, resolution, meeting, public hearing or other matter to be advertised.

Historically, the Municipality of Jasper would achieve compliance through section 606(1)(2)(a) of the Act, which involves publishing notices for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper or other publication circulating in the area. Following the 2024 wildfire, there is no longer a print publication circulating in Jasper.

The other methods identified in the Act to advertise statutory notices include notices mailed or delivered to every residence in the area (s. 606(1)(2)(b)), or notice given by a method provided for in an Advertising Bylaw (s. 606(1)(2)(c)).

#### Discussion:

The only method currently available to the Municipality of Jasper to comply with the advertising requirements set out in the Act is to mail or deliver notices to every residence in the area. While this method is possible, it is cost prohibitive and time consuming beyond what Administration believes is reasonable to undertake each time a bylaw, public hearing or other matter requires to be advertised.

Advertising Bylaws as provided for under the Act are commonplace in several Alberta municipalities. Administration is presenting a draft bylaw, attached to this report, proposing which advertising methods could be used to provide statutory notices in the future. The increasing frequency of public hearings and the upcoming municipal election, which does require statutory notices to be advertised under the Act, have accelerated the need for an Advertising Bylaw to be developed and come into effect in the Municipality of Jasper.

Before Council can give second reading to an Advertising Bylaw, the Act specifies that a public hearing must take place on the matter. This means that Administration would have to arrange for the mailing or delivery of notices to every residence in the area, advertising the public hearing, before the proposed bylaw could receive second and third reading.

Once the bylaw is in place, the advertising methods identified in the bylaw would become compliant with the requirements of the Act.

**Strategic Relevance**

- Relationships – Communicate and engage with residents
- Organizational Excellence – Entrust our staff to develop healthy relationships with the people they serve

**Inclusion Considerations:**

- Conducting a public hearing on this matter will ensure residents have an opportunity to communicate with the Municipality of Jasper which advertising methods they feel would provide sufficient notice on items of interest outlined in the Act.

**Communications:**

- Following first reading of the bylaw, Administration would advertise in the prescribed method that a public hearing on this matter will be scheduled.

**Relevant Legislation:**

- [Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, cM-26](#)

**Financial:**

- The implementation of an Advertising Bylaw would yield some savings for the Municipality. The staff time required to distribute notices to every residence in the area, or to pay for a mail drop through Canada Post, each time a statutory notice needs to be advertised, is somewhat cost prohibitive.

**Attachment:**

- Draft Advertising Bylaw

**MUNICIPALITY OF**  
**JASPER**  
**Bylaw #271**

**BEING A BYLAW OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF JASPER IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
TO ESTABLISH ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR ADVERTISING STATUTORY NOTICES.**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to section 606 of the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, cM-26, Council must give notice of certain bylaws, resolutions, meetings, public hearings or other things by advertising in a newspaper or other publication circulating in the area, mailing or delivering a notice to every residence in the affected area, or by another method provided for in a bylaw under section 606.1;

**AND WHEREAS**, pursuant to section 606.1 of the *Municipal Government Act*, Council may, by bylaw, provide for one or more methods, which may include electronic means, for advertising proposed bylaws, resolutions, meetings, public hearings and other things referred to in section 606;

**AND WHEREAS**, there are no newspapers or other publications circulating in the area;

**AND WHEREAS** Council deems it appropriate to establish alternative advertising methods, and is satisfied that the advertising methods set out in this Bylaw are likely to bring matters to the attention of substantially all residents in the area in an accessible, cost-effective and timely manner;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Municipality of Jasper in the Province of Alberta, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

**1. CITATION**

- 1.1 This bylaw may be cited as the “Advertising Bylaw 2025.”

**2. DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1 In this bylaw:

- 2.1.1 “Act” means the *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000 cM-26, as amended;
- 2.1.2 “CAO” means the Chief Administrative Officer of the Municipality of Jasper or their designate;
- 2.1.3 “Convenience Copy” means a Statutory Notice that is provided for the public in another format than outlined in section 3.2.1 of this bylaw;
- 2.1.4 “Statutory Notice” means a notice of a proposed bylaw, resolution, meeting, public hearing or other thing required to be advertised by the *Municipal Government Act*.

**3. ADVERTISING METHOD**

- 3.1 Unless otherwise advertised in accordance with the Act, all Statutory Notices shall be advertised in accordance with this bylaw.
- 3.2 Statutory Advertisements shall be:
- 3.2.1 Posted prominently on Municipality of Jasper’s official website for a period of fourteen (14) days;
- 3.2.2 Where the Municipality of Jasper advertises Statutory Notices in accordance with section 3.2.1 of this bylaw, a Convenience Copy may be produced in a different format or with altered content, by the following means:
- 3.2.2.1 Municipal social media accounts;
- 3.2.2.2 Notice boards at municipal facilities;
- 3.2.2.3 Other means deemed appropriate by the CAO.

**4. SEVERANCE**

4.1 If any section of the bylaw is found to be invalid, it shall be severed from the remainder of the bylaw and shall not invalidate the whole bylaw.

**5. COMING INTO FORCE**

5.1 This bylaw shall come into force and effect on the final day of passing thereof.

**READ** a first time            this   day of   2025.

**READ** a second time this       day of   2025.

**READ** a third time and finally passed this   day of   2025.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

DRAFT



## AGENDA ITEM 7.2

### REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** Health & Safety Policy

**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer

**Reviewed by:** Health and Safety Committee and Senior Leadership Team

**Date:** June 24, 2025



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#### Recommendation:

- That Committee recommend Council approve Policy E-109 Health & Safety as presented.

#### Alternatives:

- That Committee direct Administration to revise Policy E-109 and return to a future Committee meeting.

#### Background:

Policy E-009 Health & Safety was adopted on February 21, 2012. Since then, the landscape of occupational health and safety has evolved significantly through national and provincial developments.

- 2013 – CSA Z1003, to promote mental health and preventing psychological harm at work
- 2017 – Bill C-65, to address harassment and violence
- 2017 – Bill 30, strengthened worker protections and support for injured workers
- 2020 – Bill 47, aligned OHS with Internal Responsibility System
- 2021 – Bill C-65, mandated prevention policies, training, resolution process, and data collection
- 2022 – OHS, improved noise hazard protections and harmonized first aid standards
- 2024 – OHS, included violence and harassment as hazards and paid post-incident treatment.

#### Discussion:

The current Health & Safety policy has remained unchanged since its adoption. The current version is brief and focused on physical safety. It references occupational health and safety legislation in general terms, but doesn't address psychological safety, social well-being, or workplace harassment and violence.

The proposed updates are part of the regular review process, to ensure alignment with current legislation, best practices, and organizational needs.

The proposed Policy E-109: Health & Safety is developed to ensure compliance with the Alberta *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, Regulation, and Code, and to maintain the Municipality of Jasper's good standing in the Certificate of Recognition (COR) program. The updated policy strengthens the Health & Safety Management System by integrating current legislative requirements and best practices, while reflecting the Municipality's ongoing commitment to continuous improvement and safety excellence.

Key additions to the revised Policy include a more detailed delineation of responsibilities across all levels of the organization and an explicit commitment to promoting physical, psychological and social well-being. The policy broadens its scope to encompass not only employees but supervisors, workers, volunteers, general public, prime contractors and other worksite parties. It promotes the Internal Responsibility System and embeds the elements from the COR program within it. The revised policy also addresses the prevention of workplace harassment and violence. These enhancements support a more proactive safety culture and reflect evolving standards in occupational health and safety management.

Maintaining the existing 2012 version of the policy is not recommended. It does not adequately reflect the expectations of the COR program or recent developments in occupational health and safety practices. Continuing with the outdated version may create inconsistencies between stated policy and actual operating procedures, and may impact future audit outcomes.

Policy E-109 has been reviewed and endorsed by the Municipality's Health & Safety Committee and Senior Leadership Team.

In summary, adopting the revised Policy E-109 as presented enables the Municipality to meet legislative requirements, uphold COR standards and communicates its safety expectations to all stakeholders.

**Strategic Relevance:**

- Take proactive steps to reduce the risk of people becoming vulnerable and respond when they are vulnerable.
- Empower our staff by investing in the training and tools they require.
- Nurture our most important relationships which are those within our organization, all of who share a commitment to best serve our community.
- Embrace our growing diversity.
- Leverage and create opportunities for greater inclusion.

**Inclusion Considerations:**

- The revised policy incorporates commitments to psychological and social well-being and outlines protections against harassment and violence, supporting a safer and more inclusive work environment for all individuals engaged with the Municipality of Jasper.

**Relevant Legislation:**

- [Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Act, Regulation and Code](#)
- [Canada Labour Code](#)

**Financial:**

There are no direct financial implications to approving this policy. Costs associated with implementation, including training and materials, are expected to be accommodated within existing operational budgets.

**Attachments:**

- Draft Policy E-109 Health & Safety (2025)
- Current Policy E-009 Health & Safety (2012)

**Policy Title:** Health & Safety Policy

**Policy #** E-109

**Date adopted by Council:** XXXX, 2025



## 1. POLICY

The Municipality of Jasper is committed to operating a comprehensive Health & Safety Management System as per the Alberta *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, Regulation and Code (OHS). The health and safety program aims to reduce the risk injuries, illnesses and incidents to a minimum. This policy promotes a safe, healthy, respectful environment by protecting the physical, psychological, and social well-being of workers and stakeholders who enter municipal property or worksites.

## 2. SCOPE

The health and safety of all employees, supervisors, workers, volunteers, general public, prime contractors and other worksite parties associated with the Municipality of Jasper is to be of primary importance. The Municipality of Jasper believes that a safe and healthy workplace is a shared responsibility predicated on the internal responsibility system, requiring compliance to the Alberta Occupational Health & Safety Act, Regulation and Code by all involved to ensure the safety of themselves and the safety of others at all times.

## 3. STANDARDS

### 3.1 Leadership & Organizational Commitment

3.1.1 The Municipality of Jasper will continuously improve the Health & Safety Management System through regular revisions and evaluation of the program and practices, and by implementing change based on the findings of these evaluations.

3.1.2 With the support of the Chief Administrative Officer and the Senior Leadership Team, the Municipality will set targets and goals for improved health and safety and maintain accountability for all employees across the organization.

3.1.3 The Chief Administrative Officer and the Senior Leadership Team will recognize and support safe work habits and encourage positive working relationships so that changes in behaviour that may serve as warning signs are identified.

3.1.4 Psychological, physical and social well-being will be addressed and supported as integral components in the workplace.

3.1.5 Leadership will provide mechanical, physical and organizational resources required to uphold and improve workplace health and safety standards as reasonably practicable.

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3.1.6 The Municipality of Jasper is committed to the prevention of workplace violence and harassment by promoting a culture of respect, providing appropriate training and resources, and ensuring timely and effective responses to all reported incidents.

### 3.2 Hazard Assessment

3.2.1 The Municipality of Jasper is committed to proactively identifying and controlling workplace hazards to ensure the safety of all employees.

### 3.3 Hazard Control

3.3.1 Job Hazard Analysis will be reviewed and updated every 3 years; or when new tasks, equipment or procedures occur; or in response to incidents.

### 3.4 Health & Safety Committee

3.4.1 The Health & Safety Committee (HSC) will be empowered to support and advance safety initiatives in municipal facilities and worksites to ensure active worker participation and oversight.

### 3.5 Qualifications, Orientation & Training

3.5.1 Training, education, engagement, and leadership in safety will be prioritized and promoted across all levels of the organization.

3.5.2 Workers shall be educated in their rights and be able to exercise them without fear of reprisal, including:

a) The Right to Know: To be informed of hazards in the workplace and how to manage them.

b) The Right to Participate: In health and safety activities and decision-making processes related to their work.

c) The Right to Refuse Dangerous Work: Without fear of discipline or retaliation.

### 3.6 Contractors and Other Worksite Parties at or in the Vicinity of the Work Site

3.6.1 The Municipality of Jasper shall ensure that all contractors and other worksite parties understand and comply with applicable health and safety standards while on municipal worksites.

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### 3.7 Inspections

3.7.1 Formal workplace inspections shall be conducted on a regular basis (4 times annually) by trained personnel, including representatives from both management and workers.

### 3.8 Emergency Response

3.8.1 The Municipality of Jasper shall develop, maintain, and communicate written emergency response plans appropriate to the hazards of each worksite.

### 3.9 Incident Investigations

3.9.1 All accidents, including incidents, near misses, psychological injury, violence, harassment, loss, occupational illness and disease, shall be reported, documented, and investigated promptly by trained personnel.

### 3.10 System Administration

3.10.1 The Municipality of Jasper is committed to forwarding all health and safety documentation to the Health & Safety Committee for review and continuous improvement.

## 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

### Council

- Review and approve any revisions to this Policy
- Demonstrate ongoing support for the health and safety program

### CAO

- Ensure all staff employed by the Municipality of Jasper are in compliance with this Policy and approve related procedures
- Demonstrate ongoing support for the health and safety program

### Directors and Senior Management

- Promote this policy
- Ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of workers and the public at or near municipal worksites
- Promoting awareness of OHS rights and responsibilities

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- Preventing and addressing harassment and violence in the workplace
- Ensuring competent supervision and adequate training for all staff
- Providing hazard information, proper safety equipment, and effective hazard controls
- Collaborating with the HSC or worker representative
- Investigating incidents, injuries, and potentially serious incidents (PSIs)
- Maintaining up-to-date OHS legislation onsite and ensuring compliance
- Cooperating fully with OHS Officers and others exercising legislative duties

### **Management**

- Support and enforce OHS legislation and internal safety policies
- Ensure that supervisors and workers are competent and informed
- Provide the tools, equipment, and training required for safe work
- Investigate workplace incidents and monitor departmental safety performance
- Promote a proactive safety culture and lead by example

### **Supervisors**

- Understand and promote OHS legislation and municipal policies
- Ensure workers are trained, informed, and properly equipped
- Investigate and report all incidents, injuries, and near misses
- Regularly inspect work areas to manage hazards
- Maintain a workplace free of harassment and violence
- Support safety initiatives and model safe behaviour

### **Human Resources**

- Ensure Health & Safety Systems and Policies comply with Alberta OHS legislation
- Serve as a resource to leadership, staff, and the HSC

### **Workers**

- Comply with OHS legislation and internal municipal policies and procedures
- Use hazard controls and personal protective equipment (PPE) as required
- Immediately report unsafe conditions, hazards, and incidents
- Participate in training, hazard identification, and safety activities
- Refrain from harassment or violence in the workplace

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- Cooperate with safety personnel and OHS Officers
- Take reasonable care for their own safety and that of others

### **Prime Contractors**

- Ensuring their operations do not create risks for others on site
- Sharing information about worksite hazards with relevant parties
- Ensuring compliance with OHS legislation among their workers
- Providing competent supervision and safety training
- Cooperating with the Municipality as required

### **Other Worksite Parties**

- Ensure that equipment, PPE, and materials are safe and compliant with regulations
- Inform the employer of known hazards or deficiencies
- Ensure workers under their direction are competent and equipped for the job
- Not endanger themselves or others through unsafe actions
- Cooperate with those exercising duties under OHS legislation

This policy does not take precedence over Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Regulations. All employees of the Municipality should be familiar with the Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Act, Regulations and Code as well as the Health and Safety Management Manual as outlined by the Municipality of Jasper. This policy is to be reviewed regularly and updated as needed to reflect changes in legislation, operations, and best practices.

## **5. DEFINITIONS**

**“Employer”** means a self-employed, or a designated to represent the employer.

**“Hazard”** means a situation, condition, or thing that may be dangerous to the safety or health of workers.

**“Health & Safety Committee (HSC)”** means a group of worker and employer representatives working together to address health and safety concerns in the workplace.

**“Health & Safety Management Program”** means a coordinated set of policies, procedures, and practices designed to prevent injuries and illnesses, and to promote a culture of health and safety in the workplace. This includes elements such as hazard

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identification, training, inspections, emergency response, incident investigation, and continuous improvement.

**“Health & Safety Management System”** means a comprehensive, integrated, and often certifiable framework that embeds health and safety into all business processes through policies, procedures, and continuous improvement.

**“Manager”** means a person responsible for planning, organizing, directing, and controlling resources and staff to achieve organizational goals, and who has authority over workers, including responsibility for health and safety performance.

**“OHS”** means Occupational Health and Safety – a multidisciplinary field concerned with protecting the health, safety, and welfare of workers, regulated under the Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Act, Regulation, and Code.

**“Other Worksite Parties”** means anyone at or connected to the worksite who is not an employer or worker but has OHS responsibilities, including:

- Contractors and subcontractors
- Service providers
- Suppliers
- Owners
- Self-employed persons
- Visitors or external parties performing work-related activities

**“Physical”** means factors in the environment that can cause harm to a worker’s body, such as noise, vibration, temperature, radiation, or ergonomics.

**“Potentially Serious Incidents”** means any event where a reasonable and informed person would determine that under slightly different circumstances, there would be a high likelihood for a serious injury to a person. It is not limited to workers and does not require the occurrence of an injury.

**“Prime Contractors”** means the person in control of a worksite where two or more employers are involved in work. The prime contractor is responsible for coordinating health and safety activities and ensuring compliance with the Act, Regulation, and Code.

**“Psychological”** means affecting mental health and emotional well-being, including workplace stress, harassment, bullying, and workload. This aligns with the broader concept of psychological safety and psychosocial hazards in the workplace.

**“Social well-being”** means a state in which individuals have satisfying interpersonal relationships, feel connected to a community, and experience a sense of belonging and



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support. Social well-being supports mental health and contributes to a psychologically safe workplace.

**“Social wellness”** means the ability to form healthy, supportive relationships with others and to successfully interact and communicate within a community. Social wellness includes respect for diversity, empathy, teamwork, and collaboration.

**“Worker”** means a person engaged in an occupation, including a:

- Person who performs or supplies services for compensation
- Person who is being trained by an employer
- Self-employed person
- Volunteer

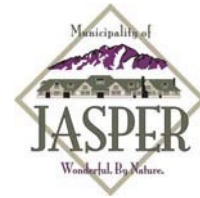
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**Policy Title: HEALTH AND SAFETY**

**Policy # E-009**

**Effective Date: February 21, 2012**

**Date adopted by Council: February 21, 2012**



## **POLICY**

Council regards the personal health and safety of each employee of the Municipality of Jasper to be of primary importance and shall operate a health and safety program that will reduce the number of injuries and illnesses to an absolute minimum – not merely in keeping with, but surpassing – the best experiences of operations similar to the Municipality.

The prevention of occupationally-induced injuries and illnesses is of such consequence that it will be given priority over operating productivity where necessary. To the greatest degree possible, management will provide all mechanical and physical facilities required for personal health and safety in keeping with the highest standards.

The Municipality of Jasper shall maintain its membership in the Partners in Injury Reduction Program, which is a joint venture of the Alberta Municipal Health and Safety Association and Workers Compensation Board. The Municipality has adopted and shall maintain a Safe Work Practices Manual for the benefit of all employees.

This policy does not take precedence over Occupational Health and Safety Regulations. All employees of the Municipality should be familiar with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations and the Safe Work Practices Manual.

AGENDA ITEM 7.3

REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** Municipality of Jasper's Climate Adaptation Action Plan  
**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer  
**Prepared by:** Mona El Dabee, Energy & Environment Manager  
**Reviewed by:** Beth Sanders, Director of Urban Design & Standards  
**Date:** June 24, 2025



**Recommendation:**

That Committee recommend Council approve Jasper’s Climate Adaptation Action Plan as presented.

**Alternatives:**

- That Council receive the report as information and take no further action.
- That Council amend the Climate Adaptation Action Plan as follows:
  - \_\_\_\_\_

**Background:**

In February 2023, through the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre’s (MCCAC) Climate Resilience Capacity Building Program, the Municipality received \$80,000 to move forward with a climate resiliency capacity building project. In March 2023, the Municipality selected The Resilience Institute as the lead contractor in partnership with Associated Engineering and the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative to develop a Climate Risk Assessment Report. Action and implementation planning was outside the scope of this assessment.

On February 27, 2024, Committee of the Whole received the Climate Risk Assessment Report for information and directed Administration to “return to a future Committee meeting with recommendations on developing a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan.” On August 27, 2024, Council directed Administration to proceed with developing a five-year Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan with internal resources and present the plan at a future Committee of the Whole Meeting in spring 2025.

**Discussion:**

A Climate Adaptation Action Plan aims to enhance a municipality’s resilience to climate hazards and enables a community to better adapt, manage, and prepare for climate risks. To structure and advance Jasper’s resilience journey, Associated Engineering recommended that the Municipality develop a Climate Adaptation Action Plan specifically targeting the highest risks identified in their assessment. (Shown at right)

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Wildfires</li><li>2. Wildfire smoke</li><li>3. Extreme heat</li><li>4. Freezing rain</li><li>5. Glacial recession</li></ol> |
|--|

The action plan identifies a clear vision, goals, and objectives, as well as a list of adaptations, inclusive of order of magnitude financial implications, to help the community adapt to climate risks while meeting community needs.

For each adaptation action (shown in Appendix B), the climate hazard addressed is indicated, followed by descriptive information such as, the affected system, climate hazard, priority, action type, responsible department, timeline, cost and partner.

Some examples of high priority, short term actions that can have a great impact on the Municipality's resilience, relate to:

- Wildfire prevention
- Backup power systems for critical infrastructure
- FireSmart building upgrades
- HVAC system upgrades
- Cooling centres and clear air shelters
- Park and public space management to include shade structures and cooling spaces
- Education campaigns and strategies

Local governments adapt and build long-term resiliency through climate adaptation strategies that respond to identified climate hazards. A climate adaptation action plan helps safeguard critical infrastructure, protect essential services and ensure the well-being of all residents. Jasper's Plan aims to create a path towards a stronger and more adaptable community with proposed actions that will support the community in implementing measures that reduce impacts from climate-related events and hazards.

Jasper's Climate Adaptation Action Plan outlines 28 key actions meant to kickstart the Municipality on a path towards preparedness and resilience to climate hazards. The next steps in the climate adaptation planning process are implementation and monitoring.

**Strategic Relevance:**

- Focus on prevention, mitigation, and preparation for natural disasters.
- Include an environmental lens in our decision-making and operational plans.
- Take proactive steps to reduce the risk of people becoming vulnerable and respond when they are vulnerable.
- Examine and adjust our services to ensure they are providing the expected environmental benefits.

**Inclusion Considerations:**

The recommendation reflects Jasper's commitment to inclusivity and the importance of adapting to climate hazard impacts for all residents and future generations. By engaging in climate adaptation actions, Jasper demonstrates its dedication to promoting a resilient community and sustainable economy.

**Relevant Legislation:**

- Canada National Parks Act
- [Jasper Community Sustainability Plan](#)
- Jasper National Park of Canada Management Plan 2022

**Financial:**

Current Administrative resources were used to prepare the Climate Adaptation Action Plan. Resources to implement the plan will be allocated in future work planning and budgeting processes.

**Attachments:**

- Municipality of Jasper's Climate Adaptation Action Plan (DRAFT – June 18, 2025)

# Municipality of Jasper Climate Adaptation Action Plan

DRAFT – June 18, 2025

## Acknowledgements

The Municipality of Jasper respectfully acknowledges that the Municipality of Jasper is on Treaty 6 and 8 Territories as well as The Jasper House Métis District. This land is the Traditional Territory, meeting ground, gathering place, travelling route and home for the Dane-zaa, Aseniwuche Winewak As'ín'í'wa'chî Ni'yaw, Nêhiyawak, Anishinaabe, Secwépemc , Stoney Nakoda, Mountain Métis and Métis.

DRAFT

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# Introduction

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

A Climate Adaptation Action Plan aims to enhance a municipality's resilience to changing climate conditions and enable a community to better adapt, manage, and prepare for climate hazards. The Municipality of Jasper is developing a five-year Climate Adaptation Action Plan, which will provide the foundation to guide climate adaptation efforts and enhance preparedness and resilience across the community. The goal is to reduce the impacts of climate hazards on our community.

In February 2023, through the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre's (MCCAC) Climate Resilience Capacity Building Program, the Municipality received \$80,000 to move forward with a climate resiliency capacity building project. In March 2023, the Municipality selected The Resilience Institute as the lead contractor in partnership with Associated Engineering and the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative to develop a Climate Risk Assessment Report. Action and implementation planning was outside the scope of that assessment.

To structure and advance Jasper's resilience journey, Associated Engineering recommended that the Municipality develop a Climate Adaptation Action Plan specifically targeting the highest risks as identified in their assessment. Wildfires, wildfire smoke, extreme heat, freezing rain, and glacial recession are the highest risks that could impact Jasper's built, natural, social and economic systems. On February 27, 2024, Committee of the Whole received the Climate Risk Assessment Report for information and directed Administration to "return to a future Committee meeting with recommendations on developing a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan".

To learn more about Jasper's local climate hazards please visit our 2024 Climate Risk Assessment Report ([Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report](#)).

As we all remember, in July 2024, over 20,000 people were evacuated from the town, campgrounds, backcountry areas and other facilities in and around the municipality of Jasper and Jasper National Park following an evacuation order issued on July 22, 2024. Two days following the evacuation order, the massive wildfire quickly moved from the surrounding forest and entered the municipality of Jasper, destroying around one third of the town's structures. This disaster caused severe disruption to Jasper's built, natural,



social and economic systems, significantly impacting individuals and families, local businesses, the broader community, and the surrounding region.

On August 27, 2024, Committee of the Whole recommended that Council direct Administration to proceed with developing a five-year Climate Adaptation Action Plan with internal resources and present the plan at a future Committee of the Whole Meeting in spring 2025.

Two resources were used to develop this Climate Adaptation Action Plan. First, *Climate Resilience Express: A Community Climate Adaptation Planning Guide*, created by the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC) and the All One Sky Foundation, lays out four steps that provide a flexible approach to climate adaptation planning that can be tailored to a community's needs.<sup>1</sup> Second, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) has an abundance of knowledge and guidance on climate adaptation planning, particularly their Milestone Framework.<sup>2</sup>

## SCOPE

A climate adaptation action plan identifies a clear vision, goals, and objectives, as well as a list of adaptations, inclusive of financial implications, to help the community adapt to climate risks while meeting community needs. Drawing on the basic milestone framework prepared by ICLEI, see Figure 1 below, Jasper is completing milestone 3 - PLAN.

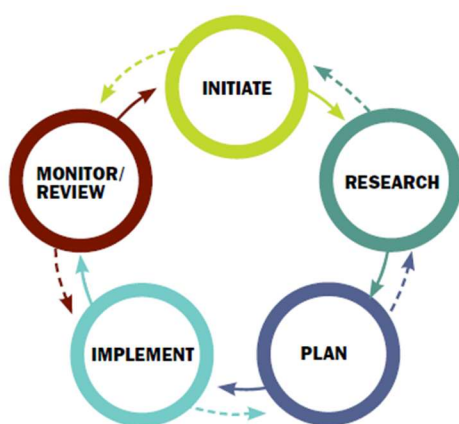


Figure 1 - ICLEI Basic Milestone Framework

<sup>1</sup> [https://mccac.ca/wp-content/uploads/CRE\\_Planning-Guide\\_Final.pdf](https://mccac.ca/wp-content/uploads/CRE_Planning-Guide_Final.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/our-work/adaptation/>

The impacts, as well as the results of Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report from milestone 2 - RESEARCH, are used to define, assess and prioritize the actions needed to prepare and adapt to Jasper's local priority climate hazards, and formulate a Climate Adaptation Action Plan. These priorities have been developed into short-, medium- and long-term actions to address significant impacts. The Climate Adaptation Action Plan includes an examination of the constraints and drivers that affect our ability to implement the actions.

Figure 2 below indicates the main activities in each of the five milestones. According to ICLEI, Canadian local governments should be familiar with the milestone process, as it is also central to the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program offered in partnership by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and ICLEI.<sup>3</sup>

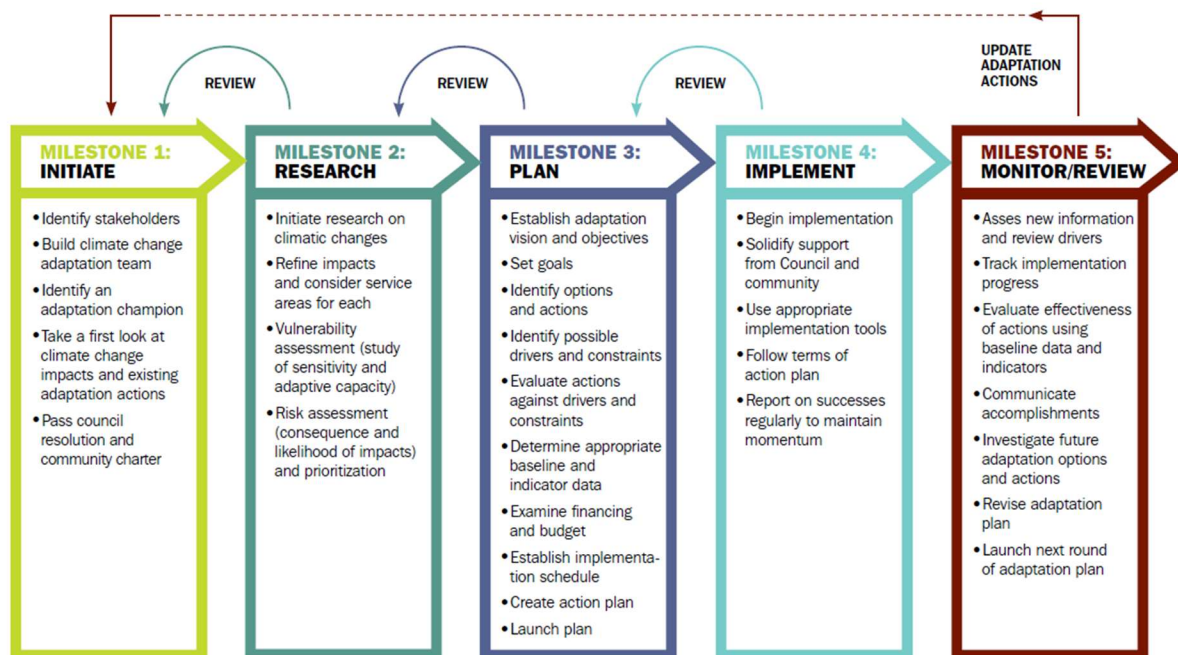


Figure 2 - ICLEI Milestone Framework

<sup>3</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Guide.pdf>

Figure 3 below illustrates the MCCAC’s Climate Resilience Express’ four-step approach to climate adaptation planning. The scope of this Plan falls under Step 3 “Action plan” of MCCAC’s framework.<sup>4</sup>

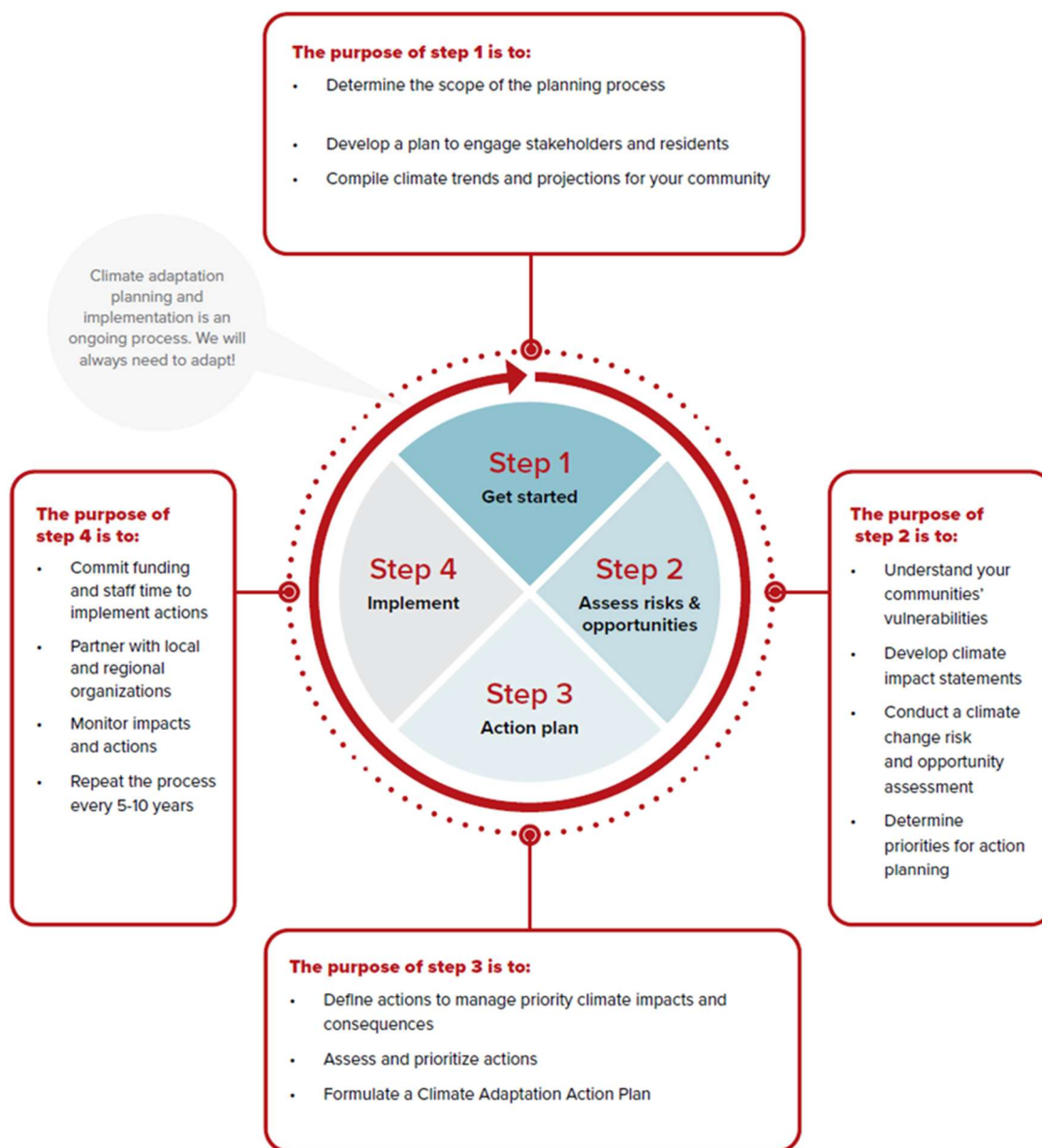


Figure 3 - Climate Resilience Express’ four step approach to climate adaptation planning

<sup>4</sup> [https://mccac.ca/wp-content/uploads/CRE\\_Planning-Guide\\_Final.pdf](https://mccac.ca/wp-content/uploads/CRE_Planning-Guide_Final.pdf)

## THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION

As the Municipality of Jasper knows, local governments are already dealing with the impacts of climate hazards in their communities.

As local governments are responsible for key service areas that are affected by climate hazards (i.e. infrastructure, parks and recreation, health and transportation), they are on the front lines and have a responsibility to respond through strategic adaptation planning. Municipal decision makers have a unique opportunity to develop a tailored approach to anticipate, plan, prepare for and reduce the negative impacts of climate hazards in their communities.

There are many reasons that local governments are well positioned to plan for climate hazards:

- Preparing for climate hazards is a matter of risk management and good governance.
- Local governments can tailor climate adaptation strategies to their local circumstances and to the unique set of climate hazard impacts they expect to face.
- Anticipatory adaptation planning can increase future benefits and reduce future risks associated with climate hazards by decreasing vulnerabilities.

ICLEI identifies five key mechanisms available to local governments to utilize and drive local climate adaptation actions:

1. land use and urban planning;
2. licensing and regulation;
3. facilitation, advocacy and leadership;
4. community service delivery, community development and civic engagement; and
5. workforce development.

Through these mechanisms local governments can use direct and indirect influences to support and foster communities that can mitigate and adapt to climate hazards. Table 1 lists some benefits and challenges associated to climate adaptation planning.

Table 1 - ICLEI Benefits and Challenges of Adaptation Planning

BENEFITS OF ADAPTATION PLANNING	CHALLENGES OF ADAPTATION PLANNING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insurance against future risk</li> <li>• Reducing vulnerability</li> <li>• Creating opportunities</li> <li>• Lower long-term costs</li> <li>• Reduced risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree of uncertainty</li> <li>• Nature of scientific information (constantly changing)</li> <li>• Benefits of advance planning may only appear when impact occurs</li> <li>• Limited resources and/or political support</li> </ul>

## COSTS OF INACTION

The National Research Council's National Guide for Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fires (the Guide) recommends how to build and maintain wildfire-resilient buildings.<sup>5</sup> It details how to build with non-combustible materials and to control surrounding vegetation. The Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction and SPA Risk LLC prepared, for The National Research Council of Canada, an Impact Analysis for Mitigating Wildland-Urban Interface Fires. The impact analysis shows that satisfying the Guide's recommendations can cost less than \$5 per square foot for typical residential construction in WUI areas in Canada and, according to The Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction and SPA Risk LLC, \$1 spent to make a new home fire-resistant can ultimately save owners, tenants and society up to \$34 as follows:<sup>6</sup>

- \$10 in reduced fire damage to buildings
- \$8 worth of life safety and avoided cases of PTSD
- \$7 in reduced personal property damage
- \$7 in lower insurance premiums
- \$1 less dislocation cost ("additional living expense")
- \$1 less indirect business interruption and environmental impacts

Figure 4 illustrates Canada's costliest natural disasters in terms of insurance payouts (in 2023 \$ CAD), caused by extreme weather events, which resulted in billions of dollars in damages as well as unprecedented human and ecological impacts.

<sup>5</sup> <https://nrc-publications.canada.ca/eng/view/ft/?id=3a0b337f-f980-418f-8ad8-6045d1abc3b3>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.iclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/WUI-NRC-Summary\\_2021\\_E2.pdf](https://www.iclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/WUI-NRC-Summary_2021_E2.pdf)

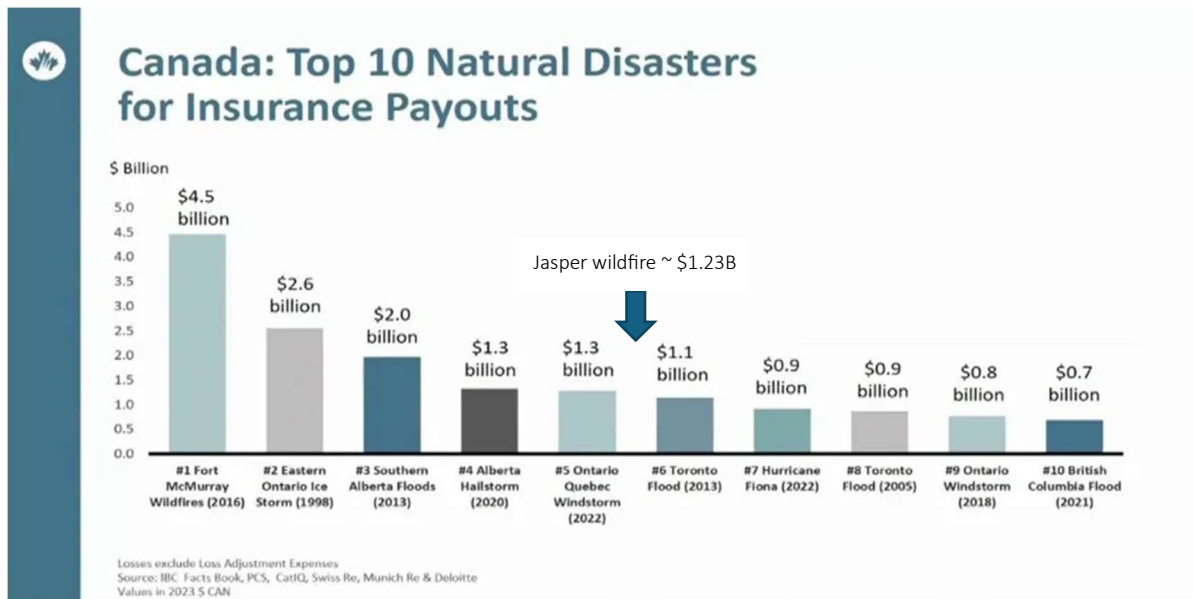


Figure 4 - Canada's Costliest Natural Disasters (Source: IBC Fact Book, PCS, CatIQ, Swiss Re, Munich Re & Deloitte)

In 2024, Canada's costliest insured catastrophic losses, caused by extreme weather events, resulted in an estimate \$8.5 billion dollars in damages. The Jasper wildfire, was the third most costly event of the year and stands as the second costliest fire event in Canadian history, with insured damage now estimated to be \$1.23 billion (an increase from initial estimates of \$880 million), according to Catastrophe Indices and Quantification Inc. (CatIQ).<sup>7</sup>

According to ICLEI, as mentioned in The Cost of Doing Nothing Primer Document<sup>8</sup>, and as seen in Jasper the following are some examples of direct costs as a result of extreme weather events:

- Damage to hard infrastructure and buildings
- Increased wear and tear resulting in increased operations and maintenance costs
- Physical and mental health impacts
- Damage to ecosystems

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ibc.ca/news-insights/news/insurance-bureau-of-canada-provides-jasper-wildfire-recovery-update>

<sup>8</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/CODN-Primer.pdf>



The below are examples of indirect costs as a result of extreme weather events:

- Disruption/interruption of service delivery
- Workers not able to get to work
- Rising insurance premiums
- Long-term physical and mental health impacts

Heat events are responsible for the greatest loss of life in terms of weather-related natural disasters according to data compiled from the Canadian Disaster Database (CDD, 2022). Figure 5 below shows the top seven deadliest weather-related natural disasters across Canada between 1900 and 2021.<sup>9</sup>

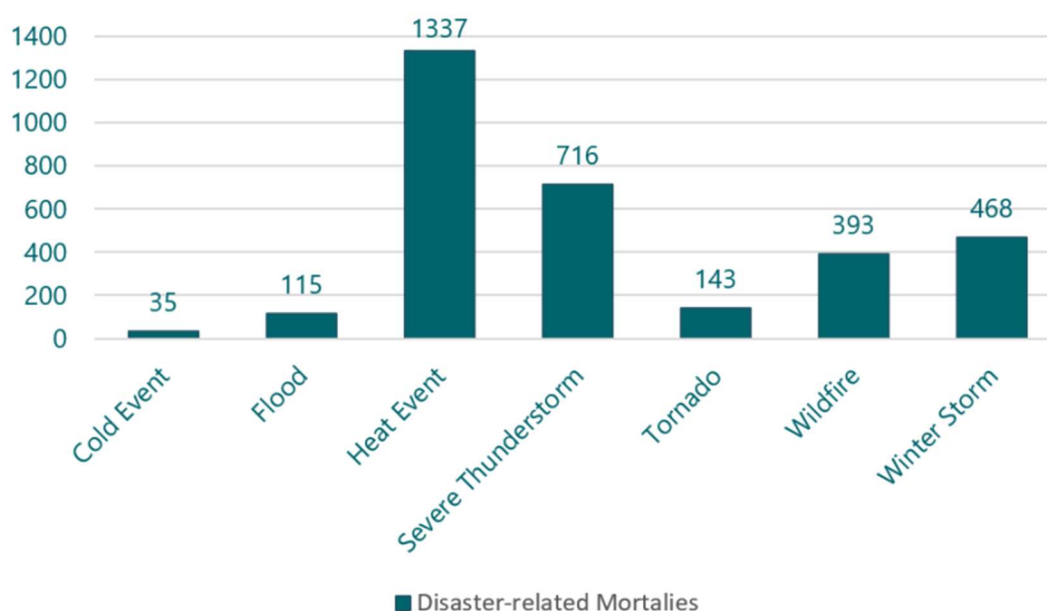


Figure 5 - Sum of Disaster-related Mortalities in Canada by Category (Source: CDD, 2022)

According to ICLEI, appropriate allocation of resources to adapt municipal assets, infrastructure and services will reduce risk and build resilience. The following four ICLEI Canada National Impact Statements relate to the Municipality of Jasper's local climate.

1. Increasing frequency of extreme weather events leading to damage to homes, infrastructure, power outages, safety and additional clean-up costs.

<sup>9</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/CODN-Primer.pdf>

2. Increasing winter precipitation and freezing rain events leading to dangerous road and sidewalk conditions and increased liability for injury and property damage.
3. Increasing frequency of extreme heat resulting in negative health outcomes, particularly to vulnerable populations, from reduced air-quality and increased heat-stress.
4. Increasing frequency of extreme weather events resulting in loss of ecosystem services.

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# Vision, Principles, Goals and Objectives

*Jasper is a municipality that anticipates potential climate related impacts and makes informed decisions that enhance the resilience of our community for the well-being of all and the preservation of our built and natural environments.*

## VISION

A vision helps local governments embarking on the adaptation planning process to:

- Establish what a climate resilient community looks like.
- Articulate where we would like to see our community in the future.
- Serve as a reference point throughout the planning process and while implementing adaptation actions.

The vision statement above is a summary of the following text from the Jasper Community Sustainability Plan and Council's 2022-2026 strategic priorities that align with climate adaptation:

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*Jasper is a small, friendly and sustainable community set in the natural splendour of Jasper National Park.*

*Jasper is a community in which individual and collective actions respect and integrate the values of environmental stewardship, economic health, social equity, cultural vitality and participative governance.*

*Jasper residents value and promote quality services, affordability, eligible residency, controlled growth, and environmental responsibility. Community values emphasize the appreciation and preservation of Jasper's history, architectural scale and character.*

*~ Jasper Community Sustainability Plan<sup>10</sup>*

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<sup>10</sup> <https://jasper-alberta.ca/p/sustainability-plan>

### **Community Health:**

*Take proactive steps to reduce the risk of people becoming vulnerable and respond when they are vulnerable.*

*Recognize the fundamental importance of our tourism economy.*

### **Relationships:**

*Communicate and engage with residents.*

### **Environment:**

*Value the unique opportunities and responsibilities arising from our location inside a National Park and World Heritage Site.*

*Focus on prevention, mitigation, and preparation for natural disasters.*

*Include an environmental lens into our decision making and operational plans.*

### **Organizational Excellence:**

*Proactively plan for and invest in the maintenance and management of our natural assets and built infrastructure.*

*~ Council Strategic Priorities 2022-2026<sup>11</sup>*

## **PRINCIPLES**

The following principles were considered to help guide the Climate Adaptation Action Plan:

- Balance of immediate and long-term needs
- Actions are within the Municipality's control and influence
- Responsive to community needs
- Recognizing existing work

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.jasper-alberta.ca/p/strategic-priorities>

## GOALS

Jasper's adaptation goals set the expectations of the Climate Adaptation Action Plan and are phrased in reference to our local climatic hazards that can threaten our community. The goals act as high-level intentions which our community will strive towards.

- Increase public awareness of Jasper's local climate hazards and its projected impacts on our community.
- Increase technical capacity to prepare for climate hazards.
- Increase adaptive capacity of built, natural, human and economic systems in our community.

## OBJECTIVES

Jasper's Climate Adaptation Action Plan was developed to identify appropriate, realistic and achievable actions. The Climate Adaptation Action Plan takes into account Jasper's unique standing as a Specialized Municipality within a National Park to address the risks of our local climate hazards and represents the path towards achieving our vision.

- Reduce the impacts of wildfires, wildfire smoke and extreme heat to public health and safety.
- Increase public awareness of the health risks associated with extreme heat and wildfire smoke.
- Create conditions to minimize health and safety risks to municipal staff working outdoors.
- Improve air quality and cooling systems at public facilities.
- Monitor, maintain and improve the diversity and resilience of urban trees and forests.
- Design, construct, and maintain infrastructure that is resilient to climate hazards.
- Continue to improve community preparedness and resilience to respond to climate hazards.
- Identify funding for climate resilience supportive projects/programs that take into account financial planning & priorities.
- Improve energy conservation.

# Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Assessment

In February 2024, the Resilience Institute, with their project partners, the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative and Associated Engineering, provided the Municipality of Jasper with a Climate Risk Assessment Report. This report met the criteria for ICLEI's Milestone 2 – Research.

Link to report:

[https://jasper.municipalwebsites.ca/UploadFiles/Docs/MunicipalityofJasperClimateRiskAssessmentReportApril2023Final\\_bnMHpG.pdf](https://jasper.municipalwebsites.ca/UploadFiles/Docs/MunicipalityofJasperClimateRiskAssessmentReportApril2023Final_bnMHpG.pdf)

## Climate Hazard Descriptions

The climate hazards applicable to Jasper, as identified in Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report, are listed and described below. Jasper's top five priority climate hazards are underlined and highlighted in grey.

Climate hazards are weather related events that can cause harm, loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage or loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision or environmental resources, and may be referred to as extreme weather events.

- ***Drought:*** *A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.*
- ***Lightning:*** *Occurrence of natural electrostatic discharges of short duration and high voltage within clouds, or between clouds and the ground.*
- ***Localized Flooding:*** *Rapid increases in water level, particularly in low lying areas and along drainage networks, seen during periods of short-duration high-intensity rainfall or rapid melting of snow or ice. Also know as pluvial flooding.*
- ***River/Creek Flooding:*** *River water levels exceeding the top of bank and spilling onto surrounding lands typically driven by longer duration heavy rainfall. Also know as fluvial flooding.*
- ***Wildfires:*** *A large, destructive fire that spreads quickly over forests or grasslands.*

- **Wildfire Smoke:** A mix of gases and fine particles from burning trees and plants, buildings and other material.
- **Hail:** Pellets of frozen rain which fall as showers.
- **Freezing Rain:** Rain that freezes on impact with the ground or solid objects.
- **High Winds:** A period of abnormally strong, sustained winds.
- **Extreme Heat:** Summertime temperatures that are much hotter and/or humid than average.
- **Extreme Cold:** Winter temperatures that are much colder than average.
- **Heavy Snow:** A period of intense, sustained snowfall.
- **Freeze-Thaw Cycle:** The fluctuation of air temperature between freezing and non-freezing temperatures.
- **Ecoregion Shift:** A change in the climatic conditions of an area, affecting the health and presence of native ecoregions (ecological features and plant and animal communities).
- **Avalanches:** A mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
- **Glacial Recession:** A shrink in glacier size because more material melts, evaporates, or erodes than is replenished<sup>12</sup>

## Change in Climate Hazard Likelihood

As mentioned in Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report, under section 4 "Risk Assessment Results", risk is driven by the consequence of different climate hazards and their likelihoods. Many climate hazards will see an increase in how likely they are to occur between historical data and 2050. Particularly, for the region Jasper is in, the largest shifts in likelihood are for wildfires, wildfire smoke, freezing rain, extreme heat (days above +30°C), and glacial recession.

Figure 6 is taken from the section "Determining Climate Hazards" in Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report and indicates the change in climate hazard likelihood for Jasper.

<sup>12</sup>

[https://jasper.municipalwebsites.ca/UploadFiles/Docs/MunicipalityofJasperClimateRiskAssessmentReportApril2023Final\\_bnMHPG.pdf](https://jasper.municipalwebsites.ca/UploadFiles/Docs/MunicipalityofJasperClimateRiskAssessmentReportApril2023Final_bnMHPG.pdf)

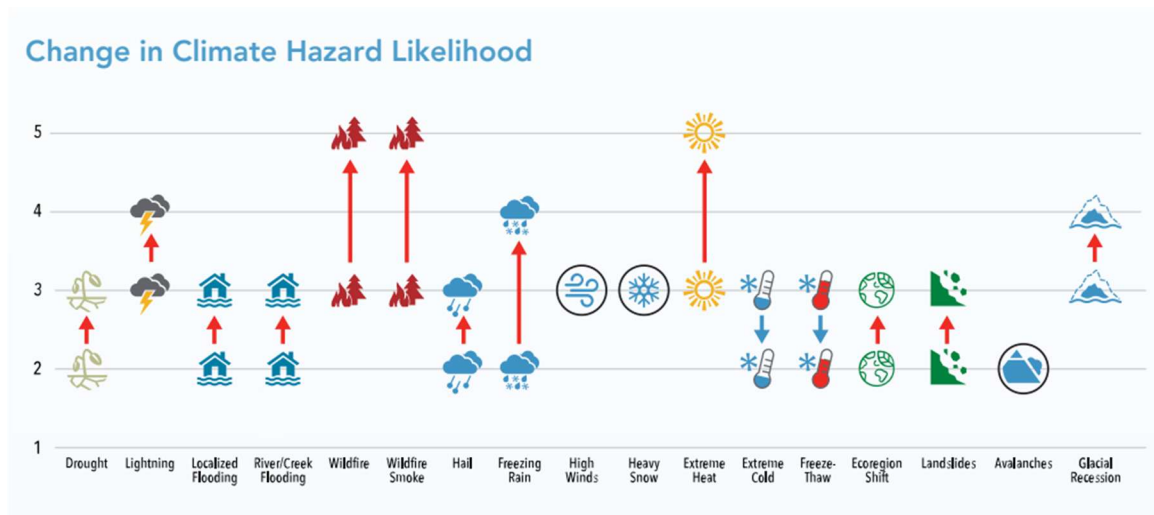







Figure 6 - Jasper's Change in Local Climate Hazard Likelihood

Not all impacts have the same severity of consequence, and therefore, each impact was assessed individually through the risk assessment process. Different criteria were used to assess impacts to the built, natural, social, and economic systems.

## Local Climate Hazard Priorities

Based on the research conducted as part of the Climate Risk Assessment Report, the climate hazards presenting very high risks to the Municipality of Jasper in the 2050s are wildfire, wildfire smoke, extreme heat, freezing rain and glacial recession. A summary of some of the highest risk impacts of these hazards is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - Climate Impact Statements – Top Hazards

Top Hazards	Top Impacts
	<b>Wildfire</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of a Jasper developing a poor reputation within the international tourism market</li> <li>• Damage to buildings and community member homes</li> <li>• Power outages cause disruptions, especially for essential services</li> </ul>
	<b>Freezing Rain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased risk of automobile accidents and injuries/death</li> <li>• Slow traffic flow, making tourism opportunities less appealing</li> </ul>
	<b>Glacial Recession</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical damage to infrastructure and the built environment</li> <li>• Reduced water supply</li> <li>• Glacier-related tourism is less appealing</li> </ul>
	<b>Extreme Heat</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health impacts or death, especially for vulnerable populations (chronic health conditions, elderly, children)</li> <li>• Reduced participation in outdoor recreation</li> <li>• Increased wildlife/human interactions as animals seek out water and food sources</li> </ul>
	<b>Wildfire Smoke</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serious health implications, especially for those with respiratory problems</li> <li>• Impacts on tourism sector due to less interest in outdoor activities</li> </ul>



# Community Engagement

In May 2025, the Department of Urban Design and Standards (UDS) sought input from the residents of Jasper for the development of the Climate Adaptation Action Plan. Although the participation rate was low due to time constraints, the community's initial input on the subject was important to understand and helped initiate community engagement. The results of the survey can be viewed in Appendix A.

Some interesting findings from the survey are listed below:

- ❖ **47%** of respondents viewed Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report
- ❖ **92%** of respondents would like to learn more about wildfires
- ❖ **73%** of respondents claim having taken actions or are currently taking actions to implement FireSmart principles and are preparing an emergency plan.
- ❖ **87%** of respondents are willing to implement adaptation measures to become more resilient to climate hazards
- ❖ **87%** of respondents mention financial barriers as a main barrier to implementing adaptation measures
- ❖ **Built** and **social** systems scored higher priorities when asked which systems the respondents believed the Municipality of Jasper should prioritize.
- ❖ **73%** of respondents answered yes when asked if the Municipality of Jasper should increase community access to areas of respite and recovery to escape wildfire smoke and extreme heat.
- ❖ **87%** of respondents answered yes when asked if the Municipality of Jasper should continue to update municipal buildings to be more resilient to climate.
- ❖ **100%** of respondents answered yes when asked if the Municipality of Jasper should continue to provide information or guidelines that encourage climate resiliency for homes, business and properties from climate hazards.
- ❖ **80%** of respondents answered yes when asked if the Municipality of Jasper should provide incentives to help residents and businesses protect themselves and their property from climate hazards.
- ❖ **93%** of respondents answered yes when asked if the Municipality of Jasper should deliver educational programs to residents to help support climate adaptation actions (e.g. FireSmart, climate resilient landscaping, passive homes, etc.).



Additionally, an interesting finding from the survey was how people would like to receive information. When asked how they would like to receive information about climate adaptation strategies, **92%** of respondents chose “Social Media”, see Figure 7 below.

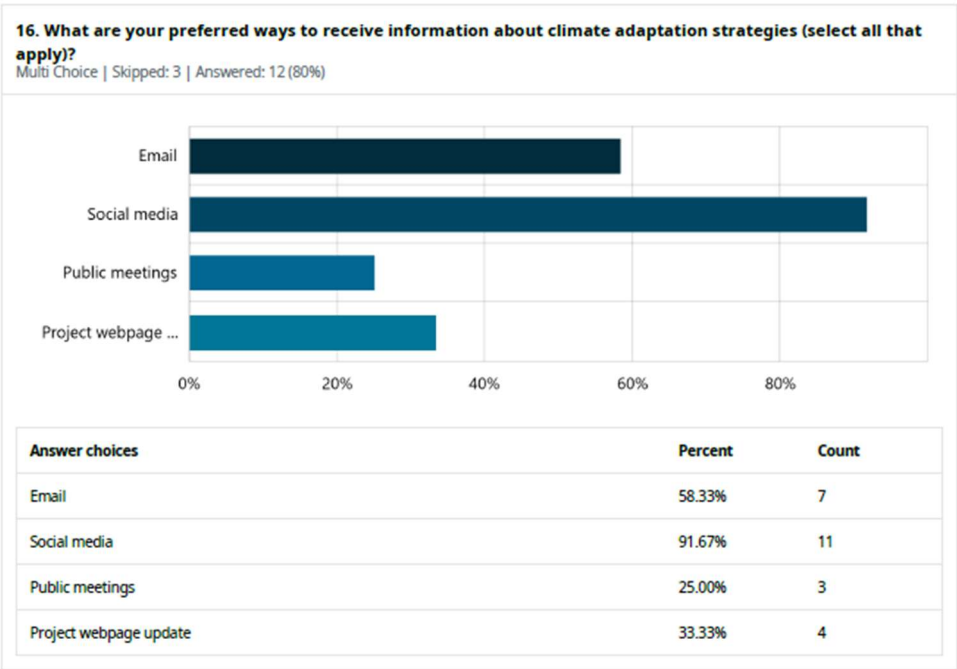


Figure 7 - Preferred Ways to Receive Information About Climate Adaptation Strategies

# Action Identification and Prioritization

## Identifying and Selecting Adaptation Options

Based on Jasper's high priority climate hazards identified through the risk assessment in Milestone 2 (wildfire, wildfire smoke, extreme heat, freezing rain and glacial recession) and the community's objectives, adaptation options were developed to prepare and overcome the risks.

The options are broken down into short-, medium- and long-term timelines, and reflect our community's vision and previously identified objectives. Adaptation options include a wide range of actions and likely involve some combination of the following:

- Modifying policies, plans, practices and procedures
- Building new or upgrading existing infrastructure
- Improving community awareness and public education
- Varying and/or diversifying options

There are many factors that affect the type of actions our community can include in our final adaptation plan, including the resources that are available and the extent of our community's vulnerability to specific climate hazards.

Constraints that may influence implementation were considered when selecting adaptation actions, such as:

- Lack of available information
- Cost
- Staff capacity
- Number of departments involved
- Need for external resources
- Competing or short timelines
- Provincial or territorial legislation

## Drafting the Climate Adaptation Action Plan

After having considered drivers and constraints, the actions identified in Appendix B were attributed descriptive information to move the Climate Adaptation Action Plan from a general list of adaptation actions to a more formalized plan for each action.

For each action it was important to identify the following parameters:

- System: what will be the system associated with implementing this action (built, natural, social, economic or general)
- Climate hazard: what priority climate hazard does the adaptation action relate to
- Priority: high, medium or low priority action
- Action type: plan, program, policy, project, partnership or engagement
- Responsible departments: this will be the departments involved with planning and/or charged with implementing the action
- Timeline: is the action implemented or initiated, in the short-, medium-, or long-term
- Cost: what is the anticipated scale of costs (\$, \$\$, \$\$\$)
- Partner: who is needed to support action implementation, both within the community and externally

Actions attributed a short-term timeline might include actions that can be done quickly, for a low cost or as part of routine operations. Whereas actions with a long-term timeline might require changes to by-laws, planning documents, or an increase to a departments operating budget.

# The Climate Adaptation Actions by System

The Municipality of Jasper's Climate Adaptation Action Plan, see Appendix B, groups actions by systems affected by climate hazards (Figure 8), either the BUILT, NATURAL, SOCIAL, or ECONOMIC system. GENERAL is noted if an action contributes to multiple systems.



Figure 8 - Systems Affected by Climate Hazards

For each adaptation action the climate hazard addressed is indicated, followed by the descriptive information mentioned in the above section “Drafting the Climate Adaptation Action Plan”. The provided information indicated in the table should allow municipal decision makers to prioritize and plan for the implementation phase of the climate adaptation action plan.

Some examples of high priority, short term actions, which are aligned with MCCAC's Adaptation Actions to Implement Climate Resilience<sup>13</sup>, and can have a great impact on the Municipality's resilience, relate to:

- ❖ Wildfire prevention
- ❖ Backup power systems for critical infrastructure
- ❖ FireSmart building upgrades
- ❖ HVAC system upgrades

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<sup>13</sup> [https://greenmunicipalfund.ca/resources/adaptation-actions-implement-climate-resilience?\\_cldee=mMI\\_5CuzCz\\_a\\_isl\\_ncFtBfTgoPmtmFn8MrOZ1Y0YPHqgwjOa4wucSaycxXe9CrM&recipientid=contact-b466e4186439ef1180e5005056a3e2c0-cc34f8687f9844408ba98cd6b003313f&esid=f19abaa6-bc4a-f011-80e9-005056a3e2c0](https://greenmunicipalfund.ca/resources/adaptation-actions-implement-climate-resilience?_cldee=mMI_5CuzCz_a_isl_ncFtBfTgoPmtmFn8MrOZ1Y0YPHqgwjOa4wucSaycxXe9CrM&recipientid=contact-b466e4186439ef1180e5005056a3e2c0-cc34f8687f9844408ba98cd6b003313f&esid=f19abaa6-bc4a-f011-80e9-005056a3e2c0)

- ❖ Cooling centres and clear air shelters
- ❖ Park and public space management to include shade structures and cooling spaces
- ❖ Education campaigns and strategies

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# Next Steps: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluating

Jasper's Climate Adaptation Action Plan outlines 28 key actions meant to kickstart the Municipality on a path towards preparedness and resilience to climate hazards. The next step in the climate adaptation planning process is implementation, recall milestone 4 – IMPLEMENT in Figure 2, and following that is milestone 5 – MONITOR/REVIEW. For effective continuation of this Plan, the following items should be considered:

- Dedicate staff time and resources
- Commit funding
- Monitor and evaluate implementation results
- Regional collaboration

A successful aspect of implementation is reaching a point where integrating climate resilience into our community strategies, plans, policies, programs, projects, and administrative processes is routine and customary.

# Glossary

**Adaptation** includes any initiative or action, taken in response to actual or anticipated climate hazard impacts, that lessens the effects on built, natural, and social systems.

Actions can include:

- monitoring;
- research, and other information gathering;
- education;
- capacity building;
- changes to infrastructure;
- creating new policies and regulations;
- developing economic, and other incentives;
- and ensuring governance considers climate hazards.

**Climate** is the average weather in a place over a long period of time, typically decades or longer.<sup>14</sup>

Climate hazards are weather related events that can cause harm, loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage or loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, or environmental resources and may be referred to as extreme weather events.

**Disaster** is severe alterations in the normal functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous physical events interacting with conditions of social vulnerability, leading to widespread negative human, material, economic, or environmental effects that require an immediate emergency response to satisfy critical needs and may require external support for recovery.<sup>15</sup>

**Extreme Weather Event** is an event that is rare within its statistical reference distribution at a particular place; it would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> <https://orcca-craco.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/008.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <https://orcca-craco.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/008.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Guide.pdf>

**Heat wave** is a period of temperatures higher than what is normally expected (based on historic climate averages). Heat waves may span several days to several weeks.<sup>17</sup>

**Resilience** is the ability of a system to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions.

**Risk** is considered as the probability of a climate hazard multiplied by the consequence of that event.

**Sensitivity** is the degree to which the community will be affected when exposed to a climate hazard and reflects the ability of the community to function when a hazard occurs.

**Systems** are the built, natural, social/human or economic networks that provide services or activities within a municipality.<sup>18</sup>

**Urban heat island** is an urban area that has consistently higher temperatures than surrounding areas. This effect is due to factors of the urban environment such as lack of vegetation, and low reflectivity of building and road materials.

**Vulnerability** is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of both the sensitivity and the adaptive capacity of a given sector.<sup>19</sup>

**Weather** is the state of the atmosphere at a given time and place, with respect to variables such as temperature, moisture, wind velocity, and barometric pressure.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> <https://orcca-craco.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/008.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Guide.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> <https://icleicanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Guide.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <https://pievc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Stantec-2021-Cold-Lake-PIEVC-CCVA.pdf>



## Appendix A—Climate Adaptation Action Plan Survey

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Open

Survey - Climate Adaptation Action Plan

Climate Adaptation Action Plan Survey

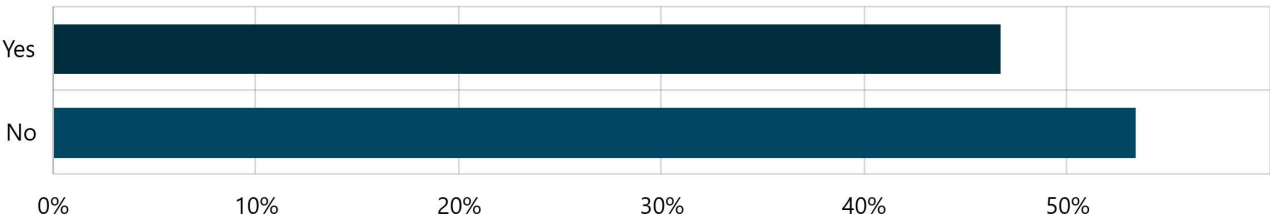
15Contributors

15Contributions

Contribution Summary

1. Have you viewed Jasper's Climate Risk Assessment Report?

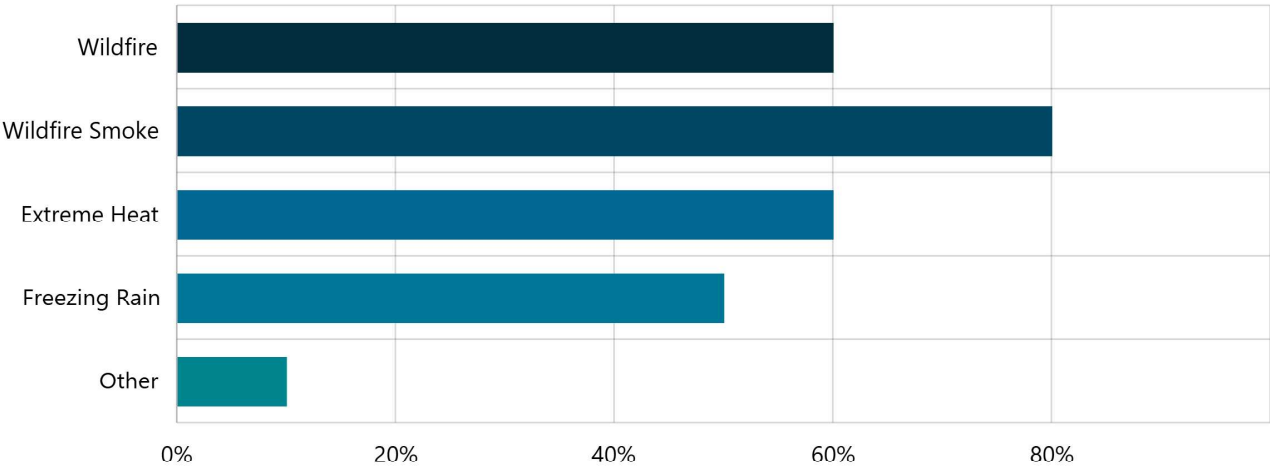
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	46.67%	7
No	53.33%	8
Total	100.00%	15

2. Climate hazards are potential occurrences of weather-related events that may cause harm, damage or loss. They may also be referred to as extreme weather events. Which climate hazards do you feel prepared for? (select all that apply)

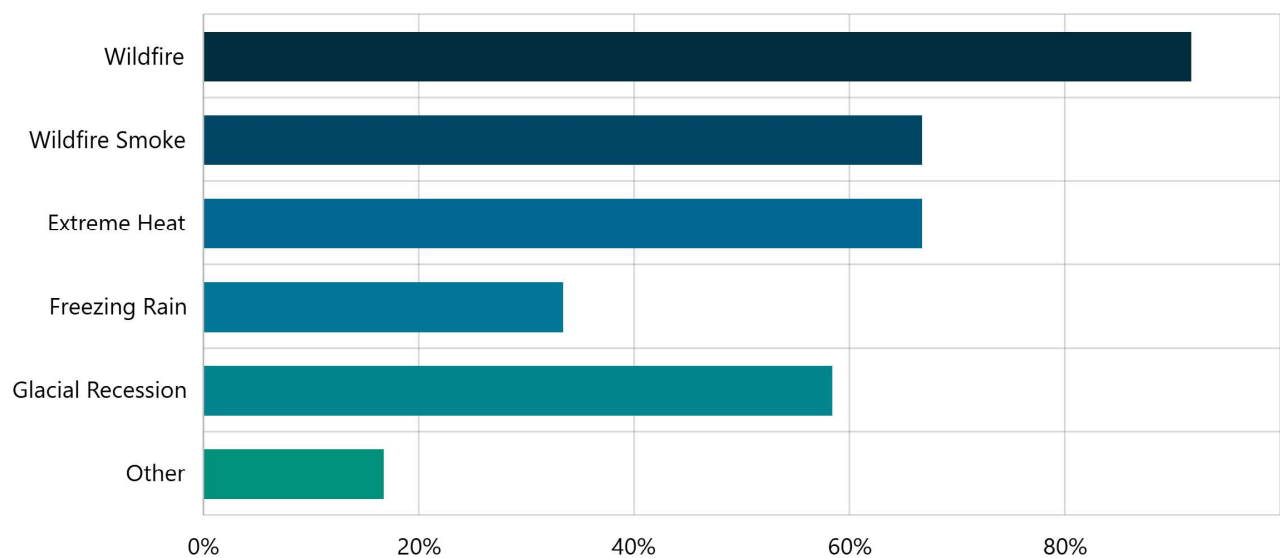
Multi Choice | Skipped: 5 | Answered: 10 (66.7%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Wildfire	60.00%	6
Wildfire Smoke	80.00%	8
Extreme Heat	60.00%	6
Freezing Rain	50.00%	5
Other	10.00%	1

3. Which climate hazards would you like to learn more about? (select all that apply)

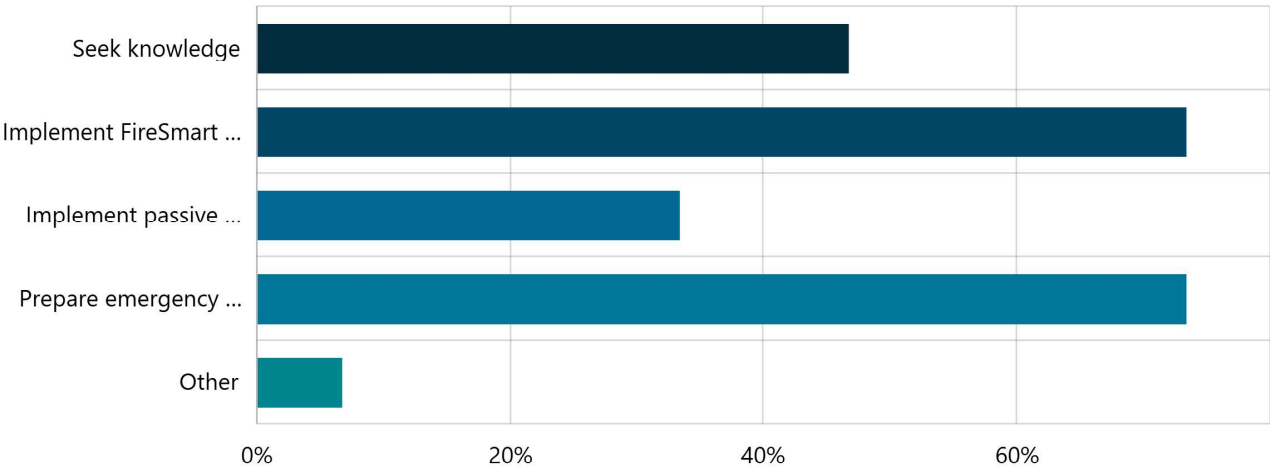
Multi Choice | Skipped: 3 | Answered: 12 (80%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Wildfire	91.67%	11
Wildfire Smoke	66.67%	8
Extreme Heat	66.67%	8
Freezing Rain	33.33%	4
Glacial Recession	58.33%	7
Other	16.67%	2

4. What actions have you taken or are currently taking to prepare for climate hazards? (select all that apply)

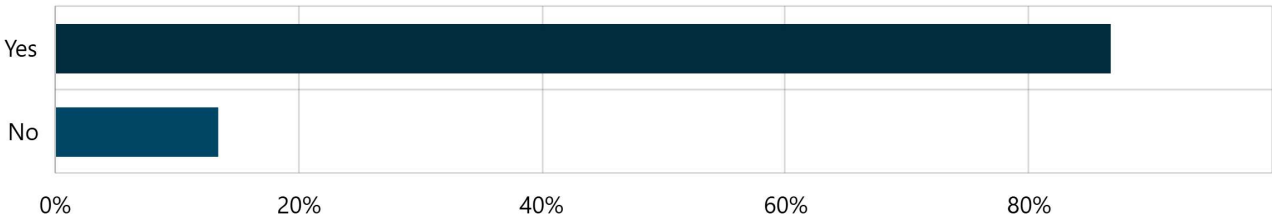
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Seek knowledge	46.67%	7
Implement FireSmart principles	73.33%	11
Implement passive house design principles (i.e. natural methods to maintain a comfortable indoor environment with minimal energy consumption, such as air flow and shading)	33.33%	5
Prepare emergency plan	73.33%	11
Other	6.67%	1

5. Are you willing to implement adaptation measures to become more resilient to climate hazards?

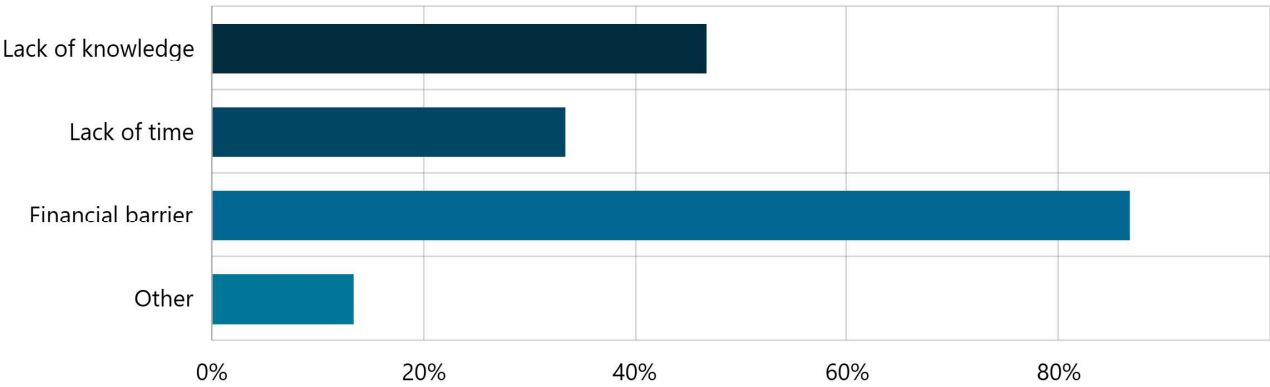
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	86.67%	13
No	13.33%	2
Total	100.00%	15

6. What is a barrier to implementing adaptation measures? (select all that apply)

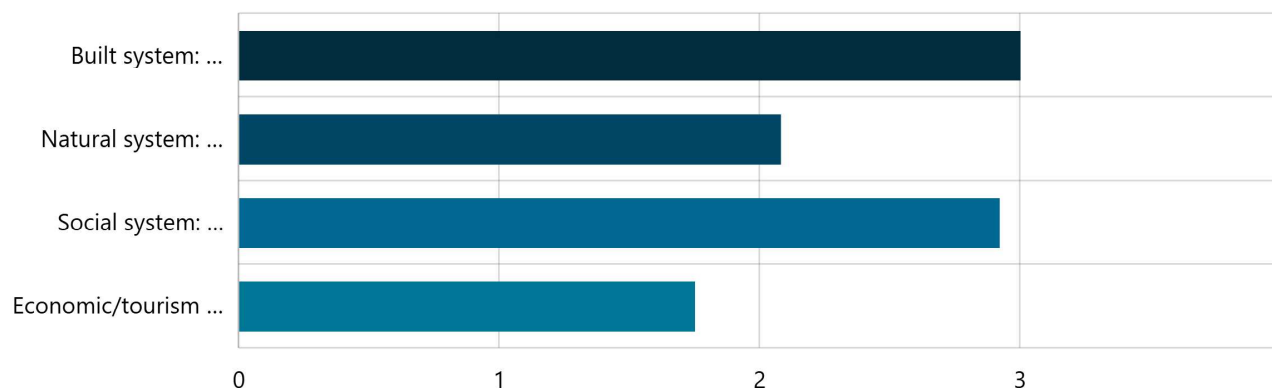
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Lack of knowledge	46.67%	7
Lack of time	33.33%	5
Financial barrier	86.67%	13
Other	13.33%	2

**7. When planning for climate adaptation actions, which system do you believe the Municipality of Jasper should prioritize? Please rank the following options based on priority (#1 is the highest priority).**

Ranking | Skipped: 3 | Answered: 12 (80%)



	1	2	3	4	Count	Score	Avg Rank
Built system: Human-made structures and facilities	50.00% 6	8.33% 1	33.33% 4	8.33% 1	12	3.00	2.00
Natural system: Ecological environment	16.67% 2	16.67% 2	25.00% 3	41.67% 5	12	2.08	2.92
Social system: People and the community	27.27% 3	63.64% 7	9.09% 1	0% 0	11	2.92	1.82
Economic/tourism system: Local economy and tourism environment	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	27.27% 3	45.45% 5	11	1.75	3.09

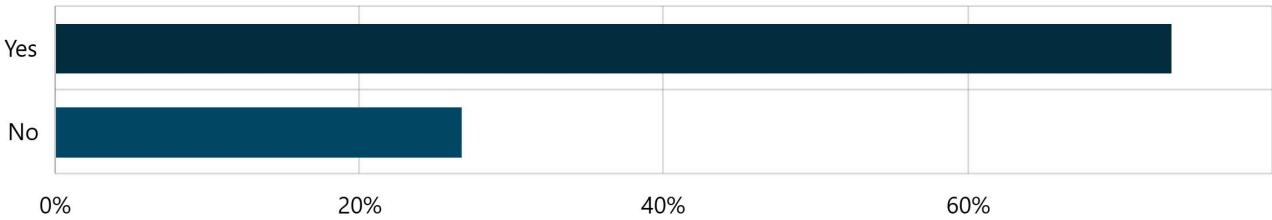
**Score** - Sum of the weight of each ranked position, multiplied by the response count for the position choice, divided by the total contributions. Weights are inverse to ranked positions.

**Avg Rank** - Sum of the ranked position of the choice, multiplied by the response count for the position choice, divided by the total 'Count' of the choice.



8. Should the Municipality of Jasper increase community access to areas of respite and recovery to escape wildfire smoke and extreme heat?

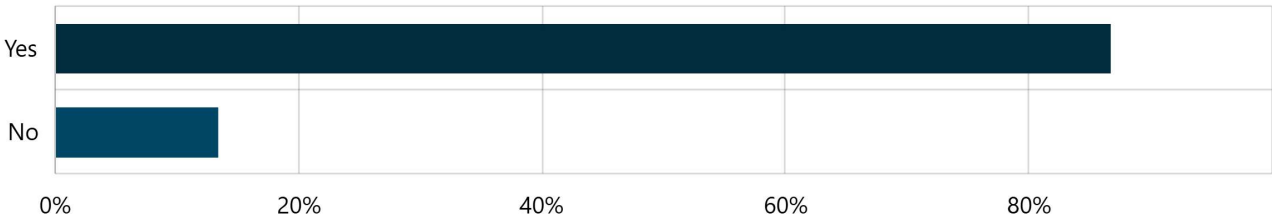
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	73.33%	11
No	26.67%	4
Total	100.00%	15

9. Should the Municipality of Jasper continue to update municipal buildings to be more resilient to climate hazards?

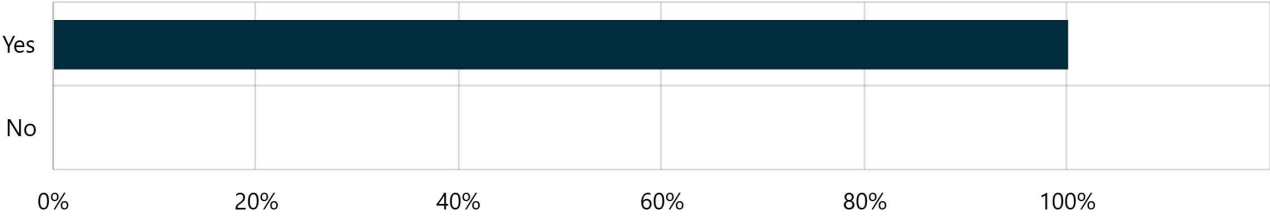
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	86.67%	13
No	13.33%	2
Total	100.00%	15

10. Should the Municipality of Jasper continue to provide information or guidelines that encourage climate resiliency for homes, business and properties from climate hazards?

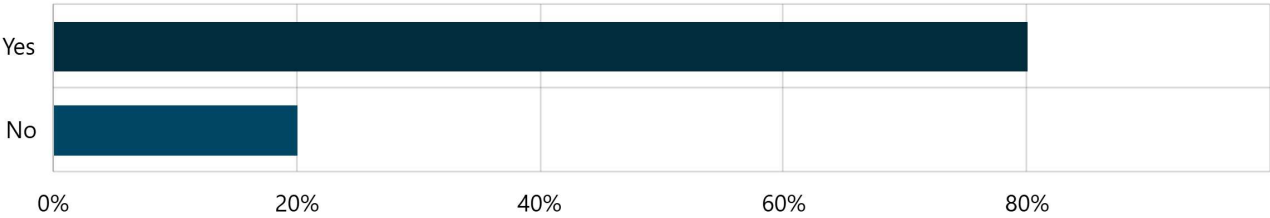
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	100.00%	15
No	0%	0
Total	100.00%	15

11. Should the Municipality of Jasper provide incentives to help you protect yourself, your home, family, tenants, business from climate hazards?

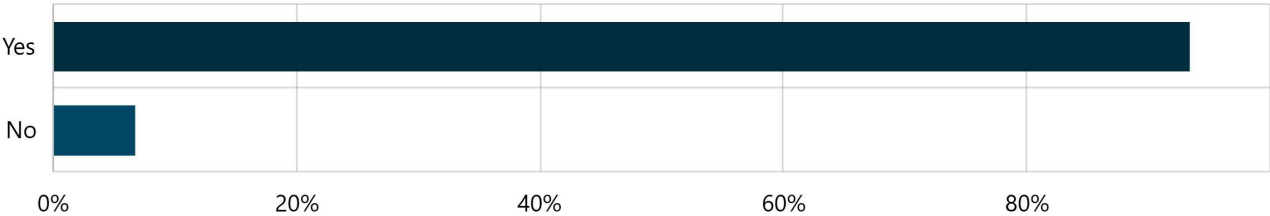
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	80.00%	12
No	20.00%	3
Total	100.00%	15

12. Should the Municipality of Jasper deliver educational programs to residents to help support climate adaptation actions (e.g. FireSmart, climate resilient landscaping, passive homes, etc.)?

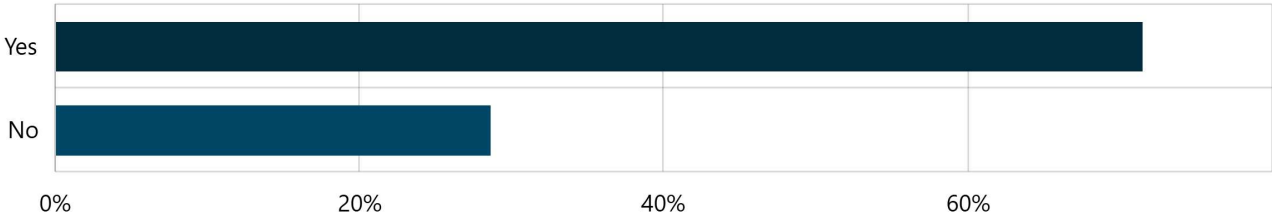
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 15 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	93.33%	14
No	6.67%	1
Total	100.00%	15

13. Would you attend workshops hosted by the Municipality to build awareness and preparedness related to climate hazards?

Multi Choice | Skipped: 1 | Answered: 14 (93.3%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	71.43%	10
No	28.57%	4
Total	100.00%	14

**14. What actions can the Municipality of Jasper and residents of Jasper collaborate on to achieve community benefits?**

Long Text | Skipped: 11 | Answered: 4 (26.7%)

**Sentiment**

No sentiment data

**Tags**

No tag data

**Featured Contributions**

No featured contributions

**15. Are there any additional themes the Municipality should consider actions for to help our community mitigate the impacts of climate hazards?**

Long Text | Skipped: 12 | Answered: 3 (20%)

**Sentiment**

No sentiment data

**Tags**

No tag data

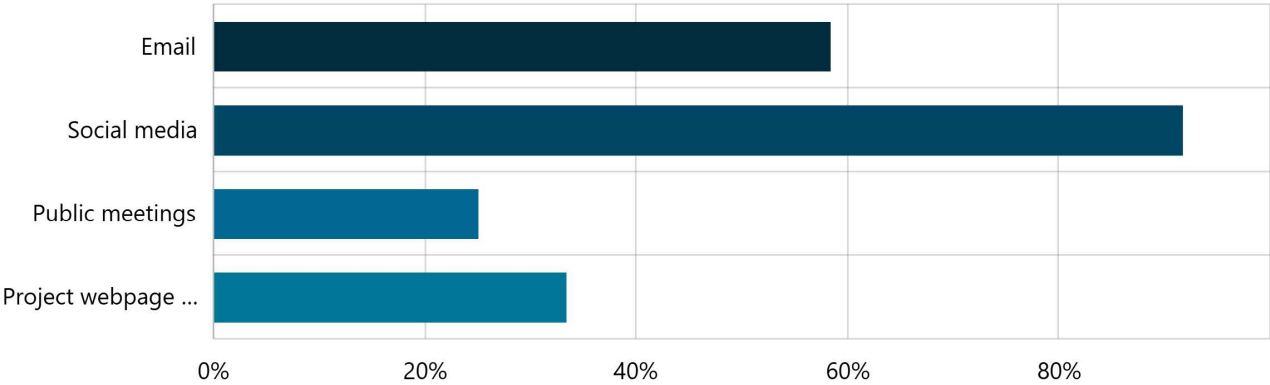
**Featured Contributions**

No featured contributions



16. What are your preferred ways to receive information about climate adaptation strategies (select all that apply)?

Multi Choice | Skipped: 3 | Answered: 12 (80%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Email	58.33%	7
Social media	91.67%	11
Public meetings	25.00%	3
Project webpage update	33.33%	4

## Appendix B—Climate Adaptation Actions by System

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## Appendix B—Climate Adaptation Actions by System

System	Action #	Action	CLIMATE HAZARD					Priority	Action Type	Departments	Timeline	Cost	Partner
			Wildfire	Wildfire Smoke	Extreme Heat	Freezing Rain	Glacial Recession						
BUILT	1	Create an inventory of cooling infrastructure and amenities throughout the Municipality.			YES			High	Project	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$	Internal
	2	Use findings of cooling infrastructure inventory to inform future investments and plans. Consider the addition of cooling equipment (AC or heat pumps) in the development of new or retrofits of existing buildings.			YES			High	Policy	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$	Internal
	3	Create cooling spaces that include shade trees and should include spaces and cooling centers where visitors can escape the heat.			YES			High	Program	Operations, Community Development & Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$\$	Other orders of Government, Residents & Businesses
	4	Identify back-up power priorities and create an inventory of where backup power can be installed and temporary generators can be shared.	YES		YES	YES		High	Plan	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Short term	\$	Internal
	5	Explore non-combustion-based forms of backup power (e.g., on-site renewables, batteries).	YES		YES	YES		Medium	Plan	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$	Internal
	6	Maintain ongoing dialogue between the Municipality, Parks Canada, and utility companies concerning changing risks to power infrastructure.	YES		YES	YES		Low	Partnership	Operations	Short term	\$	Other orders of Government
	7	Incorporate considerations of climate impacts into asset management plans and practices, eg. building ventilation will require more maintenance due to increased smoke events and continue FireSmart practices.	YES	YES	YES	YES		Medium	Program	Operations	Medium term	\$\$	Internal
	8	Review evacuation plans and identify ways to reduce the number of vehicles on the road to reduce congestion on the limited road infrastructure.	YES			YES		High	Plan	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Internal
	9	Identify thresholds for when roads are closed due to poor conditions (like freezing rain) and communicate the potential for closures early.	YES	YES		YES		High	Plan	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Other orders of Government
	10	Work with Parks Canada to develop early warning systems (time-lapse cameras, water level measurements) to protect infrastructure and keep people away from hazards.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	High	Plan	Protective and Legislative Services	Medium term	\$	Other orders of Government
	11	Improve air quality and cooling systems at public facilities	YES	YES	YES			Medium	Project	Operations	Medium term	\$\$	Internal
	12	Continue to integrate climate resilient building and landscape practices into the Land Use Policy and Architectural Motif	YES	YES	YES	YES		Medium	Policy	Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$	Other orders of Government
	13	Continue to integrate FireSmart principles to support community with recovery and resilience.	YES					High	Program	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Residents
NATURAL	14	Investigate ways to conserve water to reduce demands on the natural environment	YES		YES			Low	Plan	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Long term	\$	Internal
	15	Collaborate with water users and interest groups (e.g., residents, commercial sector, environmental groups) to create a dialogue on water conservation and sharing.	YES		YES			Low	Engagement	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Long term	\$	Residents & Businesses
	16	Continue to share information and revise messaging, with both residents and the visiting public, on the increased and changing risks of wildfire.	YES	YES	YES			High	Program	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Other orders of Government
	17	Continue to share information and revise messaging, with both residents and the visiting public, on the increased and changing risks of wildlife/human interactions and ways to reduce encounters.	YES	YES	YES			High	Program	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Other orders of Government
SOCIAL	18	Create opportunities for people to access cooling and clean air spaces, with special consideration for vulnerable populations (e.g., the elderly and people with medical conditions).	YES	YES	YES			High	Plan	Community Development	Medium term	\$	Internal
	19	Explore increasing publicly accessible outdoor cooling amenities (e.g., water misters, spray parks, water fountain/bottle filling stations, shade structures and tree planting and greening) to make spending time outside safer and more comfortable in hotter conditions.			YES			High	Project	Operations, Community Development & Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$\$\$	Internal
	20	Assess what standard operating procedures (SOPs) are in place for outdoor workers who are experiencing extreme heat, wildfire smoke or freezing rain conditions. Consider incorporating the option for working alternative hours.		YES	YES	YES		High	Plan	Operations & HR	Short term	\$	Internal
	21	Continue a public education campaign to improve community emergency preparedness and resilience to respond to climate hazards. Share information on evacuation plans and resources that could be accessed if residents and visitors are displaced.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	High	Engagement	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Internal
	22	Increase public awareness and share information on how to avoid health risks associated with heat waves and wildfire smoke and ensure adequate resources are available to respond to people in distress.		YES	YES			High	Engagement	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Internal
	23	Increase air quality monitoring capacity	YES	YES	YES			Low	Partnership	Protective and Legislative Services	Medium term	\$	Other orders of Government

Appendix B—Climate Adaptation Actions by System

			CLIMATE HAZARD										
System	Action #	Action	Wildfire	Wildfire Smoke	Extreme Heat	Freezing Rain	Glacial Recession	Priority	Action Type	Departments	Timeline	Cost	Partner
	24	Foster awareness of climate resilience development through public education & outreach	YES	YES	YES	YES		Medium	Engagement	Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$	Internal
ECONOMIC / TOURISM	25	Engage with tourism operators and encourage them to adapt their business practices to address climate risks and contribute to Jasper's overall resilience (eg. effect of glacial recession on rafting and sightseeing seeing activities)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Low	Engagement	Urban Design and Standards	Long term	\$	Businesses
	26	Understand government trigger points to issue travel advisories/restrictions to the region.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	High	Plan	Protective and Legislative Services	Short term	\$	Other orders of Government
GENERAL	27	Continue to support practices that reduce the severity of wildland fires	YES	YES				High	Partnership	Protective and Legislative Services	Medium term	\$\$	Other orders of Government
	28	Identify and pursue funding opportunities for climate resilience supportive projects and programs	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Medium	Plan	Operations & Urban Design and Standards	Medium term	\$	Other orders of Government

## AGENDA ITEM 7.4

### REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** Alberta Municipalities Awards  
**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer  
**Prepared by:** Lisa Daniel, Executive Advisor  
**Reviewed by:** Amanda Stevens, Communications Manager  
**Date:** June 24, 2025



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#### Recommendation:

That Committee authorize Administration, by resolution, to submit Alberta Municipalities award nominations recognizing leadership during the 2024 Jasper Complex Wildfire for the following:

- Award of Excellence for Mayor Richard Ireland, and
- Dedicated Senior Team Award for the Municipality of Jasper Senior Leadership Team.

#### Alternatives:

- That Committee direct Administration to revise the proposed award nominations.
- That Committee direct Administration to defer nominations to a future year.

#### Background:

The [Alberta Municipalities Awards](#) provide an opportunity to formally recognize exceptional leadership and collaboration within Alberta's local governments. The Award of Excellence honours outstanding civic leadership by elected officials, while the Dedicated Senior Team Award celebrates a municipal team that demonstrates service excellence and commitment to public service. Award nominations can be submitted until June 27th.

A formal resolution of Council is required in order to proceed with the submission of these nominations.

#### Discussion:

Administration recommends submitting two award nominations—one for Mayor Richard Ireland and one for the Senior Leadership Team—in recognition of their leadership during the 2024 Jasper Complex Wildfire. The municipality played a central role in coordinating emergency response, public communication, inter-agency collaboration, and community safety. Mayor Ireland provided steady public leadership and advocacy, while the Senior Leadership Team led key operational functions including evacuation planning and emergency support services.

The proposed nominations align with the purpose of the Alberta Municipalities Awards: to honour civic leadership and team excellence in municipal government. Submitting these nominations allows the Municipality of Jasper to formally acknowledge the dedication, professionalism, and coordination that defined its wildfire response. This recognition reinforces internal morale, strengthens relationships with external partners, and contributes to the broader culture of leadership across Alberta's municipal sector.

#### Strategic Relevance:

- Focus on prevention, mitigation, and preparation for natural disasters.
- Nurture our most important relationships which are those within our organization, all of who share a commitment to best serve our community.
- Collaborate with other municipalities, orders of government, Indigenous partners and advocacy associations.

**Inclusion Considerations:**

The nominations recognize and honour inclusive leadership practices, including inter-agency collaboration, community-oriented communication, and equitable emergency response efforts that ensured all residents—regardless of circumstance—were supported during the wildfire.

**Financial:**

There are no costs associated with submitting a nomination.

## AGENDA ITEM 7.5

### REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Report  
**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer  
**Prepared by:** Doug Olthof, Housing & Social Recovery Manager  
**Reviewed by:** Michael Fark, Director of Recovery  
**Date:** June 24, 2025



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#### Recommendation:

- That Committee recommend Council receive the report for information and direct Administration to incorporate the Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Report findings in future work planning.

#### Alternatives:

- That Committee receive this report for information and take no further action.

#### Background:

On February 17, 2025, the Jasper Recovery Coordination Centre launched a survey to evaluate the recovery needs of Jasperites who were residing in Jasper at the time of the 2024 Jasper Wildfire. The survey was circulated to 800 resident households selected at random from a list of 4035 that registered with the Canadian Red Cross during the wildfire evacuation.

#### Discussion:

In addition to its destructive impacts on the natural and built environments, the 2024 Jasper Wildfire resulted in wide-ranging socio-economic disruption. Recovery from the wildfire demands collaboration between a diverse set of partners with a specific focus on addressing the needs of residents as they rebuild their homes, their businesses, and their community. The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey forms an integral component of a strategy to provide accurate, actionable data to guide these collaborative efforts.

The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey was developed in collaboration with the members of the Jasper Recovery Coordination Centre's (JRCC) Social Recovery Working Group, with input from data specialists at the Canadian Red Cross and researchers at the Conference Board of Canada.

Preliminary data analysis was conducted by data specialists at the Canadian Red Cross in collaboration with municipal staff in the JRCC. The needs assessment report was prepared on the basis of that preliminary analysis by municipal JRCC staff.

This survey employs statistical methods to produce a robust description of the recovery needs of households that were resident in Jasper in July 2024. Statistical methods allow for reliable inferences to be made about a total population based on data gathered from a smaller sample of that population. To be reliable, the sample

size must meet a mathematically derived minimum size and every individual (or, in this case, household) must have an equal probability of being included in the sample. To the end, this survey was distributed to a randomly generated list of 800 households and, with an “excellent” response rate of 45.6%, that exceeded the minimal sample size require for reliable statistical inference.

The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey covers 6 areas of need: financial, health, housing, access to supports, recreation & community activities, and transportation. It includes questions about the demographic make-up of respondent households, which allows for some inference about the effects of the wildfire across different groups within the community. The survey also provides insights into the needs of Jasperites who were residing in Jasper at the time of the fire, but who have relocated outside of the community either temporarily or permanently. No personally identifiable information was collected during the survey and the report presents data at the aggregate level.

Significant finding from the survey included:

- Variation in post-wildfire experience across demographic groups highlights the value of targeted and case-managed supports.
- More than half of respondent households indicated that they were experiencing financial difficulty, with higher rates reported amongst displaced residents (63%), renters (69%), and uninsured households whose homes were damaged or destroyed (82%).
- Widespread mental health challenges indicate the need for varied and diverse mental health supports ranging from conventional clinical supports to socially embedded peer supports.
- Rates of participation in recreation, arts, and volunteering dropped sharply post wildfire, with higher rates of decline amongst newcomers to Canada and members of groups at risk of exclusion.
- 42% of respondent household were still displaced 6 months post-wildfire. This underscores the critical importance of interim housing and the need for ongoing outreach to Jasperites residing outside of the community.
- Transportation challenges were markedly higher amongst households displaced outside the community and underscore the value of regional transit solutions.

This survey will provide a basis for the development of new recovery programming and the refinement of existing programming to better address the needs of Jasperites as the community recovers from the 2024 wildfire. Additional surveys will be conducted on an annual basis to ensure that recovery activities are grounded in an up-to-date picture of community needs. The ongoing evaluation of recovery needs will also draw on additional sources of data, including the Municipality of Jasper’s annual Social Assessment.

### **Strategic Relevance:**

- Take proactive steps to reduce the risk of people becoming vulnerable and respond when they are vulnerable.
- Strengthen our voice by partnering with those who share our interests.

### **Inclusion Considerations:**

The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey was designed to provide a detailed picture of how



recovery challenges impact various demographic groupings within the community. Specific attention is given to the challenges facing newcomers to Canada, LGBTQ2S+ persons, persons of colour, Indigenous persons, persons living with diverse abilities, persons who face challenges communicating in English or French, seniors, and families with young children.

**Relevant Legislation:**

- Jasper Recovery Coordination Centre Social Recovery Working Group Charter

**Financial:**

All work related to the production of the Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment survey was carried out by municipal staff as part of their regular duties or by recovery partners as an in-kind contribution to Jasper's recovery. No additional expenditure is expected or required.

**Attachments:**

- Jasper Wildfire Needs Assessment Presentation
- 2025 Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment: Data Presentation and Analysis

# Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey

Findings from a survey of Jasper Residents



# Introduction

- Wildfire on July 24, 2024, deeply impacted Jasper residents in many ways
- Pre-existing socioeconomic challenges were intensified, and many new ones introduced
- Survey aimed to guide coordinated recovery responses grounded in actionable data

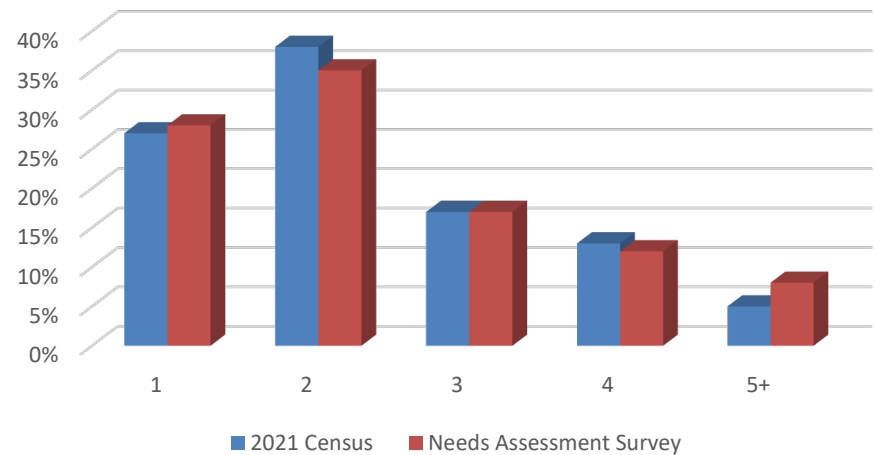
# Methodology

- 800 households randomly sampled from Red Cross evacuation registry
- 365 responses achieved (45.6% response rate)
- Focus on household-level data (not individual-level)
- No comprehensive list of individual residents available.

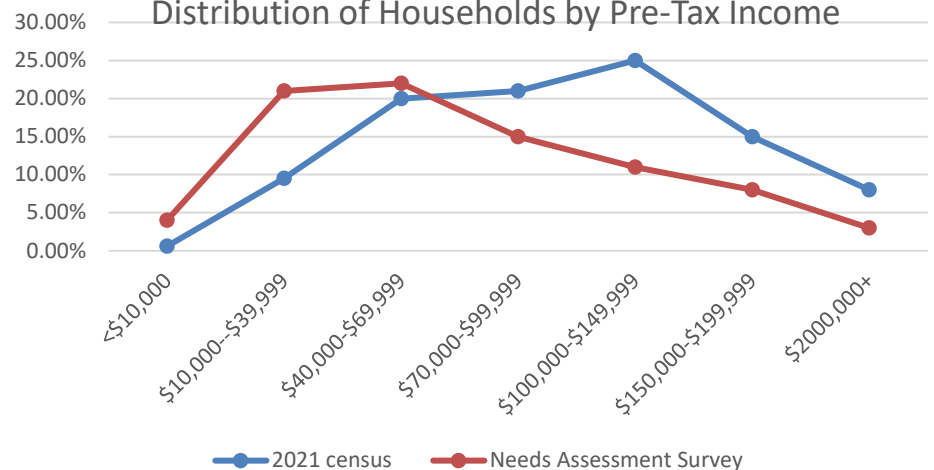
# Demographics

- 92% reported year-round residence in Jasper
- Household sizes aligned with 2021 Census figures
- Skew toward lower-income brackets compared to census data

Households in Jasper by Household Size

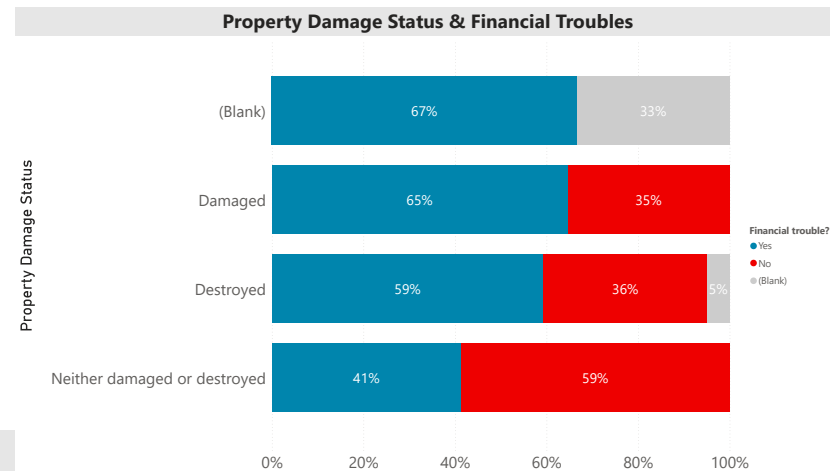
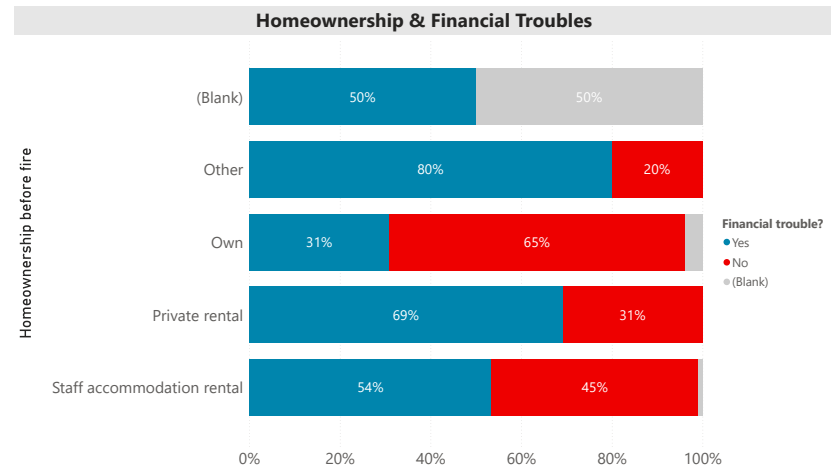


Distribution of Households by Pre-Tax Income



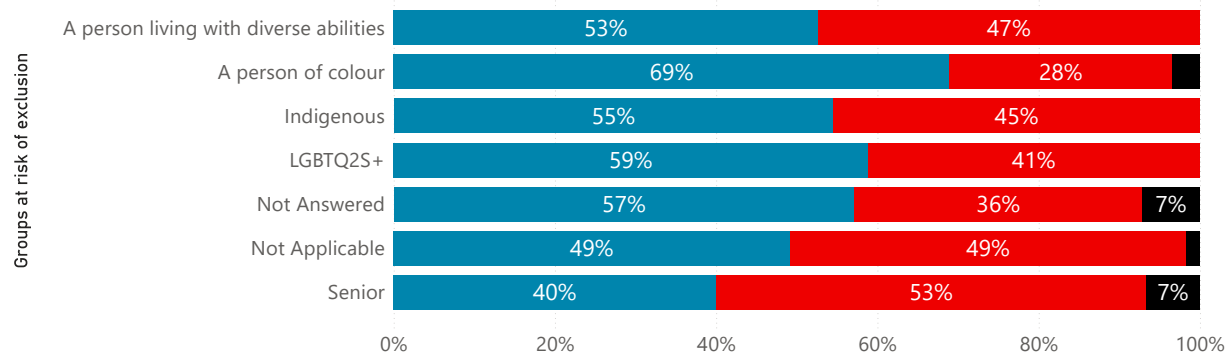
# Financial Impacts

- 52% of households reported financial difficulty
- Strongest predictors of financial difficulty:
  - Income level
  - Homeownership vs. renting
  - Housing damage
  - Displacement
  - Household membership characteristics



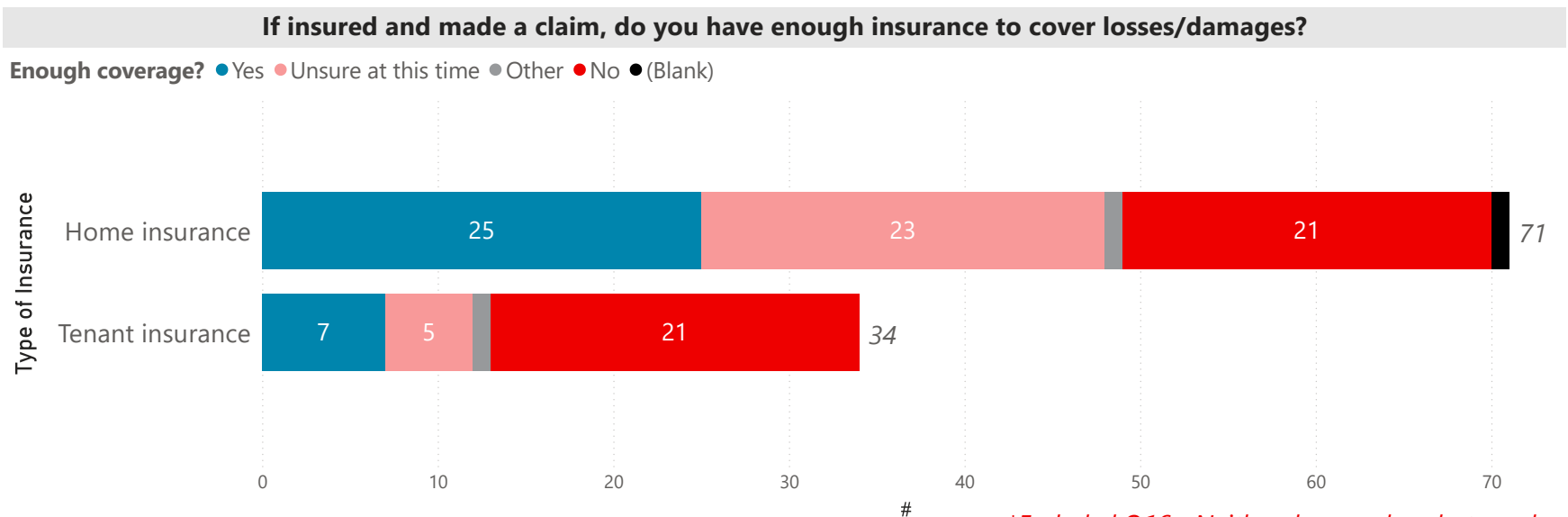
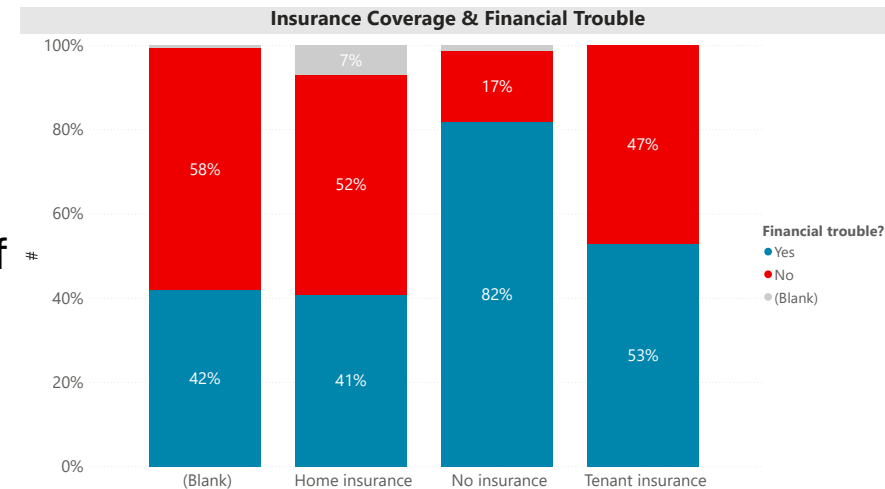
## Groups at Risk of Exclusion & Financial Trouble

Financial Trouble ● Yes ● No ● (Blank)



# Insurance

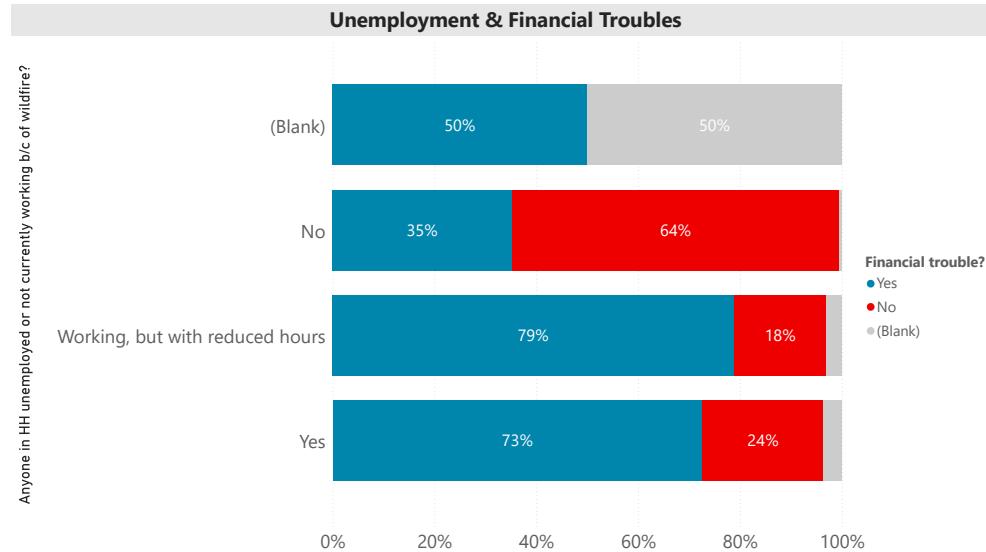
- 56% of respondents with damaged or destroyed homes were insured.
- 67% of those with insurance indicated that it will not cover or they are not sure if it will cover their losses.
- Lack/inadequacy of insurance = higher financial strain



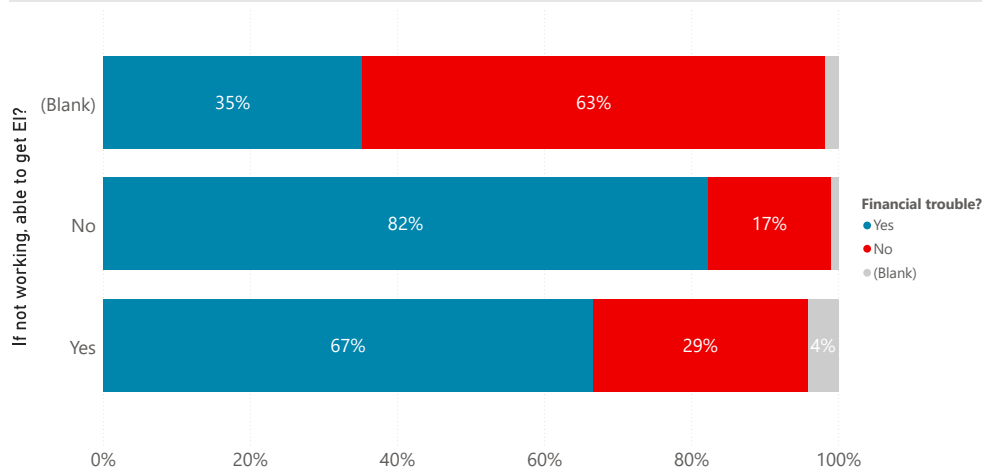
*\*Excluded Q16.=Neither damaged or destroyed*

# Employment

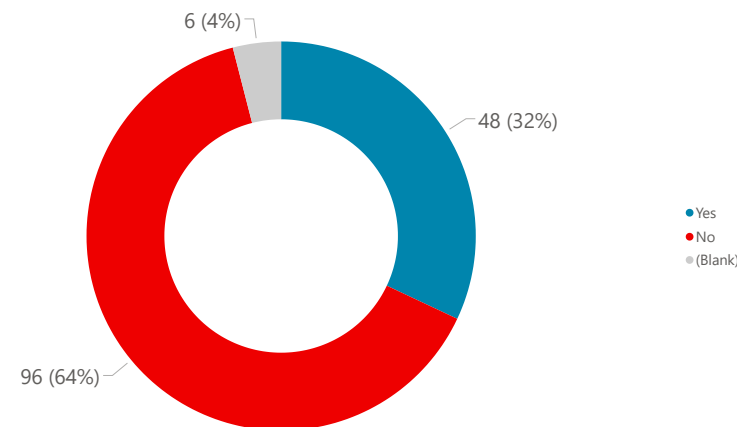
- Households with unemployed members experienced a higher rate of financial hardship
- Households facing reduced hours experience higher rates of financial hardship
- 64% of those who are not working are not able to access EI.



**Access to Employment Insurance & Financial Troubles**



**If you are not working, have you been able to get EI (Employment insurance)?**



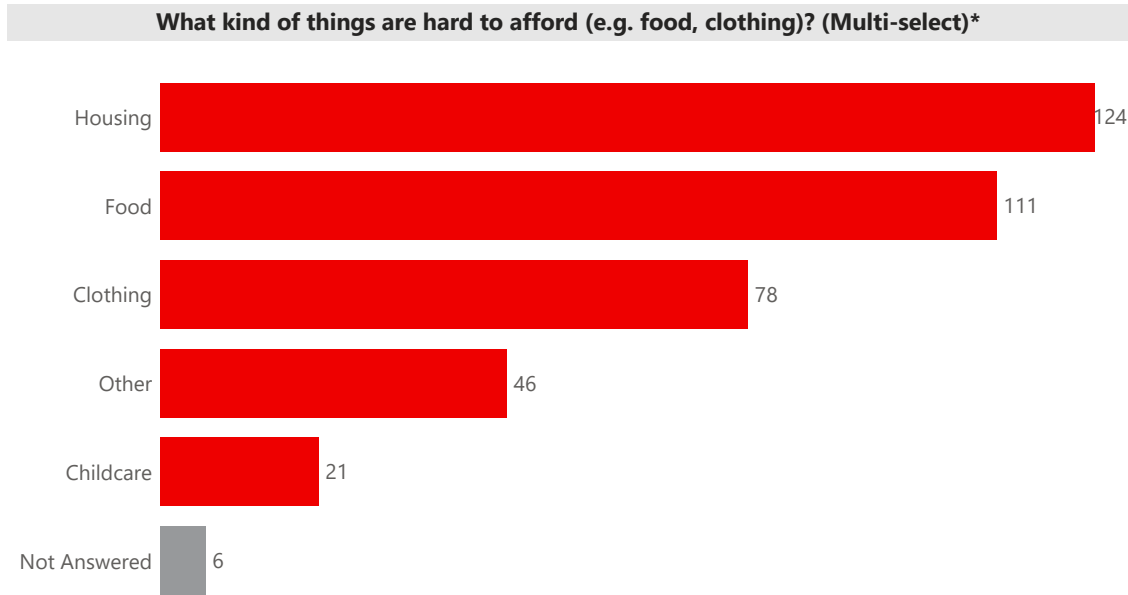


# Manifestations of Financial Struggle

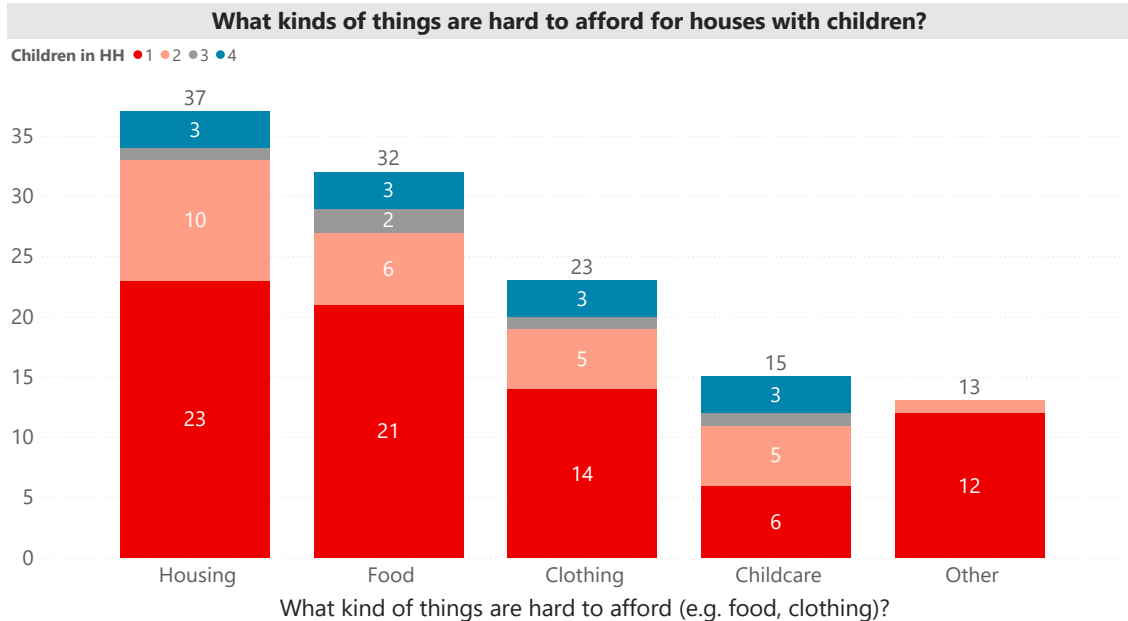
Among households facing financial hardship:

- 66% struggled with housing
- 59% with food
- 41% with clothing

Households with children and household including members of groups at risk of exclusion faced challenges affording basic needs.



\*Excluded Q29. =No



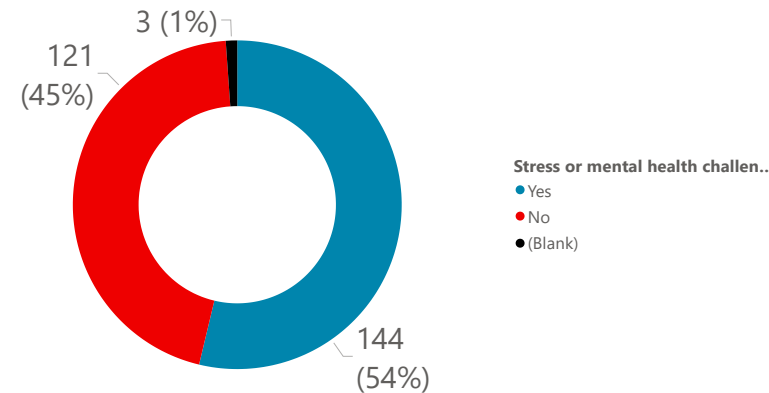
# ***Analysis:***

- *Case-managed financial support programs are vital*
- *Blanket financial supports are an inefficient tool for addressing diverse financial needs*
- *mental health supports, childcare services and programs that promote community inclusivity can positively impact the financial stability of wildfire-affected households.*
- *Assessed needs indicate the need for supports aimed at easing access to housing, food and clothing*

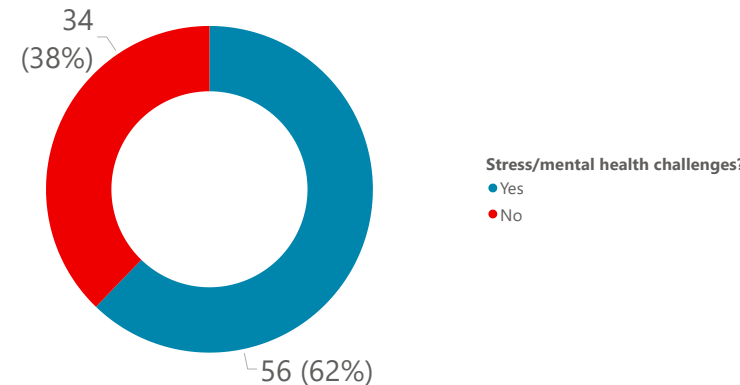
# Health Impacts

- <1% of households report unmet needs related to serious health issues
- 28% reported unmet needs with respect to stress and mental health challenges
- Households including children or members of groups at risk of exclusion reported higher rates of stress or mental health challenges

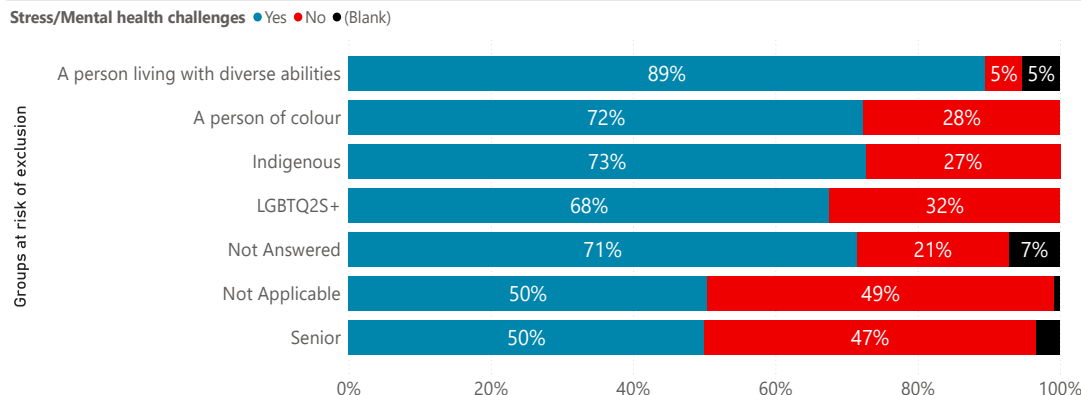
(Houses without children) Stress or mental health challenges



(Houses with children) Stress or mental health challenges



Groups at risk of exclusion & Stress or mental health challenges



# ***Analysis:***

- *Mental health impacts are widespread.*
- *A varied and diverse set of mental health support programs – ranging from conventional clinical supports to socially embedded peer supports – are warranted.*
- *Specific attention should be paid to lowering or eliminating barriers to access, be they logistical, financial, cultural or otherwise.*
- *Specific attention should also be given to mental health supports for families and children.*

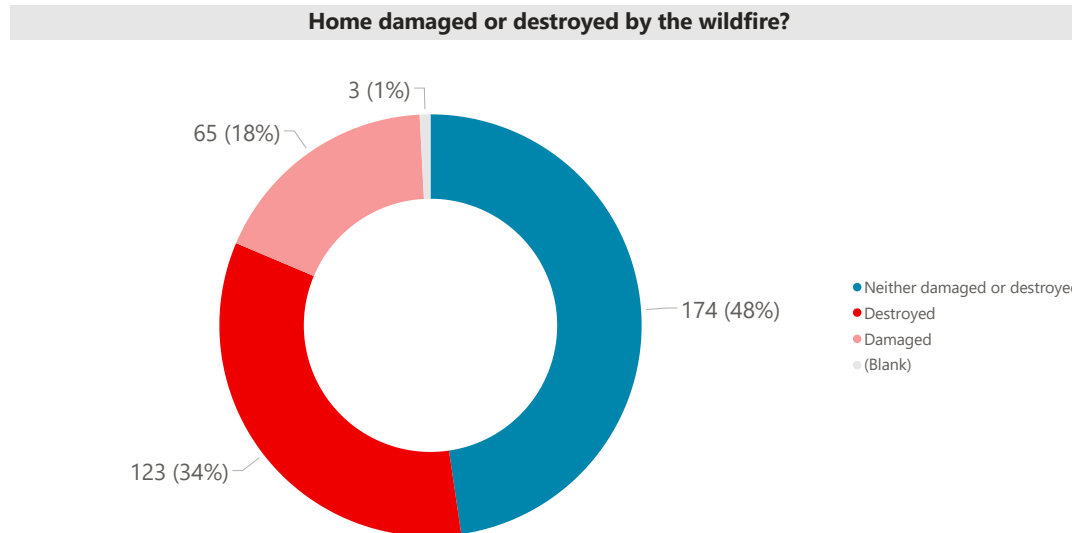
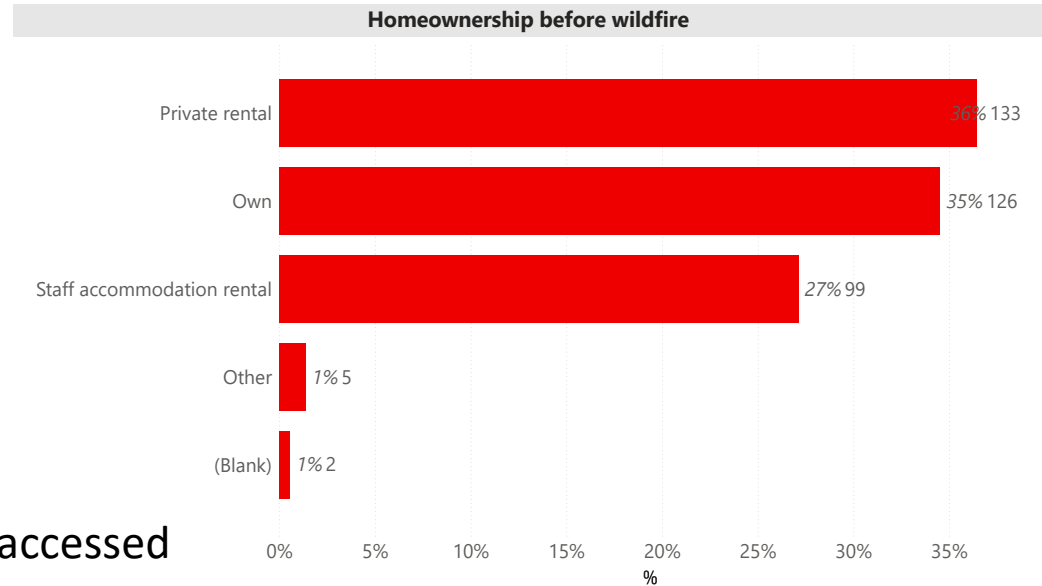
# Housing

## Among all respondents

- 35% were homeowners
- 36% were renters
- 27% in staff housing

## Wildfire Impacts

- 34% lost homes
- 18% had damage
- 44% had no insurance
- Only 20% of respondents had accessed housing support



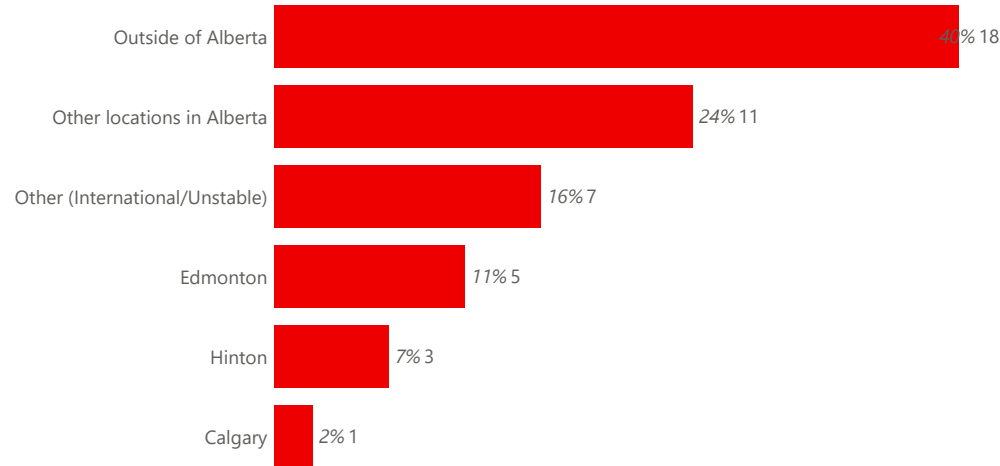
# Displacement

42% of respondents were still displaced 6 months post wildfire

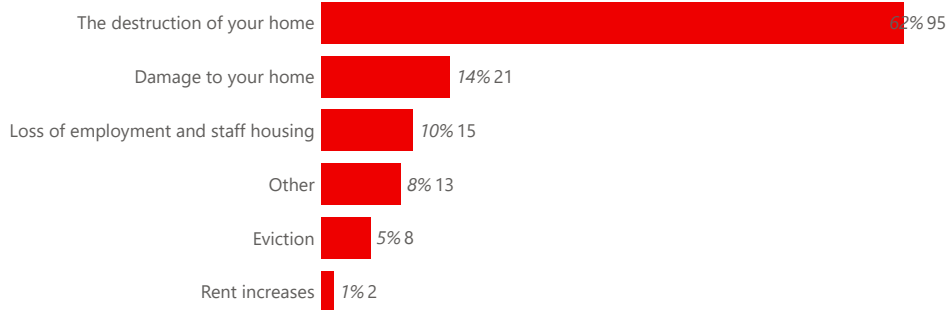
Of displaced households:

- 29% renting
- 25% in hotels
- 13% with friends/family
- 42% were living outside of Jasper
- Only 20% accessed housing support

Living outside Jasper: Location



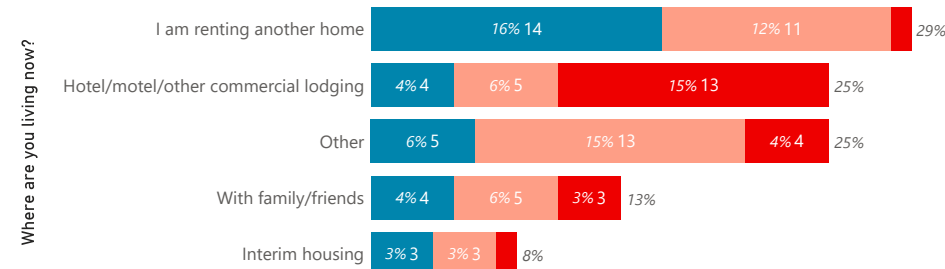
Cause of Displacement



\*Excluded Q19.=No

Living status now in Jasper? Able to stay here until previous/new home is available?

Able to stay? ● Yes ● Unsure ● No



\*Excluded Q19.=No OR Q.21. No

# ***Analysis:***

- *The high rate of displacement among survey respondents underscores the critical importance of interim housing to wildfire recovery.*
- *The large gap in insurance coverage for tenant households in both private and staff accommodation rentals indicates the need for targeted supports that respond to the specific needs of individual households.*
- *The significant number of displaced residents residing outside of Jasper suggests the need for targeted outreach to those households.*

# Access to Supports

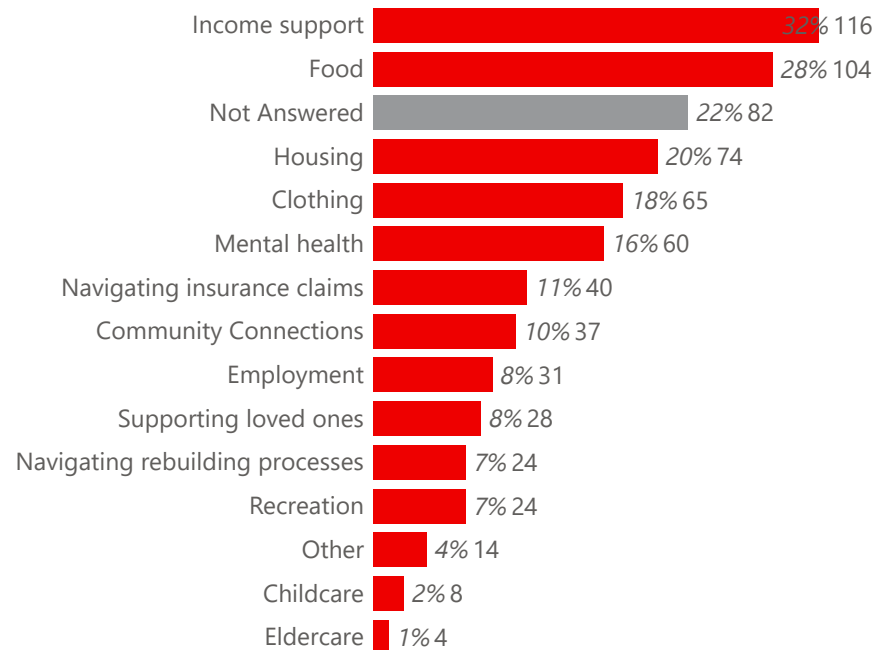
Most frequently accessed supports :

- Income (32%)
- Food (28%)
- Housing (20%)
- Clothing (18%)

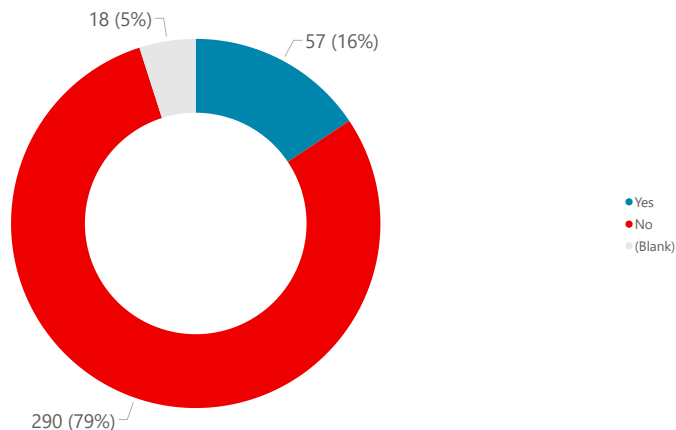
16% of respondents faced barriers in accessing supports: Barriers included:

- Ineligibility
- lack of info
- service gaps

Has your household accessed supports for any of the following:



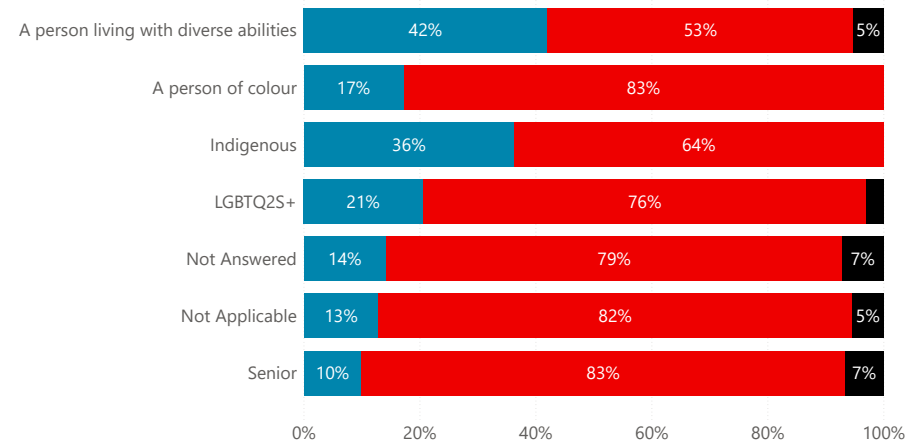
Experienced any barriers to accessing help?



Groups at risk of exclusion & Barriers to accessing help

Barriers to accessing help? • Yes • No • (Blank)

Groups at risk of exclusion





## ***Analysis:***

- Patterns of accessing supports are in line with challenges reported elsewhere in the survey.
- Data indicate the need for targeted supports directed to displaced households and households experiencing financial strain.
- Responses highlight the importance of a continued emphasis of accessible, multichannel, trauma-informed communication throughout the recovery period.

# Recreation & Community Activity

Respondents reported high rates of pre-wildfire participation in several recreation and community activities

- Skiing, hiking & outdoor activities: 76%
- Sports & fitness 59%
- Volunteering 31%
- Arts and crafts clubs: 22%
- Music, Theatre and Performance arts: 21%

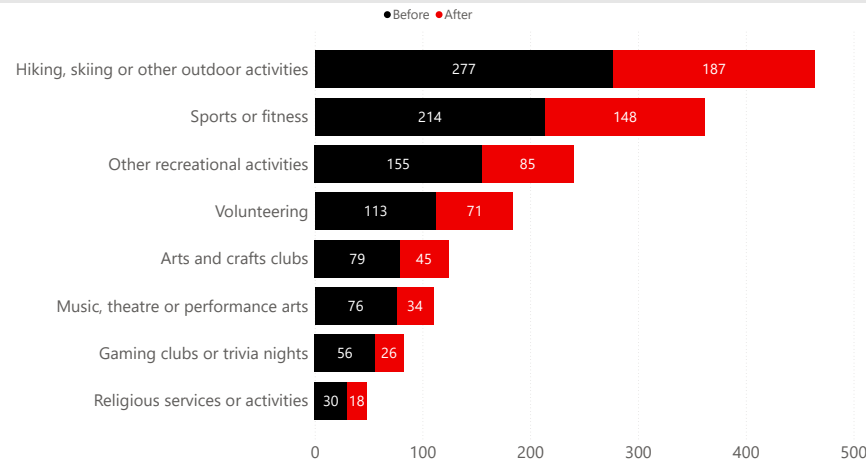
Post-wildfire, steep declines were reported in participation across many activities:

- Skiing, hiking and outdoor activities: -32%
- Sports and fitness: -31%
- Volunteering: -37%
- Music, theatre and performance arts: -55%
- Arts and Crafts Clubs: -43%

What activities did people in your household do in the community before the wildfire? (Multi-select)



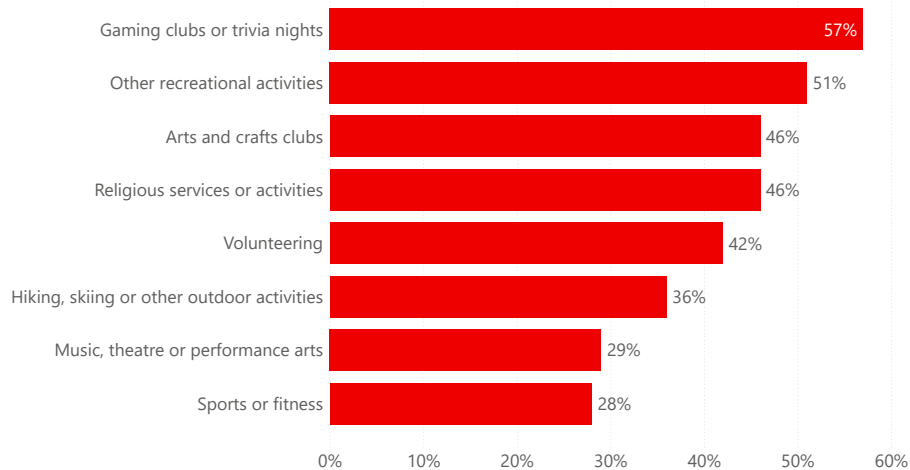
Variance in Activities before and after the wildfires



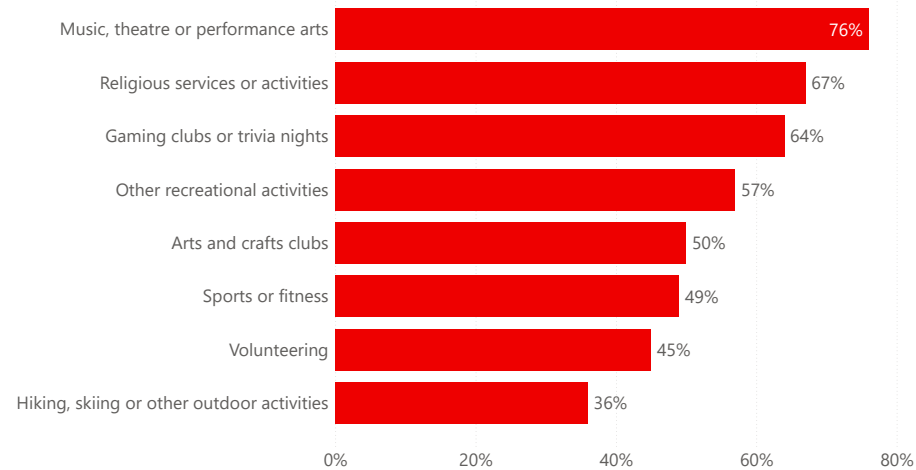
# Recreation & Community Activity

Distinct patterns of change in recreation and community activity participation are apparent across various population sub-groups.

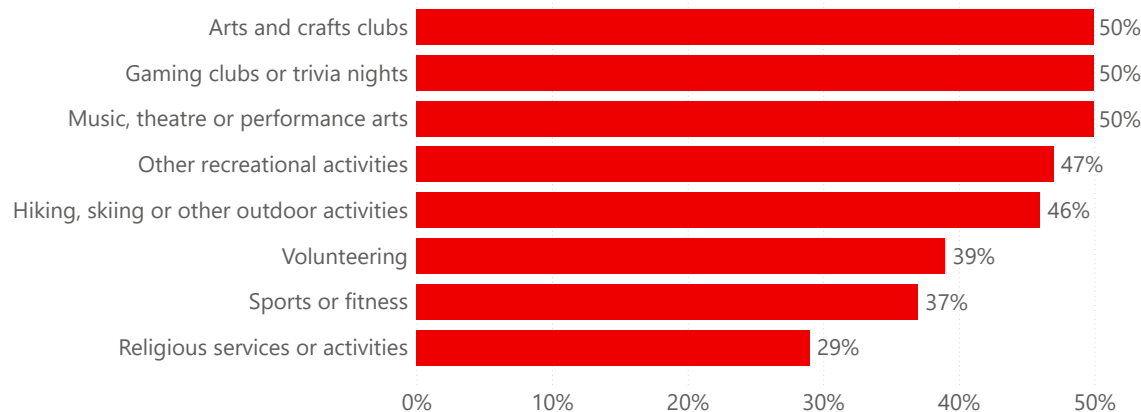
**Houses with children | % Decline in Activities before and after the wildfires**



**Groups at risk of exclusion | % Decline in Activities before and after the wildfires**



**Newcomers | % Decline in Activities before and after the wildfires**



# ***Analysis:***

- *Reponses point to a widespread reduction in participation across all categories following the 2024 Jasper Wildfire.*
- *Data indicate the need for the provision and promotion of recreation and community activities of many types.*
- *Recreation programming should include targeted and intentional approaches to reducing barriers to participation.*
- *Enhanced recreational programming will likely require coordination and collaboration amongst a variety of organizations.*

# Transportation

14% reported transportation challenges

Higher rates were reported among:

- Displaced households (23%)
- Newcomers (17%)
- At-risk groups (21%)

Reported challenges include:

- Loss of vehicle in the fire and inability to replace
- High fuel or insurance costs
- Relocation to areas with limited transportation services
- The absence of regional transit
- Lengthy, costly commutes to and from Hinton

Transport Challenges				No Transport Challenges			
14%				85%			
Displaced		Not Displaced		Displaced		Not Displaced	
38%		62%		69%		31%	
In Jasper?	Not in Jasper	In Jasper?	Not in Jasper	In Jasper?	Not in Jasper	In Jasper?	Not in Jasper
43%	57%	-	-	62%	38%	-	-

## ***Analysis:***

- regional transit between Hinton and Jasper could address some respondent concerns around the expense associated with commuting between the two communities.
- Differences between demographic groups indicates continued accessibility challenges
- Interim housing at Marmot Meadows introduces new transportation challenges for some residents

# Conclusions

- Data highlight the importance of targeted supports and/or case-managed support that response to the differential experiences of various demographic groupings.
- Widespread mental health impacts suggest the need for variety of accessible “wrap-around” mental health supports.
- Displaced Jasperites living outside of the community require targeted outreach and supports.
- Sharp declines in participation in recreational and community activities suggest the need for diversified approach recreational opportunities and enhanced accessibility.
- Transportation challenges among displaced residents indicate the value of regional transit solutions.

# Next Steps

- The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey provides baseline assessment of recovery needs 6 months after the 2024 Jasper Wildfire.
- JRCC and partner will continue to develop and deliver programming interventions that respond to these identified needs.
- The evaluation of recovery needs will be an ongoing priority throughout the recovery.
- Additional recovery-focused needs assessment surveys will be circulated on an annual basis.
- Data and analysis will be made available to recovery partners and to the public via annual needs assessment reports.



# **2025 Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment:**

*Data Presentation and Analysis*

Prepared by the Jasper Recovery Coordination Centre

With Support from the Canadian Red Cross and the Conference Board of Canada

June 2025

## Executive Summary

The July 2024 Jasper Wildfire Complex severely disrupted the community's social and economic fabric, highlighting the need for a coordinated, data-driven recovery. To support this, the Jasper Recovery Coordination Centre—supported by Canadian Red Cross and the Conference Board of Canada—conducted a needs assessment survey of 800 randomly selected households from the 4,035 registered during the evacuation. With a 45.6% response rate (365 surveys), the sample meets the threshold for representativeness.

## Key Findings

- **Financial Strain:** 52% of households reported wildfire-related financial hardship. Rates were highest among renters (69%), low-income households earning \$10–39K (71%), and displaced residents (63%). Lack of insurance and employment disruptions worsened outcomes—82% of uninsured and 79% with reduced hours faced hardship. The most frequently reported sources of financial difficulty were housing (66%), food (59%), and clothing (41%).

Survey findings underscore the importance of case-managed financial support programs that respond to the specific circumstances facing a given household. Enhancing access to mental health supports, childcare services and program that promote community inclusivity could also support the financial stability of wildfire-affected households.

- **Mental Health:** 56% reported stress or mental health challenges, but only half of those accessed support. Impacts were greatest among households including members of groups at risk of exclusion: 89% of households with someone living with diverse abilities, 73% with Indigenous members, and 72% with people of colour. Households with children saw high rates of overall (62%) and child-specific (40%) mental health effects.

These findings point to the need for a varied and diverse set of mental health support programs ranging from conventional clinical supports to socially embedded peer supports. Specific attention should be paid to eliminating barriers to access and to mental health supports for families and children.

- **Housing:** 35% lost their homes; 18% sustained damage. Six months later, 42% of respondents remained displaced. Insurance coverage was often insufficient—44% of those with damaged or destroyed properties were uninsured; only 35% of insured homeowners and 21% of renters felt fully covered.

The high rate of displacement among survey respondents underscores the critical importance of interim housing to wildfire recovery and the value of targeted outreach to households displaced outside of the community. The large gap in insurance coverage for tenant households once again indicates the need for targeted supports that respond to the specific needs of individual households.

- **Access to Supports:** The most frequently accessed services were income support (32%), food (28%), housing (20%), and mental health (16%). Barriers included ineligibility, service gaps, and unclear information. One in five respondents (19%) indicated that accessing recovery information had been difficult.

Survey data indicate that the most pressing areas of need in the community are in the same as those for which supports are most frequently accessed. The higher rates of accessing recovery supports among displaced households and households experiencing financial strain indicate the need for targeted supports directed to these populations.

- **Community Life:** Rates of participation in recreation, arts, and volunteering dropped sharply post-wildfire. Rates of decline were highest amongst households including newcomers to Canada and members of groups at risk of exclusion.

These data point to a widespread reduction in participation across the full range of community and recreation activities, indicating the need for enhanced recreation and community activities of many types. Patterns of change across specific demographic groups also indicate the need for targeted programming and intentional approaches to reducing barriers to participation.

- **Transportation:** transportation challenges were noted by 14% of respondents, with higher rates reported among displaced households (23%), houses including members of groups at risk of exclusion (21%), and households including newcomers to Canada (17%). Common challenges included difficulty replacing vehicles lost during the fire and the high costs of fuel and insurance for regional commuters.

The specific nature of reported transit challenges reinforces the importance of regional transit between Hinton and Jasper. The elevated rates of transportation challenges amongst housing including newcomers and members of groups at risk of exclusion suggest that more may need to be done to make existing transit options accessible.

## Introduction

The 2024 Jasper Wildfire Complex caused extensive damage to both natural and built environments in and around Jasper. Less visible, but equally significant, was its impact on the community's social fabric. Like any other community, Jasper has long contended with social and economic challenges that are unevenly distributed across its diverse population. The wildfire that struck the townsite on July 24, 2024, exacerbated existing issues and introduced new vulnerabilities affecting large segments of the community.

In response, new partners have joined established agencies and organizations to support recovery efforts. To effectively address the community's evolving needs, a coordinated approach to assessing socioeconomic conditions is critical. The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey is a key part of this strategy—designed to provide accurate, actionable data, reduce service duplication, and inform funding and resource allocation throughout the recovery process.

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## Methodology

The survey was distributed to a random sample of 800 households, drawn from a Red Cross registry of 4,035 households registered during the evacuation that began on July 22, 2024. Each entry represented a unique household—defined as individuals living together and sharing expenses—with verified contact information. This registry remains the most comprehensive list of Jasper households at the time of evacuation; no equivalent list exists for individuals.

Surveying households, rather than individuals, was a practical choice based on data availability. The sample size of 800 was determined using standard statistical methods to ensure representativeness. Random sampling, or probabilistic sampling, allows researchers to estimate how accurately the sample reflects the broader population. This can be contrasted with convenience sampling, where participation is open to the entire population of interest and patterns of response are unknown, making reliable inference impossible<sup>1</sup>.

A sample of 352 responses was required to achieve a 95% confidence level. To mitigate non-response bias, multiple reminders—including emails, texts, and social media posts—

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<sup>1</sup> See: Fricker, Ronald (2008). "Sampling Methods for Web and E-Mail Surveys." In: Fielding, Nigel, R.M. Lee and G. Black (eds.) *The Sage Handbook of Online Research Methods*. Sage: London and New York. (pp. 195-217)

were sent to encourage participation. These efforts yielded a response rate of 45.6%, or 365 completed surveys. In the context of online surveys, a response rate above 40% is considered excellent<sup>2</sup>.

After collecting these 365 responses, the survey was opened to all 4,035 households. A comparison of the random sample and the open sample responses showed only minor differences across most measures. However, given the limitations of convenience sampling for statistical analysis, this report focuses on the results from the initial 365 randomly selected households.

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## Limitations

Although 365 household responses meet the statistical threshold for representativeness, a technical error left most questions optional. As a result, some items received fewer responses, limiting the depth of analysis for certain variables.

Another key limitation was with respect to year-round vs. seasonal residency: 92% of respondents identified as year-round residents, which is unexpectedly high given that the 2021 Census recorded only 4,738 residents across 1,675 households and excluded most seasonal residents. Over 4,000 households registered with the Red Cross, suggesting a much higher temporary population during the evacuation. Only 28 survey respondents identified as seasonal residents, making meaningful analysis specific to this group difficult. Similar patterns emerged in the convenience sample (91% year-round residents), indicating possible over-reporting of year-round residency.

Surveying at the household level also introduced limitations, especially for questions concerning individual experiences (e.g., mental health, recreation, or healthcare access). In many cases, a single respondent was tasked with answering on behalf of all household members.

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<sup>2</sup> Wu, Meng-Jia, K. Jhao, and F. Fils-Aime (2022). "Response Rates of Online Surveys in Published Research: A Meta-Analysis." In: *Computers in Human Behavior Reports* (2022: 7). Elsevier: Amsterdam. (pp. 1-11).

# Data Presentation and Analysis

## Demographics

According to the 2021 Census, Jasper had 1,675 households and 4,738 residents. During the 2024 evacuation, over 4,000 households registered with the Red Cross—suggesting a summer population of more than 8,000, including seasonal workers not captured by census data. At the same time, 92% of needs assessment survey respondents identified as year-round residents. While this could be taken to indicate a systematic underrepresentation of seasonal residents, it could also be the case that some respondents presented an aspirational view of their residency status or that they perceived a potential benefit to reporting year-round residency (e.g., an expectation that additional recovery supports might be forthcoming to year-round residents).

Household composition data align closely with those derived from the 2021 Census. Of the 365 households surveyed:

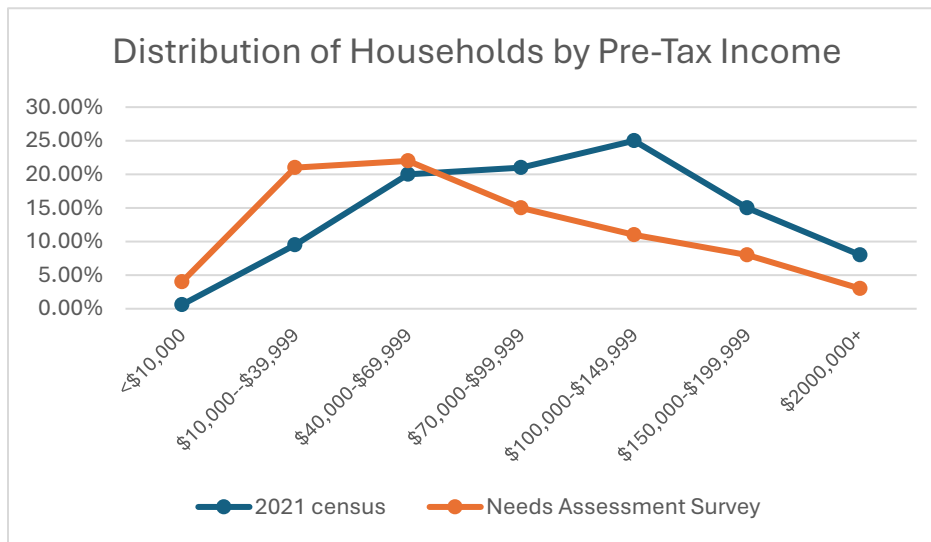
- 28% were single-person households (vs. 27% in the 2021 census)
- 35% had two people (vs. 38%)
- 17% had three (vs. 17%)
- 12% had four (vs. 13%)
- 8% had more than four (vs. 5%)

In contrast with the 2021 Census, however, only 27% of surveyed households had children—substantially lower than the 54% reported in 2021. This may reflect the younger, childless demographics of seasonal workers or sampling differences. Additionally, 7% of households reported at least one dependent adult.

Compared to the 2021 Census, the survey data also showed a skew toward lower income brackets:

- 4% earned under \$10,000 (vs. 0.6% in the census)
- 21% earned between \$10,000–\$39,999 (vs. 9.5%)

- Fewer respondents reported higher-income brackets



This could reflect either a higher proportion of seasonal workers in the sample or underreporting of income.

Identity and immigration data revealed:

- 32% of households included at least one non-citizen (i.e., temporary residents and/or permanent residents)
- 44% had at least one member born outside Canada (i.e., temporary residents, permanent residents and/or naturalized citizens. Referred to elsewhere in this report as “newcomers to Canada”)
- 9% included someone who identifies as LGBTQ2S+
- 8% included a person of colour
- 6% included an Indigenous person
- 8% included a senior
- 5% included someone with diverse abilities
- 9% included someone with limited English or French proficiency

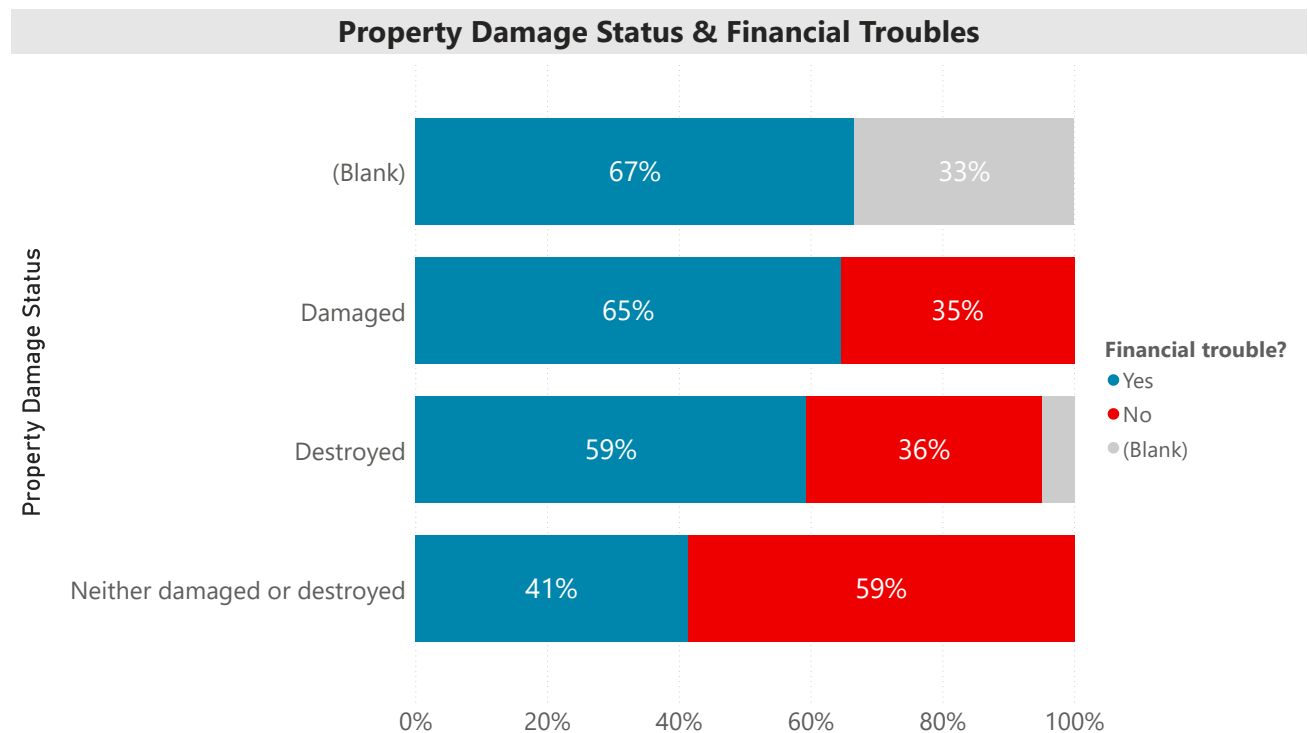
These identity markers highlight groups potentially vulnerable to exclusion, emphasizing the need for inclusive policy and program design during recovery.

## Financial Impacts

The Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey found that 52% of respondent households were experiencing financial difficulties as a result of the wildfire. These difficulties were more prevalent among lower-income households and less common among those with higher incomes. For instance, 71% of households earning \$10,000–\$39,999 reported financial strain, compared to only 20% of those earning \$200,000 or more.

Homeownership also strongly influenced financial resilience: 31% of homeowners reported financial difficulty, compared with 54% of those in staff housing and 69% of private renters.

Damage to housing was another key factor: 41% of households with undamaged homes reported financial strain, versus 65% of those with damaged homes, and 59% of those whose homes were destroyed.

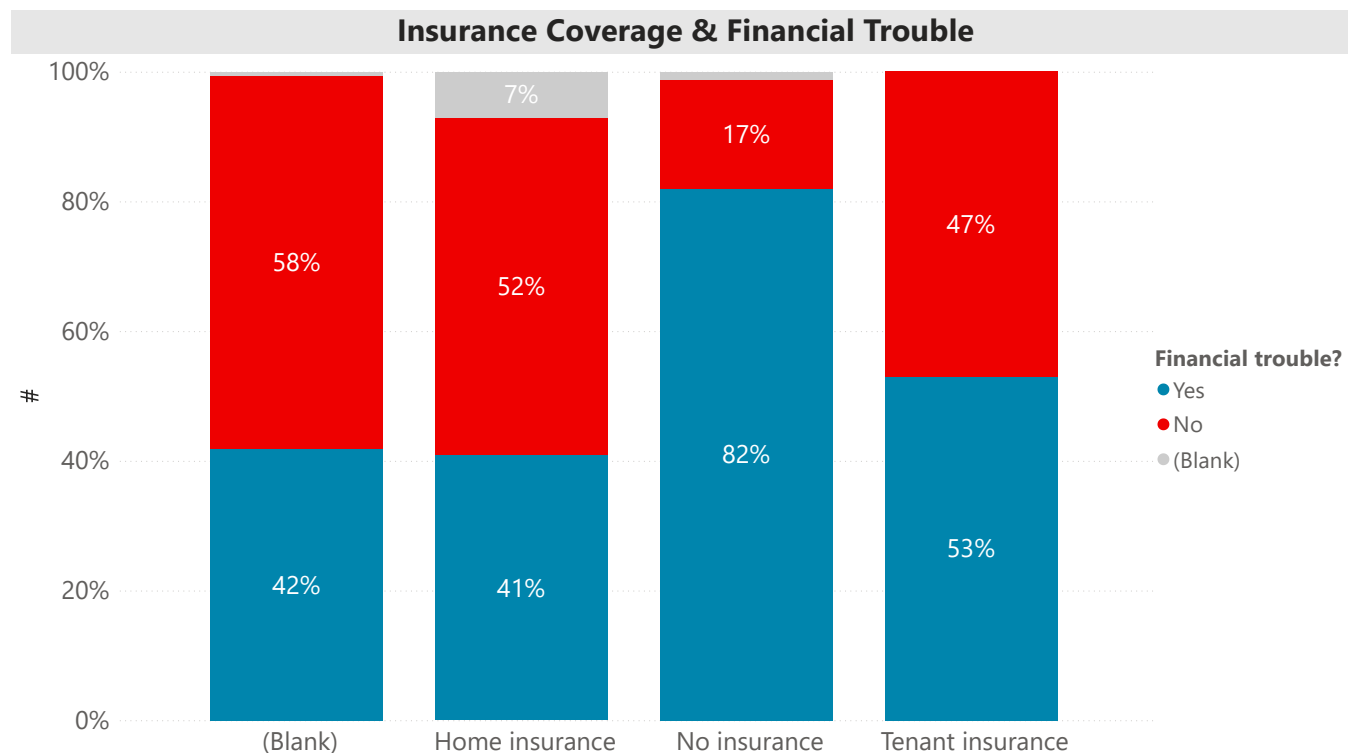


Similarly, 63% of displaced households experienced financial difficulties, compared to 43% of those who remained in their homes.

## Insurance



Insurance coverage was strongly linked to financial outcomes among those with damaged or destroyed homes: 82% of those without home or tenant insurance reported financial difficulty, compared to 53% with tenant insurance, and 41% with homeowner insurance.



Perceptions of insurance adequacy also mattered: 71% of those who reported insufficient coverage also reported financial hardship, while only 15% of those with adequate insurance coverage reported financial hardship.

### *Employment*

Employment status was another strong predictor of financial stability: Households with at least one unemployed member reported 71% financial difficulty, versus 35% of fully employed households. The rate rose to 79% among households with reduced work hours. Among unemployed households, 82% of those without Employment Insurance (EI) reported financial hardship, versus 67% with EI access.

### *Financial Impacts on Vulnerable Populations*

The wildfire's financial toll reflects pre-existing social and economic inequalities. Several household characteristics were associated with higher rates of financial difficulty:

- Health issues: 63% of households with a member facing serious health problems reported financial strain, vs. 49% without.
- Mental health/stress: 59% of affected households experienced financial hardship, vs. 43% of those not affected by stress or mental health challenges.
- Childcare access: 80% of households with children and no childcare support reported financial difficulty, vs. 50% of those with access to childcare.
- Immigration status: 67% of households with at least one newcomer to Canada reported financial difficulty, vs. 40% of households where all members were born in Canada.

Households with members belonging to groups at risk of exclusion also faced elevated financial strain:

- Housings including at least one person of colour: 69%
- Households include at least one person identifying as LGBTQ2S+: 59%
- Households including at least one Indigenous person: 55%
- Households including at least one person with diverse abilities: 53%

An exception was seen among households with seniors, where the rate of reported financial difficulty was 40%—lower than the overall average for households.

### *Manifestations of Financial Difficulty*

Among those experiencing financial hardship, 66% struggled with housing costs, 59% struggles with food, and 41% faced difficulties with the costs of clothing.

Among all households with children (including those that did not report financial difficulties), 41% struggled with the costs of housing, 36% with food, and 26% with clothing. Rates were similarly high among households with newcomers or at-risk groups.

### *Analysis*

*These data underscore the importance of case managed financial support programs that respond to the specific circumstances facing a given household. Differences in financial strain across demographic categories suggest that the type of blanket financial supports that are appropriate and expedient during an evacuation scenario would be an inefficient tool for addressing ongoing financial needs during recovery. In addition to this, increasing access to other supports like mental health supports, childcare services and programs that promote community inclusivity could be expected to have beneficial impacts on the financial stability of wildfire-affected households.*

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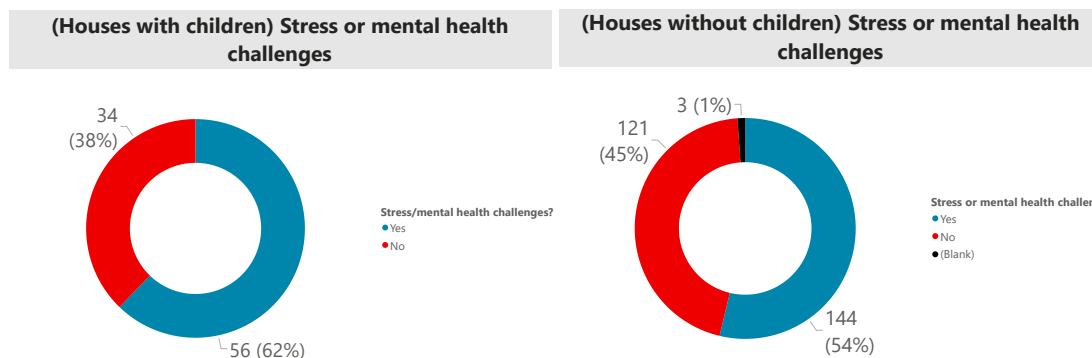
## **Health**

Among the 365 respondents, 9% reported that someone in their household had serious health issues, and 90% of those said they were able to access the healthcare they needed.

By contrast, 56% reported that someone in their household was experiencing stress or mental health challenges due to the wildfire, with only 51% of those able to access appropriate mental health supports.

### *Impacts on Households with Children*

- 62% of households with children reported mental health challenges, compared to 54% of those without children.
- Additionally, 40% of these households indicated that the children themselves had been affected.



### Health Impacts by Demographic

- 46% of households with newcomers to Canada reported stress or mental health challenges. However, since this data is at the household level, it's unclear whether the newcomers themselves or other members were affected.
- 69% of households with at least one member from a group at risk of exclusion reported mental health challenges—well above the overall average. However, the same limitation arises from the household level of analysis.

Within that group, prevalence was especially high among:

- Households with a person living with diverse abilities (89%)
- Households including at least one Indigenous member (73%)
- Households including at least one person of colour (72%)
- Household including at least one LGBTQ2S+ person (68%)

In contrast, households with seniors reported a lower rate of mental health challenges (50%).

#### Analysis

*These data highlight the widespread mental health impacts of the wildfire across the community. Consequently, a varied and diverse set of mental health support programs – ranging from conventional clinical supports to socially embedded peer supports – are warranted. Specific attention should be paid to lowering or eliminating barriers to access – be they logistical, financial, cultural or otherwise. Specific attention should also be given to mental health supports for families and children.*

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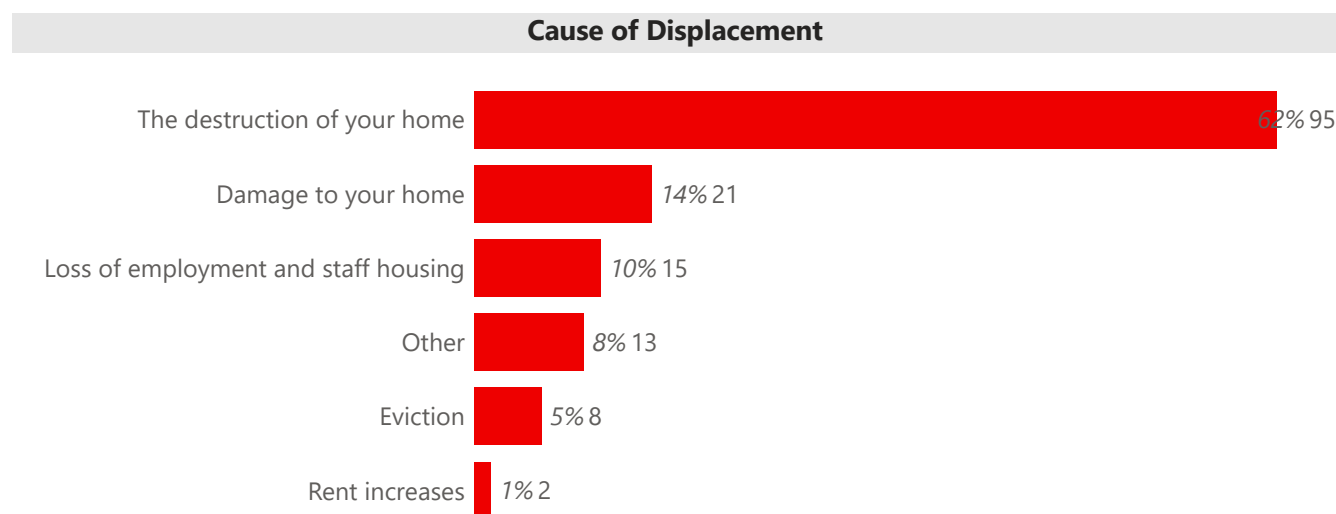
## Housing

Of the 365 households surveyed, 35% owned their home in Jasper prior to the wildfire, 36% rented privately, and 27% lived in staff accommodations provided by an employer. Among the small number of seasonal residents (n=18), 83% lived in staff accommodations.

In total, 35% of respondents reported that their home was destroyed by the wildfire, while another 18% reported damage. Of those affected, 38% had homeowners' insurance, 18% had tenants' insurance, and 44% were uninsured. Among those with homeowners' insurance, only 35% believed their policy would fully cover wildfire-related costs, while 32% were unsure and 30% anticipated inadequate coverage. For those with tenants' insurance, only 21% felt fully covered, while 15% were unsure and 62% believed coverage was inadequate.

More than six months after the wildfire, 42% of respondents reported being displaced. Among the displaced:

- 62% were displaced due to the destruction of their homes
- 14% due to damage
- 10% lost staff housing via job loss
- 5% were evicted
- Only 1% cited rent increases as the cause of their displacement



*\*Excluded Q19.=No*

Of the 89 displaced households still living in Jasper, 29% were renting another home, 25% were in hotels or other commercial lodgings, 13% were staying with friends or family, and 8% were in interim housing<sup>3</sup>. 48% of those renting believed they could remain until a long-term solution became available. This confidence dropped to 30% for those staying with friends or family, and just 18% for those in hotels.

Displaced households living in private rentals, hotels, or with friends/family cited affordability (40%) and space (40%) as key issues. Despite housing being the most common affordability concern (66%), only 20% accessed housing support.

#### *Analysis*

*The high rate of displacement among survey respondents underscores the critical importance of interim housing to wildfire recovery. It is notable that this survey took place just as the interim housing program was coming online and thus provides a snapshot of displacement in the absence of a wildfire recovery-specific housing program. The data also highlight the large gap in insurance coverage for tenant households in both private and staff accommodation rentals. This once again indicates the need for targeted supports that respond to the specific needs of individual households. In addition, the significant number of displaced Jasperites residing outside of Jasper at 6 months post-wildfire suggests the need for targeted outreach to those households in order to support their recovery and wellbeing as well as to promote resident return and retention.*

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## **Access to Supports**

Respondents to the Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey reported accessing a range of recovery supports. The most commonly accessed were Income support (32%), Food (28%), Housing (20%) and Mental health (16%). Others reported categories of support included clothing, insurance, employment, rebuilding, childcare, and elder care. Reported barriers to accessing support included ineligibility, limited mental health services, or unclear information.

Most respondents (79%) said they had not encountered barriers to accessing help. Among those who did report challenges, common themes included ineligibility for Red Cross

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<sup>3</sup> The data Jasper Wildfire Needs Assessment Survey was conducted

support, lack of priority for interim housing, inaccessibility of Employment Insurance, and limited mental health services.

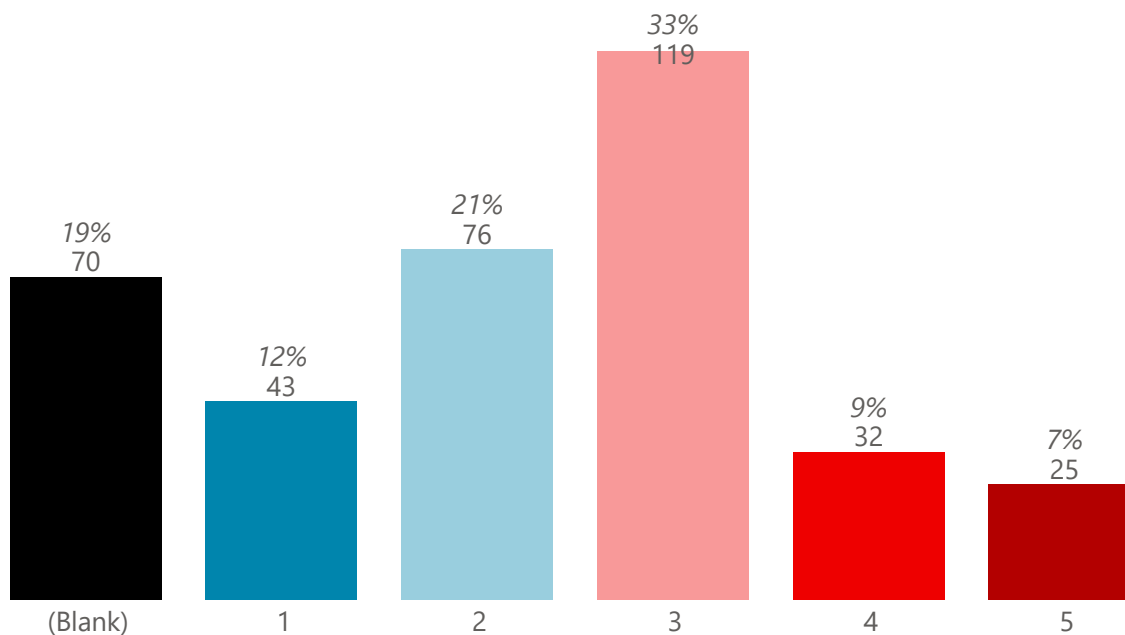
Households in financial difficulty accessed some supports at a higher rate than those not facing financial strain, including:

- Income support (40% vs. 25%)
- Food support (43% vs. 14%)
- Housing support (21% vs. 15%)

Similar patterns were observed with respect to uninsured households vs. insured households as well as displaced households vs. non-displaced households.

When asked to rate the ease of finding information about available supports on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = very easy, 5 = very difficult), 81% selected a score between 1 and 3. However, 7% said it was “very difficult” to find information.

**Difficulty to find information about the supports available to people affected by the wildfire (1=Very easy; 5=Very difficult)**



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## Recreation and Community Activities

Respondents to the Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey were asked to indicate the activities their households regularly engaged in before and after the July 2024 wildfire. Before the wildfire, reported household rates of participation included:

- 76% for hiking, skiing and other outdoor activities
- 59% fitness and sports
- 42% other recreational activities

### *Analysis*

*If pattern of accessing supports can be taken as “revealed needs”, these data indicate that the most pressing areas of need in the community are in line with challenges reported elsewhere in the survey. At the same time, the high rate of accessing income supports may also be explained by the widespread availability of financial supports immediately after the wildfire evacuation. The higher rates of accessing recovery supports among displaced households and households experiencing financial strain indicates the need for targeted supports directed to these populations. Responses regarding the ease of accessing information about available supports highlight the importance of a continued emphasis of accessible, multichannel, trauma-informed communication throughout the recovery period.*

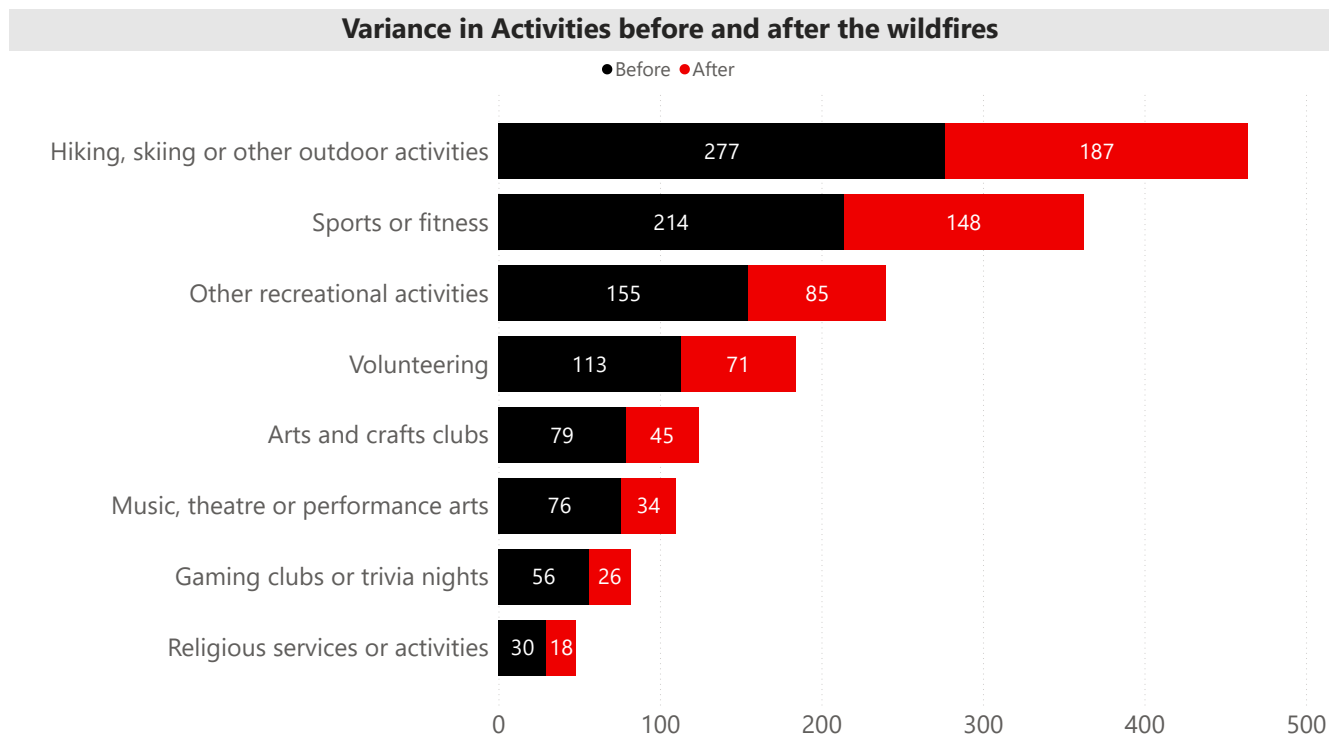
- 31% volunteering
- 22% arts and crafts clubs
- 21% music, theatre and performing arts
- 15% gaming
- 8% religious services

Following the wildfire, participation rates declined across all categories:

- Hiking, skiing and other outdoor activities: down 32%
- Sports or fitness: down 31%
- Other recreational activities: down 45%



- Volunteering: down 37%
- Arts and crafts clubs: down 43%
- Music, theatre, or performance arts: down 55%
- Gaming clubs or trivia nights: down 54%
- Religious services or activities: down 40%



Households with children reported slightly higher participation than the overall population across most activity categories, both before and after the wildfire. Notably, their participation in music, theatre, and performance arts declined by only 29%, compared to 55% for the overall population.

Households with at least one newcomer to Canada reported lower pre-wildfire participation in all activities except religious services, where participation (10%) was slightly higher than the general population (8%) but lower than that of households with children (14%). Their post-wildfire drop in participation was also generally more pronounced, with exceptions in gaming clubs and trivia nights (-50% vs. -54%), music and theatre (-50% vs. -55%), and religious services (-29% vs. -40%).

Households that included at least one member from a group at risk of exclusion had similar pre-wildfire participation rates to the general population, except in outdoor activities (67%) and sports and fitness (47%), where they were lower. However, post-wildfire declines were significantly steeper across all categories for these households. The largest drops were observed in music, theatre, and performance arts (-76%), religious services or activities (-67%), and gaming clubs or trivia nights (-64%)

#### *Analysis*

*Responses with regard to recreation and community activities point to a widespread reduction in participation across all categories following the 2024 Jasper Wildfire. While some of this variation may be attributable to seasonal variation in some activities, it nevertheless indicates the need for the provision and promotion of recreation and community activities of many types. Patterns of change across specific demographic groups also indicate the need for targeted programming and intentional approaches to reducing barriers to participation. Given the wide variety of activities for which respondents reported reduced levels of participation, enhanced recreational programming will likely require coordination and collaboration amongst a variety of organizations. Efforts to that end should focus on increased opportunities for participation and reducing barriers to inclusion.*

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## **Transportation**

When asked if their household had experienced transportation challenges since the wildfire evacuation, 86% of survey respondents said they had not. Among the 14% who did report challenges, common issues included: loss of a vehicle in the fire and inability to afford a replacement, high fuel or insurance costs, relocation to areas with limited or no transportation services, the absence of regional transit, and lengthy, costly commutes to and from Hinton. Rates were higher among displaced households (23%), Newcomer households (17%), Households including at least one member of a group at risk of exclusion (21%).

## Analysis

*While a relatively modest number of respondent households indicated that they are experiencing transportation challenges, the specific nature of those reported challenges suggests potential points for intervention. Specifically, regional transit between Hinton and Jasper could address some respondent concerns around the expense associated with commuting between the two communities. The elevated rates of transportation challenges amongst households including newcomers and members of groups at risk of exclusion suggest that more may need to be done to make existing transit options accessible. Finally, it should be noted that the introduction of interim housing at Marmot Meadows – which occurred after the conclusion of this survey – will introduce new transportation challenges for residents there.*

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## **Conclusion**

The 2025 Jasper Wildfire Recovery Needs Assessment Survey is a core component of an ongoing needs assessment strategy that aims to provide accurate, actionable data, reduce service duplication, and inform funding and resource allocation throughout the recovery process. Needs assessment data highlighted the importance of targeted supports and/or case-managed support that response to the differential experiences of various demographic groupings. Mental health impacts were observed to be widespread and present across all demographic categories, suggesting the need for variety of accessible “wrap-around” mental health supports. In addition, displaced Jasperites living outside of the community reported elevated levels of needs across several areas, highlighting the need for outreach and targeted supports directed to that population. The survey also showed sharp declines in participation in recreational and community activities were reported across demographic categories and suggest the need for a diversified approach to enhancing recreational opportunities and accessibility. Transportation challenges were also noted among displaced residents, indicating the value of regional transit solutions.

## **Next steps**

The data presented here represent a baseline assessment of recovery needs 6 months after the 2024 Jasper Wildfire. On the basis of this assessment, the JRCC and its partners will develop and implement programming and interventions that respond directly to identified needs.

As recovery from the 2024 Jasper Wildfire continues, community needs will change. For that reason, the evaluation of needs will be an ongoing priority, and will include data collection through surveys, feedback from participants in recovery-oriented programming, and the Municipality of Jasper Community Development Department’s annual social assessment. Additional recovery-focused needs assessment surveys will be circulated on an annual basis and results will be made available to recovery partners and to the public via annual needs assessment reports.

## AGENDA ITEM 7.6

### REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** 2025 Extended Producer Responsibility Discount  
**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer  
**Prepared by:** Courtney Donaldson, Director of Operations & Utilities  
**Reviewed by:** Natasha Malenchak, Director of Finance & Administration  
**Date:** June 24, 2025

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#### Recommendation:

- That Committee recommend Council implement a discount for all residential recycling customers for the period of July 1, 2025, through to October 1, 2026, in recognition of the Extended Producer Responsibility program and contract.

#### Alternatives:

- That Committee direct Administration to provide the discount to both residential and commercial properties.
- That Committee receive the report for information and take no further action.

#### Background:

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework in Alberta was fully implemented on April 1, 2025. Bylaw [#266 – Utility Fees Levy and Collection Bylaw 2025](#) was given third reading on January 25, 2025. Under the current utility fee schedule, residential recycling customers are charged \$39.57 per billing cycle.

#### Discussion:

Alberta's EPR program is based on the polluter-pay principle. This program intends to shift the financial responsibility for recycling from municipalities and taxpayers to the producers of materials and packaging. EPR frameworks are designed to support more sustainable waste management systems by incentivizing producers to reduce packaging waste and improve product recyclability.

As part of Alberta's EPR rollout, the Municipality of Jasper entered into an 18-month agreement with Circular Materials, which provides the Municipality with a cost-recovery revenue of \$8,500 per month. This agreement is expected to remain in place until October 1, 2026, at which point a new contract will be negotiated and executed.

Administration is recommending a recycling rate discount for residential customers to acknowledge the savings generated under the EPR agreement and to provide a direct benefit to ratepayers. The proposed \$5.00 discount per billing period would span from July 1, 2025, until the completion of this contract, as indicated in the circular materials, on October 1, 2026. which would adjust the fee to \$34.57 per billing period for the 2025 year and

would reflect \$5.00 per billing cycle for 2026 rates, which have not yet been set by council. This proposal reflects the savings realized through the EPR agreement.

Providing a targeted discount to residential customers aligns with the principle of passing program benefits to end-users while maintaining administrative simplicity. Residential accounts make up the majority of recycling utility billing clients and generally receive uniform service levels. A flat-rate discount is straightforward to apply and communicates a tangible benefit to residents from the Municipality's participation in the EPR program.

An alternative option would be to extend the discount to both residential and commercial clients. While this would distribute cost savings more broadly, it would also reduce the per-customer discount and complicate the application of the discount due to variation in commercial recycling service levels. In addition, commercial clients may already have the capacity to adjust their operations or pass costs along differently than residential households. Administration has not recommended this option due to the lack of a clear formula for equitable discount allocation across commercial account types.

A second alternative is to take no action and retain current rates, allowing the Municipality to allocate the savings from the EPR program toward other operational needs or long-term financial planning. While this approach may provide broader organizational flexibility, it does not provide a visible, customer-facing benefit. It may result in missed opportunities to build public awareness and support for waste diversion initiatives.

By offering a direct discount to residential users, the Municipality acknowledges the success of the EPR initiative, reinforces its commitment to transparency and sustainability, and provides short-term financial relief to households. The approach remains within the scope of the current contract and allows for future adjustments when the EPR agreement is renegotiated.

### **Strategic Relevance:**

- Ensure residents receive quality service that provides strong value for dollar.
- Pursue alternative revenue sources and equitable distribution of costs.

### **Inclusion Considerations:**

The proposed residential recycling discount supports equitable service delivery by ensuring that all households benefit from the cost savings associated with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program, regardless of their income level. This contributes to affordability and accessibility of municipal services for a diverse range of residents.

### **Relevant Legislation:**

- [Bylaw #266 – Utility Fees Levy and Collection Bylaw 2025](#)

### **Financial:**

The proposed discount is funded through new revenues received under the Municipality's March 31, 2025, contract with Circular Materials, which provides an \$8,500 monthly discount for EPR recycling services. These

funds were not included in the 2025 budget and are available to support this initiative without requiring a reallocation of existing resources.

The proposed \$5.00 discount would reduce bi-monthly recycling costs for residential rate payers from the current \$39.57 to \$34.57 – a reduction of approximately 12.5%.

**Attachments:**

N/A

AGENDA ITEM 7.7

REQUEST FOR DECISION

**Subject:** Utilities Emergency Capital Funding Request  
**From:** Bill Given, Chief Administrative Officer  
**Prepared by:** Courtney Donaldson, Director of Operations & Utilities  
**Reviewed by:** Natasha Malenchak, Director of Finance & Administration  
**Date:** June 24, 2025



**Recommendation:**

- That Committee recommend Council approve the allocation of \$305,000 from the Utility Capital Reserve for repairs to Water Production Pump 2 and the Water Treatment Plant Entrance Slab Failure.

**Alternatives:**

- There are no viable alternatives due to the emergent nature of the repairs.

**Background:**

On December 17, 2024 Council approved the 2025 Operating and Capital budgets.

Under Policy B-109, Administration is required to seek Council approval for capital projects that have not been previously approved in the regular budget approval process.

Policy B-112 established the Utility Capital Reserve and describes its purpose as:  
*The Utility Capital Reserve supports future and large-scale projects for the municipal water and wastewater systems.*

	Utility Capital Reserve
Purpose / Guidelines	The Utility Capital Reserve supports future and large-scale projects for the municipal water and wastewater systems.
Funding Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Revenue from utility billing “Capital Charge”</li><li>• Offsite Levies</li><li>• Unexpended Utility Capital Reserve funds at year-end prior (unless Council approves a “carry-forward”)</li><li>• Interest from the reserve</li></ul>
Contribution Formula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100% of the revenue from Capital Charges</li><li>• 10% of Offsite Levies</li></ul>
Target Balance	\$1,670,000-\$3,340,000 (one-two year capital renewal as per recommendations of Strategic Asset Management Study 2015)

**Discussion:**

The Municipality relies on three high-capacity pumps to draw raw water from the aquifer to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). In January 2025, Pump 2 failed. Two vendor assessments confirmed the failure, and a



replacement was ordered. While winter demand was met using the remaining pumps, the lack of redundancy poses a serious risk during peak usage and wildfire season. This left the remaining pumps' output at approximately 70% heading into wildfire season. The failure of Pump 2 placed the entire burden of water supply onto the remaining two pumps, creating operational risk and vulnerability to system failure. The replacement of Pump 2 is critical to prevent service disruption and maintain regulatory compliance for water production and treatment.

Separately, in September 2024, structural failure was identified in the WTP entrance slab, which supports access to control and chlorine rooms and houses critical power and communication lines. While the structural failure was identified in September of 2024, it progressively worsened to the point where an imminent repair was needed, and action was taken. The issue was noted in the final draft of ISL Engineering's Utility Master Plan (UMP), though actual contractor estimates have since exceeded initial projections.

Neither repair was included in the 2025 Capital Budget. Both issues presented immediate operational and safety risks. With no Council motions currently in place, administration recommends emergency use of reserve funds to proceed. No viable alternatives exist. As these repairs were not forecast in the 2025 capital budget, reserve funding is the only viable financial option. The repairs are directly linked to operational continuity and service delivery, safety, and public health.

**Strategic Relevance:**

- Proactively plan for and invest in the maintenance and management of our natural assets and built infrastructure.
- Focus on prevention, mitigation, and preparation for natural disasters.
- Ensure residents receive quality service that provides strong value for dollar.

**Inclusion Considerations:**

Restoring reliable water infrastructure ensures equitable access to essential municipal services. It also supports the physical safety of municipal workers through safe site access and operational continuity.

**Relevant Legislation:**

- [Policy B-109: Fiscal Controls and Financial Reporting](#)
- [Policy B-112: Reserves Policy](#)

**Financial:**

The total projected cost of the **Water Treatment Plant entrance slab** repair is **\$70,000**, which includes construction costs and anticipated reclamation.

The total cost for the **Water Production Pump 2** replacement project is **\$235,000**, inclusive of purchase, testing, instrumentation replacement, and repair of the existing pump.

The current balance of the Utility Capital Reserve is \$2,866,257 (2024 Year-end balance brought forward).

**Attachments:**

- N/A

## MOTION ACTION LIST

SHORT TITLE	REQUESTED (DATE)	RESPONSIBLE (WHO)	COUNCIL MOTION (DESCRIPTION)	TARGET (DATE)	STATUS
Jasper Skatepark Committee	March 19, 2024	CAO and Director of Finance & Administration	That Council authorize, in principle, interim financing to the Jasper Skatepark Committee, not to exceed \$150,000, with loan details to be presented to Council following completion of the Skatepark construction.	August 2025	
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	August 27, 2024	CAO and Director of Urban Design & Standards	That Council direct Administration to proceed with developing a five-year Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan with internal resources and present the plan at a future Committee of the Whole Meeting in spring 2025.	June 2025	Recommended to be removed
Parcel CH Access Road & Spruce Avenue Development Tender Award	September 17, 2024	CAO	That Council direct Administration to initiate a Local Improvement Bylaw process to recover the servicing costs the Parcel CH Access Road from benefitting adjacent parcels.	July 2025	
Transit Bus RFP	November 19, 2024	CAO	That Council direct Administration to reissue an RFP in spring of 2025 for the procurement of electric buses and/or any other viable zero emission options.	December 2025	
Utility Rate Model	January 21, 2025	CAO and Director of Finance & Administration	That Council direct Administration to host a workshop to review the utility rate model with interested stakeholders.	June 2025	Recommended to be removed
Wildfire Recovery Strategic Priorities	February 11, 2025	Director of Recovery	That Committee direct Administration to seek feedback on the draft Recovery Strategic Priorities from the Recovery Advisory Committee and return to a future Committee of the Whole meeting.	June 2025	Recommended to be removed

<b>Recovery Advisory Committee Recommendations</b>	<b>March 11, 2025</b>	<b>Director of Recovery</b>	That Committee direct Administration gather input on the triparty Jasper Recovery Plan from the Recovery Advisory Committee and return to a future meeting.	<b>July 2025</b>	
<b>Grande Yellowhead Public School Division Joint Agreement</b>	<b>March 18, 2025</b>	<b>Director of Community Development</b>	That Council direct Administration to bring an update to a future meeting on a joint agreement with the Grande Yellowhead Public School Division.	<b>June 2025</b>	Recommended to be deferred to July 2025
<b>Jasper Artists Guild Lease</b>	<b>April 22, 2025</b>	<b>CAO</b>	That Committee refer the correspondence from the Jasper Artists Guild to Administration for a report back at a future Committee of the Whole meeting.	<b>November 2025</b>	
<b>2026 Budget</b>	<b>May 20, 2025</b>	<b>CAO and Director of Finance &amp; Administration</b>	That Council direct Administration to incorporate increased non-property tax revenue into the development of the 2026 budget.	<b>November 2025</b>	
<b>Taxation Workshop</b>	<b>May 20, 2025</b>	<b>CAO and Director of Finance &amp; Administration</b>	That Council direct Administration to set up a workshop to look at the residential/business taxation split.	<b>August 2025</b>	
<b>Correspondence – Congestion at Fuel Stations</b>	<b>June 10, 2024</b>	<b>CAO</b>	That Committee direct Administration to add the correspondence to the next Regular Council meeting agenda; and  That Committee direct Administration to report on any possible efforts for amelioration of the identified problem.	<b>June 17, 2025</b>	Recommended to be removed
<b>Council Strategic Priorities Workshop, Wildfire Recovery</b>	<b>June 10, 2025</b>	<b>CAO</b>	That Committee direct Administration to organize a Council Strategic Priorities workshop to consider and integrate the Recovery Advisory Committee's feedback on the draft wildfire recovery strategic priorities.	<b>August 2025</b>	Recommended to be removed
<b>Correspondence – Congestion at Fuel Stations</b>	<b>June 17, 2025</b>	<b>CAO</b>	That Council direct Administration to gather direction from a traffic engineering firm for dealing with the congestion issues at the open fuel stations in town.	<b>July 2025</b>	