



Peace Oil Sands Synergy Group Forum

Workshop Outcomes

Health – *Facilitator* – Brenda Brochu of Peace River Women's Shelter

- 80 Increased alcohol, drug and gambling abuse/addictions, suicides - prevention/awareness for all mental health issues - need for a new mental health clinic - lack of mental health supports/services i.e.
- 34 - Increased pressure on emergency health services requires long term planning, needs to be addressed through shared researched solutions - need for additional resources & support
- 28 - Shortage of doctors and other health care professionals, (1) hospital beds
- 19 - Environmental issues such as water quality - possible contamination of water and air – (1) Increase of asthma related to air quality
- 10 - Health problems caused by substandard housing
- 9 - Lack of medical services affect ability of employers recruiting workers
- 7- Unsafe workplaces (need for preventative action) - Increased occupational health & safety issues (accidents, etc)
- 6 - Increase in STD's & pregnancies in communities and the sex trade
- 1 - Health care resources could be taken away from permanent residents to meet the needs of transients
- 0 - How does this population explosion affect seniors and disabled persons quality and timing of health care intervention and treatment?
- 0 - Long term health impacts on reproduction and cancer problems
- 0 - Increasing pressure on recreational facilities

NOTE: The numbers indicate how many people voted on them

Social Services – *Facilitator*, Ray Johnson of Peace Country Health

- 15 - Marginalization of “at risk” groups - lack of support for “at risk” groups due to rising costs
- 14 - Partnerships with regional services and community organizations are needed
- 14 - Rising costs – shortage of goods & services 13 – Question of who pays for services
- 11 – Be aware of increase in transient non working individuals who may resort to anti-social behavior
- 11 - Increase in the educational drop out rate
- 10 - Childcare after school/daycare
- 10 - Shortage of policing services
- 9 - Lack of professionals to deal with social issues
- 9 - Homelessness
- 6 - Addiction services (lack of residential treatment)
- 5 - Increased violence including family violence
- 4 - Inflation
- 4 - Widening gap between rich and poor
- 4 - Transportation to services
- 4 - Utilization of shadow population through providing opportunities to participate in communities
- 3 - Identify past boom social issues
- 2 - Find alternative activities for oil and gas workers
- 2 - Lack of adult recreational facilities
- 1 - Rehabilitation for men
- 1 - Develop Cultural adjustment programs related to immigrants
- 1 - Youth programs
- 0 - Time delay in responding to the demands on services
- 0 - Hostel services for men
- 0 - Increased use of support services such as food banks

Infrastructure – *Facilitators* Greg Radstaak of Smoky River Regional Economic Development and Dan Dibbelt of Alberta Development Council

- 83 - Advocacy & Planning – lobbying – planned activities in POA - develop list of needs –critical review for other research and for ILM project planning 0 - Be a catalyst for bring different interests to talk and plan – collate information from planned activities in POA
- 55 - Community connectivity – sharing impacts of wealth and spreading beyond oil sand development to services development and housing
- 33 – Focused approach – identify key issues, don't take on everything, walk don't run work with industry and municipalities
- 31 - Develop a road development strategy – industrial/public road network – provincial municipal private network – highways #688 and #986 including Peace Oil Sands Transportation Study with (NSC/Peavine/SRD)
- 18 - Transportation bottlenecks – Peace River bridge – major highways need to be able to accept increase in traffic – the east/west connector and north/south connector
- 17 - Address funding model to meet Northern needs
- 10 – Air Transportation – maximize airport facilities, make available municipal air strips
- 10 - Air/railway/road development – planning & upgrades – identify complimentary uses
- 5 – Water & sewage – pre planning for capacity
- 4 – Municipal Infrastructure – how does the increase in activity translate into municipal infrastructure needs – role of dissemination of information of infrastructure to service industries
- 2 –Recreational infrastructure – camping facilities and pools
- 0 – Power lines and pipelines
- 0 - Major highways
- 0 - Access to and provision of services (housing) to the oil industry

Housing – *Facilitator* – Richard Walisser of North Peace Housing Foundation

Challenges

- 65 - Availability of affordable housing/balance with housing types – multi-unit/single detached/social housing/shelters
- 27 - Urban/rural cooperation, planning and development/appropriate use of land to reduce – 6 urban sprawl
- 15 - Securing developers/
- 15 - Impact of shadow population – what happens when they leave/sustainability
- 11 - Annexation and other political issues/1 - Inter-municipal cooperation/0 – Municipal taxes
- 11 - Labour issues resulting from lack of housing
- 11 - Assist bedroom communities to develop and prosper
- 10 - Infrastructure – aging, capacity, funding and development
- 6 - Cost of construction 0 - Lack of supply of construction materials/labor

Potential Positive Outcomes

- Increased growth of population – permanent & seasonal
- Assessment growth
- Increased per capital funding
- Increased wealth of area – increases standard of living
- Attracts more professional

Employment and training - *Facilitators* Audrey DeWit of the Northern Alberta Development Council and Joan Goldhawk of NAIT

- 16 – Lack of Regional Strategy to encourage locals to be trained at all levels, post secondary and on the job 0 - AIT change ratios to encourage apprenticeships
- 14 – Emphasis lack of technical and apprenticeship training/education in all levels of school (K-12)
- 12 - More mobile training centres
- 12 - Educate in schools of opportunities/careers – junior/high
- 11 - Shortage of workers – skilled/unskilled/professional
- 11 – Easier way to access and tap into training and employment for aboriginal people/strategic, constructive and multifaceted
- 9 - Access to education while they are working – more creative ways
- 8 - Retention problems – wages & our hospitality
- 8 - Lack of affordable & accessible child care
- 7 – Burn out of existing workers
- 6 - Raiding employees
- 6 – Colleges need to work together
- 5- Lack of professional development – provide incentives to support professional development at the individual and corporate levels/encourage resiliency/ train managers
- 4 - Flexibility by employers i.e. job share and flex days
- 4 - Exodus from industries i.e. agriculture – need to replace immigration
- 4 - Potential to train groups i.e., under employed/inner city youth/ADDAC centre for youth
- 4 – Start training in high schools i.e., RAO and other occupational training
- 3 - Educate employers to educate their employees on ways to grow within the company
- 3 - Supports for workers/families i.e. child care, transportation provided by the communities and the companies
- 3 – Sharing facilities within communities for training to provide more opportunities
- 3 - Cost of training
- 3 - Inflated wages
- 2 – Use of under represented groups i.e. disabled
- 2 – Immigration – initial services in 1st language i.e. safety tickets – length of immigration process
- 2 - No local pre-employment programs
- 2 - Age parameters – affecting secondary education – re-educate to enter technical training
- 2 - Provide opportunities for retirees
- 1 – Large % of drop outs/large # of adults needing basic information
- 1 - Shortage of affordable housing for students
- 0 - Industry could set the “bar” in developing standards i.e. mandatory Grade X11 diploma
- 0 - Recruit from outside of the province
- 0 – Substance abuse
- 0 – Gap growing in service industries requires training in hospitality, tourism, health care