

Three-Year Capital Plan 2020-2023



Conseil scolaire
FranscoSud

The Southern Francophone Education Region No.4





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INTRODUCTION

FrancoSud District Overview

FrancoSud has the mission to ensure an innovative and high quality francophone education to all their students.

The *Conseil scolaire FrancoSud (The Southern Francophone Education Region No 4 (SFER#4))* was established on August 15th, 2013. It operates under the Catholic banners in four communities and the Public banners in 10 communities throughout the Southern part of Alberta, providing education for over 3500 students in 14 schools from 53 municipalities across Southern Alberta.

FrancoSud has the constitutional and legislative obligation, shared with the Province, to offer, where warranted by the number of French-language students, a homogeneous French-language education that is substantively equivalent to the education offered in English-language schools. In a recent (April 2015) decision on the matter, the Supreme Court of Canada confirmed that section 23 of the Charter guarantees the right to French-language school facilities that allow for an education that is substantively equivalent to the education offered in neighbouring English-language school facilities.

Currently FrancoSud has six priorities from the previous years and two new projects that are outlined in this report.

FrancoSud Objectives

1. Ensure facilities are provided within the region to meet current and future enrolment needs within the context of Section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, section 17 of the Alberta Act and provincial legislation.
2. Provide innovative sustainable facilities in an economic, effective and efficient manner.
3. Ensure equality of the educational experience, in substantively equivalent school buildings, within each community.
4. Ensure that the educational philosophy of the jurisdiction is congruent with grade configurations of all schools.
5. Ensure that FrancoSud exercises its rights and becomes owner of all its facilities.

1) Ensure equitable facilities are provided within the region and within the context of Section 23 of the Charter of Rights

- a) Determining whether the educational experience at a French-language school is equivalent requires comparing the educational experience that is offered at English-language schools that represent a realistic alternative for parents who could send their children to a French-language school.¹ For FrancoSud, the realistic alternatives are the English-language schools in the same catchment areas as the French-language school.
- b) The comparative exercise is contextual and holistic. In addition to physical facilities, it is also necessary to consider travel times, extracurricular activities, the quality of instruction, and educational outcomes – if these are relevant factors in the particular community or catchment areas.² It is important to note that when comparing the physical facilities, aesthetic qualities, and not only structural integrity, are highly relevant.
- c) Since parents decide in which school to enroll their children, determining whether the educational experience at a French-language school is equivalent is undertaken from the point of the view of the parent.³ There is a lack of equivalency in the educational experience – which includes the school facilities – if some parents are discouraged from sending their children to a French-language school.⁴ Given that parents, in general, are not experts in building structure or mechanical systems, the Supreme Court of Canada recognized that interior and exterior aesthetic qualities influence their choice of school.

2) Ensure FrancoSud is able to provide the educational facilities warranted by the number of students living in its communities.

- a) The rights granted by section 23 of the *Charter* vary according to the “numbers warrant” criterion.⁵ At the top end of the scale, the French-language community has the right to its own, distinct homogeneous French-language schools and the right to control and manage those schools – for example, by way of a school board like FrancoSud.
- b) Providing the educational facilities that the numbers warrant is particularly important in two scenarios:
 - i. Where enrolment at a French-language school has increased beyond the capacity of the school, given the impacts of overcrowding on the educational experience at a school; and
 - ii. Where the numbers warrant educational facilities in a given community, but the students living in that community must travel to another community to receive French-language education, given the impact of long travel times as a disincentive to enrolling children at French-language schools.

¹ *Association des parents Rose-des-Vents and Conseil scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique v British Columbia (Education)*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 37 [APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B].

² *APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 39.

³ *APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 35.

⁴ *APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 39.

⁵ *Mahé v Alberta*, [1990] 1 SCR 342 at 384.

- c) The relevant figure to determine the projected enrolment for a French-language school is the number of persons who will eventually take advantage of the contemplated program or facility. This figure “can be roughly estimated by considering the parameters within which it must fall – the known demand for the service and the total number of persons who potentially could take advantage of the service.”⁶
- d) It would be particularly inaccurate in southern Alberta to rely on projections based on current enrolment, for at least three reasons:
 - i. FrancoSud is a relatively new school board and many of its schools have been established only for a relatively short period. FrancoSud’s enrolment has increased more quickly than in its English-language school board counterparts and will likely continue to do so;
 - ii. The demographic trends in Alberta, mostly due to national and international immigration, have entailed substantial population growth in recent years; and
 - iii. In some communities, the state of current school facilities or the distance required to travel to an existing French-language school discourage enrolment. Experience has demonstrated that new French-language school facilities built by FrancoSud have led to increased enrolment. This same trend holds true across Alberta and Canada.
- e) It is possible to obtain preliminary data regarding part of the potential number of students from Statistics Canada by custom order, based on recent Census data. FrancoSud has obtained such data for some of its catchment areas.
- f) However, Census data underestimates the number of students that could enroll in French- language schools for the following, non-exhaustive, reasons:
 - i. The Census only identifies children with a parent whose first language learned and still understood is French (i.e. persons whose mother tongue is French – which is only 1 of the 3 categories of rights holders under section 23 of the *Charter*);
 - ii. The Census does not directly identify children with a parent whose first language is not French but who received their primary education in French, or who have a child who has received primary or secondary education in French (the other 2 categories of rights holders under section 23 of the *Charter*);
 - iii. The Census fails to count children who have a parent with two mother tongues (one of which is French);
 - iv. The Census is carried out by household, such that it fails to count children who have a parent whose mother tongue is French where such children live with a parent whose mother tongue is not French;

⁶ *Mahé v Alberta*, [1990] 1 SCR 342 at 384.

v. French mother-tongue Albertans living in exogamous (English-French) households record English as their first language due to the dominance of English as a household language; and English mother-tongue Albertans living in exogamous (English-French) households fail to record French as their spouse's first language due to the dominance of English as a household language.

- g) Given that the Census statistics are the best available statistics, even though imperfect, the most accurate way to identify the number of students who could enroll in a French-language school is the total of line 1, line 2, and a number that is between the number reported in line 5 of Table 2 and the number reported in line 5 of Table 1. Where children speak French at least regularly at home (line 5 of Table 2), meaning regularly or more often than that, at least one of their parents very likely has a significant connection to the French-language and culture, and is likely to be a rights-holder.
- h) For the purposes of this capital plan, FrancoSud conservatively estimates the number of rights-holders as the total of line 1, line 2 and line 5 of Table 2, that is, children with a parent whose first language learned and still understood is French, as well as children who speak French at least regularly at home.

3) Provide facilities in an economical, effective and efficient manner.

- a) FrancoSud is committed to bringing forward its capital priorities in an economical, effective, and efficient manner.
- b) Even in the current economic climate, Alberta cannot delay meeting its constitutional obligation. Indeed, the Supreme Court of Canada has confirmed that section 23 of the *Charter* imposes positive obligations on the province of Alberta to ensure that the school facilities available to the minority are equivalent to those available to the majority.⁷ Alberta is obliged to build new required French-language schools without delay, namely because the minority language education rights are particularly vulnerable to government delay and inaction as for every school year that governments do not meet their obligations under section 23, there is an increased likelihood of assimilation which carries the risk that numbers might cease to 'warrant'.⁸

4) Ensure equality of program offerings, in equitable school buildings, within each community.

- a) The needs of each community, at the local level, must be identified.

5) Ensure that the educational philosophy of the jurisdiction is congruent with grade configurations of all schools.

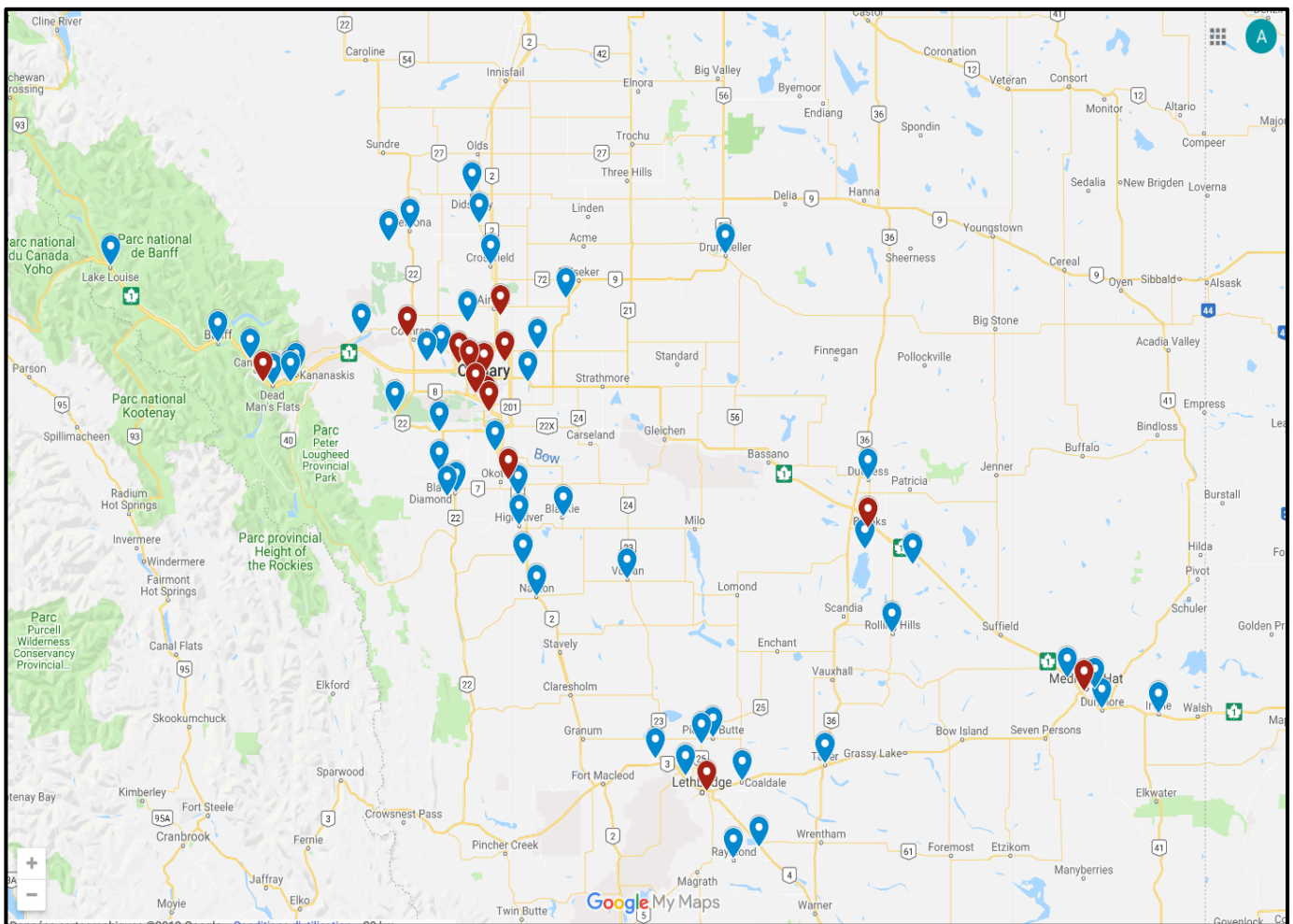
- a) The grade configurations of the schools should reflect the most effective means for FrancoSud to fulfill its mandate.

⁷ *Doucet-Boudreau v Nova Scotia (Minister of Education)*, 2003 SCC 62 at para 28; *Mahé v Alberta*, [1990] 1 SCR 342 at 389.

⁸ *Doucet-Boudreau v Nova Scotia (Minister of Education)*, 2003 SCC 62 at para 29.

6) **Ensure that FrancoSud exercises its rights and becomes owner of all its facilities, an important prerequisite to accountable management.**

- a) Where the numbers warrant, the rights guaranteed under section 23 of the *Charter* include management and control of French-language education by the French-language community.
- b) It is particularly important that the facilities over which FrancoSud exercises management and control allow for the provision of an equivalent educational experience. Otherwise, the management and control rights that flow from section 23 cannot effectively be exercised.

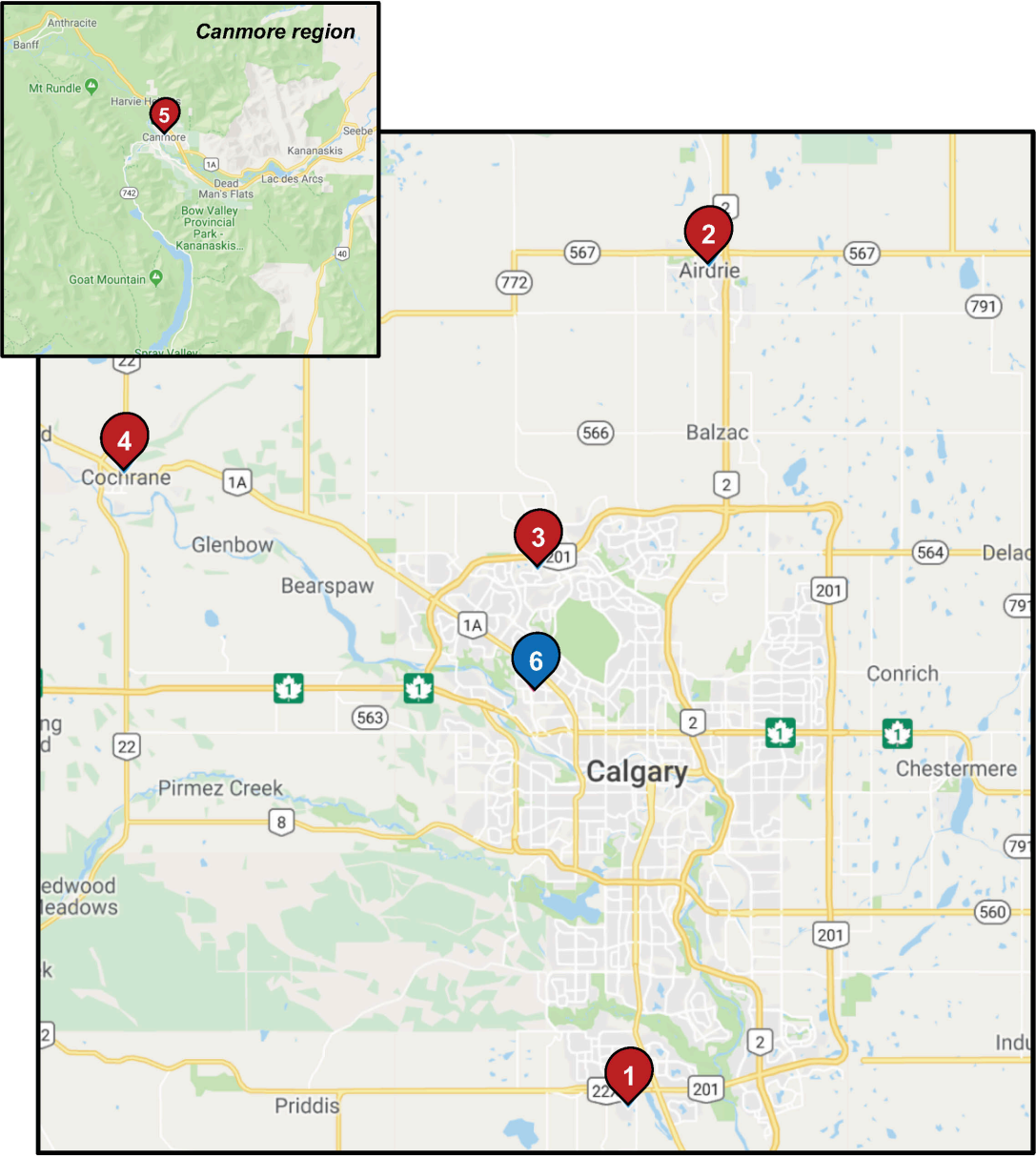




Red Marker: FrancoSud Schools
Blue Marker: FrancoSud Students

FRANCOSUD CAPITAL PROJECT PRIORITIES

Year	Priority	Project	Location	Project Type	Cost
2020-2021	1	Public School Complex Grade K-6 and 7-12	Calgary South (Silverado)	New Construction	21 772 880 \$
2020-2021	2	Public Secondary School	Airdrie (Reunion) Calgary South Projection	New Construction	16 440 920 \$
				Subtotal	38 213 800 \$
2021-2022	3	Catholic School K-6	North Calgary (Hamptons)	New Construction	11 888 949 \$
2021-2022	4	Catholic Secondary School	Cochrane	New Construction	16 440 920 \$
				Subtotal	28 329 869 \$
2022-2023	5	Catholic School Complex Grade K-6/7-12	Canmore	New Construction	TBD
2022-2023	6	École Terre des Jeunes	North Calgary (Varsity)	Modernization	TBD
				Subtotal	
				Total	66 543 669 \$

Mapping our priorities

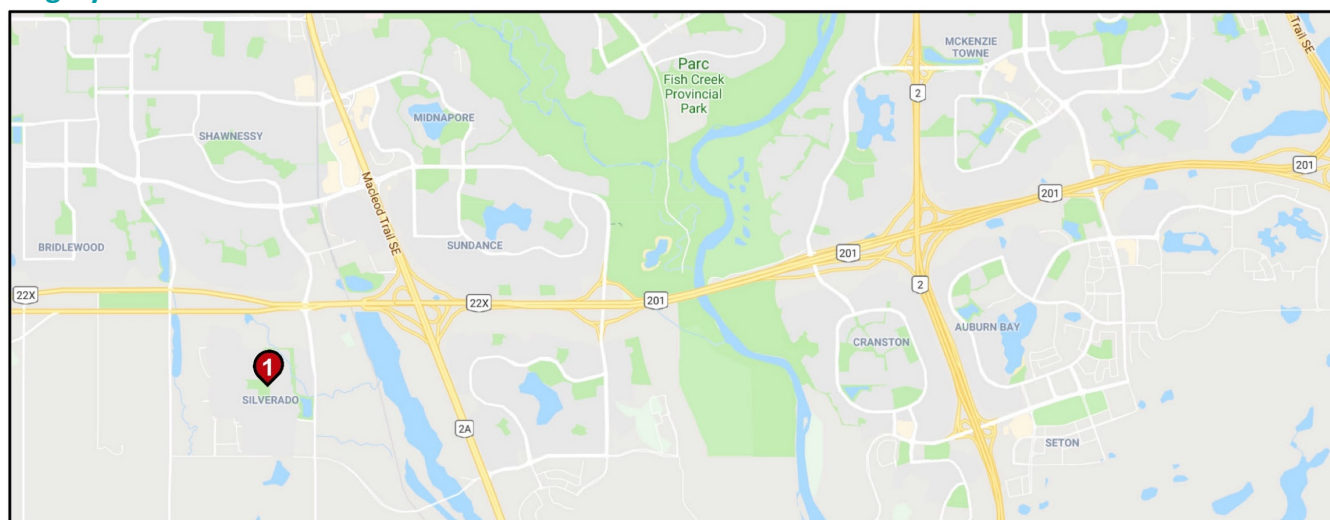


-  New Construction
-  Modernization

Priority 1 – Complexe scolaire M-6 et 7-12 Calgary Sud New School

PROJECT:	Complexe scolaire M-6 et 7-12 Calgary Sud (nouvelle école) South Calgary School Complex K-6 and 7-12 (new construction)
GRADES:	K- 6 and 7-12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	Calgary South (Silverado)

Calgary South – Attendance Area




In seeking to inform and engage, we have evaluated the following project drivers related to this project:

1. Enrolment pressures/utilization rate
2. Grades' structures/program changes/functionality
3. Health and safety
4. Geographic location/travel distance
5. Site readiness
6. Partnership

1. Enrolment pressures

FrancoSud cannot provide sufficient space to accommodate current and future enrolment of students seeking a public education in Calgary South. In the next five years, based on the current trend, FrancoSud will need to find extra room for over 300 elementary and 300 secondary students. It becomes critical to start planning for a new school now in order to provide the necessary additional space that will be required by the FrancoSud public students in the Calgary South sector in 2022-2023.



As mentioned, according to a report by the City of Calgary on residential growth (Suburban Residential Growth 2018-2022 - draft), the most significant population increase (31,200 people) will be observed in the south of Calgary. Using the 2016 Calgary census profile calculations, if we extrapolate it would mean the equivalent of 499 students aged 5-19 (1.6% French speaking) would be eligible for French education pursuant to Section 23 of the charter of rights. In the last 5 years, over 6 CBE and 7 CSSD schools have been built to accommodate the emergent needs of the Calgary Board of Education (CBE) and the Calgary Separate School District (CSSD) south of 22X due to growth.

Without even using the previous statistics, we are expecting, thanks to stronger retention, a growth of 45 students (grade 7-8) at the secondary alone for the school year 2019-2020, bringing the number over the 425 students threshold the school can carry. These numbers alone warrant the fact that we will need to accommodate another 700 students by 2022-23. Hence the need to build a school complex with a total capacity of 700 students.

2. Grades' structures/program changes/functionality

Currently, FrancoSud's only public school in South Calgary, *École de la Source*, hosts students from Kindergarten to grade 12. In the past four years, FrancoSud has maximized the use of the existing available space at *École de la Source* (a school that was designed as an elementary school).

Two portables were also added to the existing school to address the continual growth in enrolment and program requirements. The enrolment projection warrants the addition of new space, and unfortunately, the city will not allow the addition of more portable classroom units on the current site, thus affecting the program delivery capacity. As a last resort, FrancoSud is planning to use the gymnasium stage (58 sq./m. last space available) as a classroom for next year to address increased enrolment pressure. *École de la Source* is fully utilised and does not provide near optimal space for adequate programming.

Presently, *École de la Source* welcomes a secondary program and the infrastructure is in dire need of attention due to poor functionality. *École de la Source* does not have the required spaces to offer and provide appropriate access to adequate secondary programming (i.e. CTS labs, science lab, gymnasium, art/drama/music room, elevator to the second floor, etc.). Additionally, there are no adequate facilities for persons with disabilities (no elevator from the one floor to second floor).

3. Health and safety

École de la Source is 50 years old. In the past few years, the school has gone through changes, has been adapted for program needs and has been repaired. The acoustic is a concern as it was never designed to welcome that many students, and it is noisy for the students and the teachers.

Over the years, the school improvement project scope has increased and a lot of thought and effort is required to deliver the work safely, in order to provide a safe environment for the people (students/staffs/parents) using the facility.

There are many concerns with a school from that period, and we need to acknowledge the following environmental hazards every time a renovation or repair is needed:

- Lead paint
- Asbestos fibres and fibreglass
- Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
- Byproduct of construction/demolition dust (wood, sheet rock, cement dust and dust contaminated lead/asbestos/mold)

Because of these hazards and the high cost of abatement, FrancoSud has been limited in the projects they can accomplish. Infrastructure Maintenance Renewal money (IMR) is also a great tool to keep our building in good condition, but the fact is that we cannot use all the allocated IMR just for one school project or pool all the money for one major renovation.

4. Geographic location/travel distance (100 Silverado Drive SW, Calgary)

The proposed site for this educational complex is located in an area that would reduce the duration of school travel to a reasonable level for all students located south of Highway 22X catchment area. It is essential to consider several aspects in the evaluation of the journey time to school, including the average length of time to go to school, including the time needed to walk to/from school or from/to bus stops.

The current situation is the following: students living south of 22X that are attending *École de la Source* have school bus trips duration of nearly one hour each way (travel time), which discourages many families from registering their children at *École de la Source*.

5. Site readiness

The site for this project is located at 100 Silverado Drive SW, Calgary. The site is 4.75 acres, is ready and has all the appropriate services, access and appropriate grading.

6. Partnership

FrancoSud has been in contact with the Silverado community association. A Francophone school complex located in such a central area of South Calgary would serve as a community hub for the surrounding Francophone families and community.

This proposal is based on the fact that school infrastructures have an essential role in solving access problems to Francophone students who want comparable school infrastructure. FrancoSud also recognizes with this project that schools play an important role as a Francophone community hub. FrancoSud has a cultural mandate as one of its duties of a Francophone school district.

Given the need for infrastructure and the limited resources available (only site available for FrancoSud south of 22X) there is a responsibility for FrancoSud and Alberta Education to work together to develop an approach that will benefit FrancoSud population (students, parents and teachers).

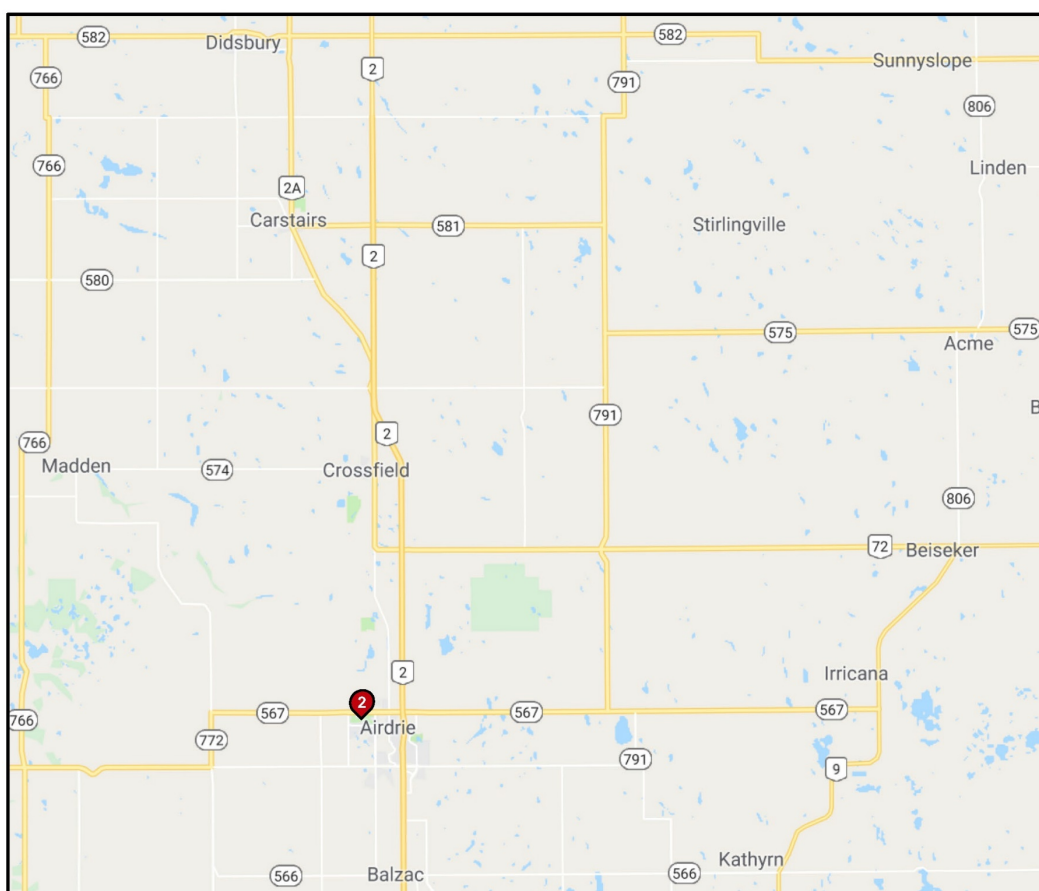
A complex relationship exists between programming demand/services/curriculum, travel time/transportation, accessibility to Francophone education, enrolment, regulations/design, utilization rate.

The long-term projection for this area favors such a project. FrancoSud realizes that such a project represents a strong sustainable solution for the short and long term needs for an elementary and secondary public school in south Calgary and it has a big impact on FrancoSud capital planning.

Priority 2 - École publique 7-12 Airdrie New School

PROJECT	École publique francophone secondaire d'Airdrie (nouvelle école) Airdrie Public Francophone Secondary School (new construction)
GRADES:	7-12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	Airdrie (Reunion)

École francophone d'Airdrie – Attendance area



Besides the K-12 school in Airdrie, there are no other schools in Airdrie for Francophone students.

For the past five years, the incoming Kindergarten classes have been the biggest classes, and the number of students keeps increasing.

FrancoSud needs a French-language Secondary School in Airdrie. Indeed, the custom-ordered Census data showed that in 2016, in Airdrie and the surrounding areas, there were 622 school-age children with a parent whose first language learned and still understood was French, and an additional 305 school-age children who spoke French regularly at home despite not having a parent whose first language learned and still understood was French. That number grossly underestimates the realistic potential. Airdrie is one of the fastest growing communities in Alberta and Canada, and has grown at an average rate of over 8% over the past 5 years.⁹ Given the enrolment pressure already experienced at the French-language school and that there is no more space to add portables, there is a pressing need for a new school.

It is to be noted that the site for a new FrancoSud 7-12 secondary school would have to be large enough to eventually add additional grade levels should that be required.

École Francophone Airdrie enrolment (Current total capacity 561 students, ACU: 86%)

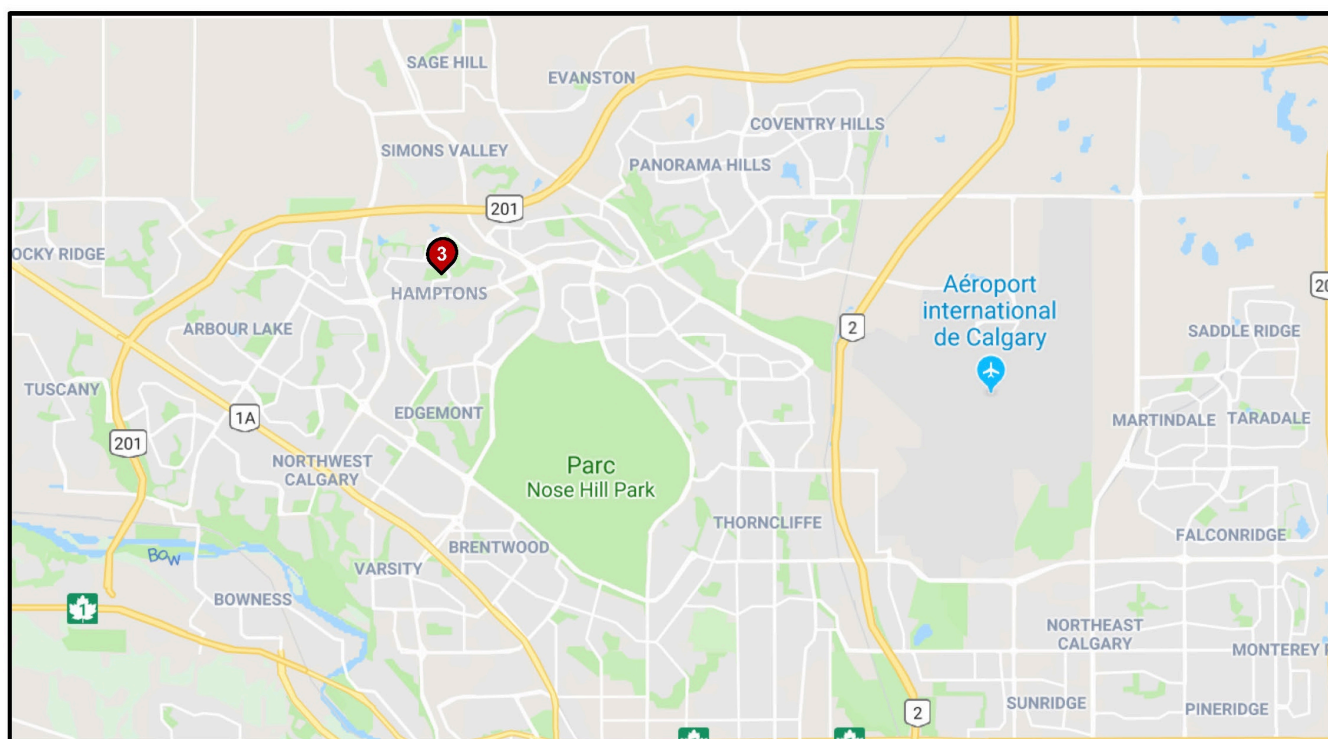
Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
15-16	42	51	49	36	51	28	34	32	21	29	21	12	10	9	383
16-17	48	43	58	45	41	55	29	30	33	21	24	14	12	11	416
17-18	44	54	43	56	41	43	48	29	33	32	20	21	15	15	450
18-19	42	45	59	46	57	41	49	49	28	30	26	16	19	16	481
19-20	42	45	45	59	46	57	41	49	49	28	30	26	16	19	510
24-25	42	50	50	65	51	63	46	54	54	31	33	29	18	21	561

⁹ City of Airdrie, Population growth, <http://www.airdrie.ca/index.cfm?serviceID=485>

Priority 3 - École catholique M-6 Calgary Nord New School

PROJECT:	École francophone catholique M-6 (nouvelle école) K-6 Catholic School North Calgary (new construction)
GRADES:	K-6
PERMANENT LOCATION:	North Calgary (Hamptons)

Calgary Hamptons– Attendance Area



It is important for FrancoSud to establish a full equivalent education program for Francophone Catholic students, accessible in each of the four quadrants of Calgary.

In addition to its constitutional obligation to section 23 rights holders, FrancoSud has the constitutional obligation to implement the rights of separate school electors pursuant to section 17 of the *Alberta Act*.

A Catholic Elementary K-6 school facility is needed on the North side of Calgary. Currently, French-language catholic education is only offered in the Southeast side of Calgary (École Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix, K-6) and in the Central Southwest (École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys, K-12) of Calgary. As a result, Francophone separate school electors living in the North of the city are dissuaded from attending a Catholic school because of the length of the travel time (some routes up to 65 minutes).

The numbers warrant the establishment of a new Catholic school in North Calgary which is necessary to ensure that the education available to the Francophone Catholic community in Calgary North is equivalent to that received by English-speaking students in Calgary North, most notably by ensuring that travel times do not discourage enrolment.

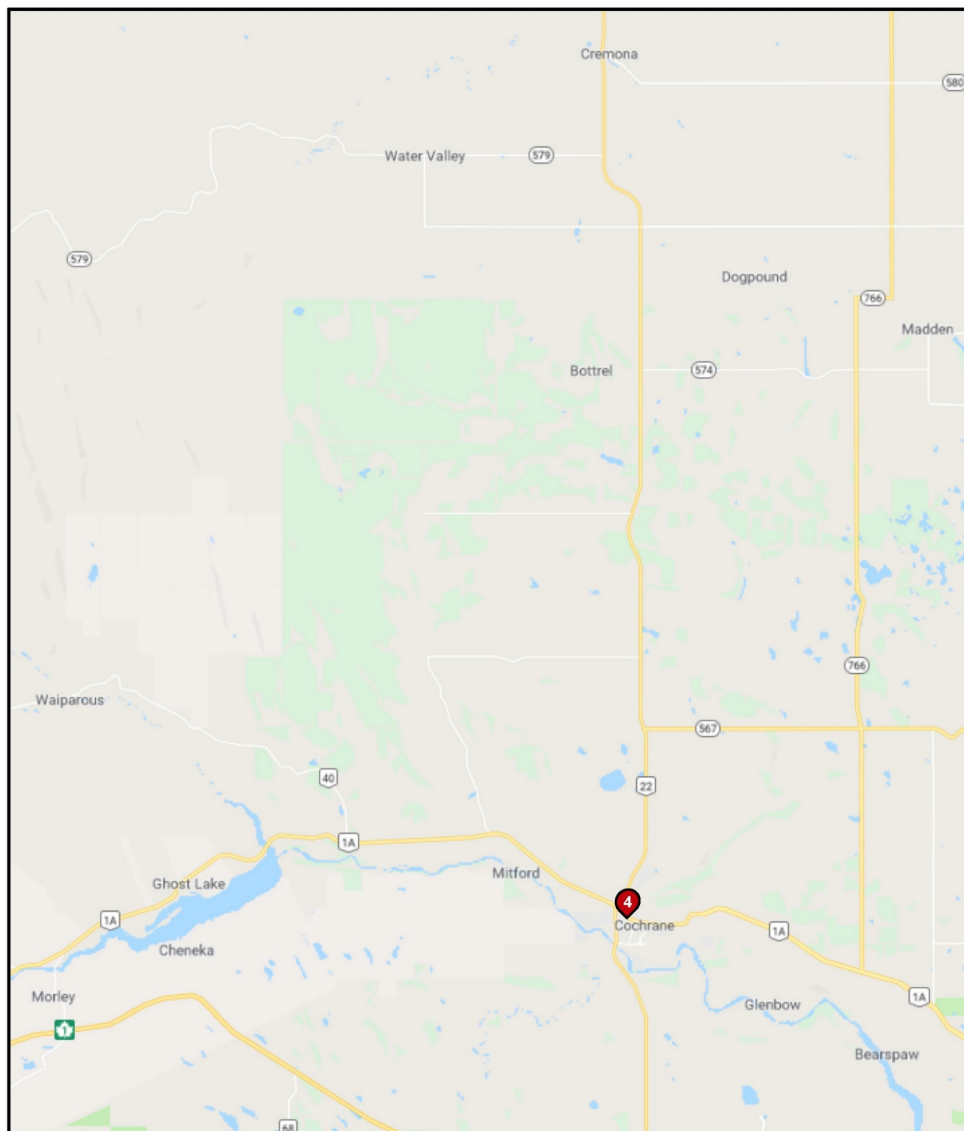
North Calgary Catholic School (total capacity 300)

Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
19-20	-	30	21	27	10	18	12	8	126
20-21	-	30	32	21	27	10	18	12	150
21-22	-	30	30	32	21	27	10	19	169
22-23	-	30	30	30	32	21	27	10	180
23-24	-	30	30	30	30	32	21	27	200

Priority 4 - École secondaire catholique 7-12 Cochrane New School

PROJECT:	École secondaire catholique 7-12 Cochrane (nouvelle école) Catholic Secondary School Complex 7-12 (New school)
GRADES:	7-12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	Cochrane

École Notre-Dame des Vallées – Attendance Area



There are no Catholic Senior High schools in Cochrane to serve the Catholic Francophones of this community. Currently, Francophones living in Cochrane do not have access to an equivalent French-language High School experience as their English-language counterparts. Indeed, there is no dedicated High School facility in Cochrane. Cochrane is the second fastest growing communities in Alberta and Canada, and has grown at an average rate of over 6% over the past 5 years.

École Notre-Dame des Vallées, the school serving Francophones in Cochrane, was constructed as a K-8 school. *FrancoSud* anticipates having to add grades 9 and 10 at *École Notre-Dame des Vallées* in the coming years if no distinct high school facility is constructed. At this time retention is really low after grade 8 because we cannot provide the same school facilities that are currently in Cochrane. Using current enrolment at *École Notre-Dame des Vallées*, with a projection based on a 2.5% growth we could easily warrant the establishment of a French-language Catholic grade 7-12 school in Cochrane that is both accessible and that has equivalent high school facilities as its English-language comparators.

Francophone parents in Cochrane who wish to send their children to a French-language Catholic High School beyond grade 8 as well as parents who wish to send their children to a school that has dedicated high school facilities, must send them to *École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys* located in Calgary. *FrancoSud* estimates that most students living in Cochrane would have to sit in a bus in excess of 45 minutes to travel to *École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys*, excluding the time to get to the bus stop and to wait for the bus. *École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys* is 40 km away from *École Notre-Dame des Vallées*. As a result, many students who attend *École Notre-Dame des Vallées* end up choosing an English language high school that is easily accessible and that offers the full spectrum of high school facilities.

École Notre-Dame des Vallées : (Current total capacity : 239 students, ACU : 68%)

Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
15-16	28	21	23	17	14	18	10	9	11	11					134
16-17	27	31	19	21	21	9	18	12	9	9					149
17-18	22	29	32	20	22	23	8	12	7	2					155
18-19	30	24	28	29	18	24	19	8	11						161
19-20	32	28	24	28	29	18	24	19	8	11					189
24-25	36	29	28	28	31	31	27	31	32	20	26	21	20	12	325

Priority 5 – Complexe scolaire M-6 et 7-12 Canmore New School

PROJECT:	Complexe scolaire Notre-Dame des Monts M-6 et 7-12 (nouvelle école) <i>Notre-Dame des Monts School Complex K-6 and 7-12 (New school)</i>
GRADES:	K- 6 and 7-12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	Canmore

École Notre-Dame des Monts – Attendance Area



The population of the town of Canmore has grown 12.2 % between 2013 and 2018. This growth is having a direct impact on the school population.

Currently *École Notre-Dame des Monts (NDM)* is co-located and shared with Our Lady of the Snows (OLS) from Christ the Redeemer School Division, both schools offer a K-12 program. Our Lady of the Snow is also seeing enormous pressure with their enrolment. In 2018, École Notre-Dame des Monts inaugurated a new secondary wing with an upward expansion and Our Lady of the Snow added a new portable classroom.

FrancoSud believes NDM and OLS are closed to reach full capacity soon, reaching the point where additional space will be needed to build a school complex to address the lack of instructional space and the high utilization rates of the co-located schools.

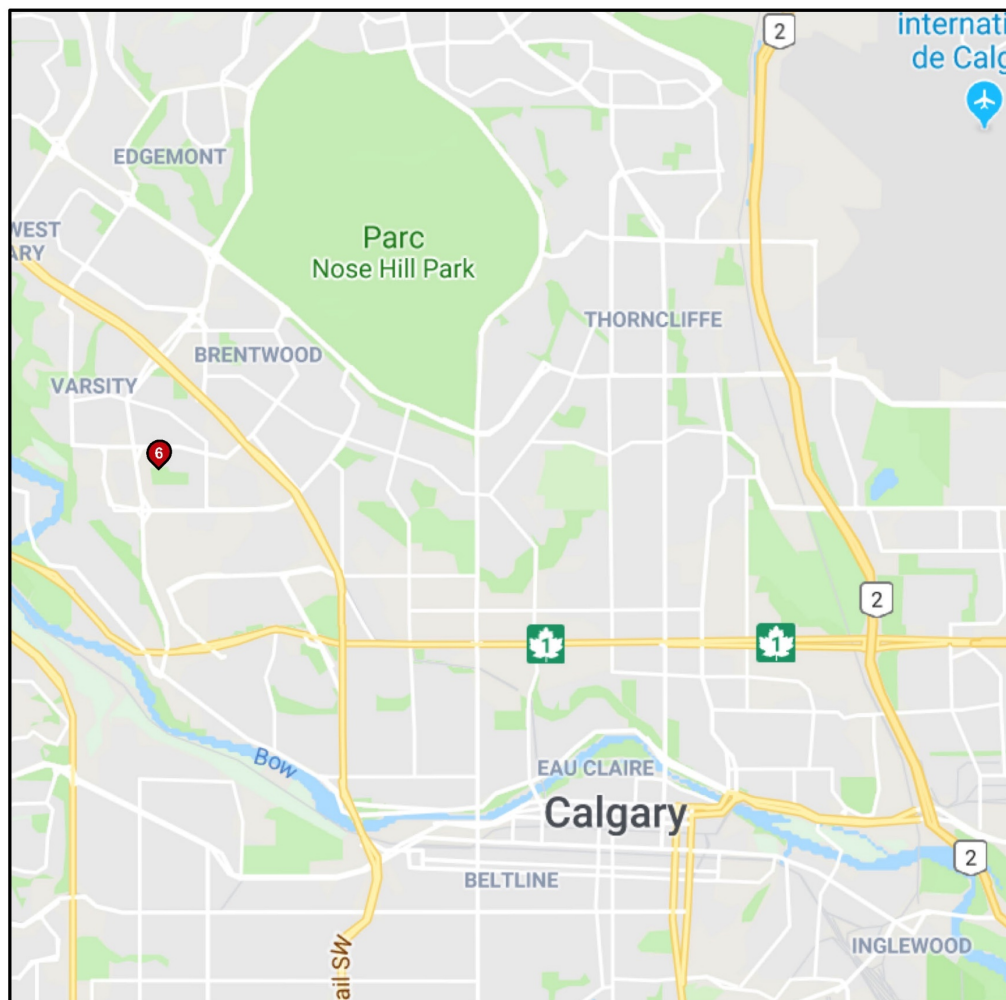
École Notre-Dame des Monts : (Current total capacity : 207 students, ACU : 90%)

Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
15-16	16	22	13	24	16	24	17	16	8	9	4	7		5	165
16-17	20	18	21	13	21	15	23	16	16	8	5	5	5		166
17-18	14	23	21	20	16	21	16	25	16	17	8	1	7	6	197
18-19	16	16	21	20	19	15	18	15	23	14	12	9	0	7	189
19-20	16	18	16	21	20	19	15	18	15	23	14	12	9	0	200
24-25	16	18	18	23	22	21	17	20	18	16	21	20	19	15	248

Priority 6 - École Terre des Jeunes Calgary Modernization

PROJECT:	École Terre des Jeunes (modernisation) École Terre des Jeunes (modernization)
GRADES:	K- 6
PERMANENT LOCATION:	North Calgary (3720, 42 Street NW)

École Terre des Jeunes – Attendance Area



With respect to the infrastructure condition, the facility requires upgrades to the building envelope and interior finishes. School requires major modernization to make it a 21st century learning institution, and change the “Open wall concept”.

Conseil scolaire FrancoSud prides itself in maintaining all of our buildings at the highest level, however this school is showing its age. A full modernization will benefit the students, staff and communities. The school was built in 1966 and was rejuvenated as an open wall concept school in the 1980s. Currently, the open areas are separated by dividers to construct makeshift classrooms. This noise that carries between the dividers negatively affects the learning environment. Further, the temporary nature of the division affects the aesthetic quality of the school. Before being able to construct permanent walls and modernize the school, it will be necessary to upgrade the mechanical systems (ventilation, electricity, heating etc...) The need for modernization is a deterrent to enrolment.

École Terre des Jeunes : (Current total capacity : 446 students, ACU : 46%)

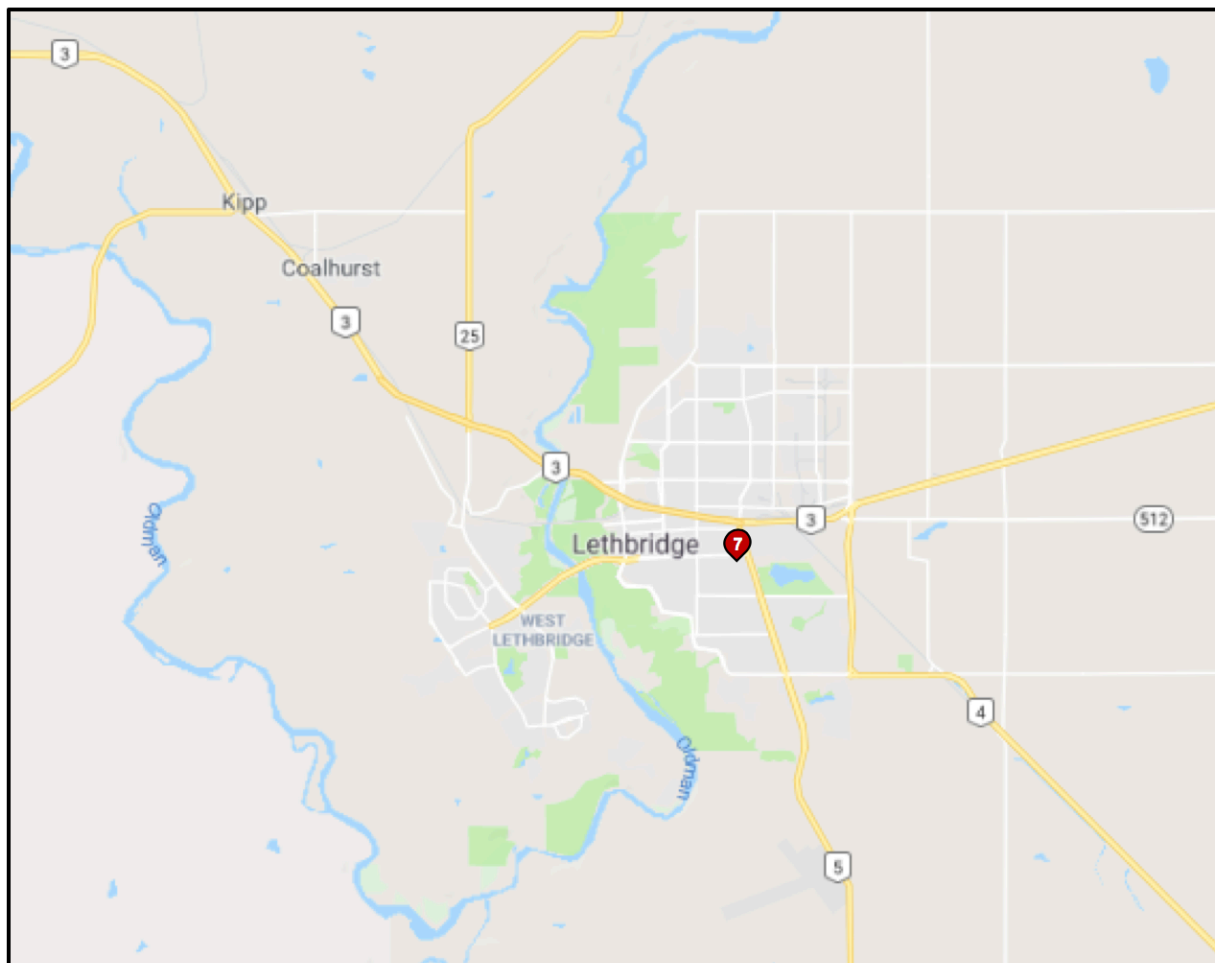
Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
15-16		77	83	75	55	60	51	ERS*	401
16-17		71	70	73	72	52	56	ERS*	394
17-18		41	31	32	38	30	25	24	221
18-19		35	32	33	31	34	27	21	213
19-20		35	35	32	33	31	34	27	227
24-25		33	39	36	36	34	37	30	245

**ERS: Grade 6 students were sent to another school due to lack of space*

Priority 7 - École La Vérendrye – Lethbridge Addition

PROJECT:	École la Vérendrye (modernisation du gymnase) École Terre des Jeunes (gymnasium modernization)
GRADES:	K- 12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	Lethbridge (625, 21 Street South)

École La Vérendrye – Attendance Area



School needs to expand the size of the gymnasium from an undersized elementary floor plan of 264 m2 to the Capital Manual size of 590 m2 for a K-12 School of 390 students.

The lack of equivalent facilities in Lethbridge is contributing to the decision of many parents with children eligible to enroll in a French-language school to instead opt for a high school educational experience at a majority language school. The expansion of the elementary-sized gymnasium would allow for an education experience at École La Vérendrye that would be much more equivalent to the available education in neighbouring English-language schools.

Extra-curricular activities, especially sports, play a big role in the high school educational experience. Where the facilities limit both the ability to practice a sport as well as to host games and tournaments, there exists a lack of equivalence.

The custom-ordered Census data shows that in 2011, in Lethbridge and area, there were 484 school- age children with a parent whose first language learned and still understood was French, and an additional 280 children who spoke French at least regularly at home despite not having a parent whose first language learned and still understood was French. The realistic potential of students for a French- language school in Lethbridge far surpasses the current enrolment numbers. Therefore, there were at least 764 school-age children eligible to enroll in a French-language school in Lethbridge in 2011. With an annual population growth of approximately 1,4%, the numbers warrant a facility that is at least equivalent in that students can enjoy participating in the same sports and athletic endeavors.

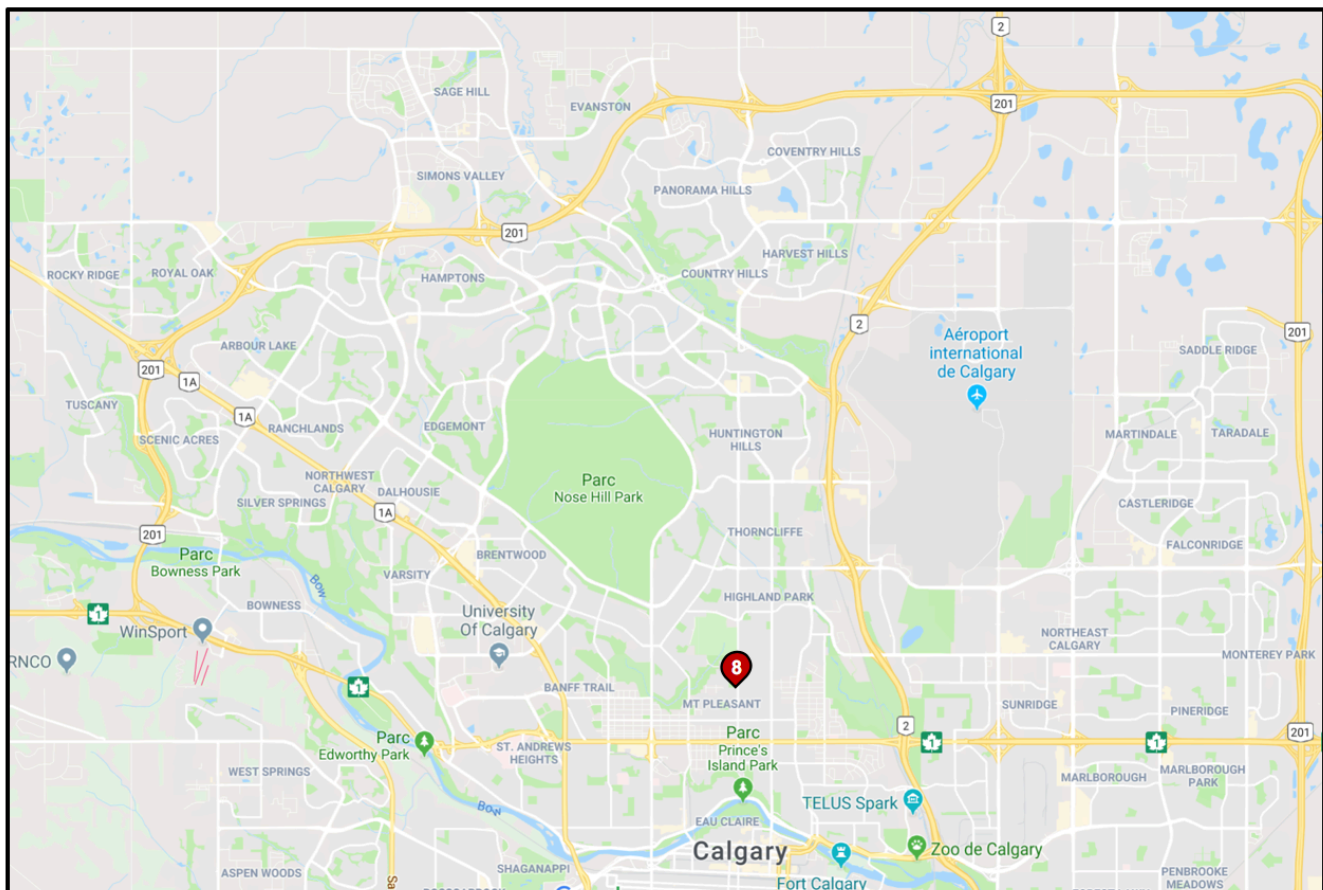
École La Vérendrye : (Current total capacity : 563 students, ACU : 48%)

Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
15-16	15	21	25	18	16	28	15	22	20	11	5	7	9	8	205
16-17	19	17	22	24	20	13	28	13	22	20	8	6	7	11	211
17-18	20	21	15	23	23	21	13	25	11	21	16	6	6	9	210
18-19	17	18	19	17	20	25	19	12	21	9	17	14	6	5	202
19-20	18	18	18	19	17	20	25	19	12	21	9	17	14	6	203
24-25	20	18	18	19	17	20	25	19	12	21	9	17	14	6	215

Priority 8 – École de la Rose Sauvage Modernization

PROJECT:	École la Rose Sauvage (modernization) École la Rose Sauvage (modernization)
GRADES:	7- 12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	Calgary (2512, 4 Street NW)

École de la Rose Sauvage – Attendance Area



While the facility condition index rates the building in good condition, it needs some Scope of Project facility upgrades and a demolition that financially require support from Alberta Education. The current utilization is 54% and a partial demolition of 4 classrooms would assist in right-sizing the facility.

École de la Rose Sauvage is 51% utilized with a current enrolment of 250 students. The school can accommodate a total of 500 students. With the growth of *École du Nouveau-Monde* and *École La Mosaïque*, there will be a need for secondary school space in Northwest Calgary. Current projections indicate enrolment will peak at approximately 400 students by 2023 and then will stay stable. A modernization of the space would improve and optimize student learning spaces. Furthermore, a major modernization would help the school with proper STEM space (science, technology, engineering and math) by upgrading their CTF/CTS maker space, science lab and technology room.

École de la Rose Sauvage : (Current total capacity : 486 students, ACU : 54%)

Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
15-16	49	47	59	31	38	42	250
16-17	52	49	44	37	30	45	257
17-18	57	46	46	32	33	43	257
18-19	57	56	47	24	33	40	257
19-20	60	57	56	47	24	33	277
24-25	66	63	62	52	27	36	306