



Conseil scolaire
FrancoSud

ÉCOLE LE RUISSEAU
Conseil scolaire FrancoSud

THREE YEAR CAPITAL PLAN 2024–2027

Conseil scolaire FrancoSud
The Southern Francophone Education Region

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FrancoSud District Overview

FrancoSud Objectives

2021 Census Data

Catchment areas of FrancoSud schools

FrancoSud Capital project priorities

Mapping our Priorities

PART I – NEW CONSTRUCTIONS - CALGARY

- **Priority 1 - M-6 public school Calgary North**
- **Priority 2 - Public High school 10-12 Calgary North**
- **Priority 3 - Catholic elementary M-6 Calgary North**

PART II – NEW CONSTRUCTION – OUTSIDE CALGARY

- **Priority 1 - School complex M-6 et 7-12 Canmore**
- **Priority 2 - Catholic High school 7-12 Cochrane**

PART III – MODERNIZATION PROJECTS

- **Priority 1 - École de la Rose sauvage modernization**



FRANCOSUD DISTRICT OVERVIEW

FrancoSud with the Support of Albert Education and Alberta Infrastructure has the mission to ensure an innovative and high-quality Francophone education to all their students. This capital plan is the response to the challenges that we are facing to maintain and enhance our mandate towards all our students. This capital plan is unprecedented but essential to keep the infrastructure portfolio in good condition and support FrancoSud's emerging growth.

Functional infrastructures suitable for today's needs, developed with a view to preserving the environment, will help FrancoSud to be more productive, competitive, and prosperous. High-quality educational infrastructure provides the means to offer the expected educational services to our students and their surrounding community. These infrastructures are essential to the development of the Francophone community and provide favorable conditions to minimize the assimilation of the Francophone population in Alberta.

Conseil scolaire FrancoSud (The Southern Francophone Education Region) was established on August 15th, 2013. As of 2023, FrancoSud operates 11 public schools and 4 catholic schools and provides a French as a first language education to 3917 students from 59 communities throughout Southern Alberta. FrancoSud employs 275 full time equivalent (FTE) certificated staff and over 100 support staff.

- a) 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 experience offered at comparator English-language schools (including French- immersion programs). 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 (1). In March 2018, the Alberta Minister of Education approved proposed changes for addressing Francophone school needs. Section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights is a remedial right intended to prevent the erosion of official language minorities in Canada and counter the effects of assimilation.
- b) Since 2020, following the *Rose des Vents* judgements (case # 35619), there is also an expectation to have comparable Infrastructures than our majority counterparts. In addition to reiterating the principles established in the case law on section 23 of the Canadian Charter of rights, the supreme court of Canada has based its reasoning on the principle of substantive equivalence of minority language education with that of the majority to uphold the rights guaranteed under section 23. Under the criterion of substantive equivalence, the Court held that what is paramount to evaluate "is that the educational experience of the children of s. 23 rights holders [...] be of meaningfully similar quality to the educational experience of majority language students."
- c) FrancoSud currently has six capital priorities broken in three categories (new constructions in Calgary, new constructions outside Calgary and modernizations) These priorities were carefully selected to ensure that FrancoSud has the appropriate facilities to house Francophone program, knowing that subpar facilities deter Francophone parents from sending their children to a Francophone program.



FRANCOSUD OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure facilities are provided within the region to meet current and future enrollment 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. Ensure FrancoSud can provide the educational facilities warranted by the number of students living in its communities
3. Provide innovative sustainable facilities in an economic, effective, and efficient manner.
4. Ensure equality of the educational experience, in substantively equivalent school buildings, within each community.
5. Ensure that the educational philosophy of the jurisdiction is congruent with grade configurations of all schools.
6. Ensure that FrancoSud exercises its rights and becomes owner of all its facilities, an important prerequisite to accountable management.
7. Recognize the infrastructures impact on student mobility and assimilation.
8. Prioritize the needs of the students and ensure that the changes being made will benefit them in the long run

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) In 2020, the Supreme Court of Canada concluded that several aspects of the funding of the education system penalized the official language minority and infringed its right under the section 23 of the Canadian charter of rights. The Supreme Court of Canada has determined that the holders are entitled to have their elementary-age or secondary-age children receive a minority language education in a homogeneous facility that provide them with a global educational experience of a quality that is substantively equivalent to the educational experience offered at local majority language elementary/Secondary schools for that same level of service.² The Court emphasized that the school helps preserve the language and culture of the official language minorities. For this reason, the educational right in the minority language is protected.

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 *Conseil scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique vs British Columbia*, 2020 SCC 13 at para 1, [CSFC-B].



Based on this decision of the Court, the minorities should have their own school if the government gave the same number of majority language speakers somewhere in the province. This would promote equity and ensure that public funds are spent wisely.

- c) The comparative exercise is contextual and holistic. In addition to physical facilities, it is also necessary to consider funding allocation, services offered, travel times, extracurricular activities, the quality of instruction, and educational outcomes – if these are relevant factors in the particular community or catchment areas.³ It is important to note that when comparing the physical facilities, aesthetic qualities, and not only structural integrity, are highly relevant.
- d) 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.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶ 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 three scenarios:
 - i. Where enrollment 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
 - ii. A demand for a new Francophone Programming where number warrants
 - iii. 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.
- c) The relevant figure to determine the projected enrollment 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.”⁷

³ *APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 39.

⁴ *APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 35.

⁵ *APÉ Rose-des-Vents and CSFC-B*, 2015 SCC 21 at para 39.

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

⁷ *Mahé v Alberta*, [1990] 1 SCR 342 at 384.



- d) It would be particularly inaccurate in southern Alberta to rely on projections based on current enrollment, 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 enrollment has increased more quickly than in its English-language school board counterparts and will likely continue to do so;
 - ii. The Francophone 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 enrollment. Experience has demonstrated that new French-language school facilities built by FrancoSud have led to increased enrollment. The 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) Data shared by Alberta Education has shown that there are currently a large number of right holders registered in non-francophone programs in various school jurisdictions in Alberta.
- g) The 2021 census data related to Instruction in the official minority language. The new questions introduced in the census has allow FrancoSud to better evaluate the amount of Francophone right holders on our territory. Compared to 2016 census, the current census data (2021) provide a better estimate for the number of students that could enroll in French- language schools for the following, non-exhaustive, reasons:
 - i. The Census 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 right holders under section 23 of the *Charter*);
 - ii. The Census 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 count children who have a parent with two mother tongues (one of which is French);

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) 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.⁸ 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’.⁹

c) In seeking to make informed decisions related to capital planning, FrancoSud utilizes the following drivers to evaluate capital planning needs (please note that they are not in any particular order):

- ☐ Demand for Francophone Programming
- ☐ Travel times
- ☐ Accessibility
- ☐ Functionality:
 - school infrastructure for Francophone programming
 - school infrastructure for extra-curricular programming
 - school infrastructure for community and cultural needs
- ☐ Facility condition
- ☐ Aesthetic qualities
- ☐ Ownership of school sites and facilities and securing school sites
- ☐ Utilization rate

4) *Ensure equality of the educational experience, in substantively equivalent school buildings to their anglophone counterparts (including French-immersions programs), 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.

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 communities.

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.

⁸ *Mahé v Alberta*, [1990] 1 SCR 342 at 384.

⁹ *Doucet-Boudreau v Nova Scotia (Minister of Education)*, 2003 SCC 62 at para 29.



7) Recognize the Infrastructures impact on student mobility and assimilation

- a) Student mobility refers to the retention of students within a francophone regional authority from their typical grade 6 year to their typical grade 12 year. Specifically, a student is considered retained by their francophone regional authority if they remain with the same authority in the next school year. Students who enroll in a non- francophone authority, or a different francophone authority, in the next year are not considered retained.¹⁰
- b) A notable trend with FrancoSud school district student mobility is that although overall student population continues to increase, over the past five years, FrancoSud continue to lose students to anglophone school authorities.

Between grade level 6 and 7 (grade 6 cohorts) and grade level 9-10 (grade 9 cohorts) FrancoSud undergoes exodus periods (student mobility). Between 2016 and 2022 FrancoSud lost over 77% of its population from grade 6 to grade 12. The population went from 239 grade 6 students in 2016 to 80 students in grade 12 in 2022.

A strategic plan was done in the spring of 2021 by FrancoSud¹¹. It has been noted that infrastructure and programming are determining factors in school programs offering. You will find below some of the issues that were raised:

- Improve the educational infrastructure by creating and developing gathering spaces for the community. (*Orientation Stratégique 3.1*)
 - Partnership opportunities with the community (*Orientation Stratégique 3.4*)
 - Explore opportunities to open schools in new communities, while ensuring that existing schools meet their needs too (*Orientation Stratégique 4.1*).
- 8) Prioritize the needs of the students and ensure that the changes being made will benefit them in the long run

FrancoSud considered the well-being and development of the students a priority. FrancoSud is conscient that we need to provide an environment that will foster a positive and supportive environment for students to thrive in. FrancoSud understands when students feel supported and valued, they are more likely to succeed academically and become well-rounded individuals.

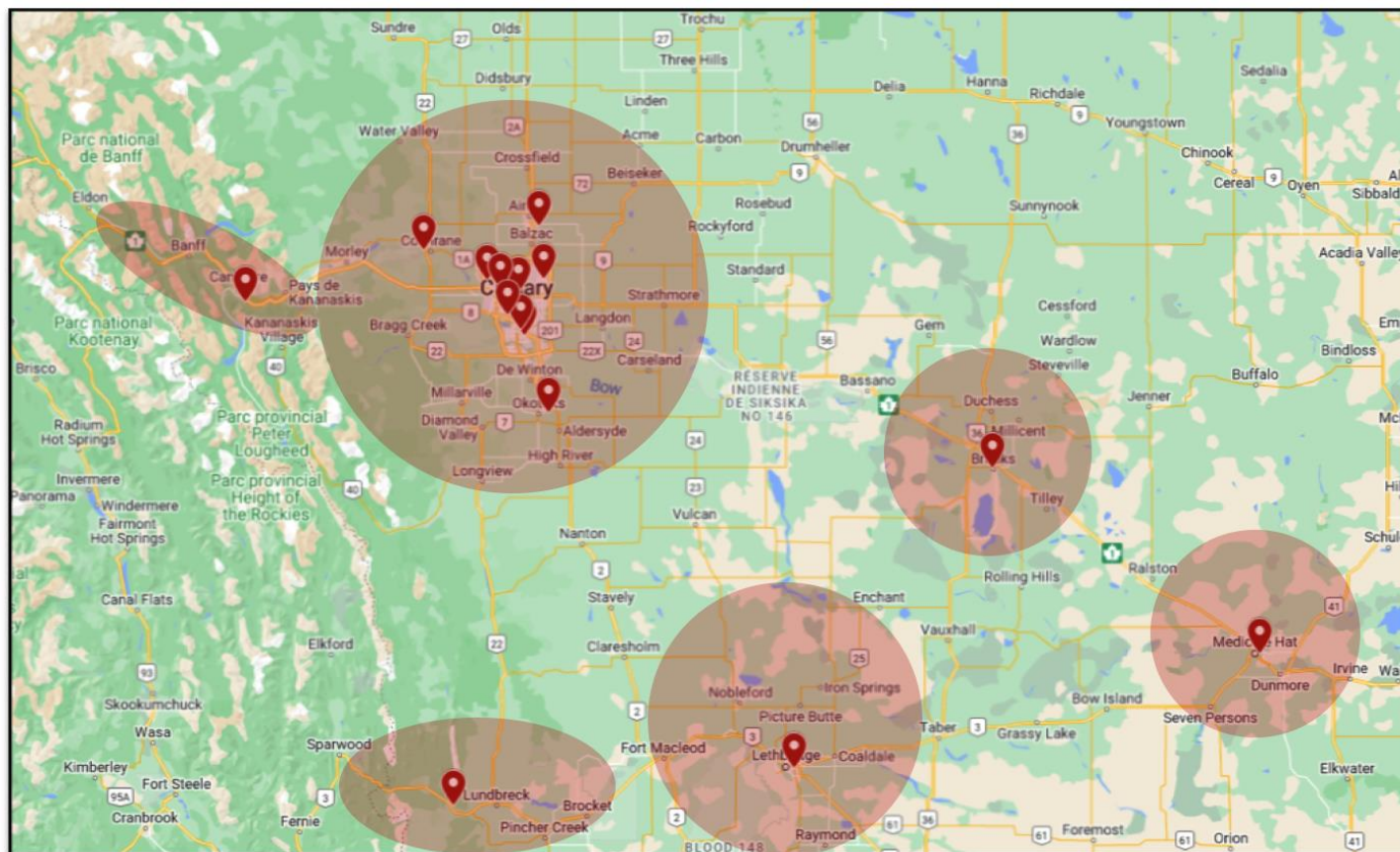
¹⁰ Student Retention and Mobility in Francophone Secondary schools p.2 at para 1.

*Important to note that this statistic is trending downward with the addition of newer infrastructure

¹¹ It is possible to view [FrancoSud's 2021-2025 Strategic plan](#) on our website.



CATCHMENT AREAS OF FRANCOSUD SCHOOLS



Red Marker : FrancoSud Schools



FRANCOSUD CAPITAL PROJECTS PRIORITIES

PART I – NEW CONSTRUCTIONS - CALGARY

Year	Priority	Project	Grade configuration	Location	Cost
2023-2024	1	Public School	K-6	North Calgary	12 483 396 \$
2023-2024	2	Public School	10-12	North Calgary	16 440 920 \$
2024-2025	3	Catholic School	K-6	North Calgary	12 483 396 \$
				Subtotal	41 407 712 \$

PART II– NEW CONSTRUCTIONS – OUTSIDE CALGARY

Year	Priority	Project	Grade configuration	Location	Cost
2023-2024	1	Catholic School Complex	K-6 & 7-12	Canmore	22 861 524 \$
2024-2025	2	Catholic Secondary School	7-12	Cochrane	16 440 920 \$
				Subtotal	39 302 444 \$

PART III– MODERNIZATION PROJECTS

Year	Priority	Project	School	Location	Cost
2024-2025	1	Modernization	École de la Rose sauvage	Calgary	5 500 000 \$
				Subtotal	5 500 000 \$

2021 CENSUS DATA

You will find below a table with the data that was collected in the 2021 Census. It shows the number of students eligible to Francophone education in each of the regions where FrancoSud operates a school.

	0-4 years old	5-12 years old	13-18 years old	Total
Calgary	4 865	8 525	6 990	20 380
Canmore Area	120	280	170	570
Cochrane Area	200	352	225	777
Medicine Hat Area	125	300	215	640
Lethbridge Area	250	445	370	1 065
Brooks Area	50	110	90	250
Airdrie Area	520	905	655	2 080
Okotoks Area	120	250	240	610
Crowsnest Pass Area	15	40	35	90





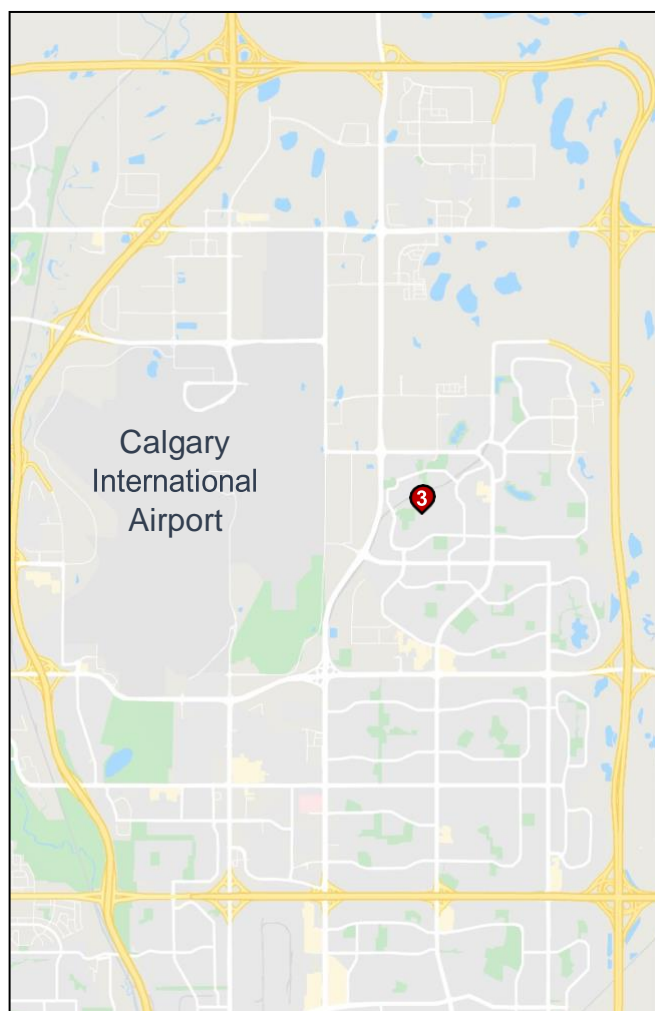
NEW CONSTRUCTIONS *CALGARY*



PRIORITY 1 - ÉCOLE PUBLIQUE M-6 CALGARY NORD

PROJECT:	École élémentaire K-6 publique (nouvelle école) <i>Elementary Public K-6 School (new construction)</i>
GRADES:	K-6
PERMANENT LOCATION:	North Calgary

Attendance Area – École la Mosaïque :



It is crucial for FrancoSud to create a comprehensive education program that provides an equivalent education to Francophone students, in all four quadrants of Calgary.

The Calgary planning and development department has projected a 23% growth in the Northeast area. *École la Mosaïque* elementary has reached maximum capacity upon opening in September 2017, there is a need for



another elementary school in North Calgary. The average growth rate of the school has been 6.7% per year, If the trend continues the school will have a population of 374 students by 2026 (74 students over capacity). The school has 6 portables (maximum allocation). The numbers warrant the establishment of a new school in North Calgary which is necessary to ensure that the education available to the Francophone 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.

École La Mosaïque - Current total capacity: 300 students, ACU : 103 %*

* Alberta Education Report

Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
18-19		46	31	52	43	36	32	27	267
19-20		44	45	33	48	46	35	32	283
20-21*		37	41	45	32	48	40	35	278
21-22*		53	37	38	40	29	47	40	284
22-23		53	51	41	43	42	32	46	308
26-27**									374

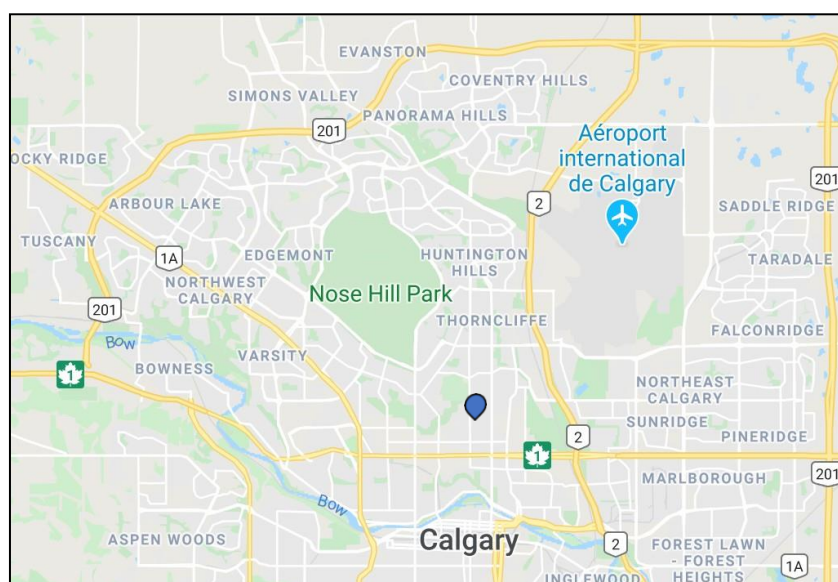
*Covid year

**6.7% average growth over 8 years

PRIORITY 2 - ÉCOLE PUBLIQUE 10-12 CALGARY NORD

PROJECT	École publique francophone secondaire (nouvelle école) Public Francophone Secondary School (new construction)
GRADES:	10-12
PERMANENT LOCATION:	North Calgary

Attendance area for this project:



There is a pressing need for a French-language secondary school in the North Calgary area, as there is a growing number of students who speak French as their first language. The enrollment pressure at *École de la Rose sauvage* is only adding to the urgency of this project, as there is currently a lack of available space. The proposed project, which is in conjunction with the modernization of *École de la Rose sauvage*, represents a crucial step in addressing this need. By building a high school and modernizing the existing facility, all Francophone students in the area would have access to quality infrastructure providing education in French. The 2021 federal census highlights the fact that there is a significant population in Calgary that speaks French as their first language. This underscores the importance of providing a French language high school option for these students. By doing so, we can ensure that they can receive an education that meets their needs and allow them to thrive.

It is clear that there is a growing need for a French language High School in Calgary North, particularly in the Northeast and Northwest quadrants, due to the increasing number of students with French as their first language. In a few years the capacity of *École de la Rose sauvage* will not be sufficient to accommodate the growing numbers of students in the area, and there are no other public secondary schools available for Francophone students in the region.

The proposed solution of transitioning *École la Rose sauvage* from grade 7-12 to grade 7 to 9 and building a new high school is a viable option to alleviate the overcrowding issue. By doing so, all the secondary Francophone students in the area would have access to quality education in their language in a comparable infrastructure to their counterparts, and the increasing enrollment pressure at *École de la Rose sauvage* would be addressed.

École de la Rose sauvage - Current total capacity 486 students, ACU: 85%*

* *Alberta Education Report*

Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
18-19	58	55	49	24	32	41	259
19-20	55	52	55	22	22	37	253
20-21*	82	55	57	30	21	29	274
21-22*	80	77	56	36	30	23	302
22-23	95	99	83	42	44	36	399
26-27**	126	131	111	56	58	48	530

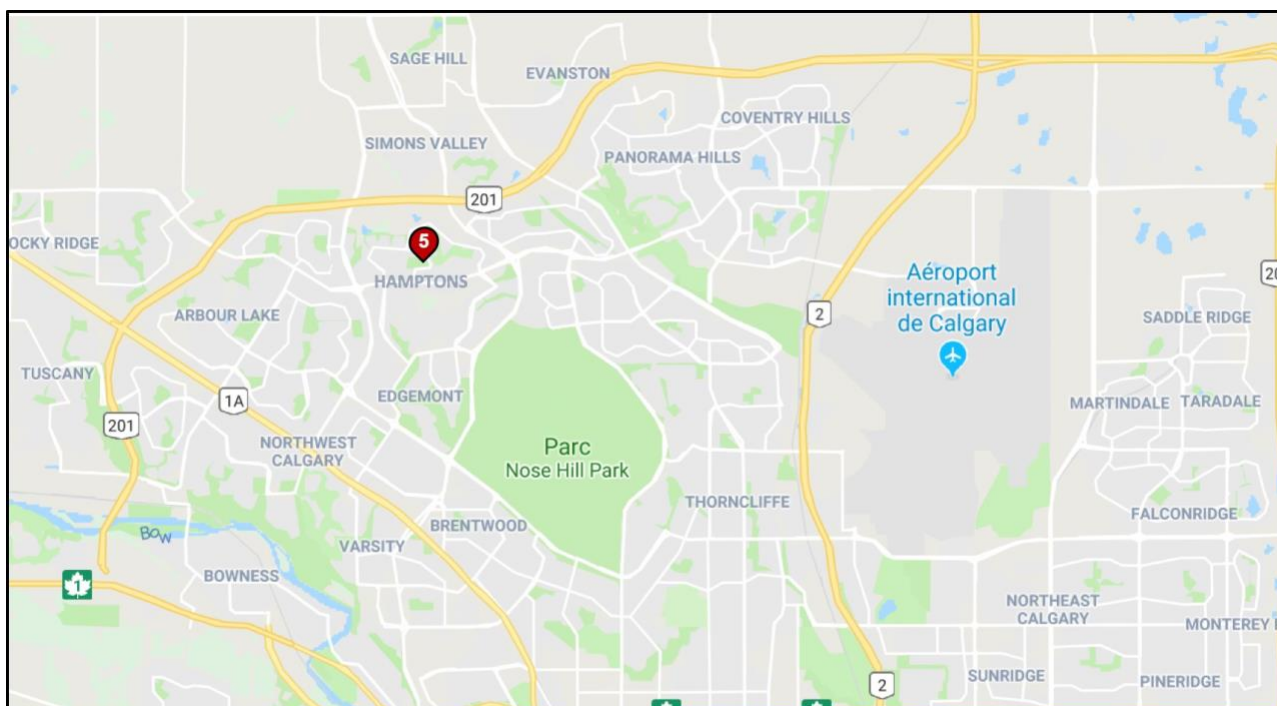
*Covid year

**7.3% average growth over 8 years



PRIORITY 3 – ÉCOLE CATHOLIQUE M-6 CALGARY NORD

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



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).

It is imperative 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*.

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 enrollment.



North Calgary Catholic School - Total capacity: 300

Year	Pre- K**	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
20-21*		7	13	19	14	8	16	19	96
21-22*		15	14	13	19	14	8	16	99
22-23		20	15	14	13	19	14	8	103
23-24		25	20	15	14	13	19	14	120
26-27**		30	25	20	15	14	13	19	136

**Covid year*

***Pre-K: At this time, we have 75 students that are in Pre-K in the North*

****20-21: These number are the number of students being bussed from the North areas to the catholic School located in the South of Calgary*





NEW CONSTRUCTIONS *OUTSIDE CALGARY*



PRIORITY 1 – COMPLEXE SCOLAIRE M-6 ET 7-12 CANMORE

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

Canmore – Attendance Area :



The population of the town of Canmore has grown 22% 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 with Our Lady of the Snow (OLS) from Christ the Redeemer School Division, both schools offer a K-12 program. In 2018, *École Notre-Dame des Monts* inaugurated a new secondary wing and Our Lady of the Snow added a portable classroom.

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. The population growth in Canmore is having a direct impact on the school population, and it's important to take action to ensure that students have access to high-quality education and adequate instructional space.



École Notre-Dame des Monts - Current total capacity: 225 students, ACU : 92 %*

* Alberta Education Report

Year	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
18-19	16	16	21	20	19	15	18	15	23	14	12	9	0	7	190
19-20	16	11	17	19	21	22	14	19	13	20	12	13	7	1	189
20-21*	18	32	9	20	14	19	21	13	17	11	18	13	12	7	206
21-22*	8	14	31	11	20	14	18	19	13	19	6	18	12	12	207
22-23**	12	13	14	32	11	21	16	18	17	10	15	3	6	11	187
26-27***	16														196

* Covid year

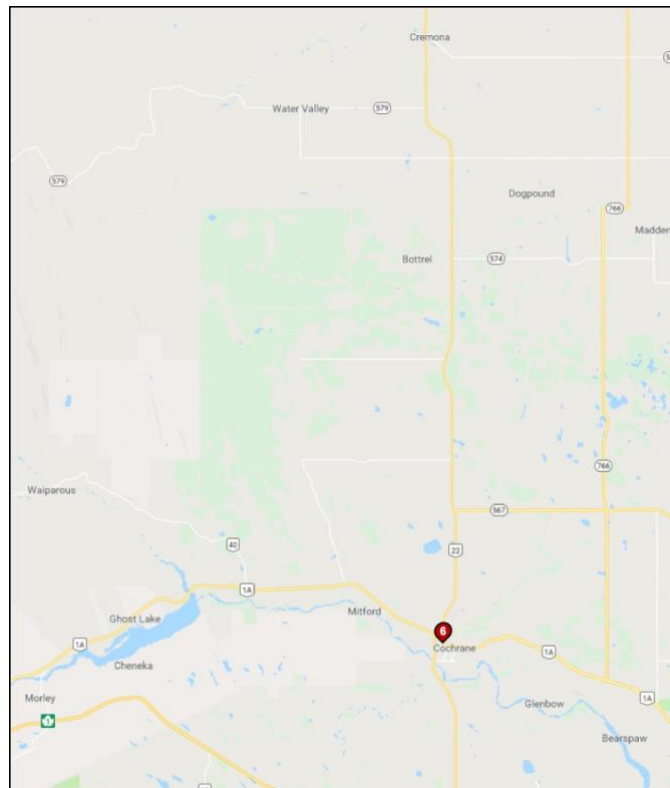
**mass exodus from 10-11 students due to programming not comparable to English counterparts

***1.5% average growth over 8 years

Priority 2 - École secondaire catholique 7-12 Cochrane

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 in Cochrane. 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 enrollment 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. The fact that many students end up choosing an English language high school due to accessibility issues only exacerbates the problem.

Given the projected growth and the number of eligible francophone students (census 2021) population in Cochrane, it seems logical to establish a French language Catholic secondary school that is both accessible and has equivalent secondary school facilities as its English language comparators. This would allow Francophone students to continue their education in their native language and provide them with the same opportunities and resources as their English-speaking peers.

École Notre-Dame des Vallées - Current total capacity: 239 students, ACU : 75%*

* *Alberta Education Report*

Year	Pre- K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
18-19	30	24	28	29	18	24	19	8	11						161
19-20	32	28	22	29	29	19	25	18	7	10					189
20-21*	15	19	24	19	28	24	18	17	15	1	5				170
21-22*	14	24	15	25	18	22	22	20	17	14	2	1			180
22-23	13	24	26	17	27	19	29	21	19	13	6	1	1		203
26-27**															248***

*Covid year

**5.2 average growth over 8 years

*** With retention from grade 7-12 the projected number is 411 students



The background image shows the exterior of a school building with a light-colored brick facade and horizontal stone bands. A ramp with a black metal railing leads to the entrance on the left. Two flagpoles stand in front of the building; the top one flies the Quebec flag, and the bottom one flies a red flag. The sky is clear blue. A teal banner with white text is overlaid in the center.

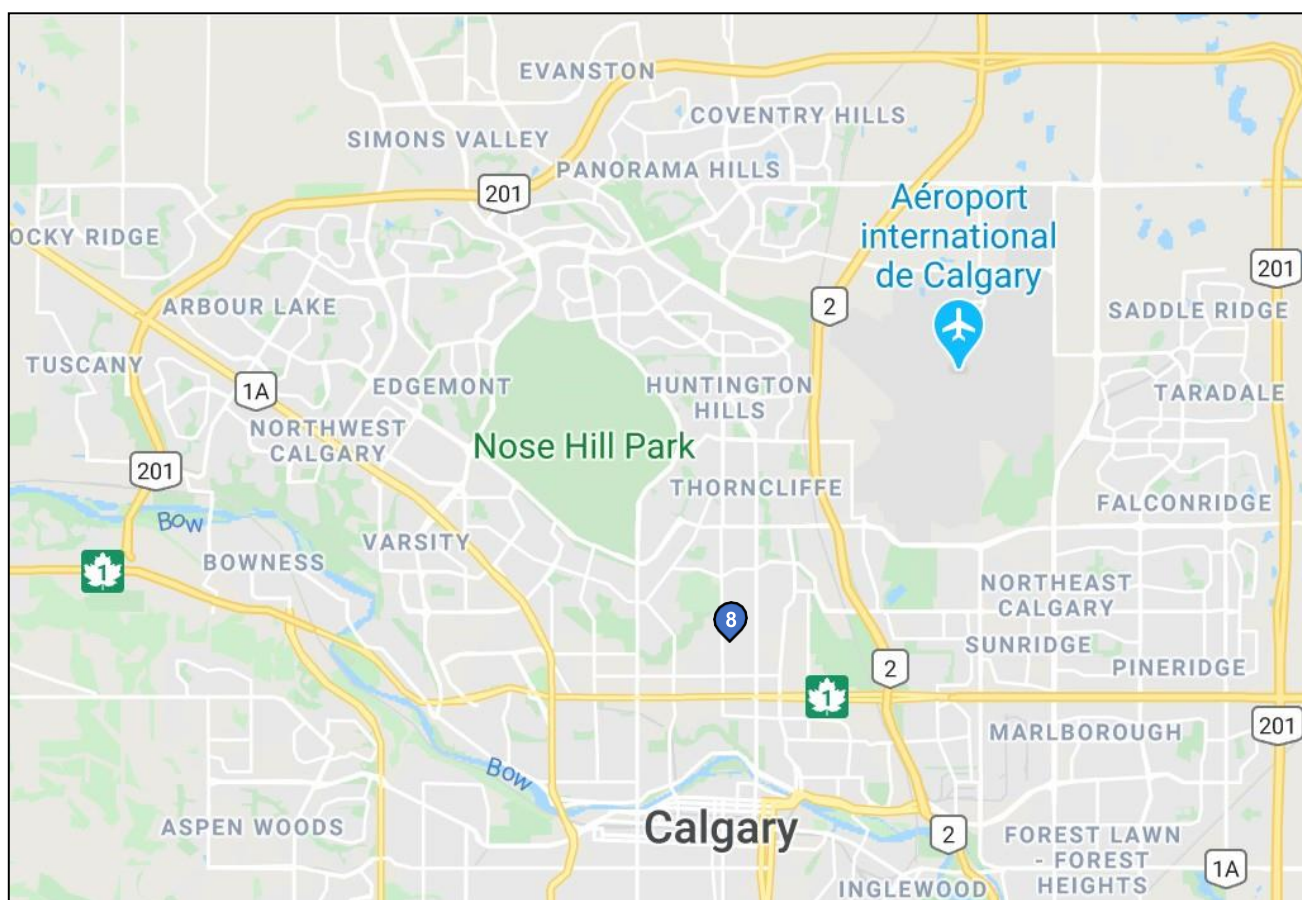
MODERNIZATION PROJECTS



PRIORITY 1 – ÉCOLE DE LA ROSE SAUVAGE

PROJECT:	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 in order to be like English school comparators to accommodate its current utilization rate of 85%. Additionally, projections indicate that there will be a need for a secondary school space in Calgary North as the enrollment in all nearby school is increasing.

To address these issues, it is recommended that Alberta provide financial support for the required scope of project facility upgrades. This would help right size the facility and provide the necessary modernization to optimize student learning spaces, particularly in the STEAM fields.



With a current enrollment of over 400 students and a capacity to accommodate 486 students there is still some room for growth. However, with the expected peak enrollment of 450 students by school year 2023-24, it is important to ensure that the school is properly equipped to accommodate this growth.

Overall, investing in the modernization of *l'École de la Rose sauvage* would not only benefit current and future students but would also address the need for additional secondary school space in North Calgary.

École la Rose sauvage - Current total capacity: 486 students, ACU : 85 %*

** Alberta Education Report*

Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
18-19	58	55	49	24	32	41	259
19-20	55	52	55	22	22	37	253
20-21*	82	55	57	30	21	29	274
21-22*	80	77	56	36	30	23	302
22-23	95	99	83	42	44	36	399
26-27**							542

**Covid year*

*** 10.8% average growth over 8 years*

