

## APPENDIX E: ASSET CLASSES FOR THE CAPITAL BUDGET

### Asset: Facilities

To ensure successful delivery of the vast array of programs and services that are of the greatest value to Edmontonians, the City must maintain and grow an extremely diverse portfolio of buildings and other facility-type infrastructures, from world-class recreation centres used by thousands of residents everyday to a small-scale washroom facility in the River Valley. Sustaining existing facilities and developing new modern, sustainable facilities improves Edmonton's livability as well-maintained assets ensure that all residents have access to the services that they need and that contribute to their quality of life.

The City owns and maintains a large variety of facilities divided in three main categories:

#### Safety and Security Facilities

Safety and Security facilities include Fire and Police Stations, as well as various buildings supporting emergency response and emergency management, control centres.

These critical facilities are strategically located throughout the city to support the operations of Edmonton Fire Rescue Services and the Edmonton Police Service, providing emergency, educational and community services. The stations serve as operational bases for the delivery of emergency services to the community, but also allow residents to interact with their fire and police service, both to receive routine support, as well as in times of crisis.

#### Service Delivery Facilities

Service Delivery Facilities include publicly accessible facilities that support the delivery of City services and programs to residents. Facilities include, but are not limited to, community and recreation facilities, libraries, transit centres, Eco Stations and cultural and art hubs.

These facilities offer ways for Edmontonians to connect with their communities, volunteer and engage in health and wellness, sports and recreational, cultural and community activities. Many partner organizations support the City by offering programs within these facilities.

These facilities also allow residents, workers and visitors to efficiently access services in a safe, accessible and comfortable environment, such as the City's transit systems, recycling and waste disposal services, and large convention and exposition facilities.

#### Service Support Facilities

In order to provide efficient and effective services to residents and visitors, the City requires a wide-range of support facilities with limited public interface, such as fleet garages and fueling stations, office buildings, training centres, operation and maintenance yards, storage facilities and waste collection and processing facilities.

#### Partner Facilities

Many partner organizations support the City's mandate and objectives by offering key programs and services to residents and visitors within City facilities, or by operating and maintaining their own facilities. Such partner facilities include Telus World of Science, Winspear Centre, Citadel Theatre and many other community and non-profit organizations, as well as sport groups and clubs.

## Asset: Transportation

The City maintains and develops a wide-array of transportation infrastructure from roads, sidewalks and bicycle infrastructure to bus and Light Rail Transit (LRT) in order to move people, goods and services effectively. Creating new provisions and maintaining the existing infrastructure improves the city's urban form, impacts its economic well-being and improves Edmonton's livability as transportation assets ensure that all residents can easily move and connect to the city in which they live, work and play.

The City owns and maintains a large variety of transportation assets, including but not limited to:

### Public Transit

Public transit includes transit infrastructure that allows Edmontonians to connect to the public modes of transportation that they use. It includes Park & Ride, which provide Edmontonians a convenient parking location in order to access transit at LRT stations or transit centers. There are over 5,000 Park & Ride parking spaces system-wide. Public transit also includes two LRT lines in operation today: the Capital line from Clareview to Century Park and the Metro line from Health Sciences to NAIT. LRT serves over 110,000 riders on a daily basis.

Future LRT lines will connect to Mill Woods Town Centre, Lewis Farms, Edmonton Energy and Technology Park, Campbell Road near St. Albert, and Heritage Valley. The Centre LRT line will connect the west end of Downtown with the University of Alberta and Bonnie Doon.

### Goods Movement

Goods movement includes the medium to high volume roadways that are used to efficiently and effectively transport goods and people across the city. They include arterial roadways, freeways, highway penetrators and Henday connectors

Arterial roads are medium to high volume roadways, typically four to six lanes wide, that are generally used for travelling longer distances across the City at speeds of 50 to 60 km/hr. In addition to motor vehicle traffic, arterial roadways typically accommodate pedestrians and cyclists through sidewalks and Shared Use Pathways (SUPs), and often include transit infrastructure and routing.

Freeways are higher speed, free-flow facilities that accommodate higher volumes of traffic. Access to freeways is typically limited to major roadways and occurs at interchanges. An example is Whitemud Drive.

Highway penetrators are higher speed, higher capacity roadways that connect at City limits, joining the provincial highway system. Examples of highway penetrators connectors are Yellowhead Trail, Whitemud Drive, and 97 Street. Heday connectors are city streets which connect to interchanges along Anthony Heday Drive.

### Active Modes

Active modes facilities include both on-street and off-street pedestrian and cyclist accommodations, which are provided along roads that transport vehicles and goods, and dedicated facilities that improve the City's overall connectivity.

Dedicated facilities can include pedestrian connections and bicycle connections, ensuring pedestrians and cyclists can get to their destination safely and efficiently. Active modes facilities also include SUPs along roadways and through open spaces and utility corridors, as well as dedicated bike facilities that form part of the city's bike network and expanding All Ages All Abilities network. Providing this infrastructure improves accessibility to public transit and helps shift people away from automobile modes.

### **Bridges and Auxiliary Structures**

The city has many river valley, ravine, pedestrian, and roadway bridges. Other structures include overhead signs, retaining walls and noise walls. These important elements of the transportation system are carefully inspected, monitored and maintained.

### **Neighbourhoods**

More than allowing Edmontonians to drive, walk and bike wherever they need to go, neighbourhood infrastructure plays a vital role in defining the unique character of each community. This importance is demonstrated through dedicated infrastructure programs, including the Neighbourhood Renewal Program, which focuses on preserving neighbourhood's roads, sidewalks, signals, lighting, signs and boulevard trees, and the proposed Alley Renewal program, which proposes preserving alleys so that local traffic and service vehicles have the neighbourhood access that they need. Additional investments are also made through the Community Traffic Safety and Community Traffic Management Programs which look at ways to enhance traffic calming and traffic safety. Infrastructure in this category also includes industrial streets.

### **Traffic Systems**

Traffic systems ensure the safe and efficient operation of the transportation network and includes street signs, parking meters and assets related to the Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), which uses technology to monitor and inform the operations of the transportation network.

## **Asset: Open Spaces**

Open spaces are used by residents for recreation, commuting, and to experience nature. Open spaces are found across the city in various levels of parks including neighbourhood, district, and River Valley, and natural areas such as forests, grasslands, wetlands and ravine and River Valley areas. The development of these open spaces promotes Edmonton as a vibrant and attractive city in which to live.

The city has many open spaces that provide a variety of functions to residents and include:

### **River Valley Systems**

The ravine and River Valley areas offer a unique opportunity for Edmontonians to enjoy nature through a variety of activities. River Valley System assets connect amenities within the River Valley, and include trails, staircases, river accesses and park roadway surfaces.

### **Parks**

There are various parks, including neighbourhood, district and River Valley. Each park can have various functions and programming which are supported by pieces of infrastructure including parking lots, roads, utilities, sports fields and other amenities.

### **Open Spaces**

Infrastructure in this category is not typically identified as park area and includes spaces adjacent to stormwater management facilities and roadways, as well as the City-owned and operated cemeteries and golf courses.

### **Environmental**

Open spaces within Edmonton, and in particular in the River Valley, experience natural events which cause erosion and slope stability issues. City infrastructure impacted by these natural events require restoration or reconstruction.

### **Soft Landscaping**

This category considers those assets that are living such as trees, shrubs, other plants and flower beds. As residents walk through parks and other green spaces, or drive down a street, they are able to enjoy landscapes and trees lining the roadways.

### **Partner**

The development of park amenities including playgrounds, spray decks, and trails, are initiated by local community groups. Partner projects include projects developed through the Neighbourhood Park Development Program.