The Van Horne Institute Northern Transportation Conference 2013

Don Brownie, PROLOG Canada Inc. & Director, The Van Horne Institute October 29, 2013

Prince Ruper

Hudson Bay

Schefferville

THEME: Developing a new Northern Transportation Strategy

My objective:

- To provide a brief overview of transportation in the North – its challenges & opportunities
- To provide input for today's discussion
- My comments are largely based on PROLOG Canada research, e.g. Northern Transportation Systems Assessment (2010) – for Transport Canada
- Discussion Paper pre-circulated

To put things in perspective:

- Yukon, NWT & Nunavut make up almost 40% of Canada's land mass
- Nunavut alone accounts for over half of this northern area
- The North offers huge resource potential: diamonds, precious metals, base metals, oil & gas

Population patterns vary across the North:

- Yukon: 36,000 ¾ in Whitehorse
- NWT: 44,000 ½ in Yellowknife
- Nunavut: 34,000 7,500 in Iqaluit
- <u>Noteworthy</u>: Historically, the location of many northern communities came about, in part, as a means of establishing <u>sovereignty</u>

Transportation development also varies:

- Yukon: Alaska Highway B.C. to Alaska Also, Dempster, Klondike, Robert Campbell Highways, etc.
 Seasonal Canol Road & Highway 9 (Top of the World)
- NWT: Mackenzie Highway Alberta to Wrigley Other all-weather roads, west side GSL Northern rail terminus, Hay River (MKNR)
- Nunavut: Virtually no land-based transport

Otherwise the North is reliant on:

- Winter roads
- Winter ice roads
- Summer sealift
- Mackenzie R. tug and barge
- Air transport

Road projects - status:

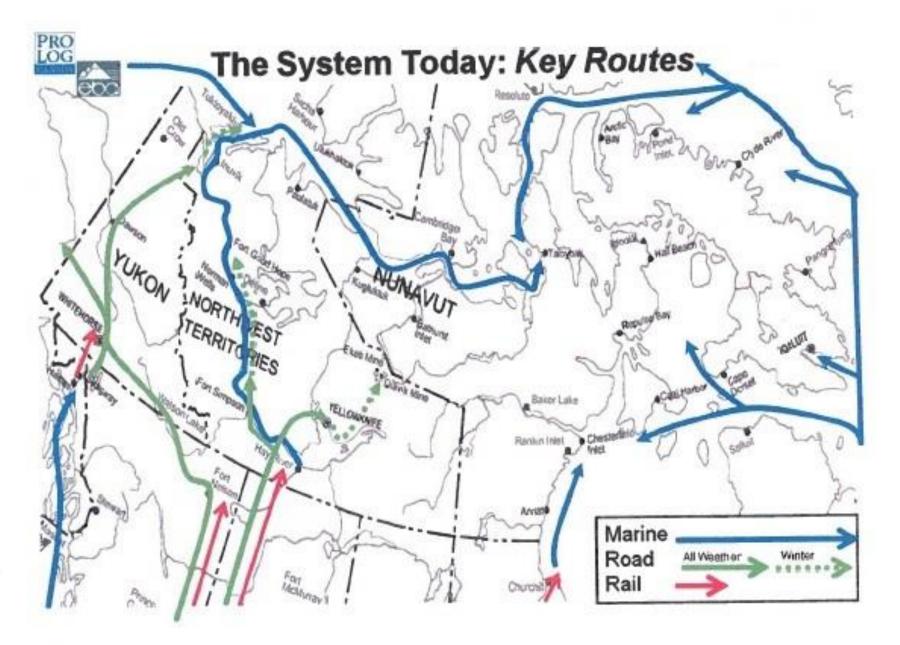
- Yukon: Upgrades to N. Canol Road underway Highway 9 (Top of the World) – future paving program?
- NWT: Deh Cho Bridge completed 2012 Inuvik-Tuktoyaktuk all-weather road under construction

Mackenzie Hwy extension - under study

- Nunavut: Proposed Churchill-Rankin Inlet allweather road - under ongoing discussion
 - BIPR Bathurst-Hackett-Contwoyto in pre-feasibility

Existing transportation systems:

- Eastern Sealift: To Kivalliq (W. Hudson Bay), Kitikmeot (Nunavut Arctic Coast) & Qikiqtaaluk (Baffin)
- Western Sealift: To NWT & Kitikmeot
- Intermodal Systems: Via Hudson Bay; Mackenzie Valley; Inside Passage
- Truck Transport: In Yukon & NWT not Nunavut
- Air Passenger & Cargo Systems: From Southern Canadian Gateways to Regional Hubs to Community & Resource Airports



Total Inbound Freight, 2009:

- For all three territories: 1.6 million tonnes
- Bulk fuel 43%; Community re-supply 40%
- 74% moved by truck in Yukon & NWT, but not Nunavut

Sealift volumes:

- 95% destined for Nunavut Kitikmeot, Kivalliq & Quikiqtaaluk
- Mostly via beach landings

Intermodal traffic:

- 80% via the Inside Passage and Hay River
- 70% bulk fuel

Truck volumes:

- Split between NWT & Yukon
- Community re-supply: 47%
- Bulk fuel: 37%

Air Transport:

- Need varies across the North depending on surface alternatives
- Financial viability of air service depends on:
 - Both passengers & main deck cargo coproducts
 - Cross-subsidization between mainline & community air services
- Government travel: Up to 2/3 of total pax

Government Airports & Aerodromes:

- Yukon 29 3 have scheduled service
- NWT 27 2/3 have scheduled
- Nunavut <u>26</u> nearly all have scheduled 82
- Only 10 have paved runways
- New generation of aircraft special requirements
- New federal regulations

Comparative passenger volumes:

Regional HubsE/D PaxWhitehorse, YT229,731Yellowknife, NT463,936Rankin Inlet, NU56,000Iqaluit, NU128,645Cambridge Bay, NU17,000

Air cargo volumes (tonnes): Nutrition North Total Cargo Nunavut 17,308 10,385 6,923 1,020 1,700 **680 NWT** Yukon 106 **950** 1,056 20,064

- <u>In addition</u>, resource-related traffic, cargo & passenger
- Nutrition North former Food Mail subsidy program

Future transport demand – important drivers: Population growth, 2006-2011:

- Yukon: High in-migration; above average birthrate
- Nunavut: Young population; high birth rate
- NWT: Flat growth

Resource development – for example:

- Nunavut: Baffin, Hackett River, Izok Lake, High Lake
- Yukon: Casino, Selwyn, Andrew
- NWT: Gahcho Kue, NICO, Prairie Creek

PROLOG freight demand forecast (tonnes):

	<u>2010</u>	2020	<u>2030</u>
Community General	443,557	474,226	503,737
Resource General	94,100	1,193.000	322,000
Bulk Fuel	<u>718,986</u>	<u>1,233,712</u>	<u>908,614</u>
Total Inbound	1,256,643	2,900,938	1,734,351
Outbound	112,000	19,556,600	18,820,600

<u>Note</u>: Initial 'Outbound' growth explained by new base metal mine development and consequent ore concentrate exports

Important considerations:

Climate change and its effect:

- Arctic shipping Longer season
- Winter roads Shorter season?, e.g. TCWR
- Permafrost Instability vis à vis road & airport construction - Gravel availability?

Important considerations:

Northern native culture:

- Preserve and protect
- Community connectivity; social interaction
- Northern living costs transport component
- Birthright corporations

Important considerations:

Infrastructure funding:

- Federal funding
- Resource revenue Devolution Agreements
- Public Private Partnerships (P3s)
- Government/industry cost sharing joint use facilities
- Other, e.g. tax exempt bonds

Historic policy initiatives:

- Arctic Council, 1996, Canada, U.S., Russia, Iceland, Scandinavian countries
- Looking to the Future: A Plan for Investing in Canada's Transportation System, 2005, Council of the Federation
- Canada's Northern Strategy, 2007, Gov't of Canada
- Northern Connections, 2008, Yukon, NWT & Nunavut
- Let's Get Moving, 2008, Gov't of Nunavut
- Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor), 2009
- White Paper, 2012, Van Horne Institute

- Drafting a new Northern Transportation Strategy
- What do we have?
 - Population Sparse, dispersed & growing fast
 - Road system Developed in Yukon & NWT but not in Nunavut
 - Resource sector Huge potential but requires better access
 - Native Culture Needs to be protected requires better community connectivity
 - Northern economy Need more jobs better access to those jobs

- So what do we have (cont):
 - Quality of life High cost-of-living transportation costs a major factor
 - Climate change:
 - Positive: Opens up Arctic shipping
 - Negative: Causes permafrost degradation (roads, airports)
 - Arctic Sovereignty Increased federal presence & enforcement require better access
 - Airports Needed improvements Re: government regulation and a new generation of aircraft
 - Infrastructure funding New and creative approaches

Thank you

Have a good discussion