AGENDA

FOR THE ***REGULAR MEETING OF RED DEER CITY COUNCIL***

TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1999

COMMENCING AT ***4:30 P.M.***

(1) Confirmation of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Monday, November 22, 1999

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2. Inspections & Licensing Manager and Parkland Community Planning Services - Re: Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. / Request for Approval of Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260) . . 6

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3. 3156/NN-99 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment / Home Occupations - Two Year Trial, Annual Retail Sale / - 1st Reading . . 119
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Committee of the Whole:

(a) Committee Matter

Item No. 1
Unfinished Business

660-099

Date: December 1, 1999

To: City Clerk

From: Engineering Services Manager

Re: Proposed Ban of Engine Retarder Brake Use
Noise Bylaw Amendment 3153/A-99

Members of Council will recall a resolution passed August 3, 1999, which stated:

> "**Resolved that** Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Jacques Paquette dated June 28, 1999 re: Restrict Use of Engine Retarder Brakes, hereby agrees to draft a bylaw to restrict the use of engine retarder brakes and that enforcement of the bylaw is to be concurrent with the erection of signage advising drivers that the use of engine retarder brakes (jake brakes) are not permitted within Red Deer's city limits."

In accordance with the direction of Council, we believe that rather than prepare a new by-law, an amendment to the existing Noise By-law 3153/95 would accomplish the same goal and should be considered.

RECOMMENDATION

Accordingly, we would respectfully recommend that Council consider the following amendments to the Noise By-law:

1. Under the Definition Section add a clause (g), which would read:

   g. **"An engine retarder brake is defined as a mechanical device installed on the engine of a commercial or heavy duty truck that alters the engine valve timing to produce an energy absorbing compressor rather than a power generating engine. This produces a braking action to the vehicle which is supplemental to the vehicle's individual wheel braking systems. When activated, this device produces a loud noise through the vehicle's exhaust system."**

2. Under the General Prohibition Section, add a Clause (8), which would read:

   8. "No person shall activate or engage engine retarder brakes on any vehicle within the City Limits at any time during the day or night."

3. Under the Penalties Section, add a Clause 12 (c), which would read:

   12 (c) "Engaging Engine Retarder Brakes – a fine of not less than $250.00 and not more than $500.00, or in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for six months"

We recommend if the amendment were to be successful, that an over-expenditure of $7,425 ($825/sign) be approved in the Public Works Department sign maintenance budget to cover the installation of the necessary signs (similar to the attached drawing). These signs should be installed at the following entrances to the City:

- 32 Street, east of 60 Avenue for eastbound motorists
- 50 Avenue (Gaetz Avenue), north of 80 Street for southbound motorists
- 55 Street (Highway 11 East), west of 20 Avenue for westbound motorists
- 67 Street, east of Highway 2 for eastbound motorists
- Taylor Drive, north of 19 Street for northbound motorists
- Taylor Drive, south of Highway 11A for southbound motorists
- 50 Avenue (Gaetz Avenue), north of 19 Street for northbound motorists
- 40 Avenue, north of 19 Street for northbound motorists
- 30 Avenue, north of 19 Street for northbound motorists

Ken G. Haslop, P. Eng.
Engineering Services Manager

KGH/emr
Att.
c. City Solicitor
RCMP – Officer in Charge

Approximate size of sign: 1200 x 1900

Use of Engine Retarder Brakes Prohibited

DATE: 29 NOV 99

TO: City Clerk

FROM: OIC Red Deer City Detachment

RE: **Proposed Ban of Engine Retarder Brake Use**

We agree with the recommendation made by Mr. Haslop to amend the current Noise Bylaw to include the Engine Retarder Brake use. We also have no problem with the proposed location for the signs.

(Gilles Guertin) Insp.
Officer In Charge
Red Deer City Detachment

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Engineering Services Manager.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: **December 7, 1999**

TO: **Engineering Services Manager**

FROM: **City Clerk**

RE: ***Noise Bylaw Amendment No. 3153/A-99, Proposed Ban of Engine Retarder Brakes***

Reference Report: Engineering Services Manager, December 1, 1999

Bylaw Readings:

Noise Bylaw Amendment No. 3153/A-99 was given first and second readings, only. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council Required: Yes

Comments/Further Action:

As discussed with you and Randy Hand, it is requested that information regarding fine amounts be indicated on all signage.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Director of Community Services
Insp. G. Guertin, R.C.M.P.
City Solicitor
R. Hand, Engineering Services
S. Ladwig, Administrative Assistant

DATE: **November 25, 1999**

TO: **CITY CLERK**

FROM: **RYAN STRADER, Manager**
Inspections & Licensing Department

TONY LINDHOUT, Planner
Parkland Community Planning Services

RE: **BUILD-A-VEST STRUCTURES INC. – Approval of Crematorium**
6370 – 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992 4260)

Background

Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. (Garry Boris) has requested a Land Use Bylaw amendment to permit a crematorium to be included within a new funeral home facility located in the north-west corner of the Heritage Business Park north of 67th Street and east of Taylor Drive. The site is located on the corner edge of a mixed-use commercial area and immediately south of a residential area. The subject site is designated C4, Commercial (Major Arterial) District under the City's Land Use Bylaw. A funeral home is included in the definition of a "Commercial Service Facility" which is listed as a permitted use within the C4 District however, crematoriums are not listed as either a permitted nor discretionary use in any City land use district.

At the Council meeting of October 12, 1999 consideration was given to correspondence from Garry Boris dated August 27, 1999 and a joint memo from the Inspections & Licensing Manager and Parkland Community Planning Services dated September 23, 1999 concerning the above topic. At that meeting, the following resolution was introduced:

Moved by Councillor Dawson, seconded by Councillor Moffat

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a crematorium at 6370-68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby denies said request.

Prior to voting on the above resolution the following Motion to Table was introduced and passed.

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, hereby agrees to table the application of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. requesting approval of a crematorium at 6370-68 Street for up to 8 weeks to allow:

1) Obtain additional information on the operation of crematoriums;

2) Preparation of a bylaw amendment that would generally allow crematoriums in conjunction with funeral homes.

Further to the tabling resolution passed by City Council, Planning and Inspections & Licensing staff offer the following comments:

Additional Information

Based on continued research, it would appear that much of the information available concerning the operation and impact of crematoriums on surrounding areas continues to be conflicting. During our tour of the Rocky Mountain Crematorium and Funeral Home, it quickly became apparent that the key to how much a crematorium impacts a surrounding neighbourhood is directly related to the conscientiousness of the crematorium operator. Although new cremation units are sophisticated and full of automatic functions (the Rocky unit is identical to the one being proposed in Red Deer), the cremation process does require continued monitoring of the unit. Manual adjustments do need to be made to the unit in order to deal with differing types of materials that a coffin may be made of, and the size and weight of the body being cremated. Failure to make the proper adjustments will result in a unit being operated inefficiently thereby creating the nuisance of odour and smoke emissions. At the Rocky location we were also shown how easily the built-in alarm warning device, to indicate when pollutants (smoke) are being emitted to the outside, can manually be disconnected.

Our viewing of a cremation at Rocky in which we felt the unit was being operated to a high level of efficiency, still resulted in a noticeable odour outside of the crematorium/funeral home facility.

After reviewing the information provided by the applicant, one matter caught our attention. The report from the testing laboratory on the cremation unit indicated the unit being tested had a "scrubber" on it. The unit at the Rocky location and at the applicant's location do not have "scrubbers" on them. The Provincial Department of Environment indicated that their consideration of the Red Deer unit was based on a unit with a "scrubber". A "scrubber" is an (optional) device attached within/onto the crematory exhaust chimney to remove additional air borne pollutants. The operator of the Rocky crematorium facility was not aware of any "scrubber" being available for this unit.

Bylaw Amendment

Planning and Inspections & Licensing staff, in analysing the numerous amendment options that could be considered in how to effectively add a "crematorium use" to the City's Land Use Bylaw, have determined that more direction is required from City Council. Crematoriums by their very nature are a burning facility that has the potential to emit smoke, odours and/or noise. As such, due care must be given to their potential impact and location. Therefore, prior to the preparation of any specific bylaw amendment, further direction is requested from Council concerning the following:

- Should crematoriums be a permitted or discretionary use?
- In light of funeral homes being an allowable use in all City commercial districts (presently located in only the C1 & C4 Districts), would crematoriums be an appropriate use in all these same districts?
- Should crematoriums be located in City industrial districts? If so, would funeral homes then also be added as a possible use in the industrial districts?

- Should free standing crematoriums be permitted in the City or should they be only permitted in conjunction with a funeral home?
- Is the amendment intended to allow other City funeral homes to add their own crematorium unit(s) to their current facility or, is this amendment proposal to be site specific (DC District)?
- Should crematorium and funeral home facilities be directly linked together (one included within the other) through bylaw definitions or should they be considered entirely separate uses?
- Should certain operational criteria be considered (e.g. operating hours)?
- Should spatial separation distances from existing residential development be considered?

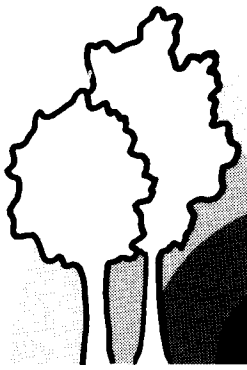
Summary

Planning and Inspections & Licensing staff, upon receipt of further direction from City Council, would prepare a draft Land Use Bylaw amendment for Council's consideration.

RYAN STRADER
Inspections & Licensing Manager
INSPECTIONS & LICENSING DEPARTMENT

TONY LINDHOUT
Planner
PARKLAND COMMUNITY PLANNING SERVICES

c. Director of Community Services
Director of Development Services



Central Alberta Crematorium
IN
STE MEMORIAL GARDENS
DEER, ALBERTA
ONE 346-8585

November 15, 1999

Red Deer City Council;

I would like to commend the council for your action of tabling the issue of the crematorium permit at Parkland Funeral Home and Crematorium Ltd., and for not allowing yourselves to be manipulated into compromising your principles. This is a matter that requires much discussion and examination from many angles as the decision reached regarding this issue will set a precedence for future developers and builders in Red Deer. I am pleased to see that the old adage "It is easier to be forgiven than ask permission" is not always true.

In 1987 a group of Central Alberta funeral homes approached city council to construct a crematorium in Red Deer as it would be a central location for the funeral homes in the area. As per a city-by-law, the crematorium was not permitted inside the city limits of Red Deer. After much discussion and thought, Alto-Reste Memorial Gardens was chosen as the location for the Central Alberta Crematorium Ltd. and it still operates from this location today.

Central Alberta Crematorium provides:

* Cremation service to **any** licensed funeral home
* Facilities for viewing if requested
* The opportunity for mourners to witness the cremation if requested (although very few families request this service - ie. 5 of the last 1500 families we have served)
* 24 hours service
* Return delivery of the cremated remains to the funeral home following the cremation.

The directors of Central Alberta Crematorium Ltd. have always appreciated the good relations with the city representatives and look forward to this relationship continuing in the future. If you have any questions, pleased feel free to contact me any time and I would be pleased to discuss this matter with you further.

Sincerely;

Marlon Wombold
President- Central Alberta Crematorium Ltd.
MW/mw

NOV 17 1999

CITY OF RED DEER

PHONE 346-6123

P.O. BOX 51

J. Caddy

6404 - 61 AVENUE,
RED DEER, ALBERTA

Oct, 21st, 1999
to Oct, 25th, 1999.

To MAYOR SURKAN.
& RED DEER CITY COUNCIL.

Your Worship,

Having fought the good fight on the Yard Waste Burning bylaw, and LOST; I just naturaally am interested in the on-going saga, as reported in the local press, about and to do with the illegal CREMATORIUM, obscurly called a -RETORT-.

AS the latest report informs us, that CITY COUNCIL will decide within severn weeks if the CREMATORIUM will be allowed to operate, I wish to be on record, with the following comments and observations, BEFORE that decision is made.

I live exactly, 2.6 FURLONGS, ('nuther obscure wood) or 572 yards, DOWN WIND, from the chimney on this structure, (QUESTION- Iff'n there aint no smoke, what do they need a chimney for ?) As the prevailing winds blow from the N.West to the S.East, the main part of the CITY of RED DEER, IS ALSO DOWN WIND.

About half way between ME and IT, sits the G.H.DAWE and St, PATS schools, where approximatly 750 Staff and Students attend, Add to that, the number of people that attend at other functions, in the evenings, and at weekends and holidays, it clearly is one busy place, like 360 days of the year

Further more, I have it on good authority, that people die year round, So, as more and more are choosing this form of final service, it is possible, that this CREMATORIUM could be as busy as the CENTRE.

In the same year that COUNCIL banned the burning of yard waste, for Pollution and particles etc, Surely the same arguments apply here. The ONLY way to have NO smoke. is to have NO FIRE. PERIOD.

Point # 2. YOUR WORSHIP, ANYONE, planning to build such an expensive building/business, must have checked the local planning and building code, Before going ahead. and as our bylaw was then, and is now in effect, PROHBITING CREMATORIUMS within the CITY of RED DEER,I Think that the use of the word RETORT, was a WILFUL , DILIBERATE,DIRTY, LOW-DOWN, UNDERHANDED TRICK.--- that worked--- ALMOST. but now that WE are AWARE →

cont, page #2.

PHONE 346-6123

P.O. BOX 51

J. Caddy

6404 - 61 AVENUE,
RED DEER, ALBERTA

aware, PLEASE STAND YOUR GROUND, and say NO means NO.

point # 3. Your Worship, In the event that COUNCIL choose to amend the bylaw, and permit this CREMATORIUM to operate, just how long will it be , before the other Funeral Parlours,(some have built new chapels, recently) Will , and quite rightly, expect permission to add on a simular unit, for a level praying field.

point # 4. Your Worship, Having lived on this same spot for over 50 years, and used a steel incinerator, as and when I needed to, to burn my waste materials, in my yard, It is still in excellent condition, but is now getting a little rusty, from lack of use, Do you think, if I painted it, and called it a RETORT, then further promised to only burn one hand-full of leaves at a time, that I could get a licence?

Your Worship, and Councilors; I have filled up to 20 containers of yard waste, plus a faggot (bundle) of branches, every week since April 19th, and placed them out for pick up, I now wish to report the system DOES work , and works well, THANK YOU. But I think, as this years extention of the period indicates, the END of OCTOBER would be an excellent date to end pick up, with the FREE YARD WASTE DROP-OFF week following in NOVEMBER.

I shall always miss my BONFIRE on Guy Fawkes night on NOVEMBER the 5th, (started in 1605 yet) Now one last comment, lets do thema favour, and refuse them permission to even fire it up for a test run, THEN they can sell is AS NEW. never been used.

with respect, your worship,

jim caddy (senior)

OCT 29 1999
CITY OF RED DEER

717-6834-59 AVE.
RED DEER, AB.
T4P 1C9
Oct. 28, 199
10..55 AM

Dear Mrs. Mayor and city Manager's

I guess by now you have heard a lot about the new funeral home which has been built in our end of the city, I think it is sad, That first build the building, and then go around and see how people feel about it, I am very sorry that it's done that way, And I feel I'm a taxis payer just like the rest of the city, And just We are not living in houses, We just the same live in our Mobile home's, And Iam not for cremation in the first place, and why so close to a food outlet and small business, I well remeber when the crematorium was to be built east of the city how many people really were upset, And now here so close to us people here in the Mustang Acres, I am upset about it, for when this man came to my door

(2)

He just asked me how I felt about the new funeral Home and I told him, That I thought it kinda strange to have 2 funeral home's so close, and I think there should of been a meet to ask us who live so close to it, I'm sorry, But I just don't want a Crematorium that close and why can't they have one out of the city like the other 2 funeral home.?

As I write this May you all have a Merry Christmas And a Blessing in the new year

P.S. Please don't let them allowed to operate the Crematorium, I ask it please.

Thank you, a Senior tax payer
in Mustang Acres,
Mrs Margaretha Schapansky.

Comments:

Council's direction is requested. Our original comments when this proposal first came forward are noted below and our position remains the same.

Previous Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Administration and Parkland Community Planning Services that this application *not be supported*.

Should Council wish to consider a Land Use Bylaw amendment to provide for a crematorium in the community, we recommend that direction be given to the Administration to prepare a bylaw amendment allowing it as *a discretionary use in an industrial area only*, where we believe the issues of smoke, ventilation, noise, etc. could be accommodated.

Under strict operational guidelines, a crematorium might operate effectively in a commercial area. However, the great majority of our commercial area, particularly C3 and C4, is close to residential development which might be negatively impacted. Accordingly, we believe that *discretionary use in an industrial area* is the only suitable land use provision for crematoriums within the city.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

COUNCIL MEETING OF
December 6, 1999

ATTACHMENT TO REPORT
ON
OPEN AGENDA

RE:

Build-A-Vest Structures Inc.
Request for Crematorium

This information appeared on the October 12, 1999 Council agenda. It is being submitted with this agenda as back-up material.

GARRY M. BORIS
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
Barrister & Solicitor, Notary
202, 4921 - 49 Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1V2
Phone (403) 340-2222 FAX (403) 346-8661

August 27, 1999

MY FILE: #80-4646

Post-it™ Fax Note 7671E	Date Aug 30/99	# of pages ▸ 1
To Kelly Closs	From Garry Boris	
Co./Dept.	Co.	
Phone #	Phone #	
Fax # 346-6195	Fax #	

City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

ATTENTION: KELLY CLOSS
CITY CLERK

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: DEVELOPMENT AT 6370 - 68 STREET, RED DEER, ALBERTA
PLAN 9924260, BLOCK 14, LOT 12

This office represents Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. regarding the above development and as you may be aware a difference of opinion has developed between the City administrators and my client over the inclusion in the development of a single crematorium unit.

My client is interested in making an application to counsel for approval of the unit as part of the funeral home. From speaking with your legal counsel Mr. Riebeek, it appears there are two methods of proceeding. Those methods are application to amend the land use bylaw to allow as a discretionary use one crematorium unit as ancillary to a funeral home (believed to be similiar to Calgary land use bylaw) or alternatively application to re-zone the lands to direct control and approve the project as proposed.

It must be clearly understood that any application will be without prejudice to my clients' rights thus far accrued under the existing development and building permits whatever those rights are and acknowledgment in writing from the City of this without prejudice nature is requested prior to submitting any application.

Please indicate which method of application you prefer and thank you.

Yours truly,

GARRY M. BORIS

pc: Nick Riebeek
pc: Joseph Cramer

GB/dm

DATE: **September 23, 1999**

TO: **CITY CLERK**

FROM: **RYAN STRADER, Manager**
Inspections & Licensing Department

TONY LINDHOUT, Planner
Parkland Community Planning Services

RE: **BUILD-A-VEST STRUCTURES – Approval of Crematorium**
6370 – 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992 4260)

Background

Build-a-vest Structures has requested City approval of a crematorium to be included within a new funeral home facility that is currently under construction on a parcel of land in the north-west corner of the Heritage Business Park north of 67th Street and east of Taylor Drive. The site is located on the corner edge of a mixed-use commercial area and immediately south of a residential area. The subject site is designated C4, Commercial (Major Arterial) District under the City's Land Use Bylaw. A funeral home is included in the definition of a "Commercial Service Facility" which is listed as a permitted use within the C4 District. A "crematorium" is a separately defined use that is not listed as either a permitted nor discretionary use in any City land use district meaning that a Land Use Bylaw amendment would be required to accommodate the development of a crematorium unit anywhere in the City.

The Development Permit application (dated Oct.6 1998) was for approval to construct a "Funeral Home" at this site. The Development Permit issued on November 10, 1998 was for a "Funeral Home" as was the Building Permit issued June 8, 1998. The applicant has indicated that the approved building plans included a room showing a "retort unit" which was intended to be the location of the crematorium. The applicant maintains that the Inspections & Licensing Department should have known that a "retort unit" is just another word for a "crematorium". The use of the word "retort" for the purpose of defining a crematorium is not familiar terminology in building or land use vocabulary.

The applicant has indicated that the proposed crematorium unit will have no effect on adjacent properties from smoke or odour. The Inspections & Licensing Department has received calls from two other funeral homes that do not support that position. Furthermore, the operator of a crematorium in Rocky Mountain House has indicated that he has had to set up his own set of regulations in order to avoid smoke, odour emissions, noise complaints (from large fan units) and controversy with adjoining property owners. This facility is located in a funeral home on the edge of a narrow R2 residential district and immediately adjacent to the downtown commercial district. Following significant consultation with area property owners, he limits the type of substances to be burnt (e.g. no plastics, sheet over body instead of clothing), applies weight limitations to the person being cremated, and operates the crematorium unit only during daytime hours (7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.), no weekends or holidays. All burning is continually monitored.

Attached is a listing of other municipalities that have crematoriums and also contains some information regarding their operation and locations.

Land Use Analysis

From a planning and land use perspective two key issues need to be addressed.

1. To what degree does a crematorium impact surrounding properties?

   Based on the information that has been received and from discussions with other municipalities and operators of crematoriums, it appears that there are few, if any, regulations and/or guidelines regarding the operation of crematoriums. The most common concern is the potential for smoke or odour emissions that could come from this type of facility. Also, large fans required to run during the entire burn and cool-down period can be heard from the outside. In order for crematoriums to operate efficiently, thereby eliminating potential smoke and odour, our research shows:

   - regard must be given to the types and amounts of material to be burned,
   - care must be taken to bring the unit up to its proper operating temperature prior to each use; this is particularly important when the unit is used consecutively throughout the day,
   - care must be taken to properly reduce temperatures in the unit following each post burn operation,
   - the likelihood for potential smoke and odour emissions is related directly to how well a crematorium facility is maintained and operated, and
   - controlled hours of operation are important to adjoining property owners especially with regard to the noise that is generated from the large fan units.

   In conclusion, there is no guarantee that a crematorium would not emit smoke, odours and/or noise that could potentially affect the value, use and enjoyment of nearby properties. It would seem reasonable therefore that any approval given for a crematorium should at the very least be restricted to certain operating hours.

2. In which City land use district(s) would a crematorium facility be appropriate?

   - Due to the potential of possible smoke, odour and noise emissions, crematoriums should not be located in any residential district or in near proximity to any residential district.
   - Crematoriums in any current City C1, C1A or C4 Commercial District could be acceptable if:
     - they are not located in proximity to any residential development, and
     - the site is rezoned to a Direct Control District rather than listing "crematorium" as either a permitted or discretionary use.
   - Recognising the potential for limited smoke, odour and noise emissions, crematoriums would be acceptable in any City industrial district if listed as a discretionary use.

Summary

Crematoriums by their very nature are a burning facility that has the potential to emit smoke, odours and/or noise. As such, due care must be given to their location. This type of use would most appropriately be accommodated in one of the City's industrial districts thereby having the least affect and impact on surrounding land uses. It would also appear that, based on the experience of other municipalities, crematoriums could operate in commercial areas recognising that there may be some minimal impact on adjoining commercial properties. Clearly, crematoriums are not an appropriate use in, or near any residential area particularly with their potential to emit smoke, odour and noise.

Recommendation

Although the proposed crematorium would be located in a commercial district, it is also located in close proximity to a residential district therefore, the application by Build-a-Vest Structures to locate a crematorium at 6370 – 68 Street is **not supported**.

RYAN STRADER
Inspections & Licensing Manager
INSPECTIONS & LICENSING DEPARTMENT

TONY LINDHOUT
Planner
PARKLAND COMMUNITY PLANNING SERVICES

c. Director of Community Services
Director of Development Services

Statistics of Crematoriums Within Other Communities

City of Leduc

There are no crematoriums in Leduc. Hanstock & Son Funeral Chapel is the only business providing burial services to Leduc. They have an office in Edmonton as well, and use the crematorium located on the south side of Edmonton. There is no provision for a crematorium within their Land Use Bylaw. If one were to be proposed, it would be dealt with on an individual basis.

City of Edmonton

Crematoriums have been operating within Edmonton since the early 1970's. None are located within residential areas, but are located in downtown and industrial areas. If a crematorium were to be proposed today, there would be no problem providing it was a standard crematorium. If changes were made, they would be reviewed individually. No stats regarding complaints regarding crematoriums are kept by Edmonton.

City of Medicine Hat

Medicine Hat has two crematoriums in existence since 1994 and 1996. One is located in a light industrial area directly across from a cemetery. The other is located at a cemetery that is located close to the SW outskirts of the city and is surrounded by pasture land with the closest residential area ½ mile away. There are provisions for crematoriums within their Land Use Bylaw. When construction of the crematoriums was initiated they did receive a couple of complaints but none since construction was completed.

City of Lethbridge

There are 3 crematoriums within Lethbridge:

1. First one built in 1993 within a funeral home in the commercial area on the edge of town;
2. Second built in 1994 within a cemetery located on a major roadway bordering a residential area;
3. Third built in 1996 within a funeral home in the downtown core.

There is a definition of "Funeral Facility" in their Land Use Bylaw which reads as follows: "Funeral Facility means development for the preparation of the deceased for burial or cremation, and for holding funeral services, and may incorporate a crematorium as an accessory use". A Funeral Facility is a discretionary use in both general commercial downtown and highway commercial. Initially when the first crematorium was constructed, complaints were mild but none proved to be a problem. If the crematorium is operating properly, there is no smell, smoke, etc.

City of Calgary

There are 8 crematoriums built in Calgary. Their construction began in the late 1970's. They are located in General Commercial districts as a discretionary use. Provisions for crematoriums are provided for within their Land Use Bylaw. The number of complaints, if any, were not able to be verified.

MEMO

DATE: **September 03, 1999**

TO: **Kelly Kloss, City Clerk**

FROM: **Gordon Stewart, Fire Chief/Manager**

CC: **Director of Development Services**
Director of Community Services
City Solicitor
Principal Planner
Inspections and Licensing Manager

RE: **Build-A-Vest Structures - Location of Crematorium**

The Emergency Services Department would have no objection to this type of facility provided it was constructed not to present a fire risk. It would also need to address the issues of not being a nuisance or a bio-hazard.

Gordon Stewart, Fire Chief/Manager
Emergency Services Department

Eventide
Funeral Chapels Red Deer Ltd. 4820-45 Street, Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1K5 (403) 347-2222

Mayor Surkan, Mr. Ryan Strader & City Aldermen,

I would like to say that I have been involved in the funeral profession for over 35 years in the city of Red Deer. The funeral profession is unlike any other business in that we work with families who are grieving and are therefore under strict and careful scrutiny in the public eye.

I have always been proud of the care and concern that has been foremost in planning this beautiful city, to ensure the residents have a safe city to reside in.

I have been asked to state my opinion on the proposed crematorium by Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium. I have listed some points and included some information from the internet.

1 Embalming fluids contain formaldehyde.

2 Caskets contain: glues, varnishes, and fibers with toxins.

3 Pacemakers must be removed before cremation or they can explode causing damage and black smoke to emit into the air.

4 Dental fillings, when cremated can cause toxic emissions to be circulated into the environment.

5 Cremation is the process of controlled burning. If an obese person is to be cremated, the crematorium can become too hot from the excess body fats and can start an interior fire, resulting in an uncontrollable fire and excessive smoke and toxins.

6 Smoke from crematoriums can also be a hazard resulting in excessive toxins that can produce cancer, especially in children, as studies have shown.

Included are enclosed articles confirming that these hazards do exist while cremating.

In compliance with the city by-law, we at Eventide, as well as other central Alberta Funeral Homes, have built our crematorium at Alto-Reste Cemetery. So to allow the by-law to be changed, approving a crematorium in a funeral home, would be totally unfair to all of us.

By complying with the existing by-law it costs us substantially more to operate at Alto-Reste. The cost of having to build a separate building as opposed to just installing a crematorium right in our existing funeral home. We also have increased costs in heating and maintaining a separate building, as well as paying full time staff, whereas our people could do the cremation right in our building.

We are also under a contractual lease with the City of Red Deer, beginning in 1987 until the year 2007, costing an additional $1,644.00 per year, resulting in a total sum of $19,728.00 paid to the city over the twelve year occupancy term.

However, we were willing to comply with the by-law and located outside the city limits, at Alto-Reste Cemetery.

In the plans submitted to the city by Parkland Funeral Home and Crematorium, the area shown for the crematorium is described as a 'retort'. I believe this was done as a way of Mr. Cramer getting around the by-law, as no one, unless involved in funeral service would know just what the term 'retort' refers to. Mr. Cramer has been involved with the construction of numerous funeral homes and would therefore be well aware of the by-laws and codes involved with each city he builds in.

We understand Mr. Cramer's partner is also a licensed funeral director and is totally aware of the city by-law. Mr. Cramer lives in Camrose and is not a resident of the city of Red Deer, and does not have the same concern for the families whom reside here.

Parkland Funeral Home is located directly across the street from a residential area and most certainly would affect those residents, therefore, if the city were to amend the by-law to allow Mr. Cramer to operate the crematorium in this location, the by-law would then be opened so that anyone could install and operate a crematorium anywhere in the city limits.

At present our funeral home is located across from the new Medican condominium complex, with seniors buying their units and now making these their retirement residences. I am quite certain these residents would not appreciate a crematorium in our building, should the by-laws be changed.

Would this allow the public to operate a pet crematorium in residential city limits as well ??

If you were to contact the Red Deer Regional Hospital, you would note that all human limbs and organs resulting from surgery are not incinerated locally and are transported to the Swan Hills Waste Disposal Site.

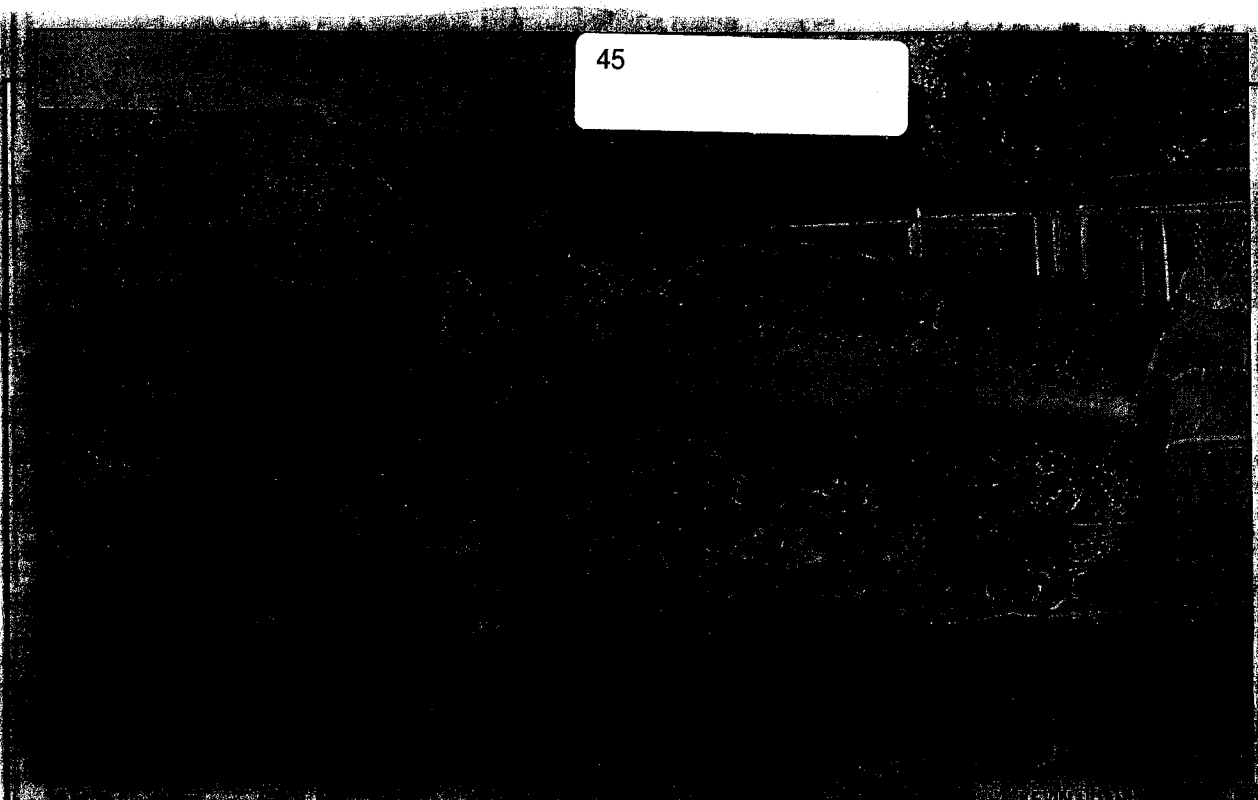
I would also like to remind you that our City by-law regarding outdoor burning of refuse is very strictly controlled, so why then would we choose to pollute our city and allow crematoriums in the city limits??

I thank you for this opportunity to express my views on this proposal.

Eventide Funeral Chapels
Red Deer Ltd.

J. Dianne Schmelke
President

45



Fire destroys animal crematorium

by PETER SMITH

dren hoses. "There were five pairs of us using garden hoses and fire extinguishers," said Slaski.

"When the blaze broke out, up to 20 dogs and cats were being boarded at the kennel — but staff and firefighters contained the fire to the crematorium.

THURSDAY. SEPT 16. CALGARY SUN.

U.S. environmental officials discourage the kind of study reported here.

==========Electronic Edition==========

RACHEL'S ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH WEEKLY #559
---August 14, 1997---
HEADLINES:
CHILDHOOD CANCER AND POLLUTION
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Environmental Research Foundation
P.O. Box 5036, Annapolis, MD 21403
Fax (410) 263-8944; Internet: erf@rachel.clark.net
==========

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CHILDHOOD CANCER AND POLLUTION

A new peer-reviewed study in England shows that children have an increased danger of getting cancer if they live within three to five kilometers (2 to 3 miles) of certain kinds of industrial facilities.[1] The study, by E.G. Knox and E.A. Gilman, finds that the danger is greatest within a few hundred yards of pollution sources and tapers off with distance. The incidence of childhood cancers per 100,000 children in England and the U.S. has been rising steadily for at least 20 years.

The new study examined data for 22,458 children who died of leukemia (cancer of the blood-forming cells) or of other cancers during the years 1953 to 1980 in England. The study looked at home address at time of birth and home address at time of death, then measured the physical distance from these addresses to nearby industrial facilities.

Excesses of leukemias and other cancers among children were found near the following kinds of industries:

** oil refineries, major oil storage installations, railside oil distribution terminals, and factories making bitumen (a British term for asphalt, crude petroleum and tar).

** automobile factories, auto body construction factories, and auto body repair shops;

** major users of petroleum products including paint sprayers, fiber glass fabricators, paint and varnish makers, manufacturers of solvents, plastics and detergents, and galvanizers (zinc metal platers).

** users of kilns and furnaces, including steel mills, power plants, cement manufacturers, brick makers, crematoria, and foundries for iron and steel, aluminum, and zinc.

** airfields, railways, highways, and harbors.

This study was also interesting for what it did NOT find:

** Rubber manufacturers showed slight increases in childhood cancers nearby, but tire manufacturing plants did not. Likewise, brake manufacturing showed no excessive childhood cancers nearby.

** Despite the use of solvent-based cleaning, electroplating plants showed no childhood cancer increases nearby.

** Twenty-two factories making halogenated hydrocarbons (chlorinated and fluorinated) had no apparent effect but 32 other solvent manufacturers showed cancer effects up to 5 kilometers (3 miles) away.

** Metal casting (aluminum and zinc), metal forming, and welding probably account for the effects seen near automobile manufacturing plants, the authors say. However, casting and refining of lead showed no childhood cancer effects. The manufacture of automobile batteries, on the other hand, exhibited strong effects. The authors speculate that it may be the manufacture of battery casings (plastics forming, and use of solvents) that create the childhood cancer effect, rather than the lead itself.

** Other industries that did not seem to be associated with childhood cancers included agricultural fertilizer rail terminals; TV transmitters; cake and biscuit bakers; dry cell battery manufacturers; magnetic tape makers; nuclear power plants; PVC manufacturers; and the makers of wood preservatives.

** Benzene manufacturing plants were not associated with nearby clusters of childhood cancers. The known leukemia hazard from benzene may have led to special containment measures.

The findings for leukemias and for other cancers were the same.

Among children who had changed addresses between birth and death, the cancer hazard could only be seen near the birth address, implying that exposure to pollutants shortly before or after birth caused the cancers.

Knox and Gilman, the authors of this study, have spent several years developing analytic techniques for identifying small-scale cancer clusters, usually cancers occurring within 150 to 300 meters (roughly 150 to 300 yards) of each other.[2] The authors say they are sure their techniques can now identify cancer clusters at the neighborhood level. "First, our recent analyses have effectively dispelled caveats about the reality of short range case clustering and the existence of geographically localised hazards is not now in doubt. Proximity studies are no longer concerned with this issue and can be directed solely at asking what those hazards might be," they say.[1]

This latest study takes these techniques the next step and links the cancer clusters to nearby sources of pollution, particularly those involving large quantities of petroleum.

The weakness of this latest study, the authors say, is that it cannot rule out the possibility that there are excessively large numbers of children living near industrialized facilities, which could create the false impression of high cancer rates. The authors examine this question as best they can, and they show that, in general, there are few residences within short distances (a few hundred yards) of major factories because associated facilities (roads, parking lots, garages, etc.) compete for space

with residential buildings.

The authors conclude that childhood cancers cluster around two general kinds of facilities:

** producers, refiners, distributors, and industrial users of petroleum fuels and volatile petroleum products; and

** manufacturing processes using high temperature furnaces, kilns, and combustion chambers.

Some operations, notably internal combustion engines and oil fired furnaces, meet both criteria.

The authors of the study say there may be three mechanisms by which childhood cancers are caused:

** Gases and volatile organic compounds reaching children or their pregnant mothers directly;

** Parents' germ cells being harmed during occupational exposures, giving rise to children who are predisposed to cancers;

** Occupational contamination carried home on clothing, skin, or breath.

Of the three mechanisms, the authors say they believe direct exposure of children or their pregnant mothers is the most likely.

The authors say their study may have missed many local sources of petroleum exposure of children, such as domestic and commercial heating systems, oil storage bunkers, oil delivery spills, small machine shops, bus stations, school or hospital chimneys, municipal incinerators, gasoline stations, etc.

Childhood cancers could be caused by at least 3 mechanisms:

** Pollutants damaging the inherited genetic material (DNA) in cells;

** Pollutants damaging the immune system which would otherwise prevent cancer cells from surviving;

** Pollutants damaging mechanisms of cell division. (Cancer is uncontrolled cell division.)

These latest findings, that childhood cancers are clustered near industrial facilities, contradict the official view of childhood cancer, at least in the U.S. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) wrote in 1993, "Time trends in childhood cancer are not likely to be affected by environmental agents because very few are known that cause cancer within the pediatric age-span, and exposures have been rare or limited." And: "Clusters of childhood cancer occur very often by chance and almost never because of environmental agents."[3] Nevertheless, the NCI does say that children exposed to radiation (as at Hiroshima and Nagasaki) can develop cancers. Exposure to benzene could cause childhood leukemia, says NCI, because benzene affects chromosomes the same way radiation does. The children of mothers treated with diethylstilbestrol (DES) --a drug given to women in the 1950s to prevent miscarriage --can develop childhood cancers, NCI acknowledges.

NCI reports that the incidence (per 100,000 children) of many childhood cancers have increased steadily during the period 1973-1990. All childhood cancers combined have increased at the rate of 0.9% per year (0.9% per year among whites, and 1.0% per year among African-Americans). Cancer of the brain and central nervous system have increased at 1.8% per year. Leukemias have increased at 1.8% per year. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas have increased at 1.4% per year. Kidney cancer has increased at 1% per year. However, thanks to surgery, radiation treatments, and chemotherapy, death rates for all these childhood cancers have declined steadily since 1973 at an average rate of 2.9% per year even as the incidence rates have increased.[3]

U.S. environmental officials discourage the kind of study reported here. Each year U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) collects data on toxic releases as self-reported by industrial polluters, thus creating the annual Toxics Release Inventory, or TRI database, which is authorized by federal law. However, EPA has never assigned any staff to check the quality of the self-reported data, thus making any studies based on the TRI data suspect. Furthermore, when John R. Stockwell, a physician employed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), developed a technique for linking data from the TRI database with disease rates near pollution sources in Chattanooga, Tennessee, EPA officials immediately tried to fire Stockwell. (See REHW #366, #392.) Because of citizen protests, Stockwell managed to keep his job, but he has not undertaken any similar studies since then, and neither has anyone else within EPA. EPA chief Carol Browner has issued a memo specifically ordering EPA staff to "stay away from linking human health effects and the TRI data." (REHW #392)

Another EPA official who tried to link industrial toxic releases to human health has also found himself in serious trouble. Brian Holtzclaw, an environmental engineer employed by EPA but "on loan" to the state of Kentucky, urged the study of massive toxic releases from an Ashland Oil refinery to see if they correlated with disease rates in neighboring communities. He tried to bring in John Stockwell to study Ashland's toxic discharges, and he himself released some pollution data to local citizens. Holtzclaw was immediately terminated from his Kentucky projects and reassigned to Atlanta, Georgia. Holtzclaw fought the reassignment. Hundreds of environmental groups and individuals all across the country have signed letters and petitions on Holtzclaw's behalf. After a legal battle, EPA --without admitting any wrongdoing --settled with Holtzclaw for $20,000 and a written promise that he could continue to work on environmental justice issues. However, Holtzclaw's court battle against the U.S. Department of Labor and the state of Kentucky continues. He wants his job back in Kentucky and he wants his court costs reimbursed.[4]

The Stockwell and Holtzclaw cases send an unmistakable message from EPA chief Carol Browner to all EPA employees: Beware. The relationship of pollution to human disease is a forbidden topic of study.

--Peter Montague
(National Writers Union, UAW Local 1981/AFL-CIO)

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[1] E.G. Knox and E.A. Gilman, "Hazard proximities of childhood cancers in Great Britain from 1953-80," JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH Vol. 51 (1997), pgs. 151-159.

[2] See E.G. Knox, "Spatial clustering of childhood cancers in Great Britain," JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH Vol. 50, No. 3 (June 1996), pgs. 313-319. And: E.G. Knox, "Leukaemia clusters in childhood: geographical analysis in Britain," JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH Vol. 48, No. 4 (August 1994), pgs. 369-376. And: E.G. Knox, "Leukaemia clusters in Great Britain. 1. Space-Time interactions," JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH Vol. 46, No. 6 (December 1992), pgs. 566-572. And: E.G. Knox, "Leukaemia clusters in Great Britain. 2. Geographical concentrations," JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH Vol. 46, No. 6 (December 1992), pgs. 573-576. And: E.A. Gilman, "Childhood Cancers: space-time distribution in Britain," JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH Vol. 49, No. 2 (April 1995), pgs. 158-163.

[3] Barry A. Miller, and others, editors, SEER CANCER STATISTICS REVIEW 1973-1990 [NIH Publication No. 93-2789] (Bethesda, Maryland, 1993), pgs. XXVII.1 to XXVII.15.

[4] Scott Learn, "Project director says EPA won't let doctor participate," LEXINGTON [KENTUCKY] HERALD-LEADER March 20, 1994, pg. A15. And see: Andrew Melnykovych, "EPA to Pay $20,000 settlement to employee," THE [LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY] COURIER JOURNAL November 3, 1995, pg. 1. And see: Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice (SOC), "Hundreds of Citizen Groups Call on Department of Labor to Uphold Rights of Environmental Whistleblower," press release dated October 11, 1996; for further information, contact SOC at (502) 776-7874, or (404) 755-2855, or Mr. Holtzclaw himself at (404) 562-8868.

Descriptor terms: oil industry; petroleum; cancer; childhood cancers; leukemia; brain cancer; kidney cancer; studies; england; e.g. knox; cancer clusters; automobile manufacture; automobile repair; paint; fiber glass; solvents; plastics; detergents; metal plating and finishing; boilers and industrial furnaces; bifs; crematoria; iron; steel; zinc; aluminum; cement kilns; airports; railroads harbors; rubber manufacturers; metal casting; welding; automobile batteries; emf; benzene; pvc; high-temperature combustion; diesel exhaust; internal combustion engines;

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--Peter Montague, Editor
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Pollution May Cause Child Cancers

April 10, 1997

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Children born near sources of atmospheric and industrial pollution are about 20% more likely to die of leukemia and solid tumor (nonblood) cancers before they reach adulthood, British researchers say.

The findings further confirm fears of environmental health experts that air pollution may be an even greater threat to children in industrialized areas than lead exposure.

In a report in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health this week, researchers from the University of Birmingham Medical School in England report on their study of children who died of leukemia and cancer in Great Britain. From their previous studies, these researchers had found that childhood leukemias and cancers tended to occur "in small geographical clusters."

Among the more than 22,400 fatal childhood cancer cases that occurred in England, Scotland, and Wales between 1953 and 1980, the authors identified geographic patterns where the risk was greater for homes near industrial sites. "Childhood cancers are geographically associated with two main types of industrial atmospheric effluent, namely: (1) petroleum derived volatiles; and (2) kiln and furnace smoke and gases, and effluents from internal combustion engines," write the researchers.

Children born up to 3 miles (5 kilometers) from producers, refiners and industrial users of petroleum fuel and volatile petroleum products (including solvents, paints, fiberglass, plastics, and varnish) were in the group having the highest number of childhood cancer deaths.

"Relative excesses of leukemias and of solid cancers" were also found among children born near car-manufacturing plants; plants using high-temperature furnaces such as steelworks, cement and brick factories; and crematoria. Children living near major roadways, railways, harbors, and airfields - all sites involving combustion engines - also figured significantly in the increased cancer deaths.

The authors note that birthplace hazards appear to carry more risk for childhood cancer than addresses to which the children subsequently moved. "We conclude that early exposure is the more important," the authors state. "For children who had moved house between birth and death, the proximity effect was limited to the birth addresses."

To explain the increased cancer deaths, the researchers say they believe that the risk lies in "direct exposure of pregnant women or young children to airborne substances diffusing into the surrounding environment." They note these substances also can combine to form "secondary pollutants" - other hazardous compounds, including ozone -- which may exert their own carcinogenic effects.

The researchers also note there are "many less obvious" sources of potentially hazardous air pollution, including hospital and municipal incinerators, gas stations, and radon seepage from home sites.

Other possible causes of childhood cancers include "gamma radiation, medical radiation, ambient electromagnetic fields, infections of mother or child, and prenatal drug exposures."

"Patterns of exposure could be far more intricate than our present results have indicated," conclude the researchers.

SOURCE: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health (1997;51:151-159)

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AIR POLLUTION BLAMED FOR CHILDHOOD LEUKEMIA: A Study of 22,000 children who had died from leukemia found that those born within three miles of factories using high temperature furnaces or volatile petroleum products were 20% more likely to die from leukemia before they were 15 years old than children living in areas with cleaner air. The air-polluting industries included oil refineries, car battery factories, metal galvanizing plants, power stations, cement works, and crematoria. Higher levels of leukemia were also found in children born within two miles of a motorway (express-way) indicating a link with gasoline and diesel fumes. (Source: The Civil Abolitionist Newsletter Summer 97 - Daily Mail 10/4/897 - The Daily Telegraph 10/4/97)

Mercury Hazard at Crematoriums

[Follow Ups] [Post Followup] [Teacher to Teacher (Message Area)]

Posted by Tim Price on December 01, 1998 at 10:52:58:

This article appeared in the Washington Post on November 30, 1998. Just a little something to think about.

"Like the hatters of Lewis Carroll's day, modern dentists are known to be at increased risk of mercury poisoning through occupational exposure to the toxic metal. Makers of felt hats were debilitated by nitrate of mercury, then used to process animal pelts, while dentists deal with dental amalgam, which is about 50 percent metallic mercury.

Now British researchers have identified a previously unrecognized group of workers whose occupation puts them, too, at elevated risk of mercury poisoning: People who work in crematoriums, where countless dental fillings go up every day in mercury vapor and smoke.

The researchers analyzed hair samples from 97 people at 36 crematoriums. The workers had nearly twice as much mercury in their hair as did members of a group of university employees. Crematorium administrators-who work in small, enclosed rooms that may trap the vapors-had the highest levels, along with those operating the ovens. Groundskeepers had the lowest levels, though still 50 percent above the controll group, the researchers report in the Nov. 14 issue of the Lancet.

Only three workers had levels believed to be toxic, but the researchers recommended careful monitoring and the installation of appropriate filters to reduce mercury emissions.

Follow Ups:

8.0 EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS FUGITIVE AND AREA SOURCES

Mercury has been found to be emitted from various miscellaneous fugitive and area sources including the following:

1. Mercury catalysts;
2. Dental alloys;
3. Mobile sources;
4. Crematories;
5. Paint use;
6. Soil dust; and
7. Natural sources

Nationwide mercury emission estimates were developed only for the dental alloy and crematories source categories. For the remaining categories, either mercury use has been discontinued or no emission factors could be identified. Mercury emissions from dental alloys were estimated to be 0.64 Mg (0.7 tons) and emissions from crematories were estimated to be 0.73 Mg (0.80 tons).

8.1 MERCURY CATALYSTS

Mercury catalysts have been used in the production of polyurethane and vinyl chloride. According to 1995 data, U.S. consumption of refined mercury for "other chemical and allied products" includes pharmaceuticals and miscellaneous catalysts. This category is no longer reported as a separate category but is included in the "other uses" category. No data are available for any quantities of mercury used for catalytic purposes.[2]

8.1.1 Process Description

Catalysts involved in the production of polyurethane have been composed of the phenylmercuric compounds ($C_6H_5Hg^+$), but few facilities currently use this catalyst and phenylmercuric compounds are no longer produced in the United States.[11] The locations of facilities using these compounds are unknown.

Two processes can be used to manufacture vinyl chloride: one process based on acetylene uses mercuric chloride on carbon pellets as a catalyst, and the other is based on the oxychlorination of ethylene. Vinyl chloride is produced by oxychlorination at all facilities except at Borden Chemical and Plastics Corporation in Geismar, Louisiana. Borden Chemical and Plastics produces vinyl chloride using mercuric chloride as a catalyst with acetylene.[11]

8.1.2 Emission Control Measures

No information was found in the literature concerning specific control measures for mercury emissions from the production of vinyl chloride.

8.1.3 Emissions

No emission factors were found in the literature, and no test data that could be used to calculate emission factors was found. In the 1994 TRI inventory, Borden Chemical and Plastics reported no mercury emissions at the Louisiana production facility.[3]

8.4 CREMATORIES

Mercury resulting from the thermal instability of mercury alloys of amalgam tooth fillings during cremation of human bodies may potentially be a source of mercury air emissions. In 1995, approximately 488,224 cremations were performed at the 1,155 crematories located throughout the United States.[143] Table 8-1 lists the number of crematories located in each State and the estimated number of cremations performed in each State for 1995 and projections of these totals for the years 1996, 2000, and 2010.

Only one set of data are available for the average quantity of mercury emitted for a cremation in the United States. Tests were conducted for a propane-fired incinerator at a crematorium in California. Results of the testing for uncontrolled mercury emissions ranged from 6.26 E-03 to 2.26 E-03 kg/body burned (1.38 E-04 to 4.9 E-03 lb/body); the average mercury emission factor was 1.50 E-03 kg/body burned (3.3 E-03 lb/body). The test results were obtained from tests conducted by the California Air Resources Board.[144]

Total 1995 mercury emissions from this category are estimated to be 0.73 Mg (0.80 tons); see Appendix A for details.

8.5 PAINT USE

Four mercury compounds--phenylmercuric acetate, 3-(chloromethoxy) propylmercuric acetate, di(phenylmercury) dodecenylsuccinate, and phenylmercuric oleate--were registered as biocides for interior and exterior paint but in May 1991, all registrations for mercury-based biocides in paints were voluntarily cancelled by the registrants.[33] According to the 1996 EPA Report to Congress, the demand for mercury to be used in paints was eliminated in 1992.

Mercury compounds were added to paints to preserve the paint in the can by controlling microbial growth and to preserve the paint film from mildew attack after it is applied to a surface. During and after application of paint, these mercury compounds can be emitted into the atmosphere. One source estimates that 66 percent of the mercury used in paints is emitted into the atmosphere; however, this emission rate, which was derived using engineering judgement, is based on a 1975 study performed when the demand for mercury in paint was high.[145] The age of the data and the method by which the emission factor was calculated limit the reliability of the factor, making emission estimates generated from it quite uncertain. Furthermore, no conclusive information is available regarding the time frame over which mercury in paint is emitted into the atmosphere after it is applied to a surface. However, limited information suggests that emissions could occur for as long as 7 years after initial application, although the distribution of emissions over this time period is unknown.[38] Based on the voluntary cancellation of mercury-based biocide registrations in May 1991 and rapidly declining usage in 1990, it is assumed that current mercury emissions from this source are very small or zero.

8.6 SOIL DUST

[This section is the same as it appeared in the 1993 document.]

Mercury levels in soil dust have been measured at a few locations in the western United States.[146] The mercury level in soil dust near a phosphate fertilizer operation in Pocatello, Idaho was found to be 0.002 (20 ppm) weight percent and levels in dust from an unpaved road near the same facility were at 0.001 weight percent. This reference also cited mercury levels to be about 0.001 weight percent in soil dust near a courthouse in Medford, Oregon; at a school in Bend, Oregon; near the downtown area of Grant's Pass, Oregon; and near Key Back in Eugene, Oregon. Samples taken near a silicone manufacturing plant in Springfield, Oregon, showed mercury levels at 0.004 weight percent in the soil dust. Tests at LaGrande dock in LaGrande, Oregon, showed mercury in the soil dust at levels of 0.003 weight percent.

The validity of these levels cannot be verified because the original references could not be located to evaluate the test methods and procedures used in these studies. In addition, the mercury levels found in the soils of these areas probably are not indicative of soil levels in other areas of the country. The soils in the Idaho and Oregon areas are primarily volcanic in geologic origin and have higher soil mercury levels than other areas of the U.S.

October 6, 1999

The City of Red Deer
Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

ATTENTION: THE HONOURABLE MAYOR GAIL SURKAN

Dear Madam:

RE: RETORT UNIT IN FUNERAL HOME PREMISES AT
6287 - 67TH A STREET, RED DEER, ALBERTA

COMPANY HISTORY:

Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. specializes in Design Built funeral homes across Canada. We may be the single largest developer of this kind of facility. Our contracts are with local, national and international funeral home companies. Bearden Engineering of Red Deer participates in the design of all these facilities.

HISTORY OF RETORT UNIT LOCATED AT ABOVE ADDRESS:

1. Development permit was applied for the development of a funeral home as per plans and specifications submitted by Bearden Engineering and Associates.

2. Development permit was approved on November 10, 1998 by Mr. Strader. After approval by Municipal Planning Commission, a permit was issued subject to certain conditions not relevant to the retort unit.

3. The lands in question are zoned C-4.

4. Building permit was subsequently issued and construction of the development was commenced in reliance upon both permits.

5. The retort unit requires advanced notice for construction of approximately 60 days prior to delivery. It also requires installation prior to roof installation.

6. The plans and specifications clearly show a room located in the building designated as retort facility. The floor plan further shows the location of the retort unit itself.

.../2

704 - 76 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6P 1T8 Tel (403) 440-6226 Fax (403) 440-4982

7. During the course of construction, Civic Mechanical of Lacombe applied for a gas fitting permit. The permit was issued, but subject to a note that installation of retort unit was prohibited.

8. Much to our surprise on July 15, 1999, the City of Red Deer notified our Company by letter that installation of retort unit was not permitted use or discretionary use in C-4 zoning.

9. Bearden and our firm naturally felt the use as a retort facility is an ancillary use or an accessory use to the main use as a funeral home and included in the commercial use of the term "funeral home".

10. Materials supplied in the enclosed package clearly show the technical data comparing a diesel truck travelling on the street, a fast food business cooking 100 hamburgers an hour and a residential fireplace as having significantly more emissions than a retort unit.

11. The unit in question does not require Alberta Environment approval due to the efficient design. We did however, obtain a "Comfort Letter". There have been statements made to the Press that appear to be self-serving to the effect that this unit would omit odours and black smoke. This is simply not true. There is a stack emissions control that immediately shuts the unit down and sends it into another burn cycle if either situation occurs. I would like to simply state that if you know of any retort unit that emits either black smoke or odours they should be reported to Alberta Environment.

We enclose herewith the following:

1. Signatures of 19 adjacent businesses that are in favour of "retort" installations (please note the word cremator also appears in order to avoid any confusion);

2. Letters from 259 home owners supporting the same installation;

3. Copy of area canvassed outlined in green;

4. Statutory Declaration confirming authenticity of the signatures canvassed.

.../3

5. Emission comparison data;

6. Location of "retort" units in Alberta and Western Canada (by one manufacturer only);

7. Copy of "Comfort Letter" from Alberta Environment, which is self-explanatory;

Approximately 10 percent of the residents canvassed were either opposed, were not home or refused to participate.

Research shows that 25 years ago cremations formed a very small portion of funeral services. Today it is nearing 50%. Because of our multi-cultural makeup of Canada a large segment of that population chooses cremation, and a segment of that population uses cremation as their only arrangements for their deceased. It is for this reason that a "retort" unit was designed in conjunction with funeral home decor to accommodate these public demands.

Ms. Schroeder of Parkland Funeral Home and Crematorium Ltd. extended three invitations to your administration to view and to witness the operations of a "retort" unit that has been located in a residential area for 15 years in the City of Calgary and that cremates approximately 1,000 per year.

We thank you in advance for reviewing the enclosed and trust we can resolve this issue at the Council meeting set for October 12, 1999.

BUILD-A-VEST STRUCTURES INC.

Per: _____
JOSEPH CRAMER

Enclosures

pc: Jeffrey Dawson
pc: Morris Flewwelling
pc: Bev Hughes
pc: Bill Hull
pc: Dennis Moffat
pc: Larry Pimm
pc: Jason Volk
pc: Lorna Watkinson-Zimmer

Form 219 Statutory Declaration (Long)

Statutory Declaration

CANADA
Province of Alberta

To Wit

IN THE MATTER OF FUNERAL HOME PROJECT AT 6287 67A STREET, RED DEER, ALBERTA

I, JOSEPH CRAMER

of the City of Camrose in the Province of Alberta,

do solemnly declare

That

1. I am project supervisor and coordinator on the above project.

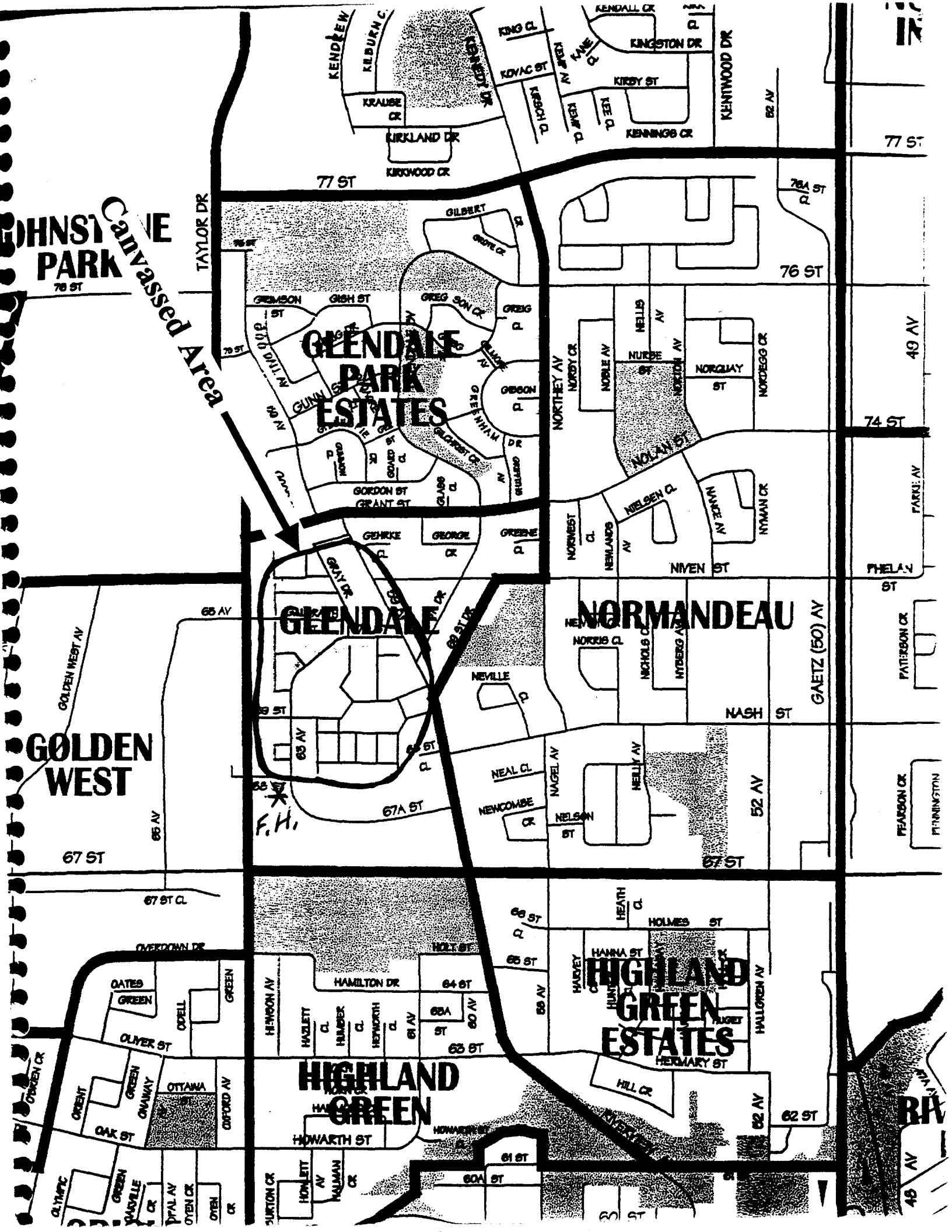
2. That on the date of September 28, September 29 and October 4, 1999 I and persons under my direct supervision called upon approximately 300 residents and businesses in the area of the above project.

3. That the letters delivered concurrently with our submission to City Counsel were actually signed by the residents and business owners at the addresses given in the said letters and that the signatures by persons purporting to be residents or owners are genuine in every respect.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act.

Declared at Red Deer
in the Province of Alberta, this 6
day of October A.D. 1999
before me

A ~~Commissioner for Oaths~~ in and for the Province of Alberta
NOTARY PUBLIC


Canvassed Area
GLENDALE PARK ESTATES
GLENDALE
NORMANDEAU
GOLDEN WEST
HIGHLAND GREEN ESTATES
HIGHLAND GREEN
F.H.
77 ST
76 ST
74 ST
67 ST
65 AV
49 AV
52 AV
TAYLOR DR
KENDREW
KILBURN C.
KENNEDY DR
KING CL
KOVAC ST
KIRKLAND DR
KIRKWOOD CR
KINGSTON DR
KENNINGS CR
KUHNWOOD DR
82 AV
76A ST
GILBERT
GRIEVE CR
GRIMSON
GISH ST
GREG SON CR
GREIG
GUNN ST
GIBSON
GILCHRIST CR
GORDON ST
GRANT ST
GEHRKE
GEORGE
GREENE
NORTHEY AV
NORDY CR
NOBLE AV
NELLIS AV
NURSE ST
NORQUAY ST
NORDEGG CR
NOLAN ST
NELSEN CL
NANCE AV
NYMAN CR
NORWEST CL
NEWLANDS AV
NIVEN ST
PHELAN ST
PARKHILL AV
PATTERSON CR
GAETZ (50) AV
NORRIS CL
NICHOLS CR
NYBERG AV
NEVILLE
NASH ST
PEARSON CR
PENNINGTON
GRAY DR
GOLDEN WEST AV
67A ST
NEAL CL
NEWCOMBE CR
NAGEL AV
NELSON ST
NEIL AV
HEATH CL
HOLMES ST
HANNA ST
HARVEY CR
HUNTER CR
HALLORAN AV
HERMARY ST
HILL CR
OVERDOWN DR
HOLT ST
HAMILTON DR
64 ST
63 ST
68A ST
60A ST
61 ST
62 ST
OATES GREEN
ODELL
GREEN
HEWSON AV
HAZLETT CL
HUMBER CL
HEDWORTH CL
61 AV
OLIVER ST
OTTAWA
ORKNEY CR
ORIENT
ONAWAY
OXFORD AV
OAK ST
HOWARTH ST
HOWARTH CL
HOWLETT AV
KAUMAN CR
OLYMPIC
OTTAWA CR
OTTEN CR

...ALLATIONS **CANADIAN MACHINES** (IEE) 102 UNITS

ALBERTA 16 INSTALLATIONS 18 UNITS

- ALBERTA WILBERT SALES / 16910 129th AVE., N.W., EDMONTON / 403-447-2222 / PP'86 & PPII'90
- CHAPEL of the CHIMES / 10179 108th ST., EDMONTON / 403-424-3474 / CC'71
- CENTRAL ALBERTA CREMATORY / 4930 54th ST., RED DEER / 403-347-2222 / PP'86
- CHRISTENSEN & SALMON F.H. / 327 10th ST. S., LETHBRIDGE / 403-329-4934 / PPII'96
- CORNERSTONE FUNERAL HOME / 51 TEMPLE CRES W, LETHBRIDGE / 403-381-8701 / PPII'95
- HAINSTOCK & SON F.C. / 10541 81st AVE., EDMONTON / 403-432-1714 / PPII'94
- McGINNIS & HOLLOWAY F.H. / 5008 ELBOW DRIVE S.W. / CALGARY / 403-251-1955 / SPP'91
- MEMORIES F.H. & CREM. / 13403 ST. ALBERT TRAIL / EDMONTON / PPII'97
- MOUNTAIN VIEW MEM. CHAPEL & F.H. / 1122 SENIC DR., LETHBRIDGE / 403-380-4440 / PPII'95
- OLIVER FUNERAL CHAPEL / 10212 102nd ST., GRANDE PRAIRIE / 403-532-2929 / PP'83
- PARK MEMORIAL LIMITED / 9709 111th AVE., EDMONTON / 403-426-0050 / PP'80 & PPII'94
- PARKLAND FUNERAL HOME & CREM. LTD. / 6505 48TH AVE. / CAMROSE / 780-672-9171
- PARKLAND HUMANE S.P.C.A. / 7690 45th AVE., RED DEER / 403-342-7722 / PPJ'92
- ROCKY FUNERAL HOME / 4804 48th ST., ROCKY MTN. HOUSE / 403-845-5880 / PPII'97
- SAAMIS MEMORIAL FUNERAL CHAPEL / 1 DUNMORE RD. / 403-528-2599 / PPII'96
- THE GARDEN CHAPEL / 460 31st AVE. N.W., CALGARY / 403-263-6440 / PP'88 *

BRITISH COLUMBIA 16 INSTALLATIONS 19 UNITS

- ARMSTRONG-ENDERBY F.H. / 3390 OKANAGAN, ARMSTRONG / 604-546-8294 / PPII'93
- BOWERS FUNERAL HOME / 440 10th ST., SALMON ARM / 604-832-2223 / PPII'93
- CANYON VIEW CREM., LTD. / 2020 SPRINGFIELD RD., KELOWNA / 604-860-7077 / PPII'96
- DEVLIN FUNERAL HOME / 1665 SEAVIEW RD., GIBSONS / 604-886-9551 / PP'87
- FIRST MEMORIAL FUN. CHAPEL / 4725 FALAISE DR., SAANICH / 250-658-5244 / ET'97
- FIRST MEMORIAL F.S. / 1505 LILLOOET RD., N. VANCOUVER / 604-980-3451 / 2 - ET'92
- FRASER VALLEY PET SVCS. / 31755 ISRIAL AVE. / 604-820-4798 / PPJ & PPII '98
- FRASERVIEW CREMATORIUM / 1395 5th AVE. / PRINCE GEORGE / 604-564-4431 / PP'82
- HAYWARD'S-THOMPSON & IRVING / 1625 QUADRA ST. / VICTORIA / 604-386-3505 / PPII'96
- MAPLE RIDGE FUNERAL CHAPEL / 11969 216th ST., MAPLE RIDGE / 604-463-8121 / PPII'91
- MT. GARIBALDI CREM. / 40440 TANTALAS WAY, GARIBALDI HIGHLANDS / 604-898-5121 / PP'89
- PARKSVILLE FUNERAL CHAPEL / 170 HIRST ST., PARKSVILLE / 604-248-4644 / PPII'93
- PET PALACE KENNELS / 60 HIGHLAND RD., VICTORIA / 604-478-5431 / PPJ'92
- STUBBERFIELD F.H. / 7221 DUNCAN ST., POWELL RIVER / 604-485-4112 / PPII'94
- THOMPSON FUNERAL HOME / 613 WARD ST., NELSON / 250-352-3613 / PPII'97
- VANCOUVER CREMATORIUM / 5505 FRASER ST., VANCOUVER / 604-325-8251 / 2 - ET'92

MANITOBA 6 INSTALLATIONS 7 UNITS

- BROCKIE-DONOVAN LTD. / 332 8th ST., BRANDON / 204-727-0694 / PP'82
- GILBART FUNERAL HOME / 314 EVELINE ST., SELKIRK / 204-482-3271 / PPII'94
- PROVINCIAL GRANITE WORKS, LTD. / 514 MAIN ST., DAUPHIN / 204-638-6032 / PPII'95
- ROSEWOOD MEMORIAL GARDENS / 236 11th ST., BRANDON / 204-727-8333 / PP'87 & PPII'98
- SPARROW FUNERAL SERVICE / 34 3rd AVENUE, MINNEDOSA / 204-867-3868 / PPII'95
- TRANSCONA FUNERAL HOME / 1800 DAY ST., TRANSCONA / 204-222-6677 / PPII'93

CANADA

PROVINCES

(ALL)

ALBERTA

Burgar Funeral Home	Camrose	1995		
Community Cremation Services Ltd.	Airdrie	1997		
Foster & McGarvey Ltd.	Edmonton	1977		
Harmony Funeral Service	Nisku	1993		
Leyden's Funeral Home	Calgary	1985		
Martin Bros. (Riverview Chapel)	Lethbridge	1981		
Mountain View Memorial	Calgary	1998		1801
Park Place Funeral Home	Sherwood Park	1999		1801
Rocky View Garden of Peace	Rocky View	1984		
Snodgrass Funeral Home (M81)	High River	1991		
The Calgary Crematorium Ltd.	Calgary	1974		
Westlawn Memorial Gardens & Crem. (M74)	Edomonton	1990		

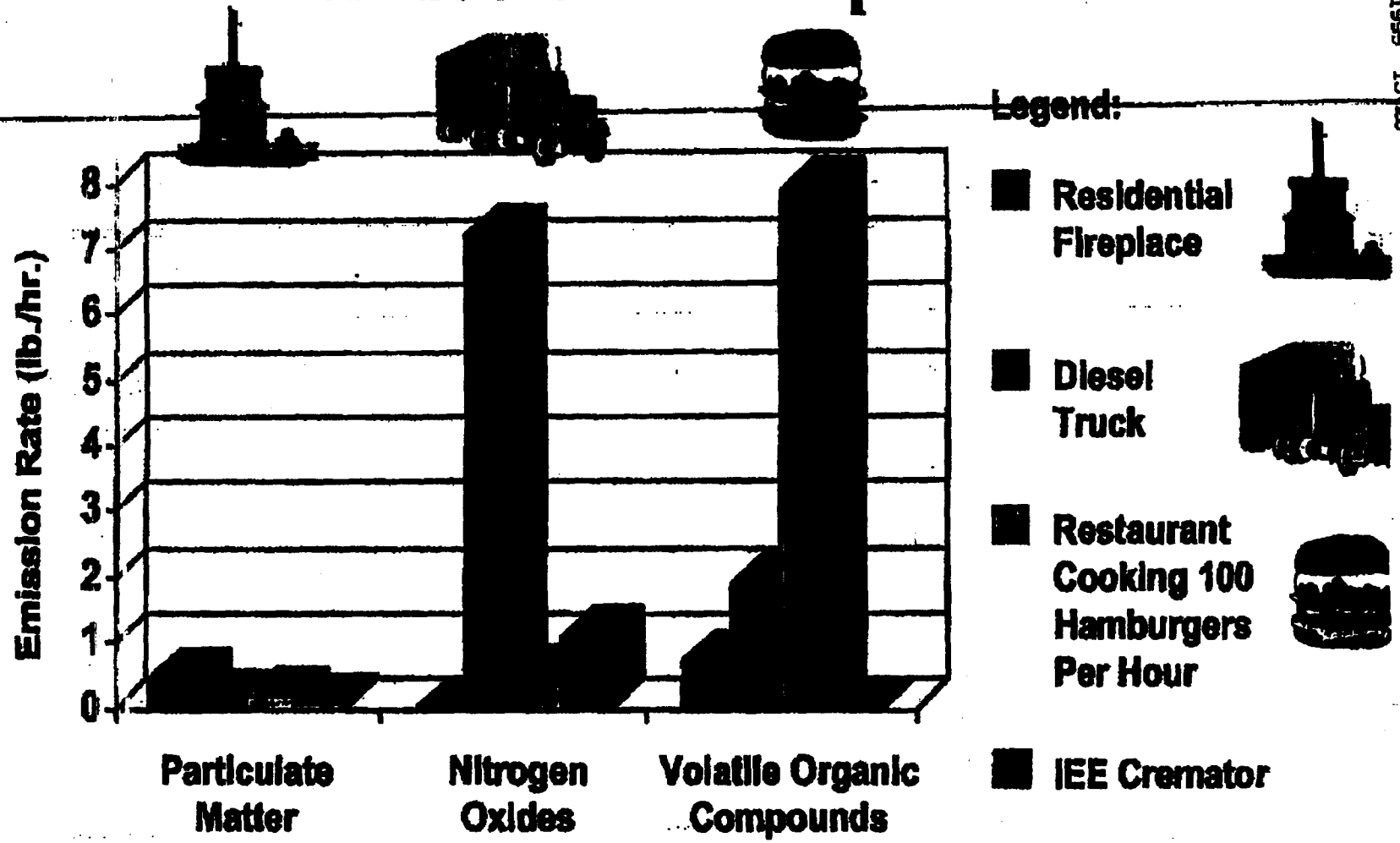
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Carberry Funeral Home	Trail	1980		
Cedar Valley Memorial Gardens	Cedar	1982		
District of Mission	Mission	1980		
Elk Valley Crematorium	Fernie	1995		
Everden-Russ Funeral Services	Penticton	1995		1801
Hatley Memorial Gardens	Victoria	1980		
Henderson Holdings, Ltd.	Chilliwack	1986		
Lakeview Memorial Gardens	Kelowna	1985		
MacKay Funeral Service Ltd.	Terrace	1986		
McPherson Funeral Services	Cranbrook	1980		
Mission Hill Crematorium	Courtenay	1986		
Personal Alternative Funeral Srvs. Ltd.	Aldergrove	1995		
Pine Grove Crematorium (Hillside Cem.)	Kamloops	1997		2001
Southside Memorial Service Ltd.	Surrey	1972-74	2	
Valley Funeral Home (M80)	Trail	1993		
Valley View Memorial Gardens	Surrey	1994	2	

MANITOBA

Chapel Lawn Memorial Gardens	Winnipeg	1980-95	2	1701/1801
Doyle's Funeral Home	Carman	1988		
Garry Memorial Crematorium Ltd.	Winnipeg	1976-84	2	
Green Acres Memorial Service	Winnipeg	1989		
Sobering Funeral Chapel	Beausejour	1998		2000E

Emissions Comparison



Alberta
ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Services
Parkland Region

304 Provincial Building
4920 - 51 Street
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 6K8

Telephone (403) 340-7721
Fax (403) 340-5022

September 20, 1999

Attn: Joe Kramer
Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium Ltd.
6287 - 67A Street
Red Deer, Alberta
T4P 3V9

Dear Mr. Kramer:

Re: Proposed Crematorium in Red Deer

Thank you for your fax dated September 14, 1999 describing your proposed crematorium in Red Deer.

A crematorium does not require an approval or registration provided that it has capacity of less than 100 kg/hr, has a multiple chamber design, has adequately sized burners, and emits no visible emissions. It is understood that your proposed facility has a capacity of about 50 kg/hr, it is equipped with an afterburner (multiple chambers), it is designed as a crematorium (adequately sized burners), and the burn results provided in the fax indicate that it emits no visible emissions. Your crematorium does not require an approval or registration from Alberta Environment to construct or operate.

Please note that this letter in no way exempts Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium Ltd. from the general requirements of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* or its Regulations. If you have any questions or concerns, please call.

Sincerely,

R. D. Helmer

David Helmer, P.Eng.
Industrial Approvals Engineer

xc: Larry Williams → File
FX: JK @ 730-672-1052
Q13a

Oct 4
~~September~~ , 1999

The Mayor
Members of Council
City Hall
Red Deer, Alberta

Dear Your Worship and Councilors,

I or We, are in favor of the installation of a Retort Unit (Cremator) located at:

6287 - 67A Street
Red Deer, Alberta
T4P 3V9

Yours Very Truly,

Margaret Pickett

#3 15 Nordegg Cr.

December 6, 1999

Submitted To City Council

Date: Dec 6, 1999

City Council
City of Red Deer

C/O City Clerk

I am addressing the City Council regarding the matter of allowing crematoriums in both commercial and industrial areas.

Bylaws were created for a reason and relaxing of any bylaw relaxes the intent to control and protect constituents. This is a simple concept.

Combustion produces byproducts which can cause irratants to immediate and distant surroundings. This is a simple concept.

Once you've relaxed a bylaw for one party, consideration must be given to all parties in the future. This is a simple concept.

Would any number of "city" councillors wish to live within two kilometers of any type of industrial incinerator? If the answer is NO, then one final simple principal applies. Do unto your constituents as you would have them do unto you.

I cannot attend this council meeting, however, I do plan to participate in making this decision a simple one. Many interests will be betrayed by relaxing this critical bylaw. SIMPLE.

Best Regards,

Bob Desrosiers

Bob Desrosiers

BLACK KNIGHT INN Fax:4033408970 Dec 6 '99 14:42 P.01

OCT 15 '99 14:28 FR H&C AFFAIRS-INDUSTRY 780 427 3033 TO 94525085 P.02/03

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SERVICES
CONSUMER SERVICES DIVISION

For : Crematory

CATS Status and License Type Report

Submitted To City Council
Date Dec 6, 1999

License #		Licencee Name	Field Office	Mailing Address	Status
300540		Alberta Wilbert Sales Ltd	N	16910 129 Ave , EDMONTON AB T5V 1L1	ISSUED ✓
	d/b/a	Alberta Wilbert Crematorium			
300548		Burgar Funeral Home Camrose Ltd	N	4817 51 Ave , CAMROSE AB T4V 0V4	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Burgar Funeral Home Camrose Ltd			
300538		CALGARY CREMATORIUM LIMITED	S	3219 4 St NW , CALGARY AB T2M 3A6	ISSUED ✓
	d/b/a	CALGARY CREMATORIUM AND FUNERAL SERVICES			
300541		CENTRAL ALBERTA CREMATORIUM LTD	S	5333 48 Ave , LACOMBE AB T4L 1N2	ISSUED ✓
	d/b/a	CENTRAL ALBERTA CREMATORIUM LTD			
300555		CGRM HOLDINGS LTD.	S	11 DUNMORE Road SE , MEDICINE HAT AB T1A 1Z5	ISSUED
	d/b/a	SAAMIS PRAIRIE VIEW CREMATORIUM			
300549		CORNERSTONE FUNERAL HOME LTD.	S	2825 32 St S , LETHBRIDGE AB T1K 7B1	ISSUED
	d/b/a	CORNERSTONE FUNERAL HOME LTD.			
301786		Connelly-McKinley Ltd	N	10011 114 St , EDMONTON AB T5K 1R5	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Capital City Crematorium			
300530		Foster and McGarvey Limited	N	10006 103 St , EDMONTON AB T5J 0X2	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Foster and McGarvey Limited			
300539		LEYDEN'S FUNERAL HOME LTD.	S	304 18 Ave SW , CALGARY AB T2S 0C3	ISSUED
	d/b/a	LEYDEN'S FUNERAL HOME LTD.			
300537		MARTIN BROS. FUNERAL CHAPELS LTD.	S	610 4 St S , LETHBRIDGE AB T1J 4P3	ISSUED
	d/b/a	MOUNTAIN VIEW CREMATORIUM			
300534		MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ROCKY VIEW #44	S	PO BOX 3009, STN B , CALGARY AB T2M 4L6	ISSUED ✓
	d/b/a	ROCKY VIEW GARDEN OF PEACE			
300531		McInnis & Holloway Funeral Home Ltd	S	2720 CENTRE St N , CALGARY AB T2E 2V6	ISSUED
	d/b/a	CENTRE STREET CREMATORIUM			
300532		Memorial Gardens Association (Alberta) Limited	N	10179 108 St , EDMONTON AB T5J 1L1	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Howard & McBride Chapel of Chimes			
300535		Memorial Gardens Association (Alberta) Limited	N	10132 163 St , EDMONTON AB T5P 4X3	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Edmonton Crematorium			

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SERVICES
CONSUMER SERVICES DIVISION

For : Crematory

CATS Status and License Type Report

License #		Licencee Name	Field Office	Mailing Address	Status
301548		Memorial Gardens Association (Alberta) Ltd	S	Box 0 Site 17 RR 7, CALGARY AB T2P 2G7	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Mountain View Crematorium			
300547		Memories Funeral Directors & Crematory Inc	N	13403 St Albert Trail , EDMONTON AB T5L 4X1	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Memories Funeral Directors & Crematory Inc			
300542		PATTISON FUNERAL HOME LTD.	S	PO BOX 1148 , MEDICINE HAT AB T1A 7H3	ISSUED
	d/b/a	THE MEDICINE HAT CREMATORIUM			
300554		PERSONAL COMMUNITY SERVICES INC.	S	7016 FARRELL Road SE , CALGARY AB T2H 0T2	ISSUED ✓
	d/b/a	PERSONAL ALTERNATIVE FUNERAL SERVICES			
300536		Park Memorial Ltd	N	9709 111 Ave , EDMONTON AB T5G 0B2	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Park Memorial Ltd			
302937		Park Place Funeral Home, Chapel & Crematorium Ltd	N	51 Broadway Blvd , SHERWOOD PARK AB T8H 2C1	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Park Place Funeral Home, Chapel & Crematorium Ltd			
300556		Rocky Mountain Crematorium Inc	N	4804 48 St , ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE AB T0M 1T1	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Rocky Mountain Crematorium Inc			
300543		SERVICE CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL (CANADA) LIMITED	S	3220 4 St NW , CALGARY AB T2M 3A5	ISSUED
	d/b/a	FOSTER'S GARDEN CHAPEL FUNERAL HOME & CREMATORIUM			
300551		SERVICE CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL(CANADA) LTD.	S	327 10 St S , LETHBRIDGE AB T1J 2M7	ISSUED
	d/b/a	LETHBRIDGE CREMATORIUM			
300544		SNODGRASS FUNERAL HOME LTD.	S	PO BOX 5028 , HIGH RIVER AB T1V 1M3	ISSUED
	d/b/a	PARKLAWN CREMATORIUM			
303689		Service Corporation International (Canada) Limited	S	12700 Macleod Trail S , CALGARY AB T2J 7E5	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Jacques Funeral Home & Crematorium			
300545		Service Corporation International (Canada) Limited	N	9810 34 Ave NW , EDMONTON AB T6E 6L1	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Hainstock Funeral Chapel			
300533		Swan City Funeral Services Ltd	N	10005 107 Ave , GRANDE PRAIRIE AB T8V 1L8	ISSUED
	d/b/a	Oliver's Grande Prairie Funeral Chapel & Crematorium			

Total Number of Licenses: 27 Licenses

Nov 130/99

To Mayor Surkan and Councilors - City of Red Deer,

Around the beginning of October a canvasser came to my door in regard to a crematorium at Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium at 6281 61a St which is quite close to my home. I live at 7124 Nordale Drive. The young man was informative and polite and answered all my questions in a forthright manner.

I gladly signed the petition in favor of the crematorium and wouldn't object even if it was right next door to me.

I was very surprised a short time later to read an article in the paper about how some people were misinformed and didn't know what they were signing.

I have trouble believing this altho I am aware that all canvassers don't always say the same thing but I felt I had to let someone know that the young man who came to my door was completly honest with me.

There was no one answering the phone at the Funeral Home so I tracked down Marg Schroeder at her home as I wanted someone associated with the business to know that not everyone agreed the article in the paper.

As I'm sure you have already surmised I have no problem with a crematorium within the city limits. In fact I think it's a great idea

Yours truly
J. Beelle

Submitted To City Council
Date: Dec 6, 1999

Submitted To City Council

Date: Dec 6/1999

We, the undersigned owners and/or renters of the Sierra Grand Condominium of 4805 – 45 Street Red Deer, request that City Council neither change nor amend the current bylaw as it pertains to crematoriums.

We believe, if the current bylaw was to be relaxed, there is every reason to believe that a crematorium could be installed in the funeral home opposite our residence. This would neither be acceptable or in keeping with the wishes of the residents of this area.

Name SIGNATURE	Unit #	Name PRINT NAMES	Unit #
Joan Matheson	115	JOAN MATHESON.	
Marjorie MacKenzie	415	MARJORIE MACKENZIE	
STAN STADEL	402	STAN STADEL	
BETTY STADEL	402	BETTY STADEL	
Bill Wyse	206	BILL WYSE	
Pat Wyse	206	PAT WYSE	
Richard Duffin	205	RICHARD DUFFIN.	
Marie Snyder	128	MARIE SNYDER	
Ron Snyder	118	RON SNYDER	
Peter Hastie	220	PETER HASTIE	
John Royko	323	JOHN ROYKO	
DARLENE ROYKO	323	DARLENE ROYKO	
Kory Fairell	231	KORY FAIRELL	
Maurice DeCap.	327	MAURICE DECAP	
Don McDonald	224	DON McDONALD	
Minnie Bjornson	430	MINNIE BJORNSON	
Larry PEARSON	403	LARRY PEARSON	
Guy Fairell	231	GUY FAIRELL	
R.M. Edmondson	208	R.M. EDMONDSON	
Marette Duffin	205	MARETTE DUFFIN.	
Graham French	216	GRAHAM FRENCH	
Eugene Karashowsky	320	EUGENE KARASHOWSKY	
Gwen Klinck	330	GWEN KLINCK	
Earl Beck	330	EARL BECK	
Fred Titus	218	FRED TITUS	
Sarah Titus	218	SARAH TITUS	
Bev Peterson	426	BEV PETERSON	
Warren Keefe	224	WARREN KEEFE	
Betty Cwiklewich	226	BETTY CWIKLEWICH	
D.W. Blakely	118	D.W. BLAKELY	
E. Myrle Pedersen	409	E. MYRLE PEDERSEN	
Clare Anderson	418	CLARE ANDERSON	
Emily Hoffner	408	EMILY HOFFNER	
Hilary McDonald	224	Hilary McDonald.	
[illegible]	329	Reg + Mary Schell	329.
Edna Short	106	Ulrike Sluchinski	423

EDNA SHORT

R. + S. SCHULTZ.
V. SLUCHINSKI

Name SIGNATURES	Unit #	Name PRINT NAMES	Unit #
B Simpson	308	B F SIMPSON	
Pat Cain	116	PAT CAIN	
Madeline Hodgen	326	MADELAINE HODGEN	
John Schroeder	322	JOHN SCHROEDER	
Margaret Owens	428	Margaret Owens	
Nick Bichal	211	NICK BICHAL	
Anna Wahid	301	ANNA WAHID	
Sarfraz Wahid	301	SARFRAZ WAHID	
Doris Johnson	110	DORIS JOHNSON	
Olga Toal	328	OLGA TOAL	
Jim Toal	328	JIM TOAL	
Dennis Dickson	107	DENNIS DICKSON	
Thea Bichel	211	THEA BICHEL	
Martha Popp	212	MARTHA POPP	
Alf Wuerch	111	ALF WUERCH	
Shirley Wuerch	111	SHIRLEY WUERCH	
L M Brown	310	L M BROWN	
David Court	222	David Court	
M. A. Ferguson	130	M. A. FERGUSON.	
Mary Lytle	325	MARY LYTLE	
Joe Smith	331	G.L. (Joe) SMITH	
Mr MacDonald	121	MacDonald	
Elizabeth Wroe	431	Elizabeth Wroe	

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary 1974

cre·do \'krēd-ō, 'krād-\ *n, pl* **credos** : CREED
cred·u·lous \'krej-ə-ləs\ *adj* : inclined to believe esp. on slight evidence — **cre·du·li·ty** \kri-'d(y)ü-lət-ē\ *n*
Cree \'krē\ *n, pl* **Cree** *or* **Crees** : a member of an Indian people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan
creed \'krēd\ *n* [ME *crede*, fr. OE *crēda*, fr. L *credo* I believe, first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds] : a statement of the essential beliefs of a religious faith
creek \'krēk, 'krik\ *n* 1 *chiefly Brit* : a small inlet 2 : a stream smaller than a river and larger than a brook
Creek \'krēk\ *n* : a member of an Indian people of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; *also* : their language
creel \'krēl\ *n* : a wickerwork basket esp. for carrying fish
creep \'krēp\ *vb* **crept** \'krept\; **creep·ing** 1 : CRAWL 2 : to grow over a surface like ivy 3 : to feel as though insects were crawling on the skin — **creep** *n* — **creep·er** *n*
creep·ing \'krē-piŋ\ *adj* : developing or advancing by imperceptible degrees
creepy \'krē-pē\ *adj* **creep·i·er; -est** : having or producing a nervous shivery fear
cre·mains \kri-'mānz\ *n pl* : the ashes of a cremated human body
cre·mate \'krē-,māt\ *vb* **cre·mat·ed; cre·mat·ing** : to reduce (a dead body) to ashes with fire — **cre·ma·tion** \kri-'mā-shən\ *n*
cre·ma·to·ry \'krē-mə-,tōr-ē, 'krem-ə-\ *n, pl* **-ries** : a furnace for cremating; *also* : a structure containing such a furnace
crème \'krem, 'krēm\ *n, pl* **crèmes** \'krem(z), 'krēmz\ : a sweet liqueur
cren·el·late *or* **cren·el·ate** \'kren-ᵊl-,āt\ *vb* **-lat·ed** *or* **-at·ed; -lat·ing** *or* **-at·ing** : to furnish with battlements — **cren·el·la·tion** \,kren-ᵊl-'ā-shən\ *n*
Cre·ole \'krē-,ōl\ *n* : a descendant of early French or Spanish settlers of the U.S. Gulf states preserving their speech and culture; *also* : a person of mixed French or Spanish and Negro descent speaking a dialect of French or Spanish
cre·o·sote \'krē-ə-,sōt\ *n* : an oily liquid obtained by distillation of coal tar and used in preserving wood
crepe *or* **crêpe** \'krāp\ *n* : a light crinkled fabric of any of various fibers
crepe su·zette \,krāp-sü-'zet\ *n, pl* **crepes suzette** \,krāp(s)-sü-'zet\ *or* **crepe suzettes** \,krāp-sü-'zets\ : a thin folded or rolled pancake in a hot orange-butter sauce that is sprinkled with a liqueur and set ablaze for serving
cre·pus·cu·lar \kri-'pəs-kyə-lər\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or resembling twilight 2 : active in the twilight ⟨~ insects⟩
cresc *abbr* crescendo
cre·scen·do \krə-'shen-dō\ *adv or adj* : increasing in loudness — used as a direction in music — **crescendo** *n*
cres·cent \'kres-ᵊnt\ *n* [ME *cressant*, fr. MF *creissant*, fr. *creistre* to grow,

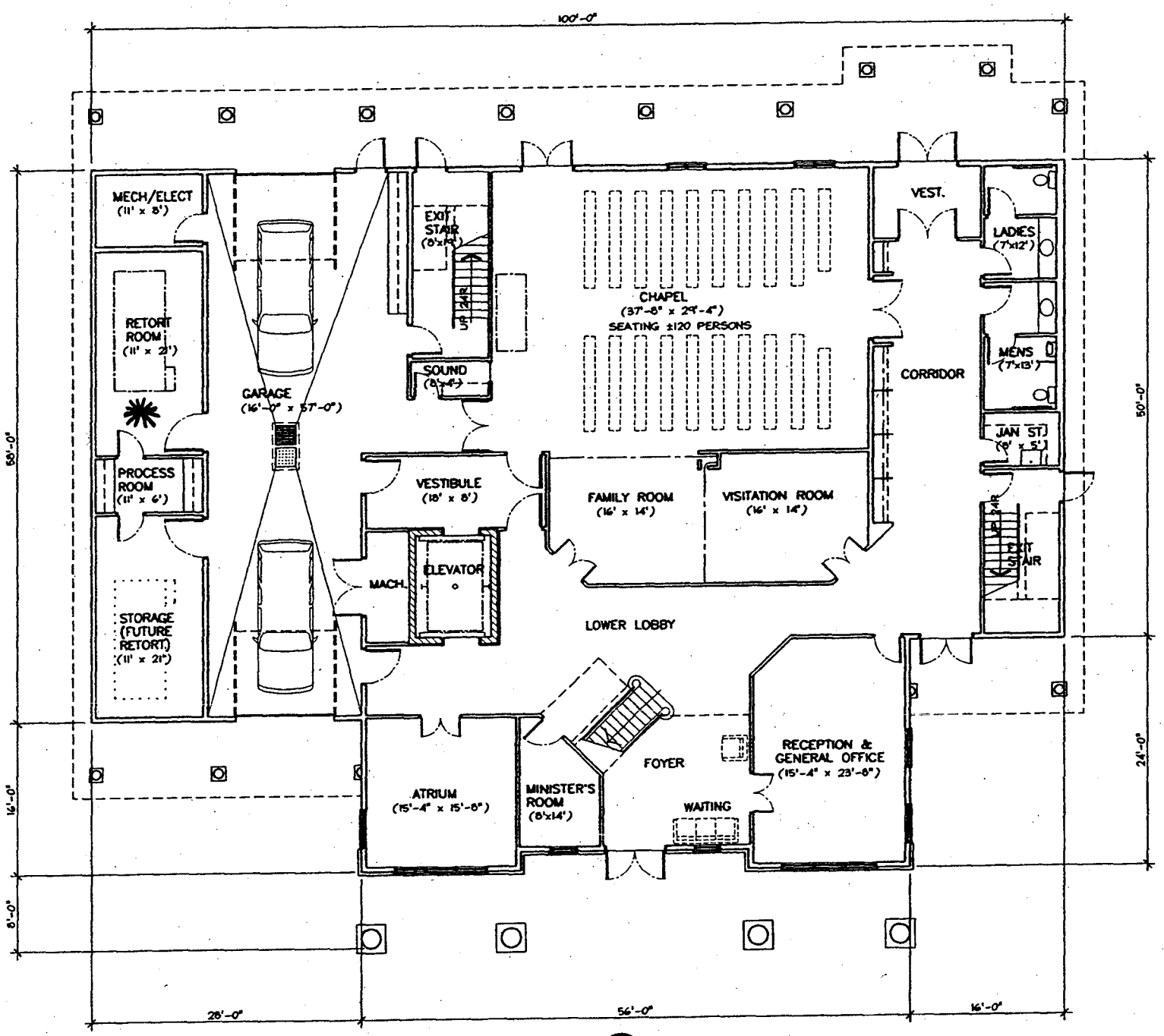
re·tard \ri-'tärd\ *vb* : to hold back : delay the progress of **syn** slow, slacken, detain — **re·tar·da·tion** \,rē-,tär-'dā-shən, ri-\ *n* — **re·tard·er** *n*
re·tar·date \-'tärd-,āt, -ət\ *n* : a mentally retarded person
re·tard·ed \ri-'tärd-əd\ *adj* : slow or limited in intellectual development, in emotional development, or in academic progress ⟨a ~ child⟩
retch \'rech, 'rēch\ *vb* : to try to vomit
retd *abbr* 1 retained 2 retired 3 returned
re·ten·tion \ri-'ten-chən\ *n* 1 : the act of retaining : the state of being retained 2 : the power of retaining esp. in the mind : RETENTIVENESS
re·ten·tive \-'tent-iv\ *adj* : having the power of retaining; *esp* : retaining knowledge easily — **re·ten·tive·ness** *n*
ret·i·cent \'ret-ə-sənt\ *adj* : inclined to be silent or secretive : UNCOMMUNICATIVE **syn** reserved, taciturn — **ret·i·cence** \-səns\ *n* — **ret·i·cent·ly** *adv*
ret·i·na \'ret-ᵊn-ə\ *n, pl* **retinas** *or* **ret·i·nae** \-ᵊn-,ē\ : the sensory membrane lining the eye and receiving the image formed by the lens — **ret·i·nal** \'ret-ᵊn-əl\ *adj*
ret·i·nue \'ret-ᵊn-,(y)ü\ *n* : the body of attendants or followers of a distinguished person
re·tire \ri-'tī(ə)r\ *vb* **re·tired; re·tir·ing** 1 : RETREAT 2 : to withdraw esp. for privacy 3 : to withdraw from one's occupation or position 4 : to go to bed 5 : to withdraw from circulation or from the market or from usual use or service 6 : to cause to be out in baseball — **re·tire·ment** *n*
re·tired \ri-'tī(ə)rd\ *adj* 1 : SECLUDED, QUIET 2 : withdrawn from active duty or from one's occupation 3 : received by or due to one who has retired
re·tir·ee \ri-,tī-'rē\ *n* : a person who has retired from his occupation
re·tir·ing \ri-'tī(ə)r-iŋ\ *adj* : SHY, RESERVED
¹re·tort \ri-'tȯrt\ *vb* [L *retortus*, pp. of *retorquēre*, lit., to twist back, hurl back, fr. *re-* back + *torquēre* to twist] 1 : to say in reply : answer back usu. sharply 2 : to answer (an argument) by a counter argument 3 : RETALIATE
²retort *n* : a quick, witty, or cutting reply
²re·tort \ri-'tȯrt, 'rē-,tȯrt\ *n* [MF *retorte*, fr. ML *retorta*, fr. L, fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorquēre* to twist back; fr. its shape] : a vessel in which substances are distilled or broken up by heat
re·touch \'rē-'təch\ *vb* : to touch or treat again (as a picture, play, or essay) in an effort to improve
re·trace \(')rē-'trās\ *vb* 1 : to trace over again 2 : to go over again in a reverse direction ⟨*retraced* his steps⟩
re·tract \ri-'trakt\ *vb* 1 : to draw back or in 2 : to withdraw (as a charge or promise) : DISAVOW — **re·tract·able** *adj* — **re·trac·tion** \-'trak-shən\ *n*
re·trac·tile \ri-'trak-tᵊl, -,tīl\ *adj* : capable of being drawn back or in ⟨~ claws⟩

a Structure

a Vessel

Submitted To City Council

Date: Dec 6, 1999



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

MIAN FLOOR AREA = 6521 SQFT (605.8m^2)

BEARDEN ENGINEERING
ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CONSULTING

#1, 4646 Riverside Drive, Red Deer, Alberta T4N 6Y5
Phone (403) 343-6858 Fax (403) 343-2122

Dec. 1996

JOB No. PROJECT PROPOSED FUNERAL CHAPEL
CALGARY, AB.
DWG No. DRAWING TITLE MAIN FLOOR PLAN
DRAWN AES | F:\96-678\A2 | 12/19/96 10:46
REVISIONS DATE STAMP
BEARDEN ENGINEERING
ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CONSULTING
#1, 4646 Riverside Drive, Red Deer, Alberta T4N 6Y5
Phone (403) 343-6858 Fax (403) 343-2122
A2
OF

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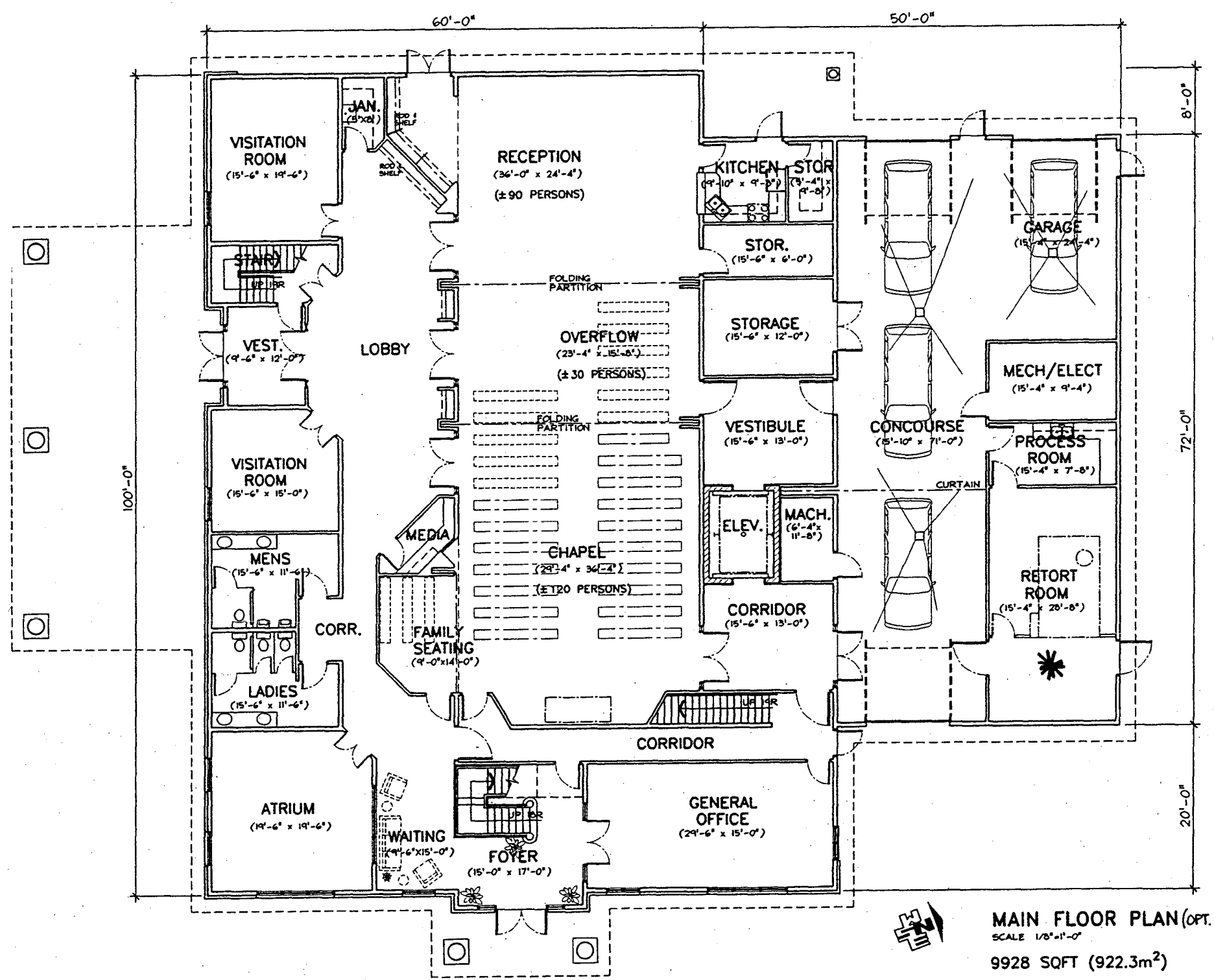


MAIN FLOOR PLAN (OPT. 1)

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

9928 SQFT (922.3m²)

Mar. 1997

BUILD-A-VEST STRUCTURES INC.
DESIGN / BUILD FUNERAL HOMES
6005-46 Ave. Camrose, Alberta, Canada T4V 3X3
Phone: (403) 440-6226 Fax: (403) 440-4962

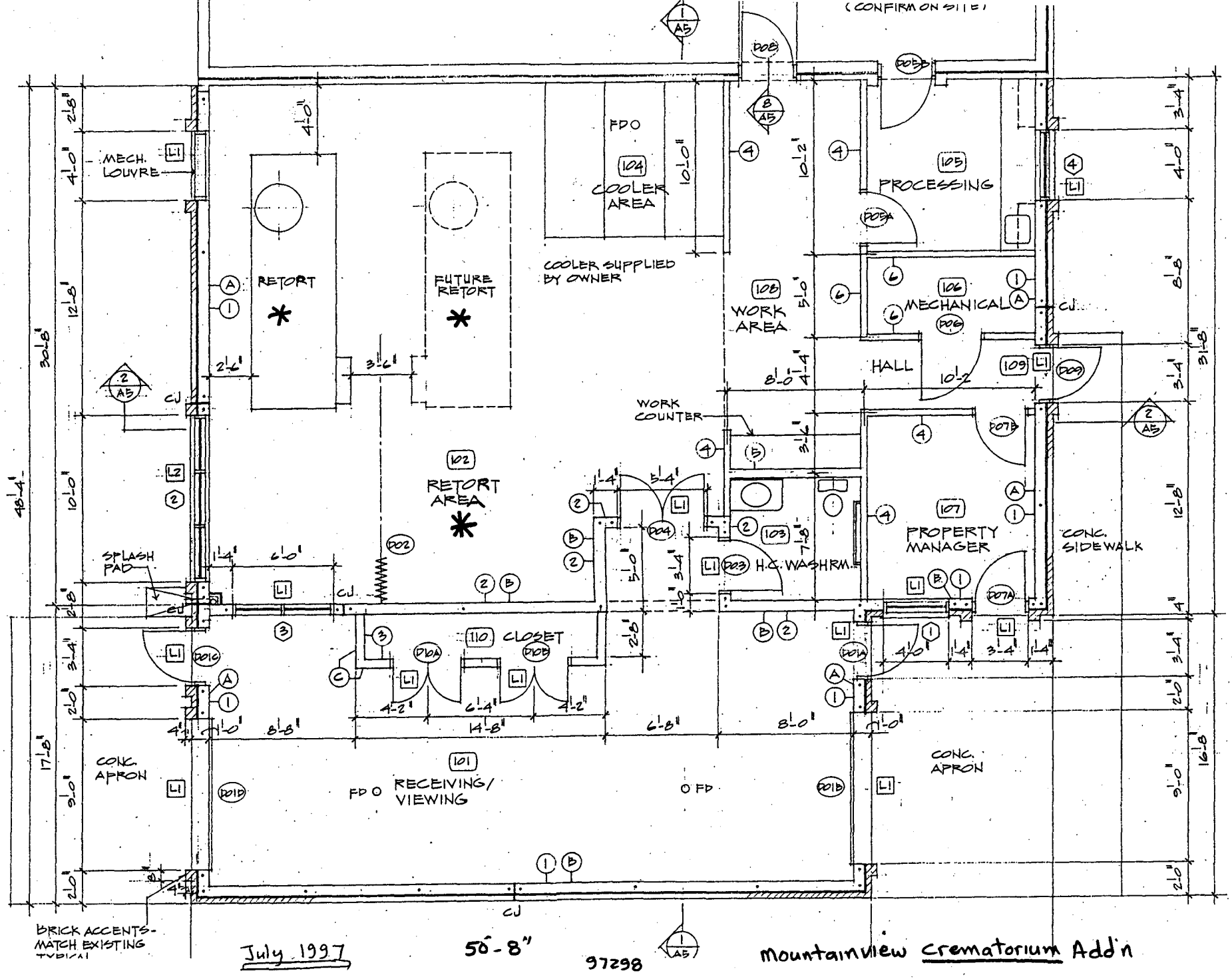
DRAWN AES | F:\97-PNP\P4A2 03/07/97 14:13

BEARDEN ENGINEERING
ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CONSULTING

JOB No. PROJECT

PROPOSED
GLEN MORGAN
FUNERAL HOME
CALGARY, ALBERTA

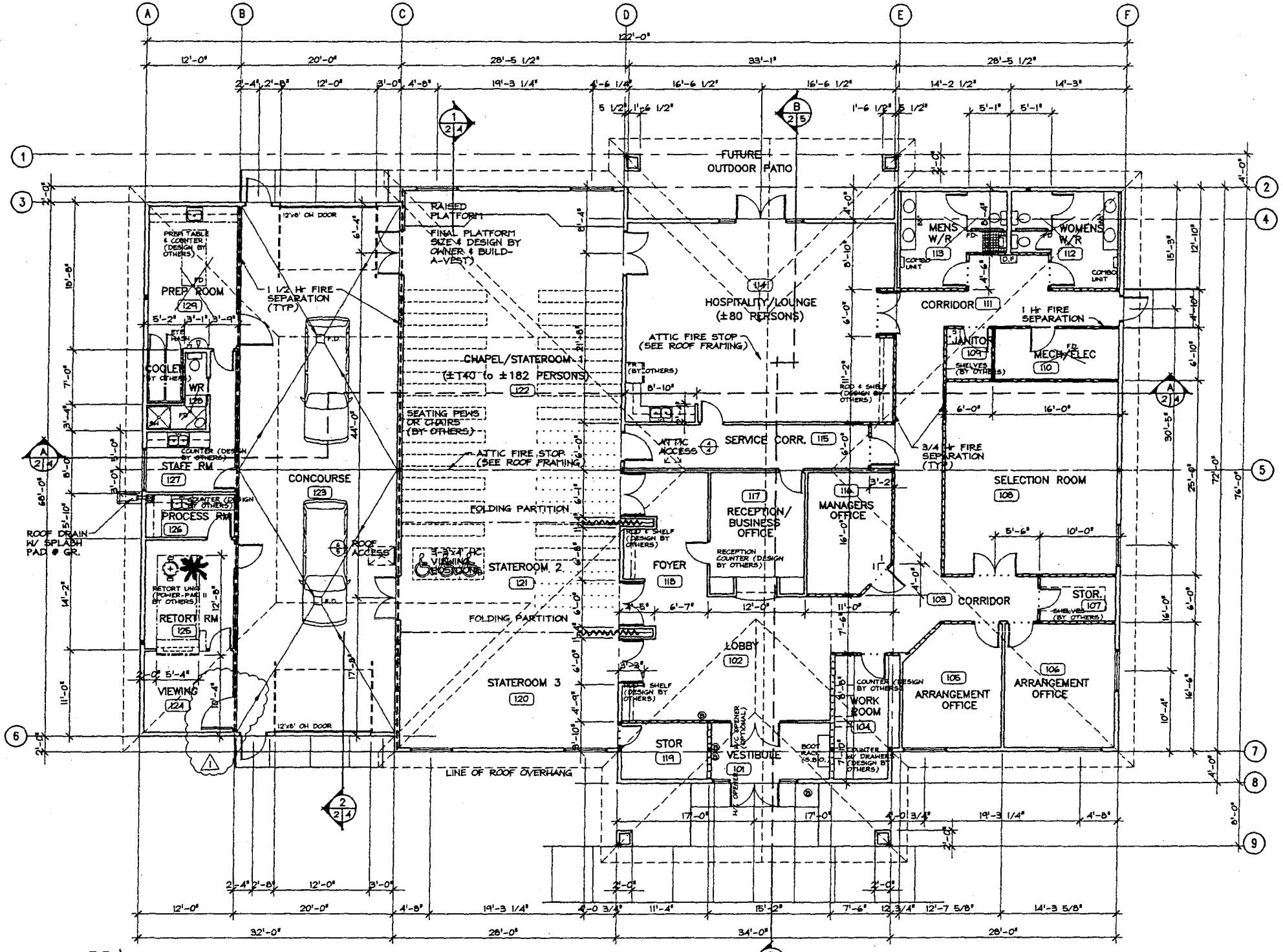
A2



July 1997

97298

Mountainview Crematorium Add'n



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

8660.25 SQFT (804.6m²)

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

Oct/98

Red Deer Funeral Home

ALL Crematory is the leader...

With more installations than any other manufacturer.

And the reasons why...

"Our ALL Retort is located in the same building as our funeral home and we have never had a problem with smoke, odor, or excess heat."

Wm. D. Smith
Smith Funeral Chapel
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

"We have found the operation to be efficient, very clean and in compliance with all emission standards. We would feel very confident in recommending your unit to anyone interested in starting a crematory operation."

Paul Reynolds, President
Niswonger-Reynolds, Inc.
Bend, Oregon

"Our crematory is located in our funeral chapel, so the retort must operate without either smoke or odor. The ALL Crematory has operated without either smoke or odor, both on the interior of the facility and on the outside of the building."

Tim Alden
Alden-Waggoner Funeral Chapel
Boise, Idaho

"The ease of operation and performance have proven exceptionally flawless. A concern of natural course was emissions. In reality, the ALL retort is so completely unobstrusive in this regard that we frequently operate the unit while simultaneously conducting public visitations or funeral services."

Thomas G. McElhaney
Koch Funeral Home
State College, Pennsylvania

"After eleven years and over 9000 cases cremated, it's still the most superior unit on the market. You can rest assured that when an additional unit is warranted, it will be an ALL Crematory."

James R. Holcom, President
Thornton Holcom
Lakeland, Florida

"With a choice of all the different retorts to use, we chose ALL, and are completely satisfied with our decision."

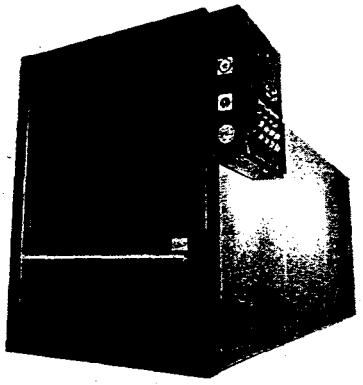
Robert W. Coates
Vernon Funeral Home Ltd.
Vernon, British Columbia–Canada

"The equipment being located in a building used for chapel services is testimony to the quality control of the emissions standards set by ALL."

Jeffrey H. O'Keefe, Manager
Bradford O'Keefe Funeral Home, Inc.
Biloxi, Mississippi

"I can't tell you how glad I am we purchased your unit. Absolutely zero problems, no emissions, no odor, just as you claimed."

Phil Hale
Caruth Funeral Home
Hot Springs, Arkansas



U.L. is a registered trademark of Underwriters Laboratories.

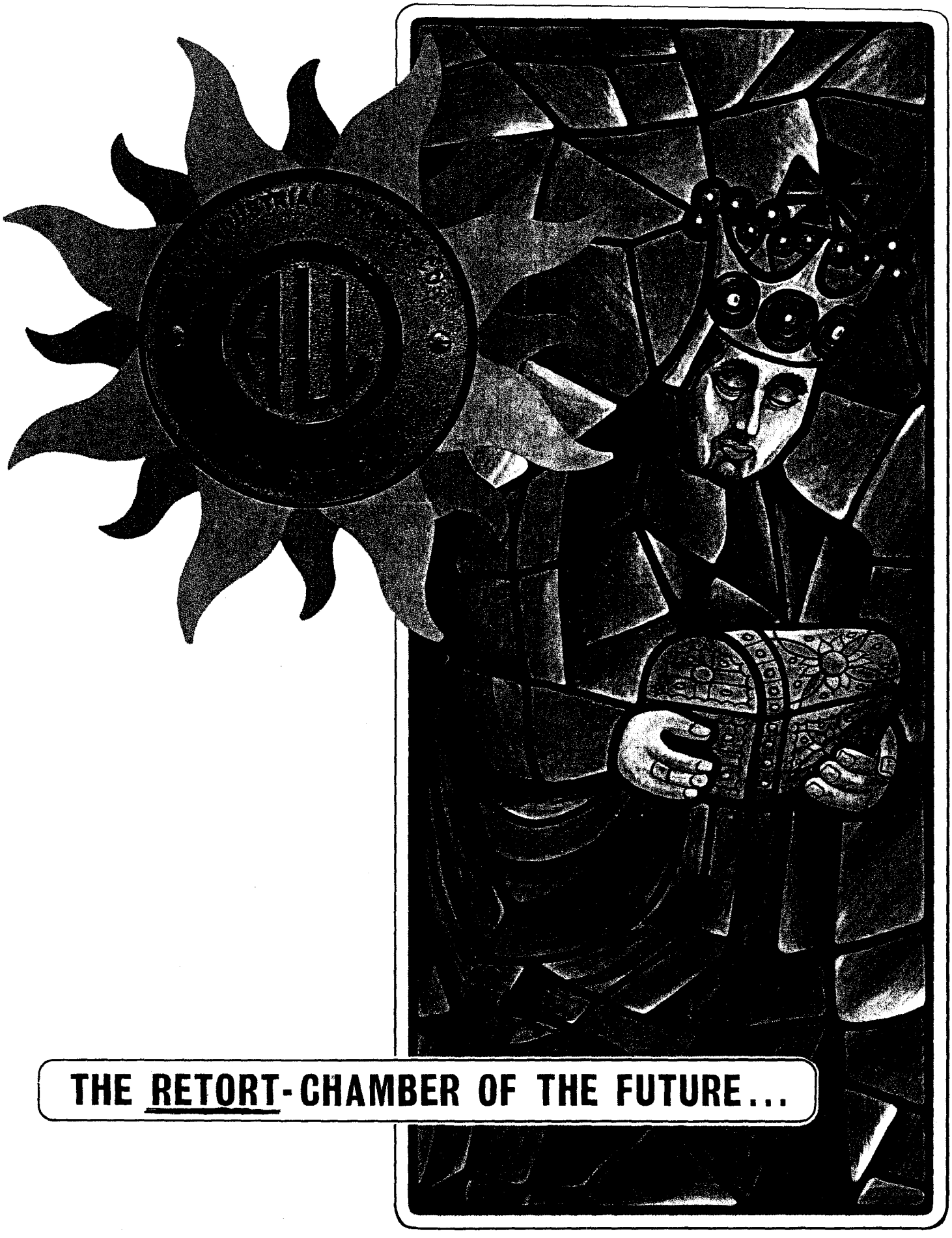
We couldn't say it better!
Write for the ALL Advantage which compares ALL with other manufacturers. Don't buy a crematory without the facts.

ALL®

ALL CREMATORY CORPORATION
A Superior International Affiliated Company

P. O. Box 39482 • Cleveland, Ohio 44139 • 216-248-3500
Fax: 216-248-7438 • Telex: 980131 WDMR All Crematory

Superior Funeral Supply / All Crematory / Design & Decor / Media & Marketing

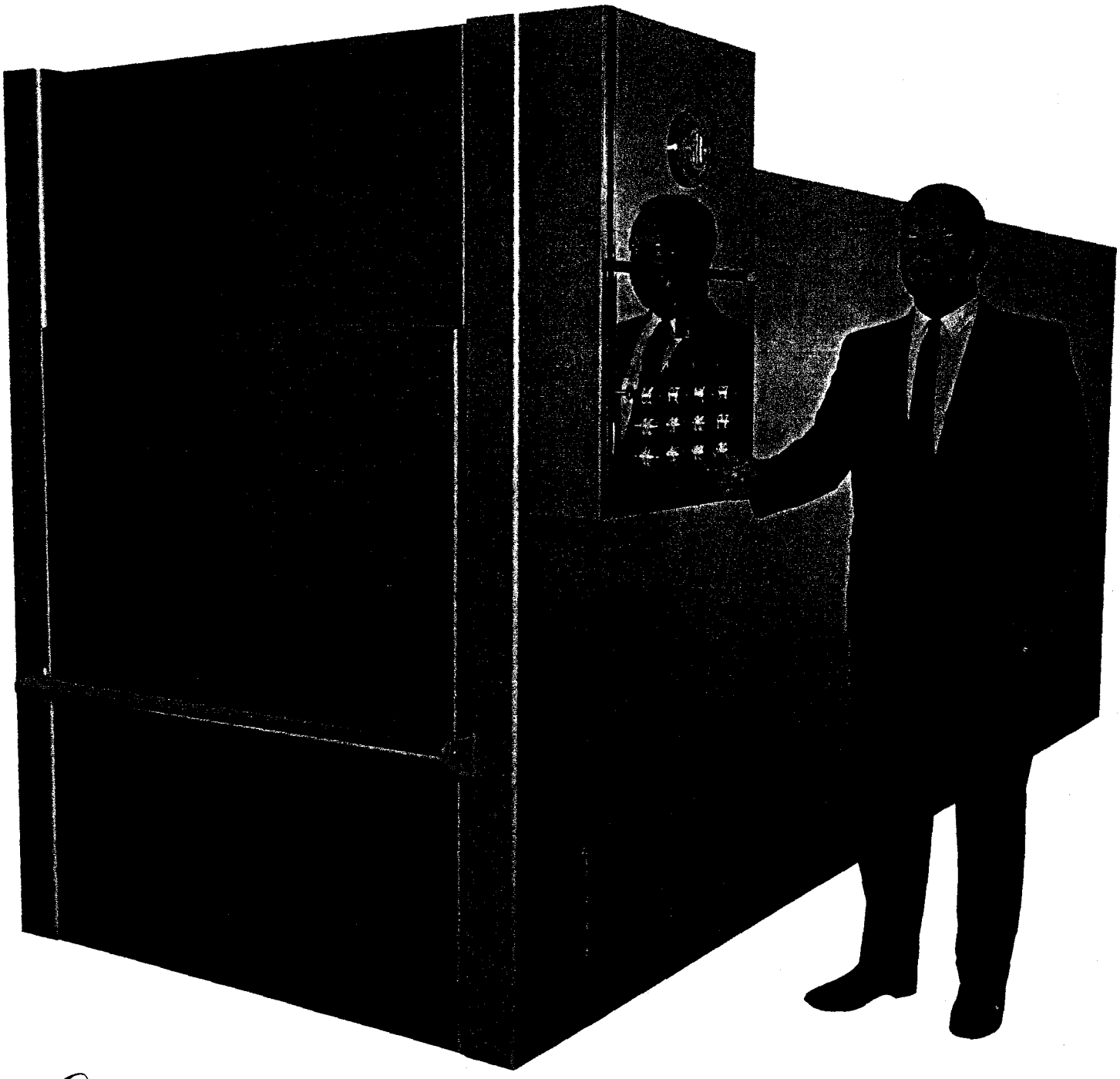


THE RETORT-CHAMBER OF THE FUTURE...

The "FIRST" of its kind!

COMPLETELY-AUTOMATIC Retort-Chamber

...that does not require the attendance of an operator during the cremation period!



Economical... Quick and CLEAN!

Finished in polished Chrome and handsome durable baked enamel,

... to last and look like new for its Lifetime!

The "ALL" RETORT-CHAMBER

is manufactured to the highest exacting standards,

and shipped as a "**COMPLETED-UNIT**" right to your door!

. . . Ready for immediate installation and USE!

Our Retorts have been heartily accepted by all Smog-Control Boards throughout the United States.

The "ALL" Retort-Chamber has a built-in "After-Burner" with hot air Exhaust Duct . . . which completely eliminates all injurious fumes and smoke to the outside air. (*And NOW . . .* it may be operated in highly residential areas.) This hot air duct is installed on the Retort and goes out through the roof. It may be any height down to *only* three feet above the roof line. Thereby doing away with the need for an expensive brick smokestack.

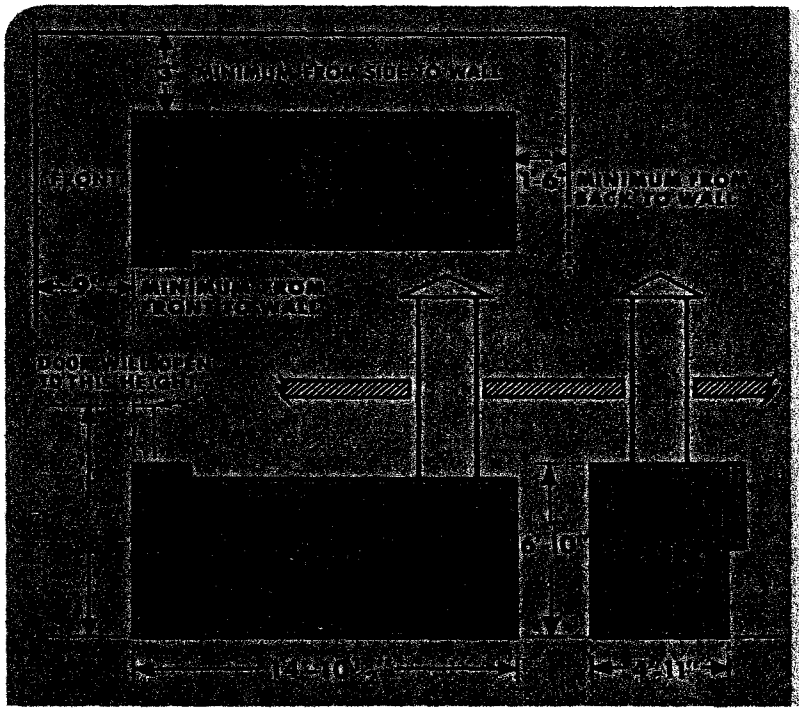
The "ALL" RETORT-CHAMBER comes COMPLETE!

. . . Ready for immediate gas and electric connection.

. . . and, it can be installed in one day.

The "ALL" RETORT-CHAMBER

... *is completely wired, and all internal piping and plumbing installed.*



- A large room is not required for the Retort. It will fit in a room only 25'-4½" long, 10'-7½" wide, 9'-3" high.
- The Retort room does not need any special floor or footing.
- The built-in combustion equipment features all of the modern "SAFETY" Requirements demanded by U.L. & F.M. Underwriters.

SPECIFICATIONS

RETORT OVERALL INSTALLED				SHIPPING SIZE OVERALL			ELECTRICAL FACILITIES REQUIRED			
HIGH	WIDE	LONG	DOOR OPEN	HIGH	WIDE	LONG	DOOR	BLOWER	AFTER-BURNER	TOTAL LOAD
6'-10"	4'-11"	14'-10½"	7'-2"	6'-10"	5'-10"	15'	110 volt 1/ph/60	110 volt 1/ph/60	110 volt, 1/ph/60	60 AMPS.

GAS FACILITIES REQUIRED			FLOOR	WEIGHT	CONTROLS
CONSUMPTION in Cu. Ft. of 1000 BTU GAS HOUR	GAS PRESSURE	GAS LINE	FOUNDATION REQUIRED	SHIPPING WEIGHT	AUTOMATIC
2,116	6 to 8 W.C.	One 2"	6" CONCRETE	NINE TON	PRE-WIRED PANEL

... *A few of our progressive clients:*

Greenwood Memorial Park & Mortuary . . *San Diego, Calif.*
Roosevelt Memorial Park . . . . . *Los Angeles, California*
Turlock Memorial Park . . . . . *Turlock, California*
Woodlawn Cemetery . . . . . *Detroit, Michigan*
Palm Beach Memorial Park . . . . . *Lantana, Florida*
Oakdale Memorial Park . . . . . *Glendora, California*
Grandview Memorial Park . . . . . *Glendale, California*
Eastern Cemetery Co. . . . . *Louisville, Kentucky*
Mount Hope Cemetery Co. . . . . *Topeka, Kansas*
Ivy Lawn Cemetery . . . . . *Ventura, California*
Northlawn Memorial Gardens . . . . . *Akron, Ohio*
Harleigh Cemetery . . . . . *Camden, New Jersey*
Butler's Funeral Homes . . . . . *Nassau, Bahamas*
Angeles Abbey Memorial Park . . . . . *Compton, California*
Cemetery of Spring Grove . . . . . *Cincinnati, Ohio*
Valley Oaks . . . . . *Westlake Village, California*

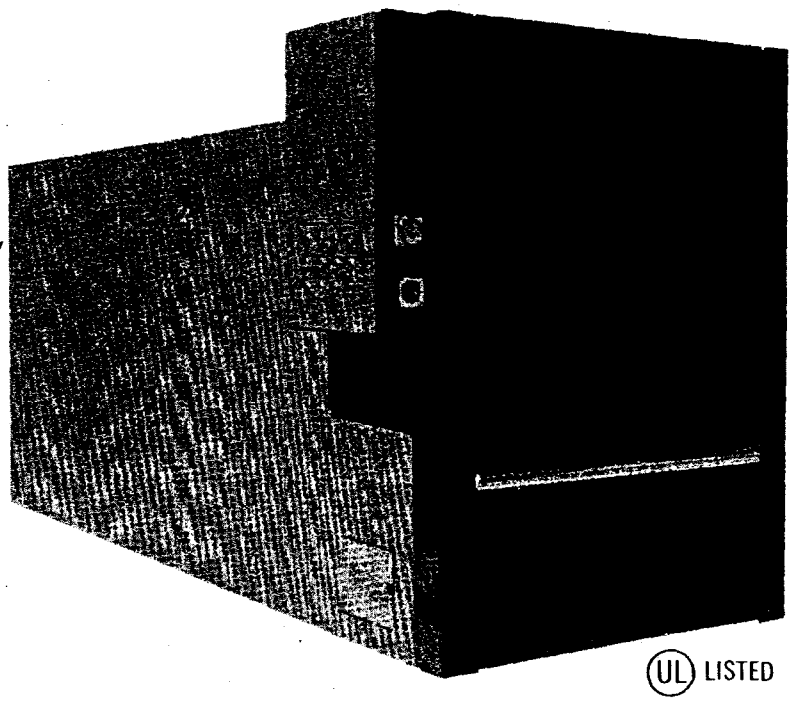
Remember: It's "ALL" . . . for the Best!

The "ALL" FURNACE COMPANY

12419 S. SHOEMAKER AVE., SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIF. 90670
Phone (213) 723-4217

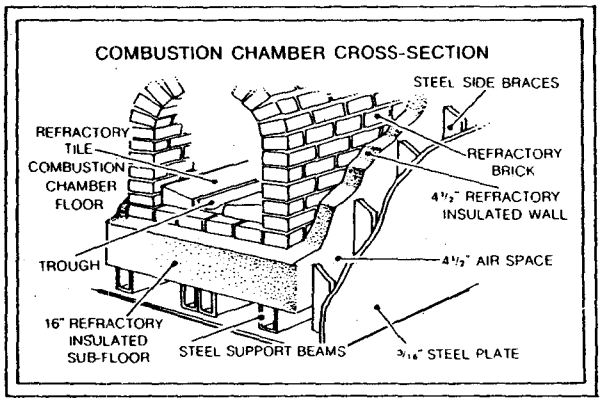
THE EXCELLENCE OF ALL

THE ALL I PATHOLOGICAL CREMATORY RETORT

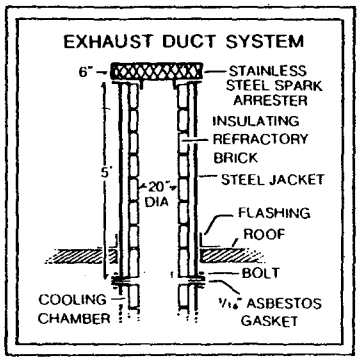


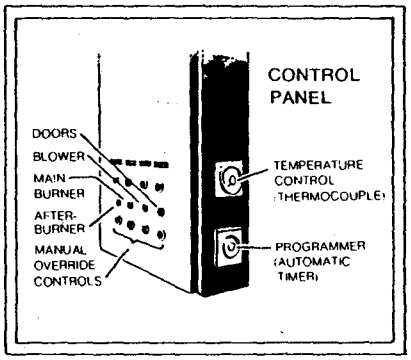
We use the term "pathological" because the **ALL I** is specifically designed to quickly, safely, and thoroughly reduce human remains to sterile cremains. When you purchase an **ALL I**, you are buying a scientifically engineered, superbly built crematory that is automatic, efficient, and safe—***the finest crematory available anywhere, at any price.***

Independent testing by Underwriters Laboratory of our fine product has earned recognition by means of our UL Listing Number MP 3101. The Retort Chamber is constructed so that fluid leakage is eliminated and removal of cremains is fast, neat, and easy. Loading is also facilitated by a chrome roller bar positioned at the height of a standard church truck. And our superior design and manufacturing techniques assure hundreds of cremations before major maintenance or servicing are required.



The **ALL I** is fully automatic; a push of the button opens or closes the door. Set the timer and then push the Blower, Main Burner, and After Burner buttons. It's that simple. And safe. The Temperature Control Thermocouple automatically assures even heat with minimum fuel consumption. And the **ALL I** can be installed for either gas or oil fuel, while the Exhaust Duct System is designed to meet the most rigid emission control standards. The entire unit requires an open area only 25'4½" long, 10'7" wide and 8' high. We perform the start-up and very little, if any, modification or preparation on your part is required.





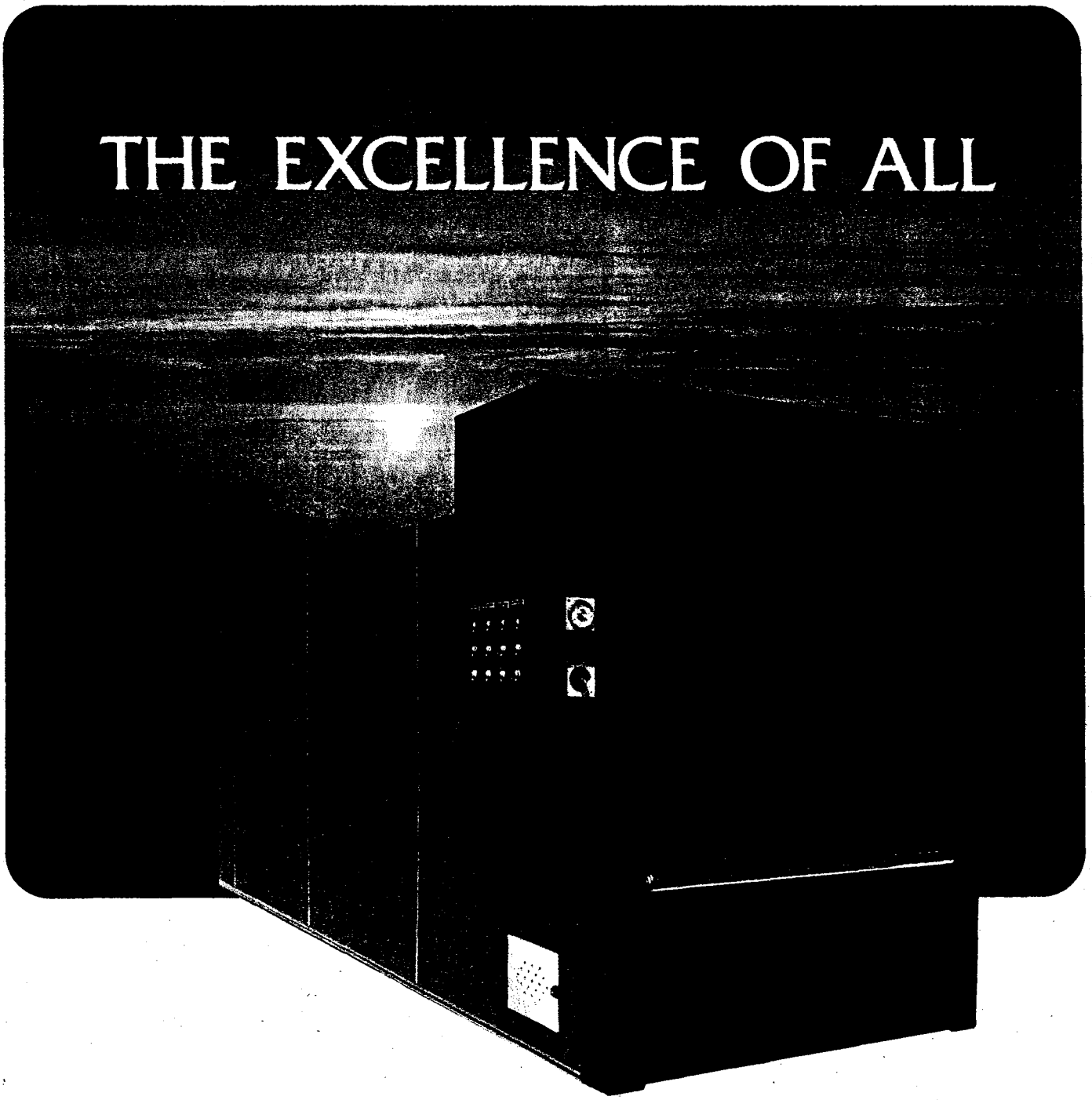
When you're ready for cremation, you'll be ready for ALL. Why not write today for our free brochure; or call. We'll be glad to show you how to operate a crematory profitably!

ALL CREMATORY CORP.

P.O. BOX 39482, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44139/TELEPHONE (216) 248-3500

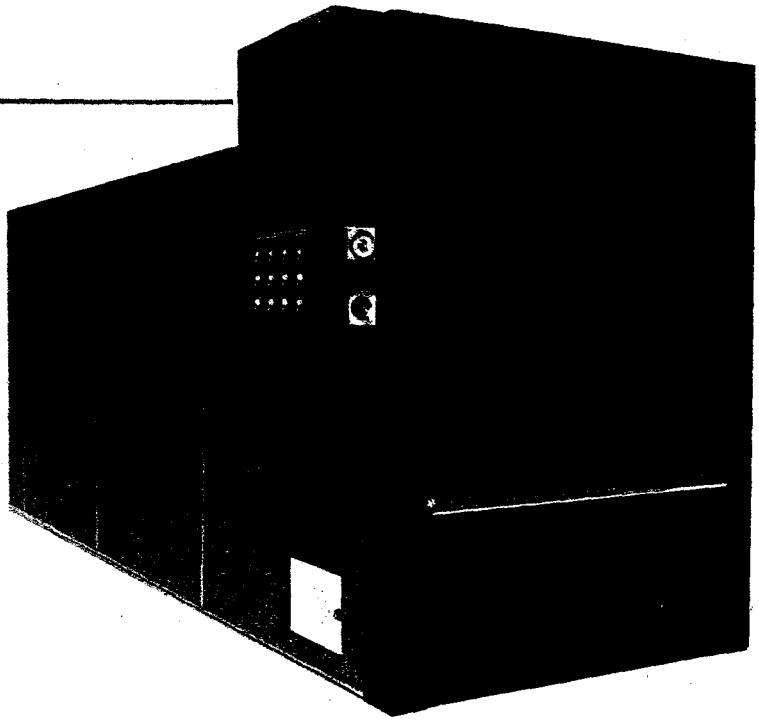
ALL

THE EXCELLENCE OF ALL



ALL

Pathological Crematory Retorts



(UL) APPROVED

The ALL I "Fuel-Saver" Model

EXCELLENCE OF DESIGN

The **ALL I** Pathological Crematory Retort has been designed for enduring strength. Attractive and functional in appearance, it is easy to operate, efficient, clean and automatic.

The **ALL I** is an integrated unit, complete with all internal wiring, piping and plumbing – shipped to your site ready for installation in a few hours. Only minimal preparation is required on your part.

The **ALL I** is the most compact unit of its type, designed to pass easily through a six-foot wide door and safely fit into a room with a standard eight-foot ceiling. Other than 4" of concrete, no special flooring or footing is required.

The Main Burner, After-Burner and Duct Blowers minimize particle emission and provide smokeless operation. The **ALL I** meets or exceeds most state and local emission control regulations. (For especially rigorous requirements in some communities in California and New York, the **ALL** "Water Scrubber" may be installed in the Exhaust Duct System.)

The **ALL I** "Fuel Saver" feature assures combustion control; minimizing fuel usage while maintaining optimum internal temperature – the most fuel-efficient unit available.

In fact, the **ALL I** Pathological Crematory Retort is the *only* crematory retort available today which meets the exacting standards of Underwriter's Laboratory (U.L.).

EXCELLENCE OF FABRICATION

The **ALL I** is built with 52 years' experience in crematory retort manufacture.
The exterior is $^{3}/_{16}$" solid steel plate, making the **ALL I** the most durable unit available and preventing side-wall bulge – a common problem in less sturdy crematory retorts.

The internal Automatic Cooling System quietly monitors side-wall temperature; thus the **ALL I** is never warmer to the touch than the surrounding air.

The Control Panel is easily accessible for operation and maintenance, and is available mounted either on the right or left side – an important choice if you contemplate adding an adjacent **ALL I** unit for increased cremation capacity in future.

Superior control component design means built-in safety features, like eliminating the possibility of gas explosion or circuit overload. And component replacements are quick and easy, should they ever be required.

The Front and Doors are finished in a handsome "Hammered Tone" blue baked enamel, while the Side-Walls are covered with durable, grained vinyl in your choice of complimentary blue, gold or walnut grain. The **ALL I** is handsome, durable and easy to maintain.

Our highest quality, industrial-rated Burners assure you years of trouble-free operation. The **ALL I** is available in either oil- or gas-fired models, and the gas-fired model can use either natural or propane gas *without modification*—as best suits your needs. Further; audible mechanical function is *less than* 50% of other units—the most quiet Pathological Crematory Retort available!

The **ALL I** uses the finest, most durable refractory materials throughout, assuring you *thousands of cremations* before re-bricking is required. Our unique Combustion Chamber Floor design allows easy replacement at moderate cost while protecting the more expensive Sub-Floor from damage often sustained by less well-built units. But with the **ALL I**, you need not worry about Combustion Chamber Floor replacement for hundreds of cremations. In addition, this exclusive Combustion Chamber Floor design helps control fluid leakage—a common fault in other crematory retorts—thanks to Floor angle, contoured sides and Main Burner position. This makes the **ALL I** the cleanest, most sanitary unit available!

The steel encased, refractory-lined Exhaust Duct system is easily attached to the **ALL I** by simply bolting sections together. Only the **ALL I** Exhaust Duct system has an air-cooled outer shell which eliminates heat radiation. (While this system meets or exceeds most air quality and emission control regulations, certain communities in California and New York have extremely rigid requirements which may require the added protection of the **ALL** "Water Scrubber" system. Installed as part of the Exhaust Duct system, the "Water Scrubber" operates *without* the unsightly steam plume associated with similar units of other manufacture.)

EXCELLENCE OF OPERATION

The **ALL I** doors open and close vertically at the touch of a button—no manual operation is required! The height of the Combustion Chamber from the floor and the front chrome, ball-bearing roller permit the effortless transfer of the casket from a standard church truck. You need not purchase a special, expensive church truck as with other units!

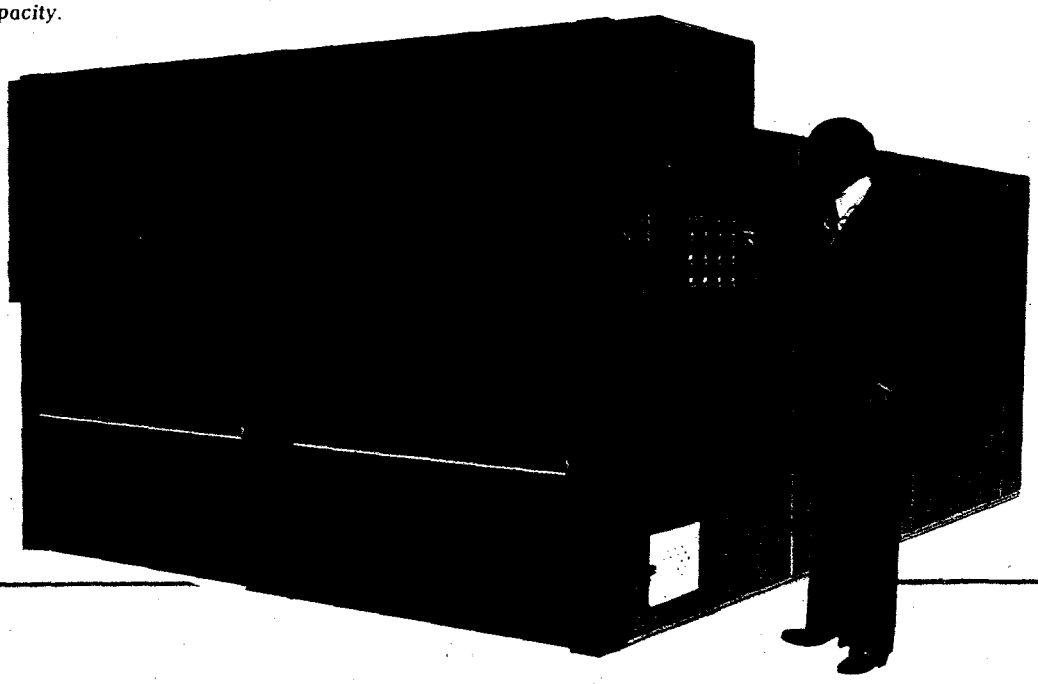
To operate the **ALL I**, merely set the Programmer (two hours for the average cremation), then push the Blower, After-Burner and Main Burner Control Buttons and the cremation cycle proceeds automatically! (Manual Override Buttons are also provided for each of the four control phases.)

The steel-bristled, long-handled brush provided with the **ALL I** makes removal of the cremains easy, neat and sanitary after the "cool-down" period.

The **ALL I** is the most efficient, easily operated, simplest to maintain, most durable and attractive Pathological Crematory Retort on the market today!

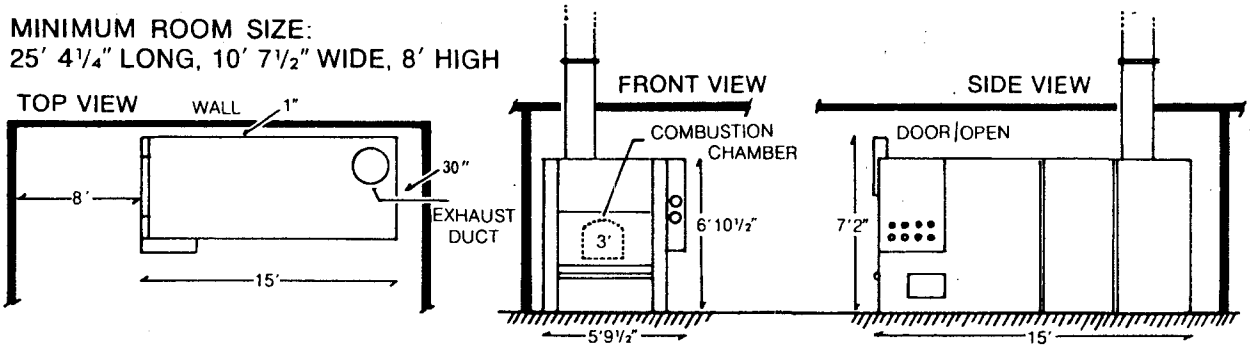
Two ALL I "Fuel-Saver" Pathological Crematory Retorts installed adjacent, with Controls outside/opposite, for increased cremation capacity.

(UL) APPROVED



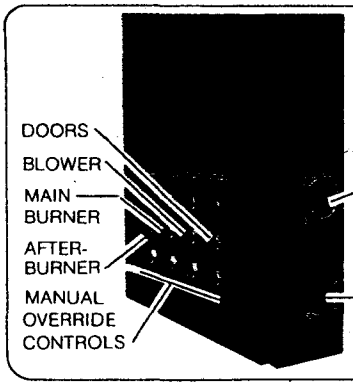
SPECIFICATIONS

MINIMUM ROOM SIZE:
25' 4¼" LONG, 10' 7½" WIDE, 8' HIGH

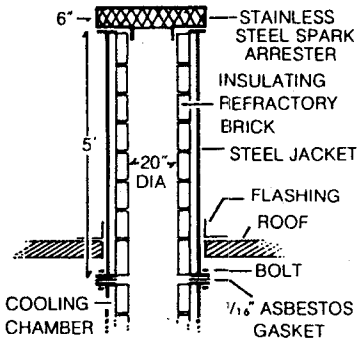


RETORT OVERALL (INSTALLED)				ELECTRICAL FACILITIES REQUIRED			
HIGH	(DOOR OPEN)	LONG	WIDE	DOOR	BLOWER	AFTER-BURNER	TOTAL LOAD
6'10½"	7'2"	15'	5'9½"	110 Volt 1/ph/60	110 Volt 1/ph/60	110 Volt 1/ph/60	60 Amps

GAS FACILITIES REQUIRED			FLOOR	WEIGHT	CONTROLS
CONSUMPTION IN CU. FT. OF 1,000 BTU GAS HRS.	GAS PRESSURE	GAS LINE	Foundation Required	Shipping Weight	Automatic
1,450 CFH	6"to 8"WC	One 2"	4" Concrete	9 Tons	Pre-Wired Panel

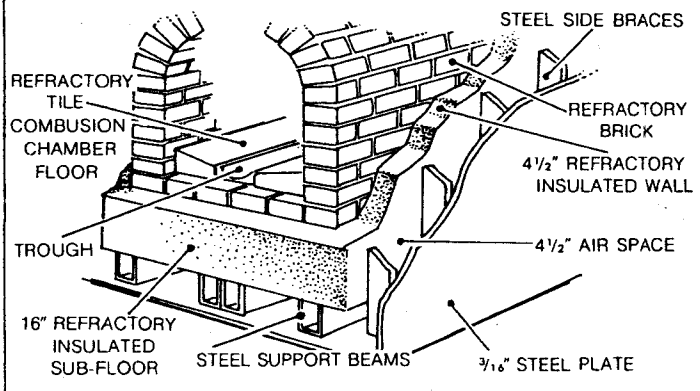


CONTROL PANEL



EXHAUST DUCT SYSTEM

NOTE: To meet special emission control regulations in certain localities of California and New York, the **ALL** "Water Scrubber" is available for installation. Our design has been accepted where other devices have failed to meet the most rigid requirements. The ALL "Water Scrubber" can be incorporated into the Exhaust Duct System of *any* existing **ALL I** should future regulations require it in your community.



COMBUSTION CHAMBER CROSS-SECTION

ALL Pathological Crematory Retorts

1286 North Grove Street
Anaheim, California 92806
Phone (714) 632-8544

Exclusive Distributors to the Funeral Service Industry by . . .

Superior Funeral Supply Corp.
30555 Solon Industrial Pkwy, Cleve., O. 44139
Phone 1-800-321-1043 (In Ohio: 216-248-8660)

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1"=20'-0"

64th AVENUE

68th STREET

67A STREET (GRAHAM DRIVE)

A.S.C.M. 153403
(793+12.94)
ELEV. = 880.2

F.H.

38'-11" [11859] | 88'-0" [26822] | 99'-11 3/4" [30471]

17'-10" [5436] | 5'-0" [1524] 350mm WATER LINE | 5'-0" [1524] | 25'-0" [7620] CURB CUT | 53'-6" [16305] | 16'-5 3/4" [5021]

EXISTING 'CITY' SIDEWALK

210.4' (64.131m) ±

GAS LINE (100)

EXISTING GRASSED 'CITY' BOULEVARD

EXISTING BERM

7 M.R. (10.0m)

R/W PLAN 812 0223 (5.0m)

202.7' (61.775m)

77'-0" [23470]

70'-0" [21337]

18'-0" [5486]

5'-0" [1524]

P.U.L. (6.0m)

EXISTING GRASSED 'CITY' BOULEVARD

EXISTING BERM

6'-5 1/4" [1961] | 16'-11 1/2" [5172] | 204'-0" [62179]

880.4 | 880.5 | 880.0 | 880.7 | 880.6 | 879.6 | 879.4 | 879.5 | 879.5

FUTURE PATIO (29' x 32')

EL. 881.78

PROPOSED FUNERAL HOME
8660SqFt (805m²)
ONE STOREY

T.O. SLAB
EL. 881.8m
GEODETIC

3-8"sq GOOSE NECK ROOF VENTS FOR FLAT ROOF (TYP E/S)

INT ROOF DRAIN W/DISCHARGE TO GRADE (SEE MECH) (TYP E/S)

LOADING ZONE

DRAIN THRU CURB TO LANDSCAPING

EXISTING GRASSED 'CITY' BOULEVARD

EXISTING BERM

14'-0" [4267] | 20'-0" [6096] | 85'-0" [25908] | 5'-0" [1524] | 12'-0" [3658] (TYP)

6" CONC CURB (TYP)

GARBAGE BIN

HEAVY TRUCK ACCESS ASPHALT PAVEMENT (HATCHED AREA)

3.8m SIDE YARD SETBACK

273.4' (83.337m±)
90° 14' 34"

POTENTIAL SUBDIVISION LINE

R.W. PLAN 812 0223 (3.0m)

PRECAST CONC. ELECT TRANSFORMER PAD (REFER ALSO TO ELECT SITE PLAN)

G.U.G. (7.086m)

5'-0" GRASS BERM (TYP)

DRAIN THRU CURBING

18" WIDE CONC CURB (TYP)

15.0m FRONT YARD SETBACK

PAVED PARKING & DRIVES (64 STALLS)

5'-0" CONC SIDEWALK (TYP)

H/C STALL C/W PVMT MRKG & POLE SIGN (TYP 3 LOC)

'LOW' SIGNAGE C/W BASE (BY OTHERS)

6" CONC CURB (TYP)

8'-6" [2591] (TYP)

25'-0" [7620] CURB CUT

EXISTING 'CITY' SIDEWALK

Arc= 19.77' (57.72m±)
R= 360.9' (110.0m±)

EXISTING WATER MAIN

C.B.=880.7

MANHOLE
RIM = 880.7
S. INVERT = 877.2
E. INVERT = 877.2

MANHOLE
RIM = 880.7
N. INVERT = 878.3
N.E. INVERT = 878.3
S. INVERT = 877.1

350mm WATER LINE

450mm STORM SEWER

250mm SANITARY SEWER

Bearden Engineering
Consultants Ltd.
1, 4646 Riverside Drive
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 6Y5
Ph: 343-6858

Resident 'misled' about crematorium

BY LEA HILSTROM cc: Councillors Ryan Stroder
Staff writer

Some Mustang Acres residents say their views may have been misrepresented in a recent petition on the establishment of a crematorium in the area.

Robert Kitchen said when Build-A-Vest Structures Ltd. called on him to ask his opinion about a funeral home going up in the area, he did not know a crematorium was part of the deal.

"There was no mention from the fellow that worked for the funeral home that there was a crematorium," Kitchen said. "If I had of known I wouldn't have signed it."

The area resident said he was under the impression the petition was strictly for a funeral home.

Joseph Cramer of Build-A-Vest Structures Ltd. told city council earlier this month that he and employees under his direct supervision called on approximately 300 residents and business in the area on Sept. 28, Sept. 29 and Oct. 4.

Cramer said residents were asked to sign a petition in favour of the installation of a retort unit or crematorium in a funeral home his company is building at 6370-68 St.

The letters of support were given to city council during Oct. 12 deliberations on whether the city's bylaws should be changed to allow the crematorium to operate.

A crematorium is neither a permitted nor discretionary use in a city land district and a bylaw amendment would have to made to allow for its use.

Cramer told council that letters from 259 area home owners supporting the crematorium and signatures of 19 adjacent businesses supporting the same were collected.

At least one of the letters of support is signed by a minor whose parents weren't home when the neighbourhood was being canvassed.

A self described "very upset" working mom said when Build-A-Vest came to her door at 4:30 p.m. on a weekday, it was her 13-year-old son who was asked to sign the petition.

He did so not realizing what the petition was to be used for or its implications, she said.

She added that it was explained to her son that the crematorium was to be part of the funeral home.

Many businesses say petitioners didn't ask for owners or managers but asked for a signature from front-line personnel or whomever was at the desk.

Coun. Bill Hull who owns a business in the area, said he was never consulted about the petition and an employee at 67th Street Liquor Store signed it without approval from himself.

"I think people didn't know enough about it to say yes or no," said Hull at the last council meeting.

Area resident Margaret Picketts said while she doesn't remember signing the petition, she does know the company wants to operate a crematorium in the funeral home.

She said she hasn't decided either way if she wants it there, even though hers is one of the 259 letters of support.

Cramer told council approximately 10 per cent of the residents canvassed were either opposed to the project, were not home, or refused to participate.

He said there were approximately six people that opposed the crematorium in the area.

Others, he said, had no problem with it.

"There's a single family directly across the street that I personally contacted and they were in support," said Cramer.

Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. specializes in developing design built funeral homes across Canada. The Camrose company is nearing completion in building Parkland Funeral Home and Crematorium Ltd. on 68 Street.

The new funeral home's owners are Paula Cramer of Camrose and Margaret Schroeder of Red Deer.

Council will decide within seven weeks if the crematorium will be allowed to operate.

You're Invited To Central Alberta's Newest Funeral Home Open House

Saturday, Nov. 13 and Sunday, Nov. 14: 1 - 4 pm
6287 - 67A Street (N. of 67 Street on Taylor Dr.)

Off-street parking is available and refreshments will be served.

Parkland Funeral Home and Crematorium Ltd. is central Alberta's newest funeral home. Drawing its name from Red Deer's beautiful rolling hills and mature, rustling trees, Parkland provides a haven for families during a difficult time.

Our local staff and owners invite you to attend Parkland's Open House to view the area's newest, most modern funeral home:

- beautifully appointed premises provide comforting atmosphere
- radiant stained-glass chapel
- reception room with full kitchen facilities
- crematorium on site
- wheelchair accessibility throughout

—PARKLAND—
Funeral Home and Crematorium Ltd.

PARKLAND

Funeral Home and Crematorium Ltd.

24 hour service

340-4040

Fax: 343-3033

6287-67A Street, Red Deer, AB. T4P 3V9

(one block north of 67 St. on Taylor Dr.)

Central Alberta's Newest and Most Complete Funeral Facility

State of the art Crematorium on site • Reception room with full service kitchen • Large chapel • Visitation lounge • Plenty of parking • Modern and comfortable surroundings designed for family needs

Funeral Director
Marge Schroeder

Funeral Director
Todd Picketts

Apprentice Director
Doug Fretz

Pre-need Specialist
Dave Johnston

We invite you to discuss fully and frankly with us questions you may have regarding the many options for a funeral, including our services and fees. As a local firm, we are privileged to serve the Parkland and will honour all pre-need and memorial society contracts.

We promise respect for the deceased and dignity in the conduct of services.

ADVOCATE – NOV · 23

FUNERALS:

AN INFORMATION GUIDE

Submitted To City Council

Date: Dec 6/1999

Alberta
Funeral
Service
Association

afsa

The Human Touch

'Tis the human touch in this world that counts
The touch of your hand in mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine.

For shelter is gone when the night is o'er
And bread lasts only a day
But the touch of the hand and sound of the voice
Sing on in the soul alway.

PONOKA
Bowker Funeral Homes (Ponoka) Ltd.

PROVOST
Gregory's Funeral Homes Ltd.

RED DEER
Eventide Funeral Chapels Red Deer Ltd.

Red Deer Funeral Home (67th Street) Ltd.

RIMBEY
Oberhammer Funeral Chapels Ltd.

B. Wilson's Funeral Chapels Ltd.

SMOKY LAKE
Park Memorial Ltd.

SPRUCE GROVE
Hainstock's Funeral Home

STETTLER
Brennen Funeral Home

Stettler Funeral Home Ltd.

STONY PLAIN
Parkland Funeral Services

ST. PAUL
Yewchin's Funeral Chapel Ltd.

STRATHMORE
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TABER
Southland Funeral Chapel Ltd.

THREE HILLS
Mountain View Funeral Chapels Ltd.

TOFIELD
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TROCHU
Mountain View Funeral Chapels Ltd.

VALLEYVIEW
Chapel of Memories (High Prairie) Ltd.

VEGREVILLE
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Park Memorial Ltd.

VERMILION
Lakeland Funeral Home Ltd.

Vermilion Funeral Service

VIKING
Viking Funeral Services Ltd.

WAINWRIGHT
McLeod's Funeral Home

WESTLOCK
Westlock Funeral Home Ltd.

WETASKIWIN
Baker Funeral Chapel Inc.

Roth & Sons Funeral Directors

WILDWOOD
Park Memorial Ltd.

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Funeral Costs are addressed in a separate brochure prepared and provided by members of Alberta Funeral Service Association.

Introduction

The death of a family member or close friend is an event that all of us will experience at some point in our lives. This is a time when many decisions must be made in the midst of deep sorrow. Yet most people avoid thinking about funerals until faced with the death of a loved one. Stress and grief can then make the necessary decisions very difficult.

There are a host of details to be taken care of immediately and people often feel overwhelmed with the many decisions that must be made. "What do I do about.....?" is a frequent question regarding everything including practical funeral arrangements, documents required, financial, legal and other estate matters.

The members of the Alberta Funeral Service Association are fully aware of what is needed and hope this booklet will help you with those decisions. It also explains the contemporary funeral traditions, customs, and services provided by funeral homes. You can be assured that your individual preferences will be honoured in keeping with the appropriate and dignified treatment of the deceased.

If you have more questions, please contact your local community funeral director listed at the back of this booklet or the Alberta Funeral Service Association.

Published by

Alberta Funeral Service Association

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or 1-800-803-8809
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e-mail: **info@afsa.ab.ca**
or visit our web site: **www.afsa.ab.ca**

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Courtney - Winter's Funeral Chapel Ltd.

HIGH PRAIRIE
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Evergreen Funeral
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Funeral Directors &
Crematorium

Hainstock's Funeral Home
& Crematorium

Harmony Funeral Services

Howard & McBride
- Chapel of Chimes
- Westlawn Chapel

Memories Funeral Directors
and Crematory Inc.

Park Memorial Ltd.

South Side Memorial Chapel

EDSON
Edson Funeral Home Ltd.

FAIRVIEW
Moran Funeral Home

FORT MACLEOD
Eden's Funeral Home

FORT SASKATCHEWAN
Riverview Funeral Services

The Purpose Of The Funeral

We recognize major events in our lives with ceremony and ritual. A funeral marks the death of a loved one and is a testament to a life lived.

The funeral meets the physical, psychological, social and spiritual needs of both the family and friends. It can allow people to transform their grief into good memories for the days ahead and can be the most important activity at the time of death. It is also an opportunity to say farewell in a way that has special meaning.

Arranging the practical details of a funeral may be the bereaved family's first step toward facing the reality of the death. This is a necessary part of the grieving process. Without a funeral, the bereaved may find it difficult to accept the death and to heal emotionally.

Socially the funeral provides an opportunity for shared loss and the support of family. It brings together family, friends, colleagues and neighbors to express sympathy and concern. It is a time to understand the relationship of the living with the person who has passed away. It should also begin to strengthen relationships among the living.

Spiritually a funeral helps family and friends to meaningfully relate to religious/spiritual resources for understanding and accepting suffering and death. It gives a perspective on death and the meaning of life.

When Death Occurs

The first step is to call your funeral director who will respond to the needs and requirements of your family. He or she will give suggestions, listen to your ideas, and make recommendations with a quiet strength that will provide comfort as you make decisions.

Your funeral director will handle all necessary details and provide complete personal supervision preceding, during, and following the funeral. He/she will care for the deceased, oversee paperwork and documents, as well as handle discussions with the family and funeral service details. The following is a brief list of services provided:

Care of the deceased
- transfer of the deceased from the place of death to the funeral home
- embalming, dressing and presentation of the deceased
- attendance and supervision at the funeral service
- transportation to the service and cemetery.

Documentation
- obtain medical certificate from the doctor
- complete Government forms as required
- register the death with the Alberta Government
- obtain necessary permits
- prepare and place death notices in the news media
- supply Funeral Directors Statement of Death

Consultation
- meet with family and those involved
- co-ordinate clergy, musician, soloist for funeral service
- arrange for cemetery and/or crematorium
- discuss possible financial benefits available
- discuss casket, flowers and memorialization

A death affects the world of relatives, friends, and associates in a direct and forceful way. In arranging a funeral, consider the feelings of others who shared and benefitted from the life of the deceased. Even the smallest details are important. Your funeral director can present many other options for your consideration.

It is important to directly notify family members, close relatives and friends of the death immediately. They should also be advised of the time, location, and type of service planned. Your funeral director can assist with the public announcement of the death in newspapers or on radio. Announcements are a courtesy to inform a wider group of people.

Acknowledgements

This booklet is made possible by the following funeral homes whose membership in Alberta Funeral Service Association is an assurance that the public interest will be served, that full information will be provided to anyone on request, and that the wishes of a person or family will be met in every detail.

For the most current referral information please contact the Alberta Funeral Service Association on our toll free line 1-800-803-8809 or visit our website at *www.afsa.ab.ca.*

AIRDRIE
Airdrie Funeral Home

ATHABASCA
Athabasca Funeral Services Co. Ltd.

BARRHEAD
Rose Garden Chapel

BASHAW
Bashaw Funeral Home Ltd.

BLAIRMORE
Fantin's Funeral Chapel

BON ACCORD
Sturgeon Memorial Inc.

BONNYVILLE
Memento Funeral Chapel (1975) Ltd.

Northern Lights Funeral Chapel Ltd.

BOYLE
Mission View Funeral Chapel Ltd.

BROOKS
Smith Funeral Home Ltd.

CALGARY
First Memorial Funeral Services

Foster's Garden Chapel

Jacques Funeral Home & Crematorium

McInnis and Holloway Funeral Homes
- Chapel of the Bells Funeral Home & Crematorium
- Crowfoot Funeral Home Ltd.
- Eastside Memorial Chapel Ltd.
- Fish Creek Funeral Home Ltd.
- Park Memorial Chapel

Mountain View Funeral Home

Personal Alternative Funeral Services

Pierson's Funeral Service Ltd.

Rockyview Garden of Peace Funeral Home and Crematorium

Notes

When Death Requires An Autopsy

In the event of a sudden, unexpected, unexplained or unnatural death, an autopsy or post-mortem examination may be carried out. This is a medical examination usually performed at the hospital by a specialist in pathology to try to determine the exact cause of death.

Either the attending physician or the family may request that an autopsy be performed. However, an autopsy may also be ordered by the Medical Examiner who has the authority to order this procedure without the consent of the next of kin.

Autopsy results and information about the exact cause of death are only available to family members through the attending physician or the Medical Examiner. It is confidential information and so it is necessary for family members to contact the doctor or Medical Examiner to obtain it. A full autopsy report usually takes about six weeks.

While the attending physician supplies the funeral director with a Medical Certificate of Death, which includes the cause of death, the Vital Statistics Act prohibits the funeral director from disclosing any information contained in this confidential certificate. The funeral director submits this document to the district registrar who will officially register the death and issue a burial permit.

Documents To Look For

A family member in charge of making funeral arrangements, or the official Executor of the will, should be able to supply the following documents:

- Alberta Health Insurance Card/Number
- Association and Club Memberships and Subscriptions
- Automobile Ownership, Registration, and Insurance Policies
- Bank or Credit Institution passbooks
- Bills
- Birth Certificates for deceased and dependents

- Credit Cards
- Driver's License
- Funeral Directors Statement of Death and/or Official Government copy of Death Certificate
- Group Medical Benefit Cards
- Life Insurance Policies
- Loan and Mortgage Documentation
- Marriage Certificate
- Military Discharge Papers
- Most recent copy of the will
- Previous Two Years Income Tax Returns
- Real Estate and Property Title Deeds
- Recent Pay Stub from Employer
- Recent Contracts entered into
- Record of Benefits through Canada Pension and/or Old Age Security, the Employer or Workers Compensation
- Safety Deposit Box Keys
- Social Insurance Number
- Stocks, Bonds, Certificates, etc.
- Additional information required:
  Time of death

Documents & Permits Arranged By Your Funeral Director

Your Funeral Director can obtain and complete documents to expedite dealings with official departments on behalf of the deceased. He or she will also take care of the appropriate forms with regard to cremation and/or burial. These are as follows:

- Funeral Directors Statement of Death
- Alberta Government Death Registration Form
- Medical Certificate of Death from the attending physician, or
  Medical Certificate of Death from the attending Medical Examiner if the death has been investigated by the Medical Examiner's Office

Notes

Notes

- Burial Permit
- Cremation authorization (if applicable)
- Out of province transportation authorization (if applicable)

Cards Of Thanks

After the funeral it is customary to thank people who have participated in the service (pallbearers/casket bearers), sent flowers, made memorial donations, purchased mass cards, delivered food to the home or kindly helped out in different ways during your recent bereavement.

The person who officiates at the funeral service should receive a card of thanks along with his/her honorarium. If your funeral director makes the arrangement for the clergy to conduct the service, he/she will discuss the cost of the honorarium at the time you make the funeral arrangements.

Types of Funeral Service

The Traditional Funeral

The traditional funeral is a ceremony held in a church or funeral home chapel. The family or funeral director consults with a member of the clergy who conducts the service. A non-religious service may be held where a family member, close friend, or business associate speaks.

Each funeral is unique. The funeral director offers suggestions and works with the family to ensure a meaningful service. This might include an eulogy by a friend or family member; special music, songs, poems, or passages from scripture that were favorites; or special requests made by the deceased. When planning the funeral, the family decides whether the service will be public or private. A public service is open to all who wish to attend, allowing friends and acquaintances the opportunity to mourn and express their sympathy.

The traditional funeral usually includes viewing of the deceased. Although viewing should not be forced on families, their choosing it can

be a healthy step toward the resolution of grief. When death is sudden and unexpected, it helps to reinforce the finality. If the person has had a lingering illness, it is often helpful to see that the suffering has ended. The funeral home can provide a quiet, private setting for the viewing.

The committal service is the conclusion of the traditional funeral. It may be conducted at the graveside, crematorium, or at the church/chapel.

This type of funeral involves the staff, facilities, and equipment of a funeral home for an average of three to four days. The staff will transport the deceased from the place of death, file and secure necessary government documents and permits, arrange for desired services, embalm and prepare the deceased, provide the casket and necessary funeral vehicles, and arrange for the flowers and acknowledgement cards.

The services provided and the merchandise you select determine the costs of the funeral. Your funeral director will tell you about extra charges for the following: cemetery and/or cremation charges, mileage beyond a certain limit, flowers, honorariums for clergy and soloist, transportation if a common carrier is involved, urn, funeral announcements, telephone billings, and outer receptacles.

Military or Fraternal Services

Military honours are available to any veteran or servicing member of Canada's armed forces. Services can include covering the casket with the Canadian Flag, Red Ensign, or Union Jack, and a bugler sounding the Last Post. Veterans' organizations such as the Royal Canadian Legion and Army, Navy and comrades-in-arms may provide pallbearers and a Guard of Honour if requested. Your funeral director will contact such organizations and make necessary arrangements.

Most cemeteries in Alberta have a Field of Honour and Cross of Sacrifice. Veterans or members of the Canadian Armed Forces can be interred in this section with permission. Recent changes by the Department of Veterans' Affairs now make it possible for the spouse of a service person to be interred in the Field of Honour owned or controlled by the Department. The grave is marked by a separate headstone.

Notes

I wish to have the following hymns or music at my funeral: _____

_____

_____

Active pallbearers to be:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Honorary pallbearers to be:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Other details or instructions:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ _____

(Date) (Signature)

(Leave these pages in the booklet and advise next-of-kin of your instructions.)

A war veteran may qualify for full or partial burial allowance under a Department of Veterans' Affairs grant or payment from the Last Post Fund. Some types of qualification will provide a plot in the Field of Honour or an equivalent allowance toward the cost of opening and closing the grave in a family plot. This is in addition to any burial allowance approved under regulation governing such application. Your funeral director will advise you about any changes in regulation or benefits.

Under certain circumstances, benefits may be available from the Last Post Fund for those with limited financial means. Information regarding Last Post Fund burials may be obtained from The Last Post Fund or your local Funeral Director. (See Financial Considerations)

The Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Department of National Defense of the Last Post Fund will provide monuments for those qualified.

Immediate Disposition

Any funeral home will arrange an immediate disposition if requested. Membership in an organization or society is not required.

Immediate disposition includes transferring the deceased from the place of death, placing the deceased in a casket or appropriate container, obtaining registration of death and burial permit, securing all necessary documentation, providing Funeral Directors Statement of Death, and arranging for a casket and the use of facilities and vehicles. Transportation to the cemetery and/or crematorium charges are the responsibility of the family or executor/executrix of the estate.

The Memorial Service

A memorial service is a ceremony to honour the life of the deceased similar to a traditional funeral. The main difference is that the body of the deceased is not present. However, when the final disposition is cremation it may be possible to have the cremated remains present.

A memorial service is usually held within a few days of death and can follow either earth burial or cremation. The service may be held in a church or funeral home chapel. The funeral home attends to all the necessary details and will help plan a unique and personal funeral service.

The Clergy/Spiritual Advisor

Your spiritual advisor whether a minister, priest, rabbi, elder, or other faith leader, offers understanding and support for you and your family.

Many people draw on their faith when a death occurs. A spiritual advisor can help the family reaffirm their beliefs and reflect on the meaning of life. They can help families understand the experience of death and bereavement.

The funeral service can assist family and friends to realize their loss, appreciate the past relationship, and start living again with valuable memories and the support of each other.

If a family is not affiliated with a specific church or religious organization, the funeral director can help to arrange for a suitable qualified person to meet the family's needs.

Final Disposition

This is the term for what happens to the physical body of the deceased. It means the way in which the deceased will be cared for, as decided by the family.

Burial, entombment or cremation are methods of final disposition.

Regardless of which final disposition method is chosen it is important to have a service of remembrance. This is an important gathering of family and friends that provides an opportunity to pay tribute to a unique life. A service of remembrance helps survivors face the reality of death which is a first step toward dealing with grief. It also brings people together to give support and consolation when most needed.

Instructions Concerning My Funeral

Funeral home to be: _____

_____

Funeral service to be held in: _____

(Church or funeral chapel)

If church, please provide name: _____

_____

Name of clergy requested: _____

_____

It is my wish my body be: _____

If burial, name cemetery and legal description of plot:_____

_____

_____

_____

If cremation, disposition of cremated remains: _____

_____

(Interred in cemetery, placed in niche in columbarium, given to relatives or scattered)

I have or have not made pre-arrangements regarding my funeral with a funeral home.

(Please circle the proper answer)

If the answer to above is yes, please list funeral home:_____

_____

_____

Personal Data

My full name is _____
(Last name)

_____
(First name) (Middle name)

Place of residence: _____

Date of birth: _____

Birthplace: _____

Alberta Health Care Number: _____

Driver's License Number: _____

Social Insurance Number: _____

Occupation: _____
(If retired, kind of work done most of working life)

Husband's name or
maiden name of wife: _____

Place and date of marriage: _____

Never married, married, widowed, divorced:
(Please circle which is applicable)

Full name of father: _____

Father's place of birth: _____

Mother's maiden name: _____
(Last) (First name) (Middle name)

Mother's place of birth: _____

My will can be found at: _____
(name of Bank)

_____

Earth Burial.

Earth burial or interment, is the most widely used form of final disposition in Alberta. Bodies must be buried in approved cemeteries. Most communities in the province have at least one cemetery. These include municipal, church, or privately owned cemeteries.

There are two methods of earth burial. The first is earth burial where the body is placed in a casket, lowered into the ground and covered with earth. The second way is to place the casket in an outer container made of concrete, metal, fiberglass or wood. An outer container protects the casket and its contents and may also prevent the grave from excessive settling. Some cemeteries require the use of an outer container for perpetual care.

Your funeral director can advise you of the cemetery requirements in your area and can show you a selection of outer containers.

Prices for burial may vary from region to region. Some cemeteries include opening and closing and perpetual care while others may allow two interments in a single grave. Check with your funeral director about your chosen cemetery.

Entombment

Another type of burial involves permanently placing the body and the casket in a mausoleum, or tomb (thus entombment), above or just below the ground.

Most mausoleums are built within a cemetery. When a casket is entombed it is placed in a space in the mausoleum wall. The front is then sealed and faced with either marble or granite. A permanent marker can be attached to this.

Cremation

Myths abound with regard to costs of funerals. One of them is that cremation is an inexpensive substitute for the traditional funeral and earth burial. This is not always so. The services provided and the merchandise you select determine the costs. Funeral services may be simple or lavish, private or public, religious or secular. They may be held in a church, a funeral chapel, a family home or other meaningful location. The choice of final disposition does not necessarily have a bearing on the costs.

Cremation is but one method of preparing the deceased for their final resting place. After cremation there can be burial, entombment in a columbarium, scattering, or other methods of disposition of the cremated remains.

Cremation is the process of reducing the deceased's body to bone fragments and ashes through intense heat in a high technology cremation chamber. It takes from two to three hours to complete at temperatures of approximately 2000 degrees F. Cooling takes considerably more time after which the remaining bone fragments are further reduced to a finer substance. For an average-sized adult there will be five to seven pounds of cremated remains.

Normally the cremated remains may be returned to the family within one or two days following cremation. Usually they are placed in an urn that the family has selected previously. The urn may be made of hardwood, metal, marble or a synthetic material.

Following the cremation, it is suggested that the family place the urn and its contents in a permanent, respectful place.

Burial of Cremated Remains:

A family may choose to inter the urn in a new grave selected by them. Many cemeteries offer small graves for cremated remains or a family may buy a full size grave. Another option would be to bury the urn in an existing grave.

A graveside service with family and friends present when the urn is interred brings a finality to the death and helps in the grieving process.

Columbarium

Families that choose cremation because they do not like burial may not wish to inter the urn. The above-ground permanent placement of the urn in a columbarium offers an alternative.

A columbarium is a structure that houses many urns. Within a columbarium a family may select either a single niche or perhaps a double niche to hold a pair of urns. Many cemeteries, funeral homes and crematoriums have a columbarium. A columbarium may be a simple, free-standing wall located outside that is enhanced with trees, shrubs, flowers and benches. Or it can be located within a building such as a funeral home or crematorium. A columbarium also allows for a permanent memorial to be placed with the name of the deceased on it.

Further Readings

Members of the Alberta Funeral Information Service are mindful that some persons may want additional information on aspects such as funeral customs, the subject of death and the grief cycle. To this end, many funeral directors have participated in a province-wide program to donate books to libraries in the community. Among the editions presented through this program are such books as Funeral Customs The World Over, Living When a Loved One Has Died, Talking About Death - A Dialogue Between Parent and Child, Concerning Death, A Practical Guide For The Living, Coping With A Crisis In Your Life and The Many Faces of Grief.

There are many other excellent texts on this subject and most can be obtained at your local book store or library.

Recommended reading includes:

Life Is Goodbye- Life Is Hello, by Alla Bozorth-Campbell, Ph.D.
After Suicide, by John H. Hewett
Recovering From The Loss Of A Child, by Katherine Donnelly
Healing The Pain Of Everyday Loss, by Ira J. Tanner
Telling A Child About Death, by Edgar N. Jackson
How It Feels When A Parent Dies, by Jill Krementz
Death - The Final Stage of Growth, by Elizabeth Kubler-Ross
Beginnings - A Book For Widows, by Betty Jane Wylie
Survival Handbook For Widows, by Ruth Loewinsohn
The Widower, by Jane and Willard Kohn
A Personal Guide To Living With Loss, by Elaine Vail
When Bad Things Happen To Good People, by Harold S. Kushner
The Courage To Grieve, by Judy Tatelbaum
When Hello Means Goodbye, by Pat Schwiebert R.N. and Paul Kirk M.D.

Memorialization A way in which a life is permanently remembered.

Niche A recessed compartment in a columbarium used to hold an urn.

Obituary A notice of death in a newspaper.

Pall A cloth that covers the casket.

Testator A person who dies leaving a will or testament in place.

Probate The legal process of proving before the courts that a particular will is the genuine last will and testament of the deceased. Granting probate does not mean that the will has been declared valid.

Property As used in this booklet, the term includes real estate, securities, cash and any other possessions.

Residue Property left in the estate after payments of all debts and distribution of specific bequests.

Right of Survivorship An agreement made with a financial institution when a joint account is opened that lets the survivor continue to draw money from the joint account after the death of the partner.

Urn A container that holds the cremated remains. Available in many sizes, shapes and materials.

Vault A two-part enclosure for the casket made of concrete with a non-porous lining such as asphalt, fiberglass, stainless steel or copper, to prevent the penetration of air, water, and other gravesite substances.

Viewing/Visitation The period of time when family and friends may pay their final respects to the deceased and the family members.

Will A written document, legally executed, by which a person determines the disposal of his/her estate after death.

Scattering

Some people may consider scattering the cremated remains, but, there are several important issues to consider before this is done. Families have scattered cremated remains and regretted it afterwards. Scattering is permanent and once done cannot be reversed.

Families may decide to scatter on their own private property but in time that decision may make it much more difficult to sell that property. Some families have chosen a park, lake, or mountainous area in which to scatter. Some restrictions may apply. There are also no guarantees that the setting chosen will be as beautiful in the years to come.

The physical act of scattering may be difficult in that the cremated remains are a coarse material - they are not entirely ashes that can be taken by the wind. Many cemeteries have scattering gardens where permanent records are kept and a memorial may be erected.

Taking an urn home

Some families decide to take the urn home because they feel that, as long as they have the urn, the deceased is still with them. Taking an urn home may be a temporary measure until a decision can be made as to its final resting place. It may be more appropriate for the next of kin to make the decision at the time of death instead of leaving that choice for the next generation. As, well, there may be a security concern about the urn if the home was ever broken into or vandalized.

Memorialization

After a death people often feel a longing for some permanent reminder of the person who has passed away. Psychologists say that families may have a need to visit a permanent place such as a marked gravesite.

Most cemeteries have regulations regarding the size and types of markers and monuments that can be used. Some permit markers that are even with the ground, some permit only stone upright monuments and still others have designated sections for both. Costs of bronze markers or stone monuments vary depending upon size, material, design and, craftsmanship.

Many families like to remember their loved ones by helping to create something of living beauty in their honour. There are conservation groups dedicated to providing, nurturing and sustaining tree plantings in designated preservation areas, for this purpose. Funeral directors in areas where this is possible often look after the arrangements. They will also have a memorial plaque inscribed and keep a record of the families who have contributed to the program.

Pre-arranged Funerals

A pre-arranged funeral is a practical way of making final arrangements before they are needed, sometimes years before the death occurs. Individuals may plan the funeral for themselves or for another family member.

Pre-arrangement relieves family or friends of the task of making important decisions for someone else at a time of emotional stress. Other advantages are that choices can be made and many questions can be addressed with no sense of urgency about this arrangement. It is important to keep a copy of the arrangements in an easily accessible place for survivors.

Details such as the type of services preferred, music and clergy, casket and final disposition, can all be discussed and arranged by the client and the funeral director. Then a contract is drawn between the funeral director and the client and, in accordance with provincial legislation, all monies are deposited in a trust account with a financial institution.

Pre-arrangement can be taken care of in a number of ways through most funeral homes in Alberta. The full sum can be deposited or payments can be made by installments. Prepayment offers the advantage of setting aside funds that gain interest to offset increased costs of services and merchandise. The Prearranged Funeral Act under Alberta Municipal Affairs monitors these accounts in Alberta. The principle amount paid is refundable should you need to cancel your contract.

A pre-arrangement may also be simply the formal recording of the person's wishes and preferences for his/her funeral with the cost to be paid by the client's estate or next of kin at the time of need.

up to 2,000-degrees Fahrenheit for several hours. The intense heat and evaporation reduce the body to between three and nine pounds of "ash" and bone fragments.

Crematorium A building designed for the purpose of cremating human remains.

Crypt A tomb for above-ground burial of the body.

Disposition The final handling of the deceased's remains. Usual choices are burial, entombment or cremation.

Embalming A process to achieve disinfection, preservation and restoration of the deceased.

Entombment Above-ground burial, placing the body in a crypt in a mausoleum.

Estate All real property (land and buildings) and personal possessions of the deceased as well as any liabilities.

Executor/Executrix The personal representative of the deceased as appointed in a legal will. The executor has the authority to take temporary legal ownership and possession of all the deceased's assets, to buy and sell property and possessions and to divide up the estate among the beneficiaries.

Heirs Those who inherit the property of the deceased.

Interment/Inter Burial of the deceased in the ground.

Intestate Dying without having made a valid will.

Living Will A signed, dated and witnessed document that allows a person to state in advance his/her wishes about the use of life-sustaining procedures when dying.

Mausoleum A large building or structure, often on the grounds of a cemetery, containing crypts for the interment (entombment) of human remains.

Medical Examiner Person authorized by the Fatality Enquiries Act to investigate a death which occurs unnaturally, or unexpectedly or which cannot be explained. Formerly known as the Coroner.

What is a Family Follow-up?

It is a questionnaire forwarded to families following a funeral service, representing a sincere effort by the Association and its membership, to monitor first hand changing customs and values. There is no cost to the family. It provides them with the opportunity to express their feelings about the funeral service.

Definitions

Administrator A person appointed by the court to take over the role of the executor when no executor was appointed in a valid will or when there is no executor willing or able to carry out his/her duties. Usually a spouse or next of kin is appointed.

Beneficiary A person or organization designated to receive the income and/or capital from an estate.

Bequeathal To donate the human body for use by a medical school to help train future physicians, or to be used in medical research.

Bequest A gift of personal property as outlined in the will.

Burial Placing the body, or cremated remains, in the ground or releasing at sea as the final resting place.

Columbarium An arrangement of niches in a wall of a room or entire building, designed for the purpose of interring cremated human remains. It may be a part of an outdoor setting and usually is composed of material such as concrete, granite, stone, marble or bronze.

Committal Service A service held at the graveside before the body is buried or at the conclusion of the service prior to cremation.

Coroner See - Medical Examiner

Cremains A term used in the cremation industry to mean the cremated remains.

Cremation A method of disposition whereby the body is placed in a special furnace called a retort chamber and subjected to temperatures of

It is wise to inform family, friends and your physician that pre-arrangements have been made with a specified funeral home. It is not wise to solely record your wishes in your will as this is not usually easily accessible at the time of death.

Your funeral director can supply more information or literature about this aspect of good estate planning.

Financial Resources Available

Funeral expenses often come at an unexpected time but families can be reassured that there are resources available to help. The following is a list of organizations that can offer assistance but your funeral director will be pleased to provide further information:

Alberta Widow's Pension

A special program for widows ages 55 to 64.
Write to:
Alberta Widow's Pension Program, Family and Social Services
8th Floor, Centre West, 10035-108th Street
Edmonton, AB T5J 3E1
or: Call your local Government Rite Number
and then ask for 422-4080.

Canada Pension Plan

If the deceased contributed to this plan the following benefits may be available:

Survivor's Benefit - a monthly payment made to the surviving spouse.
Death Benefit - a lump sum payment made to the estate.
Orphan's Benefit - a monthly payment to dependent children, and children ages 18 to 25 years inclusive, pursuing education on a full-time basis.

Write to:
Human Resource Development Canada, Income Security Programs
Room 280, 220-4th Avenue SE
Calgary, AB T2G 4X3
or write to:
P.O. Box 2710, Main Station
Edmonton, AB T5J 4C2
or phone: 1-800-277-9914 to make an appointment.

Company and Union Benefits

Check with the employer for benefits available.

Compassionate Travel Policy

Many airlines offer compensation for bereaved passengers or for people who have to make last-minute travel arrangements when death has occurred or when the death of a relative is imminent, whether in Canada or overseas. Full fare is usually paid at the time of travelling and a rebate may be claimed up to six months later when the appropriate documents are submitted to the airline. Some airlines offer the discount before travel.

Check carefully with the airline as to its definition of family members and relatives for whom it will offer discounts because airlines may vary as to whom they will include. Also note discounts are usually offered only on Economy Class fares, not on First or Business Class fares.

When last-minute travel arrangements have to be made for the imminent death of a relative, the traveller will need to supply the airline with the names of the patient, doctor, and hospital or palliative care/nursing home facility.

In the case where death has already occurred, the traveller will need to supply a Funeral Directors Statement of Death if available, or the funeral home and funeral director's name. It is best to check with the particular airline for details.

Fraternal or Organizational Benefits

Contact any affiliated organization of the deceased to inquire about available financial help.

Last Post Fund for Veterans

This society was organized to provide a dignified funeral, interment and marker for honourably discharged veterans without sufficient funds.

An application for burial assistance is completed by the next of kin prior to the finalization of funeral and burial arrangements. However, this may also be considered at a later date. Financial eligibility must be determined.

Veterans Affairs Canada District Offices are located in all major cities. For further details or application forms, contact your local office. Your funeral director can also contact the veteran's organizations or the local representative for you.

d) provides mourners with an opportunity to share the loss and lend their support for a normal return to everyday life; and
e) gives the bereaved family a social outlet to express their feelings.

Is there viewing with cremation?

Most people who select cremation have viewing and a ceremony which is very helpful to the family before the cremation takes place.

Can I donate my body to medical science?

An Albertan may bequeath all or part of his or her body for medical education. Some requirements must be met for the body to be accepted. There may be some costs to the family.

It is still appropriate to honor the deceased with a funeral service. Individuals wanting more specific information on the body donor program should contact their funeral director, the University of Calgary or the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

Should I consider donating organs?

There is no greater gift than the "Gift of Life and Sight".

One person can change the lives of up to 10 or more people through organ/tissue donation. Procedures available in Alberta include the use of heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, eyes heart valves, skin and bone for transplantation. Recipients benefit every day from the generosity of those who have donated organs and tissues after their death and of the families who have respected these wishes and given the needed consent to initiate the donation process.

HOPE Coordinators are available 24 hours a day to answer any questions regarding the donation process. They can be reached by calling (403) 283-2243 in southern Alberta, (403) 492-1970 in northern Alberta.

Families can be reassured that their loved one will be treated with respect and dignity throughout the donation process.

Organ donation does not interfere with a family's funeral plans.

When prearranging a funeral is it necessary to pay in advance?

No, your wishes may be recorded and kept on file with your local funeral director and funeral expenses can be paid at time of need.

There are many types of prearranged services available. Contact your local funeral director for the one that suits your needs.

If the family has no church affiliation, who will officiate at the service?

The funeral director will make the necessary arrangements so the spiritual and personal needs of the family are met.

Who issues an official death certificate?

An official Certificate of Death may be obtained from private licensing bureaus. There is a fee and the funeral director can provide instruction for application.

Who issues a Statement of Death?

Your funeral director will issue a Statement of Death that is an acceptable proof of death in most instances.

What procedure should be followed if a death occurs while away from home?

If death occurs at a distant point, it is wise to consult a funeral director in your community at the first opportunity. His or her personal reputation for integrity and honesty will reassure the family that their wishes will be followed, details arranged and costs kept to the amount desired. If cremation/interment is to be made at the place of death, your local funeral director may only recommend another funeral home or clarify some detail. There is no charge for such consultation.

Why is viewing important?

This is helpful in accepting that death has occurred, especially to the immediate family. Each family member can physically say farewell.

Why is embalming necessary?

Public health and sanitation are the principal reasons for embalming as well as preservation and restoration of human remains. Embalming encourages the physiological and psychological well-being of the bereaved. Embalming is not mandatory, but without specific instruction, this is usually done. There are also certain regulations to be followed if public transportation is involved.

What is the value of the funeral?

A funeral is an important part of the mourning process and fulfills the needs of the bereaved. It also:

a) marks with dignity the conclusion of life;
b) brings meaning to the mystery of death, through a ceremony;
c) provides hope and a faith in the future;

Life Insurance Policies

When a person passes away, the person(s) named as beneficiary(ies) on individual life insurance policies are entitled to the death benefits as set out in the policies.

A family member should contact the life insurance company's local representative or the head office directly, having the policy number ready to quote to them.

The Canadian Life and Health Insurance Centre, 1-800-268-8099, can assist you if you have difficulties locating the insurance company on your records.

Monthly Income Cheques

Cheques which were received as income for the month in which the death occurred become the property of the deceased person's family or estate. These can include Canada Pension, Old Age Security, Supplemental Benefits, Company Pension, Veterans' Benefits and most other provincial and federal benefit cheques.

These cheques might have arrived through the mail or have been directly deposited into a bank account. As the funeral home has to register the death with the government, all future cheques should be cancelled to avoid any fraudulent receipt of payments. If any arrive in the month following the death they should be marked "deceased" and returned to the sender.

Motor Vehicle Accident Insurance

If applicable, contact the nearest agent office for further details.

Public Trustee

If the Public Trustee was looking after the deceased's affairs, this office must be contacted before the arrangements are made for the funeral. The Public Trustee will authorize an allowance for funeral and burial costs as well as all disbursements.

Supplemental Benefits

Canadian citizens over 65 years old who live in Canada and meet the financial criteria of a low net income, may apply for a Guaranteed Income Supplement. If widowed, an individual 60 to 65 years old with a limited income and living in Canada, may qualify for a Widowed Spouse's Allowance.

It is necessary to supply a proof of income from last year's income tax return along with the appropriate documents for Canada Pension Survivor's Benefits. (See above).

Social Service

Government assistance may be available for specified services.

Financial eligibility must be determined prior to assistance being available.

Victims of Crime, Financial Benefits Program

Help is available to the victims of violent crimes in Alberta. The Crimes Compensation Board, 10365 - 97th Street, 10th Floor, Edmonton, AB T5J 3W7. Telephone 427-7217 established by the Province of Alberta can assist with expenses that result directly from violent crimes.

To be eligible , a person must suffer some direct personal injury as a result of a violent crime. The dependents of anyone killed in the above circumstances may apply for a lump sum payment. A lump sum is paid directly to the family as a death benefit to use as they see fit.

Workers' Compensation Board

If cause of death is related to the workplace funds may be made available to spouses, children and other dependents. Further details are available by calling:

Calgary: 297-6471, or Edmonton: 498-3800.

Your funeral director will be pleased to advise you further regarding assistance programs.

Paperwork

There are many simple but time-consuming tasks to be faced in completing the affairs of the deceased. Here is a list of the main items and what needs to be done:

Association and Club Memberships

Notify the secretaries of all clubs and check as to whether or not there are any dues or bills outstanding.

Publications and Conferences

The Alberta Funeral Service Association offers the following publications which are available from your local AFSA-member funeral home:

1) Grieving: "Our Time"
2) Yours, Mine and Our Children's Grief
3) Funeral Costs
4) Earth Burial, Entombment or Cremation
5) Centre for Funeral Service Education: *Becoming a Funeral Service Professional in Alberta*

Annually the AFSA, along with The Alberta Pastoral Care Association, arranges an exceptional two-day Dealing With Grief Conference in Calgary in October. This began in 1980 and the public is welcome to participate with professionals and volunteers who deal with grief. Contact the AFSA for more details.

Funeral service workers provide informational seminars for interested groups within their communities. School career days, women's and church groups are just a few of the many types of groups that are served. Call your local AFSA Funeral Home or the AFSA office for details.

Questions & Answers

Is there a fee for the clergy or the use of a church?

The fee may depend on whether or not the deceased had some church affiliation or involvement. It is customary to provide an honorarium to the officiating clergy. Local policy set by the congregation or district will determine if there is a rental charge for the church. Your funeral director can help with these questions.

AFSRB Mission Statement

To set and maintain the highest level of professional, ethical and educational standards for the provision of funeral services throughout the province of Alberta.

If you have any questions or concerns about the services that have been provided please get in touch with the Alberta Funeral Services Regulatory Board:

AFSRB

Alberta Funeral Service
Regulatory Board

1-800-563-4652
(403) 452-6130

Education

The funeral service worker of the 90s has to be well qualified and prepared to work in a complex environment. Providing funeral service assistance to Albertans requires a true professional.

In recent years funeral service in Alberta has experienced many changes and challenges. The province has grown more ethnically and culturally diverse which requires greater understanding and adaptability in this area of service. Clients have also become more interested and involved in funeral service planning. They are more aware of product and prices and want to be served by knowledgeable staff. The funeral profession must now provide more services and options in order to meet each family's specific needs.

In 1996 funeral service education in Alberta after 50 years of being administered by the Alberta Funeral Service Association (AFSA) offices in Calgary, moved to Mount Royal College. The Centre for Funeral Service Education in Alberta (CFSEA), a joint initiative of the AFSA and Mount Royal College's Faculty of Continuing Education and Extension, combines AFSA's professional expertise and Mount Royal College's highly regarded reputation. This will ensure quality education and training programs for funeral service professionals across the province.

This new program brings funeral service education into the mainstream and heightens public awareness of its professionalism.

Bank/Credit Institutions

Immediately notify the bank management and find out their requirements for papers and changes. Most institutions will release funds to cover funeral and other related expenses if copies of contracts and receipts are provided. All institutions will ask for a Proof of Death Certificate and copy of the will.

Have the bank update passbooks to the date of death for income tax and accounting purposes. It is a good idea at this time to add another family member's name to your account to ensure joint access.

Cemetery and Grave Markers

If the deceased owned any other cemetery property, say in another city, the deed title may have to be reviewed by the spouse or executor. Contact the cemetery office or have your funeral director help with this matter.

Credit Cards

Check with all companies where the deceased had accounts. Some accounts are life insured and are paid up automatically upon the cardholder's death. Find out any outstanding balances, pay them by the due dates, and cancel the cards.

Income Tax

If the deceased earned taxable income in the year of his/her death, a terminal tax return (T1) must be filed on their behalf. Remember, a funeral and burial expenses are not considered a tax deduction. You must include a copy of the Proof of Death Certificate and a copy of the will or Letters of Probate or Letters of Administration. The spouse should also include copies of the same documents with his/her income tax return, together with an explanatory note. Your local Revenue Canada Taxation Office can supply you with their publication "Guide for Preparing T1 Returns for Deceased Persons."

Mail Delivery

Have the Post Office redirect mail to the executor's address if the deceased's home is unoccupied.

Use incoming mail as a reminder to notify people or groups you might not have remembered to contact about the death. Contact subscriptions and club memberships before cancelling them as there may be refunds available or a title may need to be transferred.

Name Changes

It is important to change names on titles to vehicles, real estate and personal property, the telephone and investments owned by the deceased.

Vehicle(s)

Within 60 days the car ownership and license plates must be transferred to the surviving spouse or to the appropriate person according to the terms of the will. Without a will the courts will have to appoint an administrator to take care of matters.

If the vehicle is not paid for, check details with the lending institution as there might have been life insurance coverage on the outstanding loan.

Notify the accident insurance company of the death so that the policy can be kept in good standing. Contact your local license bureau for further information.

Real Estate and Personal Property

Within 30 days insurance companies should be notified. Check with them about the possibility of life insurance covering loans or mortgages.

If there is joint ownership of real estate and other personal property it generally passes to the surviving owner. A will should take care of other arrangements but may still require probate action and the work of an estate lawyer.

Contact your Land Titles Department for specific action to take and papers to be completed.

Telephone

If the residence phone was listed in the deceased's name you may want to have the directory listing changed. Contact the Customer Service Department of Telus for changes in billing and listing, or cancellation of the service if the property is to be sold.

Investments

Stocks, bonds and certificates held solely by the deceased must be held until the will is probated. Share transfers sometimes take detailed paperwork. Check with the bank manager, the issuing stockbroker or the institution where these were purchased for what to do about change of ownership. An estate lawyer, accountant or financial advisor can simplify this procedure and help with tax problems.

Supportive Services

There are many supportive services available to help people coping with the issues of dying, death, grief, loss and separation.

Remember to get in touch with your physician, clergy or spiritual advisor, and funeral director. They can offer direct support but can also put you in touch with qualified counselors and special agencies who understand and support people who are bereaved. Also check your telephone directory for agencies that can help. Ask about the services they provide, and fees if any, and about other agencies they would refer.

The following is a partial list of agencies and types of agencies available:

- AIDS & Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Canadian Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths
- Canadian Mental Health Association
- Compassionate Friends
- Family Service Centres
- Hospices
- Police Departments
- Red Cross
- Regional Hospital Centres
- Victorian Order of Nurses

Standards In Funeral Services

The Alberta Funeral Services Regulatory Board (AFSRB) was formed in 1992 through the co-operation of funeral services, businesses, government and public representatives.

The Board is responsible for developing and maintaining professional standards for funeral services in Alberta. This is accomplished through a comprehensive inspection and licensing program designed to communicate and monitor performance standards.

If the estate is very small, and there is no real estate involved, it may be possible to administer the estate without obtaining a grant from the Surrogate Court. Most financial institutions have documents for use in such circumstances.

Final Practical Details

In concluding the affairs of a deceased person there are always questions about what to do with items such as medical aids, clothing and linen, and furniture. There are practical ways of disposing of these through a variety of charitable groups who very much need these items.

Medical Aids:

Eyeglasses: the Lions Club collects them and sends them to Third World countries.

Hearing aids: collected, refurbished and donated to the needy by the Canadian Hearing Society.

Pacemakers: sometimes are sterilized, refurbished and reused. Contact a cardiologist or the coronary care unit of a hospital about this.

Wheelchairs and other devices: the Red Cross would appreciate.

New and sealed ostomy supplies, bandages and syringes, topical medications and other supplies may be accepted by your local Victorian Order of Nurses, Canadian Cancer Society or the Red Cross. Note that all prescription medicines and medications should be safely disposed of or returned to the pharmacy for disposal. These products should never be used by another person.

Clothing, Linen and Furniture

Clean used clothing and linen in good repair, as well as furniture, can be donated to a charity or helping agency in the deceased's memory. It is often comforting for those who have lost a loved one to turn around and help others in need. Most charities will arrange to collect items which should be appropriately boxed and/or labeled for pick-up. Helping agencies include the Salvation Army, women's shelters, drop-in centres, rooms for the homeless and victims of fires and floods.

Security

It is wise to safeguard valuable property such as the home, antiques, furs, jewellery and special collections.

The executor of the estate should immediately notify the insurance company holding the homeowner's policy on the deceased's residence to temporarily include his/her name on the policy.

Smaller moveable valuables within the home should be kept in safe storage until they are to be sold or distributed.

If the home is to be unoccupied for some time let trustworthy neighbors know and notify the local police to keep extra surveillance. Deadbolt locks, sensor lights and timed lights are practical deterrents for burglars.

Legal Responsibilities

There are several legal appointments and procedures involved in dealing with property and belongings (the estate) of another person. These are usually carried out by family members but others can also be appointed to do so.

What follows is a brief look at Enduring Powers of Attorney, the responsibilities of a Personal Representative (Executor or Administrator), and Grants of Probate or Administration. Professional help and advice from a lawyer at the outset may avoid legal problems later. In most cases the person's estate pays for those services.

Enduring Powers of Attorney (while a person is living):

An Enduring Power of Attorney is a written document by which a competent person (the "donor") appoints someone else (the "attorney") to handle the donor's financial affairs. Such a power of attorney must comply with the requirements of the Powers of Attorney Act of Alberta. Unlike an ordinary power of attorney, which ceases to be valid if the donor becomes mentally incapable, the Enduring Power of Attorney remains effective notwithstanding any subsequent mental incapacity or infirmity of the donor. An Enduring Power of Attorney terminates upon the death of the donor. At that time the duties of the Personal Representative commence.

Personal Representative, Executor or Administrator (after a person dies):

A Personal Representative is someone with legal authority to administer the estate of a deceased person. This may be either an Executor or an Administrator. An Executor is someone appointed by the deceased to administer the estate in accordance with his or her will. An Administrator is someone appointed by the Court to administer the deceased's estate, either where there is a will but no executor, or where there is no will at all.

Personal Representative's Duties

In Alberta, the tasks normally required of a Personal Representative are outlined in the Surrogate Rules, as follows:

1. Make arrangements for the disposition of the body and funeral, memorial or other similar services.
2. Determine the names and addresses of those beneficially entitled to the estate property and notify them of their interests.
3. Arrange with a bank, trust company or other financial institution for a list of the contents of a safety deposit box.
4. Determine the full nature and value of property and debts of the deceased as at the date of death and compile a list, including the value of all land and buildings and a summary of outstanding mortgages, leases and other encumbrances.
5. Examine existing insurance policies, advise insurance companies of the death and place additional insurance, if necessary.
6. Protect or secure the safety of any estate property.
7. Provide for the protection and supervision of vacant land and buildings.
8. Arrange for the proper management of the estate property, including continuing business operations, taking control of property and selling property.
9. Retain a lawyer to advise on the administration of the estate, to apply for a grant from the court or to bring any matter before the court.
10. Apply for any pensions, annuities, death benefits, life insurance or other benefits payable to the estate.
11. Advise any joint tenancy beneficiaries of the death of the deceased.
12. Advise any designated beneficiaries of their interests under life insurance or other property passing outside the will.
13. Arrange for the payment of debts and expenses owed by the deceased and the estate.
14. Determine whether to advertise for claimants, check all claims and make payments as funds become available.

15. Take the steps necessary to finalize the amount payable if the legitimacy or amount of debt is in issue.
16. Determine the income tax or other tax liability of the deceased and of the estate, file the necessary returns, pay any tax owing and obtain income tax or other tax clearance certificates before distributing the estate property.
17. Instruct a lawyer in any litigation.
18. Administer any continuing testamentary trusts or trusts for minors.
19. Prepare the personal representative's financial statements, a proposed compensation schedule and a proposed final distribution schedule.
20. Distribute the estate property in accordance with the will or intestate succession provision.

Alternative Executors

Occasionally a person named as Executor may be unable to carry out the task due to location or other commitments. There is no obligation to act if a person is unable or unwilling to do so. So long as the person has not already commenced to act, he or she may sign a Renunciation document. This allows an alternative Executor named in the will, if there is one, to act instead. If there is no alternative Executor then the Court can appoint an Administrator to carry out the terms of the will.

Acting as Administrator (when there is no will):

The law sets out an order of preference for who can apply to be appointed as Administrator when the deceased left no will: spouse, children, etc. Such an application must be accompanied by the Renunciations of all persons with greater or equal priority. Among persons of equal priority preference will be given to a person living in Alberta. A grant of Administration will not be given to more than three persons at the same time.

Grants of Probate or Administration

It is usually necessary to obtain a grant of Probate or Administration in order to deal with the assets of a deceased's estate. A grant of Probate confirms that the will is valid and that the Executor has authority to administer the estate. A grant of Administration confirms that the Court has appointed someone who has authority to administer the estate. The person applying for the grant submits the required documents to the Surrogate Court and the grant is issued after the application is approved by a judge upon payment of the required court fees. Once the Personal Representative has received the grant third parties know they can then properly deal with that person with respect to the estate of the deceased.

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: R. Strader, Inspections & Licensing Manager &
T. Lindhout, Parkland Community Planning Services

FROM: City Clerk

RE: ***Request by Build-A-Vest Structures for a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street***

Reference Report: Joint report from the Inspections & Licensing Manager and T. Lindhout, Planner dated November 25, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby ***denies*** said request.

Report Back to Council Required: No

Comments/Further Action:

I have attached a copy of the correspondence forwarded to Mr. Garry Boris regarding Council's decision to deny the above request. Although not directed by Council, you may wish to discuss with the Mayor and City Manager the possibility of adding to your Work Plan a review of crematorium use within the city.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Director of Community Services
Director of Development Services
City Solicitor

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

Office of the City Clerk

FILE

December 7, 1999

Mr. Garry M. Boris
Barrister & Solicitor
202, 4921 - 49 Street
Red Deer, AB T4N 1V2

Dear Mr. Boris:

Re: Request by Build-A-Vest Structures for a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, consideration was once again given to this item. At that meeting Council passed the following resolution denying your client's request for a crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street:

> ***Resolved that*** Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby denies said request.

Please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Ryan Strader, Inspections & Licensing Manager, should you require further information regarding Parkland Funeral Home and Crematorium's development permits or myself at (403) 342-8132 should you require further information regarding Council's decision.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Director or Community Services
Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
T. Lindhout, Planner, Parkland Community Planning Services

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

FILE

Office of the City Clerk

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

December 7, 1999

Mr. Marlon Wombold, President
Central Alberta Crematorium Ltd.
Alto Reste Memorial Gardens
Red Deer, AB

Dear Sir:

Re: Request by Build-A-Vest Structures for a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, consideration was once again given to this item. At that meeting Council passed the following resolution ***denying*** Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium's request for a crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street:

> ***Resolved that*** Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby ***denies*** said request.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 342-8132 should you require further information regarding Council's decision.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

FILE

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

Office of the City Clerk

December 7, 1999

Mr. Gordon R. Mathers, Manager
Eventide Funeral Chapels Red Deer Ltd.
4820 - 45 Street
Red Deer, AB T4N 1K5

Dear Sir:

Re: Request by Build-A-Vest Structures for a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, consideration was once again given to this item. At that meeting Council passed the following resolution ***denying*** Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium's request for a crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street:

> ***Resolved that*** Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby ***denies*** said request.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 342-8132 should you require further information regarding Council's decision.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

FILE

Office of the City Clerk

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

December 7, 1999

Mr. Jim Caddy
6404 - 61 Avenue
Red Deer, AB T4N 5R9

Dear Sir:

Re: Request by Build-A-Vest Structures for a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, consideration was once again given to this item. At that meeting Council passed the following resolution ***denying*** Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium's request for a crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street:

> ***Resolved that*** Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby ***denies*** said request.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (403) 342-8134 should you require further information regarding Council's decision.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

FILE

Office of the City Clerk

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

December 7, 1999

Mrs. Margaret Shapansky
717, 6834-59 Avenue
Red Deer, AB T4P 1C9

Dear Mrs. Shapansky:

Re: Request by Build-A-Vest Structures for a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, consideration was once again given to this item. At that meeting Council passed the following resolution ***denying*** Parkland Funeral Home & Crematorium's request for a crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street:

> ***Resolved that*** Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from Garry M. Boris on behalf of Build-A-Vest Structures Inc. dated August 27, 1999, re: Request for Approval of a Crematorium at 6370 - 68 Street (Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 992-4260), hereby ***denies*** said request.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (403) 342-8134 should you require further information regarding Council's decision.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

DATE: **November 9, 1999**

TO: **City Council**

FROM: **City Clerk**

RE: ***Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Amendment No. 3239/A-99 (Amendment to Bylaw No. 3239/99)***

A Public Hearing has been advertised for the above noted Land Use Bylaw Amendment, to be held on Monday, December 6, 1999, in the Council Chambers at 7:00 p.m.

Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 provides for an amendment to Bylaw No. 3239/99, which adopted the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. This amendment provides for the removal of the road network drawn on the R2 site in Johnstone Park and to indicate that the roadway is subject to further consideration. The Developers are asking that the Plan be amended to show no roadways in the condominium area and that a note appear on the Plan maps indicating that finalized servicing and private condominium roadways be agreed upon between the developer and the City at the development permit stage.

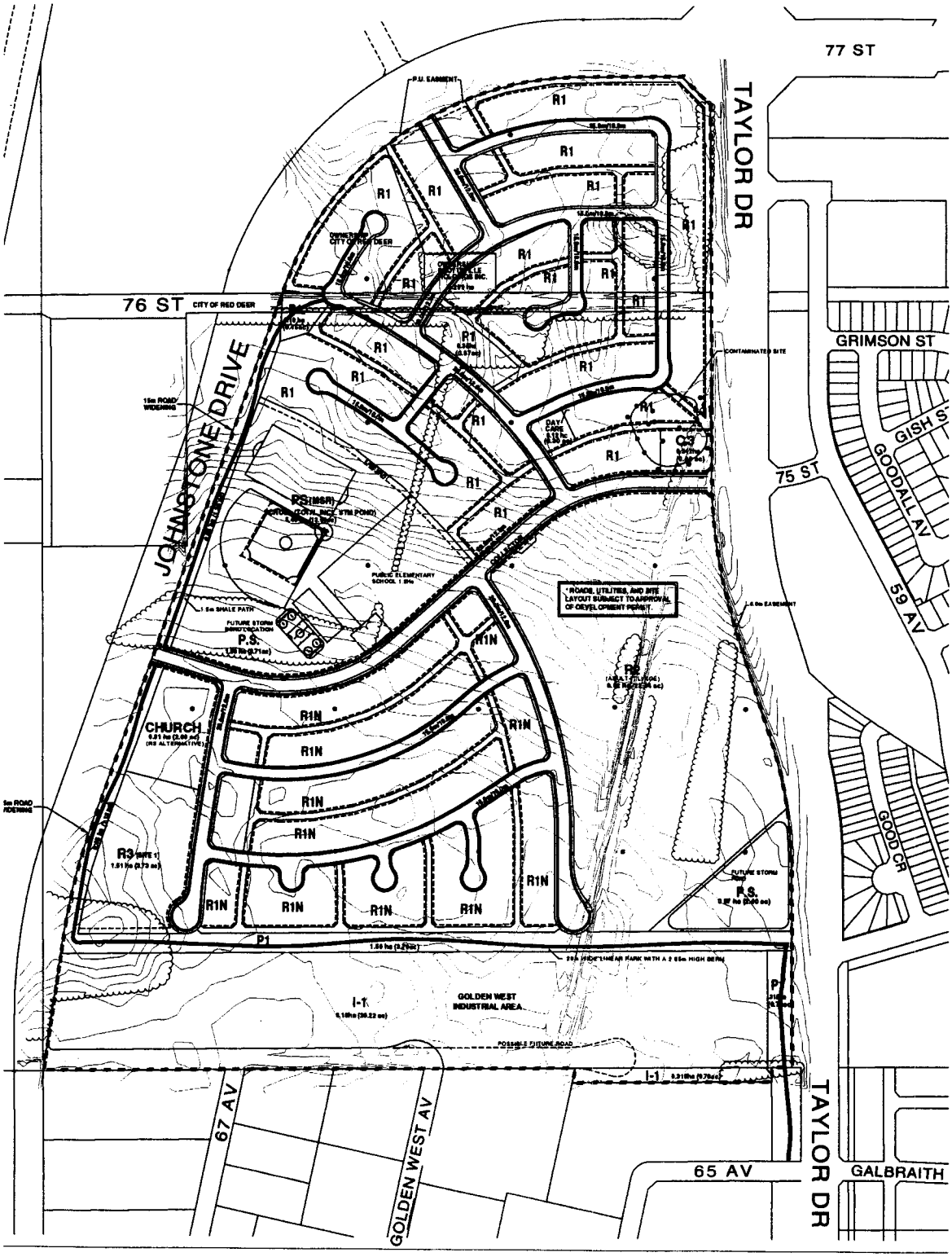
Recommendations

That following the Public Hearing, Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 may be given 2nd and 3rd Readings.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

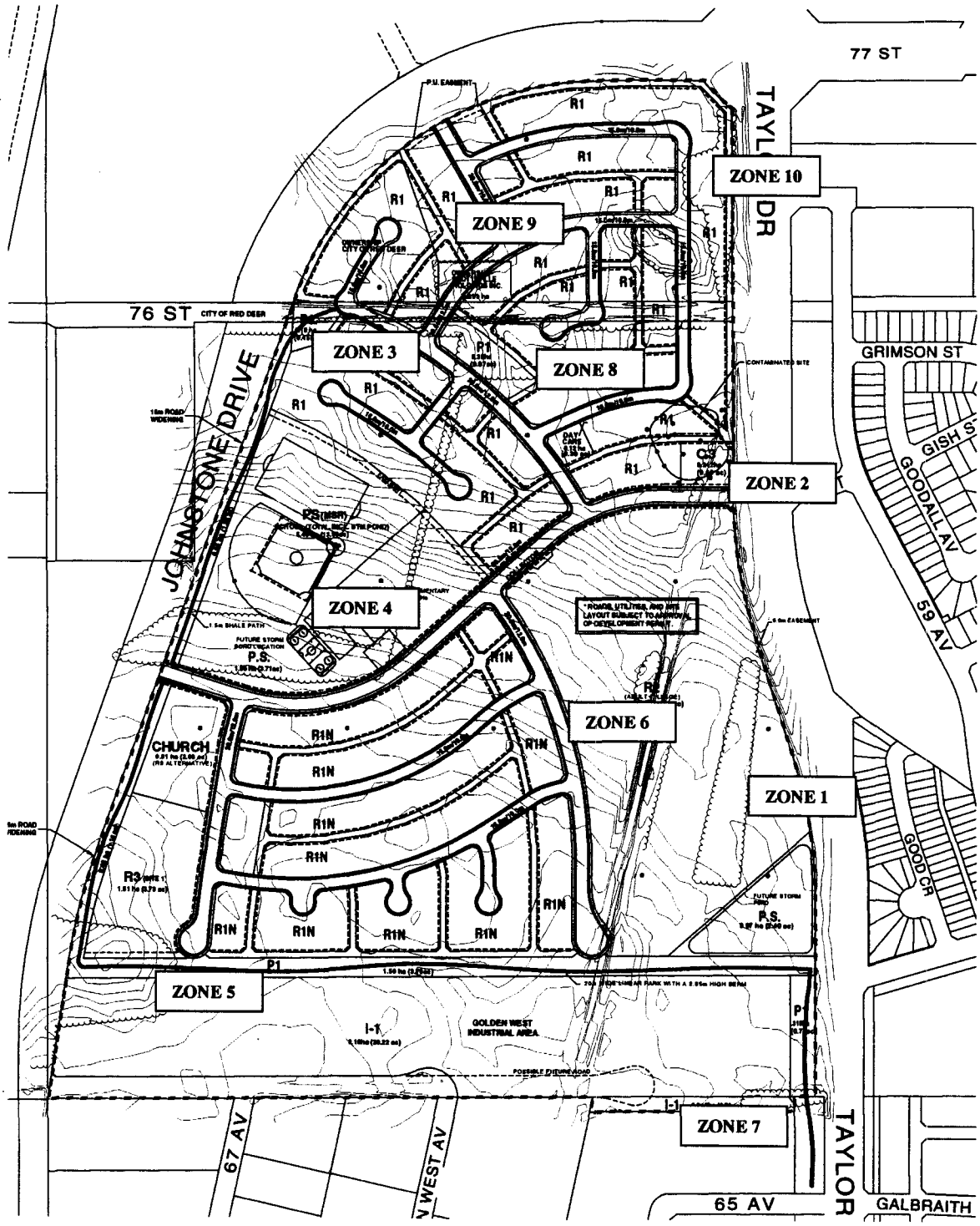


PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 1999

FIGURE 1
LOCATION

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



LEGEND:

OUTLINE BOUNDARY
ORIGINAL GROUND CONTOURS
ORIGINAL TREELINE
ZONE 1 — ECOSPACE AREAS

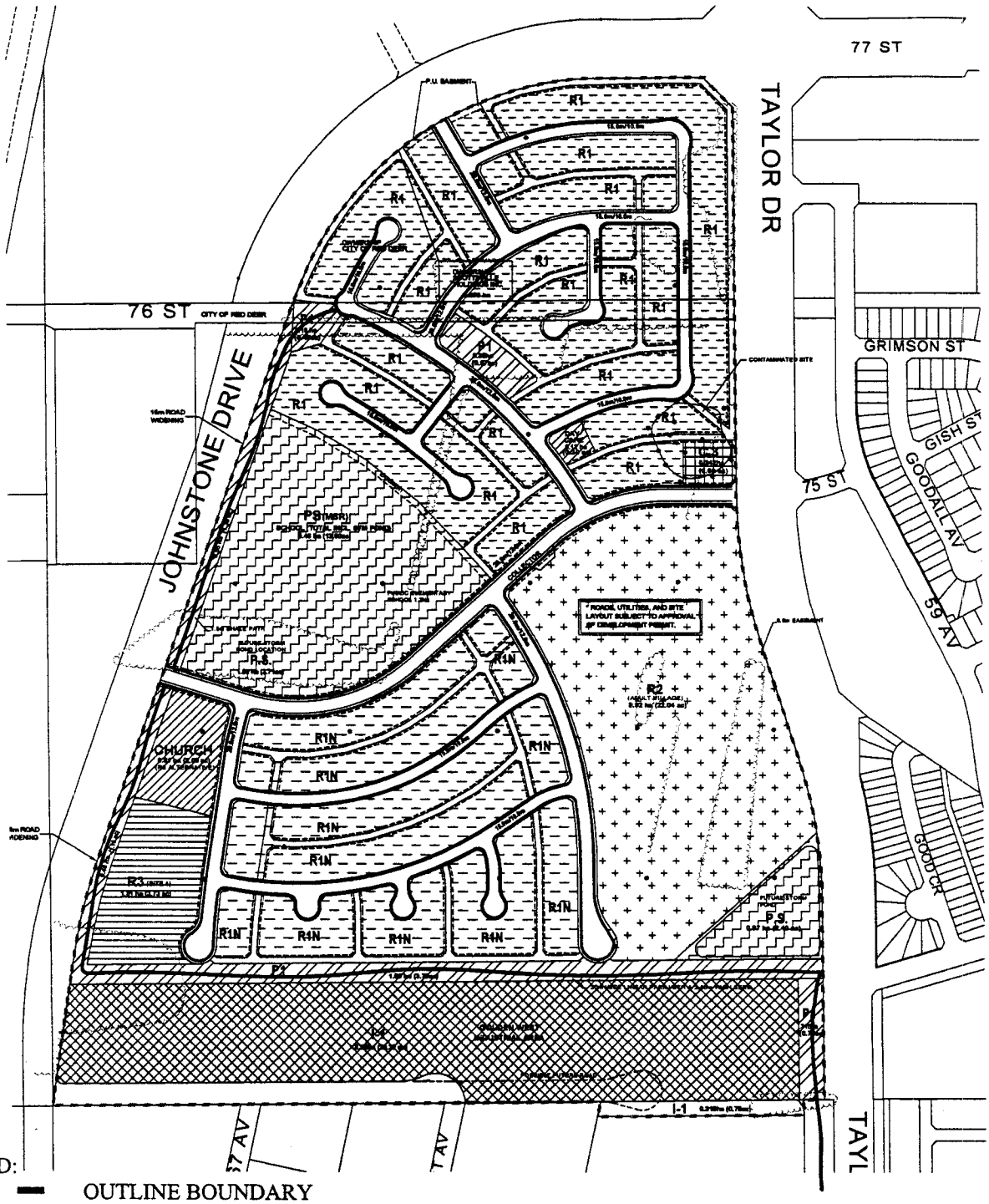
PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

FIGURE 2
SITE FEATURES

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.

NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



LEGEND:

OUTLINE BOUNDARY

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY

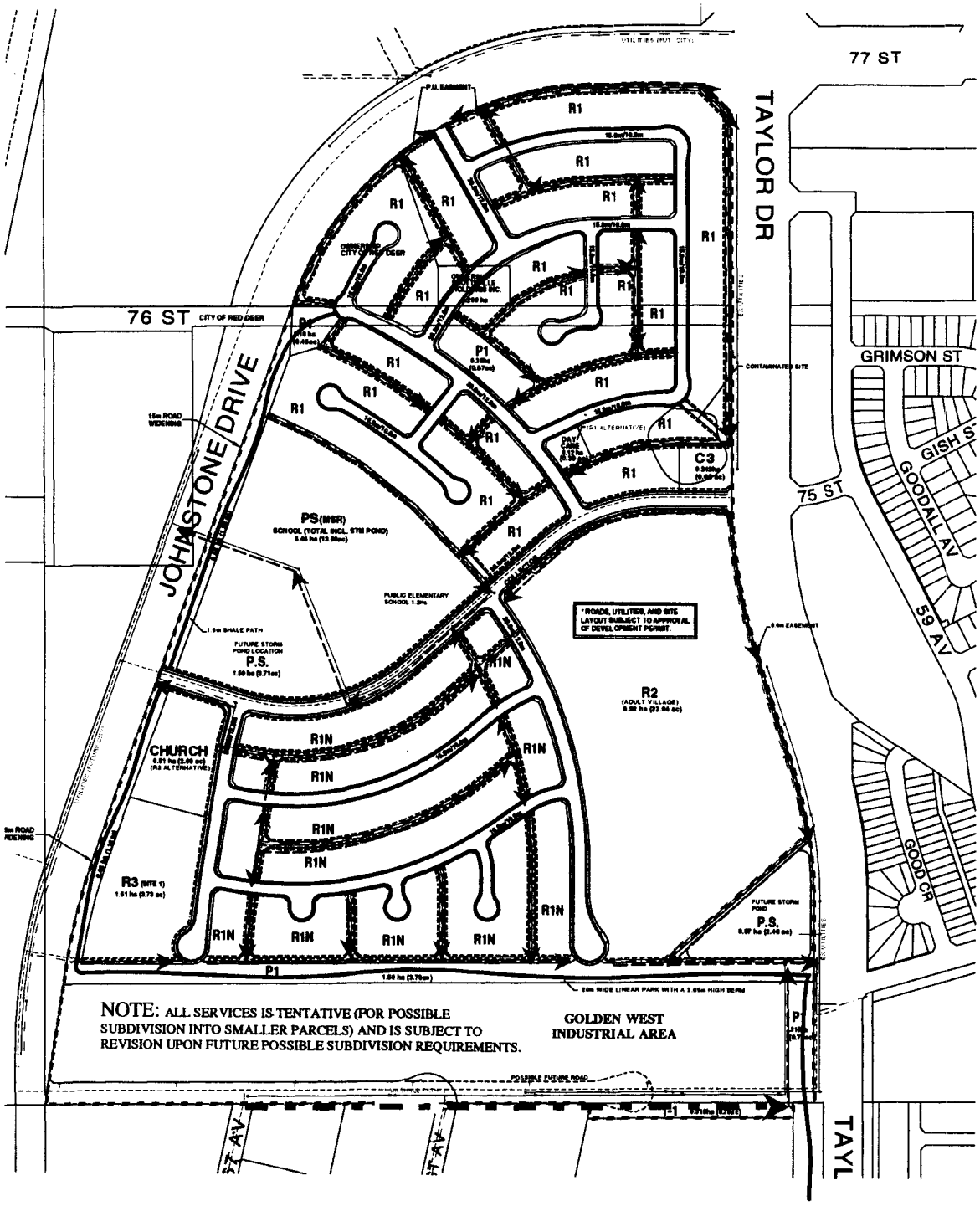
SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED RESIDENTIAL
SEMI DETACHED RESIDENTIAL
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
DAYCARE,CHURCH & SOCIAL CARE FACILITIES
INDUSTRIAL
PUBLIC UTILITY LOTS
WALKWAYS & LOCAL PARKS
SCHOOL SITE
COMMERCIAL SITE

PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOV 99

FIGURE 3
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

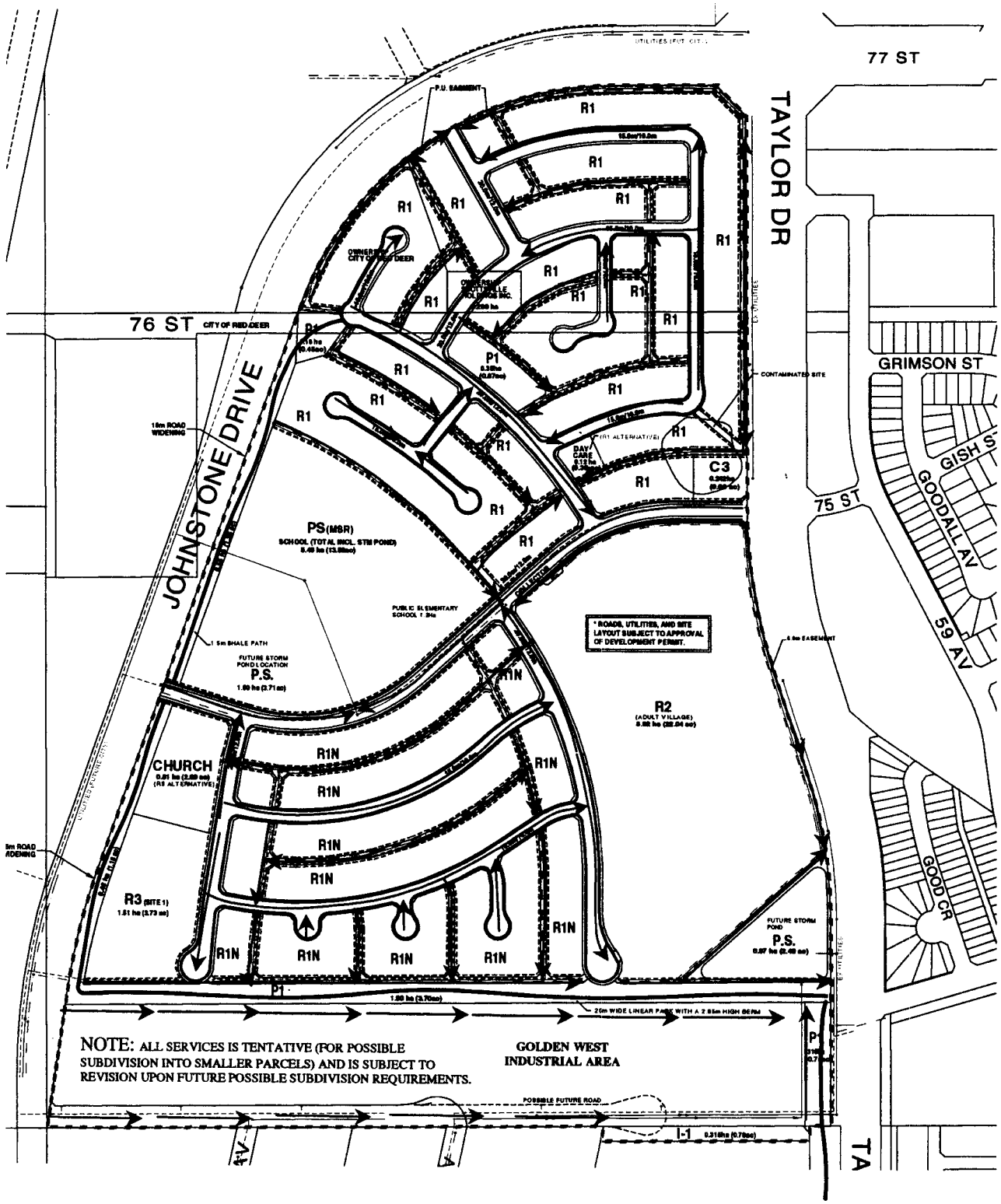
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND

MINOR STORM
STORM TRUNK
OUTLINE BOUNDARY

FIGURE 5
STORM SEWERS

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

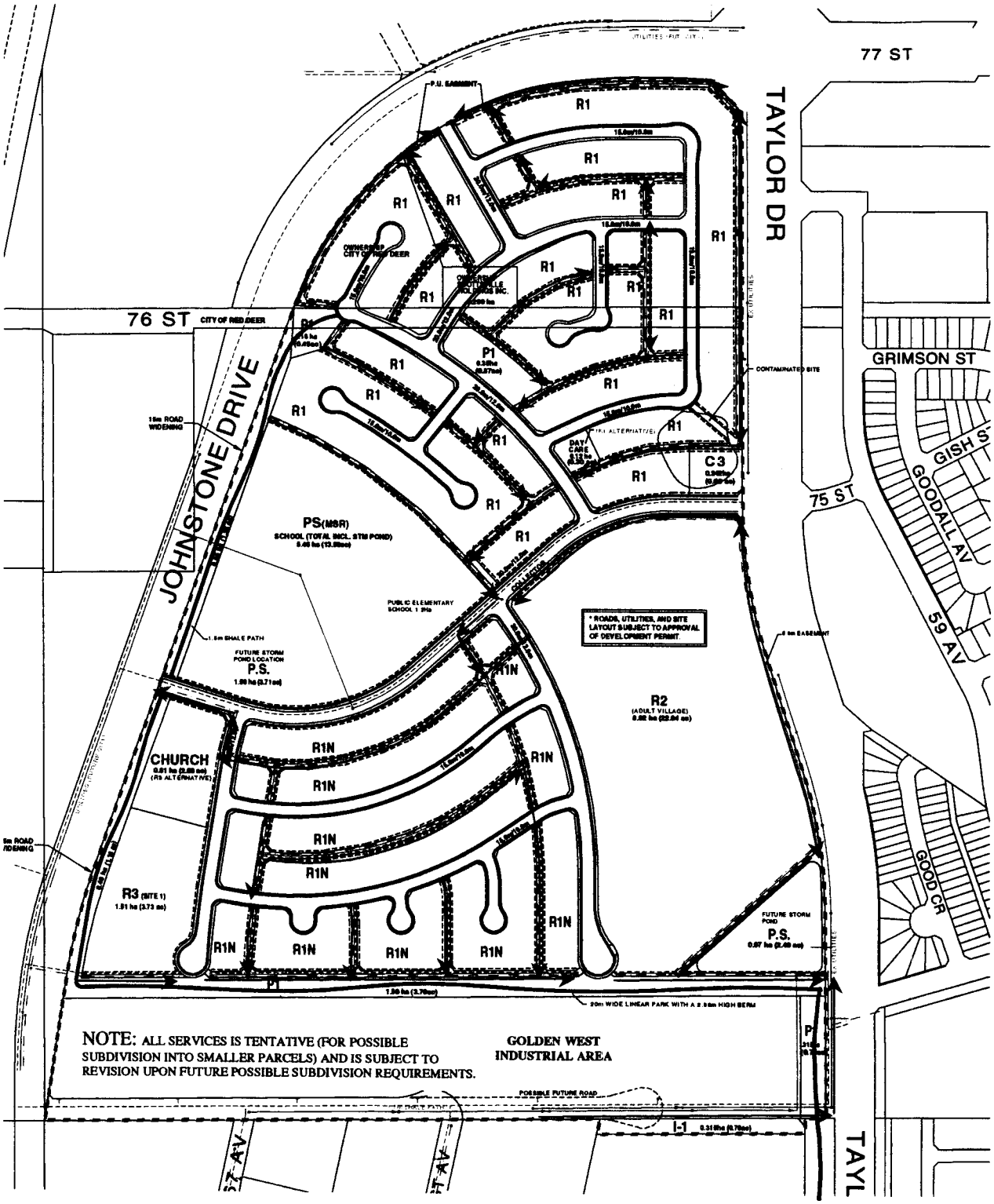
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:

OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
DIRECTION FLOW IN ROAD
DIRECTION FLOW IN LANES

FIGURE 6
OVERLAND DRAINAGE

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

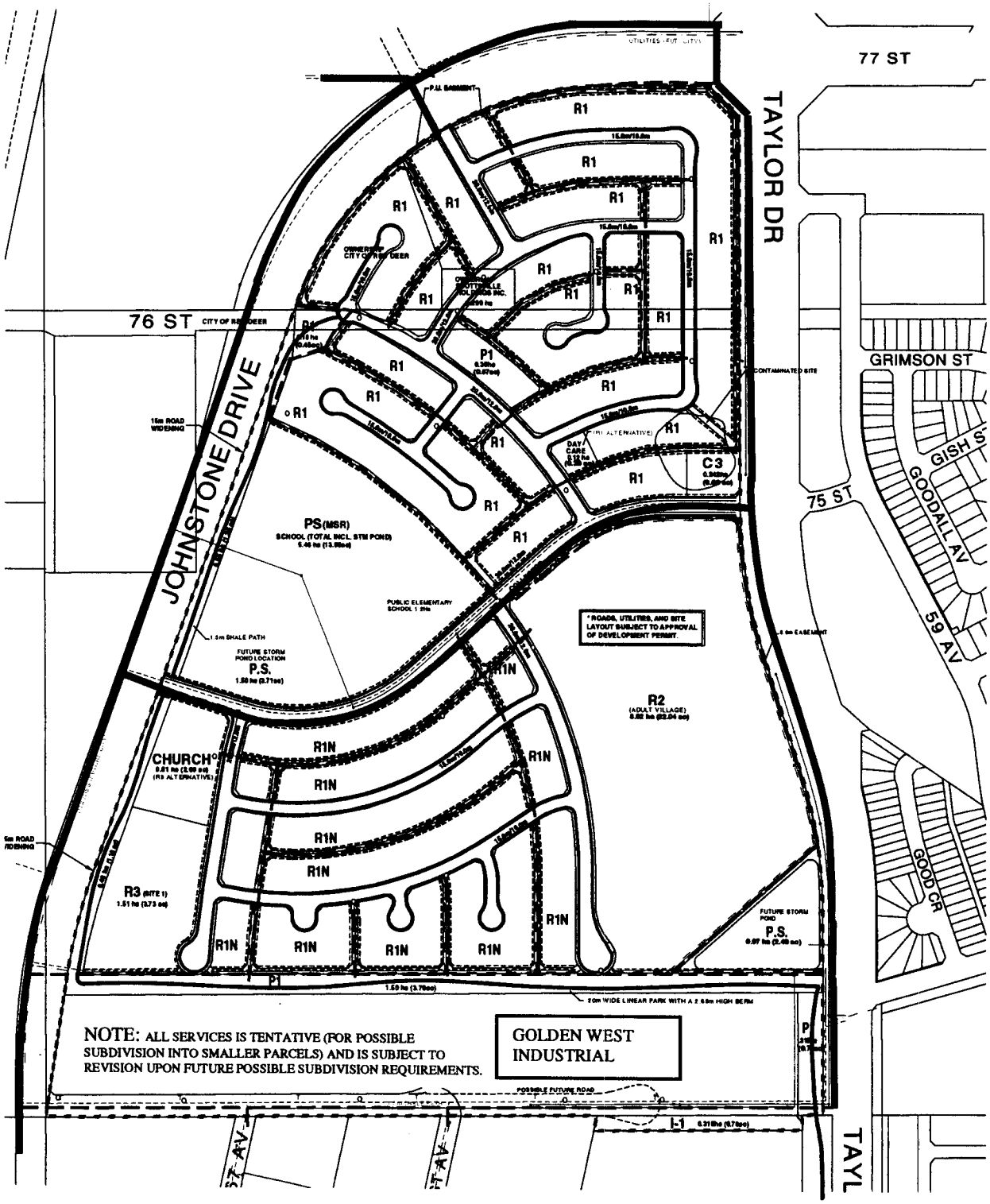
LEGEND:

OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY

200mm SANITARY

FIGURE 7
SANITARY SEWERS

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

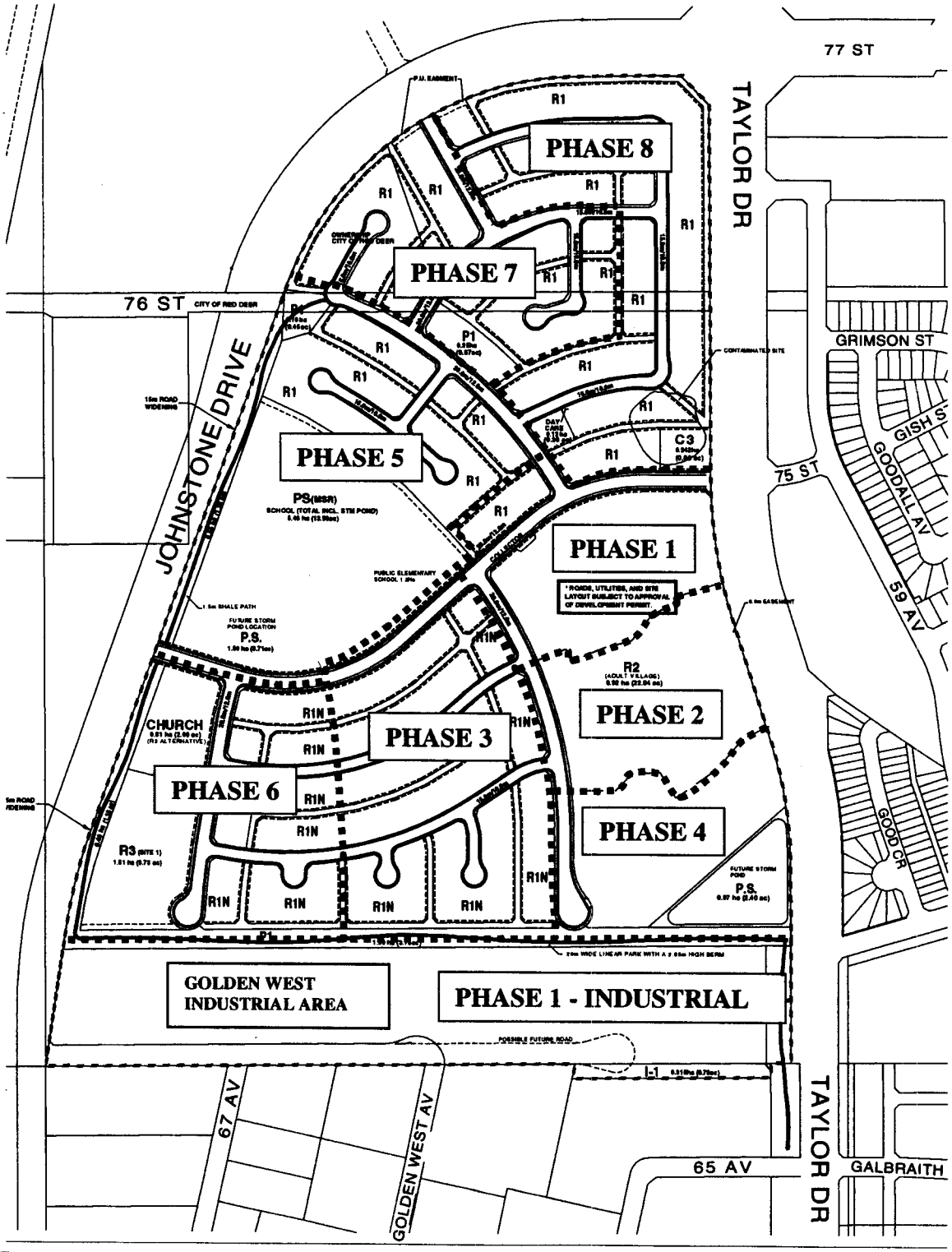
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:

- OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
- FEEDER WATER MAIN
- WATER MAIN
- HYDRANT

FIGURE 8
WATER DISTRIBUTION

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



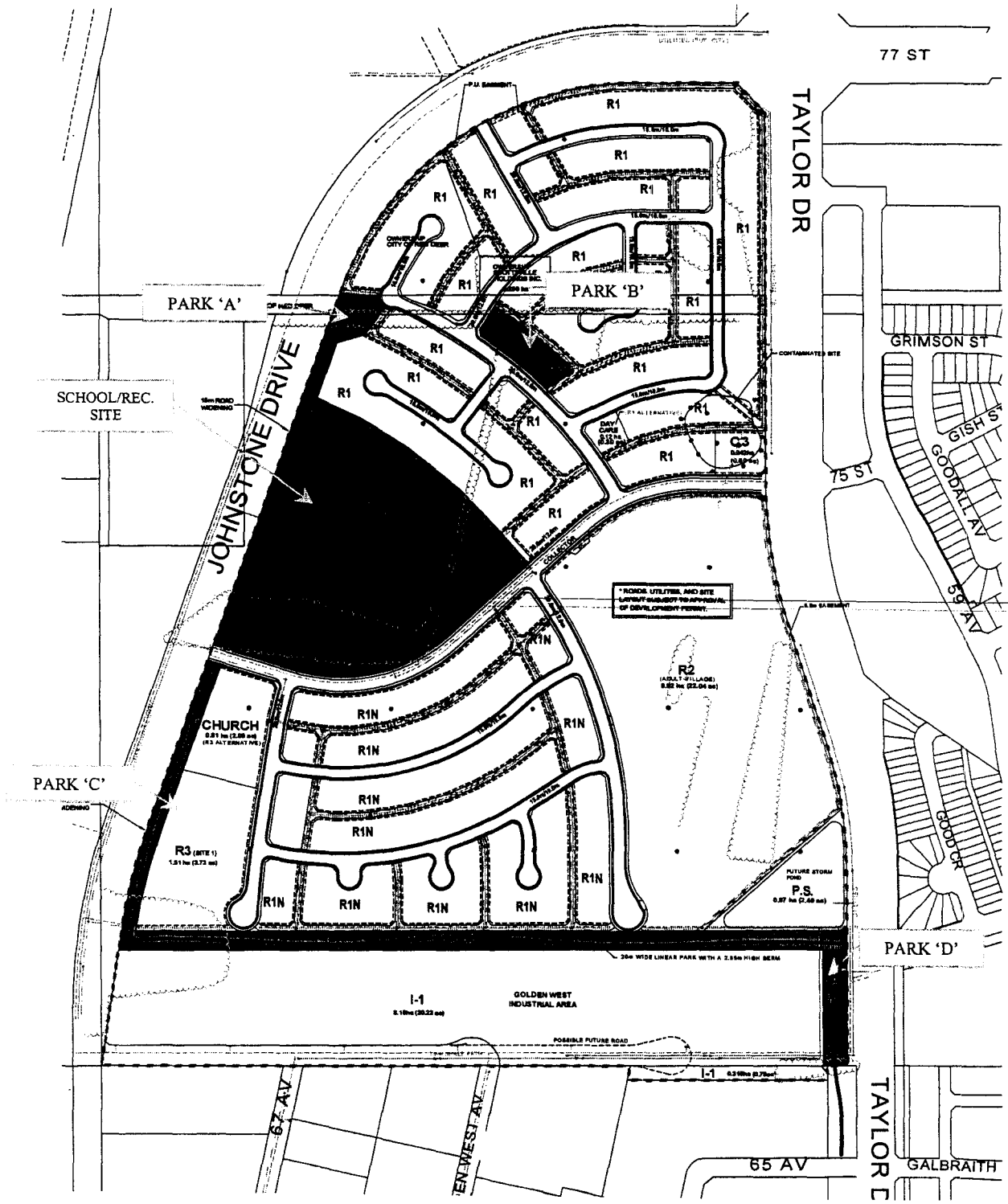
PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:
- OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
- PHASE BOUNDARY

FIGURE 9
PHASING CONCEPT

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

PARK/OPEN SPACE KEY PLAN

LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT

BYLAW NO. ~~3156~~/ 3239/A-99

DESCRIPTION: Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan

FIRST READING: Nov. 8/99

DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION: Nov. 19

DATE OF SECOND PUBLICATION: Nov. 26

SECOND READING: Dec. 6

THIRD READING: Dec. 6

LETTERS REQUIRED TO PROPERTY OWNERS: YES _____ NO ✓

DEPOSIT REQUIRED: NO ~~✓~~ YES ✓ AMOUNT $ 400.00

ACTUAL COST OF ADVERTISING: $139.24 + 139.24

MAP PREPARATION: $ _____

TOTAL $ 278.48

REFUND ✓ INVOICE _____ $ ~~#~~ 121.52

COMPLETED

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

Office of the City Clerk

December 7, 1999

IBI Group
Kensington House, Suite 500
1167 Kensington Crescent, N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1X7

Att: Mr. Elvin Karpovich

Dear Sir:

Re: Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, a Public Hearing was held with respect to Bylaw No. 3239/A-99. Following the Public Hearing, this bylaw was given second and third readings, a copy is attached.

Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 provides for an amendment to Bylaw No. 3239/99, which adopted the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. This amendment provides for the removal of the road network drawn on the R2 site in Johnstone Park and to indicate that the roadway is subject to further consideration.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or require further clarification.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c N. Hackett, Planner
Administrative Assistant, S. Ladwig

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

THE CITY RED DEER
PAYMENT VOUCHER

15348

IBI Group — VENDOR NAME & DEPARTMENT (if applicable)

AB NUMBER

99/11/29 — DATE (YYMMDD)

CONTROL NO.

1167 Kensington Cresc. NW — MAILING ADDRESS

Calgary, AB. — CITY/PROVINCE

T2N 1X7 — POSTAL CODE

GST REGISTRATION NUMBER

DUE DATE (YYMMDD)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	MEALS B	MEALS L	MEALS D	TAXABLE (Y/N)	AMOUNT (Include GST)	ADVANCE AMOUNT
	Deposit Rec'd = #400.00						
	Advertising 278.48						
	Refund #121.52						
					TOTALS		

Refer to Administration Manual for Travel Policy 27/94

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan 3239/A-99 Advertising

Tax Expl Code	Tax Rate/Area	Account Number (Cost Centre. Object. Susidiary)	Subledger	S/L Type	Asset ID No.	AMOUNT (Include GST)
		59.5901				#121.52
E	APNS	2.1816				
					TOTAL	121.52

Sandra Ladwig
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE (if applicable)

0033
EMPLOYEE #

APPROVED SIGNATURE

EMPLOYEE #

CHECK REMARK

31769918 Rev. 96/03

PAYVOUCH

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

Office of the City Clerk

November 29, 1999

IBI Group
Kensington House, Suite 500
1167 Kensington Crescent, N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1X7

Attention: Elvin Karpovich

Dear Sirs:

Re: Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Amendment 3239/A-99

I acknowledge receipt of your cheque in the amount of $400.00 as a deposit toward the actual costs of advertising the above Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment. The Bylaw Amendment was advertised in the Advocate on November 19th and Novemgber 26th at a total cost of $278.48.

I enclose herewith The City's cheque in the amount of $121.52, and trust you find this satisfactory.

Yours truly,

Sandra Ladwig
Administrative Assistant
City Clerk's Department

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

THE CITY OF RED DEER
City Clerk's Department Payment Receipt

99 / 11 / 16
Year Month Day

Name: 131 Group Reference: Johnstone Park
By-law 3239/A-99

NOT VALID ULESS MACHINE PRINTED HERE

11/16/99 4:10PM 002#7957 A

SUNDRY $400.00
CHECK $400.00

ITEM	Account Number (Cost Centre.Object.Subsidiary)	Subledger	T	Asset ID No.	Amount
L.U.B. Advert	59.5901				400.00
D.A.B. Fee	54.5722				
D.A.B. Advert	54.5901				
	GST. REGISTRATION # R119311785			TOTAL	400.00

IBI
GROUP

November 15, 1999

Kelly Kloss, City Clerk
The City of Red Deer
4914-48th Avenue,
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

Att: Kelly Kloss

RE: Amendment No. 3239/A-99 Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw (Bylaw No. 3239/99)

On behalf of our client, Gencan,, we acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 9, 1999 regarding first reading of bylaw amendment 3239/A-99. Please find attached a cheque in the amount of $400.00 to cover the advertising cost. proposal and respectfully request that you proceed with your work promptly.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call me at my office.

Yours very truly,

IBI Group

Elvin Karpovich
Associate

/th

cc: Paul Unger, Gencan
Keith Schneider, Strongway

F:\Projects\CO-6730 Jen Can Outline Plan Submission\1.0 Correspondence\1.1 Letters-Memos\ letter Nov 15, 99.doc

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

Office of the City Clerk

November 9, 1999

IBI Group
Kensington House, Suite 500
1167 Kensington Crescent, N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1X7

Att: Mr. Elvin Karpovich

Dear Sir:

Re: Amendment No. 3239/A-99 Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw (Bylaw No. 3239/99)

At the City of Red Deer's Council Meeting held Monday, November 8, 1999, first reading was given to Bylaw Amendment 3239/A-99, a copy of which is attached.

Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 provides for an amendment to Bylaw No. 3239/99, which adopted the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. This amendment provides for the removal of the road network drawn on the R2 site in Johnstone Park and to indicate that the roadway is subject to further consideration. The Developers are asking that the Plan be amended to show no roadways in the condominium area and that a note appear on the Plan maps indicating that finalized servicing and private condominium roadways be agreed upon between the developer and the City at the development permit stage.

This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing to be held on Monday, December 6, 1999 at 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as Council may determine, in the Council Chambers of City Hall.

You are required to deposit with the City Clerk, prior to public advertising, an amount equal to the estimated cost of advertising, which in this instance is $400. We require this deposit by no later than 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, November 17, 1999, in order to proceed with the advertising. Once the actual cost of advertising is known, you will either be invoiced for or refunded the difference.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Principal Planner
Administrative Assistant, S. Ladwig

RECEIVED
NOV 15

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

BYLAW NO. 3239/A-99

Being a bylaw of The City of Red Deer to amend Bylaw 3239/99 the bylaw adopting the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DULY ASSEMBLED, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

That Bylaw No. 3239/99 is hereby amended:

1 By deleting Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and the Park/Open Space Key Plan and replacing them with the attached amended Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and Park/Open Space Key Plan.

2 By deleting the paragraph entitled ***"R2 Residential (Medium Density) District"*** under ***Section 4.1.1 Residential***, in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

- **"R-2 Residential (Medium Density) District**

  One R-2 medium density residential site is proposed, located towards the south eastern portion of the site. The R-2 will take the form of an adult village. Development in the site will take the form of semi-detached and multi-family configurations

  The 'adult village' site will contain approximately 198 R-2 Medium Density residential units in the form of single, duplex, triplex and 4-plexes. Assuming 2.1 persons per household (an accurate ratio based on the retirement age demographic group occupying this R-2 development), 416 people will occupy this R-2 component of the overall development. (Because this will be a 'village' site, marketed to senior citizens, an exception to the typical R-2 density is requested from 3.0 persons/ unit to 2.1 persons/ unit)."

3 By amending Section ***4.1.2 Residential Density:***

(a) by replacing the figure "43.9" wherever it appears in this section with the figure "42.04";

(b) By replacing the letters and numbers "R-2 221 and R-2 288 with the letter and numbers "R-2 416";

(c) By replacing the word and number "Total 2,198" with the word and number "Total 2,105".

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 8 day of November A.D. 1999.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1999.

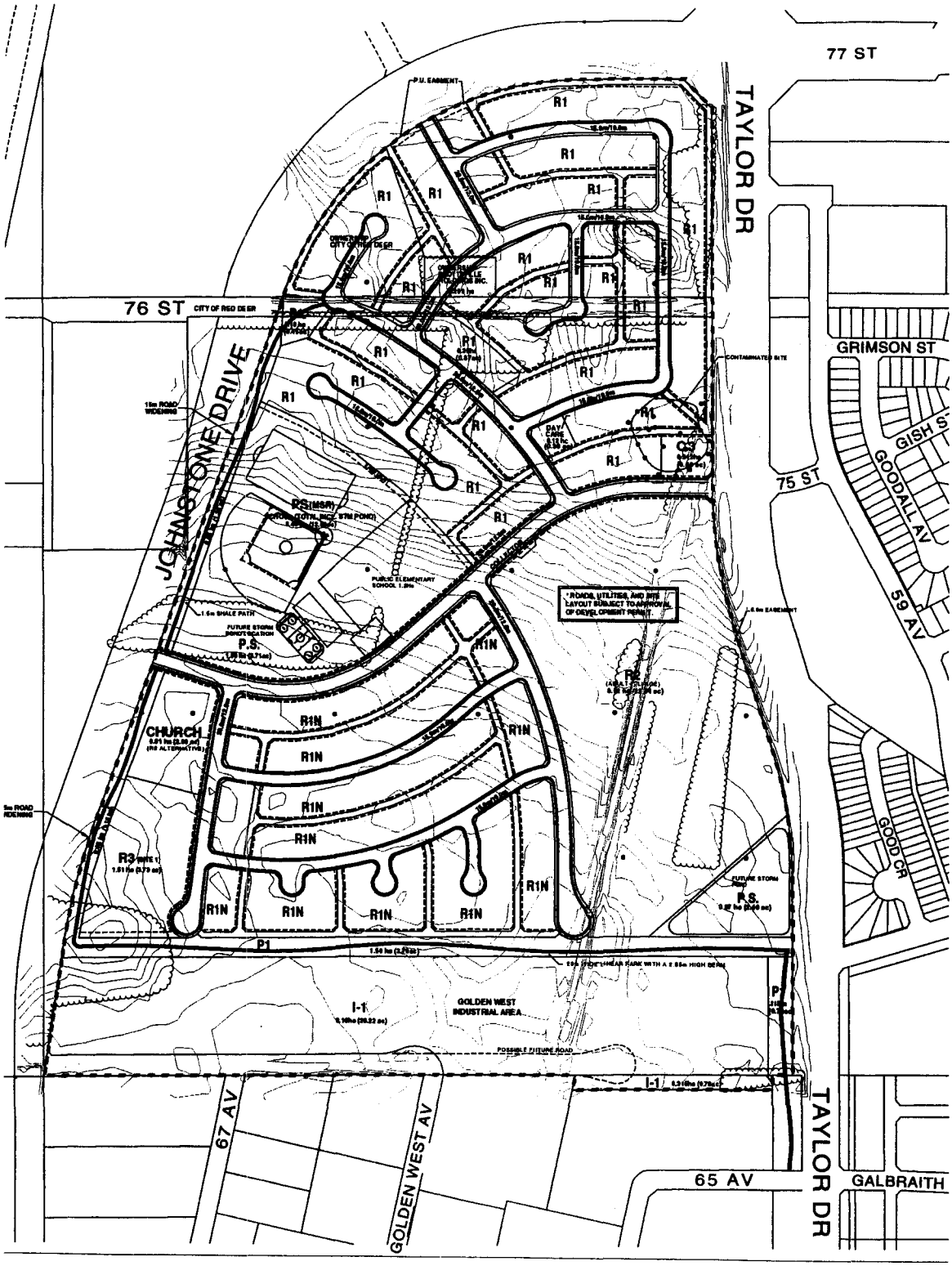
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1999.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of A.D. 1999.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 1999

FIGURE 1
LOCATION

PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES

Suite 500, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
e-mail: pcps@telusplanet.net

DATE: November 2, 1999

TO: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk

FROM: Nancy Hackett, Parkland Community Planning Services

RE: **JOHNSTONE PARK** Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN AMENDMENT

The City of Red Deer has received a proposal to amend the existing Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan for the Johnstone Park neighbourhood. The proposed amendment was prepared by IBI Group and Strong Way Consulting on behalf of GenCan Development Ltd.

This amendment affects the currently undeveloped eastern portion of the Johnstone Park development, adjacent to Taylor Drive, identified as the R2 Residential (Medium Density) District on the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The subject lands are situated north of the Golden West Industrial Area and south of the main collector, Jewell Street.

The amendment involves a rather unique situation. Earlier this year, the developer inadvertently submitted a plan showing the road system on the R2 condominium site. This plan was approved by City Council on August 16, 1999. Subsequently, the developer is required under the existing plan to build according to the approved plan document. However, the parcel in question is a condominium site. These roads are private roadways, similar in some ways to a private driveway. The City does not own or maintain these roads. As the developer explains now, it was never their intention to commit to the exact road lay out on the condominium site. The developer intended for the road layout to undergo further consideration as the condo site was constructed. Thus, an amendment is required to remove the road network drawn on the R2 site in Johnstone Park and to indicate that the roadway is subject to further consideration.

Other approved Neighbourhood Area Structure Plans do not show a road pattern on condominium sites on R2 Districts, unless they are proposing a public road. Copies of three other approved plans showing condominium sites approved without a road pattern, the Anders SE (Aspen Ridge), the Lancaster East (Lonsdale), and the Deer Park SE (Devonshire), are attached for Council's review.

As a result of the proposed removal of the road network from the R2 site, Figures 1-3, 5-9, and the Open Space Key plan must be amended to show no roadways on the condominium site. The amended figures are attached. Paragraphs under section 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of the text which describe the R2 condominium development have also been

amended to reflect the removal of the road network from the Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The developer anticipates the density will drop slightly on this site due to road reconfiguration, as explained in the amended text. Overall, the density of the Johnstone Park area remains very close at 42.04 persons per hectare down from 43.9 persons per hectare.

No public input process occurred as it is only private roadways that are affected (and density declined slightly). Land use, public roads, the location of public parks, and the siting of the central school site will not be altered by this amendment.

Summary

Because the road network on the R2 condominium site was provided as a concept only, and because other similar Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan adopted in the City of Red Deer show no private condominium roadways, the developers are asking that the plan be amended to show no roadways in the condominium area and that a note appear on the plan maps indicating that finalized servicing and roadways will be agreed upon between the developer and the City at the development permit stage.

Recommendation

Planning staff recommend that the Council of the City of Red Deer give first reading to the amendment to delete the road network from the R2 condominium site in the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.

Nancy C. Hackett, B.E.S, M.R.M.
PLANNER

Attachments

c. Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Elvin Karpovich, IBI Group
Keith Schneider, Strong Way Consulting

Proposed Amendment

The amendment will delete the paragraph entitled ***"R2 Residential (Medium Density) District"*** under ***Section 4.1.1 Residential***, which currently reads:

"Two R-2 medium density residential sites are proposed, both are located towards the south eastern portion of the site. The first, northernmost site will take the form of an adult village. The second, just south of the first, will provide medium range housing to a variety of residents. Development in both sites will take the form of semi-detached and multi family configurations.

The 'adult village' site will contain approximately 105 R-2 Medium Density residential units in the form of duplexes. Assuming 2.1 persons per household (an accurate ratio based on the retirement age demographic group occupying this R-2 development), 221 people will occupy this R-2 component of the overall development. (Because this will be a 'village' site, marketed to senior citizens, an exception to the typical R-2 density is requested from 3.0 persons/unit to 2.1 persons/unit).

The second R-2 site will contain approximately 93 R-2 Medium Density residential units. Assuming 3.1 persons per household, 288 people will occupy this R-2 site. This site will contain duplex, triplex, and townhouse-style units. The 20 m. buffer separating both R2 sites (see Figure 1) will be a privately maintained feature."

To be replaced with:

- **R-2 Residential (Medium Density) District**

  One R-2 medium density residential site is proposed, located towards the south eastern portion of the site. The R-2 will take the form of an adult village. Development in the site will take the form of semi-detached and multi-family configurations

  The 'adult village' site will contain approximately 198 R-2 Medium Density residential units in the form of single, duplex, triplex and 4-plexes. Assuming 2.1 persons per household (an accurate ratio based on the retirement age demographic group occupying this R-2 development), 416 people will occupy this R-2 component of the overall development. (Because this will be a 'village' site, marketed to senior citizens, an exception to the typical R-2 density is requested from 3.0 persons/ unit to 2.1 persons/ unit).

Section ***4.1.2 Residential Density*** will be amended replacing the two numbers referring to overall site density:

1. "The overall density for the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan is expected to work out to approximately 43.9 people per hectare"

2. and the density total quoted as **43.9 ppha**

with:

1. "The overall density for the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan is expected to work out to approximately 42.04 people per hectare"

2. and replacing the density total to read **42.04 ppha**.

To reflect the lowered density and deleted road design, the total persons listed for the R-2 site should be amended from two separate figures:

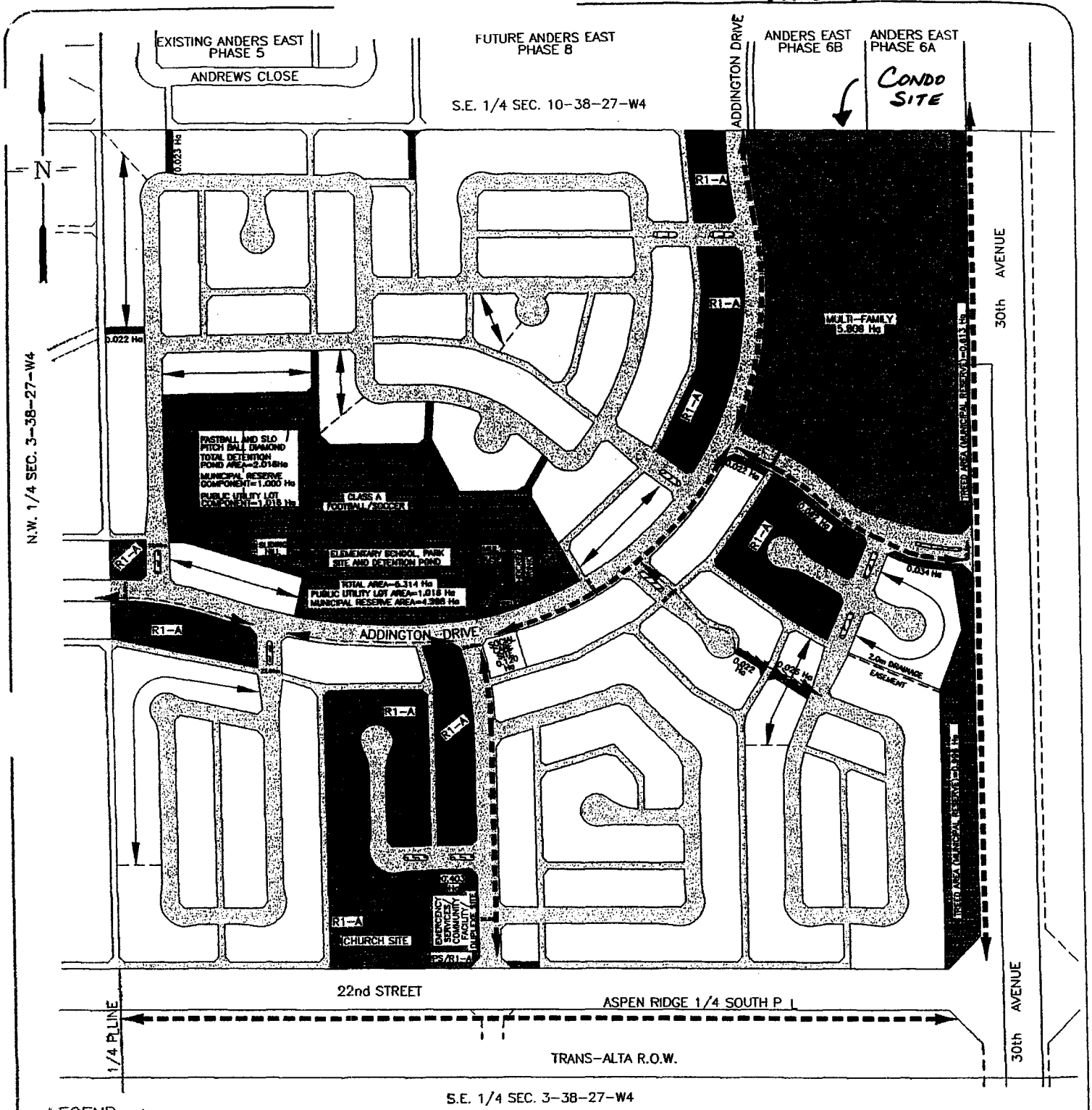
R-2 221
R-2 288

to one figure:

R-2 416.

Subsequently the total number of persons within the Johnstone area will be amended from a total of 2,198 to 2,105.

ANDERS S.E.



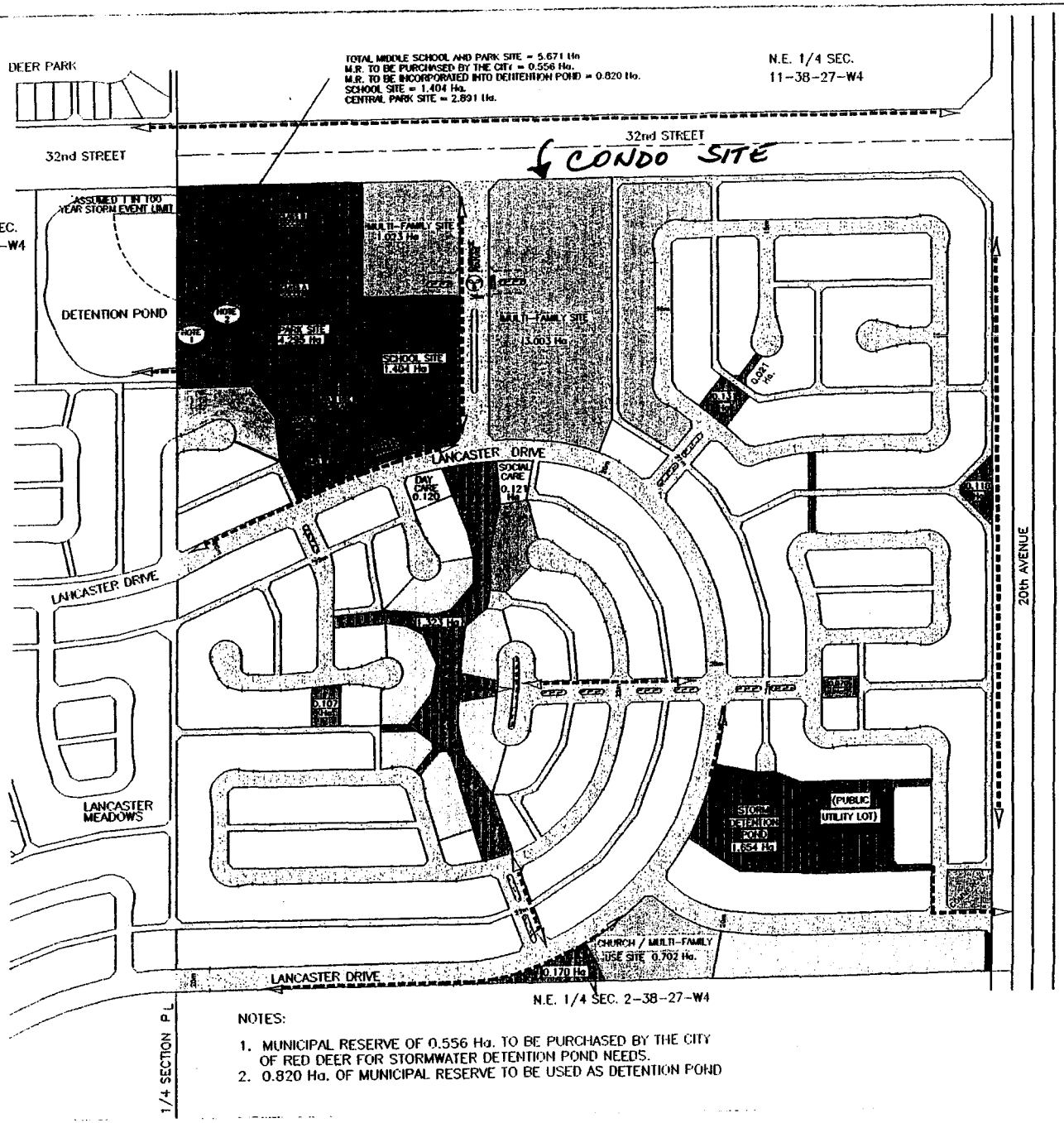
LEGEND:

- TWO STOREY RESIDENTIAL WITH WALKOUT BASEMENTS PERMITTED
- SINGLE FAMILY
- MULTI-FAMILY
- DUPLEX
- PUBLIC UTILITY LOTS
- SCHOOL, PARKS, AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
- MINOR PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS AND BIKE PATHS
- MAIN PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS AND BIKE PATHS
- CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

FIGURE 3
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

SCALE 1:5000
REVISED SEPT 22/98

AL-TERRA ENGINEERING LTD.
EDMONTON RED DEER



NOTES:

1. MUNICIPAL RESERVE OF 0.556 Ha. TO BE PURCHASED BY THE CITY OF RED DEER FOR STORMWATER DETENTION POND NEEDS.
2. 0.820 Ha. OF MUNICIPAL RESERVE TO BE USED AS DETENTION POND

RED DEER

OUTLINE PLAN

SHOWING

SUBDIVISION

OF THE

S.E.1/4, 11-38-27-W4

FOR

LAEBON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

SCALE: 1:4000m
8 1/2 x 11 N.T.S.

- SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED – R1
- SEMI-DETACHED – R1A
- MULTI-FAMILY – R2/R3
- TWO STOREY WALKOUT BASEMENT – SINGLE DETATCHED
- TWO STOREY WALKOUT BASEMENT – SEMI-DETATCHED
- WALKWAYS AND LOCAL PARKS
- NEIGHBOURHOOD COMERCIAL
- MIDDLE SCHOOL AND PARK
- PUBLIC UTILITY LOTS
- ROADS AND LANES
- MEDIANS FOR COLLECTOR OR RESIDENTIAL ROADS
- MAIN PEDESTRIAN LINKAGE
- CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

NOTE: ROAD RIGHT OF WAY WIDTHS ARE 15m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

TOTAL AREA OF ORIGINAL 1/4 SECTION	64.704 Ha	159.88 Ac	
32nd STREET AND 20th AVENUE WIDENING	4.026 Ha	9.95 Ac	
DEVELOPABLE AREA	60.678 Ha	149.93 Ac	100%
SINGLE FAMILY LOTS (R1)	22.804 Ha	57.44 Ac	38.3%
DUPLEX LOTS (R1-A)	7.475 Ha	17.82 Ac	11.9%
MULTI-FAMILY LOTS (R3)	5.758 Ha	7.04 Ac	4.7%
COMMERCIAL	0.165 Ha	7.42 Ac	4.9%
DAY CARE SITE	0.129 Ha	0.31 Ac	0.2%
SOCIAL CARE SITE	0.121 Ha	0.30 Ac	0.2%
CHURCH SITE	0.702 Ha	1.73 Ac	1.2%
MIDDLE SCHOOL SITE, PARK SITE	5.671 Ha	14.05 Ac	9.4%
LOCAL PARKS AND WALKWAYS	1.940 Ha	4.87 Ac	3.1%
S.E. CORNER DEVETHION POND	1.654 Ha	4.05 Ac	2.7%
REMAINING P.U.L. LOTS	0.127 Ha	0.28 Ac	0.2%
ROADS	14.035 Ha	34.67 Ac	23.3%
COLLECTOR	4.132 Ha	10.43 Ac	
RESIDENTIAL	6.616 Ha	16.35 Ac	
LANES	3.093 Ha	7.42 Ac	

ORIGINAL PREPARED: AUGUST 8, 1997
REVISIONS: SEPTEMBER 9, 1997
NOVEMBER 14, 1997
NOVEMBER 29, 1997
DECEMBER 5, 1997
DECEMBER 30, 1997
MARCH 10, 1998
MARCH 13, 1998
MARCH 18, 1998
MARCH 20, 1998
JUNE 05, 1998
JUNE 09, 1998

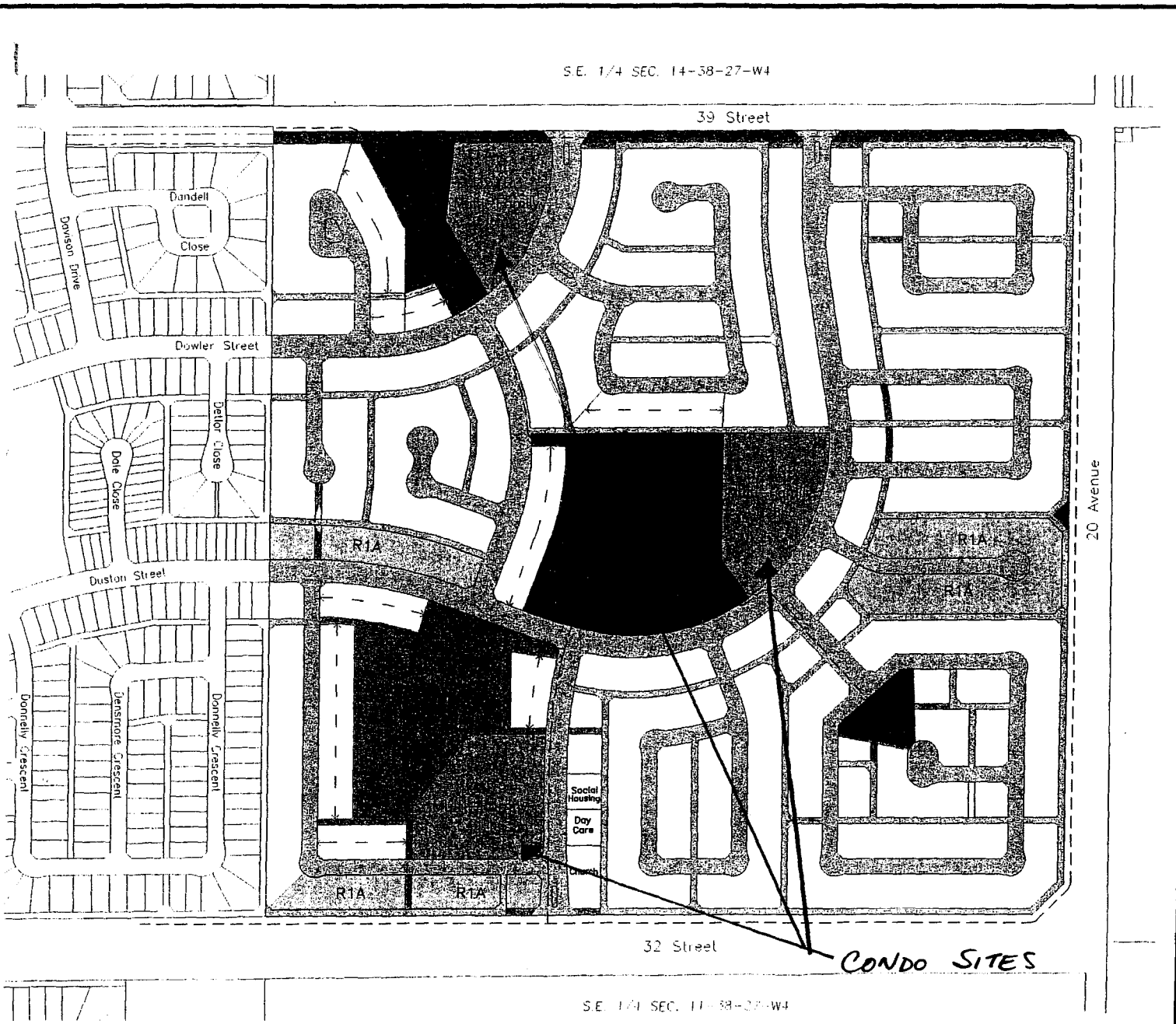
PRINTED:

CONCEPT BY:
INTERPLAN STRATEGIES INC.

PREPARED BY:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING LTD.

FIGURE 3

LANCASTER EAST



LEGEND

- R1 – Residential (Low Density)
- R1A – Residential (Semi-Detached)
- R2/R3 – Residential (Multi Family)
- R1 – Social Care/Day Care/Church
- MR – Municipal Reserve
- PUL – Public Utility Lot
- Roads/Lanes
- Landscaping/Other
- — — — Two Storey Walkouts
- – – – – Pedestrian linkages

STATISTICS

	HECTARES	PERCENT
Total Gross Area	64.3	
32 Street Dedication	2.22	
20 Avenue Widening	1.70	
R/W Plan 6220 N.S.	0.82	
	4.74	
Total Developable Area	59.56	100.00
R1 – Residential	29.70	49.87
R1A – Residential	2.96	4.97
R2/R3 – (Multi Family)	4.62	7.75
R1 – Social	0.44	0.74
MR – Municipal Reserve	5.05	8.48
PUL – Public Utility Lot	2.72	4.57
Roads/Lanes	14.07	23.62

Stanley Consulting

STANLEY CONSULTING GROUP LTD.
PH. (403) 341-3320

CLIENT

MELCOR DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

PROJECT

MADGE QUARTER SECTION
N.E. 1/4 SEC. 11-38-27-W4

SUBJECT

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
LAND USE

SCALE: 1:4000	DESIGNED BY:	R.W.
	DRAWN BY:	F.C.
	CHECKED BY:	
	APPROVED BY:	
CADD FILE NAME: 128701201\FIG3.DWG	SHEET No:	OF
JOB No.: 128-70120	REVISION / STATUS	FIGURE: 3.0
DATE DRAWN: SEPTEMBER, 1998		

DEER PARK S.E.

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

The City of Red Deer

FILE

Office of the City Clerk

December 7, 1999

IBI Group
Kensington House, Suite 500
1167 Kensington Crescent, N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1X7

Att: Mr. Elvin Karpovich

Dear Sir:

Re: Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, a Public Hearing was held with respect to Bylaw No. 3239/A-99. Following the Public Hearing, this bylaw was given second and third readings, a copy is attached.

Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 provides for an amendment to Bylaw No. 3239/99, which adopted the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. This amendment provides for the removal of the road network drawn on the R2 site in Johnstone Park and to indicate that the roadway is subject to further consideration.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or require further clarification.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c N. Hackett, Planner
Administrative Assistant, S. Ladwig

4914 - 48th Avenue, Red Deer, AB Canada T4N 3T4
Tel: (403) 342-8132 Fax: (403) 346-6195 E-mail: cityclerk@city.red-deer.ab.ca Web: http://www.city.red-deer.ab.ca

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: Nancy Hackett, Planner
Parkland Community Planning Services

FROM: City Clerk

RE: ***Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99***

Reference Report: City Clerk dated November 9, 1999

Bylaw Readings:

Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 was given 2nd & 3rd Readings. A copy is attached.

Report Back to Council Required: No

Comments/Further Action:

A Public Hearing was held for this bylaw, following which Council gave the bylaw second and third readings.

Bylaw Amendment No. 3239/A-99 provides for an amendment to Bylaw No. 3239/99, which adopted the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. This amendment provides for the removal of the road network drawn on the R2 site in Johnstone Park and to indicate that the roadway is subject to further consideration. The Developers are asking that the Plan be amended to show no roadways in the condominium area and that a note appear on the Plan maps indicating that finalized servicing and private condominium roadways be agreed upon between the developer and the City at the development permit stage.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Director of Development Services
Director of Community Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Land & Economic Development Manager
S. Ladwig, Administrative Assistant

Item No. 1
Reports

PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES

Suite 500, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
e-mail: pcps@telusplanet.net

DATE: **November 26, 1999**

TO: **Kelly Kloss, City Clerk**

FROM: **Nancy Hackett, Planner**

RE: **Heritage Significance Bylaw, Bylaw No. 3156/MM-99**

On behalf of the Heritage Preservation Committee, I would like to submit Bylaw No. 3156/MM-99, the Heritage Significance Bylaw, for City Council's consideration. This bylaw is intended to increase awareness of heritage resources within the City of Red Deer and to offer some, albeit limited, protection of these resources from demolition or site disturbance. This bylaw has undergone several revisions over the past year as the Heritage Preservation Committee worked to refine its wording and related inventory listing. The drafting of this bylaw has also involved extensive consultation with property owners.

Background

The Heritage Preservation Committee is a sub-committee of the Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society. The mandate of the Heritage Preservation Committee is the preservation and maintenance of human and natural heritage features in and around Red Deer for the perpetual enjoyment and edification of the public. The Committee's role includes establishing criteria for evaluating heritage properties, listing properties that are of significance, recommending to City and County Councils properties that should be designated, developing public awareness of heritage resources, and advising on matters related to cultural or natural heritage sites.

Under this mandate, and with the assistance of the Red Deer and District Archives, the Heritage Preservation Committee has prepared the proposed Historic Significance Bylaw and compiled an inventory of historic resources for inclusion in the bylaw.

Purpose of the Bylaw

The main purpose of the proposed bylaw is to increase awareness and to promote the recognition of heritage resources within the City of Red Deer. The bylaw highlights the value of heritage assets and encourages the preservation of potentially historical or culturally significant buildings, sites, and resources within the City.

The bylaw creates an inventory of historic resources (includes both built and natural features) and establishes limited protection for the listed resources. In principle, the bylaw supports the historical integrity of identified properties by offering, at the request

of the owner, advice and consultation by heritage experts whenever possible, related to buildings or sites listed within the bylaw on matters dealing with restoration, renovation or development. However, the bylaw is limited to an examination of any proposal to demolish identified buildings or to disturb identified sites.

Buildings, sites, and resources identified within the bylaw will be protected from demolition for up to 45 days during which time alternatives to destruction of the resource may be explored by the Heritage Preservation Committee. At the end of the 45 day period, the decision to proceed with demolition or to preserve the building, site or feature will lay with the property owner.

Current Levels of Designation

At present, there are three levels of historic designation applicable to heritage resources within the City of Red Deer. The first, Provincial Historic Resource, is a designation applied by the Province of Alberta. It recognizes properties that are of provincial significance and requires that no person destroy, disturb, alter, restore, or repair the resource or remove any object from the resource unless permission has been granted by the Province. The Old Court House and the CPR Train Station are designated in this category.

The second level, Registered Historic Resource is also a provincial designation. It recognizes resources that are of significance to the Province but is not as restrictive as the Provincial Historic Resource designation above. Under this designation the Province must receive notice of any intent to destroy, disturb, alter, restore, or repair the resource or the land which has been designated or the intent to remove any object from the resource at least 90 days in advance. The province will then approve, deny or decline comment on the proposed action. The North Cottage School, St. Luke's Anglican Church, the Allen Bungalow, the Parsons House, and the CPR Rail Bridge are designated in this category.

The third level of designation is the Municipal Historic Resource. This designation is applied by the City to recognize buildings or resources that are of unique significance to the City. Designated properties cannot be demolished, added to, structurally altered, or undergo exterior renovations without the permission of the Municipal Planning Commission. The parking, landscaping, and architectural treatment of adjacent buildings is also subject to the approval of the Municipal Planning Commission. There are six properties designated in this category in Red Deer including the Cronquist House, the McIntosh House, and the Red Deer Armoury (Old Fire Hall No. 1).

While there is also a federal designation to recognize properties/sites which are of significance to the nation as a whole, Red Deer has no federally designated sites.

This bylaw proposes a fourth level of designation, Historic Significance, be added to the City of Red Deer. It would be the lowest level of designation for a historic resource

and would recognize buildings, sites, or features which are culturally and historically significant in that they:

- represent a distinct architectural style or are representative of a time period, or
- represent or commemorate a historic event, person, or group, or
- are unique and/or rare, or
- serve as a landmark, or
- in the case of sites and features, are archaeologically significant.

This level of designation, as set out in Bylaw No. 3156/MM-99, is proposed to be applied in advance of a thorough historic evaluation and with fewer limitations and restrictions than the Municipal Historic Resource designation. The Historic Significance designation proposes to prevent the building from being demolished and sites or natural features from being destroyed or disturbed for a period of up to 45 days. Because it is less stringent than the existing designations, there is the opportunity to identify a broad range of culturally and historically significant properties in the City. There are 93 properties/sites proposed for inclusion in the bylaw.

City of Red Deer Strategic Plan

This bylaw creates a historical significance district within the City of Red Deer specifically for the purpose of recognizing historic resources and working towards their preservation.

The bylaw responds directly to the heritage strategies identified in the ***City of Red Deer Strategic Plan*** adopted by City Council in July 1999. Section 1.4 of the Strategic Plan, *Community and Land Use Planning*, states that the City will ensure historic resources and other significant features are preserved and maintained for future generations (Strategy 1.4.3).

Public Consultation

Over the last year the Heritage Preservation Committee has undertaken to gather public input and worked to address public concerns.

When the inventory was initially completed and the bylaw first drafted, a public open house to discuss the proposed bylaw was held on November 18, 1998 at the Red Deer and District Museum. The open house, hosted by the Heritage Preservation Committee, was advertised on November 13, 1998 in the *Red Deer Advocate*. In addition, affected property owners were sent a letter presenting the proposed bylaw and inviting them to the open house. Approximately seventy or more members of the public attended the open house, with 61 registering on the sign-in-sheet.

At that time the bylaw proposed to limit demolition as well as renovation and modification to inventoried sites/properties for up to 90 days. Written comment sheets brought forward several concerns, which the Heritage Preservation Committee carefully reviewed and worked to address. Issues and concerns cited at the public

meeting, in comment sheets collected by Parkland Community Planning, or received through e-mail communication are summarized in Appendix A, attached.

After reviewing comments received and working to address the concerns, the bylaw was revised and mailed to all owners for further comment. Comments from owners were sent back to Parkland Community Planning Services during April and May of this year. After reviewing the written comments, the bylaw was revised again by the Committee. Owners were invited to a public meeting to review the revised bylaw on July 28, 1999. Comment sheets were available at the meeting or written comments could be directed to the Committee. Comments provided at the meeting and in comment sheets submitted to the Committee are attached on Council's confidential agenda. After reviewing these comments, the Committee feels there is now broad support for this bylaw.

Recommendation

In preparing this bylaw, the Heritage Preservation Committee has worked to identify heritage resources of significance in Red Deer and attempted, over the last year, to address the concerns of affected owners. The goal of the bylaw is to both increase awareness and recognition of historic and cultural resources in the City and to provide limited protection for listed buildings, sites, and features in order that future generations benefit from these resources. It is requested that City Council give first reading to the Historic Significance Bylaw, Bylaw No. 3156/MM-99.

On behalf of the Heritage Preservation Committee,

Nancy C. Hackett
Planner

c. Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Normandeau Board

Appendix A
Comments from Public Open House, November 1998.

COMMENT	RESPONSE
The buildings that are designated should have a plaque fixed on them upon designation.	Heritage Preservation Committee walking tour sites do have plaques indicating the significance of the property. Interested owners have been encouraged to consider this option, and several owners have asked to be included in the City's walking tours.
In some cases, the owners questioned the historical significance of the building. In others, owners came forward and suggested their properties be added.	As a result, some buildings were removed from the inventory, some were added. As well, further investigation determined some buildings have other mechanisms for protection (existing agreements) and these properties were subsequently removed from the proposed bylaw.
People have not been given enough time to prepare a response to the bylaw.	Owners have been updated as to the progress of the bylaw over the last year.
The bylaw is restrictive and 90 days is excessive.	Restrictions on renovations and alternations were eliminated from the bylaw and the review period was reduced to 45 days.
The bylaw is not clear on the exact meaning of either major structural alterations or interior renovations	Restrictions on renovations and alternations were eliminated from the bylaw. It will only restrict demolitions for up to 45 days.
The bylaw could be interpreted more strictly than suggested.	The wording of the bylaw has been refined to state more clearly its purpose and to clarify that after 45 days, demolition is at the discretion of the owner. This level of designation is intended to be less restrictive and to complement the existing municipal designation already in place.
Pleased to be considered for Heritage Site. Would be interested in knowing if the property qualifies for a Registered Historic Resource or a Provincial Historic Resource.	Several property owners are now interested in and/or discussing possible provincial designation with Alberta Community Development.
Would have preferred a formal meeting in order to benefit from the questions and comments of other affected owners.	A meeting was held on July 28, 1999. Owners were notified by letter and invited to attend.

Concern that in emergency situations, action would have to occur before 45 days.	The bylaw is quite clear that the review period is **up to** 45 days. In an emergency, for instance if the building were deemed unsafe or in the case of the water tower if a water crisis occurred, the issue would be addressed immediately.
Some owners asked about the benefits of the bylaw.	The bylaw has been reworded and a preamble added to more clearly state the benefits of the bylaw. Benefits include recognition of the resource, advice and consultation by heritage experts whenever possible, related to buildings or sites listed within the bylaw on matters dealing with restoration, renovation or development, and the preservation of unique resources for future generations.
The bylaw would have a negative effect on property value.	The bylaw is not expected to negatively affect property values, however, purchasers would be required to wait up to 45 days before demolishing a listed resource.
Although there is no interest in demolition, renovations are inevitable. The bylaw, if passed, would be an obstacle to renovations.	All reference to renovations has been removed from the bylaw.
Heritage includes natural history as well as human history. The bylaw should include a list of archaeological and natural historic sites, in order that the public has an awareness or has time to respond before the site is lost forever.	The bylaw does propose to include some natural features in Red Deer such as Piper's Mountain and Gaetz Lakes. The bylaw has been reworded to better explain that 45 days notice is required for site disturbance of these properties.

Comments relating to specific properties were also received by Parkland Community Planning Services these comments included:

- The A20 Army Camp building has been denied federal designation and while federal departments attempt to conform to municipal policy, they are not under its jurisdiction. The building has been completely altered since the 1940's and perhaps designation of the site (as opposed to the building) may be a more workable option.
- Consider preserving the CADP tower but not the entire building, very large site with little re-use opportunity. Development in future could incorporate the tower.
- Instead of the A20 Army building, the site itself could be designated and considered for a memorial to Korean War veterans.

Appendix B
Comments from Public Meeting, July 1999.

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Would like a plaque to signify importance of the property.	Heritage Preservation Committee walking tour sites do have plaques indicating the significance of the property. This owner and others interested have been encouraged to consider becoming part of the walking tour in addition to being recognized in this bylaw.
Would like more information on restoring the building to its original condition.	Benefits of this bylaw include advice and consultation by heritage experts whenever possible, related to buildings or sites listed within the bylaw on matters dealing with restoration, renovation or development. The Committee is pleased to work with this owner and the province to collect relevant information and to support historically sympathetic restoration.

Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society

4525 - 47 A Ave
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 6Z6
Ph: 403-309-8405
Fax: 403-342-6644

- Kerry Wood Nature Centre
- Gaetz Lake Sanctuary
- Allen Bungalow
- Fort Normandeau
- Red Deer & District Museum
- Heritage Square
- Heritage Preservation Committee

September 16, 1999

Mr. Kelly Kloss, City Clerk
City of Red Deer

Dear Mr. Kloss,

At the recent meeting of the Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society, the draft bylaw developed by the Heritage Preservation Committee was considered. This bylaw is intended to encourage the recognition and preservation of potentially historical or culturally significant buildings, sites and resources within the City of Red Deer.

The Normandeau Society passed a resolution endorsing this bylaw and recommending that it be presented to City Council for approval.

Yours truly

Wendy Martindale
Executive Director

WM/jt

cc Heritage Preservation Committee

c:\LETTERS\KKloss-HerPresCom-99Sept13.let

Comments:

We agree that Council should proceed with first reading of this bylaw. A Public Hearing could then be held on January 17, 2000 at 7:00 p.m.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

COUNCIL MEETING OF
December 6, 1999

ATTACHMENT TO REPORT
ON
OPEN AGENDA

RE:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment
No. 3156/MM-99

Inventory of Historically
Significant Resources

City of Red Deer

Inventory of Historically Significant Resources

November 1999

Heritage Preservation Committee

City of Red Deer

PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES

Inventory of Historically Significant Resources
November 1999

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Heritage Preservation Committee
Members

Chair	Paul Meyette, *Parkland Community Planning Services*
Vice Chair	Kerry Dawson, *City of Red Deer Community Services*
Secretary	Wendy Martindale, *Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society*
	Penny Archibald, *County of Red Deer*
	Paul Boultbee, *Archives Committee*
	Bruce Buckley, *Central Alberta Historical Society*
	Margaret Coutts, *Member-at-Large*
	Michael Dawe, *City Archivist*
	Shirley Dye, *Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society*
	Morris Flewwelling, *Member-at-Large*
	Eileen Ford, *Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society*
	Nancy Hackett, *Parkland Community Planning Services*
	Margaret Herder, *Normandeau Cultural and Natural History Society*
	Rob Millar, *Member-at-Large*
	Diana Rowe, *Downtown Business Association*
	Joyce Walsh, *Member-at-Large*

Inventory of Historically Significant Resources

City of Red Deer
Buildings

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
A20 Army Camp Motor Pool Building and Cormack Gardens Currently Red Deer Armoury	4402 – 55th Street	Parcel C, Plan 837 H.W.	Historic Significance	site of major military training center during WWII

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Advocate Building (former)	4929 - 49th Street	Lot 13, Block 19, Plan 1587 MC	Historic Significance	one of 3 sandstone buildings in Red Deer

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

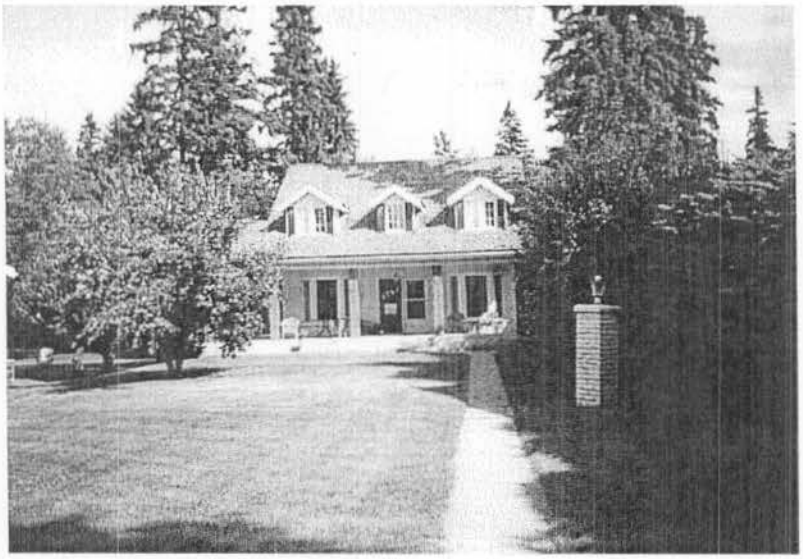
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Arlington Hotel	4905 – 51st Avenue	Lots 1 - 5 Block 10, Plan H	Historic Significance	Arts and craft revival oldest hotel building in Red Deer (1899)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Bank Manager's Residence	4742 – 56th Street	Lot 12, Block C, Plan K1	Historic Significance	Edwardian manse (1906)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Bawtinheimer Garage	4925-48th Street	Lot 12(part)-13, Block 20 Plan K.	Historic Significance	Former repair garage

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Botterill Residence	4637 Ross Street	Lots 41 - 43, Block A, Plan K-8	Historic Significance	good example Piper Brick hip roofed home

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Bower Barn Gothic Roof Barn (Sunnybrook Farm)	4701-30th Street	Lot 3, Block 14 Plan 4436 TR	Historic Significance	well preserved barn structure

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Bower Residence (Sunnybrook Farm)	4701 30th Street	Lot 3, Block 14 Plan 4436 TR	Historic Significance	old farming homestead

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

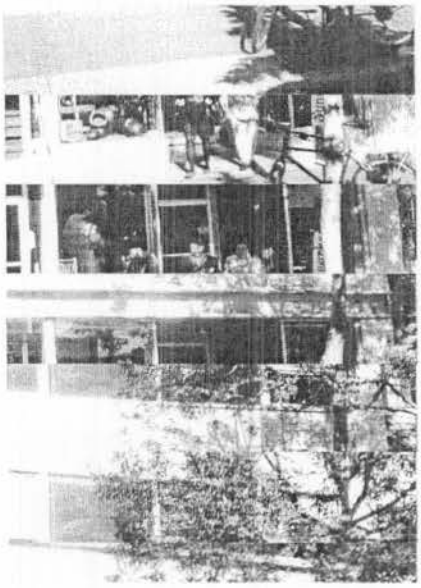
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Buffalo Hotel	5031 Ross Street	Lots 6 - 10, Block 10,Plan H	Historic Significance	early hotel, east wing 1912, west wing 1939 Art Moderne Style

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

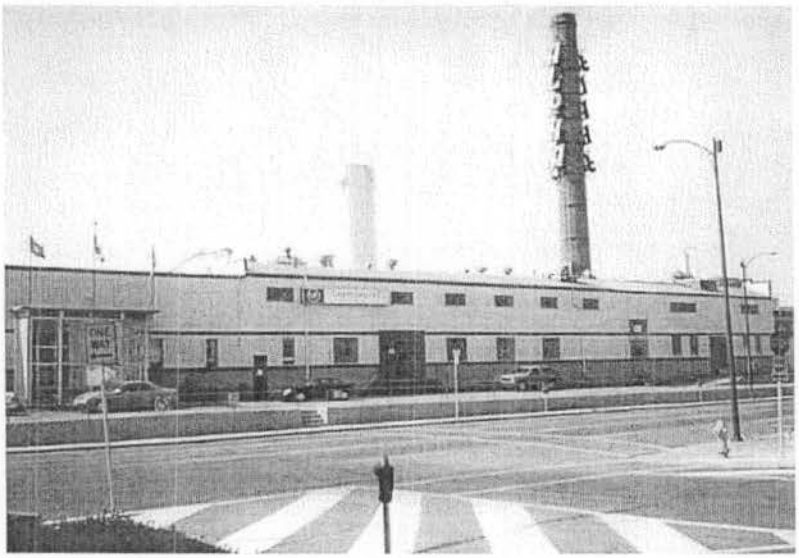
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Capitol Theatre	4924 Ross Street	Lot 32A, Block 18, Plan H	Historic Significance	Former theatre. building



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Central Alberta Dairy Pool (CADP) Condensery	5410 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 45, Block 12, Plan 972 0467	Historic Significance	industrial building (1936)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Carscallen Residence	5144 – 43rd Avenue	Lot 13, Block 14 Plan 6393 M.C.	Historic Significance	excellent example Edwardian mansion

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

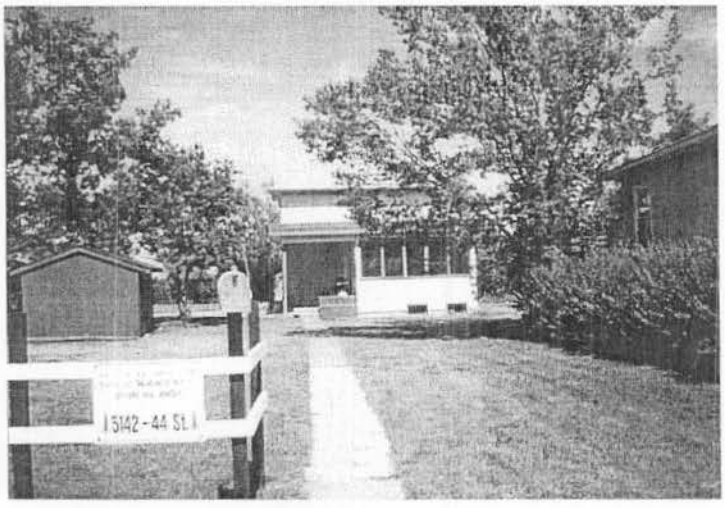
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Cenotaph	4900 Block, Ross Street	No Legal	Historic Significance	Red Deer's official war memorial and sculpture, unveiled 1912

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Cole/G.W. Smith Residence	5142 - 44th Street	Lot 15, Block 1, Plan 6077 HW	Historic Significance	Home of Mina Cole, early teacher. "Ontario" style brick farmhouse.



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Dawe Residence	4124 - 52nd Street	Lots 8 & 9, Block 12, Plan 3586 AE	Historic Significance	Edwardian bungalow Medicine Hat brick (river cobbles)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Drill Hall #1 (Red Deer Public School Maintenance Shop)	4230 - 58th Street	Parcel D1, Plan 4154 R.S.	Historic Significance	WWII drill hall

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Drill Hall #2 (Red Deer Memorial Centre)	4214 - 58th Street	Parcel E, Plan 3962 H.W.	Historic Significance	WWII drill hall

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

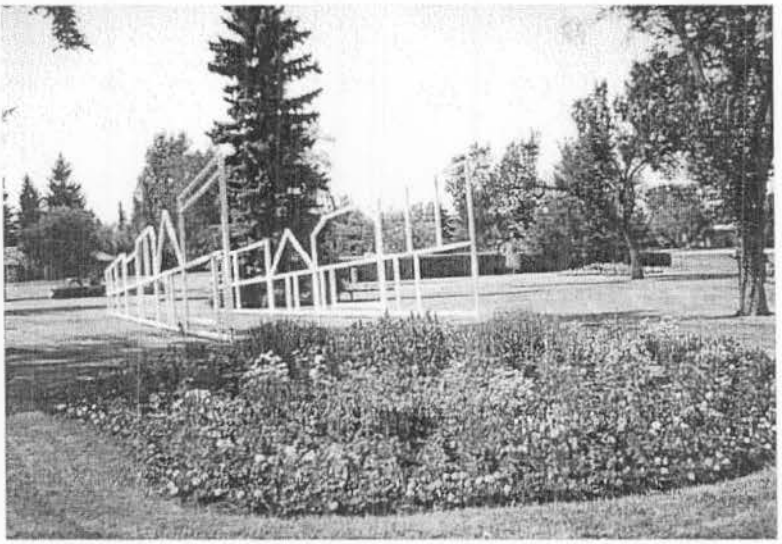
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Eaton's Store (former)	4807 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 3-8, Block 19, Plan H	Historic Significance	largest older retail building in Red Deer

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Eilertson Sculpture (Victory Park)	4540 Ross Street	Lot X, Plan 6901 R Part of Lot A,	Historic Significance	Alberta 75th Anniversary project



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Eventide Funeral Home (St. Luke's Hall)	4930 - 54th Street	Lots 1 - 3, Block 13, Plan K (only south 12' of 3)	Historic Significance	1899 residence later Alberta Provinicial Police headquarters

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

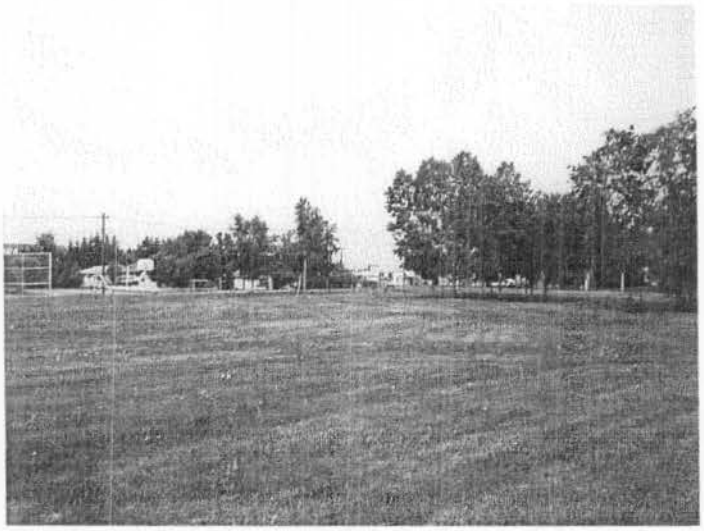
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Fallow Residence	12 Howarth St. Close	Lot 9A, Block E, Plan 4387 RS	Historic Significance	Large Edwardian Home

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Freytag Tannery Site	5616 Kerry Wood Drive	Block 11, Plan 3331 A.J.	Historic Significance	site of former tannery (1910-14)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
F.W. Galbraith Residence	5810 - 45th Avenue	Lot 1, Block 5, Plan 961 H.W.	Historic Significance	home of former Advocate owner,home owned by,first City Mayor and oldest residence owned by a single family (1906-07)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

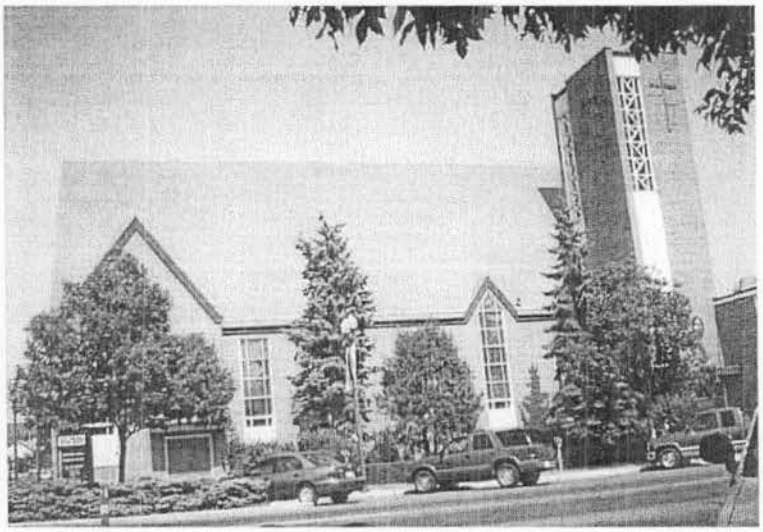
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Gaetz Manufacturing Building	4840 – 51st Street	Lots 1 & 2 Block 29, Plan K	Historic Significance	built as an industrial building, later used as a CourtHouse,housed first court hearing with women jurors in Canada (1922)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Gaetz Memorial United Church	4758 Ross Street	Lot 1, Block 37, Plan 6275 H.W.	Historic Significance	original site of City's, first major Methodist church present church 1956. Gothic styling and beauty of materials



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Georgia Apartments	5016 - 48 Avenue	Lots 21 to 24, Block 28, Plan K less the south 40'	Historic Significance	older apartment block

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Grandview Lodge (Senior Citizens Home)	5011 - 43rd Ave	Lot 8, Block 6, Plan 5470 HW	Historic Significance	pre-public health care seniors' residence (1911)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Greene Block	5001 Ross Street	Lots 18 - 19 Block 10, Plan H	Historic Significance	Romanesque Revival Style excellent sandstone faced structure 1st town council chamber later a law firm, bank (1901)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Hallman Residence Parkvale Neighbourhood	4617-48th Street	Lot 32-33, Block C, Plan K8 (excludes E. 10'Lot 32)	Historic Significance	example of older ParkvaleStyle home

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

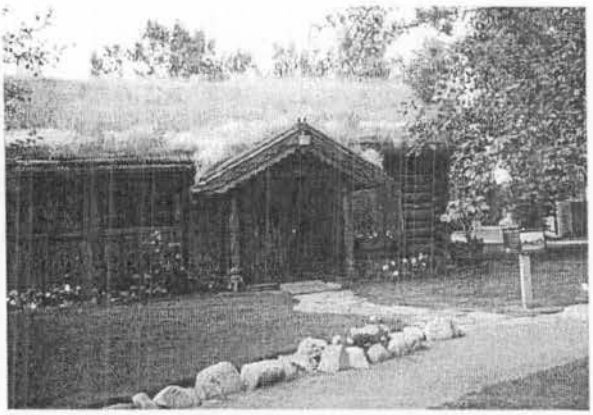
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Hamilton Block	5211 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 5 & 6 Block 15, Plan K	Historic Significance	Edwardian Business block (1913)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Heritage Square	4600 Block 47th Avenue	Lot 50, Block B, Plan 872 0442	Historic Significance	1988 Relocation Site of several significant heritage structures including Stevenson Hall Block, (1891) Presbyterian Church Steeple (1898), Gaetz Library (1901), and replicas of Red Deer's first school and a 17th Century Norwegian farmhouse Aspelund Loft Has.



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Huestis Residence	5201 – 47th Avenue	Lots 9-11, Block N Plan 6901 R	Historic Significance	unique bellcast design home of prominent Canadian clergyman (1912)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
J. Weddell Residence (Waskasoo Crescent)	4532 Waskasoo Cres.	Lot 40, Block 2, Plan 872 2544	Historic Significance	Edwardian residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Johnstone Residence	5509 - 48A Ave	Lot B, Block 1 Plan 1995 ET	Historic Significance	International style house

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
La France Residence	4922 - 55th Street	Lots 5 & 6, Block 2, Plan 7075 A.E.	**Historic Significance**	unique Queen Anne style residence (1912)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

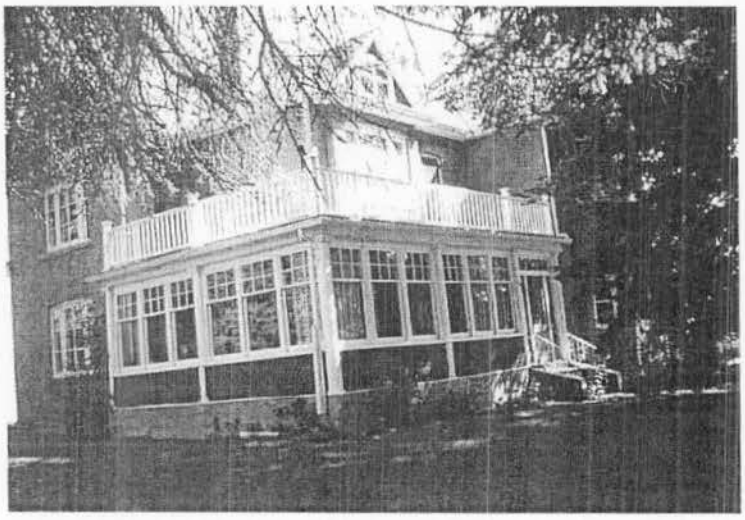
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Maple Leaf Block	5020 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 17, Block 11, Plan 795 HW	Historic Significance	old commercial/ residential (1929)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

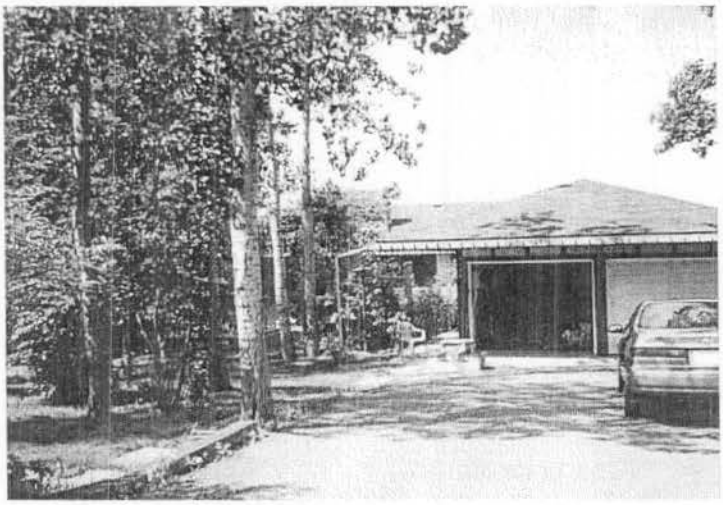
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MacKenzie/Ellis Residence	5343 - 46th Avenue	Lot 10A, Block G Plan 1500 R.S.	Historic Significance	largest Edwardian residence in Red Deer- Sir Wilfrid Laurier stayed there (1907-08)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
McGregor Parsons Residence	5140 - 43rd Avenue	Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 6393 MC	Historic Significance	designed by Douglas Cardinal, renowned architect



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
McLean Residence	4123 Ross Street	Lot 8, Block 3A, Plan 3288 K.S.	Historic Significance	piper brick – Home of prominent Alberta sportsman

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Meredith Residence	4 Howarth St. Close	Lot 10, Block E, Plan 5746 AH	Historic Significance	Large Edwardian residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Mitchell & Jewell Building	4812 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 16, Block 9, Plan H	Historic Significance	business block (1938)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
William Moore Residence	5555 - 45th Avenue	Lot 8, Block A, Plan 955 M.C.	Historic Significance	Queen Anne Styling easy'future' home in Red Deer (1906)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

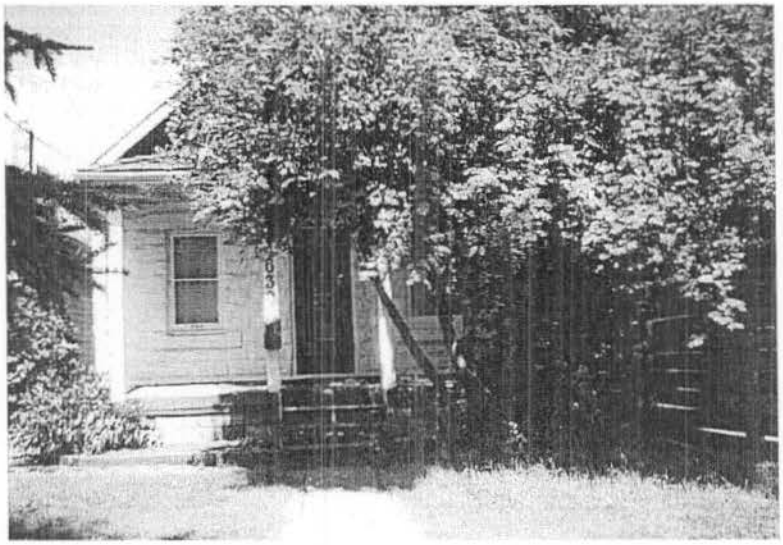
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Murrin / Routledge Residence	4736 - 56th Street	Lot 15, Block C, Plan 5947 AM	Historic Significance	Arts and Crafts styling good example (1912)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Nachtman Residence	4630 - 45th Street	Lot 9, Block E, Plan 3591 P	Historic Significance	artistic concrete block home



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
New Life Tabernacle Church (Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene)	4801 - 48th Street	Lots 1 - 22, Block 25, Plan K	Historic Significance	Historic Significance built 1913, mc to present site 1920, Red Deer's oldest wooden church

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

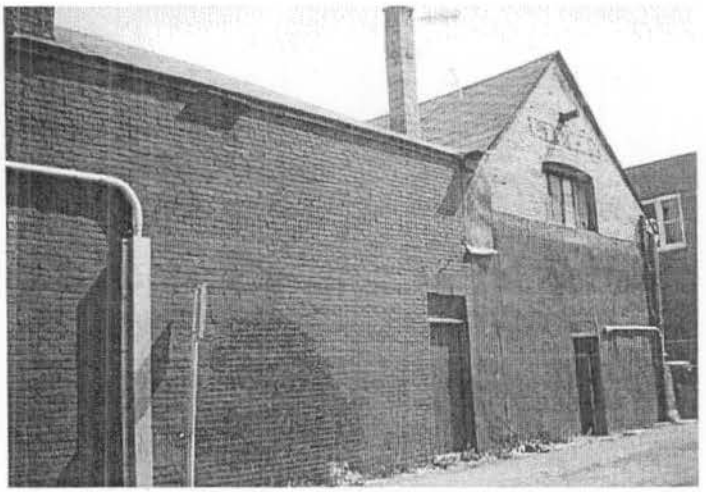
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
The Old Mill/ Hayhoe Building	5028 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 18, Block 11, Plan 795 HW	Historic Significance	old commercial (1929)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Palace Livery	5007 - 49th Street	Lot C, Block 9, Plan 323 K.S.	Historic Significance	last remaining livery in Red Deer, local brick (1912)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Payne Residence	4634 - 49th Street	Lots 5 - 8, Block A, Plan K-8	Historic Significance	large Edwardian residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Pettepher Residence	5045 - 45th Avenue	Lots 3 & 4, Block 1, Plan K9	Historic Significance	Arts and Crafts bungalow

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Piper Creek/ Twilight Lodge	4820 – 33rd Street	Lot 2, Block 8 Plan 1621 NY	Historic Significance	First senior citizens' lodge built in Alberta

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Pollock Residence	4629 - 46th Street	Lots 37 - 40, Block E, Plan 3591 P	Historic Significance	cornbelt cube brick residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Post Office (former) / Federal Building	4909 Ross Street	Lots 20-29, Block 18, Plan H	Historic Significance	Federal Building (1951)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

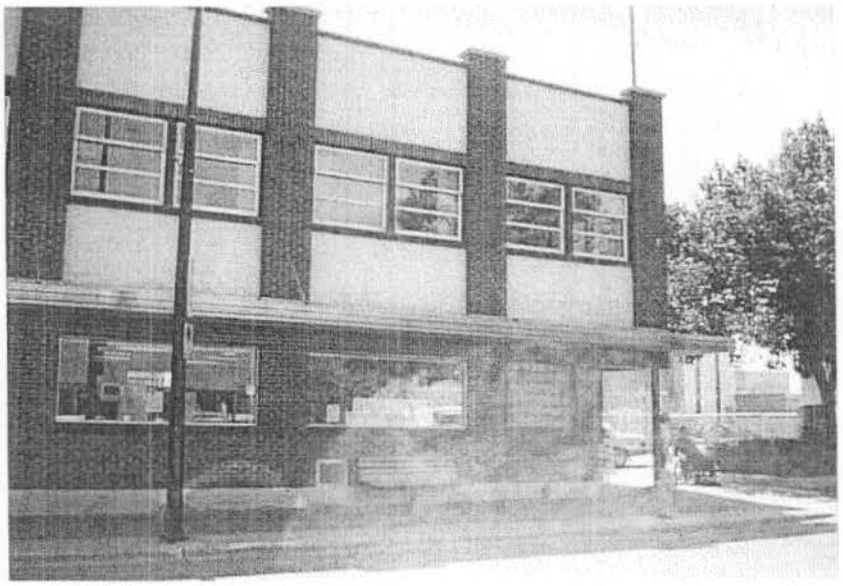
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Prairie Business	5032 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 19 - 21, Block 11, Plan 795 HW South 20' of 21	Historic Significance	old commercial (1948)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Old Provincial Building	4935 – 51st Street	Lots 38 & 39, Block 17, Plan H	Historic Significance	period government architecture community services (1949)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Raymond Gaetz Residence	4763 - 56th Street	Lot 30, Block A, Plan 647 K.S.	Historic Significance	Home of first mayor of the Town of Red Deer, Queen Anne style cross gable roof, round corner turret (1901-1903)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

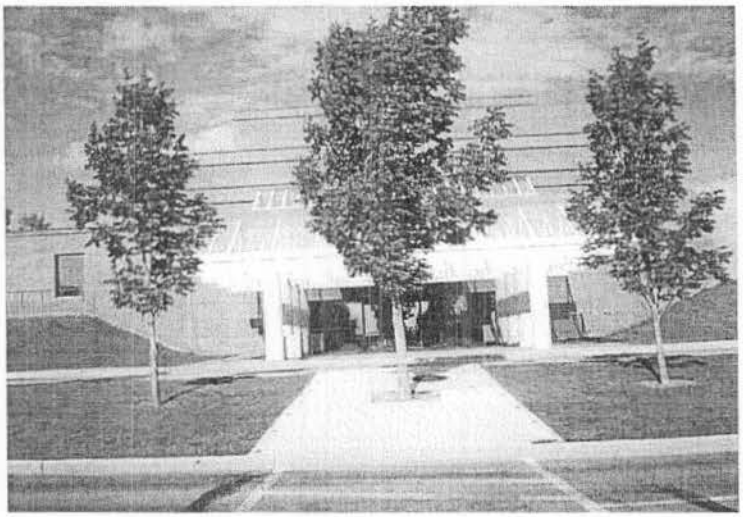
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Red Deer Bottling Co.	4601 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 27, Block 21, Plan 962 3342	Historic Significance	1950's commercial and residential

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

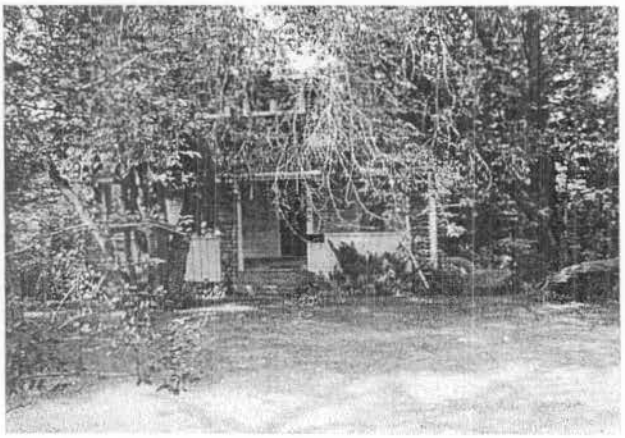
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Red Deer College Arts Centre	5700 - 32nd Street	Lot J, Plan 812 2461	**Historic Significance**	Unique modern brick building designed by Authur Erikson with major fabric art pieces by Dorothy Caldwell and 25 smaller pieces in practice rooms (decorative berms and native grasses have been removed)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

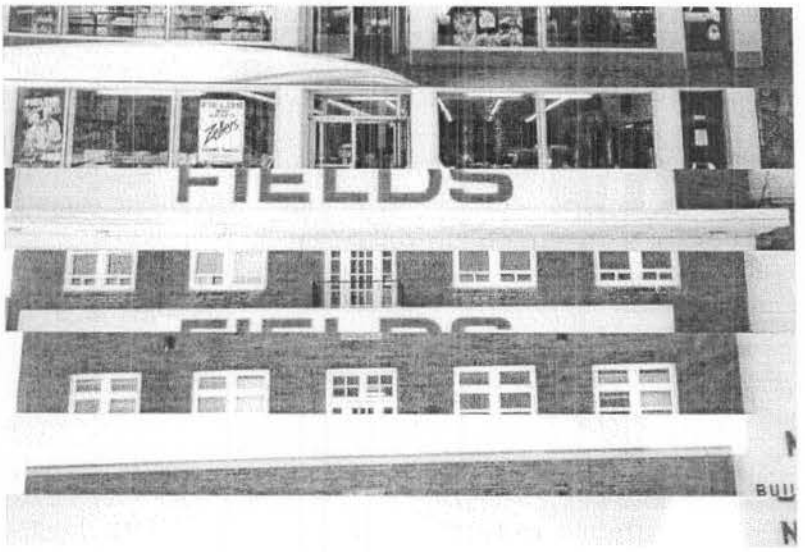
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
A.H. Russell Residence	5838 – 45th Avenue	Lot 1 & 2, Block 3, Plan 1292 A.0.	Historic Significance	Edwardian residence unique cobblestone feature



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Scott Block/ Old Horsley's Hardware	4818 Gaetz Avenue	Lot D, Block 9, Plan 1323 KS	Historic Significance	brick business block



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

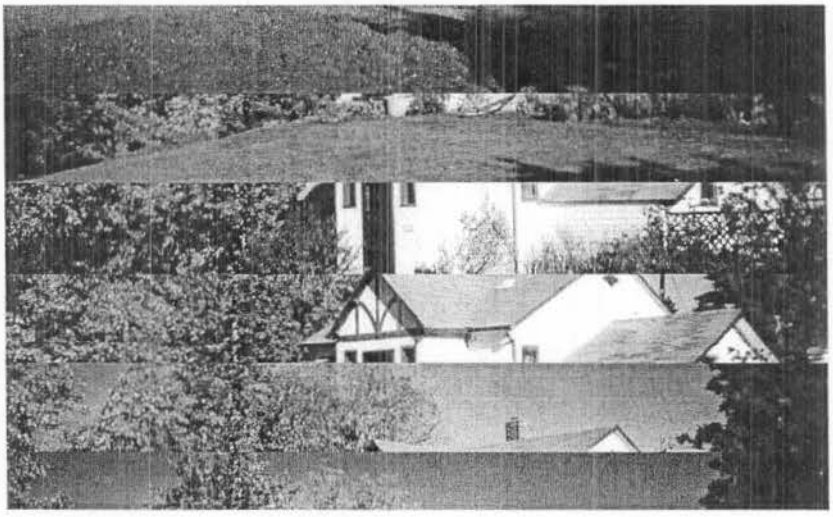
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Simpson Residence	5820 - 45th Avenue	Lot 2, Block 5, Plan 961 H.W.	Historic Significance	Edwardian residence home of first Clerk of the Court (1907)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

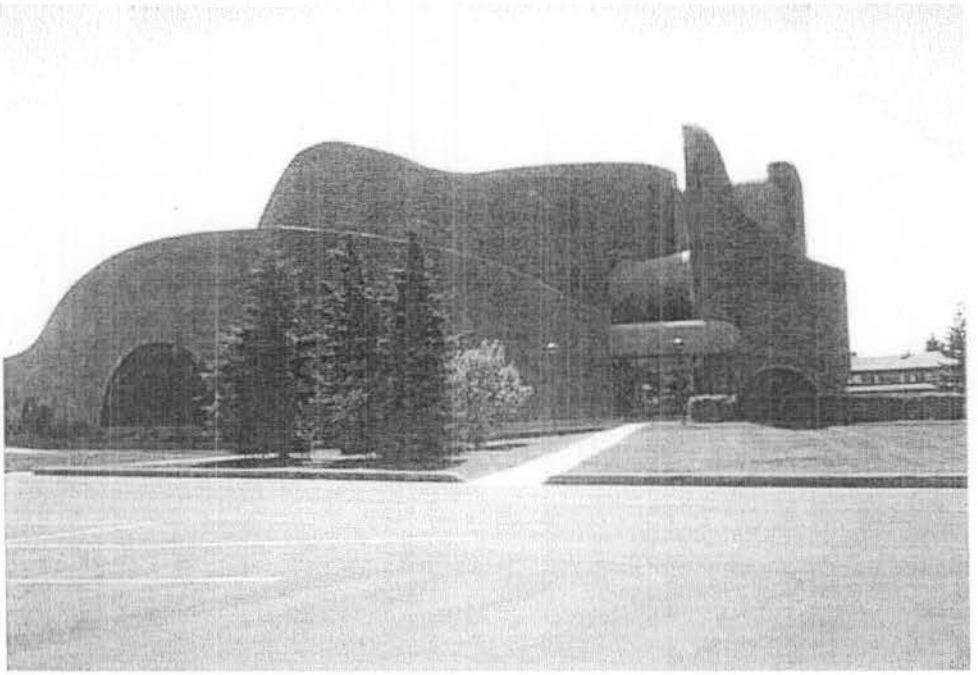
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Snell Gardener's Cottage	5521 – 50th Avenue	Lot B, Plan 4337 HW	Historic Significance	early private greenhouse attached to Dr. Snell's property



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

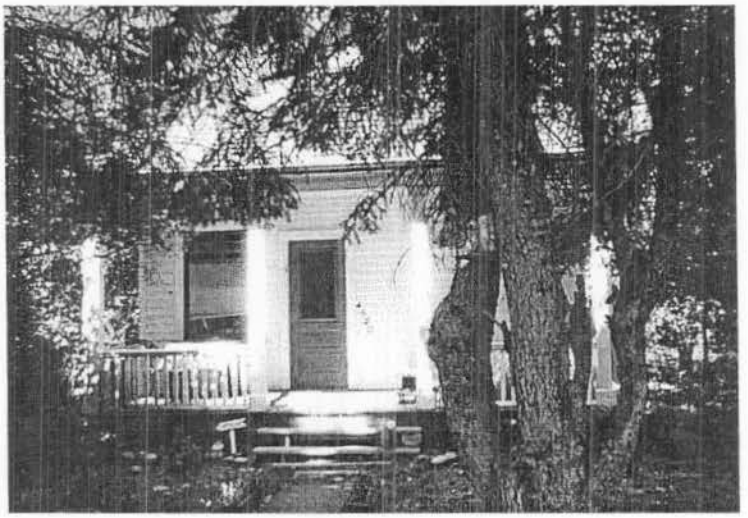
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
St. Mary's Catholic Church and Parish Hall	6 McMillan Avenue	Lot IA, Plan 2473 N.Y.	Historic Significance	Douglas Cardinal designed church, noted as the first building designed with computer assistance in the world



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Telning Residence	4520 - 46th Street	Lot 12 & 13, Block J, Plan 4900 R	Historic Significance	typical worker-style cottage home



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Thatcher Residence	5401 - 48th Avenue	Lot 1, Block 33, Plan 656 NY	Historic Significance	Significant older home

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Trump Residence	5035 - 45th Avenue	Lot 2, Block 1, Plan 4735 K.S.	Historic Significance	Edwardian residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Tucker Residence	3534 - 45 Avenue	Lot 5A, Block 5 Plan 78RS	Historic Significance	1950's showhome

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

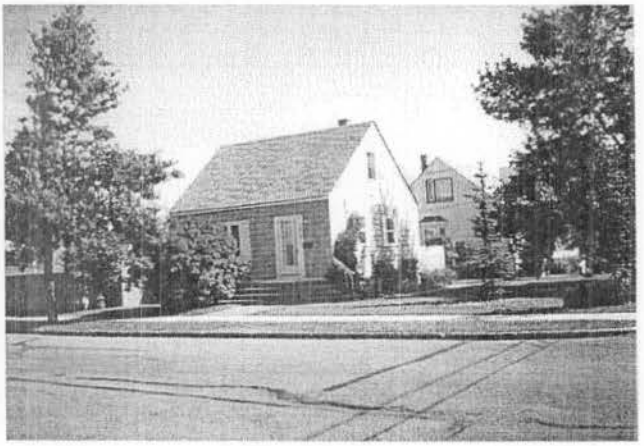
Recommended

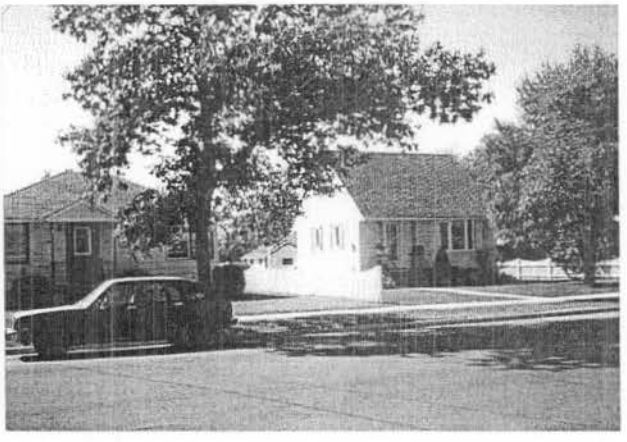
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Wallace Residence	4755 - 56th Street	Lots 25-26, Block A Plan K1	Historic Significance	Edwardian residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Wartime Houses	38-36 Street block between 41-42 Avenue Mountview Neighbourhood	Lots 1-8 and 10-28, Block 9 Plan 1514HW	Historic Significance	typical post-WWII resettlement homes





INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Water Tower (Horton Spheroid)	3536 - 46th Avenue Mountview area	Lot 9, Block 22, Plan 1919 KS	Historic Significance	unique water reservoir and city landmark

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Wong Block Apartment	5101 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 1 & 2, Block 16, Plan H	Historic Significance	old commercial/ residential (1950)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

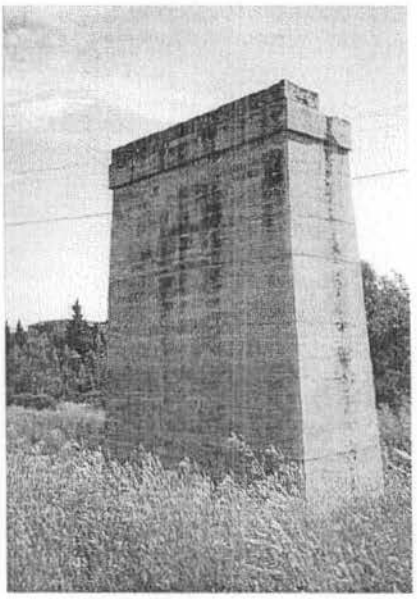
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
49A Avenue Houses	5511 49A Avenue	Lots 7-9, Block 3, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance	one of the last streets of older style housing in Red Deer
	5514 49A Avenue	Lots 7-9, Block 2, Plan 7075AE		
	5517 49A Avenue	Lots 10-11, Block 3, Plan 7075AE		
	5520 49A Avenue	Lots 10-12, Block 2, Plan 7075AE		
	5521 49A Avenue	Lots 12-13, Block 3, Plan 7075AE		
	5526 49A Avenue	Lots 13-15, Block 2, Plan 7075AE		
	5527 49A Avenue	Lot 20, Block 3, Plan 9223300		

Inventory of Historically Significant Resources

Sites and Natural Features

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
A.C.R. Bridge Abutment -	Taylor Drive	Lot R-3, Plan 902 M.C.	Historic Significance	site of old rail line from Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House (local venture)

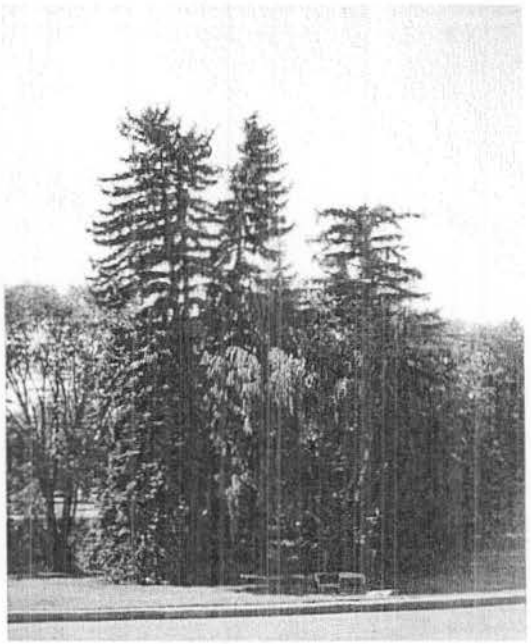


INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Ceremonial Trees, Central School	5100 Block 47th Avenue		Historic Significance	commemorate different historical events

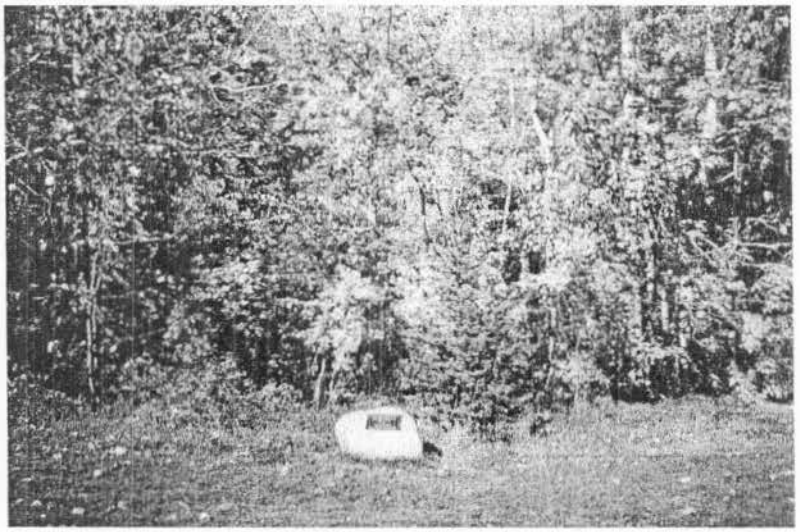
INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Ceremonial Trees, Coronation Park	4500 Block Ross Street		Historic Significance	commemorate coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II



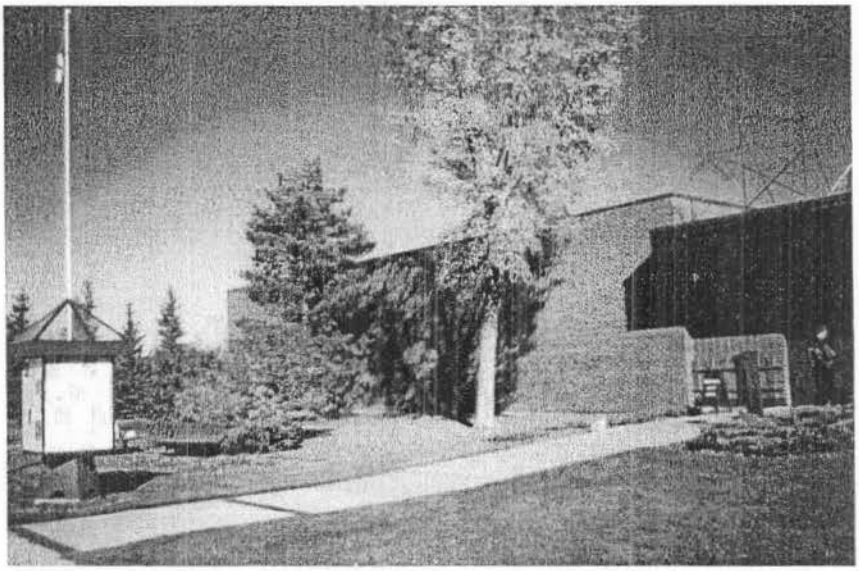
INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Ceremonial Trees, Cronquist House	Bower Ponds		Historic Significance	commemorate different historical events



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Ceremonial Trees, Red Deer & District Museum	4525 47A Avenue		Historic Significance	commemorate different historical events

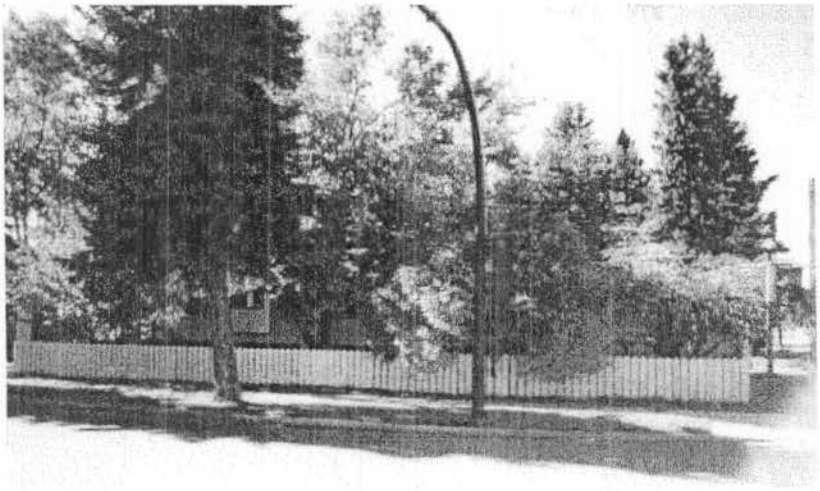


INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Ceremonial Trees, Pioneers' Lodge	4600 Block 47th Avenue		Historic Significance	North Western Utilities Company donation

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Chestnut Tree	45th Ave./ 55th St.	Lot 22, Block G Plan 822-2079	Historic Significance	unique tree for this area



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
City Hall Park	4800 Block 48th Avenue	Lot 1, Block 27, Plan 1339 R.S	Historic Significance	Originally landscaped in 1914 in City Beautiful movement, redesigned 1950's, outstanding example of formal park on city square

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

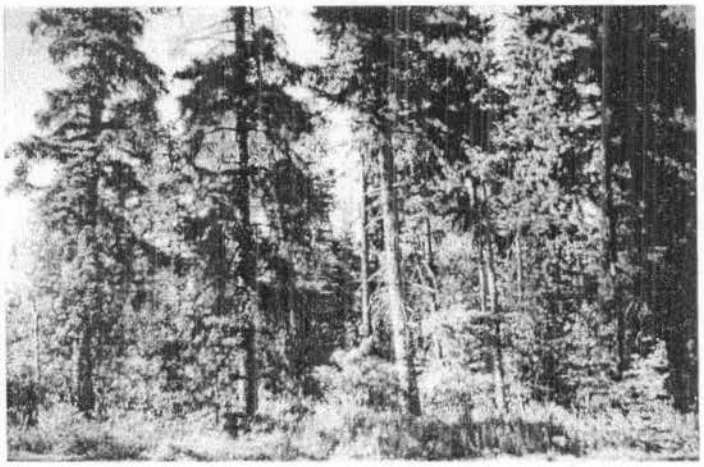
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
'Crossing' School Site Marker	60th Avenue & Cronquist Drive	Plan 459 LZ SW¼ 13-28-28-W4	Historic Significance	site of first log school in Central Alberta

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Firehall Trees - Centennial 1967	4900 Block, 48th Street		Historic Significance	commemorate volunteer fire department

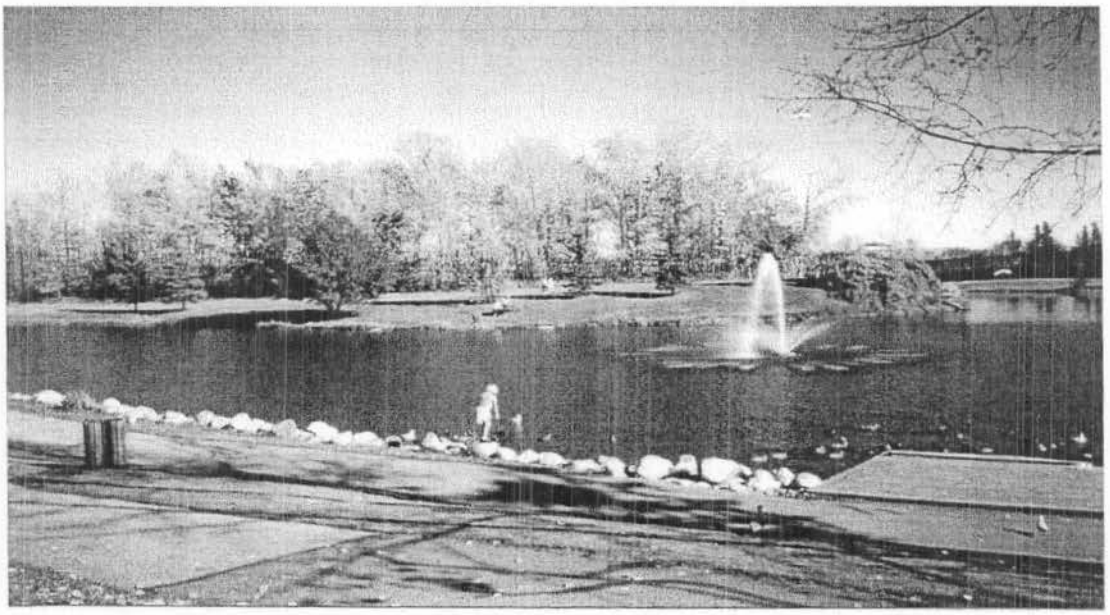
INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Gaetz Lake Sanctuary			Historic Significance	Environmental and Wildlife Sanctuary



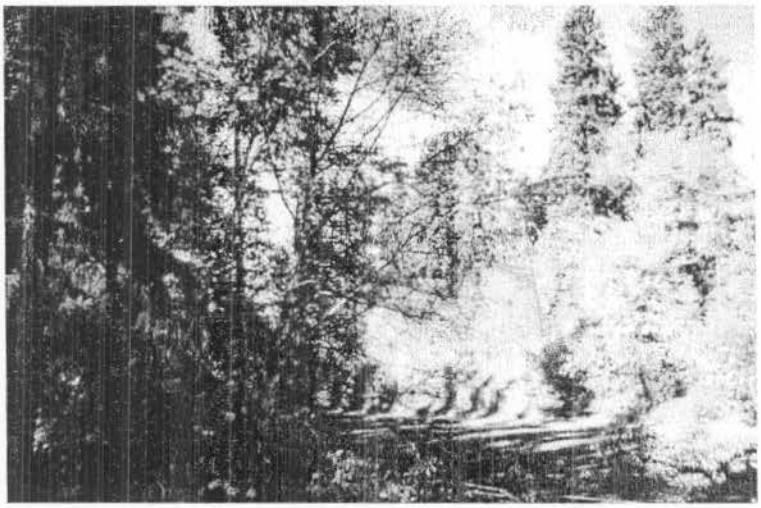
INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Great West Lumber Co. Site	Bower Ponds		Historic Significance	Site of first major lumber operation in Red Deer. Today outstanding recreation area.



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Krause Hill, Trees	Ross StreetHill	Lot 3, Block 8A Plan 882-1939	Historic Significance	unique arbour feature



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

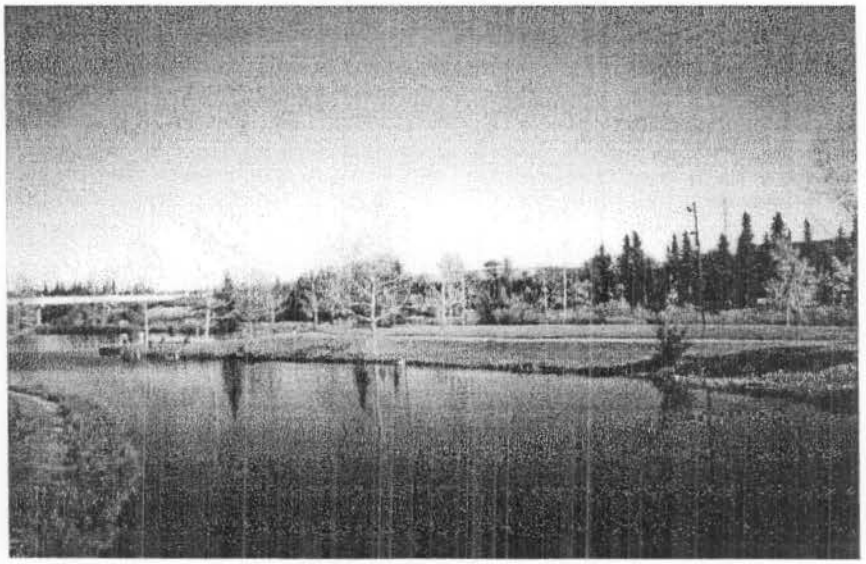
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Oak Tree	55th St. / 46th Ave.	Lot 25, Block 1 Plan 1292 A.O.	Historic Significance	unique tree

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Piper's Mountain	Rotary Park	Lot R3, Plan 4816 R.S.	Historic Significance	archaelogical site

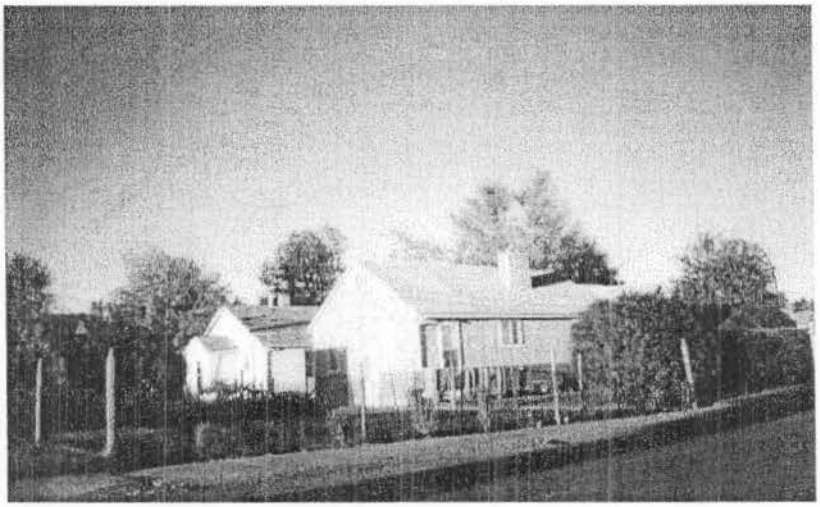
INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Reinholt Quarries	Cronquist Business Park	SW 1/4 17-38-27-4	Historic Significance	City / Parks land



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Site ACR Silver Spike	Gaetz Ave. / 35th St.	Lot 16, Block 1 Plan 8324 ET	Historic Significance	historical event, attended by Sir Wilfrid Lauier

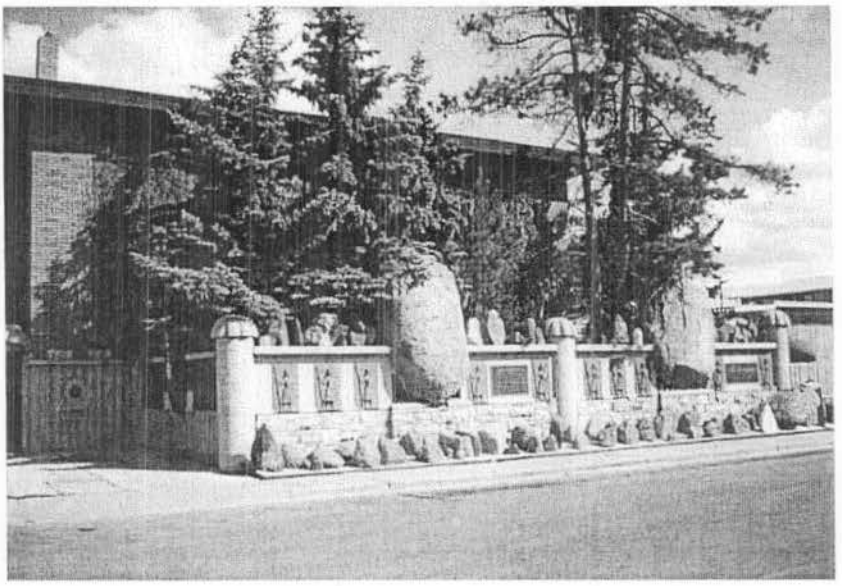


INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Snell Residence Site	4915 - 48th Avenue	Lot 14, Block 38, Plan 832 0062	Historic Significance	park feature and former site of home/ office of Charles Snell, commemorated by a plaque and bench set in bricks from original home.

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Stone Wall, Everglades Apartments	4319 - 51 Avenue	Lot 15B, Block 6, Plan 862 2144	Historic Significance	unique nationally noted



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Towers at Checkmate Court	4902 - 37th Street	Lot 2, Block 5, Plan 792 2189	Historic Significance	developer's folly, bricks salvaged from Great Chicago Fire

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Willow Tree	4700 - 55th Street	Lots 5 - 7, Block B, Plan K1 Lots 21, Block B, Plan 902 1952	Historic Significance	most massive tree in Alberta, planted 1906

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features
Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Wishart Cabin Site	Gaetz Lake Sanctuary		Historic Significance	site of Erickson pioneer settler's home

Inventory of Historically Significant Resources

Previously Designated Sites

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Alberta Presbyterian Ladies College/ Michener Centre Administration Building	5225 - 39th Avenue	Lot 1 Block 10 Plan 892 0192	Municipal	largest remaining pre-WWI public building in Red Deer

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

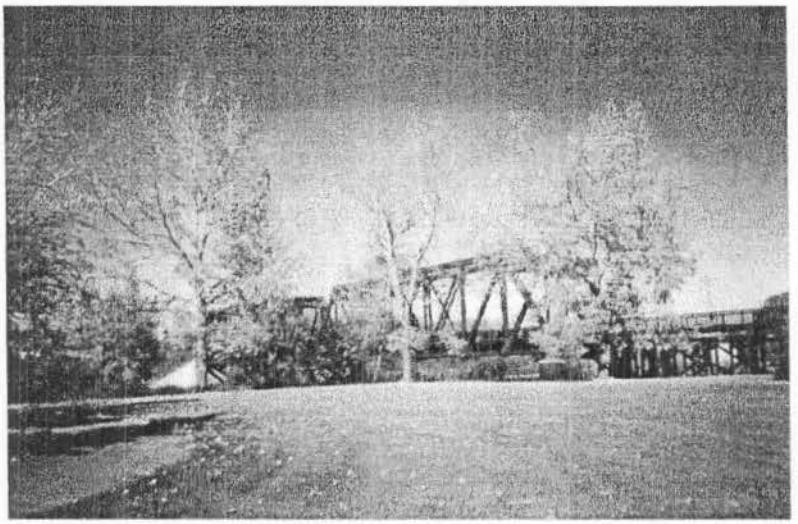
HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Allen Bungalow	6313 - 45th Avenue	N.E. 1/4 Sec. 21; TWP38 Rge 27-W4th which lies to the east of road plan 1264 E.T.	Registered (Provincial)	excellent example of architect designed Arts and Craft Edwardian bungalow

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Clark House	4757 - 56th Street	Lot 27, Block A, Plan K1	Municipal	good example Gothic cottage style residence

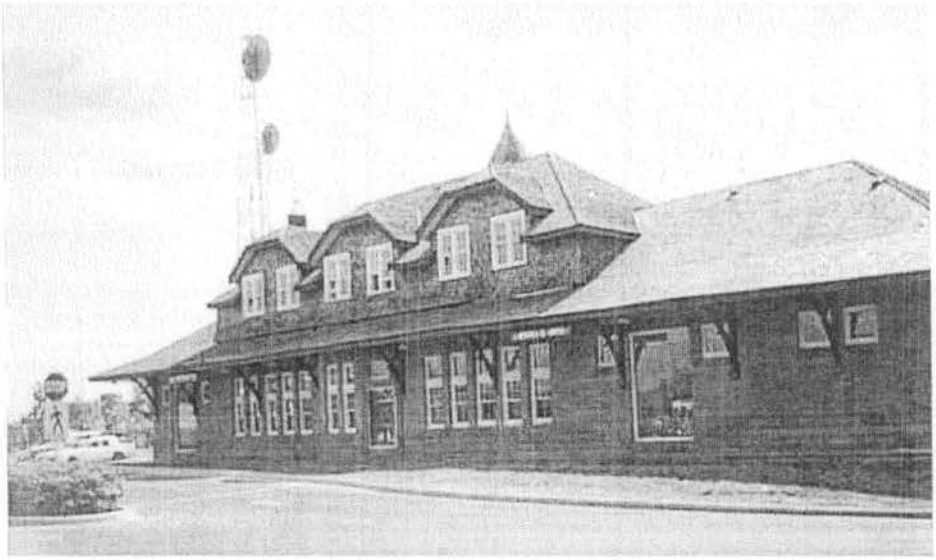
INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
C.P.R. Rail Bridge	Red Deer River	SE of Plan 952 3190 Portion of CPR (Calgary-Edmonton Branch) between N & S shores of the Red Deer River	Registered (Provincial)	railway bridge link between NRD and RD (1907)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
C.P.R Station	5000 – 51st Avenue	Lot 19 Plan 952 4241	Provincial	C.P.R Station House - long time center of community (1910)



INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Cronquist House	Great Chief Park	Parcel A, Plan 6339 K.S.	Municipal	excellent example Edwardian farm house - Piper brick

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
J.J. Gaetz House / Willow Villa	3504 55th Street	Lot 3, Block 10, Plan 792 1758	Municipal	brick Edwardian house of former Red Deer M.L.A.

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
McIntosh House	4631 - 50th Street	Lots 41-43 Block A, Plan K-8	Municipal	excellent polychromatic brick residence

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
North Red Deer Cottage School	5704 - 60th Street	Lot S, Plan 4596 NY	Registered (Provincial)	good example cottage style school house (1911)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer- Not Previously Designated

Recommended

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Old Red Deer Court House	4836 Ross Street	Lot 1 - 4 Block 28, Plan K	Provincial	last classical style Court House built in Alberta (1930)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Parsons House	4801 - 49th Street	Lots 21 - 25 Block 26, Plan K	Registered (Provincial)	home and early medical clinic piper brick (1903) (addition 1912)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Red Deer Armoury/ Old Fire Hall #1	4905 - 49th Street	Lot 1, Block 27, Plan 1339 R.S.	Municipal	pre-WWI medieval style armoury (1913)

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
City of Red Deer - Previously Designated

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
St. Luke's Anglican Church	4929 - 54th Street	Lots 9 - 11 Block 14, Plan K	Registered (Provincial)	unique sandstone church oldest remaining church in Red Deer, Gothic Revival Style (1906)

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: Nancy Hackett, Planner
Parkland Community Planning Services

FROM: City Clerk

RE: *Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/MM-99, Heritage Significance*

Reference Report: Nancy Hackett, Planner, dated November 26, 1999

Bylaw Readings:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/MM-99 was given first reading, a copy is attached.

Report Back to Council Required:

Yes. A Public Hearing will be held during Council's meeting of Monday, January 17th at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

***Comments/Further Action*:**

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/MM-99 is intended to increase awareness of heritage resources within Red Deer and to offer some limited protection of these resources from demolition or site disturbance. The bylaw includes an inventory of historic resources (built and natural features).

This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing. The City will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Director of Development Services
Director of Community Services
Director of Corporate Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Land and Economic Development Manager
Administrative Assistant, S. Ladwig

Item No. 2

PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES

Suite 500, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
e-mail: pcps@telusplanet.net

DATE: **November 29, 1999**

TO: **Kelly Kloss, City Clerk**

FROM: **Nancy Hackett, Planner**

RE: **Bylaw No. 3156/NN-99**
Home Occupations – Two Year Trial – Annual Retail Sale

On March 22, 1999 Municipal Planning Commission directed that Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing compile a report detailing the positive and negative aspects of permitting licensed home occupations within the City of Red Deer to operate an annual open house from their home business. This report was also to compare retail open houses with home parties used to sell products such as Tupperware or tropical plants.

This report was provided to MPC in August 1999.

In September, after considering the initial report, MPC directed that Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing undertake a public participation process to gain public input on possible alternatives. A second joint report, prepared by Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing, was submitted to Municipal Planning Commission on November 22, 1999.

Both of these reports are attached for Council's review in considering approval of a temporary amendment Bylaw No. 3156/NN-99 to the home occupations section of the Land Use Bylaw (Section 60). Comment sheets collected at the public meeting/sent after the meeting to Parkland Community Planning Services are provided on City Council's confidential agenda.

Respectfully Submitted,

Nancy Hackett

Nancy C. Hackett
Planner

c. Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Ryan Strader, Inspections and Licensing

HOME OCCUPATIONS

In 1997, it was estimated based on national averages, that more than twenty-five percent of residences in Canada contained some form of home based business activity.[1] Both Canadian and U.S. research indicates that the number of people working from home has grown substantially in recent years[2] and future trends suggest continued growth.[3] At present, the number of licensed home occupations in Red Deer totals 872, a 17% increase over just 4 years ago.[4]

Home based occupations are defined as a workplace accommodated as a secondary use in a private dwelling unit. Benefits of home based businesses are both personal and community wide. Personal rewards include reduced time spent commuting, additional flexibility, and more seamless integration of family and work life. Community wide returns consist of increased economic development, reduced duplication of facility and infrastructure expenses, generation of additional tax assessment, reduction in traffic congestion and pollution, and improved security in local neighbourhoods during day time hours.

In recognition of these benefits, during the 1990s the majority of Canadian municipalities became progressively more flexible in permitting home occupations in residential areas. Likewise, the City of Red Deer amended their Land Use Bylaw in 1996 to allow a wider range of home occupations in residential districts.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of bylaws permitting home occupations, a common focus throughout these regulatory frameworks has been the role of the municipality in ensuring that the live/work scenario does not compromise the character of residential neighbourhoods and that permitted home occupations operate in a non-intrusive manner. Land use planning issues that have been of particular concern in determining possible intrusiveness include parking, signage, noise, emissions, and traffic flow impacts. Due to these concerns, retail sales from the home have been carefully scrutinized not only by the City of Red Deer but by most municipalities in enacting home occupation policies. Red Deer's existing land use bylaw clearly stipulates that home occupations are not to create excessive traffic and, accordingly, retail activities are not presently permitted as home occupations.

Background

The City of Red Deer's bylaws first recognized home occupations in 1960. Following a series of public meetings to discuss the types of businesses that should be permitted in the home, Bylaw No. 2011 was passed, under which home occupations were subject to the approval of Municipal Planning Commission and City Council. Approved occupations could only be conducted in a residential dwelling, not in accessory buildings, and had to meet advertising,

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[1] Ferrara Contreras Architects Inc. 1997. Home Occupation Scenarios and their Regulatory Requirements, Affordability and Choice Today Streamlined Approval Process Project. Ottawa, Canada.

[2] Randall, James E. 1994. Survey of Characteristics of Home-Based Businesses in Canadian Municipalities, 1994. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

[3] Bennett, Julie. 1999. "Home Bodies: Zoning Rushes to catch up with home-based businesses." *Planning.* American Planning Association.

[4] Parkland Community Planning Services, February 1996. *Home Occupations in Red Deer.* Red Deer, AB.

storage, and family-only employment criteria. Applications were reviewed annually. All businesses conducted from residential dwellings at the time the 1960 bylaw was passed were permitted to continue as non-conforming uses. The bylaw was later amended to permit home occupations in residential areas for "office use only". This meant that a business office could operate from the home but no other work could occur at the residence. The office-only restriction was an attempt to minimize the impact on surrounding neighbourhoods and to protect the City's commercial districts.

In 1996, as stated above, in response to trends in the growth of types of home based work which required more than strictly office activities, the City's Land Use Bylaw was again changed. The bylaw now categorizes two types of home occupations, permitted home occupations and discretionary home occupations. Permitted home occupations include businesses, which in the view of the City's Development Officer will not generate traffic. These are permitted in R1, R1A, R1N, R2, and R3 districts (the bylaw is being updated to include R4 districts). Discretionary home occupations are those uses which are likely to generate additional traffic in residential areas. These are cited as discretionary uses in the R1, R1A, R1N, R2, R3, and R4 districts. The rationale behind establishing permitted and discretionary home occupations has been to ensure there remains a balance between the opportunity to establish viable home based businesses, and at the same time, the need to make certain that residential neighbourhoods and existing commercial areas do not suffer negative impacts.

Current Request

On March 22, 1999 Municipal Planning Commission reviewed a request by Mrs. Flo Arthurs for a change in the Home Occupation Bylaw. Mrs. Arthurs requested that the bylaw be reviewed to permit licensed crafters to operate an annual open house from their residence to allow clients to view and purchase crafts.

In order to further consider the request, MPC directed Parkland Community Planning Services and the Inspections and Licensing Department compile a report on the positive and negative aspects of retail sales from private homes in the form of:

a) open houses for the purposes of selling products made by the home owner

and

b) home parties selling products such as Tupperware, Pampered Chef, tropical plants, or candles.

On July 6, 1999 the Home Occupations Committee met with Mrs. Arthurs to discuss her request. Mrs. Arthurs explained that she would like to hold one open house per year. She currently sells her crafts through the Red Deer Hospital, at area craft sales, and via private orders. If she were permitted to have an open house, she would be able to sell more crafts. In terms of traffic generated, Mrs. Arthurs feels that an open house is comparable to a Tupperware or other similar home party. She also likened the amount of traffic to a garage sale. Both Tupperware style home parties and garage sales (maximum 2 per residence, per year) are permitted in the City.

Issue

The City of Red Deer has received several requests from crafters in the City to permit home shows or open houses to allow sales of their products from their home. Crafters would like more opportunities to sell their products. A change to the land use bylaw would be required to accommodate this request.

The Experience of Other Municipalities

City of Edmonton
The City of Edmonton prohibits general retail sales by home businesses. Furthermore, no home occupation may generate pedestrian or vehicular traffic or create parking needs in excess of what is considered typical of the local neighbourhood.[5] Although retail sales are not permitted as a home occupation, home parties for products such as Tupperware are allowed. These parties are regulated similarly to garage sales. In both cases, the seller is required to obtain a $15.00 license from the City. This license allows the individual to offer retail sales from their home for a maximum of two consecutive days. There is a limit of one permit per address every three months[6]. Any complaints with parking, traffic, noise or related concerns from the neighbourhood are monitored and can lead to invalidation of the permit.

City of Calgary
The City of Calgary classifies home occupations into two categories, Class 1 which has no effect on the surrounding community, and Class 2 which has minimal impact on the surrounding community. As a discretionary use, Class 2 home businesses are only approved if absolutely no adverse effects on the surrounding neighbourhood can be guaranteed.[7] The regulations strictly prohibit generation of traffic to and from the home business that is uncharacteristic of the neighbourhood. Furthermore, no on-site advertising is permitted and the address of the home business can not be advertised to the public. As a result, retail sales are generally not permitted in association with home occupations because it is often impossible to guarantee that traffic and parking will not negatively affect the neighbourhood and because of the strict regulations governing advertising.

The City of Calgary does not regulate garage sales or Tupperware type home parties. These are seen primarily as one time events and are therefore distinguished from home occupations that would have an occasional or an on-going retail component.

City of Lethbridge
While Lethbridge's License Bylaw allows home occupations, customer visits to the site are not permitted. Individuals who wish to have customers come to the location of the home business may apply for a special waiver to the bylaw. This waiver requires the applicant to provide

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[5] City of Edmonton Webpage, 1999. Major Home Occupations, www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca/planning

[6] Bouchand, Tim. August 1999. (telephone discussion) Planning and Development Department, City of Edmonton.

[7] City of Calgary Webpage, 1999. Planning and Building Department, Home Occupation Permits, www.gov.calgary.ab.ca/planning/services/homeoccus

details on the days and hours of operation as well as the number of appointments expected at the business. Business is to be conducted by appointment only. No advertising on site is permitted and the address of the business can not be advertised to the public. Clearly, these regulations prevent general retail sales and prohibit general open houses without individual appointments.

Lethbridge charges several fees for home occupation permits. A home occupation permit costs $45.00. When a waiver is requested, a $180.00 waiver fee is charged and an additional $75.00 fee is collected to cover the costs of notifying neighbouring property owners. The waiver may be approved by the Development Officer with or without conditions based on neighbourhood input. If approved, a $50.00 advertising fee is charged. In cases where the neighbourhood has voiced concerns, a one year evaluation period has been used to monitor the operation. Home based businesses with an approved waiver for customer visits are also required to obtain a $370.00 annual business license from the City.[8]

City of Medicine Hat
Medicine Hat currently permits home occupation retail sales as a discretionary use. The number of clients is strictly regulated to a maximum of 10 per week. In addition, any home occupation which is expected to result in parking, traffic, noise, vibration, smoke, odour, heat, glare, or dust problems will not be approved. One off-street parking space is required for any home occupation and no on-site advertising is permitted. Medicine Hat's bylaw is silent on occasional retail open houses. At present, these are investigated on a complaint basis. Tupperware type home parties are not regulated but garage sales are limited to two per year per household, at a maximum of 3 consecutive days at a time. Garage sales are also investigated on a complaint basis.

City of Grande Prairie
The City of Grande Prairie's home occupation permits are issued with the condition that "walk-in retail sales of product from the home is prohibited. All materials shall be sold off site and delivered directly to customers.[9]" Retail open houses are not permitted.

Red Deer – Potential Positives and Negatives

As the experiences of other municipalities in regulating retail open houses at residential dwellings demonstrate, there are many issues to be considered. Municipal Planning Commission requested that this report weigh the positive and negative aspects of allowing open houses in contrast to the currently unregulated home parties.

At the July 1999 Home Occupations Committee meeting, members discussed possible pros and cons of permitting crafters to hold open houses. In addition to their discussion, Inspections and Licensing staff and planning staff at Parkland Community Planning Services have further researched the issue and present the following set of positive and negative factors for review by Municipal Planning Commission.

[8] Murphy, Shiree. August 1999. (telephone discussion) Development Department, City of Lethbridge.
[9] Juniper, Lindsey. August 1999 (e-mail communication) Development Officer, City of Grande Prairie.

In terms of positive considerations:

1. Retail open houses for crafters could encourage craft based creativity and productivity in Red Deer. Some small centres in Alberta, such as Cochrane, have had success with local people home marketing pottery, crafts, and woodworking; fostering a quaint and crafty image in the community.

2. There is the opportunity to nurture retail home craft sales as incubator businesses that may later expand into commercial premises as their sales grow.

3. As an extension of already permitted home based occupations, allowing retail sales from the home, can result in lower overhead. It is also true that the current tax structure in Canada allows individuals to deduct residential expenses on their business income. The applicability of such deductions to occasional open houses is something that Revenue Canada would be responsible for reviewing.

4. Sellers at open houses are Red Deer residents and open houses may mean additional monies coming into the City's economy as visitors from out of town purchase local craft products.

5. Crafters argue they should have the opportunity to make the most of their homes to pursue craft businesses, provided there are no negative impacts on the local neighbourhood.

6. Occasional open houses for retail sales from the home may interest the neighbours who may be customers. Garage sales for instance, often, attract many neighbours.

7. Residential areas that are normally abandoned during the day may grow in vitality and activity if businesses drew more clients to the area. Additional people in the neighbourhood could have positive spin offs such as less crime (informal "neighbourhood watch") and more efficient use of infrastructure. This being said, retail open houses are commonly conducted when most people are already at home – that is the weekend or evenings. Hence, security benefits would not be realized. As well, the increase in the amount of cash on hand during retail open houses at home businesses may actually heighten the opportunity/occasion for robberies.

8. As Mrs. Arthurs pointed out in her request, many people are illegally holding open houses/home shows without the permission of the City. Allowing these shows may be a better way of regulating such shows and may provide a license fee income to the City, which could then be used to mitigate any impacts/increase enforcement. With this argument one has to be careful not to fall in to the trap of condoning a use simply because people are doing it illegally at present.

In terms of negative considerations:

1. There are several concerns that the impact of the home open house may begin small but may increase in magnitude over time. In particular, the applicant may request only one or two home shows per year, however the next applicant may want three or four. In order to

stay competitive, all those with a similar product may have to increase the number of home shows.

2. In addition, should home sales prove viable, there is the potential for a larger and larger product range, potential to show more than just the resident artist/crafter's work. These matters may increase traffic, noise, deliveries, and disruption in the neighbourhood but would be exceedingly difficult to regulate or prevent.

3. There is some sense that home shows may be difficult to define and that it may be legally impossible to limit home shows/retail sales to crafters only – open houses may end up being extended to other types of home occupations.

4. There are many avenues other than home sales where a crafter can sell their product. Examples discussed by the Home Occupations Committee included organized craft sales, the Red Deer Farmers' Market, consignment in existing retail operations, or renting a community hall, hotel, or gymnasium. Many crafters successfully sell their products through these means. It is interesting to note that some of the companies who traditionally sell through home parties such as Tupperware are now starting to rely on these venues in addition to or in lieu of home parties.

5. The City of Red Deer is currently focusing a great deal of attention on the downtown and on attracting commercial activity to the downtown. The success of other Cities' downtown revitalization efforts has been to focus on attracting unique retailers to the core areas and carving out a distinct niche from shopping mall or big box competitors. Allowing home occupation retail sales to be scattered throughout Red Deer may undermine downtown revitalization efforts.

6. Crafters who sell their products from the home can sometimes sell 30-40% below the prices of retail outlets. Existing commercial businesses with a larger overhead including rent, taxes, insurance may be discouraged from expanding or continuing operation altogether if retail sales in residential areas are permitted.

7. While there may be some added vitality and diversity to a residential neighbourhood if open houses are permitted, some residents will feel that their peaceful community is disrupted. Additional traffic, noise, signage, and deliveries may disturb the neighbourhood.

8. Depending on the number of people interested in pursuing retail sales from the home, the character of the neighbourhood could be shifted from one of residential activity to one that combines commercial activity with residential development. This issue has been a concern in Red Deer in the past; in particular with the bed and breakfast issue, where residents felt commercial activity attracting a mix of clientele coming and going from a residential dwelling was not acceptable.

Key Differences Between Open House Sales and Home Parties:

Concern	Retail Open House	Home Parties
Frequency	Could range from once per year to several times per month.	One-time or very infrequent, parties move from house to house, resident "hosts" and the vendor sells.
Time Period	No set time of day, could operate for several hours or all weekend.	Typically, these parties last only 2-3 hours.
Merchandise Sales	Direct selling by manufacturer to client.	Merchandise is not stocked at this location, typically party guests fill out an order form with delivery occurring at a later time.
Scale of Operation	If the business is very successful, there may be greater demand for on-site retail. This, in turn, may require additional equipment or machinery. Could become difficult to regulate.	Home parties do not require specialized equipment.
Number of clients	No limit on the number of people that may drop by – especially in the case of general advertising.	By invitation only, limited to the number of guests that can be accommodated in the hostess' home, living room, or kitchen.
Traffic	Traffic flow will be sporadic, similar to a garage sale. Parking could be a problem.	Cars will arrive for a set time. Sufficient parking may be an issue.
Delivery	The addition of retail sales to an existing home occupation may compound the need for deliveries of supplies/services.	Product is manufactured off site. No delivery of supplies.
Incentives	The crafter operating a home show is earning cash. The more product sold, the more money earned.	The host does not earn cash, may earn featured product for a reduced price (or for free) based on party sales. There is a limit on how much Tupperware or product the host really needs or wants, and therefore a limit on how many parties they host.
Repeat Business	Part of the concept will be to build up clientele and encourage repeat customers. In theory, once customers know where the crafter lives, they could drop by any time to purchase products.	The hostess is not the seller and therefore interested customers will not stop by to pick up additional products. No continuing client list is built up over time.
Season	There may be peak seasons e.g. Christmas or Easter time may be busy periods.	The home party is arranged according to the hostess' schedule. Peak seasons are not typical.
Secondary Use	Retail open houses mean a change from solely craft production to production and	A home party is one retail ordering opportunity. The primary use of the property is residential, with no on-

	direct sales; there may also be client consultation (e.g. client visits to discuss advance work specifications). The greater the combination of uses associated with the site, the greater the potential for adverse impacts.	going secondary use.

City of Red Deer Guiding Principles:

City of Red Deer Goals
The City of Red Deer's policies are quite explicit in their direction of balancing business growth with continued well being of residential areas.

The City's *Vision 2020 (1991)* document emphasizes Red Deer as a community that promotes economic growth to ensure an increasing range of business and employment opportunities. At the same time, it identifies, as a priority, the development of a well planned and healthy community based on the protection and enhancement of the residential neighbourhood unit.

The City's *Municipal Development Plan (1998)* indicates that "the City shall continue to support home business as a viable lifestyle and land use option, recognizing that the home business must remain the secondary use of a dwelling unit" (Policy 11.8).

Public Input
City of Red Deer strategic and long range policy documents including the *Municipal Development Plan* underscore the importance of public consultation and citizen input in decision-making. No public consultation has been conducted on an amendment to the land use bylaw to permit retail open houses or general retail sales in association with home occupations. In absence of public input, we can only say that concerns may potentially be raised by three groups of stakeholders: immediate neighbours, area residents, and local merchants. Immediate neighbours may be concerned about noise, litter, and parking. People living in the general area may have concerns about traffic flow, impact on property values, and change in the neighbourhood character. The local merchants may have concerns with conflicts with the downtown, servicing, equitable regulation and taxation, and they may perceive unfair competition.[10]

Legal Enforcement
The role of the City in permitting some home based businesses to have retail sales (that is craft producers and not other types of businesses) may not stand up to a legal challenge. Moreover, the definition of arts and crafts is quite broad and variable. Some legal experts in the field of planning expect that controversies over home-based occupations will grow due to

[10] Orser, Barbara and Ted James, 1993. *Home Business, The New Reality.* Home Based Business Project committee, British Columbia, Canada.

the potential to undermine what planning tries to achieve by upholding the residential character of local neighbourhoods.[11]

Alternative Courses of Action:
Based on the discussion and information provided above, the following alternative courses of action could be considered by MPC:

1. NO CHANGE TO THE BYLAW
Under this first alternative, retail sales including open houses would continue to be excluded from home occupations under the Land Use Bylaw. The bylaw currently does not permit home occupations to have any type of on-site retail sales; the justification for exclusion has been to prevent related negative impacts from affecting surrounding residential properties.

The implications of denying the request for a land use bylaw amendment may include:
- The loss or closure of those home occupations in Red Deer that wish to pursue home shows/retail sales. This may be interpreted by some as a failure to stimulate or foster new employment or economic development options.
- Some people will continue to operate retail open houses illegally.

2. PERMIT ON A TRIAL BASIS
The second option is to permit licensed craft based home occupations to have one open house per year within the next two years on a trial basis. Each interested crafter would apply for a permit in order that any complaints could be monitored. At the end of the two year trial, an assessment could be made of the feasibility of proceeding with a land use bylaw amendment.

Permitting home shows on a trial basis would be subject to:
- No general advertising of the event (limit number of clients and vehicles at the location)
- A limit on the hours or number of days permitted for each open house
- Not allowing any other retail sales on site
- Notice to the area neighbours to inform them of the trial open house in their community

The implications of this option may include:
- Need to establish a temporary permit for those businesses interested in participating in home shows on a trial basis
- Ongoing monitoring will be necessary to determine if the trial situations are working successfully and to ensure enough information is available to arrive at a policy at the end of the test period

3. PERMIT UNDER STRICT REGULATIONS
The third option, similar to the suggestion above, may be to amend the Land Use Bylaw to allow craft based home occupations to have one or two open houses annually as a

[11]Bennett, Julie. 1999. "Home Bodies: Zoning Rushes to catch up with home-based businesses." *Planning.* American Planning Association.

discretionary use. Complaints could be monitored and if necessary, the license could be withdrawn.

The land use bylaw amendment to permit one or two retail open houses at craft based home businesses would need to contain elements to address potential problems:

- Limit of one (or two) retail open house(s) per calendar year per business
- Advance consultation with the surrounding neighbours and requirement to address concerns
- No general advertising of the event (limit the number of clients and number of vehicles at the location).
- A limit on the hours or number of days permitted for each open house
- An annual review of each permit
- Not allowing any other retail sales on site

The implications of this option may include:

- The possibility of a legal challenge, crafters may be perceived as receiving favourable treatment over other home occupations.
- Potential conflict with the direction of the Downtown plan which is underway to determine strategies to revitalize Red Deer's core area.
- The restrictions and monitoring necessary to ensure that negative effects are avoided will require a significant degree of enforcement.
- Change to the existing permit and licensing fees would be necessary.

4. CHANGE BYLAW TO PERMIT ALL HOME OCCUPATIONS TO HAVE RETAIL OPEN HOUSES

The fourth option would be to open the bylaw to permit all home occupations, including crafters, to have retail open houses once or twice per year as discretionary uses. The same restrictions noted above would be applied to address possible conflicts.

The implications of this option may include:

- Potential conflict with the direction of the Downtown plan which is underway to determine strategies to revitalize Red Deer's core area.
- Existing merchants in the City may feel that this creates unfair competition to existing commercial areas due to lower overhead associated with home occupations.
- Possibility for many home businesses (potentially much additional traffic/parking) to choose to have open houses especially during peak (e.g. Christmas) periods. There are over 800 licensed home occupations in Red Deer, difficult to estimate how many may wish to add a retail component.
- The restrictions and monitoring necessary to ensure that negative effects are avoided will require a significant degree of enforcement.
- Change to the existing permit and licensing fees would be necessary.

STAFF REPORT

Bylaw Change Request
to permit one retail sale per year at licensed Home Occupations

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The issue of amending the land use bylaw to permit licensed Home Occupations to have one retail sale per year was brought before Municipal Planning Commission on September 20, 1999. At that meeting MPC reviewed a report prepared by Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing which set out background information pertaining to the pros and cons of retail sales from the home. The report detailed the key concerns related to amending the bylaw, potential positive and negative implications of allowing retail sales, and the experiences of other municipalities in dealing with retail sales in residential areas. Based on this research, the report set out alternative courses of action:

1. No Change To The Bylaw
Under this first alternative, retail sales including open houses would continue to be excluded from home occupations under the Land Use Bylaw. The bylaw currently does not permit home occupations to have any type of on-site retail sales; the justification for exclusion has been to prevent related negative impacts from affecting surrounding residential properties.

2. Permit On A Trial Basis
The second option is to permit licensed home occupations to hold one open house per year within the next two years on a trial basis. Each interested business would apply for a permit in order that any complaints could be monitored. At the end of the two year trial, an assessment could be made of the feasibility of proceeding with a land use bylaw amendment.

3. Change Bylaw to permit all Home Occupations to have retail open houses (original alternatives 3 &4 combined)
The final option would be to open the bylaw to permit all licensed home occupations, including crafters, to hold a retail sale once annually as a discretionary use (based on the legal opinion that all home occupations must be treated equally in absence of any clear rationale to do otherwise). Complaints could be monitored and if necessary, the home occupation license could be withdrawn.

After reviewing these options and the background information, MPC directed that the issue be tabled until a public consultation process was conducted and input from the public meeting be brought to MPC for further consideration.

Public Meeting
A public meeting was held on the evening of November 2, 1999 at Lindsay Thurber High School. The meeting, hosted by Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing, was advertised through the Red Deer Advocate newspaper. As well, a press release was issued the week before the meeting. Nine members of the public attended. Of the people attending, some represented licensed home occupations, some were commercial merchants, and some were interested residents. Staff of Parkland Community Planning

Services presented background to the issue and explained the three options under consideration (the public information handed out at the meeting is attached for review).

Staff of Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing led group discussion on each of the three options:

Under Option 1 – No Change to the Bylaw:

- This option would continue to prevent any possible negative impacts in residential areas
- May be losing a positive benefit for home occupations that could add to their success
- Other venues are available at present, although the promotion is often not well done and affordability is an issue

Under Option 2 – Amend Bylaw to allow a Two-Year Trial:

- This option would allow the City to determine if there really are negative impacts in residential areas, rather than just speculating
- While there are a large number of home occupations in the City, we do not know how many would actually hold an annual retail sale, this option would determine if it is an excessive number and if there are likely to be noticeable impacts on commercial retailers
- Some commercial retailers would perceive any retail sales as unfair competition
- The home would remain foremost a residence if only one sale was permitted per year.

Note: an assessment report to Municipal Planning Commission would be submitted after two years, which would detail complaints received and the number of trial participants

Under Option 3 – Change the Bylaw:

- Less control (than a trial) over possible negative impacts on residential areas or commercial businesses
- Red Deer products become more accessible to people, more business could result
- Holding one sale per year at home businesses may entice customers enough that after the home sale, they search out the product on consignment at commercial retailers.
- Concern about impact on existing shopping areas – no way to monitor impact
- No control over how many sales would occur in the City on any one day, could be a large volume.
- Could consider limiting the retail sales by area and/or by month. That is, only permit a set number of sales in any one month – to prevent a rush of sales at one time and prevent the cumulative impact that many sales in one month could have on established retailers. This suggestion could also result in sales being spread out through different neighbourhoods and therefore potentially fewer impacts on any one part of the City. **Note**: limiting the number of businesses able to participate by month or neighbourhood would be cumbersome

Seven comment sheets were returned after the public meeting. Comments are summarized below.

ISSUES OF CONCERN	NUMBER OF COMMENTS
Competition with Existing Retailers The request to change the bylaw is in direct disregard for existing retail businesses in the City.	1

Unfair competition to existing retailers. Retail sales from the home for only one day per year should not be a threat to retailers. Could raise the profile of home occupations to the point where they are successful enough to expand into commercial space. Most home crafters' products are unique and are not in direct competition with existing retailers.	1 1 1 1
Parking Parking problems for one day per year no different from the impact of a garage sale.	1
Trial Period Supportive of a trial period for one retail sale per year. Test it out and see if it works and if it does not then impact would be controlled and limited.	1
Number of Sales Permitted Concern that permitting one sale per year will set a precedent that will then expand into two or three sales or more per year, with a growing impact on existing retailers.	1
Arts and Crafts Benefit Allowing retail sales would add a personal element to the community in the form of an arts and craft cultural benefit. More public exposure to crafts would benefit retailers year round who carry the objects on consignment.	1
Other Venues Available Home businesses have other venues to sell their products (like consignment), unlike Tupperware, which is not sold in stores on consignment. Good opportunity for home occupations to test out new products before sending them on consignment. Why is it not feasible for home crafters to rent space at craft shows or gymnasiums to sell their product? Craft shows are expensive, often have a waiting list or do not make room for newly established businesses. The Farmers' Market rents space to both retail stores and non-commercial crafters, as a result retailers are competing directly with non-commercial crafters, this could be considered unfair in that commercial operators are squeezing home crafters	1 1 1 1 1

out of affordable space.	
Volume of Business If many home businesses begin to sell retail, will have a large impact on the current retail businesses in Red Deer. Would not just limited to crafters who make their own products, could also include other businesses that purchase products to sell from their home. Home business operators are residents of Red Deer and would continue to support other businesses in Red Deer.	1 1 1
Existing Regulations All home occupations should have to become storefront retailers within a certain period of time (e.g. 3 years) in order to continue the viability and growth of business in the City.	1

Specific Suggestions

The public made specific suggestions relating to the three options presented by Parkland Community Planning Services and Inspections and Licensing, both at the meeting and in written comment sheets. These suggestions were:

Advertising:

- If annual retail sales were permitted, general advertising should be allowed, would give the home occupation the opportunity to have a very successful sale.
- A-signs on site to advise neighbourhood of the proposed retail sale should not be used. These signs may alert criminals to the fact that a certain home will have a significant amount of cash on hand and because neighbours may complain ahead of time, out of spite, not based on legitimate issues.
- Home occupations could advertise the retail sale with a phone number only and that way regulate number of customers at any one time to lessen parking problems.
- The wording of advertising for sales should state that the sale is a one time only to prevent customers from returning for future retail purchases.
- "By invitation only" is confusing, a home occupation could send an invitation to everyone in the City, should specify a set number of clients or specify existing client list

Number of Sales:

- Should allow two sales per year per business because they could then sell a wider range of products in two different seasons.
- Concern that home occupations who hold a retail sale would have to upgrade their insurance and address additional fire inspection regulations and food and health inspections to ensure public safety.
- Sales should be limited to 9am to 9pm.
- Allow no retail sales.

Other Venues:

- If there were more affordable opportunities for crafters to display products at craft sales, the issue would not come up in the first place. The May/September craft fair at the Dawe Centre used to draw a large number of vendors but was unfortunately cancelled.
- Existing craft fairs are often cost prohibitive and many have a policy of selling tables to previous vendors first making it difficult for new businesses to compete. There is a waiting list for some craft fairs.

Summary

As directed by Municipal Planning Commission, a public meeting was held to discuss possible changes to the land use bylaw to permit an annual retail sale from the home. While the meeting was not largely attended, there were representatives from several stakeholder groups including home occupations, residents, and commercial businesses. While some people favour permitting an annual retail sale, others are opposed. The meeting did bring forward several suggestions related to the type of advertising, hours of operation, and insurance considerations were retail sales to be permitted.

The meeting also revealed the interest of home occupations in holding a retail sale stems not only from desire to host clients in the home and sell additional products but also in part to the lack of suitable venues elsewhere in the City. The key interest of established retailers centres on preventing unfair competition and preventing unchecked negative impacts on their existing retail businesses.

This report sets out alternative courses of action for dealing with the request to permit an annual retail sale from the home. These options along with the summary report of the public consultation process are presented to assist Municipal Planning Commission in making a recommendation. The three alternatives discussed within this report reflect the options Municipal Planning Commission initially reviewed at their September 20, 1999 meeting.

Respectfully Submitted,

Nancy C. Hackett
Planner

Carol Burt
Licensing Inspector

c. Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Ryan Strader, Inspections and Licensing

MEMO

DATE: **November 29, 1999**

TO: **KELLY KLOSS, City Clerk**

FROM: **RYAN STRADER, Inspections & Licensing Manager**

RE: **HOME OCCUPATIONS – Annual Retail Sale**

On November 22, 1999, Municipal Planning Commission considered a report from Parkland Planning and Inspections & Licensing which outlined several options relative to annual retail sales from the home. The original request for home sales came from the crafting community but legal counsel advised that the same retail opportunity would have to be available to all home occupations. Subsequently, Municipal Planning Commission passed a resolution approving one retail sale per year in a residential district, during a two year trial period, for licensed home occupations as set out hereunder:

> "Resolved that the Municipal Planning Commission, in considering retail sales from the home, hereby approve, as a discretionary use, the following:
>
> 1. A licensed home occupation may have one retail sale/open house per year within the next two years on a trial basis;
>
> 2. Each interested licensed home business must register with the City License Inspector his/her intent to have one retail sale/open house as part of the trial in order that any complaints can be monitored;
>
> 3. At the end of the two year trial, an assessment will be made on the feasibility of proceeding with a land use bylaw amendment.
>
> Permitting retail home sales on a trial basis would be subject to some restrictions, such as:
>
> 1. No general advertising of the event (by invitation only);
>
> 2. Open to licensed home businesses only.
>
> 3. Notifying the City License Inspector two weeks prior to sale date of interest in participating, wherein a temporary permit would be issued;

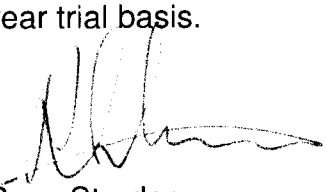
4. Limit of one retail sale/open house per year;

5. No other retail sales on site;

6. The City to place an A-board sign on the property before the sale to provide the neighbors with notice of the trial open house."

RECOMMENDATION:

We recommend that City Council amend the land use bylaw with the attached amendment which incorporates the intent and conditions of the Municipal Planning Commission's decision to approve retail sales from the home, once annually, on a two year trial basis.



Ryan Strader
Inspections & Licensing Manager

CB/cb

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Municipal Planning Commission. The Commission's recommendation will allow a retail sale/open house each year for the next two years.

The solicitor has also recommended that the bylaw amendment be clear in stating that the right to hold a home sale/open house automatically expires in two years. It needs to be clear to those reading the Land Use Bylaw that this is a temporary measure only until it is reviewed at the end of the trial period.

Proceeding on a trial basis over the next two years is a reasonable approach to test the community's acceptance of this kind of activity. It would then be important to monitor reactions from both the residential neighborhoods and the business community.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: Nancy Hackett, Planner
Parkland Community Planning Services

FROM: City Clerk

RE: ***Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/NN-99, Home Occupations - Annual Retail Sale/Open House - Two Year Trial Period***

Reference Report: Nancy Hackett, Planner dated November 29, 1999

Bylaw Readings:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/NN-99 was given first reading, a copy is attached.

Report Back to Council Required:

Yes. A Public Hearing will be held during Council's meeting of Monday, January 17th at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

Comments/Further Action:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/NN-99 provides for the operation of an annual open house/retail sale from the home of licensed home occupations and would be in effect for a two year trial period should the bylaw receive three readings.

This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing. The City will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Director of Development Services
Director of Community Services
Director of Corporate Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Administrative Assistant, S. Ladwig

Item No. 3

PARKLAND
COMMUNITY
PLANNING
SERVICES

Suite 500, 4808 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X5
Phone: (403) 343-3394
FAX: (403) 346-1570
e-mail: pcps@telusplanet.net

Date: November 29, 1999

To: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk

From: Frank Wong, Planning Assistant

Re: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/OO-99
Lot 1, Block 4,Plan 812 1569,
Part of Lot 2, Block 5, Plan 962 3711,
Lot 1 PUL, Block 5, Plan 962 3711,
Lot 2, Plan 962 4094, and
Part of Lot 1, Block 1, Plan 972 0461
S ½ Sec. 31-38-27-4 and N ½ Sec. 30-38-27-4
Edgar Industrial Park
The City of Red Deer

The City of Red Deer is requesting the redesignation of parcels of land in the N ½ Sec. 30-38-27-4 and the S ½ Sec 31-38-27-4 to facilitate industrial development in the Edgar Industrial Park. The proposal changes land from A1 Future Urban Development District to I1 Industrial (Business Services) District and P1 Parks and Recreation District, from P1 District to I1 District and from Road to I1 District.

The redesignation will accommodate the development of two storm water detention ponds, a public utility lot to accommodate existing utilities, a municipal reserve lot to preserve a stand of tree, and three areas that will be available to be subdivided into industrial lots.

Staff Recommendation

Planning staff recommend that City Council proceed with first reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/OO-99.

Sincerely,

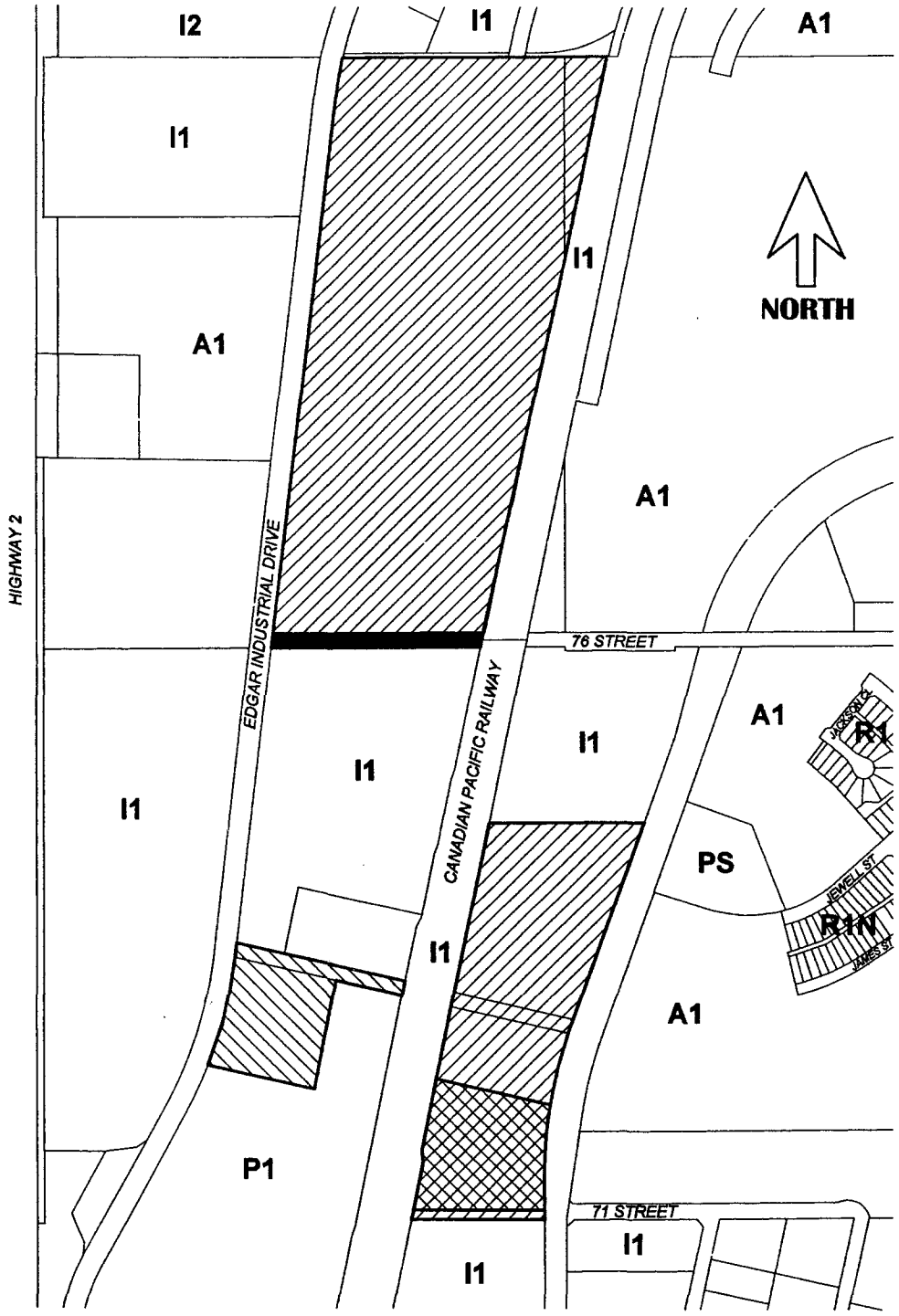
Frank Wong

Frank Wong,
Planning Assistant

Attachment

The City of Red Deer

PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



Change from:

A1 to I1

A1 to P1

P1 to I1

Road to I1

AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

I1 - Industrial (Business Service)

P1 - Parks and Recreation

MAP No. 29 / 99

BYLAW No. 3156 / OO - 99

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of Parkland Community Planning Services. A Public Hearing would be held on Monday, January 17, 2000 should this bylaw receive first reading.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: F. Wong, Planning Assistant
Parkland Community Planning Services

FROM: City Clerk

RE: *Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/OO-99, Development in Edgar Industrial Park*

Reference Report: F. Wong, dated November 29, 1999

Bylaw Readings:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/OO-99 was given first reading, a copy is attached.

Report Back to Council Required:

Yes. A Public Hearing will be held during Council's meeting of Monday, January 17th at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

Comments/Further Action:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/OO-99 provides for the redesignation of lands in the N ½ 30-38-27-4 and the S ½ 31-38-27-4 to facilitate industrial development in Edgar Industrial Park. The proposed redesignation would change land from A1 Future Urban Development District to I1 Industrial (Business Services) District and P1 Parks and Recreation District from P1 District to I1 District and from Road to I1 District.

This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing. The City will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.

c Director of Development Services
Director of Community Services
Director of Corporate Services
Principal Planner
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Land and Economic Development Manager
Administrative Assistant, S. Ladwig

DATE: **November 29, 1999**

TO: **City Council**

FROM: **City Clerk**

RE: ***Archives Committee - Associate Members***

The Archives Committee is a standing committee of Council. The membership of the Archives Committee is:

- eight regular members
- associate members appointed annually with no voting rights on financial matters (usually nine members)

The regular members of the Committee were appointed at the 1999 Organizational meeting of Council. It is requested that Council now appoint the associate members. As in the past, the names of the nominees have been submitted to Council in confidence.

Recommendation

That Council appoint the Associate Members to the Archives Committee.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: **December 7, 1999**

TO: **Archives Committee**

FROM: **City Clerk**

RE: ***Archives Committee - Associate Membership***

Reference Report: City Clerk dated November 29, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered report from the City Clerk dated November 29, 1999, re: Request to Appoint Associate Members to the Archives Committee, hereby agrees to appoint the following nine citizens-at-large to the Archives Committee as Associate Members for terms to expire October 2000:

Mary Joan Cornett
Ray Heard
Colleen Graham
Roseline Joa
Bud Lund
Norma Martin
Duane Skaley
Kay Taylor
Roger Waterfield.

Report Back to Council Required: No

Comments/Further Action:

Best wishes for another successful year. Michael Dawe, City Archivist, will be corresponding with the above citizens-at-large regarding their appointment as Associate Members to the Archives Committee.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c M. Dawe, City Archivist
S. Ladwig, Administrative Assistant
F. McDougall, Committee Directory

Item No. 5

RPC - 8.349

DATE: **November 24, 1999**

TO: **Kelly Kloss**
City Clerk

FROM: **Glenn Moore, Chair**
Environmental Advisory Board

RE: **ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE - $5,000 ADVANCE**

The Environmental Advisory Board considered a request from the Wetlands 2000 Planning Committee to provide front-end funding for a major environmental conference proposed for Red Deer in June 2000.

The Board supports this environmental education conference in honour of the late Michael O'Brien and passed the following resolution on November 23, 1999:

> "That the Environmental Advisory Board support and recommend to City Council that The City front-end $5,000 to the Wetlands 2000 Environmental Planning Committee".

Glenn Moore

:ad

Atts.

c. Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Alan Wilcock, Director of Corporate Services
Sherry Scheunert, Chair, Wetlands 2000 Environmental Planning Committee

DATE: **October 29, 1999**

TO: **Environmental Advisory Board**

FROM: **Don Batchelor**
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

RE: **Environmental Conference - $5000.00 advance**

Attached is a request from Sherry Scheunert of the Wetlands 2000 Conference Planning Committee. The Committee is asking The City to front end a $5000.00 advance for the planning and hosting of this event in Red Deer in June 2000.

This kind of environmental education conference is encouraged in the REACT Environmental Action Plan. The planning committee has been in place for approximately one year, and they have established a program, budget and venue for the conference. Estimated attendance is 120 registrants but I believe this is to be conservative. A recent conference on environmental education drew over 300 registrants.

The request is for The City to front end $5000.00 to enable the committee to proceed with organizing the conference. This amount would be repaid at the end of the conference and any surplus could go into a special reserve fund for similar future events.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Environmental Advisory Board support and recommend to City Council that The City front end $5000.00 to the Wetlands 2000 Environmental Conference Planning Committee.

Don Batchelor, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

:jb
att

4 Ogden Avenue
Red Deer AB T4N 5B1

Alan Wilcock
City Treasurer
City of Red Deer
Box 5008
Red Deer AB T4N 3T4

Dear Mr. Wilcock,

I am writing on behalf of the organizing committee for the Wetlands 2000 Conference and Celebration. This event to honor the late Michael O'Brien is officially sponsored by the Environmental Advisory Board. It will bring together community members, educators, environmentalists, and business people to create new awareness about Red Deer's wetlands and wetland-related issues. Wetlands 2000 will be held in June 2000.

The organizing committee has been working for a number of months, and now requires interim financing to get its plans underway. When the event was initially proposed, the Environmental Advisory Board agreed to provide 'up front' funding if the project could otherwise break even financially.

We are pleased to have developed a budget (see attached) that allows Wetlands 2000 to break even, with overall expenditures and revenues of $36,000. Because our revenues (in the form of grants, sponsorships, and conference registrations) will not be available until late 1999 or early 2000, we are hereby requesting $5,000 in interim funding from the City of Red Deer.

This interim funding would be fully reimbursed to the City after completion of the event, no later than July 30, 2000.

In January, our committee will re-examine our projected revenues and expenses. If, for example, any of our expected grant revenues do not materialize, we would endeavor to reduce planned expenditures accordingly. We are confident that by doing so we could produce a balanced budget.

Any surplus (profit) from Wetlands 2000 would be held in an interest-bearing account to be used as seed money for the next Michael O'Brien memorial event, which is planned for the summer of 2002.

If, due to unforeseen circumstances, the event incurs a deficit, we would have no alternative but to ask that the City absorb that deficit. As we have a number of City representatives on the committee, and report directly to the Environmental Advisory Board, we believe that the event's finances are being adequately monitored to protect the City's financial interests.

We will report back to you, with a revised budget projection, at the end of January 2000.

Accountant Terry Frere has established a bank account for Wetlands 2000, and will be advising the committee on its accounting procedures.

We look forward to receiving the $ 5,000 advance so that this exciting community project can proceed. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me.

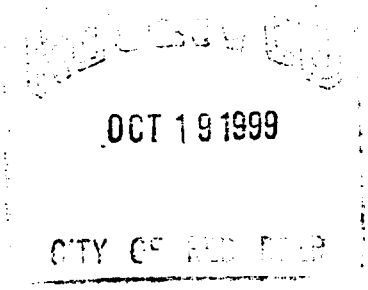
Thanks for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

DH. 349-7434

Sherry Scheunert, Chairperson
Wetlands 2000 Planning Committee

cc. Don Batchelor, Manager, Recreation, Parks and Culture



M. O'Brien Wetlands 1st Annual Conference & Celebration
Preliminary Budget

Number of Registrants		120	
Registration Fee		$120	
Number of Speakers (not including keynote speaker)		8	
Revenues			
Registration Fees			$14,400
Corporate Sponsorships			8,000
Government Grants			8,000
Donations:	Other		700
	In Kind		700
Food & beverage			4,250
Total revenues			**$36,050**
Expenses			
Hospitality			11,840
Speaker Costs	Travel	1296	
	Accomodation	1600	
	Stipend	4800	
	Registration Fee	960	8,656
	Keynote		1,200
	Moderator		200
Workshop Costs	Facilitators	3000	
	Puzzles	1800	
	Workbooks	1200	
	Supplies	100	6,100
Tour	Buses 3 @ 350		1,050
Marketing			6,000
Celebration - Theatre Group			1000
Total Expenses			**36,046**
Profit (Loss)			**$4**

M. O'Brien Wetlands Conference & Celebration
Preliminary Budget
Hospitality costs and revenues

Food & Beverage Revenue	No.	Unit Price	Total
Wine & Cheese	120	6.25	750
Evening Banquet / Dinner - Thursday	140	25.00	3500
Total Food & Beverage Ticket Revenue			4250

Food & Beverage Costs	No.	Unit Cost	Total
Wednesday			
Win & cheese	120	6.25	750
Thursday			
Coffee break - coffee/tea/juice	140	1.00	140
Lunch - soup & sandwich buffet	140	10.00	1400
Evening banquet/dinner	140	25.00	3500
Entertainment	1		500
Friday			
Coffee break - coffee/tea/juice	140	1.00	140
Lunch - hot buffet	140	19.00	2660
Coffee break - coffee/tea/juice	140	1.00	140
Other			
Hospitality Room			independently sponsored

Venue	
Main Meeting Rooms	510
Breakout Rooms	n/c
Audio visual equipment ($300 in kind)	600
Signs (in kind)	100
Contingency	1400
Total Hospitality Costs	**11,840**

M. O'Brien Wetlands Conference & Celebration
Preliminary Budget
Technical conference costs

Technical conference costs include the costs of hiring speakers, the costs of putting on the workshops, and the costs of a tour.

These estimates assume that the workshop will require 1 facilitator for each group of 10 persons.

Number of Participants		120
Speaker Costs (per speaker)	Travel	$162
	Accomodation	200
	Stipend	600
	Registration Fee	120
	Keynote	1200
	Moderator	200
Workshop Costs (per group)	# of Groups (10 people per group)	12
	Facilitators (1 per group)	250
	Puzzles (1 per group)	150
	Workbooks (1 per group)	10
	Supplies	100

M. O'Brien Wetlands Conference & Celebration
Preliminary Budget
Marketing Costs

Brochure/Registration	design	500
	printing	1000
Poster	design	500
	printing	500
Registration Package	design	400
	printing	600
Advertising	design/publishing	1000
	TV/Radio	1000
Letterhead		500
		6000

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Environmental Advisory Board.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: Environmental Advisory Board

FROM: City Clerk

RE: ***Request for $5000 for Wetlands 2000 Environmental Conference***

Reference Report: Environmental Advisory Board dated November 24, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Environmental Advisory Board dated November 24, 1999, re: Request for $5000 for Wetlands 2000 Environmental Conference, hereby agrees that The City will front-end the Environmental Planning Committee $5000.00 for the Wetlands 2000 Environmental Conference with said funds to be repaid to The City at the completion of the conference.

Report Back to Council Required: No

Comments/Further Action:

On behalf of Council, I would like to extend best wishes for a successful Conference. The Recreation, Parks and Culture Manager will be contacting the Director of Corporate Services regarding the disbursement of the approved funds.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Director of Corporate Services
Director of Community Services
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

Item No. 6

CS-7.138

DATE: **November 29, 1999**

TO: **KELLY KLOSS**
City Clerk

FROM: **LOWELL R. HODGSON, Director**
Community Services Division

RE: **Old Court House Community Arts Centre**

The report to the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board from the department manager outlines the history of the Allied Arts Council and its relationship with The City of Red Deer for the past 14 years in the operation of the Old Court House. It was 14 years ago that the Province made this facility available to The City of Red Deer and The City agreed to the purchase of this historic building at a cost of $1.00. The intent was for the Allied Arts Council to operate the building as a community arts centre through a lease agreement with The City. At that time, the AAC was very optimistic in receiving this building, as it was felt that this could become a vibrant community arts centre. The cost to The City for day-to-day operation was to be nil; however, we did assume responsibility for major infrastructure needs.

Over this 14-year period, the AAC has worked hard to create this facility as an exciting arts centre, primarily, using it to lease to arts groups and individual artists for their own studio spaces. When there was limited demand for space from these groups, commercial use was considered for a higher fee. In an attempt to generate more traffic in the facility, we placed a TicketMaster outlet here, and also moved the Cultural Development staff of the Recreation, Parks & Culture Department to this building. Again, the intent was to raise the profile of this facility and to try to create more programming in order to pay the ongoing operating costs. Now, 14 years later, the AAC has chosen not to renew its lease agreement with The City and we must decide what is best for the facility. If The City is to continue to operate the Old Court House as it now exists, an annual operating cost of at least $40,000 will need to be budgeted. Over and above these costs, major repairs and building upgrading is necessary because the AAC has not had the necessary resources to initiate these undertakings.

Very extensive consultation has been ongoing with the *cultural community* and they have concluded that the Old Court House has limited use as a community arts centre because of the tremendous cost of renovating the building. As with many 1931 buildings, rooms are small and many walls are load bearing, making renovations more costly. As well, there is no handicapped access to the second floor. The cultural groups also cite the lack of parking immediately surrounding the building as an issue, as that seems to be critical to providing programming services there. As a result, the Cultural Charter Partners, representing 32 organizations, believe it would be better for The City to offer this building for sale, with a request that the proceeds from this sale, plus

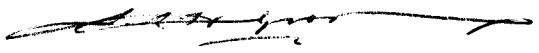
proceeds already identified from the sale of the adjacent parking lot, be put aside for development of a community arts centre in the downtown. A Community Cultural Master Plan will be developed early in 2000 and the need for and a location for such a facility should be clarified through that process.

If the cultural groups feel they no longer have any use for this facility, then it seems to me The City's remaining interest is to be certain that its historical significance is protected. I do not see any other use that The City might have for the Old Court House, especially given the issue of capital and operating costs. Therefore, I support the recommendation that this building be professionally appraised, then offered for sale by tender. I would also support reserving the proceeds from the sale to be included with the current reserve and used in the future development of a community arts centre. A condition for sale would, of course, be acknowledgement of the historical designation of the building, meeting conditions placed on it through that designation.

In the meantime, the Recreation, Parks & Culture Department will continue to operate the facility, giving appropriate notice to tenants and making every effort to be certain a TicketMaster outlet can be found in the downtown, as well as relocating the Cultural Services staff.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council of The City of Red Deer, having received a report and recommendation from the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board concerning the Old Court House, hereby agrees to have this building appraised, then tendered for sale, with proceeds from the sale to be added to the existing reserve account and set aside for future development of a community arts centre.



LOWELL R. HODGSON

:dmg

c. Don Batchelor, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager
Recreation, Parks & Culture Board

RPC – 8.360

DATE: December 1, 1999

TO: Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

FROM: Don Batchelor
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

RE: **OLD COURT HOUSE**

I concur with the comments and recommendation of the Director of Community Services regarding the Old Court House. We have had discussions with the Allied Arts Council regarding existing tenants in the building and have shared with them that, if City Council chooses to sell the Old Court House building, all leases will be honoured. Pending Council's consideration, the leases could be cancelled on six month's notice. This is a realistic period for The City to obtain an appraisal and tender the facility for sale; as well as a reasonable period of time for the tenants to obtain relocation premises.

In regard to the Recreation, Parks & Culture Department staff in the Old Court House building, the Cultural Development Section has four staff members presently located on the ground floor.

We have been exploring a number of options in the greater downtown area that could be interim or permanent offices for the Cultural Development Section. They include the following options:

- lease existing commercial space downtown;
- lease proposed new commercial space downtown;
- lease an area in the Cronquist House;
- renovate the upper floor at the Recreation Centre;
- negotiate a lease in the Old Court House as a condition of the building/land sale; or
- access another public building.

The total office area required for the Cultural Development Section is 600 sq. ft. Current downtown commercial office space rental rates may cost $12 - $16/sq. ft.; this would equate to approximately $7,200 - $9,600/annum. There may be some relocation expenses and a one-time renovation fee, depending on where the Cultural Development officers were to relocate to. The above does not include an area for an art gallery. The future of a gallery and potential locations would be discussed with:

- Cultural Charter Partners

...2

- Allied Arts Council
- Normandeau Cultural & Natural History Society
- Red Deer Library
- Recreation, Parks & Culture Board, and
- City Council.

Hopefully, this information provides some further clarification with respect to opportunities available if the Old Court House building was sold.

Don Batchelor

:ad

c. Lowell R. Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Kerry Dawson, Cultural Development Superintendent
Allied Arts Council
Cultural Charter Partners

RPC - 8.328

DATE: **November 10, 1999**

TO: **City Clerk**

FROM: **Vice Chairman, Recreation, Parks & Culture Board**

RE: **OLD COURT HOUSE BUILDING**

The Recreation, Parks & Culture Board considered the following during this regular board meeting of November 9, 1999:

- Resolutions of the Cultural Advisory Committee Meeting of November 2, 1999 (Attachment #1)
- Resolutions of the Cultural Charter Partners Meeting of November 8, 1999 (Attachment #2)
- The report of the Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager and Cultural Services Superintendent dated November 3, 1999 (Attachment #3)

After extensive discussion, the Board passed the following resolutions:

Resolution #1

"That the Recreation Parks & Culture Board support and recommend to Council of The City of Red Deer that:

a) acknowledgement and thanks be forwarded to the Allied Arts Council for their operation of the Old Court House for the past 13 years;

b) The City re-assume responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Old Court House on an interim basis commencing January 1, 2000;

c) the Old Court House be declared not suitable as a vibrant arts centre facility;

...2

d) The City immediately pursue funding and grants to develop a culture master plan that describes the direction in which The City of Red Deer and the arts community are to proceed in creating a strong and vibrant direction for the arts in Red Deer, addressing the program, service and facility needs of culture;

e) The City review the following four alternatives in determining the future of the Old Court House facility:

- The City negotiate with the Allied Arts Council to continue operating the Old Court House as it is presently doing.
- The City manage the Old Court House facility in consideration that this facility could eventually be needed for city purposes.
- The City hire a management company to manage the Old Court House facility.
- The City sell the Old Court House facility.

and as directed by the Board November 9, 1999."

Resolution #2

"That the Recreation Parks & Culture Board recommend to Council of The City of Red Deer that during budget deliberations Council consider allocating additional funding to either the operation of the Old Court House on a interim basis or close and hoard up the building."

Resolution #3

"That the Recreation Parks & Culture Board recommend to Council of The City of Red Deer that the existing tenants, Allied Arts Council offices and businesses in the Old Court House be encouraged to remain in the building under a new lease agreement on an interim basis."

...3

Resolution #4

"That the Recreation Parks & Culture Board recommend to Council of The City of Red Deer that if the Old Court House is determined to remain in operation, that The City take over all operational responsibilities until the completion of a building assessment and the proposed culture master plan."

The Board recognized the need to bring this matter forward to City Council as it has immediate implications on who will operate the Old Court House building and at what cost effective January 2000. A further matter to be discussed by the Board for recommendations to Council is the status of the reserve fund assembled from the sale of the parking lot and the assessed market value of the building itself as it relates to a future Arts & Culture facility in Red Deer.

Sincerely,

Albert Azzara
Vice Chairman, Recreation, Parks & Culture Board

DB/jb
Att.

c. Recreation, Parks & Culture Board
Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Judy Pinscent, Chairperson Cultural Charter Partners
Dave More, Chairperson Cultural Advisory Committee
Carl Stretton, Chairperson Allied Arts Council
Kerry Dawson, Culture Development Superintendent

ATTACHMENT #1

CULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MINUTES
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1999

In attendance:	Dave More, Chair	Richard Lardner
	Alison Chafekar	Dawna Allard
	Charles Meggison	Kerry Dawson
Absent with notice:	Ed Jonas, John Smith, Dawn Rigby	

4.1 Old Court House – Facility Review Process: Recommendations

Motion: C. Meggison, seconded by R. Lardner
that the Cultural Advisory Committee agree with and endorse the following recommendations and that the six recommendations now be forwarded to the Recreation, Parks and Culture Board for their recommendation to forward to City Council for approval.

1. That the Cultural Charter Partners and the City of Red Deer acknowledge and thank the Allied Arts Council for their operation of the Old Court House for the past 13 years.

2. That the City of Red Deer reassume the responsibility to direct the operations and maintenance of the Old Court House on an interim basis commencing January 1, 2000.

3. That the Cultural Charter Partners and the Cultural Advisory Committee along with the Allied Arts Council, declare that the Old Court House is not a suitable facility for a vibrant arts centre.

4. That the amount of the assessed value (fair market value) of the OCH facility and the accumulated funds presently held in reserve from the sale of the parking lot (formerly attached to the Old Court House) be held in a reserve as base funding for the development of arts and cultural facilities in Red Deer.

5. That the City of Red Deer immediately pursue funding and grants to complete the development of a culture master plan which describes the direction in which the City of Red Deer and arts community are to proceed in creating a strong and vibrant direction for the arts in Red Deer. This culture master plan will address the program, service and facility needs of culture in Red Deer.

6. That the City reviews the four alternatives suggested by the community focus group in determining the future of the Old Court House facility.

Carried unanimously.

ATTACHMENT #2

CULTURAL CHARTER PARTNERS OF RED DEER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1999

MINUTES

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3. **New Business**

3.1 **Old Court House – Status**

The Cultural Charter Partner group referred to the document: Recommendations from the Old Court House Facility – Review Process (dated October 25, 1999) and requested that on page 3 the section commencing with 'In May, 1999 ..... part of their mandate' be deleted. This was a discussion point only and is not in their minutes as a motion.

Concern was expressed that the facility would not be used as an arts facility.

Motion: C. Edwards, seconded by B. Hennebery,
That the Cultural Charter Partners endorse the following recommendations; that these recommendations go forward to the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board, and that the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board forward these recommendations to City Council.

1. That the Cultural Charter Partners and the City of Red Deer acknowledge and thank the Allied Arts Council for their operation of the Old Court House for the past 13 years.
2. That the City of Red Deer reassume the responsibility to direct the operations and maintenance of the Old Court House on an interim basis commencing January 1, 2000.
3. That the Cultural Charter Partners and the Cultural Advisory Committee along with the Allied Arts Council, declare that the Old Court House is not a suitable facility for a vibrant arts centre.
4. That the amount of the assessed value (fair market value) of the OCH facility and the accumulated funds presently held in reserve from the sale of the parking lot (formerly attached to the Old Court House) be held in a reserve as base funding for the development of arts and cultural facilities in Red Deer.
5. That the City of Red Deer immediately pursue funding and grants to complete the development of a culture master plan which describes the direction in which the City of Red Deer and arts community are to proceed in creating a strong and vibrant direction for the arts in Red Deer. This culture master plan will address the program, service and facility needs of culture in Red Deer.
6. That the City reviews the four alternatives suggested by the community focus group in determining the future of the Old Court House facility.

Carried.

DATE: November 3, 1999 **ATTACHMENT #3**

TO: Recreation, Parks & Culture Board

FROM: Don Batchelor
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

RE: OLD COURT HOUSE REVIEW PROCESS

The Recreation, Parks & Culture Department, in particular the Cultural Services Section, has played a lead role in developing a process to determine the future of the Old Court House building. The attached report outlines the history and background of the building, as well as the partnership between The City of Red Deer and the Allied Arts Council.

The primary issue is that the Allied Arts Council, after 14 years of successful operation of the Old Court House building, has chosen not to renew their lease agreement with The City for the operation of the Old Court House building. The City now has the opportunity to determine the future and appropriate use of this building and to identify the cultural facility and program needs of the Red Deer community.

The attached report is the result of an extensive process of:

- public consultation
- workshops
- identification of alternatives
- planning and future visioning
- facility infrastructure assessment
- review of program needs
- evaluation of facility suitability to culture
- identify interim operational issues

The recommendations contained in the attached report have taken into account all affected factors, but in particular:

- Several management and marketing strategies by The City and the Allied Arts Council have demonstrated that the building is unsuitable as a community arts centre.

- Significant limitations placed on the building by the Province, through the Alberta Historical Resource designation, have proven that it would not be practical nor permissible to renovate the building for art and culture purposes.

- The aged infrastructure of the building (built in 1931), in particular the boiler, air handling system, electrical, plumbing, existing asbestos panels, absence of disabled access, windows and lack of parking, make it not cost effective to renovate. In excess of $300,000 of the building's infrastructure/mechanical system requires a major overhaul replacement in the next three years.

At this time, the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board is being asked to consider the recommendations of the Old Court House Ad Hoc Review Committee, especially in view of the resolutions of the Cultural Advisory Committee dated November 2, 1999 (attached). In addition, the resolutions of the Cultural Charter Partners meeting of November 8, 1999 will be shared with you at the November 8th meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board support and recommend to City Council that the recommendations of the Cultural Advisory Committee (November 2, 1999), and the Cultural Charter Partners (November 8, 1999) be approved in principle.

2. That the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board recommend to City Council that during budget deliberations Council consider allocating additional funding to either: a) operate the Old Court House on an interim basis; or b) close and hoard up the building.

3. That the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board recommend to Council that the existing tenants, Allied Arts Council offices and business in the Old Court House be encouraged to remain in the building under a new lease agreement on an interim basis.

4. That the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board recommend to Council that, if the building is determined to remain in operation, The City of Red Deer take over all operational responsibilities until the completion of a building assessment and the proposed Culture Master Plan.

Don Batchelor

:ad
Att.
c. Norbert Van Wyk, City Manager
Lowell Hodgson, Director of Community Services
Kerry Dawson, Culture Development Superintendent
Harold Jeske, Recreation Facilities Superintendent
Allied Arts Council
Cultural Charter Partners
Cultural Advisory Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OLD COURT HOUSE FACILITY REVIEW PROCESS

October 25, 1999

PREAMBLE

The Allied Arts Council has formally given notice to the City of Red Deer that they will be returning the management of the Old Court House facility to the City of Red Deer as of December 31, 1999 (Attachment I). The City has initiated a public input process to review this situation and develop suggestions on the future use of the Old Court House facility. The following is a brief history of the Old Court House, the process used to generate the recommendations and six recommendations to be presented to City Council by way of the Cultural Charter Partners, Cultural Advisory Committee and the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board.

HISTORY

In 1984 the City of Red Deer (City) negotiated with the Government of Alberta to lease the Old Court House (OCH) for $1.00 per year for a 5-year term after which the City would assume full responsibility for the facility. In turn, the Red Deer & District Allied Arts Council (AAC) entered into an agreement with the City to operate the OCH as a community arts centre and moved into the facility in November, 1986. The AAC provided individual artists and arts groups affordable space, ran a modest art gallery providing year-round art exhibitions, rented out the large court room for a variety of purposes, and provided rental spaces for artists, businesses and a small restaurant. As well, the AAC operated a full schedule of programs in the OCH, provided scholarship programs, organized an arts day in the mall, acted as an advocacy group on behalf of the art communities and participated in numerous community activities.

For nine years, the AAC continued as a vibrant organization undergoing varying degrees of program change, board and volunteer strengths and facility management. They continued to act as an umbrella group for the art communities, provide programs in the arts and act as advocates on behalf of the art communities when necessary.

In 1993 the art communities in Alberta were experiencing difficult economic times. The AAC was no exception and from 1993 until the present day, the AAC has been faced with a decrease in funding from the provincial government, downsizing in support from government agencies, a reduced volunteer base and last, but not least, extensive volunteer burnout.

During this period the AAC regrouped several times and focused on the visual arts discipline of the arts. They struggled with their role in the arts community. Because of burnout the AAC could provide only fringe services to the art community and were over-burdened with the task of managing the OCH facility as an arts centre.

In 1994 the Cultural Charter Partners (CCP) were formed due to a need for a strong arts organization that would unite the culture community. The CCP, at the initial stage of development, represented 12 different cultural organizations and has since grown to 26 arts and culture organizations taking on the roles of collaborative marketing of cultural services in the City and advocacy for arts and culture in Red Deer.

In 1996 the AAC suspended all arts courses, and were no longer the major advocates for the arts in Red Deer. They were close to dissolving when the president resigned from the board leaving the staff, board and committee members to uphold the agreements created with the City and the community. They continued to manage the OCH facility.

In 1998 a study was commissioned to determine the role of the AAC in managing the OCH facility. Consultants Derryn Yeomans and Wendy Church surveyed the Red Deer community groups, consulted with the general public and reviewed other arts centres in communities similar to Red Deer to determine how the public viewed the OCH and the role of the AAC in managing it. The study resulted in recommendations of what could be done and/or should be done with the facility but did not provide concrete ways of actually obtaining resources for accomplishing the recommendations. The AAC board needed more help then was available at this time, was very small and were lacking in resources and stamina to implement the recommendations. They did continue with the struggle to identify what their role was and what area of the arts they served. In November, 1998 they agreed to support the visual arts community by opening a retail store, *You Be The Judge*. This outlet showed and sold art works from local and Alberta artists. The store was initially successful but over time operational difficulties resulted in considerable financial losses.

In May, 1999 the City met with the chair of the AAC to discuss continuance of the existing lease. The AAC informed the City that they would not continue to operate the facility under the existing conditions, but agreed to continue to manage the OCH facility under the existing lease for an interim period (to December 31) to provide the city with time to consider appropriate uses. The facility requires in excess of $300,000 for upgrading to a state where it is serviceable (Attachment II – identifies major and minor deficiencies). The costs of maintaining heating and upkeep of the facility are prohibitive and the board is again experiencing severe burnout.

The sale of the parking lot adjacent to the OCH created difficulties for users of the facility and a loss of $8,000 per year of secure income for the AAC. The $100,000 received from the sale is in a reserve fund for the AAC to develop the OCH as an arts centre, however, the AAC did not have the strength or resources to manage this undertaking. The historical designation on the building has imposed significant restrictions in the type and extent of renovations that would be permitted in the facility. With these restrictions being a major encumbrance, the AAC was unable to properly manage the facility let alone create a vibrant arts centre.

PRESENT DAY

The City of Red Deer revised its Strategic Plan in 1999 and included specific references to the arts. Under the Community Development section, Strategy 1.1.8 states:

> *"Support the cultural community in identifying and addressing the cultural needs in the broader community through a planning process that results in a long-term vision and plan."*

This approved strategy should be pursued as a high priority to establish cultural needs, services and facility requirements in the City. This is accomplished through a public participation process where information is gathered to draft a master plan for culture programs, services and facilities in Red Deer.

Result Applications have been made to both the county and the City of Red Deer lottery boards, to the Red Deer & District Community Foundation and to Canadian Heritage to fund, in part, a culture master plan for Red Deer and surrounding communities.

In June, 1999 Alberta Historical Resources reviewed the situation of the OCH with City administration. The purpose of the review was to determine the type of renovations that could / could not be done with this facility under the provincial historic site designation.

Result the OCH building is designated as a provincial historic resource and as such the need is to respect, retain and preserve the original building fabric, layout and character as much as possible. There are funds under the Heritage Preservation program of the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation for the preservation of this facility.

In September, 1999 the Downtown Development Action Plan presented the work they were doing to the art community initiating a discussion about a new arts facility being located in the downtown area, and where the best location for an arts centre would be. The art communities recommended that they be included in all aspects of the Downtown Development Action Plan.

Result — The CCP suggested the importance of arts and culture and the need for a space where citizens could come to explore, participate in, experience, view, learn about, and create art. They suggested the DDAP consider the property on which the recreation centres, the museum the seniors centre and other sports/recreation facilities are situated.

The Community Services Master Plan 1995 – 2000; Facilities Open Space Action Plan, (pages 57-62), recognizes the need for a community art gallery and a community arts centre. It talks about sharing facilities with the college and ensuring that the community has access to the numerous resources that the college has in the area of the arts

Result — This master plan is scheduled for an update and rewrite in the year 2000. In conjunction with the Community Services Master Plan rewrite, the cultural policy needs to be redrafted and a master plan for the arts needs to be created. A master plan for culture programs, services and facilities in Red Deer does not presently exist.

REVIEW PROCESS

The City has undertaken the following process to review the future use of the OCH facility:

June	The City held a focus group session with representation from all segments of the community. At this session a number of suggestions were identified as possible uses for the OCH facility.
August	A review committee analyzed the suggestions to determine what the strengths, weaknesses, and threats of each suggestion would be if they were to be implemented.
September - October	All process participants were invited to a "results" session. Based on the analysis, the representatives felt that four suggestions were feasible. 1. The City negotiate with the AAC to continue operating the OCH as it is presently doing until January 15, 2000. 2. The City manage the OCH facility in considereation that this facility could eventually be needed for city staff 3. Hire a management company to manage the OCH facility. 4. Sell the OCH facility.

Red Deer & District Allied Arts Council
4836 Ross Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 1X4
Telephone: (403) 342-8286
Fax: (403) 346-4970

August 17, 1999

Mr. Don Batchelor, Manager
Recreation, Parks & Culture
The City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta T4N 3T4

Dear Mr. Batchelor:

Further to our meeting last March and the request that the Red Deer Allied Arts Council present a formal declaration to the City on the status of the lease on the Old Court House Building, I offer the following. The Allied Arts Council is no longer interested in leasing the Old Court House under the present lease agreement. The Old Court House facility requires major renovations and needs considerable upgrading. The Allied Arts Council does not have the capability to renovate/upgrade this facility and are feeling the financial drain on the organization.

We have agreed to manage this facility for an extended 6 month period which takes us to September 16, 1999. We are open for further discussions on this agreement and wish to assist the City as much as possible during this transition phase. Please keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Carl Stretton
Chair
RED DEER & DISTRICT
ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

CS/ck

November	5. Recommendations are to be mailed to the Cultural Advisory Committee and the Cultural Charter Partners requesting a written response about the recommendations. 6. Recommendations from the Cultural Advisory Committee and the Cultural Charter Partners will go to the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board. 7. Recommendations from the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board will go to City Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Cultural Charter Partners and the City of Red Deer acknowledge and thank the Allied Arts Council for their operation of the Old Court House for the past 13 years.

2. That the City of Red Deer reassume the responsibility to direct the operations and maintenance of the Old Court House on an interim basis commencing January 1, 2000.

3. That the Cultural Charter Partners and the Cultural Advisory Committee along with the Allied Arts Council, declare that the Old Court House is not a suitable facility for a vibrant arts centre.

4. That the amount of the assessed value (fair market value) of the OCH facility and the accumulated funds presently held in reserve from the sale of the parking lot (formerly attached to the Old Court House) be held in a reserve as base funding for the development of arts and cultural facilities in Red Deer.

5. That the City of Red Deer immediately pursue funding and grants to complete the development of a culture master plan which describes the direction in which the City of Red Deer and arts community are to proceed in creating a strong and vibrant direction for the arts in Red Deer. This culture master plan will address the program, service and facility needs of culture in Red Deer.

6. That the City reviews the four alternatives suggested by the community focus group in determining the future of the Old Court House facility.

K. Dawson,
Culture Development Superintendent

OLD COURT HOUSE

RENOVATIONS REQUIRED

Inspection conducted Tuesday, February 2, 1999

Room 201

- repair broken switch plug plate
- door in generally good repair
- ceiling - cleaned, repainted
- heating ducts - cleaned out
- walls - clean and paint
- repair behind heating radiators
- exterior windows - sanding, sealing, painting inside and out
- entire window needs repair - sealed units
- drapes and blinds - replace
- clean up broken glass behind rail on north west
- needs interior decorator considerations
- lights - need to be cleaned (and added to)
- clean both sides of all windows
- west wall - repair hold/electrical switch
- floor - redone/stripped

Room 200

- windows
- paint
- blinds
- flooring uneven
- carpet needs to be replaced
- heat radiators - need to be replaced/repaired
- closet light needs repair

Bathroom -

- paint - fix pealed paint
- sink - replace
- floor - cleaned
- light fixtures - needs cover replaced

Stairwell

- light fixtures - need thorough cleaning
- light fixtures - new reflector lens
- paint job
- carpets - need to be replaced
- clean asbestos panels

Room 202

- still has water damage - needs further repair
- window frames - repaint
- window sills - sand and revarnish
- bathroom - good shape, needs light fixture

Room 203 Men's Washroom

- paint
- repair wood cover plate
- repair heat control
- prior to painting, caulk top edge of sink
- remove paint from door

Hallway

- fix exit light leading to stairway (clean light fixtures, vents)
- replace bulbs, white covering
- paint
- replace carpets
- ceiling showing signs of moisture, cracking

Back Stairwell

- paint
- replace repair lights
- stair nosing requires replacement
- door hardware requires attention
- repair railings - check with architecture
- clean all exit lights

Room 204 Women's Washroom

- light fixture - reflective lens cover
- paint
- repair toilet seat
- sink requires caulking, refasten to wall
- hot water tap
- replace toilet roll, towel
- clean vents
- repair wood under sink
- remove locker, paint from door

Room 205

- require wall resurfacing, repaint
- light fixture covers require removal - replace or fix
- replace floor covering

Room 207

- fix toilet, plumbing
- repair cracks
- ask W.G. about toilet
- clean old floor
- windows need repair, repaint
- ceiling fixtures - signs of moisture

Room 208
- walls require repair
- carpet smells (replace)
- windows need to be sanded
- light fixtures - clean

Room 209
- windows
- replace carpet
- paint room
- repair lights
- repair ceiling air duct

Room 210
- walls, ceiling need sanding, minor repairs
- clean floor

Room 211
- replace light covers
- repair window frames, sill area
- needs window coverings

Room 212
- ceiling, light fixture - clean, return air vents
- windows - good repair
- vents - clean

Room 213
- light fixtures - removal, clean, replace
- air ducts - removal, clean, replace
- washroom in good shape, repair ceiling, paint light switch
- clean floor
- crack in wall

Main Floor

Back hallway / north exit
- paint
- door refurbish
- light fixtures - clean and fix
- floor - battleship - good repair, clean

Room 102

Women's Washroom
- paint, floor, vents, lights - clean and fix
- baseboards
- door - undo (pt)
- heater - paint and enclose

Room 103 Men's Washroom
- air vent dirty
- replace handicapped bar
- floor

Main Floor Hallway by restaurant -
- repair exit lights
- clean safety lights
- carpets - redo, replace
- cover radiator or protective rail
- paint
- lights above window and sill - clean
- repaint doors
- back door - repair, paint

furniture is old, original; wood bench - sanded, stained, varnished

Room 104
- floor - immediate sanding, revarnish
- ceiling
- walls - whole room

Room 103 Restaurant
- protective covering for heat pipes
- windows - repair, clean all, vent
- moisture
- repair vents
- south wall - repair and repaint
- electrical evaluation
- short in #13 basement

Rooms 105 & 106
- floor - replace
- ceiling - clean, refasten
- needs window coverings
- return air vents - clean
- lights, paint, vents

You Be The Judge	• windows - good • floor - plywood • ceiling - paint • return air vents - clean
Front Door	• paint, clean • doors - redo • protection for heater • railing for seniors • clean ceiling, light fixtures • review and mark electrical panels (3) • remove tacky signs • have directory more prominent
Gallery	• repair door frames • clean lights, vents • replace carpet
Kerry's Office	• electrical receptacle • door red • window sills - repair • protector • paint • fix holes
Allied Arts Council Office	• blinds • windows • paint • cover heaters
Vault	• floor • paint • entrance • permanent shelves • air conditioner

Basement Stairwell
- fix stairs
- paint
- clean
- lights - fix, repair, etc.

Basement Hallway
- floors - clean
- light fixture - clean
- plumbing pipes - cover, paint
- exit fixtures - upgrade
- broken light fixtures
- upgrade lamps

Room 001 Storage
- cluttered
- windows require sanding and resealing
- new electrical
- floor okay
- too hot

Room 009 Janitor's Storage (same as Room 001

Room 012
- windows
- floor

Room 013
- light cover
- floor - repaint
- walls - repaint
- replace counter top for sink (coming off wall)
- rotting cupboard with sink
- counter tops

Basement Vault
- repair lights
- wire grill
- floor paint

Hallway to Dance Studio
- doors
- floors
- light - needs some

Basement Girls (bathroom)
- entire room needs to be refurbished

Heater	• remove paper • insulate air handler
Dance Studio	• flooring area from annex addition is b.c.t. – should be replaced • exit signs (3) • repaint pipes • walls - paint
Dance Studio 001	• doors - refurbish • floors (sheet goods flooring) buckling - need refurbishing • windows good
Dance Office	• lights - repair, clean • needs new floor (3 colors now) • ceiling - needs cleaning, paint • paint
Room 008	• benches - refurbish • light fixtures - clean • window - good repair • entrance - repair door
Exit	Light to back alley entrance • clean lights • ceiling - repair • walls - repair and paint • clean
Ladies Washroom	• taps leak • light fixture - cover • floor - clean • walls - good
Room 005 Washroom	• good

Boiler Entrance • condition - okay

Emergency Exit • light needs to be replaced

Paint - prepare list so all painters can work off of same list

Duct Work - clean first (A1 Furnace, Twin Pines)

Elevator - need new key system

Remove outstanding nails.

Clean panels in Gallery

Upgrades need to be done

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Director of Community Services, with some reluctance.

It is unfortunate that this facility has not been able to achieve the success that it requires to maintain a viable community arts centre. Given the lack of support for the Old Court House in the community, it is appropriate to test its market appeal through a tendering process. It should be noted that there would likely be some costs that The City would have to incur to relocate the Culture staff. Or, if they stayed at the Court House, a rental charge would likely occur. The details are outlined in a memo from the Recreation, Parks and Culture Manager.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: **December 7, 1999**

TO: **Director of Community Services**

FROM: **City Clerk**

RE: ***Old Court House Community Arts Centre***

Reference Report: Director of Community Services dated November 29, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of The City of Red Deer, hereby agrees to table the resolution regarding the *Old Court House Community Arts Centre* until February 28, 2000 to allow:

1. an appraisal of the Old Court House;

2. additional information from the tenants of the Old Court House represented by Stephen Pleadwell.

As directed, it would now be appropriate to provide for an appraisal to be completed on the Old Court House. Once an appraisal has been done, please submit a report back to this office by February 14, 2000 in order to facilitate agenda preparations for the February 28th Council meeting.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager
K. Dawson, Cultural Development Superintendent
Recreation, Parks & Culture Board
Allied Arts Council
Cultural Charter Partners

Office of the City Clerk

Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

FILE

December 8, 1999

Mr. E. Stephen Pleadwell, A.S.A.
ESP Safety Resources
Box 1156
Red Deer, AB T4N 6S6

Dear Sir:

Re: Old Court House Community Arts Centre

At the City of Red Deer's Council meeting held Monday, December 6, 1999, consideration was given to the fate of the Old Court House. Following your presentation, Council agreed to table further discussion until the Monday, February 28, 2000 Council meeting, to allow:

1. an appraisal of the property, and

2. the tenants, lead by you, time to review and submit any alternate proposals.

The deadline for submission of your proposal is Monday, February 14, 2000 so that it can be included on the Monday, February 28, Council agenda.

If you have any questions, please call me at 342-8132 or Don Batchelor, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager, at 342-8165.

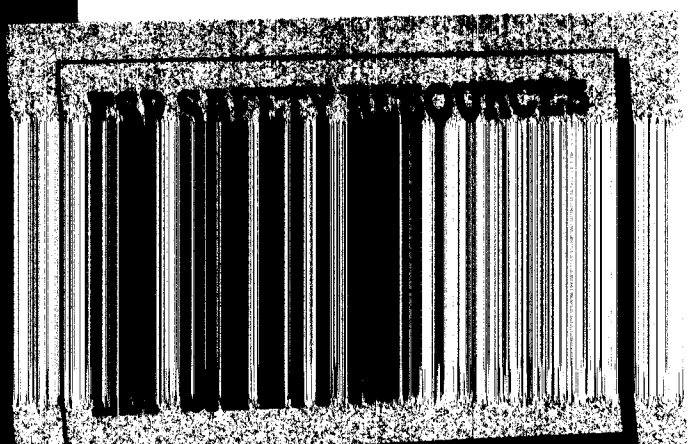
Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Director of Community Services
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

The City of Red Deer



Item No. 7

CS-7.159

DATE: **November 29, 1999**

TO: **KELLY KLOSS**
City Clerk

FROM: **LOWELL R. HODGSON, Vice-Chair**
Leisure Centre Steering Committee

RE: **Fundraising and Recognition Policy:**
East Hill Leisure Centre

Partnership agreements are now being signed with the Red Deer Minor Hockey Commission, the Red Deer City Soccer Association and the Red Deer Gymnastics Association, with these partners pledging $2.3 million toward the capital cost of this facility. The City, in turn, committed to raising funds from the corporate community. We have been making presentations and are hopeful to have commitments for support in the near future.

Attached is a policy for the consideration of City Council with respect to recognition of donors to both the City and the partners' fundraising initiatives. This policy is seen to be necessary to appropriately recognize significant contributors and to be consistent in doing this.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council of The City of Red Deer, having received a policy developed by the Leisure Centre Steering Committee and the Naming/Recognition Committee of the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board, hereby approves this policy for the recognition of donations for the East Hill Leisure/Wellness Centre.

LOWELL R. HODGSON

:dmg

Att.

Revised December 1, 1999

Leisure Centre Fundraising/Recognition Master Plan

1. Preamble

The new leisure centre is Red Deer's major project to commemorate the new millennium and represents the first capital recreation project in a decade.

The Leisure Centre will be a family-focussed, multi-use facility, with emphasis on fitness, health and fun. The total cost is $ 24.9 M and will include the following amenities:

- lifestyle/wave pool
- NHL-size arena
- two soccer pitches
- gymnastics centre
- multi-purpose field house
- walking/jogging track
- child minding
- swing centre
- multi-purpose rooms
- food services
- therapeutic services
- fitness centre
- retail space

The high public interest and community profile of this Millennium Project makes it suitable to obtain partnerships and offer sponsorship opportunities where appropriate. A Leisure Centre, by nature, is a facility that requires ongoing and constant change to ensure customer appeal, plus new and changing program areas and activities. With these other capital and operational issues in mind, a comprehensive and coordinated approach to sponsor acquisition and recognition becomes imperative.

2. Mission Statement

Provide a fundraising and recognition master plan designed to guide the development of the Leisure Centre.

3. Present Leisure Centre Financial Budget

Revenue:	
City Reserves	$ 21.3 M
Fundraising and Grants	1.3 M
City Soccer Association	.3 M
Gymnastics Club	1.0 M
Minor Hockey Commission	1.0 M
	$ 24.9 M

Expenditures	
Construction/furnishings	22.4 M
Design/architecture fees (6.5% + disbursements)	1.5 M
Contingency	.7 M
Administration/survey/testing	.3 M
	$ 24.9 M

4. Objectives/Strategies

4.1 Provide rationale and support for all fund raising and recognition associated with the Leisure Centre that is consistent with the City of Red Deer Strategic Plan.

Red Deer City Council's values and directions, reflected in the Strategic Plan will be a cornerstone in the pursuit of sponsors and in the recognition provided to these sponsors. Community values as related to all facets of the new leisure centre include:

- To ensure opportunities are available for all citizens to enjoy a high quality of life, and to:
  - set program priorities, standards and service levels taking into account demographic trends, the impact on quality of life, as well as financial considerations.

- To ensure that plans and resources are in place that result in an adequate and well maintained city infrastructure.

- To ensure the City of Red Deer is doing the right thing, doing it well and doing it as economically as possible through:
  - choosing the most effective way to provide a service by considering the following options:
    - facilitate others to provide the service directly,
    - enter into partnerships or contracts,
    - provide the service ourselves

- Maintain a commitment to offer basic recreation and culture programs and service opportunities.

4.2 Identify and obtain the necessary funding for the design and construction of the Leisure Centre.

4.2.1 **Strategies**

- Finalize the Leisure Centre design and develop a comprehensive cost schedule for construction
- Finalize the Partnership Agreements and secure the following minimum financial contribution from the Leisure Centre project partners:
  - Red Deer Gymnastics Club 1.0 M
  - Red Deer City Soccer Association 0.3 M
  - Red Deer Minor Hockey Commission 1.0 M
- Encourage the financial involvement of all sectors of the community in the development of the Leisure Centre, provided they are compatible with the overall theme (health/wellness).
- Develop a listing of potential funding opportunities to include:
  - sponsorship/donations
  - grants
  - potential partnerships

4.2.2 Develop a Leisure Centre corporate/individual/family financial participation program including recognition guidelines.

Individuals, families and corporations are encouraged to become involved in the development of the Leisure Centre. Their financial support will be used to build and equip the building to a high standard that will ensure maximum utility and longevity. Those families/individuals/corporate agencies participating will be provided recognition, based on an adopted plan, within the Centre. All recognition design will be developed in a high quality professional manner consistent with other Leisure Centre decoration.

5. Recognition Guidelines

In accordance with the participation/recognition program as outlined below, recruit family/corporate/individual support based on the following program:

A. ***Signature Donor*** **($1.0 - $2.0 M)**

- corporate/family/individual name on Centre

B. *Major Corporate/Agency Donor* (Founders)

Groups presently seeking corporate/agency funding support are the City Soccer Association, the Gymnastics Club, the Minor Hockey Commission, and the City of Red Deer. All groups that are recruited will be recognized in the Leisure Centre in a fair consistent manner in the facility. Gifts may be cash, services or materials. Recognition options include the following:

a. **Dedicated Recognition Areas**
1 - 3 dedicated recognition areas (spaces) will be developed in the building utilizing high-traffic accessible areas. Within these areas the name and logo of the donor will be displayed based on the following Founder's Club grid:

Platinum	$500,000 and greater
Gold	$250,000 - 500,000
Silver	$100,000 - 250,000
Bronze	$50,000 - 100,000
Builder	$25,000 - 50,000
Friend	Up to $25,000

b. **Component Naming**
Provide opportunity for components within the Leisure Centre to be given a specific name, based on a financial contribution greater than $250,000. Components that could be named are:
- walking/jogging track
- arena
- leisure/therapeutic pool
- soccer area
- field house
- gymnastics centre
- fitness centre
- second water slide

c. **Site Specific Recognition**
Within the complex there will be site specific recognition areas provided based on the contribution or donation, minimum $10,000, i.e.:
- multi-purpose program rooms
- group meeting rooms
- capital equipment and furnishings
- play equipment in pool
- climbing wall
- family lounge area
- score clocks

d. **Market Development Opportunities**
Product specific enhancement to facilities in the building related to goods & services of local businesses.

e. **Hallmarks Project**
The Leisure Centre Art Project will highlight the artistic heritage and cultural expression of Red Deer. The following programs have been developed:
- Capital Arts Works @ $200,000
- Children's Tile Works @ $68,000

6. **Summary**

It is the intent of this Fundraising/Recognition Master Plan to provide a framework of guidelines that will help direct the development of the new Leisure Centre in a coordinated way, ensuring all players are aware and informed of the adopted strategies.

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Leisure Centre Steering Committee.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: L. Hodgson, Vice-Chair
Leisure Centre Steering Committee

FROM: City Clerk

RE: ***Fundraising and Recognition Policy: East Hill Leisure Centre***

Reference Report: Leisure Centre Steering Committee dated November 29, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Leisure Centre Steering Committee dated November 29, 1999, re: Fundraising and Recognition Policy: East Hill Leisure Centre, hereby adopts as policy the *Leisure Centre Fundraising/Recognition Master Plan* as submitted to Council December 6, 1999.

Report Back to Council Required: No

Comments/Further Action:

Thank you for your report. Best wishes for continued success in the planning of the Leisure Centre.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

MEMO

DATE: December 1, 1999

TO: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk

FROM: Alan Scott, Land and Economic Development Manager

RE: **Partial Road Closure**
Road Plan 4067 J

A survey has been requested for various parts of the Edgar Industrial Subdivision and the Engineering Department has determined that the above Road Plan between the CP Rail main line and Edgar Industrial Drive, as indicated on the attached maps, is no longer required.

Prior to the relocation of the rail yards, 76 Street, which is part of Road Plan 4067 J, was designed to be a main thoroughfare from Gaetz Avenue to Highway 2, as development moved west. Since the relocation of the rail yards and the main CP Rail line, this portion is no longer required as roadway. City Council has previously approved closure of that portion of Road Plan 4067 J between Highway 2 and Edgar Industrial Drive, when this land was optioned to Collicutt Hanover Services.

RECOMMENDATION

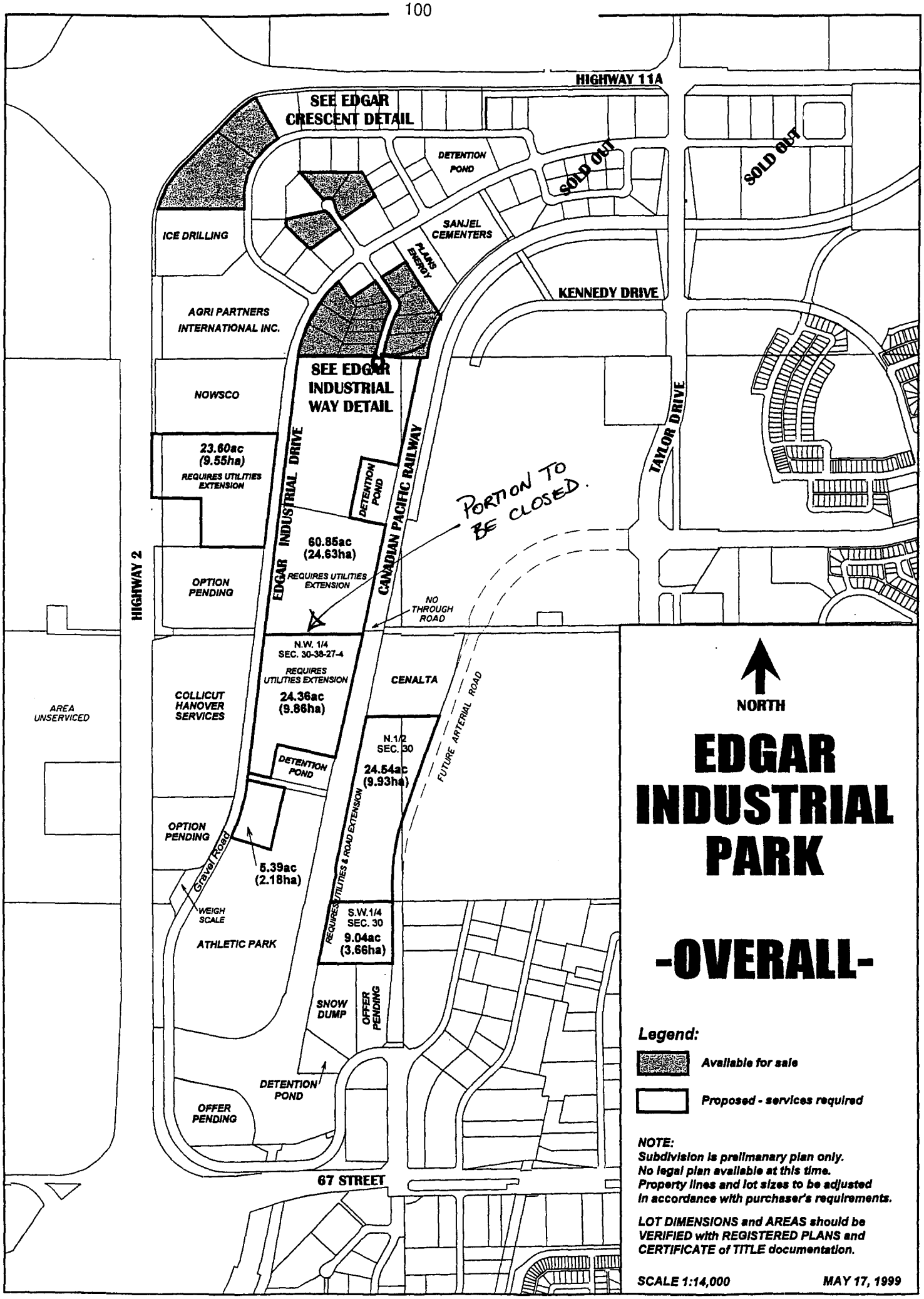
The Land and Economic Development Department recommends that Red Deer City Council approve the following Partial Road Closure Bylaw:

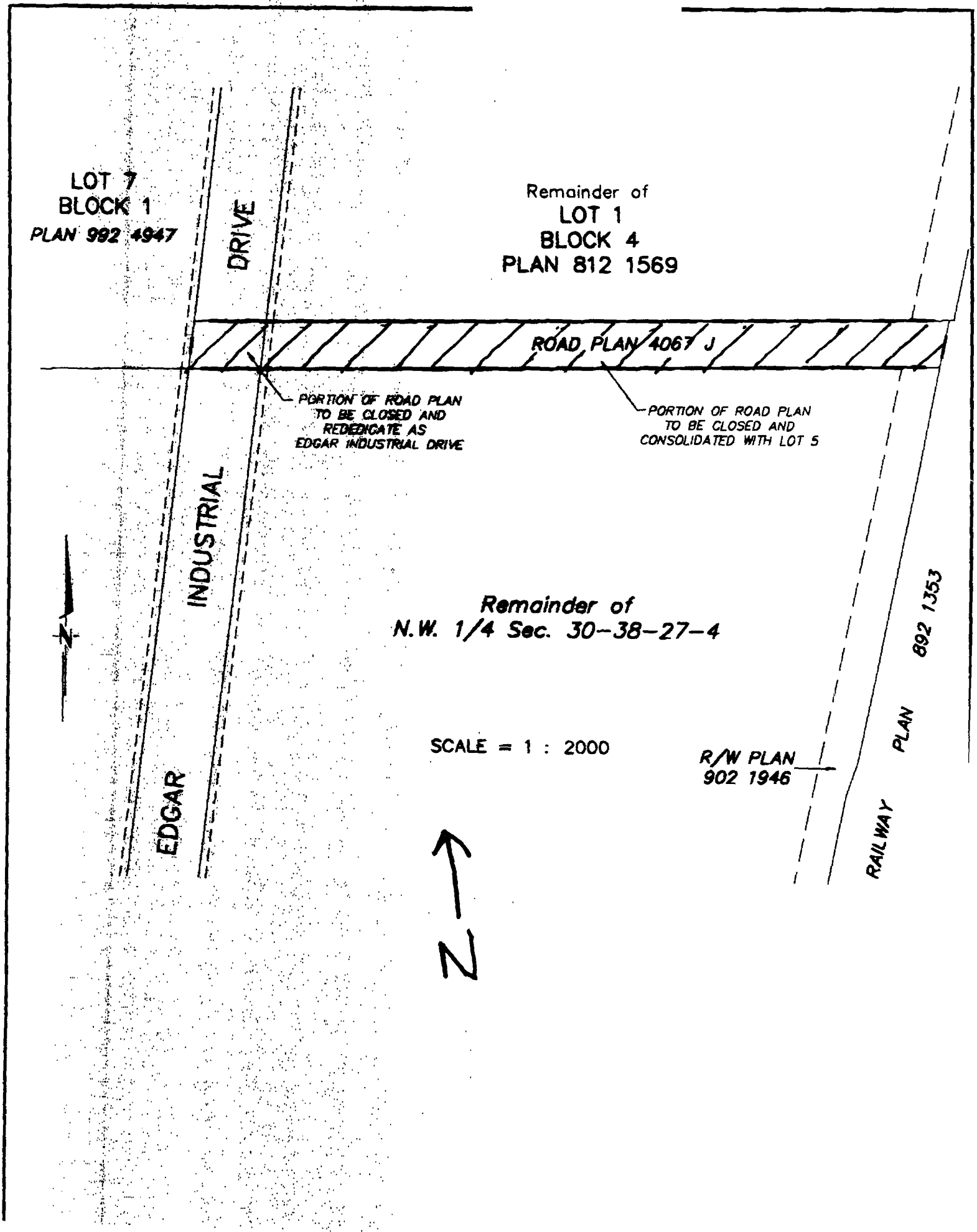
"All that portion of Road Plan 4067 J lying within the Limits of Plan _____"

Alan V. Scott

PAR/mm

Att.


HIGHWAY 11A
SEE EDGAR CRESCENT DETAIL
DETENTION POND
SOLD OUT
SOLD OUT
ICE DRILLING
SANJEL CEMENTERS
PLAINS ENERGY
KENNEDY DRIVE
AGRI PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL INC.
SEE EDGAR INDUSTRIAL WAY DETAIL
NOWSCO
TAYLOR DRIVE
23.60ac (9.55ha)
REQUIRES UTILITIES EXTENSION
DETENTION POND
EDGAR INDUSTRIAL DRIVE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
PORTION TO BE CLOSED.
60.85ac (24.63ha)
REQUIRES UTILITIES EXTENSION
HIGHWAY 2
OPTION PENDING
NO THROUGH ROAD
N.W. 1/4 SEC. 30-38-27-4
REQUIRES UTILITIES EXTENSION
24.36ac (9.86ha)
CENALTA
COLLICUT HANOVER SERVICES
AREA UNSERVICED
N.1/2 SEC. 30
24.54ac (9.93ha)
FUTURE ARTERIAL ROAD
DETENTION POND
OPTION PENDING
Gravel Road
5.39ac (2.18ha)
REQUIRES UTILITIES & ROAD EXTENSION
WEIGH SCALE
S.W.1/4 SEC. 30
9.04ac (3.66ha)
ATHLETIC PARK
SNOW DUMP
OFFER PENDING
DETENTION POND
OFFER PENDING
67 STREET
NORTH
EDGAR INDUSTRIAL PARK
-OVERALL-
Legend:
Available for sale
Proposed - services required
NOTE:
Subdivision is preliminary plan only.
No legal plan available at this time.
Property lines and lot sizes to be adjusted in accordance with purchaser's requirements.
LOT DIMENSIONS and AREAS should be VERIFIED with REGISTERED PLANS and CERTIFICATE of TITLE documentation.
SCALE 1:14,000
MAY 17, 1999


LOT 7
BLOCK 1
PLAN 992 4947
DRIVE
Remainder of
LOT 1
BLOCK 4
PLAN 812 1569
ROAD PLAN 4067 J
PORTION OF ROAD PLAN TO BE CLOSED AND REDEDICATE AS EDGAR INDUSTRIAL DRIVE
PORTION OF ROAD PLAN TO BE CLOSED AND CONSOLIDATED WITH LOT 5
INDUSTRIAL
EDGAR
Remainder of
N.W. 1/4 Sec. 30-38-27-4
SCALE = 1 : 2000
R/W PLAN
902 1946
PLAN 892 1353
RAILWAY
N

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Land and Economic Development Manager. Should Road Closure Bylaw No. 3249/99 receive first reading, a Public Hearing would be held on Monday, January 17, 2000 at 7:00 p.m.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: Land and Economic Development Manager

FROM: City Clerk

RE: Partial Road Closure - Road Plan 4067 J / Edgar Industrial Subdivision / Road Closure Bylaw No. 3249/99

Reference Report: Land and Economic Development Manager dated December 1, 1999

Bylaw Readings:

Road Closure Bylaw No. 3249/99 was given first reading, a copy is attached.

Report Back to Council Required:

Yes. A Public Hearing will be held Monday, January 17, 2000 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

***Comments/Further Action*:**

Prior to the relocation of the rail yards, 76 Street, which is part of Road Plan 4067 J, was designed to be a main thoroughfare from Gaetz Avenue to Highway 2 as development moved west. Since the relocation of the rail yards and the main CP Rail line, this portion is no longer required as roadway. City Council previously approved closure of that portion of Road Plan 4067 J between Highway 2 and Edgar Industrial Drive when the land was optioned to Collicutt Hanover Services.

A Public Hearing has been advertised for this Road Closure Bylaw. The City will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr
attchs.
c Director of Development Services
Director of Corporate Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Principal Planner
S. Ladwig, Administrative Assistant

Item No. 9

SP – 6.139

DATE: **November 29, 1999**

TO: **Kelly Kloss, City Clerk**

FROM: **Colleen Jensen, Social Planning Manager**

RE: **"Poverty in Mid-Sized Cities" Report**

In 1998, the five mid-sized cities in Alberta (Red Deer, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie and Ft. McMurray) contracted with Canadian Council on Social Development to prepare a comparative report on "poverty in mid-sized cities" in Alberta. The report considers:

- Poverty rates (for general population by sex and age, for aboriginal population, for persons with disabilities, and by household type)
- Depth of poverty (how much below the low income poverty line people are)
- Education and Employment rates related to poverty
- Housing tenure and shelter costs related to poverty

Enclosed with this memo, is a copy of the report for Council's review. Some of the highlights are as follows:

- The overall poverty rate for Red Deer is 19.8%, with a steady increase between 1986 and 1996. This puts Red Deer at the highest poverty rate of mid-sized cities, and just behind Calgary at 20.6%. The provincial average is 18.4%. In almost all other categories as noted above, Red Deer has the highest rate of poverty. Poverty is defined as living below the low-income cut off, which for a family of four, is $27,046 gross income and for one person it is $14,372.
- In looking at youth who live in poverty, 23.4% of children under the age of 15 in Red Deer live below the low income cut off, compared to mid-sized cities average of 20.4 and the provincial average of 21.8.
- For persons with disabilities in Red Deer, 34.8% live below the low income cut off. This is by far the highest for mid-sized cities, with Grande Prairie next at 28.2%.
- Red Deer has a high proportion of lone parent families with children and of these 55.5% live below the poverty line. There is also significant depth of poverty, with 22.6% of the 55.5 % being defined as living in absolute poverty (which is 50% of low income cut off—for a family of four this would be $13,500).

- There is also considerable information in the report that shows that poor people are paying more for shelter costs, in a relative perspective, than people that are not poor. Again Red Deer is at the top of this category, with 85% of those families living below the low income cut off paying more that 1/3 of their income on rent. In reality it is likely closer to over half, and the situation has also likely gotten worse since the statistics were collected in 1996 because rents have increased.

I would be pleased to do a brief verbal presentation to Council as an overview to the report and also entertain any questions they may have. In anticipation of some potential concerns, I have prepared a "question and answer" sheet that is also attached.

I believe the information is confirming of what Council has already been aware of, however, it important to follow up in a specific way on how The City can address this issue. To this end I make the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION:

That City Council request the Red Deer and District Family and Community Support Services Board to further analyze the information in the report and to prepare a follow up action plan that will assist The City in addressing issues of poverty in our community.

(The Red Deer and District FCSS Board have received the report for information on their December 7, 1999 Board agenda.)

Colleen Jensen

:jj

encl.

"POVERTY IN MID-SIZED CITIES" REPORT
QUESTION AND ANSWER

1. How is poverty defined in the report?

The report poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut Off (LICOs). In calculating LICOs, Statistics Canada begins by estimating the percentage of gross income spent by the average family on food, clothing and shelter. It then somewhat arbitrarily marks this percentage up by 20 percentage points, reasoning that if a family spends significantly more (20 percentage points more) than the average family on essentials, it is living in "straitened circumstances". The low-income cut offs vary depending on the size of the family and the size of community. (see Table 1.1 on p. 3 of the report).

2. What is the rate of poverty in Red Deer and how does this compare to other mid-sized cities?

The rate of poverty in Red Deer is 19.8% which means that this percentage of our population lives below the Low Income Cut Off. Red Deer's rate is the highest of mid-sized cities in Alberta, followed by Lethbridge at 18.9%, Medicine Hat at 18%, Grande Prairie at 13.5% and Ft. McMurray (noted in the report as Wood Buffalo) at 12%.

3. What are some of the contributing factors to Red Deer's higher poverty rate?

One factor is that Red Deer has a very high prevalence of single parent families (approximately 26% of all families with children). Most of these families are headed by females who, in many instances work at low paying jobs. The result is that this demographic leads to lower income. The reason we have a high rate of single parent families is likely due to better services being available in an urban centre which is situated in a larger rural area. The college also attracts single parents that are trying to improve their own situations.

Another factor is that Red Deer has many persons with disabilities living in our community, due to the de-institutionalization. These people live on low fixed incomes for the most part, such as Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) which gives $810/month. Again, you will note in the Report that 34.8% of all persons with disabilities live below the Low Income Cut Off. This is significantly higher that the next highest community which is Grande Prairie at 28.2%.

With the booming economy, Red Deer has experienced many people coming to the community to seek employment. If they are unskilled labor, the employment situation is not all that good, and the result is often they end up on social assistance or working at very low paying jobs. This factor will not be totally reflected in the report, as the statistics are for 1996 and it is really over the last three-four years that this influx of people has been evident.

4. Federally the government has talked of eliminating child poverty. What are the rates of child poverty in Red Deer and how does this compare to other communities?

The rate of child poverty (all those individuals 15 years and under) in Red Deer is 23.4%, compared to the mid-sized city average of 20.4% and the provincial average of 21.8%. In terms of other communities, Lethbridge is at 22,7%, Medicine Hat is at 22,4%, Grande Prairie is at 15.0% and Ft. McMurray (Wood Buffalo) is at 14.9%.

5. Why is Red Deer's child poverty rate so high?

Red Deer's high rate of child poverty is, again, likely related to the high prevalence of single parent families.

6. How does poverty relate to Red Deer's housing situation?

In a strong market economy, as is being experienced in Red Deer, rental rates and home purchase levels are very high...they are what the market will withstand. The other issue is the current availability of anything to rent, let alone something that is affordable, is very low. The Report, which is based on 1996 statistics, shows that for people living below the Low Income Cut Off, 85% of those living in poverty pay more than 30% of their income on shelter costs (which includes utilities). Information collected by the Red Deer Housing Registry shows that the majority of this group pay 50% or more of their income toward shelter costs. This means that as a group, poor people pay a much larger part of their income toward basic needs that does the average family or individual.

It is also known, that rental rates in Red Deer have increased since 1996 so that the information given in the Report is presenting a picture that is likely more favorable that what would be seen in 1999.

7. Are the statistics contained in the Report surprising?

For people who work in human services fields, the statistics are not that surprising. It is a confirmation of what is known to be the case. For the general population of the community, it may be a surprise in that, on the surface, Red Deer appears to be very prosperous. The majority of people are doing very well, in a good, strong economy, but almost 20% of the population is not doing so well...it seems to be a hidden phenomena to a lot of people.

8. What is The City's role in addressing the issue of poverty?

The role of directly supplementing or providing income (ie. Supports for Independence, Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped, Employment Insurance) have always

been the responsibility of senior levels of government. The municipal tax base is not intended to be part of the income distribution system. Having said this however, The City is very concerned with poverty in our community and we are committed to:

- ensuring that the community is educated with good information about poverty
- facilitating solutions that help people cope with the situation they may be in, and hopefully solutions that may initiate a move to a more stable situation
- working with other levels of government to find solutions to income problems. In this instance, The City role is one of advocacy for our community.

To give some examples of what we are currently doing:

- Family and Community Support Services funding is used to support programs so that user fees do not preclude low income families from accessing service in programs such as counselling, home support, Boys and Girls Club and after-school care.
- Extensive work is being done to facilitate solutions in the area of housing. The City helped facilitate the establishment of People's Place; we partially fund an outreach worker that works with homeless people; we partially fund a tenant support worker that will provide mediation between landlords and tenants; and we fund a number of projects that will hopefully lead to other housing solutions, including home ownership for some.
- Community Workers work with a number of initiatives that are inter-agency which address the needs of many people, some of who are living with very limited incomes.

Comments:

The Social Planning Manager recommended that the FCSS Board further analyze the information in the report and prepare a follow-up *action plan* that would assist The City in addressing the issue of poverty.

We believe it would be best at this stage to ask the Board to first consider any policy implications of the report before doing any detail work on an action plan. At the least, the policy issues examined must include:

a. The appropriate role of the municipality addressing social issues associated with poverty;

b. The affects of current FCSS program selection in addressing needs related to poverty along with any need to realign that programming;

c. What issues should be referred to the Provincial and Federal Governments for follow-up.

Those policy implications would then be presented to the respective councils for their consideration. If there was agreement then the policy would result in further follow-up including a possible action plan.

"G. D. Surkan"
Mayor

"N. Van Wyk"
City Manager

COUNCIL MEETING OF
December 6, 1999

ATTACHMENT TO REPORT
ON
OPEN AGENDA

RE:

A Profile of Poverty in Mid-Sized
Alberta Cities

A Profile of Poverty in Mid-Sized Alberta Cities

by Kevin K. Lee and Cheryl Engler

October 1999

Canadian Council on Social Development
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- income security
- employment
- poverty
- child welfare
- pensions
- government social policy.

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A guide to this report

This report was commissioned by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, the City of Medicine Hat, the City of Red Deer, the City of Grand Prairie and the City of Lethbridge. These communities range from 33,000 to 63,000 in population. The report is intended to provide useful reference for those interested in poverty in Alberta cities.

Sections 1 through 6 of this report compare elements of poverty among the five cities. Appendix A presents a series of reference tables supplying more detailed poverty information on individual communities.

Section 1: Study overview

Introduction

To many people, signs of poverty in Canada are becoming increasingly visible. These days, it is common for people to discuss how economically insecure they feel, and come to the realisation that they are but a few paycheques away from being unable to make ends meet. They have noticed increases in the number of unemployed people they know and how difficult it is to find affordable housing. They read in newspapers about the over-extension of food banks and temporary shelters.

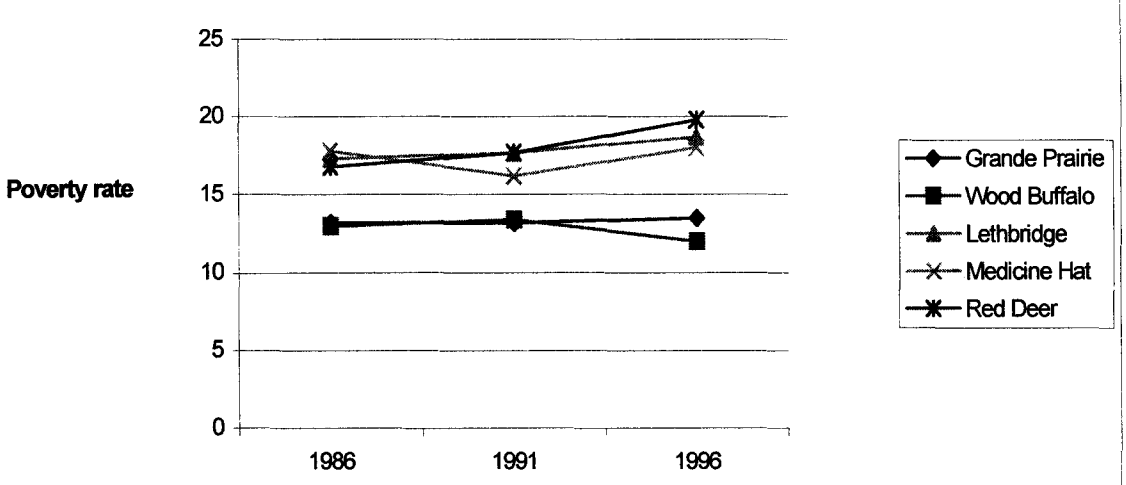
This report is intended to bring to light the issue of poverty in five mid-sized communities in Alberta: Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie and Wood Buffalo. The research examines poverty in communities that have not seen much locally focussed study on the topic. The report has two objectives, namely:

- to provide a profile of poor populations in the selected mid-sized Alberta cities
- to explore the differences in poverty rates among these cities.

National trends in poverty rates are mirrored in these cities. Figure 1.1 shows that poverty rates increased in four of these communities between 1986 and 1996. This figure shows that a significant proportion of the population in these cities has been living in poverty, and this proportion has been growing.

For the mid-sized cities selected for this project, the report examines and compares the local poverty rates by a number of variables. Poverty rates are examined for population groups by age and sex, Aboriginal status and disability status. As well, poverty rates by household type are explored, along with the depth of poverty experienced by different family types. The formal education and employment characteristics of populations are also examined. Finally, the housing tenure and shelter costs of the poor are explored.

Figure 1.1 Poverty rates in mid-sized Alberta cities, 1986-1996 (1985-1995 income)



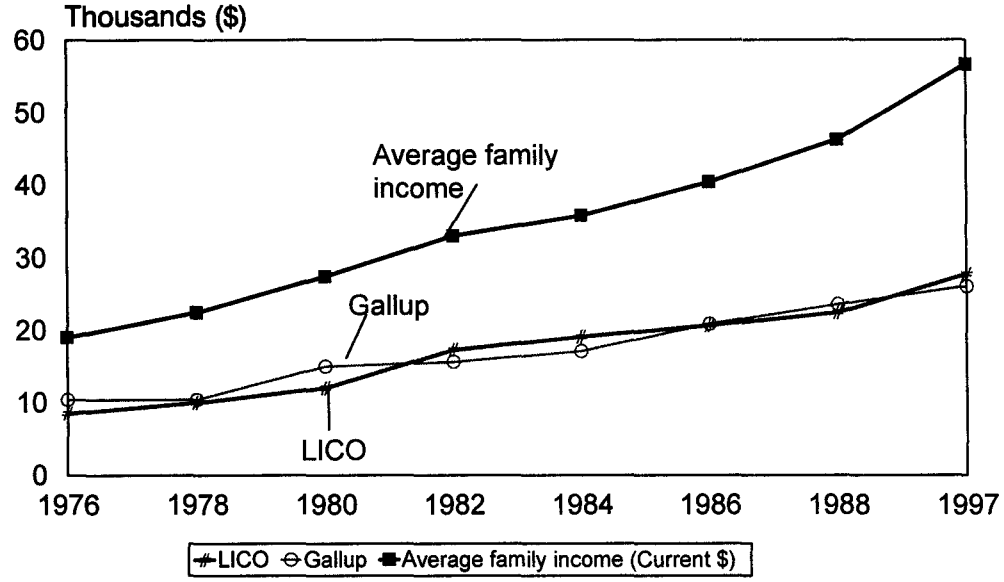
Note: Wood Buffalo includes the community formerly incorporated as Fort McMurray. Please see Endnote 2
Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

Defining poverty

Throughout this report, poverty is measured using Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs). In calculating LICOs, Statistics Canada begins by estimating the percentage of gross income spent by the average family on food, clothing and shelter. It then somewhat arbitrarily marks this percentage up by 20 percentage points, reasoning that if a family spends significantly more (20 percentage points more) than the average family on essentials, it is living in "straitened circumstances." The income cut-off levels vary depending on the size of the family and the size of the community in which the family lives (see Table 1.1 below).

While Statistics Canada does not treat LICOs as poverty lines, most researchers, analysts and editorial writers do, and they are treated as such here. As well, LICOs are good indicators of the public's perception of poverty. Gallup Canada, administrators of the Gallup Poll, has surveyed Canadians on their views on income adequacy since 1976.[1] Gallup asks a sample of adults, "What do you think is the least amount of money a family of four needs each week to get along in this community?" Figure 1.2 shows that Gallup results (adjusted to reflect annual amounts) and the appropriate LICOs have been consistently close for more than two decades.

Figure 1.2 Canadians' perceptions of poverty, 1976 - 1997



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs and Income Distributions by Size in Canada, and selected Gallup polls.

Table 1.1 shows the actual dollar figures for LICOs. As the poverty line for each household is adjusted for family size and community size, there are actually 35 LICOs. LICOs for households in the cities selected for this report primarily fall under the category "urban areas 30,000 to 99,999 in population" as these communities mostly consist of urban areas and have populations of this size. Phrases in this report such as "below the poverty line" or "below LICO" refer to households with incomes below the appropriately adjusted LICO.

Table 1.1 Statistics Canada's 1995 Low income cut-offs (1992 base)

Size of family unit	Population of urban areas				Rural Areas
	500,000 and over	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Less than 30,000	
1 person	$16,874	$14,473	$14,372	$13,373	$11,661
2 persons	$21,092	$18,091	$17,965	$16,716	$14,576
3 persons	$26,232	$22,500	$22,343	$20,790	$18,129
4 persons	$31,753	$27,235	$27,046	$25,167	$21,944
5 persons	$35,494	$30,445	$30,233	$28,132	$24,530
6 persons	$39,236	$33,654	$33,420	$31,096	$27,116
7 or more persons	$42,978	$36,864	$36,607	$34,061	$29,702

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1995.

The *poverty rate*, or *incidence of poverty*, is the primary measure of comparison among cities. This rate

refers the to proportion of the population living in families or alone with incomes below the appropriate LICO. For example, the poverty rate in Alberta was 18.4 per cent in 1995. This means that 18.4 per cent of the population of Alberta lived in households with incomes below LICO that year.

Another measure of poverty used in this report is the *depth of poverty,* or *poverty gap* that households experience. Depth of poverty refers to the difference between a poor household's total income and the appropriate LICO. If the incidence of poverty (poverty rate) measures whether or not a household is poor, the depth of poverty measures how poor they are. For example, a family of four lived in a community with a population between 30,000 and 99,999. If their pre-tax income was $22,046 and the appropriate LICO was $27,046, the depth of poverty this family experienced was $5,000.

Sources of data

Custom tabulations of Statistics Canada's 1996 Census data were the primary source of information for this analysis. Income-related data, including poverty figures, refer to families and individuals' 1995 income. Unless otherwise noted, all numbers in figures and tables are drawn from the custom tabulations of 1996 Census data.

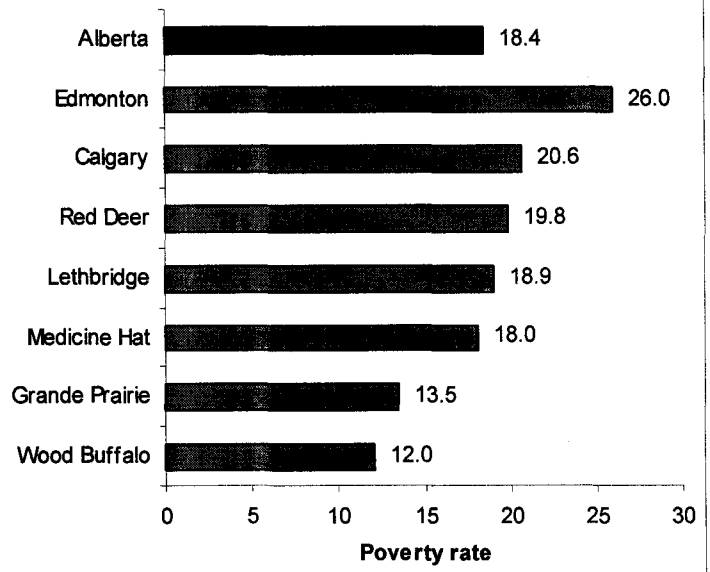
Geographic units

While Statistics Canada data is available in many different geographic units, a common unit was selected for this report to facilitate comparisons among cities: the Census Subdivision (CSD). The CSD is a provincially defined administrative territory commonly referred to as a municipality. As municipal governments were formed under similar legislation and have similar responsibilities, these geographic areas are a good basis for comparison. For this study, the geographic units compared include the City of Lethbridge, the City of Medicine Hat, the City of Red Deer, the City of Grande Prairie and the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.[2] The mid-sized municipalities accounted for 8.8 per cent of the total population of the province.

Section 2: Demographics of poverty

Poverty rates varied by community in Alberta in 1995. Figure 2.1 shows poverty rates for the province of Alberta, the City of Edmonton and the City of Calgary, and the five mid-sized Alberta communities. The average poverty rate for all communities in Alberta was 18.4 per cent. Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer and Lethbridge had higher than average rates. In contrast, poverty in Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie and Wood Buffalo had poverty rates below the provincial average. Among the cities shown, larger cities tended to have higher poverty rates.

Figure 2.1 Poverty rate for Alberta and selected cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Age, gender and poverty

The likelihood of being poor in these cities was linked to one's age. As shown in the first row of Table 2.1, the average poverty rate for the mid-sized cities examined was 17.3 per cent, but this varied substantially by age. Youth (aged 15 to 24) had the highest poverty rate, followed by children under 15. Individuals aged 45 to 54 and 65 to 74 had the lowest poverty rates. The table shows that the risk of living in poverty generally declined with age.

Table 2.1 Poverty rate by age group, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

	Total	Under 15 years	Aged 15 to 24	Aged 25 to 34	Aged 35 to 44	Aged 45 to 54	Aged 55 to 64	Aged 65 to 74	Aged 75 and older
Alberta	18.4	21.8	24.6	19.3	14.5	12.6	16.6	13.8	20
Mid-sized cities	17.3	20.4	26.6	18.1	11.8	10.7	14.8	10.4	15.2
Red Deer	19.8	23.4	30.0	20.4	14.3	12.3	16.6	11.1	16.4
Lethbridge	18.9	22.7	32.1	21.1	13.1	12.0	12.2	10.3	15.1
Medicine Hat	18.0	22.4	25.9	19.7	13.3	13.7	17.3	9.6	14.5
Grande Prairie	13.5	15.0	21.2	12.5	9.2	6.8	11.5	9.6	18.1
Wood Buffalo	12.0	14.9	16.4	13.8	6.8	5.6	16.5	16.2	6.1

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1995 Census, custom tabulations

Within each age group, there was a wide distribution of poverty rates in different cities. For example, poverty rates for youth aged 15 to 24 ranged from 16.4 per cent in Wood Buffalo to 32.1 per cent in Lethbridge – almost twice the rate from lowest to highest. Furthermore, the risk of poverty relative to other age groups varied among cities. For example, individuals aged 65 to 74 had the lowest poverty rate by age group in Medicine Hat, but the third highest rate in Wood Buffalo. Along with age, the risk of being in poverty was also linked to where one lived.

As shown in Table 2.2, females in the province and in every city were more likely to be poor than men. For all mid-sized cities, 15.2 per cent of males lived in poverty, whereas this was the situation for 19.2 percent of females – a difference of 4.0 percentage points. Females were most at risk to poverty in Red Deer, where 21.9 per cent were living below the poverty line. In comparison, only 14.0 per cent of females in Wood Buffalo were poor.

The reasons for these inequalities are well documented and stem from a number sources. Women typically participate less in the labour market, and when they are employed, typically earn less than men. As earnings are the largest source of income for most non-elderly households, women's lower average earnings are a large part of the reason they are more likely to be poor than men. As well, their lower lifetime earnings translate into smaller pensions upon retirement.

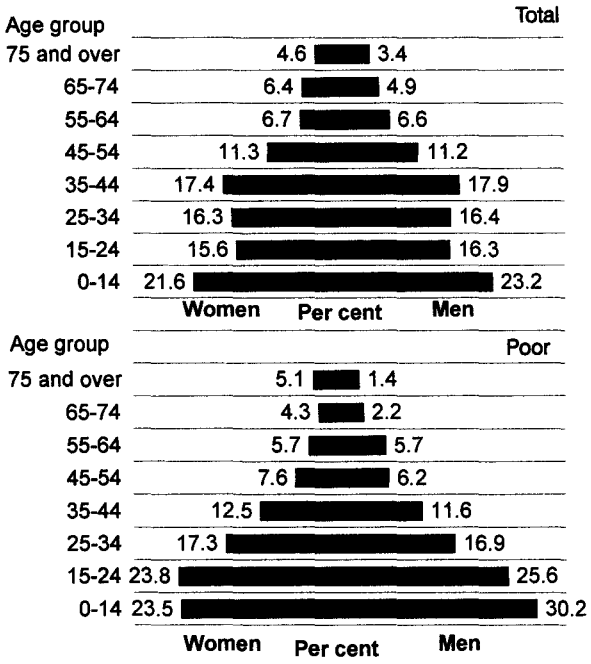
Table 2.2 Poverty rate among population by sex, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Alberta	18.4	17.0	19.8
Mid-sized cities	17.3	15.2	19.2
Red Deer	19.8	17.7	21.9
Lethbridge	18.9	17.1	20.7
Medicine Hat	18.0	16.2	19.7
Grande Prairie	13.5	11.6	15.4
Wood Buffalo	12.0	10.1	14.0

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Figure 2.2 shows the shares of the combined total and poor population in all the cities by their age group and sex. The upper figure shows population bulged twice within the total population, peaking in the age groups 35-44 and children under 15 years of age. However, the lower figure shows that middle-aged people accounted for smaller proportions of the poor population, as the poor were largely made up of people under 25 years of age. Not only were young people more likely to be poor, they accounted for large shares of the poor population.

Figure 2.2 Share of individuals by age group and sex, total and poor populations, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)

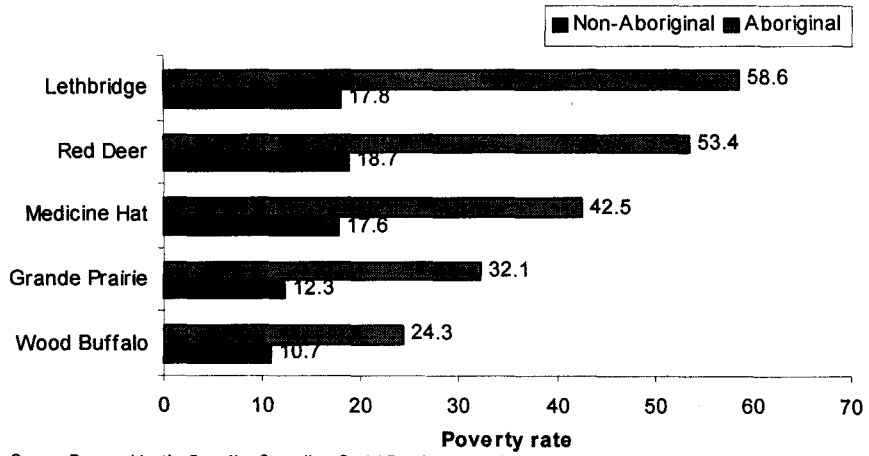


Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Aboriginal peoples in poverty

Aboriginal people[3] were among those most at risk of living in poverty compared to other groups in the cities examined. Figure 2.3 shows that Aboriginal people in all cities were at least twice as likely to live in poverty than were their non-Aboriginal neighbours.

Figure 2.3 Poverty rate by Aboriginal identity, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

In Lethbridge and Red Deer, over half of the Aboriginal residents of those cities were poor. In contrast, less than one-fifth of non-Aboriginal residents of these cities were living in poverty. The figures speak to substantial income disparities between these populations in all the communities shown.

As with the overall population, Aboriginal females were far more likely to have experienced poverty than were Aboriginal males in most mid-sized cities. Table 2.3 shows poverty rates for Aboriginal females and males in Alberta and mid-sized cities in the province. The average poverty rate for these cities was almost ten percentage points higher for Aboriginal females than for males (44.0 per cent and 34.6 per cent, respectively). In individual cities, Aboriginal females were more at risk to poverty than were males in all cities except Medicine Hat.

Table 2.3 Poverty rate among Aboriginal identity population by sex, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

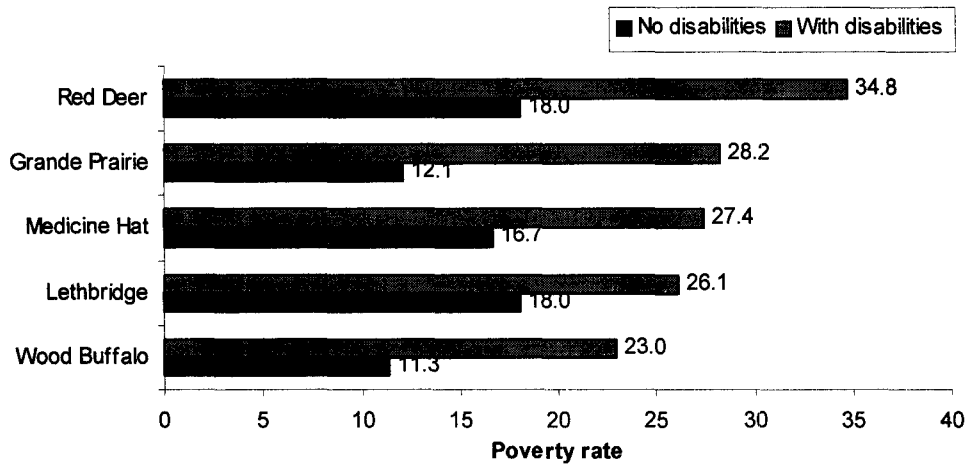
	Both sexes (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Alberta	43.9	41.2	46.4
Mid-sized cities	39.6	34.6	44.0
Lethbridge	58.6	54.8	61.6
Red Deer	53.4	44.3	62.2
Medicine Hat	42.5	46.5	37.3
Grande Prairie	32.1	27.8	36.7
Wood Buffalo	24.3	18.7	29.0

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Persons with a disability in poverty

Persons with disabilities[4] are another group more at risk of living in poverty than the average person. As shown in Figure 2.4, individuals with disabilities were significantly more likely to be in poverty than those without disabilities in every city examined. Poverty rates for persons with disabilities ranged from 34.8 per cent in Red Deer to 23.0 per cent in Wood Buffalo.

Figure 2.4 Poverty rate by disability status, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

However, cities with the highest poverty rates among persons without disabilities did not necessarily have the highest poverty rates among persons with disabilities. The difference in the poverty rates of these groups was greatest in Grande Prairie and Wood Buffalo. In those communities, the poverty rate among persons with disabilities was more than double that for persons without disabilities. On the other hand, persons with disabilities were 1.4 time more likely to be poor than were persons without disabilities in Lethbridge and 1.6 times more likely in Medicine Hat.

These figures suggest that having disabilities is a considerable impediment to gaining an adequate income in the cities examined. As well, they suggest that the community in which persons with disabilities live is connected to their risk of being in poverty.

As with the larger population, females with disabilities were more at risk to poverty than were males in all the cities examined. In the average for mid-sized cities, 26.0 per cent of males with disabilities were poor compared to 30.9 per cent of females. Among the individual cities, poverty rates among males with disabilities ranged from a high of 33.0 per cent in Red Deer to a low of 18.2 per cent in Wood Buffalo. Among females with disabilities, rates ranged from 36.0 per cent in Red Deer to 26.4 per cent in Wood Buffalo.

Table 2.4 Poverty rate among persons with disabilities by sex, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

	Both sexes (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Alberta	29.3	26.7	31.6
Mid-sized cities	28.7	26.0	30.9
Red Deer	34.8	33.0	36.0
Grande Prairie	28.2	23.3	32.8
Medicine Hat	27.4	24.7	29.9
Lethbridge	26.1	23.6	28.1
Wood Buffalo	23.0	18.2	26.4

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

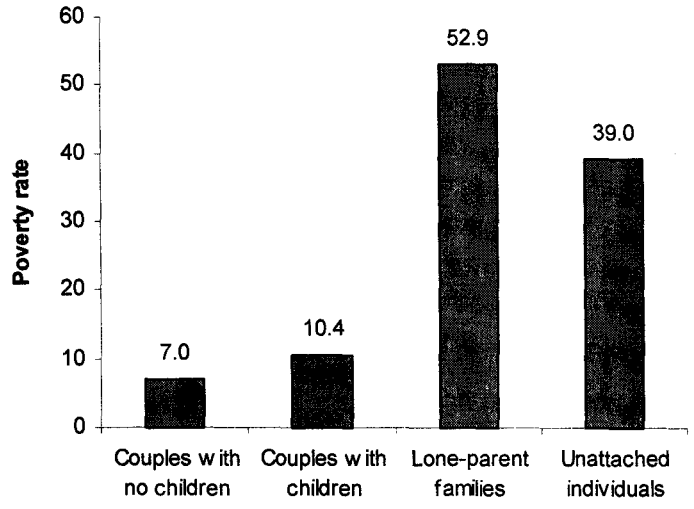
Section 3: Household type and poverty

Families play an important economic role in most people's lives. Close relatives rely on each other, especially during challenging economic times. Through a sense of collective responsibility, individuals' incomes and resources are generally shared among family members.[5] Expenditures made by members are often intended to benefit the family as a whole, particularly for essential items such as food and shelter. Measures of income adequacy (such as LICOs) are usually assessments of the relationship between a family's or individual's income and their expenses. The following figures show that certain household types are better able than others to strike an economic balance.[6]

Households in poverty

Figure 3.1 shows poverty rates among different household types. By a wide margin, lone-parent families in the mid-sized cities were the most at risk of living in poverty. On average, over half (52.9 per cent) were poor. This poverty rate was more than five times that among couples with and without children. The poverty rate among unattached individuals in these cities was between that for lone-parent families and other types of families.

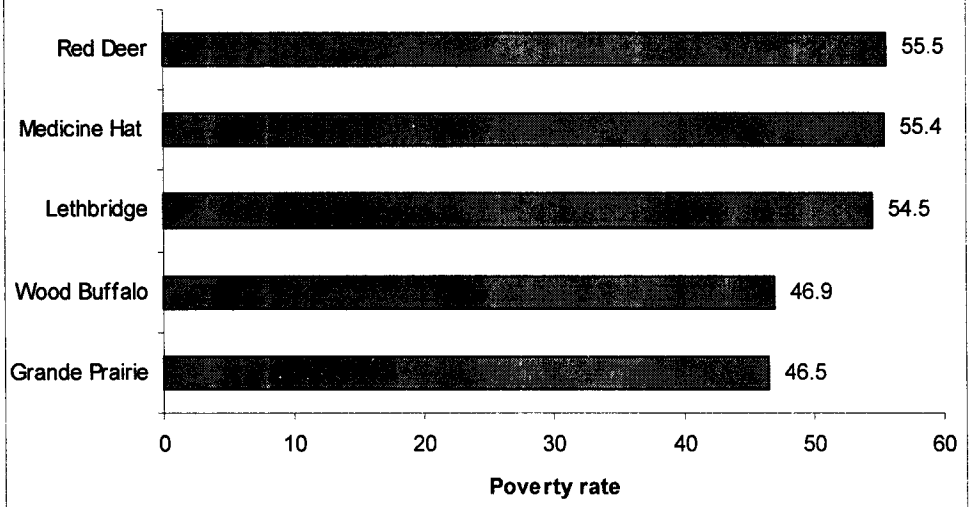
Figure 3.1 Poverty rate by household type, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

There was some variation in poverty rates for single-parent families by city, as shown in Figure 3.2. These families were most likely to have been in poverty in Red Deer (55.5 per cent) and least likely in Grande Prairie (46.5 per cent). However, the poverty rate for these families was relatively high in all cities.

Figure 3.2 Poverty rate of lone parent families with children, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1995

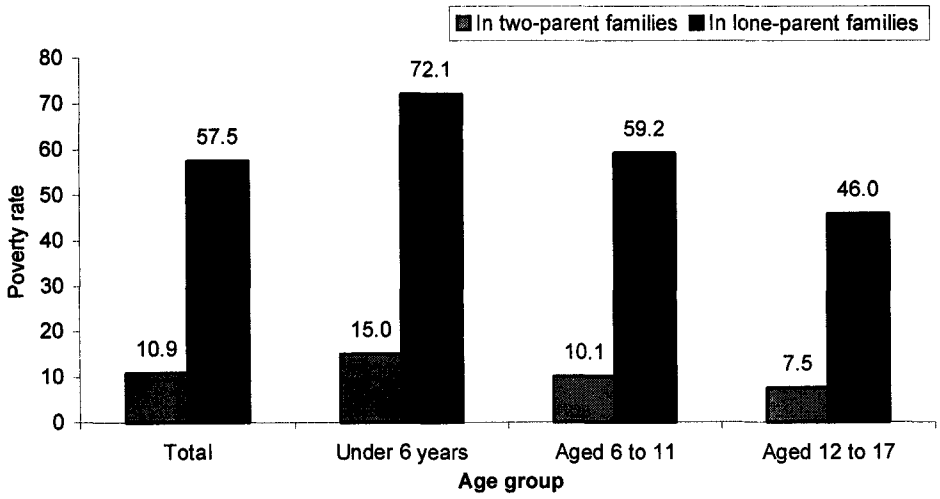


Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Children by family type in poverty

Figure 3.3 shows poverty rates among children in lone-parent and two-parent families. While there were many more poor children living in two-parent families, those in lone-parent families were significantly more likely to be poor. Overall, children in single-parent families were more than five times more at risk of living in poverty compared to children in couple families. The figure also shows that poverty among children generally decreased with age.

Figure 3.3 Poverty rate among children by age of child and selected family type, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

In both family types, children under age 6 were the most likely to be poor. Furthermore, a sizeable 72.1 per cent of children this age living in single-parent families were living below the poverty line.

In all likelihood, the striking difference in poverty rates by household type is largely due to the ability of household members to earn income. On average, families gained 78 per cent and unattached individuals gain 63 per cent of their income through wages, salaries and self-employment in 1995.[7] As such, household members' level of participation in the labour force is a key variable in the income equation.

Increasing numbers of two-parent families are finding that both parents must participate in the labour force to afford a desirable standard of living. To a large extent, the entry of wives into the labour force has buffered many families from declining real earnings of working men and rising cost-of-living expenses. In contrast, single people and lone parents usually must make ends meet with only one potential income earner. Unfortunately, even if they are working, one income is often not enough to keep these households out of poverty. As such, these household types are more likely to live below the poverty line than two-parent and other multiple-earner households.

Section 4: Education, employment and poverty

Education levels and poverty

From a human capital perspective, higher education is one of the more important factors associated with success in the labour market and higher incomes. As the labour market increasingly demands high-skilled workers and the general population becomes better educated, those individuals with relatively low levels of education are finding the labour market less and less accommodating. Therefore, this trend has implications for their ability to stay out of poverty.

As shown in Table 4.1, poverty rates for individuals aged 15 and over varied by their formal education level.[8] Regardless of location, the more education a person possessed, the less likely he or she was to live in poverty. For the average of the mid-sized cities, poverty was highest among persons with less than secondary school (21.4 per cent) and lowest among persons with a university degree (7.0 per cent).

Table 4.1 Poverty rate by education level, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

	Less than secondary (%)	Secondary (%)	Trade and certificate (%)	University degree (%)
Alberta	22.7	17.6	14.1	10.3
Mid-sized cities	21.4	16.9	12.7	7.0
Red Deer	24.7	18.7	15.0	6.1
Lethbridge	21.7	21.4	14.9	8.8
Medicine Hat	20.9	16.2	13.8	6.3
Grande Prairie	18.8	10.3	9.5	7.1
Wood Buffalo	16.9	11.4	7.0	4.7

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Poverty rates for populations at each level of education also varied by geography. As shown in Table 4.1, poverty rates for individuals at all education levels were lower for the mid-sized city average than for the province of Alberta. However, there was significant variation in rates by education among single mid-sized cities. For example, the highest poverty rate among persons with less than high school was 24.7 per cent (Red Deer) and the lowest rate was 16.9 per cent (Wood Buffalo) – a difference of 7.8 percentage points.

However, education was likely not equally rewarded in the labour market in all cities. In Lethbridge, for example, the poverty rates for individuals with less than a high school education and for those with less

were very close. In Grande Prairie, the likelihood of poverty among those with either a high school diploma or a trade certificate differed little. In Red Deer, however, university graduates were substantially less likely to live in poverty than were those holding trade certificates.

Employment and poverty

Every city has a unique economy due to a variety of economic factors, including variations in local industry and occupations. Economic restructuring in Canada has had a greater effect on some cities compared to others. Some industries are growing and others are declining. Some jobs pay better than others. These and other factors contribute to differences in the labour market of each city included in this study. As such, each city provides a distinct mix of opportunities to the local workforce.[9]

Within this context, one might expect that the less paid employment a potential income earner has, the worse off he or she is economically. However, a relationship between employment and poverty is not always obvious. Often times, individuals and families can compensate for a lack of earnings through additional family income earners, extended family support, the liquidation of assets, receipt of government transfers or other means. Some of these people may be vulnerable to poverty, whereas others may not face economic hardship at all. While low levels of employment activity do not always result in poverty, these data demonstrate that there is indeed a relationship between these factors.

The influence of employment on the likelihood of poverty becomes clearer when we consider a person's annual employment activity and his or her poverty status. This subsection examines individuals aged 15 and older in the selected cities by whether they have been employed for a full year (full-time and part-time), part of the year or not at all in 1995.[10]

Table 4.2 shows that in general, individuals with more annual employment activity were less at risk of being in poverty. On average in the mid-sized cities, 23.3 per cent of the population that did not have employment during the year was poor. In contrast, only 6.3 per cent of the population that was employed full-time for the whole year was poor. In addition, it should be noted that the difference in poverty rates for individuals with no annual employment and part-year employment was minimal.

Table 4.2 Poverty rate by annual employment activity, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

	No employment in 1995 (%)	Part-year employment(%)	Full-year part-time employment (%)	Full-year full-time employment (%)
Alberta	27.1	21.8	15.8	7.8
Mid-sized cities	23.3	22.1	16.0	6.3
Red Deer	27.1	24.7	19.3	6.9
Grande Prairie	23.8	16.8	11.4	5.6
Lethbridge	23.8	25.3	17.0	6.7
Medicine Hat	20.8	22.1	15.7	8.5
Wood Buffalo	18.3	16.7	10.0	3.2

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

As with other variables, the poverty rate for individuals in each employment activity category varied by geography. The poverty rate for the mid-sized cities average was lower than the provincial average among individuals who had no annual employment activity and who were employed full-time full-year, but was higher among those that had part-year or part-time full-year employment. As well, variations in rates existed among each city. For example, 16.7 per cent of individuals who were employed part-year were poor in Wood Buffalo compared to 25.3 per cent of these individuals in Lethbridge.

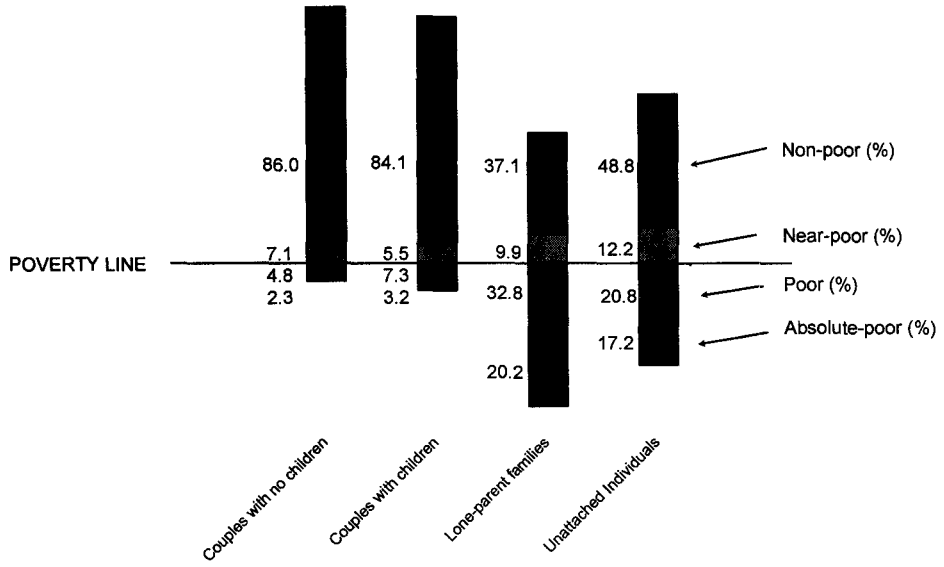
Although full-time full-year jobs significantly reduced the likelihood of poverty, they did not eliminate it. In every city examined, a proportion of the fully employed population were poor despite their work activity. This proportion was lowest (3.2 per cent) in Wood Buffalo and highest (8.5 per cent) in Medicine Hat.

Section 5: Depth of poverty

Family type and depth of poverty

As with the poverty rate, the depth of poverty in the mid-sized cities varied by household type.[11] As shown in Figure 5.1, most families in the average for these cities had incomes far above the poverty line. For couples with and without children, over 80 per cent had incomes equal to or greater than 1.25 of the appropriate LICO. As well, a substantial proportion of lone-parent families (37.1 per cent) and unattached individuals (48.8 per cent) had incomes above this mark.

Figure 5.1 Share of households relative to the poverty line by household type, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

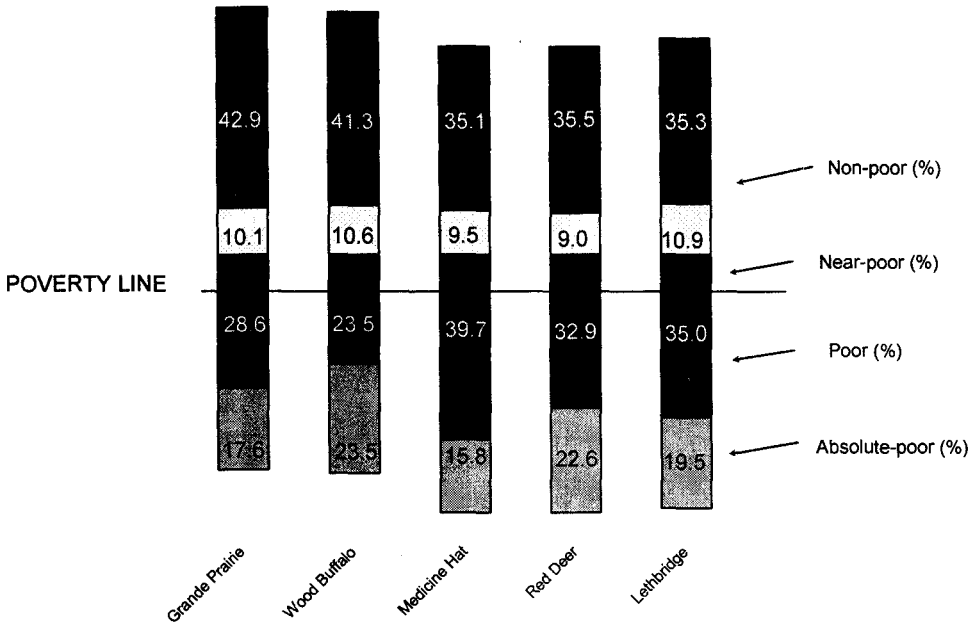
However, some households were not that far above the poverty line. It would not take much loss of income for these near-poor households to fall below the line. Among couples with children, only 5.5 per cent were near-poor. In comparison, close to double this proportion of lone-parent families and unattached individuals were near-poor. Not only were lone-parent families and unattached individuals more likely to have incomes below the poverty line, they were also more at risk of becoming poor if they were not already.

Among households that were poor, a larger proportion of single-parent families and unattached individuals lived in absolute poverty compared to two-parent families. One-fifth (20.2 per cent) of lone-parent families and one-sixth (17.2 per cent) of unattached individuals had incomes less than .5 of LICO. This category would describe, for example, the situation of a single-parent family with two children and an income below $11,171, living in one of the mid-sized communities. Most people would agree that such a paltry income (or less) would be insufficient to raise two healthy children.

Lone-parent families and depth of poverty

Not only did the poverty rate among lone-parent families vary by city, so did their depth of poverty. Figure 5.2 shows depth of poverty among lone-parent families in the five cities included in the study. While Medicine Hat had one of the highest poverty rates for this family type (55.4 per cent), it had the lowest proportion living in absolute poverty (15.8 per cent). On the other hand, Wood Buffalo lone-parent families were among the least likely families of this type to fall below the poverty line (46.9 per cent), but when they did, they were more likely to be living in absolute poverty (23.5 per cent).

Figure 5.2 Share of lone-parent families with children relative to the poverty line, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Section 6: Housing and poverty

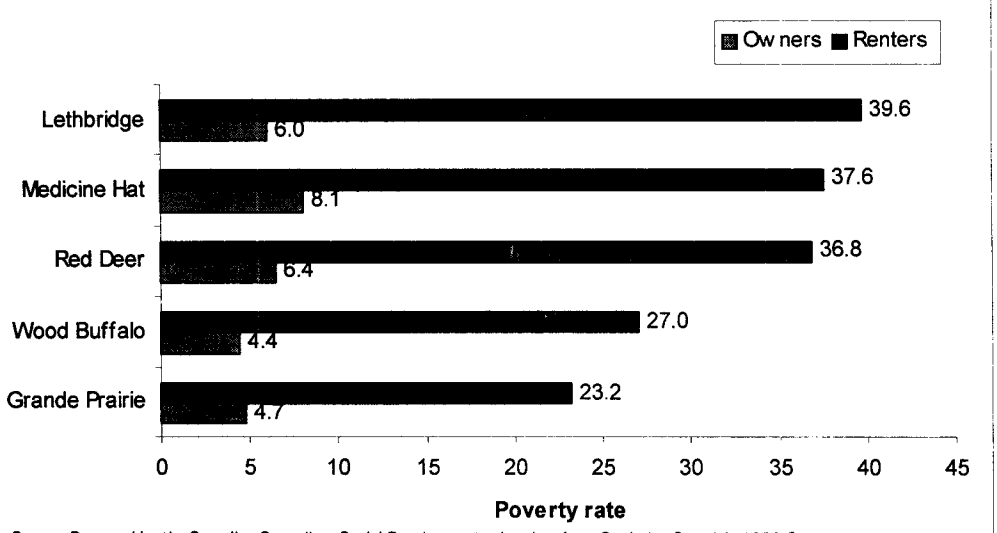
Living in poverty affects expenditures in all household areas. Having little disposable income means that there is sometimes not enough money for necessities such as food, clothing and shelter. A household's ability to afford shelter is one measure which reveals the clear disparities between the poor and non-poor populations.

Housing tenure and poverty

Being poor obviously affects an individual's or family's ability to purchase something as expensive as their own home. As such, it is not surprising that poor households were mostly renters. Although not shown in the figures, 26.8 per cent of all households were renters in the cities examined. However, renters accounted for 66.9 per cent of all poor households.

Figure 6.1 shows the poverty rates among renters and owners in each city. In every city, poverty rates were under 9 per cent among owners and over 23 per cent among renters. As well, renter poverty rates were at least four times higher than those for owners.

Figure 6.1 Poverty rate among families, by housing tenure, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Shelter costs, housing affordability and poverty

Because poor families have less money to spend on essentials, one might assume that they save money by choosing less expensive housing. While poor families did spend less on shelter than did average families, their savings were minimal. Table 6.1 shows the average shelter costs for all families compared to poor families in three categories: owners with a mortgage, owners without a mortgage and renters.[12] In all the cities and in Alberta as a whole, poor owners with a mortgage had the highest monthly costs, followed by poor renters then poor owners without a mortgage. This pattern was the same for all families.

Table 6.1 Monthly shelter costs of families by housing tenure and poverty status, Alberta and mid-sized cities, 1996 (1995 income)

		Owner with mortgage	Owner without	Renter
Alberta	Total	$1,093	$314	$601
	Poor	947	285	555
Mid-sized cities	Total	1,004	280	605
	Poor	859	251	564
Red Deer	Total	1,034	293	618
	Poor	916	259	580
Wood Buffalo	Total	1,065	354	584
	Poor	951	406	535
Grande Prairie	Total	1,067	340	707
	Poor	1,048	257	643
Lethbridge	Total	987	295	589
	Poor	814	247	558
Medicine Hat	Total	894	208	535
	Poor	737	204	523

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Monthly shelter costs of poor households differed by location. Poor owners' payments for the aggregate of mid-sized cities were slightly lower than the provincial average. Gross rent for poor households was roughly the same at both geographic levels. Among cities, however, there was more variation in monthly costs.

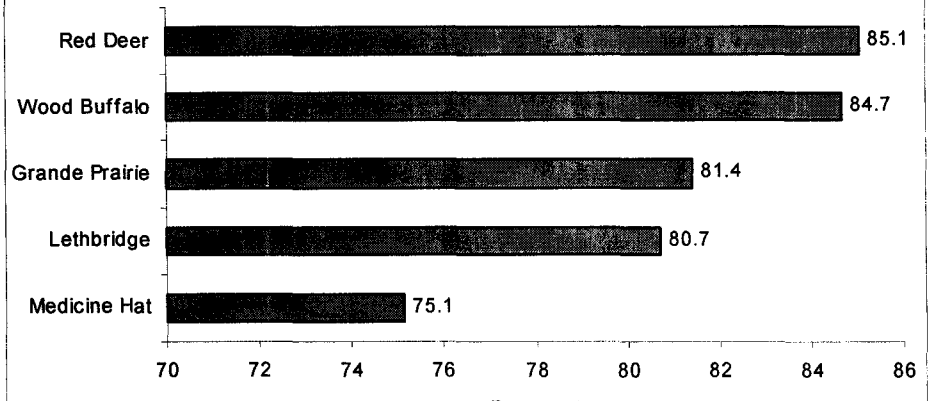
Poor owners with a mortgage had the highest costs in Grande Prairie ($1,048) and the lowest in Medicine Hat ($737). Similarly, poor renters paid the most gross rent in Grande Prairie ($643) and the least in Medicine Hat ($523) – a difference of 22.9 per cent.

In each location, however, poor renters did not pay significantly less than the average renter. Poor families had lower than average housing costs that ran from 9.1 per cent lower in Grande Prairie to 2.2 per cent lower in Medicine Hat.

There are a number of possible reasons why poor families generally paid less than average for their shelter. The market rent for their housing may have been lower as the dwelling was of poorer quality or in a less desirable location. Alternately, these families may have been living in subsidized government housing, or receiving support from family or friends in the form of lost rental revenue. In whatever manner poor families were able to save money on their housing costs, they were not able to save much relative to the average. Given that their incomes were significantly lower than average but their shelter expenditures were not, poor renter families were much more likely to run into housing affordability problems than were average families.

Figure 6.2 shows the proportion of poor renter families that had a shelter affordability problem in the mid-sized cities. These households paid more than 30 per cent of their income on monthly shelter costs.[13] Poor families in Red Deer were the most likely to experience an affordability problem (85.1 per cent), whereas families in Medicine Hat were the least likely (75.1 per cent). Despite the range in the proportion of poor families faced with this problem, there is little doubt that meeting shelter costs was a challenge for a significant percentage of poor families in all the mid-sized cities.

Figure 6.2 Percentage of poor families with gross rent greater than one-third of their income, mid-sized Alberta cities, 1996 (1995 income)



Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.

Endnotes

[1] Edwards, R. Gary and John Hughes. The Gallup Poll, Vol. No. 57, No. 26 (Gallup Canada: Toronto, May 13, 1997).

[2] The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo is actually a large, mostly rural geography in Northeast Alberta. When created between 1991 and 1995, it absorbed the former municipality of Fort McMurray. In order to facilitate a meaningful comparison with the other CSDs examined in this study (which are mostly urban in nature), we created a custom geography of all urban enumeration areas in Wood Buffalo. For the purposes of this report , the custom geography referred to as Wood Buffalo consists only of its urban areas, which roughly forms the shape of the former Municipality of Fort McMurray.

[3] For the purposes of this study, Aboriginal people are defined as those persons who identified themselves as either North American Indian, Métis or Inuit in the 1996 Census. The Aboriginal identity variable is used to identify the population of study because it represents people who are most likely to use programs and services targeted for Aboriginal people. However, the use of this variable results in a smaller population than the population defined by the ethnic ancestry variable, which was popular in discussions of the Aboriginal population in previous Censuses. As LICO is not calculated for Indian reserves, this study does not include data for reserves within the defined geographies.

[4] Persons with disabilities are identified based on their responses to two Census screening questions: "1) Is this person limited in the kind or amount of activity that he/she can do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem: a) at home? b) at school or work? c) in other activities, for example, in transportation to or from work, or in leisure time activities? 2) Does this person have any **long-term** disabilities or handicaps?"

Using Census screening questions to identify persons with disabilities likely undercounts the true number of this population. Another Statistics Canada survey, the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), asked respondents a battery of questions related to activity limitations to determine their disability status. Administered in 1986 and 1991, HALS is considered the most accurate Canadian survey in identifying persons with a disability. Furrie (1989) compared 1986 Census and HALS data to determine the coverage of the disabled population by the Census, using HALS as the baseline. She found that similar counts in both surveys for persons with severe and moderate disabilities, but the Census counted only 60 per cent

of persons with mild disabilities according to HALS. As well, the Census is better at accounting for disabled adults than disabled children. Census counts for adults were about 80 per cent that of HALS counts, but counts for children were about 45 per cent that of HALS. Gender and region also make a difference when comparing the Census and HALS. The Census accounts for 74 per cent of disabled females and 78 per cent of disabled males found by HALS. As well, Census counts most closely matched HALS counts in British Columbia and Alberta (80 per cent of HALS counts found by Census) and differed most in Newfoundland and Manitoba (between 64 and 68 per cent of HALS counts found by Census). Despite undercounting, the Census is the best source of information on disabled persons at local levels. See: Furrie, Adele D. (1989) *Comparison of the Results from the 1986 Census and the Health and Activity Limitation Survey for Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households.* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada).

[5] The extent to which resources are actually shared is debatable (Phipps and Burton, 1993). However, families are treated as single units in this study because they are proxies for collective family preferences, they have the advantage of simplicity, and low-income measures commonly assess income adequacy on the basis of family income.

[6] For the purposes of this study, "households" refer to both economic families and unattached individuals. However, this definition allows for more than one unattached individual or economic family to live in the same dwelling. Despite living under the same roof, each of these families and individuals are treated as separate households in this study. "Household types" include economic families and unattached individuals. Families are households in which members are related by blood, marriage or adoption (common-law arrangements are considered marriage), and children in these families refer to children under the age of 18. Unattached individuals are persons living without other family members, either with unrelated people or alone. For example, lone-parent families are one type of household; unattached individuals are another.

[7] Statistics Canada, Survey of Consumer Finances, 1995.

[8] Education levels refer to *completed* degrees or diplomas, and "secondary" refers to high school.

[9] An employment profile by industry and occupation, over time, of the cities listed is beyond the scope of this study. However, such an exercise might facilitate some understanding of variations in the local

labour markets of each of the cities profiled.

[10] These categories are constructed based on the number of weeks employed and the usual number of weekly hours employed during the year previous to the Census – the same time period for which poverty status is assigned. Full-year or part-year employment refers whether all persons aged 15 to 64 years (excluding institutional residents) were employed a full year (i.e. 49 to 52 weeks), a part year (i.e. 1 to 48 weeks) or none (i.e. no weeks) in 1995. Employment refers to work for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. Weeks employed include weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and all weeks in which training was paid for by the employer. Full-time employment refers weeks that were mostly 30 hours or more of employment per week, and part-time employment refers to weeks that were mostly under 30 hours of employment per week.

[11] In order to simplify the presentation of depth of poverty data, four categories were created to describe household income relative to the appropriate poverty line: non-poor, near-poor, poor and absolute poor. *Non-poor* households have incomes equal to or greater than 1.25 of LICO, *near-poor* households have incomes equal to or greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO, *poor* households have incomes equal to or greater than .50 and less than 1.00 of LICO and *absolute poor* households have incomes less than .50 of LICO.

[12] Owner families are defined as those living in a dwelling owned by at a member of the household. Monthly shelter costs for owners include utilities, property taxes, mortgage payments and condominium fees. Renters monthly shelter costs, or gross rent, include cash rent, utilities and parking.

[13] This indicator of shelter affordability was designed by the Canada Housing and Mortgage Corportion (CMHC) as a component of the core housing need measure. According to CMHC, A household has an housing affordability problem when it uses more than 30 per cent of its income for shelter expenditures. Most commentators on housing need in Canada also use this affordabilty indicator.

Glossary

ABORIGINAL IDENTITY: refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. In 1991 and previous Censuses, Aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. Rather than determining Aboriginal status based on the cultural group of one's ancestors, respondents in 1996 defined themselves as Aboriginal if they personally identified with at least one Aboriginal group.

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY: refers to the number of weeks in which a person was employed for pay or in self-employment in 1995 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. **Full-year workers** refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were employed 49-52 weeks in 1995 for pay or in self-employment. **Part-year workers** refers to persons aged 15 and older who were employed less than 49 weeks in 1995 for pay or in self-employment.

DISABILITIES (or activity limitations): refers to the limitation in the kind or amount of a person's activity because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem.

EARNINGS: refer to wages, salaries and self-employment income.

EDUCATION LEVEL: refers to *completed* degrees or diplomas, and "secondary" refers to high school.

ELDERLY/NON-ELDERLY: "Non-elderly families" refers to those with both head and spouse under 65 years of age. **"Elderly families"** refers to those with either head or spouse aged 65 years or over.

FAMILY: refers to two or more household members who are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption and thereby constitute an economic family. Economic families are classified into "married couples" (couple families) with or without children under 18, "lone-parent families" with children under 18 and "other economic families." **Married couples with no children under 18** refers to families with couples living with no children under the age of 18. **Married couples with children under 18** refers to families with couples and their children under the age of 18. **Lone-parent families** are those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person. **Lone**

parent families with children under 18 refers to families with one parent and their children under the age of 18. **All other families** refers to families with couples, or lone parents living with relatives other than children under the age of 18 or non-family reference persons living with related household members.

GOVERNMENT TRANSFER INCOME: refers to income received through any level of government, including income from Employment Insurance, social assistance, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Spouses Allowance and Canada or Quebec Pension Plans.

HOUSEHOLD: refers to both economic families and unattached individuals. However, this definition allows for more than one unattached individual or economic family to live in the same dwelling. Despite living under the same roof, each of these families and individuals are treated as separate households in this study. **"Household types"** include economic families and unattached individuals. Families are households in which members are related by blood, marriage or adoption (common-law arrangements are considered marriage), and children in these families refer to children under the age of 18.

HOUSING TENURE: A dwelling is classified as "owned" even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered). A dwelling is classified as "rented" even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

MARKET GAP: refers to the dollar figure between a household's market income and LICO. Market income refers to total family income minus any government transfer income.

POOR: refers to persons in households with incomes below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-off (LICO) lines.

POVERTY GAP: refers to the income deficiency between total income and LICO. **"Poverty line"** refers to Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs). **"Poverty rate"** refers to the proportion of the population living in families or alone with incomes below the appropriate LICO.

SHELTER COSTS: refers to utilities, property taxes, mortgage payments and condominium fees. Renters' monthly shelter costs (or gross rent) include cash rent, utilities and parking.

TOTAL INCOME: refers to annual income from all sources. **"Other income"** refers to income garnered from any other source, such as private investments or pensions.

WEEKS EMPLOYED: refers to weeks of paid vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses. It also categorizes mostly "full time" (30 hours of more per week) or mostly "part time" (less than 30 hours per week).

Appendix A: Reference tables

Table A1

Canada

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
	28,011,350	5,514,190	100%	100%	20%
Age groups					
Under 15 years	5,737,015	1,344,525	20%	24%	23%
Aged 15 to 24	3,766,600	904,580	13%	16%	24%
Aged 25 to 34	4,400,810	895,000	16%	16%	20%
Aged 35 to 44	4,776,330	794,790	17%	14%	17%
Aged 45 to 54	3,650,930	511,040	13%	9%	14%
Aged 55 to 64	2,445,505	440,255	9%	8%	18%
Aged 65 to 74	2,000,275	334,070	7%	6%	17%
Aged 75 and older	1,233,885	289,935	4%	5%	23%
Sex					
Females	14,235,690	3,015,330	51%	55%	21%
Males	13,775,660	2,498,855	49%	45%	18%
Children under 18 in families	**6,779,470**	**1,513,370**	**100%**	**100%**	**22%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	5,648,670	863,655	83%	57%	15%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	1,104,875	645,660	16%	43%	58%
Children under 6 in families	**2,213,030**	**567,530**	**100%**	**100%**	**26%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	1,899,080	339,720	86%	60%	18%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	303,835	226,160	14%	40%	74%
With activity limitations	**2,789,930**	**858,025**	**100%**	**100%**	**31%**
Under 15 years	169,780	62,585	6%	7%	37%
Aged 15 to 24	144,595	55,445	5%	6%	38%
Aged 25 to 34	233,250	92,885	8%	11%	40%
Aged 35 to 44	357,880	132,560	13%	15%	37%
Aged 45 to 54	401,140	134,365	14%	16%	33%
Aged 55 to 64	471,425	149,395	17%	17%	32%
Aged 65 to 74	498,140	101,390	18%	12%	20%
Aged 75 and older	513,715	129,395	18%	15%	25%
Aboriginal identity	**495,330**	**215,055**	**100%**	**100%**	**43%**
Under 15 years	164,355	85,625	33%	40%	52%
Aged 15 to 24	90,325	40,635	18%	19%	45%
Aged 25 to 34	87,700	37,270	18%	17%	42%
Aged 35 to 44	70,970	24,520	14%	11%	35%
Aged 45 to 54	42,610	13,205	9%	6%	31%
Aged 55 to 64	23,310	8,680	5%	4%	37%
Aged 65 to 74	11,180	3,515	2%	2%	31%
Aged 75 and older	4,880	1,605	1%	1%	33%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**22,274,335**	**4,169,665**	**100%**	**100%**	**19%**
Less than secondary	10,053,405	2,374,450	45%	57%	24%
Secondary	5,175,880	922,875	23%	22%	18%
Post-secondary certificate	7,045,040	872,340	32%	21%	12%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**22,274,330**	**4,169,665**	**100%**	**100%**	**19%**
Full time full year employment	7,578,415	486,635	34%	12%	6%
Part time full year employment	1,195,935	169,915	5%	4%	14%
Part time part year employment	6,068,575	1,172,220	27%	28%	19%
No employment in 1995	7,431,410	2,340,890	33%	56%	31%

Canada, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
[redacted]	7,784,865	1,267,205	100%	100%	16%
Couples with no children under 18	3,526,835	337,020	45%	27%	10%
Couples with children under 18	3,014,955	428,245	39%	34%	14%
Lone parent families under 18	697,255	383,065	9%	30%	55%
Other families	545,815	118,875	7%	9%	22%
Number of income earners	**7,784,865**	**1,267,205**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
No income earners	1,560,185	587,185	20%	46%	38%
One income earner	2,102,195	440,695	27%	35%	21%
Two income earners	4,122,485	239,320	53%	19%	6%
Annual total income	**7,784,865**	**1,267,205**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Less than $9,999	376,455	376,445	5%	30%	100%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	720,210	586,345	9%	46%	81%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	952,870	236,390	12%	19%	25%
More than $30,000	5,735,330	68,020	74%	5%	1%
Total income in relation to LICO	**7,807,675**		**100%**		
Less than .50 of LICO	451,295		6%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	382,485		5%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	437,230		6%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	543,420		7%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	5,993,245		77%		
Housing tenure	**7,621,995**	**1,248,845**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Owners with mortgages	3,115,820	255,440	41%	20%	8%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 1,150	$ 1,029			
Owners without mortgages	2,413,870	214,885	32%	17%	9%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 342	$ 315			
Renters	2,092,300	778,515	27%	62%	37%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 652	$ 590			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 56,194	$ 13,871			
Average earnings	$ 50,340	$ 9,331			
Average government transfers	$ 7,784	$ 7,565			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 58,161	$ 13,601			
Average earnings	$ 51,910	$ 9,436			
Average government transfers	$ 5,440	$ 6,880			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 46,677	$ 16,259			
Average earnings	$ 32,324	$ 6,980			
Average government transfers	$ 17,744	$ 13,620			
[redacted]	3,584,510	1,511,570	100%	100%	42%
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	779,915	426,790	22%	28%	55%
Aged 30 to 44	963,295	309,690	27%	21%	46%
Aged 45 to 64	852,415	343,480	24%	23%	32%
Aged 65 and older	988,880	431,610	28%	29%	44%
Sex					
Females	1,893,540	857,450	53%	57%	45%
Males	1,690,965	654,120	47%	43%	39%
Housing tenure	**3,561,755**	**1,503,875**	**100%**	**100%**	**42%**
Owners	1,403,795	421,700	39%	28%	30%
Renters	2,157,965	1,082,180	61%	72%	50%

[redacted]	Avg. Poverty Gap	Avg. Market Gap
Economic families	$ 10,388	$ 9,803
Unattached individuals	$ 6,900	

Source: Prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development using data from Statistics Canada's 1996 Census, custom tabulations.
Please see glossary for definition of terms

Table A2

Alberta

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
All persons	2,612,235	481,515	100%	100%	18%
Age groups					
Under 15 years	593,360	129,150	23%	27%	22%
Aged 15 to 24	365,170	89,945	14%	19%	25%
Aged 25 to 34	425,920	82,135	16%	17%	19%
Aged 35 to 44	471,465	68,470	18%	14%	15%
Aged 45 to 54	314,255	39,550	12%	8%	13%
Aged 55 to 64	199,005	33,020	8%	7%	17%
Aged 65 to 74	152,085	21,045	6%	4%	14%
Aged 75 and older	90,985	18,195	3%	4%	20%
Sex					
Females	1,305,975	259,110	50%	54%	20%
Males	1,306,260	222,405	50%	46%	17%
Children under 18 in families	**693,110**	**143,090**	**100%**	**100%**	**21%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	592,775	87,895	86%	61%	15%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	98,280	54,865	14%	38%	56%
Children under 6 in families	**222,165**	**53,660**	**100%**	**100%**	**24%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	196,360	35,670	88%	66%	18%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	24,975	17,880	11%	33%	72%
With activity limitations	**254,465**	**74,510**	**100%**	**100%**	**29%**
Under 15 years	20,610	7,135	8%	10%	35%
Aged 15 to 24	17,015	6,350	7%	9%	37%
Aged 25 to 34	24,130	9,415	9%	13%	39%
Aged 35 to 44	35,770	11,950	14%	16%	33%
Aged 45 to 54	34,550	10,945	14%	15%	32%
Aged 55 to 64	39,410	12,180	15%	16%	31%
Aged 65 to 74	41,920	7,385	16%	10%	18%
Aged 75 and older	41,050	9,140	16%	12%	22%
Aboriginal identity	**88,940**	**39,065**	**100%**	**100%**	**44%**
Under 15 years	31,315	16,080	35%	41%	51%
Aged 15 to 24	16,140	7,495	18%	19%	46%
Aged 25 to 34	16,355	6,680	18%	17%	41%
Aged 35 to 44	12,285	4,275	14%	11%	35%
Aged 45 to 54	6,735	2,225	8%	6%	33%
Aged 55 to 64	3,750	1,565	4%	4%	42%
Aged 65 to 74	1,570	475	2%	1%	30%
Aged 75 and older	785	270	1%	1%	34%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**2,018,880**	**352,365**	**100%**	**100%**	**17%**
Less than secondary	950,935	200,050	47%	57%	21%
Secondary	432,700	76,405	21%	22%	18%
Post-secondary	635,240	75,905	31%	22%	12%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**2,018,880**	**352,365**	**100%**	**100%**	**17%**
Full time full year employment	770,515	60,250	38%	17%	8%
Part time full year employment	124,930	19,780	6%	6%	16%
Part time part year employment	606,175	132,395	30%	38%	22%
No employment in 1995	517,265	139,935	26%	40%	27%

Alberta, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
Economic families	**715,390**	**106,605**	**100%**	**100%**	**15%**
Couples with no children under 18	312,555	25,905	44%	24%	8%
Couples with children under 18	299,985	40,865	42%	38%	14%
Lone parent families under 18	59,840	30,715	8%	29%	51%
Other families	43,010	9,125	6%	9%	21%
Number of income earners	**715,390**	**106,605**	**100%**	**100%**	**15%**
No income earners	107,565	31,555	15%	30%	29%
One income earner	193,310	44,530	27%	42%	23%
Two income earners	414,510	30,515	58%	29%	7%
Annual total income	**715,390**	**106,605**	**100%**	**100%**	**15%**
Less than $9,999	29,825	29,825	4%	28%	100%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	50,805	43,945	7%	41%	86%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	86,755	24,280	12%	23%	28%
More than $30,000	548,005	8,555	77%	8%	2%
Total income in relation to LICO	**715,390**		**100%**		
Less than .50 of LICO	38,620		5%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	30,360		4%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	37,625		5%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	49,875		7%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	558,910		78%		
Housing tenure	**678,775**	**102,155**	**100%**	**100%**	**15%**
Owners with mortgages	307,040	25,495	45%	25%	8%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 1,093	$ 947			
Owners without mortgages	203,430	16,870	30%	17%	8%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 314	$ 285			
Renters	168,305	59,790	25%	59%	36%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 601	$ 555			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 58,322	$ 14,543			
Average earnings	$ 51,283	$ 10,372			
Average government transfers	$ 6,418	$ 6,008			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 60,180	$ 14,404			
Average earnings	$ 52,791	$ 10,485			
Average government transfers	$ 4,250	$ 5,430			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 47,139	$ 16,273			
Average earnings	$ 29,650	$ 7,122			
Average government transfers	$ 17,612	$ 13,080			
Unattached individuals	**331,050**	**129,790**	**100%**	**100%**	**39%**
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	94,215	49,505	28%	38%	
Aged 30 to 44	94,610	26,815	29%	21%	28%
Aged 45 to 64	68,265	25,760	21%	20%	38%
Aged 65 and older	73,960	27,700	22%	21%	
Sex					
Females	159,695	69,685	48%	54%	44%
Males	168,940	57,690	51%	44%	34%
Housing tenure	**331,050**	**129,790**	**100%**	**100%**	**39%**
Owners	148,335	42,215	45%	33%	28%
Renters	182,700	87,565	55%	67%	48%
Economic dependency	**Avg. Poverty Gap**	**Avg. Market Gap**			
Economic families	$ 10,710	$ 9,514			
Unattached individuals	$ 7,164				

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1996 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada
Please see glossary for definition of terms

Table A3

Lethbridge

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
[illegible]	**61,675**	**11,725**	**100%**	**100%**	**19%**
Age groups					
Under 15 years	12,315	2,790	20%	24%	23%
Aged 15 to 24	9,975	3,205	16%	27%	32%
Aged 25 to 34	9,115	1,920	15%	16%	21%
Aged 35 to 44	9,955	1,305	16%	11%	13%
Aged 45 to 54	7,145	860	12%	7%	12%
Aged 55 to 64	4,935	600	8%	5%	12%
Aged 65 to 74	4,750	490	8%	4%	10%
Aged 75 and older	3,680	555	6%	5%	15%
Sex					
Females	31,895	6,605	52%	56%	21%
Males	29,980	5,115	48%	44%	17%
Children under 18 in families	**14,520**	**3,130**	**100%**	**100%**	**22%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	11,930	1,625	82%	52%	14%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	2,525	1,500	17%	48%	59%
Children under 6 in families	**4,685**	**1,305**	**100%**	**100%**	**28%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	4,055	825	87%	63%	20%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	610	480	13%	37%	79%
With activity limitations	**7,270**	**1,900**	**100%**	**100%**	**26%**
Under 15 years	465	165	6%	9%	35%
Aged 15 to 24	395	175	5%	9%	44%
Aged 25 to 34	510	225	7%	12%	44%
Aged 35 to 44	945	315	13%	17%	33%
Aged 45 to 54	900	325	12%	17%	36%
Aged 55 to 64	1,005	215	14%	11%	21%
Aged 65 to 74	1,315	205	18%	11%	16%
Aged 75 and older	1,735	270	24%	14%	16%
Aboriginal identity	**1,690**	**990**	**100%**	**100%**	**59%**
Under 15 years	640	435	38%	44%	68%
Aged 15 to 24	340	230	20%	23%	68%
Aged 25 to 34	320	150	19%	15%	47%
Aged 35 to 44	205	90	12%	9%	44%
Aged 45 to 54	120	65	7%	7%	54%
Aged 55 to 64	25	10	1%	1%	40%
Aged 65 to 74	30	10	2%	1%	33%
Aged 75 and older	10	-	1%	0%	0%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**49,560**	**8,935**	**100%**	**100%**	**18%**
Less than secondary	17,575	3,820	35%	43%	22%
Secondary	11,260	2,410	23%	27%	21%
Post-secondary certificate	20,725	2,705	42%	30%	13%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**49,560**	**8,935**	**100%**	**100%**	**18%**
Full time full year employment	16,530	1,100	33%	12%	7%
Part time full year employment	3,520	600	7%	7%	17%
Part time part year employment	14,160	3,585	29%	40%	25%
No employment in 1995	15,345	3,650	31%	41%	24%

Lethbridge, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
Economic families	17,465	2,475	100%	100%	14%
Couples with no children under 18	8,350	615	48%	25%	7%
Couples with children under 18	6,265	850	36%	34%	14%
Lone parent families under 18	1,515	825	9%	33%	54%
Other families	1,325	185	8%	7%	14%
Number of income earners	**17,465**	**2,475**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
No income earners	3,265	650	19%	26%	20%
One income earner	4,525	1,110	26%	45%	25%
Two income earners	9,680	720	55%	29%	7%
Annual total income	**17,465**	**2,475**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
Less than $9,999	775	775	4%	31%	100%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	1,340	1,090	8%	44%	81%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	2,555	530	15%	21%	21%
More than $30,000	12,785	85	73%	3%	1%
Total income in relation to LICO	**17,465**		**100%**		
Less than .50 of LICO	835		5%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	795		5%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	845		5%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	1,210		7%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	13,775		79%		
Housing tenure	**17,445**	**2,475**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
Owners with mortgages	7,270	465	42%	19%	6%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 987	$ 814			
Owners without mortgages	5,920	330	34%	13%	6%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 295	$ 247			
Renters	4,250	1,685	24%	68%	40%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 589	$ 558			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 53,031	$ 13,677			
Average earnings	$ 46,390	$ 8,485			
Average government transfers	$ 7,423	$ 6,072			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 55,120	$ 13,503			
Average earnings	$ 48,395	$ 8,596			
Average government transfers	$ 4,193	$ 5,642			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 44,591	$ 16,084			
Average earnings	$ 23,142	$ 4,111			
Average government transfers	$ 18,858	$ 13,193			
Unattached individuals	9,210	3,930	100%	100%	43%
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	3,320	1,755	37%	47%	53%
Aged 30 to 44	1,940	570	21%	15%	29%
Aged 45 to 64	1,565	590	17%	15%	38%
Aged 65 and older	2,740	865	30%	22%	32%
Sex					
Females	5,265	2,330	57%	59%	44%
Males	3,820	1,480	41%	38%	39%
Housing tenure	**9,215**	**3,930**			
Owners	4,550	1,415	49%	36%	31%
Renters	4,660	2,515	51%	64%	54%
Income Deficiency	**Avg. Poverty Gap**	**Avg. Market Gap**			
Economic families	$ 9,201	$ 7,503			
Unattached individuals	$ 6,875	$ 7,555			

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1996 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Please see glossary for definition of terms

Table A4

Red Deer

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
	58,715	11,565	100%	100%	20%
Age groups					
Under 15 years	13,655	3,195	23%	27%	23%
Aged 15 to 24	9,505	2,855	16%	25%	30%
Aged 25 to 34	9,800	2,000	17%	17%	20%
Aged 35 to 44	10,590	1,510	18%	13%	14%
Aged 45 to 54	6,270	770	11%	7%	12%
Aged 55 to 64	3,865	640	7%	5%	17%
Aged 65 to 74	3,010	335	5%	3%	11%
Aged 75 and older	2,015	330	3%	3%	16%
Sex					
Females	29,940	6,565	51%	56%	22%
Males	28,775	5,080	49%	44%	18%
Children under 18 in families	**15,920**	**3,410**	**100%**	**100%**	**21%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	12,455	1,350	78%	40%	11%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	3,415	2,045	21%	60%	60%
Children under 6 in families	**5,130**	**1,400**	**100%**	**100%**	**27%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	4,065	600	79%	43%	15%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	1,050	795	20%	57%	76%
With activity limitations	**6,185**	**2,150**	**100%**	**100%**	**35%**
Under 15 years	565	215	9%	10%	38%
Aged 15 to 24	585	290	9%	13%	50%
Aged 25 to 34	725	370	12%	17%	51%
Aged 35 to 44	1,020	460	16%	21%	45%
Aged 45 to 54	675	230	11%	11%	34%
Aged 55 to 64	925	270	15%	13%	29%
Aged 65 to 74	880	145	14%	7%	16%
Aged 75 and older	810	160	13%	7%	20%
Aboriginal identity	**1,965**	**1,050**	**100%**	**100%**	**53%**
Under 15 years	765	495	39%	47%	65%
Aged 15 to 24	390	235	20%	22%	60%
Aged 25 to 34	340	150	17%	14%	44%
Aged 35 to 44	255	115	13%	11%	45%
Aged 45 to 54	125	35	6%	3%	28%
Aged 55 to 64	50	15	3%	1%	30%
Aged 65 to 74	25	-	1%	0%	0%
Aged 75 and older	20	-	1%	0%	0%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**45,060**	**8,450**	**100%**	**100%**	**19%**
Less than secondary	17,560	4,345	39%	51%	25%
Secondary	9,740	1,820	22%	22%	19%
Post-secondary certificate	17,755	2,280	39%	27%	13%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**45,060**	**8,450**	**100%**	**100%**	**19%**
Full time full year employment	15,685	1,080	35%	13%	7%
Part time full year employment	3,110	600	7%	7%	19%
Part time part year employment	15,095	3,735	33%	44%	25%
No employment in 1995	11,170	3,030	25%	36%	27%

Red Deer, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
Economic families	**15,980**	**2,575**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Couples with no children under 18	6,575	495	41%	19%	8%
Couples with children under 18	6,365	700	40%	27%	11%
Lone parent families under 18	2,105	1,165	13%	45%	55%
Other families	925	215	6%	8%	23%
Number of income earners	**15,980**	**2,575**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
No income earners	2,320	740	15%	29%	32%
One income earner	4,430	1,100	28%	43%	25%
Two income earners	9,230	730	58%	28%	8%
Annual total income	**15,980**	**2,575**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Less than $9,999	715	715	4%	28%	100%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	1,385	1,235	9%	48%	89%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	1,935	515	12%	20%	27%
More than $30,000	11,945	115	75%	4%	1%
Total income in relation to LICO	**15,980**		**100%**		
Less than .50 of LICO	910		6%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	855		5%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	810		5%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	1,005		6%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	12,395		78%		
Housing tenure	**15,980**	**2,575**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Owners with mortgages	6,735	445	42%	17%	7%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 1,034	$ 916			
Owners without mortgages	4,150	255	26%	10%	6%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 293	$ 259			
Renters	5,090	1,875	32%	73%	37%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 618	$ 580			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 54,272	$ 12,986			
Average earnings	$ 47,699	$ 8,095			
Average government transfers	$ 6,490	$ 5,970			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 55,482	$ 13,041			
Average earnings	$ 48,665	$ 8,140			
Average government transfers	$ 4,468	$ 5,746			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 45,966	$ 12,089			
Average earnings	$ 30,732	$ 6,582			
Average government transfers	$ 18,786	$ 12,319			
Unattached individuals	**9,045**	**3,705**	**100%**	**100%**	**41%**
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	3,320	1,755	37%	47%	53%
Aged 30 to 44	2,525	780	28%	21%	31%
Aged 45 to 64	1,510	615	17%	17%	41%
Aged 65 and older	1,685	555	19%	15%	33%
Sex					
Females	4,465	1,995	49%	54%	45%
Males	4,535	1,660	50%	45%	37%
Housing tenure	**9,045**	**3,705**			
Owners	3,480	920	38%	25%	26%
Renters	5,565	2,785	62%	75%	50%
Income deficiency	**Avg. Poverty Gap**	**Avg. Market Gap**			
Economic families	$ 9,629	$ 9,259			
Unattached individuals	$ 7,192	$ 8,287			

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1996 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Please see glossary for definition of terms

Table A5

Medicine Hat

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
All persons	45,995	8,295	100%	100%	18%
Age groups					
Under 15 years	9,400	2,110	20%	25%	22%
Aged 15 to 24	6,590	1,705	14%	21%	26%
Aged 25 to 34	6,615	1,300	14%	16%	20%
Aged 35 to 44	7,710	1,025	17%	12%	13%
Aged 45 to 54	5,110	700	11%	8%	14%
Aged 55 to 64	3,815	660	8%	8%	17%
Aged 65 to 74	3,950	380	9%	5%	10%
Aged 75 and older	2,800	405	6%	5%	14%
Sex					
Females	23,465	4,630	51%	56%	20%
Males	22,530	3,655	49%	44%	16%
Children under 18 in families	**11,155**	**2,375**	**100%**	**100%**	**21%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	9,240	1,235	83%	52%	13%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	1,895	1,140	17%	48%	60%
Children under 6 in families	**3,430**	**840**	**100%**	**100%**	**24%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	2,930	485	85%	58%	17%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	490	355	14%	42%	72%
With activity limitations	**5,665**	**1,555**	**100%**	**100%**	**27%**
Under 15 years	330	125	6%	8%	38%
Aged 15 to 24	285	115	5%	7%	40%
Aged 25 to 34	490	200	9%	13%	41%
Aged 35 to 44	685	235	12%	15%	34%
Aged 45 to 54	650	285	11%	18%	44%
Aged 55 to 64	885	230	16%	15%	26%
Aged 65 to 74	1,060	155	19%	10%	15%
Aged 75 and older	1,280	210	23%	14%	16%
Aboriginal identity	**730**	**310**	**100%**	**100%**	**42%**
Under 15 years	200	85	27%	27%	43%
Aged 15 to 24	185	110	25%	35%	59%
Aged 25 to 34	125	40	17%	13%	32%
Aged 35 to 44	125	30	17%	10%	24%
Aged 45 to 54	50	25	7%	8%	50%
Aged 55 to 64	15	10	2%	3%	67%
Aged 65 to 74	15	-	2%	0%	0%
Aged 75 and older	15	10	2%	3%	67%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**36,590**	**6,175**	**100%**	**100%**	**17%**
Less than secondary	16,510	3,445	45%	56%	21%
Secondary	7,135	1,155	19%	19%	16%
Post-secondary certificate	12,945	1,570	35%	25%	12%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**36,590**	**6,175**	**100%**	**100%**	**17%**
Full time full year employment	11,810	1,005	32%	16%	9%
Part time full year employment	2,445	385	7%	6%	16%
Part time part year employment	10,725	2,365	29%	38%	22%
No employment in 1995	11,620	2,420	32%	39%	21%

Medicine Hat, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
Economic families	**13,305**	**1,900**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
Couples with no children under 18	6,585	485	49%	26%	7%
Couples with children under 18	4,875	575	37%	30%	12%
Lone parent families under 18	1,110	620	8%	33%	56%
Other families	735	215	6%	11%	29%
Number of income earners	**13,305**	**1,900**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
No income earners	2,800	515	21%	27%	18%
One income earner	3,290	845	25%	44%	26%
Two income earners	7,210	540	54%	28%	7%
Annual total income	**13,305**	**1,900**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
Less than $9,999	475	470	4%	25%	99%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	1,095	910	8%	48%	83%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	2,210	445	17%	23%	20%
More than $30,000	9,525	70	72%	4%	1%
Total income in relation to LICO	**13,300**		**100%**		
Less than .50 of LICO	505		4%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	550		4%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	845		6%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	1,135		9%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	10,270		77%		
Housing tenure	**13,305**	**1,900**	**100%**	**100%**	**14%**
Owners with mortgages	5,775	505	43%	27%	9%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 894	$ 737			
Owners without mortgages	4,745	345	36%	18%	7%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 208	$ 204			
Renters	2,780	1,045	21%	55%	38%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 535	$ 523			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 51,242	$ 14,597			
Average earnings	$ 45,657	$ 10,421			
Average government transfers	$ 7,381	$ 5,472			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 54,219	$ 14,797			
Average earnings	$ 47,136	$ 10,563			
Average government transfers	$ 4,119	$ 5,066			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 39,728	$ 12,284			
Average earnings	$ 22,760	$ 2,997			
Average government transfers	$ 18,508	$ 11,392			
Unattached individuals	**6,255**	**2,460**	**100%**	**100%**	**39%**
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	1,575	825	25%	34%	52%
Aged 30 to 44	1,350	380	22%	16%	28%
Aged 45 to 64	1,230	575	20%	24%	47%
Aged 65 and older	2,100	620	34%	26%	30%
Sex					
Females	3,410	1,470	55%	61%	43%
Males	2,815	890	45%	37%	32%
Housing tenure	**6,260**	**2,395**	**100%**	**100%**	**38%**
Owners	3,110	905	50%	38%	29%
Renters	3,150	1,490	50%	62%	47%
Income Sufficiency	**Avg. Poverty Gap**	**Avg. Market Gap**			
Economic families	$ 8,084	$ 6,584			
Unattached individuals	$ 5,862	$ 7,157			

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1996 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada
Please see glossary for definition of terms

Table A6

Wood Buffalo

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
All persons	33,000	3,965	100%	100%	12%
Age groups					
Under 15 years	8,650	1,285	26%	32%	15%
Aged 15 to 24	5,370	880	16%	22%	16%
Aged 25 to 34	5,950	820	18%	21%	14%
Aged 35 to 44	6,910	470	21%	12%	7%
Aged 45 to 54	4,465	250	14%	6%	6%
Aged 55 to 64	1,150	190	3%	5%	17%
Aged 65 to 74	340	55	1%	1%	16%
Aged 75 and older	165	10	1%	0%	6%
Sex					
Females	15,840	2,225	48%	56%	14%
Males	17,155	1,735	52%	44%	10%
Children under 18 in families	**10,260**	**1,370**	**100%**	**100%**	**13%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	8,765	660	85%	48%	8%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	1,455	710	14%	52%	49%
Children under 6 in families	**3,160**	**520**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	2,810	340	89%	65%	12%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	335	180	11%	35%	54%
With activity limitations	**1,805**	**415**	**101%**	**100%**	**23%**
Under 15 years	270	40	15%	10%	15%
Aged 15 to 24	265	65	15%	16%	25%
Aged 25 to 34	260	90	14%	22%	35%
Aged 35 to 44	260	60	14%	14%	23%
Aged 45 to 54	365	75	20%	18%	21%
Aged 55 to 64	180	55	10%	13%	31%
Aged 65 to 74	105	20	6%	5%	19%
Aged 75 and older	110	10	6%	2%	9%
Aboriginal identity	**3,110**	**755**	**100%**	**99%**	**24%**
Under 15 years	945	240	30%	32%	25%
Aged 15 to 24	600	190	19%	25%	32%
Aged 25 to 34	595	165	19%	22%	28%
Aged 35 to 44	570	60	18%	8%	11%
Aged 45 to 54	225	15	7%	2%	7%
Aged 55 to 64	110	55	4%	7%	50%
Aged 65 to 74	55	20	2%	3%	36%
Aged 75 and older	15	-	0%	0%	0%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**24,355**	**2,675**	**100%**	**100%**	**11%**
Less than secondary	7,960	1,345	33%	50%	17%
Secondary	5,295	605	22%	23%	11%
Post-secondary certificate	11,085	725	46%	27%	7%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**24,355**	**2,675**	**100%**	**100%**	**11%**
Full time full year employment	10,300	330	42%	12%	3%
Part time full year employment	1,100	110	5%	4%	10%
Part time part year employment	8,065	1,345	33%	50%	17%
No employment in 1995	4,885	895	20%	33%	18%

Wood Buffalo, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
Economic families	**8,980**	**970**	**100%**	**100%**	**11%**
Couples with no children under 18	2,990	180	33%	19%	6%
Couples with children under 18	4,725	315	53%	32%	7%
Lone parent families under 18	895	420	10%	43%	47%
Other families	375	55	4%	6%	15%
Number of income earners	**8,980**	**970**	**100%**	**100%**	**11%**
No income earners	360	220	4%	23%	61%
One income earner	2,655	550	30%	57%	21%
Two income earners	5,960	200	66%	21%	3%
Annual total income	**8,980**	**970**	**100%**	**100%**	**11%**
Less than $9,999	395	400	4%	41%	101%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	445	375	5%	39%	84%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	465	165	5%	17%	35%
More than $30,000	7,670	30	85%	3%	0%
Total income in relation to LICO	**8,980**		**100%**		
Less than .50 of LICO	490		5%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	235		3%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	245		3%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	325		4%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	7,685		86%		
Housing tenure	**8,980**	**970**	**100%**	**100%**	**11%**
Owners with mortgages	4,865	195	54%	20%	4%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 1,065	$ 951			
Owners without mortgages	1,580	90	18%	9%	6%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 354	$ 406			
Renters	2,535	685	28%	71%	27%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 584	$ 535			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 77,432	$ 12,208			
Average earnings	$ 72,857	$ 7,125			
Average government transfers	$ 4,425	$ 5,348			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 77,880	$ 12,197			
Average earnings	$ 73,208	$ 7,106			
Average government transfers	$ 4,063	$ 5,290			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 59,740	-			
Average earnings	$ 47,150	-			
Average government transfers	$ 17,203	-			
Unattached individuals	**2,965**	**900**	**100%**	**100%**	**30%**
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	1,035	495	37%	55%	46%
Aged 30 to 44	1,110	155	38%	17%	14%
Aged 45 to 64	635	190	21%	21%	30%
Aged 65 and older	130	60	4%	7%	46%
Sex					
Females	920	470	31%	52%	51%
Males	2,010	395	68%	44%	20%
Housing tenure	**2,960**	**900**	**100%**	**100%**	**30%**
Owners	1,145	230	39%	26%	20%
Renters	1,815	670	61%	74%	37%
Income deficiency	**Avg. Poverty Gap**	**Avg. Market Gap**			
Economic families	$ 10,762	$ 11,555			
Unattached individuals	$ 7,277	$ 8,824			

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1996 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada
Please see glossary for definition of terms

Table A7

Grande Prairie

	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
All persons	30,645	4,125	100%	100%	13%
Age groups					
Under 15 years	7,555	1,135	25%	28%	15%
Aged 15 to 24	5,350	1,135	17%	28%	21%
Aged 25 to 34	6,125	765	20%	19%	12%
Aged 35 to 44	5,455	500	18%	12%	9%
Aged 45 to 54	2,925	200	10%	5%	7%
Aged 55 to 64	1,610	185	5%	4%	11%
Aged 65 to 74	1,045	100	3%	2%	10%
Aged 75 and older	580	105	2%	3%	18%
Sex					
Females	15,030	2,315	49%	56%	15%
Males	15,610	1,815	51%	44%	12%
Children under 18 in families	**8,585**	**1,260**	**100%**	**100%**	**15%**
Children under 18 in two-parent families	7,240	540	84%	43%	7%
Children under 18 in lone-parent families	1,345	720	16%	57%	54%
Children under 6 in families	**3,020**	**490**	**100%**	**100%**	**16%**
Children under 6 in two-parent families	2,630	230	87%	47%	9%
Children under 6 in lone-parent families	390	260	13%	53%	67%
With activity limitations	**2,520**	**710**	**100%**	**100%**	**28%**
Under 15 years	250	135	10%	19%	54%
Aged 15 to 24	230	60	9%	8%	26%
Aged 25 to 34	325	110	13%	15%	34%
Aged 35 to 44	475	155	19%	22%	33%
Aged 45 to 54	335	70	13%	10%	21%
Aged 55 to 64	315	75	13%	11%	24%
Aged 65 to 74	295	35	12%	5%	12%
Aged 75 and older	285	70	11%	10%	25%
Aboriginal identity	**1,840**	**590**	**73%**	**83%**	**32%**
Under 15 years	670	210	27%	30%	31%
Aged 15 to 24	360	155	14%	22%	43%
Aged 25 to 34	375	115	15%	16%	31%
Aged 35 to 44	255	80	10%	11%	31%
Aged 45 to 54	100	20	4%	3%	20%
Aged 55 to 64	50	10	2%	1%	20%
Aged 65 to 74	15	-	1%	0%	0%
Aged 75 and older	10	-	0%	0%	0%
Education level (Aged 15+)	**23,085**	**2,995**	**100%**	**100%**	**13%**
Less than secondary	8,615	1,620	37%	54%	19%
Secondary	5,080	525	22%	18%	10%
Post-secondary certificate	9,380	840	41%	28%	9%
Employment activity (Ages 15+)	**23,085**	**2,995**	**100%**	**100%**	**13%**
Full time full year employment	9,720	540	42%	18%	6%
Part time full year employment	1,445	165	6%	6%	11%
Part time part year employment	7,880	1,320	34%	44%	17%
No employment in 1995	4,035	960	17%	32%	24%

Grande Prairie, continued	Total	Poor	Distribution of total	Distribution of poor	Poverty rate
Economic Families	**8,175**	**835**	**100%**	**100%**	**10%**
Couples with no children under 18	3,210	155	39%	19%	5%
Couples with children under 18	3,790	260	46%	31%	7%
Lone parent families under 18	795	370	10%	44%	47%
Other families	385	50	5%	6%	13%
Number of income earners	**8,175**	**835**	**100%**	**100%**	**10%**
No income earners	665	180	8%	22%	27%
One income earner	1,980	415	24%	50%	21%
Two income earners	5,530	240	68%	29%	4%
Annual total income	**8,175**	**835**	**100%**	**100%**	**10%**
Less than $9,999	230	230	3%	28%	100%
Between $10,000 and $19,999	475	365	6%	44%	77%
Between $20,000 and $29,999	725	175	9%	21%	24%
More than $30,000	6,740	65	82%	8%	1%
Total income in relation to LICO	**8,180**				
Less than .50 of LICO	300		4%		
Greater than .50 and less than .75 of LICO	290		4%		
Greater than .75 and less than 1.00 of LICO	245		3%		
Greater than 1.00 and less than 1.25 of LICO	565		7%		
Greater than 1.25 of LICO	6,780		83%		
Housing tenure	**8,175**	**835**	**100%**	**100%**	**10%**
Owners with mortgages	4,140	210	51%	25%	5%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 1,067	$ 1,048			
Owners without mortgages	1,610	60	20%	7%	4%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 340	$ 257			
Renters	2,435	565	30%	68%	23%
Average shelter cost per month	$ 707	$ 643			
Sources of income					
All Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 59,562	$ 13,769			
Average earnings	$ 53,752	$ 9,171			
Average government transfers	$ 5,022	$ 5,181			
Non-elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 61,119	$ 13,828			
Average earnings	$ 54,928	$ 9,186			
Average government transfers	$ 3,691	$ 5,092			
Elderly Economic Families					
Average total income	$ 41,739	$ 9,224			
Average earnings	$ 27,086	-			
Average government transfers	$ 17,274	$ 7,340			
Unattached Individuals	**4,205**	**1,420**	**100%**	**100%**	**34%**
Age groups					
Aged 15 to 29	1,960	830	47%	58%	42%
Aged 30 to 44	1,205	245	29%	17%	20%
Aged 45 to 64	540	160	13%	11%	30%
Aged 65 and older	495	180	12%	13%	36%
Sex					
Females	1,715	765	41%	54%	45%
Males	2,455	620	58%	44%	25%
Housing tenure	**4,200**	**1,420**	**100%**	**100%**	**34%**
Owners	1,650	430	39%	30%	26%
Renters	2,550	990	61%	70%	39%
Incidence and Severity	**Avg. Poverty Gap**	**Avg. Market Gap**			
Economic families	$ 9,523	$ 7,845			
Unattached individuals	$ 6,551	$ 7,420			

Source: Custom tabulations from the 1996 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Please see glossary for definition of terms

FILE

Council Decision – December 6, 1999 Meeting

DATE: December 7, 1999

TO: Social Planning Manager

FROM: City Clerk

RE: "P*overty in Mid-Sized Cities" Report*

Reference Report: Social Planning Manager dated November 29, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Social Planning Manager dated November 29, 1999, re: *Poverty in Mid-Sized Cities*, hereby agrees that the Red Deer and District Family and Community Support Services Board further analyze the information in the report entitled *Poverty in Mid-Sized Cities*, as submitted to Council December 6, 1999 and consider any policy implication of the report before any detail work is completed on an action plan. The issues the Board examines shall include:

1. The appropriate role of the municipality in addressing social issues associated with poverty.

2. Whether new programs related to poverty affect the current FCSS program selection.

3. What issues should be referred to the Provincial and Federal Governments for follow-up.

Report Back to Council Required: Yes

Comments/Further Action:

Council looks forward to your further report and information from the F.C.S.S. Board.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Red Deer & District F.C.S.S. Board

cc: Mayor
Councillors
Director of Community Service
Social Planning Manager
KK

the **Housing Registry**
Red Deer

FILE

December 22, 1999

to: Mayor, City Councillors

from: Margaret L. Hicks, Housing Co-ordinator

re: poverty/suitable, affordable housing/special needs housing

I returned from vacation to read in the local newspapers the discussions held by City Council around the issues of our community as they relate to poverty, affordable housing, other complex issues and special needs. Should there be any doubt as to the accuracy of the figures discussed, and whether or not people in Red Deer live in poverty, we offer the following report. We believe our numbers support the figures you discussed.

It does not matter what standard of measurement of poverty you wish to apply - the majority of registrants of the *the* *Housing Registry*-Red Deer live well below any poverty line that has been established.

There are many complex reasons why the incomes cannot meet the need for basic shelter, utilities and food. **Housing is a very large issue, because it takes so much of one's monthly income to secure shelter.** Most registrants to *the* *Housing Registry*-Red Deer pay more than 50% of their limited income for rent. High rents affect a greater proportion of low income residents. You must pay your rent or the landlord does not allow you to stay; you must pay your utilities to keep your shelter warm and functioning, or you have your utility service withdrawn; you must provide for your transportation, and food. Food becomes the most flexible item in a monthly budget. Residents in this situation find you do not necessarily have to eat everyday. You must pay your rent and utilities - if you do not, you become homeless.

The lack of sufficient funds for daily living needs forces people into the use of food banks, clothing banks, many other helping agencies, active treatment hospital care and long term care. Schools and teachers are dealing with poverty issues that must be solved in order to teach children in the classroom. All of these services are being overburdened.

Please have no doubt - poverty is an overwhelming issue in our community for those who must live it.

M. Hicks

Attachment: 1

#302, 4901 - 48th Street
Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 6M4
phone/fax: 1-403-346-1466

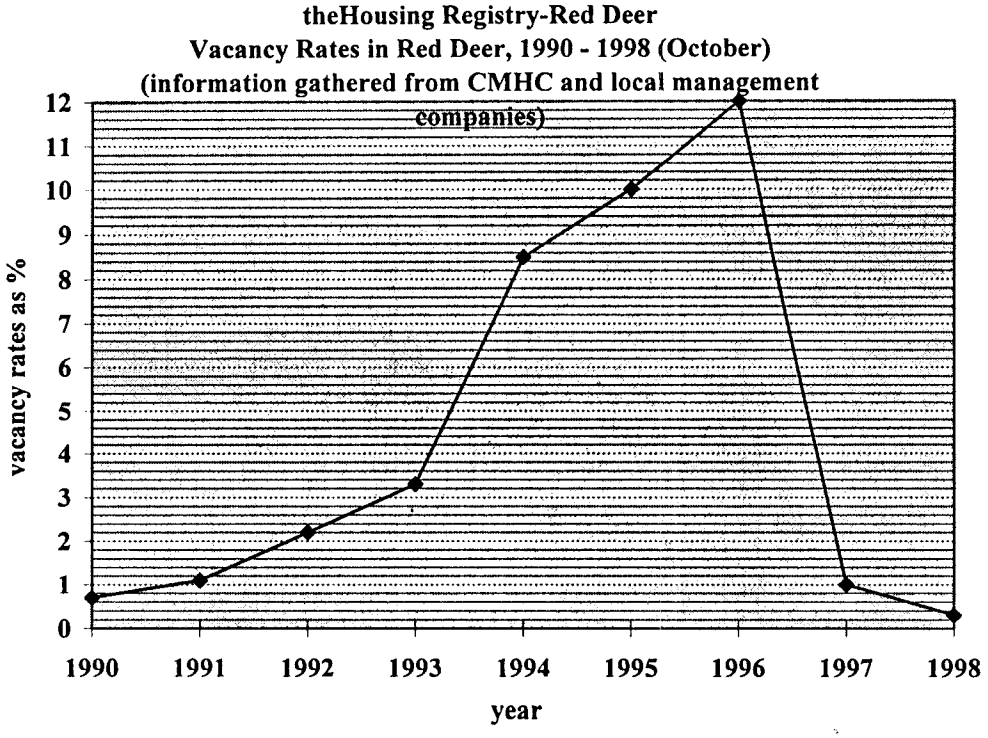
..... *a division of* Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta

Monthly Rental Rates Survey, 1992 - 1999

Since our inception (November, 1992), *the* ***Housing Registry***-Red Deer has collected rental information relating to Red Deer. From the following information, we can categorically state the rent increases exceed the ability to pay for the majority of our registrants. *the* ***Housing Registry***-Red Deer continues to press for the need for governments to be involved in resolutions of housing needs. As a member of the Red Deer Housing Committee, we continue to try to develop partnerships with government and the community to produce much needed housing. However, solutions are not happening fast enough for many members of our community to find secure, suitable, affordable, permanent housing. When we see the numbers of services provided by People's Place shelter, the Red Deer Food Bank, our agency and other agencies who seek to meet the needs of their clients, it is clear a solution is required to meet the need for suitable, affordable, permanent housing in our community.

The Housing Need

Low vacancy rates and rising rents create an inability for persons with low to middle incomes and complex needs to find housing to meet their daily living requirements.



Landlords experienced a period of high vacancy rates and falling rents in the mid 1990's. One can observe in the accompanying information the increases in rent that have resulted late in the 1990's have exceeded the short term loss.

#302 Parkland Square, 4901 - 48th Street
Red Deer, AB., T4N 6M4; phone/fax: 403-346-1466
..... *a division of* Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta

#302 Parkland Square, 4901 - 48th Street
Red Deer, AB., T4N 6M4; phone/fax: 403-346-1466
..... *a division of* Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta

Crisis for People - Crisis for Our Community

An inability to meet housing needs places people in crisis. **People become homeless**. Discharge from active treatment centres becomes delayed, exacting a high price tag for the lack of suitable, affordable housing options. Families who struggle to maintain their shelter remove dollars from their food, transportation and clothing budgets. Schools and teachers in the classroom are faced with coping with children who come to school not adequately fed or clothed. Single low income persons face a difficult struggle to meet their housing needs in our community.

Housing vs. Homelessness

What we have in Red Deer is not a homeless problem. What we have in Red Deer **is a housing problem that creates homelessness**. People's inability to meet their housing needs in our community places them in jeopardy relative to their health and well-being. A well-housed community is a healthy community.

Suitable, Affordable, Permanent Housing

The following report demonstrates the changes we have experienced in Red Deer during the past five years. Those who live this reality know only too well what the numbers tell us. As *the Housing Registry*-Red Deer, we hear from community residents who are faced with rent increases that they are just not able to cope with on their incomes. In the past months we have heard from people experiencing increases for $25 to $180 per month. Combined with increased telephone costs and utility rates, these amounts are devastating to persons on low, fixed incomes, as well as low to middle income earners.

The lack of affordable housing affects a much higher proportion of the lowest income registrants. Red Deer is in need of suitable, affordable housing to allow persons permanency in their lives.

Average Rents for period 1992 - 1999

The numbers reported in the following information are only hampered by the ability to find a large enough group of vacancies to report on reliably in some categories. In each of the categories of housing reported, the rents show a continuous rise during this time period. When the government standard for what we should pay for rent is set at 30% of gross income, one can readily see that rents for most registrants of *the Housing Registry*-Red Deer far exceeds such a standard.

Sample numbers used are stated. Often, there were just no vacancies listed in the classified advertisements in some categories. The numbers reported are those we gathered without imposing any restrictions, other than not re-counting re-occurring ads on succeeding days.

the
Housing Registry
Red Deer

Average Monthly Incomes for Registrants, 1994 - 1999 (7 months ending July)

	Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta (Persons with Disabilities)						*the Housing Registry-Red Deer* (All Others)					
	1999 7 months	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1999 7 months	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
Individuals	$775.00	$760.20	$791.84	$815.94	$664.46		$599.62	$752.06*	$544.52	$716.24		
Families	$1154.50	$1182.67	$1396.44	$1316.53	$1206.15		$1051.00	$1094.95	$1261.50	$1117.45		
Seniors - Individuals	$962.00	$1109.50	$1002.67				$1027.00	$1076.00	$1013.00			
Seniors - Couples		$1650.00	$1587.50	$1611.67				$1666.40	$1600.00			
Combined						$754.85					$969.00	$997.66

* The average income reflects a significant number of persons employed but seeking suitable, affordable housing.
86% of registrants in this category, had an average income of $644.35 per month.

Reporting methods have changed over the years as the registry and the community's needs changed.

#302 Parkland Square, 4901 - 48th Street
Red Deer, AB., T4N 6M4; phone/fax: 403-346-1466
***..... a division of* Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta**

the
Housing Registry
Red Deer

Annual Average Monthly Rent Increases/Decreases Over Previous Year

Year	Bachelor apt.	1 bedrm apt.	2 bedrm apt.	3 bedrm apt.	2 bdrm house	3 bdrm house	4 bdrm house	Rooms	Room & Bd
1993	-$14	-$14	-$4	+$14	-$37	+$33	+$39	+$7	
1994	-$4	+$1	0	+$12	-$25	0	+$7	-$24	
1995	-$19	-$3	-$20	-$2	+$4	0	-$20	+$21	
1996	+$26	-$15	-$16	-$21	-$14	-$33	-$30	+$16	
1997	-$4	+$17	+$24	+$1	+$9	+$38	+$69	0	
1998	+ $25	+ $30	+ $39	+ $61	+ $53	+ $58	+ $39	+ $20	not previously reported
1999 ending July	+$11	+$20	+$25	-$23*	+$39	+$35	+$159	+$11	-$5
Overall Increase	***+$21***	***+$36***	***+$48***	***+$42***	***+$29***	***+$131***	***+$263***	***+$51***	***0***

* few sample numbers to rely on
Shaded areas indicate rent decreases.

- **32 categories or 57% demonstrate an increase in rents**
- **20 categories or 36% demonstrate a decrease in rents**
- **4 categories or 4% demonstrates rents remain the same**

Four Year Comparison of Age, Income, Rents, % of Income Paid to Rent

#302 Parkland Square, 4901 - 48th Street
Red Deer, AB., T4N 6M4; phone/fax: 403-346-1466
***..... a division of* Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta**

the

Housing Registry

Red Deer

Thank You

in consideration of your time

in becoming more informed

about the community residents

you serve.

#302, 4901 - 48th Street
Red Deer, Alberta, T4N 6M4
phone/fax: 1-403-346-1466

..... a division of **Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta**

BYLAW NO. 3153/A-99

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3153/95, The City of Red Deer's Noise Bylaw.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

That Bylaw 3153/95 is hereby amended as follows:

1 By adding the following new definition to Section 2:

> "(g) Engine Retarder Brake - is defined as a mechanical device installed on the engine of a commercial or heavy duty truck that alters the engine valve timing to produce an energy absorbing compressor rather than a power generating engine. This produces a braking action to the vehicle that is supplemental to the vehicle's individual wheel braking systems. When activated, this device produces a loud noise through the vehicle's exhaust system."

2 By adding the following new Section 7.1 directly following Section 7:

> "7.1 No person shall activate or engage engine retarder brakes on any vehicle within the City limits at any time during the day or night."

3 By adding the following new Section 12(c):

> "12 (c) Engaging Engine Retarder Brakes - a fine of not less than $250.00 and not more than $500.00, or in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for six months."

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 1999.
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 2000.
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 2000.
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this	day of	A.D. 2000.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

Item No. 2

BYLAW NO. 3156/MM-99

WHEREAS the strategies identified by the City of Red Deer Strategic Plan under the area of community and land use planning state that the City will ensure historic resources and other significant features are preserved and maintained for future generations, this bylaw creates a historical significance district within the City of Red Deer, and

WHEREAS the intent of this Significance District is to promote and encourage the recognition and preservation of potentially historical or culturally significant buildings, sites, and resources within the City of Red Deer, and

WHEREAS, the bylaw is limited to an examination of any proposal to demolish identified buildings or to disturb identified sites, and

WHEREAS, in principle, the bylaw supports and promotes the historical integrity of identified properties by offering, at the request of the owner, advice and consultation by heritage experts whenever possible, related to buildings or sites listed within the bylaw on matters related to restoration, renovation or development.

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DULY ASSEMBLED, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Add the following district, referred to as the Historic Significance District to the bylaw, after the Historical Preservation District:

196.1(1) The district is intended to promote community awareness of actual or potential heritage and historically significant sites or buildings, and to provide a means whereby identified sites or buildings may be preserved with available and practical means from time to time. This district will provide that an identified site or building of potential historical significance shall not be demolished; or in the case of sites disturbed, until such time as an evaluation of the heritage or historical significance of the site or building has been carried out. The bylaw encourages but does not require that any renovations undertaken be sympathetic to the historical integrity of the site.

196.1(2) Permitted Uses

The uses listed as permitted in the underlying use district.

196.1(3) Discretionary Uses

The uses listed as discretionary in the underlying land use district, which in the opinion of the Development Authority, will maintain and achieve the general purpose of the District.

196.1(4) The owner must give 45 days' notice to the City of the proposed demolition of any of the buildings or the disturbance of sites listed in section 196.1(5). The

City will cause a historical evaluation to be carried out. If the building or site is deemed significant and a candidate for preservation, a Committee appointed by the City will work with the land owner during the 45 day period in an effort to preserve the building and/or site. If the owner and such committee are unable to reach an agreement, once the 45 day notice period has expired, this bylaw will no longer prevent demolition of the building or disturbance of the site.

196.1(5) The buildings and/or sites, which are included in this district, are listed as follows:

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
A20 Army Camp Motor Pool Building and Cormack Gardens Currently Red Deer Armoury	4402 – 55th Street	Parcel C, Plan 837 H.W.	Historic Significance
Advocate Building (former)	4929 - 49th Street	Lot 13, Block 19, Plan 1587 MC	Historic Significance
Arlington Hotel	4905 – 51st Avenue	Lots 1 – 5 Block 10, Plan H	Historic Significance
Bank Manager's Residence	4742 – 56th Street	Lot 12, Block C, Plan K1	Historic Significance
Bawtinhimer Garage	4925 – 48th Street	Lot 12(part)-13, Block 20, Plan K.	Historic Significance
Botterill Residence	4637 Ross Street	Lots 41 - 43, Block A, Plan K-8	Historic Significance
Bower Barn Gothic Roof Barn (Sunnybrook Farm)	4701 – 30th Street	Lot 3, Block 14 Plan 4436 TR	Historic Significance
Bower Residence (Sunnybrook Farm)	4701 - 30th Street	Lot 3, Block 14 Plan 4436 TR	Historic Significance
Buffalo Hotel	5031 Ross Street	Lots 6-10, Block 10, Plan H	Historic Significance
Capitol Theatre	4924 Ross Street	Lot 32A, Block 18, Plan H	Historic Significance
Central Alberta Dairy Pool (CADP) Building Condensery	5410 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 45, Block 12, Plan 972 0467	Historic Significance
Carscallen Residence	5144 – 43rd Avenue	Lot 13, Block 14 Plan 6393 M.C.	Historic Significance
Cenotaph	4900 Block, Ross Street	No Legal	Historic Significance

HISTORICAL SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
Cole/G.W. Smith Residence	5142 - 44th Street	Lot 15, Block 1, Plan 6077 HW	Historic Significance
Dawe Residence	4124 - 52nd Street	Lots 8 & 9, Block 12, Plan 3586 AE	Historic Significance
Drill Hall #1 (Red Deer Public School Maintenance Shop)	4230 - 58th Street	Parcel D1, Plan 4154 R.S.	Historic Significance
Drill Hall #2 (Red Deer Memorial Centre)	4214 - 58th Street	Parcel E, Plan 3962 H.W.	Historic Significance
Eaton's Store (former)	4807 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 3 - 8, Block 19, Plan H	Historic Significance
Eilertson Sculpture (Victory Park)	4540 Ross Street	Lot X, Plan 6901 R Part of Lot A	Historic Significance
Eventide Funeral Home (St. Luke's Hall)	4930 - 54th Street	Lots 1 - 3, Block 13, Plan K (only south 12' of 3)	Historic Significance
Fallow Residence	12 Howarth St. Close	Lot 9A, Block E, Plan 4387 RS	Historic Significance
Freytag Tannery Site	5616 Kerry Wood Drive	Block 11, Plan 3331A.J.	Historic Significance
F.W. Galbraith Residence	5810 - 45th Avenue	Lot 1, Block 5, Plan 961 H.W.	Historic Significance
Gaetz Manufacturing Building	4840 – 51st Street	Lots 1 & 2 Block 29, Plan K	Historic Significance
Gaetz Memorial United Church	4758 Ross Street	Lot 1, Block 37, Plan 6275 H.W.	Historic Significance
Georgia Apartments	5016 – 48th Avenue	Lots 21-24, Block 28,Plan K less the south 40'	Historic Significance
Grandview Lodge (Senior Citizens Home)	5011 – 43rd Ave	Lot 8, Block 6, Plan 5470 HW	Historic Significance
Greene Block	5001 Ross Street	Lots 18 – 19 Block 10, Plan H	Historic Significance

HISTORICAL SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
Hallman Residence (Parkvale Area)	4617-48th Street	Lot 32-33, Block C, Plan K8 (excluding E. 10' of Lot 32)	Historic Significance
Hamilton Block	5211 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 5 & 6 Block 15, Plan K	Historic Significance
Heritage Square	4600 Block 47th Avenue	Lot 50, Block B, Plan 872 0442	Historic Significance
Huestis Residence	5201 – 47th Avenue	Lot 9-11, Block N Plan 6901 R	Historic Significance
J. Weddell Residence (Waskasoo Crescent)	4532 Waskasoo Cres.	Lot 40, Block 2, Plan 872 2544	Historic Significance
Johnstone Residence	5509 - 48A Avenue	Lot B Block 1, Plan 1995 ET	Historic Significance
La France Residence	4922 - 55th Street	Lots 5 & 6, Block 2, Plan 7075 A.E.	Historic Significance
MacKenzie / Ellis Residence	5343 - 46th Avenue	Lot 10A, Block G, Plan 1500 R.S.	Historic Significance
Maple Leaf Block	5020 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 17, Block 11, Plan 795 HW	Historic Significance
McGregor Parson's Residence	5140 - 43rd Avenue	Lot 12, Block 14, Plan 6393 MC	Historic Significance
McLean Residence	4123 Ross Street	Lot 8, Block 3A, Plan 3288 K.S.	Historic Significance
Meredith Residence	4 Howarth St. Close	Lot 10, Block E, Plan 5746 AH	Historic Significance
Mitchell & Jewell Building	4812 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 16, Block 9, Plan H	Historic Significance
William Moore Residence	5555 - 45th Avenue	Lot 8, Block A, Plan 955 M.C.	Historic Significance
Murrin / Routledge Residence	4736 - 56th Street	Lot 15, Block C, Plan 5947 AM	Historic Significance

HISTORICAL SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
Nachtman Residence	4630 - 45th Street	Lot 9, Block E, Plan 3591 P	Historic Significance
New Life Tabernacle Church (Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene)	4801 - 48th Street	Lots 1 - 22, Block 25 Plan K	Historic Significance
The Old Mill/ Hayhoe Building	5028 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 18, Block 11, Plan 795 HW	Historic Significance
Palace Livery	5007 - 49th Street	Lot C, Block 9, Plan 323 K.S.	Historic Significance
Payne Residence	4634 - 49th Street	Lots 5 - 8, Block A, Plan K-8	Historic Significance
Pettepher Residence	5045 - 45th Avenue	Lots 3 & 4, Block 1, Plan K9	Historic Significance
Piper Creek/ Twilight Lodge	4820 – 33rd Street	Lot 2, Block 8 Plan 1621 NY	Historic Significance
Pollock Residence	4629 - 46th Street	Lots 37 - 40, Block E, Plan 3591 P	Historic Significance
Old Post Office / Federal Building	4909 Ross Street	Lots 20-29, Block 18,Plan H	Historic Significance
Prairie Business	5032 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 19 - 21, Block 11, Plan 795 HW. South 20' of 21	Historic Significance
Old Provincial Building	4935 – 51st Street	Lots 38 & 39, Block 17,Plan H	Historic Significance
Raymond Gaetz Residence	4763 – 56th Street	Lot 30, Block A, Plan 647 K.S.	Historic Significance
Red Deer Bottling Co.	4601 Gaetz Avenue	Lot 27, Block 21, Plan 962 3342	Historic Significance
Red Deer College Arts Centre	5700 – 32nd St.	Lot J, Plan 812 2461	Historic Significance
A.H. Russell Residence	5938 – 45th Avenue	Lot 1 & 2, Block 3, Plan 1292 A.0.	Historic Significance
Scott Block/ Old Horsley's Hardware	4816-4818 Gaetz Avenue	Lot D, Block 9, Plan 1323 KS	Historic Significance

HISTORICAL SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
Simpson Residence	5820 - 45th Avenue	Lot 2, Block 5, Plan 961 H.W.	Historic Significance
Snell Gardener's Cottage	5521 – 50th Avenue	Lot B, Plan 4337 HW	Historic Significance
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and Parish Hall	6 McMillan Avenue	Lot IA, Plan 2473 N.Y.	Historic Significance
Telning Residence	4520 - 46th Street	Lot 12 & 13, Block J, Plan 4900 R	Historic Significance
Thatcher Residence	5401 - 48th Avenue	Lot 1, Block 33, Plan 656 NY	Historic Significance
Trump Residence	5035 - 45th Avenue	Lot 2, Block 1, Plan 4735 K.S.	Historic Significance
Tucker Residence	3534 – 45th Avenue	Lot 5A Block 5, Plan 78 RS	Historic Significance
Wallace Residence	4755 - 56th Street	Lots 25-26, Block A Plan K1	Historic Significance
Wartime Homes	36-38 Street block Between 41-42 Avenue Mountview Neighbourhood	Lots 1-8 and 10-28, Block 9 Plan 1514 HW	Historic Significance
Water Tower (Horton Spheroid)	3536 - 46th Avenue	Lot 9, Block 22, Plan 1919 KS	Historic Significance
Wong Block Apartment	5101 Gaetz Avenue	Lots 1 & 2, Block 16, Plan H	Historic Significance
49A Avenue Houses	5511 49A Avenue	Lots 7-9, Block 3, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance
	5514 49A Avenue	Lots 7-9, Block 2, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance
	5517 49A Avenue	Lots 10-11, Block 3, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance
	5520 49A Avenue	Lots 10-12, Block 2, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance
	5521 49A Avenue	Lots 12-13, Block 3, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance
	5526 49A Avenue	Lots 13-15, Block 2, Plan 7075AE	Historic Significance
	5527 49A Avenue	Lot 20, Block 3, Plan 9223300	Historic Significance

INVENTORY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES
Sites and Natural Features

HISTORIC SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
A.C.R. Bridge Abutment	Taylor Drive	Lot R-3, Plan 902 M.C.	Historic Significance
Ceremonial Trees Central School	5100 Block 47th Avenue		Historic Significance
Ceremonial Trees Coronation Park	4500 Block Ross Street		Historic Significance
Ceremonial Trees Cronquist House	Bower Ponds		Historic Significance
Ceremonial Trees Red Deer & District Museum	4525 47A Avenue		Historic Significance
Ceremonial Trees Pioneers' Lodge	4600 Block 47th Avenue		Historic Significance
Chestnut Tree	45th Avenue and 55th Street	Lot 22, Block G Plan 822-2079	Historic Significance
City Hall Park	4800 Block 48th Avenue	Lot 1, Block 27, Plan 1339 R.S	Historic Significance
'Crossing' School Site Marker	60th Avenue & Cronquist Drive	Plan 459 LZ SW¼ 13-28-28-W4	Historic Significance
Fire Hall Trees Centennial 1967	4900 Block, 48th Street		Historic Significance
Gaetz Lake Sanctuary			Historic Significance
Great West Lumber Co. Site	Bower Ponds		Historic Significance
Krause Hill, Trees	Ross Street Hill	Lot 3, Block 8A Plan 882-1939	Historic Significance
Oak Tree	55th St. / 46th Ave.	Lot 25, Block 1 Plan 1292 A.O.	Historic Significance
Piper's Mountain	Rotary Park	Lot R3, Plan 4816 R.S	Historic Significance

HISTORICAL SITE BUILDING	STREET ADDRESS	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION
Reinholt Quarries	Cronquist Business Park	SW 1/4 17-38-27-4	Historic Significance
Site of the ACR Silver Spike	Gaetz Avenue / 35th Street	Lot 16, Block 1 Plan 8324 ET	Historic Significance
Snell Residence Site	4915 - 48th Avenue	Lot 14, Block 38 Plan 832 0062,	Historic Significance
Stone Wall, Everglades Apartments	4319 – 51st Avenue	Lot 15B, Block 6, Plan 862 2144	Historic Significance
Towers at Checkmate Court	4902 - 37th Street	Lot 2, Block 5, Plan 792 2189	Historic Significance
Willow Tree	4700 - 55th Street	Lots 5 - 7, Block B, Plan K1 Lots 21, Block B, Plan 902 1952	Historic Significance
Wishart Cabin Site	Gaetz Lake Sanctuary		Historic Significance

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1999.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 2000.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 2000.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of A.D. 2000.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

Item No. 3

BYLAW NO. 3156/NN-99

Being a bylaw to amend the City of Red Deer's Land Use Bylaw No. 3156/96.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1 Bylaw No. 3156/96 is hereby amended by adding the following new Sections 60(11), (12) and (13):

"60 (11) Notwithstanding Section 60(1) or any other provision of this bylaw, the holder of a Home Occupation License (the "Licensee") may hold one retail sale or open house per year from the premises in which the home occupation is located, subject to the following conditions:

(a) the Licensee shall notify the Inspections and Licensing Department two weeks prior to the date of the proposed sale;

(b) the sale may run for one day only;

(c) admission to the sale shall be by invitation only and the sale may not be generally advertised.

(12) Prior to the sale date, the Licensing Inspector shall place an A-board sign on the property, giving notice of the sale.

(13) Sections 60 (11) and 60 (12) shall expire and be of no further force and effect on and after January 1, 2002 unless this sub-section is sooner repealed."

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 1999.
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 2000.
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 2000.
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this	day of	A.D. 2000.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

BYLAW NO. 3156/OO-99

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

NOW THEREFORE, THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DULY ASSEMBLED, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1 The "Use District Maps C13, C14, D13, and D14" contained in "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with the Land Use District Map No. 29/99 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

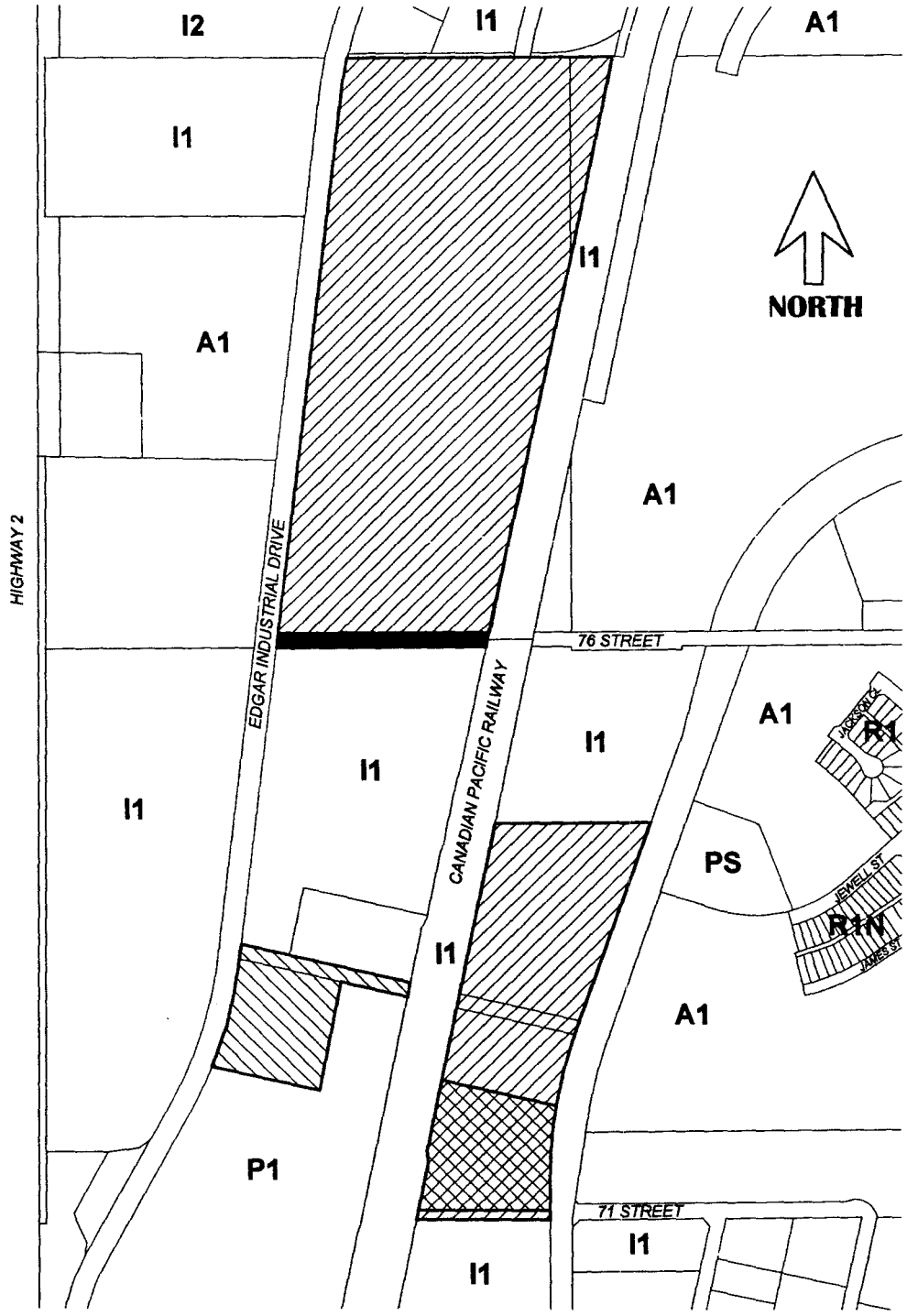
READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 1999.
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D.
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D.
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this	day of	A.D.

_____ _____

MAYOR CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer

PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



Change from:

A1 to I1

A1 to P1

P1 to I1

Road to I1

AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

I1 - Industrial (Business Service)

P1 - Parks and Recreation

MAP No. 29 / 99

BYLAW No. 3156 / OO - 99

Item No. 5

BYLAW NO. 3239/A-99

Being a bylaw of The City of Red Deer to amend Bylaw 3239/99 the bylaw adopting the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DULY ASSEMBLED, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

That Bylaw No. 3239/99 is hereby amended:

1 By deleting Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and the Park/Open Space Key Plan and replacing them with the attached amended Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and Park/Open Space Key Plan.

2 By deleting the paragraph entitled ***"R2 Residential (Medium Density) District"*** under ***Section 4.1.1 Residential***, in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

- **"R-2 Residential (Medium Density) District**

  One R-2 medium density residential site is proposed, located towards the south eastern portion of the site. The R-2 will take the form of an adult village. Development in the site will take the form of semi-detached and multi-family configurations

  The 'adult village' site will contain approximately 198 R-2 Medium Density residential units in the form of single, duplex, triplex and 4-plexes. Assuming 2.1 persons per household (an accurate ratio based on the retirement age demographic group occupying this R-2 development), 416 people will occupy this R-2 component of the overall development. (Because this will be a 'village' site, marketed to senior citizens, an exception to the typical R-2 density is requested from 3.0 persons/ unit to 2.1 persons/ unit)."

3 By amending Section ***4.1.2 Residential Density:***

(a) by replacing the figure "43.9" wherever it appears in this section with the figure "42.04";

(b) By replacing the letters and numbers "R-2 221 and R-2 288 with the letter and numbers "R-2 416";

(c) By replacing the word and number "Total 2,198" with the word and number "Total 2,105".

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 8	day of November	A.D. 1999.
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 1999.
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 1999.
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this	day of	A.D. 1999.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.

JOHNSTONE PARK

NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

REVISED NOVEMBER 1999

IBI
GROUP

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, PLANNERS

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3.4 persons per household, 891 people will occupy the R-1 component of the development.

- **R-1N Residential (Narrow Lot) District**

  R-1N residential development will be located within the southwestern portion of the site. Development in this district will take the form of detached single family dwellings. Rear servicing will be provided for all lots.

  In total, the site will contain approximately 195 R-1N Residential (Narrow Lot Detached Dwelling) lots with a minimum frontage of 10.40m per lot. Assuming 3.4 persons per household, 663 people will occupy the R-1N component of the development.

- **R-2 Residential (Medium Density) District**

  One R-2 medium density residential site is proposed, located towards the south eastern portion of the site. The R-2 will take the form of an adult village. Development in the site will take the form of semi-detached and multi-family configurations

  The 'adult village' site will contain approximately 198 R-2 Medium Density residential units in the form of single, duplex, triplex and 4-plexes. Assuming 2.1 persons per household (an accurate ratio based on the retirement age demographic group occupying this R-2 development), 416 people will occupy this R-2 component of the overall development. (Because this will be a 'village' site, marketed to senior citizens, an exception to the typical R-2 density is requested from 3.0 persons/ unit to 2.1 persons/ unit).

- **R-3 Residential (Multiple Family) District**

  A parcel along the southwestern portion of the site will contain an R-3 Residential (Multiple Family) District. Development in this area will likely take the form of multi-attached apartment buildings providing a suitable housing alternative for low to medium income groups.

  In total, this site will contain approximately 45 R-3 Residential (Multiple Family) units. Assuming 3.0 persons

per household, 135 people will occupy the R-3 component of the development. A minimum of 50% of the trees in the southwest corner of this site are to be retained and incorporated into the proposed development if possible.

4.1.2 Residential Density

The overall density for the Johnstone Park Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan Area is expected to work out to approximately 42.04 people per hectare, which is below the 45 people per hectare guideline proposed. The mix of housing types and densities is consistent with the City's planning policies for new communities.

PERSONS

R-1	891
R-1N	663
R-2	416
R-3	135
TOTAL	2,105

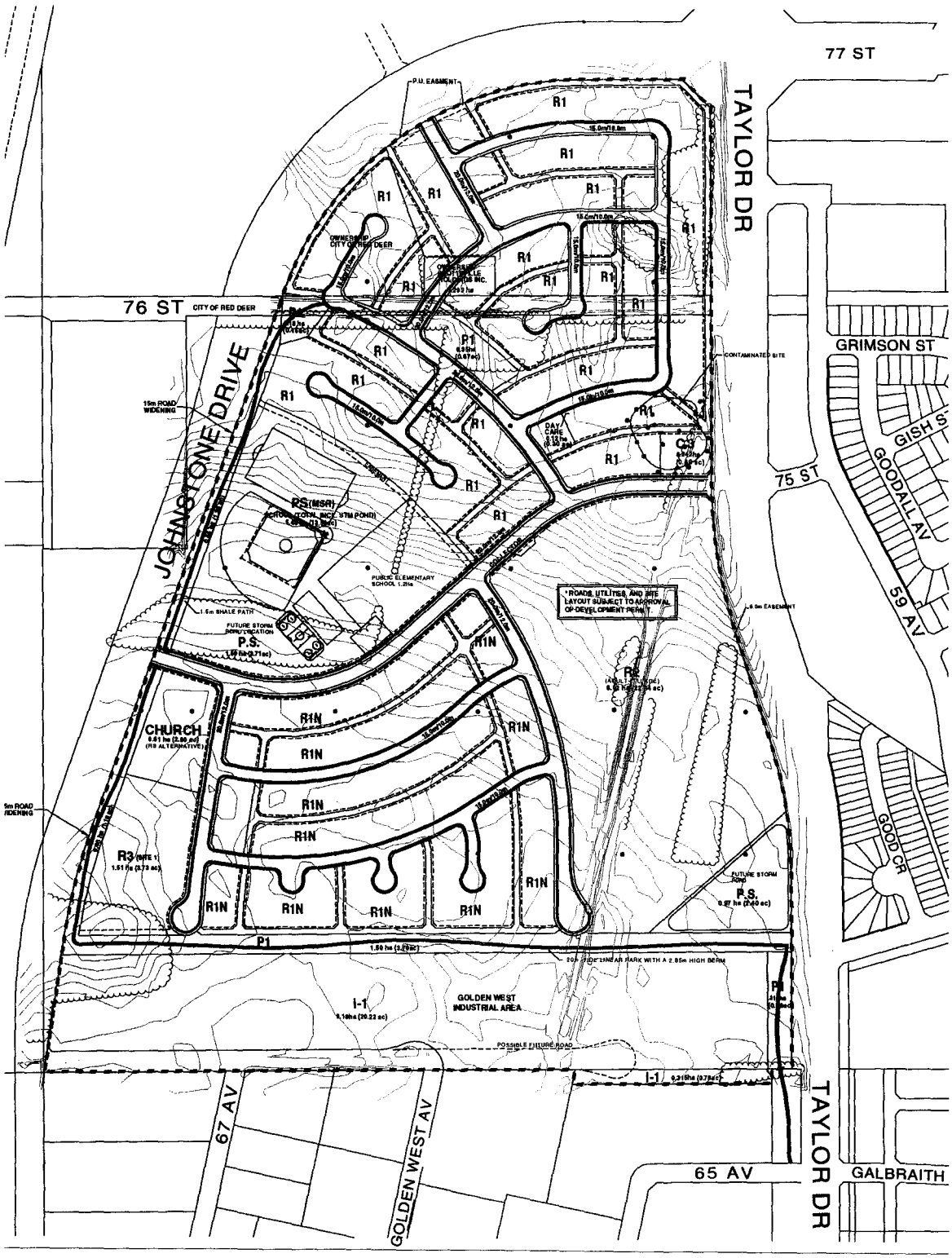
AREA

NET DEVELOPABLE	58.79ha	145.26ac
LESS INDUSTRIAL AREA	8.18ha	20.21ac
LESS (INDUSTRIAL) P1	0.32ha	0.78ac
LESS PROPOSED P1	0.32ha	0.78ac
TOTAL	50.07ha	123.72ac

DENSITY: 42.04 ppha

(Using the alternative Land Use scenario for the church and day care sites, the overall site density will be approximately 45 people per hectare.)

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

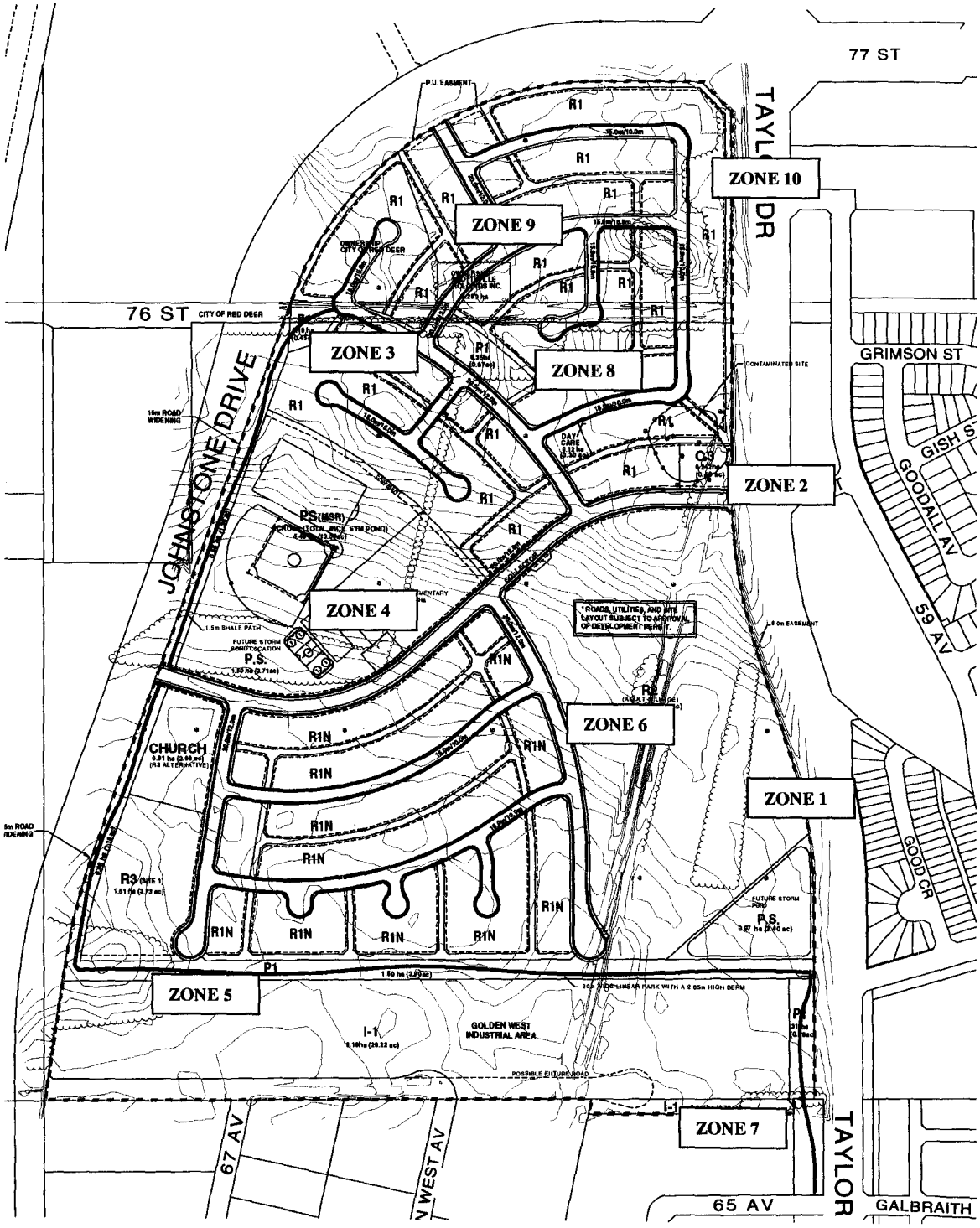


PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 1999

FIGURE 1
LOCATION

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



LEGEND:

OUTLINE BOUNDARY

ORIGINAL GROUND CONTOURS

ORIGINAL TREELINE

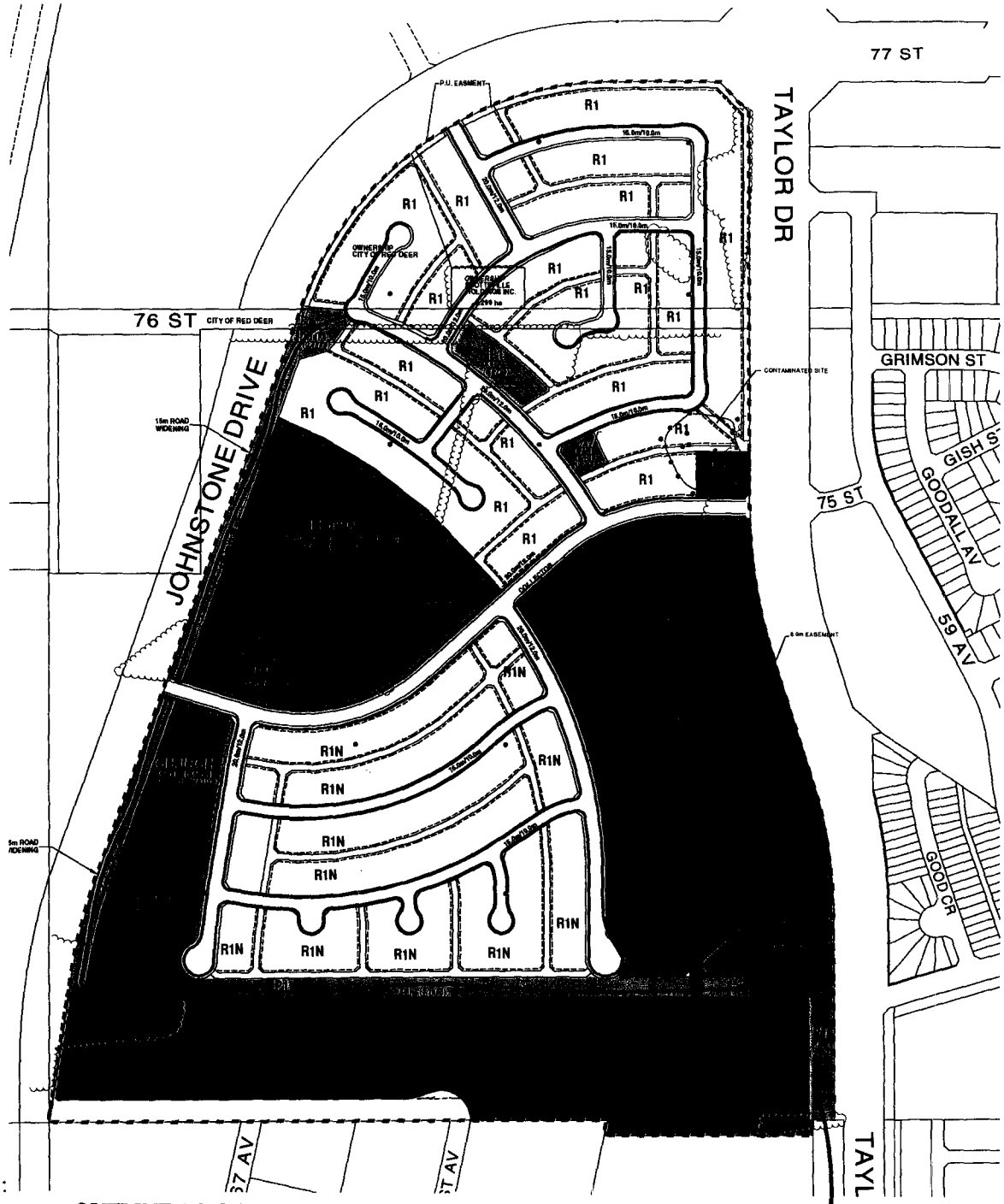
ZONE 1 — ECOSPACE AREAS

PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

FIGURE 2
SITE FEATURES

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



LEGEND:

OUTLINE BOUNDARY

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY

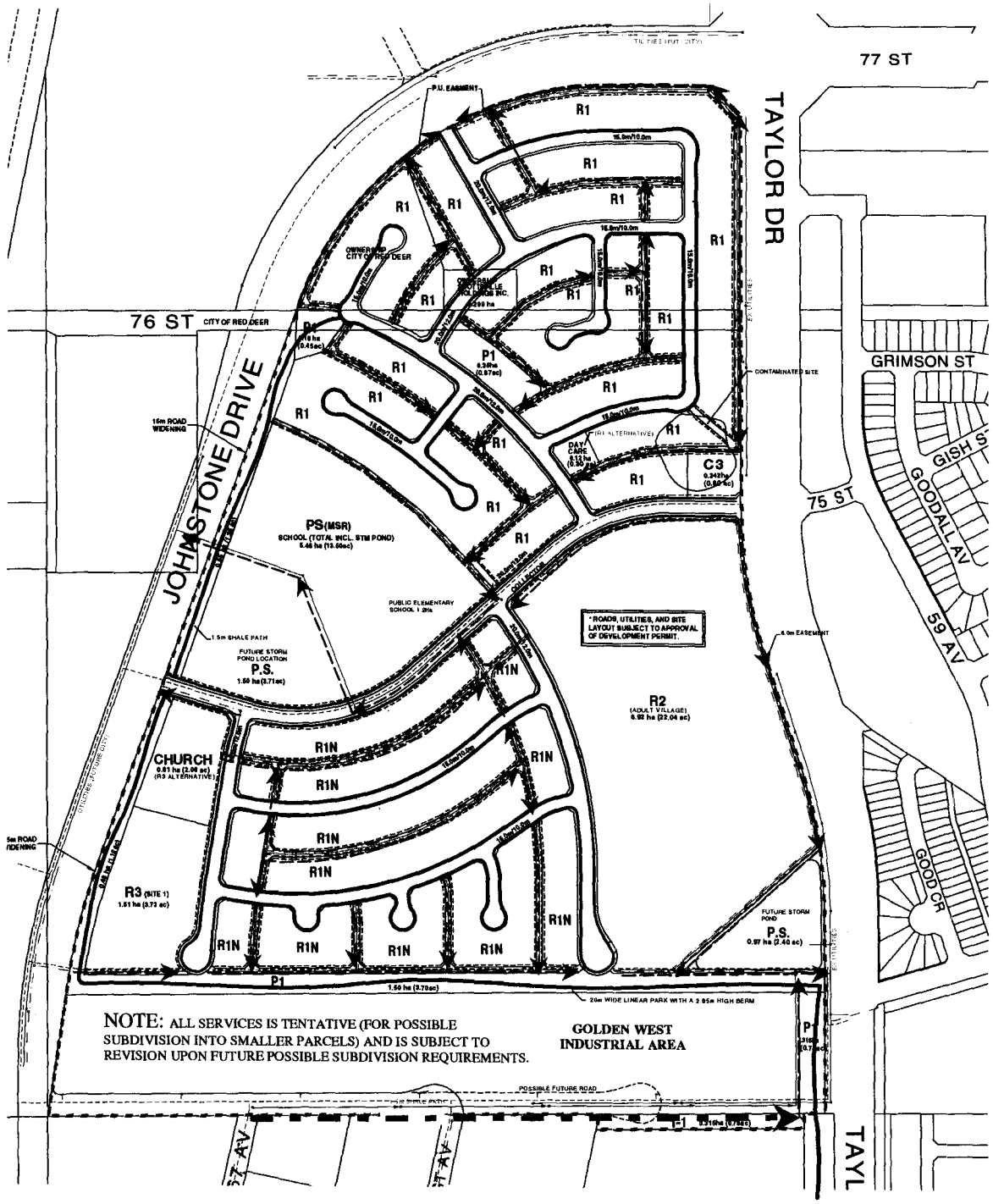
SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED RESIDENTIAL
SEMI DETACHED RESIDENTIAL
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
DAYCARE,CHURCH & SOCIAL CARE FACILITIES
INDUSTRIAL
PUBLIC UTILITY LOTS
WALKWAYS & LOCAL PARKS
SCHOOL SITE
COMMERCIAL SITE

PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOV 99

FIGURE 3
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

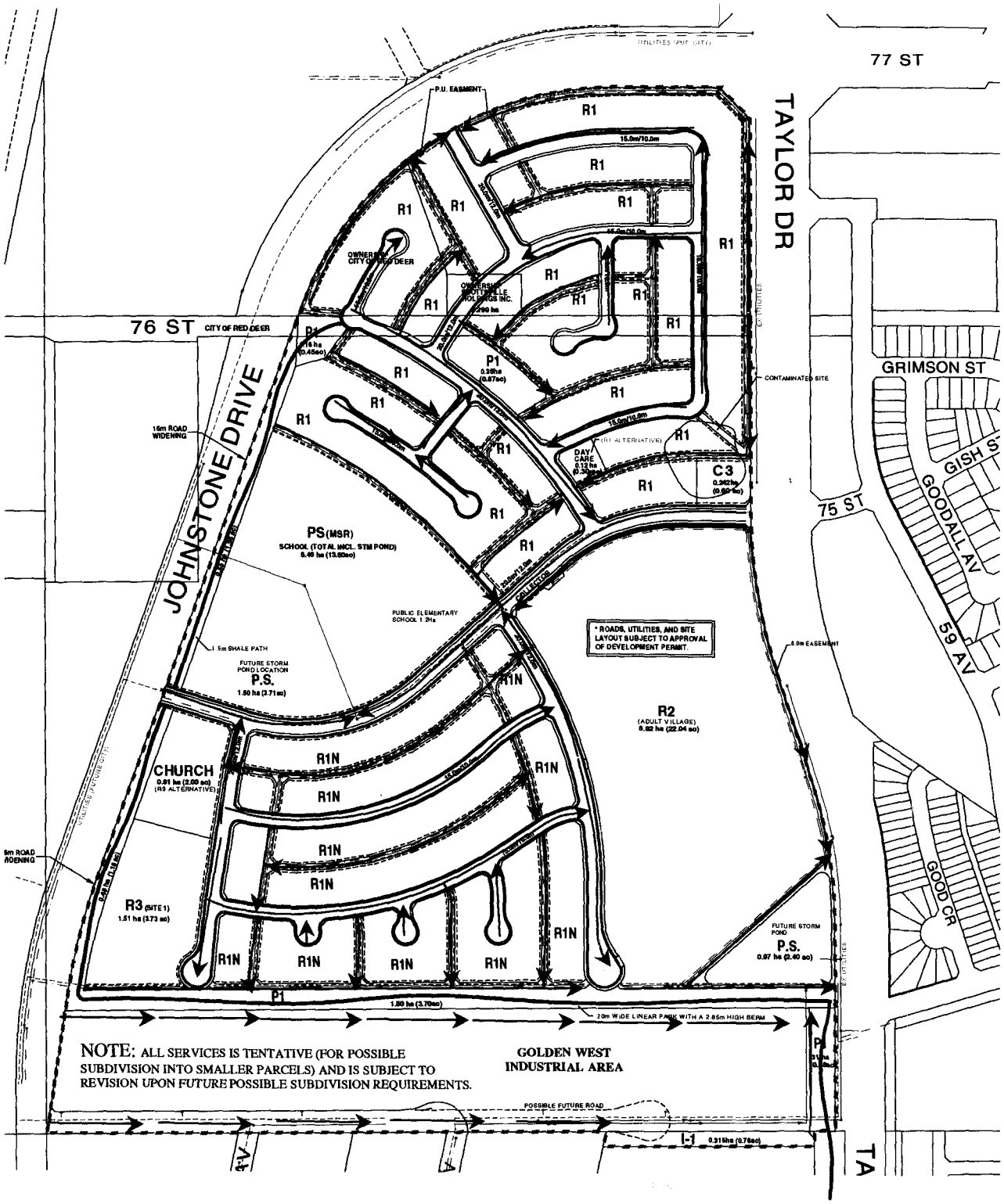
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND

MINOR STORM
STORM TRUNK
OUTLINE BOUNDARY

FIGURE 5
STORM SEWERS

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

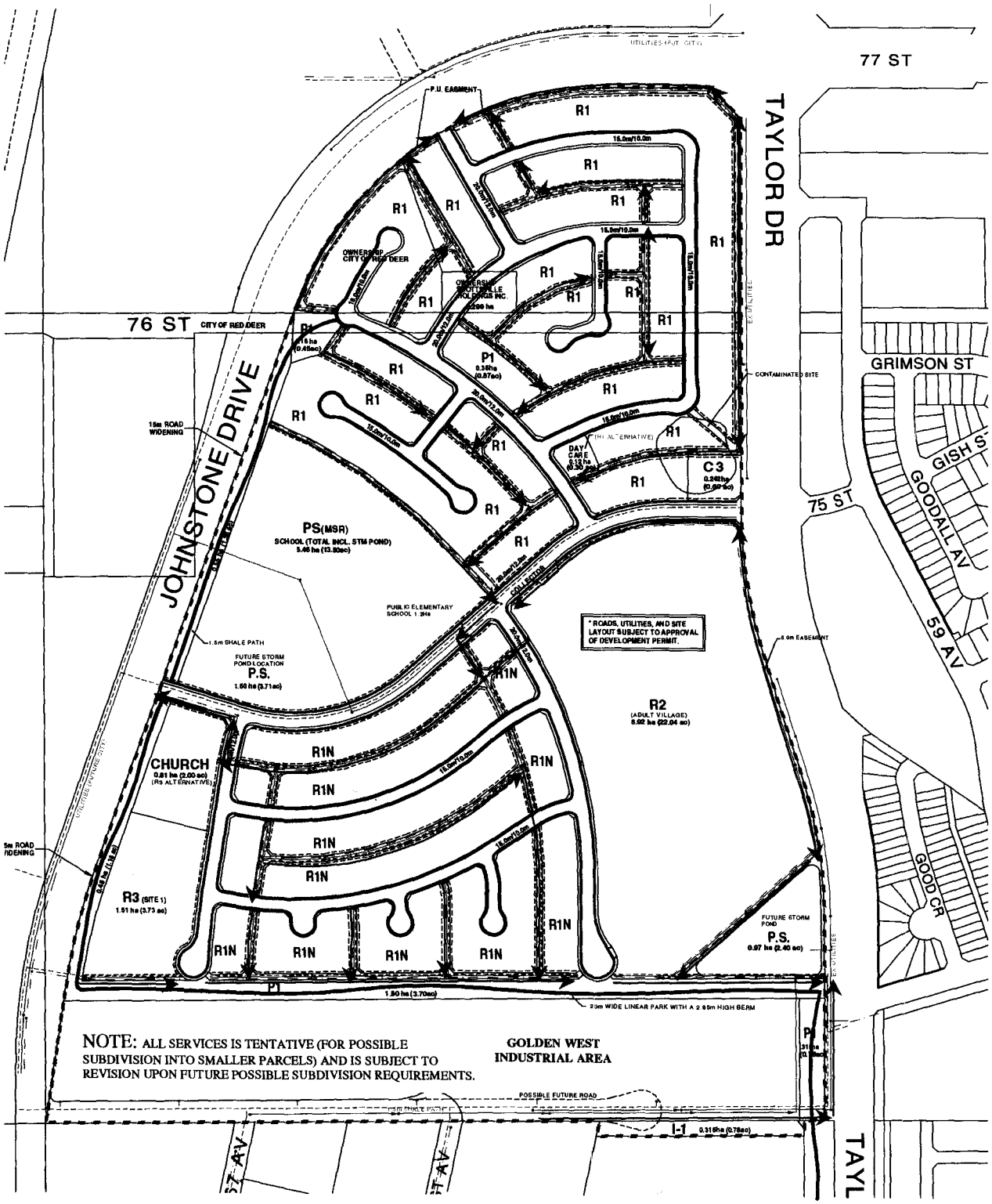
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:

OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
DIRECTION FLOW IN ROAD
DIRECTION FLOW IN LANES

FIGURE 6
OVERLAND DRAINAGE

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



NOTE: ALL SERVICES IS TENTATIVE (FOR POSSIBLE SUBDIVISION INTO SMALLER PARCELS) AND IS SUBJECT TO REVISION UPON FUTURE POSSIBLE SUBDIVISION REQUIREMENTS.

GOLDEN WEST INDUSTRIAL AREA

PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

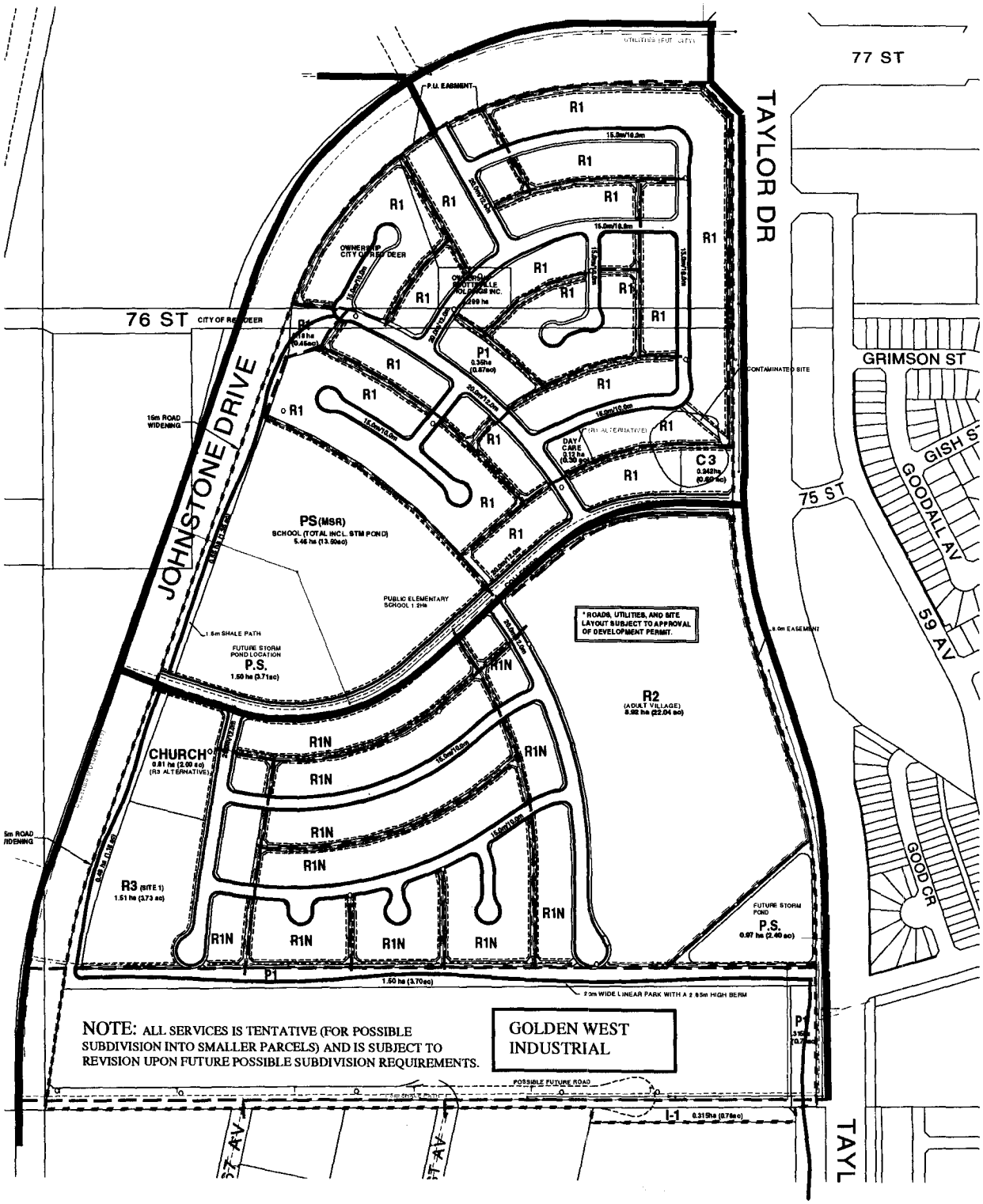
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:

- OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
- 200mm SANITARY

FIGURE 7
SANITARY SEWERS

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

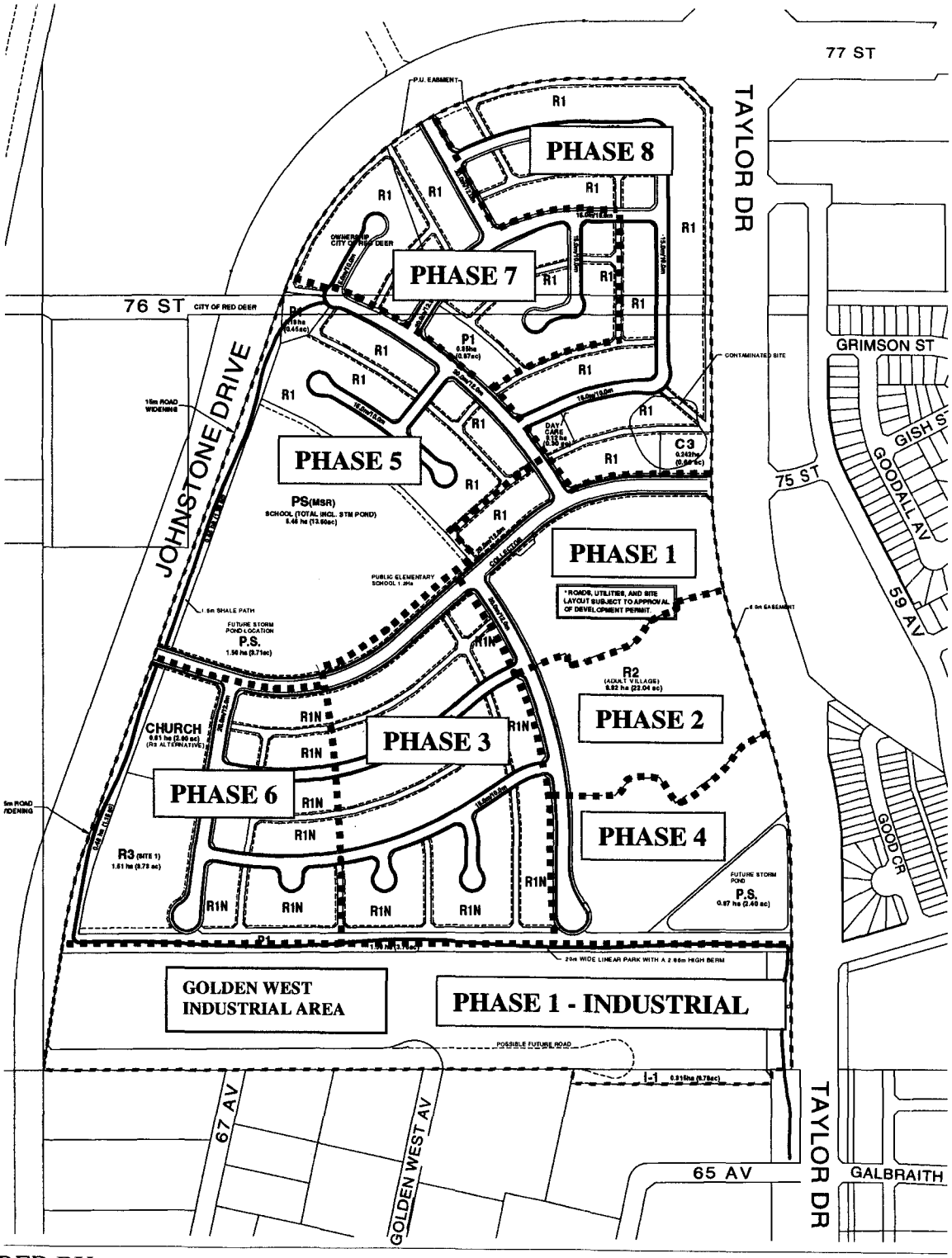
SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:

- OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
- FEEDER WATER MAIN
- WATER MAIN
- HYDRANT

FIGURE 8
WATER DISTRIBUTION

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



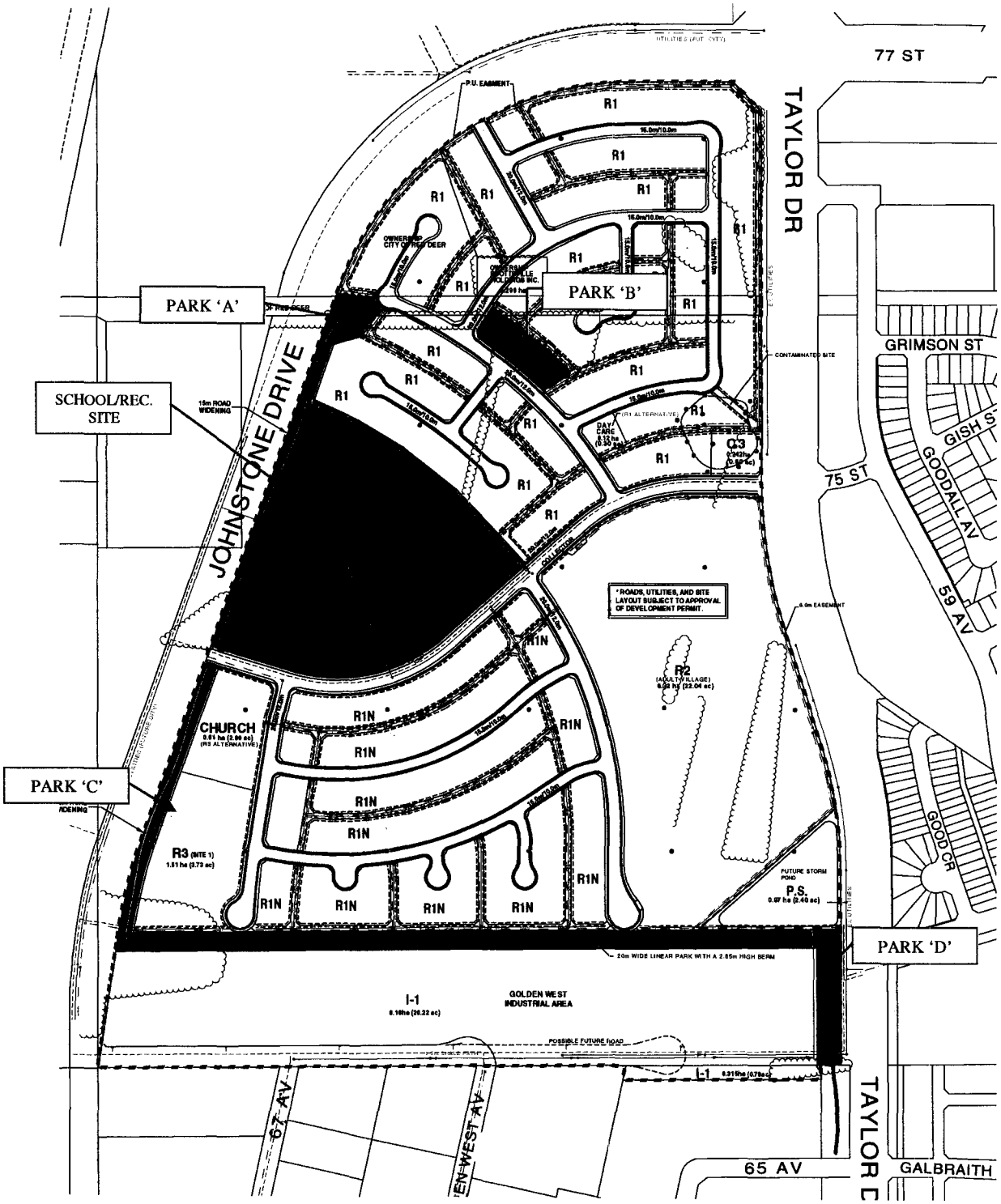
PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

LEGEND:
- OUTLINE PLAN BOUNDARY
- PHASE BOUNDARY

FIGURE 9
PHASING CONCEPT

GENCAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.
NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA STRUCTURE PLAN



PREPARED BY:
IBI GROUP

SCALE: N.T.S.
PREPARED NOVEMBER 99

PARK/OPEN SPACE KEY PLAN

Item No. 6

BYLAW NO. 3249/99

Being a bylaw to close a portion of road in the City of Red Deer as described herein.

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, DULY ASSEMBLED, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

The following portion of roadway in the City of Red Deer is hereby closed:

"All that portion of Road Plan 4067 J, lying within the limits of Plan _____. "

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 1999.
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 2000.
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this	day of	A.D. 2000.
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this	day of	A.D. 2000.

_____ _____

MAYOR CITY CLERK

FILE

Council Decision – October 12, 1999 Meeting

DATE: **October 14, 1999**

TO: **Deputy City Clerk**

FROM: **City Clerk**

RE: ***Census 2000***

Reference Report: City Clerk dated October 5, 1999

Resolution:

Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered report from the City Clerk dated October 5, 1999, re: Census 2000, hereby agrees as follows:

1. That The City of Red Deer enter into an agreement with the Province of Alberta for The City to collect data relative to the provincial enumeration;

2. That the City conduct a basic civic census in the Year 2000;

3. That $29,000.00 be approved to conduct the 2000 Census with $19,000.00 being funded through the 2000 Census budget and $10,000.00 to be funded from the Tax Rate Stabilization Reserve.

Report Back to Council Required: No

Comments/Further Action:

This office will proceed as directed by Council.

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk

/clr

c Census Coordinator, D. Nowochin
Census Coordinator, M. Hermary
C. Rausch, City Clerk's Office
F. McDougall, City Clerk's Office