

FILE

DATE: August 30, 1994
TO: All Departments
FROM: City Clerk
RE: PLEASE POST FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMPLOYEES

S U M M A R Y O F D E C I S I O N S

FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF RED DEER CITY COUNCIL
HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL,
MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1994
COMMENCING AT 4:30 P.M.

- (1) Confirmation of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of August 15, 1994

DECISION - CONFIRMED AS TRANSCRIBED

PAGE

(2) **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

- 1) The Korea Veterans Association of Canada Inc. - Re:
Request for Lot 1, Block 3, Plan 912-3660/War and Peace
Memorial

.. 1

**DECISION - AGREED TO GRANT THE KOREA VETERANS
ASSOCIATION A 25 YEAR LEASE AT \$1.00 PER YEAR FOR THIS SITE.**

- 2) Request to Purchase Part of Lots 5 MR, Plan 812-1748,
Corner 77 Street and Northey Ave. (Northwood Estates) . . 9

**DECISION - TABLED PENDING FURTHER INFORMATION AND REPORT
FROM THE ADMINISTRATION**

(3) PUBLIC HEARINGS

- 1) Assistant City Clerk - Re: Land Use Bylaw Amendment
2672/S-94/Proposed CPR Right-of-Way Area Redevelopment
Plan - Area 8/I1 to Direct Control and P1 and R2 to P1 . . 10
- 2) Assistant City Clerk - Re: Land Use Bylaw Amendment
2672/T-94/remaining undeveloped lands in the Eastview
Estates Subdivision/Melcor Developments Ltd./Phases 15 &
16 . . 12

(4) REPORTS

- 1) Land & Economic Development Manager - Re: Offer to
Purchase/Lot 15, Block 4, Plan 902-0499/Edgar Industrial
Park/B.E.W. Holdings Ltd. operating as Brandette Well
Servicing Ltd. . . 15

DECISION - APPROVED SALE OF LAND

- 2) Bylaws & Inspections Manager - Re: Unsightly
Premises/4922 - 46 Street/Edward Farah/Lot 24, Blk. 21, Plan
5060 ET . . 18

**DECISION - PASSED RESOLUTION ORDERING AND DIRECTING THE
PREMISES BE CLEANED WITH 21 DAYS**

- 3) Fire Chief - Re: 1993 Fire Department Annual Report . . 19

DECISION - RECEIVED AS INFORMATION

- 4) Red Deer Regional Planning Commission - Re: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/V-94/Proposed Church/Nielsens/Anders South Outline Plan Revision . . 20

DECISION - RECEIVED AS INFORMATION

- 5) Engineering Department Manager - Re: Sanitary and Storm Trunk Extensions through Anders East and Lancaster Meadows Subdivisions/Proposed High School/Increase in Budget . . 22

DECISION - AGREED TO INCREASE IN BUDGET FOR SANITARY AND STORM TRUNK EXTENSIONS

- 6) Director of Financial Services - Re: City of Red Deer Natural Gas Franchise Tax/Agreement/Northwestern Utilities Limited/Bylaw 3115/94 . . 27

DECISION - RECEIVED AS INFORMATION

- 7) City Clerk - Re: Local Authorities Election Act Amendments/Nomination Day . . 28

DECISION - AGREED TO REQUEST THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CHANGE THE TIME PERIOD FROM NOMINATION DAY TO ELECTION DAY FROM 4 WEEKS TO 5 WEEKS

- 8) Finance & Audit Committee - Re: Surplus City Lands/Sale of 7 Sites/Advertise for Sale . . 30

DECISION - TABLED PENDING FURTHER INPUT FROM THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

- 9) Finance & Audit Committee - Re: Surplus City Lands/Sale of 12 Sites/Consider for Sale . . 42

DECISION - TABLED PENDING FURTHER INPUT FROM THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

- 10) Environmental Advisory Board - Re: Canadian Biodiversity Strategy/Draft . . 57

DECISION - APPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11) Assistant City Clerk - Re: Road Closure Bylaw Amendment 3108/A-94/Portion of West Park Drive, Plan 852-0354/Correction of Area . . 77

DECISION - RECEIVED AS INFORMATION

- 12) Land and Economic Development Manager - Re: Land Purchase/Part of Lot 28, Blk. 4, Plan 892-2868/Riverside Light Industrial Park/Shunda Consulting & Construction Management Ltd. . . 79

DECISION - APPROVED SALE OF LAND TO SHUNDA CONSULTING & CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LTD. SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

- 13) Bylaws and Inspections Manager - Re: Safety Codes Council - Operating Fees . . 82

DECISION - REPORT ON FEES TO BE CHARGED BY THE SAFETY CODE COUNCIL RECEIVED AS INFORMATION

- 14) Strategic Planning Integration Task Force - Re: Strategic Plan/Draft . . 85

DECISION - APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE THE DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN

- 15) Land & Economic Development Manager - Re: Establishment of Residential Building Lot Prices and Land Sale Policies for Oriole Park and Lower Fairview . . 108

DECISION - ESTABLISHED LOT PRICES OF \$7.50 PER SQUARE FOOT FOR OWENS CLOSE SINGLE FAMILY LOTS AND \$6.50 PER SQUARE FOOT FOR DUPLEX LOTS IN FAIRVIEW

(5) **CORRESPONDENCE**

- 1) City of Toronto - Re: Humanitarian Request/Help Rwanda Fund . . 112

DECISION - AGREED NOT TO DONATE FUNDS

- 2) Alberta Urban Municipalities Association - Re: 1994 Convention Resolutions/Issues for consideration by Alberta Justice . . 113

DECISION - AGREED TO AUMA DIRECTING OUR CONCERNS TO ALBERTA JUSTICE

(6) **WRITTEN ENQUIRIES**

(7) **PETITIONS AND DELEGATIONS**

(8) **NOTICES OF MOTION**

(9) **BYLAWS**

- 1) 2672/S-94 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment/Proposed CPR Right-of-Way Area Redevelopment Plan - Area 8/11 to Direct Control and P1 and R2 to P1 - 2nd & 3rd readings . . 10

DECISION - BYLAW GIVEN 2ND & 3RD READINGS

- 2) 2672/T-94 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment/remaining undeveloped lands in the Eastview Estates Subdivision/Melcor Developments Ltd./Phases 15 & 16 - 2nd & 3rd readings . . 12

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- 3) 2672/V-94 - Land Use Bylaw Amendment/Proposed Church/Nielsens/Anders South Outline Plan Revision - 1st reading . . 20
.. 119

DECISION - BYLAW GIVEN 1ST READING

- 4) 3108/A-94 - Road Closure Bylaw Amendment/Portion of West Park Drive, Plan 852-0354/Correction of Area - 3 readings . . 77
.. 121

DECISION - BYLAW GIVEN 3 READINGS

- 5) 3115/94 - Bylaw to authorize execution of Agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited/City of Red Deer Natural Gas Franchise Tax - 1st reading . . 27
.. 122

DECISION - BYLAW GIVEN 1ST READING

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

- 1) Personnel Committee - Re: Memorandum of Agreement with IBEW

DECISION - AGREED TO RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT WITH IBEW

A G E N D A

FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF RED DEER CITY COUNCIL

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Committee of the Whole

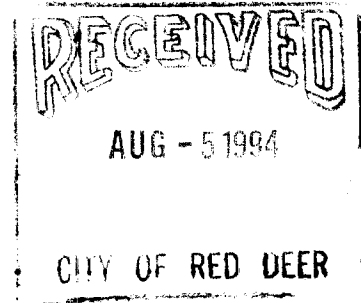
- 1) Administrative Matter
- 2) Personnel Matter



NO. 1

THE KOREA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA INC. (K.V.A. CAN.)
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES VETERANS DE LA COREE INC. (A.C.V.C.)

71 Selkirk Blvd.
Red Deer, AB T4N 0G5



August 3, 1994

The City of Red Deer
City Clerk's Department
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

Dear Mr. Kloss

RE: REQUEST FOR LOT 1, BLOCK 3, PLAN 912-3660
WAR AND PEACE MEMORIAL - KOREA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Korea Veterans Association of Canada, BigHorn No. 67, request to present a formal presentation to the City Council on Monday, August 29, 1994, to seek Councils assignment of Lot 1, Block 3, Plan 912-3660 for the construction of the War and Peace Memorial. It would be appreciated if our presentation could be scheduled for 7 p.m. or shortly after the Council returns from the evening meal.

Should there be further question, please do not hesitate to contact me at 343-4691.

Sincerely

Gerald P. Steacy
President, KVA No. 67

GPS/amk

DATE: August 9, 1994

TO: KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

FROM: CRAIG CURTIS, Director
Community Services Division

RE: KOREA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA:
REQUEST FOR LOT 1, BLOCK 3, PLAN 912-3660

1. The Korea Veterans Association is requesting the City to "assign" a site for the construction of the War and Peace Memorial. The preferred site is located within Edgar Industrial Park at the intersection of Highway 2 and 67 Street.
2. The Parks Manager and I have attended several meetings at which alternate sites for this facility were discussed. The initial proposal, which was supported in principle by the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board, identified a site within the reclaimed sanitary landfill area immediately east of Westerner Park. However, engineering studies undertaken by the association indicate that construction could be very costly in this location.
3. The Community Services Division suggested many possible locations for this facility. However, most of these were eliminated due to lack of visibility. The site in question was identified as a possibility by the Land & Economic Development Manager due to its high cost of servicing for standard industrial development. Consequently, the association was informed that City Council might be willing to make the site available at a nominal sum on a medium to long-term basis.
4. The Community Services Division has no objections to the proposed site for the construction of a War and Peace Memorial. The site has excellent visibility, and will be adjacent to the future athletic park development now under construction. We are not in a position to evaluate the viability of the project. It is recommended that approval only be granted subject to the confirmation of available development and maintenance funds.



CRAIG CURTIS

:dmg

- c Bryon Jeffers, Director of Engineering Services
Ryan Strader, Bylaws/Inspections Manager
Al Knight, City Assessor
Ken Haslop, Engineering Services Manager
Paul Meyette, Principal Planner
Al Scott, Land & Economic Development Manager

DATE: August 9, 1994

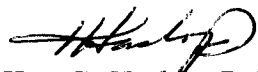
TO: City Clerk

FROM: Engineering Department Manager

RE: **KOREA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
REQUEST FOR ASSIGNMENT OF CITY LAND
LOT 1, BLOCK 3, PLAN 912-3660
EDGAR INDUSTRIAL DRIVE**

The Engineering Department has reviewed the request for assignment of City land, and has the following comments:

1. Access is available on the west side of Lot 1, from Edgar Industrial Drive.
2. Storm service is adjacent to the site (in Edgar Drive); but sanitary and water mains are not. If sanitary and water services are proposed, main extensions will be required.
3. The applicant will be required to submit site plans for further comment.
4. Off-site charges will be applicable.
5. It was anticipated that monies would be recovered from this lot to pay for a portion of Edgar Industrial Drive extension.
6. In the design and construction of the new CP Rail Yard, it was intended that this lot would be sold as a desirable industrial parcel with good exposure to Highway 2 and 67 Street.



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

BDJ/emg

c.c. Director of Community Services
c.c. By-laws and Inspections Manager
c.c. City Assessor
c.c. Land and Economic Development Manager
c.c. Principal Planner



**RED DEER
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

2830 BREMNER AVENUE, RED DEER,
ALBERTA, CANADA T4R 1M9

DIRECTOR: W. G. A. Shaw, ACP, MCIP

Telephone: (403) 343-3394

Fax: (403) 346-1570

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: August 11, 1994
TO: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk
FROM: Paul Meyette
SUBJECT: Korea Veterans Association of Canada

The Korea Veterans Association of Canada is requesting Council's support for the construction of a War and Peace Memorial on Lot 1 Block 3 Plan 912-3660.

The parcel is currently designated as an industrial site in the Northwest Area Structure Plan. The site has some attractive potential for industrial use, however, the high cost of servicing as indicated by the Land and Economic Development Manager's letter of August 8, may be an impediment to development. The site is designated A1 - Future Urban Development in the Land Use Bylaw.

The proposed use would require an amendment to the Area Structure Plan; providing it is treated as "Private Open Space", it would conform to the Land Use Bylaw.

RECOMMENDATION

Planning staff have no objection to the sale of the site as proposed by the Land and Economic Development Manager subject to

- payment of any offsite levies which may be applicable to the site, and
- an amendment to the Northwest Area Structure Plan.

PAUL MEYETTE, ACP, MCIP
PRINCIPAL PLANNER, CITY SECTION

cc: Director of Community Services
Director of Engineering Services
Bylaws & Inspections Manager
City Assessor
Land & Economic Development Manager
Engineering Department Manager
Principal Planner

MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN COMMISSION AREA

CITY OF RED DEER • MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CLEARWATER No. 99 • COUNTY OF STETTTLER No. 6 • COUNTY OF LACOMBE No. 14 • COUNTY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW No. 17 • COUNTY OF PAINTERTON No. 18 • COUNTY OF RED DEER No. 23 • TOWN OF BLACKFALDS • TOWN OF BOWDEN • TOWN OF CARSTAIRS • TOWN OF CASTOR • TOWN OF CORONATION • TOWN OF DIDSBURY • TOWN OF ECKVILLE • TOWN OF INNISFAIL • TOWN OF LACOMBE • TOWN OF OLDS • TOWN OF PENHOLD • TOWN OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE • TOWN OF STETTTLER • TOWN OF SUNDRE • TOWN OF SYLVAN LAKE • VILLAGE OF ALIX • VILLAGE OF BENTLEY • VILLAGE OF BIG VALLEY • VILLAGE OF BOTHA • VILLAGE OF CAROLINE • VILLAGE OF CLIVE • VILLAGE OF CREMONA • VILLAGE OF DELBURN • VILLAGE OF DONALDA • VILLAGE OF ELNORA • VILLAGE OF GADSBY • VILLAGE OF HALKIRK • VILLAGE OF MIRROR • SUMMER VILLAGE OF BIRCHCLIFF • SUMMER VILLAGE OF GULL LAKE • SUMMER VILLAGE OF HALF MOON BAY • SUMMER VILLAGE OF JARVIS BAY • SUMMER VILLAGE OF NORGLINWOLD • SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROCHON SANDS • SUMMER VILLAGE OF SUNBREAKER COVE • SUMMER VILLAGE OF WHITE SANDS • SUMMER VILLAGE OF BURNSTICK LAKE

DATE: 9 August 1994
TO: City Clerk
FROM: City Assessor
RE: THE KOREA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
REQUEST FOR LOT 1, BLOCK 3, PLAN 912-3660

This site is owned by The City of Red Deer and consists of 3.766 ha (9.30 ac±).

From the request put forward, we have no way of knowing if a small portion or all of the parcel is required. Servicing is not adjacent to this site. I anticipate that the Economic Development Manager will comment on this proposal.

Sale of this site should be at market value for whatever area is required, plus all costs of servicing.



Al Knight, A.M.A.A.
City Assessor

AK/ngl

c.c. Director of Community Services
Director of Engineering Services
Bylaws & Inspections Manager
Land & Economic Development Manager
Engineering Department Manager
Principal Planner

DATE: August 8, 1994
TO: K. Kloss, City Clerk
FROM: A. Scott, Land and Economic Development Manager
RE: **KOREA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
REQUEST FOR LOT 1, BLOCK 3, PLAN 912-3660**

This parcel of land consists of 3.766 hectares (9.306 acres) which is located immediately south of the new CP Rail "Y" track, west of the station. Road access to the site exists, but any other services would have to be extended from east of the CP main line.

Over the years, we have received some inquiries with respect to the site, but the cost of extending services, for no other reason than to service this specific area, makes it a very marginal economic proposition.

We estimate the raw land value of the site at \$139,590. In 1993, it was estimated that extending services to the site, including all off-sites boundary charges, would cost \$414,060.

RECOMMENDATION

The Land and Economic Development Department recommends that any sale of this site be at the market value of \$139,590, calculated at the rate of \$15,000 per acre for raw land value, and that the purchaser be responsible for all costs associated with extending the necessary services to the site.



Alan V. Scott

AVS/mm

c: Director of Community Services
Director of Engineering Services
Bylaws and Inspections Manager
City Assessor
Engineering Department Manager
Principal Planner

Commissioners' Comments

It would appear that the Korea Veterans Association of Canada Inc. would like to acquire the subject site at very little or no cost. While we support their endeavours and have no difficulty with them locating on that site, we do not support providing the site at anything less than fair market value.

For Council's information, we have an applicant wishing to lease the site for a commercial use, which cannot be dealt with until Council has made a determination with respect to the Korea Veterans Association of Canada Inc.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

FAX: (403) 346-6195

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

August 31, 1994

The Korea Veterans Association
of Canada Inc.
71 Selkirk Blvd.
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 0G5

Att: Gerald Steacy, President

Dear Sir:

RE: REQUEST FOR LOT 1, BLOCK 3, PLAN 912-3660,
WAR AND PEACE MEMORIAL

At the City of Red Deer Council Meeting held August 29, 1994 consideration was given to your correspondence concerning the above topic and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from the Korea Veterans Association of Canada Inc. dated August 3, 1994, re: Request for Lot 1, Block 3, Plan 912-3660 for the Purchase of a War and Peace Memorial, hereby agrees to grant to the Association a one (1) year option for the lease of the subject site for a twenty-five 25 year period at the sum of \$1.00 per year and the payment of all necessary costs associated with extending services to the site;

Council further agrees that said option be subject to the Association completing the fund raising necessary, or a commitment therefore, for the construction, operation and ongoing maintenance of a phase of development satisfactory to Council of The City of Red Deer and that the Association work with City Administration to establish this phase, and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

As outlined in the above resolution, Council did extend to you an option to lease the said land subject to certain conditions as outlined above.

... / 2

**RED DEER***a delight
to discover!*

The Korea Veterans Association
of Canada Inc.
August 31, 1994
Page 2

At this point I would ask you to:

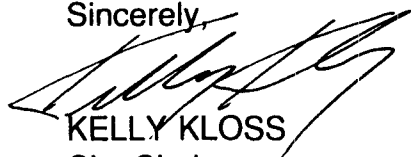
1. contact The City's Land and Economic Development Manager, Mr. Alan Scott (342-8106), to begin the necessary preparation of the option to lease said land; and
2. contact The City's Director of Community Services, Mr. Craig Curtis (342-8159), to review the phasing of development for this project.

In addition to the above, it is my understanding that you are still working with various groups relative to the disposition of the Harvard Aircraft #370, currently on display at the entrance to Detachment Penhold, and that a further report will be submitted to Council in due course.

On behalf of Council I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your delegation for attending the Council Meeting and making your presentation.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Community Services
Director of Financial Services
Director of Engineering Services
Land and Economic Development Manager
Bylaws and Inspections Manager
E. L. & P. Manager
Principal Planner

Mr. Ron Schmidt
Red Deer Flying Club
Box 474
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 5G1


NO. 2

DATE: August 24, 1994
TO: City Council
FROM: Assistant City Clerk
RE: REQUEST TO PURCHASE PART OF LOTS 5 MR, PLAN 812-1748,
CORNER 77 STREET AND NORTHEY AVE. (NORTHWOOD ESTATES)

At the Council Meeting of August 15, 1994, the following tabling motion was passed.

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer having considered report dated August 8, 1994, from the Land & Economic Development Manager re: Disposal of Reserve Lands/Portion of Lot 5 MR, Plan 812-1748 (Northwood Estates) hereby agrees to table said motion pending further review by the Administration on the proposed development of the Municipal Reserve and prepare a report for Council's consideration at its August 29, 1994, meeting."

The administration has contacted the owner of Northwood Estates and they are currently waiting for further information on this matter prior to reporting back to Council. Council will need to pass a further tabling motion in order to deal with this item at a later Council meeting.



Jeff Graves
Assistant City Clerk

JG/ds

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994

TO: LAND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

FROM: CITY CLERK

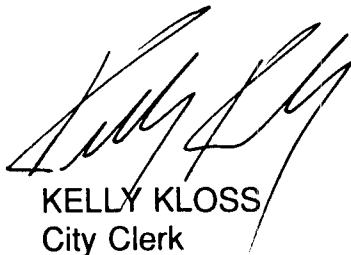
**RE: REQUEST TO PURCHASE PART OF LOT 5 MR, PLAN 812-1748,
CORNER 77 STREET AND NORTHEY AVENUE
(NORTHWOOD ESTATES)**

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, consideration was again given to the above topic with the following resolution being passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Assistant City Clerk dated August 24, 1994, re: Request to Purchase Part of Lot 5 MR, Plan 812-1748/Corner 77 Street and Northey Avenue (Northwood Estates), hereby agrees to table this motion to allow the Administration time to collect information and prepare the necessary report on the proposed development of the above mentioned Municipal Reserve for Council's consideration at an appropriate future Council Meeting."

As indicated above, this matter has been tabled until such time as the Administration can provide further information on emergency vehicle access, design of fencing, screening, relationship to 77 Street, access to property from 77 Street and the condition of the proposed road to the additional lots.

I look forward to your further report in due course.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Community Services
Director of Engineering Services
City Assessor
E. L. & P. Manager
Bylaws and Inspections Manager
Fire Chief
Principal Planner

PUBLIC HEARINGSNO. 1

DATE: August 19, 1994

TO: City Council


FROM: Assistant City Clerk

RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

A Public Hearing has been advertised in regard to the above noted Land Use Bylaw Amendment. The Public Hearing is scheduled to be held in the Council Chambers on Monday, August 29, 1994, commencing at 7:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as Council may determine.

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 provides for the proposed CPR Right-of-Way Area Redevelopment Plan - Area 8 redesignating the area from I1 to Direct Control and P1 and from R2 to P1.

Following the Public Hearing, Council may choose to give the Bylaw Amendment second and third readings.



Jeff Graves
Assistant City Clerk

JG/ds

**SQUARE D COMPANY**
GROUPE SCHNEIDER**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

EXECUTIVE PLAZA, PALATINE, IL 60067-7399 708-397-2800 FAX: 708-397-8814

TRANSMITTED BY FAX #(403) 346-1570

August 19, 1994

Mr. Paul Meyette, Principal Planner
Red Deer Regional Planning Commission
2830 Bremner Avenue
Red Deer, Alberta, Canada
T4R 1M9

RE: 5727 53A Avenue/Red Deer

Dear Mr. Meyette:

It is my understanding that the Council of the City of Red Deer intends to hold a public hearing on a zoning matter involving the above location. I am writing the Council as a representative for Pioneer Electric, owner of the site.

Our reading of documents associated with the City's Zoning Commission, is that the City intends to rezone certain properties, including our site, to accommodate multi-family residential development (R2/R3). I wanted to take this opportunity to inform you that we currently have an offer in place for purchase of our property which we have accepted. This offer was placed by a local developer whose intent is to develop the site for multi-family use, and therefore conforms to the City's zoning objectives.

We would appreciate you forwarding a copy of this letter to the City Council prior to the August 29, 1994 meeting, to inform them that we support their objective to rezone our site to R2/R3.

Sincerely,

Ms. Peggy Fortuna
Manager, Corporate Real Estate

PF:sh

cc: J. Willis/Square D Palatine, IL
D. Doty/Square D Legal Dept.
A. Trott/Waterman Plant
L. Duffy/Setton Group Realty (Transmitted by fax #403-340-3390)

Dedicated to Growth • Committed to Quality





MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 24, 1994
TO: City Council
FROM: Paul Meyette, Principal Planner
SUBJECT: BYLAW 2672/S-94

Submitted to City Council
Date: Aug 29/94

Background

Bylaw 2672/S-94 proposes to redesignate the Pioneer Electric site and the Harpers Metals site in lower Fairview from I1 Industrial District to the Direct Control District. A previous bylaw which proposed to redesignate both sites to R3 Multiple Family Residential use was defeated by Council based upon objections received.

Intent

Bylaw 2672/S-94 is designed to ensure the implementation of the CP Railway Right of Way Area Redevelopment Plan which designates this site for higher density residential use. First reading was given by Council on August 2, 1994. The bylaw is designed to allow existing industrial uses to continue, however, any structural alterations would have to be approved by Council. All standards (setback, egress, parking, etc.) are to be determined by Council for the existing industrial uses.

Outstanding issues

Pioneer Electric has sent a letter of support for the Bylaw amendment. They have a purchaser for their site who intends to construct a medium density residential development. Harpers Metals have indicated a continuing concern with the wording of the land use bylaw; Harpers Metals want additional flexibility to charge tenants in the existing building and would like the flexibility to make exterior alterations (moving windows or doors). In order to address their concerns, Planning staff have proposed the following amendments to Bylaw 2672/S-94.

Delete 7.3.2 (7)(a) and substitute the following:

7.3.2 (7)(a) Industrial uses in the existing buildings provided such uses, in the opinion of the Municipal Planning Commission, do not jeopardize the intent of the C.P. Railway Area Redevelopment Plan

and

MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN COMMISSION AREA

2

Delete 7.3.3. (7)(a) and substitute the following:

- 7.3.3 (7)(a) Direct Control No. 6-DC (6) Notwithstanding any other regulation in this bylaw, the yards, landscaping and parking requirements and layout, egress and ingress, building heights and architectural treatment of existing buildings for uses (a) and (b) of Section 7.3.2(7) shall be deemed to comply to the Land Use Bylaw.

This land use bylaw amendment will allow Harpers Metals to change tenancies within the existing buildings; in addition, the existing buildings would become conforming under the land use bylaw thereby allowing renovations to occur. Harpers Metals have no objection to Bylaw 2672/S-94 provided these changes are made.

Recommendation

Planning staff recommend that Council amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as shown above and, subsequently, proceed with second and third reading.



PAUL MEYETTE, ACP, MCIP
PRINCIPAL PLANNER, CITY SECTION

PM/sdd

PHONE
(403) 346-4185

HARPERS METALS LTD.

Box 8, Site 9, R. R. #1
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 5E1

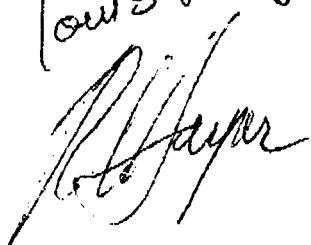
FAX NUMBER
(403) 346-3953

TO: Red Deer Regional Planning Commission ATTENTION: Paul Meyeffe
FROM: Randy Harper DATE: Aug 24/94 PAGES: 1

I will not oppose Bylaw No. 2672/5-94, with the changes; if Council can accept it as you presented it to me.

I did not request a zoning change for my properties and would have preferred to stay under an I-1 zoning. However, the City should in my opinion endeavor to create a long term plan and I believe after discussions with yourself and Commissioner Day that the operations of Dicks Tire Shop Ltd. and Harpers Metals Ltd. will not be jeopardized by this revised bylaw.

The land is currently listed for sale, however, if it does not sell my intentions are to expand the businesses of Dicks Tire Shop Ltd and the operations Harpers Metals Ltd. has on the land in question to the optimum of the existing buildings.

Yours truly


PRESIDENT OF
HARPERS METALS LTD
DICKS TIRE SHOP LTD.
263787 ALBERTA LTD.

RECEIVED		
AUG 24 1994		
RED DEER REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION		
ADM	ED	REC

Bylaw amended
BYLAW NO. 2672/S-94 *on August 29, 1994*
prior to second reading.
A. Lloyd

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No.2672/80, 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 Map" as referred to in Section 1.4 is hereby amended in accordance with the Use District Map No. 13/94 attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw.

2 Section 7.3 is amended by adding the following:

7.3.2 Uses

(7) Direct Control No. 6-DC(6)

- (a) Legally existing buildings and uses on the parcel on which they are located at the date of adoption of the bylaw creating this district and structural alterations to such legally existing buildings which will not, in the opinion of the Council, prejudice the land use and development provisions of the C.P. Railway Right of Way Area Redevelopment Plan;
- (b) Temporary buildings and uses which will not, in the opinion of the Council, prejudice the land use and development provisions of the C.P. Railway Right of Way Area Redevelopment Plan;
- (c) Multi-attached building;
- (d) Multiple family building;
- (e) Planned group of residential buildings;
- (f) Buildings and uses accessory to high density residential uses;
- (g) Social care residences and day care facilities within a high density residential development.
- (h) Home Occupations;
- (i) Utilities.

Bylaw amended
Aug 29/94
JK

7.3.3 Regulations

- (7) (a) Direct Control No. 6-DC(6) Notwithstanding any other regulation in this bylaw, the Council shall determine yards, landscaping and parking requirements and layout, egress and ingress, building heights and architectural treatment for uses (a) and (b) of Section 7.3.2(7).
- (b) Direct Control No. 6-DC(6) Notwithstanding any other regulation in this bylaw, uses (c) through (i) of Section 7.3.2(7) shall comply with the regulations of Section 6.6.3.4 through 6.6.3.8 pertaining to the R3 Residential (Multiple Family) District. Compliance with these regulations shall be determined by the Municipal Planning Commission.

3. This Bylaw shall come into full force and effect upon the passage of third reading.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 2 day of August A.D. 1994.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK



Pillar Real Estate (1993) Corp.

5216 - 48 Avenue
Red Deer, AB
T4N 3T9

Phone: 403-346-5566 (24 hrs.)
Fax: 343-6233

August 29, 1994

Submitted to City Council
Date: Aug 29/94

Red Deer City Council

re; Land use By-Law Amendment # 2672/S-94

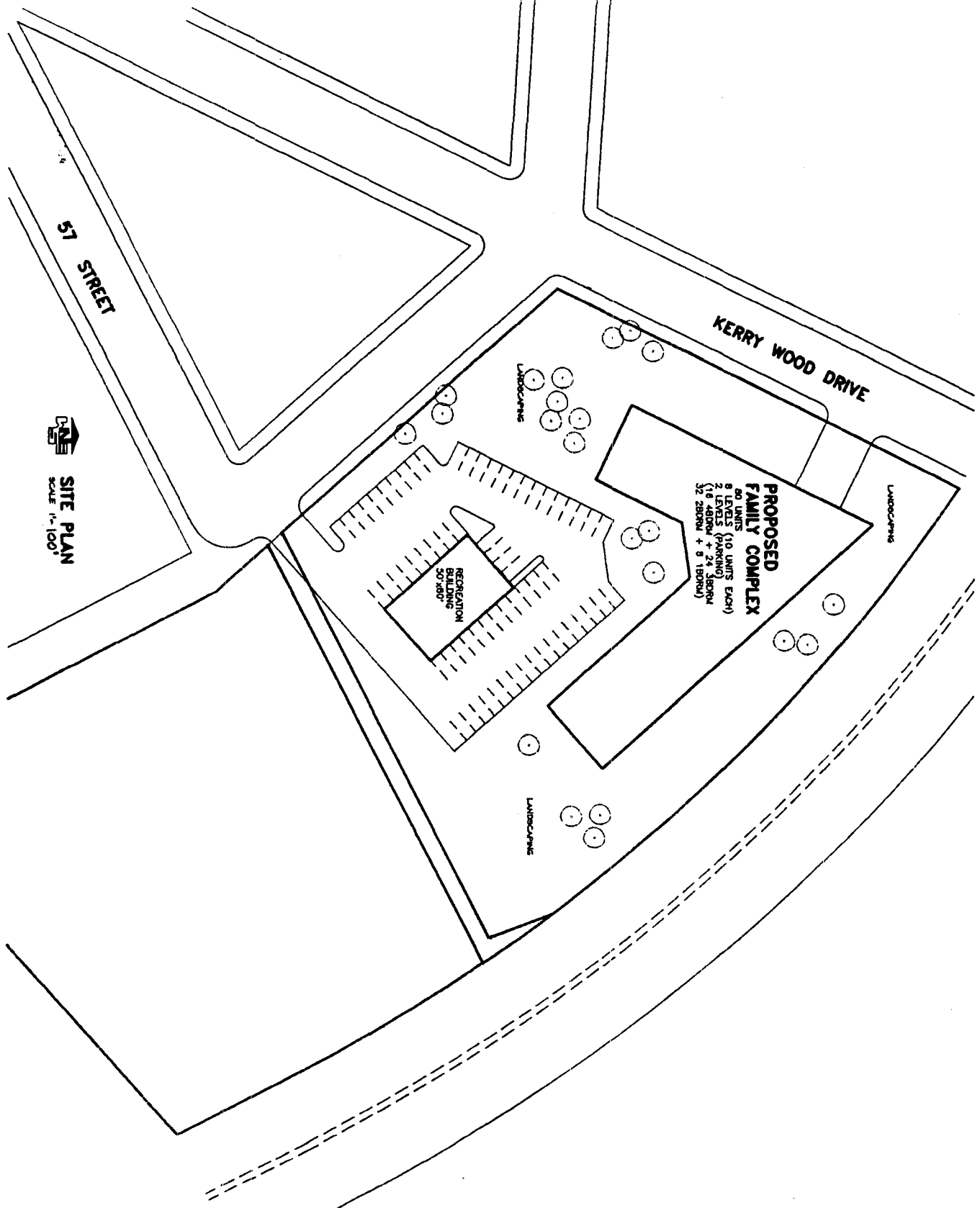
Further to my letters of July 14/94 to Kelly Kloss, and August 2/94 to City Council, please allow me to suggest the following for Councils consideration.

1. That the above Land use By-Law Amendment be adopted with a provision to maintain existing structures in their present condition. Or, if necessary re-build any structure to it's present condition which becomes damaged by Fire, Wind, or other Peril, in the interest of safety and security.
2. That Council consider our Condominium Ownership Conceptual Plan for re-Development of the Harpers Metals Site, (page 2) and offer any suggestions or guidelines which would make this plan consistent with Councils Vision of Lower Fairview-Future. (Harpers Metals Lower Fairview Site is Currently listed for sale by the Undersigned, and will be sold to an appropriate Developer, after an acceptable new Site has been found for Dicks Tire, and agreement in principal by Red Deer City Council/Red Deer Regional Planning on what would constitute an appropriate Re-Development Plan.
3. That a minimum R3 Density of D-150 be adopted to ensure maximum use, and enjoyment of this Beautiful Red Deer River Location. Further, that the maximum current R3 density of D-216 be increased to D-250.

Best Regards

Neil Evans

BEARDEN ENGINEERING



DRWN

M. CATTIE

1"=100'-0"
SCALE

AUG 29/94

DATE



Bearden
Engineering

Consultants Ltd.

PROJECT

PROPOSED
FAMILY COMPLEX
RUDDEBER, ALTA

DRWG TITLE

JOB NO

94-388

A 1

DRWG

SITE PLAN

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994

TO: RED DEER REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

FROM: CITY CLERK

RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, a Public Hearing was held with regard to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94, which provides for the proposed CP Rail Right-Of-Way Redevelopment Plan - Area 8, to be redesignated from I1 to Direct Control and P1 and from R2 to P1. Following the Public Hearing the resolution as set out hereunder was passed amending said bylaw:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as follows:

- 1) By deleting 7.3.2.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.2.(7)(a) Industrial uses in the existing buildings provided such uses, in the opinion of the Municipal Planning Commission, do not jeopardize the intent of the C. P. Railway Area Redevelopment Plan.

- 2) By deleting 7.3.3.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.3.(7)(a) Direct Control No. 6-DC (6) Notwithstanding any other regulation in this bylaw, the yards, landscaping and parking requirements and layout, egress and ingress, building heights and architectural treatment of existing buildings for uses (a) and (b) of Section 7.3.2.(7) shall be deemed to comply to the Land Use Bylaw,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

Red Deer Regional Planning Commission
August 31, 1994
Page 2

Subsequent to the passage of the above resolution, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 as amended, was given second and third readings, a copy of which is attached hereto.

I trust you will now be updating the Land Use Bylaw and forwarding the amended pages to this office for circulation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', written over the printed name and title.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Engineering Services
Director of Community Services
Bylaws and Inspections Manager
City Assessor
Land and Economic Development Manager
Parks Manager
E. L. & P. Manager
Fire Chief
Public Works Manager



THE CITY OF RED DEER

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Ms. Marian Dietz
5832 - 53 Avenue
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 4L5

Dear Madam:

RE: PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

Further to our letter of August 4, 1994 concerning Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94, I wish to advise as follows.

Council of The City of Red Deer, at its meeting on August 29, 1994 held a Public Hearing concerning the above noted bylaw amendment. Following the Public Hearing, a resolution was introduced and passed as set out hereunder, amending said bylaw:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as follows:

- 1) By deleting 7.3.2.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.2.(7)(a) Industrial uses in the existing buildings provided such uses, in the opinion of the Municipal Planning Commission, do not jeopardize the intent of the C. P. Railway Area Redevelopment Plan.

... / 2



*a delight
to discover!*

Ms. Marian Dietz
August 31, 1994
Page 2

2) By deleting 7.3.3.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.3.(7)(a) Direct Control No. 6-DC (6)
Notwithstanding any other
regulation in this bylaw, the yards,
landscaping and parking
requirements and layout, egress
and ingress, building heights and
architectural treatment of existing
buildings for uses (a) and (b) of
Section 7.3.2.(7) shall be deemed
to comply to the Land Use Bylaw,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

Subsequent to the passage of the above resolution, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 received second and third readings as amended, a copy of which is attached hereto.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig



THE CITY OF RED DEER

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Mr. Randy Harper
8149 Edgar Industrial Close
Box 8, Site 9, R.R. #1
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 5E1

Dear Sir:

RE: PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

Further to our letter of August 4, 1994 concerning Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94, I wish to advise as follows.

Council of The City of Red Deer, at its meeting on August 29, 1994 held a Public Hearing concerning the above noted bylaw amendment. Following the Public Hearing, a resolution was introduced and passed as set out hereunder, amending said bylaw:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as follows:

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... / 2



*a delight
to discover!*

Mr. Randy Harper
August 31, 1994
Page 2

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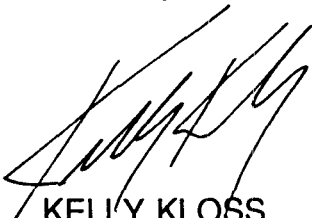
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Notwithstanding any other
regulation in this bylaw, the yards,
landscaping and parking
requirements and layout, egress
and ingress, building heights and
architectural treatment of existing
buildings for uses (a) and (b) of
Section 7.3.2.(7) shall be deemed
to comply to the Land Use Bylaw,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

Subsequent to the passage of the above resolution, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 received second and third readings as amended, a copy of which is attached hereto.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Central Alberta Paint & Supply Ltd.
5825 Kerry Wood Drive
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 4X4

Dear Sirs:

RE: PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

Further to our letter of August 4, 1994 concerning Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94, I wish to advise as follows.

Council of The City of Red Deer, at its meeting on August 29, 1994 held a Public Hearing concerning the above noted bylaw amendment. Following the Public Hearing, a resolution was introduced and passed as set out hereunder, amending said bylaw:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as follows:

1) By deleting 7.3.2.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.2.(7)(a) Industrial uses in the existing buildings provided such uses, in the opinion of the Municipal Planning Commission, do not jeopardize the intent of the C. P. Railway Area Redevelopment Plan.

... / 2



*a delight
to discover!*

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Notwithstanding any other
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and ingress, building heights and
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Section 7.3.2.(7) shall be deemed
to comply to the Land Use Bylaw,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

Subsequent to the passage of the above resolution, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 received second and third readings as amended, a copy of which is attached hereto.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', with a stylized flourish at the end.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Mr. Neil Evans
Home Life
Pillar Real Estate (1993) Corp.
5216 - 48 avenue
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T9

Dear Sir:

RE: PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

Further to our letter of August 4, 1994 concerning Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94, I wish to advise as follows.

Council of The City of Red Deer, at its meeting on August 29, 1994 held a Public Hearing concerning the above noted bylaw amendment. Following the Public Hearing, a resolution was introduced and passed as set out hereunder, amending said bylaw:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as follows:

1) By deleting 7.3.2.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.2.(7)(a) Industrial uses in the existing buildings provided such uses, in the opinion of the Municipal Planning Commission, do not jeopardize the intent of the C. P. Railway Area Redevelopment Plan.

... / 2



*a delight
to discover!*

Mr. Neil Evans
August 31, 1994
Page 2

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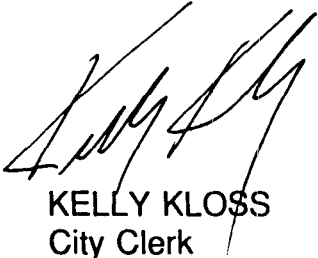
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and ingress, building heights and
architectural treatment of existing
buildings for uses (a) and (b) of
Section 7.3.2.(7) shall be deemed
to comply to the Land Use Bylaw,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

Subsequent to the passage of the above resolution, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 received second and third readings as amended, a copy of which is attached hereto.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig

**THE CITY OF RED DEER****P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4**

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

September 1, 1994

Ms. Peggy Fortuna
Manager, Corporate Real Estate
Square D Company
Executive Offices
Executive Plaza
Palatine, IL
60067-7399

FAXED SEPTEMBER 1, 1994
708-397-8814

Dear Madam:

RE: PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/S-94

Thank you for your letter of August 19, 1994 concerning Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94.

Council of The City of Red Deer, at its meeting on August 29, 1994 held a Public Hearing concerning the above noted bylaw amendment. Following the Public Hearing, a resolution was introduced and passed as set out hereunder, amending said bylaw:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer hereby agrees to amend Bylaw 2672/S-94 as follows:

- 1) By deleting 7.3.2.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.2.(7)(a) Industrial uses in the existing buildings provided such uses, in the opinion of the Municipal Planning Commission, do not jeopardize the intent of the C. P. Railway Area Redevelopment Plan.

... / 2



*a delight
to discover!*

Ms. Peggy Fortuna
September 1, 1994
Page 2

2) By deleting 7.3.3.(7)(a) and substituting therefor the following:

7.3.3.(7)(a) Direct Control No. 6-DC (6)
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regulation in this bylaw, the yards,
landscaping and parking
requirements and layout, egress
and ingress, building heights and
architectural treatment of existing
buildings for uses (a) and (b) of
Section 7.3.2.(7) shall be deemed
to comply to the Land Use Bylaw,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

Subsequent to the passage of the above resolution, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/S-94 received second and third readings as amended, a copy of which is attached hereto.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig



THE CITY OF RED DEER

P. O. BOX 5005, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

DATE: 94.09.01

OUR FAX NO: (403) 348-8195

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 6

FAX TO: Ms. Peggy Fortena

ATTENTION: Finance & Company

THEIR FAX NO: 1-708-397-8814

FROM: Chanelle for Kelly Kloss

DEPARTMENT: City Clerk's office

PHONE #: 1-(403) 342-8133

MESSAGE AREA (if required):

'Have a nice weekend! Please call if you require any further information.'

R.

This telecopy is directed in confidence solely to the person named above and may not otherwise be distributed, copied or disclosed. If you have received this telecopy in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the original transmission to us by mail, or destroy same without making a copy. Thank you for your assistance.

ORIGINAL TO FOLLOW: BY MAIL ☒ BY COURIER ☐

NO ORIGINAL WILL BE FORWARDED: ☐

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES, PLEASE CONTACT SENDER AT THE PHONE NUMBER SHOWN ABOVE. THANK YOU.

TRANSMISSION REPORT

THIS DOCUMENT WAS CONFIRMED
(REDUCED SAMPLE ABOVE - SEE DETAILS BELOW)

** COUNT **

TOTAL PAGES SCANNED : 6

TOTAL PAGES CONFIRMED : 6

*** SEND ***

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TOTAL 0:01'49" 6

NOTE:

No. : OPERATION NUMBER 48 : 4800BPS SELECTED EC : ERROR CORRECT G2 : G2 COMMUNICATION
PD : POLLED BY REMOTE SF : STORE & FORWARD RI : RELAY INITIATE RS : RELAY STATION
MB : SEND TO MAILBOX PG : POLLING A REMOTE MP : MULTI-POLLING RM : RECEIVE TO MEMORY

NO. 2

DATE: August 19, 1994
TO: City Council
FROM: Assistant City Clerk
RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/T-94

A Public Hearing has been advertised in regard to the above noted Land Use Bylaw Amendment. The Public Hearing is scheduled to be held in the Council Chambers on Monday, August 29, 1994, commencing at 7:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as Council may determine.

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/T-94 pertains to the remaining undeveloped lands in the Eastview Estates Subdivision and contains 2.838 ha (7.01 acres) proposed development by Melcor Developments Ltd. of Phase 15 consisting of 14 single family lots and Phase 16 consisting of 27 single family lots in the Eastview Estates Subdivision.

Following the Public Hearing, Council may choose to give the Bylaw Amendment second and third readings.



Jeff Graves
Assistant City Clerk

JG/ds

BYLAW NO.2672/T-94

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 2672/80, 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 Map" as referred to in Section 1.4 is hereby amended in accordance with the Use District Map No. 14/94 attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw.
- 2 This Bylaw shall come into full force and effect upon the passage of third reading.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 2 day of August A.D. 1994.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

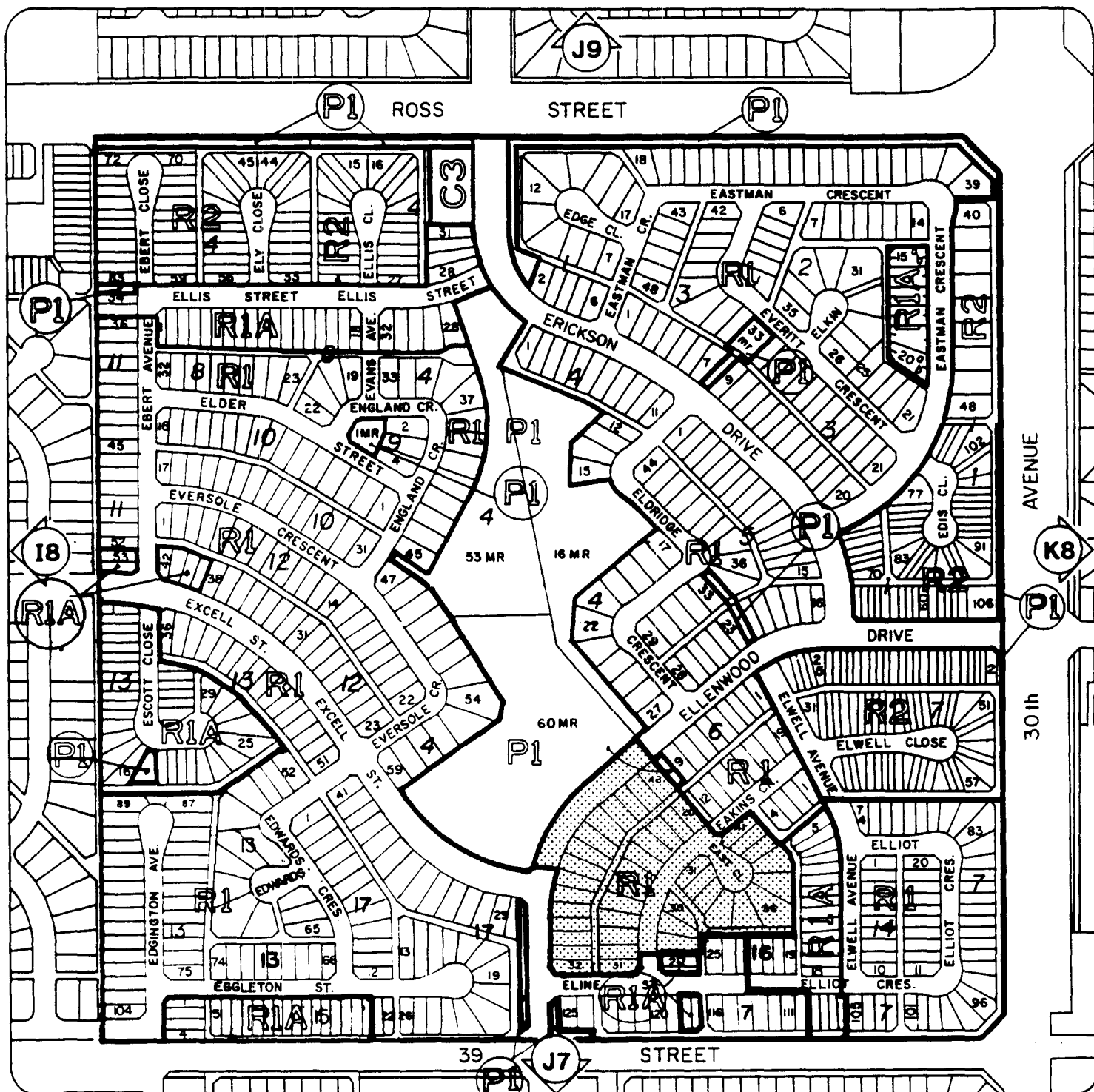
MAYOR

CITY CLERK

City of Red Deer --- Land Use Bylaw

Land Use Districts

J8



scale in metres

Revisions :

MAP NO. 14/94
(BYLAW No. 2672/T-94)


Change from A1 to R1

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994
TO: RED DEER REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/T-94

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, a Public Hearing was held with regard to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/T-94. Following the Public Hearing said bylaw was given second and third readings, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Land Use Bylaw 2672/T-94 provides for a development by Melcor Developments Ltd. of Phase 15 consisting of 14 single family lots and Phase 16 consisting of 27 single family lots in the Eastview Estates Subdivision, containing 2.838 ha (7.01 acres).

I trust you will now be updating the Land Use Bylaw and forwarding the amended pages to this office for circulation.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Engineering Services
Director of Community Services
Bylaws and Inspections Manager
City Assessor
Land and Economic Development Manager
Parks Manager
E. L. & P. Manager
Fire Chief



THE CITY OF RED DEER

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Melcor Developments Ltd.
400, 4804 Ross Street
Red Deer, AB
T4N 1X5

Att: Fred Lebedoff

Dear Sir:

RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/T-94,
MELCOR DEVELOPMENTS

At The City of Red Deer Council Meeting held August 29, 1994, Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/T-94 was given second and third readings by Council following the Public Hearing. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the above noted Land Use Bylaw Amendment as approved by Council.

Please note that due to an oversight on our part, we did not obtain a deposit from Melcor Developments Ltd. for the advertising of this Land Use Bylaw. As such, we will not be asking for a deposit at this time, but rather, will invoice you for the cost of the advertising once same is known.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attch.

cc: Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig



*a delight
to discover!*

SANDRA:

I could not find any deposit received by Melcor for this Land Use Bylaw Amendment so in speaking with Fred I indicated that once we know the cost we will just invoice him for the total amount of the advertising as opposed to obtaining a deposit at this late time.

R E P O R T SNO. 1

DATE: August 18, 1994

TO: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk

FROM: Alan Scott, Land and Economic Development Manager

RE: **OFFER TO PURCHASE
LOT 15, BLOCK 4, PLAN 902-0499 (EDGAR INDUSTRIAL PARK)**

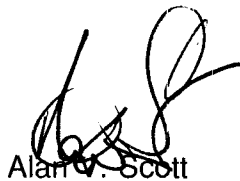
B.E.W. Holdings Ltd., operating as Brandette Well Servicing Ltd., has offered \$95,500 to purchase the above lot. The offer is equivalent to \$63,245 per acre for the 1.51 acre parcel. Their intentions are to pay for the land in full and to commence construction of a new facility as soon as possible.

The offer from Brandette is \$2,750 below our asking price of \$98,250, based on \$65,500 per acre. Brandette Well Servicing Ltd. reasoned that by paying the full purchase price immediately, the City would accrue interest and tax payment over the first year of operation, versus accepting the City's approved payment schedule of three equal no interest payments over a one year period. Calculations by City Administration confirm that there would be an overall cash flow advantage to the City, greater than \$2,750, by accepting Brandette's offer.

RECOMMENDATION

The Land and Economic Development Department recommends that City Council accept B.E.W. Holdings Ltd.'s offer of \$95,500 for Lot 15, Block 4, Plan 902-0499 in Edgar Industrial Park, subject to the following conditions:

1. Land Sale agreement being satisfactory to the City Solicitor.
2. Payment in full to be made by the purchaser upon acceptance of the Land Sale Agreement.



Alan W. Scott

HT/mm

Att.

Commissioners' Comments

We concur with the recommendation of the Land and Economic Development Manager and recommend Council approval of the sale of the parcel of land subject to the conditions outlined.

"B. HULL", Deputy Mayor
"H.M.C. DAY", City Commissioner



July 28, 1994

B.E.W. HOLDINGS LTD.
Box 6150
Drayton Valley, Alberta
T0E 0M0

CITY OF RED DEER
Land & Economics Development
Red Deer, Alberta

Re: Edgar Industrial Park
Lot 15, Block 4, Plan 902-0499

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I would like to propose a bid on the above mentioned property in the sum of \$95,500.00 (Ninety-Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars) We are enclosing a cheque for \$4775.00 as a down payment of 5%, and if accepted payment in full to follow. Should our offer of purchase be accepted we would begin development immediately. I would like this property to be in my holding company, B.E.W. Holdings Ltd. as shown above. Should you have any concerns or questions with this proposal, please contact my Operations Manager in Red Deer, Dave Malone at the address on the bottom of this page.

Yours Truly,

for Brian Winder

Brian Winder
President
Brandette Well Servicing Ltd.

The City Of Red Deer	
Date:	<u>July 29th/94</u>
Time:	<u>8:30 am</u>
Rec'd By:	<u>HS Thompson</u>

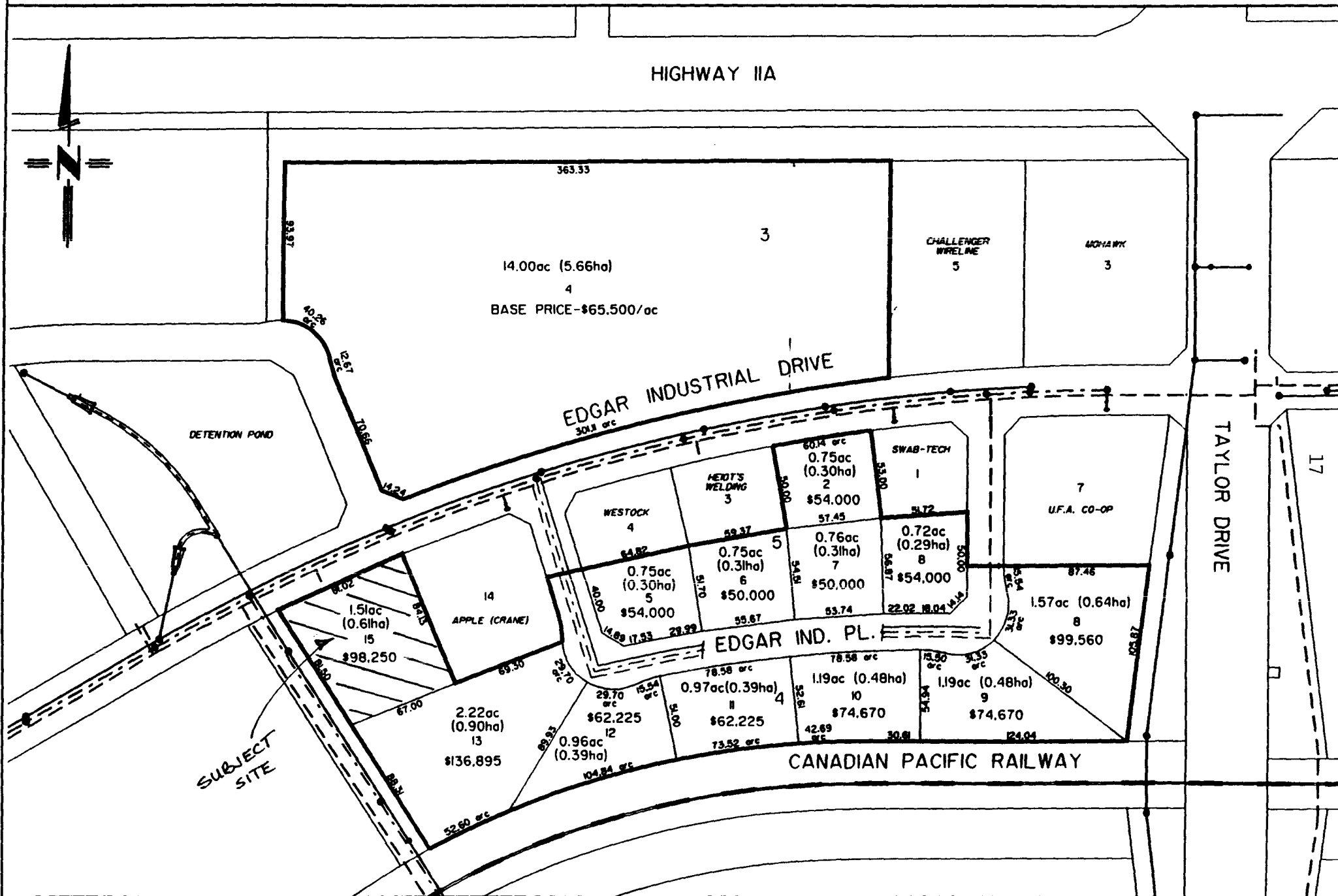
LOT DIMENSIONS and AREAS
should be VERIFIED with
REGISTERED PLANS and
CERTIFICATE of TITLE documentation.

EDGAR INDUSTRIAL PARK -PLACE-

SCALE 1:3000

16-JUN-1994

--- WATER
--- SANITARY
--- STORM



DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994

TO: LAND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

FROM: CITY CLERK

**RE: OFFER TO PURCHASE LOT 15, BLOCK 4, PLAN 902-0499
(EDGAR INDUSTRIAL PARK)**


At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994 consideration was given to your report dated August 18, 1994 concerning the above topic and at which meeting the following motion was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Land and Economic Development Manager dated August 18, 1994, re: Offer to Purchase Lot 15, Block 4, Plan 902-0499 (Edgar Industrial Park), hereby approves the sale of the above noted land to B. E. W. Holdings Ltd. for the sale price of \$95,500, subject to the following conditions:

1. Land Sale Agreement being satisfactory to the City Solicitor;
2. Payment in full to be made by the Purchaser upon acceptance of the Land Sale Agreement,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Financial Services
Director of Engineering Services
City Assessor
Fire Chief
Principal Planner
E. L. & P. Manager
Bylaws and Inspections Manager

DATE: 16 August 1994

TO: City Clerk

FROM: Bylaws & Inspections Manager

RE: **4922-46 STREET**
LOT 24, BLOCK 21, PLAN 5060ET

Could you please arrange to have the following item placed before Council for their consideration:

Back in December 1993, we received a complaint that the above designated premises were unsightly due to the large amount of vehicles, vehicle parts, miscellaneous debris and waste accumulated, especially in the rear yard. The owner of the property is Edward B. Farah of 3 Midlake Green, S.E., Calgary, T2X 1L6. We recommend that Council declares this site as unsightly as defined by the Nuisance Bylaw 3034/91 authorized by Section 160 of the Municipal Government Act, giving the owner 21 days to remedy the situation by removing the derelict vehicles and cleaning up the site to neighborhood and City standards.

To date, this department has sent three letters to Mr. Farah, two of which were double registered. Since the last letter of February 11, 1994, extra time on numerous occasions was allotted assuming some progress was being made. A final follow-up inspection of August 15 confirmed that in fact the situation has reversed and again is in great need of attention due to the vast amount of accumulated autos, parts, refuse and general debris.

If Council agrees that this site is a nuisance, we recommend the following resolution:

"Resolved that Council, being of the opinion that the property hereinafter described is unsightly and constitutes a nuisance by reason of accumulated derelict automobiles, parts, refuse and general debris; Edward B. Farah, being the registered owner of 4922-46 Street, in the City of Red Deer, Province of Alberta (hereinafter called the 'premises'), be and is hereby ordered and directed within 21 days of a copy of this resolution being mailed to him by registered mail, to clean up the site, including the removal or tarping of the derelict vehicles and to maintain the site in a neat and clean condition, free of waste and debris; failing which the Bylaws and Inspections Manager of the City is authorized and directed to cause such work to be done, in which case the cost thereof be charged to Edward B. Farah and in default of payment, shall be charged against the premises as taxes due and owing in respect thereof and shall be recovered as such. The owner of this property has the right to appeal this decision to Council. If they wish to appeal, they must submit a letter by certified mail to the City Clerk within 10 days of the notice of the Council resolution."


Peter Holloway
Acting Manager
Bylaws & Inspections Department

Commissioners' Comments

We concur with the recommendation of the Acting Manager of Bylaws & Inspections. Council once again is requested to pass a resolution regarding these unsightly premises.

"B. HULL", Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY", City Commissioner

PAW/cab

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
OF A REGISTERED ITEM

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION D'UN
ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ

To be filled in by Sender

À remplir par l'expéditeur

Name of addressee

Nom du destinataire

Street and No., Apt. No., P.O. Box or R.R. No. N° et rue, n° d'app., n° de C.P. ou de R.R.

City

Ville

Province

Country

Pays

Postal CODE postal

To be completed at destination

As a matter of priority this advice must be signed by the addressee or, if this is not possible, by another person authorized to do so under the regulations of the country of destination, or, if these regulations so provide, by the official of the office of destination and returned by the first mail direct to the sender.

À compléter à destination

Cet avis doit être signé en priorité par le destinataire et, si cela n'est pas possible, par une autre personne y autorisée en vertu des règlements du pays de destination, ou, si ces règlements le prévoient, par l'agent du bureau de destination et renvoyé par le premier courrier directement à l'expéditeur.

The registered item referred to was delivered on:

L'item recommandé décrit a été livré le:

Signature of Official at Office of Delivery

Signature de l'agent du bureau de destination

Signature of Addressee or Authorized Representative

Signature du destinataire ou de son représentant

Date Stamp of Office of Delivery

Timbre à date du bureau de destination

592501

1994-09-02

CALGARY AB

33-085-230 (90-07)

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

FAX: (403) 346-6195

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

August 30, 1994

DOUBLE REGISTERED

Mr. Edward B. Farah
3 Midlake Green, S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2X 1L6

Dear Sir:

RE: UNSIGHTLY PREMISES (4922 - 46 STREET, RED DEER, ALBERTA)

I hereby advise that Council of The City of Red Deer, at its meeting held August 29, 1994, passed the following resolution regarding the above matter:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, being of the opinion that the property hereinafter described is unsightly and constitutes a nuisance by reason of accumulated derelict automobiles, parts, refuse and general debris; Edward B. Farah, being the registered owner of 4922-46 Street, in the City of Red Deer, Province of Alberta (hereinafter called the 'premises'), be and is hereby ordered and directed within 21 days of a copy of this resolution being mailed to him by registered mail, to clean up the site, including the removal or tarping of the derelict vehicles and to maintain the site in a neat and clean condition, free of waste and debris; failing which the Bylaws and Inspections Manager of the City is authorized and directed to cause such work to be done, in which case the cost thereof be charged to Edward B. Farah and in default of payment, shall be charged against the premises as taxes due and owing in respect thereof and shall be recovered as such. The owner of this property has the right to appeal this decision to Council. If they wish to appeal, they must submit a letter by certified mail to the City Clerk within 10 days of the notice of the Council resolution."


... / 2

*a delight
to discover!*

Mr. Edward B. Farah
August 30, 1994
Page 2

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action. Your cooperation regarding the above would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Kloss', written over the typed name.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Bylaws and Inspections Manager

NO. 3

DATE: August 12, 1994

TO: City Clerk

FROM: Fire Chief

RE: 1993 FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The 1993 Fire Department Annual Report is submitted for the information of Council.

I apologize for the lateness in submitting this report, but members of our staff who contribute to this report have been involved extensively in the Strategic Planning process.

I will be in attendance at Council to answer any questions that may arise from this report.



R. Oscroft
Fire Chief

RO/dd

Commissioners' Comments

For the information of Council.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor
"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

BEST ATTAINABLE
IMAGE



1993
ANNUAL REPORT

INDEX

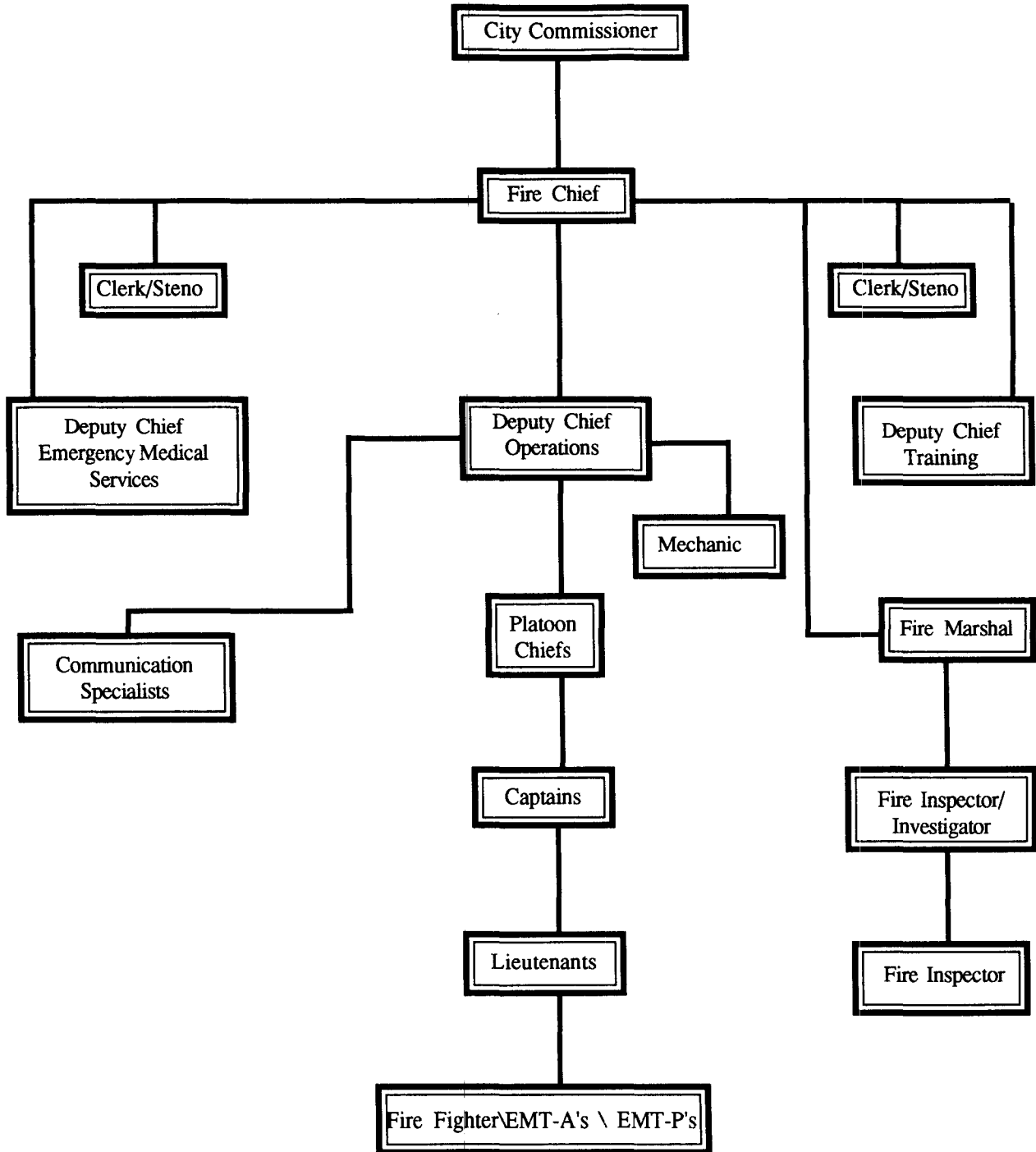
Organizational Chart	Page 2
Mission Statement	Page 3
Fire Fighters In The Community Report	Page 4
Fire Chiefs Report	Page 8
Operational Report	Page 12
Disaster Services Report	Page 17
Training & Research Report	Page 20
Fire Prevention Report	Page 26
Communications & Dispatch Report	Page 37
Emergency Medical Services Report	Page 43
Medical Directors Report	Page 47

Photo Credits

Ron Polutnik - Red Deer Fire Department

**This Annual Report has been produced entirely in house
by Fire Department Personnel**

**CITY OF RED DEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
NOVEMBER 1990**



MISSION STATEMENT

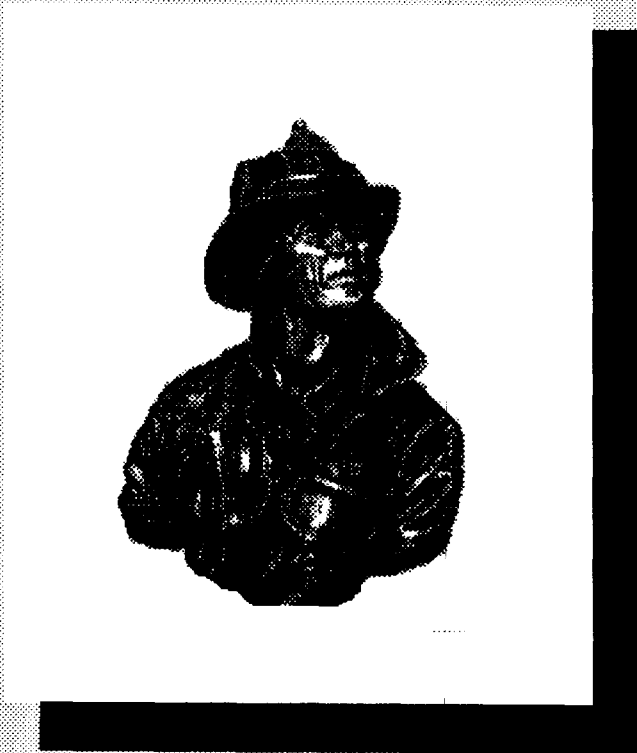
The mission of the Red Deer Fire Department is to contribute within appropriate authority to the maintenance and improvement of the quality of life in the jurisdiction through fire prevention, fire suppression, rescue service, fire alarm communication, sudden medical emergencies, and defensive procedures to hazardous materials incidents.

We strive to accomplish this mission employing safety as a primary goal in every program and procedure, by maintaining fitness, competence and a sincere commitment to serve the public.

We will seek opportunities to serve.

FIRE FIGHTERS

COMMUNITY



ACTIVITIES

1993

COMMUNITY FUND REPORT

Fire Chief Robert Oscroft:

For the past twelve years the Red Deer Fire Fighters Community Fund has been a pro-active organization being involved in dozens of community orientated activities.

1993 began like the last twenty-five years for the Red Deer Fire Fighters; that being the 25th Annual Christmas Tree Pick-up. With over a ninety percent turnout of fire fighters, 9,100 trees were picked up and donated to the City to produce over sixty tons of recyclable mulch for use in City parks. Lots of things have changed since those thirty-five fire fighters began the long tradition of picking up Christmas trees in 1968. The City has grown drastically since then; the Department has doubled in size and trees are now mulched rather than burned. One thing that has remained the same is the fire fighters continue to volunteer their time, effort, trucks and gas to this annual event.

During 1993, the members of the Fire Department not only donated their time and efforts to the tree pick-up, but much of their spare time was donated to the Community Fund in other various activities:

- Bartending at the Trout Unlimited dinner
- The Fire Fighters Charity Ball held at the Black Knight Inn with all proceeds going to the Central Alberta Rainbow Society. The Rainbow Society grants wishes to terminally ill children and their families
- Medical Stand-by at the Silver Buckle Rodeo held at the Westerner yearly.
- Fire Safety and First Aid lectures, demonstrations and examinations at various Red Deer Schools, City pools, and to St. John's Ambulance Youth and Adult Brigades.
- Participating in the Western Days Parade by driving department trucks at the end of the parade.
- The appearance of Santa Claus at various schools, day cares and childrens' parties during the holiday season, including a special visit December 24th to the Red Deer Regional Hospital Paediatric Unit along with gifts to the kids donated from the Fire Fighters Community Fund.
- Volunteering time weekly to the PARTY (Prevent Alcohol and Risk Related Trauma in Youths) Program. The PARTY program is an informative program run out of the Red Deer Regional Hospital on the consequences of teenage drinking and driving, noncompliance to seat belts and risk taking behaviour. Presentations are given by police, nurses, doctors and EMT's/Paramedics.
- Rental and set up of the Fire Fighters Dunk Tank which was built by the fire fighters and maintained by the fire fighters.
- Set up and staffing of an EMS/Fire Safety booth at Parkland Mall during Kids Safety Awareness Week during the last week of April.
- Volunteering time for various activities at the Fire Hall Fun Factory, formerly the Number One Fire Hall. The Community Fund also introduced the Hoses 'N Ladders board game, a fire safety first aid learning game developed by Edmonton Fire Fighters as an off shoot of Snakes and Ladders. All monies made were donated back to the Literacy and Legacy Foundation.
- Stand-by and "hosing down" at the Mud Volleyball Contest held at the North Hill Inn.
- Medical Stand-by at Lindsay Thurber Comprehensive High School during the Red Deer Gymnastics final.
- Volunteering time for the MS Super City Walk.
- Volunteering time and money to the Paediatric Rehabilitation Center at the Red Deer Regional Hospital during the Second Annual Teddy Bear Picnic held June 6 east of Bower Mall. The Teddy Bear Picnic is an annual family event aimed to introduce kids to safety and health care.

With donations raised from the tree pick-up as well as from the foregoing activities, the Red Deer Fire Fighters Community Fund was able to donate over \$13,400.00 to the following organizations in 1993:

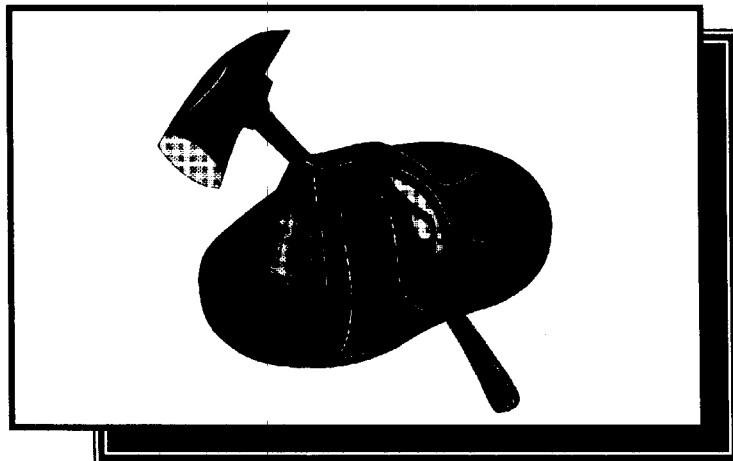
Red Deer Hospital Cancer Clinic
Literacy and Legacy Foundation
PARTY Program
Central Alberta Sexual Assault Center
Rainbow Society
Titans Track Club
Paediatric Rehabilitation at Red Deer Regional Hospital
Good Guys Program
Mucopolysaccharide Disease Society
Red Deer Food Bank
Christmas Gift Foundation

With the donations made in 1993, the Fire Fighters Community Fund Executive is pleased to announce that the Community Fund has redirected over \$100,000.00 into Red Deer and area organizations over a twelve year period.

In addition to the specific activities under the Community Fund, a large percentage of our members contribute countless volunteer hours to various other community groups including, Children's Services Center, United Way, Youth and Volunteer Center, Piper Creek Optimists Club, coaching little league baseball, hockey and football. These hours are in addition to the many hours organized through fund raising activities for the Red Deer Fire Fighters Community Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

Red Deer Fire Fighters Community Fund Executive



RED DEER FIRE FIGHTERS COMMUNITY FUND DONATIONS
1981 - 1993

1981-82	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$4,050
1982-83	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$2,426
1983-84	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$2,762
1984-85	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$4,508
1985-86	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$6,358
1986-87	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$6,740
1987-88	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	* \$5,000
	RED DEER DAY CARE SOCIETY	\$1,000
1988-89	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$5,000
	CANADIAN PARAPELEGIC ASSOCIATION	\$250
	WOMENS EMERGENCY SHELTER	\$500
	NATIVE FRIENDSHIP CENTER	\$500
	RED DEER SHRINERS CLUB	\$175
	UNITED WAY OF RED DEER	\$100
1989-90	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$7,500
	SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER	\$200
	RED DEER CHRISTMAS BUREAU	\$500
	RED DEER FOOD BANK	\$1,000
	SALVATION ARMY	\$500
	BIG BROTHERS & SISTERS YOUTH SHELTER	\$10,000
1990-91	RED DEER FOOD BANK	\$500
	FRIENDS OF CHILDREN	\$3,366
	BIG BROTHERS & SISTERS YOUTH SHELTER	\$10,000
1991-92	RED DEER REGIONAL HOSPITAL CENTER	\$1,115
	RED DEER FOOD BANK	\$500
	BICYCLE PROJECT FOR KIDS	\$58
	RAINBOW SOCIETY	\$6,000
	PIPER CREEK OPTIMIST CLUB	\$100
	TITANS TRACK CLUB	\$500
	SKATE BOARD PROJECT	\$200
1992-	GOOD GUYS PROGRAM	\$200
	RED DEER DAY CARE SOCIETY	\$500
	PARENTS OF KARDIAC KIDS	\$1,500
	MINOR HOCKEY NEEDY BOYS/GIRLS FUND	\$2,000
	RED DEER FOOD BANK	\$500
	RED DEER CHRISTMAS BUREAU	\$500
	RED DEER HOSPITAL CANCER CLINIC	\$119
	TEDDY BEAR PICNIC	\$5,000
<u>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS</u>		<u>\$92,271</u>

* NOTE - DOES NOT INCLUDE THE \$50,000 DONATION TO THE HOSPITAL CHILD-RENS WING, RAISED FROM THE JOHN CORMIER CHANNEL SWIM.

ACTIVITIES OF THE



FIRE DEPARTMENT

1993

FIRE CHIEFS REPORT

Mayor Gail Surkan
Members of Council
City Commissioner

This 1993 Red Deer Fire Department Annual Report is submitted for your information and consideration. All phases of activities of the various Divisions of the department are covered in this report.

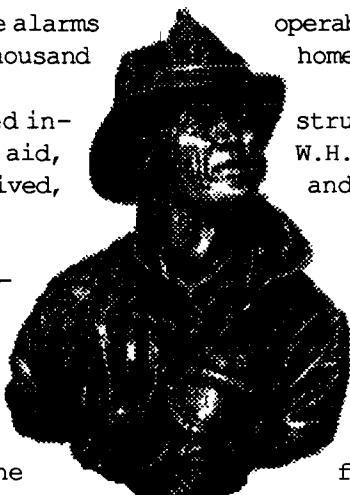
There were no fire deaths recorded in Red Deer during 1993, however there were thirteen injuries recorded due to fire, some of these injuries being quite serious.

The fire loss increased by over one half million dollars due to increased fire losses in residential properties. The largest single fire loss was the Windsor Hotel fire in April 1993.

We have had some concerns over the number of fire injuries occurring in dwellings without smoke alarms, or where the smoke alarm has been found inoperable. This concern has led us to conduct home surveys in targeted areas to test home smoke alarms and to bring to the public's attention the necessity for keeping their smoke alarms into 1994 with a target of three thousand operable. This program will be carried over homes to be surveyed.

In 1993, our department provided in-training City employees in first aid, These programs appeared well received, this area.

Our department received new mobile and hand-held radios as part of a Corporate communications upgrades were made to the consoles and equipment in the Communications centre. This project required the part of the various City radio communications system that is should serve the City well in the



structors to the Personnel Department for W.H.M.I.S., and fire extinguisher usage. and we were pleased to have assisted in

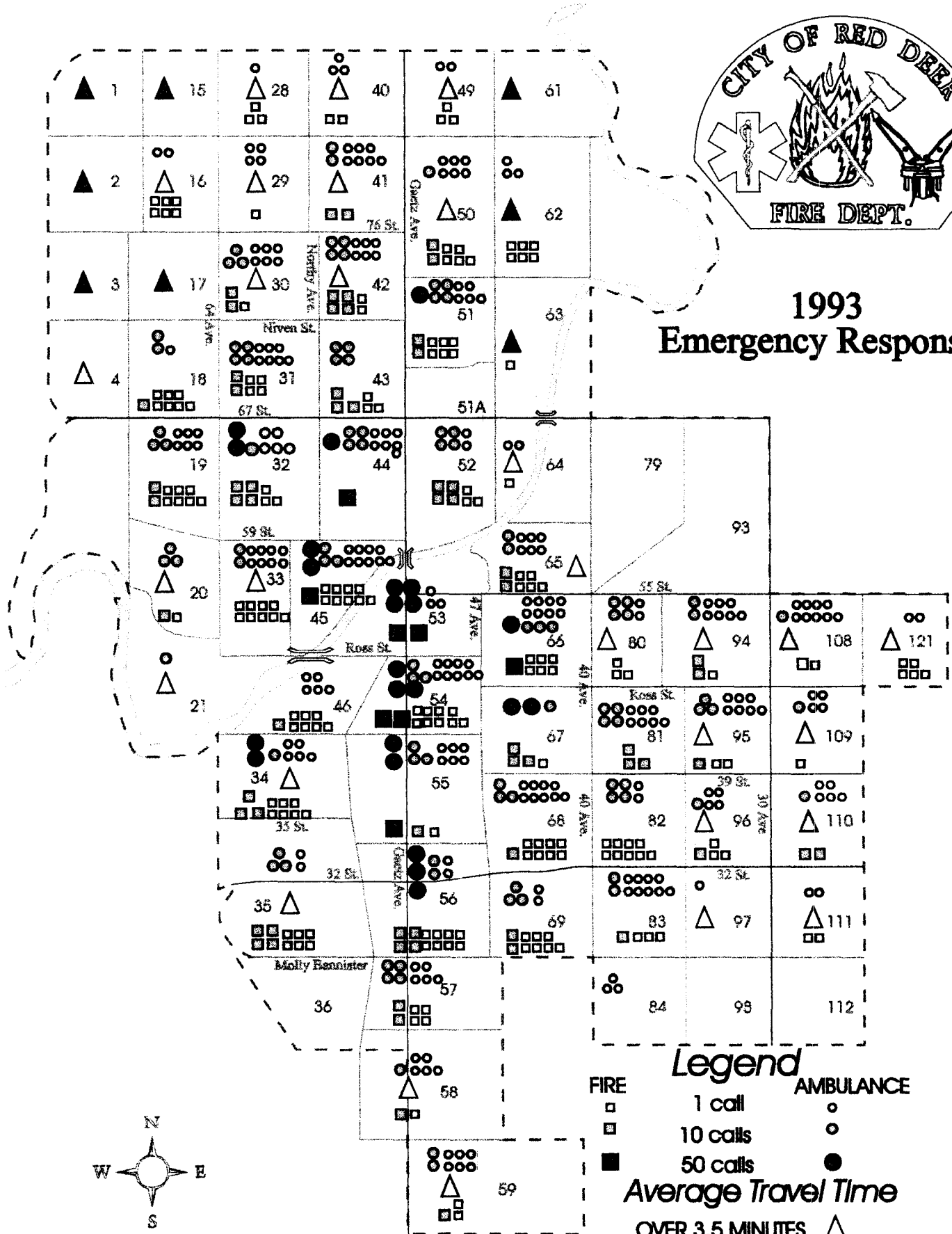
bile and hand-held radios as part of a grade. In addition, considerable upgrade and equipment in the Communications a large amount of planning work on users, but it appears that we have a very flexible for our purposes, and future.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation to my Administration staff, and all staff in the department for their assistance in meeting our mandate, and the goals set for 1993.

Robert Oscroft
Fire Chief

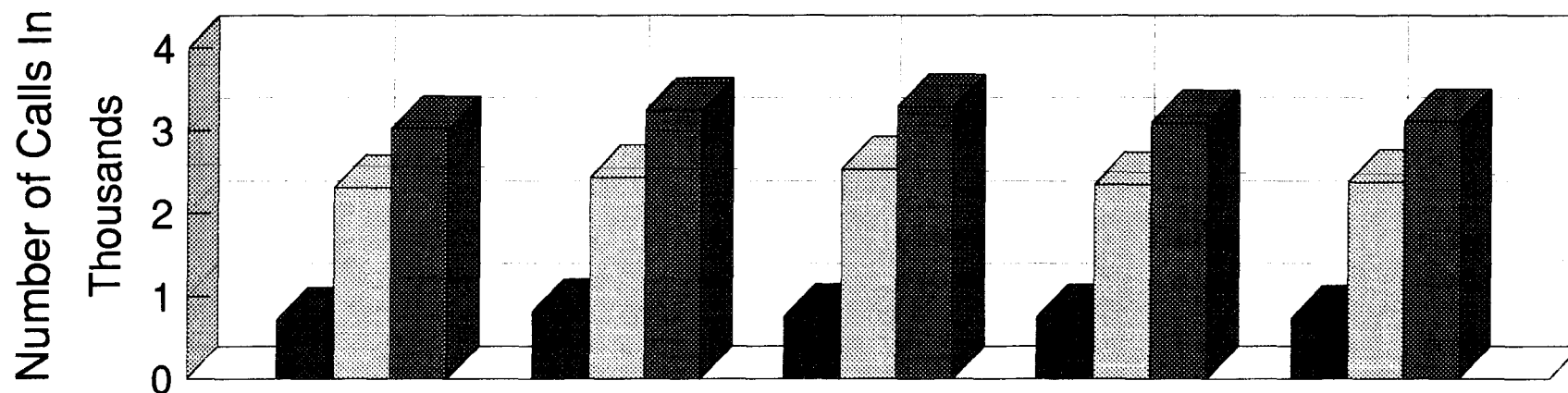


1993 Emergency Responses



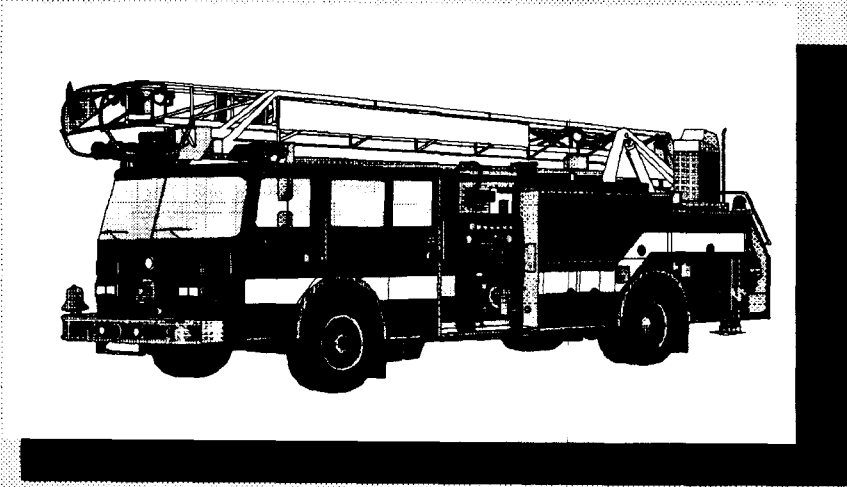
Fire/Ambulance Calls Answered

Five Year Summary



1989 - 1993					
■ Fire	711	811	754	748	733
▨ Amb	2309	2430	2535	2344	2375
■ Total	3020	3241	3289	3092	3108

FIRE DEPARTMENT



OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1993

DEPUTY CHIEF OPERATIONS

Fire Chief Robert K. Oscroft:

It is indeed a pleasure to once again present the report on the operational aspects of the Red Deer Fire Department for the 1993 fiscal year.

I was pleased to be involved in the City wide radio system project undertaken in 1993. The completion of this project has improved Emergency Services communications capability significantly. We are now able to accomplish in a very simple manner many communications tasks that were impossible in the past particularly in those areas of interdepartmental emergency communications. A project of this magnitude presented the Fire Department with considerable logistic challenges during certain stages of the process. The most significant impact was felt in the E911 area over a period of approximately two months. This was due to the total change out of consoles and related fixtures all of which had to be accomplished with no loss of service.

In November of 1993 I had the opportunity to attend the APCO Canadian Conference in Calgary. Information gained at that Conference has resulted in the installation of two TDD devices in the E911 Center. Previous price quotes indicated that \$14,000 would be required to install one device on the E911 system. The installation of equipment to enable hearing and speech impaired individuals a means to access the E911 system directly was seen as a priority item for the center. Subsequent to the Conference, I was able to purchase equipment for two answer positions for approximately \$2,500.00. Funding for this important project was provided by the Red Deer Community Foundation.

There were three major fire related instances which occurred during 1993. The fire at Checkmate Court presented the Department with a major challenge particularly in regard to evacuation of the building. The Bomb Scare had the potential of causing major devastation and loss of life. The Windsor Hotel fire because of its relative location to other buildings of significant age presented the department with a significant exposure problem. In all cases, the low level of staffing resulted in a less than optimum initial response capability.

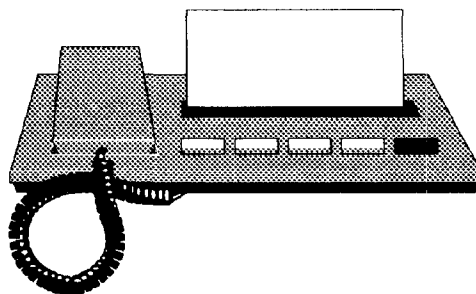
Specific statistical information regarding the various activities of the Fire Department are depicted graphically and in chart form through out this annual report.

It is interesting to note that Medical Aid responses represented 76% of the total calls in terms of call volume. In terms of man-hours expended in response to emergencies; Medical Aid and Fire responses consume almost the same number of hours. This is of course indicative of the higher manpower requirements demanded on the fire ground.

Significant progress has been made during 1993, however the challenges of doing more with less must be met with new and innovative thinking. It is my opinion that part of the challenge may be met by the judicious use of technological advancements currently being made available to the emergency services.

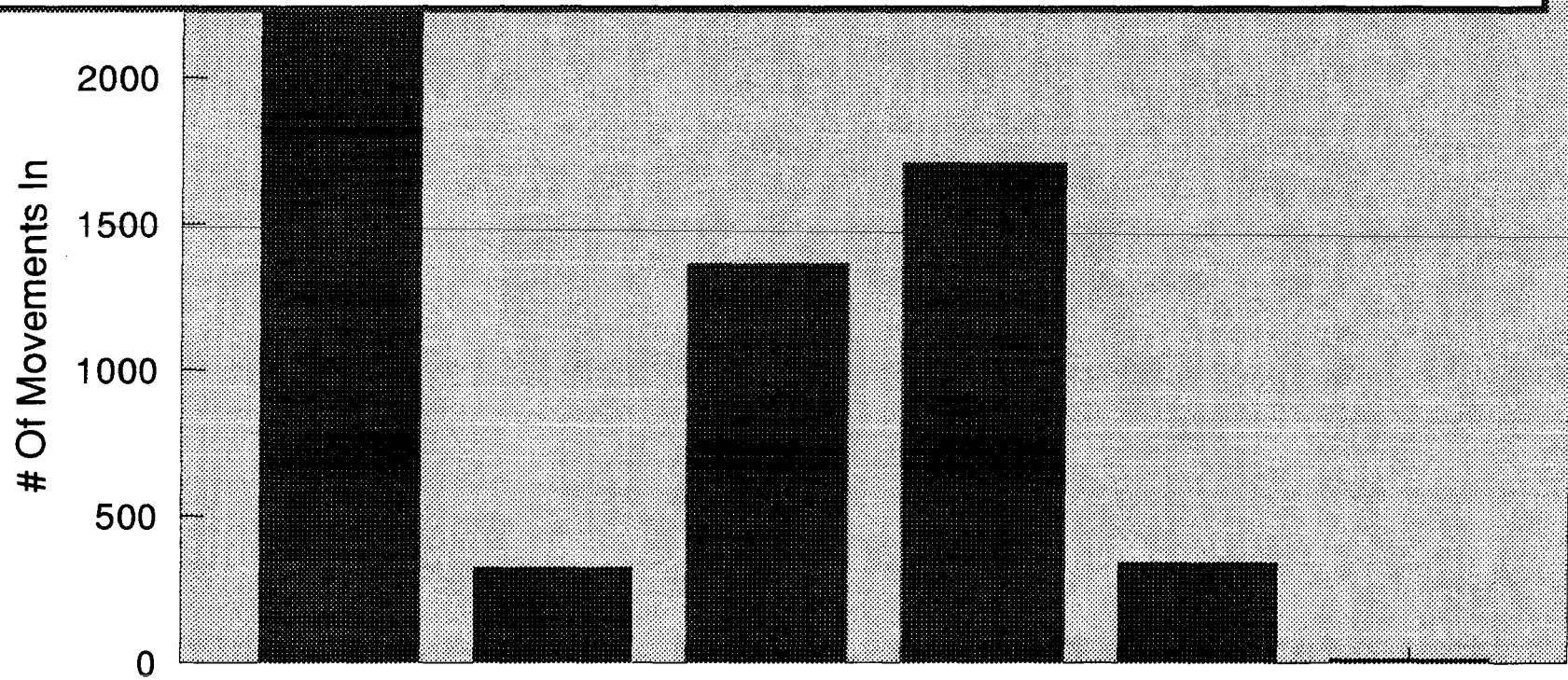
I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those individuals who have provided me with assistance and support throughout the year. Without the continued dedication and input of a great many individuals, much of what has been accomplished in 1993 would not be a reality today.

Dennis A. Dubois
Deputy Fire Chief
I/C Operations



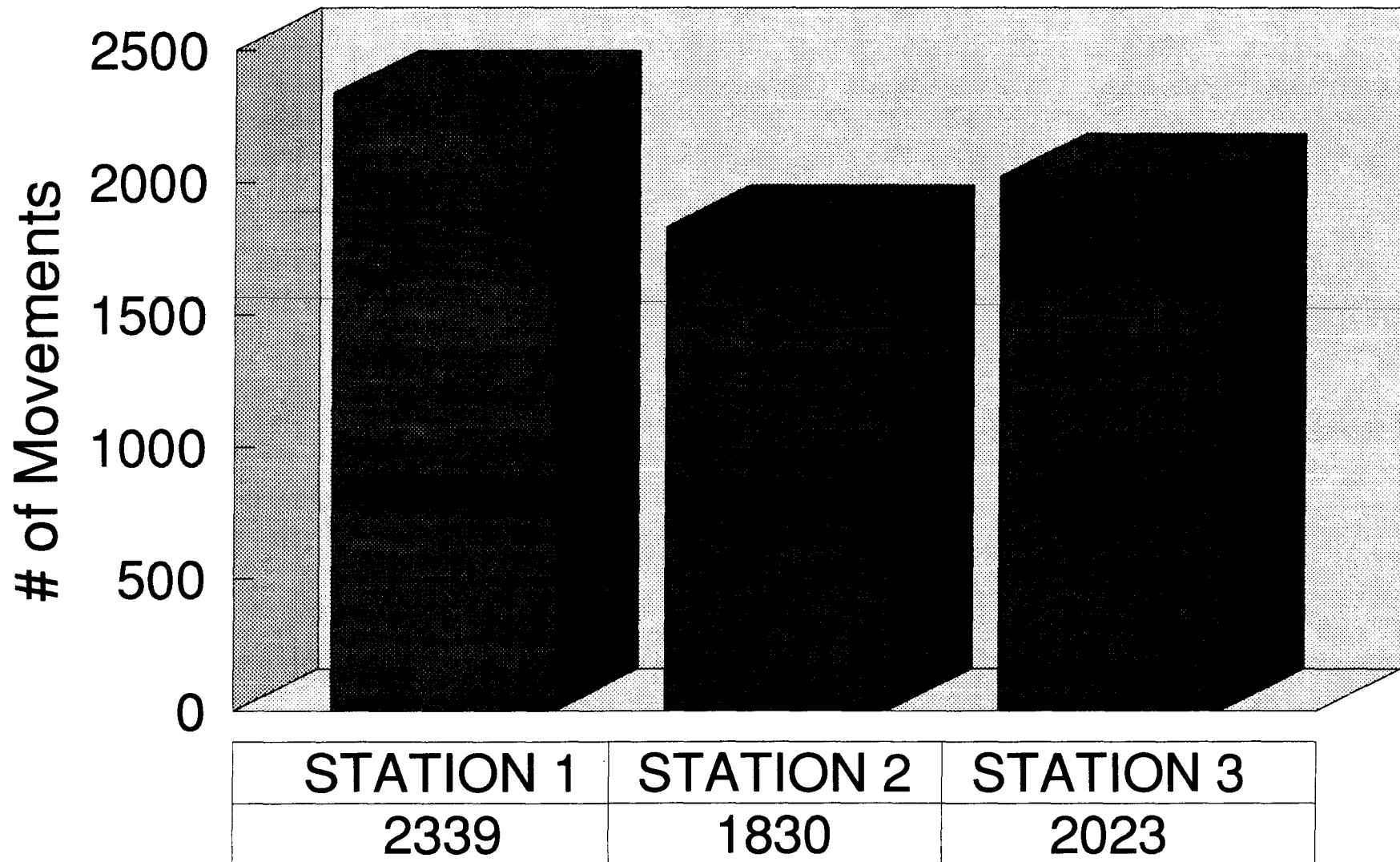
Vehicle Moves By Call Type

1993



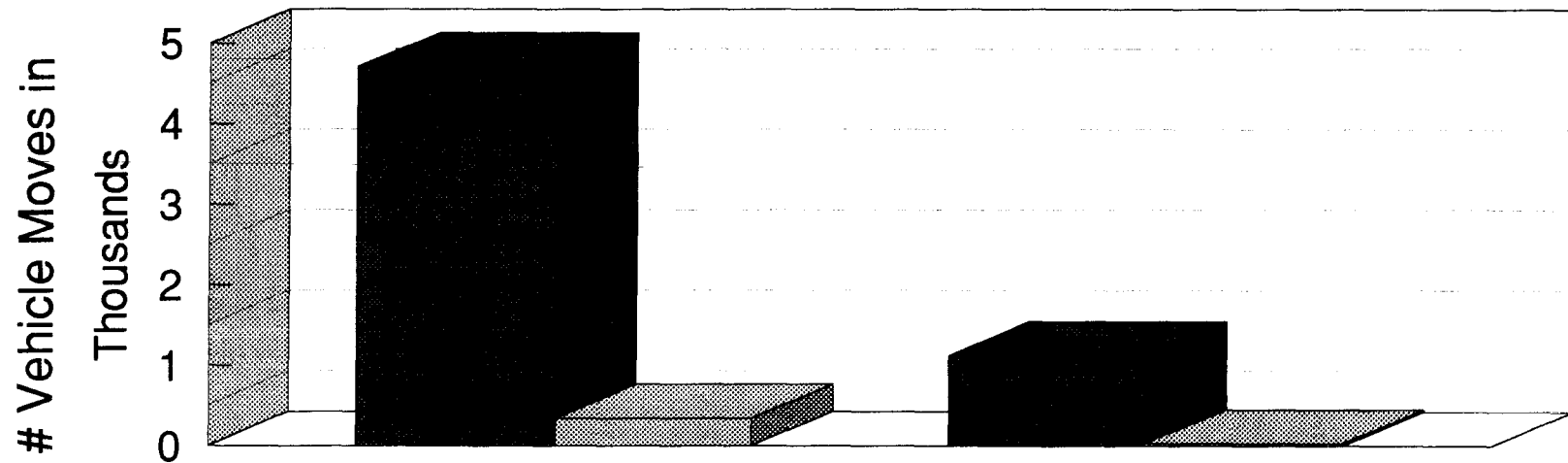
	ALS AMB	BLS AMB	FIRE	BLS PUMP	MVA'S	RESCUE
■ All Stations	2252	326	1362	1706	341	13

Vehicle Moves by Station



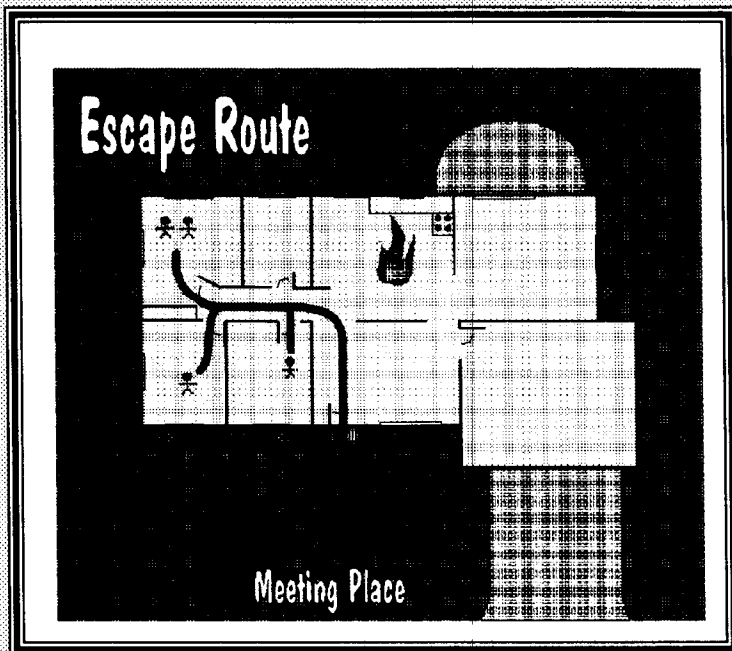
Vehicle Movements

Out of City / In City



	EMERGENCY	NON EMERGENCY
Local	4707	1116
County	338	27

DISASTER SERVICES



ACTIVITIES 1993

CITY COMMISSIONER

Your Worship, Mayor Gail Surkan
Members of Council

I am pleased to report on the activities of the Disaster Services Agency for the year 1993.

A large scale evacuation of some 1,500 Lower Fairview residents took place on the evening of February 8th after a suspected explosive device was found attached to a large propane storage tank at the north side FasGas.

Portions of the City's Emergency Plan were implemented to deal with this emergency. An Emergency Operations Centre was set up in the FasGas corporate offices in the Riverview Plaza, from which the planning for this operation took place.

A reception centre for evacuees was set up in the G.H. Dawe Centre to look after persons displaced from their homes because of the incident.

With the assistance of police, fire, transit, public works staff and Social Services, plus a great many volunteers, the management of this emergency went quite well, and served as a learning experience for our Disaster Agency.

In the early morning hours of March 16th, another evacuation of people was required following a fire on the ground floor of the Checkmate apartment building. Smoke from the fire travelled up the elevator shafts requiring evacuation of approximately two hundred people from the fourteen storey building. The Transit Department transported evacuees to the Legion where an evacuation centre was set up. Red Cross volunteers registered the evacuees and tended to their needs until they could be returned to their homes.

The City's Emergency Plan was redrafted and presented for Council's approval in May 1993. The new plan sets out the procedures for Council to follow in declaring a state of local emergency, and is a guide to City employees and support agencies of their role and authorities during a civil emergency.

All civic departments who are stakeholders in the Emergency Plan have drafted individual action plans for their response to a major emergency.

The Fire Chief has worked with the Catholic and Public School Boards in reviewing and updating their emergency plans. We are recommending to both Boards that "in place" sheltering be considered as an option in their emergency plans to increase student safety during certain types of emergencies, such as tornadoes.

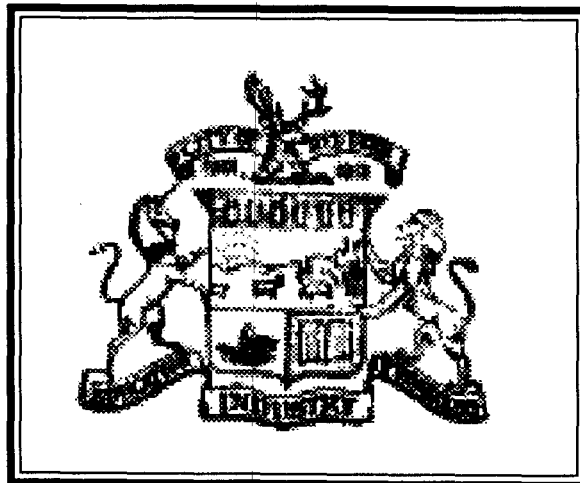
In 1993, the Fire Department took advantage of specialized training courses offered by Alberta Public Safety Services in the field of Disaster Management. Two members attended the Public Information Officers course, two members attended the Rescue Leaders course, and three members attended the Emergency Site Management course. The Mayor and one alderman attended a one day course in Disaster Management for elected officials.

The City has improved its communications system with the purchase and installation of an 800 Mhz trunked radio system during 1993. The new system allows for expanded channel capacity for all City departments, and improved communications between all City radio user departments. The new system also allows for improved access to the AGT telephone network.

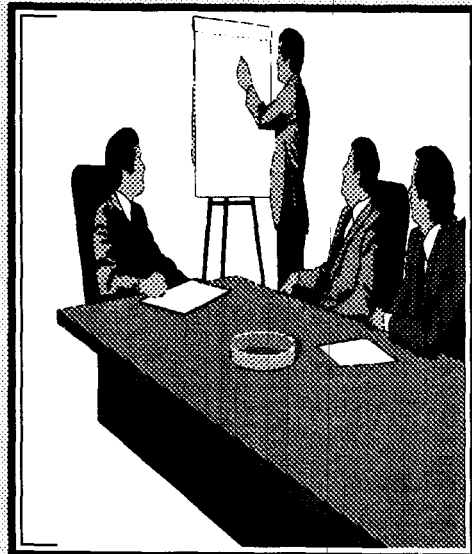
This new system is supervised by a computerized systems manager which allows us to efficiently manage the system to keep operating costs low, yet optimize the system efficiencies.

Respectfully submitted,

H.M.C. Day
City Commissioner



TRAINING AND RESEARCH



ACTIVITIES 1993

DEPUTY CHIEF TRAINING

FireChiefOscroft
Red Deer Fire Department

I am pleased to submit the following report, detailing all Fire Department personnel training conducted during 1993.

IN SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Monthly training bulletins and subject guides were distributed to all platoons to ensure a continued upgrading and review of the many facets of fire fighting.

The Fire Department instructors follow standardized department lesson plans to ensure continuity. Emphasis is placed on new procedures as well as situations which pose ever increasing hazards to the fire fighter and the community.

Records of all in service, specialized and related training for fire fighter EMT-P's and EMT-A's, officers, inspectors and dispatch operators are compiled. These subjects are listed under the following general headings.

All tools and equipment, apparatus and pumps, chemistry of fire behaviour, communications, dangerous goods, driving practice, extinguishers, fire streams, hydraulics, mathematics, forcible entry and building construction, fire prevention - arson evidence, flammable liquids, L.P.G., natural gas, fire suppression hazards - fire fighting and hazardous chemicals and materials, installed building systems, stand-pipes, sprinklers etc., hose evolutions, officership, preplanning tactics and familiarization tours, protective breathing equipment, public relations and personal conduct, rescue ropes and knots, safety, salvage and overhaul, ventilation, water supply, streets and hydrants.

Continuing education categories for emergency medical services training and review are listed under the following general headings.

Patient assessment, orthopedics, splinting, spinal, medical emergencies, obstetrics/gynecology, pediatrics, extrication and emergency equipment, emergency driving and transport, cardiac emergencies, legal ethics, psychiatric/stress, hypothermia/hyperthermia, burns, shock/mast and entonox, refresher courses, instruction of courses, meetings and conventions and ambulance/equipment familiarization.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING AT ALBERTA PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES EDMONTON, ALBERTA

	Man-hours
1 Rescue Leaders Courses	240
2 Municipal Emergency Planning (for Mayors, Reeves, etc.)	16
3 Public Information Courses	120
4 Emergency Site Management Courses	240
Total Man-hours:	616

PROVINCIAL FIRE TRAINING COURSES, VERMILION

	Manhours
1. Pump A Instructors Course	120
2. C-19, Legal Aspects of Fire Protection	40
3. Instructors Methodology II	160
4. Instructors Methodoloty III	160
5. Fire Protection Administration & Personnel Management	80
6. Technicial Writing Skills	160
Total Manhours	720

SPECIALIZED TRAINING FIRE SUPPRESSION

	Manhours
1. National Emergency Vehicle Driving School (Instructor)	40
2. Confined Space Entry/Rescue (Instructor's Course) Building Collapse Trench Rescue High Angle Confined Space	160
3. Air Brake Course, Red Deer College	64
4. Pump A Course, Red Deer Fire Department	2,240
5. C-5, Theory for Fire Fighting Strategy and Tactics (NovaCor)	80
6. Extinguisher Training for Employees of the City of Red Deer (Red Deer Fire Department)	312
7. Canadian Petroleum Products Oil Spill Training (Red Deer)	24
8. Training Seminar on Halon Agents and Extinguishers (Calgary)	16
9. WHMIS Courses for City Employees	16
Total Manhours	2,872

**SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

	Manhours
1. Emergency Symposium Seminar (Edmonton)	54
2. Pediatric PALS Course (Edmonton)	64
3. Basic Trauma Life Support Conference (Edmonton)	24
4. BTLS/ACLS Instructors Recertification Course (Edmonton)	24
5. Advanced Cardiac Life Support (Red Deer Regional Hospital)	84
6. Emergency Medical Dispatch Seminar (Calgary)	96
7. On Scene Conference 93 (Calgary)	32
8. PALS Instructors Monitor Course (Calgary)	16
9. PALS Instructors Course (Medicine Hat Hospital)	32
10. Teaching CPR & Standard First Aid to Lindsay Thurber Comprehensive High School Students	64
11. Paramedic Orientation Visits to Hospital	630
12. Neonatal Resuscitation - Provider Course (Red Deer Regional Hospital)	8
13. In-House C.P.R. Training	256
Total Manhours	1,384

**Fire Suppression & Emergency Medical Services
Monthly Assigned Training, 1993**

6,191.5

Station Tours by Groups for 1993

158

Examinations

A total of seven reclassification and promotional examinations were written in 1993 with the following breakdown.

Probationary to Third Class	0
Third Class to Second Class	3
Second Class to First Class	4
Qualified for Acting Officer	0
Qualified for Acting Platoon Chief	0
Inspector III to Inspector IV	0

The Department is continually endeavoring to keep abreast of improved training methods and techniques in all aspects of emergency services, which includes Fire Suppression, Hazardous Materials, Rescue, Emergency Medical Services and many other services. However, because of tight budget restraints and the lack of a facility to practice drills, it makes it very difficult to meet the training needs that are required.

To train personnel in most aspects of emergency service, the department must pay overtime or allow the individuals to earn lieu time. The lieu time accumulation can only be used if there are sufficient days vacant and still maintain the appropriate manning level. If we are unable to meet these lieu time procedures, lieu time has to be paid out in cash.

As you will notice in this report, we trained some 6,191.50 man hours on assigned monthly training bulletins. This is accomplished by doing the training in-house and while the personnel are working. This does not meet one quarter of the required training techniques to keep the fire fighter trained sufficiently so he can perform his job adequately.,

In order to adequately train fire fighters in ladder drills, upper level rescue, high building hose advancement, fire suppression and rescue; we require suitable structures to actually do these drills. The earmarking of land identified and evaluated adjacent to the Wastewater Treatment plant as a future training ground is imperative. The addition of this type of facility would ensure that department personnel are competent in all types of emergency situations.

I wish to express my appreciation to the other City Departments as well as to the Chief Officers, and the Officers and men for the assistance and cooperation I received in 1993.

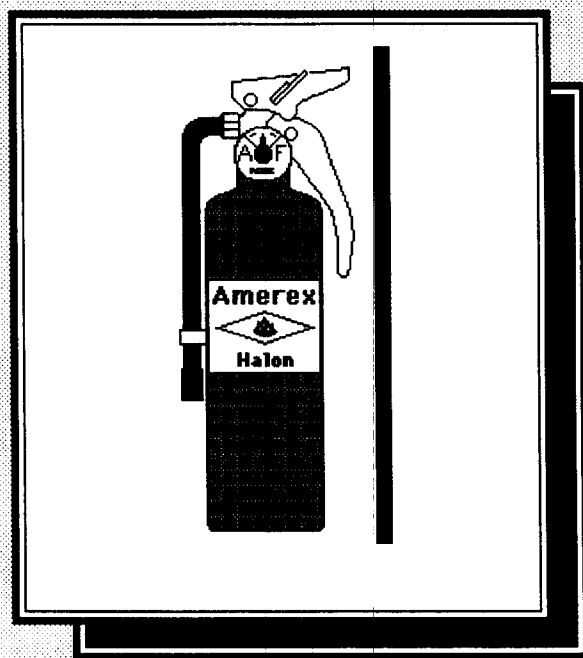
Respectfully submitted,

E.C. Howell, Deputy Chief
Training and Research



FIRE PREVENTION

BRANCH



ACTIVITIES

1993

FIRE MARSHALS REPORT

Fire Chief Oscroft:

I respectfully submit the following report on the operations of the Fire Prevention Bureau for 1993.

There were no fire deaths recorded in Red Deer during 1993, however, there were thirteen fire related injuries, of which several were considered serious. A total of thirty fires were investigated by the Fire Prevention Branch to determine cause and origin.

During Fire Prevention Week static displays were set up at both McDonald's Restaurants. The "Fire Chief for a Day" contest was successfully conducted in the elementary schools.

Fire suppression crews conducted a home survey during the month of October. The purpose of the survey was to inspect for the installation and maintenance of home smoke detectors. Areas of the City that had previously proven to lack smoke detectors, or where inoperable smoke detectors were encountered were the target areas for this survey. A total of 1,390 homes were surveyed; 263 of these residences had no smoke alarms, or the smoke alarms were inoperable.

The Learn Not to Burn program that Fire Prevention has piloted in both school systems for several years is now a reality. Canadian Tire has become a Canada wide sponsor and Alberta Education will be implementing the programs into the schools in early 1994.

Fire Prevention personnel spent 120 hours training Fire Department and other City departments in the use and maintenance of dry chemical fire extinguishers this past summer. A total of 109 personnel were trained at the sewage treatment plant grounds. One of the main training props was a large liquified petroleum gas fire. Thanks to I.C.G. Propane of Red Deer, this training prop was very successful.

Again in 1993 Fire Prevention was able to utilize fire fighters on light duties to do the annual inspection that is required on city apartment buildings. This program is very beneficial to this department as it helps to reduce the work load on Fire Prevention personnel.

Fire Prevention personnel attend courses and seminars throughout the year to upgrade our standards of knowledge and keep up with the changes in codes and regulations.

City of Red Deer employees received W.H.M.I.S. training during the spring and fall of 1993. A total of 148 employees attended the training sessions. Approximately sixty hours were spent on preparation and lectures.

The annual fall toxic waste roundup was a success again this year. Working with City staff and G.A.G.E., a total of twenty-seven barrels of used oil, three barrels of glycol and seventy-three drums of paint and other toxic wastes were bulked. At the Fire Station Three drop off, 1,087 vehicles were recorded during the five day roundup.

The number of building plans checked and the number of occupancy permits issued has increased again in 1993.

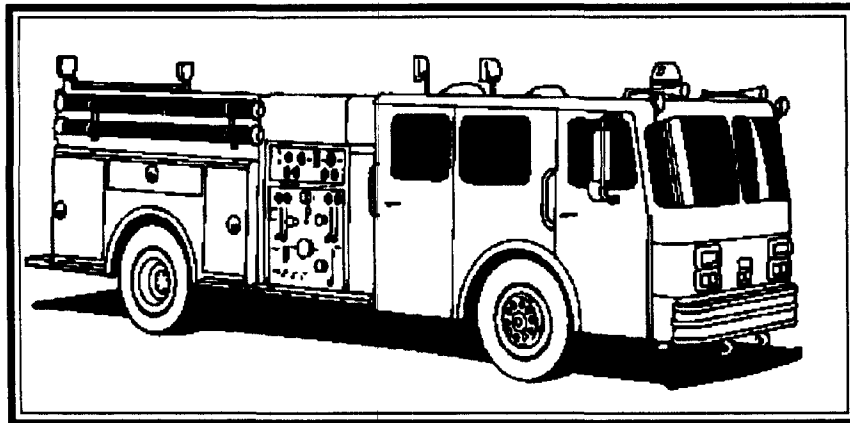
The issuing of charges for violations to Fire Code requirements appears to be effective as the number of charges dropped about 60% from the 1992 figures. We hope this trend continues as this indicates city buildings are becoming safer to the public.

The Fire Department responded to properties having a risk value of \$88,047,600 with a total loss for 1993 of \$1,771,440; an increase of \$549,410 over the previous year. The largest increase in loss for 1993 is in residential fires including the Windsor Hotel.

The following is a summary of inspections, enforcement, investigations and other related activities conducted by the Fire Prevention Bureau in 1993.

I wish to offer a thank you to Administration, Suppression Staff, other City Departments and Media for their support and assistance in the past year.

Cliff Robson
Fire Marshal



**FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
INSPECTION AND ROUTINE ACTIVITIES
CHART I - 1993**

	NUMBER	HOURS
Inspections (inspections, re-inspections, complaints, research, writing)	2,364	2,834.5
Buildings Under Construction Inspected	394	596
Lectures, Films, Demonstrations	73	352.5
Investigations-Fire, Fumes, Vehicles	30	79.5
Appointments/Meetings	325	696.5
Underground Tankage and Plumbing Tested	44	50.5
Permits Issued		
- Dangerous Goods	35	23
- Occupancy	189	187
Building Plans Checked	258	350
Orders and/or Charges	40	65
Education	-	383.5
Attendance at Courses and Seminars	25	408
Office Routine	-	586
Testing Hydrants	-	7
Other Related Duties	538	987
TOTALS	4,315	7,606

CAUSES OF FIRES IN 1993

CHART II

Incendiary/Arson, Suspected Arson, Mischief	7
Child Playing with Matches	20
Extension Cords	2
Fixtures	-
Clothes Dryers	4
Candle	-
Chemical Reaction	-
Cleaning with Gasoline	-
Contact Cement-Paint Thinner Fumes	-
Fail to Control Open Fire	6
Roofing Tar Fire	-
Vehicle Fire in Building	2
Collision/Upset	1
Catalytic Converter	-
Abuse of Vehicle	-
Miscellaneous	1
Careless Smoking	2
Careless Grass & Rubbish Burning	13
Chimneys	3
Furnaces/Heaters	2
Stove	1
Construction Heaters	-
Electrical - Wiring	9
- Appliances	4
- Motors	1
Spontaneous Ignition	2
Gasoline (Leak or Spill)	3
L P G	-
Miscellaneous Inflammables	-
Combustibles Near Heat	1
Torches - Plumber/Welder	2
Natural - Lightning	-
Thawing Operations	-
Fire Works/Explosion/Friction	-
Bar-be-cue	2
Re-ignition	-
Cooking Fires	12
Mechanical Failure	8
Exposure	-

FIRE PREVENTION YEAR TO DATE RISK/LOSS
CHART III - 1993

	RESPONSES	YTD RISK	YTD LOSS
ASSEMBLY			
Amusement, Recreation Place	3	\$ 390,000	\$ 10,400
Eating Establishments	1	\$ 120,000	\$ 250
Schools, Colleges, Dormitory			0
Social, Sports, Clubs, Halls			0
Theatre, Studio, Auditorium	1	\$ 3,795,000	\$ 10,000
Church, Court Room, Funeral Parlor			
INSTITUTIONAL			
Home for Aged, Child Care			0
Hospital, Clinic, Sanatorium			0
Remand Centre/Custodial Home			0
RESIDENTIAL			
One & Two Family Dwellings	39	\$ 4,623,000	\$ 300,160
4-Plex	5	\$ 700,000	\$ 61,200
Apartment-Low Rise	11	\$12,531,000	\$ 79,050
-High Rise	1	\$18,460,000	\$ 6,500
Hotel, Inn, Lodge, Motel	1	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000
Mobile Home			0
Rooming/Boarding/Lodging/Dormitory	1	\$ 30,000	\$ 700
Garages	3	\$ 162,500	\$ 5,700
BUSINESS & PERSONAL SERVICES			
Beauty Parlour	1	\$35,000,000	\$ 1,000
Offices			0
Banks			0
Mercantile			
Food & Beverage Sales			0
Furniture, Hardware, Appliances	1	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 25,000
Motor Vehicle, Boat Sales/Service			0
Recreation, Hobby Supplies			0
Laundry, Repair Shop, Dry Cleaners			0
Textile, Wearing Apparel Sales			0
Books, Newspaper, Drug, Specialty			0
Department & Variety Stores			0

	YTD RESPONSES	YTD RISK	YTD LOSS
INDUSTRIAL & MANUFACTURING			
Wood, Furniture, Printing			0
Metal/Metal Products-Electrical App	2	\$3,550,000	\$150,200
Food Processing			0
Heavy Machinery			0
Oilfield Services, Supplies & Equip.	1	\$ 600,000	\$ 200
Agricultural Products			0
Repair Shop & Gas Station			0
Spray Painting Shop			0
Cement/Glass/Pottery Manufacturing			0
Vehicle Parking			0
Flammable Liquids/Gases & Petroleum			0
Chemical/Petroleum/Paints & Plastics			0
Fire extinguisher service company			0
MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES			
Laboratory			0
Communications			0
Warehouse			0
Outbuildings & Bus Shelters	4	\$ 28,600	\$ 8,400
Utility Services			0
Under Const. /Demolition/Vacant			0
TRANSPORT VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT			
Automobiles	15	\$ 54,400	\$ 26,250
Trucks-General	17	\$ 91,000	\$174,280
Buses			0
Motorcycles	1	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
ATV' s/Snowmobiles			0
Industrial or Commercial Trailers			0
Rail Transport & Equipment			0
Recreation Trailers	1	\$ 600	\$ 600
Special Vehicles-Water/Air Craft			0
Caterpillar			0
OUTDOOR PROPERTY			
Trash	12		
Brush, Grass, Ground Fires	67		
Fences and Poles	1		
Commercial Garbage Containers	31		
Tent	1	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
TOTALS		\$88,047,600	\$ 1,771,440

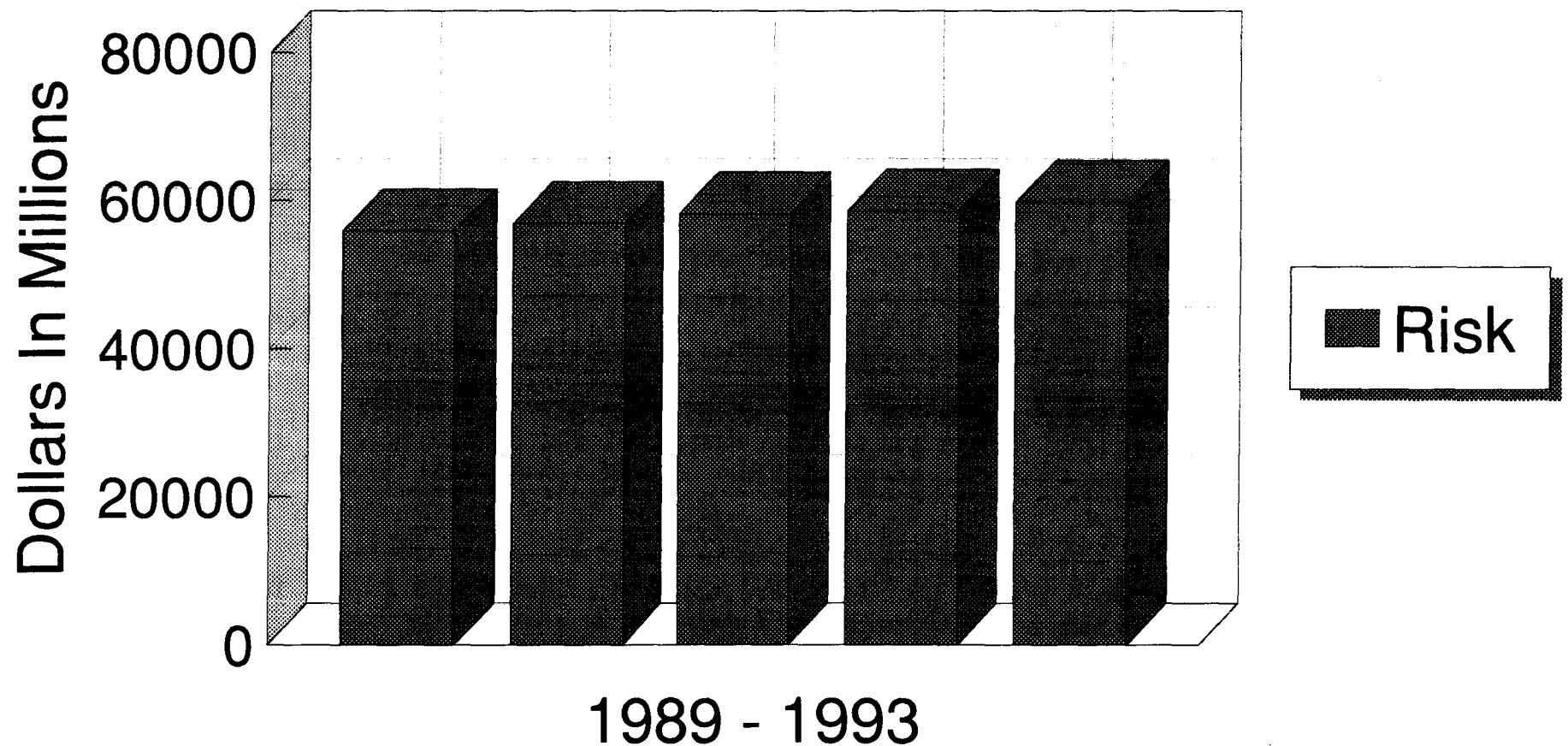
1993

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE-RESPONSES REQUIRED

Gas Spills	20
Investigate Odor/Smoke	96
Power Lines Down	0
Sprinkler Alarm	3
Dangerous or Hazardous Goods Spills	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	175
Broken Gas Lines	5
Frozen/Broken Water Pipes	5
Lock Out	2
Miscellaneous Service Calls	17
Remove Smoke/Water	1
Rescue/Boat Rescue	1
Crash Rescue Response	0
False Alarms - Deliberate	17
Cancelled Incidents	12
Fire Fighting Services Not Required	14
Medical Aid Not Required	1
False Alarms - Cause Unknown	127

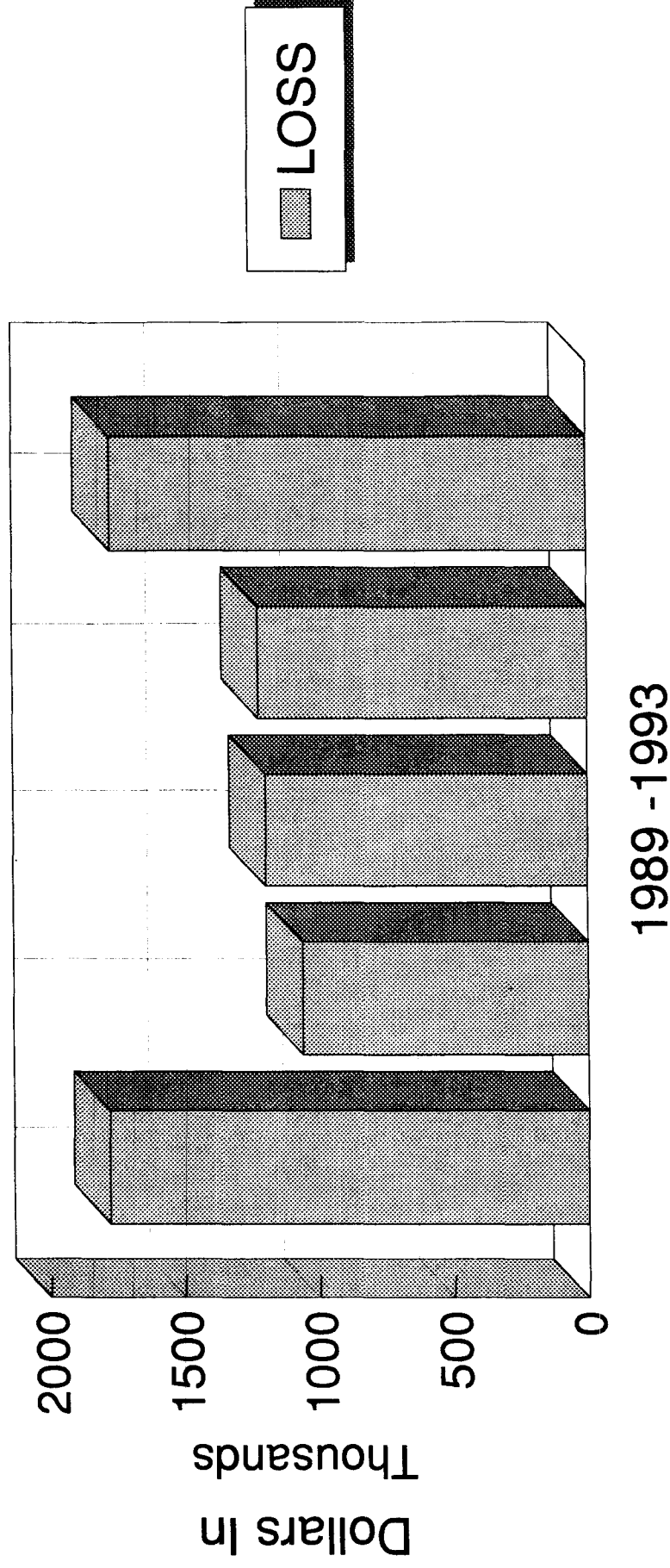
Attendant Risk by Year

Total Value of Property Involved by Fire



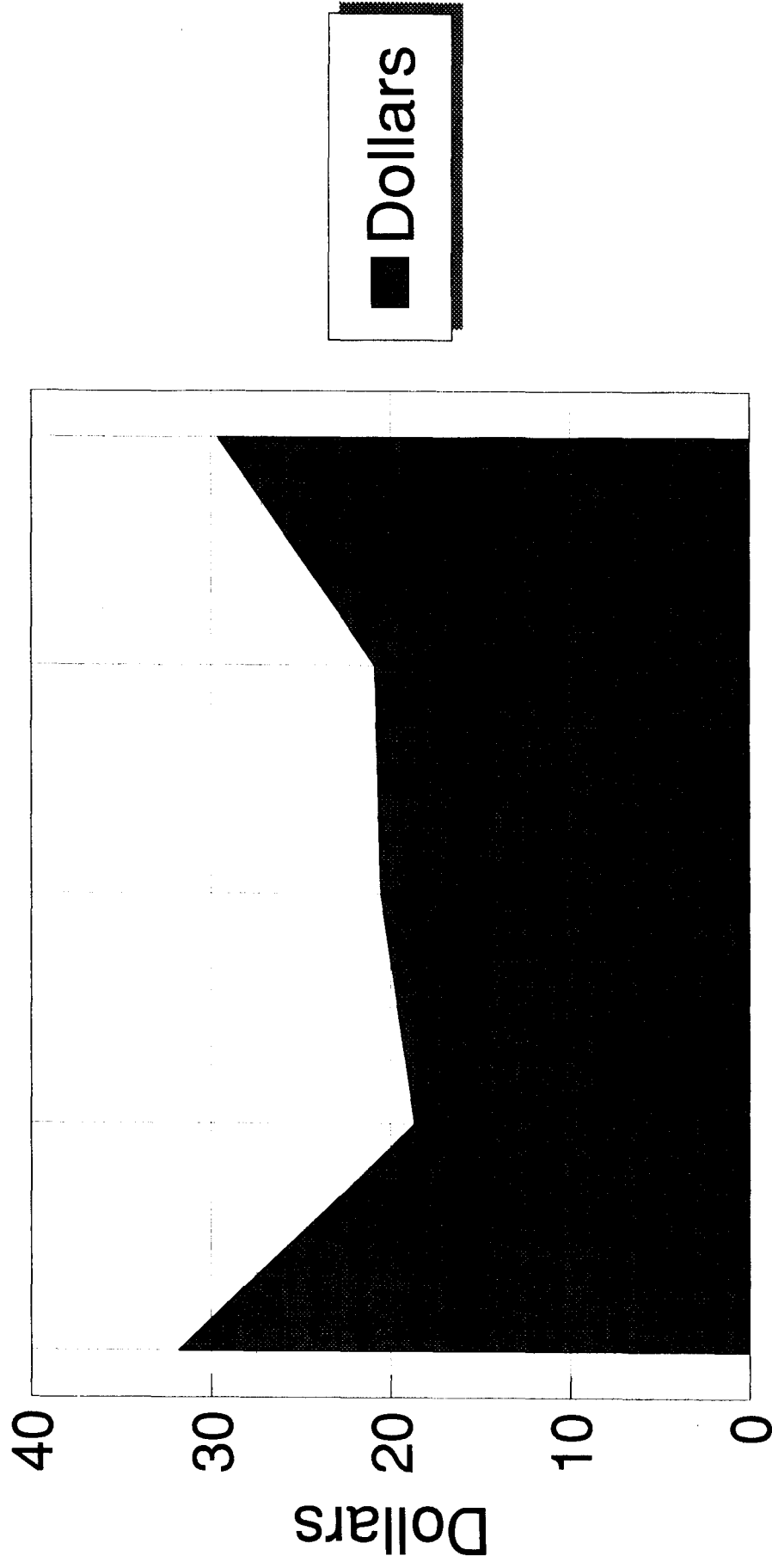
LOSS BY YEAR

Total Value of Property Lost Due to Fire



LOSS PER CAPITA

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY



Years 1989 - 1993

E 911
COMMUNICATIONS
&
DISPATCH



1993

COMMUNICATIONS

E 911
COMMUNICATIONS
&
DISPATCH



1993

COMMUNICATIONS

Fire Chief Robert Oscroft:

The Communications Division represents the Fire Departments first line of contact with the public in a wide variety of emergency and non emergency situations. In an ongoing effort to ensure an ongoing standard of excellence, considerable emphasis continues to be placed on system improvement, training and operational procedures. It is the intention of the department to continue to pursue further improvements and enhancements in 1994 and ensuing years with particular attention being paid to those areas where deficiencies have been noted.

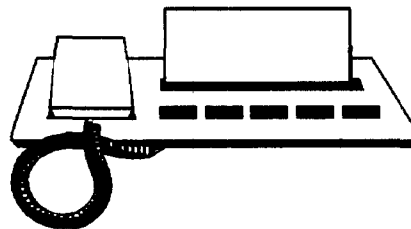
It is once again apparent that consideration must be given in the near future to the issues surrounding staffing levels in the E911 dispatch centre. Statistics generated by the system indicate a growing need; during high volume periods; for a second Dispatcher. The number of instances of first and second call waiting is indicative of this fact. There were 621 times in 1993 that individuals calling 911 received a recording and 165 times callers received a second recording before the emergency call could be answered.

An area of considerable concern is that of nuisance calls or annoyance calls being received by the E911 system. I have been working with Alberta Government Telephones Security Division in an effort to address this problem. In addition, I have been in contact with other centres operating similar systems in an effort to benefit from whatever initiatives they have found effective in reducing the number of these types of calls. One area that must be addressed in 1994 is related to Public Education in the use of 911.

The installation of an 800 MHz trunked radio system has been completed and is now fully operational. The implementation of this new technology has significantly enhanced the effectiveness of the overall operation. Dispatcher training relating to the new system has been completed in addition to the normal ongoing training made available to these personnel. It must be noted that 1993 was the second year in a row where major changes were made to the E911 Center. Staff members are to be congratulated for the positive attitude exhibited throughout this extended period of time. Physical, technological and procedural changes in an area as sensitive as the E911 operation are extremely stressful for all individuals involved given the critical nature of the operation. It is through the dedicated efforts of these individuals that the changes have been accomplished without a negative impact on E911 service levels.

With regard to those issues related to training, it should be noted that all E911 personnel are fully trained in Priority Medical Dispatch. This method of dispatch is a nationally recognised standard for Emergency Dispatch personnel who are required to deal with calls for medical aid. The personnel are required to recertify every two years in order to keep abreast of new methods and approaches related to Emergency Medical Dispatch. Other areas of training are related to E911 system management, radio communication and departmental procedural issues.

In closing, I would take this opportunity to thank the dedicated personnel who are so important to the effective, expedient operation of the Fire Department. These individuals provide the vital link through which the public accesses all emergency personnel in the City of Red Deer.

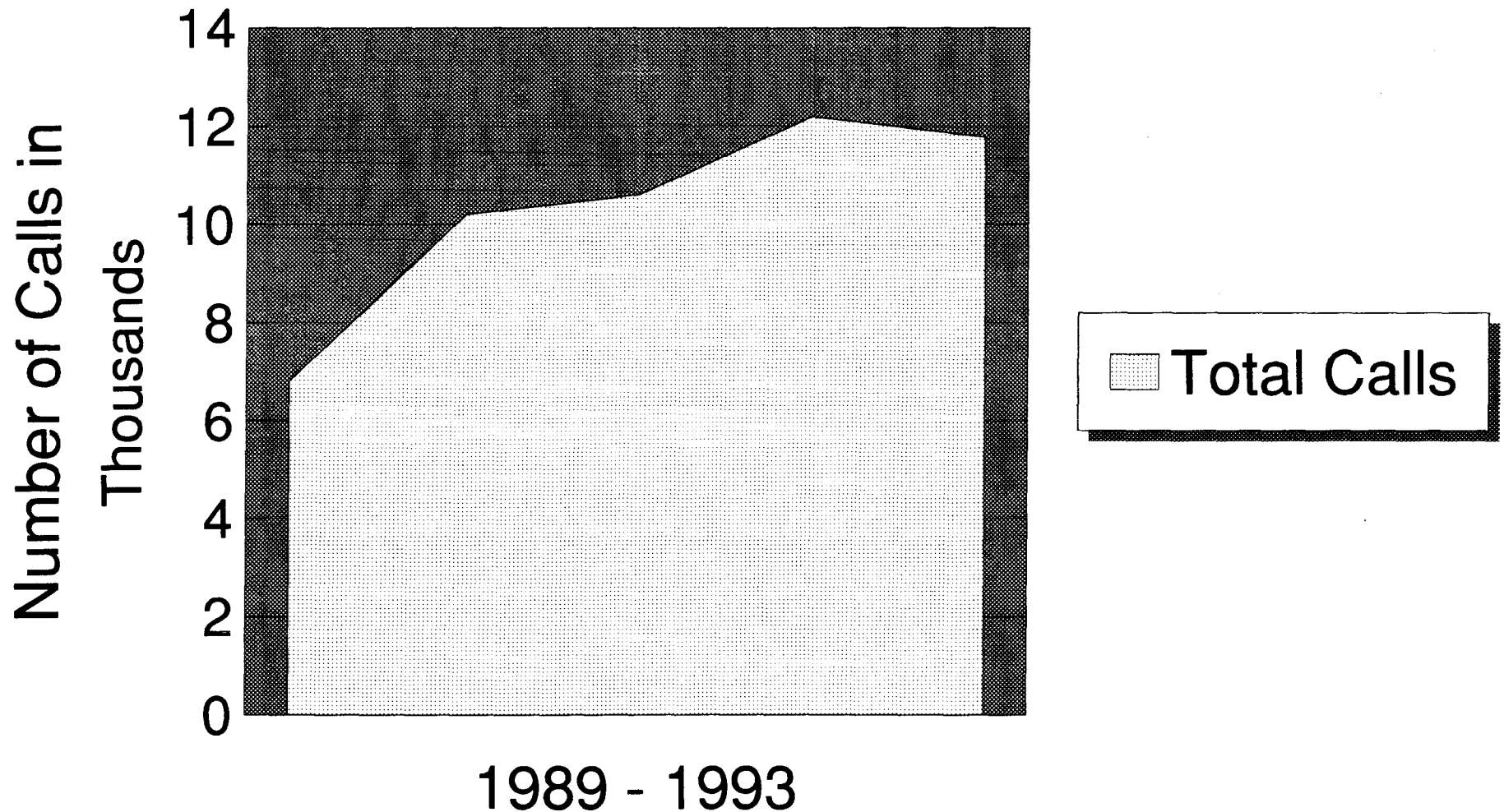


Dennis A. Dubois
Deputy Fire Chief
I/C Operations

Dispatcher's Save Seconds...Seconds Save Lives!

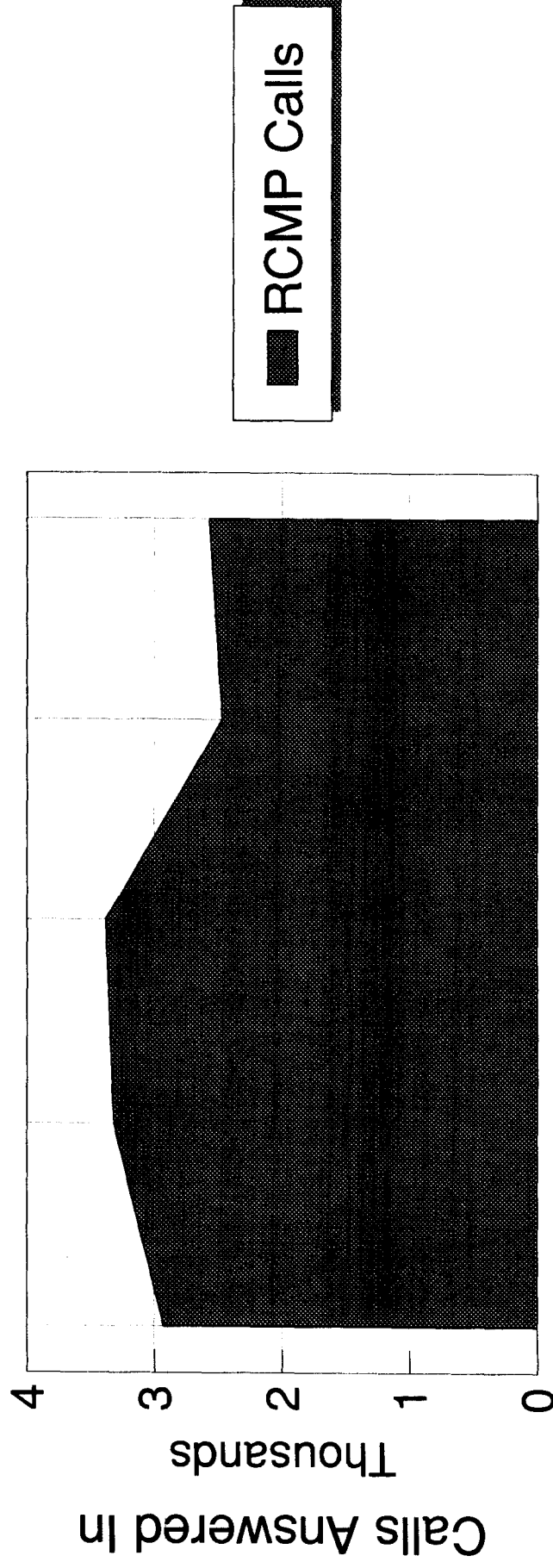
Total Communications Calls

Handled - Five Year Trend



Communications Calls

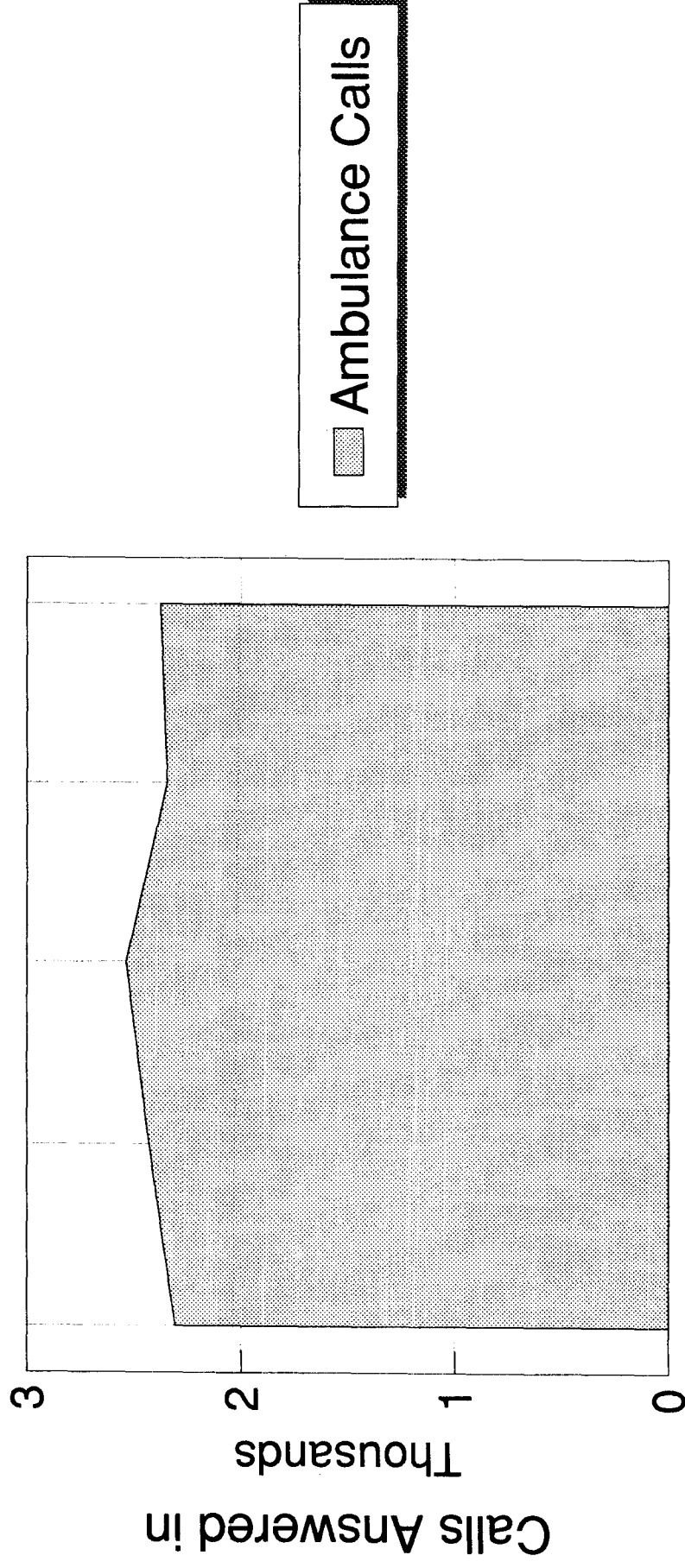
RCMP - Five Year Trend



1989 - 1993

Communications Calls

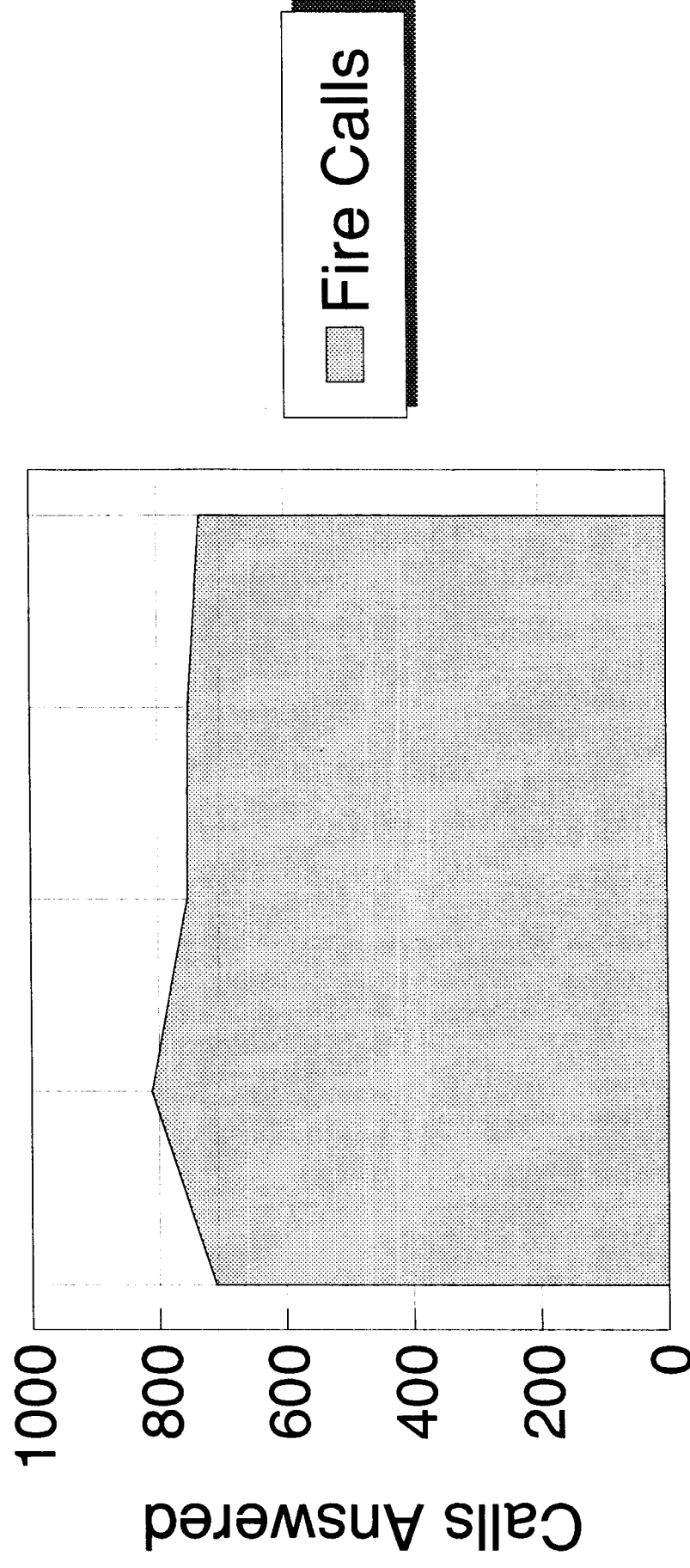
Ambulance - Five Year Trend



1989 - 1993

Communications Calls

Fire - Five Year Trend



1989 - 1993

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



ACTIVITIES 1993

DEPUTY CHIEF EMS

Fire Chief Robert Oscroft
Red Deer Fire Department

I am pleased to submit the following report on the operations of the Emergency Medical Service for the year 1993.

Statistics and Trends

The year we had a modest increase in call volume to 2375 trips vs. 2344 calls last year. The increase was in non-emergency calls, while the number of emergency calls decreased slightly. This is a reversal of the trend of the past several years towards a higher proportion of emergency calls.

New Developments

This year saw the introduction of an 800 MHz trunked radio system. This has greatly improved the reliability of our communications with the hospital, and has eliminated a number of radio dead spots which we had encountered with our previous system. The range of the system and its penetration of buildings and other obstacles is far superior to our previous system resulting in much more reliable communications.

The Ambulance Act has now been proclaimed, to come into effect in the spring of 1994. This Act will increase some of our reporting requirements to the Provincial Government and will result in our being inspected by the Alberta Health Department, but should otherwise have little impact on our service.

Another piece of legislation which may have an impact on our service is the new Regional Health Act. This act will see the establishment of Regional Health Boards which will replace current Hospital Boards and Health Unit Boards, and which will be responsible for all aspects of health care within the region. The Minister of Health has stated that ambulance service will be considered to be a part of health care, but it is not yet clear what the relationships between ambulance services and these Health Boards will be.

Due to reductions in our manpower, we are no longer able to send paramedics to the Hospital for practical experience. The balance of our continuing medical education program remains strong, utilizing lectures from our Medical Directors and other resources, a video tape series from the United States and the continuing education modules from the Alberta Prehospital Professions Association as well as courses outside of our department.

The next year may see changes in our service due to these new legislative changes and continuing budget pressures. I look forward to addressing these issues with you, the other Chief Officers and our staff over the coming year.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dan J. Osborne, EMT-P
Deputy Chief
Emergency Medical Services

AVERAGE CALLS PER MONTH EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

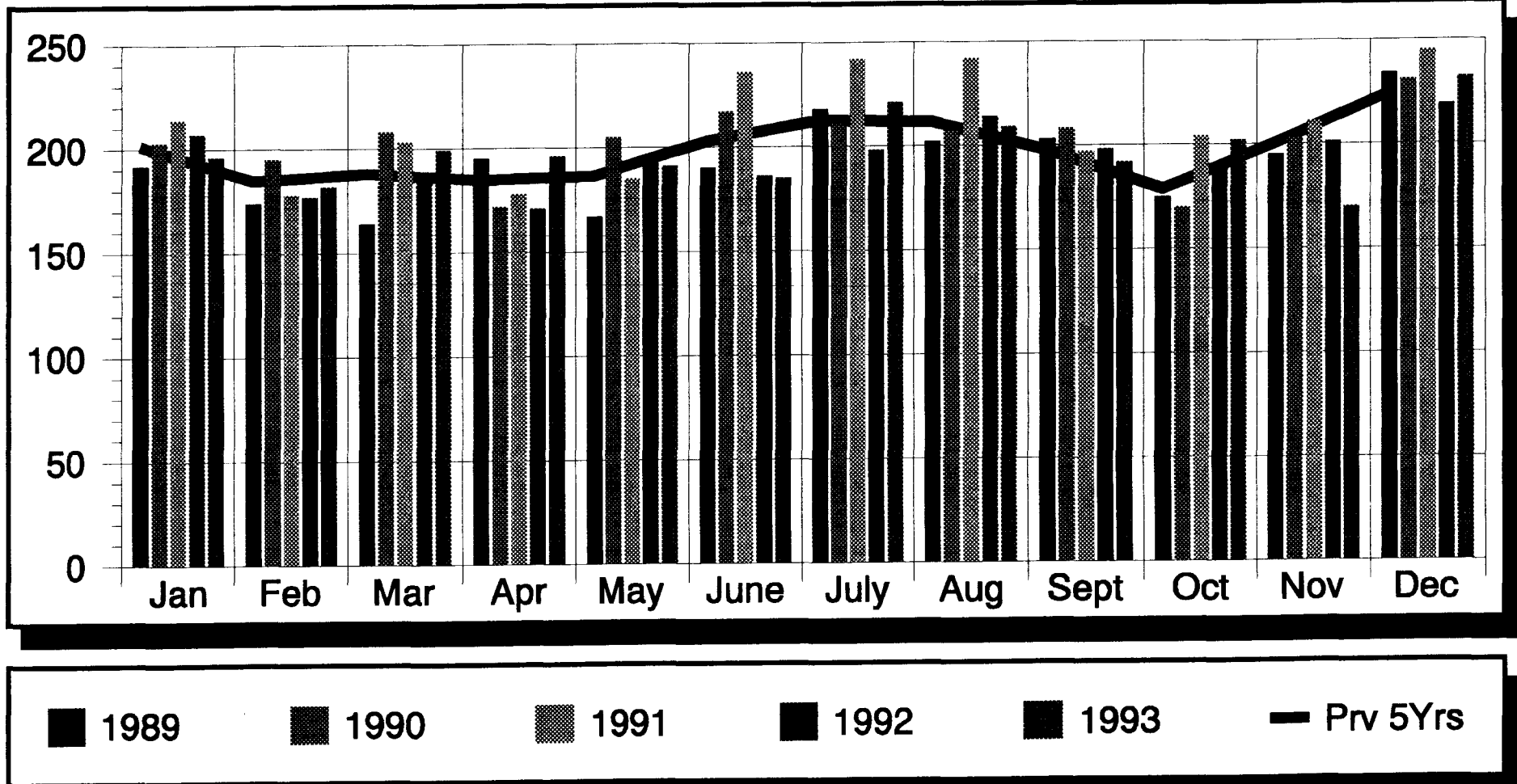
1985 to 1993

	<u>Average</u> <u>1993</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1992</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1991</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1989</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1988</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1987</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1986</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1985</u>
Red Deer	153	149	159	152	147	147	132	129	129
County of Red Deer	6	7	6	5	6				
Highway	2	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3
Delburne	1	1	1	1	1				
Penhold (To Mar/91)	1	2	2						
Edmonton	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	13
Calgary	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	13
Ponoka	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
Other	1	1	1	1	0	8	9	10	13
No Pick-Up	23	22	28	36	24	25	24	29	21
Response Fees	9	6	8	5	5				
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<u>Monthly Total</u>	198	195	212	203	192	187	174	178	196
 Emergency	170	173	184	173	151	149	139	153	136
Non-Emergency	28	23	28	29	41	38	35	25	61
Lifeline Calls	3	2	6	2	1	1	1		
 <u>Overlapping Calls</u>									
2 Ambulances Out	36	37	41	39	36	32	29	31	54
3 Ambulances Out	5	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	14
4 Ambulances Out	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	3
5 Ambulances Out	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pumper Responses	122	131	120	103	58	63	67		

MONTHLY TOTAL 1984 TO PRESENT

<u>MONTHLY CALLS</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1993	196	182	199	196	191	185	221	209	192	202	170	232	2375
1992	207	177	188	171	196	186	198	214	198	189	201	219	2344
1991	214	178	203	178	185	236	242	242	197	204	211	245	2535
1990	203	195	208	172	205	217	211	207	208	170	203	231	2430
1989	192	174	164	195	167	190	218	202	203	175	195	234	2309
1988	190	199	176	207	179	185	193	192	182	155	192	191	2241
1987	186	150	184	144	175	202	187	168	158	182	158	193	2087
1986	190	154	179	149	179	170	187	183	167	176	180	221	2135
1985	162	186	193	168	220	195	212	219	186	202	203	209	2355
1984	205	147	194	147	165	202	184	197	173	168	157	224	2163
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL	1542	1383	1501	1360	1475	1597	1634	1610	1474	1432	1499	1748	18255
 AVG-ALL	193	173	188	170	184	200	204	201	184	179	187	219	2282
AVG Prev 5yr	201	185	188	185	186	203	212	211	198	179	200	224	2372

AMBULANCE SERVICE CALLS BY MONTH *1989 TO 1993*



MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT



ACTIVITIES 1993

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT 1993

OVERVIEW

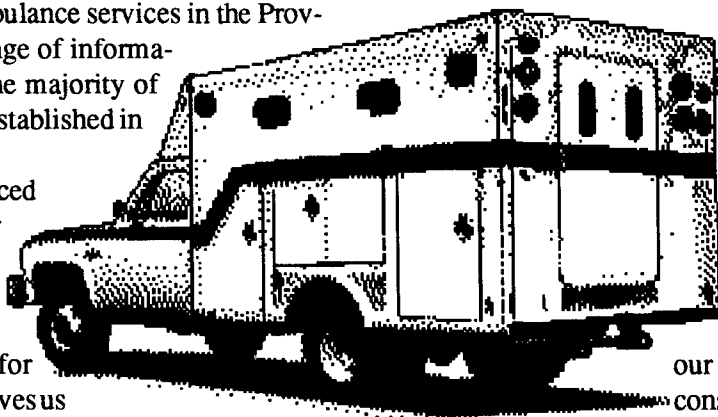
Since the inception of a paramedic based Emergency Medical Service for the City of Red Deer, the Red Deer Physicians' Emergency Services group has acted as medical consultants for the service. It has been a pleasure to work with the Fire Department to evolve the service into its present form of high quality EMS delivery.

I have continued as the designated Medical Director and Dr. Junck as the Assistant Director. We each will continue in these roles for the upcoming year. As in the past, various members of our group each contribute their expertise in the large array of areas that comprise EMS topics. In addition, members participate on a daily basis by providing direct on-line communication to the field personnel in the form of voice "patch" discussion to aid patient management in the field when necessary.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

This past April, Dr. Junck and I, attended a two day seminar for EMS Medical Directors put on by the Alberta Association of EMS Physicians (AAEMSP). AAEMSP had been very active in developing guidelines and standards of care for ambulance services in the Province of Alberta. The seminar was a useful exchange of information and ideas. It was rewarding to find that the majority of programs and suggestions were already well established in our EMS authority.

AAEMSP has also produced Guidelines which our medical control of our ambulance services utilizes as part of patient management. We have recently purchased the computerized versions of their guidelines and are in the process of modifying them for our specific needs. Having them on computer now gives us considerably more flexibility for future modifications and new protocols.



Provincial Patient Care service utilizes as part of patient management. We have recently purchased the computerized versions of their guidelines and are in the process of modifying them for our specific needs. Having them on computer now gives us considerably more flexibility for future modifications and new protocols.

Continuing Medical Education remains a high priority of the medical directorship. In addition to an ongoing program of lectures on pertinent topics, we continue to provide in-house Basic Trauma Life Support and Advanced Cardiac Life Support programs to maintain the skill and qualifications of our EMS personnel.

Audit review of patient care is the other area of concentration for the medical directorship. There continues to be a formal patient care report (PCR) audit on a monthly basis. Dr. Junck does the PCR audit and continues to be impressed by the overall high standard of the documentation on the charts.

Consultation with the directorship also takes place for any patient complaint and patient care issue that arises. When necessary these are formally reviewed and discussed with the personnel involved and if needed, recommendations made. In our experience, our City EMS service has a high degree of patient confidence and satisfaction which is a direct reflection of the field personnel involved.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The state of health care services is in a time of flux in our province. Both policy and funding changes will have a direct effect on health care services locally and regionally. The value for the dollar of our EMS service to the community is very high - lives are saved by our personnel. The role of our EMS service in the evolving regionalization of health care delivery will be an important one and I foresee our service as a major force in central Alberta. As medical consultants to the City of Red Deer, we plan to continue to ensure the best possible care delivery for our populace and have an active voice in the evolution of EMS in Alberta.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon F. Neil, M.D. ABEM



DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994
TO: FIRE CHIEF
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: 1993 FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, consideration was given to your report dated August 12, 1994 concerning the above topic and at which meeting it was agreed that same be filed.

Thank you for presenting this matter to Council.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Kloss', with a stylized flourish at the end.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr



**RED DEER
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

2830 BREMNER AVENUE, RED DEER,
ALBERTA, CANADA T4R 1M9

NO. 4

DIRECTOR: W. G. A. Shaw, ACP, MCIP

Telephone: (403) 343-3394

Fax: (403) 346-1570

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: August 19, 1994

TO: City Council

FROM: Frank Wong, Planning Assistant

SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/V-94 &
Anders South Outline Plan Revision
Thorvald & Florence Nielsen

Enclosed is a proposed land use amendment to redesignate a 2.022 ha (5 acre) parcel of land from A1 (Future Development) District to PS (Public Service) District to accommodate a future church. The New Hope Evangelical Missionary Church is in the process of acquiring the parcel of land from the Nielsens.

The area is not serviced at present and is not expected to be serviced in the next few years. The Church group does not intend to develop the land for a few years, but has agreed to enter into a "deferred servicing agreement" with the City. This "agreement" will ensure that the subject site will be tied into City services as they become available. If the church is to proceed before the services arrive, then in the interim, a private system of utilities may be installed with the approval of the various departments and authorities.

The above amendment presently does not conform to the approved Outline Plan; thus, a revision is necessary. A copy of the proposed Outline Plan is enclosed for your information. We will be holding a public information meeting regarding the revision prior to the passing of the above land use amendment.

We are recommending that City Council proceed with first reading of proposed land use amendment.

Frank Wong

Mr. Frank Wong
PLANNING ASSISTANT

FW/sdd

Encl.

Commissioners' Comments

We concur with the recommendation of the Planning Assistant and recommend Council proceed with first reading of the proposed Land Use Bylaw Amendment.

"B. HULL", Deputy Mayor
"M.C. DAY", City Commissioner

MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN COMMISSION AREA

CITY OF RED DEER • MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CLEARWATER No. 99 • COUNTY OF STETTLE No. 6 • COUNTY OF LACOMBE No. 14 • COUNTY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW No. 17 • COUNTY OF PAINTERS No. 18 • COUNTY OF RED DEER No. 23 • TOWN OF BLACKFALDS • TOWN OF BOWDEN • TOWN OF CARSTAIRS • TOWN OF CASTOR • TOWN OF CORONATION • TOWN OF DIDSBURY • TOWN OF ECKVILLE • TOWN OF INNISFAIR • TOWN OF LACOMBE • TOWN OF OLDS • TOWN OF PENHOLD • TOWN OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE • TOWN OF STETTLE • TOWN OF SUNDRE • TOWN OF SYLVAN LAKE • VILLAGE OF ALIX • VILLAGE OF BENTLEY • VILLAGE OF BIG VALLEY • VILLAGE OF BOTH • VILLAGE OF CAROLINE • VILLAGE OF CLIVE • VILLAGE OF CREMONA • VILLAGE OF DELBURNE • VILLAGE OF DONALD • VILLAGE OF ELMORA • VILLAGE OF GADSBY • VILLAGE OF HALKIRK • VILLAGE OF MIRROR • SUMMER VILLAGE OF BIRCHCLIFF • SUMMER VILLAGE OF GULL LAKE • SUMMER VILLAGE OF HALF MOON BAY • SUMMER VILLAGE OF JARVIS BAY • SUMMER VILLAGE OF NORGLINWOLD • SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROCHON SANDS • SUMMER VILLAGE OF SUNBREAKER COVE • SUMMER VILLAGE OF WHITE SANDS • SUMMER VILLAGE OF BURNSTICK LAKE

Proposed

RED DEER - Outline Plan

PLAN SHOWING A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
OF PART OF

LOT 1, BLOCK 1, PLAN 922 0019

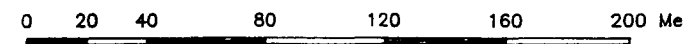
IN THE

N. W. 1/4 SEC. 3, TWP. 38, RGE.

SCALE = 1:2000

JULY 19, 1994

BY: DIRK VANDE



LEGEND & NOTES

DISTANCES ARE IN METRES AND DECIMALS THEREOF.
AREA PROPOSED TO BE REGISTERED IS OUTLINED THUS
AND CONTAINS 2.023 ha.

21

REMAINDER OF THE
N.W.1/4 SEC.3, TWP. 38, RGE. 27, W 4 M

PLAN 932 1571
BLOCK 1

LOT 3MR

REMAINDER
LOT 1
BLOCK 1
PLAN 922 0019
(IN 2 PARTS)

DRAINAGE EASEMENT
R/W PLAN 872 2417

R=270.00
Arc=223.66

Phase 2

LOT 4
2.022 ha.
(5.00 Acs.)

139.27

Phase 4

POSSIBLE FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT of
REMAINDER
LOT 1
BLOCK 1
PLAN 922 0019
(IN 2 PARTS)

Phase 3

*Social
Care*

*Day
care*

ACCESS R/W PLAN 932 1572

REMAINDER
LOT 1
BLOCK 1
PLAN 922 0019

3.00m ACCESS R/W
PLAN 932 1572

CALGARY POWER R/W PLAN 5003 N.Y.

S. W. 1/4 SEC. 3, TWP. 38, RGE. 27 W 4 M

SNELL &
RED DEER
1080-001

ROAD ALLOWANCE

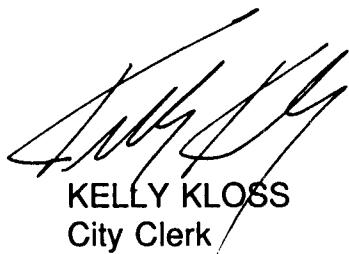
Addition to 40th AVENUE

DATE: AUGUST 20, 1994
TO: RED DEER REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/V-94

At the Council Meeting of The City of Red Deer held on August 29, 1994, Council gave first reading to the above noted bylaw. Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/V-94 provides for the redesignation of a 2.022 ha (5 acre) parcel of land from A1 (Future Development) District to PS (Public Service) District to accommodate a future Church.

Attached hereto is a copy of the said bylaw. This office will now proceed with advertising for a Public Hearing to be held on Monday, September 26, 1994 commencing at 7:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as Council may determine.

Trusting you will find this satisfactory.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

FAX: (403) 346-6195

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

August 30, 1994

Ms. Corey Burke
4117-36 Street
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 0S7

Dear Ms. Burke:

**RE: LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT 2672/V-94 AND ANDERS SOUTH
OUTLINE PLAN REVISION**

At the City of Red Deer Council Meeting held Monday, August 29, 1994, Council gave first reading to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 2672/V-94, a copy of which is attached hereto.

This office will now proceed with preparation of the advertising for a Public Hearing to be held in the Council Chambers of City Hall on Monday, September 26, 1994, commencing at 7:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as Council may determine. The advertising is scheduled to appear in the Red Deer Advocate on Friday, September 9, 1994 and Friday, September 16, 1994.

In accordance with the Land Use Bylaw you are required to deposit with the City Clerk, prior to public advertising, an amount equal to the estimated costs of said advertising, which in this instance is \$600.00. We will require this deposit by no later than Tuesday, September 6, 1994 in order to proceed with the advertising scheduled above. Once the actual costs are known you will either be invoiced for or refunded the balance.

In addition, as this change does not conform to The City's approved Outline Plan, a revision is necessary. Part of the process in changing an outline plan is to hold a public information meeting. Mr. Frank Wong of the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission will be coordinating this meeting and the advertising for same. You will be required to cover the costs of advertising in this instance as well.

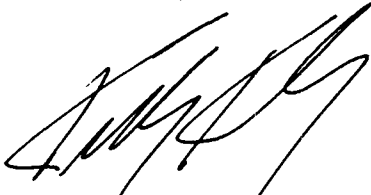
... / 2

*a delight
to discover!*

Ms. Corey Burke
August 30, 1994
Page 2

I trust you will find this satisfactory. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', written over the printed name and title.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Director of Community Services
Director of Engineering Services
Bylaws and Inspections Manager
City Assessor
Land and Economic Development Manager
E. L. & P. Manager
Fire Chief
Principal Planner
Council and Committee Secretary, S. Ladwig

Mr. Thorvald Nielsen
32 Parsons Close
Red Deer, Alberta
T4P 2C8

Mrs. Florence Nielsen
303, 5144 - 45 Avenue
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3L3

NO. 5

031-055

DATE: August 22, 1994

TO: City Clerk

FROM: Engineering Department Manager

RE: **SANITARY AND STORM TRUNK EXTENSIONS THROUGH
ANDERS EAST AND LANCASTER MEADOWS SUBDIVISIONS**

The attached drawings illustrate the locations of the proposed sanitary and storm trunk extensions through the Anders East and Lancaster Meadows Subdivisions. This work is necessary to service the proposed Catholic High School (Notre Dame) and has been approved in the Major Capital Budget. Part of the work was included in a Private Development (Anders East - Phase 3) which is currently under construction. The remainder of the work was recently tendered for construction this fall. The low tenderer was Northside Construction.

Some extra work (i.e. not considered part of the trunk cost); such as oversized pipes, extra manholes, and stub lines; was included in the tender to service adjacent lands. It is intended that this extra cost will be recovered from the benefiting landowners (i.e. Melcor, Catholic School Board, and City Subdivision). Both the School Board and the City Subdivision would be assessed this cost at the time of construction. Melcor Developments Ltd. have indicated that they would not be willing to pay their share until their development connects to the subject trunk lines.

The attached Tables 1 - 4 outline the original approved budget amounts and the current estimated budget requirements.

As you can see, a total increase in budget of \$94,700 (i.e. from \$880,000 - \$974,700) will be required to complete this project. The increase in cost is related to several things, including the following:

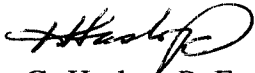
1. The original budget was based on preliminary design information.
2. The final design required a slightly longer extension of the trunks in order to get past the High School's driveway access.
3. The preliminary design estimate assumed that the land would be subdivided and stripped of topsoil. Because we are advancing the trunk construction ahead of the subdivision, an easement right of way must be registered and the topsoil must be stripped prior to construction.

City Clerk
 Page 2
 August 22, 1994

RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. That Council approve an increase in budget, from \$880,000 to \$974,700, for extending the sanitary and storm trunks through the Anders and Lancaster Subdivisions. Funding for this project will come from off-site levies, through the Subdivision account.
- b. That Council approve funding in the amount of \$28,000 from the Lancaster Subdivision account for its share in oversize costs.
- c. That Council approve temporary funding from the Subdivision account in the amount of \$22,300 to cover Melcor's share of oversize costs. Melcor will be invoiced for this cost once their development connects to this section of the trunk system. We expect this to occur within the next three years.

NOTE: Items (b) and (c) are not included in the overall budget of \$974,700 and an invoice due September 1, 1994 has been sent to the Catholic School Board to cover the \$100,000 contribution toward the carrying costs of advancing this expenditure prematurely.



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

TCW/emg

- c.c. Director of Financial Services
 c.c. Land and Economic Development Manager

Commissioners' Comments

We concur with the recommendation of the Engineering Department Manager and recommend Council approval of the increased budget as outlined in the report.

"B. HULL"
 Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
 City Commissioner

TABLE 1
ANDERS EAST - PHASE 3 DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Description	Original Budget	Current Budget	Difference
Sanitary Trunk	\$65,000	\$67,400	(\$2,400)
Storm Trunk	\$90,000	\$122,800	(\$32,800)
PHASE 3 TOTALS:	\$155,000	\$190,200	(\$35,200)

TABLE 2
TRUNK EXTENSION THROUGH ANDERS AND LANCASTER

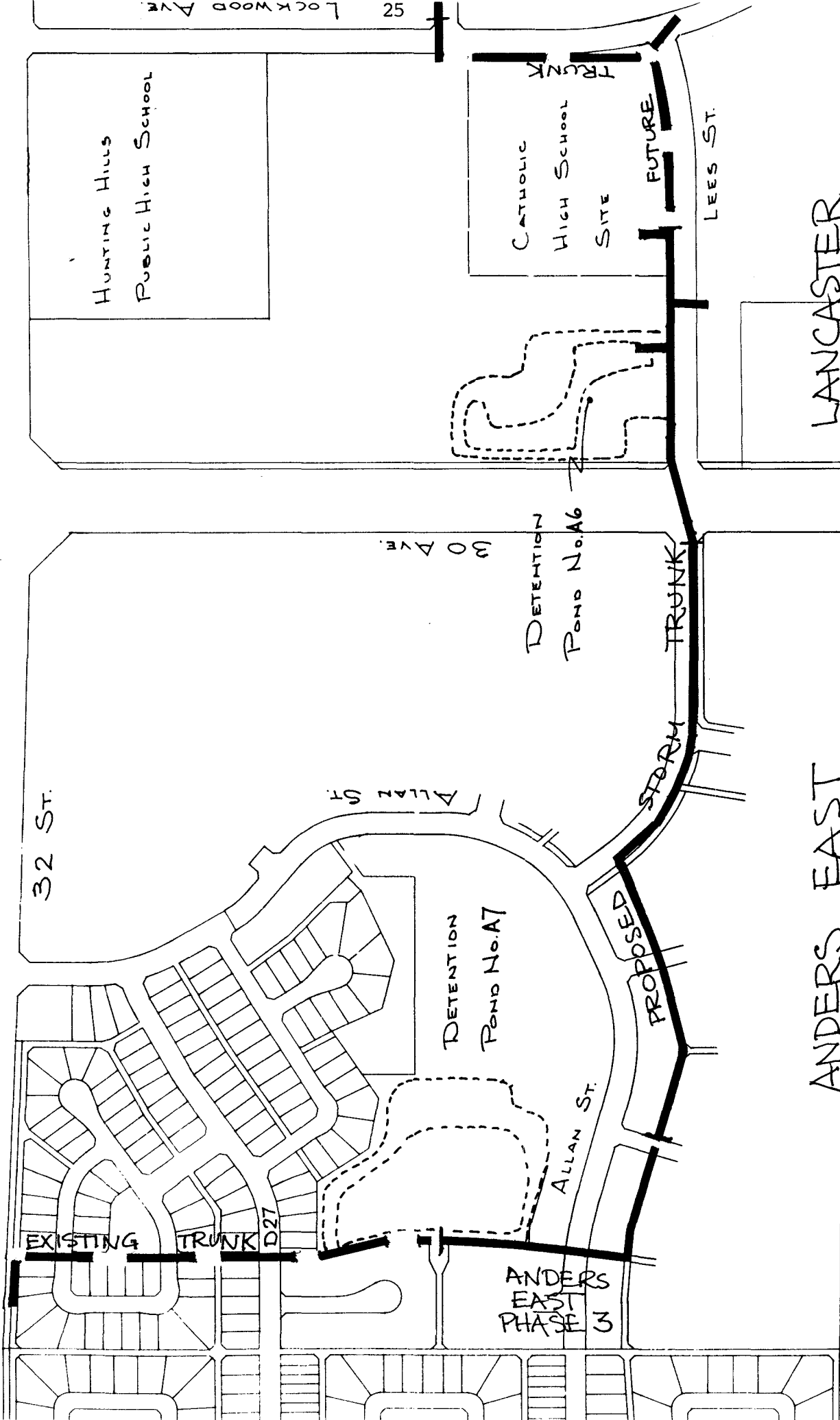
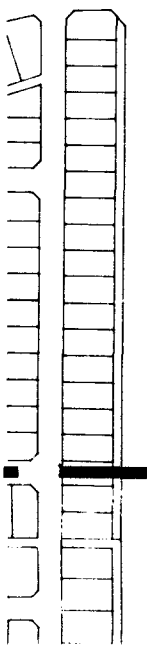
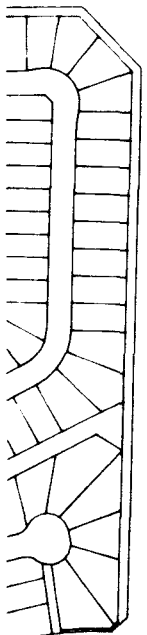
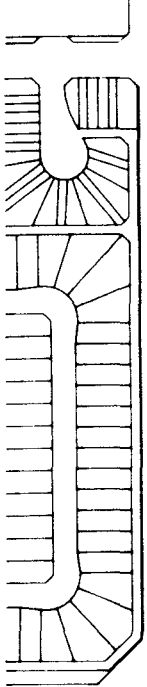
Description	Original Budget	Current Budget	Difference
Sanitary Trunk	\$270,000	\$300,000	(\$30,000)
Storm Trunk	\$455,000	\$540,000	(\$85,000)
TRUNK TOTALS:	\$725,000	\$840,000	(\$115,000)

TABLE 3
RECOVERIES FOR OVERSIZE LINES, MANHOLES, AND STUBS

Description	Original Budget	Current Budget	Difference
Notre Dame School	\$0	(\$5,200)	\$5,200
City Subdivision	\$0	(\$28,000)	\$28,000
Anders East	\$0	(\$22,300)	\$22,300
RECOVERY TOTALS:	\$0	(\$55,500)	\$55,500

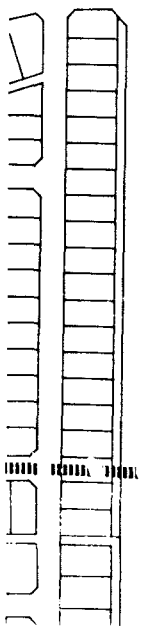
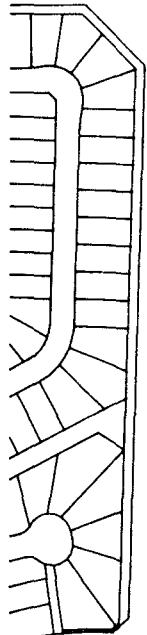
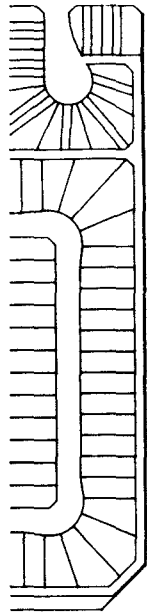
TABLE 4
NET BUDGET REQUIREMENTS (i.e. Sum of Tables 1, 2, and 3)

Description	Original Budget	Current Budget	Difference
PHASE 3 TOTALS:	\$155,000	\$190,200	(\$35,200)
TRUNK TOTALS:	\$725,000	\$840,000	(\$115,000)
RECOVERY TOTALS:	\$0	(\$55,500)	\$55,500
NET BUDGET:	\$880,000	\$974,700	(\$94,700)



LANCASTER MEADOWS

ANDERS EAST SUBDIVISION



Hunting Hills
Public High School

LOCKWOOD AVE.

26

CATHOLIC
High School
SITE

FUTURE
TRUNK

LEES ST.

LANCASTER
MEADOWS

32 ST.

ALLAN ST.

30 AVE.

EXISTING TRUNK

S27

ALLAN ST.

ANDERS
EAST
PHASE 3

PROPOSED
SANITARY TRUNK

ANDERS EAST
SUBDIVISION

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994

TO: ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT MANAGER

FROM: CITY CLERK

**RE: SANITARY AND STORM TRUNK EXTENSIONS THROUGH
ANDERS EAST AND LANCASTER MEADOWS SUBDIVISIONS**

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, consideration was given to your report dated August 22, 1994 concerning the above topic and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Engineering Department Manager dated August 22, 1994, re: Sanitary and Storm Trunk Extensions through Anders East and Lancaster Meadows Subdivisions, hereby agrees that:

1. Council approve an increase in budget, from \$880,000 to \$974,700, for extending the sanitary and storm trunks through the Anders and Lancaster Subdivisions. Funding for this project will come from off-site levies through the Subdivision account;
2. Council approve funding in the amount of \$28,000 from the Lancaster Subdivision account for its share in oversize costs;
3. Council approve temporary funding from the Subdivision account in the amount of \$22,300 to cover Melcor's share of oversize costs. Melcor will be invoiced for this cost once their development connects to this section of the trunk system which is expected to occur within the next three years,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director or Financial Services
Land and Economic Development Manager
Public Works Manager

NO. 6

DATE: August 15, 1994
TO: City Clerk
FROM: Director of Financial Services
RE: CITY OF RED DEER NATURAL GAS FRANCHISE TAX

At the July 18, 1994 Council Meeting, the following resolution was approved:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Director of Financial Services dated July 6, 1994, re: City of Red Deer Natural Gas Franchise Tax, hereby agrees to:

1. calculate the franchise fee effective with the change in rate structure (approximately January 1, 1995) on the transmission costs component of the natural gas charge;
2. have a franchise fee percentage which is the same for all customers;
3. set the franchise fee at a percentage to recover a similar revenue for 1995 as for 1994."

Attached are the following documents to facilitate the implementation of the resolution:

- copy of the amending agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited
- bylaw to authorize execution of the agreement.

Only first reading of the bylaw is required. Second and Third reading will occur after the Public Utilities Board has approved the amending agreement.

Required Action

First reading only of Bylaw No. 3115/94.



A. Wilcock, B.Comm., C.A.
 Director of Financial Services
 AW/jt
 Att.

c:\data\bylaws\3115ngas.clk

Commissioners' Comments

This report deals with the proposed agreement and a bylaw with respect to a change in the Natural Gas Franchise Tax in accordance with Council's resolution of July 18, 1994. We concur with the recommendation of the Director of Financial Services that Council give first reading to the Bylaw, which will then be submitted to the Public Utilities Board for their approval.

"B. HULL", Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY", City Commissioner

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Public Utilities Board
Government of the Province of Alberta
11th Floor, Manulife House
10055 - 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Y2

Dear Sir/Madam:

**RE: CITY OF RED DEER BYLAW 3115/94
PROPOSED AMENDMENT - NATURAL GAS FRANCHISE**

At The City of Red Deer Council Meeting held Monday, August 29, 1994, first reading was given to Bylaw 3115/94 which proposes to amend the Natural Gas Franchise.

Enclosed herewith for your information and records are the following:

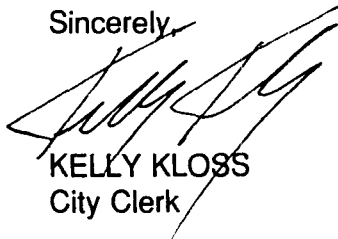
- a) Certified copy of Bylaw 3115/94;
- b) Unsigned Amending Agreement;
- c) Natural Gas Supply and Special Franchise Contract Application.

Please note that we will also be forwarding a copy of the above noted documents to Northwestern Utilities Ltd.

I trust that once all the documentation is in order, you will be forwarding the appropriate Notice of Application to our office so that we may publish our intent in the local newspaper.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Director of Financial Services

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to discover!*

BYLAW NO. 3115/94

Being a Bylaw of The City of Red Deer to authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute an agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited, to amend the subsisting special franchise agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited.

WHEREAS The City of Red Deer has requested an amendment of the special franchise;

AND WHEREAS Northwestern Utilities Limited has agreed with the terms of the amendment;

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

- 1 Under the authority of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 1980, Chapter M-26, Section 281 be it enacted that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to sign the agreement which is attached to and forming part of this Bylaw and marked as Schedule "A" between The City of Red Deer and Northwestern Utilities Limited to amend the subsisting special franchise agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited.
- 2 This Bylaw shall come into force upon the agreement being approved by the Public Utilities Board for the Province of Alberta, and upon being given Third reading and finally passed.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 29 day of August, 1994.


READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of, 19.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of, 19.

MAYOR

This is to certify that Bylaw 3115/94 was given First Reading at the August 29, 1994 Meeting of Red Deer City Council, and that this is a certified copy of Bylaw 3115/94.

CITY CLERK


KELLY KLOSS, City Clerk

FORM OF APPLICATION

Public Utilities Board
11th Floor, Manulife House
10055-106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Y2

Dear Sirs:

RE: AMENDMENT OF A NATURAL GAS SUPPLY AND SPECIAL FRANCHISE CONTRACT

The Council of the Municipality hereby applies to the Public Utilities Board for approval to amend a natural gas supply and special franchise contract between the Municipality and Northwestern Utilities Limited.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of By-Law No. 3115/94 read the first time on the 29 day of August, 19 94.

The Council hereby declares:

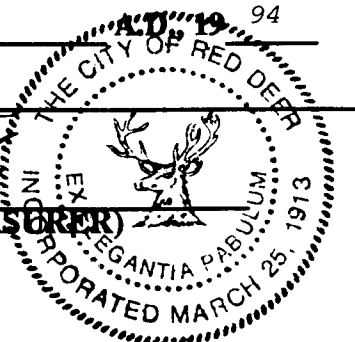
- a) That the natural gas supplier has fully discussed all proposed changes to the natural gas supply and special franchise contract with the Council and the Council understands the reasons for these amendments and is in agreement with them.

DATED THIS 31 DAY OF August

SIGNED: _____

(MAYOR)

(SECRETARY-TREASURER)



**THE CITY OF RED DEER****P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4**

City Clerk's Department
(403) 342-8132 FAX (403) 346-6195

August 31, 1994

Northwestern Utilities Ltd.
10035 - 105 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Y2

Att: Manager,
Marketing and Sales

Dear Sir/Madam:

**RE: CITY OF RED DEER BYLAW 3115/94
PROPOSED AMENDMENT - NATURAL GAS FRANCHISE**

At The City of Red Deer Council Meeting held Monday, August 29, 1994, first reading was given to Bylaw 3115/94 which proposes to amend the Natural Gas Franchise.

Enclosed herewith for your information and records are the following:

- a) Certified copy of Bylaw 3115/94;
- b) Unsigned Amending Agreement;
- c) Natural Gas Supply and Special Franchise Contract Application.

For your information, we have also forwarded the above items to the Public Utilities Board. I trust that you will now be preparing and submitting to the Public Utilities Board the supporting information required by the Board's regulations to support this application for amendment, with a copy of same being forwarded to this office.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,


KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Director of Financial Services



*a delight
to discover!*

NO. 7

DATE: JULY 19, 1994
TO: CITY COUNCIL
FROM: CITY CLERK
**RE: LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTION ACT AMENDMENTS -
NOMINATION DAY**

As 1995 will be a municipal election year, Alberta Municipal Affairs has been entertaining suggestions for possible changes to the Local Authorities Election Act.

We have already made a number of recommendations to Alberta Municipal Affairs however, one section of the Act dealing with "Nomination Day" causes us some concern. As such, I request Council's support for a change as noted hereunder:


Section 25 of the Local Authorities Election Act states "Nomination Day shall be four weeks before Election Day." For most municipalities, the timeline of four weeks to prepare for an election is sufficient. However, municipalities who use an automated ballot counting system find this timeline to be extremely tight. Although it appears that one has four weeks in order to prepare all the necessary material, including ballots, for an election, in actuality we have just over two weeks to have everything completed as the advance vote takes place seventeen days after Nomination Day. In 1992 we were able to have all material prepared within the timelines however, had a problem arisen with the printing of the ballots, or if on Nomination Day enough nominations had not been received for a particular office, it would have been difficult to have the ballots ready in time for the advance vote.

It is my recommendation that Nomination Day be held five weeks prior to Election Day. The extra period of time would allow us the opportunity to ensure we are able to meet the necessary deadlines as required by the Local Authorities Election Act.

Attached hereto for Council's information is a brief outline of what currently transpires following Nomination Day.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council request the Provincial Government to amend Section 25 of the Local Authorities Election Act by stating that "Nomination Day shall be held five weeks before Election Day".



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

**1995 General Election
Ballot Ordering Process**

Monday, September 18, 1995 - Receive Nominations (8:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon)

If the required number of nominations for each office are received, the time for receipt of nominations is final. If the number of persons nominated for any office is less than the number required to be elected, the time for receipt of nominations shall be extended to the next day from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon and shall continue for up to 6 days, including Nomination Day, or until the required number of nominations are received.

Potentially, the closing date for nominations could be **Saturday, September 23, 1995** at 12:00 noon.

Tuesday, September 19, 1995 - Deadline to withdraw name as a candidate is 12:00 noon if required number of candidates for each office is received.

Tuesday, September 19, 1995 - 12:01 p.m. confirm with BRC (Business Records Corporation) the actual candidates and direct them to proceed with making the ballot.

Wednesday, September 20, 1995 - Finalize the ballot proof.

Thursday, September 21, 1995 - Ballot template forwarded to printer.

Tuesday, September 26, 1995 - Sample ballot received by City Clerk and BRC for testing.

Wednesday, September 27, 1995 - If ballots are correct the go ahead is given to print same (approxiamely 40,000).

Tuesday, October 3, 1995 - Receive ballots from printers.

Thursday, October 5, 1995 - First day of advance vote.

Commissioners' Comments

From an administrative perspective, as can be seen from the attached schedule, it would be highly desirable to extend the period between Nomination Day and Election Day from four weeks to five weeks. However, this has the drawback of extending the campaign period from four weeks to five weeks, which could prove to be more expensive and time consuming for candidates running for office. Accordingly, we would seek Council's direction on whether or not they wish to recommend an extension to the period as outlined in the report by the City Clerk.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner



THE CITY OF RED DEER

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

FAX: (403) 346-6195

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

August 30, 1994

Alberta Municipal Affairs
City Centre
10155-102 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4L4

Att: Mr. John McGowan

Dear Sir:

RE: LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTION ACT - NOMINATION DAY

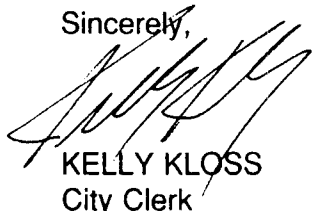
At the City of Red Deer Council Meeting held August 29, 1994, consideration was given to the above topic and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the City Clerk dated July 19, 1994, re: Local Authorities Election Act Amendments - Nomination Day, agrees that Council of The City of Red Deer request the Provincial Government to amend Section 25 of the Local Authorities Election Act by stating that Nomination Day shall be held five (5) weeks before Election Day, and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and consideration. I have attached hereto a copy of the administrative report concerning this topic.

I trust you will give favourable consideration to our request.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attchs.

cc: Executive Director,
Alberta Urban Municipalities Association



*a delight
to discover!*

DATE: JULY 26, 1994
TO: CITY COUNCIL
FROM: FINANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE
RE: SURPLUS CITY LANDS - SALE OF 7 SITES.

At the Finance and Audit Committee meeting of July 21, 1994, consideration was given to the sale of surplus city lands. At the request of Alderman Hull, a survey was conducted of City-owned lands to determine if any were surplus to City needs. The survey identified a possible 32 sites.

Following discussions with the Recreation and Culture Board, the Finance and Audit Committee is recommending that of the 32 sites identified, 7 of the 8 sites be advertised for sale. (The Cronquist site - Map #18 is excluded as it has been sold.) The Committee also recommends that 12 sites be considered for sale after the opportunity for community input, and that the remaining sites not be sold as they are considered active park sites.

With regard to the 7 sites recommended to be advertised for sale, I enclosed herewith a report from the Land Supervisor, together with maps of the 7 sites.

A recommendation regarding sale of the 7 sites is noted hereunder.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council sale of the 7 sites identified as:

Woodlea	- Map #2
North Red Deer	- Map #3
Highland Green	- Map #4
Downtown	- Map #14
Downtown	- Map #16
Riverside Light	- Map #23
Woodela	- Map #28

subject to the development of an appropriate site plan as required.

Respectfully submitted,

MAYOR G. SURKAN
Chairman
FINANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE

DATE: June 16, 1994
TO: A. Wilcock, Director of Financial Services
FROM: W. Lees, Land Supervisor
RE: **LISTING OF CITY OWNED LANDS SURPLUS TO CITY NEEDS**

The March 8, 1994 meeting of the Financial Audit Committee directed the Land and Economic Development Department to forward a list of 32 properties to the Director of Community Services for recommendations pertaining to the possible disposal of these lands.

On May 13, 1994, the Recreation Parks & Culture Board considered a joint report from the Managers of the Parks Department, the Recreation and Culture Department, and the Director of Community Services, and the Board passed the following resolution:

"THAT the Recreation Parks & Culture Board support and recommend to the Finance and Audit Committee that all considerations for the sale of City-owned parcels proceed only on those sites outlined in the Recommendations Report of May 4, 1994 from the Community Services Division, as revised.

Furthermore, the Recreation Parks & Culture Board recommend that a formal public notification procedure be implemented on all potential land sales, and that this public comment be considered by the Finance and Audit Committee, the Recreation Parks & Culture Board and the Environmental Advisory Board (where appropriate) prior to being submitted to City Council for final decisions."

A copy of the report dated May 4, 1994 from the Director of Community Services to the Recreation Parks & Culture Board is attached.

The Director of Community Services has confirmed his support of eight parcels being considered for sale, with an additional twelve parcels being considered after the opportunity for community input has been considered. The remaining eleven parcels which have been considered active park areas are not to be considered for sale, and are to be deleted from all future lists of potential land sales.

We have attached a list of eight properties to be considered for sale. Please note the comment from the Recreation Parks & Culture Board as to the formal public notification procedure be implemented on all potential land sales prior to a sale being submitted to City Council for a final decision.

Mr. Wilcock
Page 2
June 16, 1994

With reference to the additional twelve parcels, further comments can be supplied upon request, but these twelve properties have been considered as second in priority, due to the condition that community input be obtained prior to the properties being considered for sale by City Council.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. F. Lees". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "W" and "F" and a trailing "L" and "es".

W. F. Lees

WFL/mm

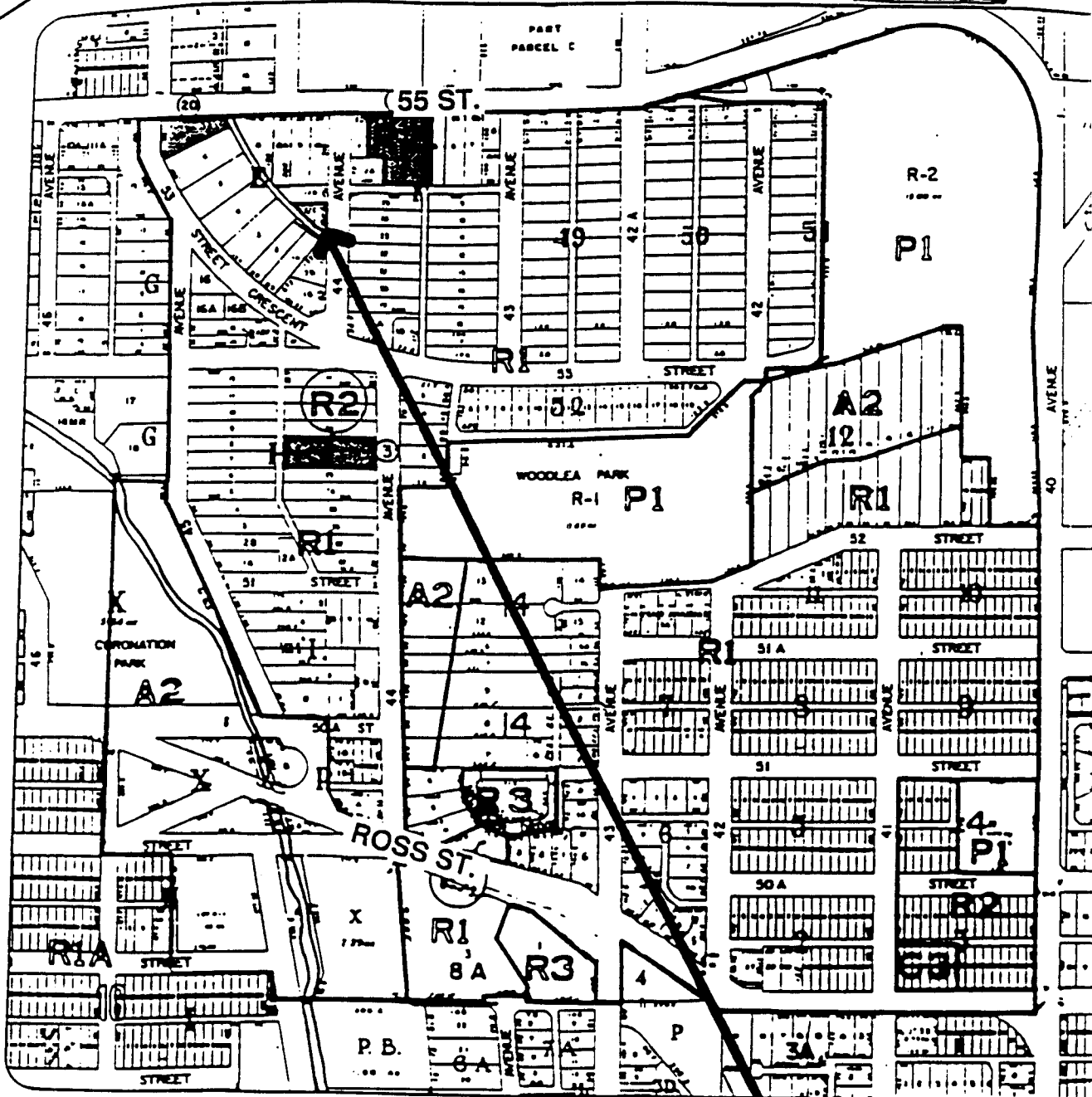
Att.

c: A. Scott, Land and Economic Development Manager
 C. Curtis, Director of Community Services
 M. Day, City Commissioner

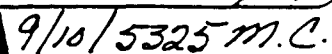
SUMMARY

City Owned Land

Map Index Number	Legal Description (Lot, Block, Plan)	Address (Location)	Zoning	Size	Comments
2	11C / E / 752-0274	5324-44 Ave. (Waskasoo)	R-1	4,170 sq.ft.	Estimated market value - \$4.00/sq. ft.; unserviced value - \$16,680. We have tried selling to adjacent property owner with no success. Shape is triangular, very difficult to develop. Suggest leasing or negotiate sale of this parcel to adjacent property owner.
3	9 / 10 / 5325 MC	5634-60 Ave. (Lower Fairview)	R-1A	6,560 sq.ft.	Estimated market value - \$4.00/sq. ft.; unserviced value - \$26,240. If this is not required as roadway to service above lots, could be sold as residential lot. Adjacent property owner has expressed interest in purchasing Lot 9.
4	7 / 25 / 1772 NY	6535-59 Ave. (67 St. Highland Grm.)	R-2	8,500 sq.ft.	Estimated market value - \$2.00/sq. ft.; unserviced value - \$17,000. Right-of-way Plans 3109 KS and 762-1841 containing a high pressure gas line and 30" sanitary line running across Lot 7. Approx. 17,000 sq. ft. of Lot 7 is occupied by utilities, the remaining pie-shaped lot (8,500 sq. ft.) could possibly be developed as a S/F lot. Negotiations presently underway for sale of a portion of this lot.
14 16	33A / 4 / 2070 EO 2 MR / 44 / 812-1177	5110-47 St. (Downtown) 4406-48 Ave. (Downtown)	C-1 PS	285 sq.ft. 0.27 Ac.	In past was part of railway spur line to downtown Recognized as reserve dedication
18	R / 8 / 5551 KS	4600-54 Ave. (CPR)	C-1A	0.29 Ac.	This site for sale as part of Downtown West Redev., Part of Pro Collision site
23 28	R8 / / 5427 RS 4 / P / 13 / 6084 HW	6001-48 Ave. (Riverside Light) 4323 Michner Drive (Michener Hill)	I-1 P-1	0.19 Ac. 0.26 Ac.	Recognized as reserve dedication Portion presently being negotiated to acquire

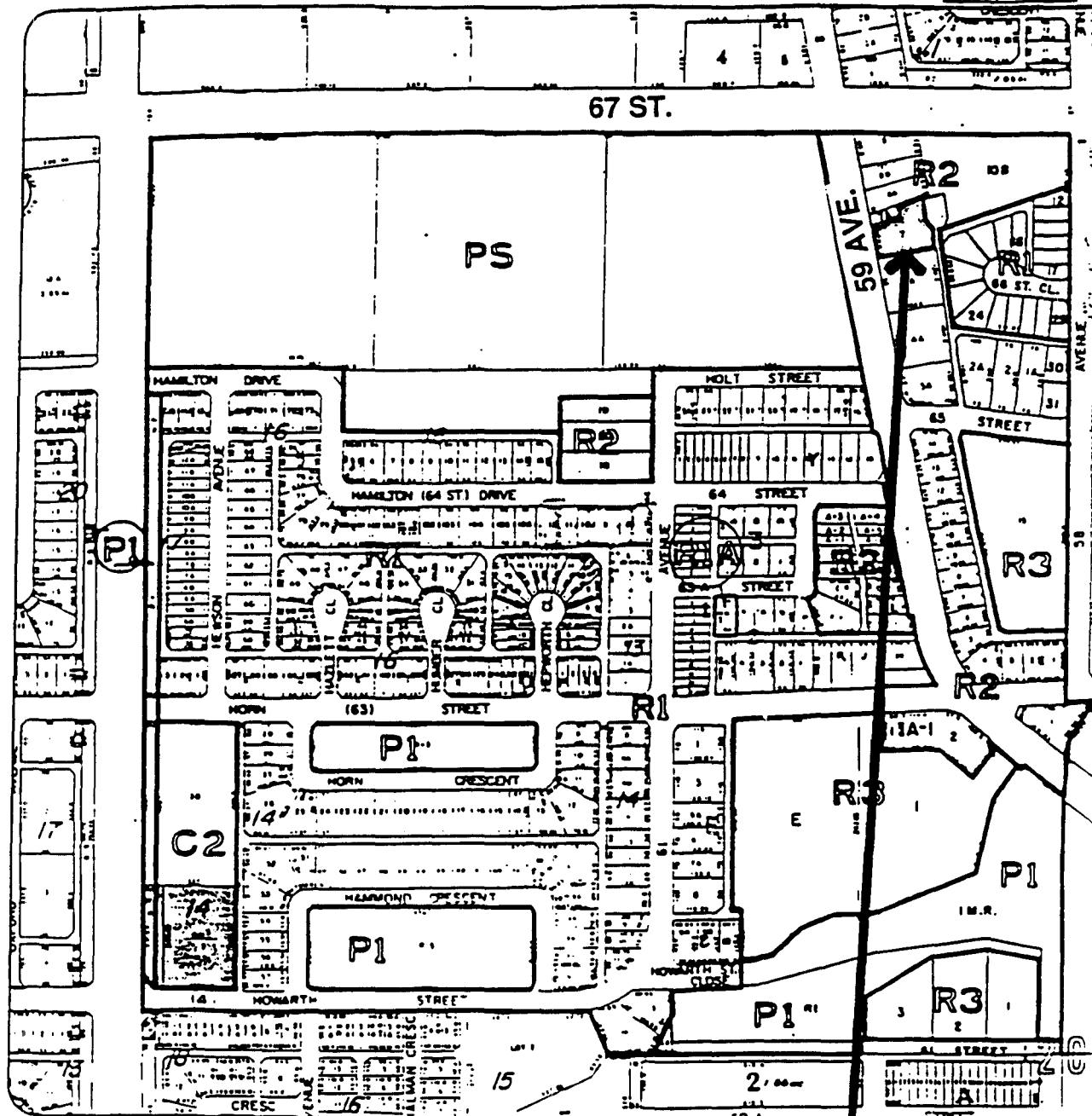


COMMENT:
Is vacant; surplus to Park needs.
RECOMMENDATION:
Consider for sale.



RECOMMENDATION:

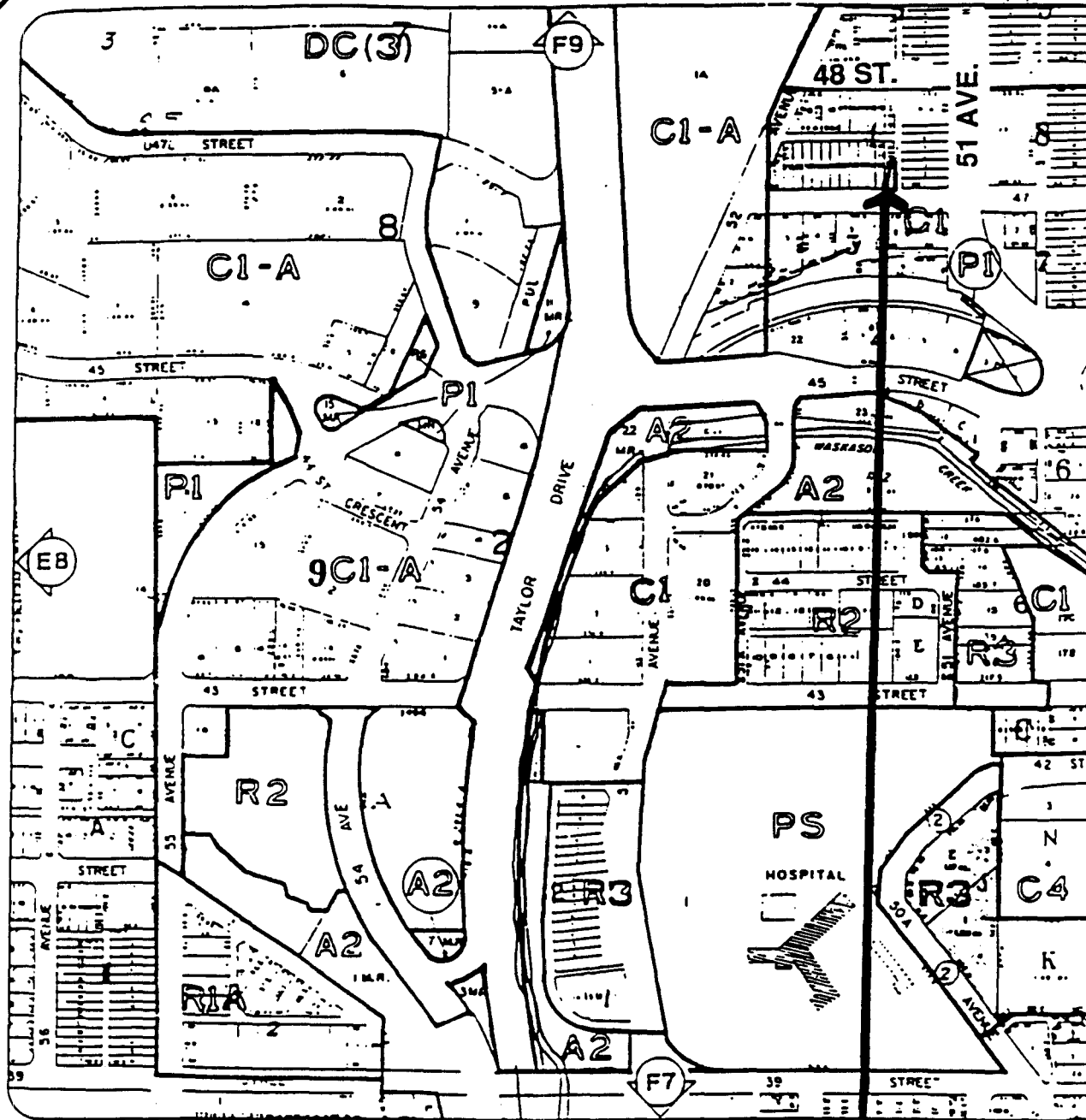
Consider for sale.

**COMMENT:**

Is a vacant lot presently containing a gas pipeline regulating station, and is used as an overflow parking area by some residents. Presently undeveloped; very uneven clay surface.

RECOMMENDATION:

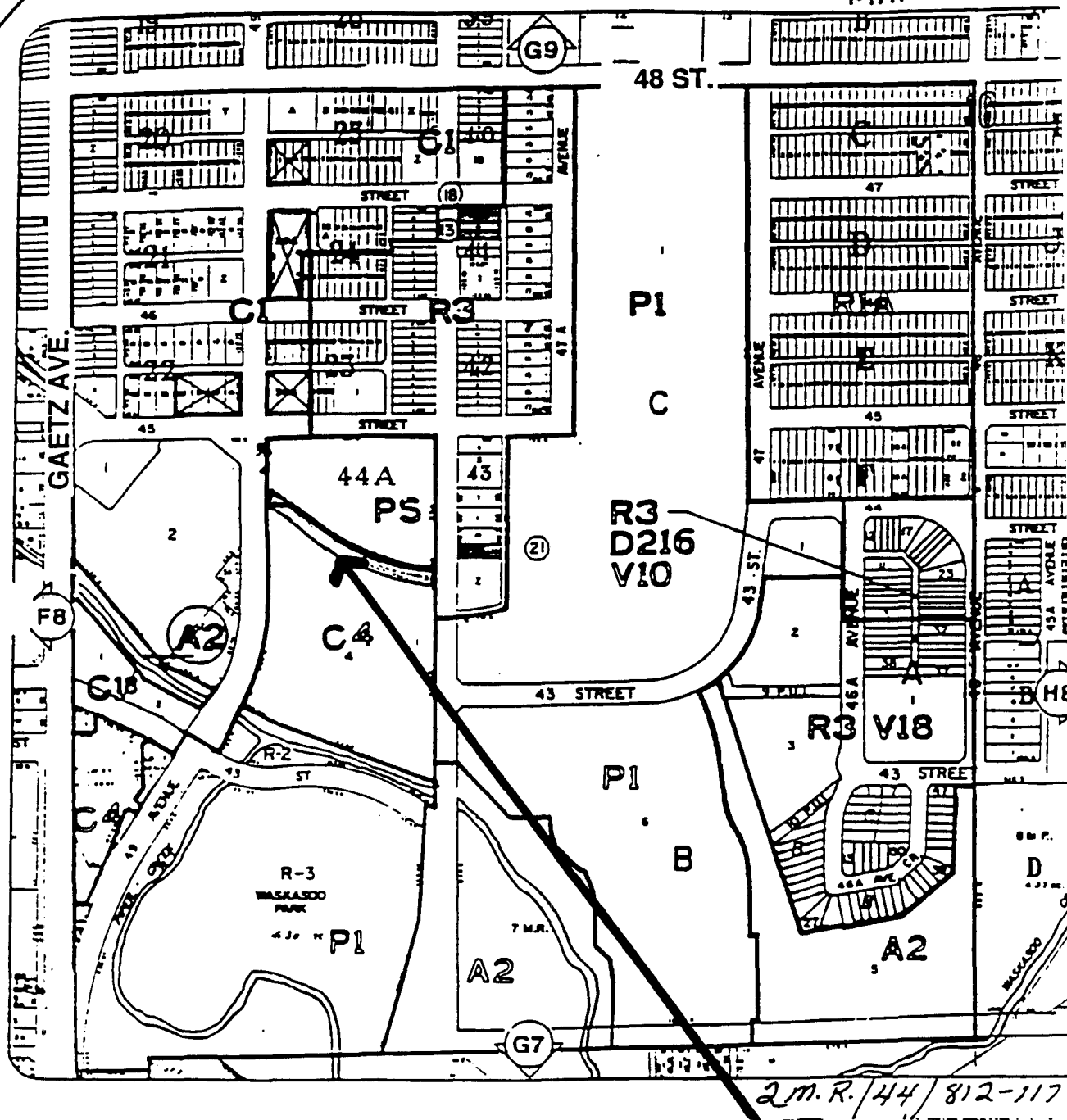
Consider for sale.

**COMMENT:**

No concerns.

RECOMMENDATION:

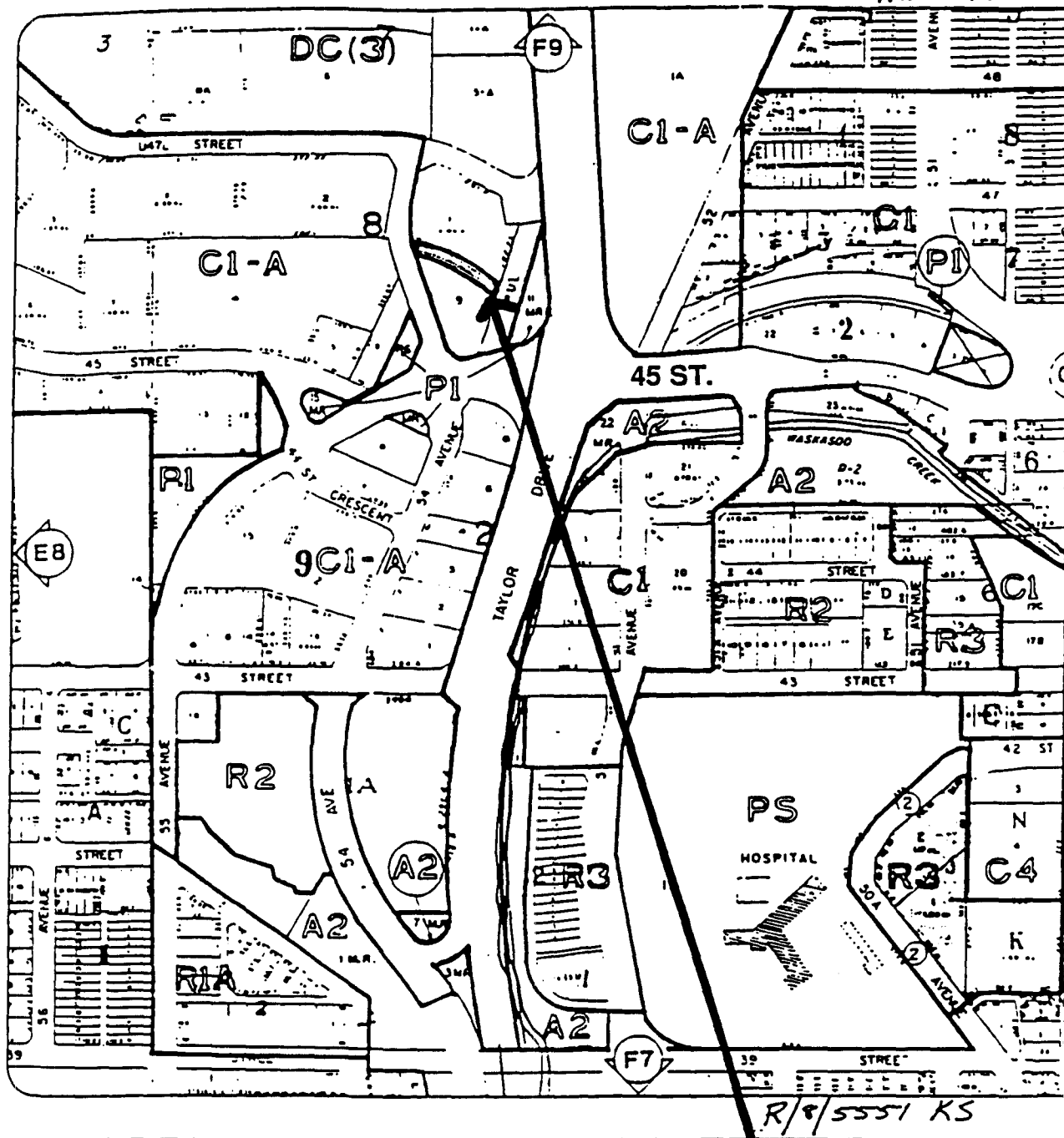
Consider for sale.

**COMMENT:**

This vacant land is a former rail right-of-way; it could be considered in a redevelopment or land exchange proposal with the Red Deer Lodge and the Public School Board.

RECOMMENDATION:

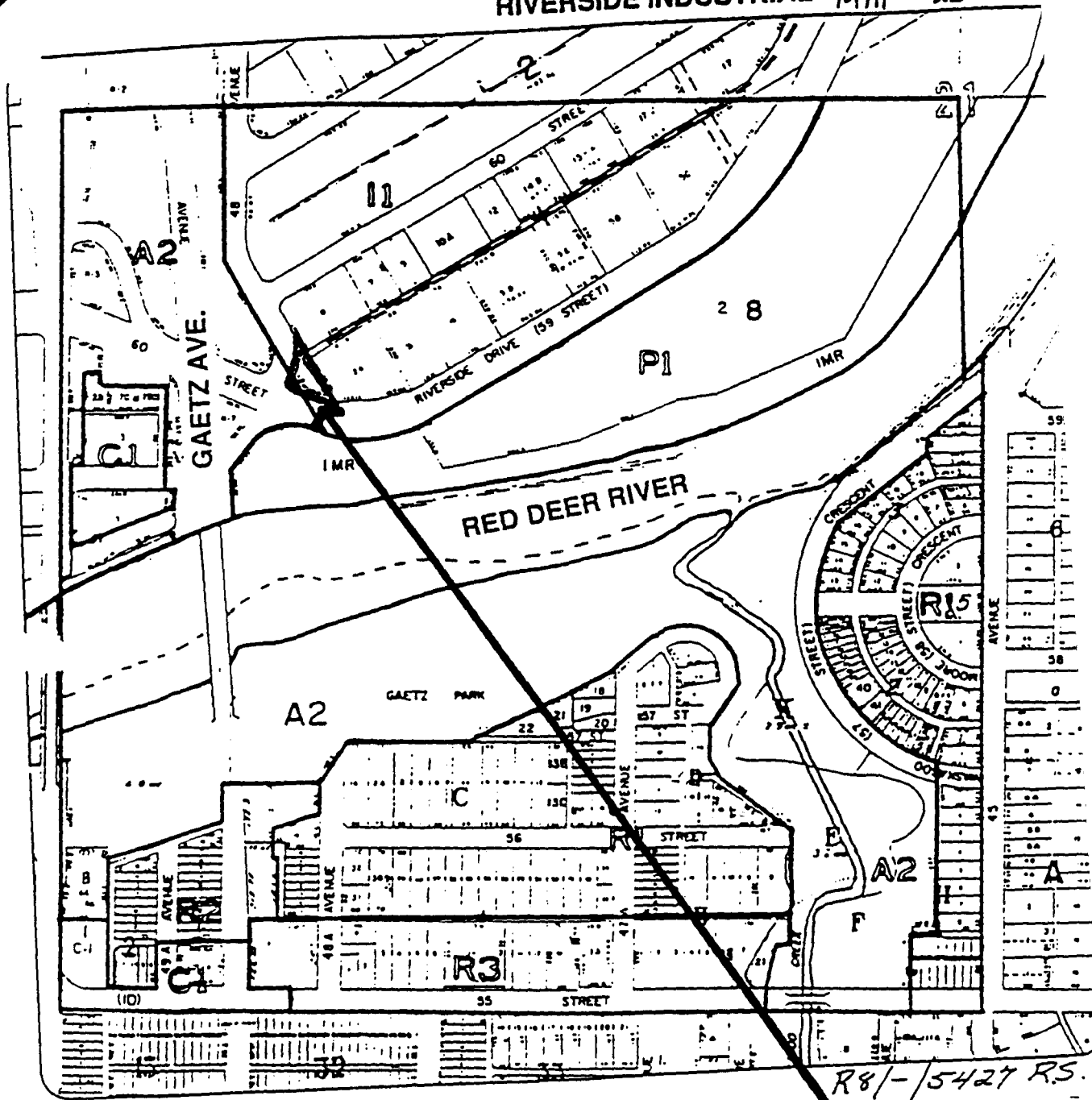
Consider for sale as part of a land exchange with the Red Deer Lodge and Public School Board.

**COMMENT:**

This area is surplus to City requirements.

RECOMMENDATION:

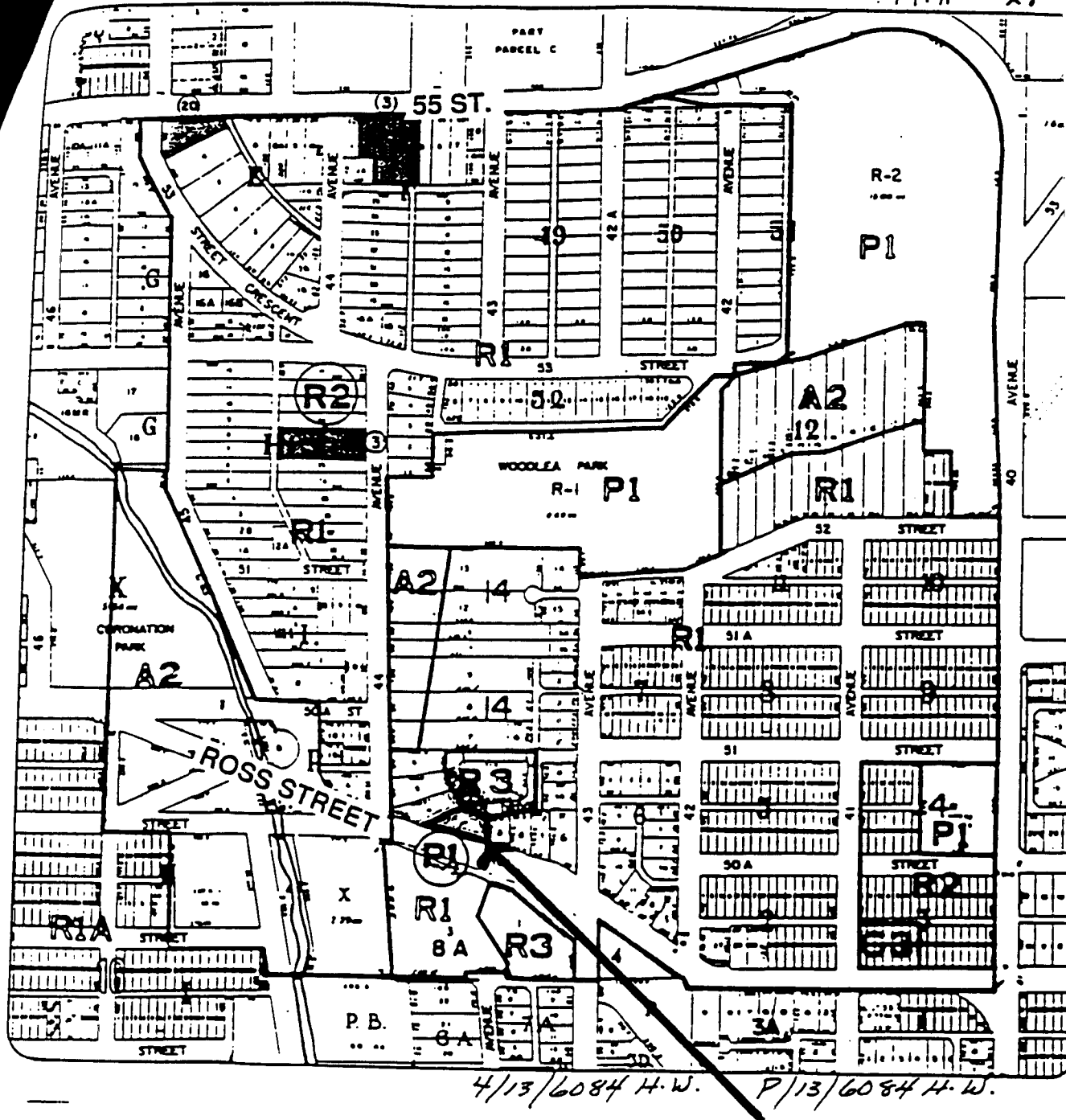
Consider for sale; all funds from the sale should be credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

**COMMENT:**

Not required for park purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

Consider for sale; all proceeds of the sale of this public reserve should be credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

**COMMENT:**

Lot 4 has already been supported for sale by Community Services. Lot P, however, should not be sold, as it is heavily treed and is on the escarpment.

RECOMMENDATION:

Support the sale of Lot 4, and are opposed to considering the sale of Lot P.

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994

**TO: DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING SERVICES
FIRE CHIEF
E. L. & P. MANAGER
BYLAWS AND INSPECTIONS MANAGER
PRINCIPAL PLANNER**

FROM: CITY CLERK

**RE: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS - SURPLUS CITY LANDS /
7 SITES ADVERTISED FOR SALE**

Attached hereto is a report from the Finance and Audit Committee dated July 26, 1994 concerning the above topic. This matter was to be considered at the meeting of August 29, 1994, however, same had not been circulated to all the administration for comments.

I am now requesting your comments with regard to the above City lands and the feasibility of offering the said lands for sale. This matter is scheduled to appear on the Council Agenda of Monday, September 26, 1994 and as such, I would request your comments by Monday, September 19, 1994.

Thank you.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attch.

cc: Director of Financial Services
Land and Economic Development Manager

NO. 9

DATE: JULY 26, 1994
TO: CITY COUNCIL
FROM: FINANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE
RE: SURPLUS CITY LANDS - SALE OF 12 SITES BE CONSIDERED
AFTER THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMUNITY INPUT.

At the Finance and Audit Committee meeting of July 21, 1994, consideration was given to the sale of surplus city lands. At the request of Alderman Hull, a survey was conducted of City-owned lands to determine if any were surplus to City needs. The survey identified a possible 32 sites.

Following discussions with the Recreation and Culture Board, the Finance and Audit Committee is recommending that of the 32 sites identified, 12 sites be considered for sale after the opportunity for community input, 7 (of 8) sites be advertised for sale, and that the remaining sites not be sold as they are considered active park sites.

With regard to the 12 sites to be considered for sale after the opportunity for community input, I enclose herewith a report from the Director of Financial Services dated June 22, 1994, together with maps of the 12 sites. The recommendation of the Finance & Audit Committee is noted on the bottom of each map.

Respectfully submitted,

MAYOR G. SURKAN
Chairman
FINANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE

DATE: June 22, 1994
TO: Finance and Audit Committee
FROM: Director of Financial Services
**RE: LISTING OF CITY OWNED LANDS
SURPLUS TO CITY NEEDS**

The Committee will recall at the request of Alderman Hull a survey was done of City owned sites to determine if any were surplus to City needs. There were a possible 32 sites identified.

The Committee requested the Land and Economic Development Manager obtain comments from the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board on the possible sale of the 32 sites.

Attached is a report from the Land Supervisor summarizing the comments from the Recreation, Parks & Culture Board regarding the possible sale of surplus City owned land.

The Recreation, Parks & Culture Board is recommending:

- eight sites could be sold
- twelve sites could be considered for sale after the opportunity for community input and/or consideration of redevelopment in the area is completed
- the remaining sites are not recommended for sale because they are considered active park sites.

Maps of the eight sites that could be sold are attached to the report from the Land Supervisor. Maps of the twelve sites requiring community input are attached to my report.

Recommendation

That the Finance and Audit Committee recommend to Council:

- the intention to sell the eight sites be advertised if the public has not been previously advised. Subject to no concerns being received, the sites be advertised for sale

City Clerk
June 22, 1994
Page 2

- the Land and Economic Development Manager be requested to obtain public input into the possible sale of the twelve sites and that a report be subsequently brought back to Council.



A. Wilcock, B.Comm., C.A.
Director of Financial Services

AW/jt

Atts.

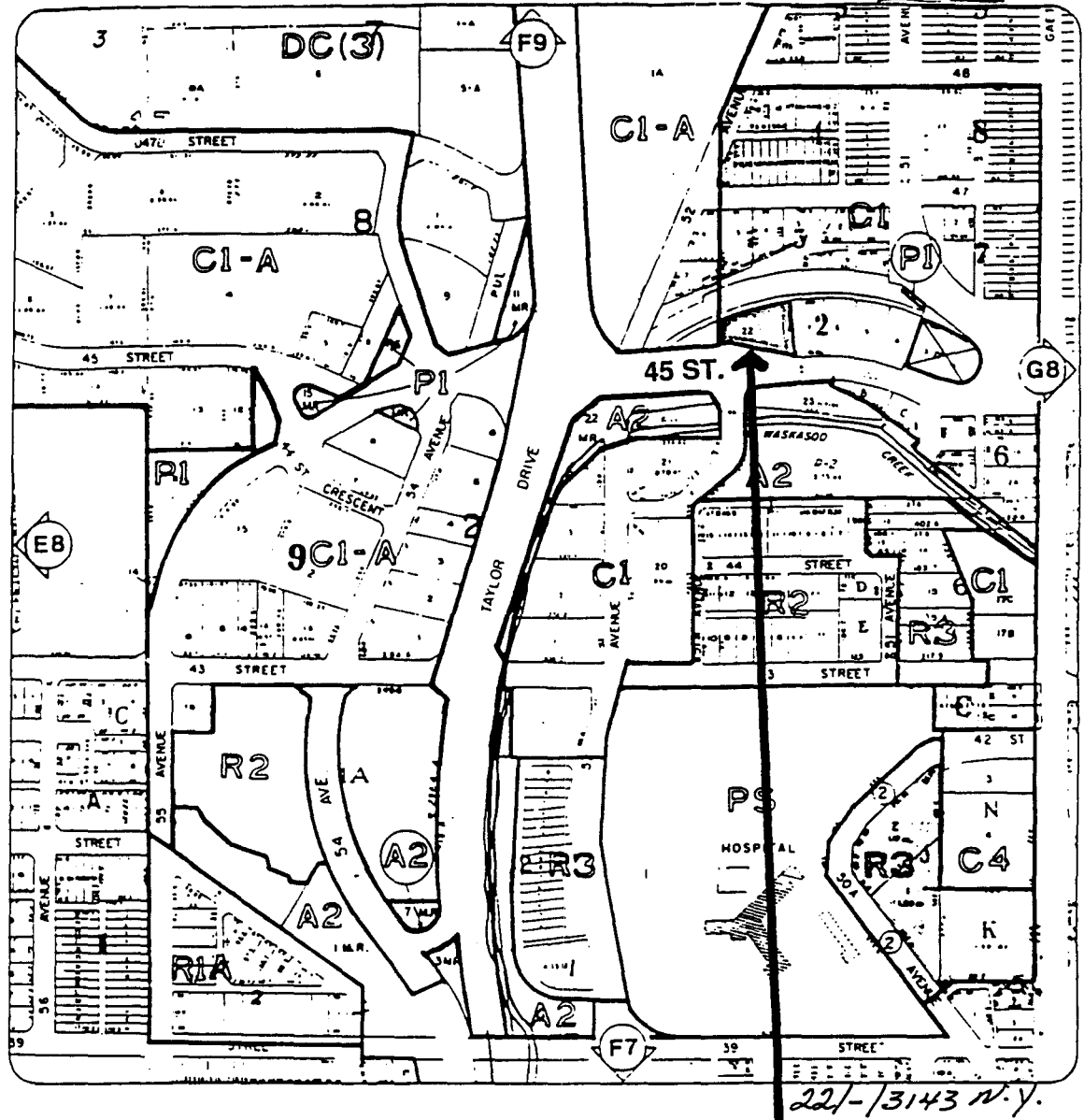
- c. Land & Economic Development Manager
Director of Community Services

PATH: alan\memos\surpland.f&a

Opposed to considering the sale of this property unless incorporated in a comprehensive redevelopment plan with the adjoining private properties where some parkland would be retained.

SUNNYBROOK - Map #1

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee, with regard to Sunnybrook Map #1 - Area B, recommend to City Council that the City review site development options in conjunction with discussions with the Bower family for the possible acquisition of additional land from Area A, and if the acquisition of additional land is not possible, that the City develop Parcel B as it exists."

**COMMENT:**

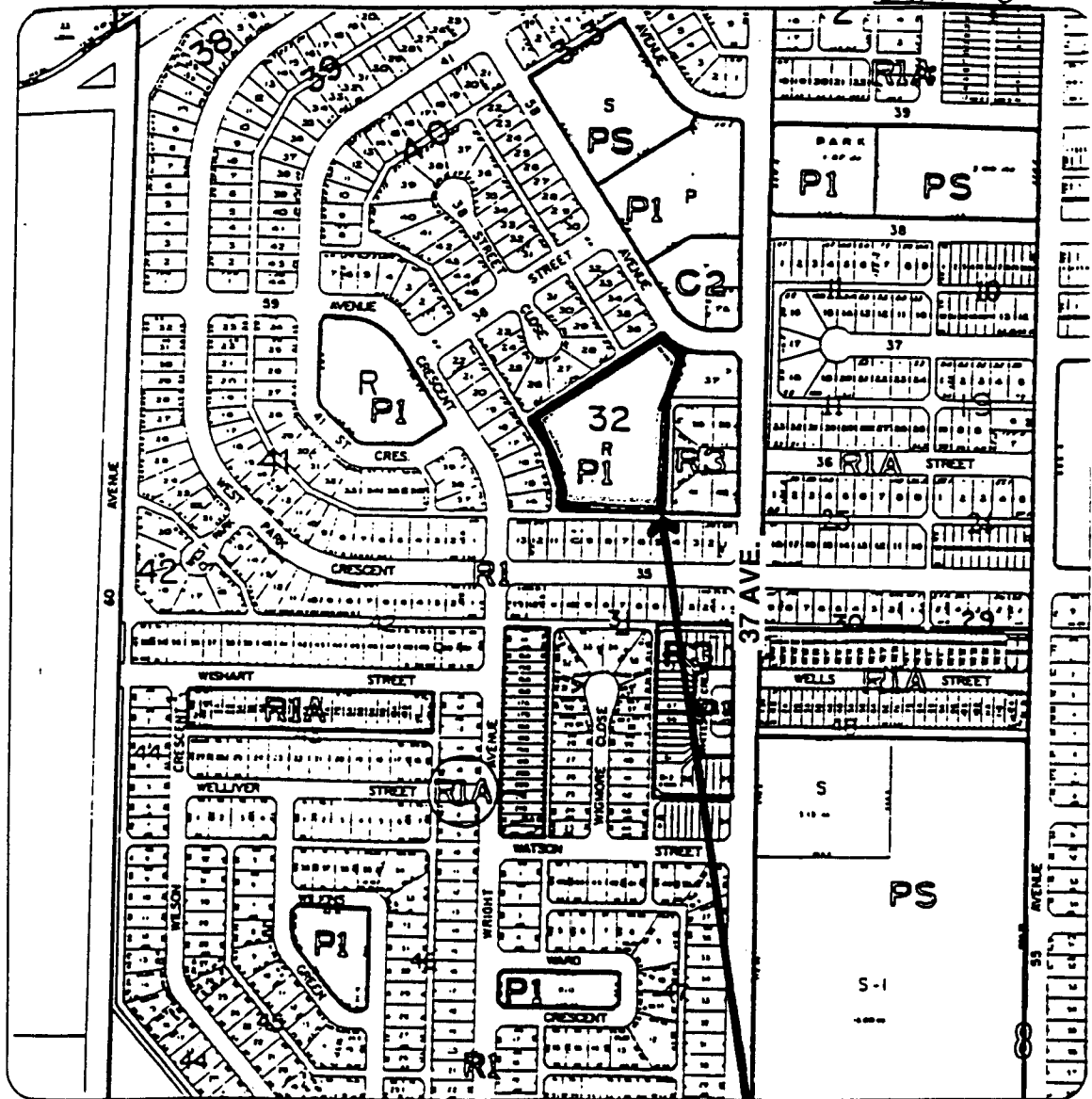
The north portion of the site is treed; roadway modifications required for the Downtown Redevelopment Plan; also require a portion of the site.

RECOMMENDATION:

Consider for sale a portion of the site after municipal requirements are determined.

DOWNTOWN - Map #5

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend that the Downtown area shown on Map #5 be considered for sale after municipal requirements are determined regarding road realignment."

**COMMENT:**

This public park reserve is zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District. It was designated as a future water reservoir site when original West Park was developed. Since West Park did not require this reservoir, the local residents and schools have used the site as a sliding hill in the winter months. The site is grassed and contains a large hill. This parcel is not required for park purposes and is being considered as a private seniors residential development. The development appears to have general community support; public meetings are still being held.

RECOMMENDATION:

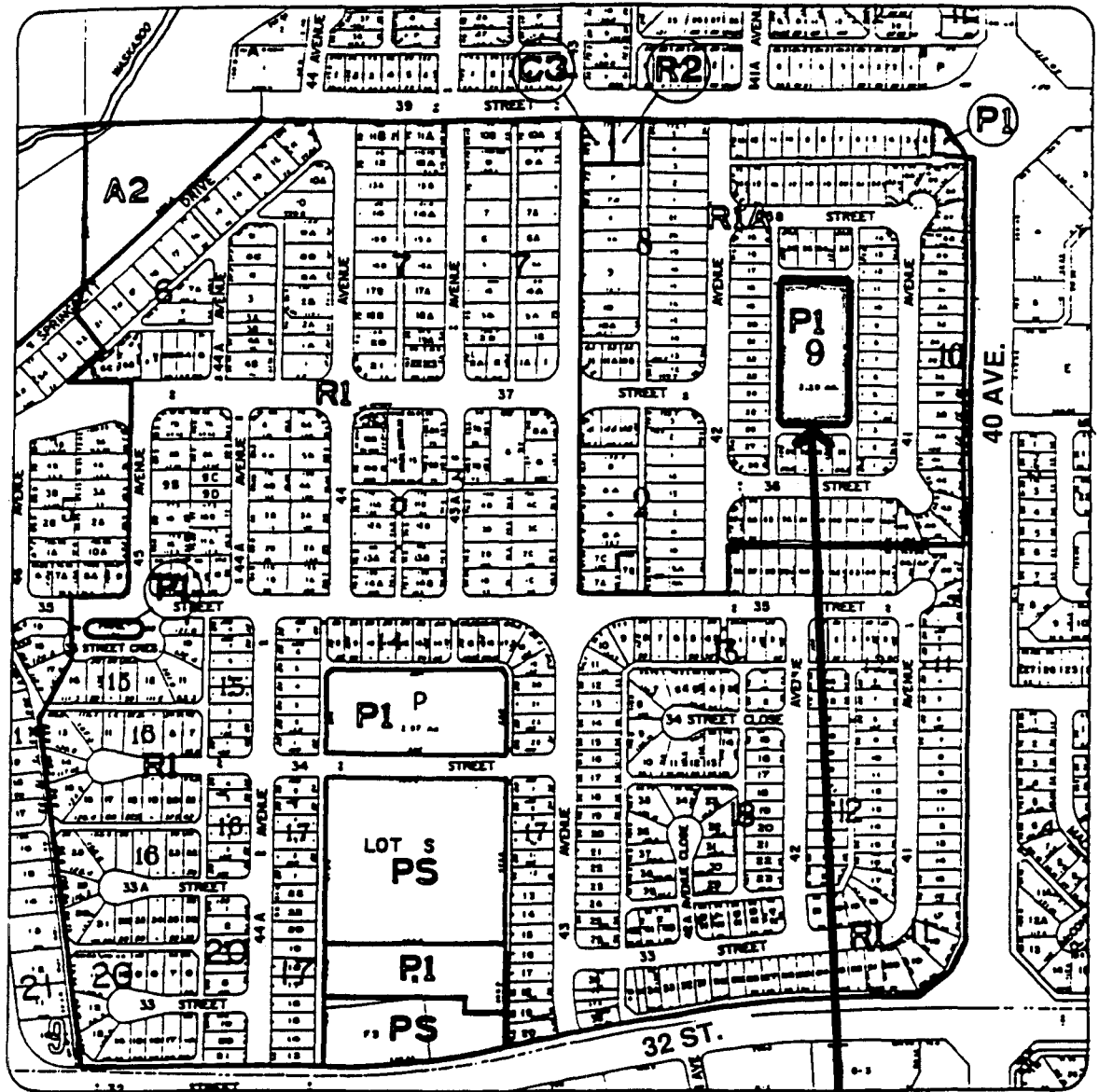
Sale of this park reserve should be considered subject to the following conditions:

- The community must demonstrate support for the sale of the municipal reserve and the development of an alternate land use project.
- Funds from the sale should be credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

WEST PARK - Map #6 Approximately \$100,000 (1994 dollars) of the land sale funds should be allocated to the West Park neighbourhood for the development of a sliding hill on the Junior High School site and park upgrading in other parks in West Park.

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend that the West Park site - Map #6, be sold to a developer subject to that developer obtaining a reasonable level of support from the community for the development of an alternate land use project, with the funds from the sale being credited to the public reserve trust fund, and with the understanding that approximately \$100,000 from the sale be dedicated to a sliding hill and the upgrading of other parks in West Park."

MOUNTVIEW MAP #9

**COMMENT:**

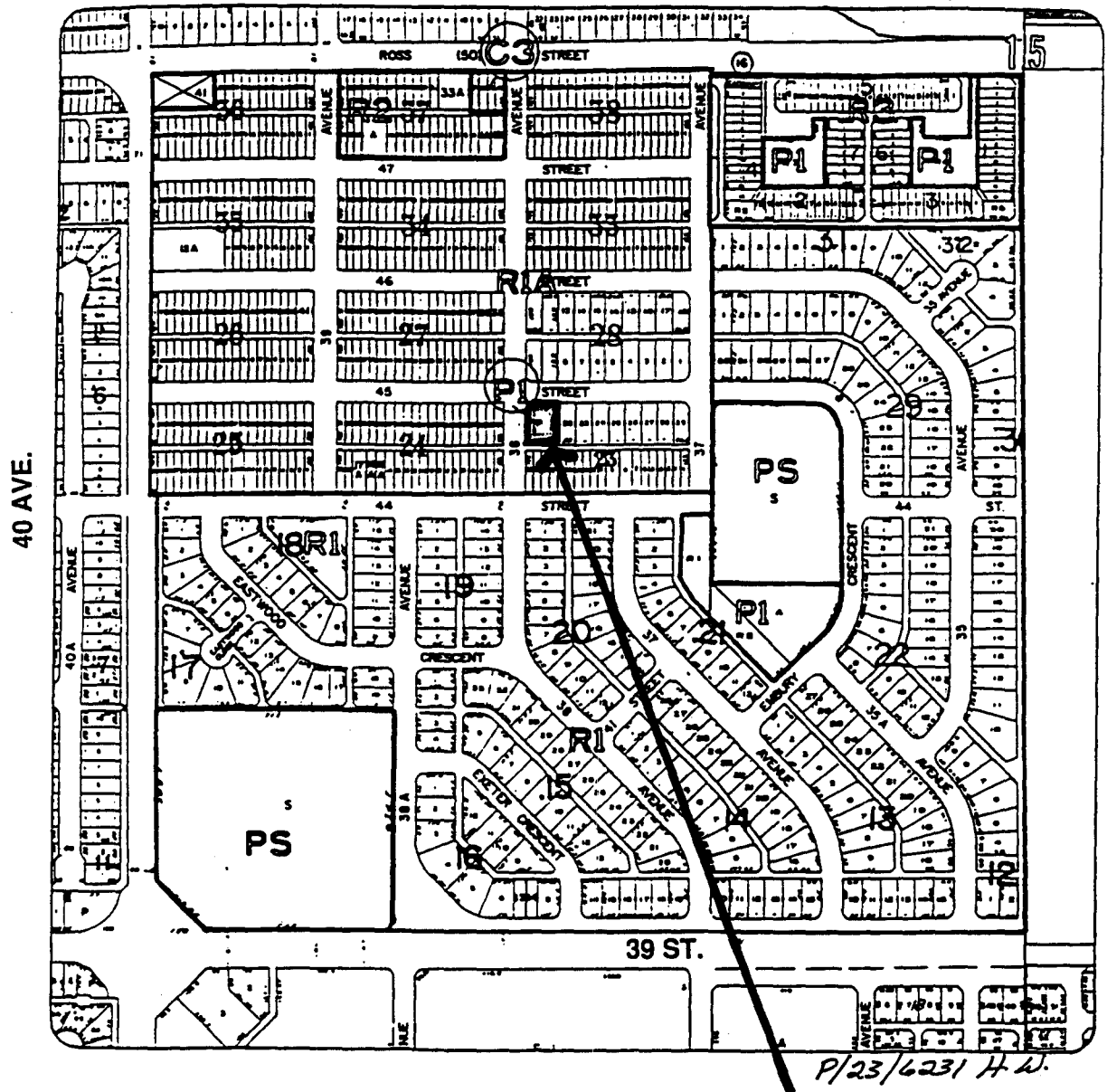
Presently this area known as "East Mountview Park" is grassed and contains some poor-quality play apparatus in the south end. This park reserve is zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District. In view of the limited public use, this proposal should be presented to the community to obtain comment. All, or a portion, of the park may be deemed desirable by the community.

RECOMMENDATION:

Considering the sale of this property should be undertaken only after the community has had an opportunity to consider an alternative land use and a comprehensive development proposal.

MOUNTVIEW - Map #9

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that the Mountview park area - Map #9, be advertised for sale subject to a development proposal acceptable to the community."

**COMMENT:**

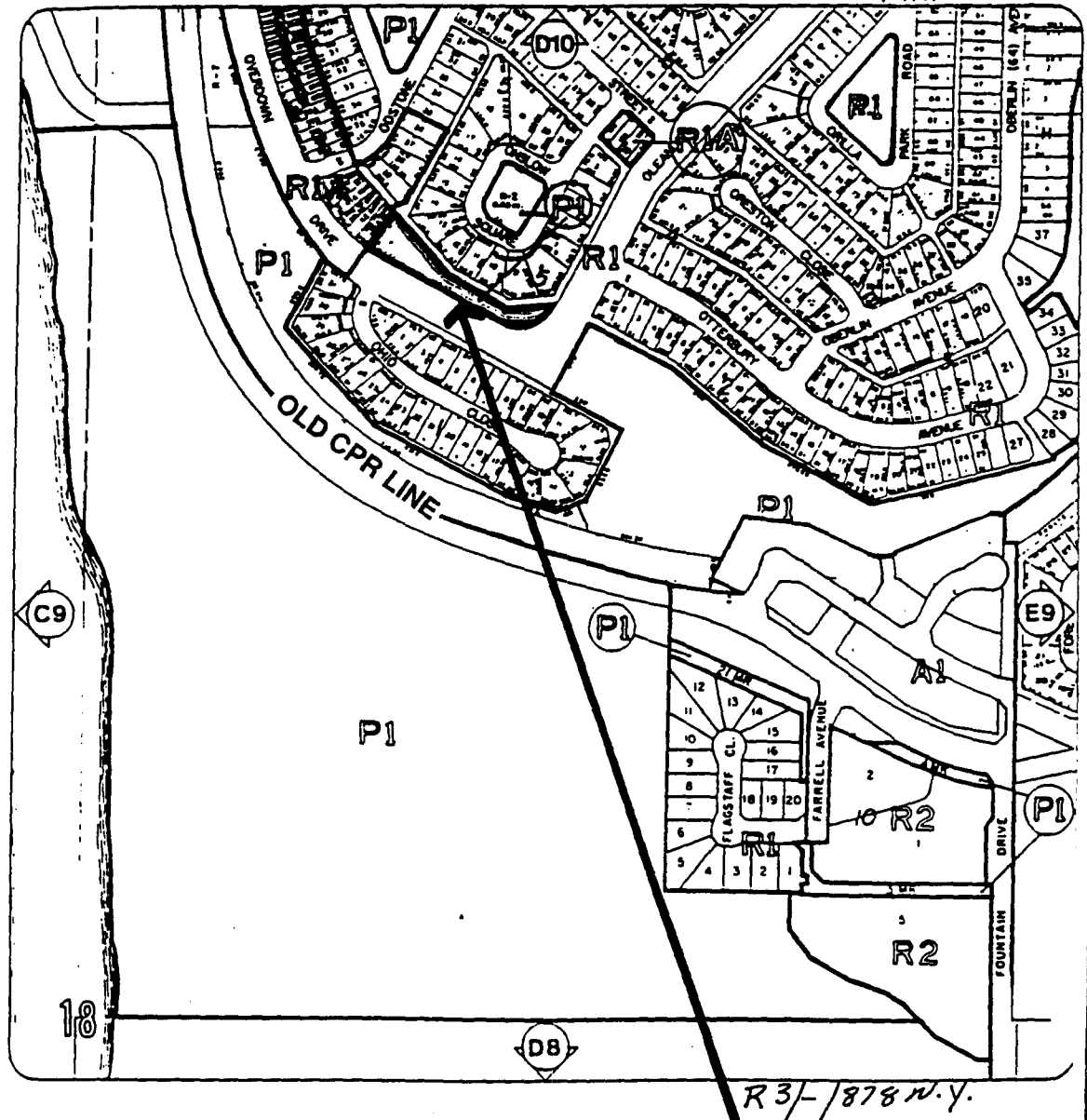
This small park known as "Hillboro Park" contains some poor-condition play apparatus, and is turf. It is a public reserve zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District. This parcel is located one block from the major neighbourhood park and playground facilities on the Eastview/Joseph Welsh School & Park Site.

RECOMMENDATION:

This parcel could be considered for sale after the community is consulted with respect to the need for this park and alternative land uses.

EASTVIEW - Map #12

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that the Eastview park area - map #12, be advertised for sale subject to the community being consulted with respect to the need for this park and alternative land uses."

**COMMENT:**

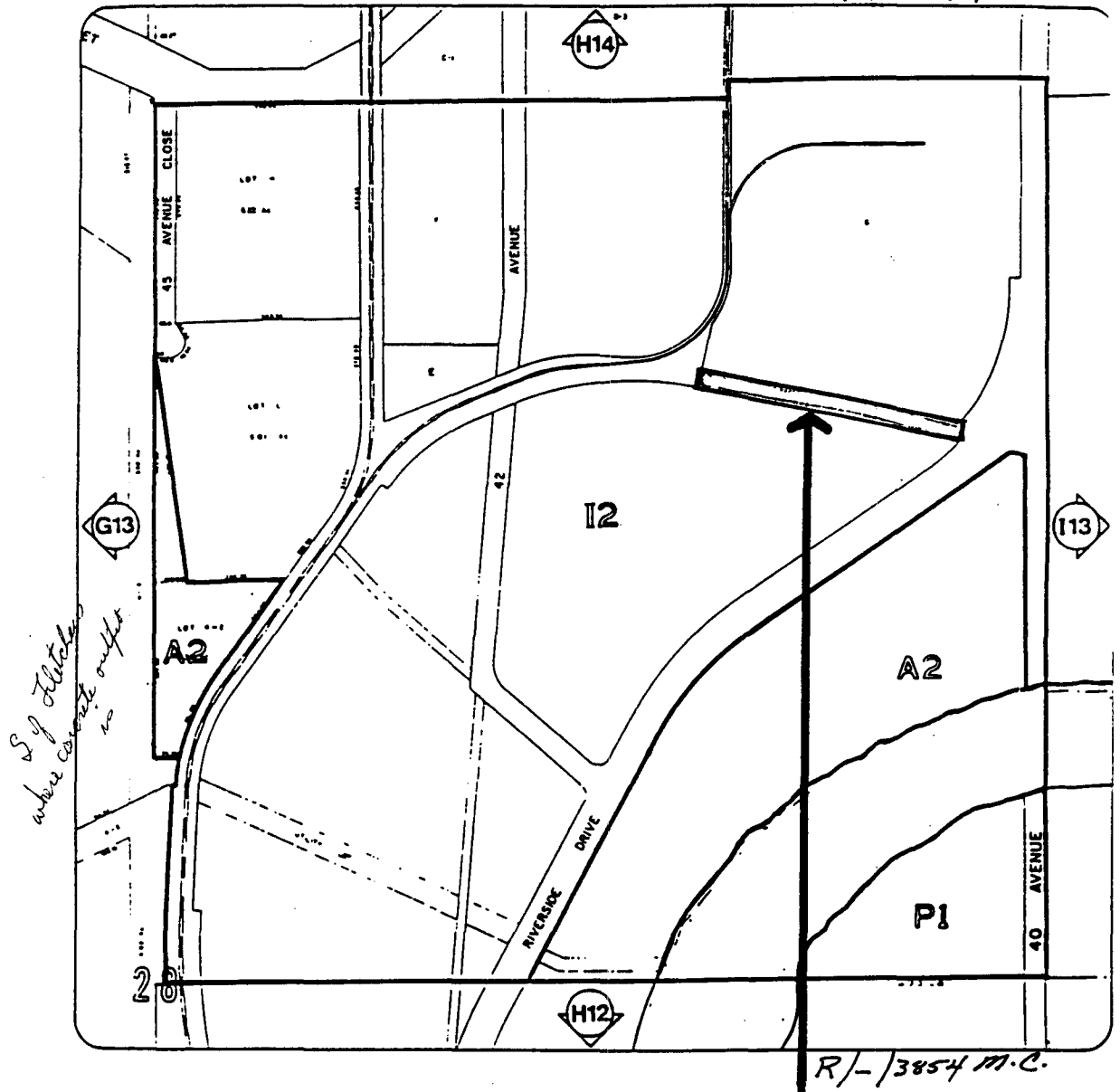
This boulevard area is grassed and contains some planted trees. A portion of the site might be considered for development. This boulevard is public reserve zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District.

RECOMMENDATION

Consideration to the sale of a portion of the west side of this boulevard is recommended. All proceeds from the sale of this M.R. should be credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

ORIOLE PARK - Map #20

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that the boulevard area shown as Oriole Park - Map #20, not be considered for sale due to the lack of developable area."

**COMMENT:**

This public reserve could not be developed independently; however, it could be consolidated with adjacent industrial parcels. A consolidation or redevelopment proposal could incorporate this parcel if consideration was given to retaining some of the existing native trees in the area.

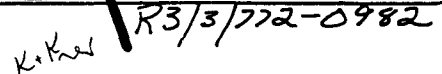
RECOMMENDATION:

Opposed to considering the sale of this public reserve unless incorporated in a redevelopment proposal and all funds from the sale are credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

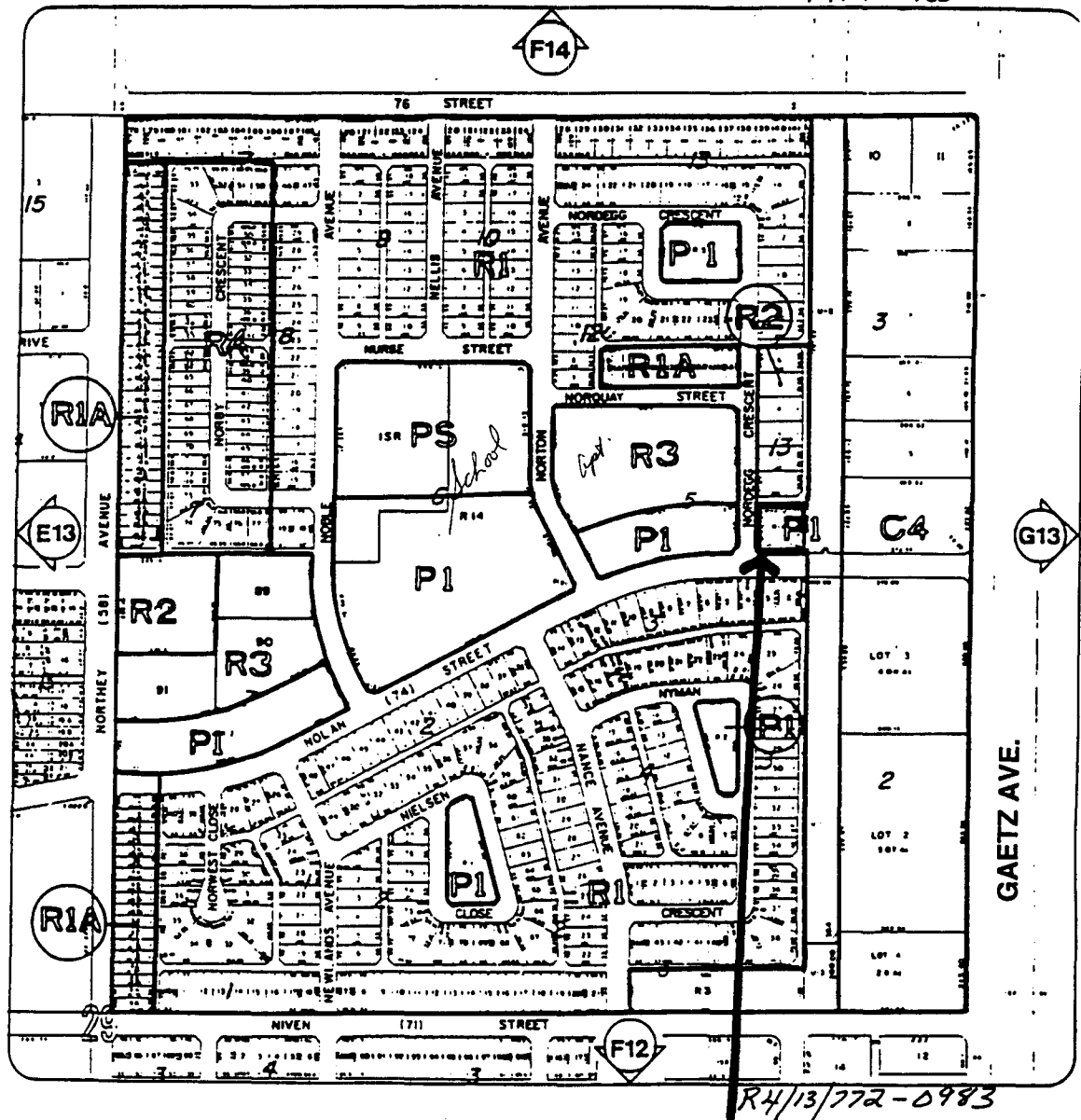
RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL - Map #24

(South of Fletcher's)

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that it be opposed to the sale of this public reserve site unless it is incorporated in a redevelopment by an adjacent property owner."



"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council the sale of the public reserve parcel identified in Normandeau - Map #25, subject to a comprehensive redevelopment proposal being supported by the community, the proposal accommodating a future trail system, and funds from the sale of the property credited to the public reserve trust fund."

**COMMENT:**

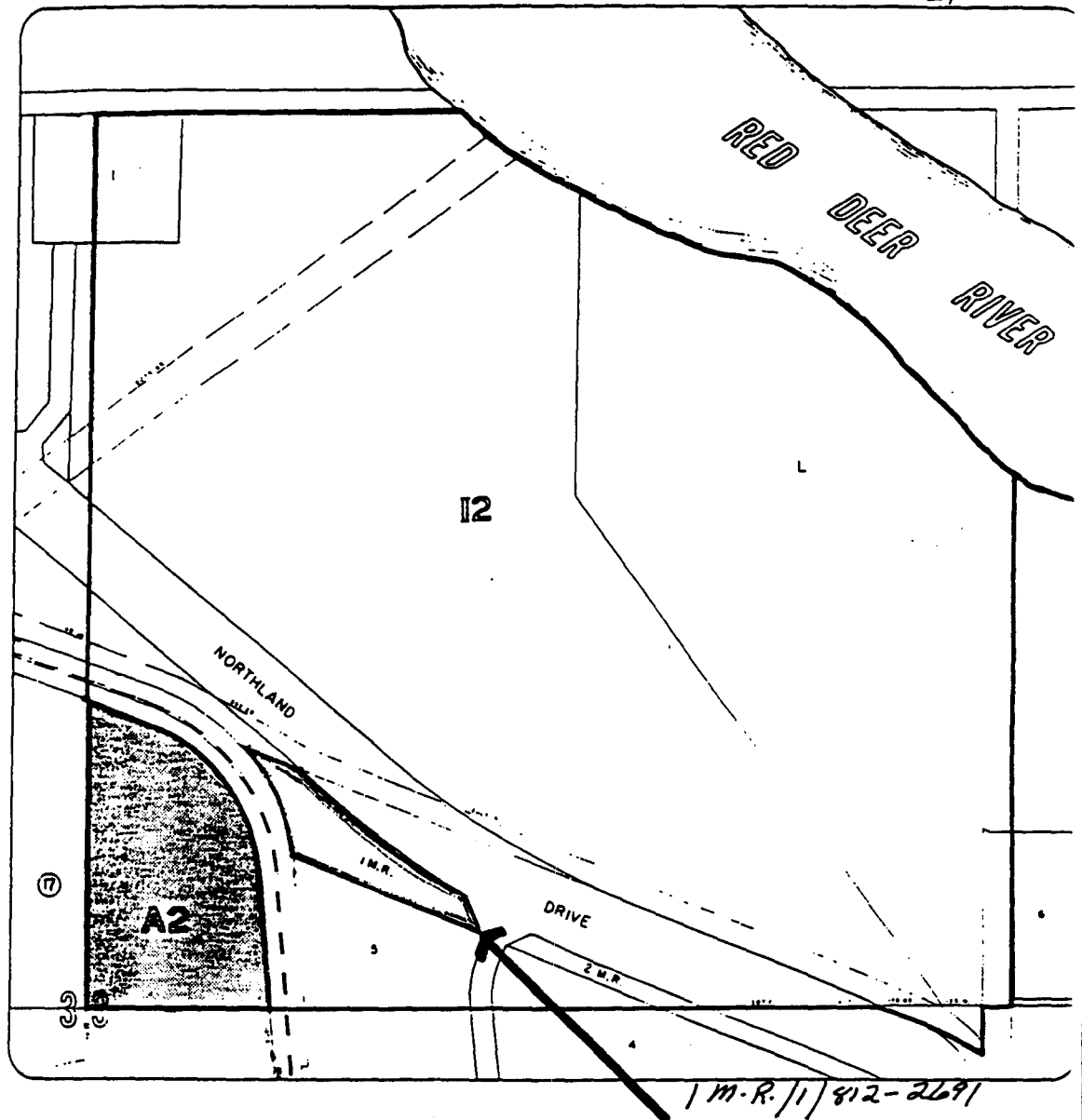
This public reserve park is zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District. It was provided as a park to retain a native tree stand, and to provide a continual greenbelt corridor on the northside of Nolan Street through the Normandeau community.

RECOMMENDATION

A portion of this site may be considered for sale as part of a redevelopment proposal that provides some park area. Funds from the sale of a portion of this site should be credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

NORMANDEAU - Map #26

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that the public reserve park identified as Normandeau - Map #26, be retained as green area."

**COMMENT:**

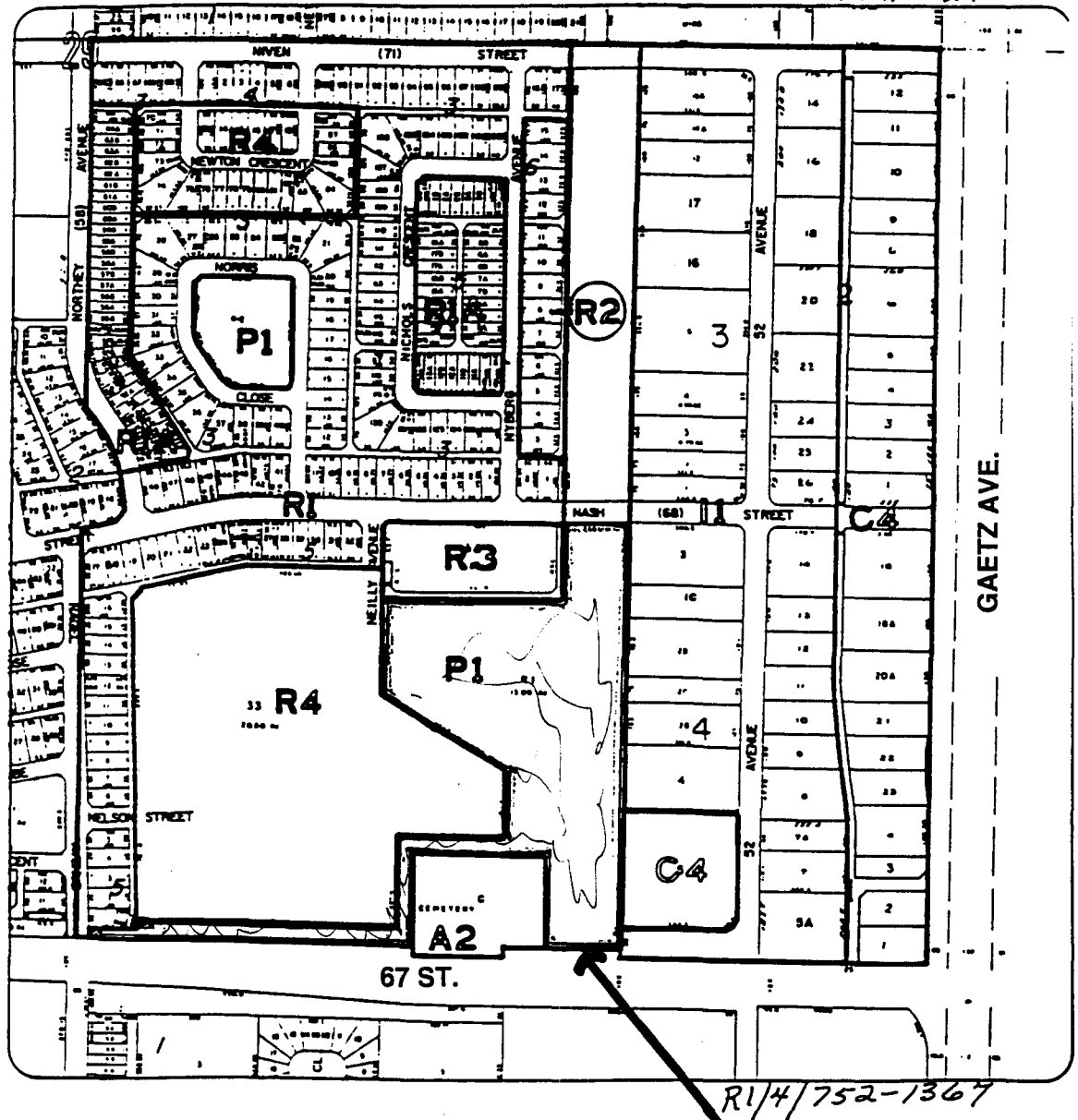
Although this park reserve is not required for park purposes, it was dedicated in this location to accommodate roadway grade changes for the future Northland Drive.

RECOMMENDATION:

Do not consider for sale until the detailed design of Northland Drive is complete.

NORTHLAND INDUSTRIAL - Map #27

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that it not consider sale of the land indicated on Northland Industrial Map #27 until the detailed design of Northland Drive is complete."

**COMMENT:**

This public reserve park area is zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District. "Nash Park" presently contains a soccer field, a playground, native treed areas and grasslands. The Community Services Master Plan also identifies this site for a future pedestrian/cycle trail. The east portion of the site contains a number of underground utilities which greatly reduces the potential for development purposes.

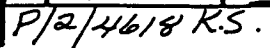
RECOMMENDATIONS:

Opposed to considering the sale of Nash Park unless a portion of the site is considered for a comprehensive redevelopment proposal that retains some of the treed areas and the park facilities.

NORMANDEAU - Map #29

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that the land identified as Normandeau - Map #29, be considered for sale subject to a comprehensive redevelopment proposal that retains some of the treed areas and the park facilities."

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend to City Council that the land bordering Lot R4 on Normandeau Map #29 be offered for sale to the owner of Lot R4."



This public park reserve is zoned (P1) Parks & Recreation District. It presently is grassed with no facilities on the site. Surrounding residents may have concerns for the sale of this property. Alternative land uses would have to be presented to the community. This site is not required for park purposes.

Support considering the sale of this site, subject to community involvement and any funds obtained from the sale credited to the Public Reserve Trust Fund.

"THAT the Finance & Audit Committee recommend that the parkland identified on West Park - Map #31 be offered for sale, subject to community involvement, however the funds from the sale be not credited to the public reserve trust fund unless the parcel is municipal reserve."

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994

**TO: DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING SERVICES
FIRE CHIEF
E. L. & P. MANAGER
BYLAWS AND INSPECTIONS MANAGER
PRINCIPAL PLANNER**

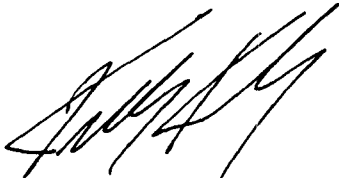
FROM: CITY CLERK

**RE: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS - SURPLUS CITY LANDS /
12 SITES CONSIDERED FOR SALE**

Attached hereto is a report from the Finance and Audit Committee dated July 26, 1994 concerning the above topic. This matter was to be considered at the meeting of August 29, 1994, however, same had not been circulated to all the administration for comments.

I am now requesting your comments with regard to the above City lands and the feasibility of offering the said lands for sale. This matter is scheduled to appear on the Council Agenda of Monday, September 26, 1994 and as such, I would request your comments by Monday, September 19, 1994.

Thank you.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attch.

cc: Director of Financial Services
Land and Economic Development Manager

NO. 10

CS-P- 5.064

DATE: August 25, 1994
TO: CITY COUNCIL
FROM: GREG HALL, Chairman
Environmental Advisory Board
RE: CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

The Environmental Advisory Board considered the joint report from the Parks Manager and the Biological Services Coordinator at their meeting of August 24, 1994, where the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the Environmental Advisory Board support and recommend to City Council that the questionnaire response, as outlined in Attachment 1, be forwarded to the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group.
2. That the Environmental Advisory Board incorporate components of this strategy in the proposed Environmental Action Plan to further develop and refine the policies, bylaws and legislations that will help identify and preserve unique natural areas, lead to a Sustainable Development Strategy and result in continued biodiversity in Red Deer.

GREG HALL

DB\ad

DATE: August 16, 1994

TO: ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD

FROM: DON BATCHELOR, Parks Manager
GRANT MOIR, Biological Services Coordinator

RE: CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group has submitted a strategy document to municipalities for comment. Biodiversity is best defined on page 2 of the draft document.

Outlined below are the comments on this document as prepared by Grant Moir, Biological Services Coordinator. Mr. Moir will be in attendance at the August 24, 1994 Board Meeting to answer any questions. We have discussed this strategy together and concur that The City of Red Deer has already in place many mechanisms that lead towards a biodiversity strategy (i.e., Mosquito Control, Integrated Pest Management, Wildlife Corridors, etc.). An overall strategy could be completed for Red Deer, using this document as a guide, and the recommendations of the proposed Environmental Action Plan as a catalyst for this undertaking. The Environmental Action Plan will contain a section dealing with the preservation of natural areas, biodiversity and development regulations.

The document submitted deals with both preventative strategies and reactionary strategies. Outlined below is how these strategies apply to The City of Red Deer.

Preventative Strategy

- If the Waskasoo Park System, including its array of biodiversity, is looked upon as the "Jewel in the Crown" of Red Deer Urban Setting, then that jewel must be supported and sustained over the long term. That can only be done by leaving intact an appropriate number of surrounding, highly productive treed and wetland "islands", as the city grows. If all of these unique natural areas continue to be disturbed or destroyed due to urban development, the more centralized Waskasoo Park system will become more and more ecologically isolated and biodiversity will decline.
- Besides the river and two major creek systems, the majority of Waskasoo Park is made up of trees and associated vegetation. Wetlands are almost non-existent, except for constructed pools in areas like Bower Ponds and McKenzie Trails. Biological productivity in these pools is negligible compared to surrounding wetlands, most of which are presently not protected from potential development. These native wetland habitats, usually associated with tree stands, are some of the most productive sites for both plant and animal bio-diversity and are crucial for a balanced and vibrant parks ecosystem in the urban setting.

- Striking a balance is desirable between the aspirations of landowners and the wishes of the citizens of Red Deer to enjoy an ecologically rich park system replete with abundant and diverse animal and plant resources. This balance should be struck at the initial stages of any planned development that may infringe upon valuable habitat land.

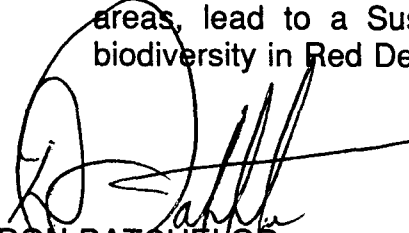
Reactionary Strategy

- In the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, emphasis in one section is put on species recovery and ecosystem restoration. This intimates a major problem with many of our approaches today - abuse of natural systems until they are on the verge of collapse or extinction, and then attempt a bandaid-solution to recovery. Species recovery and ecosystem restoration would not be necessary if a more sound ecological planning system was instituted and these natural systems were left intact.
- Natural habitat and its associated biodiversity operates on its own timeline - long term. As a result, the "long term" timeline is often dismissed in the rush for progress and urban development, habitat and biodiversity loss is the result. North American Indigenous peoples have a saying ... "before any decisions are made, we look back seven generations and we look forward seven generations". This philosophy seems very appropriate when dealing with long term natural systems.


As part of the City's review process for the strategy, as submitted by this multi-government group, a questionnaire was completed as outlined on Attachment I. The responses outlined on the questionnaire should be forwarded to City Council for their review and approval.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Environmental Advisory Board support and recommend to City Council that the questionnaire response, as outlined in Attachment I, be forwarded to the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group.
2. That the Environmental Advisory Board incorporate components of this strategy in the proposed Environmental Action Plan to further develop and refine the policies, bylaws and legislations that will help identify and preserve unique natural areas, lead to a Sustainable Development Strategy and result in continued biodiversity in Red Deer.



DON BATCHELOR



GRANT MOIR

ATTACHMENT I**FOR YOUR COMMENTS**

Your contribution to the development of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy is important. Please use the space provided below to record your comments for our consideration.

VISION General agreement with that stated. (See Page 1)

PRINCIPLES General agreement with that stated. (See Page 1)

GOAL 1 - CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

- Programs like Special Places 2000 and other endangered spaces and species campaigns should be promoted on the municipal level, in conjunction with provincial and national campaigns.
- Rather than place a potential unbalanced amount of resources, including manpower and money, towards species recovery and habitat restoration, more resources should be targeted in the first place towards preserving habitat that supports these species - then many species recovery programs would not be necessary.
- The whole focus of preserving biodiversity should be on conserving species and habitat while they are abundant, and not setting an arbitrary threshold of survival. Such thresholds often put species and habitat at a critically low number where drastic species recovery projects must then be implemented at great expense.

GOAL 2 - ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

- Ecological concerns must be elevated and considered on par with all other concerns re: any proposed development in the urban setting. Only when this is done, will the respect for habitat and biodiversity be assured for future generations.
- The management of ecological resources must be viewed in the context of very long term planning. Nature operates on its own time, and we must accommodate that.

GOAL 3 - EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- Greater efforts must be placed on educating people about the benefits and importance of preserving invertebrates and other "lower" lifeforms - their profile must be heightened and placed on par with more familiar animal lifeforms.

- Must provide a greater sense of ownership by the public for preserving native habitat and biodiversity.
- More direct field exposure of the natural setting, with biodiversity intact, is required for legislators, administrators and developers to garner a greater appreciation and understanding.
- More post-secondary natural history and scientific training geared towards individuals studying in fields such as business, commerce, law, engineering and the arts should be promoted.

GOAL 4 - INCENTIVES AND LEGISLATION

- The Planning Act, the Land Use Bylaw and other legislations should contain provisions for site-specific evaluations of habitat in relation to development needs.

GOAL 5 - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Need for a more sophisticated network of information exchange, so that programs that have been developed and are successful at the "local" level, can be accessed by a wide range of recipients.

IMPLEMENTATION

- In the urban setting, repeated on-site exposure to native habitats and associated biodiversity often falls within the realm of municipal parks personnel and local environmental groups. Where training of these individuals is appropriate, they should be accessed for ongoing observations, monitoring and assimilation of their knowledge to help establish a bottom-up approach to the implementation of the biodiversity strategy.

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

IN YOUR VIEW, WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN CANADA

- The preservation of biodiversity and supportive habitats should be factored in on an equivalent level and at the initial stages of any development plans for an area.
- More flexibility is required in land use regulations where preserving habitat is concerned.

- More on-site exposure and direct education about the importance of biodiversity and habitat preservation for individuals in decision-making positions and to the general public.
- A comprehensive verification process should be developed, to assure that corrective measures are occurring when the strategy is adopted.

PLEASE IDENTIFY GAPS and/or WEAKNESSES IN THIS DOCUMENT.

- This is a very general document that comes up short on specifics; however, as this was probably the intention, the federal and provincial governments should remain at arms length. (Except for enforcement of adopted policies) while stakeholders should proceed to develop their own biodiversity strategies within the framework of this more general strategy.

OTHER COMMENTS

- The City of Red Deer presently has a Biological Services in place, along with other environmentally-related services, all of which have programs geared towards habitat preservation and biodiversity strategies. In addition, provisions for the above can also be found in the Environmental Action Plan, presently being developed. This Red Deer Environmental Action Plan will be prepared in consultation with local environmental groups and will address the issues of sustainable development, preservation of natural areas and development regulations. Biodiversity strategies will emerge as part of these initiatives.

NAME: a) Grant Moir, Biologist b) Greg Hall, Chairman
 August 15, 1994 Environmental Advisory Board

AFFILIATION: City of Red Deer, Alberta

A BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR CANADA

The accompanying discussion draft *Canadian Biodiversity Strategy* was developed over the past eighteen months by a government working group representing federal, provincial and territorial interests. The draft strategy is aimed at enhancing our national capacity to achieve sustainable development by providing the context and momentum for action across all jurisdictions and sectors to conserve biodiversity and sustainably use our biological resources.

Upon approval by Cabinet, and according to our priorities and capabilities, some or all of the recommendations of the strategy may be implemented in Alberta. At the present time, there is still not complete agreement or full support for all of the strategy recommendations but the working group that developed this document believes it represents the consensus and interests of all jurisdictions and stakeholders.

Development of this strategy is a requirement of Canada's ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Conservation of Biodiversity. Although Alberta supported ratification of the Convention and the development of the strategy, a number of recommendations presented in this draft and their implications for the future management of our resources continue to be the focus of further discussions.

Because of your demonstrated interest in biodiversity issues, you are requested to assist with the review of this draft.

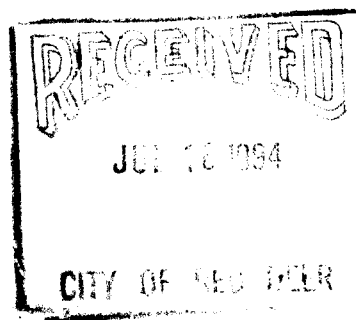
Please send your comments to:

**The Biodiversity Convention Office
5 Floor, 351 St. Joseph Blvd.
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3**

**Telephone: (819) 953-4374
Fax: (819) 953-1765**

All comments on the draft must be received before September 2, 1994.

If you require more information on the Strategy, please contact Bill Oppen at 422-9615 or Peter Lee at 427-5209.



DATE: August 23, 1994
TO: Mayor and Council
FROM: Assistant City Clerk
RE: CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Because of the size of the above mentioned report, I have only included with the agenda the first 6 pages of the report which includes an overview of the said report.

The full report is available at the City Clerk's Department for any member of Council wishing to read the complete report.



Jeff Graves
Assistant City Clerk

JG/ds

Draft Canadian Biodiversity Strategy For Discussion

Prepared by:

The Federal-Provincial-Territorial
Biodiversity Working Group

June 1994

AN INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO A BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR CANADA

This document puts forward, for discussion, a national perspective for conserving biodiversity in Canada. It is rooted in Canada's obligations under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, which it ratified in December of 1992. It is also intended to reflect the importance that federal, provincial and territorial governments attach to maintaining, for present and future generations of Canadians, the richness and diversity of life with which our country has been endowed.

This document is the product of a federal-provincial-territorial working group under mandate from environment, wildlife, parks and forestry ministers. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment is currently acting as trustee of the process. It also reflects consideration of the views of industry, academia, the scientific community, conservation and citizen-based groups, as well as indigenous organizations who provided ongoing advice to the working group as members of a national advisory body.

The document grew out of an 18-month process, which drew upon advice and information from a variety of sources. These included:

- a catalogue of existing biodiversity-related legislation, policies and programs;
- a comparison of current activities and articles of the Convention to identify gaps and opportunities;
- submissions from advisory group members;
- reports from expert focus groups; and
- the results of workshops in which federal, provincial, territorial and non-governmental representatives reviewed and debated issues and developed recommendations.

We are now widening the circle of contributors to ensure that Canada's Biodiversity Strategy reflects, as closely as possible, the interests and priorities of Canadians. We are especially keen to benefit from the experience and perspectives of those of you who are already hard at work to enhance our conservation and sustainable resource use practices.

To this end, we are seeking your views and comments on this discussion document, including your assessment of priorities for action. We are also interested in learning about current or planned activities that might contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Strategy. Comments and questions should be directed to the Biodiversity Convention Office. A tear-out page is provided for recording your comments, although they may be submitted in the form you find most convenient.

Once the views of stakeholders have been compiled and considered, a final version of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will be drafted for the approval of all governments, with a view to publicly releasing the Strategy in late 1994. Following this, each jurisdiction will determine its priorities for action.

In order to succeed, the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will require the support and participation of all Canadians. Its effectiveness will hinge on the degree to which it stimulates dialogue and action across all sectors of society. We appreciate and value your assistance and advice in creating a document that builds on our diverse experience and reflects the unique contribution our country and its citizens can make to the conservation of global biodiversity and the sustainable management of biological resources.

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Contacts:

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Newfoundland and Labrador

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Bill Oppen
Alberta

Sherman Boates
Nova Scotia

Don Eastman
British Columbia

Tim Lash
Prince Edward Island

Jillian Lynn-Lawson
Yukon Territory

Daniel Waltz
Québec

Derek Melton
Northwest Territories

David Gordon
Ontario

John Herity
Federal Government

Brian Gillespie
Manitoba

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A VISION FOR CANADA

A society which values all life, which takes no more from nature than nature can replenish and which leaves to future generations a world rich in biodiversity.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- All life forms have intrinsic value.
- All Canadians depend on biodiversity and have a responsibility to contribute to biodiversity conservation and to use biological resources sustainably.
- All Canadians should be provided with opportunities to understand and appreciate biodiversity and participate in resource and air, water and land-use decisions which affect biodiversity.
- An ecological approach to resource management is central to achieving biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources.
- Development must be ecologically and economically sustainable.
- Biodiversity is best conserved in the wild (*in situ*).
- The knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities should be respected, preserved and maintained and used with the approval and involvement of those who possess this knowledge.
- Conservation of biodiversity should proceed on the basis of the best knowledge available, using approaches which can be refined as new knowledge is gained.
- Biodiversity conservation requires global co-operative action and a sharing of knowledge, costs and benefits.

OVERVIEW

Background

Although the term 'biodiversity' is relatively new to policy makers, scientists have been warning of a global crisis for some time and have ranked the decline in biodiversity as one of the most serious global environmental threats.

Despite their importance, ecosystem, species and genetic diversity are being eroded at a rate that far exceeds natural processes. The accelerating decline of biodiversity is one of the most significant crises facing humanity, and threatens the many ecological, economic, spiritual, recreational and cultural benefits we derive from our resources.

During the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, the world community acknowledged this threat by adopting the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention has been signed over 90 percent of United Nations members.

What is Biological Diversity?

- It is the term describing the variety of life on Earth. It is often referred to as "biodiversity"
- It refers to all animals, plants and micro-organisms in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments
- It includes three levels: species, ecosystem and genetic diversity
- It emphasizes the complex relationships among all living things on Earth.

The Convention on Biological Diversity - A New Understanding

The Convention builds on and echoes the philosophy of such predecessors as the 1987 Brundtland Report and the 1980 World Conservation Strategy.

Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987)

All are based on the principle that development must be both ecologically and economically sustainable. That is, our efforts to meet human needs must be carried out within the finite resources of the planet.

The Convention is a ground-breaking treaty in that it considers a range of issues that have traditionally been treated separately. It embodies the realization that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use must be pursued in a cross-sectoral manner incorporating biological, ecological and socio-economic values. This realization requires a co-operative, holistic approach to resource management and makes partnership an essential ingredient of success.

Some of the fundamental themes of the Convention are:

- the responsibility of each nation to conserve biodiversity where it exists naturally and to use its biological resources in a sustainable manner;

- the need for co-operation among nations to conserve global biodiversity and fair and equitably share the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources; and
- the need to integrate the objectives of the Biodiversity Convention with social, cultural and economic objectives to achieve sustainable development.

Conservation - the management of human use of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity so that they yield sustainable benefits for current generations while maintaining the potential for future generations to meet their needs and aspirations. Conservation includes preservation, sustainable use and restoration.

The Convention conveys a new understanding of the relationship between human activity and the natural world. No longer is it enough just to sustain living things; it is equally important to maintain their genetic variety and the integrity of their ecosystems. This requires a significant shift in the way we use and manage living things.

For Canada, it provides opportunities to re-examine our relationship with nature, create new global partnerships, harmonize our national activities and develop new opportunities for Canadians.

The Canadian Response

Soon after ratifying the Convention in December 1992, Canada began developing its response to the Convention. With a mandate from federal and provincial parks, environment, wildlife and forestry ministers to develop a Canadian Biodiversity Strategy within two years, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group was established. An advisory group made up of representatives of industry, the scientific community, conservation groups, academia and indigenous organizations made significant contributions to the process, as did 10 focus groups of experts convened to deal with special issues.

In light of Canada's rich base of legislation, policies and programs contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, the process of developing the draft strategy began with an analysis of current gaps and potential opportunities. This analysis revealed that, while it was necessary to do new things, it was more important to enhance current efforts and do things differently. This will require greater harmonization of efforts among governments and non-government agencies, as well as a more integrated approach that incorporates biodiversity conservation objectives with economic, social and cultural decision-making.

Once this draft strategy has been reviewed and the advice of stakeholders considered, a final strategy will be submitted to ministers within each jurisdiction, with a view to releasing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy before the

end of 1994. Federal, provincial and territorial governments will be responsible for implementing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy within the context of their plans, priorities and fiscal capabilities.

An important measure of the success of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, however, will be the degree to which all sectors of Canadian society adopt the vision and principles of the Strategy and agree to make biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources a priority within their particular spheres of activity.

Highlights of the Draft Strategy

This document sets out a vision for Canada in which ecosystem, species and genetic diversity are conserved, biological resources are used in a sustainable manner, decisions reflect both science and traditional knowledge and our descendants inherit healthy ecosystems that are rich in biodiversity. It also articulates a series of guiding principles that provide a backdrop for both the strategy and the actions that will flow from it.

The introductory sections of the document examine biodiversity from a Canadian perspective – its value and importance, its decline, the role of governments and citizens and the special contribution Canada can and should make by virtue of its unique characteristics and international commitments under the Convention.

The document proposes a Canadian agenda that will enhance our ability to ensure the productivity, diversity and integrity of our natural systems and thereby, our ability as a nation to develop sustainably.

Specifically, it suggests goals aimed at:

- enhancing efforts to conserve biodiversity where it naturally exists and to sustainably use our biological resources, particularly in resource-based economic sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
- making the transition to an ecological approach to management built on a better understanding of how ecosystems function, comprehensive and reliable biological inventories, information sharing, greater recognition and use of traditional knowledge and practices, and integrated planning and monitoring systems;

- improving Canadians' understanding of the value of biodiversity and providing citizens with opportunities to contribute to the development and implementation of land and resource use policies, plans and programs;
- ensuring an appropriate mix of legislation and incentives in order to encourage biodiversity-sensitive behaviour; and
- contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts worldwide.

Finally, the document proposes mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention) is an international treaty negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program. Negotiations of the Convention were concluded in May 1992 and the Convention was open for signature by world leaders at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during June 1992. Canada signed the Convention at UNCED and on December 4, 1992, with the support of the provinces and territories, became the first industrialized country to ratify it. Following the 30th ratification in September 1993, the Convention came into force on December 29, 1993.

The objectives of the Convention are:

- the conservation of biodiversity;
- the sustainable use of biological resources; and
- the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources.

Conservation of the Earth's biodiversity is fundamental to the Convention; equally important is the sustainable use of the planet's biological resources. The Convention is about global sustainable development as much as it is about conservation. It is a starting point for organized and comprehensive global action based on partnerships among and within nations.

Canada participated actively in the negotiation of the Convention which is potentially one of the most important global treaties ever negotiated. It recognizes ecological, economic and social realities and provides for the global partnerships needed to bring about necessary changes. It will influence, perhaps profoundly, the future of life on Earth.

Commissioners' Comments

Because of the deadline for commenting on the attached report to The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group is September 2, 1994, it must be dealt with by Council at this meeting. At the time of agenda preparation, the Environmental Advisory Board had not met, but will meet on Wednesday, August 24, 1994. Therefore, the Commissioners have not had an opportunity to comment on the Environmental Advisory Board's recommendations which will be available before the Council meeting.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

Draft Canadian Biodiversity Strategy

For Discussion

Prepared by:

The Federal-Provincial-Territorial
Biodiversity Working Group

June 1994

For further information, please contact:

**Biodiversity Convention Office
351 St. Joseph Blvd., 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3
Phone: (819) 953-4374 Fax: (819) 953-1765**

Ce document existe aussi en français.

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- a catalogue of existing biodiversity-related legislation, policies and programs;
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Federal-Provincial-Territorial Contacts:

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Yukon Territory

Daniel Waltz
Québec

Derek Melton
Northwest Territories

David Gordon
Ontario

John Herity
Federal Government

Brian Gillespie
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- Conservation of biodiversity should proceed on the basis of the best knowledge available, using approaches which can be refined as new knowledge is gained.
- Biodiversity conservation requires global co-operative action and a sharing of knowledge, costs and benefits.

OVERVIEW

Background

Although the term 'biodiversity' is relatively new to policy makers, scientists have been warning of a global crisis for some time and have ranked the decline in biodiversity as one of the most serious global environmental threats.

Despite their importance, ecosystem, species and genetic diversity are being eroded at a rate that far exceeds natural processes. The accelerating decline of biodiversity is one of the most significant crises facing humanity, and threatens the many ecological, economic, spiritual, recreational and cultural benefits we derive from our resources.

During the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, the world community acknowledged this threat by adopting the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention has been signed over 90 percent of United Nations members.

What is Biological Diversity?

- It is the term describing the variety of life on Earth. It is often referred to as "biodiversity"
- It refers to all animals, plants and micro-organisms in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments
- It includes three levels: species, ecosystem and genetic diversity
- It emphasizes the complex relationships among all living things on Earth.

The Convention on Biological Diversity - A New Understanding

The Convention builds on and echoes the philosophy of such predecessors as the 1987 Brundtland Report and the 1980 World Conservation Strategy.

Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987)

All are based on the principle that development must be both ecologically and economically sustainable. That is, our efforts to meet human needs must be carried out within the finite resources of the planet.

The Convention is a ground-breaking treaty in that it considers a range of issues that have traditionally been treated separately. It embodies the realization that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use must be pursued in a cross-sectoral manner incorporating biological, ecological and socio-economic values. This realization requires a co-operative, holistic approach to resource management and makes partnership an essential ingredient of success.

Some of the fundamental themes of the Convention are:

- the responsibility of each nation to conserve biodiversity where it exists naturally and to use its biological resources in a sustainable manner;

- the need for co-operation among nations to conserve global biodiversity and fair and equitably share the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources; and
- the need to integrate the objectives of the Biodiversity Convention with social, cultural and economic objectives to achieve sustainable development.

Conservation - the management of human use of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity so that they yield sustainable benefits for current generations while maintaining the potential for future generations to meet their needs and aspirations. Conservation includes preservation, sustainable use and restoration.

The Convention conveys a new understanding of the relationship between human activity and the natural world. No longer is it enough just to sustain living things; it is equally important to maintain their genetic variety and the integrity of their ecosystems. This requires a significant shift in the way we use and manage living things.

For Canada, it provides opportunities to re-examine our relationship with nature, create new global partnerships, harmonize our national activities and develop new opportunities for Canadians.

The Canadian Response

Soon after ratifying the Convention in December 1992, Canada began developing its response to the Convention. With a mandate from federal and provincial parks, environment, wildlife and forestry ministers to develop a Canadian Biodiversity Strategy within two years, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group was established. An advisory group made up of representatives of industry, the scientific community, conservation groups, academia and indigenous organizations made significant contributions to the process, as did 10 focus groups of experts convened to deal with special issues.

In light of Canada's rich base of legislation, policies and programs contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, the process of developing the draft strategy began with an analysis of current gaps and potential opportunities. This analysis revealed that, while it was necessary to do new things, it was more important to enhance current efforts and do things differently. This will require greater harmonization of efforts among governments and non-government agencies, as well as a more integrated approach that incorporates biodiversity conservation objectives with economic, social and cultural decision-making.

Once this draft strategy has been reviewed and the advice of stakeholders considered, a final strategy will be submitted to ministers within each jurisdiction, with a view to releasing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy before the

end of 1994. Federal, provincial and territorial governments will be responsible for implementing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy within the context of their plans, priorities and fiscal capabilities.

An important measure of the success of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, however, will be the degree to which all sectors of Canadian society adopt the vision and principles of the Strategy and agree to make biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources a priority within their particular spheres of activity.

Highlights of the Draft Strategy

This document sets out a vision for Canada in which ecosystem, species and genetic diversity are conserved, biological resources are used in a sustainable manner, decisions reflect both science and traditional knowledge and our descendants inherit healthy ecosystems that are rich in biodiversity. It also articulates a series of guiding principles that provide a backdrop for both the strategy and the actions that will flow from it.

The introductory sections of the document examine biodiversity from a Canadian perspective -- its value and importance, its decline, the role of governments and citizens and the special contribution Canada can and should make by virtue of its unique characteristics and international commitments under the Convention.

The document proposes a Canadian agenda that will enhance our ability to ensure the productivity, diversity and integrity of our natural systems and thereby, our ability as a nation to develop sustainably.

Specifically, it suggests goals aimed at:

- enhancing efforts to conserve biodiversity where it naturally exists and to sustainably use our biological resources, particularly in resource-based economic sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
- making the transition to an ecological approach to management built on a better understanding of how ecosystems function, comprehensive and reliable biological inventories, information sharing, greater recognition and use of traditional knowledge and practices, and integrated planning and monitoring systems;

- improving Canadians' understanding of the value of biodiversity and providing citizens with opportunities to contribute to the development and implementation of land and resource use policies, plans and programs;
- ensuring an appropriate mix of legislation and incentives in order to encourage biodiversity-sensitive behaviour; and
- contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts worldwide.

Finally, the document proposes mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention) is an international treaty negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program. Negotiations of the Convention were concluded in May 1992 and the Convention was open for signature by world leaders at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during June 1992. Canada signed the Convention at UNCED and on December 4, 1992, with the support of the provinces and territories, became the first industrialized country to ratify it. Following the 30th ratification in September 1993, the Convention came into force on December 29, 1993.

The objectives of the Convention are:

- the conservation of biodiversity;
- the sustainable use of biological resources; and
- the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources.

Conservation of the Earth's biodiversity is fundamental to the Convention; equally important is the sustainable use of the planet's biological resources. The Convention is about global sustainable development as much as it is about conservation. It is a starting point for organized and comprehensive global action based on partnerships among and within nations.

Canada participated actively in the negotiation of the Convention which is potentially one of the most important global treaties ever negotiated. It recognizes ecological, economic and social realities and provides for the global partnerships needed to bring about necessary changes. It will influence, perhaps profoundly, the future of life on Earth.

BIODIVERSITY: OUR LIVING LEGACY

A. The Biological Foundation for Sustainable Development

Biodiversity conservation is an essential part of Canada's efforts to achieve sustainable development. The Earth's ecosystems and species -- individually, collectively and in their great variability -- support Canadian society physically, economically, spiritually and culturally. This diversity of life provides stability and adaptability for the planet's biological processes, and flexibility and options for our use of the planet's resources. Canada's development in the future will continue to depend on the foundation provided by the Earth's living resources and maintaining diversity within these resources that will ensure the foundation is strong.

"We depend on natural products from the moment we clean our teeth in the morning until we slide between the sheets at night."

World Wildlife Fund

Life-sustaining Services

The air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that supports crop production are all products of the complex interactions that occur among various species on Earth. By carrying out ecological services such as oxygen production, water purification and climate control, the world's species and ecosystems maintain the physical conditions that make the planet habitable for all species, including humans.

Economic Importance

The planet's animals, plants and micro-organisms provide Canadians with food, medicines and industrial products. We use products of the natural world to make clothing and to build our homes. The diversity of the Earth's lifeforms provides us with a wide array of options for satisfying these needs and future needs.

The long-term security of many Canadian jobs depends on biodiversity. Agriculture, fishing and forestry, which together employ millions of Canadians, all rely upon biological resources. Tourism and outdoor recreation activities, based on our desire to experience the wonders of nature, are an increasingly important part of Canada's economy and generate many jobs across the country. Newer industries in Canada, such as pharmaceutical and

Biodiversity in our Lives...

Did you know that natural starches are used in such everyday products as glue, soap, photographic film and car tires?

Did you know that the active ingredient found in aspirin was first discovered in the white willow? A similar compound was later isolated in meadowsweet and mixed with acetic acid to form acetylsalicylic acid, or aspirin.

Agriculture provides 15 percent of Canada's total employment. There are half a million farmers engaged in primary food production worth \$18 billion annually. In addition, over one million Canadians are employed in the food processing sector, which is the second largest manufacturing industry in Canada with a value of \$43.6 billion in 1992.

biotechnological research and development, are also based on biological resources. Many indigenous communities, particularly in northern Canada, depend on the sustainable harvesting of biological resources to provide a large portion of their food and cash economy. With the knowledge and understanding of biodiversity that indigenous communities have, they can play a

valuable role in conservation efforts in Canada. The future viability and competitiveness of our economy depends on sustaining biodiversity in Canada and around the world.

Supporting Canadian Communities

Across Canada, communities with their own distinctive cultures and traditions have developed and grown as a result of their use of the plants and animals around them. The future of these communities and their local economies is tied directly to the capacity of the environment to support them. If that capacity is threatened by a loss of diversity, these communities -- and their cultures and traditions -- are also threatened. Some indigenous communities, for example, have had to abandon their traditional way of life due largely to the impact of industrial development on their living resource base.

Spiritual Importance and National Identity

For many Canadians, the diversity of spaces and species in this country is a source of emotional, artistic and spiritual inspiration and cultural identity. The natural beauty of the rugged coast of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the grassland regions of the prairies and the west coast forests have helped shape the Canadian spirit. This wild, elemental beauty -- captured by countless Canadian painters, writers and musicians -- defines our country to us and to the world.

For Biodiversity's Sake

Some Canadians would go even further in describing the value of biodiversity. They believe that each species has its own intrinsic value, regardless of its value to humanity, and that human society must be built on respect for the life we find around us. They believe that we should conserve biodiversity for its own sake.

Insurance for the Future

Biodiversity provides options and flexibility for responding to unforeseen and changing environmental conditions. Maintaining this diversity will maintain our potential as a country to be creative, productive and competitive and will provide opportunities for discovering and developing new foods, drugs and industrial products. For example, many native plant species in Canada must endure cold winters and hot summers. These plants may possess genetic material valuable to the development of agricultural crops with greater temperature tolerances. Conserving biodiversity is an investment in the future and makes good business sense.

B. Biodiversity in Jeopardy

Changes to ecosystems, species extinction and evolution are natural biological processes that lead to natural changes in biodiversity over time. However, many scientists believe that the rate of both change to ecosystems and of the extinction of species has been greatly accelerated by human-induced factors. It has been estimated, for example, that the current rate of global extinction is between 1,000 and 10,000 times greater than the natural rate. While estimates of the number of potential species extinctions vary considerably among scientists, some estimate that as much as 25 percent of the total number of species on Earth could vanish by the first decades of the next century. Forests, wetlands, lakes, coastlines and other natural areas are also being altered to meet human needs, while genetic variation within species is decreasing. Such changes threaten the ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits that we currently derive from biodiversity.

The status of Canada's species is also not fully understood. As many as half of the estimated 140,000 species in Canada have not yet been identified. One indication of the trends in Canada's biodiversity is the list of species-at-risk, produced annually by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). This committee has, to date, only evaluated a small percentage of Canadian species and only evaluates vertebrates and vascular plants. Of the species evaluated, 255 have been designated extinct, extirpated or under some degree of threat of extinction (see Table 1). Each year, more species are added to the list. The status of most of Canada's species such as fungi, bacteria and invertebrates -- all of which play crucial roles in ecosystem functioning -- is not known. Much more scientific study at the ecosystem, species and genetic levels is required to determine and monitor trends in Canada's biodiversity.

**TABLE 1: Species Designated by the Committee on the Status of
Endangered Wildlife in Canada (1994)**

Category (Status)	Birds	Mammals (Terrestrial)	Mammals (Marine)	Fish	Plants	Amphibians & Reptiles	Total
Vulnerable	22	16	6	38	29	7	118
Threatened	9	5	3	12	30	3	63
Endangered	14	5	6	3	23	4	55
Extirpated	1	3	2	2	2	1	11
Extinct	3	1	1	4	-	-	9
Total	49	31	18	59	84	15	255

Loss of Habitat

In Canada, the alteration of natural habitat has had the greatest impact on biodiversity. Agriculture, forestry, urban development, mining, oil and gas exploration and other activities associated with a modern, industrialized society have each had varying degrees of impact on native biodiversity. Much of the original prairie in southwestern Canada has been converted to agricultural use. Across the country, wetlands have been lost. Lakes in eastern Canada have suffered from acid precipitation and the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the Fraser River Basin and the Atlantic and Pacific fisheries all show signs of ecological stress resulting directly and indirectly from human activities.

Biodiversity in southern Canada is most at risk. Many of Canada's endangered species are concentrated in three areas -- southern British Columbia, the southern prairies and the Quebec City-Windsor corridor -- all of which are characterized by intense development pressures. Conserving biodiversity in these areas will require the active participation and support of private landowners, building on existing stewardship efforts.

In addition to habitat loss, habitat degradation has also contributed to the decline of Canada's biodiversity. Degradation has resulted from land, air and water pollution and the introduction of alien species. In some instances, our use of individual species has put ecosystems under stress.

Atmospheric Change

The atmosphere is an essential resource upon which life on Earth is dependent. Past changes in the atmosphere have resulted in significant shifts and mass extinctions and the current climate, its variability and extremes directly affect all ecosystems in Canada. Future global atmospheric changes resulting from human activities may prove to exert the greatest influence on biodiversity. The direct effects of global warming may be severe and may be accompanied by increasingly frequent fires, droughts, floods and frosts. The impacts of increasing greenhouse gases, ozone, hazardous air pollutants, acid precipitation and ultra-violet radiation will force species to adapt or be displaced. It is not known how many species will be able to make the transition or what the potential effect on genetic diversity will be. Canada's northern ecosystems may be especially vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate.

Human Population and Consumption

Losses of biodiversity parallel the rapid growth of the human population and increases in consumption of the Earth's resources in the last few hundred years. The present human population is estimated to be 5.7 billion; if it continues to grow at current rates, it will reach 10 billion by 2050. In its efforts to satisfy growing needs for food, shelter and comfort, humanity is changing natural processes. Though the population of Canada is not growing rapidly, its per capita rate of resource consumption is high compared to that of other countries in the world.

Undervaluing Biodiversity

To date, we have not adequately considered the conservation of biodiversity in economic, social and political decision-making, perhaps because we have not fully understood or valued it. Around the world, however, there is growing recognition of the need to bring economic development activities into harmony with the Earth's capacity to support them. The goal of many countries, including Canada, is now sustainable development; conserving biodiversity is fundamental to achieving this goal.

C. Conserving Biodiversity: A Shared Responsibility

Under the Canadian constitution and specific administrative arrangements, federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments share legal authority for the management of Canada's biological resources and terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments. Agreements between federal, provincial and territorial governments and aboriginal authorities have led to co-management regimes for wildlife. As well, indigenous people on reserves have certain management authority relating to the use of reserve lands and management of the resources on those lands.

Partnerships....
and individual
and community
stewardship
initiatives will
be essential to
achieving the
goals of the
Strategy.

Currently, there exists a wide range of policies and programs for the management of Canada's biological resources. From the Canada Forest Accord, signed by governments and national forestry stakeholders, to the Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation and provincial and territorial conservation and sustainable development strategies, Canada has already devoted considerable effort to promoting sustainable development and protecting the environment. All of these programs contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources and provide the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy with a strong foundation. The Strategy will build on this foundation by promoting greater co-operation and co-ordination among governments.

In recent years, governments have used a variety of processes to encourage the Canadian public to participate in decision-making that affects biodiversity. By drawing on the knowledge, experience and interests of Canadians, they are trying to develop and implement policies and programs that reflect the range of values held by Canadians. They are also attempting to develop a strong base of support and avoid the harmful consequences of new initiatives. The successful implementation of Canada's biodiversity strategy will depend, in part, on continuing to involve Canadians in government decision-making.

Partnerships involving governments, non-government conservation organizations and the private sector and individual and community stewardship initiatives will be essential to achieving the goals of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. Businesses and industries, local communities, citizens' groups and individual Canadians all make decisions and take actions that affect the diversity of life in our country. Businesses manage large tracts of land. As land claims are settled, indigenous people are managing extensive tracts of land and biological resources in conjunction with other jurisdictions. Individual farmers and private landowners manage a significant proportion of Canada's land base. Their active participation in the effort to conserve Canada's biodiversity is vital.

Growing awareness of the environmental consequences of everyday activities has motivated Canadians to try to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. Individuals and communities have initiated stewardship programs and begun to examine ways in which they can reduce their impact on the environment. Industries are establishing codes of practice, changing land-use practices and are taking other steps to ensure that their operations have less of an impact on the environment. The Canadian Biodiversity Strategy builds on this commitment.

D. Contributing to Global Biodiversity Conservation

As one of the largest countries on the planet, Canada covers approximately 9.9 million square kilometres of land and water and has natural features of global significance. Canada is steward of almost 20 percent of the planet's wilderness, 24 percent of its wetlands, 20 percent of its freshwater and 10 percent of its forests. With 244,000 kilometres of coastline and approximately one quarter of its landmass in the arctic region of the north, Canada is a continental, marine and arctic nation.

The range of ecosystems [in Canada] ... includes marine areas with rocky reefs and shorelines with kelp beds, fishing banks, continental slopes, deep ocean trenches, deciduous forest, boreal forest, grasslands, desert, tundra, mountain valleys and alpine areas as well as extensive rain forests on the west coast.

Some of Canada's features contribute to global ecological processes. The forests, for example, serve as a sink for greenhouse gases, while the arctic region acts as a global heat sink by cooling the air and absorbing the heat transported north from the tropics. Canada recognizes that the significance of some of its natural features reaches beyond its own political boundaries and understands the importance of caring for them responsibly.

Canadians also possess a wide range of skills, experience and expertise that can be used to meet the challenges posed in the Convention. With expertise in biological resource management, remote sensing, satellite imaging and geographic information systems, Canada can contribute technical leadership. With a society that strives to incorporate a wide range of values into decision-making, Canada's experience in policy-making could serve as a model for others.

The Canadian Biodiversity Strategy recognizes Canada's responsibility to contribute to the global effort to conserve biodiversity and to promote sustainable development.

GOAL 1

**Conserve biodiversity and sustainably use
biological resources.**

This section outlines Canada's plans for meeting two key obligations of the Convention -- conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.

Canada's approach to conserving biodiversity and sustainably using biological resources has six key elements. They are:

- A. maintaining wild flora and fauna populations across Canada's diverse ecosystems, landscapes and waterscapes;
- B. establishing networks of protected areas to conserve or sustainably use ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;
- C. restoring degraded ecosystems where practical and where restoration will make a significant contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- D. developing and implementing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies, plans and programs within specific sectors that use biological resources;
- E. developing and implementing policies and programs which are aimed at preventing or reducing human-caused atmospheric changes that threaten biodiversity; and
- F. ensuring that development and use of non-renewable resources does not result in the decline of biodiversity.

This approach reflects the view that the conservation and sustainable use of Canada's biodiversity requires the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. That is, *in-situ* conservation and sustainable use must be emphasized with *ex-situ* measures being implemented where required, predominantly for the purpose of complementing *in-situ* measures.

Intensive development, such as mining, forestry, agricultural and urban development, will have impact on biodiversity. However, the intent of an ecological approach to management at the landscape level is to ensure that there is not an overall decline in biodiversity.

A. Wild Flora and Fauna

The first key element of Canada's approach is to maintain populations of wild flora and fauna in their natural and diverse ecosystems and landscapes.

Wild Flora and Fauna - any wild species including mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, plants, fungi, algae, bacteria, viruses and other wild organisms.

Numerous policies and programs have been developed and are being implemented in Canada to ensure the long-term survival of natural ecosystems and associated flora and fauna. In 1990, A Wildlife Policy for Canada was released by the Wildlife Ministers' Council of Canada. The goal of this policy is to maintain and enhance the health and diversity of Canada's wildlife, both for its own sake and for the benefit of present and future generations of Canadians.

Indigenous communities have relied on wild flora and fauna for food, shelter, clothing and spiritual purposes for centuries. Today, indigenous and non-indigenous communities across Canada continue to value wild flora and fauna for the economic, social, cultural and ecological benefits they provide.

The ecological role and economic importance of invertebrates, micro-organisms, fungi and other forms of wild flora and fauna are not fully understood. These lifeforms create and maintain soil, recycle nutrients and play a critical role in maintaining the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide. Thus, wild flora and fauna and the ecological services that they perform have made it possible for humans to exist on Earth. In economic terms, ecosystem functions or services produce billions of dollars for the Canadian economy.

In addition to ecosystem services, the direct use of wild floral and faunal resources makes a significant contribution to our economy. Millions of Canadians spend billions of dollars participating in wildlife activities that support the employment of tens of thousands of people. These activities include both consumptive uses of resources, such as hunting and fishing, and non-consumptive activities, such as bird watching and photography.

Canadians also value wild floral and faunal resources for cultural or spiritual reasons. These values are difficult to describe in monetary terms, however, they are real values and must be respected.

The Swift Fox Returns...

At one time, the Swift Fox was a familiar resident of the Canadian prairie grasslands. Its numbers declined due to expansion of cultivated lands and predator control efforts aimed at coyotes and wolves. In 1978, the Swift Fox was designated an extirpated species by COSEWIC.

Since 1983, efforts to re-establish the species in Canada have taken place. Captive breeding and release, as well as direct releases, from populations of Swift Fox in the United States has led to the successful establishment of a small reproducing population on the prairie.

The release program is a shared effort by the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the federal government and non-government organizations and will continue until 1997 when the population is expected to be self-sustaining.

As a result of effective resource management many populations of wild flora and fauna survive in a viable and healthy state in Canada. However, some populations are declining, largely as a result of habitat loss or deterioration. For example, several species of waterfowl have seriously declined in number in the past 20 years as a result of lost nesting cover, drainage of wetlands and habitat modification along migration routes.

If flora and fauna conservation efforts are to be successful in Canada and other countries, governments, business and industry and land managers and owners need to develop and

implement ecological management approaches to ensure that the use and development of resources has a minimal negative impact on flora and fauna and their habitats.

An ecological approach to management seeks to ensure that the use of biological and non-renewable resources does not significantly impact the long-term functioning and productivity of ecosystems and that biological resources are used at sustainable rates. The key elements of an ecological approach to management are described in the section under Goal 2.

Co-operation among government agencies, resource developers and land owners is key to establishing effective wild flora and fauna policies and programs. Meaningful stakeholder or public participation in the development of conservation and sustainable use policies greatly increases the likelihood of their successful implementation.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

1. Promote an ecological management approach with more emphasis on landscape level planning to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of wild flora and fauna by:

- a) continuing to identify and conserve critical ecosystems and habitats containing high diversity, endemic and threatened species, or species and communities that are representative, unique or associated with key evolutionary processes, or those that are required for migratory species or support species and communities containing genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance;
 - b) restoring degraded ecosystems or habitats and populations, where it is practical to do so;
 - c) continuing or enhancing support for research on the status of wild populations and the ecological relationships within natural communities; and
 - d) ensuring that the harvest of wild floral and faunal resources is sustainable and does not significantly negatively affect populations of non-target species.
- 2. Maintain, develop or strengthen cross-sectoral and watershed plans and strategies to integrate resource use and development with wild floral and faunal conservation and sustainable use goals.
 - 3. Encourage conservation of wild flora and fauna on private lands through education and economic incentives.
 - 4. Identify and modify or eliminate elements of policies and programs that unintentionally act as disincentives to the conservation of wild flora and fauna on private lands.
 - 5. Encourage the development and implementation of international mechanisms to assess wild floral and faunal populations, conserve ecosystems, habitats and species, and negotiate and regulate the use of wild floral and faunal resources.
 - 6. Implement adequate monitoring systems to evaluate the impact of human activities on wild flora and fauna, including invertebrates, micro-organisms and plants, and the success or failure of conservation and sustainable use policies and programs.

7. Ensure that mechanisms are in place to prevent *in-situ* populations from becoming threatened by specimen collecting for *ex-situ* purposes. (In some instances, such as when only a single population of species exists, it may be desirable to move all of these individuals to *ex-situ* conservation facilities to build up their numbers in order to re-establish several *in-situ* populations).
8. Enhance the participation of non-government Canadian *ex-situ* conservation institutions in *in-situ* conservation efforts.

B. Protected Areas

Establishment of Protected Areas - Article 8

- a) establish protected areas to conserve biodiversity
- b) develop guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of those protected areas

The establishment and management of protected areas is the second key element to achieving the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources in Canada.

The Convention defines a protected area as "a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives." Within that definition, the purposes for which protected areas are managed in Canada vary greatly and include: conservation of species and genetic diversity;

maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems; wilderness protection; protection of specific natural and cultural features; scientific research; maintenance of cultural and traditional attributes; and the sustainable use of resources from natural ecosystems. Canada's protected areas also provide excellent environmental education, outdoor recreation and tourism opportunities for Canadians and millions of visitors from other countries.

Just as the purposes of protected areas vary, so do the levels of protection afforded them. In some, access is strictly limited while in others, recreation is encouraged. In still others, certain commercial extractive activities are permitted. Some fulfil more than one purpose and are zoned accordingly for different levels of protection. While recognizing that protected areas are essential for the conservation of biodiversity, they must be complemented by environmental conservation and stewardship programs across the entire landscape.

Thelon Game Sanctuary

The Thelon Game Sanctuary was established in the Northwest Territories in 1927 to provide a safe haven for muskoxen which were then on the brink of extinction. Today, much of the mainland tundra has been repopulated by muskoxen migrating out of this protected core population. The success of the Thelon Game Sanctuary in recovery of the muskoxen is an illustration of the key role played by protected areas in providing species-at-risk a chance of recovery.

Internationally Significant Protected Areas in Canada

Canada is home to:

- **10 World Heritage Sites**
 - for cultural or natural significance
- **6 Biosphere Reserves**
 - examples of good balance between conservation, development and human use
- **30 Ramsar Sites**
 - wetlands critical to the survival of wildlife
 - covering largest area of land declared by any country

The first protected areas in Canada were established in the late 1800s, in the first decades after Confederation. Today in Canada, federal, provincial and territorial governments, along with individuals and private organizations, acquire and manage lands for conservation.

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has developed a system for classifying protected areas. According to this system, about 9 percent of Canada would be classified as protected to some degree while about 4 percent is strictly protected from all commercial extractive activities. The National Conservation Areas Data Base (NCADB) developed by Environment Canada, the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas and others identifies approximately 3,500 government-owned protected areas in Canada, covering about 900,000 km² and approximately 10,000 km² held by non-government groups.

Despite the efforts of governments and non-government organizations,

Canada's networks of ecological reserves, national, provincial and territorial parks, managed wildlife areas, protected landscapes and internationally designated sites are not yet complete. Not all of Canada's ecological regions are represented in the existing protected areas networks, nor is all of the critical wildlife habitat protected. In some regions of the country, opportunities to establish protected areas are being foreclosed.

In November 1992, Canada's federal, provincial and territorial ministers of the environment, parks, wildlife and forestry endorsed "A Statement of Commitment To Complete Canada's Networks of Protected Areas".

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

9. Make every effort to complete Canada's networks of protected areas representative of Canada's land-based natural regions by the year 2000 and accelerate the protection of areas representative of Canada's marine and freshwater natural regions.

10. Develop and implement a strategy, including adopting comprehensive criteria, for determining priority sites to conserve and/or sustainably use

biodiversity, including: critical wildlife habitat areas; areas supporting species-at-risk; endemic species and ecosystems; areas that contain high diversity; areas required by migratory species; areas which are

Protected Areas in Quebec

Over the next five years, Quebec plans to develop four new parks south of the 50th parallel. These parks include:

- Mont Mégantic (Eastern Township)
- Plaisance Wildlife Area (Outaouais)
- Vaureal River (Anticosti Island)
- Massif of Mont Valin (Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean)

The Saguenay Marine Park was added to this list following the signature, in April 1990, of an intergovernmental agreement between the Government of Quebec and the Federal Government.

representative, unique or associated with key evolutionary processes; and areas which support species, communities and genomes or genes of social, scientific or economic importance. Interim protection measures will be sought where necessary, while protected area status is being discussed.

11. Prepare and implement legislation and policies, inventories, management plans, guidelines and monitoring programs for protected areas.
12. Develop and use sound scientific information and traditional knowledge to select and manage protected areas.
13. Integrate protected areas with sustainable development policies and strategies to place networks of protected areas in the broader context of ecological management at the landscape level, through integrative designations/mechanisms such as UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, which combine core protected areas with developed lands.
14. Where practical, re-connect fragments, provide corridors and protect habitats for individual species or populations where conservation of entire ecosystems is no longer possible.
15. Develop agreements and other mechanisms with non-government organizations, indigenous communities, and private land-owners to establish protected areas.

C. Ecosystem Restoration

Rehabilitation and Restoration - Article 8

- f) rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies

The third element of Canada's approach to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources is ecosystem restoration, which includes species recovery, habitat or ecosystem rehabilitation, and the elimination or control of harmful alien organisms.

Canada's landscape has been dramatically changed over the past few centuries. Human settlement and the use and development of Canada's resources have adversely impacted biodiversity. Individual species have been affected, ecosystems have been degraded or lost, and harmful alien organisms have been introduced.

Species Recovery

Numerous species recovery efforts are underway in Canada. On the national level, recovery efforts are overseen by the committee on the Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife (RENEW). Since 1988, the committee has directed recovery efforts for birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians at risk.

Ex-situ or "off-site" conservation is often required to support the conservation of vulnerable, threatened and endangered species. For example, *ex-situ* institutions are playing an essential role in conserving endangered species such as the Black-footed Ferret, Whooping Crane and the Puerto Rican Toad. All three species are being bred in

COSEWIC AND RENEW - A Framework for Action

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) is responsible for producing the official Canadian Endangered Species list. The Committee, comprised of government representatives and non-governmental organizations, reviews scientific information on the status of Canadian species, sub-species and populations of birds, mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians and determines whether they belong in one of five categories of risk: extinct, extirpated, endangered, threatened or vulnerable. (Also see Table 1)

Under the Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife (RENEW) program, recovery plans for threatened, endangered or extirpated species are then developed and implemented under the supervision of a team of experts. To date, the RENEW Committee has formed 31 species recovery teams and approved 13 recovery plans to facilitate the recovery of such species as the Whooping Crane and the Peregrine Falcon.

Ex-situ Conservation - Article 9

- a) adopt measures for the ex-situ conservation of components of biodiversity
- b) establish and maintain facilities for ex-situ conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms

captivity to produce offspring for re-introduction to their native habitats. *Ex-situ* facilities and expertise will continue to play a vital role in the recovery of species-at-risk.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

16. Where practical and on a priority basis, conserve and enhance populations of species-at-risk by:

- a) providing legislation, development guidelines and other appropriate mechanisms to conserve species-at-risk. All jurisdictions that do not currently have endangered species legislation will determine if such legislation is required, and will work towards harmonizing such legislation where appropriate;
- b) working towards the harmonization of methodologies to designate species-at-risk;

- c) developing and implementing recovery plans for species that are defined as extirpated, endangered and threatened. The recovery of vulnerable species will be considered wherever necessary and possible through multi-species or habitat recovery plans;
- d) enhancing the use and involvement of Canadian *ex-situ* facilities and expertise in the recovery of species-at-risk;

COSEWIC Categories for Species-at-Risk

Vulnerable - species-at-risk due to low numbers or restricted range; not in immediate danger but could become so at any time

Threatened - species likely to become endangered if the pressures from human or natural causes making them vulnerable are not reversed

Endangered - species threatened with immediate extinction or extirpation

Extirpated - species no longer found in the wild in Canada although they exist elsewhere in the world

Extinct - species no longer exists in any part of the world.

- e) continuing to participate in and support the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), the Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife (RENEW) and new programs such as the Endangered Plants and Invertebrates of Canada (EPIC);
 - f) expanding the mandate of COSEWIC to encompass all taxonomic groups identified in the Wildlife Policy for Canada, adding taxonomic groups incrementally.
17. Continue to provide for local community and landowner participation in species recovery projects, from early planning phases through implementation.

18. Participate in and promote international efforts to regulate or eliminate the trade of species-at-risk and enhance recovery of migrating species-at-risk.

Ecosystem Restoration

In addition to individual species recovery efforts, several ecosystem rehabilitation projects are underway in Canada. In 1988, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec launched the St. Lawrence Action Plan, allocating approximately \$173 million towards the rehabilitation and sustainable use of this ecosystem. In 1991, the Fraser River Basin Action Plan was introduced to promote the sustainable development of the Fraser River ecosystem. This partnership project involves governments, First Nations and non-government agencies.

Conserving healthy ecosystems is far more cost effective than restoration and will optimize biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts.

St. Lawrence Vision 2000

The St. Lawrence Action Plan was launched in June 1988 to facilitate the scientific and technological effort needed to clean up the St. Lawrence River. The original five-year plan, which was jointly funded by the Federal Government and the Government of Quebec, has been extended until 1998 and renamed St. Lawrence Vision 2000. The scope of the plan has been widened to include biodiversity, agriculture and community involvement.

Vision 2000 intends to maintain and preserve the biodiversity of the St. Lawrence River, notably by maintaining and re-establishing certain threatened or declining species, such as the beluga whale.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

19. Continue to develop and implement restoration plans for degraded ecosystems where practical and on a priority basis, by:
 - a) developing and using objective criteria to select sites for restoration;
 - b) developing improved ecosystem restoration approaches and technologies; and
 - c) continuing to regulate, reduce and eliminate the release of harmful substances into the environment.

Alien Organisms

Alien Organisms - Article 8

- g) establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms
- h) prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

Many alien organisms have been intentionally introduced to Canada for economic and social benefits. For example, most of Canada's major agricultural crops were introduced from other countries.

An 'alien organism' is defined as an organism that enters an ecosystem through deliberate or inadvertent introduction by humans. Genetically modified organisms and living modified organisms which result from biotechnology are included in this definition. This definition does not imply positive or negative impacts.

In some regions of Canada, alien organisms are adversely affecting native biodiversity. Control or elimination of harmful alien organisms may be required to conserve native biodiversity or to restore degraded ecosystems to self-sustaining states.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

20. Continue to develop programs to prevent the introduction of harmful alien organisms and to mitigate or eliminate adverse effects of harmful alien

organisms that have been established in Canada. This will require:

- a) enhancing communication among pertinent government and non-government organizations to determine harmful effects of alien organisms on biodiversity and to identify and eliminate common sources of unintentional introductions;
- b) improving and harmonizing where necessary, Canadian legislation regarding harmful alien organisms and improving preventative mechanisms such as screening standards, risk assessment and legislation and enforcement;
- d) developing national and international databases of harmful alien organisms;

Alien Organisms on the Queen Charlotte Islands

- The introduction of raccoons and rats to British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands threatens more than 70% of the sea-bird colonies nesting there.
- Over 70% of the world's population of Ancient Murrelets and significant populations of other sea-birds such as Cassin's Auklet, Rhinoceros Auklets and Tufted Puffins use the islands and islets in the Queen Charlotte archipelago as breeding grounds.

- e) determining priorities for allocating resources for the control of particular alien organisms based on impact on native biodiversity as well as on economic resources;
- f) regulating, managing or controlling the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms which result from biotechnology; and
- g) implementing effective control or eradication mechanisms for harmful alien organisms.

Alien Organisms

Some regions of Canada are significantly adversely affected by alien organisms such as zebra mussels, leafy spurge and purple loosestrife.

Impacts of alien organisms include:

- hybridization • predation
- parasitism • pathology
- competition with native biodiversity.

D. Sustainable Use of Biological Resources

Biodiversity and National Decision-making - Article 10

- a) integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making
- b) adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biodiversity

The fourth key element of Canada's approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is the development and implementation of sector-specific policies, plans and programs.

The sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems is essential to the health and wealth of Canadians. Canadians have traditionally relied on forest, agricultural and aquatic resources for food and to support the economy. However, there have been instances in Canada where unsustainable resource use has had a disastrous effect on both the environment and the

economy. For example, unsustainable use and changes in ecological conditions have caused severe declines in Atlantic groundfish stocks. This has taken a heavy toll on the local economy and significantly affected the social well-being of families and communities. In some Canadian communities, past unsustainable forest harvesting practices have had a dramatic economic and social impact.

While Canada has examples of unsustainable uses of biological resources, it also has many success stories. Soil and water conservation programs implemented in agricultural regions have been very effective in reducing soil erosion. Conservation programs are being implemented to increase waterfowl populations that have declined in the past 20 years. Forest management plans are being

developed and implemented to ensure the sustainable use of resources and the conservation of biodiversity.

Biodiversity and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP)

NAWMP is being implemented to increase biodiversity in the prairie provinces. In Manitoba, Prairie Care and the Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation administering NAWMP have acquired native prairie-dominated lands and returned cultivated lands to grass species. In a recent survey of uplands acquired for NAWMP purposes, 98 bird species were found using seven acquisition sites. Prairie Care's work revegetating cultivated uplands in proximity to wetlands, where prairie species are used in the plantings, will also complement biodiversity in the southwest area of Manitoba.

Indigenous communities are playing a lead role in the development of co-management regimes to sustainably manage resources for future generations. Other sectors of Canadian society are becoming increasingly aware of the need to conserve biodiversity and to use biological resources in a sustainable manner.

In the following section, recommendations 21-26 apply to all of Canada's economic sectors. The three sections that follow address Canada's major renewable resource sectors -- agriculture, forestry and fisheries in more detail.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

21. Assess existing domestic and international government policies and programs to ensure that they support the sustainable use of biological resources and minimize unintended adverse impacts on biodiversity.
22. Continue to develop methods and technologies that support the sustainable use of biological resources and that minimize unintended impacts on biodiversity resulting from resource harvesting.
23. Continue to develop and implement education programs for land owners, lease operators and others involved in the management, development and use of biological resources, to ensure that they have access to the best available information, methods and technologies.
24. Continue to develop methods to monitor and evaluate the use of biological resources to ensure that use is sustainable.
25. Promote consumer recognition of products derived from the sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems.
26. Encourage and support, where practical, the restoration of degraded ecosystems.

Agricultural Areas

Biodiversity provides Canadians with the raw material to produce new and better crops, breeds of animals, medicines and other products. Agriculture is dependent upon biodiversity, just as humans are dependent upon the products of agriculture.

Canadian Agriculture

▪ Total Area of Canada	920,000,000 ha
▪ Total Farmland	67,753,700 ha
▪ Total Cultivated as Crops	33,507,780 ha
▪ Summerfallow	7,920,948 ha
▪ Grasslands, Pasture Lands or Uncultivated Land	26,324,972 ha

Environmental Farm Plans

The Ontario Farm Environment Coalition is pro-actively dealing with environmental issues facing agriculture. Their agenda, developed in consultation with 28 major Ontario farm organizations, forms the basis for the voluntary Environmental Farm Plan process. The Environmental Farm Plan identifies areas of potential environmental concern and promotes realistic goals to minimize those concerns. This includes the need to make reasonable efforts to conserve Ontario's natural biodiversity while recognizing the requirements of working farms. As application of this process increases, it is expected that the conservation of Ontario's natural biodiversity in agricultural landscapes will be improved.

Almost all major Canadian crops and domestic animals were brought to North America from other parts of the world. Canada must continue to be involved in the global cooperative effort of conservation and germplasm exchange in order to access and share the genetic diversity needed to improve its agricultural products such as wheat, potatoes, cattle or sheep. This access to biodiversity provides economic benefits to Canada. *Ex-situ* conservation efforts play a vital role in the agricultural sector. They help to conserve genetic material that would otherwise be lost as *in-situ* populations and species become extinct. *Ex-situ* institutions have also facilitated the transfer of genetic material between countries for agricultural research purposes.

Canada has accepted global responsibility for conserving samples of barley and oats and a Canadian non-governmental organization is leading the effort to conserve rare and endangered breeds of domestic animals.

The agricultural sector needs information on biodiversity in order to achieve sustainability. The identification of insects, fungi, micro-organisms and weeds is an essential tool for pest management, including biological pest control programs. Organisms living in soil and water provide excellent indicators of the quality of these vital resources and the impacts production practices have had on them.

Ministers of Agriculture from various jurisdictions have identified problems and suggested solutions associated with wild flora and fauna, genetic resources, water and soil quality, energy, air and climate, and genetic resources. Governments are funding research to adopt practices that lessen impacts on surrounding ecosystems. There is growing recognition within the farm sector that agriculture can benefit in certain circumstances from the maintenance and enhancement of populations of wild flora and fauna. It is essential that individual landowners and agricultural producers be involved in the development and implementation of sustainable agricultural policies and programs.

Nearly 500,000 hectares of land at severe risk from erosion have been removed from cultivation by the Permanent Cover Program between 1989 and 1993.

Efficient agricultural production often requires the selective management of a single crop variety in a particular area. Although this approach reduces biodiversity within the affected area, regional biodiversity can be conserved through the use of an ecosystem approach to management at the landscape level.

The following recommendations build upon current efforts underway in Canada to move towards the sustainable use of resources essential to agriculture and the conservation of biodiversity.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected or interested groups and individuals:

27. Develop and apply appropriate policies, programs, methods and technologies that support the conservation of biological resources essential to agriculture and reduce the unintended adverse impacts on biodiversity. This will require:
- a) assessing agriculture policies and programs prior to their implementation to ensure that they support the sustainable use of agricultural biological resources and do not cause unintended negative impacts to biodiversity;
 - b) maintaining, adjusting or developing economic incentives that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on private agricultural lands;
 - c) developing and applying methods and technologies to inventory and monitor biodiversity, reduce the negative impacts of cultivation on biodiversity including watersheds, soils and adjacent ecosystems and promote farming techniques that maintain the integrity of the soil ecosystem;
 - d) inventorying and evaluating biodiversity to ensure the conservation of natural control systems and identifying specific species for use as biocontrol agents;
 - e) fostering the development and use of safer agricultural pest control products and use of integrated pest management approaches to minimize negative impacts on non-target ecosystems and species;
 - f) conserving biological resources essential to Canadian agriculture, both inside and outside agricultural landscapes, including domesticated animals, plants and microbial germplasm and their wild relatives, with priority given to genetic material that is most at risk;

- g) developing and implementing programs that promote and facilitate the co-existence of all wild flora and fauna and their habitats with agriculture.
- 28. Encourage agricultural producers to develop farm management plans that support the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.
- 29. Manage federal and provincial range lands to conserve native biodiversity and sustainably use biological resources.
- 30. Enhancing the sharing of experiences among farmers and others who practice traditional agriculture to investigate the development of alternative management practices, agricultural crops and other products.
- 31. Within the agricultural regions of Canada, identify and conserve areas that support native species and communities or could contribute to Canada's systems of representative protected areas.
- 32. Maintain or develop *ex-situ* conservation mechanisms to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources essential to agriculture by:
 - a) continuing to support existing Canadian and international *ex-situ* institutions; and
 - b) determining national priorities for *ex-situ* biological resources, facilities, research, and training.

Aquatic Areas

For centuries humans have used marine, freshwater and wetland ecosystems for food, recreation, cultural and spiritual purposes. Globally, aquatic ecosystems

produce the largest single source of animal protein for human consumption, exceeding the production of beef, sheep, poultry or eggs. Aquatic resources are also used for medicines and as raw material for manufacturing industries. Marine ecosystems also play a significant ecological role, exerting influence over global processes such as control of the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide.

Did you know that...

Approximately 1,000 species of fish are known to inhabit Canadian waters. Four species are thought to be extinct, 2 have been extirpated from Canadian waters and 53 are listed as endangered, threatened or vulnerable. (COSEWIC, 1994)

Canada enjoys many benefits from its aquatic resources. Over 130,000 people are directly, or indirectly, employed in the fisheries sector.

DFO, 1994

Being bound by three oceans has significantly influenced the composition of Canada's biodiversity. Each ocean has unique physical and chemical characteristics, and wild flora and fauna. For example, lifeforms in the arctic marine ecosystem have low rates of growth and a short growing season due to cold temperatures and limited nutrients. Yet primary production in areas such as Hudson Bay rivals most other oceans of the world.

While humans have benefited enormously from aquatic ecosystems, they have not always used these resources with care and respect. To a large extent, marine arctic ecosystems are still depended upon by indigenous communities which continue to use biological resources in a sustainable manner. Some of these ecosystems, however, have been so stressed by non-indigenous commercial exploitation, long-range transport of contaminants, and local and regional developments that the traditional way of life may be jeopardized.

Total Catches and Values of Canadian Fisheries - 1983 and 1993

Species Groups	1983		1993	
	Catches (t)	Value (\$)	Catches (t)	Value (\$)
Groundfish	829,200	307,800,000	413,200	276,200,000
Pelagic Fish	319,000	205,500,000	407,700	333,200,000
Shellfish	151,900	307,100,000	286,800	708,100,000
Freshwater Fish	48,800	48,500,000	38,000	76,200,000
Total	1,348,900	868,900,000	1,145,700	1,393,700,000
Total Export Value	—	1,571,500,000	—	2,573,200,000

There has been an overall decline in groundfish catches between 1983 and 1993, largely due to a 63 percent decrease in catches from Atlantic stocks in the early 1990s.

Source: Department of Fisheries and Oceans

The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ecosystems have also been greatly modified by a combination of intensive fishing, introduced species, pollutants and habitat changes. On the Atlantic coast, major reductions of species such as the northern

cod appear to be due to a number of factors, including high exploitation, abusive fishing practices and environmental variation, that have affected the survival of very young fish as well as growth rates and behaviour. On the Pacific coast, salmon, halibut and herring have gone through major fluctuations due to fishing pressure, environmental changes and loss of spawning habitat.

If Canada is to conserve its aquatic biodiversity and use aquatic biological resources sustainably, it will need to continue to improve and enhance management of these resources and build co-operative domestic and international management regimes.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

33. Conserve aquatic biodiversity and sustainably use aquatic biological resources. This will require:
 - a) determining and enforcing sustainable harvest rates for all aquatic species;
 - b) reducing the negative impacts of human activities on aquatic ecosystems and continuing to restore degraded ecosystems where it is practical;
 - c) developing and using equipment and harvesting procedures that reduce unnecessary impacts of aquatic resource harvesting including the capture of undersized fish, incidental catch, and habitat destruction;
 - d) protecting critical habitats such as vulnerable spawning areas, unique and representative ecosystems, and areas occupied by species-at-risk and endemic species, using a variety of mechanisms such as legislation, guidelines and protected area designations; and
 - e) reducing or eliminating the impacts of non-native and native organisms on aquatic biodiversity, from introductions resulting from management programs, habitat enhancement programs including lake poisoning, and interbasin transfers of water and organisms.

34. Investigate the use of alternative fisheries management and other aquatic resource management mechanisms to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of conservation and sustainable use policies and programs.
35. Continue to take part in, enforce and enhance the work of international fisheries conservation organizations to implement ecological management approaches, including conservation of habitat and non-target species on the high seas, and support the development of new sustainable use agreements where appropriate.
36. Communicate with people who possess traditional knowledge to improve information-sharing and promote the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of aquatic biological resources.
37. Continue to work towards an ecological approach to management of aquatic resources in order to maintain or restore ecosystem function, structure and composition.

Forested Areas

Forest Birds, Biodiversity and Management

In 1989, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources began collaborative research to examine the value of an ecosystem-based approach for describing the habitats of a number of wildlife species in relation to forest management.

Research demonstrated distinct patterns of distribution and abundance for more than 70 forest bird species in relation to 38 mature forest types. Management of these forest types on the landscape can maintain ecosystem features for many other species as well as contribute to forest biodiversity.

Forests cover half of Canada and are essential to the survival of many species. They are also ecologically significant on a global scale, contributing 20 percent of the world's fresh water and influencing both regional and global climate. Forest resources are valued around the world for food, medicine, shelter, fuel and other products.

Canada's forests are central to the economic and social life of the country, with over 800,000 Canadians, 350 communities and 18 billion dollars a year in exports dependent on the forest industry.

Canada's forests provide food, fuel and medicines for many indigenous communities, and are used by indigenous people for spiritual or religious purposes. Non-indigenous residents of Canada also rely on forests for spiritual and wilderness value. Being able to access and enjoy forested areas greatly improves quality of life. While it is difficult to economically determine the social and cultural benefits of forests, these extremely important values must be considered in determining appropriate forest uses.

Coastal Temperate Rainforest in British Columbia

- North America has the largest continuous tract of coastal temperate rainforest on Earth which is renowned for its biological complexity and high biomass.
- Approximately half of the North American tract of temperate rainforest can be found in British Columbia.
- More than half of B.C.'s coastal forest is over 250 years old and contains huge conifers, reaching 4 metres in diameter and over 40 metres in height.

In pursuit of this, a document called Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment, was released in 1992 and is now being implemented.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

"To maintain and enhance the long-term health of our forest ecosystems, for the benefit of all living things both nationally and globally, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations."

Goal Statement of Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment

38. Develop and implement an ecological approach to the management of forests. This will require:
 - a) improving forest biodiversity inventories and monitoring programs;
 - b) improving the current understanding of forest ecological functions, including determining the benefits of ecological services provided by forest ecosystems and monitoring ecological responses to forest management practices;
 - c) minimizing adverse impacts of forest management practices on watersheds, soils and adjacent ecosystems;
 - d) providing improved educational opportunities for forest managers and scientists to increase their understanding of forest ecosystems and further support the development and implementation of forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies and programs;
 - e) sustainably using forests to maintain the regional forest mosaic;
 - f) using integrated pest management approaches to minimize impacts on non-target species and ecosystems;
 - g) establishing and maintaining forest seed and gene banks; and
 - h) allowing natural ecological processes such as fire, disease and succession, where compatible with other forest use objectives.
39. In consultation with land owners, lease holders or their representatives, identify and correct policies that unintentionally discourage the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity on private lands and leased crown lands.

40. Where practical, restore and rehabilitate degraded forest ecosystems where it will make a significant contribution to restoring forest biodiversity.
41. Establish forest protected areas to conserve representative ecosystems, critical wildlife habitat and endemic species as part of the overall network of protected areas (see recommendation 11).
42. Institute or continue to use integrated decision-making processes to enhance the participation of members of the public in determining the conservation and use of all forest resources and in developing forest policies.
43. Implement forest management plans and codes of practice that facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

E. Atmospheric Resources

Atmospheric resources are used and influenced to some degree by most, if not all forms of life on the planet. Changes in atmospheric conditions resulting from human activities such as global warming, acid precipitation, and increases in ultra-violet radiation and toxic air pollution are potentially the most significant threats to biodiversity.

Acid Rain Reduction in New Brunswick

Acid deposition and the long-range transport of air pollution into New Brunswick that acidify sensitive head-water lakes, are associated with birch dieback and other impacts on vegetation, and most recently are being tied to respiratory stress in humans.

By the end of 1994, New Brunswick Power will have reduced its sulphur dioxide emissions by 125,000 tonnes (43 percent) since 1980. That's 50,000 tonnes lower than the current commitment under the Eastern Canada Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reduction Agreement!

However, studies indicate that excessive smog and acid aerosol levels may continue to stress our environment well into the next century.

National and international research and development efforts aimed at addressing these and other atmospheric issues have been underway for more than a decade. A National Air Issues Coordinating Committee, formed to address air quality issues, has established task forces to develop a National Action Plan on Climate Change as well as strategies to eliminate, reduce or control smog, acid precipitation, and hazardous air pollutants. A national emissions and forecasting working group has also been created to update Canada's inventory of substances affecting atmospheric conditions.

Numerous specific recommendations have been and are being developed to address atmospheric issues in a variety of fora. It is impractical to repeat these recommendations in this draft. However, it is important to emphasize that national and international biodiversity conservation and sustainable use strategies and actions need to be closely linked to national and international atmospheric protection initiatives. Canada will work to ensure that strong linkages are developed both nationally and internationally.

F. Non-Renewable Resource Use

The final element in Canada's biodiversity conservation and sustainable use approach is to ensure that the development and use of non-renewable resources occurs in a manner that is compatible with biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use objectives.

The use and development of non-renewable resources is an important economic activity in Canada; one that can adversely impact biodiversity. Potentially negative impacts on biodiversity of activities and developments such as mines, utility corridors, highways, and residential and industrial development can often be prevented or reduced through land-use planning supported by any necessary environmental assessments and the application of site-specific development and reclamation guidelines. Such procedures are routinely and effectively used in Canada.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

44. Continue to use a variety of planning and approval mechanisms to determine and mitigate potentially negative impacts on biodiversity that may arise from the development and use of non-renewable resources, and monitor and regulate activities where necessary.
45. Promote the acceptance of the requirements of the Convention within the non-renewable resource sector through the development of industrial codes of ethics and by the provision of relevant biodiversity education material.

GOAL 2

Develop and implement ecological management approaches to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

Developing and implementing an ecological approach to management with more emphasis on landscape-level planning is imperative for effective conservation of

Ecological Management - The application of ecological principles to the management of resources to ensure the long-term maintenance of ecosystem structure, function and composition at appropriate temporal and spatial scales.

biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. Ecological management approaches must be implemented in all regions of Canada including freshwater and marine regions, and involve the renewable and non-renewable resource sectors.

Developing and implementing ecological management approaches will require:

- A. improving our understanding of how ecosystems function, including their structure, composition and resiliency to change. This will require undertaking research, increasing the use of traditional knowledge and examining the affects of human population and consumption levels on biodiversity and better biological inventories;
- B. developing our management capacity. This will require better sharing of relevant data and information bases, land use planning, environmental assessments and emergency planning for events that pose significant threats to biodiversity. Training is also required to ensure that personnel have the skills and knowledge to implement ecological management approaches; and
- C. establishing and maintaining monitoring systems to assess biological trends and determine if policies, strategies and programs are achieving their objectives.

Specific recommendations for enhancing Canada's capacity to develop and implement ecological management approaches are provided in the following sections.

A. Understanding Ecosystems

Research

Research - Article 12

- b) promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Research is required to better understand ecosystems and to determine the impacts of use and conservation programs. To be effective, the research agenda for biodiversity must be broadly co-ordinated and priorities established.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

46. Continue biodiversity research to develop and implement ecological management approaches. This will require focusing research to:
 - a) increase understanding of the structure, function and composition of Canada's major terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems and landscapes;
 - b) develop hierarchical land/water classification systems;
 - c) determine potential threats to biodiversity and underlying causes of its decline;
 - d) establish reliable means for resource managers to set sustainable resource use levels; and
 - e) design protected areas and integrate them into different landscapes.
47. Conduct research to develop cost-effective biodiversity inventory and monitoring programs, including the development of rapid inventory assessment procedures and biodiversity indicators.
48. Conduct research to improve *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation methods, especially to enhance the recovery of biodiversity that is currently at risk.
49. Conduct research to develop methodologies that permit the valuation of biodiversity from a cultural, social, ecological and economic perspective.
50. Conduct research to determine the potential use of components of biodiversity for new sustainable economic and industrial applications.

51. Enhance research to determine potential impacts on biodiversity of atmospheric change, including climate change, exposure to pollutants and other stressors, and develop adaptive conservation measures.
52. Conduct research to develop ecosystem early warning stress indicators.

Traditional Knowledge

Protecting Traditional Practices - Article 10

- c) protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation and sustainable use requirements

In many regions of Canada, communities, families and individuals have accumulated traditional knowledge over generations. This knowledge may relate to the harvest of resources, the planting of agricultural crops and/or the use of natural herbs and other material for medicinal purposes. Individuals living in local communities also have an excellent understanding of local biological and other landscape features and changes that have occurred in the area over time.

Traditional knowledge can provide an excellent basis for developing conservation and sustainable use policies and programs. All too often traditional knowledge is not adequately recognized by policy makers, resource planners and managers.

Occasionally the holders of traditional knowledge are reluctant to pass on information to individuals who are not members of their community. They may fear that their knowledge will be used without their permission or that it will be used inappropriately. Governments and holders of traditional knowledge should work together to overcome these fears and to address such legal issues as intellectual property protection so that traditional knowledge is respected, preserved, maintained and used with the approval and involvement of those who possess it.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

53. Identify mechanisms to use traditional knowledge, innovations and practices with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, and encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.

The Beverly-Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

The Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board was set up in the Northwest Territories in 1982 to provide a mechanism to incorporate the knowledge and values held by traditional caribou users into decision-making. The Board consists of representatives from eight user communities and five government jurisdictions. The success of the Board represents a practical example of the capability of co-management structures to integrate specialized knowledge held by traditional resource users with the scientific knowledge of biologists, leading to effective, efficient and fair management of the resource.

Ecological Carrying Capacity - Human Population and Consumption

The impact of human activities on natural ecological processes is the primary cause of biodiversity loss worldwide. As the human population grows and consumes an increasing share of the planet's resources to meet its needs, its impact on current levels of biodiversity also increases. To conserve biodiversity and use biological resources sustainably, a better balance must be struck between our use of the Earth's resources and the Earth's capacity to produce them, recognizing that these resources must be shared with millions of other species.

In Canada, with its acknowledged high per capita consumption rates, it will be important for all Canadians to examine the impact that they have on biodiversity. This impact is a function of both individual and collective resource consumption patterns and the size of the population. If biodiversity is to be conserved and biological resources used sustainably, rates of consumption that can be sustained must be determined, achieved, monitored and maintained.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

54. Establish a dialogue to determine Canada's capacity to support human settlement.
55. Support research examining the relationship between Canadian biodiversity and human population density.
56. Incorporate biodiversity considerations in international dialogues on social policy issues such as human population and resource consumption patterns and support the efforts of other countries to address social and economic patterns of activity that contribute to the decline of biodiversity.
57. Support initiatives to reduce resource consumption by promoting the "four R's" -- reduce, reuse, recycle and recover -- and increasing awareness of lifestyle choices that affect biodiversity.

Inventories: Landscapes, Species and Genetic Resources

Inventory of Biodiversity - Article 7

- a) identify components of biodiversity important for its conservation and sustainable use

Comprehensive and reliable biological inventories are a fundamental requirement for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Biological inventories provide the foundation for:

- determining the status of ecosystems, species and genetic resources;
- setting sustainable harvest rates for biological resources;
- conducting research;
- developing resource and land use plans; and
- developing new products such as foods and medicines.

Numerous landscape-level inventories have been conducted in Canada. They are used to develop macro-scale policies and plans. For example, landscape-level inventories at various scales have been used for regional land use planning, developing forest management plans and providing frameworks for the establishment of ecologically representative protected areas.

Inventories are extremely well developed for some of Canada's species. Wildlife agencies routinely survey game species such as ducks, geese, deer and moose and non-hunted species such as owls and hawks. Species that have a potentially negative impact on commercial crops are also inventoried so that agencies and individuals can predict and prevent or reduce damage. Despite these efforts, it is estimated by some scientists that only 50 percent of Canada's species have been discovered, named and classified.

The genetic diversity of the Earth's flora and fauna, including that of Canada, is very poorly understood. Even within institutions such as gene banks, which were expressly established to conserve economically important genetic resources; the genetic diversity of these resources has hardly been studied.

Inventory work requires highly skilled and trained personnel. There is currently a shortage of taxonomists and biosystematists -- experts who identify and describe species -- in Canada.

Canada will need to develop a strategic approach to overcome current gaps in its biological inventory. This will require developing and maintaining the expertise and technologies necessary and setting specific inventory goals and objectives using sound criteria to determine priorities.

Many government and non-government agencies conduct biological inventories in Canada. Co-operation among agencies and individuals and an increased focus of inventory efforts on gaps is necessary to enhance Canada's biological inventory.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

58. Continue to improve and enhance biological inventories at landscape, species and genetic levels. This will require:
 - a) developing and applying regionally integrated landscape-level classification systems for terrestrial, fresh water and marine areas;
 - b) enhancing inventory efforts with priority given to vulnerable, threatened and endangered species and ecosystems, critical habitats, little-studied taxonomic groups, taxonomic groups of economic importance, areas of high diversity and areas where human development and disturbance are the most significant;
 - c) enhancing co-ordination among government agencies, museums, organizations and individuals involved with biological inventories and establishing biodiversity inventories as a priority within public research funding agencies;
 - d) increasing the capacity to conduct inventories by increasing the number and skill of, among others, taxonomists, biosystematists, parataxonomists, museum professionals, landscape ecologists and genetic biologists;
 - e) continuing to develop reliable and cost-effective biological inventory methodologies and technologies; and
 - f) maintaining or enhancing the capacity of museums and other institutions that scientifically describe, classify and store collected specimens.
59. Continue to establish conservation data centres to develop and harmonize data bases for vulnerable, threatened and endangered species and ecosystems.
60. Continue to improve genetic inventories of domesticated and non-domesticated biological resources to maximize conservation and economic uses of genetic diversity.
61. Continue to collaborate with other countries to inventory migratory species and their habitats.

B. Developing the Capacity to Implement Ecological Management Approaches

Data and Information Management

Data Management - Article 7

- d) maintain and organize by any mechanism data derived from identification and monitoring activities

Numerous government and non-government agencies collect data and information that is necessary for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. Effective management systems are required to ensure that collected data and information is available to those who need it.

Often, collected data and information are not available because of exchange problems between management systems or because individuals are not aware of potentially useful sources. Enhanced co-ordination among agencies and individuals could solve many data and information communications problems.

Canada is committed to enhancing its biodiversity-related data and information management capacity so that those who need the data and information have access to it. This includes biological, social, cultural and economic data and other information required to develop biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies, strategies and programs.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

- 62. Investigate and implement, as appropriate, means to enhance the collection, sharing, analysis and distribution of data and information required for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 63. Promote the continuing development of Geographic Information Systems, and other information and integration modelling systems that facilitate the rapid analysis and distribution of data and information required for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 64. Work towards ensuring that data and information generated by publicly-funded studies is made available to potential users through appropriate sharing arrangements.

Land-Use Planning/Integrated Resource Management

Planning and Integration - Articles 6 and 10

6. Develop, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity reflecting the measures set out in the Convention.
10. Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

Improved or increased land-use planning or integrated resource management, especially at the landscape level, is essential in Canada's approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Such processes consider resource development or use based on ecological characteristics and social, cultural and economic objectives. Planning processes also provide for public and stakeholder participation, which often prevents or resolves conflicts among various resource users. Land-use planning also enhances the effectiveness of environmental assess-

ments.

Canada has developed and successfully implemented numerous land-use and integrated resource management plans in regions of the country. For example, planning processes have been applied in several of Canada's forested regions, providing opportunities for multi-stakeholder participation to determine resource use and conservation approaches. Land-use planning has been effectively used in urban and regional planning and development, including the establishment of protected areas.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

65. Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in government land- and resource-use policies, strategies, plans and programs.
66. Determine priority areas where land-use planning or integrated resource management can effectively assist in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as along sensitive coastal regions, areas that support populations of endemic, threatened or endangered species and areas that are undergoing significant landscape change resulting from human activity and development.

Integrated Systems Planning Along the St. Croix River

The St. Croix River, a designated Canadian Heritage River, extends along the Canada/United States border for approximately 185 km. The upper portions of the river are largely pristine. Industrial and residential development along the lower portions now pose a considerable threat to the land and water quality.

Working with local shorefront landowners and environmental groups, New Brunswick has developed a land-use plan and zoning regulation aimed at protecting the natural environment, scenic values, rural lifestyle and economy and wildlife along the river corridor. Protection is achieved through development setbacks and natural shorefront buffer areas. This holistic planning approach takes into consideration the need to combine land and water planning.

New Brunswick's planning efforts are being harmonized with a similar planning exercise by the State of Maine to cover the U.S. side of the river corridor.

Resolving Land Use Through Consensus in British Columbia: The Commission on Resources and Environment

The Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) was established in 1992 to resolve land-use conflicts in British Columbia. CORE brings people together and gives them a direct say in determining which lands should be protected and which could be dedicated to sustainable resource use.

CORE has initiated land-use plans to define broad land-use allocations in four regions of B.C., all with a history of land-use conflict, including Vancouver Island, Cariboo-Chilcotin, East Kootenay and West Kootenay-Boundary. The Vancouver Island Land Use Plan is the first of these plans to be completed.

CORE will also make recommendations on a planning delivery system, a dispute resolution system and locally based processes to fine tune regional land use plans and negotiate related resource management issues through its Provincial Land Use Strategy.

67. Use land-use planning or integrated resource management processes to help identify and establish protected areas and integrate other landscape uses with protected areas objectives to ensure that the ecological integrity of protected areas is maintained.
68. Use land-use planning or integrated resource management processes to work toward the conservation and sustainable use of internationally shared ecosystems, such as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River regions.

Environmental Assessments and Emergency Planning

It is essential that effective mechanisms be implemented to provide for the adequate assessment and mitigation of any negative impacts on biodiversity that could result from proposed projects and policies.

Canada currently uses environmental assessment, as defined by legislation and policy, to determine the effects of projects that have the potential to significantly impact the environment. As our ability to inventory, describe and understand biodiversity grows, more information will be available to guide resource use and development and enhance the effectiveness of environmental assessments.

Environmental assessments are also conducted to determine potentially adverse impacts of government initiatives on biodiversity. Often these can be effectively assessed by applying simplified environmental assessment procedures.

In addition to implementing environmental assessments, the Convention requires all contracting parties to promote arrangements for emergency responses to events such as coastal oil spills that present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions.

**Environmental Assessment and
Emergency Response - Article 14**

- a) introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have significant adverse effects on biodiversity
- b) introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of programmes and policies likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity are duly taken into account
- c) promote notification, exchange of information and consultation on activities likely to adversely effect biodiversity beyond the limits of national jurisdiction
- e) promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events, which present grave or imminent danger to biodiversity

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

69. Maintain or develop environmental assessment procedures to determine and mitigate adverse impacts on biodiversity of proposed projects, which are subject to legislation.
70. Continue to examine and develop means to harmonize environmental assessments among different jurisdictions in Canada.
71. Maintain or develop effective mechanisms to determine and mitigate adverse impacts on biodiversity of proposed government initiatives.
72. Assess the impacts of Canada's activities on biodiversity outside the country.
73. Maintain or develop plans and procedures to respond to events that pose grave and imminent risk to biodiversity and participate in the development of international contingency plans, where appropriate.
74. Maintain or develop arrangements to notify and respond to events that originate in Canada and are likely to significantly adversely affect the biodiversity of another jurisdiction.
75. Work towards including in pollution control agreements appropriate requirements for the assessment of cumulative impacts and early-warning indicators of potential impacts to biodiversity.

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC) 1990

Requires that:

- ships and oil handling facilities have oil pollution emergency plans and report spills; and
- countries must promptly respond to oil pollution accidents and co-operate in sharing pollution control information and training.

Training

Scientific Training - Article 12

- a) establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components

Targeted biodiversity training programs are required to equip senior decision-makers and resource managers with the skills and information they need to develop policies and programs that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Training will also help decision-makers understand the implications of policies and programs before they are implemented.

Training and information programs are necessary to keep personnel informed of advancements in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use technologies and approaches.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

76. Develop and implement professional training and information programs for senior decision-makers and resource managers to promote an understanding of the importance of, and the measures that are required to, conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. This will require:
- a) developing targeted and specific programs and training methods; and
 - b) strengthening relationships among education systems, government agencies, non-government organizations and business and industry.

C. Monitoring

Monitoring programs are required to detect and measure changes in biodiversity, better understand functional linkages in biodiversity and evaluate the success or failure of conservation and sustainable use policies and programs.

There are currently many monitoring programs underway in Canada. These include water and air quality monitoring, species monitoring, monitoring climatic conditions, and ecological or landscape changes that result from disease, fire, succession and other natural processes. These activities are conducted by numerous government and non-government agencies, often independently of each other.

Instances in which biodiversity is significantly affected by human activities are on the rise. For example, industrial and domestic acid emissions have increased atmospheric acidity which, through deposition, has affected the acidity of thousands of water bodies and altered the habitat of many aquatic species. Effective monitoring programs must, therefore, be integrated and ecologically-based in order to determine and implement appropriate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use practices.

Monitoring - Article 7

- b) monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biodiversity...paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use
- c) identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

77. Develop regional, national and international monitoring strategies and plans that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This will require:
 - a) developing cost-effective and coordinated *in-situ* and *ex-situ* monitoring networks applied at the genetic, species (community) and ecosystem levels;
 - b) developing and implementing monitoring approaches to ensure that a comprehensive picture of biodiversity dynamics can be constructed. This will include monitoring stressors (e.g. land uses, pollutants) on and changes in both representative and unique aspects of biodiversity, and tracking changes in management responses and the impact of those responses on biodiversity; and
 - c) developing and implementing monitoring approaches that aid the scientific understanding of biodiversity functions and linkages over appropriate scales of space and time, support models of biodiversity change and support the development and use of biodiversity indicators.

GOAL 3

Promote an understanding of the need to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

**Education and Awareness -
Article 13**

- a) promote understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity

The loss of biodiversity is a global problem requiring solutions based on individual and community commitment. Individuals and communities must understand the value of biodiversity and causes of its decline if national and international efforts to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity are to succeed. Although public opinion research indicates that Canadians value nature, it also shows that they do not fully understand biodiversity or the reason why its conservation is important.

It has been demonstrated that education is the most cost-effective means of producing long-term societal change. Education can instill in the public an awareness of biodiversity issues and allow individuals to make lifestyle and consumption decisions that are sensitive to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives.

Biodiversity education and community awareness should be strengthened in a variety of ways to reach Canadians across the country. Biodiversity themes should be included in the curricula of formal education systems as well as in non-formal settings such as museums, zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens, nature centres and parks. Awareness raising and education could also take place through such means as the media, films or interactive computer programs.

Alberta's Provincial Parks

- Alberta has established environmental education centres known as outdoor classrooms in Fish Creek, Kananaskis and Dinosaur Provincial Parks
- Alberta Parks has developed curriculum resources for all of its parks
- "It's Natural" Region of Alberta poster series and manual are valuable teaching tools

A significant portion of Canada's biodiversity exists on private land. Education programs developed for land-owners and local communities will need to be tailored to the needs of these vital audiences.

Education is not a one-way street, however. Members of the public possess valuable knowledge and can contribute significantly to government policies, plans and programs. Decision-making processes should be designed in such a way that full and meaningful public participation takes place.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected groups and individuals:

78. Develop or enhance education programs to promote public understanding of the need to conserve biodiversity and sustainably use biological resources. Mechanisms for achieving this will include:
- a) evaluating and monitoring the level of public understanding and knowledge regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in order to design and target effective education and awareness programs;
 - b) integrating biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into education themes and messages into the formal educational curriculum as well as into museum, institutional and media programming;
 - c) building upon existing systems by providing biodiversity education and interpretive programs in national and provincial parks and other protected areas, and at libraries, museums, zoos, aquariums and botanical gardens;
 - d) enhancing professional development for those involved in teaching environmental education;
 - e) using a variety of delivery mechanisms, including electronic information networks to distribute biodiversity programs and information;
 - f) creating educational material that emphasizes relationships among resource-use sectors;
 - g) strengthening co-ordination among educational institutions, government departments, museums, businesses, conservation groups and other non-government organizations;
 - h) developing and distributing from monitoring programs a representative set of indicators of biodiversity change to enhance the general understanding of the linkages among all aspects of biodiversity; and
 - i) developing mechanisms to periodically report on the state of Canada's biodiversity.

79. Develop and deliver appropriate training and information programs on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for, and in collaboration with, land-owners, various orders of government, land developers and resource industries.

GOAL 4

Maintain or develop incentives and legislation that support the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources.

Incentives

Canadian government policies and international policies have influenced and continue to influence the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. These policies have been significant in influencing corporate behaviour in Canada's major resource sectors, including fisheries, forestry and agriculture. If the objectives of the Convention are to be achieved in Canada, federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments' economic policies will need to be supportive of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources objectives.

Economic and Social Incentives - Article 11

Adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity.

Economic instruments should be developed to influence consumer behaviour in ways that support biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources. Individuals and families make decisions daily based on the costs of goods and services and their ability to pay. Economic instruments have successfully been used to change consumer spending in many areas. For example, water consumption has been significantly reduced in some urban areas by charging consumers for the water they use rather than charging a flat fee. Consumers have also shown some willingness to pay more for products they believe are environmentally friendly. "Green taxes" have been used to influence consumer behaviour, deposits on containers have been successful in promoting recycling, and debt-for-nature swaps have been effective in establishing protected areas in some countries.

Economic analyses can be used to determine the impacts of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies and programs on the economy. Such analyses will help to develop cost-effective conservation and sustainable use policies that support long-term economic well-being.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups and individuals:

80. Maintain or develop and use appropriate social/economic policies and incentives as a means to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, and to promote new ecological uses of biological resources.
81. Enhance the capacity to assign economic, social, cultural and ecological values to all levels of biodiversity, including ecological services, and increase efforts to construct a Natural Resources Account to complement standard national income accounts.
82. Investigate the impact of proposed biodiversity conservation policies and programs on economic activities, in order avoid unintentional economic effects.

Legislation

Legislation is an important tool which can contribute to achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It is most effective when it is developed and used as part of an overall strategy that encompasses a variety of other policy delivery instruments, such as planning systems, education and incentives.

National Decision-making - Article 6

Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes.

Legislation regarding Canada's biodiversity is administered by the various orders of government. Implementation of the Convention does not require changes to constitutional arrangements with respect to the administration of biodiversity-related legislation in Canada. However, governments are prepared to examine current administrative arrangements with a view to ensuring that administrative efficiency and effectiveness is optimized.

To respond to the Convention, it is proposed that the federal, provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with affected and interested groups individuals:

83. Maintain or develop, if necessary, legislation or other mechanisms to:
 - a) support the conservation of species- and ecosystems-at-risk;
 - b) regulate game ranches, aquaculture and similar facilities so that they do not significantly negatively impact native biodiversity; and
 - c) promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on private lands.

84. Determine if there is a need to develop additional policies and legislation to regulate the manufacture, transport and export of substances that are known to be harmful to biodiversity.
85. Pursue harmonization of biodiversity-related legislation to reduce duplication and fill gaps. Current legislative administrative arrangements will be reviewed to determine if changes are required to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

GOAL 5

Canada will work with other countries to conserve biodiversity, use biological resources sustainably and share equitably the benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources.

International Cooperation - Article 5

Cooperate with other Contracting Parties through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

In ratifying the Convention, Canada demonstrated a commitment to the international effort to conserve the planet's biodiversity and use biological resources sustainably. Countries depend on each other's biodiversity, and Canadians recognize that the protection of the global environment is the common concern of all nations. The international dimension of the Convention addresses the need for countries to coordinate and organize efforts globally to ensure that the Earth's biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably, respecting each country's own priorities and sovereignty over its biological resources.

Canada is cooperating with the international community to address issues related to the sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. This is vital for developing countries who wish to conserve their biodiversity while benefiting from its use. The establishment of a consistent framework for sharing benefits will be a key outcome of the Convention.

Canada was an active participant at UNCED and we have been following up energetically. The impact of global social issues raised at UNCED, such as poverty, population growth and resource consumption strains the Earth's life support system. Future international discussions of these questions must address the decline of biodiversity.

Drawing upon its domestic experience, Canada is co-operating with developing countries in a broad range of activities, in order to develop their capacity to conserve their biodiversity and use biological resources sustainably. Through contributions to the Global Environment Facility, Canada has provided new and additional funding to address global environmental concerns, including biodiversity loss. Canada's Official Development Assistance programs provide resources and technical assistance to support sustainable development in developing countries, including projects and programs designed to help them reap long-term benefits

Insurance for the Future: The Goldfinger Banana

A new hybrid of banana known as the Goldfinger has been developed by scientists at the Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research (FHIA). The Goldfinger is resistant to Black Sigatoka and Panama disease, fungal diseases that are currently plaguing the banana and plantain industry. Improved genetic resistance allows the bananas to be grown without the massive application of fungicides.

Canada's International Development and Research Centre (IDRC) has been providing funding to the FHIA since 1985.

from the sustainable use of biological resources. Canadian governments, non-government organizations, private sector groups and agencies such as the International Development Research Centre carry out valuable work internationally to implement the objectives of the Convention in developing countries. Canada is an active participant in international bodies devoted to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in developing countries.

Working with other countries involves participating in international biodiversity programs, activities, institutions and agreements. The international community will need to assist some countries in improving their capacity to address the objectives of the Convention. Canada realizes the importance of building partnerships with other countries by developing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and genetic resources in a fair and equitable way.

The following recommendations are proposed in recognition that countries must work together to meet the objectives of the Convention.

It is proposed that the federal government, in collaboration with provinces, territories and interested or affected groups and individuals:

86. Participate in international efforts to coordinate and enhance activities related to the conservation and sustainable use of the Earth's biodiversity by:
 - a) encouraging the implementation and integration of the objectives of the Convention at national and international levels;
 - b) participating in international bodies to consider the development of international agreements to complement the Convention; and
 - c) considering the objectives of the Convention in the context of and in relation to other international agreements.
87. Support the implementation of the Convention in developing countries by:
 - a) providing assistance, in particular through the Global Environment Facility; and
 - b) co-operating with developing countries to improve their capacities to plan and implement biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

88. Participate in international fora exploring mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including:
- a) encouraging collaboration to develop new approaches to technology transfer among the private sector, government, non-governmental organizations and communities; and
 - b) facilitating access to samples of Canada's genetic resources on mutually-agreed terms, understanding that arrangements will be different for each sector which uses genetic resources.
89. Cooperate with the international community to explore mechanisms to encourage the private sector, government, non-government organizations and communities to share benefits derived from using genetic resources provided by other countries.
90. Encourage the participation of stakeholders, including non-government organizations, the private sector, and indigenous communities, in international efforts to implement the Convention.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will be a key building block in our efforts to achieve sustainable development. Ultimately, the degree to which the Strategy is able to enhance our national capacity to conserve biodiversity and achieve sustainable development will be the measure of its success. Specifically, we will know that the Strategy is making a difference if:

- the value and importance of biodiversity is reflected in the actions and decisions of all sectors of society from the large resource-based industries to private land-owners to the various orders of government;
- we are capturing existing information, generating new knowledge about biological resources and conveying that knowledge to decision-makers in a way that is useful, timely and efficient;
- we are no longer planning and making decisions based exclusively on a species-by-species and sector-by-sector basis, but are implementing an ecosystem approach to resource management and incorporating the full range of social, cultural, economic and ecological values;
- opportunities are being created through technological innovation, scientific discoveries and new applications of sustainable use; and
- we are maintaining Canada's biodiversity for future generations and contributing to conservation and sustainable use efforts worldwide through financial assistance, knowledge and expertise, access to our genetic resources, leadership and by example.

Successful implementation of Canada's biodiversity strategy will require a co-ordinated approach based on cross-sectoral co-operation, and partnerships among governments, non-government organizations, private sector interests and individuals. The capacity to determine how Canada's biodiversity is managed is not limited to governments. Indigenous communities, businesses and industries, local communities and individuals must be involved with the implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

To ensure the effective implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, it is proposed that the federal, provincial and territorial governments:

91. Develop or maintain institutional linkages at the Ministerial level to oversee implementation and monitoring of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.
92. Take action to implement the relevant provisions of the Strategy, in accordance with the priorities of each jurisdiction.

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Article 8 - Indigenous Knowledge, Innovations and Practices

- j) Subject to national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.

For thousands of years, prior to the arrival of Europeans, indigenous communities depended upon the land and its natural resources to meet their physical, cultural and spiritual needs. That intimate cultural relationship with the land persists in numerous communities along with an holistic interpretation of how natural systems function. Indigenous communities throughout Canada possess a range of expertise that could significantly contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Indigenous people's right to fish, hunt and trap has been affirmed in the Canadian Constitution and by decisions of the Supreme Court. Agreements among federal, provincial and territorial governments and aboriginal authorities have led to co-management regimes for wildlife. As well, indigenous people on reserves have certain management authority relating to the use

of reserve lands and management of the resources on those lands. Through these means, indigenous communities are assuming increasing responsibility for the management of biodiversity.

In 1987, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development highlighted the importance of preserving the vast repositories of traditional knowledge and experience that exist within indigenous communities. The report stated that the loss of such knowledge would be a loss for society at large which could learn a great deal from traditional skills in sustainably managing complex ecological systems. The Convention on Biological Diversity echoes the sentiments of respecting, preserving and maintaining knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Special Management Areas in the Yukon

The Federal and Yukon governments and First Nations have agreed to establish Special Management Areas in the Yukon. The purpose of these areas, set out in Yukon First Nation Final Agreements, is "to maintain important features of Yukon's natural or cultural environment for the benefit of Yukon residents and all Canadians while respecting the rights of Yukon Indian people and Yukon First Nations". Special Management Areas may include National Wildlife Areas, Yukon Parks, National Parks, Habitat Protection Areas, Migratory Bird Sanctuaries or any other area as the parties may agree. Governments, First Nations and members of the public participate in planning and managing these Areas.

It is very important for indigenous communities that their response to the Convention be community-based and community-paced. This will mean formulating local systems for preserving, using and regenerating traditional indigenous knowledge.

Federal, provincial and territorial governments and indigenous communities will work together to develop an interpretation of the Convention and of traditional knowledge which connects to indigenous people and has significance to them. It is proposed that:

93. Indigenous communities will develop an approach to implementing the Convention with a view to reflecting distinct indigenous values, social networks, traditional economies and cultures of First Nations. This approach should:
- a) build upon the current networking process of meetings, workshops and other consultations which enable indigenous communities and indigenous resource management groups to determine how they will contribute to the implementation of the Biodiversity Convention;
 - b) demonstrate the role of indigenous knowledge and management in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - c) lead to the development of community-based regimes, designed to preserve indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices at source, recognizing their potential economic and scientific value;
 - d) establish linkages with federal, provincial and territorial agencies that are responsible for implementing the Convention; and
 - e) facilitate maintenance of indigenous cultural traditions which will support the communication of traditional knowledge and use of biological resources between generations and communities.
94. Development of an indigenous community analysis of the Convention reference to "knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous communities" will be encouraged which takes into account issues of intellectual property rights and the use of genetic resources. This analysis should emphasize ways in which knowledge and practices are applied in biodiversity conservation and examine how innovations can be protected by intellectual property rights.
95. Ways in which indigenous groups can share their knowledge and experience and develop joint programs with indigenous groups outside Canada will be examined.

96. Federal, provincial and territorial governments will continue to collaborate with indigenous communities through a variety of mechanisms, such as land claims agreements, management boards, model forest programs and other means, to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

Park Consultations in Northern Quebec

Over the next few years, Quebec proposes to establish four new parks as part of the 57,000 square kilometres now set aside in protected status north of the 50th parallel. These parks include:

- Lake Albanel and Temiscamie River
- New Quebec Crater
- Monts Otish
- Monts Torngat and Koroc River

Before creating these northern parks, Quebec has undertaken consultations with affected indigenous communities in accordance with the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

GLOSSARY

Alien Organisms - those species which enter ecosystems beyond their natural range through deliberate or inadvertent introduction by humans. Includes genetically modified organisms and living modified organisms that result from biotechnology.

Aquatic Biodiversity - includes both marine and freshwater biodiversity.

Biodiversity Indicators - indicators or measures which allow the determination of the degree of biological or environmental changes within ecosystems, populations or groups of organisms over time.

Biological Diversity or Biodiversity - the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biological Resources - includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity.

Biotechnology - any technical application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use.

Conservation - the management of human use of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity so that they yield sustainable benefits for current generations while maintaining the potential for future generations to meet their needs and aspirations. Conservation includes preservation, sustainable use and restoration.

Ecological Approach to Management - the application of ecological principles to the management of resources to ensure the long-term maintenance of ecosystem structure, function and composition at appropriate temporal and spatial scales.

Ecosystem - a dynamic complex of plants, animals and micro-organisms and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Endangered species - species which are threatened with immediate extinction or extirpation if the factors which are threatening them continue to operate. Included are species whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction.

Endemic Species - species which are believed only to exist in a specific area.

Ex-situ Conservation - the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats. Includes such institutions as zoos, museums, botanical gardens, aquariums and gene banks.

Extirpated Species - species which are no longer found in the wild in Canada but exist elsewhere in the world.

Genetic Resources - genetic material of actual or potential value.

Genetically Modified Organisms - see **Living Modified Organisms**

Germplasm - genetic material (with a definite chemical and molecular constitution) which forms the physical basis of inherited qualities and is transmitted from generation to generation by the germ cells.

Habitat - the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.

In-situ Conditions - conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystems and natural habitats, and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties.

In-situ Conservation - the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive characteristics.

Integrated Pest Management - the selection of the most appropriate means of controlling pests including biological, cultural and chemical control methods.

Landscapes - complexes of ecosystems in a geographically defined area.

Living Modified Organisms Resulting from Biotechnology - organisms whose genetic makeup has been altered by the insertion or deletion of small fragments of DNA in order to create or enhance desirable characteristics from the same or another species.

Micro-organism - any organism that can be seen only with the aid of a microscope.

Non-renewable Resources - resources such as natural gas and oil, whose reserves are depleted by their use.

Protected Area - geographically defined areas which are designed or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.

Rare Species - small populations of species that are not currently endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk. These species are usually localized within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

Resource Harvesting- the harvesting of biological resources for the purpose of subsistence or economic gain. Includes both aquatic and terrestrial resources.

Sustainable Harvest Rates - a rate of harvest which is within an ecosystem's natural ability to recover and regenerate.

Sustainable Use - the use of components of biodiversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to their long-term decline, thereby maintaining the potential for future generations to meet their needs and aspirations.

Threatened Species - species which are likely to become endangered if the pressures from human or natural causes making them vulnerable are not reversed.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge - knowledge of the conservation and sustainable use of an environment gained from generations of living and working within that environment. Knowledge may relate , among other things, to the harvest of resources, the planting of agricultural crops or the use of natural herbs and other material for medicinal purposes.

Vulnerable Species - species which are at risk because of low numbers or because they exist within restricted ranges due to over-exploitation, extensive habitat destruction or other environmental factors.

Wild Flora and Fauna - any wild organisms including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, invertebrates, plants, insects, virus, fungi, algae, bacteria, and other wild organisms.

ANNEX 1

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ANNEX 2

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group Representatives:

Sean Kelly
Policy and Planning Division
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6

Jeanne Tait
Department of Environment
Government of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5H1

Sherman Boates
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Nova Scotia
136 Exhibition Street
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 4E5

Tim Lash
Department of Environment
Government of P.E.I.
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7N8

Daniel Waltz
Direction de la conservation et
du patrimoine écologique
Ministère de l'environnement
5199, rue Sherbrooke est, local 3860
Montréal (Québec)
H1T 3X2

David Gordon
Ministry of Natural Resources
Corporate Policy Planning Secretariat
Government of Ontario
99 Wellesley Street West, Room 6440
Whitney Block
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Brian Gillespie
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Manitoba
Box 24, 1495 St. James St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3E 0W9

Lynda Langford or Ross Barclay
Saskatchewan Environment and
Resource Management
3211 Albert Street Room 534
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Bill Oppen or Peter Lee
Environmental Protection
Government of Alberta
4th Floor, South Tower
Petroleum Plaza
9915 - 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2M4

Don Eastman
Department of Environment, Lands & Parks
Wildlife Branch
Government of British Columbia
780 Blanshard Street
Victoria B.C.
V8V 1X5

Jillian Lynn-Lawson
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Renewable Resources
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 2C6

Derek Melton or Christopher Shank
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

John Herity (Chair)
Biodiversity Convention Office
Environment Canada
5th Floor, Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3

Dalia Kudirka
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Sir John Carling Building, 7th Floor
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Robert McFetridge
Canadian Museum of Nature
P.O. Box 3443, Station D
2086 Walkley Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6P4

Lynda Maltby
Environment Canada
Place Vincent Massey, 3rd Floor
351 St. Joseph Blvd.
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3

Jim Beckett
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street,
12th Floor, Rm. 1299
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6

Carol Tovee
Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Peter Hall
Natural Resources
Place Vincent Massey, 20th Floor
351 St. Joseph Blvd.
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5

Bob Milko
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
10 Wellington Street, North Tower
6th Floor, Room 648
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H4

ANNEX 3

Biodiversity Convention Advisory Group Representatives:

David Bennett, Canadian Labour Congress
Gary Blundell, Canadian Wildlife Federation
Adriano Carr, International Wild Campaign
Jy Chipczak, Rare Breeds Conservancy
Keith Conn, Assembly of First Nations
Glen Dunsworth, International Chamber of Commerce
Darlea Dorey, Native Council of Canada
Greg Filyk, Wildlife Habitat Canada
Julie Gelfand, Canadian Nature Federation
Andrew Hamilton, International Joint Commission
Bryan Harvey, University of Saskatchewan
Ralph Jespersen, The Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Robert Keyes, Mining Association of Canada
Jean-Pierre Martel, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association
Elizabeth May, Cultural Survival (Canada)
Don McAllister, Ocean Voice
Patrick McGuinness, Fisheries Council of Canada
Denis McKnight, Agriculture Institute of Canada
Ted Mosquin, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Gene Nyberg, National Round Table on the Environment & the Economy
Roger Perrault, Industrial Biotechnology Association of Canada
Jacques Prescott, Jardin Zoologique du Québec
Patricia Rae, Sim, Hughes, Dimock Barristers and Solicitors
Chester Reimer, Inuit Circumpolar Conference
Marvi Ficker, The Richard Ivey Foundation
Geoffrey Scudder, Biological Survey of Canada
Ian Smith, Canadian Federation of Biological Sciences
Rick Walter, Canadian Institute of Biotechnology

FOR YOUR COMMENTS...

Your contribution to the development of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy is important. Please use the space provided below to record your comments for our consideration.

Vision

Principles

Goal 1 - Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Goal 2 - Ecological Management

Goal 3 - Education and Awareness

Goal 4 - Incentives and Legislation

Goal 5 - International Cooperation

Implementation

Indigenous Communities

In your view, what are the PRIORITIES for biodiversity conservation in Canada?

Please identify GAPS and/or WEAKNESSES in this document.

Other Comments

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

If possible, please return to the Biodiversity Convention Office
before September 2, 1994

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994
TO: ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, consideration was given to your report dated August 25, 1994 concerning the above and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Environmental Advisory Board dated August 25, 1994, re: Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, hereby agrees:

1. that the questionnaire responses, as outlined in Attachment 1, be forwarded to the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group,
2. that the Environmental Advisory Board incorporate components of this strategy in the proposed Environmental Action Plan to further develop and refine the municipal policies, bylaws and legislations that will help identify and preserve unique natural areas, lead to a Sustainable Development Strategy and result in continued biodiversity in Red Deer,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action. This office will be forwarding the questionnaire response to the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group.

I look forward to the Environmental Action Plan being presented to Council in due course.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Community Services
Parks Manager
Biological Services Coordinator

**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

FAX: (403) 346-6195

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

August 30, 1994

The Biodiversity Convention Office
5th Floor, 351 St. Joseph Blvd.
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: DRAFT CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

At the City of Red Deer Council Meeting held August 29, 1994, consideration was given to the above topic and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Environmental Advisory Board dated August 25, 1994, re: Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, hereby agrees:

1. that the questionnaire responses, as outlined in Attachment 1, be forwarded to the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Biodiversity Working Group,
2. that the Environmental Advisory Board incorporate components of this strategy in the proposed Environmental Action Plan to further develop and refine the municipal policies, bylaws and legislations that will help identify and preserve unique natural areas, lead to a Sustainable Development Strategy and result in continued biodiversity in Red Deer,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

For your information, I have attached hereto The City of Red Deer's administrative report regarding this matter as well as The City's comments, specifically regarding the draft.


... / 2

*a delight
to discover!*

The Biodiversity Convention Office
August 30, 1994
Page 2

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Kloss', is written over the printed name and title.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
Encls. (Pages 58 - 62)

cc: Parks Manager



Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Biodiversity Convention Office
351 St. Joseph Blvd., 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3
Tel: (819) 953-4374
Fax: (819) 953-1765

CC: Dir. of Comm. Services
Parks Manager



94/09/22
KK

September 13, 1994

Kelly Kloss
City Clerk
The City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 3T4

Dear Respondent,

We wish to thank you for reviewing the Draft Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

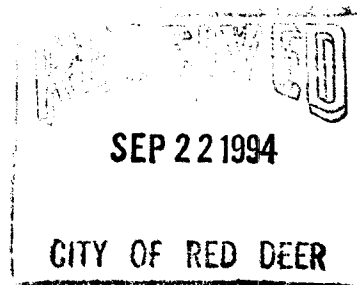
Your comments have been reviewed, considered and incorporated into the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy to the best of our abilities. We have received many varying and sometimes conflicting views from across the country and have attempted to reconcile these in the Strategy. The Canadian Biodiversity Strategy will be released in its final form during November. You will receive a copy at this time.

We think it is very important for Canadians to be involved in the implementation of the Strategy. You have shown us that you are interested in what happens to Canada's biodiversity and we hope that you will continue to take action for biodiversity in the future.

Thank you again for your participation.

Sincerely,

John Herity
Chair,
Federal\Provincial\Territorial Biodiversity Working Group



Canada


Printed on recycled paper
Imprimé sur du papier recyclé



NO. 11

DATE: August 23, 1994
TO: City Council
FROM: Assistant City Clerk
RE: BYLAW 3108/A-94, AN AMENDMENT TO THE ROAD CLOSURE BYLAW
3108/94

Bylaw 3108/A-94 provides for an amendment to the Road Closure Bylaw 3108/94 pertaining to a portion of West Park Drive shown on Plan 852-0354. Said amendment reflects a correction in the area shown on Plan 852-0354 from 3.85 ha more or less to 3.79 ha more or less. As the proposed amendment does not materially affect the Bylaw in principle or substance, Council may without public hearing give three readings to the said bylaw amendment.



Jeff Graves
Assistant City Clerk

JG/ds

Commissioners' Comments

We recommend Council proceed with three readings of the Bylaw.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

BYLAW NO. 3108/94

Being a Bylaw to close portions 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:

- 1 · The following portions of roadways in The City of Red Deer are hereby closed.
 - a) All that portion of 39 Street lying within the limits of Plan _____ containing 0.048 ha. more or less.
 - b) West Park Drive, Plan 852-0354 containing 3.85 ha. more or less.

- 2 This Bylaw shall come into full force and effect upon the passage of third reading.


READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 14 day of March A.D. 1994.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25 day of April A.D. 1994.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25 day of April A.D. 1994.



 MAYOR



 CITY CLERK

CELEBRATED TO BE A TRUE AND CORRECT
 COPY OF THE ORIGINAL BYLAW.



 CITY CLERK

Bemoco Land Surveying Ltd.

Subdivision Consultants ★ Land Surveyors

Our File: R-005-93

August 12, 1994

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

ATTENTION: Bill Lees

Dear Sir:

RE: Taylor Drive

Please find enclosed Bylaw No. 3108/94 which requires a slight change to the area shown on same, as well as a minor rewording.

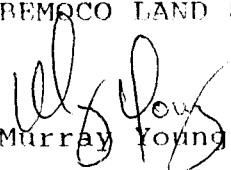
by on Bylaw should read:

"All that portion of West Park Drive, Plan
852 0354 lying within the limits of Plan 942 _____
(containing 3.79 Hectares more or less)"
The above area value is optional according
to Land Titles.

Trusting you find the above in order, I remain

Yours truly,

BEMOCO LAND SURVEYING LTD.


Murray Young, A.L.S.

MY/dpv

Encl

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994
TO: LAND SUPERVISOR
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: ROAD CLOSURE BYLAW AMENDMENT 3108/A-94

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994 consideration was given to an amendment to Road Closure Bylaw 3108/94 pertaining to a portion of West Park Drive shown on Plan 852-0354.

As the proposed amendment did not materially affect the Bylaw in principle or substance, three readings were given to Bylaw 3108/A-94 at the August 29, 1994 Council Meeting. A certified copy of Bylaw 3108/A-94 is attached hereto.

I trust you will be advising Murray Young of Bemoco Land Surveying Ltd. of Council's decision in this instance.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
attch.

cc: Land and Economic Development Manager

NO. 12

DATE: August 23, 1994

TO: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk

FROM: Alan Scott, Land and Economic Development Manager

RE: **LAND PURCHASE PART OF LOT 28, BLOCK 4, PLAN 892-2868
RIVERSIDE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PARK**

Attached is a letter from Shunda Consulting & Construction Management Ltd. requesting they be permitted to purchase a 0.50 acre parcel which is part of Lot 28, Block 4, Plan 892-2868. The offer is for \$37,500 which represents our asking price on the property.

It is intended the property will be used to provide parking for the developer's project, which is located immediately south on the adjacent property. In the future, there is a possibility that development will occur.


Our standard agreement in Riverside Light Industrial Park requires that purchasers make a commitment to construction within 36 months of purchase. Council's approval is therefore required on the relaxation of development requirements.

RECOMMENDATION

The Land and Economic Development Department recommends that City Council approve the sale of 0.50 acre to Shunda Consulting & Construction Management Ltd. with the following conditions to apply:

1. The building commitment be waived.
2. The purchase price be \$37,500, representing the City's asking price, with the purchaser responsible for all connection charges.
3. The City, at its expense, be responsible for all survey and subdivision costs.
4. The purchaser enter into an agreement satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

Respectfully submitted,



for.
Alan V. Scott

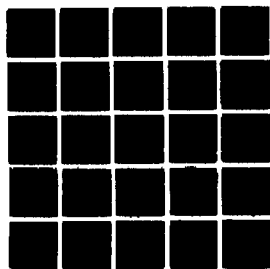
AVS/mm

Commissioners' Comments

We concur with the recommendation of the Land & Economic Development Manager and that Council waive the building commitment in this instance.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner



**WEDDELL
MEHLING
PANDER**
& ASSOCIATES REALTY LTD.

OPTION TO PURCHASE

between

THE CITY OF RED DEER

and

SHUNDA CONSULTING & CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LTD.

Dated August 19, 1994


PROPERTY: Riverside Light Industrial
.50 Acres from Lot 28, Block 4, Plan 892-2868

LAND SIZE: Approximately .50 Acres to be surveyed by The City of Red Deer and clear title provided upon full payout. No right of ways to be registered on subject property.

PRICE: \$37,500.00

DEVELOPMENT No building required for parking at this time. Possible development at some time in the future.

ACCESS: To be granted from 63 Street, to be agreed to by Purchaser and The City of Red Deer. City to pave 63 Street at no extra cost to Purchaser.

UTILITIES:  The purchaser to be responsible for all connection charges.
~~To be provided to property line at no cost to Purchaser.~~

The City of Red Deer guarantee property to be environmentally clean


SHUNDA CONSULTING & CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LTD.

202, 4708 - 50th Ave., Red Deer, Alberta, Canada T4N 4A1

TELEPHONE (403) 340-1986 FAX (403) 347-1696

"COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE SERVICES"

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994

TO: LAND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

FROM: CITY CLERK

**RE: LAND PURCHASE - PART OF LOT 28, BLOCK 4, PLAN 892-2868
RIVERSIDE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PARK**

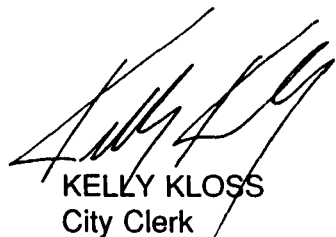
At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994 consideration was given to your report dated August 23, 1994 concerning the above topic and at which meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Land and Economic Development Manager dated August 23, 1994, re: Land Purchase, Part of Lot 28, Block 4, Plan 892-2868 Riverside Light Industrial Park, hereby approves the sale of 0.5 acre to Shunda Consulting and Construction Management Ltd., with the following conditions to apply:

1. The building commitment to be waived;
2. The purchase price be \$37,500, representing The City's asking price, with the purchaser responsible for all connection charges;
3. The City, at its expense, be responsible for all survey and subdivision costs;
4. The purchaser enter into an agreement satisfactory to the City Solicitor,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director of Financial Services
Director of Engineering Services
City Assessor
Fire Chief
Principal Planner
E. L. & P. Manager
Bylaws and Inspections Manager

NO. 13

DATE: August 19, 1994

TO: City Clerk

FROM: Bylaws and Inspections Manager

RE: **SAFETY CODES COUNCIL - OPERATING FEES**

Please arrange for the following item to be placed on the Council agenda, for information only.

As City Council is aware, the province's proclamation of The Safety Codes Act this past April is to amalgamate a number of Acts, such as The Building, Plumbing, Gas, Fire, Etc., and establish a Safety Codes Council to administer the enforcement of safety standards throughout the province.

Additionally, the Safety Codes Act gives authority to a Safety codes Council to charge fees to cover the costs of its operations as it applies to:

- The development and recommendations of codes and standards
- The promotion of uniform safety standards
- The administration of accreditation, certification, and designation
- The administration of appeals, and
- The provision of advice upon request

It appears, in order to carry out these responsibilities, The Safety Codes Council is required to generate revenues to cover the costs of the day to day operational expenses, and as such, effective October 1, 1994, the following fees are to be applied to various permits, monies collected by the City, and forwarded on a quarterly basis to The Safety Codes Council.

BUILDING: \$5.00 per permit issued - plus G.S.T.

All building permits and renovation permits will be subject to operating fees

SAFETY CODES COUNCIL

Page 2

August 19, 1994

GAS: \$3.00 per permit issued - plus G.S.T.

Permits to also include - Temporary gas line
Propane - temporary heat
Propane - residential/commercial
Propane - distribution centres

PLUMBING: \$3.00 per permit issued - plus G.S.T.
(Includes cross connection/backflow permits)

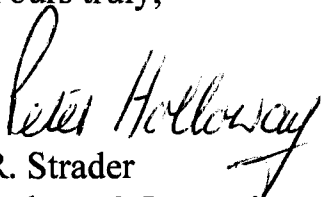
DEMOLITION
PERMITS: \$3.00 per permit issued - plus G.S.T.

FIRE: \$5.00 per permit issued - plus G.S.T.

To the above, all licensed contractors within the city are being duly notified of these increases in fees, and we are making arrangements in our administration for collection of same.

Submitted for Council's information.

Yours truly,



R. Strader

Bylaws & Inspections Manager

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

PH/cp

Commissioners' Comments

The attached is provided for the information of Council. As can be seen, we have advised the contracting industry of these additional fees being collected for the Province. They will be clearly indicated as such on our invoices.

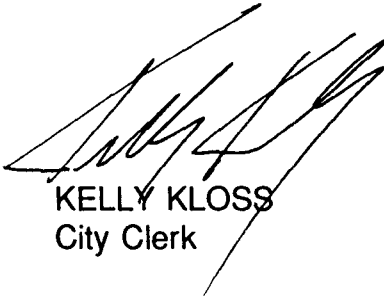
"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994
TO: BYLAWS AND INSPECTIONS MANAGER
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: SAFETY CODES COUNCIL - OPERATING FEES

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, your report dated August 19, 1994 was presented to Council and it was agreed that same be filed.

Thank you for providing this information to Council.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Kloss', is written over the typed name and title.

KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994
TO: MAYOR SURKAN
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: STRATEGIC PLAN

At the Committee of the Whole Meeting of August 29, 1994, Council discussed the Open House/Public Meeting to be held Tuesday, September 13, 1994 regarding the Strategic Plan.

At this meeting the Aldermen advised as follows:

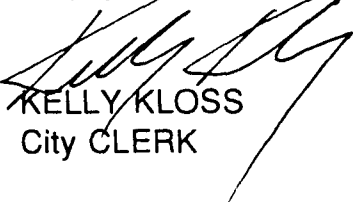
1. Alderman Statnyk - Away
2. To arrive at approximately 7:00 pm.

Alderman Campbell-Cardwell
Alderman Pimm
3. To arrive at approximately 5:00 p.m.

Alderman Volk
Alderman Hull
Alderman Schnell
Alderman Lawrence
4. Alderman Guilbault was absent from the meeting.

At this meeting you advised the Aldermen that they are expected to make a 3 - 5 minute presentation each, relative to their Task Force. You also indicated that Pat Shaw would remind each Alderman of this and also provide any necessary background information required.

This is submitted for your information.



KELLY KLOSS
City CLERK

KK/clr

cc: Pat Shaw
Colleen Jensen

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994

**TO: COLLEEN JENSEN, CHAIRMAN
STRATEGIC PLANNING INTEGRATION TASK FORCE**

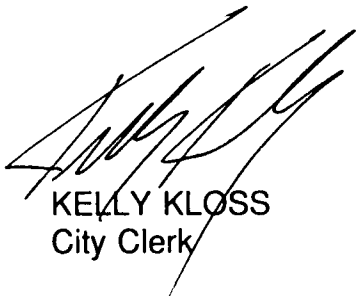
FROM: CITY CLERK

RE: STRATEGIC PLAN

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, consideration was given to your report dated August 23, 1994 concerning the above topic and at which meeting the following motion was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Chairman of the Strategic Planning Integration Task Force dated August 23, 1994, re: Strategic Plan, hereby approves, in principle, the Draft Strategic Plan in order that the public input phase can be initiated, and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action. Trusting you will find this satisfactory.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

NO. 15

DATE: August 23, 1994

TO: Kelly Kloss, City Clerk

FROM: Alan Scott, Land and Economic Development Manager

RE: **ESTABLISHMENT OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING LOT PRICES
AND LAND SALE POLICIES FOR ORIOLE PARK AND LOWER FAIRVIEW**

We are now in the process of completing the servicing of single family vacant residential building lots on Owens Close in Oriole Park and duplex lots in Lower Fairview. Both these areas are being developed as the result of the railway relocation. Owens Close contains 18 single family lots while the Lower Fairview area consists of 9 duplex lots (18 units). At present there are 76 private sector lots available on the East Hill and 37 lots in the north-west. We would anticipate advertising the lots for sale, and holding a lot draw for individuals and contractors, toward the end of September or early October.

We have completed an inhouse appraisal of these lots and are recommending values based upon private sector sales during the past year. During this time, 86 single family residential building lots have sold by the private sector. Overall, there would appear to be a 3% price increase between the private sector and the City sales.

In 1993, City Council approved a residential building lot price structure which was based on \$7.50 per square foot. This price is established on a typical lot of approximately 4500 to 6500 square feet. Adjustments are made either upward or down, depending upon the variance in size, location, etc., from the bench mark.

The review, which has recently been carried out, of vacant residential building lot sales in the City, would support an increase in price of 3% from the 1993 value of \$7.50 per square foot. This would put our bench mark value at \$7.72 per square foot.

In converting this to lot prices, the average rectangular lot in Owens Close would be priced at \$50,392. This would value them at approximately \$5,500 less on average, than the lots situated to the north on Osmond Close. There are a couple of reasons for this - most notable being the Osmond Close lots front onto a green area, which adds a premium to the pricing and is taken into account when value is established. The Osmond Close lots are also slightly larger in size.

LOWER FAIRVIEW DUPLEX LOTS

Collecting sales data on duplex lots in order to support our pricing recommendation has been somewhat more difficult. During the past year, there have been 24 duplex lots sold. In all instances they have been located on the East Hill, and have ranged in price from \$5.65 to \$7.62 per square foot, with lot sizes ranging from 2500 to 6500 square feet. In 1993, City Council approved pricing for City duplex lots of \$7.50 per square foot in Deer Park, and \$6.75 per square foot in Kentwood.

City Clerk
Page 2
August 23, 1994

Our analysis of sales data disclosed that there were no sales of vacant duplex lots in the Lower Fairview area. There were, however, seven sales recorded of improved properties containing duplexes. By utilizing tax assessment information, it was possible to work out a residual value on the unimproved properties. While they varied significantly, it would appear on average that duplex lots in Lower Fairview would be priced in the \$6.50 per square foot range.

RECOMMENDATION

The Land and Economic Development Department would recommend the following prices for single family and duplex lot prices in Oriole Park and Lower Fairview:

Pricing:

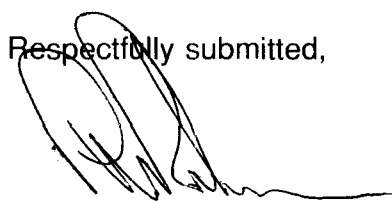
Oriole Park (Owens Close) - We would recommend an increase of 3% to an average of \$7.72 per square foot.

Duplex Lots in Lower Fairview - We would recommend a sale price of \$6.50 per square foot.

Land Sale Policies:

Existing land sale policies to apply, i.e. 40% of the lots available to contractors and 60% to homeowners at the lot draw, the lot must be paid in full prior to issuing a building permit, etc. We also recommend that architectural controls which were applicable to Osmond Close not be applied to Owens Close.

Respectfully submitted,



Alan V. Scott
AVS/mm

Commissioners' Comments

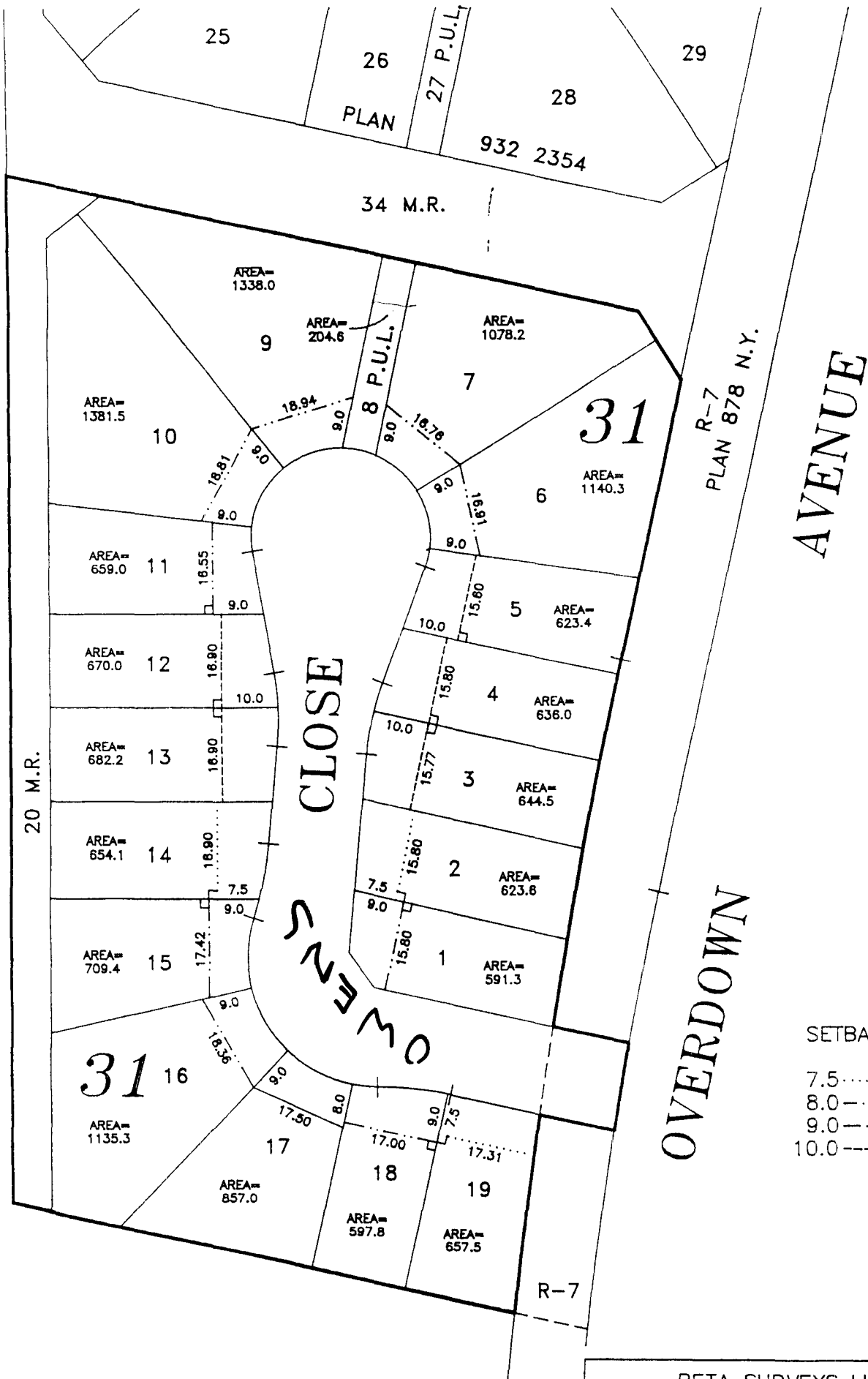
We concur with the recommendation of the Land & Economic Development Manager and further recommend Council approve the new lot prices as outlined, based on fair market value. We further recommend that architectural controls not be applied in this instance.

"B. HULL"

Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"

City Commissioner

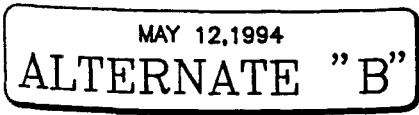


BETA SURVEYS LIMITED

5205 B - 54th. AVENUE, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 5K5

PHONE : 342 6203

FILE: 2381-PR3
94/01/25



NO. 14

SP-4.462

DATE: August 23, 1994

TO: KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

FROM: COLLEEN JENSEN
Chairman of Strategic Planning Integration Task Force

RE: STRATEGIC PLAN

Following for your consideration, is a draft of the City's Strategic Plan. It includes recommendations from the five Task Forces of Finance, Economic, Quality of Life, Social and Organization, as determined by Council in 1993. As well, input from Department Heads and other City staff has been incorporated. Response from staff to date has been very positive, with appreciation expressed at having the opportunity to participate.

It is the intent of the Integration Task Force, which is coordinating the process, to now seek public input, following Council's approval in principle, of the document as presented.

There will be a tabloid prepared which highlights our new Vision and Mission Statement as well as key elements of the Plan. The public will be made aware that this is a Plan for the City as an organization, but is based on community vision identified in Vision 2020. The tabloid will invite the community to respond through a "send-in form" or at an open house/public meeting on Tuesday, September 13, 1994, 5:00 - 9:00 p.m. at the Festival Hall. Circulation of the tabloid will likely occur during the week of August 29, immediately after Council's meeting.

Following response from the community, as well as input from related City Boards, a subsequent draft will be prepared for Council's final approval, in early 1995.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council for the City of Red Deer approve, in principle, the draft Strategic Plan as presented in order that the public input phase can be initiated.



COLLEEN JENSEN
Chairman of Strategic Planning Integration Task Force

CJ:kt
Enc.

2ND DRAFT

OF

THE STRATEGIC PLAN

FOR

THE CITY OF RED DEER

August 1994

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Red Deer's strategic plan focuses on four main areas: Economic Development, Financial Development; Organization Development and Community Development (which includes both the Social and Quality of Life aspects). A value statement and the goals which have been identified for each focus area are set out in the summary. In the body of the strategic plan, each focus area has been broken down into several subcategories with the respective goal under each.

VISION

The City of Red Deer....people committed to Service, Opportunity and a Quality Life for All....With the Spirit to make it happen!

MISSION

To provide an effective and accessible municipal government which responds to the needs of the community through collaboration, innovation and communication.

FOCUS AREAS

■ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Value Statement: The City believes in strengthening economic prosperity for the citizens of Red Deer through initiatives that encourage controlled, compatible growth while protecting the quality of life.

Goals:

To develop a co-ordinated approach to the marketing and promotion of Red Deer in partnership with the Westerner, the hotel industry and the business community in order to foster local growth opportunities as well as attract a more diverse range of businesses and events.

To aggressively promote the tourist and convention industry as a priority in the economic development of Red Deer and the region.

To ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential and industrial land to support the continuing growth of Red Deer, and to ensure that land is available to all sectors of the market at reasonable prices.

To support and maintain the City's infrastructure, including roads, structures, utility systems, and parks as a long-term investment.

■ FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Value Statement: The City believes in ensuring reliable, sustainable funding for ongoing services, with direction and guidance provided through long-term planning.

Goals:

To clearly define the financial roles and responsibilities of The City.

To clearly define the debt management policy for The City.

To develop an efficient and effective system of budgeting which responds to financial limitations, community need and the quickly changing environment.

■ ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

Value Statement: The City believes in developing the organization's capacity to be responsive and accountable to the community through flexibility, co-operation, communication, innovation and training.

Goals:

To ensure active public participation in municipal decision-making.

To achieve an organization structure which promotes efficiency and effectiveness through clearly defined roles and innovative collaboration.

To achieve an effective and efficient service delivery which is responsive to community need.

To provide necessary and appropriate training and development opportunities to ensure an innovative and skilled workforce.

■ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Value Statement: The City believes in supporting programs and initiatives which reflect a caring community and which provide high quality of life in a unique and attractive environment for all citizens.

Goals:

To facilitate planning, development and delivery of programs that support and enhance individuals, families and a healthy community, through social, recreation and culture opportunities.

To place a strong emphasis on quality of life and the achievement of a safe, healthy and attractive environment.

To position The City as a leader in environmental management, and ensure that Red Deer's unique natural environment is protected and preserved.

FOREWORD

With ever increasing challenges facing The City of Red Deer as we move toward the 21st Century, most people recognize the need for a strategic plan to guide The City along its path. The Strategic Plan reflects the collective values and goals of the municipal organization and is a blueprint for the future, intended to provide focus and purpose to all that must be undertaken to be successful.

In order to make the Strategic Plan workable, Council identified five focus areas: Economic, Finance, Organization, Social and Quality of Life. In the material that follows, Social and Quality of Life have been combined under "Community Development". The focus areas were researched by a broad cross-section of staff and resulting recommendations considered by Council.

A draft of the Strategic Plan has been completed with input from City staff.

Now we are at the public input or external stage at which comments are being solicited from related boards, community business and general public. A final draft will be prepared, considering public input, for Council approval in early 1995.

This document will provide the broad guidelines on which the City will base its planning. Many other recommendations were made by task forces which were not included at this strategic level. These will be considered by all departments as they develop three-year business plans, including the action steps necessary to ensure the strategies are carried out.

The City's Strategic Plan is not a static document but rather the first element in a dynamic process which will be continually updated in light of changing community realities, opportunities and expectations.

As you read this document, we hope that you are as encouraged as we are, and we look forward to your comments and participation.

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

COMMUNITY'S VISION

The Vision 2020 Program, referring to the year 2020, was created by the Provincial Government to encourage municipalities, as communities, to set long range objectives. The Program encouraged the creation of a plan with a 30-year horizon. In Red Deer, the process began in May of 1989, with a strong commitment to public participation including public meetings, questionnaires and letters. Input from City staff was also sought.

In August, 1991, City Council adopted Red Deer's Vision 2020, which presented direction for the community of Red Deer in general. It focuses on Red Deer as a city of opportunity with a strong emphasis on the quality of life in the community, through:

- a preserved unique natural environment enhanced by careful community planning,
- high standards in terms of quality of life,
- a strong volunteer ethic,
- a wide range of opportunities for employment, education and recreation.

There are seven planning principles related to this community vision:

- The provision of an effective and accessible municipal government committed to active public participation in decision-making.
- The preservation of Red Deer's unique natural environment and the demonstration of leadership in environmental management.
- The promotion of economic growth to ensure an increasing range of business and employment opportunities.
- The development of a well planned and healthy community, based upon the protection and enhancement of the residential neighbourhood unit and the provision of high quality industrial and commercial areas.
- The provision of a balanced and diverse range of social, education, health, recreation and cultural opportunities.
- The provision of an effective transportation and transit system, serving all sectors of the community.
- The provision of safe, efficient, reliable utility systems which are environmentally responsible.

OUR ORGANIZATION'S VISION

In preparing a Strategic Plan for The City of Red Deer, the municipal organization, rather than the broad community, is the focus. The Vision and Mission Statements have taken into account the key elements of Vision 2020 and many of the strategies have been adopted from the planning principles identified in that document.

The Vision identifies our "preferred future" in one clear and powerful statement. It captures the image of determination and desire of our organization to see Red Deer develop as a place of opportunity for its staff and the citizens, and it reflects a commitment to providing the best service possible while working toward a quality life for everyone.

The Mission statements describes our purpose, providing the foundation of how the organization does things.

Vision

The City of Red Deer....people committed to Service, Opportunity and a Quality Life for All....with the Spirit to make it happen!

Mission

To provide an effective and accessible municipal government which responds to the needs of the community through collaboration, innovation and communication.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

VALUE STATEMENT: The City believes in strengthening economic prosperity for the citizens of Red Deer through initiatives that encourage controlled, compatible growth while protecting the quality of life.

1.1 PROMOTION AND MARKETING

BACKGROUND:

The present economic development activity in Red Deer functions as a municipal department funded entirely by The City and directly accountable to City Council. The department occupies space in City Hall and management and support staff are City employees.

In 1991, City Council established a Strategic Marketing Task Force (SMTF) to conduct an in-depth study on ways to more effectively market the economic advantages of the Red Deer community, as well as to recommend an effective strategy for addressing the future challenges of economic development in the area. The SMTF identified a number of structural models available to address economic development activity. These options included a municipal department, commission, regional board or private corporation. Its final report recommended that the City's Economic Development Department be dissolved and replaced with a regional economic development commission.

More recently, there have been concerns expressed that Red Deer may not be well represented on a regional board and that potential conflicts of interest could occur among the partners. Other concerns were that a regional board would not represent municipal interests but rather a collective regional interest, and that regional boards in Canada have had limited success, with the resultant duplication of services at the local level.

Joint funding by the City and the business community is considered an essential factor based on the demonstrated desire of the business community to play a major role in economic development. The Chamber of Commerce has indicated a willingness to participate in the development of such a partnership.

GOAL: To develop a co-ordinated approach to the marketing and promotion of Red Deer in partnership with the business community and other stakeholders in order to foster local growth opportunities as well as attract a more diverse range of business development.

STRATEGIES:

- 1.1.1 The City, in conjunction with the business community, supports the establishment of an independent Economic Development Authority to consolidate a range of economic development activities.

- 1.1.2 The Authority will be jointly funded by the City and business, and initially be locally based, with the capacity to participate in regional projects, as appropriate.
- 1.1.3 The Authority will adopt a targeted pro-active and aggressive approach toward economic development, including attracting new business to the area, as well as supporting local business.

1.2 TOURISM

BACKGROUND:

Vision 2020 states that The City will "promote tourism as a priority in the economic development of the City and the region". (Planning Principle #3.3)

The City's current tourism promotion is conducted through The Red Deer Visitor and Convention Bureau, an independent society established to coordinate tourism development and promotion on behalf of The City. The Bureau receives partial funding from The City and generates revenue from other sources to support its activities. Nearly 200 local businesses and organizations are bureau members.

The Red Deer Tourism Action Plan, approved by City Council in December 1990, includes the following tourism policy statement for Red Deer:

Tourism will be encouraged within Red Deer and the surrounding region in ways that will attract more tourists, increase their length of stay, increase the economic benefits to the City and its business community, and ensure that the social, economic and environmental aspects of the community are enhanced.

The Bureau's functions include tourist promotion, visitor information services and convention/event marketing.

The Centrum and Westerner exhibition facilities provide a major opportunity for Red Deer to significantly expand its hosting of provincial and national meetings, conventions, trade shows and sporting events. This has resulted in the recent establishment of a Convention Marketing Consortium comprised of the Westerner, major hotels and the Visitor and Convention Bureau. The consortium's cooperative marketing activities are coordinated and overseen by the Bureau, at the request of the other partners.

GOAL: To aggressively promote the tourist and convention industry as a priority in the economic development of Red Deer and the region.

STRATEGIES:

- 1.2.1 The City supports the Visitor and Convention Bureau retaining its responsibility to co-ordinate tourism and convention development and promotion, on behalf of the City.

1.2.2 The City supports the development of a mechanism for collaboration between the Visitor and Convention Bureau and the Economic Development Authority.

1.2.3 The City will encourage effective public-private partnerships to aggressively market Red Deer's wide range of facilities, amenities, and opportunities to key tourist markets, particularly the visitor markets of Edmonton and Calgary.

1.3 LAND DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND:

Land banking and development is considered to be one of the key elements affecting economic development in Red Deer. The City, through Vision 2020 is committed to "the development of a well planned and healthy community, based upon the protection and enhancement of the residential neighbourhood unit and the provision of high quality commercial and industrial areas". (Planning Principle #4)

The City became involved in land banking approximately 35 years ago in response to a great demand and lack of supply of serviced lands, and with encouragement from the federal and provincial governments.

In recent years, through Council initiatives and private sector encouragement, the role of the City Land Bank has been redefined to encourage greater private sector participation in residential development. The City continues to be the primary provider of serviced industrial lots.

The approved Land Bank Administration Strategic Plan defines the land bank as consisting of "all lands which are held or have been acquired by the City, specifically for development and resale as residential, commercial or industrial parcels. Services front ended by the City related to the development of City and private land are deemed to be an asset of the Land Bank".

The Mission Statement of the Land Bank states: "The function of the Land Bank administration is to ensure that there is an adequate supply of serviced and unserviced industrial, commercial and residential land to provide for economic and orderly development of the City of Red Deer."

An updated Land Bank Administration Five-Year Business Plan for the period 1994-1998, was approved by City Council on June 6, 1994. The purpose of the business plan is to understand and ultimately respond to changing market conditions and identify strategies to meet the objectives and goals of the Land Bank.

GOAL: To ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential and industrial land to support the continuing growth of Red Deer, and to ensure that land is available to all sectors of the market at reasonable prices.

STRATEGIES:

- 1.3.1** The City will maintain a presence in land development to ensure that lots are available to individuals and small builders, and to provide long-range balanced development in the community.
- 1.3.2** The City will maintain a market share of 25% in its residential lot sales and actively encourage private sector participation in industrial land development.
- 1.3.3** The City will continue to sell its land at market value and where appropriate, make raw land available to developers.
- 1.3.4** The City will be more aggressive in optimizing its land inventory, particularly industrial land.
- 1.3.5** The City will work with the Town Centre Association and local realtors and developers to encourage the development of housing within the downtown core.

1.4 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE**BACKGROUND:**

One of the City's major economic benefits is its well maintained infrastructure, including roads, structures, utility systems and parks.

In recognition of the significant investment in infrastructure and the current spending reductions which are occurring at the provincial and municipal levels, The City has developed a comprehensive Ten Year Infrastructure Maintenance Plan for the existing City infrastructure. The objective is to plan for and ensure all necessary maintenance is done on existing City infrastructure and to allocate sufficient funding to finance the proposed expenditures. The plan will be updated annually, and should ensure the long-term maintenance of this valuable resource.

The City recognizes that the Red Deer Industrial Airport is under-utilized and that it should be more aggressively marketed. However, issues such as ownership and the future of CFB Penhold must be resolved before an effective long-range business plan can be prepared. As the area lies outside the City boundary, development proposals must be prepared in conjunction with the County of Red Deer.

The potential of a high-speed rail link between Edmonton and Calgary has been identified over the years. Such a rail link would have major economic advantages for Red Deer, and its progress should be closely monitored to ensure that Red Deer is actively involved in any future planning and development.

GOAL: To support and maintain the City's infrastructure, including roads, structures, utility systems and parks, as a long-term investment.

STRATEGIES:

- 1.4.1** The City will regard maintenance as a necessary annual investment rather than a discretionary cost.
- 1.4.2** The City will place a high priority on the resolution of jurisdictional and ownership issues related to the Red Deer Industrial Airport, and the preparation of a five-year business plan for its future use and development.
- 1.4.3** The City, in partnership with community stakeholders, will seek involvement in any planning of a high-speed rail link through the Edmonton-Calgary corridor.

2. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

VALUE STATEMENT: The City believes in ensuring reliable, sustainable funding for ongoing services, with direction and guidance provided through long-term planning.

2.1 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BACKGROUND:

All levels of government are striving to cope with their respective deficit and debt. One of the easiest methods of accomplishing this goal is to freeze, reduce or eliminate transfer payments to the junior levels of government. Municipalities feel the effects of such actions from both senior levels.

As a result, The City's major challenge over the next few years, will be to try and maintain service levels and contain taxes while dealing with the anticipated significant reductions in provincial grants.

The City will be challenged to find new and innovative ways of meeting the needs of its customers, often with shrinking resources. While the Corporation must continually strive to improve efficiencies in service delivery, there will be a need to review revenue options and identify new sources if it is to maintain acceptable levels of service with the minimum of impact on taxes.

GOAL: To clearly define the financial roles and responsibilities of The City.

STRATEGIES:

- 2.1.1** The City will not accept responsibility for funding programs which are truly a Federal or Provincial responsibility.
- 2.1.2** The City will encourage agencies with whom it partners, to look at ways to increase their ability to recover costs and become more self-sufficient.
- 2.1.3** The City will explore innovative cost reduction and revenue generation options.

2.2 DEBT MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND:

For a number of years The City has had an aggressive policy of long term debt reduction. Since 1991 there has been no additional long term debt incurred and a "pay-as-you-go" financing policy has been adopted by Council. The ability to "pay-as-you-go" is the result of a significant reduction in The City's major capital expenditure program and the use of reserves to fund capital expenditures.

The City's Five Year Plan for Major Capital Expenditure (1994 to 1998) assumes that Council will continue its aggressive policy of debt reduction and does not propose any additional debt be issued.

A debt load of \$76.8M in 1984 has been reduced by \$25.4M in the past ten years and will drop to \$22M by the year 2000.

GOAL: To clearly define the debt management policy for The City.

STRATEGIES:

2.2.1 The City will only incur debt for major capital projects.

2.2.2 The City will implement a clearly defined long-term cost analysis policy for all capital projects, including their impact on future operating budgets.

2.3 BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

BACKGROUND:

With the rapid changes in funding levels from the provincial government and the decline of revenues from other sources, the City is faced with the challenge of developing more effective and efficient systems of budgeting. The system of budget review by Council, which focuses on detailed expenditures, is no longer practical. Instead, it is important for Council to concentrate, in more depth, on measurable results. Departments should be given greater flexibility in allocating resources within the funds available, in order to achieve the best possible results.

Multi-year budgeting for capital expenditures is a well-established practice in the City. However, until recently, operating budgets have generally been restricted to single year documents. Longer term projections of revenue sources and expenditure levels are vital to our ability to respond to an unstable environment. More responsive and effective financial management will be achieved in the future, as the City moves to a two-year operating budget.

With the increased demand for program assessment and evaluation of responsibility, it will be important to develop an integrated financial system to provide timely and relevant information access to all departments.

GOAL: To develop an efficient and effective system of budgeting which responds to financial limitations, community need and the quickly changing environment.

STRATEGIES:

- 2.3.1** The City will continue to move from line item to program review which includes performance based analysis in the budgeting process.
- 2.3.2** The City will adopt a practise of developing two year operating budgets.
- 2.3.3** The City acknowledges the requirement for timely and relevant information access and will support the implementation of an integrated financial system.

3. ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

VALUE STATEMENT: The City believes in developing the organization's capacity to be responsive and accountable to the community through flexibility, co-operation, communication, innovation and training.

3.1 ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE PUBLIC

BACKGROUND:

Vision 2020 states, "The provision of an effective and accessible municipal government committed to active public participation in decision-making". (Planning Principle #1)

Fundamental and rapid economic changes are taking place on a global scale. Senior levels of government are devoting larger portions of their budgets to the payment of long term debt costs and as a result, are less able to meet the demands for other services. As a result, transfer payments to municipalities are declining, squeezing the already limited ability of municipalities to provide services to their citizens.

At the same time, the public is demanding greater accountability on the part of government and seeking more involvement in terms of those issues which directly affect them or their environment.

As a City we are challenged to find innovative ways to achieve community goals. This must be done in consultation and close communication with the citizens. It is imperative, therefore, that we seek public input into planning and decision-making regarding service level adjustments and shifting service delivery responsibilities. This will ensure the broadest possible range of ideas and promote thorough examination of all the issues which will affect the quality of life in Red Deer.

GOAL: To ensure active public participation in municipal decision-making.

STRATEGIES:

3.1.1 The City will adopt a corporate policy promoting the principles of public participation.

3.1.2 The City will undertake a public survey to obtain public opinion on proposed service level adjustments over the next 3 years and their impact on quality of life in the Red Deer community.

3.2 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

BACKGROUND:

Ted Gaebler, in his book "Reinventing Government", states that "Most government institutions perform increasingly complex tasks, in competitive, rapidly changing environments, with customers who want quality and choice. These new realities have made life very difficult for our public institutions."

The City's organization structure consists of a series of divisions and departments which are not currently set up to take full advantage of opportunities to work together. With the trends toward moving decision-making to the lowest practical level with as few levels as reasonable, and toward more integrated organization structures, The City recognizes the need to address this area and is currently undertaking a complete organization review in order to ensure an effective operation in the future.

GOAL: To achieve an organization structure which promotes efficiency and effectiveness through clearly defined roles and innovative collaboration.

STRATEGIES:

- 3.2.1** The City will challenge the entire staff of the organization to identify opportunities to reduce the levels of hierarchy.
- 3.2.2** The City, whenever possible, will delegate authority and accountability to the lowest practical level.
- 3.2.3** The City will adopt the appropriate use of joint problem-solving or consultative problem-solving as a basic management tool.
- 3.2.4** Council will challenge Department Heads and Directors, with assistance from the Personnel Department, to work with staff to identify opportunities for reorganization within departments and between departments.
- 3.2.5** The City will explore the reconfiguration of the roles of the Mayor, Commissioner and the three Directors.
- 3.2.6** The City will clearly define the Mayor's role to include the ceremonial duties, chairman at council meetings, and a full working partner in establishing and carrying out operational policy.
- 3.2.7** Council will restrict its involvement to setting policy, budgets, and those pursuits which are basic to its trusteeship role and avoid becoming involved in administrative and operational detail.

3.3 SERVICE DELIVERY

BACKGROUND:

There is a growing public demand for quality, responsiveness and efficiency in the delivery of services. To meet this demand, The City must place a greater emphasis on customer service training and examine ways and means of reorganizing to meet the service needs, including the appropriate use of technology.

In addition, The City must redefine its role in the delivery of services. To this end, a detailed service analysis is currently underway, to assist Council in determining which services The City should provide, at what level, and the most effective delivery.

Volunteerism, which has historically been an important factor in our ability to provide services in a cost-effective manner, will continue to be encouraged. However, it is recognized that there is a cost involved in managing and training volunteers to be proficient in roles they will be required to fulfil in the future.

GOAL: To achieve an effective and efficient service delivery which is responsive to community need.

STRATEGIES:

- 3.3.1** The City will choose the most effective delivery of service considering in order of priority the following options:
 - facilitate others providing a service directly,
 - enter into partnerships,
 - provide the service directly. (The City will not directly provide social services.)
- 3.3.2** The City, regardless of the service delivery model, will monitor and influence the standards of services that affect the quality of life in Red Deer, with consideration to the level of City funding.
- 3.3.3** The City will adopt a corporate customer service policy.
- 3.3.4** The City will continue to encourage and support volunteerism in the delivery of programs and services.
- 3.3.5** The City acknowledges the need for innovation and experimentation and will adopt a policy whereby projects and innovative solutions are given test trials.
- 3.3.6** The City will commit to making the necessary investment required to achieve maximum productivity by using appropriate technology.

3.4 TRAINING

BACKGROUND:

Of the physical, human and financial resources of a corporation, the human resources are the most valuable.

In these times of dramatic change and technological advance, it is important that The City understand and respond to the need for training to ensure the efficiency and continued effectiveness of its staff. At present, training is occurring in most areas of the operation on an ad hoc basis, with little emphasis on a planned approach to the development and maintenance of appropriate job related skills for the future.

Through its commitment to the principles of Vision 2020, The City has indicated that it will "ensure a properly trained and highly motivated City workforce to serve City residents". (Planning Principle #1.2)

Toward this end, The City is developing a Training Records system which will provide the opportunity for departments to maintain up-to-date information on skills and training. As the organization review is completed and changes identified, a corporate training plan will be completed. Discussions are currently underway with other major public sector employers to look for ways to collaborate in providing higher quality training at lower cost.

As The City moves toward more teamwork, innovation and flexibility in decision-making, it will be faced with new challenges in meeting the needs of a changing "culture" within the organization.

GOAL: To provide necessary and appropriate training and development opportunities to ensure an innovative and skilled workforce.

STRATEGIES:

3.4.1 The City will assign a high priority to staff training and develop a corporate-wide training plan.

4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

VALUE STATEMENT: The City believes in supporting programs and initiatives which reflect a caring community and which provide high quality of life in a unique and attractive environment for all citizens.

4.1 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BACKGROUND:

The City, through Vision 2020, supports "the provision of a balanced and diverse range of social, education, health, recreation and culture opportunities". (Planning Principle #5) Vision 2020 goes on to say that in support of this principle, The City will "coordinate/facilitate the provision of preventive social services to meet the community's needs with specific consideration given to the youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, immigrants and single parent families".

The Province has the primary responsibility for social programs and their funding. To facilitate the creation of programs and services to foster and promote the well being of Albertans, the Province formed the Family and Community Support Services program. Funding for FCSS programs is provided 80% by the Province and 20% by the participating municipalities.

The mission statement for The City's Social Planning Department is "to work with the citizens of Red Deer to support and enhance individual, family and community life by evaluating community needs and facilitating the planning, development and delivery of programs that address social concerns." In achieving this mission, The City has chosen to be a facilitator for social programs rather than a provider, through partnerships with non-profit agencies.

With the current Provincial objective of cost control and reduction, funding to municipalities for preventive social programs will continue to decline over 1994 to 1997.

With this in mind, it is important to reaffirm The City's role as a facilitator in the planning, development and delivery of social programs and to ensure that the Province does not download this area of primary responsibility onto the municipalities.

GOAL: To facilitate planning, development and delivery of programs that support and enhance individuals, families and a healthy community through social, recreation and culture opportunities.

STRATEGIES:

4.1.1 The City will maintain a commitment to preventative social programs and basic recreation and cultural programs.

4.1.2 The City will only provide social services through community agencies..

- 4.1.3** The City will, as appropriate, act as facilitator to encourage interagency and community awareness and co-operation in the delivery of programs.

4.2 QUALITY OF LIFE

BACKGROUND:

The community's vision of Red Deer as set out in Vision 2020 states, in part, that "Red Deer is a City of opportunity with a strong emphasis on the quality of life in the community. It is a community which reflects high standards in terms of the quality of life".

Quality of life in the context of the Strategic Plan is defined as "those things which make Red Deer a desirable place to live". This encompasses a broad range of services from those which ensure a clean and safe environment to opportunities for individuals to participate in programs and decision making.

Recent studies have shown that one of the main factors which businesses consider when choosing their operating locations is the quality of life of the community. The role of municipal government is to maintain an overall infrastructure that is conducive to all elements of the quality of life. To that end, tools must be in place that will assist the Administration and Council to consider not only financial criteria but also community values when determining what services and the levels or standards of service that should be provided in Red Deer.

In today's climate of dramatic change and fiscal restraint, communities are realizing they have to become more self-reliant; priority setting by governments has become paramount. As a community, Red Deer needs to find the proper balance between economics and quality of life.

GOAL: To place a strong emphasis on quality of life and the achievement of a safe, healthy and attractive community.

STRATEGIES:

- 4.2.1** The City, through leadership, will seek to provide an overall environment that is conducive to quality of life.
- 4.2.2** The City's analysis of standards and services will include not only the financial implications but also the impact on the quality of life "infrastructure" in Red Deer.

4.3 ENVIRONMENT

BACKGROUND:

The relationship between economic development and quality of life is recognized as being mutually interdependent. One of the elements of quality of life is protection of the environment. Environmental concerns demand a high priority in today's society and Red Deer has already been recognized in a number of areas for its conscientious environmental perspective. However, it should continue to seek a balance between environmental concerns and the need to provide a competitive climate for the business community.

GOAL: To position itself as a leader in environmental management, and ensure that Red Deer's unique natural environment is protected and preserved.

STRATEGIES:

- 4.3.1** The City will maintain a leading role in ensuring that Red Deer remains aesthetically appealing through such initiatives as the "greening" of major transportation routes, preservation of natural areas, setbacks and development standards and signage requirements. This will be achieved through direct City involvement in cooperation with private industry and community agencies. (Planning Principle #2.2)
- 4.3.2** The City will maintain a leading role in environmental management of the community including all municipal infrastructure and services such as waste management, major utilities, pest and weed control, park management and environmental education. (Planning Principle #2.3)
- 4.3.3** The City will ensure that Red Deer is established as a community with a clean and ecologically sound natural and built environment. (Planning Principle #4.1)
- 4.3.4** The City will preserve and enhance escarpments and natural areas and maximize the provision of green space throughout the community. (Planning Principle #4.7)
- 4.3.5** The City will ensure the provision of safe, efficient, reliable utility systems which are environmentally responsible. (Planning Principle #7)

Commissioners' Comments

As indicated in the attached report, a draft of the City Strategic Plan is now ready to be presented to the public for their input. As the report outlines a great deal of work by very many people has gone into the development of this Plan, and all involved should be complimented on the work they have undertaken.

We support the recommendation of the Strategic Planning Integration Task Force and recommend that Council approve the Plan in principle, so that the public process as outlined can begin.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor

"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1994
TO: LAND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANAGER
FROM: CITY CLERK
**RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING LOT PRICES AND
LAND SALE POLICIES FOR ORIOLE PARK AND LOWER FAIRVIEW**

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994 consideration was given to your report dated August 23, 1994 concerning the above topic and at which meeting the following motion was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered report from the Land and Economic Development Manager dated August 23, 1994, re: Establishment of Residential Building Lot Prices and Land Sale Policies for Oriole Park and Lower Fairview, hereby agrees:

1. that the sale price for single family lots in Oriole Park (Owens Close), be set at an average of \$7.50 per square foot;
2. that the sale price for duplex lots in Fairview be set at a sale price of \$6.50 per square foot;
3. that existing land sale policies apply to the sale of the above mentioned lots and that architectural controls applicable to Osmond Close not be applied to Owens Close,

and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action. Trusting you will find this satisfactory.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

cc: Director or Engineering Services
Director of Financial Services
Principal Planner

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

June Rowlands
Mayor

August 9, 1994

TO: ALL MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA
WITH A POPULATION OVER 50,000

FROM: TORONTO MAYOR JUNE ROWLANDS

RE: TORONTO HELP RWANDA FUND

At its meeting on July 25 and 26, 1994 Toronto City Council established the "Toronto Help Rwanda Fund" to receive public donations. Council also approved a grant of \$25,000 to assist in the supply and shipping of medical aid to Rwanda.

To address the longer term needs for large and small equipment to maintain clean water supplies and re-institute agriculture, the Medical Officer of Health and the Commissioner of Public Works and the Environment have been directed to liaise with relief agencies to determine equipment needs. An internal review is also underway within the City of Toronto to ascertain whether departments have any suitable equipment that could be sent to Rwanda relief.

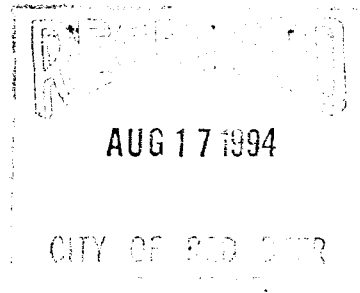
On behalf of Toronto City Council, I am writing to municipalities across Canada with populations of 50,000 or more requesting that they consider similar action and set up their own fund to help the people of Rwanda.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "June Rowlands".

Commissioners' Comments

Council's direction is requested.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor
"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner





Copy K. Kloss
Aug 19/94
m.

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association

8712 105 Street, P.O. Box 4607, Station S.E., Edmonton, Alberta T6E 5G4
Tel: (403) 433 4431 • Toll Free: 1 800 661 2862 • Fax: 433 4454

August 12, 1994

Mayor Gail Surkan
City of Red Deer
PO Box 5008
Red Deer AB T4N 3T4

Dear Mayor Surkan:

RE: 1994 Convention Resolutions

The AUMA Convention Resolutions Committee has recently completed its review of resolutions submitted for debate at the 1994 AUMA Convention.

The following resolutions submitted by the City of Red Deer were determined as not eligible for debate:

Re-registering a Motor Vehicle
Proof of Insurance
Failing to Produce a Driver's Licence

The Committee felt that these resolutions were not policy issues but rather something that could be addressed by the AUMA at the administrative level with Alberta Justice.

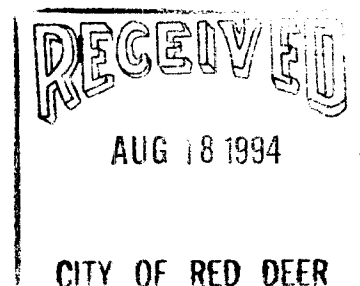
If you would like to discuss this matter further please contact me through the AUMA office. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Gordon Graydon'.

Mayor Gordon Graydon
Chairman
Convention Resolutions Committee

/rs



**THE CITY OF RED DEER**

P. O. BOX 5008, RED DEER, ALBERTA T4N 3T4

FAX: (403) 346-6195

City Clerk's Department (403) 342-8132

May 10, 1994

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
8712 - 105 Street
P.O. Box 4607, Station S.E.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 5G4

Att: Mayor William Purdy, President

Dear Sir:

RE: REQUEST FOR RESOLUTIONS - 1994 AUMA CONVENTION
SEPTEMBER 28 - OCTOBER 1, 1994
CALGARY, ALBERTA

In response to your invitation to submit resolutions for debate at the Annual AUMA Convention to be held in Calgary, Alberta from September 28 - October 1, 1994, I am enclosing herewith certified copies of three resolutions approved by Council at its meeting of May 9, 1994.

There is no background information being submitted with these resolutions as I believe each resolution is sufficiently clear and self explanatory, however, should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Trusting you will find this satisfactory and that you will give the attached resolutions favourable consideration.

Sincerely,



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr
Encls.

cc: City Commissioners
City Council
Insp. R. Beaton

**RED DEER***a delight
to discover!*

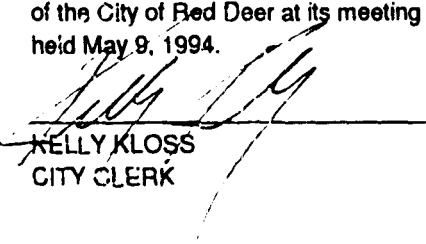
"WHEREAS Section 34(1) of the Motor Vehicle Administration Act makes it an offence for failing to re-register a motor vehicle;

AND WHEREAS the present penalty is only \$20.00 and not a deterrent;

AND WHEREAS many owners are failing to re-register their vehicle because they owe fine money on past tickets and cannot get the services of Motor Vehicle Branch until they clear these past debts up by them paying the debt,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Provincial Offences Procedure Act should be amended to increase the penalty imposed on an owner failing to register or re-register a motor vehicle, providing said person is firstly given 24 hours within which to produce said valid documents, and that the amount of said penalty increase be left to the discretion of the Provincial Government on the understanding that it be a substantial increase."

Certified to be a true and correct copy
of the resolution passed by Council
of the City of Red Deer at its meeting
held May 9, 1994.



KELLY KLOSS
CITY CLERK

"WHEREAS Section 31(1) of the Motor Vehicle Administration Act sets out the offence for a driver not carrying an operator's licence;

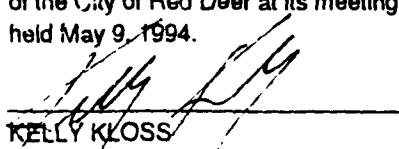
AND WHEREAS the minimal penalty of \$5.00 is no deterrent;

AND WHEREAS more and more frequently the police are checking drivers who choose not to carry their licence;

AND WHEREAS some drivers simply memorize their brother's or friend's date of birth, operator's licence number, etc., and this information is used on a ticket and the real owner of the licence has to go to considerable trouble to vindicate himself,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Provincial Offences Procedure Act should be amended to increase the penalty imposed on a driver failing to produce a Driver's License, providing said person is firstly given 24 hours within which to produce said valid document, and that the amount of said penalty increase be left to the discretion of the Provincial Government on the understanding that it be a substantial increase."

Certified to be a true and correct copy
of the resolution passed by Council
of the City of Red Deer at its meeting
held May 9, 1994.


KELLY KLOSS
CITY CLERK

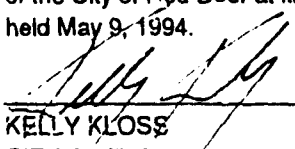
"WHEREAS Section 70(1) of the Motor Vehicle Administration Act makes it an offence not to carry proof of insurance;

AND WHEREAS the penalty is only a \$5.00 fine and is not a deterrent;

AND WHEREAS many operators are not carrying proof of insurance, and the other person involved in an accident has to wait with his insurance claim until the name of the insurance company can be confirmed,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Provincial Offences Procedure Act should be amended to increase the penalty imposed on a person operating a motor vehicle and failing to produce insurance, providing said person is firstly given 24 hours within which to produce said valid documents, and that the amount of said penalty increase be left to the discretion of the Provincial Government on the understanding that it be a substantial increase."

Certified to be a true and correct copy
of the resolution passed by Council
of the City of Red Deer at its meeting
held May 9, 1994.



KELLY KLOSS
CITY CLERK

Commissioners' Comments

The attached letter from AUMA is presented for the information of Council. As AUMA has determined that the three resolutions are not eligible for debate, but can be addressed by the AUMA at the administrative level, we recommend that Council direct the Mayor's Office send a letter to AUMA requesting that they take such action to bring our concerns to Alberta Justice.

"B. HULL"
Deputy Mayor


"H.M.C. DAY"
City Commissioner

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1994
TO: MAYOR SURKAN
FROM: CITY CLERK
RE: 1994 CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

At the Council Meeting of August 29, 1994, consideration was given to correspondence from the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association dated August 12, 1994. In this correspondence it was indicated that The City of Red Deer AUMA resolutions were determined as not eligible for debate. At this meeting the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED that Council of The City of Red Deer, having considered correspondence from AUMA dated August 12, 1994, re: 1994 AUMA Convention Resolutions, hereby directs the Mayor's Office to correspond with AUMA requesting that they take action to bring our concerns to Alberta Justice, and as presented to Council August 29, 1994."

I would ask that you forward a copy of your letter to AUMA to this office for our file.
Thank you.



KELLY KLOSS
City Clerk

KK/clr

Office of the Mayor



September 13, 1994

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
8712 - 105 Street
P.O. Box 4607, Station S.E.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 5G4

Att: Mayor Gordon Graydon, Chairman
Convention Resolutions Committee

Dear Mayor Graydon *Gordon*

RE: 1994 CITY OF RED DEER CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

Thank you for your letter of August 12, 1994 concerning The City of Red Deer's resolutions which were submitted to the AUMA regarding the re-registering of motor vehicles, proof of insurance and failing to produce a driver's licence.

Council of The City of Red Deer is in agreement with your suggestion that the AUMA address these resolutions at an administrative level with Alberta Justice. I look forward to your response once this matter has been discussed with Alberta Justice.

Sincerely,

Cheers!

Gail

GAIL D. SURKAN
Mayor

KK/clr

THE CITY OF RED DEER

Box 5008, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada T4N 3T4 Telephone: (403) 342-8155 Fax: (403) 346-6195

BYLAW NO.2672/V-94

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 2672/80, 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 Map" as referred to in Section 1.4 is hereby amended in accordance with the Use District Map No. 15/94 attached hereto and forming part of the Bylaw.
- 2 This Bylaw shall come into full force and effect upon the passage of third reading.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

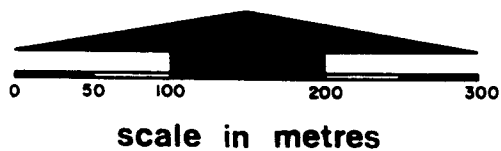
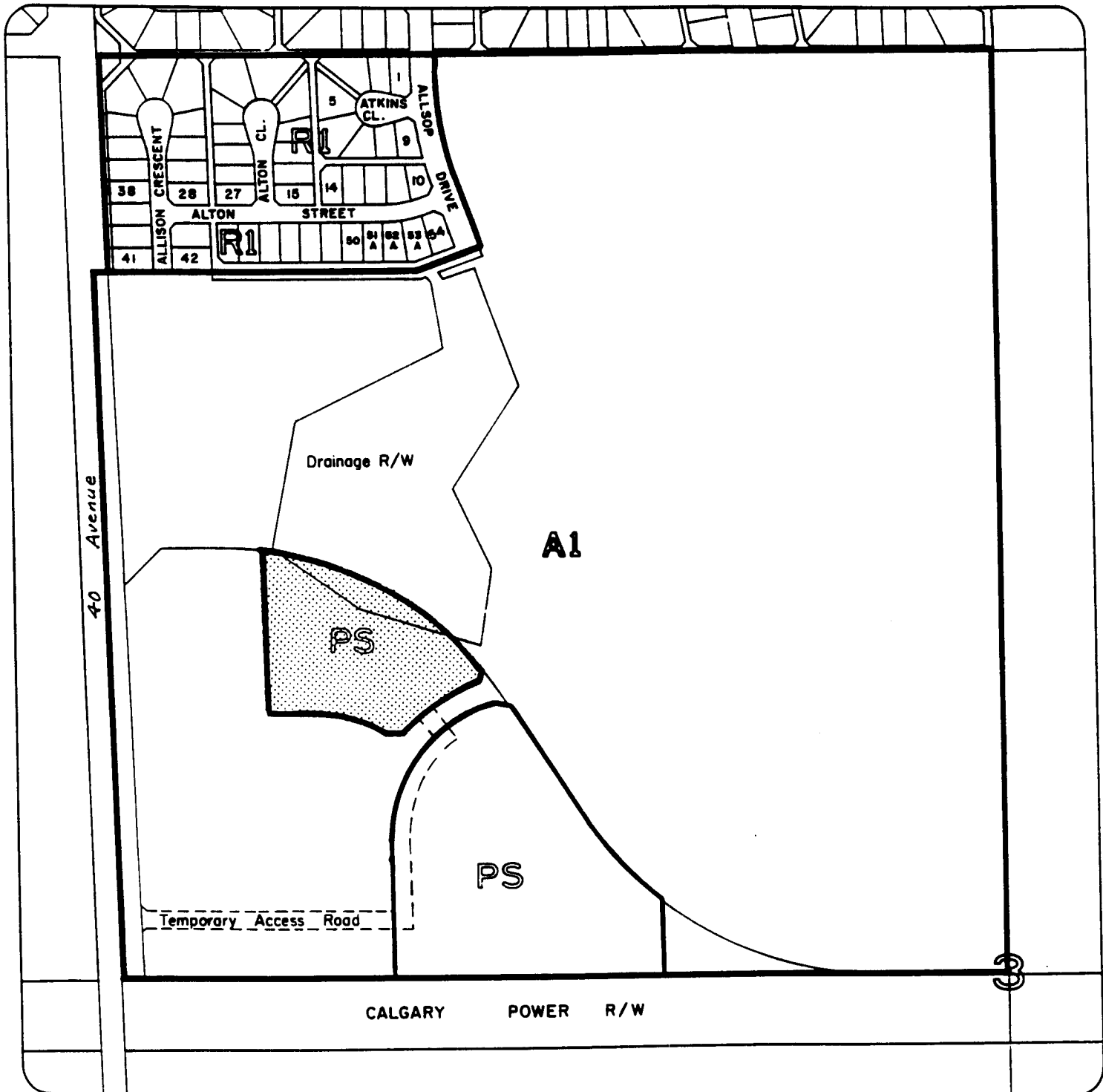
MAYOR

CITY CLERK

City of Red Deer --- Land Use Bylaw

Land Use Districts

I5



Revisions :

MAP NO. I5/94
Bylaw No. 2672/V-94

Change from A1 to PS

BYLAW NO. 3108/A-94

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3108/94, a Road Closure 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 Bylaw No. 3108/94 is hereby amended by deleting Section 1b) and substituting therefore the following:
 - "b) All that portion of West Park Drive, Plan 852 0354 lying within the limits of Plan 942 _____(containing 3.79 hectares more or less)."
- 2 This Bylaw shall come into full force and effect upon the passage of third reading.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of A.D. 1994.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

BYLAW NO. 3115/94

Being a Bylaw of The City of Red Deer to authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute an agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited, to amend the subsisting special franchise agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited.

WHEREAS The City of Red Deer has requested an amendment of the special franchise;

AND WHEREAS Northwestern Utilities Limited has agreed with the terms of the amendment;

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

- 1 Under the authority of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 1980, Chapter M-26, Section 281 be it enacted that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to sign the agreement which is attached to and forming part of this Bylaw and marked as Schedule "A" between The City of Red Deer and Northwestern Utilities Limited to amend the subsisting special franchise agreement with Northwestern Utilities Limited.
- 2 This Bylaw shall come into force upon the agreement being approved by the Public Utilities Board for the Province of Alberta, and upon being given Third reading and finally passed.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of , 19 .

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of , 19 .

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of , 19 .

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

AMENDING AGREEMENT

AMENDING AGREEMENT made and entered into this _____ day of
_____ A.D., 19 _____.

BETWEEN:

THE CITY OF RED DEER

a municipal corporation

in the Province of Alberta

(hereinafter referred to as the "Municipality")

OF THE FIRST PART

-and-

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LIMITED

a corporation having its head office at

the City of Edmonton in

the Province of Alberta

(hereinafter referred to as the "Company")

OF THE SECOND PART

The Company and the Municipality mutually agree as follows:

Paragraph 16 of the Franchise Agreement dated September 6, 1989 and amended by agreement dated September 1, 1992, is hereby deleted and substituted with the following:

-2-

16. The parties agree that with the approval of the Board and upon execution of this agreement, the Company, after said date of execution, shall pay (as hereinafter mentioned) and the Municipality shall accept 17.00% of the annual gross revenues of the Company during the particular calendar year derived from the supply of gas to customers within the corporate boundaries of the Municipality, pursuant to Section 14 (7) and Section 14 (8) Municipal Taxation Act, being Chapter M-31 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1980, as amended, exclusive of revenue derived from

- i) the cost of gas as defined in the Company's Rate Schedules as Riders "E" and "F" as they may exist from time to time
- ii) the supply of separately metered natural gas used to fuel transportation vehicles
- iii) bad debt and late payment revenue
- iv) the aforementioned payment of the Municipality

The Municipality agrees to accept such payment of a percentage of gross revenue provided in this clause, in lieu of taxing the special franchise, lands, buildings, improvements, pipelines, works, machinery, equipment and apparatus belonging to and used by the Company in the exercise of the franchise and related operations in the service area operated within the Municipality. "Said payments in lieu of taxes"

(a) shall commence with the first billing sent by the Company to the customer for the period of gas delivery commencing:

- i. after the date of this agreement and
- ii. after the Board has by order approved any change in rates to the customer made necessary by this paragraph 16.

(b) for parts of a calendar year shall be apportioned according to the said Gross Revenue during the relevant part of the calendar year;

(c) shall be made on a monthly basis on the 15th of the month following receipt by the Company of the Gross Revenues to which the fixed percentage applies.

-3-

Provided , however if the Company shall at any time own any lands within the corporate limits of the City, upon which is situated any building or buildings used either in whole or in part as a dwelling or dwellings, or occupied by any person or corporation other than the Company, then the same shall be liable to assessment and taxation in the same manner as other property in the vicinity of such parcel or parcels.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF of the parties hereto have affixed their respective corporate seals under the hands of their proper officers in that behalf, as of the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF RED DEER

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LIMITED
