

TOWN OF RIMBEY

TOWN COUNCIL AGENDA

**AGENDA FOR REGULAR MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TO BE HELD
ON MONDAY APRIL 08, 2013 AT 7:00 PM IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS OF
THE TOWN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

| | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1. | Call to Order Regular Council Meeting & Record of Attendance | |
| 2. | Public Hearing | |
| 3. | Agenda Approval and Additions | |
| 4. | Minutes | |
| | 4.1 March 25, 2013, Council Regular Meeting Minutes | 2-8 |
| 5. | Delegations | |
| | 5.1 Daryl Hunt – Library and Eastview Crescent | |
| 6. | Bylaws | |
| | 6.1 Bylaw 884/13 Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan | 9-44 |
| | 6.2 Bylaw 885/13 Tax Rate Bylaw | 45-47 |
| 7. | New and Unfinished Business | |
| | 7.1 Petition | 48-57 |
| | 7.2 Community Gardens | 58-63 |
| | 7.3 2013 Budget | 64-65 |
| | 7.4 Transforming & Revitalizing Downtown Summit | 66-74 |
| | 7.5 Expression of Interest for Lot 4, Block C, Plan 082 4500 | 75-77 |
| | 7.6 Campground Operations Agreement | 78-81 |
| | 7.7 Community Clean Up | 82 |
| | 7.8 Volunteer Appreciation Week | 83 |
| 8. | Reports | |
| | 8.1 Department Reports | |
| | 8.1.1 Finance | 84 |
| | Bank Reconciliation as of March 31, 2013 | 85 |
| | Cash Position to March 31, 2013 | 86 |
| | Consolidated Financial Statement to March 31, 2013 | 87-88 |
| | Accounts Payable Cheque Listing to March 30, 2013 | 89 |
| | 8.2 Board/Committee Reports | |
| | 8.2.1 Rimoka Housing Foundation Minutes January 16, 2013 | 90-94 |
| | 8.2.2 Rimbey & District Volunteer Week Committee Minutes March 6/13 | 95-98 |
| 9. | Correspondence | 99 |
| | 9.1 Don and Mary Leighton – Water Concerns | 100-102 |
| | 9.2 Michael McKnight – Guidelines for Drinking Water | 103-129 |
| | 9.3 Keyera | 130 |
| | 9.4 Dave Karroll Correspondence | 131-133 |
| 10. | In Camera | |
| 11. | Adjournment | |

TOWN OF RIMBEY

TOWN COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 25, 2013, IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS OF THE TOWN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

1. Call to Order Mayor Ibbotson called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm, with the following in attendance:
- Mayor Sheldon Ibbotson
Councillor Jack Webb
Councillor Paul Payson (via skype)
Councillor Scott Ellis
Councillor Gayle Rondeel
CAO Tony Goode
Director of Finance – Lori Hillis
Assistant CAO/Development Officer - Melissa Beebe
Recording Secretary – Kathy Blakely
- Absent:
- Public:
Treena Mielke - Rimbey Review
16 Members of the public
2. Public Hearing 2.1 None
3. Adoption of Agenda of 3.1. Mar 25, 2013 Agenda
- Deletion - 6.3 Bylaw 884/13 Town of Rimbey Revolving Operation Loan
Addition – 5.1 Reuben Giebelhaus – Petition.
- Motion 081/13
- Moved by Councillor Webb to accept the agenda as amended.
- CARRIED
(5-0)
4. Minutes 4.1 March 11, 2013, Council Regular Meeting Minutes
- Motion 082/13
- Moved by Councillor Ellis to accept the March 11, 2013, Council Regular Meeting Minutes as presented.
- CARRIED
(5-0)
5. Delegation 5.1 Reuben Giebelhaus
- Mr. Giebelhaus indicated that he realizes Council has a big decision tonight. He reiterated to Council that the individuals who signed the petition are not in favor of Council selling the Administration Building to the Rimbey Library Board for \$1.00. He indicated that leasing the space to them for \$1.00 would be no different. The people who signed the petition do not want the building renovated for the library to take over the office space used by the municipal offices. He noted that there are alternative solutions to the library spacing problem. He indicated that the Town could add on space to the north end of the building and add a second floor. Mr. Giebelhaus indicated that the individuals who signed the petition are not in favor of the town offices being moved down to the Provincial Building where we would pay rent.
- Mayor Ibbotson thanked Mr. Giebelhaus for his presentation to Council.
6. Bylaws 6.1 Bylaw 880/13 Rimbey Library Loan Authorization
- Administration has received notification from Jean Keetch, Manager of the Rimbey Municipal Library that the Library was not successful in obtaining the CIIP grant. She indicated that the Library Board will be applying for a CFEP grant as soon as possible.

Administration recommends that Council motion to rescind Bylaw 880/13.

Motion 083/13

Moved by Councillor Rondeel to give third reading to Bylaw 880/13 Rimbey Library Loan Authorization.

DEFEATED
(0-5)

6.2 Bylaw 883/13 Electric Distribution System Franchise Agreement

The new contract with FortisAlberta Inc. has been received. Bylaw 883/13 is to authorize the Mayor and CAO to enter into an agreement granting FortisAlberta Inc., the right to provide distribution access services within the municipality. The Town of Rimbey upon completion of first reading will be forwarded to the AUC for approval to renew an electric distribution system franchise agreement with the new agreement.

Administration recommends that Council give first reading of Bylaw 883/13 – Electric Distribution System Franchise Agreement.

Motion 084/13

Moved by Councillor Ellis that Council give first reading of Bylaw 883/13 – Electric Distribution System Franchise Agreement.

CARRIED
(5-0)

7. New and
Unfinished
Business

7.1 Encana Corporation – Water Access and Option Agreement

The Town of Rimbey has been approached by Encana Corporation to purchase 180,000 cubic metres of effluent wastewater from our reservoirs during the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. A copy of the Water and Option Agreement was distributed to Council for their perusal.

Administration recommends Council accept the Water and Option Agreement from Encana Corporation to purchase 180,000 cubic meters of effluent waste water from our reservoirs during the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

Motion 085/13

Moved by Councillor Webb that Council accept the Water and Option Agreement from Encana Corporation to purchase 180,000 cubic meters of effluent waste water from our reservoirs during the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

CARRIED
(5-0)

7.2 Kitchner Lodge #85 Park Proposal

The Kitchner Lodge #85 has been in existence for 96 years and will be celebrating their 100th anniversary in 4 years. In honor of this upcoming anniversary, they are requesting to develop a mini park within the newly proposed trail system.

At the Council Committee Meeting held March 15, 2013, Mr. E. Giebelhaus and Mr. Tarleton presented to Council their plan for the mini park. They noted that this would be a 3-4 year project. It would be comprised of a walkway, trees, a bridge, and berms that would create mini dams in the drainage ditch. They are requesting crushed concrete from the town as well as the use of the town bobcat during construction of this park. They would like to start as soon as possible in the spring.

Administration recommends approval of the Kitchner Lodge #85 Park Proposal which will be located within the proposed trail system.

Motion 086/13

Moved by Councillor Webb that Council approve of the Kitchner Lodge #85 Park

Proposal which will be located within the proposed trail system.

CARRIED
(5-0)

7.3 Petition

At the January 14th Regular Council Meeting, Motion 008/13 was passed to sell the Town Administration Building to the Rimbey Municipal Library Board for \$1.00, with the condition that the Town of Rimbey gets first right of refusal for \$1.00, if the Rimbey Municipal Library Board decides to sell the building.

On March 13, 2013 the Town of Rimbey received a petition, the statement of purpose which reads:

Whereas, the Town Council of Rimbey, is planning to sell the town offices for the total sum of \$1.00 (one dollar) and,

Whereas the building know as the Rimbey Town Offices which are assessed at approximately \$650,000 and,

Whereas the proposed "New" Town Offices, limits access for the disabled and elderly.

Be it resolved, that the Town of Rimbey hold a referendum or delay the sale until the next municipal elections so that the voters can decide this issue.

There were 455 signatures on the petition. The MGA requires that a petition contain the signatures of Rimbey electors equaling at least 10 percent of the town's population. The population of Rimbey, as per the 2012 Municipal Affairs Population List is 2378, (May 10, 2011 Federal Census) which would require 238 electors to sign a petition. Each elector must provide his or her printed name, signature, residential address, and the date on which the elector signed the petition. The elector's signature must be properly witnessed, and the witness must swear an affidavit that states that the witness believes the people who signed the petition are entitled to do so (MGA' s. 221 to 226).

It is the CAO's duty and responsibility to declare whether a petition is sufficient, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the petition (MGA s. 226). This determination relates not only to the technical requirements of sufficiency (i.e. number of petitioners, addresses, witnesses, etc.), but also the other legal requirements, including a lack of clarity respecting the action sought, and a lack of clarity on the subject matter of the petition. If a petition is not sufficient, Council is not required to take any notice of it (MGA s. 226).

Administration reviewed the petition and found 394 of the 455 signatures were valid.

The petition, in its entirety, was forwarded to Brownlee LLP, Barristers and Solicitors. The petition has been deemed to be **insufficient** based on the lack of substantive sufficiency, due to the lack of clarity and certainty as to the nature of action sought, and also a lack of clarity and certainty as to the subject matter of the petition.

Administration recommends the following:

1. That the petition as presented is insufficient due to a lack of clarity in the question.
2. That Council discuss and decide on what steps should be taken to resolve the Library expansion issue.

Motion 087/13

Moved by Councillor Rondeel to table the decision on the petition to the April 8, 2013 Council Meeting.

CARRIED
4-1

7.4 SLC Canada – Expression of Interest to Lease Town Property

There has been an increased interest in the Town of Rimbey from many companies looking for Industrial land. The Town owns two parcels of land that is

located north of the Recycle Depot at 6510 and 6412 – 40 Street and south of Central Alberta Raceways. The parcel located beside and north of the Recycle Depot contains 12.5 acres and the parcel located south of the race track contains 7.2 acres. This land is bare land without services.

Administration has received an expression of interest from SLC Canada looking to set up a recycling processing depot, as they have a market for tire chips and plastics as well as other recyclables in the area between Edmonton and Calgary. This company expects that when fully operational will employ approximately 10-20 people. The location of this facility was proposed for 4717 & 4725-46 Avenue has become unavailable. SLC has expressed interest in leasing the 7.2 acre parcel that is owned by the Town. There has also been interest from another company to possibility lease the other 12.5 acres to be used as a laydown yard. Administration would like to enter into negotiations with interested parties with Council's approval to lease the parcels of land at a market lease rate. The land was originally subdivided as part of the ethanol plant project.

Administration recommends that Council have administration negotiate and enter into agreements with interested parties regarding Town owned parcels located at 4610 & 4612- 40 street regarding leasing options and rate.

Motion 088/13

Moved by Councillor Rondeel that administration negotiate and enter into discussion with interested parties regarding Town owned parcels located at 4610 & 4612- 40 street regarding sales, leasing options and rate.

CARRIED
(5-0)

7.5 Community Events Grant Program – Lions Pancake Breakfast

The Recreation Board received an application for the Community Events Grant Program from the Rimbey Lions Club for the Pancake Breakfast on March 17, 2013. The request was for \$500.00.

The Recreation Board recommends providing funding of \$500.00 from the Community Events Grant Program as they meet all the requirements.

Motion 089/13

Moved by Councillor Webb that Council approve the Rimbey Lions Club application in the amount of \$500.00 from the Community Events Grant Program for the Pancake Breakfast.

CARRIED
(5-0)

8 members of the public departed the meeting at 7:35 pm.

7.6 2013 Operating Budget – Final Draft

Council met on March 15, 2013 to review the final draft of the 2013 Operating Budget.

A copy of the final draft of the 2013 Operating Budget was distributed to Council for their perusal. A public budget meeting has been scheduled for 7:00 pm, Wednesday, April 3, 2013 in the main auditorium of the Rimbey Community Centre.

Administration recommends that Council approve the final draft of the 2013 Operating Budget which will be presented at the public meeting scheduled for 7:00 pm, Wednesday, April 3, 2013 in the main auditorium of the Rimbey Community Centre.

Motion 090/13

Moved by Mayor Ibbotson that Council approve the final draft of the 2013 Operating Budget which will be presented at the public meeting scheduled for 7:00 pm, Wednesday, April 3, 2013 in the main auditorium of the Rimbey

Community Centre.

CARRIED
(5-0)

7.7 Community Gardens

The Town of Rimbey has a Community Garden located at 4938 50th Street. Ground was broke last fall for another Community Garden located at 100 Eastview Crescent.

Mr. Dave Karrol has submitted to Administration a letter and a list of individuals who are opposed to the new Community Garden located at 100 Eastview Crescent.

Administration recommends that Council decide whether to proceed with the Community Garden at this location.

Councillor Rondeel gave a report on the old garden plot located at 4938 50 St. and the poor quality of the soil.

Councillor Rondeel indicated that a Community Garden meeting is scheduled for 7:00 pm on April 4, 2013 at the Community Centre for individuals who are interested in using the Community Gardens.

2 members of the public departed the meeting at 7:42 pm.

Motion 091/13

Moved by Councillor Ellis that discussions on the Community Gardens be tabled to the April 8, 2013 Council Meeting.

CARRIED
5-0

7.8 Letter of Resignation, Director of Community Services, Rick Kreklewich

Motion 092/13

Moved by Mayor Ibbotson that Council accept the letter of resignation from Director of Community Services, Rick Kreklewich, with regret.

CARRIED
(5-0)

8. Reports

8.1 Department Reports

8.1.1 Finance Reports

Director of Finance presented the following reports:
Accounts Payable Cheque Listing to March 15, 2013
Council Expenses to March 15, 2013

Motion 093/13

Moved by Councillor Webb that Council accept the Accounts Payable Cheque Listing to March 15, 2013 as presented.

CARRIED
(5-0)

Motion 094/13

Moved by Councillor Rondeel to accept the Council Expenses to March 15, 2013 as presented.

CARRIED
(5-0)

2 members of the public entered the meeting at 7:45 pm.

8.2 Boards/Committee Reports

- 8.2.1 Beatty Heritage House Society Minutes March 4, 2013
- 8.2.2 FCSS/RCHHS Meeting Minutes February 13, 2013
- 8.2.3 Rimbey Historical Society Meeting Minutes January 15, 2013

Motion 095/13

Moved by Councillor Webb to accept reports 8.2.1, 8.2.2 and 8.2.3 as presented.

CARRIED
(5-0)

8.3 Council Reports8.3.1 Mayors Report

The Mayor provided a written report.

8.3.2 Councillor Ellis's Report

Councillor Ellis provided a written report.

8.3.3 Councillor Payson's Report

No report.

8.3.4 Councillor Rondeel's Report

Councillor Rondeel provided a written report.

8.3.5 Councillor Webb's report

No report.

Motion 096/13

Moved by Councillor Rondeel that Council accept reports 8.3.1, 8.3.2, and 8.3.4, as presented.

CARRIED
(5-0)

9. Correspondence

9.1 Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada9.2 Alberta Municipal Affairs9.3 Rimbey Neighbourhood Place9.4 Rimbey Early Child Development Coalition9.5 Best Western Rimstone Ridge Hotel9.6 WCB – National Day of Mourning, April 28thMotion 097/13

Moved by Mayor Ibbotson to proclaim the month of May 2013 "MS Awareness Month".

CARRIED
(5-0)

Motion 098/13

Moved by Councillor Ellis to send a letter of congratulations to the Best Western Rimstone Ridge Hotel on their award.

CARRIED
5-0

Motion 099/13

Moved by Mayor Ibbotson to lower the Town Flag to half-mast for the day of April 28, 2013 in honor of the National Day of Mourning.

CARRIED
(5-0)

Motion 100/13

Moved by Councillor Ellis to accept items 9.2, 9.3, and 9.4, and as information.

CARRIED
(5-0)

10. In Camera None

11. Adjournment Council adjourned the meeting at 7:50 pm

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEM

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|---------------|----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 8, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 6.1 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Bylaw 884/13 Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan | | | | |
| Originated by | Melissa Beebe | Title | D/O | | |

BACKGROUND:

The Town of Rimbey Bylaw 672/97 was passed as new provincial planning legislation was introduced outlining changes that General Municipal plans were replaced by more detailed Municipal Development Plans. Bylaw 672/97 outlined under 11.9 that Council supports Area Structure Plans as a means of pre-planning the Town's future growth and development.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | XX | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|

DISCUSSION:

The "Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan" is set out for Lot 6, Block 1, Plan 042 3721, Pt. SE ¼ 29-42-2 W5 containing 25.94 acres more or less and located in the west central quadrant of the Town. The plan identifies key issues such as land use, existing conditions, development concept, municipal servicing, and phase implementation plan.

As a bylaw, in order to amend this plan, including any changes to the text or maps within, an amendment to the Plan will be required to be approved by Bylaw and would require the holding of a public hearing together with public notification.

Bylaw 884/13 is intended to establish a process of sequencing to ensure the development occurs in a logical, efficient and sequential manner. The public hearing could be scheduled for Monday April 22, 2013, once first reading is completed by Council. This date allows for the two weeks of advertising and notification to affected landowners and input from Alberta Transportation, West Central Planning Agency, Tagish Engineering, etc.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration requests that Council consider giving first reading to The Town of Rimbey Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan Bylaw 884/13.

CAO 

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|

The Town of Rimbey Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan

Bylaw 884/13

A BYLAW OF THE TOWN OF RIMBEY, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADOPTING THE JOHNSON ESTATES AREA STRUCTURE PLAN.

WHEREAS, Part 17 of the Municipal Government Act permits the Council of a municipality to enact an Area Structure Plan to provide a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of an area of land within the municipality; and;

THEREFORE; the Council of the Town of Rimbey deems it advisable to adopt the Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan; and

COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RIMBEY, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That this bylaw is to be cited as the “Johnson Estates Area Structure Plan” set out for Lot 6, Block 1, Plan 042 3721.
2. That schedule “A” attached hereto is hereby adopted as part of the bylaw.

AND FURTHER THAT this Bylaw shall take effect on the date of third and final reading.

READ a first time this _____ day of _____, 2013.

MAYOR

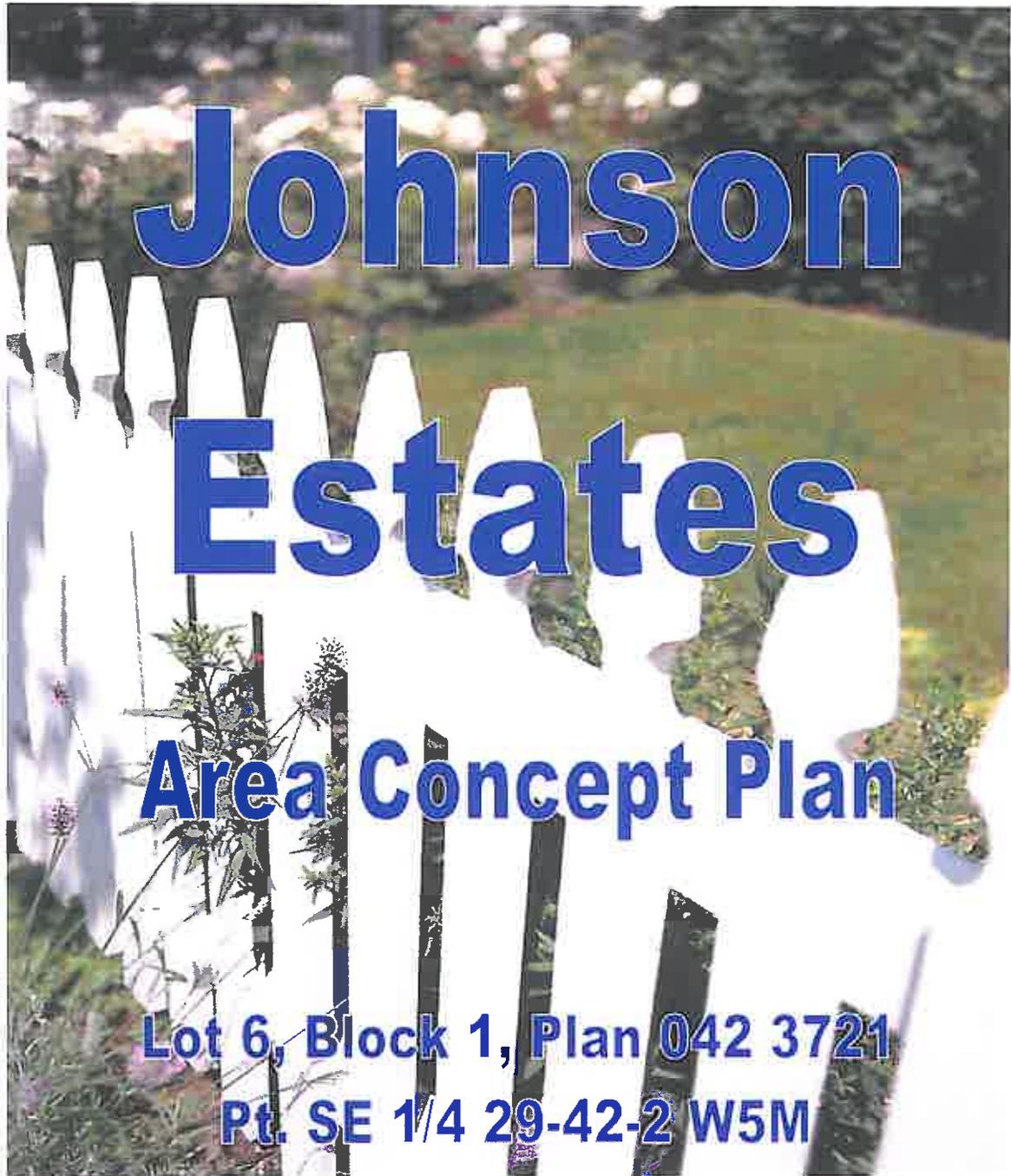
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

READ a second time this _____ day of _____, 2013.

READ a third and final time this _____ day of _____, 2013.

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER



Johnson

Estates

Area Concept Plan

Lot 6, Block 1, Plan 042 3721

Pt. SE 1/4 29-42-2 W5M

Town of Rimbey

Hoskin Planning & Development Services Inc.

AL-TERRA
Engineering Ltd.

June 2008
Revised March 2013

**Johnson Estates
Area Concept Plan**

Table of Contents

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1. | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Purpose | 1 |
| 1.2 | Location Context..... | 1 |
| 1.3 | Land Ownership..... | 1 |
| 2. | Existing Conditions | 2 |
| 2.1 | Surrounding Land Uses | 2 |
| 2.2 | Existing Land Use | 2 |
| 2.3 | Natural Features | 2 |
| 2.4 | Pipelines | 3 |
| 2.5 | Historical and Archaeological Features..... | 3 |
| 2.6 | Municipal Policy and Regulatory Provisions | 4 |
| 2.7 | Implications for Future Development | 6 |
| 3. | The Development Concept..... | 8 |
| 3.1 | Development Objectives | 8 |
| 3.2 | Land Area Breakdown | 9 |
| 3.3 | Design Elements..... | 9 |
| 3.4 | Residential..... | 10 |
| 3.5 | Commercial..... | 12 |
| 3.6 | Institutional and Public Uses (IPU) District..... | 13 |
| 3.7 | Open Space..... | 13 |
| 4. | Municipal Services..... | 14 |
| 4.1 | Water Distribution Concept..... | 14 |
| 4.2 | Sanitary Sewage Concept | 14 |
| 4.3 | Storm Water Management Concept | 15 |
| 4.4 | Franchise Utilities | 16 |
| 4.5 | Circulation | 16 |
| 4.6 | Grading..... | 17 |
| 5. | Phase Implementation | 18 |

Figure 1:Locational Context
 Figure 2: Existing Conditions
 Figure 3: Development Concept
 Figure 4: Water Distribution Concept
 Figure 5: Sanitary Sewer Concept
 Figure 6:Storm Water Management Concept
 Figure 7: Shallow Utilities Concept
 Figure 8: Vehicular and Pedestrian Circulation
 Figure 9: Phase Implementation Plan

List of Tables

Table 1: Area Breakdown Page 9
 Table 2: Number of Residential Units and Population Estimates Page 12

Appendices

Appendix A:

Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan - Map 1- Long Term Land Use

Appendix B

Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan - Map 2- Road Network

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This concept Plan has been prepared to provide a framework for the subdivision and development of Lot 6, Block 1, Plan 042 3721, Pt. SE 1/4 29-42-2 W5M and located in the west central quadrant of the Town of Rimbey. The Plan Area comprises of approximately 25.94 hectares (64.09 acres) and will be developed primarily as a low to medium density residential neighbourhood.

The Johnson Estates Concept Plan meets the requirements of Section 633 of the *Municipal Government Act*, and complies with the Town of Rimbey's Municipal Development Plan. As such, it describes future land uses and density, potential population levels, traffic circulation, municipal servicing, reserve dedication and staging of development.

1.2 Location Context

The Johnson Estates area is located in the northwest quadrant of Rimbey and is defined by:

1. The Smithson International Truck Museum, Pas-Ka-Poo Historical Park and future single family residential development to the north;
2. Existing single family residential (Drader Crescent); Rimbey Community Centre, Public School Site, Provincial Building and hospital to the east;
3. Highway 53, to the south; and
4. Agricultural land to the west.

Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the Plan Area and its location within the Town.

1.3 Land Ownership

With the exception of the church parcel, located in the southeast corner of the Plan Area, the Plan Area is currently owned by Johnson Estates Corporation¹ representing a number of local and Central Alberta residents.

^[1] Anything in **Book Antiqua** font in this document has been amended by Johnson Estates Corporation in 2013

2. Existing Conditions

2.1 Surrounding Land Uses

Existing uses surrounding the Plan Area are shown on Figure 1 and are described as follows:

To the north, the lands are currently in agricultural crop production and are zoned Urban Expansion District "UX".

To the northeast, the area is zoned Institutional and Public Uses "IPU" and Low Density Residential "R-1". The area is currently developed as a museum park and residential development.

Directly east, lands are zoned Institutional and Public Uses "IPU" and developed as for school, community centre, hospital and provincial administration offices. There is one single family residential lot, located in the Urban Expansion District, which was recently subdivided from the subject parcel.

To the south, across Highway 53 is primarily Urban Expansion District "UX" and is in agricultural production. The existing development is zoned Medium Residential District "R-3", with additional of recently approved commercial, single family and medium density residential.

To the west, lands are currently in agricultural production and zoned General Agriculture District "AG" by Ponoka County's Land Use Bylaw.

The Johnson Estates Concept Plan will result in a neighbourhood that will be compatible with the surrounding land use pattern.

2.2 Existing Land Use

The Plan Area is cleared. Until recently, the land was used for agriculture crop production. A portion of the subject property was developed as a 9-hole golf course, which remained until recently. The land has now been converted to agriculture until such time as it is developed. As indicated above, the farmstead was recently subdivided from the subject parcel prior to sale. A church site, located in the southeast corner of the Plan Area, was also subdivided and sold from prior to purchase. The site is currently undeveloped.

2.3 Natural Features

The Alberta Soils Correlation Map identifies Rimbey and area as being located in Soils Correlation Area (SCA) 10. An area of Thick Black/Dark Gray-Gray Soil found in Central and East-Central Alberta. Soils in this area are medium textured loams, underlain by Glaciolacustrine deposits, forming the foundation for some of the best agricultural lands in Alberta. The Plan Area is generally sloping to the southwest, with elevations ranging from 927 metres (above sea level) in the south and west to about 940 metres (above sea level) in the north and east. The site drains primarily southwest, to Highway 53 and then west to Blindman River. See Figure 2 which illustrates existing Plan Area conditions.

Excepting planted coniferous and deciduous trees, and native shrubs adjacent the north property line, no tree cover exists within the Plan Area.

2.4 Pipelines

There are no pipeline right-of-way easements through the Plan Area, however, there is an Easement Right-of-Way, registered to the Town of Rimbey, for the purpose of stormwater management. The right-of-way extends from the east central portion of the Plan Area toward the northwest corner, to an existing manmade dugout.

2.5 Historical and Archaeological Features

A review of historical data on the Town's website suggests there are no historically or archaeologically significant landmarks on the subject lands. The subject lands are located immediately southwest of Pas-Ka-Poo Park the Smithson International Truck Museum and Centennial Pavilion.



2.6 Municipal Policy and Regulatory Provisions

2.6.1 Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan Bylaw #672/97

The following policies for the Municipal Development apply:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Land Use Concept | <p><i>Policy 3.1 By law there is no right of access to a primary highway. Access is controlled by Alberta Transportation to preserve primary highways as high speed travel corridors.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 4.6 Identifies a number of regional and local community services available in the Town, including the hospital, schools, recreation and cultural amenities and the commercial sector.</i></p> <p><i>Policies 5.1-5.4 Identifies goals for residential development based on the provision of a range of affordable housing, with a variety of housing types and densities, and ensuring pre-planned developments that “fit”, logically and economically with existing development.</i></p> <p><i>Section 6 – Identifies the Town's desire to retain Rimbey's downtown core as the primary commercial centre. Indicates Council support for streetscape improvements along 50th Avenue.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 6.12 suggests Council may support commercial development on Highway 53, west of the hospital.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 11.9(b) Anticipated uses are predominantly residential. The determination of arterial and collector road alignments, municipal services and utilities and future road, service and utility connections to adjoining quarter sections will be crucial. There is no obvious way to route the arterial back to 51st Street/Highway 20.</i></p> |
| Policy Framework | <p><i>Policy 11.9 supports area structure plans as a means of preplanning the Town's future growth and development.</i></p> |
| Servicing Concepts | <p><i>Policy 3.7 Within present Town boundaries topography is not a constraint because land slopes down in all directions. If, as suggested in this Plan, the land between the west boundary and the Blindman River were annexed, the topography (i.e. the floodplain) would be a constraint.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 4.4 Suggests that existing municipal infrastructure is in good shape overall. The lifespan of the lagoon is between 30-40 years. No significant upgrades to the municipal water system is anticipated in the short-term, however, a second reservoir may be needed in the northwest part of the Town. The existing water tower is not in use at this time.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 4.5 Indicates most developable land within the Town will be serviced by gravity flow servicing.</i></p> <p><i>Policies 5.9-5.10 Requires the extension of servicing by the developer, with the construction of same to the Town's standards.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 6.15 Council may require service roads to provide controlled access.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 7.10 New subdivision may be developed as laned subdivisions.</i></p> |

Policy 8.3 The existing water supply system has sufficient capacity for the immediate future (5-10 years). An additional reservoir may be required in the northwest part of Town.

Pedestrian Linkages

Policy 5.12 Encourages municipal infrastructure that improves access opportunities to seniors, including sidewalks, crosswalks and wheelchair ramps.

Policy 6.10 supports enhancing pedestrian linkages to the downtown core.

Parks and Open Space

Policies 9.3-9.5 School facilities are adequate to service Rimbey and the surrounding area. Council does not intend to acquire land, by dedication or purchase for this purpose.

Policy 9.6 The Town does not require additional parks or recreation facilities in the foreseeable future. Parks should be developed to serve as many users as possible. Parks should be located adjacent school properties.

Policies 10.3 Municipal Reserve dedication, shall be in the form of land, cash-in-lieu or a combination of both.

Housing Mix

Policies 5.12 – 5.13 Supports development aimed at older adult and seniors markets.

Policies 5.16 – 22 The Town welcomes medium and high-density residential developments subject to acceptable standards, and may require transitional uses between high density and low density residential uses. Innovative housing developments are also welcome and self-contained suites and home based business within single family areas may also be acceptable. Lands immediately to the west may have the potential for low density country residential use.

Tenure Mix

Policy 5.15 Council has passed a tax incentive bylaw for multi-family rental accommodation.

Area Structure Plan

Policies 11.9 – 11.11 Council supports Area Structure Plans as a means of pre-planning the Town's future growth and development. In the years to come Council will require Area Structure Plans in the following areas, as shown on Map 1 (Appendix A);

b) The remainder of SE 29-42-2-W5M. Anticipated uses in this area are predominantly residential. Pre-planning will be necessary to determine arterial and collector road alignments, municipal services and utilities, and future road, service and utility connections to adjoin quarter sections. This last point is crucial with respect to his land. With respect to the generalized arterial road alignment shown on Map 2 (Appendix B) at the north end of the quarter, there is no easy or obvious way to route the arterial back to 51st Street/Highway 20.

11.10 Council expects that developers in the private sector will pay for Area Structure Plans. However, Council may decide that it will be in the greater public interest to have an Area Structure Plan in place for a particular area. In this case, Council will budget for this project and will contract with West Central Planning Agency or another planning agency to do the work.

11.11 Any Area Structure Plan presented for Council's consideration and adoption may be required to address a list of topics, including, but not limited to:

- a) proposed new land uses in relation to adjacent existing land uses;
- b) land use densities with the planning area (e.g. single family vs. medium or high density residential);
- c) population densities arising from the proposed land uses;
- d) road types, alignments, and right-of-way standards;
- e) utility corridors;
- f) connection of proposed road alignments and utility corridors with existing similar uses on adjacent land;
- g) provision of municipal services, such as water, sewer and storm water drainage, as well as utilities;
- h) school, community facility or church sites;
- i) pedestrian facilities (e.g. walkways, sidewalks, pedestrian crosswalks, school crossings) and circulation;
- j) park spaces;
- k) site constraints, such as floodplain or contaminated site;
- l) proposed standards, such as architectural controls;
- m) phasing of development.

The Concept Plan complies with all provisions of the Municipal Development Plan. The Town has indicated it will be adopting this Area Concept Plan as an Area Structure Plan.

2.6.2 Town of Rimbey Land Use Bylaw 762-04

The Plan Area is zoned Urban Expansion District "UX" by the Town's Land Use Bylaw. The purpose of this district is to *identify land which in future will probably be converted to urban use, but which can be used for agriculture as long as the owner elects to do so*. An outline plan acceptable to council must be prepared before the land will be considered for reclassification to another use.

Lands within the Plan Area will be rezoned to appropriate districts as approved in the Concept Plan.

2.7 Implications for Future Development

The existing conditions result in the following implications for future development.

1. The medium and low density development that abuts the Plan Area on the south and east sides, and the Town's Municipal Development Plan policies supporting a range of affordable housing, with a variety of housing types and densities, suggests that a mix of residential densities in Johnson Estates is appropriate. Similarly, a commercial site located directly north of Highway 53, and west of the hospital, in the southwest corner of the Plan Area is compatible with adjacent uses and the goals of the Municipal Development Plan.
2. Until subdivision proceeds, the Plan Area has been converted to, and will be retained as agricultural.
3. There are no significant natural features in the Plan Area.

4. The development concept addresses the existing stormwater management utility right-of-way in a responsible manner and improves existing stormwater management conditions resulting from adjacent development.
5. The Town's Municipal Development Plan suggests municipal servicing is adequate for short-term needs. A new water reservoir was recently developed in the northwest quadrant of the Town to meet long-term needs.
6. This Concept Plan has addressed the alignment of future infrastructure for adjacent lands.

The foregoing implications are acknowledged in the Development Concept that is shown on Figure 3.

3. The Development Concept

3.1 Development Objectives

The primary development objective of the Johnson Estates Concept Plan is to create a viable, comprehensively designed residential neighbourhood that focuses on curvilinear design with a combination of laned and laneless development opportunities and includes a 9.81 acre site for the creation of a 200 room senior housing complex.

The existing museum, Pas-Ka-Poo Park and Centennial Pavilion, to the northwest, the school, community facility, and the hospital to the east, provide ideal amenities for a mix of housing densities and styles that support single family residential use, the senior housing complex, as well as multiple housing opportunities aimed at attracting Rimbey's aging population. These facilities are connected to the Plan Area with traditional sidewalks and a low impact bio-swale network. The development concept that is shown on Figure 3 reflects the following objectives:

1. To create opportunities for a residential neighbourhood that is linked to the balance of the Town to allow for community interaction.
2. To provide a *meaningful* choice of housing options catering to a range of incomes, ages and social groups as well as types of tenure.
3. To provide for a high standard of amenities, including provisions for low impact green infrastructure to serve the dual purpose of stormwater management for the Plan Area and the adjacent Drader Crescent residential development as well as a natural trail system.
4. To provide for a seamless transition between adjacent developed portions of the Town and future development.
5. To provide for a functional and safe internal circulation system based on a hierarchy of collector and local residential roads.
6. To provide for safe and efficient linkages to the Town's arterial road system.
7. To encourage residential densities that are compatible with existing adjacent land uses and meets the Town's future growth needs.
8. To accommodate commercial development in the vicinity of Highway 53.

The foregoing policy objectives compliment and support the relevant policies of the Town's Municipal Development Plan. Relevant Land Use Bylaw standards will be applied at the time of subdivision and development.

3.2 Land Area Breakdown

Table 1 provides a summary of the land use breakdown by area proposed for the Development. Figure 3 illustrates the proposed land use concept for the Plan Area.

Table 1 – Area Breakdown

| Land Use | Hectares | % of GDA |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Development Area | 25.94 | 100 |
| Storm Water Management/Open Space | 2.66 | 10.3 |
| Circulation | 5.88 | 22.7 |
| Highway widening | 0.25 | 1.0 |
| Low Density Residential (R1) | 7.63 | 29.3 |
| Low Density General Residential (R2) | 0.42 | 1.6 |
| Medium Density Residential (R3) | 3.07 | 11.8 |
| High Density Residential (R4) | 1.10 | 4.2 |
| Commercial | 0.46 | 1.8 |
| Institutional & Public Uses (IPU) | 4.47 | 17.2 |

Note: The areas shown in Table 1 are approximate, and will be verified at the time of detailed survey

3.3 Design Elements

The Development Concept shown on Figure 3 incorporates the following design elements:

1. Curvilinear roadways combined with a limited number of cul-de-sacs to create a more interesting streetscape with encouraging privacy;
2. A mix of lots served by lanes, to accommodate off-street parking and satisfy the desires of the community; and development without lanes, to accommodate overland stormwater drainage and a trail network for the community;
3. “Green” or low impact bio-swale infrastructure to direct stormwater flow and provide pedestrian circulation routes which link residential areas to public and commercial uses. The stormwater management feature will provide an amenity feature for residents of Johnson Estates and the Town of Rimbey;
4. A commercial or mixed use component adjacent to Highway 53.

3.4 Residential

The Development Concept provides for a mix of residential densities and forms as per the Municipal Development Plan policies.



3.4.1 Low Density Residential

Most of the Plan Area will be developed as single family housing with a mixture of laned and laneless development. Based on input provided by local residents and builders, laned subdivisions are considered desirable, however, lanes add maintenance costs for the Town. The Town does not support abutting lots in laneless developments. The Area Concept Plan provides a mix of lanes and stormwater management/open space in response to the needs of residents and the Town. The residents of Drader Crescent support the incorporation of a lane between the existing and proposed development, with a preference for single family detached housing immediately adjacent to Drader Crescent.

2006 Canada Census data for the Town of Rimbey indicates an average household size of 2.3 persons/unit. Projected population for the single detached dwelling component of the Plan Area is 317 persons.

The R2 Low Density General Residential District as per the Town's Land Use Bylaw will also be applied. The purpose of the R2 district is to *provide land for smaller detached houses and side-by-side duplexes*. Lot dimensions will be confirmed at the time of detailed design. The Johnson Group is currently considering additional architectural controls, beyond what is established through the Town's Land Use Bylaw, which would be developed in consultation with the local builders.

3.4.2 Medium Density Residential

Medium density residential sites are proposed along the south collector roadway, within close proximity to amenities, including the Smithsonian International Truck Museum and Pas-Ka-Poo Park and the stormwater management facility in the southwest corner of the Plan Area. Additional medium density sites are proposed around the perimeter of the proposed senior housing complex as well as at the north end of the Plan Area. The purpose of the R3 district is to *provide land for medium density housing in the form of town housing, row housing, and fourplexes. Duplexes and detached houses are also allowed. This district does not allow apartments or any type of housing with more than two floors above grade.*

It is anticipated that the Medium Density housing component of the Plan Area will be comprised of single family dwellings, duplex dwellings and row housing. It is expected a significant portion of the medium density residential district will attract a mix of young families and 50+ or seniors market.

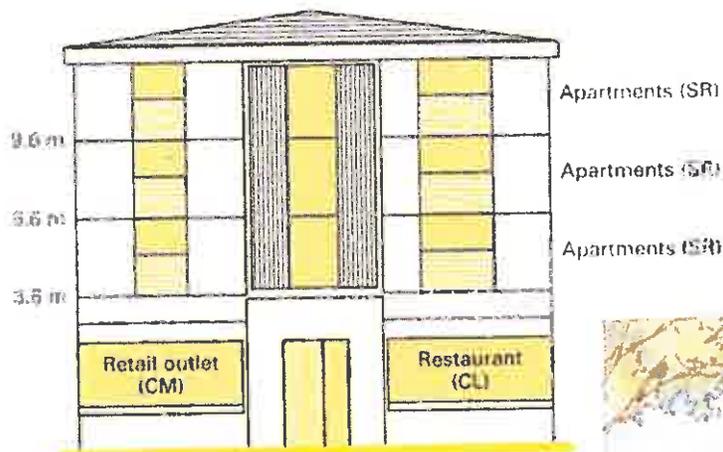
3.4.3 High Density Residential



The High Density Residential component will be in the form of higher density housing, including apartments as per the R4 High Density Residential District of the Land Use Bylaw. There has been interest by a local builder for approximately 0.6 hectares north of the existing church property for the construction of an apartment building. The Town has also suggested a need for this type of higher density development in the community. In the event there is not a market for a High Density Residential District at this location, the site is

suitable for commercial or mixed use development as it is located immediately adjacent the Highway 53 service road and has excellent access.

Recently, Alberta Infrastructure initiated negotiations with the Town of Rimbey for future road widening. A service road has been incorporated into the Plan Area to enhance access/egress to Highway 53 from the Plan Area, resulting in a significant reduction in the size of the commercial component. This area can accommodate commercial or mixed use, however, in the event, this use does not materialize within a reasonable timeframe, the site can also accommodate multifamily residential.



Number of Units and Population

Population and number of unit estimates for the Johnson Estates area are summarized in Table 2. Based on the foregoing factors, the total number of dwelling units is estimated to be 518 and the population is projected to be 1001. Overall density of the Plan Area will be 20 units per hectare, which is typical of many communities in Central Alberta. In the event the commercial component of the Plan Area is eventually developed as mixed use, this density may increase, though not dramatically.

Table 2 – Number of Residential Units and Population Estimates

| District | Hectares | Number of Units* | Population** |
|----------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| R1 | 7.63 | 130 | 298 |
| R2 | 0.42 | 8 | 19 |
| R3 | 3.07 | 92 | 165 |
| R4 | 1.10 | 88 | 158 |
| IPU | 4.47 | 200 | 360 |
| Total | 16.69 | 518 | 1001 |

*For R1, assumes 17 units/net ha. For R2, assumes 20 unites/net ha. For R3, assumes 30 units/net ha. For R4 assumes 80 units/net ha.

**For R1 and R2, assumes 2.3 persons/unit. For R3 and R4, assumes 1.8 persons/unit.

3.5 Commercial

There is a small fragment of land located north of Highway 53 which has been severed from the remnant by the introduction of a service road. The site has excellent visibility and access, making neighbourhood or highway commercial use compatible. The Town is sensitive to drawing existing businesses from the downtown area, but recognizes this location in the Municipal



Development Plan as being appropriate for additional commercial development. Mixed use commercial or multi-family residential development is also compatible. There are two multi-family residential lots northeast of the Church and service road. These lots were incorporated into the original design at the request of a local builder for the construction of an apartment complex, however, the sale is as yet unconfirmed. Because of its location adjacent the service road and institutional amenities, these lots could also accommodate neighbourhood commercial or mixed use development.

3.6 Institutional and Public Uses (IPU) District

The 9.81 acre parcel zoned for IPU is being purchased by the Ponoka County and ultimately used for a 200 room senior housing complex to be built in two stages. This is compatible with surrounding uses being located in a residential area but bordering or being near the schools, hospital, parks and other public community services. The staff required to operate the facility would have parking space provided on location and would not be a disruption to the surrounding neighbours in terms of parking or traffic volume.

3.7 Open Space

The school and church sites and community centre are linked to the neighbourhood pedestrian system through the dry stormwater management bio-swale system which serves the dual purpose of a low impact linear park. This open space component can be aesthetically enhanced through the use of rain gardens to serve both a public utility function and a visual amenity feature.



Low impact “green” infrastructure provides the following benefits:

1. keeps pollutants from reaching local waterways;
2. reduces flooding; providing habitat for beneficial birds and insects;
3. replenishes local ground water;
4. provides a low-maintenance trail network, and;
5. provides an attractive, creative landscaping component.

The Town’s policy in regard to municipal reserves has been flexible to allow the Town to exercise preferred options when the opportunity arises. It is common for overland stormwater management systems to be incorporated into the lots and protected by way of an easement, often resulting in

enforcement issues and remediation for the Town when private landowners mistakenly recontour or fill the swales.

The Johnson Development Group will provide new stormwater management facilities to accommodate offsite flows from adjacent developments as part of the Johnson Estates development. The stormwater facilities will also contribute to opportunities for recreation and open space. The Johnson Development Group considers the additional costs which will be incurred in upgrading the stormwater management system comparable to costs associated with the provision of municipal reserves. The Town agrees that the public utility lots created for the stormwater management system will be accepted as Municipal Reserve and no further dedication of municipal reserves is required for this development. The public utility lots can be identified as municipal reserve or the lots can be redesignated and the bio-swale protected by way of an easement.

4. Municipal Services

4.1 Water Distribution Concept

The proposed water distribution system will connect to the existing Town of Rimbey water supply network at the south end of the site north of Highway 53, on 55 Street. This distribution main will eventually connect through the site to the existing water reservoir near Drader Crescent. The water mains will be extended to adjacent properties to allow for future adjacent development. All public mains within the site will have a minimum diameter of 200 mm.

As the phases of this project are developed, minor systems will be looped to prevent any dead end portions of the water lines. A new reservoir has been constructed to the northeast of the Plan Area and will ensure adequate peak hour pressure and fire flow for the area. The developer's consultant will assess water main pressure and flow for each proposed phase of construction and evaluate whether or not the north loop (from the new reservoir) will be required earlier than the anticipated (Phase 4) connection.

The proposed water distribution concept is shown on Figure 4.

4.2 Sanitary Sewage Concept

There are two existing sanitary sewer connection points to this subdivision, a 200 mm main on 55 Street at the south end of the development and a 200 mm main on Drader Crescent. The north-easterly 1/4 of the site will flow via gravity main to Drader Crescent and the balance of the site will flow via gravity main to 55 Street.

All deep utility installations within the Johnson Estates development will comply with current Town of Rimbey and Alberta Environment guidelines and specifications.

The developer will provide sanitary sewer stubs to adjacent properties to allow for future developments. There may be opportunities to oversize sanitary mains within the Johnson Estates development to accommodate future Town of Rimbey growth. The developer's consultant will coordinate with the Town of Rimbey when sizing mains.

The sanitary sewer concept is shown on Figure 5.

4.3 Storm Water Management Concept

The Johnson Estates stormwater management concept serves six primary purposes:

1. prevent the likelihood of flooding to properties within the development by directing stormwater runoff to a reliable collection system and by accommodating runoff from larger storm events through the use of overland drainage routes;
2. reduce the impact to downstream water courses by restricting post development runoff flows to predevelopment rates per Alberta Environment stormwater management guidelines;
3. reduce the impact to downstream water courses by settling runoff pollutants within the stormwater management facilities per Alberta Environment stormwater management guidelines;
4. eliminate the existing storm water management easement and redirect existing stormwater flow from adjacent undeveloped lands to the proposed stormwater management facilities;
5. address the Town's current stormwater management concern at the southwest corner of Drader Crescent;
6. provide a low impact trail network and green space features throughout the Plan Area.



There is an existing stormwater management pond located toward the northwest corner of the subject site which has been serving as an additional water supply for the previous golf course use. An easement is registered from Drader Crescent to the storm pond. The Town will discharge the easement for the existing stormwater management facility, in favour of the new storm water management concept, which more aptly fits with the contours of the land as well as providing an attractive amenity feature. The Johnson Estates stormwater management concept will limit the peak discharge from the Plan Area to

predevelopment rates through the use of stormwater detention facilities. The stormwater management system will also provide stormwater detention storage for 5.7 hectares of existing off-site development which currently makes use of the existing storm pond to restrict flows.

Bio-swales are a form of "low impact development" which results in reduced runoff volumes; groundwater replenishment; reduced sediment and nutrient runoff; and provides aesthetic value to the neighbourhood. The swale is designed as a dry stormwater management facility; therefore, the bottom of the channel can also be used for pedestrian circulation.

Al-Terra Engineering (Red Deer) Ltd., in consultation with Tagish Engineering Ltd., has determined that the storage system of pond and swale should restrict the post development flow of a 1:100 year storm event to predevelopment rates. A predevelopment release rate of 13.1 Litres/second/hectare was used to determine the size of the storage facilities. The maximum storage volume required is 13,400 m³ which would comprise of an area of 1.13 ha with a water depth of 1.5 m and a 0.6 m freeboard. These volumes have been distributed over two ponds and conveyed by the bio-swales.

Further to the stormwater detention facilities shown within the Plan Area, the proposed 4 hectare senior's living complex (IPU) within the development will also be required to restrict stormwater runoff to the 1:5 year post development rate through the use of on-site detention.

Runoff from minor storm events (1:5 year storms) will be conveyed to stormwater management facilities via a network of catchbasins and storm mains.

The storm water management system is identified on Figure 6.

4.4 Franchise Utilities

Power, telephone, cable, television and gas will be provided to the area by the extension of existing facilities. Figure 7 illustrates the proposed shallow utility alignments within the Plan Area.

4.5 Circulation

A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) has been completed by Johnson Estates Corporation for this proposed subdivision and is available upon request. This study addresses the intersection of 55th Street and Highway 53 only and assumed that all traffic at the full build out stage of this site will use this intersection. This is a conservative approach for the development. The conclusions from the TIA are that no intersection upgrades or signal lights are warranted.

Johnson Estates will be accessed from five points: the extension of 55th Street provides access from the southeast while the extension of 56th Avenue provides access from the northeast. The extension of 56th Avenue, west through the Plan Area supports future development to the north and northwest, while the addition of a minor collector road in the southwest quadrant of the Plan Area supports future development to the southwest. The service road alignment to 55th Street will also facilitate vehicular traffic from Highway 53. Further, the Town has advised that there are plans to put a north-south arterial road in the land to the west of this development and hence the provision of two east-west collector roads within the Plan Area. The Town of Rimbey has also indicated that when Highway 53 is upgraded, the intersection of 55th Street and Highway 53 will be developed

as a level 2 intersection and the Town of Rimbey is taking financial responsibility for constructing the level 2 intersection.

Figure 8 illustrates the proposed vehicular and pedestrian circulation plan for the Johnson Estates development.

The Plan Area will include several natural (low impact) trails for pedestrian circulation. The combination of trails and sidewalks will add a variety of pedestrian circulation alternatives.

Lastly, as was indicated earlier, the volume of traffic created by staff working at the senior housing complex and required by residents, would be no greater than that created if the area was zoned R1. Further, parking for staff will be provided onsite so as to not interfere with the local neighbourhood.

4.6 Grading

The Johnson Estates development will be graded in accordance to current Town of Rimbey standards and construction Best Management Practices, and grading will be consistent with existing topographical slopes and directions. Longitudinal road grades and landscaping grades will be in the range of 0.6% to 4.0%. With the exception of walk-out lots adjacent to the southwest stormwater management facility, low and medium density lots will be graded in a split drainage yard pattern where runoff is directed towards the lane or swale in the back yard and towards the street in the front yard.

Topsoil on the site will be stripped during each phase of development to reduce the overall potential for erosion and sedimentation. Topsoil will be stockpiled on site and will be used as landscaping material for open spaces and by builders at residential lots. Erosion and sedimentation control measures will be implemented throughout the course of construction to reduce the impact of construction on adjacent properties and water courses.

The Developer will ensure that appropriate measures are taken to control dust during the course of construction activities.

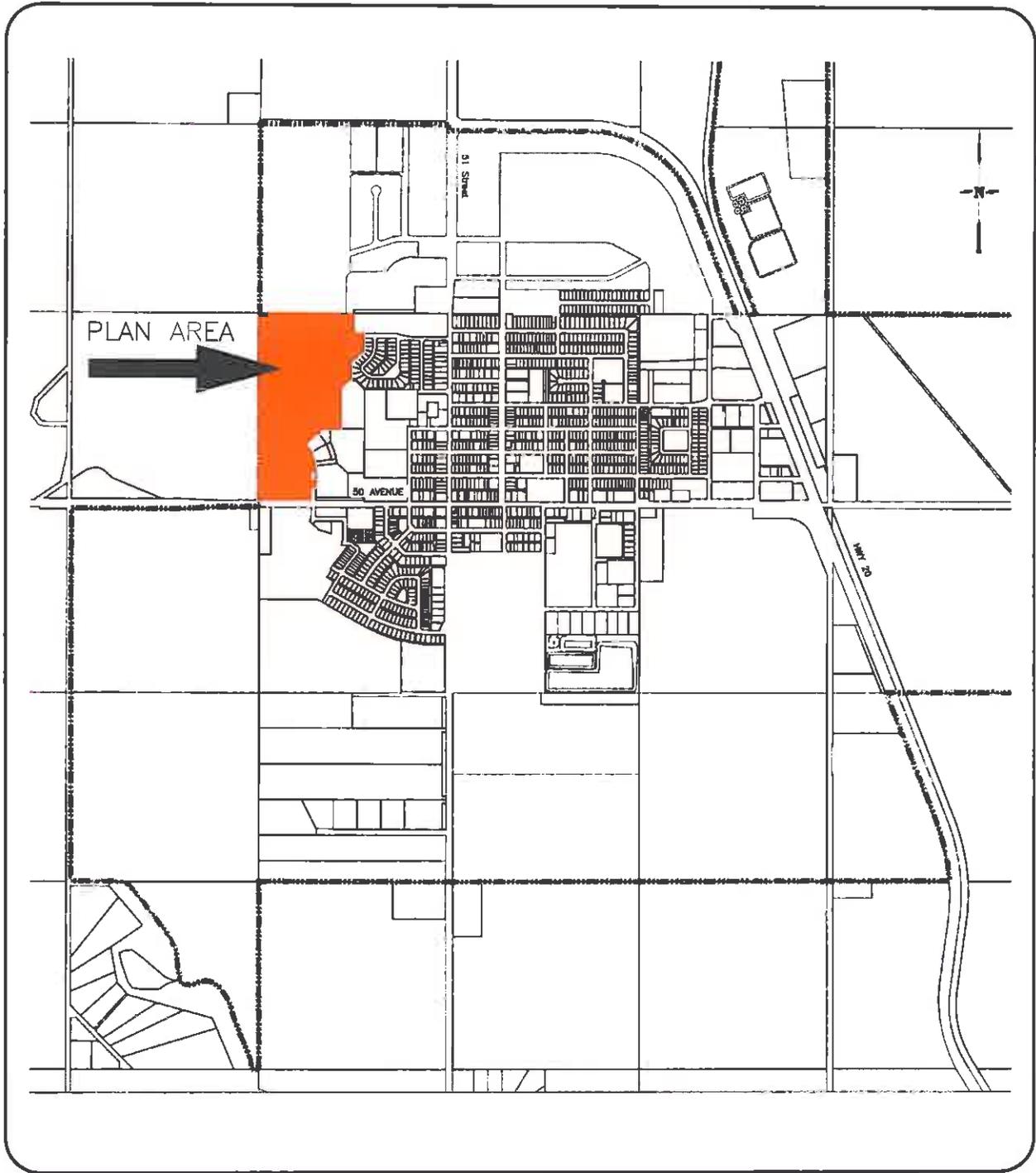
The existing stormwater facility on the site will be filled to accommodate residential lots. Structures constructed in deep fill areas (fill equal to or in excess of 1.2m) will require that builders obtain bearing certificates from an approved geotechnical consultant.

The Johnson Development Group and County of Ponoka have agreed that the cost to construct the east bio-swale / stormwater management facility, southwest stormwater management facility, grassed trail network throughout the Plan Area (necessary for proper drainage of the IPU lot and surrounding area) and any necessary grading to allow proper drainage of the swale will be borne by the County of Ponoka.

5. Phase Implementation

Figure 9 shows a conceptual staging sequence that is based on the extension of municipal services as described above. Phases will generally be completed from south to north. As mentioned in the servicing text, the north water main connection may be required earlier than shown on the Phase Implementation Plan if analysis proves inadequate pressure or flows during the detailed design of Phases 1 to 3.

The staging concept is subject to change based on market conditions. The Developer may modify the staging concept without amending this Concept Plan.



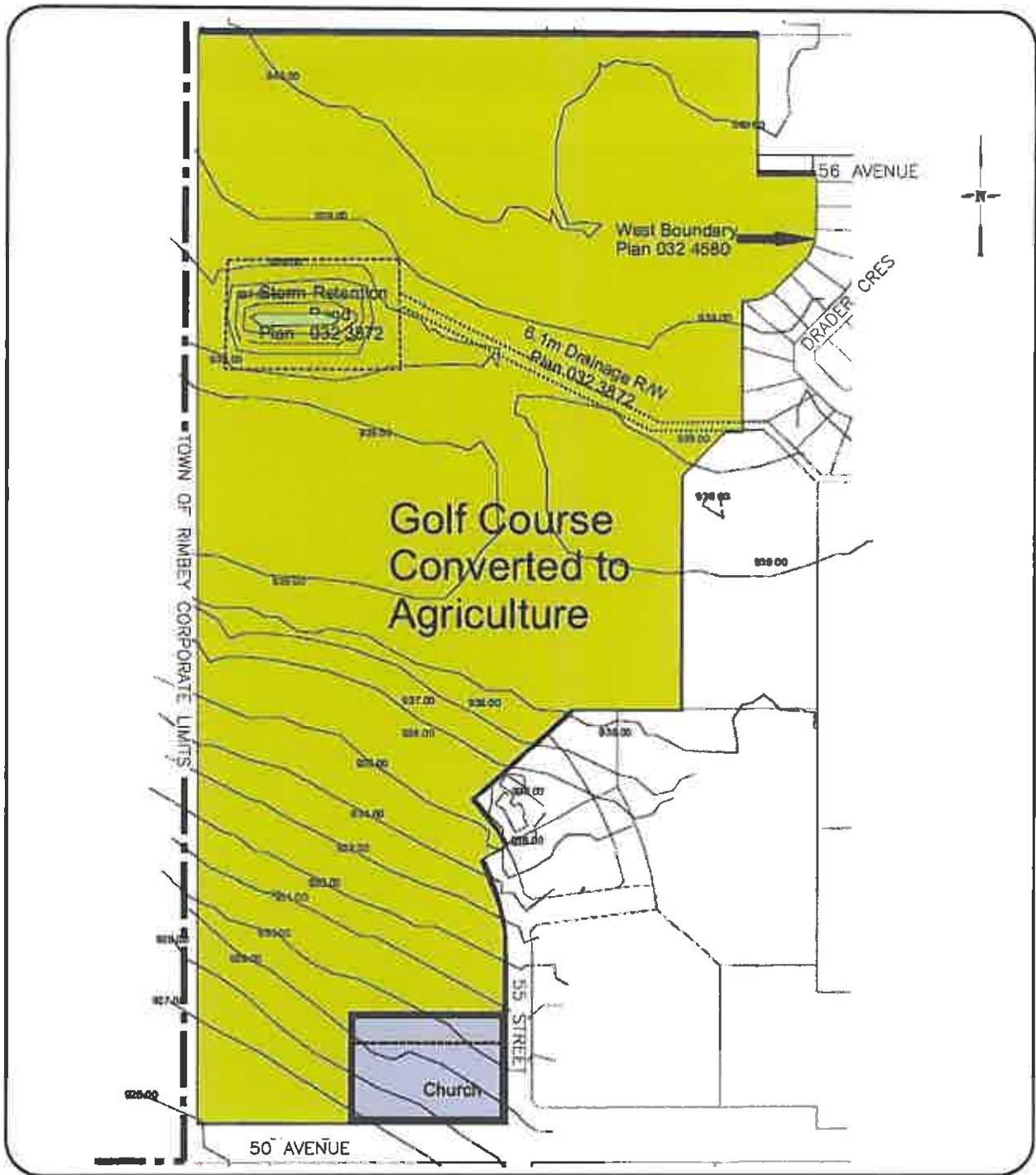
JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
FIGURE 1 - LOCATION PLAN

PLAN NOT TO SCALE

Prepared For:
JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING
 (RED DEER) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013



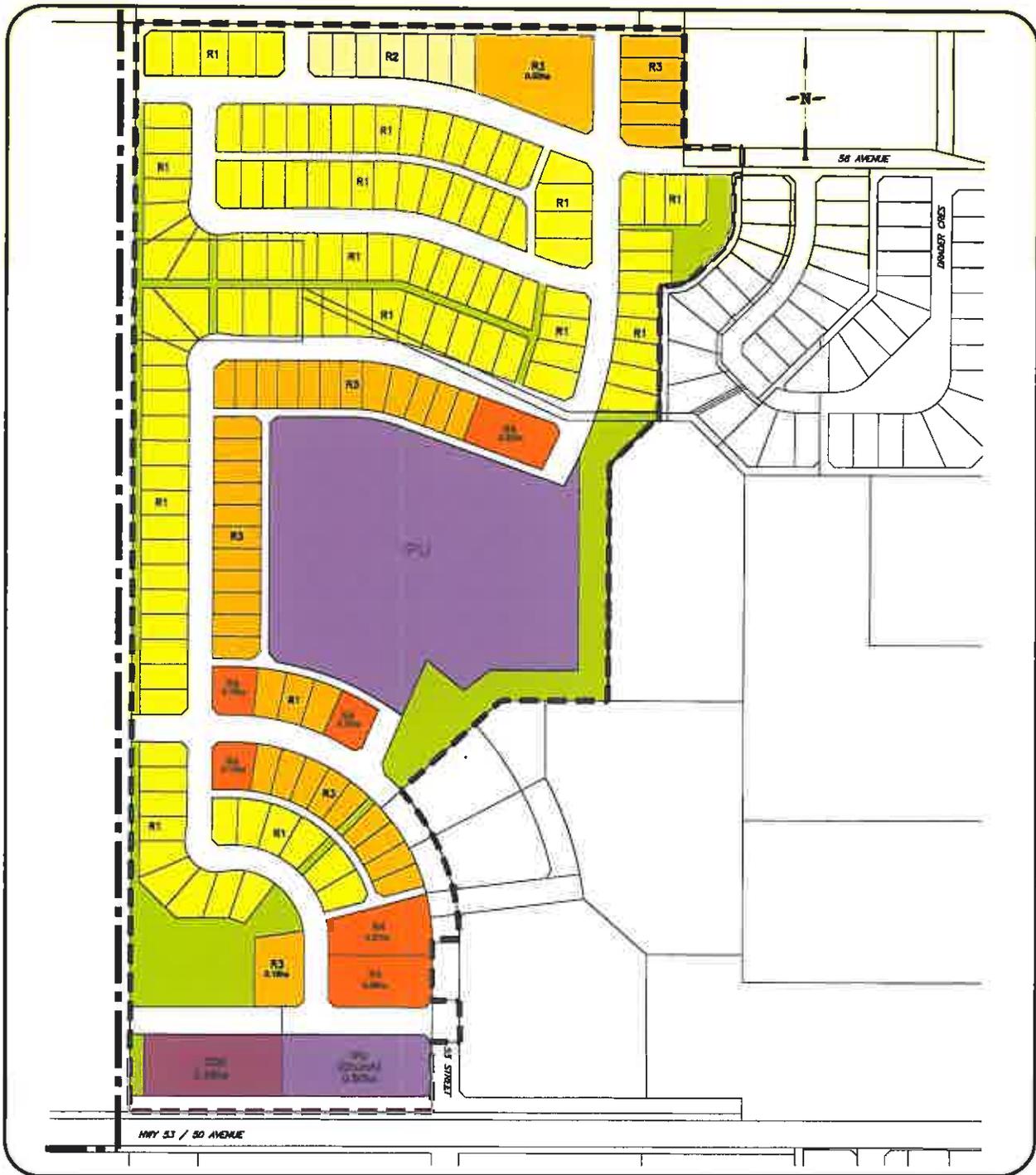
JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
FIGURE 2 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

PLAN NOT TO SCALE

Prepared For:
JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING
 (2002) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
FIGURE 3 - DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

PLAN NOT TO SCALE

Plan Area 25.94ha

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|---|-------------|--------|
|  | LDRI (R1) | 7.63ha |  | IPU | 4.47ha |
|  | LDR (R2) | 0.42ha |  | C2 | 0.46ha |
|  | MDR (R3) | 3.07ha |  | PUL/SWM | 2.66ha |
|  | HDR (R4) | 1.10ha |  | Circulation | 5.88ha |

Prepared For:

JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

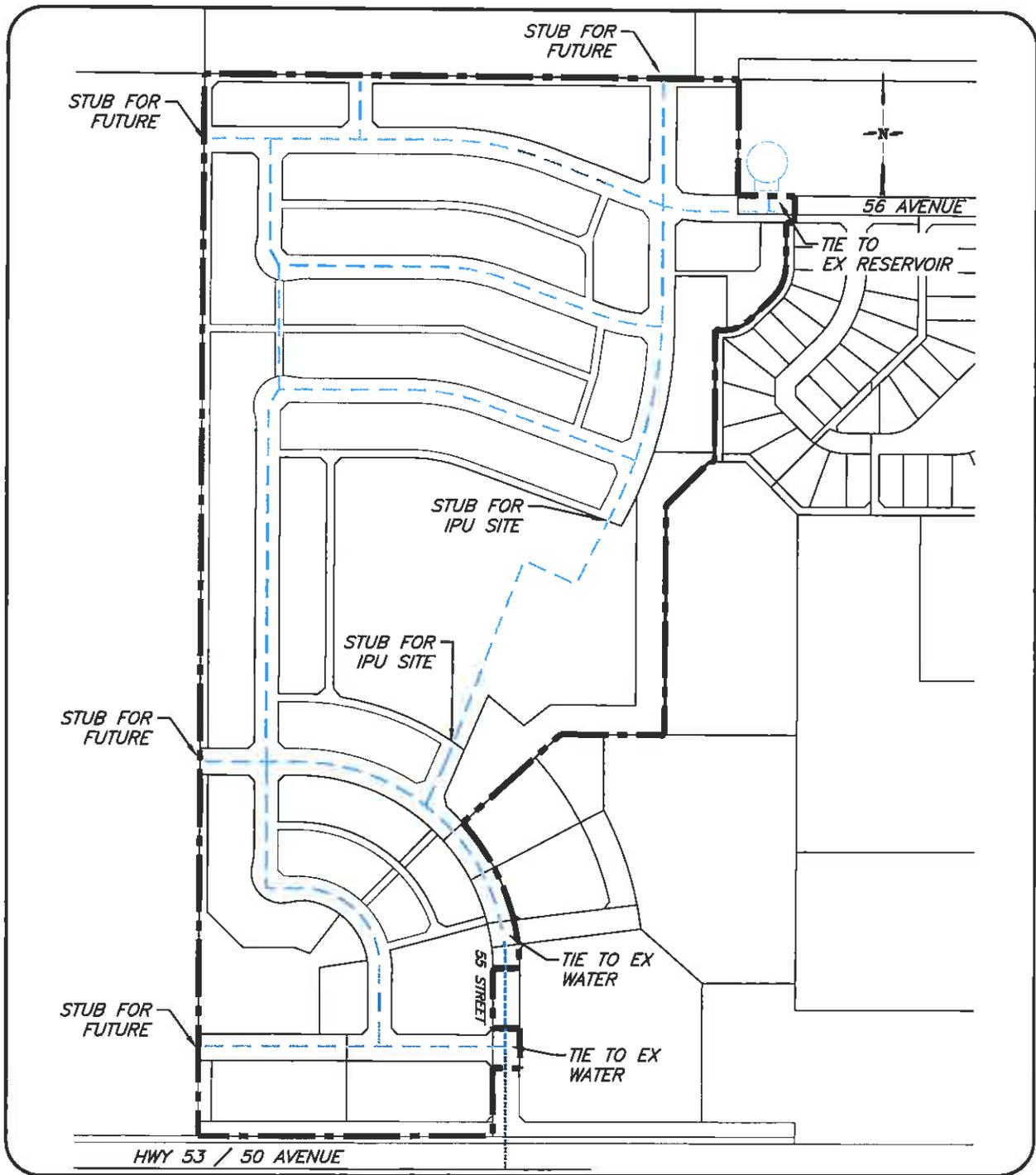
Prepared By:

AL-TERRA ENGINEERING
 (SINCE 1982) LTD.

--- TOWN OF RIMBEY CORPORATE LIMITS

--- PLAN AREA

REVISION MAR-2013



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
 FIGURE 4 - WATER DISTRIBUTION CONCEPT

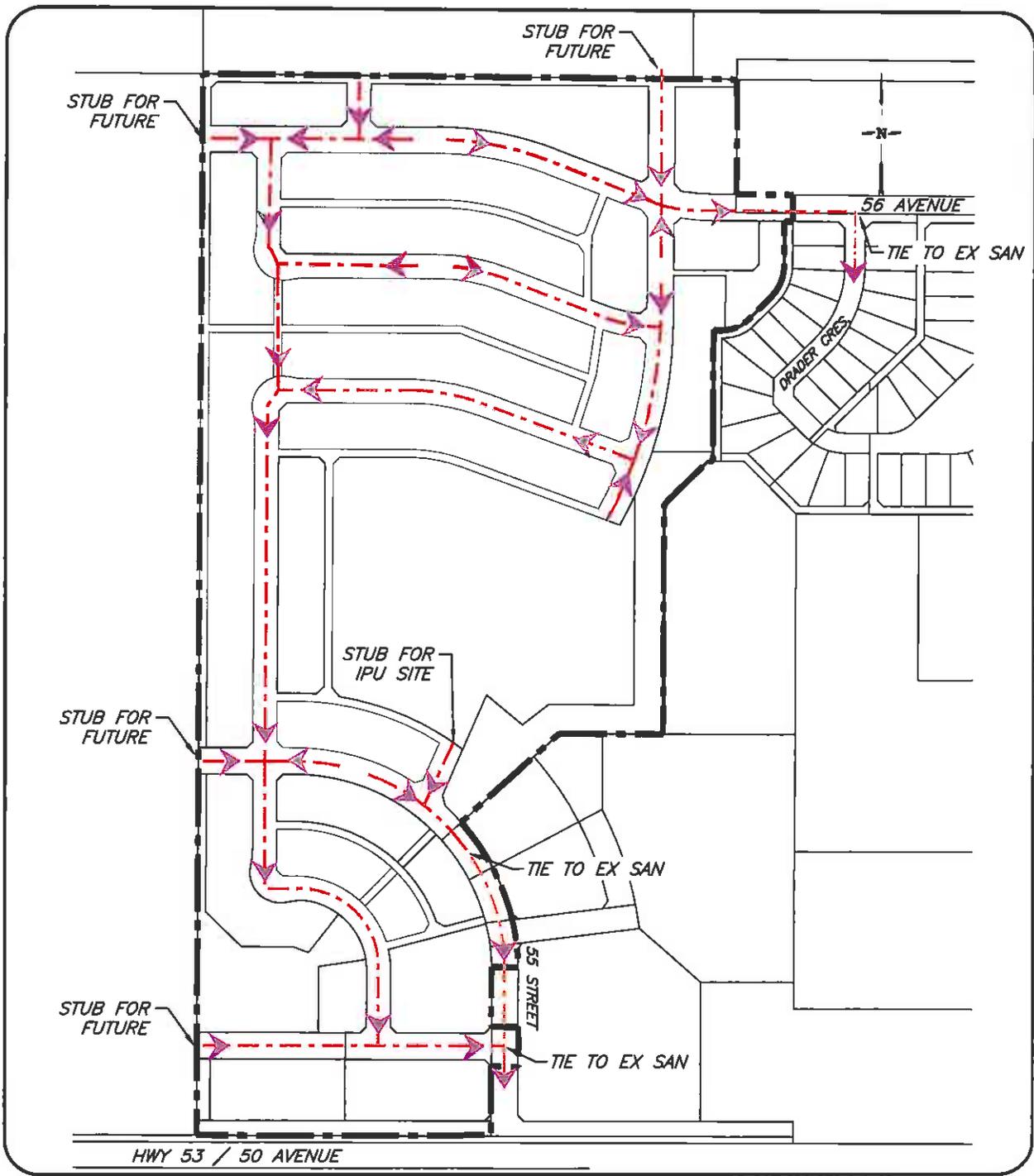
PLAN NOT TO SCALE

- WATER MAIN
- EX 150mm WATER MAIN

Prepared For:
 JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING
 (2010 2000) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2017



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
 FIGURE 5 - SANITARY SEWER CONCEPT

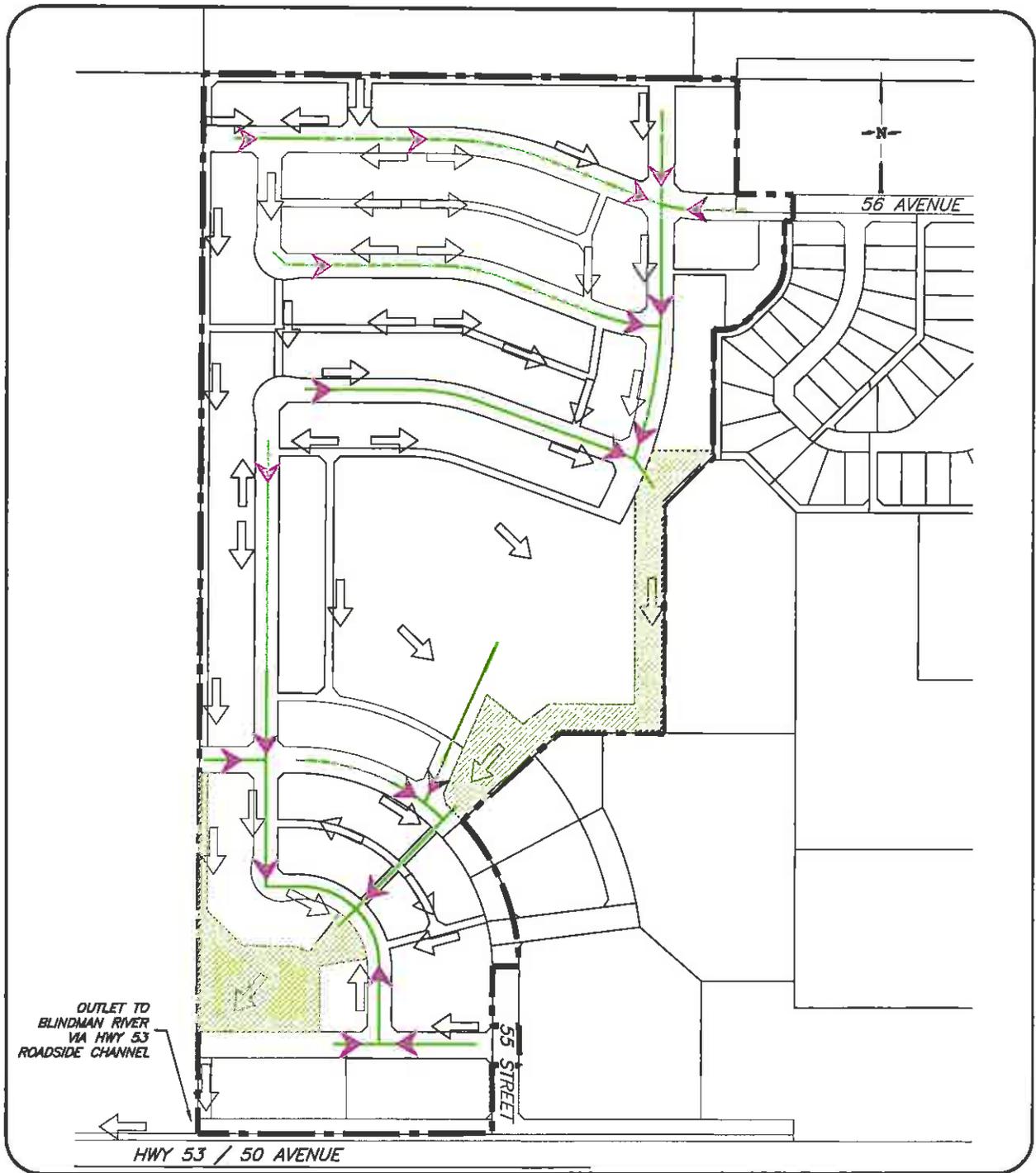
PLAN NOT TO SCALE

- - - - - PROPOSED GRAVITY SANITARY MAIN
- EXISTING GRAVITY SANITARY MAIN
- ▶ FLOW DIRECTION

Prepared For:
JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING (RED DEED) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
FIGURE 6 - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

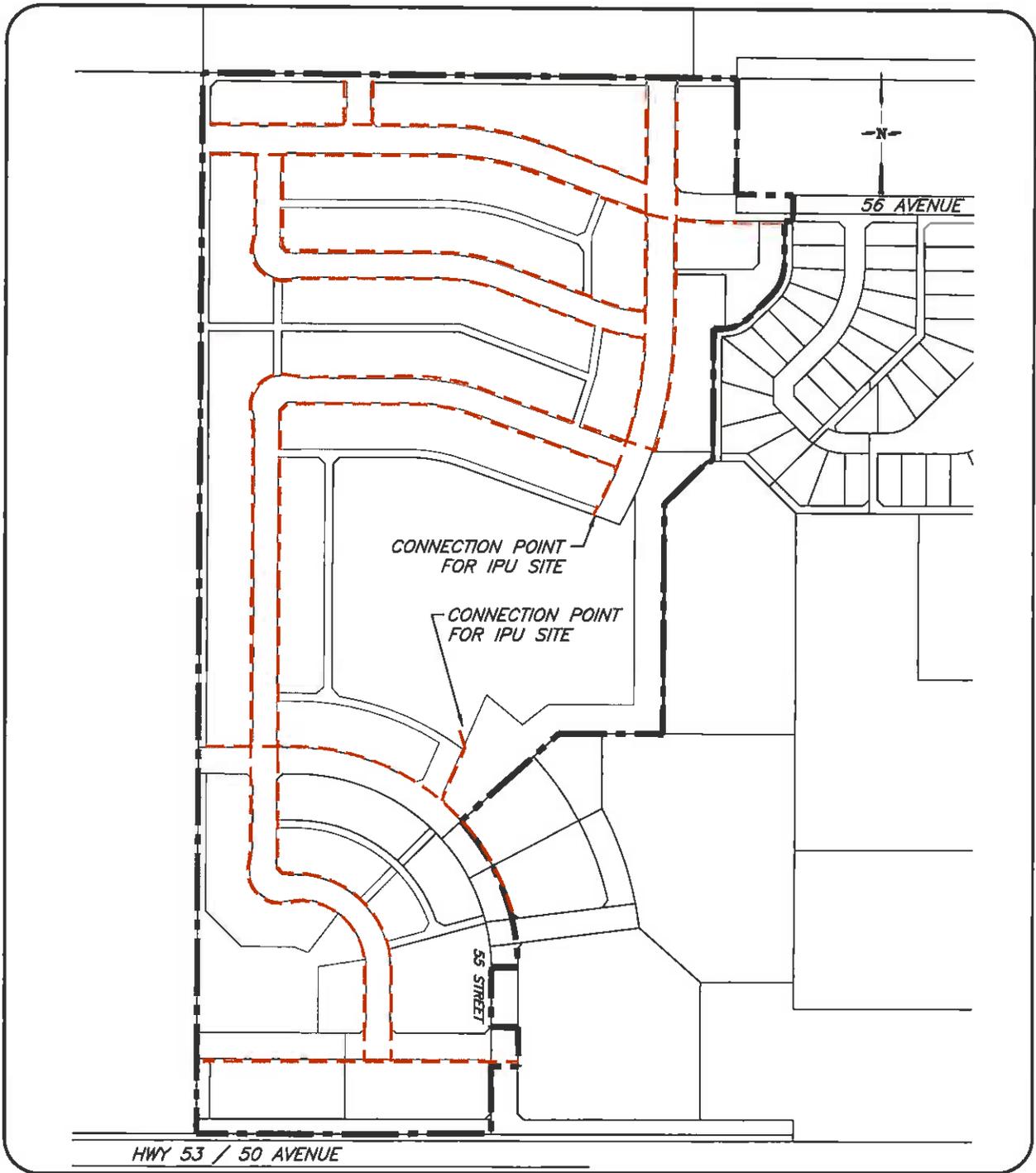
PLAN NOT TO SCALE

-  PROPOSED STORM MAIN
-  PIPE FLOW DIRECTION
-  OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
-  STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Prepared For:
JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING (RED DEER) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
 FIGURE 7 - SHALLOW UTILITY CONCEPT

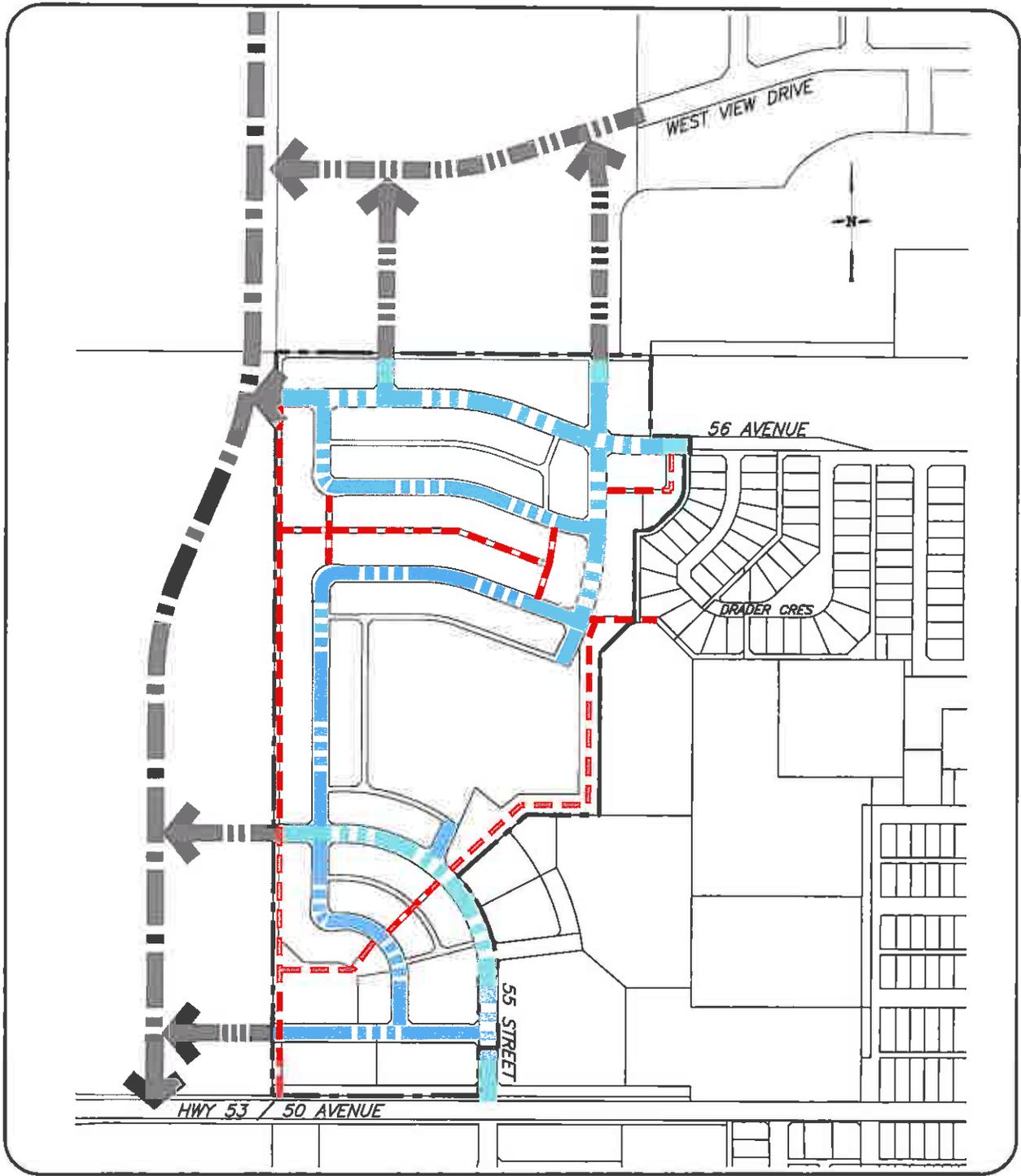
PLAN NOT TO SCALE

--- POWER / GAS / COMMUNICATIONS

Prepared For:
 JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING
 (RED DEER) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
 FIGURE 8 - VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

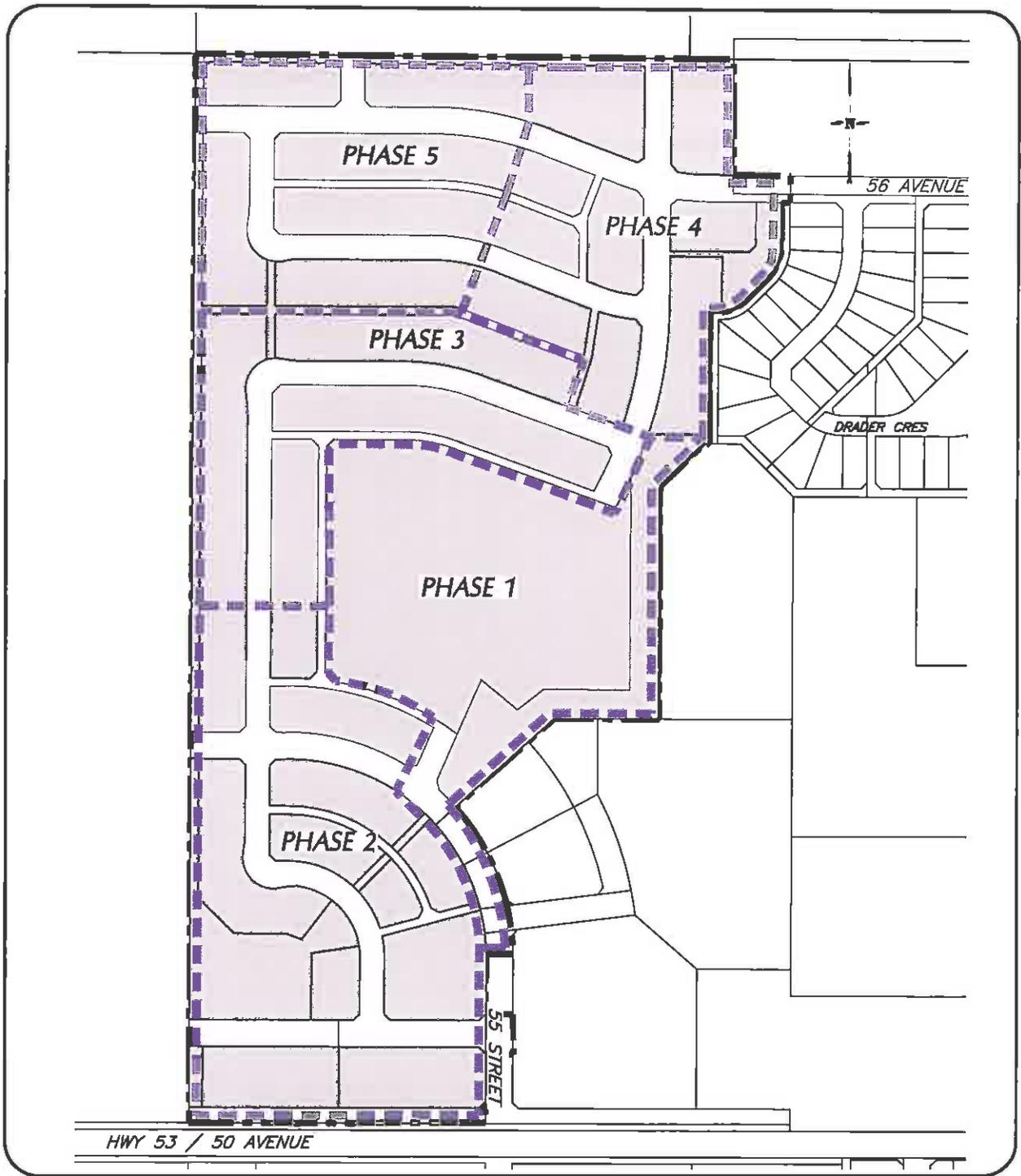
PLAN NOT TO SCALE

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------|
|  | PLAN AREA LOCAL |  | FUTURE LOCAL |
|  | PLAN AREA COLLECTOR |  | FUTURE COLLECTOR |
|  | PEDESTRIAN TRAIL |  | FUTURE ARTERIAL |

Prepared For:
JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING (RED DEER) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013



JOHNSON ESTATES, RIMBEY
 FIGURE 9 - PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PLAN NOT TO SCALE

--- PHASE BOUNDARY

Prepared For:
 JOHNSON ESTATES CORPORATION

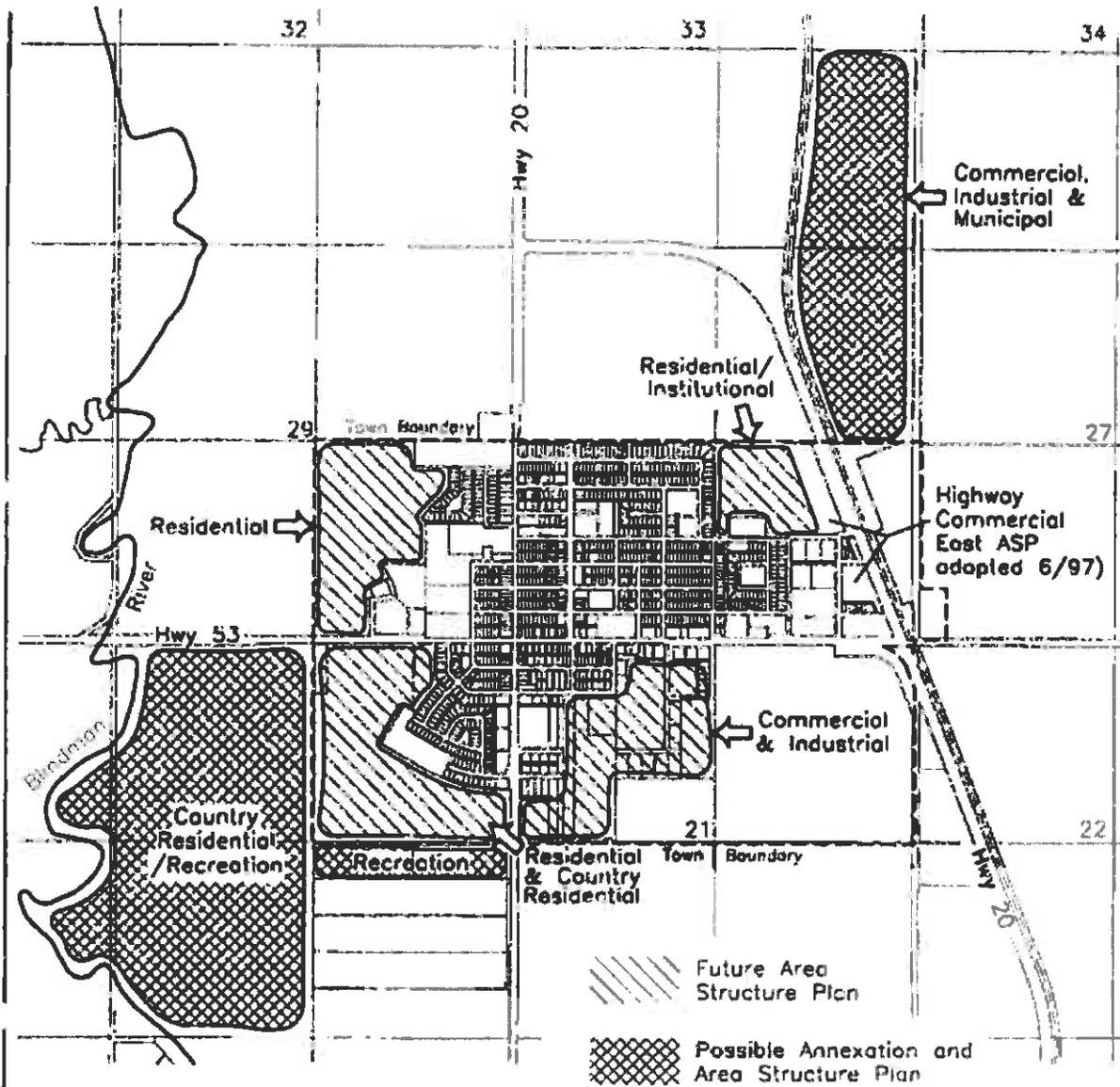
Prepared By:
AL-TERRA ENGINEERING
 (EQU DESIGN) LTD.

REVISION MAR-2013

APPENDIX A

Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan - Map 1- Long Term Land Use

Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan

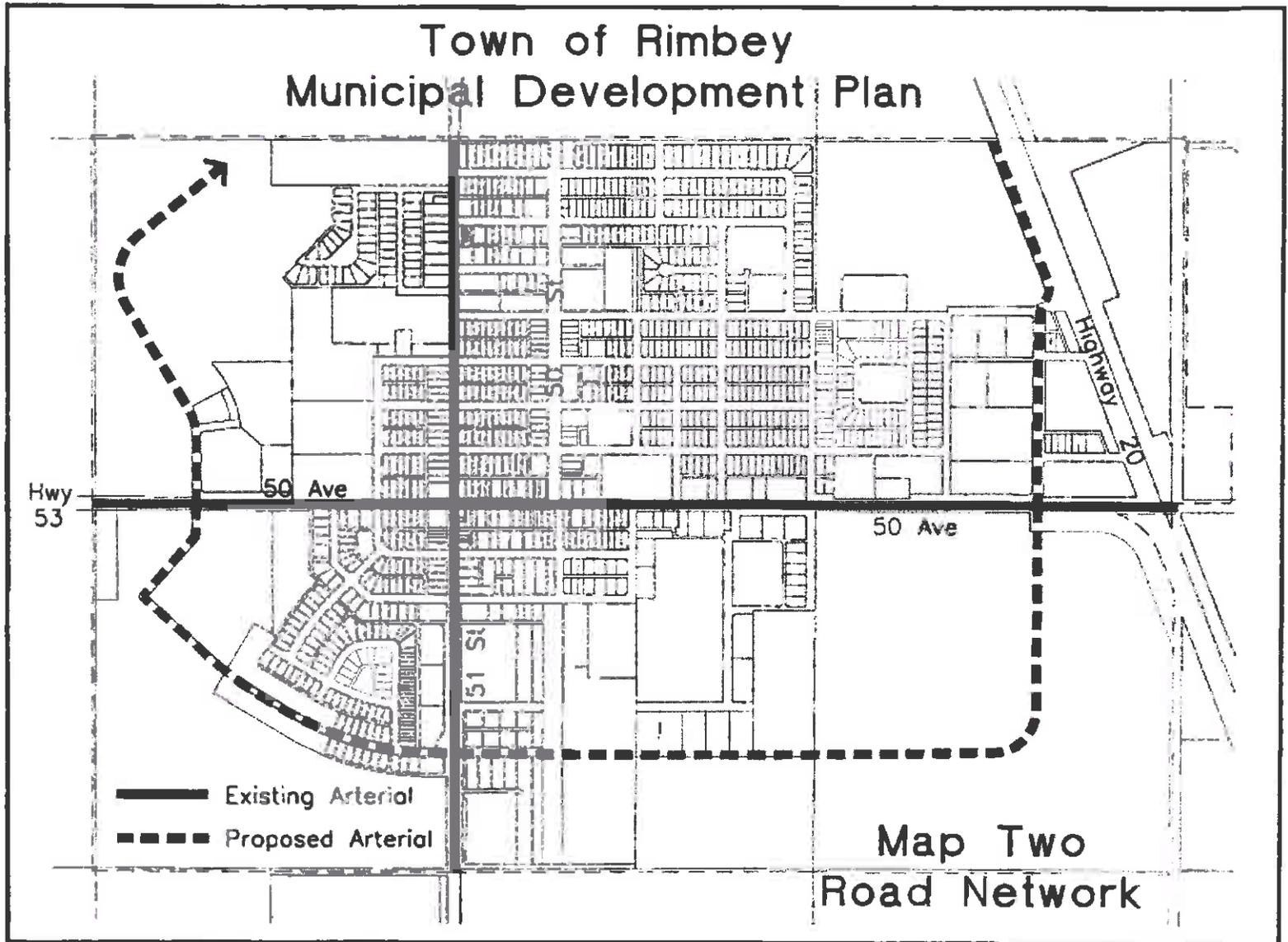


Map One Long Term Land Use

APPENDIX B

Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan - Map 2- Road Network

Town of Rimbey Municipal Development Plan



TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEM

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 8, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 6.2 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Bylaw 885/13 Tax Rate Bylaw | | | | |
| Originated by | Melissa Beebe | Title | D/O | | |

BACKGROUND:

The Municipal Government Act Section 353 states that each council must pass a property tax bylaw annually. A property tax bylaw authorizes the council to impose a tax in respect of property in the municipality to raise revenue to be used toward the payment of the expenditures and transfers set out in the budget of the municipality, and the requisitions.

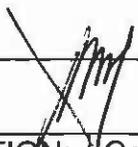
| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | XX | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|

DISCUSSION:

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

That Council give all three readings to Tax Rate Bylaw 885/13.

CAO



| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|

The Town of Rimbey Tax Rate Bylaw

Bylaw 885/13

A BYLAW OF THE TOWN OF RIMBEY, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, TO AUTHORIZE THE RATES OF TAXATION TO BE LEVIED AGAINST ASSESSABLE PROPERTY WITHIN THE TOWN OF RIMBEY FOR THE 2012 TAXATION YEAR.

WHEREAS, The total requirements of the Town of Rimbey as shown in the annual estimates are as follows:

| | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| MUNICIPAL | General | \$5,345,406 |
| | Rimoka Seniors Foundation Requisition | \$32,502 |
| SCHOOL | School Foundation Requisition – Res. | \$538,645 |
| | School Foundation Requisition – Non-Res. | \$272,054 |

and,

WHEREAS, the total assessment of taxable land, buildings and improvements amounts to \$288,223,040, and

WHEREAS, the estimated revenue other than from taxation is \$3,179,071, and

WHEREAS, the rates hereinafter set out are deemed necessary to provide the amounts required for municipal, school and other purposes, after making due allowance for the amount of taxes which may reasonably be expected to remain unpaid,

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power conferred upon it by the Municipal Government Act, Chapter M-26, R.S.A. 2000, and amendments thereto, the Council of the Town of Rimbey, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

The municipal administration is hereby authorized and required to levy the following rates of taxation on the assessed value of all land, buildings and improvements as shown on the assessment and tax roll:

| Assessment Class | Municipal | Rimoka | School | Total Mills |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Residential/Farm | 6.9653 | 0.1146 | 2.5377 | 9.6177 |
| Country Estates | 3.9200 | 0.1146 | 2.5377 | 6.5760 |
| Non-Residential | 8.8405 | 0.1146 | 3.6341 | 12.5892 |
| M & E | 8.8405 | 0.1146 | 0.0000 | 8.9551 |
| Farm – Annexed | 5.995 | 0.1146 | 2.5377 | 8.6473 |
| Residential – Annexed | 1.690 | 0.1146 | 2.5377 | 4.3423 |
| Non-Residential – Annexed | 10.820 | 0.1146 | 3.6341 | 14.5687 |
| M & E – Annexed | 10.820 | 0.1146 | 0.0000 | 10.9346 |

AND FURTHER THAT this Bylaw shall take effect on the date of third and final reading.

The Town of Rimbey Tax Rate Bylaw

Bylaw 885/13

READ a first time this ____th day of _____, 2013.

READ a second time this _____ day of _____, 2013.

UNANIMOUSLY AGREED to present this By-Law for Third & Final Reading.

READ a third and final time this _____ day of _____, 2013.

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.1 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Petition | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

Motion 008/13

Moved by Councillor Payson to sell the Town Administration Building to the RimbeY Municipal Library Board for \$1.00, with the condition that the Town of RimbeY gets first right of refusal for \$1.00, if the RimbeY Municipal Library Board decides to sell the building.

CARRIED
(5-0)

On March 13, 2013 the Town of RimbeY received a petition, the statement of purpose which reads:

Whereas, the Town Council of RimbeY, is planning to sell the town offices for the total sum of \$1.00 (one dollar) and,

Whereas the building know as the RimbeY Town Offices which are assessed at approximately \$650,000 and,

Whereas the proposed "New" Town Offices, limits access for the disabled and elderly.

Be it resolved, that the Town of RimbeY hold a referendum or delay the sale until the next municipal elections so that the voters can decide this issue.

There were 455 signatures on the petition. The MGA requires that a petition contain the signatures of RimbeY electors equaling at least 10 percent of the town's population. The population of RimbeY, as per the 2012 Municipal Affairs Population List is 2378, (May 10, 2011 Federal Census) which would require 238 electors to sign a petition. Each elector must provide his or her printed name, signature, residential address, and the date on which the elector signed the petition. The elector's signature must be properly witnessed, and the witness must swear an affidavit that states that the witness believes the people who signed the petition are entitled to do so (MGA' s. 221 to 226).

It is the CAO's duty and responsibility to declare whether a petition is sufficient, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the petition (MGA s. 226). This determination relates not only to the technical requirements of sufficiency (i.e. number of petitioners, addresses, witnesses, etc.), but also the other legal requirements, including a lack of clarity respecting the action sought, and a lack of clarity on the subject matter of the petition. If a petition is not sufficient, Council is not required to take any notice of it (MGA s. 226).

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|

DISCUSSION:

Administration reviewed the petition and found 394 of the 455 signatures were valid.

The petition, in its entirety, was forwarded to Brownlee LLP, Barristers and Solicitors. The petition has been deemed to be **insufficient** based on the lack of substantive sufficiency, due to the lack of clarity and certainty as to the nature of action sought, and also a lack of clarity and certainty as to the subject matter of the petition.

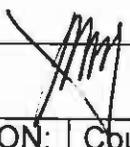
Motion 087/13

Moved by Councillor Rondeel to table the decision on the petition to the April 8, 2013 Council Meeting.

CARRIED
4-1

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. That the petition as presented is insufficient due to a lack of clarity in the question.
2. That Council discuss and decide on what steps should be taken to resolve the Library expansion issue.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| CAO |  | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |



B R O W N L E E
L L P
Barristers & Solicitors

Suite 2200, Commerce Place
10155 - 102 Street
Edmonton, AB Canada T5J 4G8
Telephone: (780) 497-4800
Telecopier: (780) 424-3254
E-Mail: e-mail@brownleelaw.com
WebSite: www.brownleelaw.com

Refer to: Jeneane S. Grundberg
Direct Line: 780-497-4812
E-mail: jgrundberg@brownleelaw.com
Your File No.:
Our File No.: 71184.0013/JSG

March 14, 2013

SENT VIA EMAIL: tony@rimbey.com

Town of Rimbey
P.O. Box 350
Rimbey, AB T0C 2J0

Attention: Tony Goode, CAO

Dear Sir:

Re: Petition regarding Library Land Transfer

Further to your instructions, we are pleased to provide our opinion on the validity of the petition recently submitted to the Town of Rimbey (the "Municipality") concerning the proposed sale of the Town Administration Building to the Rimbey Municipal Library Board for \$1.00. As discussed, we confirm that Administration within the Municipality are currently reviewing the petition for *technical sufficiency* under sections 222-226 of the *Municipal Government Act* ("MGA"); as such, our review and analysis of the petition below is focused solely on the question of the *substantive sufficiency* of the petition's statement of purpose.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We recommend that, as Chief Administrative Officer, you prepare and present a report to Council, by no later than April 12, 2013, declaring the petition **insufficient** based on the lack of substantive sufficiency, namely due to lack of clarity and certainty as to the nature of action sought (i.e. whether the electors are filing a petition requesting a binding public vote under the MGA s. 232) and also a lack of clarity and certainty as to the subject matter of the petition.

In our opinion, it is unclear whether the petition is, in fact, a petition for a binding vote of the electors pursuant to section 232 of the MGA. Moreover, the petition's purpose statement is unclear, open-ended and involves asking the electors to select among alternatives, all of which renders the petition invalid because it (a) cannot be turned into a bylaw and implemented by Council; and (b) cannot be turned into a "yes-or-no" question, the answer to which would be binding on Council.

If the petition is declared to be insufficient by the Chief Administrative Officer then Council is not required to take any notice of it (s. 226(3) MGA); however, Council may, in its discretion, decide to rescind Council Motion 008/13, or proceed to hold a non-binding vote of electors on a question pursuant to section 236 of the MGA.

FACTS

Please note that our opinion is based upon the facts below. Please advise if we have incorrectly or incompletely stated the facts, as that may alter our opinion.

- On January 14, 2013 Council adopted Motion 008/13 which reads as follows:

Moved by Councillor Payson to sell the Town Administration Building to the Rimbey Municipal Library Board for \$1.00, with the condition that the Town of Rimbey gets first right of refusal for \$1.00, if the Rimbey Municipal Library Board decides to sell the building.

- On March 13, 2013 the Town of Rimbey received a petition, the statement of purpose which reads:

Whereas, the Town Council of Rimbey, is planning to sell the the [sic] town offices for the total sum of \$1.00 (One dollar) and,
Whereas the building know [sic] as the Rimbey Town Offices which are assessed at approximately \$650,000 and,
Whereas the proposed "New" Town offices, limits access for the disabled and elderly.
Be it resolved, that the Town of Rimbey hold a referendum or delay the sale until the next municipal election so that the voters can decide this issue.

- The form of petition provides space for the printed name, address, and signature of each petitioner, as well as for the witness, and the date when the petition is signed. Witness affidavits and a Statement of Representative of Petitioners are included.
- The population of the Municipality is **2,378** according to the 2012 Alberta Municipal Affairs Population List. To be sufficient, the petition must be signed by at least **238** petitioners, and meet the other requirements of the MGA.

ISSUES

1. **Is the petition a petition for a new bylaw or a bylaw to amend or repeal a bylaw or resolution, pursuant to section 232 of the MGA?**
2. **Is the statement of purpose in the petition capable of being turned into a bylaw and implemented by Council?**

DISCUSSION

1. **Is the petition a petition for a new bylaw or a bylaw to amend or repeal a bylaw or resolution, pursuant to section 232 of the MGA?**

In our opinion, it is not clear on the face of the petition whether the petitioners are requesting a vote of the electors on a new bylaw or a bylaw to amend or repeal a bylaw or resolution of Council. The action the petitioners are demanding from Council is set out in the petition's statement of purpose as follows:

Be it resolved, that the Town of Rimbey hold a referendum or delay the sale until the next municipal election so that the voters can decide this issue.

The above statement is, in our view, subject to *at least* four possible interpretations:

- 1) That the Town hold a non-binding public vote on the issue pursuant to the MGA s. 236 [either now or at the general election];
- 2) That the Town hold a binding public vote on the issue pursuant to ss. 232-233 [either now or at the general election];
- 3) That the Town not hold a public vote, but simply delay the sale until after the general election (presumably on the assumption that the results of the election will reflect the will of the electors in relation to the issue of the sale); or
- 4) That the Town put to a vote of the electors the question of whether the Municipality should (a) proceed to hold a vote on the question of whether the Municipality should hold a vote of electors on the issue [unclear whether binding or non-binding] or (b) simply delay the sale until after the next general election without holding a further vote of electors.

The fact that the petition's intent is, on its face, subject to multiple interpretations creates uncertainty, calling into question whether the petition is indeed a petition under s. 232 of the MGA. A few specific items of concern we have noted are as follows:

Reference to a "referendum"

The petition calls for the holding of a "referendum". This term is **not** found in the MGA. The term "referendum" is commonly used to refer to a public vote of electors, but whether that vote is binding or not depends on the governing statute under which the referendum is held. For example, in Canada referendums are generally consultative in nature and only in Alberta, British

Columbia and Saskatchewan are the results of a *provincial* referendum binding.¹ Given the use of the word “referendum” the petition could be interpreted as requesting either a non-binding public vote or a binding public vote. A vote of electors under ss. 232-233 of the MGA is binding on Council. As such, the petition must strictly comply with the statutory requirements of the MGA in order to be sufficient.

However, Council may, on its own motion, submit a question to be voted on by the electors on any matter over which the municipality has jurisdiction and the result of the vote does not bind Council (s. 236 MGA). In our opinion, it is not clear on the face of the petition whether the petitioners are requesting a binding vote of electors (MGA ss. 232-233) or a non-binding vote of electors (MGA ss. 236).

No mention of Motion 008/13

The petition does not expressly refer to Council Motion 008/13. The only reference to the resolution that can be implied is the preamble’s reference that “Town Council is planning to sell the town offices for \$1.00.” In our view, a binding vote of the electors under ss. 232-233 is an extraordinary measure that curtails Council’s authority and, as such, in order to engage this process the petition must be clear on its face with respect to what it is demanding that Council do. On receipt of a petition that is valid, that requests the repeal of a bylaw or resolution, Council has a choice. Council may repeal the bylaw or resolution in question, or Council may proceed to a binding public vote. In our view, the lack of express reference to the request of a bylaw is not necessarily fatal to the petition; however, it is the balance of the references in the purpose statement that are substantively insufficient.

We do caution that there are cases suggesting if the purpose is, in essence, clear, the Council is obliged to give effect to the spirit and intent of the petition. Accordingly, there is a risk, however, that a Court could try to adopt a liberal approach most favourable to the petitioners and find that the subject of the petition is in fact in relation to Council Motion 008/13 given the reference in the preamble. However, in our view, on balance (for all of the reasons outlined in this opinion) the petition is not substantively sufficient.

“Delay the sale”

The petition’s statement of purpose contemplates (presumably in the alternative, although this is unclear) that the Municipality delay the sale of the Town Administration Building until after the next municipal election. Under this interpretation, there is no public vote on the sale of the building, but rather both the sale of the building and the accessibility of the new municipal offices would be the subject of general discussion during the election. Presumably, candidates could seek input from the electorate, and platforms could be developed based on the candidates’ views on these issues.

We offer the following additional comment. Upon review, we note that Council Motion 008/13 does not reference any specific timeframe for the sale to occur. In our opinion, this resolution

¹ See for example Alberta’s *Constitutional Referendum Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. C-25 which applies to questions relating to the Constitution of Canada and provides that if a majority of the ballots validly cast at a referendum vote the same way on a question stated, the result is binding (s. 4).

does not need to be repealed in order to comply with the demand by the petitioners, which calls into question whether this is properly a petition brought pursuant to s. 232 of the MGA.

A vote to hold a vote

One possible interpretation of the statement of purpose is that the petition contemplates the Municipality holding a vote of electors on the question of whether a (further) vote of electors should be held. Specifically, it is unclear whether the petitioners are in fact requesting that the Municipality prepare a bylaw that asks electors to decide the question of whether the Municipality should (a) hold a referendum at the next municipal election or (b) delay the sale until the next municipal election (presumably on the assumption that the next Council will know the will of the electorate and heed its wishes post-election). As will be discussed below, the fact that the petition's statement of purpose is unclear renders it all but impossible for Council to have a bylaw prepared for a vote of the electors.

2. Is the statement of purpose in the petition capable of being turned into a bylaw and implemented by Council?

In our opinion, the petition's statement of purpose is not capable of being turned into a bylaw that can be implemented by, and be binding upon, Council.

Upon receipt of an otherwise sufficient petition to amend or repeal a bylaw or resolution, a council has essentially only two options, namely: (1) proceed to amend or repeal the bylaw or resolution that is the subject of the petition or (2) prepare a bylaw dealing with the subject matter of the petition, which must then be submitted to a public vote (s. 233(2) MGA).² As noted above, the petitioners' intent is ambiguous and not reasonably clear.

In our view, the statement of purpose in the petition is open-ended and subject to multiple interpretations. Indeed, the petition requests an opportunity for the "voters [to] decide this issue", but it is unclear what the issue is. The petition asserts three statements of facts in the preamble:

- The Town Council is planning to sell the town offices for \$1.00;
- The Rimbey Town Offices are assessed at approximately \$650,000; and
- The proposed "New" Town offices limits access for the disabled and elderly.

The petition does not make it clear which (if any) of the above statements represents the issue(s) of concern to the petitioners. For example, the issues might be:

- Sale of the Town office building;
- Sale of the Town office building for nominal value;

² Section 233 of the MGA does not expressly provide that a council may simply implement the petitioner's demands by amending or repealing the bylaw or resolution subject to a valid petition; however, in our view, such power is implied in the MGA and this approach has been endorsed by our Alberta Court of Appeal (see *Brown and Moore v. City of Calgary et al.*, 1980 Carswell Alta 34 at para. 23.)

- Construction of new, allegedly inadequate Town office building; or
- Any combination of the above.

Given this uncertainty, it would likely be impossible for Council to draft a bylaw to implement the petition. The Alberta courts have held that a petition, to be valid must be capable of being turned into a bylaw that can be implemented by Council; the subject matter must be capable of being referenced on a ballot with a 'yes' or 'no' answer. Further, multiple questions cannot be submitted in one petition.

The Alberta Court of Queen's Bench decision in *Whitecourt (Town of) v. Eglinski*³ is instructive on these points:

The second petition is more open ended. It contemplates asking the electors which of the several alternative sites they prefer. While the petition refers to two specific alternate locations, it states that they are to be considered along with other possible locations. Given the open ended form of this question, it would be impossible for Council to pass a bylaw implementing this petition, as contemplated by s. 233(3) and (4). To be valid a petition must be capable of being turned into a bylaw that can be implemented by Council.

A related objection to the form of the second petition is that it would be impossible to turn it into a question, the answer to which would be binding on the Council. Suppose, for example, that the Council were to put four potential sites to the electorate, and that 25% of the voters supported each of the four sites. According to s. 235 of the Act, the result of this vote would be binding on the municipality, but it would be impossible to tell exactly what it was that the electors preferred. It is for this reason, as much as anything, that the petition must state a question that can be put to a straight forward yes or no vote. [emphasis added]

As outlined above, the petition does not refer to Council Motion 008/13, nor does it expressly request a bylaw to repeal this resolution. Moreover, the preamble of the petition refers to "the proposed "New" Town offices limit[ing] access for the disabled and elderly", yet the "proposed 'New' Town offices" is **not** the subject of Motion 008/13; in fact, there is nothing in this resolution that addresses where the Municipality may move its administrative offices as a result of the sale to the Library Board. As such, it is unclear how a vote of electors to repeal this resolution would address this concern regarding "access" expressed by the petitioners.

Additionally, if we assume for a moment that the *correct* interpretation of the petition is that electors are to decide the question of whether the Municipality should (a) hold a further (binding/non-binding) vote on the issue of the sale of the Town Administration Building or (b)

³ 2006 ABQB 559, 2006 CarswellAlta 954 at paras. 37-38.

simply demand that Council delay the sale until after the election, then there is the potential that a vote of the electors on the petition could result in a tie vote; that is, 50% of the voters could prefer that the Municipality hold a vote of electors at the next municipal election so that the voters can decide this issue and 50% of the voters could prefer that the Municipality merely delay the sale until the next municipal election. As noted in *Eglinski* above, although the outcome of the vote would be binding on the Municipality “it would be impossible to tell exactly what it was that the electors preferred.”⁴

Similarly, a petition question that raises two separate issues may be invalid. An example arose in *Hallan v. Argentia Beach (Summer Village)*,⁵ wherein a ballot submitted by the municipality to certain residents was found to be non-compliant with the MGA for a number of reasons, including a lack of clarity. The ballot read, in part:

-I/We are in favor of constructing a new roadway approximately 20 meters north of the existing road and the financing proposed for this work.

Justice Veit noted at para. 17:

It is clear that the balloting here did not in any way comply with the requirements of the MGA:

...

... perhaps even more importantly than the lack of authority to initiate the ballot procedure, the ballot did not “contain a . . . statement of the purpose of the petition” as required by s. 224(2). Moreover, the single question asked in the ballot raised two issues and was, therefore, one to which a single answer was not necessarily possible: a ratepayer might have been in “favor of constructing a new roadway approximately 20 meters north of the existing road”, but not in favor of “the financing proposed for this work”. This lack of information as to the purpose of the petition and the lack of clarity in asking the petition questions inevitably led to the confusion reported by Ms. Eastwood. This is a fatal flaw to the ballot system of petition used here; [emphasis added]

As noted above, there is a considerable lack of clarity in the petition as to what the question is. The fact that the purpose of the petition cannot be stated as a single question to which a single yes or no answer may be given on a ballot is, in our view, fatal to the validity of the petition.

Petitions are generally circulated by a person or a core group of persons. However, the case law has confirmed that when there are issues respecting lack of clarity, the petition must be interpreted based on what is contained in the document itself; it is not relevant what the person or core group of persons intended in the purpose statement. It is fundamental that the petition have a clear purpose on its face in order for the individuals signing to understand the intend when they endorse their signatures on the petition.

⁴ *Ibid.* at para 38.

⁵ 2006, ABQB 531, 2006 CarswellAlta 898.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the Chief Administrative Officer's duty and responsibility to declare whether a petition is sufficient, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the petition (MGA s. 226). In our view, this determination relates not only to the technical requirement of sufficiency (i.e. number of petitioners, addresses, witnesses, etc.), but also the other legal requirements, including a lack of clarity respecting the action sought, and a lack of clarity on the subject matter of the petition. If a petition is not sufficient, Council is not required to take any notice it (MGA s.226).

We would recommend that a report be prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer that declares the petition to be insufficient given that it does not set out the subject matter of the petition with reasonable certainty. This report must be presented to Council by no later than April 12, 2013.

We trust that the foregoing is of assistance to you. As always, should you have any questions or concerns with respect to this matter, please don't hesitate to contact the writer directly, or the writer's colleague, Michael S. Solowan.

Yours truly,

BROWNLEE LLP
PER:

JENEANE S. GRUNDBERG
MSS/nd

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.2 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Community Gardens | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

The Town of Rimbey has a Community Garden located at 4938 50th street. Ground was broke last fall for another Community Garden located at 100 Eastview Crescent

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XX | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|

DISCUSSION:

Mr. Dave Karroll has submitted to Administration a letter and a list of individuals who are opposed to the new Community Garden located at 100 Eastview Crescent.

Motion 091/13

Moved by Councillor Ellis that discussions on the Community Gardens be tabled to the April 8, 2013 Council Meeting.

CARRIED
5-0

Councillor Rondeel distributed the attached information to the residents of Eastview Crescent.

A Community Garden Meeting was held at 7:00 pm on April 4, 2013 at the Community Centre.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration recommends that Council needs to decide whether to proceed with the Community Garden at this location.

CAO



| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|

Community Gardens: The Benefits

Health gains:

- People who grow their own food have access to a variety fresh produce which supports nutritional health, decreases susceptibility to illnesses and overall reduces the burden on the health care system.
- Gardening involves physical activity so it helps individuals improve their physical fitness.
- Community gardens are a great place to escape from the noise and commotion of everyday urban life.
- Studies show the following health benefits to be associated with involvement in community gardening: strengthened immunity, reduced rates of asthma, decreased stress, increased overall sense of wellbeing and reduced risk of childhood lead poisoning.

Educational opportunities:

- A community garden can be both a classroom and a textbook for formal and non-formal education programs and institutions.
- Learning to grow plants is mentally stimulating and adds to an individual's wealth of knowledge and expertise.
- Growing a garden teaches people to think sustainably and use long-term problem-solving skills rather than relying on quick fix, short-term solutions.
- Gardens can educate the public on issues such as waste minimisation and recycling through composting and mulching.

Economic benefits:

- Community gardens can be a significant source of food and/or income for community members. This is especially helpful for families and individuals without much land who would not otherwise be able to produce their own food.
- Urban agriculture is 3 to 5 times more productive per acre than traditional large scale farming.
- **Studies show that community gardens can increase neighbourhood property values.**

Environmental benefits:

- Rainwater is filtered through gardens, helping to keep lakes, rivers and groundwater clean.
- Community gardens restore oxygen into the air and help reduce air pollution.
- Large quantities of organic waste can be used to fertilize gardens, thus helping to minimize a community's overall waste output.

Cultural opportunities:

- Community garden projects give community members the opportunity to work side-by-side, regardless of cultural background or native tongue.
- New immigrants can produce traditional crops that are otherwise unavailable locally.
- Gardening can expose new generations to cultural traditions and promote inter-generational learning.
- Community gardening enables participants from different cultural backgrounds to exchange gardening- and non-gardening-related knowledge with one another.

Community building:

- Community gardens are a valuable social venue where neighbours can get to know one another, and build a sense of community and belonging.
- By working together for a common purpose, community gardeners learn to make communal decisions, solve problems and negotiate with one another.
- Collective gardening increases the sense of ownership and stewardship that exists, and fosters the development of community identity and spirit.

Youth engagement:

- Community gardening is a healthy, inexpensive activity for youth that can teach them about appreciation for the natural world and how to interact with others in a socially meaningful and physically productive way.
- Not only can youth gain practical job and life skills through gardening (such as math skills and understanding of basic business principles), they can also learn about the work that goes into getting the food they eat to the table and about the importance of community, stewardship and environmental sustainability.

Crime prevention:

- Many police departments recognize community gardening projects as an effective strategy to prevent local crime. They foster a sense of mutual respect among community members, lead to the formation of neighbourhood associations and social networks, and increase the number of eyes on the street.
- Studies have shown that areas with above average green vegetation have less graffiti and littering, and lower crime rates (with no correlation between the amount of green space and income level).

Urban improvements:

- A few plants and some elbow grease can transform empty lots into beautiful green spaces.
- Gardens increase and protect vegetation diversity in a community, while also providing habitat for urban wildlife.

Strengthened governance:

- Community gardening projects are mutually beneficial to governmental bodies and local citizens:
 - Better relations between government and citizens
 - Improved organizational performance of government due to improved communication and cooperation with community members
 - Strengthened civil society
- Community gardens can help translate government policy into action (e.g., Environmental Goals and Sustainable Prosperity Act, Nova Scotia's 2020 Vision, Agenda 21).

Resources:

Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network <www.communitygarden.org.au>

Community Gardens In the City of Toronto <<http://www.toronto.ca/parks/programs/community.htm>>

City Farmer - Canada Office of Urban Agriculture <www.cityfarmer.org>

Edmonton Community Garden Network <<http://www.edmcommunitygardens.org/index.php>>

Gardeners In Community Development, Dallas Area Community Gardening Program <www.gardendallas.org>

Halifax Land Share <<http://www.ecologyaction.ca/content/halifax-landshare>>

National Gardening Association <www.garden.org>

Sackville Community Garden <www.sackville.com/community/heroes/community_garden>

Urban Farm Museum Society of Spryfield <<http://www.urbanfarmspryfield.com/>>

Vancouver's Community Gardens <<http://vancouver.ca/parks/parks/comgardn.htm>>

Community Gardens

In April of 2012 I was approached by the coordinator of Parent Link about a Community Garden, at that time there were up to 10 families that had shown interest. I spoke to some people that had gardened at the site at 50 Str. and 48 Ave. and was told that the soil quality was very poor, and the quack grass was out of control.

I went to see Tony (Rimbey CAO) to see if there was anything that we could do about the condition of the garden. The Town supplied 20 bags of peat moss, an area farmer supplied 3 loads of black soil, and someone else came to cultivate the garden. We had a work bee at the garden including the gardeners and myself, and we raked out as many quack grass roots as we could find. We also cleaned out the raised bed, put in fresh soil and planted strawberries. Public Works also tilled the garden on at least three occasions.

I spoke to Rick from the Recreation Department and we discussed the fact that the Town had no idea who was gardening at the Community garden. If issues arose we had no contact information. We came up with a few guidelines and had the people who wanted to garden register with the Recreation Department.

The present garden was originally a project started under the umbrella of Neighbourhood Place, it has been in operation since 1999. The garden has been enjoyed by many families over the last 15 years. The condition of the soil has become a major factor in recent years, poor soil conditions invite certain weeds that are hard to control.

The work that was done at the garden never improved the soil and the quack grass is still out of control. Snow and ice from street cleaning have been piled along the garden in previous years and when it melts all of the salt and contaminants run into the soil. It is very difficult to improve soil that has been damaged in this way. I feel that there must be a better location for the garden.

The Town has very few green spaces that are suitable for a Community Garden. East View Crescent has lots of open area, no trees to block the sunshine, accessibility to water, a great neighborhood and a green space that is used very little. It seems like the ideal location. Public Works tilled up a space just slightly larger than the existing garden. The Town had black soil that had to be removed from a borrow pit (for clay) that wasn't far away, we put the soil on the garden site. I disked it with my own tractor and equipment in preparation for the 2013 season.

Since then I have been in contact with FCSS, they gave the Garden their support at the March Board Meeting, Parent Link has shown interest again this year, and I have been approached by seniors who want to garden because their pensions have been reduced

and they see an opportunity to supplement their grocery list. There are many reasons to be a part of a Community Garden. The City of Edmonton for instance has a list of benefits of a Community Garden (www.edmonton.ca)

- Provide recreation for young and old
- Make neighborhoods more beautiful
- Produce healthy food
- Create community spirit
- Share gardening knowledge and experience

The Government of Alberta (www.healthyalberta.com) says gardening lowers blood pressure and reduces stress and can improve both your physical and mental health.

Gardening therapists use gardening to help people heal physically and emotionally, and to express their emotions.

Gardening is the second most popular form of physical activity in Canada, just behind walking as the top physical activity.

Community Gardens are most successful when they have the backing of the neighborhood in which they exist. Never did I imagine that a Community Garden would be offensive to anyone. I'm very zealous about the Community Garden and in retrospect the Eastview Community should have been notified, I hope that this enthusiasm on my part does not ruin the plans of the community as a whole to enjoy the garden. I hope that the good folks of Eastview will support the Community Garden and welcome it into their neighborhood, and reap all of the benefits the garden has to offer.

Please join us April 4th at 7:00 pm in the Kinsmen room at the Rimbey Community Centre for a Community Garden Meeting.

Gayle Rondeel

April 5th 2013

I feel that the Community Garden meeting went well. I was pleased that so many came out to the meeting but was disappointed that the Community Garden will not be at Eastview Crescent. I would like to thank everyone that came to the meeting, and for the positive results that came from it. There seems to be a lot of history between the Town and the people of Eastview Crescent much of it was brought to light at the meeting, together we can start to mend relations with the community. Gayle

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

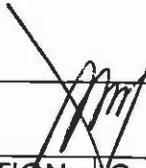
| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.3 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | 2013 Operating Budget | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:
 Council met on March 15, 2013 to review the final draft of the 2013 Operating Budget. The 2013 Operating Budget was presented at the Public Budget Meeting held on April 3, 2013.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|

DISCUSSION:

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
 Administration recommends that Council approve the 2013 Operating Budget which was presented at the public meeting held on April 3, 2013.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| CAO  | | | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Council:</td> <td style="border: none;">Admin:</td> <td style="border: none;">Press:</td> <td style="border: none;">Other:</td> </tr> </table> | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |
| Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: | | |

2013 OPERATIONAL AND CAPITAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| REVENUE | | |
| Operational Revenue – Taxes, Fees, Operating Grants, Etc. | \$6,188,607 | |
| TOTAL PROJECTED REVENUES | \$6,188,607 | |
| | | |
| Expenditures | | |
| Operating | \$5,011,070 | |
| Debt Payments | \$369,201 | |
| | | |
| TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURES | \$5,380,271 | |
| | | |
| PROJECTED SURPLUS (TO RESERVES) | \$808,336 | |
| | | |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | \$1,946,436 | |

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the 2013 Operational and Capital Budget as presented.

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.4 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Transforming & Revitalizing Downtown Summit | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |
| BACKGROUND: | | | | | |
| The 5 th Annual Transforming and Revitalizing Downtown Summit is being held in Edmonton on June 12 th and 13 th 2013. | | | | | |
| Documentation Attached: | | Yes | XX | No | |
| DISCUSSION: | | | | | |
| Lynda Lucas, Manager of the 5 th Annual Transforming & Revitalizing Downtown Summit forwarded the attached information for Council's information. | | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED ACTION: | | | | | |
| Council to decide if anyone wishes to attend. | | | | | |
| CAO | |  | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | | | | | |
| Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: | | |

Attract investment
with 21st-Century
solutions

FOR ARCHITECTS: Eligible for AAA Credits

5th Annual

TRANSFORMING & *Revitalizing* DOWNTOWN SUMMIT

Wednesday, June 12th and Thursday, June 13th, 2013 | The Westin Edmonton

Downtown Density | Landscape Urbanism | Complete Streets | Define Your City Centre
Private Sector Partnerships | Inclusive City Centres | Placemaking Strategies

Hear from these Leaders:



Dr. Friedrich Mair,
*Spatial Planning Department, Land Salzburg,
City of Salzburg, Austria*



Walter Trocenko,
*Branch Manager, Housing and Economic
Sustainability Sustainable Development,
City of Edmonton, Alberta*



Kathleen Rawson,
*CEO Downtown Santa Monica Inc.,
City of Santa Monica, CA*



Rollin Stanley,
*General Manager of Planning,
Development & Assessment,
City of Calgary, AB*

Take away key strategies from 12 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL leaders:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Salzburg, Austria | 7. Fort McMurray, Alberta, |
| 2. Edmonton, Alberta | 8. Vancouver, British Columbia |
| 3. Detroit, Michigan | 9. Calgary, Alberta |
| 4. Canmore, Alberta | 10. Amherst, Nova Scotia |
| 5. Toronto, Ontario | 11. Lacombe, Alberta |
| 6. Memphis, Tennessee | 12. Santa Monica, California |

Delve into inspiring stories and 9 innovative solutions to your challenges. Learn how to:

1. **Transform** your underused infrastructure to attract new investment
2. **Strengthen** collaboration and establish vertical villages
3. **Enhance** urban mobility by integrating all modes of transportation
4. **Establish** sustainable communities with multi-level government support
5. **Improve** quality of life by incorporating new trends in placemaking
6. **Densify** your urban landscape through new regulatory frameworks
7. **Pedestrianize** your downtown by designing complete streets
8. **Develop** small town strategies that attract diverse groups of people
9. **Create** public spaces that merge civic spaces and natural environment

Title Sponsors



Gold Sponsor



Exhibiting Sponsor



AAA Core
Learning Hours



Supporters



EcDevJournal.com

DIALOG



PERKINS+WILL

1-866-453-3345 x 228 | lynda@strategyinstitute.com

Plan, develop and design the vibrant downtowns your citizens need.



Transition to higher density, repurpose underutilized infrastructure, incorporate complete streets, and design your downtown for the future.

The obstacles to revitalization are familiar to municipalities of all sizes. With outdated infrastructure, and vacant downtowns, you now have an opportunity to reverse that trend.

Source best practices on placemaking, historical preservation and transitioning to higher density; and, also foster new business opportunities! Apply the design features your citizens want, advance economic vitality, repurpose old infrastructure, and deliver on your mandate.

Create new public spaces, improve your transit options and utilize innovative design strategies. Now is the time to make your community more **livable and sustainable**.

Your first step- **this summit!**

POST-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

Special Edmonton Downtown Tour

Visit Edmonton's revitalizing downtown and gain an in-depth understanding of their development plans and progress



Take away key strategies from 12 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL leaders:

1. Salzburg, Austria
2. Edmonton, Alberta
3. Detroit, Michigan
4. Canmore, Alberta
5. Toronto, Ontario
6. Memphis, Tennessee
7. Fort McMurray, Alberta,
8. Vancouver, British Columbia
9. Calgary, Alberta
10. Amherst, Nova Scotia
11. Lacombe, Alberta
12. Santa Monica, California

*Learn from their experiences and emulate their successes. Don't miss this important opportunity. **Register now, as this event is sure to sell out!***

Delve into inspiring stories and 10 innovative solutions to your challenges. Learn how to:

1. **Transform** your underused infrastructure to attract new investment
2. **Preserve** your historic downtown character
3. **Strengthen** collaboration and establish vertical villages
4. **Enhance** urban mobility by integrating all modes of transportation
5. **Establish** sustainable communities with multi-level government support
6. **Improve** quality of life by incorporating new trends in placemaking
7. **Densify** your urban landscape through new regulatory frameworks
8. **Pedestrianize** your downtown by designing complete streets
9. **Develop** small town strategies that attract diverse groups of people
10. **Create** public spaces that merge civic spaces and natural environment

What makes us different:

1. Special Downtown Revitalization Tour of Edmonton
2. Unique opportunities for quality face-to-face networking interaction
3. Exclusive case studies and insights
4. Industry-vetted, highly requested speakers
5. History of distinguished delegates

Stimulate New Ideas and Improve Your Downtown Through Interaction With Peers and Experts

If you are involved in any aspect of urban development and revitalization, you can't afford to miss this unique forum. Take advantage of this exciting opportunity to network and explore new ideas. Learn about successful initiatives presented by experts with hands-on experience. You will take away the latest strategies to improve YOUR community's quality of life!

Don't Miss This Invaluable Learning Opportunity – Register Today!

Don't miss your chance to participate in these critical discussions and to network with the leaders in this changing field. Register for our limited spaces by calling 1-866-453-3345 x 228 or email lynda@strategyinstitute.com today.

The Transforming & Revitalizing Downtown Summit is specifically designed for:

Municipalities, Business Improvement Areas, Chambers of Commerce

Mayors, Councillors, Urban Planners, Economic Development Directors and Managers, Community Development Directors and Managers, Executive Directors

- **Transition** your downtown to higher density
- **Integrate** all modes of transportation to enhance mobility
- **Attract** and secure investment to your downtown
- **Develop** downtowns that attract and work for diverse groups of people

Urban Planners and Architects

Principals, Partners, Associates

- **Create** opportunities to establish vertical villages
- **Implement** better placemaking strategies into your downtown development plans
- **Transform** your underused infrastructure through creative repurposing
- **Preserve** historic downtowns while including modern elements
- **Make** connections and meet representatives from cities that are dedicated to revitalization

Federal and Provincial Government

Senior Policy Analysts, Economic Development Officers, Project Managers

- **Identify** fair approaches to infrastructure funding
- **Improve** collaboration and partner with all stakeholders to enhance urban development
- **Foster** methods for municipal services to gain increased financing

Real Estate Developers, Engineering and Design Build Firms

Owners, Partners, Presidents, CEOs, Vice Presidents and Directors of Acquisition, Business Development, Project Managers

- **Identify** community expectations for mixed-use development
- **Combine** your urban space and natural environment for compelling public spaces
- **Engage** and understand trends to increase profitability on your next development

Ensure Your Leadership with a Customized Sponsorship/Exhibit Package

By sponsoring this one-of-a-kind event, you can showcase your company as an industry LEADER. Ensure your presence is known. Select sponsorship packages are still available. To learn more, contact George Pollard at 1-866-298-9343 x 272 or email pollard@strategyinstitute.com.

Don't take our word for it, hear what your peers have to say from last year's event:

"The collection of experts from diverse backgrounds has provided an excellent opportunity to explore the issues that we face transforming and revitalizing Orillia's downtown."

Michael Fogarty, *Councillor, City of Orillia*

"I am learning lots of ideas that will be invaluable for my city as we continue our efforts to revitalize our downtown district."

Mike Jackson, *Manager of Business Services, City of Corner Brook*

"Inspirational as always. I came away from this conference feeling fired up and ready to implement the ideas that I've heard."

Roberta Abbott, *Town Councillor, Town of Gananoque*

"Excellent presentations. Relevant topics to problems of growth issues that we have."

Ernie Morello, *Landscape Architect, Charlottetown Area Development Corporation*

Attend for
FREE!

Send 3 delegates and the 4th delegate attends for FREE!

see Back Page for details on Group Discount



DAY ONE

Wednesday,
June 12th, 2013

7:30 AM Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:15 AM Opening Comments From the Chair

8:30 AM **Keynote Address: Salzburg, Austria**

How to Strike a Balance to Preserve History and Modernize for the Future

Listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Salzburg is known for tourism and rich history. Learn how you can resolve rigid planning rules with historic and modern design. Develop specific solutions to:

- Incorporating heritage planning preservation
- Implementing green space and placemaking rules for high density dwellings
- Mitigating business decline in city centres for the outskirts of Salzburg
- Measures for permanent homes instead of second residences in Salzburg City

Source innovative lessons for planning and preserving your downtown



Dr. Friedrich Mair,
Spatial Planning Department,
Land Salzburg, Austria

9:15 AM **Case Study: Detroit, Michigan**

Managing the Present to Impact Future Economic Development and Reverse Declining Downtowns

Detroit is on the move, with an influx of entrepreneurs, and suburban converts. Find out solutions to use your assets and liabilities to reconfigure your city. Achieve a step-by-step action plan to:

- Layer resources to invest in physical operations for a declining population
- Understand the reality of political and financial challenges for a city
- Identify three instructive levels of investment –Downtown, Midtown and Corktown

Acquire insights into reversing downtown decline and apply these lessons to your community



Robert Anderson,
Director, Planning & Development Department,
City of Detroit, MI

10:00 AM Morning Break

Network with conference delegates and speakers.

10:30 AM **Case Study: TransLink**

Transit's Role in Delivering Safe and Vibrant Downtown Streets

Prepare your downtown now to improve access for all road users and support redevelopment. Determine how you can integrate plans into your existing transportation network by:

- Incorporating sustainable solutions to providing access
- Designing people-friendly spaces that meet requirements of all road users
- Identifying new partnerships to develop and achieve high quality urban design

Learn how effective transit solutions can be developed for your downtown



Jeff Busby,
Senior Manager of Infrastructure Planning,
TransLink, Vancouver, BC

11:15 AM **Case Study: Fort McMurray, Alberta**

Implement a Transformative Downtown Plan to Consolidate Regional Identity

Fort McMurray is undertaking a multi-billion dollar city centre redevelopment project to stimulate economic growth. Discover how you can plan for high density dwellings, increased transit options, walkways, and waterfront development. Take away novel solutions for:

- Framing downtown redevelopment as a regional agenda
- Introducing a regulatory framework favoring high quality urban design
- Facilitating interaction with residents and property owners
- Developing an effective Design Review Panel

Recognize the regional planning challenges for developing your city centre



Samuel Alatorre, PhD,
Director of Planning and Development,
Fort McMurray, AB

12:00 PM Luncheon

Join conference speakers and your peers for a relaxing luncheon

1:15 PM

Key Steps to Maximizing Growth in Your Downtown

Several projects with creative opportunities exist to expand your downtown. Apply new methods for fusing existing landscapes with modern ideas in your downtown. Adopt best practices to:

- Increase business opportunities in your downtown community
- Bring meaningful change to your downtown core
- Enhance vital areas within your downtown

Employ key strategies to expand and grow your municipality



Simon O'Byrne, MCP, RPP, MCIP,
Vice President, Practice Leader- Urban Planner,
Stantec, Edmonton, AB

2:00 PM

Case Study: Memphis, Tennessee

Sears Crosstown Building: Repurposing Large Retail into an Urban Vertical Village

The historic Sears Crosstown Building is transforming from retail space into an urban vertical village. Improve how you can design spaces to appeal to various groups and create diverse communities. Delve into new opportunities for:

- Developing a cohesive plan for a project of unlimited scale and size
- Meeting the needs and requirements for partners and how they will interact with the surrounding community
- Modifying existing space for affordable housing, arts studios, community meetings, and healthcare providers

Develop a blue print for re-purposing existing buildings into your own vertical village



Alan Boniface,
Principal,
DIALOG, Vancouver, BC

2:45 PM **Mid-Afternoon Break**

Network with conference delegates and speakers.

3:15 PM **Panel: Quality of Life Within Your Downtown**

Develop your downtown with attractive amenities that will draw residents

As downtowns become more popular places to live, work and play it must constantly evolve. Source ideas on how you can accommodate the needs of various demographics. Leave with solutions to quality of life by:

- Recognizing the subjective nature of quality of life
- Identifying the role developers have in creating living spaces
- Evaluating mobility and shared space options as your downtown grows

Take away real options to develop an inclusive downtown and improve your amenities



Jason MacDonald,
Director, Planning & Development,
Amherst, NS



Mark Reid,
Partner,
Urban Strategies, Toronto, ON

ABOUT STRATEGY INSTITUTE

Strategy Institute is proud to be a facilitator of information sharing for over 15 years. We strive to strengthen the foundation of Canada's economy through annual conferences such as "Sustainable Suburbs," "The Future of Urban Waterfronts," "The Future of Canada's Infrastructure," "Municipal Wireless Summit," "CANBuild (Brownfields)," "Urban Transportation Summit," and many more. Our higher purpose is to provide decision makers with the knowledge and tools they need to ensure a higher standard of life for all Canadians.

4:00 PM

Case Study: Edmonton, Alberta

Embrace your Identity as a Winter City Spurs Significant Investment in Downtown

Edmonton's downtown is undergoing a renaissance, including a significant number of public and private developments. Master the success factors to bring vibrancy, business and more people into your downtown. Develop a blueprint for:

- Creating a unique downtown Arts District and public gathering space
- Making downtown the destination for young entrepreneurs
- Strengthening ties with advanced educational institutions
- Expanding your mass public transit system

Explore how you can spur creative thinking, innovation and unique partnerships



Walter Trocenko,
Branch Manager,
Housing and Economic Sustainability Sustainable Development,
City of Edmonton, AB

4:45 PM **Conference Adjourns to Day Two**

5:00 PM **Evening Social Activities**

Network with industry leaders and stakeholders while enjoying some of the best Edmonton has to offer. Start by joining fellow delegates and speakers for complimentary appetizers.



7:30 AM **Registration and Continental Breakfast**

8:15 AM **Opening Comments From the Chair**



Antonio Gomez-Palacio,
Partner,
DIALOG, Toronto, ON

8:30 AM **Case Study: Santa Monica, California**

Revitalize your Downtown by Improving the Movement of People

Downtown Santa Monica is going through an expansion with assertive plans to remodel their city centre. Learn how you can integrate LRT, increased walkways and a thriving business community. Source practical tips to:

- Evaluate how LRT expansion factors into future plans
- Preserve the history of your community while planning for zoning and redevelopment
- Explore the emphasis on moving people in and out of downtown

Be inspired by Santa Monica's past and future initiatives and apply lessons learned to your downtown



Kathleen Rawson,
CEO Downtown Santa Monica Inc.,
Santa Monica, CA

Panel: Small Cities and Transforming your Downtown

11:15 AM

Collaborate with Stakeholders to Solve Community Challenges in Your Downtown

As more cities embrace revitalization, existing downtown challenges don't necessarily disappear. Find out how you can address all aspects of development. Source practical tips to:

- Identify the social challenges within your downtown and whom you are targeting
- Engage with community leaders, property owners and local government
- Implement solutions for continual investment in your downtown

Respond to challenge, deliver buy in, and improved amenities for your community



Alaric Fish,
Manager Planning & Development,
Canmore, Alberta



Jennifer Kirchner, RPP MCIP,
Planner,
Town of Lacombe, Alberta

12:00 PM Luncheon

Extend the conversation over a relaxing luncheon.

1:15 PM Brownfield Development

Investing in Underutilized Land as Part of your Revitalization Plan

Brownfield redevelopment provides great opportunities to revitalize downtowns. Acquire insights into how you can repurpose existing land and reap the environmental benefits for your downtown. Develop a blueprint to:

- Adapt brownfield land to new use
- Develop the best options for sustainability
- Identify the needs of stakeholders

Take away viable solutions to regenerate brownfields for your downtown

2:00 PM Panel: The Future of Design in Downtown

How Design Plays a Role in Building Downtowns and Fostering Growth

With rapid urbanization, downtowns are constantly evolving. Evaluate how you can apply design components to impact communities and adapt to change. Adopt best practices to:

- Implement and design the downtowns of the future
- Assess how urban design reinforces the environmental potential of downtowns
- Involve stakeholders from beginning to end in the development of neighbourhoods and community

Take away key lessons for integrating design and changing your urban landscapes



Mark Sterling,
Founding Partner,
Sweeny, Sterling
Finlayson & Co.
Architects, Toronto, ON



Joyce Drohan,
Director of Urban
Design Vancouver,
Perkins + Will,
Vancouver, BC



Antonio Gomez-Palacio,
Partner,
DIALOG, Toronto, ON

9:15 AM Case Study: Infrastructure Funding

Exploring Comparisons between the United States and Canada on Models for Funding Downtown Infrastructure

Study multiple models for funding infrastructure including examples from St. Louis, Missouri, Maryland, and Washington D.C. Understand the ongoing debate in Calgary and evaluate how you can fund your infrastructure projects. Walk away with an action plan on:

- Value capture to capitalize on government investment and infrastructure
- How different forms of revenue generation could be used for infrastructure
- Incorporating new markets in your downtown

Evaluate multiple ways you can fund infrastructure in your downtown



Rollin Stanley,
General Manager Planning, Development & Assessment,
City of Calgary, AB

10:00 AM Morning Break

Network with conference delegates and speakers.

10:30 AM Industry Expert

A Landscape Approach to Urbanism: Merge your City Centre and Landscape

Perfect how the organizing infrastructure of your city can utilize the natural environment and public realm. Improve how you can use a landscape approach to urbanism to achieve innovation in city planning, and landscape. Source your action plan by:

- Developing new frameworks engaging the population in civic design
- Evolving your planning approach for city building in the 21st century
- Improving policies for sustainability in your town or city

Take away key lessons for merging natural environments and the public realm in your city



Beverly Sandalack,
Principal, Sandalack & Associates;
Associate Dean, Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary

ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE

Transforming and Revitalizing Downtowns is our Fifth Summit in a series of annual planning events. These prestigious summits are designed to help municipalities, provinces, the federal government, and architects and planners improve urban quality of life. By bringing together key knowledge leaders from around the world, we provide all Canadian municipalities a clearer vision of how they can make their communities a better place to live.

3:00 PM **Mid-Afternoon Break**

Network with conference delegates and speakers.

3:15 PM **Industry Expert: Trends in Placemaking**

Foster Placemaking Strategies into your Citizen-Driven Public Spaces

People are drawn to beautiful public spaces. Cultivate placemaking trends in your city by integrating planning and infrastructure. Overcome challenges and absorb ideas to implement your downtown strategies by:

- Measuring the importance of "connectivity" and its benefits on a sustainable community and environment
- Discovering what makes a place work and the reasons why people will gravitate there
- Identifying the investment opportunities that develop and benefit a community

Walk away with ideas for implementing innovative placemaking strategies for your downtown



Joyce Drohan,
Director of Urban Design Vancouver,
Perkins + Will, Vancouver, BC

4:00 PM **Peer-to-Peer Session**

Equitable inter-governmental relations for sustainable communities

Increasing urbanization strains budgets at all levels of government with much debate over financing options. Examine how all three levels of government can improve upon delivering world-class services and infrastructure. Develop new solutions for:

- Intergovernmental relations and responsibilities in financing and urban policymaking
- Identifying equitable approaches to sustainable development and infrastructure improvements
- Exploring the role of the private sector in supporting sustainable infrastructure

Take away valuable lessons from your peers in this unique interactive session

4:45 PM **Conference Adjourns**



POST-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

Friday, June 14th, 2013 | 9:00 AM - 12:00PM

As goes your downtown, so goes your city

Tour and visit Edmonton's revitalizing downtown and visually understand their path to development and progress

This tailored workshop will provide case studies, interactive discussions, and a great street-level learning experience.

Your downtown is a critical aspect of your city's identity and pride. When done well, it also leads to greater outside interest. And, consequently, can fuel new investment for your city.

Delegates will take away solutions to challenges within your own downtown. Learn about how you can create strategies and actions for a lively, sustainable and attractive downtown.

See how you can creatively and collaboratively build a downtown that:

- Uniquely defines your city
- Is engaging to citizens and visitors in all four seasons
- Has dynamism during both business and leisure hours
- Brings more people, and public and private development to your core
- Increases pride from citizens in the region



Tammy Pidner,
Executive Director,
Edmonton Economic Development,
City of Edmonton, AB

**FOR ARCHITECTS:
Self Directed
Learning Hours**

THE WESTIN EDMONTON

Our conference venue is situated in the city centre, steps away from the best shopping, dining, arts, entertainment and things to do in Edmonton. Maximize your networking opportunities by staying at the same hotel as the conference!

10135 100th Street • Edmonton, AB T5J 0N7
1 (780) 426-3636 • 1-888-627-8530

Benefits to staying at the hotel include...

- **MODERN ACCOMMODATION:** Smoke-free and oversized rooms with contemporary décor and WiFi. Enjoy a generous workspace and the Westin Heavenly Bed
- **HEALTH FACILITIES:** 24-hour gym with state-of-the-art equipment plus indoor heated pool, sauna.
- **FOOD AND BEVERAGE:** Share Restaurant specializing in the art of tableside service and locally sourced ingredients and produce. The Lounge at Westin offering from over 30 wines, plus a variety of fine liquors and fun cocktails.
- **LOCATION:** Centrally located so you can easily enjoy the best Edmonton has to offer.
- **CONVENIENCE:** Save travel time and money

Book before **May 27th, 2013** and mention "Strategy Institute"
to receive our conference rate of **\$189/night**





5th Annual TRANSFORMING & Revitalizing DOWNTOWN

SUMMIT

Wednesday, June 12th and Thursday, June 13th, 2013 | The Westin Edmonton

Downtown Density | Landscape Urbanism | Complete Streets | Define Your City Centre | Private Sector Partnerships | Inclusive City Centres | Placemaking Strategies

ATTENTION MAILROOM: If undeliverable to addressee, please forward to:
Director of Planning, Planner, Architect, Economic Development, Policy Advisor



HOW TO REGISTER:

Phone: 1-866-453-3345 x 228

E-Mail: lynda@strategyinstitute.com

Online: www.revitalizingdowntowns.net

Mail: Strategy Institute
 401 Richmond St. West Suite 401
 Toronto, Ontario M5V 3A8
 Attn: Lynda Lucas

Please register this person for:
5th Annual Transforming & Revitalizing Downtown Summit

LL

1 CONFERENCE PRICING

| | Independent Architects, Landscape Architects & Urban Planners | Government, NGOs, BIAs, Foundation | Regular Investment |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Conference ONLY | <input type="checkbox"/> \$ 795 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$ 995 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,495 |
| Conference + Workshop | <input type="checkbox"/> \$ 930 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,130 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,630 |
| Workshop ONLY | | <input type="checkbox"/> \$ 135 | |

EARLY BIRD SAVINGS

SAVE \$100

Register by April 19

2 CONTACT DETAILS

DELEGATE NAME: _____ TITLE: _____

COMPANY/FIRM: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ PROV./STATE: _____ POSTAL CODE: _____

TELEPHONE: () _____ FAX: () _____

MOBILE: () _____ EMAIL: _____

APPROVING MANAGER'S NAME: _____ TITLE: _____

3 METHOD OF PAYMENT

VISA MasterCard American Express Payment Enclosed Please Invoice Me (Invoice due upon receipt)

CARD HOLDER'S NAME: _____

CARD NUMBER: _____ EXPIRATION DATE: _____ / _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Regular Investment (Large Firms): \$1,495 (+HST)
 This rate applies to developers, design-build and engineering firms, and other companies and organizations with a stake in urban development.

Government (Federal, Provincial, Municipal), NGOs, BIAs, Foundations: \$995.00 (+HST)
 This rate applies to officials (elected & civil servants) in municipal (including local government authorities), provincial and federal governments, non-governmental organizations (Registered Charitable number is required at the time of registration)

Architects, Landscape Architects, Urban Planners (Independent/Small Firms): \$795.00 (+HST)
 This rate applies to Architects, Landscape Architects & Urban Planners. Your firm MUST be stand-alone and devote 100% of its time to urban planning and/or architectural design.

Registration Fee:
 The registration fee includes luncheon, receptions, refreshments, networking breaks, continental breakfast, and original course materials. Payment is required in advance and can be made by company cheque, VISA, MasterCard, or American Express. Please make cheques payable to the Strategy Institute Inc. and write the registrant's name on the face of the cheque.

Early Bird Special:
 Expires on April 19th, 2013. Cannot be used with group discount.

Group Discount:
 A Group Discount is offered for this conference (not in combination with any other offer). To be eligible for the Group Discount, delegates MUST register at the same time. The total discount per delegate (including applicable group discounts, etc.) MUST not exceed 25% of the regular conference cost.

Cancellations:
 Cancellations must be received in writing by May 29th, 2013. Cancellations received by this date will be eligible for a prompt refund less a \$495.00 (plus HST) administration fee. If you register for the program and do not attend, you are liable for the full registration fee unless you cancel according to the terms stated above. If you are unable to attend, delegate substitution is permitted up to, and including, the day of the conference.

MULTIPLE ORDERS PLEASE PHOTOCOPY

Disclaimer: Strategy Institute reserves the right to change or adjust the agenda without notice.

CONFERENCE CODE: 113013

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.5 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Expression of Interest for Lot 4, Block C, Plan 082 4500 | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

Discovery Developments was to build an assisted living development on the property known as Lot 4, Block C, Plan 082 4500 (Tennis Courts) as stated in the development agreement between the developer and the Town dated November 14, 2003, Schedule B, article 1, Off-site levies:

“The developer will pay the Town an offsite levy of \$56,000 that the Town will use to assist with the development of the Senior’s Drop In Centre on this site. The monies will be paid at construction start of Phase II. The Developer will provide land at a nominal fee (\$1.00) to the Town to be used for the Seniors Drop-In Centre and ample area for approximately 30 internal and 30 external parking stalls as per site plan of May 23, 2003. The Developer will dedicate land for the future Assisted Living Complex and commits to building the same on or before October 1, 2007. In the event the Developer cannot start construction on this date the land reverts to the Town at no cost to the Town.”

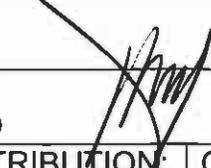
The term to begin development of this land had expired as of October 1, 2007 and advised the town October 22, 2007 that it does not have any further interest in this possible development and does hereby relinquish interest in the agreement. In March of 2009, the remainder of 55+ Condo Complex was completed by Brix Construction for Phase 2 and the parcel that was designated for the Assisted Living Complex

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | XX | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|

DISCUSSION:

Administration has received an expression of interest in purchasing the property knows as Lot 4, Block C, Plan 082 4500, to continue development of the 55+ Kansas Ridge Condo Complex on this property if council would be interested in selling. The Tennis courts on the property would be required to be relocated as per previous negotiations between the Town and the High School and in further discussions with the school the proposed developer would be open to the idea of rebuilding the tennis courts in the new location. This property is owned by the Town and to sell this property would require advertising the proposal to dispose of the land.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

| | |
|---|--|
|  | |
| CAO | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: Admin: Press: Other: |



Brix Construction Inc.

RR 4 Rimbey, Alberta T0C 2J0

Cell: 403 704 3545

March 24, 2013

LETTER OF INTEREST

To The Town of Rimbey,

I am writing this letter to express my interest in purchasing the property known as Lot 4 Block C Plan 082 4500 (see attached). I would be interested in furthering the development of the 55 + Kansas Ridge Condo Complex on this property, should you be interested in selling it. There are tennis courts on the said property, which, as I understand, will need to be relocated as per previous negotiations between Town and Rimbey Jr. Sr. High School. I have been in contact with the school. I know where they want the tennis courts relocated to, and I am open to the idea of rebuilding the tennis courts in the new location.

Please let me know if you are interested in selling said property for the expansion of the Kansas Ridge Condo Complex.

Yours truly,

Jens Steffen Brix Olsen
Brix Construction Inc.

PARCEL LINC: SHORT LEGAL:
0033253774 0824500;C;4

MUNICIPALITY: TOWN OF RIMBEY

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

DESCRIPTIVE PLAN 0824500

BLOCK C

LOT 4

EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

AREA: 0.321 HECTARES (0.79 ACRES) MORE OR LESS

ATS REFERENCE: 5;2;42;29;SE

ESTATE: FEE SIMPLE

REFERENCE TITLE: 082 208 813

| NEW REGISTERED OWNER(S) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----|---------------|
| REGISTRATION | DATE(YMD) | DOCUMENT TYPE | VALUE | | CONSIDERATION |
| 082 340 346 | 08/08/12 | TRANSFER OF LAND | \$76,800 | \$1 | |

OWNERS:

THE TOWN OF RIMBEY.

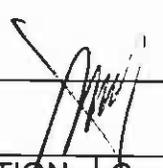
OF BOX 350, RIMBEY

ALBERTA T0C 2J0

* END OF SHEET *

24730

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.6 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Campground Operations Agreement | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |
| BACKGROUND: | | | | | |
| <p>At the Council Meeting held February 25, 2013, Council carried (5-0) Motion 059/13 to enter into a five year agreement with the Rimbey Lions Club to manage and operate the Nesting Place RV Park starting April 15, 2013 to October 15, 2017 camping seasons.</p> | | | | | |
| Documentation Attached: | | | | | |
| Yes | | | XX | | No |
| DISCUSSION: | | | | | |
| Attached is a copy of the Campground Operations Agreement. | | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED ACTION: | | | | | |
| Administration recommends that Council instruct the Mayor and CAO to sign the agreement. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| CAO | | | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: | |

CAMPGROUND OPERATIONS AGREEMENT

This agreement made in duplicate this 27th day of March, 2013 A.D., between:

The Town of Rimbey
(referred to as "the Town" in this agreement)

AND

The Rimbey Lions Club
(referred to as "the Lions Club" in this agreement)

WHEREAS the Town is the owner of the facility known as the Nesting Place RV Park located in Rimbey, Alberta;

AND WHEREAS the Lions Club by this Agreement hereby agrees to operate and manage the Nesting Place RV Park;

THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY AGREE AND COVENANT AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Lions Club shall manage and operate the Nesting Place RV Park for five operating seasons, starting April 15th, 2013 and ending October 15th, 2017. This would include all land located within the property of Lot 5, Block 1, Plan 902 0977.
2. The Town agrees to provide the Lions Club with the opportunity to manage and operate the Nesting Place RV Park, based on the following terms and conditions:
 - a) The Nesting Place RV Park land will be held by the Lions Club for the purpose of managing and operating a campground.
 - b) The Town will pay all utilities (includes power, propane heating and telephone), garbage collection fees and opening and winterizing costs at the beginning and end of each season. The Town will invoice the Lions Club for all utilities, garbage collection fees and opening and winterizing costs at the end of each season for the duration of the contract.
 - c) The Lions Club will collect all revenues from the operation of the campground, less expenses as previously outlined.
 - d) The Town will provide water testing and maintenance of the water lines and all other related infrastructure for water use.
 - e) The Lions Club will be responsible for handling all inquiries in regards to the Nesting Place RV Park. A contact name and phone number must be provided to the Town to refer all inquiries.
 - f) The Lions Club shall ensure the shower building is clean, presentable and in good working order.
 - g) The Lions Club is responsible for all mowing and trimming at the Nesting Place RV Park. All garbage must be collected and the fire pits cleaned out on a regular basis.
 - h) The Lions Club shall provide all materials, supplies (firewood included), maintenance equipment and resources necessary for the operation, management and maintenance of the campground.

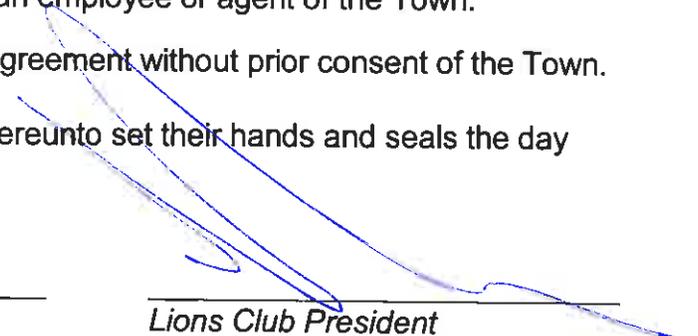
- i) The Lions Club shall ensure all maintenance activities are performed in a timely manner and at a high quality to ensure an effective operation that enhances the image of the Town. Annual maintenance and repairs on park benches will be the responsibility of the Lions Club.
 - j) The Lions Club shall supply all the personnel and staff necessary to provide high quality, friendly and helpful service to the public. The Lions Club may sub-contract positions as part of this agreement. The Lions Club would be solely responsible for all remuneration of their employees but may propose collaboration with the Town of Rimbey regarding the administration of that employment with respect to: WCB, Income Tax, Employment Insurance and other employment costs.
 - k) The Lions Club shall obtain written approval from the Town before making any physical additions or alterations to permanent structures, fixtures or grounds at the Nesting Place RV Park. If this lease is terminated by the Town prior to the end of the term, any such capital expenses must be reimbursed to the Lions Club by the Town at a prorated value, 20% straight-line depreciation year over year.
 - l) The Lions Club shall be responsible for the advertising and promoting the Nesting Place RV Park at their own expense.
 - m) The Town will supply the Lions Club with a full propane tank for heating at the commencement of the agreement. At the end of the term, the Lions Club will supply the Town with a full propane tank in return.
 - n) The Lions Club will be supplied with three keys to the facility. For the purpose of maintaining security during and after the terms of the agreement, it is important that the Lions Club refrain from duplicating keys.
 - o) The Town shall fix/repair all deficiencies found during the walkthrough including leaking shower taps, missing tiles in the shower area and spreading out gravel to fill the potholes on roadways.
3. The Town will require that the Lions Club, without limiting its obligations or liabilities, and at its own expense, provide and maintain throughout the term of the contract specific types of insurance with insurers licensed in the Province of Alberta. The Lions Club will be required to provide the Town with a Certificate of Insurance. The Lions Club shall at its sole cost and expense place and maintain during the term of the agreement the following insurance:
- a. Insurance against loss or damage by fire and such additional perils as they are defined in a standard fire insurance contract on all improvements, furnishings, property, equipment and contents owned by the Lions Club.
 - b. **Comprehensive General Liability** insurance protecting and indemnifying the Lions Club and the Town against any and all claims for injury or damage to person or property of for loss of life occurring upon, in or about the Leased Premises, for an amount of not less than \$5,000,000.00 and which policy shall name the Town as an Additional Insured, and shall contain a clause that the insurer will not cancel or change the insurance without first giving the Town 30 days prior written notice.

c. **Automobile Liability** on all vehicles owned, operated or licensed in the name of the Operator, or used in the management, operation and maintenance of the Campground, in an amount of not less than \$2,000,000.

4. Town staff shall have access to the Nesting Place RV Park as required.
5. The Lions Club will not be required to pay property taxes or purchase a business license.
6. The Lions Club will not be required to provide a financial report of any kind related to the operations of the Nesting Place RV Park. Upon termination of this agreement, the Lions Club will make general statistics regarding camper count, revenues and expenses available to the Town.
7. The Lions Club will not be responsible for replacing any trees that are showing signs of dying.
8. The Lions Club will comply with all local, provincial and federal regulations in respect to their operations.
9. Either party may terminate the agreement by providing the other party with written notice at the end of the operating season, but no later than November 15th of that year.
10. The Town may delegate any duties, powers or functions relating to the terms of this agreement to any employee or employees of the Town. The representative of the Town for the purpose of this agreement is the Director of Community Services. The Lions Club shall not be deemed an employee or agent of the Town.
11. The Lions Club shall not assign this agreement without prior consent of the Town.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Witness: _____
(Print Name)



Lions Club President

Mayor

CAO

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.7 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Community Cleanup | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

The Town of Rimbey has been approached to assist with a community cleanup for the period of Earth Day, April 22, 2013 to World Environmental Day, June 5, 2013 by coordinating cleanup locations on a map to avoid duplication of clean up areas by the various community association participating.

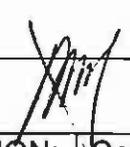
| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|

DISCUSSION:

It was suggested that the Town of Rimbey contribute garbage bags for the clean up by the various community groups participating in the community clean up.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration recommends that Council instruct administration to assist with a community cleanup for the period of Earth Day, April 22, 2013 to World Environmental Day, June 5, 2013 by coordinating cleanup locations on a map to avoid duplication of clean up areas by the various community association participating and that the Town of Rimbey purchase the garbage bags for the various community groups participating.

CAO 

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 7.8 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Volunteer Appreciation Week | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

Each year the Town of Rimbeey recognizes volunteers throughout the community by proclaiming a Volunteer Appreciation Week.

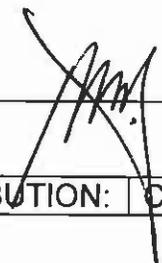
| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|

DISCUSSION:

This year the Annual Volunteer Appreciation banquet is on April 22, 2013.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration recommends that Council proclaim the Week of April 21-27 as Volunteer Appreciation Week.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | |
| CAO | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: Admin: Press: Other: |

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEM

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 8.1.1 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Finance Reports | | | | |
| Originated by | Lori Hillis | Title | Director of Finance | | |

BACKGROUND:

Each month the Director of Finance prepares the following reports:

- Bank Reconciliation
- Cash Position
- Consolidated Financial Statement
- Accounts Payable Cheque Listing

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | XX | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|

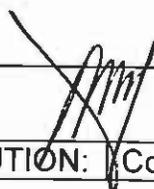
DISCUSSION:

Attached is the Bank Reconciliation, Cash Position and Consolidated Financial Statement to March 31, 2013, and the Accounts Payable Cheque Listing for the period ending March 30, 2013

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration recommends that Council accept the Bank Reconciliation, Cash Position, and the Consolidated Financial Statement for the period ending March 31, 2013, as presented.

Administration recommends that Council accept the Accounts Payable Cheque Listing for the period ending March 30, 2013, as presented.



CAO

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|

**TOWN OF RIMBEY
Bank Reconciliation
as at March 31, 2013**

**ATB (23 and 24)
General**

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Balance February 28, 2013 | 3,097,354.83 |
| Add: | |
| Receipts | 241,786.40 |
| Interest | 2,558.41 |
| Less: | |
| Expenses | (428,045.03) |
| Debenture and loan payments | (124,296.83) |
| School requisition | (202,674.71) |
| Bank charges | (759.35) |
| Balance March 31, 2013 | <u><u>2,585,923.72</u></u> |

**Town of Rimbey
Cash Position
As of March 31, 2013**

| | 28-Feb-13 | 28-Feb-13 | 31-Mar-13 | 31-Mar-13 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Bank Account | | | | |
| Cash | 3,097,354.83 | | 2,585,923.72 | |
| Investments | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Total | 3,097,354.83 | 3,097,354.83 | 2,585,923.72 | 2,585,923.72 |
| Less: | | | | |
| Other Reserves/Allowances | 828,830.83 | | 828,830.83 | |
| Trust Accts. | 185,808.76 | | 183,443.76 | |
| Unexpended Grant Revenue | | | | |
| BMTG Grant | 521,523.95 | | 521,523.95 | |
| FGTG Grant | 389,827.00 | | 389,827.00 | |
| AMIP Grant | 212,484.00 | | 212,484.00 | |
| MSI Capital Grant | 1,382,204.73 | | 1,382,204.73 | |
| Hospital Storm Sewer Grant | 92,228.41 | | 92,228.41 | |
| Monies Spent on Capital Items | (1,789,939.92) | | (1,891,484.99) | |
| Total | | 1,822,967.76 | | 1,719,057.69 |
| Unrestricted Cash | | 1,274,387.07 | | 866,866.03 |
| Budgeted 2013 Operating Expenses | \$0.00 | | | |
| 2013 Debt Principal Payments | \$0.00 | | | |
| | \$0.00 | | | |
| 0 / 12 = 424,673 | | | | |
| Two Month Average Operations | | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Cash Position | | 1,274,387.07 | | 866,866.03 |

Town of Rimbe
Consolidated Financial Statement As of Month Ending March 31, 2013

| OPERATING Department | Budgeted | | | YTD Actual | | | Bal. of Budget |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Revenues | Expenses | Surplus/Deficit | Revenues | Expenses | Surplus/(Deficit) | Remaining |
| General Administration (10) | | | 0.00 | 109,679.87 | | 109,679.87 | 109,679.87 |
| Council (11) | | | 0.00 | | 24,967.12 | (24,967.12) | (24,967.12) |
| Administration (12) | | | 0.00 | 2,159.75 | 154,053.56 | (151,893.81) | (151,893.81) |
| General Operating (12-13) | | | 0.00 | | 1,408.58 | (1,408.58) | (1,408.58) |
| Police (21) | | | 0.00 | 17,918.34 | 12,037.95 | 5,880.39 | 5,880.39 |
| Fire (23) | | | 0.00 | 250.00 | 14,142.83 | (13,892.83) | (13,892.83) |
| Disaster Services (24) | | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ambulance (25) | | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bylaw Enforcement (26) | | | 0.00 | 16,595.00 | 10,487.41 | 6,107.59 | 6,107.59 |
| Public Works (32) | | | 0.00 | | 103,278.25 | (103,278.25) | (103,278.25) |
| Airport (33) | | | 0.00 | | 2,542.04 | (2,542.04) | (2,542.04) |
| Storm Sewer (37) | | | 0.00 | | 505.49 | (505.49) | (505.49) |
| Water (41) | | | 0.00 | 115,464.07 | 50,444.82 | 65,019.25 | 65,019.25 |
| Sewer (42) | | | 0.00 | 66,104.88 | 60,531.65 | 5,573.23 | 5,573.23 |
| Garbage (43) | | | 0.00 | 49,745.70 | 19,882.68 | 29,863.02 | 29,863.02 |
| Recycle (43-01) | | | 0.00 | 9,106.65 | 14,229.73 | (5,123.08) | (5,123.08) |
| FCSS (51) | | | 0.00 | 37,530.00 | 37,530.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery (56) | | | 0.00 | 860.36 | 2,004.06 | (1,143.70) | (1,143.70) |
| Development (61) | | | 0.00 | 30,375.50 | 23,895.66 | 6,479.84 | 6,479.84 |
| Econ.Development (61-01) | | | 0.00 | | 4,518.81 | (4,518.81) | (4,518.81) |
| RV Park (61-08) | | | 0.00 | | 3,150.67 | (3,150.67) | (3,150.67) |
| Subdivision Land (66) | | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Recreation Office (72) | | | 0.00 | | 26,222.74 | (26,222.74) | (26,222.74) |
| Pool (72-04) | | | 0.00 | | 25,177.62 | (25,177.62) | (25,177.62) |
| Parks (72-05) | | | 0.00 | | 4,870.69 | (4,870.69) | (4,870.69) |
| Racquetball (72-06) | | | 0.00 | 4,470.23 | 1,817.89 | 2,652.34 | 2,652.34 |
| Arena (72-09) | | | 0.00 | 25,880.00 | 75,210.22 | (49,330.22) | (49,330.22) |
| After School Program(72-10) | | | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Recreation Programs (72-11) | | | 0.00 | 3,782.82 | 2,615.34 | 1,167.48 | 1,167.48 |
| Community Centre (74) | | | 0.00 | 4,136.59 | 64,245.75 | (60,109.16) | (60,109.16) |
| Library (74-06) | | | 0.00 | | 46,818.34 | (46,818.34) | (46,818.34) |
| Scout Hall (74-08) | | | 0.00 | | 628.80 | (628.80) | (628.80) |
| Curling Club (74-09) | | | 0.00 | | 11,208.71 | (11,208.71) | (11,208.71) |
| Museum (74-12) | | | 0.00 | | 6,944.62 | (6,944.62) | (6,944.62) |
| Requisitions (80) | | | 0.00 | | 202,674.71 | (202,674.71) | (202,674.71) |
| Operating Totals | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 494,059.76 | 1,008,046.74 | (513,986.98) | (513,986.98) |

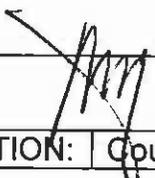
Town of Rimbey
Consolidated Financial Statement As of Month Ending March 31, 2013

| OVERALL Department | Budgeted | | | YTD Actual | | | Bal. of Budget |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Revenues | Expenses | Surplus/Deficit | Revenues | Expenses | Surplus/Deficit | Remaining |
| Operating Totals | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 494,059.76 | 1,008,046.74 | -513,986.98 | -513,986.98 |
| Deb/Loan Principal Payments | | | 0.00 | | 94,290.11 | -94,290.11 | -94,290.11 |
| Capital Purchases | | | 0.00 | | 264,626.31 | -264,626.31 | -264,626.31 |
| Contributed Assets | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Reserve Funds Set Up | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Unexpended Capital Grants | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Overexpended Capital Grants | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TCA Disposals | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 30,500.00 | | 30,500.00 | 30,500.00 |
| Unfunded Amortization | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Debt. Proceeds | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Reserve Funds Used | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Unrestricted Surplus Used | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Annual Budget | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 524,559.76 | 1,366,963.16 | -842,403.40 | -842,403.40 |
| CAPITAL | | Budgeted | | | YTD Actual | | Bal. of Budget |
| Department | | Expenses | | | Expenses | | Remaining |
| Comm Centre Boiler Replace | | | | | 50,129.34 | | -50,129.34 |
| Backhoe | | | | | 104,662.50 | | -104,662.50 |
| Street Sweeper | | | | 28,000.00 | | | 0.00 |
| PW Truck | | | | 2,500.00 | | | 0.00 |
| Sidewalk Replacement | | | | | 205.20 | | -205.20 |
| 51 Ave Reconstruction | | | | | 1,212.30 | | -1,212.30 |
| PW New Truck | | | | | 27,219.00 | | -27,219.00 |
| Compactor Truck | | | | | 4,771.67 | | -4,771.67 |
| NE Lagoon Repairs | | | | | 66,004.30 | | -66,004.30 |
| 58 Avenue Road | | | | | 10,422.00 | | -10,422.00 |
| Ag Society Land | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| Playgrounds | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| Lions Park | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 46 Ave Park (Rim West) | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| BMX Park Playground | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| Bball Backboards/Light Protect | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| Replace Well Pumps | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| 52 Avenue - 48 Street | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| Water Distribution | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| Total | | 0.00 | | 30,500.00 | 264,626.31 | | -264,626.31 |

Town of Rimbey 2013
Accounts Payable Cheque List
From: 16-Mar-2013 To: 30-Mar-2013

| Vendor Name | Purpose | Cheque | Date | Amount |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| EPCOR | Mar 1/13 Invoice Scout Hall | PAW 3273 | 20-Mar-2013 | \$82.93 |
| Telus Communications | Mar 10 Invoice: Mar 10- Apr 9/2013 | PAW 3274 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$2483.67 |
| Telus Communications | Mar 10 Invoice(Mar 10- Apr 9) | PAW 3275 | 22-Mar-2013 | \$69.58 |
| Telus Communications | Mar 10 /13 Invoice(Mar 10- Apr 9) | PAW 3276 | 22-Mar-2013 | \$69.58 |
| AMSC Insurance Services Ltd. | April 2013 Coverage: Councillors | 33959 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$35.04 |
| Bentley Plumbing & Trenching | Pump, Flange Set and 5 hrs labor | 33960 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$2275.71 |
| Boll, Kurt David | March/2013 Janitorial | 33961 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$2958.98 |
| Browne, Vern | Mileage & Meals: Banff Seminar | 33962 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$400.17 |
| C.J. Plumbing and Heating | To Repair Sag in line | 33963 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$637.98 |
| Chapman Riebeek LLP | Bylaw Prosecutions & Disbursements | 33964 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$78.32 |
| Ellis, Scott | Mileage :Brownlee Emerging Trends | 33965 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$149.00 |
| Federation of Canadian | FCM Membership Apr/13- Mar/14 | 33966 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$443.89 |
| GFOA - Alberta Chapter | Lori H Conference Registration | 33967 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$472.50 |
| Grumbach, Edward | Damage to Bales: Drainage Ditch | 33968 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$240.00 |
| Grutterink, Herb | Snow Removal | 33969 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$262.50 |
| Institute of Chartered | 2013/2014 Member Fees | 33970 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$1233.75 |
| Lockhart Inc. | Repair locks & doors | 33971 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$250.69 |
| Peacock Plumbing & Hydronic | Repair: Comm Centre | 33972 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$284.55 |
| PitneyWorks | Postage | 33973 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$3346.54 |
| Rimbey Municipal Library | Quarterly Appropriation To Library | 33974 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$19195.25 |
| Silverado Steamers | Steam/Thaw Culverts | 33975 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$1008.00 |
| Smith, Ronald | Banff Seminar | 33976 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$400.17 |
| TransAlta Energy Marketing | Curling Club Power: Feb/2013 | 33977 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$3167.55 |
| Webb, Jack | Mileage: Brownlee Emerging Trends | 33978 | 30-Mar-2013 | \$148.00 |
| | | | 24 cheques for | 39694.35 |

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 8.2.1 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Rimoka Housing Foundation Minutes | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |
| BACKGROUND: | | | | | |
| The Rimoka Housing Foundation held their board meeting on January 16, 2013. | | | | | |
| Documentation Attached: | | Yes | XX | No | |
| DISCUSSION: | | | | | |
| Attached is a copy of the Rimoka Housing Foundation Meeting Minutes from January 16, 2013. | | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED ACTION: | | | | | |
| Administration recommends that Council accept the Rimoka Housing Foundation Meeting Minutes of January 16, 2013 as presented. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| CAO | | | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: | |

MINUTES

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| In Attendance | Legion | D. MacPherson | |
| | Town of Ponoka | L. Henkelman | J. Jacobs |
| | Town of Rimbey | G. Rondeel | S. Ibbotson |
| | County of Ponoka | P. McLauchlin - Chair | G. Svenningsen |
| | The Bethany Group | D. Beesley | D. Bulst |
| | | L. Henderson | |

1. CALL TO ORDER

The Board meeting was called to order at 9:00am by P. McLauchlin.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

RHF 13-01-01 **MOVED by S. Ibbotson that the Board accept the Agenda with the additions of 'Parking', 'Smoke Room' and 'Reid Manor' under New Business.**
CARRIED

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Minutes of December 6, 2012 will be amended under 8(d) FOIP Requests, to indicate that S. Ibbotson was also opposed to the Motion.

RHF 13-01-02 **MOVED by G. Svenningsen that the Board accept the minutes of the December 6, 2012 meeting as amended.**
CARRIED

4. FINANCIAL REPORTS

Review of Financial Reports for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012

- Lodge Operations - Variances are mostly due to vacancies at Golden Leisure Lodge, and vacancies at Reid Manor, less food and housekeeping services provided.
- Senior Self-Contained - Variance offset by lower utilities, operating and administration.
- Life Lease Operations - Operating on target. High turnover in suites required more refurbishing costs than budgeted.
- Cash in Bank Report - For review.
- Endowment Account Expenditures - For review.

RHF 13-01-03 **MOVED by G. Rondeel to approve the Endowment Account Expenditures as presented.**
CARRIED

- Direct Debit Payments - For review.
- Cheque Registers - Review of November 7 & 21 and December 5 & 19, 2012.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| RHF 13-01-04 | MOVED by S. Ibbotson to accept the Cheque Registers as presented. | CARRIED |
| RHF 13-01-05 | MOVED by J. Jacobs to accept the Unaudited Financial Statements for December 31, 2012 as presented. | CARRIED |

5. OPERATIONS REPORT

There is an influenza outbreak at Golden Leisure Lodge. Extra staffing is required to manage the increased workload.

A Lodge Steering Committee has been formed to review the funding structure of the Lodge program from a municipal and operational perspective. There will be input from AUMA, AAMD&C, AMA and Management Bodies. The Committee is mandated to report to the Minister by September 2013.

The Rimbey Lodge project is likely on hold. Provincial budgets have been reduced so there are no grants for new construction. AMA is conducting an inspection and assessment of the Parkland Manor Lodge later this week.

Changes in LAP grant funding are imminent, and are expected to impact the 2013 grant funding.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| RHF 13-01-06 | MOVED by L. Henkelman to accept the Operations Report as presented. | CARRIED |
|---------------------|--|----------------|

6. PREVIOUS BUSINESS

a. 2013 Budget Approval

Review of the revised Reid Manor costs analysis provided by L. Henderson. A significant error was found in the Night Staffing cost line - Instead of \$138,100 the correct amount should have been \$38,100. The report still shows that the costs of services are not fully covered by the resident fees, however the amount of requisition used to fund the program is significantly less than originally stated.

The budget projection has been revised. Revenue from Reid Manor recoveries is \$25,000 lower to reflect the increase of \$125 per month in charges to the residents receiving services, down from \$190 used in the original budget. Expense projections are lower by \$16,000. The net projected deficit from operations is \$389,500. The requisition amount is \$423,200, a 5% increase over the 2102 requisition. The net deficit from operations after requisition is projected at \$93,800. The 2012 surplus from operations will cover the 2013 deficit. The main source of the surplus is the deferral of the roof repairs at Parkland Manor from 2012 to 2013.

Management presented a 6-year review of operating revenue and expenses from 2008 - 2013. In the 6 six year period, revenue increased by 2% while expenses increased by 19%. This explains the increasing amounts of municipal requisition required to fund operations.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| RHF 13-01-07 | MOVED by J. Jacobs to approve the 2013 revised budget for Lodge operations. | CARRIED |
|---------------------|--|----------------|

b. FOIP Requests

Have responded to both FOIP requests received for J. Anglin's expense account and L. Kurata's itemized Statement of Account. Further detail on the legal costs was requested, however this may be privileged information. Dave will consult with L. Kurata before providing any detailed information. The identical information was provided to both requests, and has been deemed to meet the scope of the Calgary request. No further requests have been received at this time.

7. NEW BUSINESS

a. Housing Information Session – January 30, 2013

Housing will present an overview of the Department's business plan, organizational changes within Municipal Affairs, budgets, capacity building, HAL, regional cooperation, devolution agreement with CMHC, results-based budgeting, long-term real estate strategy, etc.

b. Parking – Rimbey Lodge

A parking space is not provided for each unit in Senior Self-Contained buildings, which means that parking spaces are limited. D. Bulst will review further and report at the next meeting.

c. Smoking Room – Golden Leisure Lodge

The air-handling system does not remove the smoke, affecting the air quality for other residents. D. Bulst will investigate improvements to the ventilation system and other options to purify the air.

The Board does not wish to implement a no-smoking policy at this point.

d. Reid Manor – Increase to Fees for Service

Letters were sent out to Reid Manor residents to notify them of the \$125 increase to the monthly charge for the services package. No complaints have been received.

D. Bulst will arrange a resident meeting to discuss changes to the services provided. L. Henkleman and at least one other Board member will attend the meeting.

D. Bulst will forward Board members a copy of the notice to residents.

e. Kansas Ridge – Health Standard in Resident Rooms

Some residents do not seem able to maintain their rooms to a reasonably healthy standard. Housing legislation mandates an annual suite inspection. Housing Managers deal with tenant issues by contacting family and/or health professionals on a case-by-case basis. As landlord our ability to intervene is limited.

f. Rural Way – "When I'm 65" meeting in Rimbey

The meeting was attended by P. McLauchlin, G. Rondeel, S. Ibbotson and D. Bulst. There was valuable information presented and good discussion at the meeting.

THE
BETHANY
GROUP

RIMOKA HOUSING FOUNDATION
January 16, 2013 @ 0900 HOURS
Legacy Place, Ponoka

8. DATE & LOCATION OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday March 20, 2013 at Parkland Manor, Rimbey.

9. ADJOURNMENT

RHF 13-01-08

MOVED by J. Jacobs that the January 16, 2013 Rimoka Board meeting be adjourned at 11:20 am.

CARRIED



Paul McLauchlin, Board Chair

March 20 / 2013
Date



Dave Buist, CAO

MARCH 21 / 2013
Date

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08, 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 8.2.2 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Rimoka & District Volunteer Week Committee Minutes | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

The Rimoka & District Volunteer Week Committee held their board meeting on March 06, 2013.

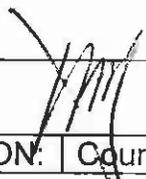
| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes | XX | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|

DISCUSSION:

Attached is a copy of the Rimoka & District Volunteer Week Committee Meeting Minutes from March 06, 2013.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration recommends that Council accept the Rimoka & District Volunteer Week Committee Meeting Minutes of March 06, 2013 as presented.

| | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| CAO  | | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |

Rimbey & District Volunteer Week Committee
Meeting: Wednesday, March 6, 2013, 1:00 p.m.
Rimbey Provincial Building

Meeting

Present: Irene Steeves, Blindman Hall Representative
Mary Busch, Helping Hands & Food Bank
Laine Dahms, AHS Representative
Dan Donald, Rimbey Handi Van Society
Pat Muddle, Fish & Game, Rural Crime watch
Diane McCallum, Rimoka Housing
Katherine Winters, Volunteer Services

Regrets: Cheryl Jones, Rimbey Historical Society
Peggy Makofka, FCSS Representative
Lynn Steeves, Ponoka/Rimbey Adult Learning Council Representative
Roberta (Robbie) Tarleton
Anita Goetz, Rimoka Housing
Sheldon Ibbotson, Mayor Town of Rimbey
Rick Krecklewich, Town Recreation Services
Donna Keay, Rimoka Housing
Melissa Beebe, Town of Rimbey
Alvin Goetz, Lions Club
Barry Nesbitt, Rimbey Sleigh Wagon Saddle Club

1. Call to Order: L. Dahms called the meeting to order at 1:07 p.m.
2. Approval of Agenda
MOTION: By: D. Donald to approve the agenda as presented
CARRIED
3. Approval of January 9th, 2013 minutes.
MOTION: By: I. Steeves to approve the minutes as presented
CARRIED
4. Approval of Financial Report
Expenses of \$89.78 and balance of Account \$3939.80
MOTION: By: I. Steeves to accepted financial report as presented
CARRIED

Business arising from the minutes

- 5.1 Introductions with sign in, phone numbers, fax, emails
No new members
- 5.2 Centre Pieces
We need 40 center pieces for the event, extras to go on signing table, entry table
Pat brought in 1 gallon jar for Mary to help with center pieces
- 5.3 Annual Mail out
Katherine mailed out 101 invites to nonprofit organizations in the community and surrounding area.
- 5.4 Store Front Work Bee set for Thursday April 18th 9:30a.m. till the end of our meeting. Please bring a friend to help put out the posters around town we need at least 6 couples. Katherine will contact the Mayor Ibbotson and Barry Nesbitt to let them know the date of work bee, Pizza lunch to follow and meeting. I. Steeves will order pizza from Roma's
- 5.5 Master of Ceremonies
Sheldon has agreed to be our Master of Ceremonies for the evening event.

- 5.6 Mayor & Town participation
Scott Ellis will be attending
- 5.7 Poster & Poem Campaign
L. Dahms has sent everything to the schools. Rimbey Christian School wanted to know where to get symbols, but didn't indicate to the poster or poems campaign
- 5.8 Advertising plans
K. Winters made arrangements for the FCSS Sign from April 7th to 21st. Need to check into paper ad to see when the ad needs to go in K. Winters will take a look in to that. Table tents will have logos on them and L. Dahms will look after them.
- 5.9 Annual mail out to community groups and dignitaries.
M.P. Blaine Calkins sends his regrets that he will not be able to attend this year's event. His office will send an address for the event.
- 5.10 Set up and clean up and kitchen clean up
K. Winters confirmed notifications from Mrs. Holiday at the Outreach School will do the set up and clean up for the evening event. L. Dahms ask us for help to find someone to do kitchen clean up. I. Steeves suggested contacting Starkiss Catering to ask for 3 students. L. Dahms will phone Maryann Valstar and also Melanie Howard.

6. New Business

- 6.1 Correspondence
Nothing at this time
- 6.2 Master of Ceremonies Agenda
Mayor Ibbotson and K. Winters will make some time to go over an agenda for the evening event
- 6.3 Donations and Funding
Fish and Wildlife
Rimbey District Horticulture
Town of Rimbey \$500.00
Enhancement Funding \$503.52
- 6.4 Food Preparation Committee.
D. McCallum can get the chicken precooked and cubed from her suppliers. P. Makofka found a simple and easy chicken pot pie recipe online and suggested using gingerbread man cut out for bisquick biscuits to go along with our theme. Amount of chicken required about 30lbs P. Muddle suggested coleslaw D. McCallum agreed and I. Steeves will help. D. McCallum will check into price of the coleslaw and dressing and will also ask how fine cut the coleslaw is from her supplier. How much dressing required about 4 gallons L. Dahms will check with Coop to see what their price is? L. Dahms and D. McCallum will decide which is best to use. Need to connect with more volunteers for food preparation the day of event. We need buns, butter, ketchup, salt and pepper. For dessert I. Steeves will bring in recipe for rice pudding we will need 8 gallons of milk and uncle Ben's long grain rice. I. Steeves will make cinnamon for on top and will also check on doll cutters for the top of the chicken pot pie. Fresh fruit tray also for dessert I. Steeves will pick up groceries for the desserts. K. Winters will verify supplies downstairs for next week. Roasters D. McCallum - 1 I. Steeves - 1 FCSS Office - 2 please make sure we bring plastic containers for left overs
- 6.5 Table Tents
L. Dahms will use the same program from last year and update the information and print. Alberta Health Services will supply everything that is needed to make the table tents
- 6.6 Proclamation for Volunteer Week
K. Winters talk to Mayor Ibbotson and he will check into it.

- 6.7 Any other business
L. Dahms received an email from the Gordie West Band to confirm performance times for that evening they will perform from 5 or 5:30p.m. - 6p.m. and then again from 7 – 8p.m.
L. Dahms ordered the tablecloths through the community center.
7. Next Meeting
Date: April 10th, 2013
Time: 1:30 p.m.
Place: Provincial Building, Conference room
8. Adjournment
MOTION By: M.Busch that the meeting adjourns at 2:25 p.m.
CARRIED

L. Dahms, Chairperson

K. Winters Recording Secretary

TOWN OF RIMBEY AGENDA ITEMS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----|----|
| Meeting | Council | Meeting Date | April 08 2013 | | |
| Agenda Item No. | 9.0 | Confidential | Yes | No | XX |
| Topic | Correspondence | | | | |
| Originated by | Tony Goode | | Title | CAO | |

BACKGROUND:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Documentation Attached: | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|

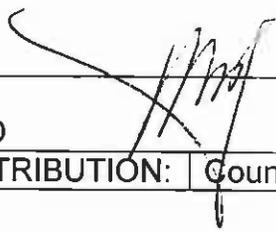
DISCUSSION:

- 9.1 Don and Mary Leighton – Water concerns
- 9.2 Michael McKnight – Guidelines for Drinking Water
- 9.3 Keyera – Facility Naming Rights for Rimbey Community Centre
- 9.4 Dave Karroll - Correspondence

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Administration recommends that Council accept items 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4 as information.

Administration recommends that Council accept the offer from Keyera of \$125,000 (\$25,000 per year for five years) for naming rights of the Rimbey Community Centre Complex.



| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| CAO | | | | |
| DISTRIBUTION: | Council: | Admin: | Press: | Other: |

March 23, 2013

Hi,

Please could you add a discussion on sodium content of the town's water supply to the agenda for the next council meeting. I know I have missed the deadline for the meeting this week, but feel that the level of sodium in the water supply should be publicized so that the population drinking tap water can make an informed decision as to whether to continue this practice.

In the last two months I was diagnosed with high blood pressure and told to reduce my sodium intake. While I knew that our farm well water was high in sodium I had no idea that the town water was also high. I was shocked when Adele answered my e-mail and told me Rimbey's water is 243mg/l. I had found out that the USDA recommended 20 mg/l and the Canadian drinking water quality guideline was equal to or less than 200 mg/l.

I sent e-mails to various towns throughout Alberta to see how they compared. This was by no means a comprehensive list, but the towns of Brooks, Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Innisfail, Jasper, Medicine Hat, Ponoka, Red Deer, and Whitecourt all have sodium levels of 20mg/l or lower, Drumheller is 38mg/l, Wetaskiwin stated a range of 60mg/l for August and 78 for February, and Wainright 102mg/l. My intent in sending out these emails was to see if it was ok to drink at restaurants in these locations.

The Guidelines for Canadian drinking water quality under the section on sodium states that a separate unsoftened supply of water for cooking and drinking purposes is recommended.

The Alberta Health Services Interpretation of Chemical Analysis of Drinking Water states that levels above 175mg/l may have a laxative effect on people not accustomed to the water quality. Local hotels take note - If your guests are complaining about your food it may actually have been the water causing the problem. This article continues to state that a recommended limit of 20mg/l has been established for people suffering from hypertension, circulatory or cardiovascular ailments, and people on salt-reduced or salt free diets. Although sodium in drinking water does not cause these conditions, it is a contributing factor to people pre-disposed to these ailments.

Health Canada also has an article on sodium which includes World Health Organization information on sodium intake. A newborn has a maximum tolerated dose of 276mg/kg. At 200 mg/l of sodium, which is what some bottled water is, an infant consuming 1 litre of formula per day would get 44% of their total sodium per day from the water. One gram of salt per kilogram of body weight can be lethal in small children. Adults on a typical sodium diet would consume 5 g (5000mg) of sodium per day; those on a relatively low sodium diet, 2 g/day; and those on a sodium-restricted diet 500mg/day. If you drink 1 1/2 litres of tap water a day, that is 364mg out of your daily allowance. If you are striving for 2 litres, then it is up to 486mg. The article concludes with this:- Generally, the taste of drinking water is offensive at a sodium concentration above 200mg/l - leading to an aesthetic objective for sodium in drinking water of equal to or less than 200mg/l. Sensitive individuals may find the taste objectionable at concentrations between 175 and 185mg/l. The taste threshold of sodium in water can be altered by habituation and depends as well up on the associated anion, the temperature of the solution, and individual salt-eating habits.

How does the heart attack rate for Rimbey compare to other towns? I was told some years ago that Rimbey is the heart attack capital of Alberta. While the altitude may also factor into this number, I now have to question if water doesn't play a role.

Why is the sodium content of water in Rimbey so high? Can anything be done to reduce this level and what would it cost? Why are restaurants around town serving tap water in their drinks? Are they not aware of what they are serving?

Buyer beware - all bottled water is not equal. If you want to buy low sodium water you do have to read the labels. Lor-al Springs states sodium free on the label, and 2.98mg/175ml in smaller print. This works out to 17mg/l which is acceptable. Some Aquafina bottles are 100mg/500 ml or 200mg/l which is really not much better than the tap water.

I hope that by publicizing the sodium content of Rimbey's water we are able to reduce any health complications which at present may be exacerbated by consumption of tap water.

Best Wishes

Mary Leighton

ps. If you require internet links to any of the information please do not hesitate to contact me. I did send Sheldon the link for the Health Canada information.

March 23, 2013

Hi Sheldon,

Another interesting sodium article is on the Health Canada site.

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/sodium/index-eng.php>

It quotes a 1984 nationwide study on water covering 122 municipalities in which Vermilion was the highest sodium in Alberta (of the towns studied) at 226mg/l, and somewhere unlisted was 242mg/l. I am following up with Vermilion to see what they are now, although it is probably redundant as in May 2013 they will be part of a regional pipeline for water which will presumably be lower than their current levels.

The World Health Organisation is quoted as recommending adults on a typical sodium diet would consume 5g (5000mg) of sodium a day; those on a relatively low sodium diet 2 g/day, and those on a sodium restricted diet 500mg/day.

They use 1 1/2 litre intake of water for their calculations. If we use the 2 litres that we are supposed to be striving to drink then 486mg of sodium would come from our drinks, which in all honesty doesn't allow us to eat very much all day unless we are buying low sodium water.

At the end of the article it states that generally, the taste of drinking water is offensive at a sodium concentration above 200mg/l - leading to an aesthetic objective for sodium in drinking water equal to or less than 200 mg/l. Sensitive individuals may find the taste objectionable at concentrations between 175 and 185mg/l. The taste threshold of sodium in water can be altered by habituation and depends as well upon the associated anion, the temperature of the solution and individual salt-eating habits.

I was talking with the wives of two neighbours in Crestomere last night. Both husbands have high blood pressure, and neither wife was aware of the sodium content of their well water. This is definitely something which needs publicity.

Best Wishes

Mary

March 19, 2013

Sheldon,

Please see the attached guidelines for drinking water. The sodium aesthetic objective is ≤ 200 mg/L. Aesthetic values effect the odour and taste of the water and sodium not considered a health hazard for normally healthy individuals. Although if a person is on a sodium reduced diet he/she may want to find an alternative supply of water (ie bottled water) for drinking and cooking or reducing his/her water intake.

I have attached the Canadian Drinking Water Guidelines and AHS interpretation of chemical analysis test.

Mike

Michael McKnight

Environmental Health Officer/Executive Officer Alberta Health Services - Ponoka

5900 Hwy 2A, Tel (403) 704-8349

Ponoka, AB T4J 1P5 Fax (403) 783-3825

michael.w.mcknight@albertahealthservices.ca<mailto:michael.w.mcknight@albertahealthservices.ca>



Interpretation of Chemical Analysis of Drinking Water

Chemical concentrations are expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/l). Aesthetic Objectives (AO) have been established based on economic or aesthetic concerns, and do not necessarily mean that the water is unfit for human consumption. Maximum Acceptable concentrations (MAC) have been established for fluoride, nitrate and nitrite due to possible adverse health effects. MAC's have been established for certain substances that are known or suspected to cause adverse effects on health. Drinking water that continually contains substances at a level greater than its MAC will contribute significantly to the consumers' exposure to the substance and may in some instances, in due negative effects on health. Short-term exposures over the MAC may not necessarily mean that the water constitutes an undue risk to health.

PH

Aesthetic Objective: 6.5-8.5

pH is not a chemical, but a measure of the acidity of water. Water with pH levels less than 6.5 may be corrosive and have a tart taste, while water with a pH of more than 8.5 may cause scaling, and have a bitter flavour. pH is of no health significance.

CONDUCTIVITY

No Recommended Limits

Conductivity is not an actual chemical, but a measurement of the ability of the water to conduct electricity. It also gives an estimate of the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water. A high conductivity has a high concentration of TDS, and a low conductivity has a low concentration of TDS. Conductivity is of no health significance.

SODIUM

Aesthetic Objective: ≤200 mg/L

Sodium is present in the soil and ground water, and reduces the hardness of the water. High levels of sodium (more than 500 mg/l) are normally associated with very soft water. Levels above 175 mg/l may impart a salty flavour to water, and may have a laxative effect on people not accustomed to the water quality.

.....

NOTE:

Sodium in drinking water is not considered a health hazard for normally healthy individuals, and therefore, no MAC limit is set for sodium. However, excessive use of sodium is not advisable, and the recommended maximum sodium intake from all sources is about 3,000 milligrams per day. If your water is high in sodium, you may wish to consider altering the use of salt in your diet, or reduce your water consumption. If you are concerned about the effect of sodium on your health, consult with your personal physician.

A recommended limit of 20 mg/l has been established for people suffering from hypertension, circulatory or cardiovascular ailments, and people on salt-reduced or salt-free diets. Although sodium in drinking water does not cause these conditions, it is a contributing factor to people pre-disposed to these ailments. Contact your physician if you are concerned about the sodium level in your water supply.

.....

POTASSIUM**No Recommended Limits**

Potassium is a naturally occurring mineral in ground water and contributes to the hardness of water. Potassium levels above 100 mg/l may have a laxative effect, and levels above 300 mg/l will impart a bitter taste to water. Potassium is of little health significance (see Hardness, Total).

CALCIUM**No Recommended Limits**

Calcium occurs naturally in ground water, and contributes primarily to the hardness of water. Calcium levels above 200 mg/l may cause scale formation in water heaters and humidifiers. Calcium is of little health significance (see Hardness, Total).

MAGNESIUM**No Recommended Limits**

Magnesium is present in soil and ground water and, like potassium and calcium, contributes to the hardness of water. Magnesium levels above 200 mg/l may impart a bitter taste to water, and can cause scaling in heaters and humidifiers. Magnesium is of little health significance (see Hardness, Total).

HARDNESS, TOTAL (CaCO₃)**No Recommended Limits**

Hardness is not an actual chemical, but represents the total amount of calcium and magnesium present in water, expressed as calcium carbonate (CaCO₃). All waters have some measure of hardness: water with hardness of less than 100 mg/l is considered "soft", while water with a hardness of more than 100 mg/l is considered "hard". Very soft water (less than 50 mg/l) may be corrosive, but very hard water (greater than 200 mg/l) will increase the consumption of soap and may cause "graying" of laundry.

Hard water is primarily an aesthetic problem, although there is some research that suggests that hard water has a beneficial effect on bone structure.

Water softeners can reduce hardness. However, such units will also increase the sodium content of the water. This is very important for those individuals who are concerned about their sodium intake. If you are planning to install a water softener, you may wish to provide a separate line to provide "un-softened" water for drinking and cooking purposes.

IRON**Aesthetic Objective: ≤ 0.3 mg/l**

Iron is naturally present in minute quantities in most water supplies. At levels above 0.3 mg/l iron can affect the colour, odour and taste of water, and may cause staining of laundry and leave gritty deposits in/on plumbing fixtures. Small amounts of iron in water may also support the growth of iron bacteria, which produce a reddish-brown or black stain on fixtures.

Although iron is an essential element in a good diet, drinking water is not considered an important source. High levels of iron do not pose a threat to health, but can make the water unpalatable.

TOTAL ALKALINITY (CaCO₃)**No Recommended Limits**

Alkalinity is not an actual chemical, but a reflection of the water's ability to neutralize acids. Alkalinity varies significantly depending on the presence or absence of a variety of minerals in the water, but the optimum level is 100 mg/l. It is of no health significance.

CARBONATE/BICARBONATE**No Recommended Limits**

Carbonates and bicarbonates are naturally present in ground water, and vary according to the alkalinity, hardness and pH of the water. The concentration of carbonates and/or bicarbonates will determine whether water is corrosive or scaling. Carbonates and bicarbonates are of no health significance.

CHLORIDE**Aesthetic Objective: ≤ 250 mg/l**

Chlorides are normally present in small amounts in ground water, and high levels may be indicative of contamination by sewage or surface drainage. Elevated levels (more than 100mg/l) may impart a noticeably salty flavour to water. Chlorides are of little health significance, except as indicators of possible contamination.

FLUORIDE**Maximum Acceptable concentration: ≤ 1.50 mg/l**

Most well water, groundwater and lakes contain fluoride. The amount of fluoride in water reads as milligrams of fluoride in a litre of water (mg/l). For good dental health, you need between 0.3 milligram to 1.0 milligram of fluoride.

Water that has 1.5 mg/l fluoride or more is high in fluoride. It can cause dental fluorosis in children's developing teeth. Children under 8 years of age should not drink it. It should not be used to make baby formula or other children's drinks, to cook with or when they brush their teeth. For help with this or for more information on fluoride and dental health contact your local Community Health Centre.

NITRATE (NO₃)**Maximum Acceptable Concentration: ≤ 10.0 mg/l****NITRITE (NO₂)****Maximum Acceptable Concentration: ≤ 1.0 mg/l**

Nitrates and nitrites occur in water supplies as a result of the decomposition of organic matter. As these nitrogen-containing compounds are a valuable fertilizer, they are normally taken up by vegetation at the ground surface, and only trace amounts are found in ground water. The presence of high levels of nitrates and/or nitrites in water supply may indicate contamination by surface drainage or infiltration through the soil or organic matter.

Nitrates and nitrites in drinking water pose a significant health hazard, especially to babies less than one year of age.

Nitrates and nitrites interfere with the blood's ability to supply oxygen to the body's cells and can cause a serious, and sometimes fatal, condition known as "Blue Baby Syndrome". Water supplies with either of these elevated compounds should not be used for preparing formula for babies. As there is evidence that they can be transferred through the placenta to the fetus, pregnant women are also advised not to drink water that is high in nitrates or nitrites.

SULPHATE**Aesthetic Objective: ≤ 500 mg/l**

Sulphates occur naturally in ground water, and levels of 200 – 400 mg/l are not uncommon in this area. Sulphates will impart a noticeable flavour and odour to water, and can have a laxative effect on new users and infants. High concentrations will cause scaling and leave sediment in/on water heaters and humidifiers and encrustations on plumbing fixtures. High sulphates do not pose a health risk, but the objectionable flavour may make the water undrinkable for some people.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS

Aesthetic Objective: ≤500 mg/l

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is not an actual chemical, but represents the total concentration of dissolved minerals in the water. As such, it is a general indicator of the quality of drinking water. High TDS levels are associated with excessive hardness, mineral deposition and objectionable taste. TDS, in itself, is of no health significance.

CATION SUM

No Recommended Limits

ANION SUM

No Recommended Limits

ION BALANCE

No Recommended Limits

% DIFFERENCE

No Recommended Limits

The cation sum, anion sum, ion balance, and % difference are quality control tests performed by the laboratory to monitor the accuracy of the analysis. It has no bearing in determining whether the water is suitable for consumption.

Comments:

Who should I contact if I have any questions?

If you require more information on this procedure, please contact a Public Health Inspector at one of the following locations.

-
- Camrose (780) 679-2980 ♦ Drayton Valley (780) 542-4415 ♦ Drumheller (403) 823-3341
 - Hanna (403) 854-5236 ♦ Lamont (780) 895-2211 ♦ Olds (403) 556-8441
 - Ponoka (403) 783-4491 ♦ Red Deer (403) 356-6366
 - Rocky Mountain House (403) 845-3030 ♦ Sedgewick (780) 384-3652 ♦ Stettler (403) 742-3326
 - Sylvan Lake (403) 887-2241 ♦ Tofield (780) 662-3984 ♦ Vermilion (780) 853-5270
 - Vegreville (780) 895-2211 Wainwright (780) 842-4077 ♦ Wetaskiwin (780) 361-4333



Health
Canada Santé
Canada

Your health and
safety... our priority.

Votre santé et votre
sécurité... notre priorité.

Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality Summary Table

Prepared by the

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water

of the

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Health and the Environment

August 2012



Canada

This document may be cited as follows:

Health Canada (2012). Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality—Summary Table. Water, Air and Climate Change Bureau, Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

The document was prepared by the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Health and the Environment.

Any questions or comments on this document may be directed to:

Water, Air and Climate Change Bureau
Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch
Health Canada
269 Laurier Avenue West, Address Locator 4903D
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0K9

Tel.: 613-948-2566
Fax: 613-952-2574
E-mail: water_eau@hc-sc.gc.ca

Other documents for the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality can be found on the following web page:
www.healthcanada.gc.ca/waterquality

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction..... | 4 |
| Membership of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water..... | 5 |
| Jurisdictional representatives | 5 |
| Liaison officers..... | 5 |
| Committee coordinator..... | 5 |
| Tables..... | 6 |
| Table 1. Microbiological Parameters | 6 |
| Table 2. Chemical and Physical Parameters | 8 |
| Table 3. Radiological Parameters..... | 20 |
| Table 4. Guidance Documents | 21 |
| Table 5. Archived Documents..... | 21 |
| Acronyms..... | 22 |

Introduction

The Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality are established by the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water (CDW) and published by Health Canada. This summary table is updated regularly and published on Health Canada's website (www.healthcanada.gc.ca/waterquality). It supersedes all previous electronic and printed versions, including the 6th edition of the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (1996).

Each guideline was established based on current, published scientific research related to health effects, aesthetic effects, and operational considerations. Health-based guidelines are established on the basis of comprehensive review of the known health effects associated with each contaminant, on exposure levels and on the availability of treatment and analytical technologies. Aesthetic effects (e.g., taste, odour) are taken into account when these play a role in determining whether consumers will consider the water drinkable. Operational considerations are factored in when the presence of a substance may interfere with or impair a treatment process or technology (e.g., turbidity interfering with chlorination or UV disinfection) or adversely affect drinking water infrastructure (e.g., corrosion of pipes).

The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water establishes the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* specifically for contaminants that meet all of the following criteria:

1. exposure to the contaminant could lead to adverse health effects in humans;
2. the contaminant is frequently detected or could be expected to be found in a large number of drinking water supplies throughout Canada; and
3. the contaminant is detected, or could be expected to be detected, in drinking water at a level that is of possible human health significance.

If a contaminant of interest does not meet all these criteria, CDW may choose not to establish a numerical guideline or develop a Guideline Technical Document. In that case, a Guidance Document may be developed.

Older guidelines are systematically reviewed in order to assess the need to update them; in the tables, guidelines that have been reaffirmed include both the original approval and reaffirmation year indicated after the name of the parameter.

Science-based documents published as part of the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (i.e., Guideline Technical Documents, Guidance Documents) are developed through a documented process which includes a literature review, internal and external peer-reviews, public consultations and Federal-Provincial-Territorial approval processes. For more information on specific guidelines, please refer to the guideline technical document or guidance document for the parameter of concern, available on the Health Canada website (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/index-eng.php).

Membership of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water

Jurisdictional representatives

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Alberta | Department of Environment and Water | Dr. Donald Reid |
| British Columbia | Ministry of Health | Mr. Barry Boettger |
| Manitoba | Manitoba Water Stewardship | Ms. Kim Philip |
| New Brunswick | Department of Health | Mr. Kevin Gould |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | Department of Environment and Conservation | Mr. Haseen Kahn |
| Northwest Territories | Department of Health and Social Services | Mr. Duane Fleming |
| Nova Scotia | Department of Environment | Ms. Judy MacDonald |
| Nunavut Territory | Department of Health and Social Services | Mr. Peter Workman |
| Ontario | Ministry of the Environment | Dr. Satish Deshpande |
| Prince Edward Island | Department of Environment, Energy and Forestry | Mr. George Somers |
| Québec | Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs | Ms. Caroline Robert |
| Saskatchewan | Ministry of the Environment | Mr. Sam Ferris |
| Yukon Territory | Department of Health and Social Services | Ms. Patricia Brooks |
| Canada | Department of Health | Dr. John Cooper |

Liaison officers

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Health and the Environment (CHE) | Mr. Peter Workman |
| Environment Canada/Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment | Dr. Doug Spry |

Committee coordinator

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Health Canada (Water, Air and Climate Change Bureau) | Ms. Anne Vézina |
|--|-----------------|

Tables

Table 1. Microbiological Parameters

In general, the highest-priority guidelines are those dealing with microbiological contaminants, such as bacteria, protozoa and viruses. As a result of challenges with routine analysis of harmful microorganisms that could potentially be present in inadequately treated drinking water, the microbiological guidelines focus on indicators (*E. coli*, total coliforms) and treatment goals. The use of a multi-barrier approach that includes source water protection, adequate treatment, including disinfection, and a well-maintained distribution system can reduce microorganisms to levels that have not been associated with illness, as well as meet the guidelines outlined below.

| Parameter (approval) | Guideline | Common sources | Health considerations | Applying the guideline |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Bacterial waterborne pathogens (2006) | None required | Human and animal faeces, some are naturally occurring | Commonly associated with gastrointestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea), some pathogens may infect the lungs, skin, eyes, central nervous system or liver. | Use multi-barrier approach to reduce pathogens to levels that are non-detectable or not associated with illness. |
| Enteric viruses (2011) | Treatment goal: Minimum 4 log reduction and/or inactivation of enteric viruses | Human and animal faeces | Commonly associated with gastrointestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea); less common health effects can include respiratory symptoms, central nervous system infections, liver infections and muscular syndromes | Routine monitoring for viruses is not practical, where possible, characterize source water to determine if greater than a 4 log removal or inactivation is necessary. |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) (2006) | MAC None detectable per 100 mL | Human and animal faeces | The presence of <i>E. coli</i> indicates recent faecal contamination and the potential presence of microorganisms capable of causing gastrointestinal illnesses; pathogens in human and animal faeces pose the most immediate danger to public health. | <i>E. coli</i> is used as an indicator of the microbiological safety of drinking water; if detected, enteric pathogens may also be present. |
| Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) (2006) | None required | Naturally occurring | HPC results are not an indicator of water safety and should not be used as an indicator of potential adverse human health effects. HPC is a useful operational tool for monitoring general bacteriological water quality through the treatment process and in the distribution system | If increases in HPC values above baseline levels occur, the system should be inspected to determine the cause, HPC should be minimized through effective treatment and disinfection and remain constant over time |
| Protozoa: <i>Giardia</i> and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> (2004) | Treatment goal: Minimum 3 log reduction and/or inactivation | Human and animal faeces | Commonly associated with gastrointestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea); less common health effects can include respiratory symptoms, central nervous system infections, liver infections and muscular syndromes | Monitoring for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>Giardia</i> in source waters will provide valuable information for assessing treatment requirements. |

| Parameter (approval) | Guideline | Common sources | Health considerations | Applying the guideline |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Total coliforms (2006) | <p><i>At exit of municipal treatment plant or throughout semi-public systems</i> MAC of none detectable 100 mL</p> <p><i>In municipal distribution systems</i> No consecutive samples or no more than 10% of samples should contain total coliforms</p> | Human and animal faeces, naturally occurring in water, soil and vegetation | Total coliforms are not used as indicators of potential health effects from pathogenic microorganisms, they are used as an operational tool to determine how well the drinking water treatment system is operating. | In water leaving a treatment plant the presence of total coliforms indicates that the water has been inadequately treated and may contain pathogenic microorganisms. In semi-public systems, the presence of total coliforms generally indicates that the system is vulnerable to contamination and that additional actions need to be taken, in a distribution and storage system, detection of total coliforms can indicate regrowth of the bacteria in distribution system biofilms or intrusion of untreated water, thus, exceedances of the distribution system goal should be investigated. |
| Turbidity (2003) | <p>Guideline: Treated water < 0.1 NTU¹ at all times Where not achievable: ≤ 0.3 NTU² ≤ 1.0 NTU³ ≤ 0.1 NTU⁴</p> | <p>Naturally occurring particles</p> <p><i>Inorganic</i>: clays, silts, metal precipitates</p> <p><i>Organic</i>: decomposed plant & animal debris, microorganisms</p> | Indirect associations: particles can harbour microorganisms, protecting them from disinfection, and can entrap heavy metals and biocides; elevated or fluctuating turbidity in filtered water can indicate a problem with the water treatment process and a potential increased risk of pathogens in treated water. | Guidelines apply to individual filter turbidity; for systems that use surface water or GUDI, drinking water from some sources may meet exemption criteria from filtration requirements established by the appropriate authority; increases in distribution system turbidity can be indicative of deteriorating water quality and should be investigated. |

¹ Where possible, filtration systems should be designed and operated to reduce turbidity levels as low as possible, with a treated water turbidity target of less than 0.1 NTU at all times

² Chemically assisted filtration ≤ 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of a) measurements made or b) the time each calendar month, never to exceed 1.0 NTU

³ Slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration < 1.0 NTU in at least 95% of a) measurements made or b) the time each calendar month, never to exceed 3.0 NTU

⁴ Membrane filtration ≤ 0.1 NTU in at least 99% of a) measurements made or b) the time each calendar month, never to exceed 0.3 NTU

Table 2. Chemical and Physical Parameters

Guidelines for chemical and physical parameters are:

1. health based and listed as a maximum acceptable concentrations (MAC);
2. based on aesthetic considerations and listed as an aesthetic objectives (AO); or
3. established based on operational considerations and listed as an operational guidance values (OG).

In general, the highest priority guidelines are those dealing with microbiological contaminants. Any measure taken to reduce concentrations of chemical contaminants should not compromise the effectiveness of disinfection.

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|---|--|---|
| I | Aluminum (1998) | | OG < 0.1 (conventional treatment) < 0.2 (other treatment types) | Aluminum salts used as coagulants in drinking water treatment; naturally occurring | | Current weight of evidence does not indicate adverse health effects at levels found in drinking water. |
| I | Ammonia (1987) | None required | | Naturally occurring; released from agricultural or industrial wastes, added as part of chloramination for drinking water disinfection | | Guideline value not necessary as it is produced in the body and efficiently metabolized in healthy people, no adverse effects at levels found in drinking water |
| I | Antimony (1997) | 0.006 | | Naturally occurring (erosion), soil runoff; industrial effluents; leaching from plumbing materials and solder | Health basis of MAC: Microscopic changes in organs and tissues (thymus, kidney, liver, spleen, thyroid) | MAC takes into consideration analytical achievability; plumbing should be thoroughly flushed before water is used for consumption |
| I | Arsenic (2006) | 0.010 ALARA | | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of soils, minerals, ores) | Health basis of MAC: Cancer (lung, bladder, liver, skin) (classified as human carcinogen) Other: Skin, vascular and neurological effects (numbness and tingling of extremities) | MAC based on treatment achievability; elevated levels associated with certain groundwaters, levels should be kept as low as reasonably achievable |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| I | Asbestos (1989, 2005) | None required | | Naturally occurring (erosion of asbestos minerals and ores), decay of asbestos-cement pipes | | Guideline value not necessary, no evidence of adverse health effects from exposure through drinking water |
| P | Atrazine (1993) | 0.005 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural use | Health basis of MAC: Developmental effects (reduced body weight of offspring) Other: Potential increased risk of ovarian cancer or lymphomas (reclassified as possible carcinogen) | MAC applicable to the sum of atrazine and its <i>N</i> -dealkylated metabolites, persistent in source waters |
| P | Azinphos-methyl (1989, 2005) | 0.02 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural use | Health basis of MAC: Neurological effects (plasma cholinesterase) | All uses to be phased out by 2012 |
| I | Barium (1990) | 1.0 | | Naturally occurring, releases or spills from industrial uses | Health basis of MAC: Increases in blood pressure, cardiovascular disease | |
| O | Benzene (2009) | 0.005 | | Releases or spills from industrial uses | Health basis of MAC: Bone marrow (red and white blood cell) changes and cancer (classified as human carcinogen) Other: Blood system and immunological responses | MAC considers additional exposure through showering and bathing, drinking water is generally a minor source of exposure |
| O | Benzo(a)pyrene (1988, 2005) | 0.000 01 | | Leaching from liners in water distribution systems | Health basis of MAC: Stomach tumours (classified as probable carcinogen) | |
| I | Boron (1990) | 5 | | Naturally occurring leaching or runoff from industrial use | Health basis of MAC: Reproductive effects (testicular atrophy, spermatogenesis) Other: Limited evidence of reduced sexual function in men | MAC based on treatment achievability |
| DBP | Bromate (1998) | 0.01 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection with ozone, possible contaminant in hypochlorite solution | Health basis of MAC: Renal cell tumours (classified as probable carcinogen) | MAC based on analytical and treatment achievability |
| P | Bromoxynil (1989, 2005) | 0.005 | | Leaching or runoff from agricultural use | Health basis of MAC: Reduced liver to body weight ratios | |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|--|--|
| I | Cadmium (1986, 2005) | 0.005 | | Leaching from galvanized pipes, solders or black polyethylene pipes; industrial and municipal waste | Health basis of MAC: Kidney damage and softening of bone | |
| I | Calcium (1987, 2005) | None required | | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of soils, minerals, ores) | | Guideline value not necessary, as there is no evidence of adverse health effects from calcium in drinking water; calcium contributes to hardness |
| P | Carbaryl (1991, 2005) | 0.09 | | Leaching or runoff from agricultural use | Health basis of MAC: Decreased kidney function (may be rapidly reversible after exposure ceases) | |
| P | Carbofuran (1991, 2005) | 0.09 | | Leaching or runoff from agricultural use | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) and growth suppression | |
| O | Carbon tetrachloride (2010) | 0.002 | | Industrial effluents and leaching from hazardous waste sites | Health basis of MAC: Liver toxicity Other: Kidney damage, liver tumours (classified as probable carcinogen) | MAC considers additional exposure through showering and bathing |
| D | Chloramines (1995) | 3.0 | | Monochloramine is used as a secondary disinfectant, formed in presence of both chlorine and ammonia | Health basis of MAC: Reduced body weight gain Other: immunotoxicity effects | MAC is for total chloramines based on health effects associated with monochloramine and analytical achievability |
| DBP | Chlorate (2008) | 1 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine dioxide, possible contaminant in hypochlorite solution | Health basis of MAC: Thyroid gland effects (colloid depletion) | Formation of chlorate ion should be prevented, as it is difficult to remove once formed; chlorate formation should be controlled by respecting the maximum feed dose of 1.2 mg/L of chlorine dioxide and managing/monitoring formation in hypochlorite solutions |
| I | Chloride (1979, 2005) | | AD: ≤ 250 | Naturally occurring (seawater intrusion), dissolved salt deposits, highway salt, industrial effluents, oil well operations, sewage, irrigation drainage, refuse leachates | | Based on taste and potential for corrosion in the distribution system |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|---|---------------|--------------------|--|---|---|
| D | Chlorine (2009) | None required | | Used as drinking water disinfectant | Guideline value not necessary due to low toxicity at concentrations found in drinking water | Free chlorine concentrations in most Canadian drinking water distribution systems range from 0.04 to 2.0 mg/L. |
| D | Chlorine dioxide (2008) | None required | | Used as drinking water disinfectant | A guideline for chlorine dioxide is not required because of its rapid reduction to chlorite in drinking water. | A maximum feed dose of 1.2 mg/L of chlorine dioxide should not be exceeded to control the formation of chlorite and chlorate |
| DBP | Chlorite (2008) | 1 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine dioxide | Health basis of MAC: Neurobehavioural effects (lowered auditory startle amplitude, decreased exploratory activity), decreased absolute brain weight, altered liver weights | Chlorite formation should be controlled by respecting the maximum feed dose of 1.2 mg/L of chlorine dioxide and managing/monitoring formation in hypochlorite solutions |
| F | Chlorpyrifos (1986) | 0.09 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural or other uses | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) | Not expected to leach significantly into groundwater |
| I | Chromium (1986) | 0.05 | | Naturally occurring (erosion of minerals), releases or spills from industrial uses | Health basis of MAC: Enlarged liver, irritation of the skin, respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts from chromium (VI) | Chromium (III) is an essential element, MAC is protective of health effects from chromium (VI) |
| T | Colour (1979, 2005) | | AO: ≤ 15 TCU | Naturally occurring organic substances, metals, industrial wastes | | May interfere with disinfection, removal is important to ensure effective treatment |
| I | Copper (1992) | | AO: ≤ 1.0 | Naturally occurring, leaching from copper piping | Copper is an essential element in human metabolism. Adverse health effects occur at levels much higher than the aesthetic objective | Based on taste, staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures, plumbing should be thoroughly flushed before water is used for consumption |
| I | Cyanide (1991) | 0.2 | | Industrial and mining effluents; release from organic compounds | Health basis of MAC: No clinical or other changes at the highest dose tested | Health effects from cyanide are acute, at low levels of exposure, it can be detoxified to a certain extent in the human body |
| O | Cyanobacterial toxins—Microcystin-LR (2002) | 0.0015 | | Naturally occurring (released from blooms of blue-green algae) | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (enzyme inhibitor) Other: Classified as possible carcinogen | MAC is protective of total microcystins, avoid algicides like copper sulphate, as they may cause toxin release into water |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|--|------------|--------------------|---|--|---|
| P | Diazinon (1986, 2005) | 0.02 | | Runoff from agricultural or other uses | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) | Not expected to leach significantly into groundwater |
| P | Dicamba (1987, 2005) | 0.12 | | Leaching or runoff from agricultural or other uses | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (vacuolization, necrosis, fatty deposits and liver weight changes) | Readily leaches into groundwater |
| O | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene ² (1987) | 0.02 | AO: ≤ 0.003 | Releases or spills from industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Increased blood cholesterol, protein and glucose levels | AO based on odour, levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |
| O | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene ² (1987) | 0.005 | AO: ≤ 0.001 | Releases or spills from industrial effluents, use of urinal deodorants | Health basis of MAC: Benign liver tumours and adrenal gland tumours (classified as probable carcinogen) | AO based on odour, levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |
| O | 1,2-Dichloroethane (1987) | 0.005 | | Releases or spills from industrial effluents, waste disposal | Health basis of MAC: Cancer of the circulatory system (classified as probable carcinogen) | MAC based on treatment and analytical achievability |
| O | 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1994) | 0.014 | | Releases or spills from industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (fatty changes) | |
| O | Dichloromethane (2011) | 0.05 | | Industrial and municipal wastewater discharges | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (liver foci) and areas of cellular alteration Other: Classified as probable carcinogen | MAC is protective of carcinogenic effects and considers additional exposure through showering and bathing |
| O | 2,4-Dichlorophenol (1987, 2005) | 0.9 | AO: ≤ 0.0003 | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine, releases from industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (cellular changes) | AO based on odour, levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |
| P | 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D) (1991) | 0.1 | | Leaching and/or runoff from use as a weed controller, releases from industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Kidney effects (tubular cell pigmentation) | |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| P | Diclofop-methyl (1987, 2005) | 0.009 | | Leaching and/or runoff from use as a weed controller, added directly to water to control aquatic weeds | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (enlargement and enzyme changes) | Low potential for groundwater contamination |
| P | Dimethoate (1986, 2005) | 0.02 | | Leaching and/or runoff from residential, agricultural and forestry use | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) | |
| P | Diquat (1986, 2005) | 0.07 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural use, added directly to water to control aquatic weeds | Health basis of MAC: Cataract formation | Unlikely to leach into groundwater |
| P | Diuron (1987, 2005) | 0.15 | | Leaching and/or runoff from use in controlling vegetation | Health basis of MAC: Weight loss, increased liver weight and blood effects | High potential to leach into groundwater |
| O | Ethylbenzene (1986, 2005) | | AO ≤ 0.0024 | Emissions, effluents or spills from petroleum and chemical industries | | Based on odour |
| I | Fluoride (2010) | 1-5 | | Naturally occurring (rock and soil erosion), may be added to promote dental health | Health basis of MAC: Moderate dental fluorosis (based on cosmetic effect, not health) | Beneficial in preventing dental caries |
| DBP | Formaldehyde (1997) | None required | | By-product of disinfection with ozone, releases from industrial effluents | | Guideline value not necessary, as levels in drinking water are below the level at which adverse health effects may occur |
| O | Gasoline and its organic constituents (1986, 2005) | None required | | Spill or leaking storage tank | | No MAC due to complex composition of gasoline, strong taste and odour at concentrations well below those potentially eliciting adverse health effects (see benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylenes for more information) |
| P | Glyphosate (1987, 2005) | 0.29 | | Leaching and/or runoff from various uses in weed control | Health basis of MAC: Reduced body weight gain | Not expected to migrate to groundwater |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|---|---------------|--------------------|--|---|---|
| DBP | Haloacetic acids – Total (HAA5) ² (2008) | 0.08 ALARA | | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine | Health basis of MAC: Liver cancer (DCA). DCA is classified as probably carcinogenic to humans Other: Other organ cancers (DCA, DBA, TCA), liver and other organ effects (body, kidney and testes weights) (MCA) | Refers to the total of monochloroacetic acid (MCA), dichloroacetic acid (DCA), trichloroacetic acid (TCA), monobromoacetic acid (MBA) and dibromoacetic acid (DBA). MAC is based on ability to achieve HAA levels in distribution systems without compromising disinfection, precursor removal limits formation |
| T | Hardness (1979) | None required | | Naturally occurring (sedimentary rock erosion and seepage, runoff from soils), levels generally higher in groundwater | Although hardness may have significant aesthetic effects, a guideline has not been established because public acceptance of hardness may vary considerably according to the local conditions, major contributors to hardness – calcium and magnesium – are not of direct public health concern | Hardness levels between 80 and 100 mg/L (as CaCO ₃) provide acceptable balance between corrosion and incrustation, where a water softener is used, a separate unsoftened supply for cooking and drinking purposes is recommended |
| I | Iron (1978, 2005) | | AO: ≤ 0.3 | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of rocks and minerals); acidic mine water drainage, landfill leachates, sewage effluents and iron-related industries | | Based on taste and staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures; no evidence exists of dietary iron toxicity in the general population |
| I | Lead (1992) | 0.010 | | Leaching from plumbing (pipes, solder, brass fittings and lead service lines) | Health basis of MAC: Biochemical and neurobehavioural effects (intellectual development, behaviour) in infants and young children (under 6 years) Other: Anaemia, central nervous system effects, in pregnant women, can affect the unborn child, in infants and children under 6 years, can affect intellectual development, behaviour, size and hearing, classified as probably carcinogenic to humans | Because the MAC is based on chronic effects, it is intended to apply to average concentrations in water consumed for extended periods. Exposure to lead should nevertheless be kept to a minimum, plumbing should be thoroughly flushed before water is used for consumption, most significant contribution is generally from lead service line entering the building |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|---|---------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| I | Magnesium (1978) | None required | | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of rocks and minerals) | | Guideline value not necessary, as there is no evidence of adverse health effects from magnesium in drinking water |
| P | Malathion (1986, 2005) | 0.19 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) | Not expected to leach into groundwater |
| I | Manganese (1987) | | AO ≤ 0.05 | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of rocks and minerals) | | Based on taste and staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures |
| I | Mercury (1986) | 0.001 | | Releases or spills from industrial effluents, waste disposal, irrigation or drainage of areas where agricultural pesticides are used | Health basis of MAC: Irreversible neurological symptoms | Applies to all forms of mercury; mercury generally not found in drinking water, as it binds to sediments and soil |
| P | 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) (2010) | 0.1 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses | Health basis of MAC: Kidney effects (increased absolute and relative weights, urinary bilirubin, crystals and pH) Other: Systemic, liver, testicular, reproductive/developmental and nervous system effects | Can potentially leach into groundwater |
| O | Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) (2006) | | AO < 0.015 | Spills from gasoline refineries, filling stations and gasoline-powered boats, seepage into groundwater from leaking storage tanks | There exist too many uncertainties and limitations in the MTBE database to develop a health based guideline | AO based on odour; levels above the AO would render water unpalatable, as the AO is lower than levels associated with potential toxicological effects, it is considered protective of human health |
| P | Metolachlor (1986) | 0.05 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural or other uses | Health basis of MAC: Liver lesions and nasal cavity tumours | Readily binds to organic matter in soil; little leaching expected in soils with high organic and clay content |
| P | Metribuzin (1986, 2005) | 0.08 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural use | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (increased incidence and severity of mucopolysaccharide droplets) | Leaching into groundwater depends on the organic matter content of the soil |
| O | Monochlorobenzene (1987) | 0.08 | AO ≤ 0.03 | Releases or spills from industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Reduced survival and body weight gain | AO based on odour; levels above the AO would render water unpalatable |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| I | Nitrate/nitrite (1987) | Nitrate 45 as nitrate, 10 as nitrate-nitrogen | Nitrite (if measured separately) 3.2 as nitrite, 1.0 as nitrite-nitrogen | Naturally occurring, leaching or runoff from agricultural fertilizer use, manure and domestic sewage, may be produced from excess ammonia or from microbial activity in distribution systems | Health basis of MAC: Methaemoglobinaemia (blue baby syndrome) in infants less than 3 months old (short term) Other: Classified as possible carcinogen | MACs are protective of children and adults, systems using chloramine disinfection or that have naturally occurring ammonia should monitor nitrite and nitrate in distribution system |
| I | Nitritotriacetic acid (NTA) (1990) | 0.4 | | Sewage contamination | Health basis of MAC: Kidney effects (nephritis and nephrosis) Other: Classified as possible carcinogen | |
| DBP | N-Nitroso dimethylamine (NDMA) (2010) | 0.000 04 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine or chloramines, industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents | Health basis of MAC: Liver cancer (classified as probable carcinogen) | MAC considers additional exposure through showering and bathing, levels should be kept low by preventing formation during treatment |
| A | Odour (1979, 2005) | | Inoffensive | Biological or industrial sources | | Important to provide drinking water with no offensive odour, as consumers may seek alternative sources that are less safe |
| P | Paraquat (1986, 2005) | 0.01 as paraquat dichloride, 0.007 as paraquat ion | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses, added directly to water to control aquatic weeds | Health basis of MAC: Various effects on body weight, spleen, testes, liver, lungs, kidney, thyroid, heart and adrenal gland | Entry into drinking water unlikely from crop applications (clay binding), however, may persist in water for several days if directly applied to water |
| O | Pentachlorophenol (1987, 2005) | 0.06 | AO: ≤ 0.03 | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine; industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Reduced body weight, changes in clinical parameters, histological changes in kidney and liver, reproductive effects (decreased neonatal survival and growth) | AO based on odour; levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |
| T | pH (1979) | | 6.5-8.5 ² | Not applicable | | pH can influence the formation of disinfection by-products and effectiveness of treatment |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| P | Phorate (1986, 2005) | 0.002 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) | Some potential to leach into groundwater |
| P | Picloram (1988, 2005) | 0.19 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses | Health basis of MAC: Changes in body and liver weights and clinical chemistry parameters Other: Kidney effects (liver to body weight ratios and histopathology) | Significant potential to leach into groundwater |
| I | Selenium (1992) | 0.01 | | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of rocks and soils) | Health basis of MAC: Essential nutritional element Other: Hair loss and weakened nails at extremely high levels of exposure | Most exposure from food; little information on toxicity of selenium from drinking water |
| I | Silver (1986, 2005) | None required | | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of rocks and soils) | | Guideline value not required as drinking water contributes negligibly to an individual's daily intake |
| P | Simazine (1986) | 0.01 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses | Health basis of MAC: Body weight changes and effects on serum and thyroid gland | Extent of leaching decreases with increasing organic matter and clay content |
| I | Sodium (1979) | | AO: ≤ 200 | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of salt deposits and contact with igneous rock, seawater intrusion), sewage and industrial effluents, sodium-based water softeners | | Based on taste, where a sodium-based water softener is used, a separate unsoftened supply for cooking and drinking purposes is recommended |
| I | Sulphate (1994) | | AO: ≤ 500 | Industrial wastes | High levels (above 500 mg/L) can cause physiological effects such as diarrhoea or dehydration | Based on taste, health authorities should be notified of drinking water sources containing above 500 mg/L |
| I | Sulphide (1992) | | AO: ≤ 0.05 | Can occur in the distribution system from the reduction of sulphates by sulphate-reducing bacteria, industrial wastes | | Based on taste and odour, levels above the AO would render water unpalatable |
| A | Taste (1979, 2005) | | Inoffensive | Biological or industrial sources | | Important to provide drinking water with no offensive taste, as consumers may seek alternative sources that are less safe |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|--|------------|--------------------|---|--|---|
| T | Temperature (1979, 2005) | | AO ≤ 15 °C | Not applicable | | Temperature indirectly affects health and aesthetics through impacts on disinfection, corrosion control and formation of biofilms in the distribution system |
| P | Terbufos (1987, 2005) | 0.001 | | Leaching and/or runoff from agricultural and other uses | Health basis of MAC: Nervous system effects (cholinesterase inhibition) | Based on analytical achievability |
| O | Tetrachloroethylene (1995) | 0.03 | | Industrial effluents or spills | Health basis of MAC: Increased liver and kidney weights Other: Classified as possible carcinogen. Limited evidence of an increased risk of spontaneous abortion | Readily leaches into groundwater. MAC considers additional exposure through showering and bathing |
| O | 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (1986, 2005) | 0.1 | AO ≤ 0.001 | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine, industrial effluents and use of pesticides | Health basis of MAC: Developmental effects (embryotoxicity) | AO based on odour; levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |
| O | Toluene (1986, 2005) | | AO ≤ 0.024 | Release of effluents or spills from petroleum and chemical industries | | AO based on odour; levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |
| A | Total dissolved solids (TDS) (1991) | | AO ≤ 500 | Naturally occurring, sewage, urban and agricultural runoff, industrial wastewater | | Based on taste. TDS above 500 mg/L results in excessive scaling in water pipes, water heaters, boilers and appliances. TDS is composed of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, carbonate, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate and nitrate |
| O | Trichloroethylene (2005) | 0.005 | | Industrial effluents and spills from improper disposal | Health basis of MAC: Developmental effects (heart malformations) Other: Classified as probable carcinogen | MAC considers additional exposure through showering and bathing |
| O | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (1987, 2005) | 0.005 | AO ≤ 0.002 | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine, industrial effluents and spills | Health basis of MAC: Liver cancer (classified as probable carcinogen) | AO based on odour; levels above the AO would render drinking water unpalatable |

| Type ¹ | Parameter (approval, reaffirmation) | MAC (mg/L) | Other value (mg/L) | Common sources of parameter in water | Health considerations | Comments |
|-------------------|--|------------|--------------------|---|--|--|
| P | Trifluorates (1989, 2005) | 0.045 | | Runoff from agricultural uses | Health basis of MAC: Changes in liver and spleen weights and in serum chemistry | Unlikely to leach into groundwater |
| DBP | Trihalomethanes ² (THMs) (2006) | 0.1 | | By-product of drinking water disinfection with chlorine; industrial effluents | Health basis of MAC: Liver effects (liver cysts) (chloroform classified as possible carcinogen) Other: Kidney and colorectal cancers | Considers the most commonly found THMs, namely chlorodibromomethane, chloroform, bromochloromethane and bromoform. MAC based on health effects of chloroform and considers additional exposure through showering and bathing; precursor removal limits formation |
| I | Uranium (1999) | 0.02 | | Naturally occurring (erosion and weathering of rocks and soils), mill tailings, emissions from nuclear industry and combustion of coal and other fuels, phosphate fertilizers | Health basis of MAC: Kidney effects (various lesions), may be rapidly reversible after exposure ceases | Based on treatment achievability, MAC based on chemical effects, as uranium is only weakly radioactive, uranium is rapidly eliminated from the body |
| O | Vinyl chloride (1992) | 0.002 | | Industrial effluents; degradation product from trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene in groundwater; leaching from polyvinyl chloride pipes | Health basis of MAC: Liver cancer (classified as human carcinogen) Other: Raynaud's disease, effects on bone, circulatory system, thyroid, spleen, central nervous system | Based on treatment and analytical achievability; leaching from polyvinyl chloride pipe is not expected to be significant |
| O | Xylene (1986, 2005) | | AO: ≤ 0.3 | Industrial effluents and spills | | AO based on taste and odour; levels above the AO would render water unpalatable |
| I | Zinc (1979, 2005) | | AO: ≤ 5.0 | Naturally occurring; industrial and domestic emissions; leaching may occur from galvanized pipes, hot water tanks and brass fittings | | AO based on taste; water with zinc levels above the AO tends to be opalescent and develops a greasy film when boiled; plumbing should be thoroughly flushed before water is consumed |

¹ Parameter types: A – Acceptability, D – Disinfectant, DBP – Disinfection by-product, P – Pesticide, I – Inorganic chemical, O – Organic chemical, P – Pesticide, Treatment related parameter

² In cases where total dichlorobenzenes are measured and concentrations exceed the most stringent value (0.005 mg/L), the concentrations of the individual isomers should be established

³ Expressed as a locational running annual average of quarterly samples

⁴ No units

Table 3. Radiological Parameters

Guidelines for radiological parameters focus on routine operational conditions of existing and new water supplies and do not apply in the event of contamination during an emergency involving a large release of radionuclides into the environment. Maximum acceptable concentrations (MACs) have been established for the most commonly detected natural and artificial radionuclides in Canadian drinking water sources, using internationally accepted equations and principles and based solely on health considerations.

The MACs are based on exposure solely to a specific radionuclide. The radiological effects of two or more radionuclides in the same drinking water source are considered to be additive. Thus, the sum of the ratios of the observed concentration to the MAC for each contributing radionuclide should not exceed 1.

Water samples may be initially analysed for the presence of radioactivity using gross alpha and gross beta screening rather than measurements of individual radionuclides. If screening levels are exceeded (0.5 Bq/L for gross alpha and 1.0 Bq/L for gross beta), then concentrations of specific radionuclides should be analysed. A guideline for radon is not deemed necessary and has not been established. Information on radon is presented because of its significance for indoor air quality in certain situations.

| Parameter (approval) | MAC (Bq/L) | Common sources | Health basis of MAC | Comments |
|----------------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| Cesium-137 (2009) | 10 | Nuclear weapons fallout and emissions from nuclear reactors | Cancer of the lung, breast, thyroid, bone, digestive organs and skin; leukaemia | |
| Iodine-131 (2009) | 6 | Sewage effluent | Cancer of the lung, breast, thyroid, bone, digestive organs and skin; leukaemia | |
| Lead-210 (2009) | 0.2 | Naturally occurring (decay product of radon) | Cancer of the lung, breast, thyroid, bone, digestive organs and skin; leukaemia | Corresponds to total lead concentration of 7×10^{-3} µg/L |
| Radium-226 (2009) | 0.5 | Naturally occurring | Cancer of the lung, breast, thyroid, bone, digestive organs and skin; leukaemia | |
| Radon (2009) | None required | Naturally occurring (leaching from radium-bearing rocks and soils; decay product of radium-226) | Health risk from ingestion considered negligible due to high volatility | Mainly a groundwater concern; if concentrations in drinking water exceed 2000 Bq/L, actions should be taken to reduce release into indoor air (e.g. proper venting of drinking water supply) |
| Strontium-90 (2009) | 5 | Nuclear weapons fallout | Cancer of the lung, breast, thyroid, bone, digestive organs and skin; leukaemia | |
| Plutonium (2009) | 7000 | Naturally occurring (cosmogenic radiation), releases from nuclear reactors | Cancer of the lung, breast, thyroid, bone, digestive organs and skin; leukaemia | Not removed by drinking water treatment |

Table 4. Guidance Documents

In certain situations, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water may choose to develop guidance documents for contaminants that do not meet the criteria for guideline development and for specific issues for which operational or management guidance is warranted. These documents are offered as information for drinking water authorities and help provide guidance relating to contaminants, drinking water management issues or emergency situations.

| Parameter/subject (approval) | Comments |
|---|--|
| Issuing and rescinding boil water advisories (2009) | Summarizes factors for consideration when responsible authorities issue or rescind boil water advisories |
| Chloral hydrate in drinking water (2008) | Exposure levels in Canada far below concentration that would cause health effects; levels above 0.2 mg/L may indicate a concern for health effects and should be investigated |
| Controlling corrosion in drinking water distribution systems (2009) | Addresses strategies to deal with leaching of lead from materials in the distribution system; sampling protocols can be used to assess corrosion and the effectiveness of remediation/control measures to reduce lead levels in drinking water; corrective measures are outlined to address lead sources |
| Issuing and rescinding drinking water avoidance advisories in emergency situations (2009) | Summarizes factors for consideration when responsible authorities issue or rescind drinking water avoidance advisories in emergency situations |
| Potassium from water softeners (2008) | Not a concern for general population; those with kidney disease or other conditions, such as heart disease, coronary artery disease, hypertension or diabetes, and those who are taking medications that interfere with normal body potassium handling should avoid the consumption of water treated by water softeners using potassium chloride |

Table 5. Archived Documents

The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water has established a science-based process to systematically review older guidelines and archive those that are no longer required. Guidelines are archived for parameters that are no longer found in Canadian drinking water supplies at levels that could pose a risk to human health, including pesticides that are no longer registered for use in Canada and for mixtures of contaminants that are addressed individually.

| Parameter | Type |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Aldicarb | Pesticide |
| Aldrin + dieldrin | Pesticide |
| Bendiocarb | Pesticide |
| Cyanazine | Pesticide |
| Dinoseb | Pesticide |
| Gasoline and its organic constituents | Organic chemical |
| Methoxychlor | Pesticide |

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|--|
| A | acceptability (parameter type) |
| ALARA | as low as reasonably achievable |
| AO | aesthetic objective |
| CDW | Committee on Drinking Water (FPT) |
| D | disinfectant (parameter type) |
| DBP | disinfectant by-product (parameter type) |
| HPC | heterotrophic plate count |
| I | inorganic chemical (parameter type) |
| MAC | maximum acceptable concentration |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units |
| O | organic chemical (parameter type) |
| OG | operational guidance value |
| P | pesticide (parameter type) |
| T | treatment-related (parameter type) |
| TCU | total colour units |

March 30, 2013

Mr. Rick Kreklewich
Director of Community Services
Town of Rimbey
Box 350
Rimbey, AB T0C 2J0



Dear Sir:

RE: Facility Naming Rights for Rimbey Community Centre Complex

Please accept this letter as an expression of interest from Keyera Corp. regarding the naming opportunity for the Rimbey Community Centre Complex.

The Keyera Rimbey gas plant has operated in the area for the past 52 years and we are proud to have been a member of the Rimbey community over that time. Keyera employs approximately 70 people who live in and around the Rimbey community and is actively involved in giving back. As a company, we have a long standing tradition of investing in the communities we call home.

Our Community Investment program centers around four pillars of giving: youth and education, community enhancement, environment, and health and wellness. Keyera feels supporting the Rimbey Community Centre Complex as a named partner would enhance the programs and services you make accessible to the residents in the Rimbey Community.

As our Communications Manager, Sarah Wilson, previously proposed, we would be prepared to commit to a multi-year partnership in the amount of \$125,000 (\$25,000 per year for five years) for the naming rights to the Complex.

I look forward to receipt of your response. We would be proud to help you continue your commitment to providing accessible and affordable programs.

I can be reached by telephone at (403) 205-7605 or via e-mail at David_Smith@Keyera.com.

Sincerely,



David G. Smith
President and Chief Operating Officer

Kathy

From: Tony
Sent: Friday, April 05, 2013 1:14 PM
To: Kathy
Subject: FW: My last appeal and final email
Attachments: Democracy in Action Cole Hayward.docx; 2013 Election issues.docx

fyi

From: dave karroll [mailto:admin@quic-keypainter.com]
Sent: Friday, April 05, 2013 12:01 PM
To: Scott Ellis; ppayson; grondeel; jwebb; mayor
Cc: Tony
Subject: My last appeal and final email

Mayor and Council and Tony

I appeal to each of you to read the two attachments and make them part of you deliberations before next council meeting.

Please read the Democracy item first, then the 2013 election writing.

Thanks
Dave

Democracy in Action

I was truly excited to see young eleven year old Cole Hayward show up at a public meeting regarding the discussion on the potential location of the Eastview Town Garden. In some countries children as young as Cole carry AK 47 rifles. Cole was carrying a placard with his concerns listed on it. At the meeting of approximately forty adults, some of who sounded a little cranky (myself included) in expressing their opinions, he patiently waited his turn with his hand in the air. When the chair finally recognized him, he spoke eloquently about his concerns about the project. At the conclusion I thanked him for his participation in the debate, as well as thanked Daphne and Trevor for bringing him. It is interesting in our country where the centre always seems to prevail; there is this ebb and flow between left leaning political ideas and those leaning to the right. There are also methods chosen by those groups in getting their message out. Public meetings and free open debate is one of them, articles in the paper or on TV and or other media like twitter, facebook and youtube are others that are now being employed. Then there is the rumour mill, innuendo, half truth, and sometimes outright lies as one group or the other tries to get elected and or get their point across. It's unfortunate that our politics has been deteriorating, and sometimes these groups use words like bullets, and some of those words can be just as effective as bullets in attempting to destroy their opponents. Just look at recent elections in Rimbeby and the still smoldering remains of past elections.

A superficial view of these philosophies or governing styles reveals.

Left leaning political views:

- Tends more toward the socialist, mentality, more government and more services.
- NDP and Liberals are typically branded with the left leaning labels

Right leaning political views:

- Tends more toward the free market, less government, and pay your own way thinking
- Conservatives, free market and religious driven ideals dominate the right.

Centralist views:

- Tries to find a working balance of these views that is supported by the majority, hence a democracy.

We need our children to get involved. Please get your children involved in open thoughtful debate, giving them ALL of the options, not just your slanted view of the left and or the right. Let them know they are the future hope of our democracy. The centre with some government and common sense will ultimately prevail. We need the young adult singles, and those young with families to get involved.

I've been discouraged recently to not only feel my own hurt, but to witness the hurt suffered by past and or current political figures in our community. I have been going out to business people and those younger people with families, to find new potential candidates for the upcoming election. The majority are declining to participate for two main reasons, fear of loss of income and or harm to their business and or family, and or they feel they just don't have the time, they are too busy.

If we are going to survive as a democracy, that needs to change. We need to stand up and be counted without fear of harm and or excuses about how busy we are.

Long live Freedom, Long live Democracy!

Dave Karroll

2013 Election issues

I will be submitting it to the Review with a picture of Cole and his family, hopefully it helps you to see where I am coming from, and I believe what will prove to be where the majority of the citizens of Rimbey stand.

If you were to ask the average person on the street about Left, Right and Centralist belief systems, you will get a variety of responses, but I think my article is a fair statement.

I tried the divide and conquer approach for which I apologize to Scott, Jack and Paul. The following approach should have been taken. I will describe to each of you how I view your beliefs and political standing.

I have nothing personally against any of you except for Gayle, and I must say I was slightly impressed at Gayles performance in a couple of meetings and possibly we could mend some fences if she was willing.

Sheldon: We have debated over the years about a variety of issues. I would label you substantially to the left, almost to an extreme left position.

Jack: Who I have known for over 15 years, I would label as a Centralist with some right leaning religious beliefs that he tries to keep out of his decision making processes.

Gayle: Who I have know for an extended period, and given her approach and support of these various initiatives I would label to the left, but with her motion to table the Town office decision and her reception and approach to the Garden issue is moving towards the Centre. She claimed newbie status and asked for forgiveness.

Paul: I have only known casually and other than his support for these left leaning policies and his employment as a teacher (mostly left leaning as an organization) in a private religiously focused institution and involvement as a firefighter, I would brand as leaning hard to the left, with some far right religious views that don't appear to have influenced his decision making.

Scott: Is still an unknown entity to me, but based on my first conversations with him and his support of these left leaning decisions is leaning hard to the left. Given his marriage to a doctor with strong ties to left leaning institution leads him in that direction.

I was instructed in the courses I took before running for election that I needed to put aside the majority of my personal likes and dislikes and function on a level of the good of the whole community, in other words come to the center. I did that to the best of my ability for nine years. Sometime beating up on my council mates who wandered from the "Good of the Whole" position. I could have been more vigilant on a growing sense of entitlement when no one else wanted to run for office.

The burning issues for election 2013 **Town tax credit program and Town office/library** situation.

If the group of you come to the Center and find solutions to these two issues you would get my and the communities support from this point forward and heading into the next election. Four years coming up is a huge commitment.

Municipal politics can be exciting and rewarding.
Help heal the community....

Dave