

Town of Drumheller COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING AGENDA

**May 23, 2017 at 4:30 PM
Council Chamber, Town Hall
224 Centre Street, Drumheller, Alberta**



Page

1.0 CALL TO ORDER

2.0 DEVELOPMENT OR REVIEW OF STRATEGIC PLAN

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OR REVIEW OF POLICIES

4.0 DELEGATIONS

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4.1 2017 Spring Clean Up Report - Tammi Nygaard - Landfill Manager

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4.2 Biodegradable Materials Report - Tammi Nygaard - Landfill Manager

5.0 REPORTS FROM ADMINISTRATION

5.1. CAO'S REPORT

5.2. DIRECTOR OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES' REPORT

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5.2.1 Request from Courtney Winters Funeral Home

5.3. DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES' REPORT

5.4. DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES' REPORT

5.5. DIRECTOR OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES' REPORT

6.0 ANNUAL BUDGET REVIEW

7.0 COUNCIL MEMBERS ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

7.1 Mayor Terry Yemen - Valley Bus Discussion

7.2 Mayor Terry Yemen - Vendor Carts Discussion

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7.3 Mayor Terry Yemen - Red Deer River Municipal Users Group (Red Deer River Basin Signage)

7.0 COUNCIL MEMBERS ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

7.4 Councillor Pat Kolafa - Drumheller and District Solid Waste Management Association Update

7.5 Councillor Jay Garbutt - Citizen Engagement Process

8.0 IN-CAMERA MATTERS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Town of Drumheller Council

FROM: Tammi Nygaard, Operations Manager

CC: R. M. Romanetz P. Eng.

DATE: May 16, 2017

SUBJECT: Spring Cleanup 2017

For your information the following will list the totals for this year's Spring Cleanup 2017, I have included 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, totals for comparison purposes.

Amnesty from April 24 – May 12, 2017
Town collection from May 1 - May 11, 2017

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
(wood, household, compost)	186.02 mt	191.05 mt	197.39 mt	269.47 mt	283.37 mt
Metal Only	36	31	46	40	51 mt
Batteries	18	26	50	43	30 units
Tires	282	351	349	404	569 tires
Prop. Tanks	183	192	171	237	159 tanks
Freon	54	80	57	89	78 units
Paint cans	1313	1152	834	1,020	1,604 cans
Computers	105	71	80	185	100 units
Televisions	153	195	237	279	273 units
Microwaves	45	56	69	90	88 units
Public	16	27	24	37	28 mt

All of the tires, paint, propane tanks, batteries, computers, televisions, microwaves and Freon appliances were collected and segregated at the Landfill. All metal and appliances were collected together for a total of 36 metric tonnes. The total 186.02 metric tonnes of household includes; wood, compost, & household materials. Town staff collected and delivered 76.22 metric tonnes of household materials and compost, with 109.8 metric tonnes delivered in the GFL bins. Compared to last year totals we had an approximate decrease of 2.65 % in wood, compost, and household material and a 16.1 % increase in metal.

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Total Man Hours:

11 men x 8 hrs x 9 days =	792	regular hours
11 men x 3 hrs overtime =	33	overtime hours
1 man x 10 hrs overtime =	10	overtime hours

Town Equipment utilized for the 2017 Spring Cleanup

2012 Caterpillar Backhoe/Loader
2003 John Deer Loader
2010 John Deer 710 J Backhoe/Loader
2016 Tandem Freightliner
1998 International Tandem
2009 Tandem Freightliner
2006 Chev 1 Ton –tilt box
2015 Dodge 1 Ton
2008 Ford 1/2 Ton

Excellent support and cooperation from Town of Drumheller residents this year. The piles were well organized and segregated as required for safe and efficient collection. Trees were cut into 4 foot lengths and bundled as requested. Spring Cleanup campaign was very well received with no issues or complaints that I am aware of. Exceptional media coverage this year with both radio stations participating in the manual collection.

Only one concern noted from the crew, there were a lot of residents that would not pay the \$15.00 Freon disposal fee. Residents either refused to pay the fee or stated they would look after the disposal themselves.

MEMORANDUM

Date: May 4, 2017	Subject: Plastic Bag Alternatives
To: R. M. Romanetz	From: Tammi Nygaard

As requested, the following will describe the challenges, objectives and solutions for plastic bag recycling in the province of Alberta.

There are several problems associated with the use of low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic bags (grocery bags, garbage bags etc.) which include:

- ❖ Litter issues;
- ❖ Environmental issues with the bags entering water bodies and impacting wildlife and their habitat;
- ❖ Problem with disposal of the plastic bag at the landfill related to equipment damage and operational issues;
- ❖ In contravention of the waste reduction philosophy established by the various Recycling Organizations and the Provincial and Municipal governments within the Province of Alberta;
- ❖ Environmental issues with the manufacturing of the LDPE bags;
- ❖ Consumption of energy and natural resources during manufacturing of the LDPE plastic bag.

There are very few Alberta Municipalities addressing the issues related to the use of LDPE plastic bags due to the following challenges:

- ❖ No local, stable, reliable market for the recycling of the LDPE plastic; majority of what is collected is being shipped to Asian markets, which is a controversial practice; or into USA markets
- ❖ No value for the used LDPE plastic bag;
- ❖ Cost to implement the recycling program ie: collection, processing, transportation to market
- ❖ No Provincial government support in the form of legislation or funding to address the problem;
- ❖ No support from retailers or the industry for banning the LDPE bags;
- ❖ Limited Municipal legal ability to impose fees;

There are solutions to the use of LDPE plastic bags should Council wish to proceed with a program. Currently there are three viable options, depending on Councils level of support and how involved they wish to be in the implementation of a program.

Option 1 –Voluntary Reduction Program

This is the option most jurisdictions are participating in if they are attempting to address the problem. The Town of Drumheller could easily and with minimal effort implement this type of program. Within the Province most major retail stores have implemented a five (5) cent fee at the time of checkout should the customer require a plastic bag for their purchases. Save on Foods, Walmart, SuperStore, and Shoppers Drug Mart are a few that have implemented a voluntary fee. The retailer retains the five (5) cent fee, the larger corporations then either donate the fees to an environmental program or use the revenue to fund their own internal environmental programs. This program could be successful if you were able to get all retailers within the community to be consistent and charge the same fees. The public would see and hear a consistent message throughout the community. The challenge would be to get the support and cooperation from all retailers within the Community. If the bylaw specifies the bag must be compostable or biodegradable, this could be detrimental depending on the cost of the bag and whether it is truly biodegradable.

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Option 3- Municipally Imposed Fee Program

In other parts of Canada there are a few smaller communities in Quebec that have banned the LDPE bags. In B.C the LDPE bag is included in the MMBC recycling program with most communities opting for the voluntary fee program. In the NWT they have had a lot of success with a provincially imposed fee program of twenty five (25) cents per bag, this is the highest per bag fee in Canada. The NWT intent was to encourage waste reduction and it has been successful in reducing their bag consumption by 72%.

The majority of Municipalities attempting to address this issue are recommending re-useable cloth bags as identified in the Wood Buffalo Bylaw and research conducted by various municipalities . I have attached an article on biodegradable bags and the issues relating to their use. There is significant controversy on what constitutes a biodegradable bag. The cost of the bags could be detrimental to a retailer should the bylaw specifically identify a particular bag or manufacturer. The majority of biodegradable bags are being utilized in composting programs and not in an LDPE plastic bag reduction campaign. There is a certification program in Canada for biodegradable plastic bag manufacturers with only five manufactures that have actually produced viable compostable or biodegradable bags. A list of certified producers of the bags may be found at www.compostable.info .

While the unmitigated use of plastic bags is associated with numerous negative issues and risks, according to the Government of Australia and UK Environment Agency, life cycle assessments of commonly offered alternatives showed “little or negative gain was found to be derived from the shift from single use [plastic] bags to other single use bags such as biodegradable bags and paper bags, with potential litter gains offset by negative resource use, energy and greenhouse outcomes.”^[1]

Other alternatives to the LDPE plastic bag include:

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Paper Bags

One of the most commonly considered alternatives to plastic bags are paper bags. These bags can take up to four times as much energy to manufacture as a plastic bag. "This is because the pulping and bleaching processes involved in paper manufacturing produce higher air emissions and waterborne wastes than plastics manufacture."^[2] Furthermore, they would have to be reused at least 4 times to have the same impact on the environment as plastic bags, but are typically only used once in their lifetime.

However, in Canada, many paper bags are made from recycled material, as well as break down in the environment when released as litter. They are also easily and readily recyclable in Drumheller.

Compostable Bags

Compostable bags – also referred to as 'biodegradable bags' - are known to contaminate recycling streams as they are not recyclable like the plastic bags they look and feel like. Further, there is a significant footprint associated with the water and energy use needed for growing and processing the organic material used to make the bags. On the other hand, if littered, compostable bags break down much easier than plastic bags and they are also easily composted in commercial composting facilities, however The Drumheller & District Regional Landfill does not currently have a composting program. Without a composting program in place the compostable bag would likely end up in the Landfill and would not break down as compostable bags need to be subjected to the environment in order to decompose. The Drumheller & District Regional Landfill maintains a dry operation, once wastes are buried and covered the waste materials take a long time to decompose, if ever depending on the material.

Reusable Bags

Reusable bags, often made from cotton, durable plastic, recycled materials etc., do have some environmental impacts related to the fact that the materials used to make the majority of the bags (such as cotton) often use large amounts of water and pesticides to cultivate. Additionally, the water and detergent used to wash the bags is a minor contributor to energy and resource consumption.

Despite these challenges, research shows that cloth bags, when re-used continually are the most environmentally friendly choice, as they circumvent the majority of the challenges described in the 'Issues' section of this report.

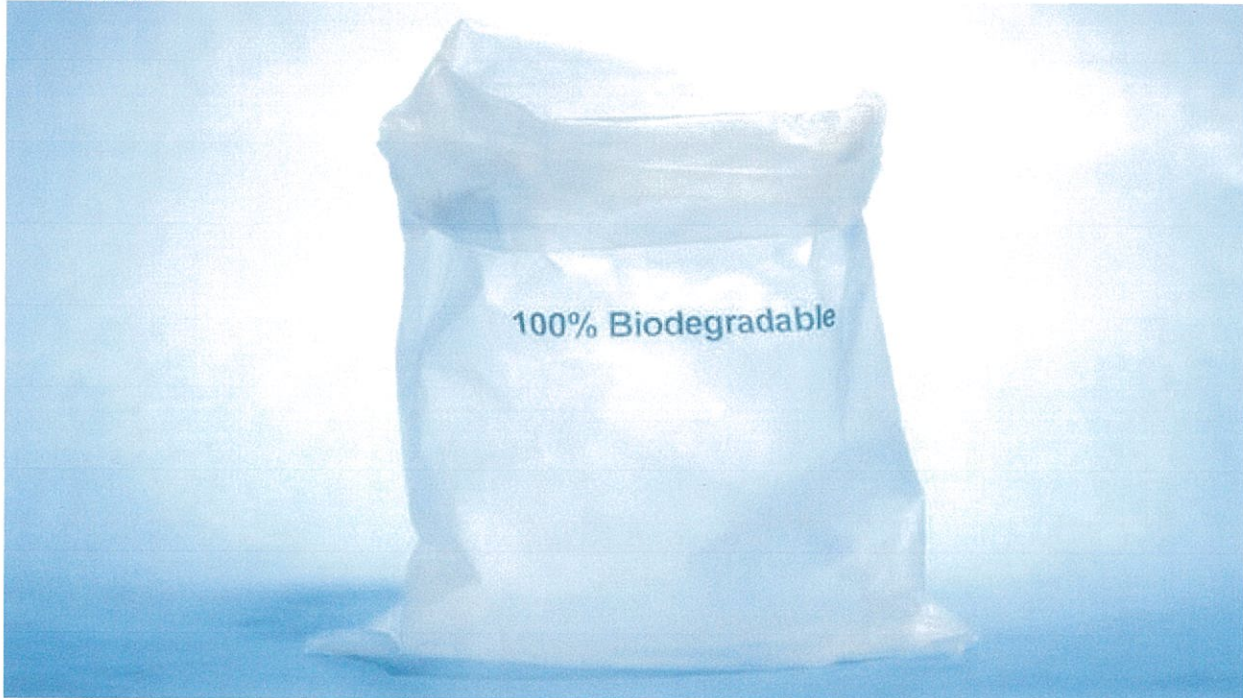
I trust this is what you require, if Council would like any further information, I would be happy to assist.

Regards,
Tammi

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Biodegradable bags: a load of rubbish?

Naomi Carniol

Published Monday, Apr. 26, 2010 06:54AM EDT

Last updated Thursday, Aug. 23, 2012 01:27PM EDT

We shop, we throw things out. For the most part, we put it all in bags. So it makes sense to make a greener bag. But making sense of greener bags can make you feel ... well, bagged.

As biodegradable bags have hit the market, consumers have also been hit by confusing information. Because all bags aren't created equal. Some bag manufacturers have been sued for making eco-claims that were not true, while some municipalities ban compostable bags because not all biodegradable bags are compostable ... leaving consumers confused about which bags actually benefit the environment.

To find out if a bag is eco-friendly, ask "What is the bag made of?" says Franz Hartmann, executive director of the Toronto Environmental Alliance. "If it's made from corn or some sort of a vegetable matter, that's something that will truly compost."

But bag manufacturers aren't required to list a bag's ingredients. As a result, finding out what a bag is made of isn't always possible.

Another option is to check if the bag is certified by the New York-based Biodegradable Products Institute or the Bureau de normalisation du Québec, a member of the National Standards System of Canada. Bags certified by these organizations have been tested by independent laboratories and proven to compost within a certain time frame.

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It also helps to know the difference between the terms biodegradable and compostable, says Susan Antler, executive director of the Compost Council of Canada. Biodegradable refers to a product that can change its chemical structure, but doesn't specify how long the change will take or what the product will change into. Compostable means a product will decompose in a composting site within a set time frame and turn into materials that form compost.

Bags labelled biodegradable first appeared in North America in the 1980s. Although manufacturers hailed the bags as eco-friendly, many of them were potentially damaging to the environment. Some didn't completely biodegrade: they disintegrated into tiny pieces. Sometimes just three per cent of the bag biodegraded, leaving 97 per cent plastic, says Steven Mojo, executive director of the Biodegradable Products Institute. The plastic fragments "could take decades or centuries to biodegrade."

By splitting into tiny fragments, the plastic "was much more accessible to the watershed and could get picked up and absorbed by other species," says Chris Winter, executive director of the Conservation Council of Ontario.

As a result, the label biodegradable is no longer considered a guarantor of green. "If a claim is that a product is only biodegradable, I don't even pay attention," says the Compost Council of Canada's Ms. Antler. "Biodegradation could be five, 100 or 500 years."

California even banned bag manufacturers from using the label biodegradable. And they can't use the labels marine degradable or compostable unless the bags meet standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Compostable bags entered the Canadian market 10 years ago but gained popularity over the last five years. While some consumers believe the bags will compost rapidly in landfills, the bags are designed to compost in an industrial composting facility, where "the time and the temperature and the moisture content is maintained and regulated by computer," says Rod Muir, waste diversion campaigner for Sierra Club Canada.

"In a landfill there is no oxygen and very little water. The biodegradation that takes place is absolutely minimal," Mr. Muir says. Consumers are mistaken if they believe the compostable shopping bags they get from a store and then throw out will quickly degrade into soil at a landfill.

A landfill isn't designed for materials to biodegrade. "It just compacts more than it breaks down," says Pat Parker, director of support services in Hamilton's operations and waste management division.

Much like biodegradable bags, compostable bags were greeted with wariness by consumers due to some manufacturers' false claims. In response, voluntary certification programs sprung up in the United States and Canada to verify manufacturers' claims through independent testing.

But just because a bag is certified by the Bureau de normalisation du Québec or the Biodegradable Products Institute doesn't mean the bag will wind up composting in a composting facility. Hamilton residents who use a certified-compostable bag, such as BioBag or Bag-To-Nature, in their green bins can relax knowing the bag will be shredded and composted along with their kitchen scraps. But in Toronto, which uses a much faster composting system, compostable bags are separated from organic waste and sent to landfill.

Since December 2008, Toronto has collected used plastic shopping bags for recycling in its blue bin system. The city sells the bags to a processor who turns the bags into pellets, which are then sold to manufacturers who create plastic auto parts, pipes and other products. "Those new products that they are manufacturing are meant to be durable products, not products that would . . . break down in the environment," says Geoff Rathbone, general manager of Toronto's solid waste management services.

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That's why on June 1st, the city will ban retailers from handing out compostable or biodegradable shopping bags that could land in the city's blue bins. (Residents can still use compostable bin liners for organic waste and garbage.)

Some environmentalists feel Toronto is on the wrong track. Instead of recycling plastic shopping bags, the city should ban them, Mr. Hartmann says. Then "the only bags left in the system are compostable ones."

He asks: "Why are we using ... non-renewable resources that we know contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and create toxins in the process of manufacturing plastics?"

BIODEGRADABLE BAGS: FAST FACTS

Composting zones

In Canada, there are more than 200 industrial composting facilities. Just 40 are known to accept certified-compostable bags for processing. Municipalities that accept certified-compostable bags in their composting programs include: Oak Bay, B.C.; Town of View Royal, B.C.; Fundy Region, N.B.; Edmonton; Peel Region, Ont.; Niagara Region, Ont.; Durham Region, Ont.; York Region, Ont.; Barrie, Ont.; and Hamilton, Ont.

What is compostable

In 2007, the Bureau de normalisation du Québec introduced a voluntary certification program for compostable bags in Canada. So far, five manufacturers' and distributors' bags have been certified. To be certified, a bag must:

- Disintegrate by at least 90 per cent within 84 days of the composting process.
- Biodegrade by at least 60 per cent or 90 per cent into carbon dioxide, depending on the type of polymer used.
- Biodegrade within 180 days or 360 days, depending on the test used.
- Have no ecotoxicological effect greater than 10 per cent on the germination rate of seeds and vegetation biomass rate. (It must promote plant growth.) For a list of certified products visit www.compostable.info

Bag testing

In 2002, the New York-based Biodegradable Products Institute introduced a voluntary certification program for compostable bags in the United States.

Bags undergo three key tests: One measures the product's ability to be converted to carbon dioxide by organisms found in a compost pile at an acceptable rate. Another measures the ability of materials to fragment. A third test measures how the resulting compost supports plant growth. So far, 30 manufacturers' and distributors' bags have been certified.

For a list of certified products, visit bpiworld.org.

Green snacking

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In March, Frito-Lay introduced a compostable bag for Sun Chips. Certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute, the bag is accepted by composting facilities in Edmonton, Cape Breton, N.S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Kawartha Lakes, Ont. But not all composting facilities can take the bag. For instance, Hamilton processes compostable material in three weeks, while Sun Chips' bag takes 14 weeks to compost.

Sources: the Compost Council of Canada, the Biodegradable Plastics Institute, BioBag Canada, City of Toronto, City of Hamilton

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Wood Buffalo Single-Use Shopping Bag Bylaw

By Ted Duboise (<http://plasticbagbanreport.com/author/ted-duboise/>) on 2010/01/11 · 4 Comments (<http://plasticbagbanreport.com/wood-buffalo-single-use-shopping-bag-bylaw/#comments>)

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(<http://plasticbagbanreport.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/law.gif>) BYLAW NO. 09/033
BEING A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD
BUFFALO, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, TO PROHIBIT THE
USE OF SINGLE-USE SHOPPING BAGS BY ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF
WOOD BUFFALO

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WHEREAS pursuant to Section 7(e) of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A 2000, c.M-26, a Council may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting businesses, business activities and persons engaged in business;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to Section 7(i) of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A 2000, c.M-26, a Council may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting the enforcement of bylaws made under the Municipal Government Act or any other enactment including any or all of the matters listed therein;

AND WHEREAS single-use bags have been determined to be detrimental to the environment;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo wishes to reduce the negative effects plastic and paper bags have on the environment;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, in the Province of Alberta, hereby enacts as follows:

Purpose

1. The purpose of this bylaw is to eliminate the distribution of single-use shopping bags within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, thereby decreasing the plastic and paper impact on the environment.

Short Title

2. This bylaw may be cited as the “Single-use Shopping Bag Bylaw”.

Definitions

3. For the purpose of administering the provisions of this bylaw, the following definitions shall apply:

a) “biodegradable bag” means any bag made with polymers that degrades and is used mainly for the transporting of goods from outlet to home;

b) “outlet” means any commercial establishment be it retail or wholesale, whose purpose is the sale of goods, including restaurants but does not include the following, as defined in Land Use Bylaw No. 99/059, or any successor legislation:

(i) food service, drive-in or drive-through;

(ii) food service, major restaurant;

(iii) food service, minor restaurant;

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(iv) food service, mobile catering;

(v) food service, take out restaurant; and

(vi) liquor store;

c) “reusable bag” means any bag with handles that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse and is either:

(i) made of cloth or other machine washable fabric; and/or

(ii) made of durable plastic that is at least 2.25 mils thick and is suitable for reuse;

d) “reusable container” means any box or other container specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse and is:

(i) made of cloth or other machine washable fabric; or

(ii) made of other durable material suitable for reuse

e) “single-use shopping bag” means:

(i) any bag made with less than 2.25 mils thick polyethylene, including a biodegradable bag; or

(ii) any bag made of pulp;

used mainly for the transporting of goods from outlet to home, but does not include reusable bags;

f) “violation ticket” means a ticket issued pursuant to Part II of the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, R.S.A. 2000 c. P-34, as amended or replaced from time to time, and regulations thereunder, and as referred to in Section 9. of this bylaw.

Designated Outlets

4. All outlets within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo are prohibited from providing or selling single-use shopping bags.

5. No outlet in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo shall deny the use of any reusable bag or reusable container by a customer for the transport of purchased items.

Penalties

6. Any outlet that fails or neglects to perform the duties or requirements imposed upon it under this bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00)]

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7. The specified fines for an offence commented pursuant to this bylaw are:

- a) 1st offence \$250.00
- b) 2nd offence \$500.00
- c) 3rd and subsequent offences \$1000.00

8. In the case of an offence that is of a continuing nature, a contravention shall constitute a separate offence in respect of each day, on which that offence continues and a person guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine in an amount not less than that established by this bylaw for each such day.

Violation Ticket

9. A Peace Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a violation ticket pursuant to Part II of the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.P-34, as amended, or replaced from time to time, to any person who the Peace Officer has reasonable grounds to believe has contravened any provision of this bylaw.

Exemption

10. Bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription drugs shall be exempted from this bylaw.

Severability

11. If any section or sections of this bylaw or parts thereof are found in any court of law to be illegal or beyond the power of Council to enact, such section or sections or parts thereof shall be deemed to be severable and all other sections or parts of this bylaw shall be deemed to be separate and independent therefrom and to be enacted as such.

Enforcement

12. A Peace Officer, upon producing proper identification, may enter any outlet and may make examinations, investigations and inquiries for enforcement purposes.

13. Where a Peace Officer has reason to believe that an outlet has contravened any provision of this bylaw, he or she may serve upon such outlet:

- a) a violation ticket requiring an outlet to appear in Court with the alternative of making a voluntary payment in lieu of prosecution; or
- b) a violation ticket requiring an outlet to appear in Court without the alternative of making a voluntary payment



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Effective Date

14. The provisions of this bylaw shall become effective as of September 1, 2010.

READ a first time this 27th of October, A.D. 2009.

READ a second time this 8th day of December, A.D. 2009.

READ a third and final time this 8th day of December, A.D. 2009

SIGNED and PASSED this 17th day of December, A.D. 2009

Mayor

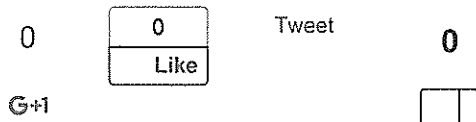
Chief Legislative Officer Regional

🔗 single-use shopping bag bylaw (<http://plasticbagbanreport.com/tag/single-use-shopping-bag-bylaw/>)

Wood Buffalo Single-Use Shopping Bag Bylaw added by Ted Duboise
(<http://plasticbagbanreport.com/author/ted-duboise/>) on 2010/01/11

View all posts by Ted Duboise → (<http://plasticbagbanreport.com/author/ted-duboise/>)

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Request for Direction

Date: May 3, 2017

Topic:	Request to Accept Unclaimed Cremains
Proposal:	<p>In July 2016, the Province of Alberta revised the Funeral Services Act General Regulations.</p> <p>Among the regulations changed was Section 36.3 Disposition of Remains, which now states:</p> <p>“Disposition of remains</p> <p>36.3(1) Any cremated remains that are not claimed within 5 years from the date of the cremation must be disposed of by the funeral services business in a manner that is not offensive and does not create a nuisance as specified in the funeral services contract.</p> <p>(2) If the funeral services business possesses cremated remains at the time this section comes into force, and the cremated remains are not claimed within 5 years from the date this section comes into force, the funeral services business must dispose of the cremated remains in a manner that is not offensive and that does not create a nuisance.”</p> <p>Due to this regulation change, the Town of Drumheller received the attached letter of request from Courtney Winters Funeral Home on April 13, 2017 to accept numerous unclaimed cremains. In the past, the funeral home has stored cremains out of respect for the deceased and with the expectation that the cremains would be claimed by others. Unfortunately, some of the cremains have remained unclaimed for more than fifteen (15) years. Currently, the funeral home is storing twenty-five (25) unclaimed cremains.</p> <p>Courtney Winters has requested the purchase of a single burial plot with a concrete vault in which to inter the cremains as a one-time large scale burial. If, in future, authorized family or legal representatives request the disinterment of any of these cremains, the fees to do so would be borne by the individual making the request.</p> <p>Research was conducted as to how surrounding municipalities deal with unclaimed cremains. Feedback was received from the communities of Airdrie, Brooks, Calgary, Hanna, Lacombe, Red Deer, Three Hills and Wetaskiwin. The responses fell into four (4) general categories.</p>

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Telephone: (403) 823-1312

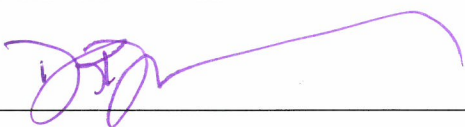
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Agenda Item # 5.2.1

	<p>The municipality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) refuses to handle unclaimed cremains2) requires funeral homes to purchase a container as well as crypt or plot space for unclaimed cremains to be housed individually or collectively3) requires funeral homes to disperse the unclaimed cremains in the municipal Scattering Garden4) has not received any requests to handle unclaimed cremains and has no policy or procedure in place to provide direction on this matter <p>The Town of Drumheller Cemetery Bylaw 03.09 states in Section 5 that:</p> <p>"e. Ashes may be interred in any Plot already occupied where the person in charge of the ashes is deemed to have authority to give permission for such interment.</p> <p>f. The Town shall make available Plots in the Cemetery for unclaimed bodies of deceased persons and for the bodies of indigent persons."</p> <p>Section 5 c of the bylaw states that a burial plot may contain no more than four (4) cremains:</p> <p>"c. A full Plot may only be used for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i) the single burial of a person when the length of the outer casket exceeds five (5) feet; orii) the single burial of a person as provided in i) above but with the provision that up to four ash interments may also occur; oriii) cremation purposes only for up to four ash interments; oriv) a double depth grave; orv) a double depth grave plus four ash interments; orvi) special consideration will be given to burial of one adult and one infant within one casket."<p>The above section of the bylaw was drafted around the typical family unit with two parents and children and not a special circumstance that has been requested by Courtney Winters. To accommodate the request from Courtney Winters, an exception to Bylaw 03.09 would be required to exceed the maximum number of cremains allowed per plot. The request would be granted on a one-time only basis.</p><p>The total cost to inter the 25+ unclaimed cremains is summarized as follows:</p><p>Cost of Plot: \$ 1,285.00 plus GST</p><p>Cost of Internment: \$ 428.00 plus GST</p>
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Agenda Item # 5.2.1

Proposed by:	Darryl Drohomerski, C.E.T., Director of Infrastructure Services	
Benefits:	Allowing the funeral home to comply with the revised Funeral Act General Regulation will allow Drumheller area residents to be laid to rest within the community.	
Disadvantages:	None	
Alternatives:	Follow other communities that have created a Scatter Garden for ashes and have the cremains spread in this area. Courtney Winters would not prefer this option because of the large number of cremains at this time. Creation of a Scatter Garden could be proposed in the future.	
Recommendations:	It is our recommendation that the Town of Drumheller make an exception to Cemetery Bylaw 03.09 to allow, on a one-time basis, Courtney Winters to purchase a single burial plot and concrete vault to inter 25+ unclaimed cremains.	
Report Writer:	Darryl Drohomerski, C.E.T.	
Position:	Director of Infrastructure:	
	R. M. Romanetz, P.Eng.	
	Chief Administrative Officer:	

April 4, 2017

To Darryl Drohomerski;

My name is Scott Kuntz and I am part owner and business manager of Courtney-Winter's Funeral Home, as well as part owner of the Caring Group Corporation which owns and operates several funeral homes in Alberta and British Columbia. I am requesting that this letter of proposal include the Alberta Funeral Homes under the Caring Group Corporation umbrella.

Due to changes in the AFSRB, bylaw 36.3, I am writing this letter requesting the approval of burying a large number of urns into one plot instead of just the four that the Town of Drumheller bylaws currently allow.

Section 36.3 of the AFSRB bylaws states, "any cremated remains that are not claimed within five years from the date of the cremation must be disposed of by the funeral home in a manner that is not offensive and that does not create a nuisance".

Courtney-Winter's Funeral Homes would purchase a single plot along with a concrete vault to safely store all the unclaimed urns in. I view this as a onetime large scale burial of urns because additional AFSRB bylaws do not allow for funeral homes to store urns any longer than one year. Every funeral home in Alberta will be dealing with this new AFSRB bylaw.

Karen Carruthers, the Executive Director of the AFSRB has outlined and approved the methods that the funeral homes must use to contact the family or legally authorized representatives of the unclaimed cremated remains. We have completed and documented all of this within the approved parameters.

Also, (although extremely unlikely) if a family or legal authorized representative steps forward to claim an urn the retrieval costs for such urn would be the responsibility of the family or the legal authorized representative.

By allowing Courtney-Winter's Funeral Home and the Caring Group Corporated a one-time multiple urn burial it allows the funeral homes to dispose of the urns in a dignified manner, saves costs for the funeral homes as well as save cemetery space for future use. Drumheller was selected for this due to the proximity of our other Alberta Funeral Homes.



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Thank you for your consideration with this matter. I look forward to your response.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Scott Kuntz".

B. Scott Kuntz

Courtney-Winter's Funeral Home

Business Manager

From: Jeff Hanger <jeff.hanger@rdrwa.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, May 17, 2017 10:16 AM
To: 'Exec Director'; 'Jean Bota'
Subject: Road Signs
Attachments: Map of Road signs.pdf; Watershed Identification Signs RP.pdf; RDRWA Request to RDRMUG May 2017.docx

Hi Keith,

Please find attached the request from RDRWA for a contribution to the Road Signs project.

As I mention, this is a unique opportunity for the Watershed, and it would be great to have you alongside as partners.

As funding comes in, we can start putting the road signs up- so even if we get \$3,000 (for example) the project will start, and through social media we may be able to get other municipalities on Board.

I hope this helps

Thanks

Jeff Hanger

To: Keith Ryder
Red Deer River Municipal Users Group

From: Red Deer River Watershed Alliance
4918 59 St
Red Deer, AB. T4N 2N1

May 2017

Request for \$6,500 to install up to 17 Road Signs indicating the entrance to the Red Deer River Watershed

Dear Keith,

The Red Deer River Watershed Alliance (RDRWA) is the designated Watershed Planning & Advisory Council (WPAC) for the Red Deer River watershed, as designated under Alberta's *Water for Life Strategy*. As such we play a key role in researching watershed issues, developing key relationships with partner organizations, planning for the watershed, engaging stakeholders over key watershed issues, and through Environmental Education we bring the curriculum to life. More on all of our work can be found at: <http://www.rdrwa.ca/>

We have a unique offer on the table, and would love RDMUG to come alongside as partners.

In December 2016 and January 2017, we held discussions with Alberta Transportation re the possibility of getting some road signs on the main roads that enter our watershed. We discussed the design and location of the signs, and the timelines that would Alberta Transportation would require.

This was a new request for Alberta Transportation, and they had no previous experience of putting up road signs for a watershed. The Department, though, has taken up this opportunity as *their contribution to the Alberta Water For Life Strategy*- and we now have the green light to get up to 17 road signs on highways crossing into the Red Deer River watershed. This is a pioneering project for Alberta Transportation who have already put in approximately \$13,000 of In Kind into this project as these signs were researched and designed specifically for our watershed.

If successful, the Red Deer River Watershed will be the first watershed in Alberta to have such road signage.

Costs		Income	
17 Road Signs @ \$790 each	13, 430	RDRMUG	6,500
Design, and planning	13,000	Contribution from Municipalities	3,500
		RDRWA	3,430
		Alberta Transportation- In Kind	13,000
Total	26,430	Total	26,430

Recognition of RDRMUG

As the signs go up, the RDRWA will retweet our partnership, and link to other online postings. RDRMUG will also be noted in the 2017/18 Annual Report.

Other logistics

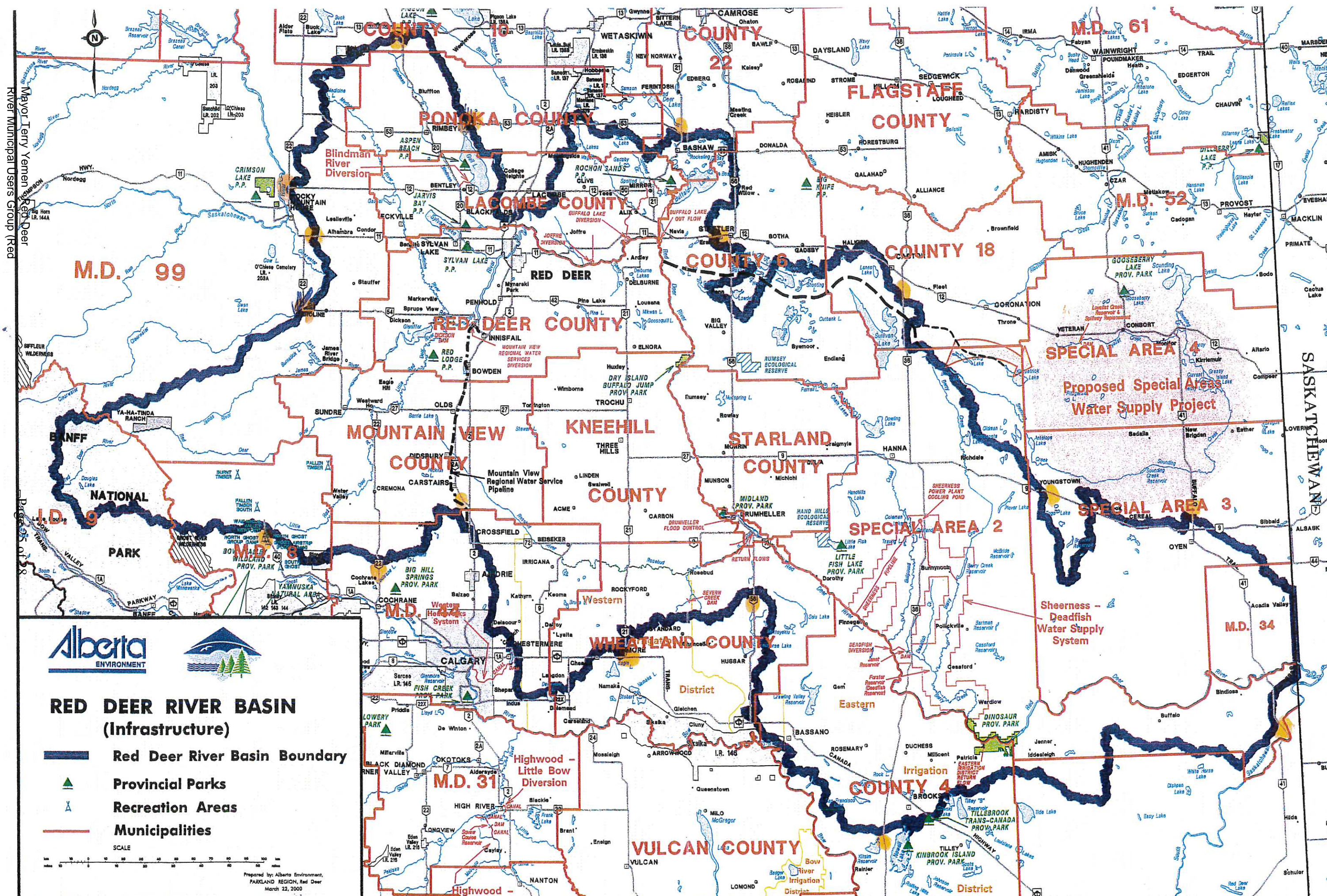
I have attached a map of the locations of the road signs. At this stage there will be no signs on Highway 2. The RDRWA will not own the signs. Alberta Transportation will make, install and maintain the upkeep of these road signs.

Thanks

Jeff Hanger
Executive Director, Red Deer River Watershed Alliance
Tel: 403 340 7379 Email: jeff.hanger@rdrwa.ca

Mayor Terry Yemmen
Red Deer
River Municipal Users Group (Red

From
Tobin




Agenda Item # 7.3



- RED DEER RIVER BASIN
(Infrastructure)**
- Red Deer River Basin Boundary
 - Provincial Parks
 - Recreation Areas
 - Municipalities

SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 km
Prepared by: Alberta Environment,
PARKLAND REGION, Red Deer
March 12, 2000

Agenda Item # 7.3

	WATERSHED IDENTIFICATION SIGNS		Issued: APR 2017
			Revised:
			Page 1 of 2
RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	PART	HIGHWAY SIGNS	
	SECTION	MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS	
	SUB-SECTION	PUBLIC AWARENESS	

General

Watershed identification signs define the entrance boundary of a watershed. They increase public awareness of the water body and its role within the land area. The signs may also provide a navigational benefit to motorists.

Eligibility

Any Watershed Planning and Advisory Council (WPAC), as designated by Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP), can apply for a permit for a Watershed Identification sign. Signs will only be considered for drainage basins that have been classified by AEP as a "Watershed of Alberta".

To apply for a permit, the WPAC must submit an application to the relevant Alberta Transportation district office. If the proposed sign locations fall within multiple districts, the WPAC must submit separate applications to each district office.

The sign permit application form, map of district boundaries and district office contact information can be found at the following link:

<http://www.transportation.alberta.ca/613.htm>

Once the application is reviewed and approved, Alberta Transportation will issue a permit allowing for the installation of the Watershed Identification sign(s).

Standard

Watershed identification signs are information signs with white lettering on a green background. The signs are text only, and display the message "Entering [Watershed Name]". The sign specifications including font and sign size should follow Drawing TCS-##-###.

Watershed Identification signs are placed only at highway entrances to a watershed. Signs indicating to motorists that they are leaving a watershed are not permitted.

Guidelines for Placement

Watershed identification signs are placed within the highway right-of-way. One sign may be placed, facing incoming traffic, at each highway entrance to the watershed. The sign proponent may choose to place the signs at only strategic highway entrances to the watershed, where motorists are most likely to experience the benefit of the signs, instead of at all highway entrances. Sign placement and installation should follow Recommended Practices Placement of Signs.

Installation and Maintenance

The WPAC is responsible for the cost of fabricating, installing, and replacing Watershed Identification signs. These tasks must be completed as outlined in Recommended Practices General Provisions for Installing Private Signs within the Highway Right of Way.

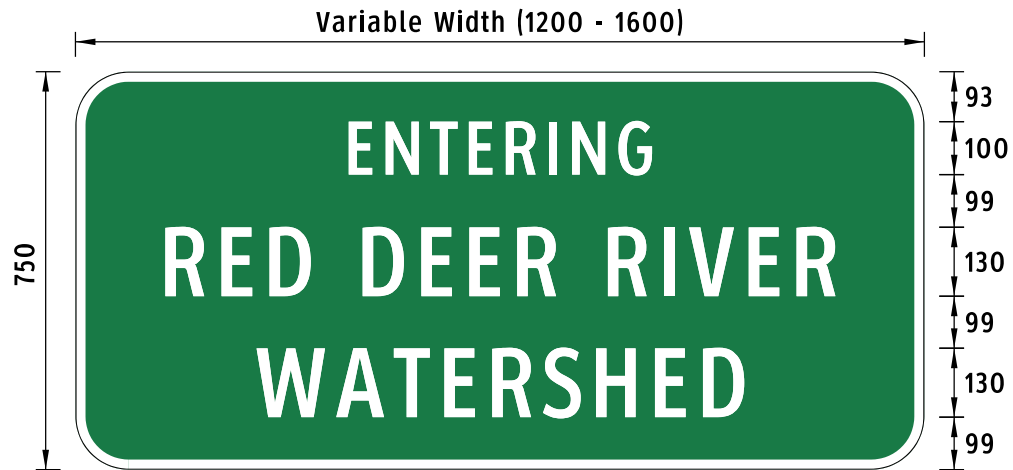
	WATERSHED IDENTIFICATION SIGNS	<i>Issued: APR 2017</i>
		<i>Revised:</i>
		<i>Page 2 of 2</i>

Alberta Transportation will provide routine maintenance of the signs, including washing and straightening. However, the WPAC is responsible for the cost of any serious maintenance, such as repair due to vandalism or knockdowns that are not covered by a driver's insurance, as well as the cost of sign replacement.

References to Standards

<i>Recommended Practices</i> Section: General	Placement of Signs
<i>Recommended Practices</i> Section: General	General Provisions for Installing Private Signs within the Highway Right-of- Way

Agenda Item # 7.3




Note: All dimensions shown are in millimetres unless otherwise specified.

SIGN DETAILS

LETTERS:	100 mm ClearviewHwy 2-W (ENTERING) 130 mm ClearviewHwy 2-W (Watershed Name)
BORDER:	19 mm with 100 mm radius of rounding
COLOUR:	Message - white Background - green Border - white
SUBSTRATE:	3/4" 100 / 100 or 120 /120 Hi-Density plywood
SIGN FACE:	ASTM Type III or IV High Intensity Retro - Reflective Sheeting
SUPPORTS:	Refer to Recommended Practices Placement of Signs and Section H8 of Alberta Transportation's <i>Roadside Design Guide</i> .

DRAFT

No.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
		DRAWING TCS-##-### Date: March 2017	
WATERSHED IDENTIFICATION SIGNS			
Prepared By: SL	Checked By: MC	Soiled N.T.S.B	SECTION A4