



AGENDA
Regular Council Meeting
4:30 PM – Monday June 21, 2021

Virtual Remote Meeting & Live Stream on Drumheller Valley YouTube Channel

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. OPENING REMARK

2.1 Town Flags Half Masting – National Day of Remembrance for Victims of Terrorism

2.2 National Indigenous People Week 2021

3. ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

4. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4.1 Agenda for June 21, 2021 Regular Council Meeting

Proposed Motion: That Council adopt the agenda for the June 21, 2021 Regular Council meeting as presented.

5. MINUTES

5.1 Minutes for the May 31, 2021 Regular Council Meeting

Proposed Motion: That Council adopt the minutes for May 31, 2021 Regular Council meeting as presented.

[Regular Council Meeting – 31 May 2021 - Minutes](#)

6. REQUEST FOR DECISION AND REPORTS

6.1. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

6.1.1 Drumheller Flood Mitigation Update

6.1.2 2021 Council Meeting Schedule V2- Update

[Proposed Schedule – 2021 Council Schedule V2- Update](#)

6.1.3 Request for Decision: Election Bylaw 12.21 + Election Signage Bylaw 13.21

Proposed Motions:

1. That Council give first reading to Election Bylaw 12.21 as presented.
2. That Council give first reading to Election Signage Bylaw 13.21 as presented

[RFD – Election Bylaw 12.21 + Election Signage Bylaw 13.21](#)

[Election Bylaw 12.21 – Draft – 2021Jun16](#)

[Election Signage Bylaw 13.21 – Draft – 2021Jun16](#)

6.2 DIRECTOR OF INFRASTRUCTURE

6.2.1. Request for Decision – Award of Street Improvement Program 2021

Proposed Motion: Moves that the Street Improvement Program 2021 Request for Tender be awarded to Brooks Asphalt and Aggregate Ltd for the amount of \$ 2,176,624.64 excluding GST.

[RFD – Street Improvement Program 2021](#)

6.2.2. Request for Direction – Water and Wastewater Bylaw 02-17

Proposed Motion: That Administration bring the amended Water and Wastewater Bylaw to the June 28, 2021 Council meeting to give first reading with the amendments on;

- 1) Multiple Water Services;
- 2) Eliminate wastewater charges for high volume water users.

[RFD – Water and Wastewater Bylaw Amendments](#)

6.3 MANAGER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PLANNING
COMMUNITY SERVICES COORDINATOR

6.3.1 For Information – 2020 Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project
Strategic Priorities Progress Update – Poverty Reduction

[Presentation – 2021Jun16](#)

[2020 Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project Report – 2021Jun16](#)

6.4 DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

6.4.1 Covid Update

7. [ADJOURNMENT](#)



MINUTES
Regular Council Meeting
4:30 PM – Monday May 31, 2021

Virtual Remote Meeting & Live Stream on Drumheller Valley YouTube Channel

IN ATTENDANCE

Mayor Colberg
Councillor Kristyne DeMott
Councillor Jay Garbutt
Councillor Lisa Hansen-Zacharuk
Councillor Tony Lacher
Councillor Fred Makowecki
Councillor Tom Zariski

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO): Darryl Drohomerski
Director of Emergency and Protective Services: Greg Peters
Communication Officer: Erica Crocker
Administrative Assistant: Corri Bitner
Legislative Assistant: Denise Lines

1. CALL TO ORDER

1.1 Mayor called the meeting to order at 4:31pm

2. OPENING REMARK

2.1 Flag Raising - Correctional Service of Canada Appreciation Day – June 1

2.2 Acknowledgement of Half-Masting – Discovery of the remains 215 indigenous children buried at the Kamloops Indian Residential School.

3. ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

3.1 Comments on the media release regarding the changes to Flood Mitigation.

4. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4.1 Agenda for May 31, 2021 Regular Council Meeting

M2021.113 Moved by Councillor Hansen-Zacharuk, Councillor Makowecki; that Council adopt the agenda for the May 31, 2021 Regular Council meeting as amended.

Carried unanimously

5. MINUTES

5.1 Minutes for the May 17, 2021 Regular Council Meeting

M2021.114 Moved by Councillor Zariski, Councillor Lacher; that Council adopt the minutes for May 17, 2021 Regular Council meeting as presented.

Carried unanimously

5.2 Municipal Planning Commission – March 25, 2021 and April 22, 2021 Minutes

M2021.115 Moved by Councillor Makowecki, Councillor De Mott; that Council accept as information the meeting minutes for the March 25 and April 22, 2021 Municipal Planning Commission as presented.

Carried unanimously

6. REQUEST FOR DECISION AND REPORTS

6.1. CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

6.1.1 Fireworks Bylaw 09.21

Additions and clerical corrections to the second reading version of the Fireworks Bylaw 09.21.

1. Added information about Fire Ban and Fire Advisory restrictions
2. Certification Requirements
3. Removal of the applications from the Bylaw in order to make updates when necessary without bringing back the Bylaw for approval.
4. Clerical corrections

M2021.116 Moved by Councillor Garbutt, Councillor Lacher; that Council give second reading of Fireworks Bylaw 09.21 as amended.

Carried unanimously

M2021.117 Moved by Councillor Zariski, Councillor Makowecki; that Council give third reading of Fireworks Bylaw 09.21 as presented as amended.

Carried unanimously

6.1.2 Town of Drumheller - Downtown Area Revitalization Bylaw 10.21
Presentation by Matt Knapik and Sarah Lumley of O2 Design + Design Inc.

The Downtown Area Revitalization Bylaw 10.21 – First Reading Version is available online <https://drumheller.civicweb.net/document/41405>

6.1.3 Town of Drumheller Downtown Area Revitalization Bylaw 10.21
Proposed First Reading and Public Hearing

M2021.118 Moved by Councillor Garbutt, Councillor De Mott; that Council give first reading to the Downtown Area Revitalization Bylaw 10.21 and set a public hearing for June 28, 2021.

Carried unanimously

6.1.4 Request for Decision - Community Assistance Grant – DVSS Resurfacing the Courts

M2021.119 Moved by Councillor Zariski, Councillor Lacher; that Council approve \$10,000.00 of the 2021 Community Assistance Grant to DVSS Society for the resurfacing of the outdoor sport courts at the Drumheller Valley Secondary School. Given that the Town of Drumheller has allocated \$20,000.00 for the 2021 Community Assistance Grant that if other applications that come forward do not require the balance remaining, that additional money from the fund be approved up to a maximum of \$7,000.00 which would fulfill the request of the Friend of Drumheller Valley Secondary School.

Discussion Item

Council recognized that the outdoor courts are heavily utilized by the school and community. Therefore, the decision was made to award \$17,000.00 to the project in order to complete the resurfacing in 2021. If there are more requests for the Community Assistance Grant, Councillors have asked that Administration bring forward the request to discuss whether it will be possible to fund the project.

Motion Amended: Councillor Garbutt; Councillor Makowecki

That Council approve \$17,000.00 of the 2021 Community Assistance Grant to DVSS Society for the resurfacing of the outdoor sport courts at the Drumheller Valley Secondary School.

Carried unanimously

6.2 DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

6.2.1 Covid Update

7. ADJOURNMENT

M2021.120 Moved by Councillor De Mott, Councillor Lacher; that Council adjourn the meeting.

Carried unanimously

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Drumheller Valley YouTube Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7xvAHu63VY>



PROPOSED Regular Council Meetings	PROPOSED Committee of the Whole
January 4	January 11
January 18	January 25
February 1	February 8
Tuesday February 16	February 22
March 1	March 8
March 15	March 22
March 29	Tuesday April 6
April 12	April 19
April 26	May 3
May 10	May 17
Tuesday May 25	May 31
June 7	June 14
June 21	June 28
July 5	<i>July 12 - Cancelled</i>
July 19	<i>July 26 - Cancelled</i>
Tuesday August 3 - Cancelled	<i>August 9 - Cancelled</i>
August 16	<i>August 23 - Cancelled</i>
August 30	Tuesday September 7
September 13	September 20
September 27	October 4
Tuesday October 12	<i>October 18 - Cancelled - Election Day</i>
October 25 - Organizational Meeting	November 1
November 8	November 15
November 22	November 29
December 6	December 13
December 20	December 27

REQUEST FOR DECISION

TITLE:	Election Bylaw 12.21 and Election Signage Bylaw 13.21
DATE:	June 21, 2021
PRESENTED BY:	CAO Darryl Drohomerski, C.E.T
ATTACHMENT:	Election Bylaw 12.21; Election Signage Bylaw 13.21

SUMMARY:

Guidelines for Alberta Elections are set out in various publications but the foundation document is the *Local Authorities Elections Act*. In planning a municipal election some decisions require a resolution or bylaw by Council and need to be completed within a specific timeline. By enacting specific election bylaws the Town clearly defines this process for the community.

RECOMMENDATION:

Administration recommends that Council give first reading to the Election Bylaw 12.21 and Election Signage Bylaw 13.21.

DISCUSSION:

Election Bylaw 12.21, Section 8 authorizes the Returning Officer to create subdivisions and designate more than one polling station for each subdivision. The designation of more than one polling station for each subdivision requires a bylaw be passed before June 30.

The Election Signage Bylaw clearly outlines where and how elections signage can be displayed.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

N/A

STRATEGIC POLICY ALIGNMENT:

Transparency, fair and equitable treatment and good governance.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY:

Posted on the website in the Bylaw Library and the Election page.

MOTION:

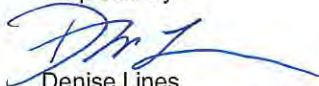
Proposed Motion 1

That Council give first reading to Election Bylaw 12.21 as presented

Proposed Motion 2

That Council give first reading to Election Signage Bylaw 13.21 as presented.

Prepared By:



Denise Lines
SR. Administrative Assistant

Approved By:



Darryl Drohomerski, C.E.T
Chief Administrative Officer

**TOWN OF DRUMHELLER
BYLAW 12.21**

Repeal Bylaw 34.98

BEING A BYLAW OF THE TOWN OF DRUMHELLER, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, TO PROVIDE ELECTIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE TOWN OF DRUMHELLER;

WHEREAS, under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the *Local Authorities Election Act, RSA 2000, c.1-21*, and amendments thereto, Council may establish, by bylaw, election procedures;

AND WHEREAS subsection 180(3) of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, provides that where council is authorized under any enactment to do something by resolution, it may also be done by bylaw;

THEREFORE, the Council of the Town of Drumheller, in the province of Alberta enacts as follows:

1. SHORT TITLE

1.1 This bylaw may be called the "Election Bylaw".

2. PURPOSE

2.1 The purpose of this bylaw is to establish rules for conducting Town of Drumheller elections held in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Authorities Election Act*.

2.1 If there is any conflict between a provision of this Bylaw and a provision of the *Local Authorities Election Act*, the latter prevails.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 Unless otherwise specified, words used in this bylaw have the same meaning as defined in the *Municipal Government Act RSA 2000 c M-26* or the *Local Authorities Election Act*.

3.2 In this bylaw, the following terms mean:

- a) "Council" means the Council of the Town of Drumheller, elected pursuant to the Municipal Government Act;
- b) "local jurisdiction" means, and includes, The Town of Drumheller, and any other jurisdiction the Town of Drumheller has in agreement with to conduct elections on their behalf;
- c) "Town" is the corporation of the Town of Drumheller;
- d) "Returning Officer" is the Chief Administrative Officer or otherwise delegated by resolution of Council;

- e) "voting subdivision" means that area of a local jurisdiction or ward designated as a voting subdivision by the elected authority or the returning officer;

4. APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER AND SUBSTITUTE RETURNING OFFICER(S)

- 4.1 An elected authority may, by resolution, appoint a returning officer for the purposes of conducting elections under this Act by June 30 of the year in which the election occurs or, for a by-election or vote on a question or bylaw, in the resolution or bylaw that fixes the day for the by-election or vote on a question or bylaw.
- 4.2 If the elected authority does not appoint a returning officer, the Chief Administrative Officer is deemed to have been appointed as the returning officer.
- 4.3 The *Local Authorities Election Act*, requires a substitute returning officer be appointed by the municipal council at the time a returning officer is appointed for the purpose of general elections, by-elections or votes on a question or bylaw
- 4.4 If, through illness, absence or other incapacity, the returning officer is incapable of performing the duties of returning officer, the substitute returning officer has and may exercise all the duties, functions and powers of a returning officer for the purposes of conducting elections under this Act.

5. PLACE OF NOMINATION

- 5.1 The Returning Officer must designate one or more locations within the Town to serve as the local jurisdiction office for the purpose of receiving nominations

6. NOMINATION DAY

- 6.1 Nomination Day is four (4) weeks before Election Day.
- 6.2 A person may file a nomination to become a candidate:
 - (a) for a general Election, within the period beginning on January 1 in a year in which a general Election is to be held and ending at 12 noon on Nomination Day;
 - (b) and for a by-election, within the period beginning on the day after the resolution or bylaw is passed to set Election Day for the by-election and ending at 12 noon on Nomination Day.
- 6.3 Within forty-eight (48) hours of the close of nominations on Nomination Day, the Returning Officer shall post or cause to be posted at the Local Jurisdiction office the names of all candidates that have been nominated and the offices for which they were nominated.

7. WITHDRAWAL OF NOMINATIONS

- 7.1 A person nominated as a candidate may withdraw their nomination any time during the nomination period in accordance with section 32 of the *Local Authorities Election Act*, subject to the following:

- (a) the person withdrawing their nomination must provide their withdrawal in writing to the Returning Officer;
- (b) the withdrawal must include the person's name and the office for which they were nominated, and the withdrawal must be signed and dated by the person; and;
- (c) the person's withdrawal is effective on the date written notice is received by the Returning Officer in accordance with this bylaw.

8. VOTING SUBDIVISIONS AND STATIONS

8.1 The Returning Officer is hereby authorized to:

- (a) divide the local jurisdiction into voting subdivisions and may from time to time alter the boundaries as required;
- (b) designate more than one voting station for each voting subdivision as required;
- (c) designate the location of each voting station, which may be outside the voting subdivision; and
- (d) determine the locations, dates and times of operation for both the advance and institutional voting stations.

9. ADVANCE VOTING

9.1 The Returning Officer shall conduct an advance vote on an Election in accordance with the *Local Authorities Election Act*.

10. INSTITUTIONAL VOTING STATION

10.1 The elected authority by resolution or the returning officer, if authorized by resolution of the elected authority, may designate the location of one or more institutional voting stations for an election.

11. JOINT ELECTION

11.1 The Returning Officer is authorized to enter into agreements, on behalf of the Town, to conduct elections on behalf of other jurisdictions in the Town whose boundaries may or may not be contiguous with the Town, but do have areas in common.

12. COUNTING CENTRE

12.1 The Returning Officer may designate a single location as a Counting Centre for the purpose of this Section and shall notify all affected candidates, official agents and scrutineers of the location of the Counting Centre.

12.2 The Returning Officer shall ensure the Counting Centre is secure from unauthorized access by persons who are not entitled to be present during the processing and tabulation of results.

13. TRANSITIONAL

13.1 Bylaw 34.98, and all amendments is hereby repealed, Bylaw 12.21 comes into full force after third reading.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS _ DAY OF __, 2021

READ A SECOND TIME THIS _ DAY OF __, 2021

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS _ DAY OF __, 2021

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINSTRATIVE OFFICER

draft - 2021 June 18

**TOWN OF DRUMHELLER
BYLAW NUMBER 13.21**

A BYLAW OF THE TOWN OF DRUMHELLER IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FOR THE REGULATION OF ELECTION SIGNAGE

WHEREAS Sections 7 and 8 of the Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000 Chapter M-26 authorizes Council of a municipality to pass bylaws for the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property and for people, activities, and things in, on or near a public place or place that is open to the public, which bylaws may regulate or prohibit, and impose fines and penalties for infractions of the bylaws;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to Section 18 of the Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000 Chapter M- 26 a municipality has the direction, control and management of all roads within the municipality;

AND WHEREAS Section 13 of the Traffic Safety Act, RSA 2000 Chapter T-6, authorizes Council of Drumheller to make bylaws with respect to a highway under its direction, control and management which are not inconsistent with the Act;

NOW THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Town of Drumheller in the Province of Alberta hereby enacts a Bylaw to regulate election signs within the Town of Drumheller.

1.0 SHORT TITLE

1.1 This Bylaw may be cited as the Town of Drumheller “Election Signage Bylaw”

2.0 DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 For the purposes of this Bylaw, all definitions and interpretations of the Traffic Safety Act and Local Authorities Election Act and all subsequent regulations shall apply, unless otherwise defined in this Bylaw.
- 2.2 “candidate” means a person officially nominated as a candidate at an Election and their authorized agent;
- 2.3 “council” means the duly elected Council of the Town of Drumheller;
- 2.4 “court” means a Court of competent jurisdiction in the Province of Alberta;
- 2.5 “election” means a Federal, Provincial, Municipal or School Board general election or by-election held pursuant to the Canada Elections Act, S.C 2000, Chapter 9, Elections Act, R.S.A. 2000 Chapter E-1, or the Local Authorities Election Act, RSA 2000 Chapter L-21;

- 2.6 “election sign” means any free-standing sign connected with an Election including but not limited to signs describing or promoting the Election process, a Candidate or a party seeking Election, a referendum or plebiscite;
- 2.7 “Enforcement Officer” means a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.), a Community Peace Officer appointed by the Solicitor General of Alberta in accordance with the Peace Officers Act R.S.A 2006 Chapter p-3.5, and a Bylaw Enforcement Officer employed by the Town of Drumheller in accordance with the Municipal Government Act;
- 2.8 “highway” means any thoroughfare, street, road, trail, avenue, parkway, viaduct, lane, alley, square, bridge, causeway, trestleway or other place or any part of any of them, whether publicly or privately owned, that the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage or parking of vehicle, and includes:
- (a) a sidewalk, including a boulevard adjacent to the sidewalk;
 - (b) if a ditch lies adjacent to and parallel to the roadway, the ditch and;
 - (c) if a highway right of way is contained between fences or between a fence and one side of the roadway, all the land between the fence and the edge of the roadway as the case may be,
- but does not include a place declared by regulation not to be a highway;
- 2.9 “Land Use Bylaw” Means the Town of Drumheller Land Use Bylaw 16.20, as amended or replaced by Council from time to time;
- 2.10 “Municipal Government Act” means the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A 2000 Chapter m-26, as amended, repealed or replaced;
- 2.11 “parkland” means any grassed, cultivated or otherwise improved land used for the purposes of a playground or recreation area, any public park, parkway or square. This definition shall not include golf courses.
- 2.12 “person” means any individual or corporate entity including firm, joint venture, proprietorship, association, corporation, organization, partnership, company, society, political party and any other legal entity;
- 2.13 “polling place” or “voting place” means the entire building where the Election voting will occur and the property associated with the building.
- 2.14 “permanent sign” means a permanent sign approved by the Town of Drumheller in accordance with the Land Use Bylaw and other applicable bylaws;

- 2.15 “portable sign” means a temporary sign approved by the Town of Drumheller in accordance with the Land Use Bylaw or applicable bylaws;
- 2.16 “Provincial Offences Procedure Act” means Provincial Offences Procedure Act, R.S.A 2000 Chapter P-34, as amended from time to time;
- 2.17 “provincial highway” means any highways or road that is subject to the direction and management of the Province of Alberta by virtue of legislation including but not limited to the Traffic Safety Act, R.S.A. 2000 Chapter T-6, the Highways Development and Protection Act R.S.A. 2004 Chapter H-8.5, the Provincial Parks Act, R.S.A 2000 Chapter P-35 and the Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 2000 Chapter P-40;
- 2.18 “returning officer” means a person appointed as a returning officer and includes a person acting in the returning officer’s place;
- 2.19 “sign owner” means the Candidate or Person having the use or major benefit of the Election Sign;
- 2.20 “town” means the municipality of the Town of Drumheller.
- 2.21 “violation ticket” means a ticket issued pursuant to Part 2 of the Provincial Offence Procedures Act, R.S.A. 2000 Chapter P-34, or as amended from time to time;

3.0 GENERAL PROHIBITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 Excluding 3.5(f), this Bylaw is to be considered the sole authority in the Town.
- 3.2 Every Sign Owner shall ensure that Election Signs are designed, erected and installed in accordance with the applicable Alberta legislation including but not limited to, the *Canadian Elections Act* (Federal Elections), *Election Act* (Provincial Elections) and *Local Authorities Election Act* (Municipal and School Board Elections), Alberta Transportation and this Bylaw.
- 3.3 Federal, Provincial, Municipal or School Election signs may be posted only between:
- (a) 12:00 noon on the day when an election is officially called and 3 days after the closing of polling stations for the municipal and school elections; or
 - (b) 12:00 noon on the day when an election is officially called and 3 days after the closing of polling stations for federal and provincial elections.
- 3.4 No person shall erect, cause or permit to be erected and Election sign on private property without the property owner’s consent;

- 3.5 Election Signs erected on private property must:
- (a) have permission of the property owner;
 - (b) not exceed 1.0 sq. metres in sign area;
 - (c) not exceed 1.2 metres in sign height;
 - (d) be freestanding;
 - (e) not present a safety hazard;
 - (f) if signs are larger than prescribed in 3.5(b) or 3.5(c), be referred to the Town of Drumheller's Development department for consideration of approval under the provisions of the Town's Land Use Bylaw;
 - (g) not resemble a ballot with a mark in favor of the candidates' name with the intent to explain to the voters how to vote.
- 3.6 The following types of Election Signs shall not be allowed:
- (a) a sign that displays an intermittent flashing, rotating or moving light;
 - (b) a sign that in any way imitates a standard or commonly used highway or Road traffic sign;
 - (c) a sign that is floodlit or backlit in such a manner as to cause interference to the public or a neighbouring property;
 - (d) a sign that has any moving or rotating parts; and
 - (e) a sign that is inflatable.
- 3.7 Election Signs will not be placed on any Town of Drumheller owned or leased property, occupied or not. These signs shall be removed.
- 3.8 No person shall at any time nail, tape, staple, tie or otherwise attach an Election Sign, or cause an Election Sign to be nailed, taped, stapled, tied or otherwise attached to or upon utility poles, light poles, utility boxes, trees, planters, benches, waste receptacles, newspaper boxes, mailboxes or other similar fixtures;
- 3.9 No person shall erect, cause or permit to be erected an Election Sign in any place
- (a) that may obstruct or impede any exit routes or escape routes or impede free access of emergency vehicles;
 - (b) that may obstruct the view of any traffic signal, or sign;

- (c) resemble any regulated traffic sign or signal as defined in 3.6(b), or obstruct the view of any person operating a vehicle which otherwise may pose a safety hazard;
- 3.10 No person shall at any time on any Election voting day (12:00 a.m. to 11:59 p.m.), including those days when advance Election voting is held, erect, cause or permit to be erected an Election Sign at any polling place or voting place or display a vehicle sign within 50 metres at any Polling Place or Voting Place;
- 3.11 Any person placing or installing an Election Sign that penetrates the ground is expected to know the location of underground utilities, which can be obtained from Alberta One Call and that person is solely responsible for ensuring that no interference or damage is caused to the underground utilities.
- 3.12 No person shall deface, remove or willfully cause damage to a lawfully erected Elections sign;
- 3.13 The sign owner is responsible for ensuring all Election Signs are kept free from damage and disrepair. Sign owners are responsible to remove any damaged or vandalized Election Signs immediately;
- 3.14 The sign owner is liable for any and all damages, loss and expenses resulting from the removal of any Election Sign which is installed or erected in breach of this Bylaw;

4.0 ENFORCEMENT

- 4.1 Where an Enforcement Officer has determined a sign poses a public safety risk, it shall be removed immediately and notice given to the sign owner
- 4.2 Where an Enforcement Officer has determined that the Election Sign violates this Bylaw they shall give notice to the sign owner to remove it. Where a Sign Owner has been given notice to remove the Election Sign by an Enforcement Officer, the Sign Owner shall remove the Election Sign with 24 hours of receiving the notice or such time period as the Enforcement Officer may direct. Signs not removed within 24 hours of notice may be removed by the Enforcement Officer.
- 4.3 The Town of Drumheller shall not be liable for any damage or loss of an Election Sign that was erected or installed in contravention of this Bylaw or that was removed by an Enforcement Officer on the basis that the Election Sign violated this bylaw or posed a public safety risk;
- 4.4 This Bylaw does not apply to Provincial Highways. The placement of Election Signs in Provincial Highways is regulated by Alberta Transportation.

5.0 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- 5.1 Any person who violates any provision of this Bylaw has committed an offence.
- 5.2 Each Election Sign in contravention of this Bylaw constitutes a separate violation for which a violation ticket may be issued.
- 5.3 Where an Enforcement Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a Person has violated any provision of this Bylaw, the Enforcement Officer may commence Court proceeding against such Person by:
- (a) issuing a Person a Violation Ticket pursuant to the provisions of Part 3 of the Provincial Offenses Procedure Act;
- 5.4 Where an Enforcement Officer issues a Person a Violation ticket in accordance with section 5.2 of this bylaw, the Enforcement Officer may either:
- (a) allow the person to pay the specified penalty established in **Schedule "A"** for the offence by including such minimum penalty in the Violation Ticket; or
 - (b) require a Court appearance of the Person where the Enforcement Officer believes that such appearance is in the public interest, pursuant to the provisions of Part 3 of the Provincial Offenses Procedure Act.
- 5.5 No provision of this Bylaw nor any action taken pursuant to any provision of the Bylaw shall in any way restrict, limit, prevent or preclude the Town of Drumheller from pursuing any other remedy in relation to an offence, as may be provided by the Municipal Government Act, or any other law of the Province of Alberta.

6.0 VICARIOUS LIABILITY

- 6.1 For the purpose of this bylaw, an act or omission by an employee or agent for a person is deemed also to be an act or omission of the person if the act or omission occurred in the course of the employee's employment with the person, or in the course of the agent exercising the powers of or performing duties on behalf of the person under their agency relationship.

7.0 SEVERABILITY

- 7.1 If a court of competent jurisdiction should declare any Section or Subsection of this Bylaw to be invalid, that Section or Subsection shall be severed from the remainder of the Bylaw, and the remaining provisions of this Bylaw shall continue to be valid and enforceable.

8.0 TRANSITIONAL

8.1 Bylaw 13.21 shall come into full force and effect on the date of final passing.

READ THE FIRST TIME ON THE _ DAY OF __ , 2021

READ THE SECOND TIME ON THE _ DAY OF __ , 2021

READ THE THIRD TIME AND PASSED ON THE _ DAY OF __ , 2021

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

SCHEDULE "A" SCHEDULE OF FINES

The description used for each offense listed in this schedule exists solely for purposes of identifying and referencing the particular offense listed in the Bylaw, and shall not be construed as limiting or altering any provision or offence identified in the text of the Bylaw itself.

Specified Penalty Per Offence

Offense	Specified Penalty
First	\$ 100
Second	\$ 150.00
Subsequent	\$ 250.00

REQUEST FOR DECISION

TITLE:	Award for RFT - Street Improvement Program 2021
DATE:	June 8, 2021
PRESENTED BY:	Dave Brett, P.Eng. PMP., Director of Infrastructure Services
ATTACHMENTS:	MPE Engineering Ltd. Recommendation

SUMMARY:

The Street Improvement Program 2021 Request for Tender was posted on the Town website and on the Alberta Purchasing Connection. The opportunity closed on June 2, 2021 with a total of five (5) tenders received. They are summarized as follows:

Contractor	Tendered Amount (excluding GST)	Paid by Other Budgets AT, AEP, etc.	SIP Budget Portion	Difference from Low Bidder
Brooks Asphalt & Aggregate Ltd.	2,176,624.64	1,403,731.27	799,530.31	N/A
Central City Asphalt Limited	2,415,138.56	1,431,795.12	995,980.37	196,450.06
Lahrman Construction Inc.	2,416,972.70	1,541,208.69	903,363.13	103,832.81
Ruby Rock Asphalt Works Ltd.	2,624,840.15	1,751,444.24	916,958.92	117,428.61
Allied Paving Co Ltd.	2,883,475.50	1,792,633.50	1,132,825.30	333,294.99

The approved 2021 Street Improvement Program budget is \$1,000,000 which is sufficient to cover the lowest submitted price.

Construction:	\$ 799,530
Engineering/Geotechnical:	\$ 150,000
Total Project Cost:	\$ 949,530

The above budget includes a \$85,000 contingency.

The intent is for construction to commence as soon as possible once approvals are in order, with a substantial completion of this project specified to be September 15, 2021, and final completion on October 1, 2021.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Awarding the project to Brooks Asphalt and Aggregate Ltd. for a total contract value of \$ 2,176,624.64 (excluding GST) would bring the project cost in line with the approved budget for this work. The work breakdown is:

- 1) \$ 799,530.31 (excluding GST) from the 2021 Street Improvement Project which is budget 2-6-3200-611-6101;
- 2) \$1,232,520.12 (excluding GST) along with a \$50,000 (excluding GST) contingency from Alberta Transportation, this will be in account 1-2-3211-242 and billed to Alberta Transportation;
- 3) \$44,560.80 (excluding GST) from Alberta Environment and Parks 1-2-3211-242 and billed to Alberta Environment and Parks;
- 4) \$59,806.00 (excluding GST) from Riverside Gardens Condo; 1-2-3211-242 and billed to Riverside Gardens;
- 5) \$39,831.90 (excluding GST) for 1102A Highway 9 South, the owner of the property

The 2021 Street Improvement Work, including engineering fees, is \$ 949,530 (excluding GST), which is within the assigned budget. Items 2 through 5 are conditional award dependent upon acceptance of the amounts by the respective parties.

RECOMMENDATION:

Administration recommends that the Street Improvement Program 2021 Request for Tender be awarded to Brooks Asphalt and Aggregate Ltd for the amount of \$ 2,176,624.64 excluding GST.

STRATEGIC POLICY ALIGNMENT:

Awarding the program contract to Brooks Asphalt and Aggregate Ltd would allow for priority street improvements that were identified in the 2021 Street Improvement Program to be completed.


COMMUNICATION STRATEGY:

A letter of award will be sent to the successful proponent, and letters of non-award sent to the unsuccessful proponents. Additionally, the tender results to be published on the Town website and the Alberta Purchasing Connection website.

MOTION: Councillor: _____

Moves that the Street Improvement Program 2021 Request for Tender be awarded to Brooks Asphalt and Aggregate Ltd for the amount of \$ 2,176,624.64 excluding GST.

Secunder: _____



Prepared by:
Dave Brett
Director of Infrastructure Services



Approved by:
Darryl E. Drohomerski, C.E.T.
Chief Administrative Officer

REQUEST FOR DIRECTION

TITLE:	Water Bylaw Amendment
DATE:	2021 June 10
PRESENTED BY:	Dave Brett, Director of Infrastructure Services
ATTACHMENT:	

SUMMARY:

The current Water and Wastewater Bylaw was brought into effect on February 6, 2017. Recently, Town Administration identified an issue with the current bylaw which did not contemplate residential multi-unit dwellings on a single property with individual metering.

This issue can be addressed by making changes to Part 6 – Service Connections, item 10, Number of Services.

The section as currently written indicates that “all newly constructed multiple unit structures located on one lot shall be serviced with one service and one water meter...”. Written in this way, it eliminates all other options.

As such, Administration proposes the following change be made:

Multiple Water Services:

- a. Allow for multiple water services and water meters for a single lot at the discretion of the Chief Administrative Officer. This change brings flexibility into the bylaw to allow for alternative servicing options for multi-unit residential and commercial units that are intended for rental. This will be addressed by removing the current Item 10 and replacing it with 10.a) *“Unless otherwise approved by the Chief Administrative Officer, each property shall have one service with one water meter.”*
- b. This change will allow the Town to be open to alternative designs, and servicing arrangements for new development and redevelopment of properties within the Town. This will encourage new and alternative property development and associated business within the Town.
- c. Billing for the water services, regardless of the number, would be the same; each service will be billed on a base flat rate and a consumption rate.

Council asked Administration to review and propose a solution for high volume industrial and commercial water customers that do not send much of their water down their sanitary service. There are approximately six such customers in Drumheller and an example would include water haulers that use the transported water for oilfield services or a business that uses water to make a product that is sold or consumed.

- a. Currently every property that has a water service and sanitary service has the sanitary service billed on the basis on the water usage. This means that every property that has a water service and sanitary service is billed for sanitary at a flat base fee and a flow rate assumed to be 80% of the incoming water, which was designed in part to account for summer water usage on lawns and gardens.

This can create a situation where businesses that have high water use, which does not generate high sanitary flows, are billed as if they have the assumed high sanitary sewer flow. Businesses that are potentially affected by this are those that have manufacturing or production processes that consume significant amounts of water. This will be addressed by adding 10.b) *“A commercial or industrial property, that has significant process water use, that does not return to the wastewater system, may request a dedicated process water service that does not incur wastewater charges. All charges associated with the additional water service and water meter are the customer’s responsibility.”* In addition, under Part 1, a definition for process water has been added.

- b. By allowing a commercial or industrial property to install a dedicated process water service line, without a sanitary service associated with it, those businesses that use high water amounts that become “locked” into the product being created and do not generate any wastewater, can see a savings on their utility billing. This would make the Town of Drumheller more economically attractive for businesses, as it will result in reduced overhead costs.
- c. However, the funding of the operation and maintenance of the Town’s sanitary system is currently based on a budget sanitary revenue financial model that includes consumption fees from these users. Elimination of these revenues will need to be made up by the remaining users, this is discussed below under Financial Impact.

In developing this amendment, Administration reviewed water and wastewater bylaws for Stettler, Strathmore, Brooks, Olds and the City of Calgary. Of these municipalities, the City of Calgary assumes 92% of the metered water returns to the sanitary, however commercial customers who return less than 80% can request a dedicated sanitary meter under certain conditions. The Stettler bylaw is similar to the amendment being proposed by Administration. The communities of Strathmore, Olds and Brooks have bylaws that are in alignment with Drumheller’s current unamended bylaw.

RECOMMENDATION:

Administration is looking for direction from Council on the two proposed changes to the Water and Wastewater Bylaw and that each proposed change becomes effective August 1, 2021.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Item 1) Multiple Water Services will have no negative impact on the Town’s finances; used water will still be metered and billed in all cases. In fact, allowing multiple water services will result in multiple accounts and the associated increase in the number base fee amounts at the locations that choose to use this method.

Item 2) will have an effect on the wastewater portion of the Utility budget. Should the six (6) highest water consumption businesses currently within Drumheller choose to take advantage of this option, Administration estimates the Town will lose up to \$5,247.37/ month. The proposed changes are recommended to come into effect on August 1, 2021. Should the six (6) business apply and be approved to benefit from this change, the 2021 revenue generated from wastewater fees will fall short by an estimated \$26,236.85. To mitigate the impact in 2021, Administration recommends minimizing sanitary sewer expenditures and transfer of the final deficit, if any, from the Wastewater Reserve.

Annually, the revenue lost is estimated to be \$62,968.44, or 2.94% of the 2021 Sewer Revenue budget. With the Utility being funded on a cost recovery basis, that is, all monies collected support expenses plus allocation to reserves, the revenue received from these accounts are included in the cost of supporting the wastewater operation.

These costs, when removed from the large customers, will need to be reallocated among the rest of the customer base. For example, if 100 customers each pay \$10 per month for the service and five customers are now excluded from paying, the remaining customers would now be required to pay \$10.53 per month in order to meet the financial requirement. For Drumheller's wastewater customers, the increase in cost to meet current expenses would be an additional 2.94% based on 2021 rates. This translates into an average cost increase of approximately \$1.60 per customer per month, depending on consumption.

Currently there is a long-term financial plan regarding the sewer rate increases for the next several years with the goal of building up the Wastewater Reserve. If this change is made, the increase to the sanitary fees for the next several years and the planned duration of sanitary sewer fee increases will both be affected. Both of these items shall be reflected in the 2022 Utility Budget when it is brought to Council for review and approval.

STRATEGIC POLICY ALIGNMENT:

The changes to the bylaw align with the Town's economic development priorities and continue to make the Town an attractive place to do business.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY:

Given the nature of the proposed amendment, Administration does not believe a public hearing is required. As such, first reading is suggested for June 28, 2021, followed by 2nd and 3rd readings on July 5, 2021.

Information regarding the recommended amendment will be posted on www.drumheller.ca/your-municipality/news as well as the Town's social media channels.

Resident feedback will be brought into the discussion prior to Mayor and Council's decision.

Feedback can be submitted to communications@drumheller.ca

Once approved, the Town will post the amended bylaw on www.drumheller.ca/your-municipality/bylaws


MOTION


Councillor: _____

That Administration bring the amended Water and Wastewater Bylaw to the June 28, 2021 Council meeting to give first reading with the amendments on;

- 1) Multiple Water Services;
- 2) Eliminate wastewater charges for high volume water users.

Seconded: _____


Prepared By: Dave Brett
Director of Infrastructure Services


Approved By: Darryl Drohomerski
Chief Administrative Officer

Drumheller Community Report

2020 Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project

Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project

- Project Outline
- Drumheller Report Findings
- Provincial Data

Project Outline

- Homelessness gets the most attention in the cities
- No provincial funding allocated for rural homelessness in Alberta
- 24 rural AB communities participated in the 2020 estimation
- Coordinated by the Rural Development Network funded by federal Reaching Home funding

Definitions

- Homelessness: the situation of an individual, family or community without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it.
- This can include:
 - Provisionally Accommodated: temporary or lacks security
 - At Risk of Homelessness: precarious finances or home does not meet public health & safety standards
 - Emergency Sheltered
 - Unsheltered
- Insecure Housing is when a person experiences difficulty paying rent, spends a major portion of the household income on housing, frequently moves, lives in overcrowded conditions, or doubles up with friends and relatives

Project Outline

- October 2020
- Clients who visited local agencies were invited to fill out a 30 question survey
- Drumheller Partners – THANK YOU!
 - AHS Addictions & Mental Health
 - Drumheller Salvation Army
 - Drumheller Valley FCSS
 - Drumheller Valley Secondary School
 - MH Enterprise
 - Riverside Medical
 - St. Anthony's School
 - The Family Resource Network
 - Turning Point
 - Wheatland Crisis Society

Main reasons for visiting the office today

• Basic Needs	51
• Financial	20
• Support services	20
• Health and wellness	18
• Family/parenting	13
• Transportation needs	11
• Prefer not to answer	11
• COVID-19 assistance	10
• Crisis financial support	10
• Not listed	8
• Legal	7

Current living situation. “Which of these statements apply to you (thinking about the past month)?”

I own the house I'm currently in	22
I rent the apartment I'm currently in	24
I live in accommodations provided by my employer	1
I live in a house that is owned/rented out by the Band	2
I share a house/apartment with roommates	12
I live in a house/apartment that I with family/dependents	26
I find it difficult to pay rent and I spend more than a third of my monthly income on my housing	26
I live in housing that needs major repairs (heating or plumbing problems, mould, leaky roof, etc.)	8
There are not enough rooms for the number of people in the house I'm in	3
I live in supported housing (e.g. Housing First)	7
I stayed in a medical/detox/rehabilitation facility	2
I slept in a friend's/family house because I had no other place to stay	5
I stayed in a jail/prison/remand centre	2
I stayed at a women's/domestic violence shelter	0
I stayed with someone I didn't know because I had no other place to stay	5
I slept in a shelter	1
I slept in a makeshift shelter, vehicle, tent, or shack	3
I slept in a public space (sidewalks, park benches, bus shelter, etc.)	2

Respondents were asked their opinion on whether the community provides enough:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Employment Opportunities?	31	42	19
Free or Accessible Recreation and Social Opportunities?	44	23	23
Sufficient Social Services?	31	28	30
Accessible Affordable Housing?	22	42	26

Report Findings: Drumheller

The most common factors affecting respondents' current living situation were:

- Lack of money
- unaffordable rent or mortgage
- addictions/substance use
- mental health struggles
- issues related to physical disabilities

"I have a job but the money that I earn is not enough to our needs. **Lots of bills to pay**"

"My husband works and my AISH is always affected, **especially when he got CERB**"

"Hard to have the money for rent **when you can't find a job**"

Qualitative Data

"Income support is covering the bare minimal expenses. Doesn't leave me much for needs. I am looking for work though, as I feel able to work. And scared when CERB ends what I will do if I don't have a job."

"Rent increase, employment unstable, economy is poor"

"Two out of the four of us don't work **and feel like we may be evicted if more money doesn't come**

Report Findings: Drumheller

- Out of 97 people surveyed, **36** (37.1%) were found to be living in situations defined as homeless or 'housing-insecure.'
- An additional **33** dependents were reported to share these living conditions, along with **39** adults. In total there are **108 individuals** within Drumheller that are either living in insecure housing conditions, or sharing these conditions with respondents.
- Because of the hidden nature of housing insecurity in rural and remote communities, and COVID conditions, these estimates are considered to be conservative.

- 26 of 83 participants were identified as housing unstable
- The top three reasons for why participants felt their housing was unstable:
 - Low income
 - Job loss
 - Addiction and substance abuse

Drumheller 2018 Estimation Findings

In Alberta local organizations and governments have used information gathered for:

- emergency winter mat program
- Grow awareness about housing instability
- Highlight the need for an affordable housing project and other economic development strategies
- Development of a coordinated community response programs
- Increase dialogue with neighbouring communities and First Nations' groups

Community projects
stemming from 2018
estimation

2020 Report Findings: Provincial

- All respondents identified their **top reasons for visiting service agencies:**
 - Basic Needs Support (28% of total responses)
 - Support Services (13% of total responses)
 - Financial Support (12% of total responses).
- **907 (50%) of 1,813** respondents were found to be housing insecure
- Roughly **2/3** of housing insecure respondents identified as **women**
- The 908 respondents who identified as housing insecure had 769 dependents and 960 adults sharing their living conditions with them. **Potential 2,637 people experiencing homelessness or living in insecure housing across 24 communities.**



Drumheller

2020 Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project

Community Report

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About This Report

This project is funded in part by the Government of Canada’s Reaching Home: Canada’s Homelessness Strategy. The opinions and interpretations in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada.

The Rural Development Network recognizes that the 2020 Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project took place on the traditional territories of Treaty 6, Treaty 7, and Treaty 8.

The Town of Drumheller’s Estimation occurred on Treaty 7 territory, the ancestral home of the Blackfoot Confederacy (comprising the Siksika, Piikani, and Kainai First Nations), the Tsuut’ina First Nation, the Stoney Nakoda (including the Chiniki, Bearspaw, and Wesley First Nations), as well as the Métis. The RDN also recognizes the direct connection between homelessness and colonization¹, and it is our hope that this project provides one small step towards righting wrongs.

Rural Development Network

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Acknowledgement

Lead Coordinators

- April Harrison, FCSS Coordinator, Drumheller Valley FCSS

List of partner organizations

AHS Addictions & Mental Health
Drumheller Salvation Army
Drumheller Valley FCSS
Drumheller Valley Secondary School
MH Enterprise
Riverside Medical
St Anthony's School
The Family Resource Network
Turning Point
Wheatland Crisis Society

This report and the information within was made possible through the efforts of many dedicated individuals and groups. We wish to thank the front line staff at participating service agencies across Drumheller for their tireless efforts during this challenging time.

Executive Summary

In October 2020, service agencies within Drumheller participated in a large-scale effort to estimate housing and service needs across 26 rural communities in the province

Funded by Reaching Home, the Government of Canada's official homelessness strategy, the Rural Housing and Service Needs Estimation Project (Estimations' Project) was led by the Rural Development Network following the methodology outlined in the "Step-by-Step Guide to Estimating Rural Homelessness".

This project was an opportunity to better understand the needs of existing residents, as well as complement and improve official data for Drumheller. This year's estimations' project built on robust refinements from the pioneer project in 2018 that allowed service agencies to better connect and listen to the needs of Drumheller's residents. Collecting data during this period -where physical access to local establishments have been severely limited/affected by a global pandemic - offers a unique opportunity to examine how residents' needs are exacerbated during a time of crisis.

The Drumheller Valley FCSS connected with Drumheller's local community organizations to prepare and coordinate their local count. Service agencies were instructed to invite individuals who visited their agency during a consecutive 30-day period to fill out a 30-question survey.

Surveys were intended to gather a holistic view of the interlocking needs that affect an individual's ability to access/maintain safe, stable housing, which includes their ability to access proper services and resources within the community.

Drumheller's data was collected through paper and online surveys, where respondents had the choice to complete the survey by themselves, with assistance from staff, or on their own time with the use of online access codes. Collected surveys were examined and analyzed for duplicates and errors by RDN analysts to ensure data integrity and validity. Data was then compiled, reviewed, and consolidated in the final findings outlined in this report.

Out of 97 people surveyed, 36 (37.1%) were found to be living in situations defined as homeless or 'housing-insecure'.

An additional 33 dependents were reported to share these living conditions, along with 39 adults. In total, there are 108 individuals within Drumheller that are either living in insecure housing conditions, or sharing these conditions with respondents.

The most common factors affecting respondents' current living situation were: "lack of money", "unaffordable rent or mortgage", "addictions/substance use", "mental health struggles", and "issues related to physical disabilities".

This report breaks down the places of residence, services needed, demographics, housing, employment, and income sources of those experiencing housing insecurity or homelessness. This report also provides a qualitative sample of feedback from those most vulnerable within the community.

“In many instances, there are discrepancies between what people need or want, what service providers can offer and what the provincial or local governments can afford or support as best practices.”

-Marybeth Shinn,
International Homelessness:
Policy, Socio-Cultural, and Individual Perspectives³

Definitions

“Homelessness describes the **situation** of an individual, family or community **without** stable, safe, permanent, appropriate **housing, or the immediate** prospect, means and **ability of acquiring it.**

It is the **result of systemic or societal barriers, a lack of** affordable and appropriate **housing,** the individual/household’s **financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges,** and/or **racism and discrimination.**

Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, unhealthy, unsafe, stressful and distressing.”

-Canadian Definition of Homelessness,
Canadian Observatory on Homelessness⁴

Q11. Thinking about your living situation **this past month**, which of these statements apply to you? (Check all that apply)

- I own the house I'm currently in
- I rent the apartment I'm currently in
- I live in accommodations provided by my employer
- I live in a house that is owned by/rented out by the Band
- I share a house/apartment with roommates
- I live in a house/apartment that I share with family/dependents
- I find it difficult to pay rent and I feel like I spend more than a third of my monthly income on my housing
- I live in housing that needs major repairs (heating or plumbing problems, mould, leaky roof, etc.)
- There are not enough rooms for the number of people in the house I'm in
- I lived in supported housing (e.g. Housing First)
- I stayed in a medical/detox/rehabilitation facility
- I slept in a friend's/family's house because I had no other place to stay
- I stayed in a jail / prison/ remand centre
- I stayed at a women's / domestic violence shelter
- I stayed with someone I didn't know because I had no other place to stay
- I slept in a shelter
- I slept in a makeshift shelter, vehicle, tent, or shack
- I slept in a public space (sidewalks, park benches, bus shelter etc.)

Figure 1: table used in 2020 questionnaire to determine respondents' housing security. Refer to Appendix A for full questionnaire.

The accompanying typology² identifies a range of housing and shelter circumstances:

Provisionally Accommodated

People who are homeless whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure, including interim (or transitional) housing, people living temporarily with others (couch surfing), or living in institutional contexts (hospital, prison) without permanent housing arrangements.

At Risk of Homelessness

People who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards.

Emergency Sheltered

Staying in overnight emergency shelters designed for people who are homeless

Unsheltered

Living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation

Background

When it comes to homelessness and understanding its causes, the urban experience tends to dominate the conversation due to the “visibility” of individuals experiencing homelessness. The issue of homelessness within rural and remote areas is far less understood or even acknowledged by the wider public because of its “hidden” nature. Individuals experiencing housing insecurity in rural and remote communities are more likely to couch surf, live in overcrowded housing, or own/rent housing that may need major repairs—often leveraging the relationships around them in for support.

RDN initially developed the Step-by-Step Guide to Estimating Rural Homelessness due to the lack of available, accurate, and current data on rural homelessness. This limits the ability of rural communities to advocate for better resources for their residents in greatest need. The guide is unique in that it tackles the issue of housing insecurity and homelessness from a rural perspective, and recognizes the difficulties that come with conducting standard Point-in-Time (PiT) counts in rural and remote areas.

This tool allows for anyone, including small nonprofits and local front-line agencies, to gather data on gaps in local housing and service needs and has been instrumental in helping rural communities gather credible evidence on homelessness to subsequently improve the kind of services offered within the community.

Methodology & Data Collection

The methodology employed in this Housing and Service Needs Estimate is a modified version of that found in the Step-by-Step Guide to Estimating Rural Homelessness, published by the Rural Development Network. Methods

for estimating homelessness and housing insecurity in urban centres are not suited to rural and remote ones. Conducting traditional Point-in-Time counts over larger swaths of service area is not always feasible for already under-staffed/-resourced community agencies. This inability to participate in PiT counts translates to no data, which translates into no need within the community. When there's no tangible data, rural and remote communities can't advocate to address service gaps or for an increase in funding.

The model used in this project allows for a variety of service agencies to offer questionnaires to clients in places they already visit and know. This approach leverages existing infrastructure (service agencies such as FCSS, libraries, Friendship Centres, churches, food banks etc.) within the community as opposed to devoting resources to scour the town core for visibly unsheltered individuals. Due to the sensitivity and the associated stigma surrounding homelessness and housing issues, this method relies on the relationships that service providers have established and cultivated over time with their clients to ensure respondents feel comfortable and safe at all times during the survey process.

The current survey was developed in accordance with the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness' definition of homelessness. However, rather than using the term "homelessness", the survey was advertised as a better way to understand the housing and support services needed within the community. This builds off feedback from multiple service providers that are committed to minimizing stigma that could cause distress to their clients. By re-framing the language of the survey, service providers were able to encourage all clients to participate, instead of pointedly targeting certain individuals.

In relation to stigma, previous findings suggest that clients are often reluctant to label themselves as homeless or housing-insecure. For this project, respondents were asked whether they consider their living conditions to be secure, AND to fill out checkboxes that determine their objective housing

situation. Subsequent data analysis would determine – based on responses to the latter survey question – which respondents were housing-insecure. As we see in the results, some individuals who don't consider themselves to be either homeless or at-risk actually qualify based on national definitions of homelessness. The majority of the report focuses on the responses of individuals who were living in objectively housing-insecure conditions. .

Insecure Housing is when a person experiences difficulty paying rent, spends a major portion of the household income on housing, frequently moves, lives in overcrowded conditions, or doubles up with friends and relatives.

Before the survey period began, RDN provided orientation and training sessions to the Lead Coordinator, and staff at the participating agencies. Emphasis during training was placed on clarifying survey terms, ensuring respondents' confidentiality and privacy, and securing their informed consent. During these training sessions, resources were provided to improve outreach for both community members and potential agency partners, while promoting the benefits of understanding the need of clients. Training also covered various ways to administer the survey in an open, non-intrusive manner, placing extra consideration for meeting individuals' reasons for visiting the service agency before offering the survey.

This report consists of an overview of the primary data collected through social service agencies in Drumheller from October 1st to the 31st 2020. The lead coordinator for the project in Drumheller was Drumheller Valley FCSS. After recruitment of participating agencies, the Rural Development Network provided virtual training for those who would be delivering the survey. Two versions of the survey were provided for distribution: a paper version which could be filled out on location, and an online version which could be filled out on location or accessed with an access code later on.

Regardless of the version of survey completed (paper or online) respondents were each assigned a unique ID. This ID is composed of initials derived from respondents' name and birthdate, scrambled in a certain order to maintain confidentiality. This ensures that if the respondent took the same survey at a later date, the data would show further need by the individual without inflating the number of respondents.

The data found in this report is survey data. There are no significance values, p-values, tests, or inferential statistics of any sort within this report. It is therefore not RDN's intention with this report to:

- Guarantee that the data provides a complete or all-encompassing depiction of housing instability and service needs within the region;
- Provide any interpretations of the data contained herein;
- Make any recommendations for policy changes or actions to be taken as a result of this data;
- Make any stake/claim about government policies, corporate actions, or externalities.

However, we encourage individual community members and local community leaders to use this data to inform their own conclusions and policies, and to determine how to best make use of this information. RDN assumes no responsibility or liability for any changes, decisions, or actions made as a result of the interpretation of data outlined in this report.

A note about youth participation: service agencies were instructed to limit survey administration to individuals 14 years of age or older. In compliance with the consent and confidentiality guidelines of the Alberta College of Social Workers, individuals under 14 years of age were required to secure guardian's approval prior to participation.

Finally, it's important to note that due to exclusion of non-responses and skipped questions, subtotals and percentages may not exactly reflect absolute totals. A copy of the actual paper survey used in this project can be found at ruraldevelopment.ca.

Limitations

Despite our best attempts to reduce stigma and increase accessibility of the survey, not all clients who entered participating agencies chose to take the survey. The survey was voluntary, and accessing services was not contingent on their participation. There remains a portion of clients whose voices were not captured.

Additionally, not every individual requiring help may have entered a participating service agency during the designated 30-day collection period, despite advertising efforts leading up to the survey. Some service agencies may not have been able to fully participate, given the urgency of the services they provide and the length of time required to complete the survey. As a result, although trends and highlights of the data are very informative, this report presents a conservative picture of the service needs and housing insecurity in the community as a whole.

Survey Results

Across participating agencies, 97 people were surveyed. Of those, 72 completed paper surveys, and 25 were referred to an online survey. A copy of the survey questions used can be found on ruraldevelopment.ca.

Support Services

The results in this section are reported for all respondents who completed a survey, regardless of their housing security. This is to capture the overall needs of clients in the area for services from locations that participated in the Estimation.

All survey respondents (n=97) were asked about where they most often sought services, and what kind of services they needed most often during their visits to local service providers.

Figure 1 shows the responses, weighted by frequency, to the question “In which community do you most often seek services? Primarily respondents sought services in Drumheller, however many of the surrounding communities were included.



Figure 1 – Word Cloud of the community in which respondents most often sought help from service agencies.

Taking into account the nature of interlocking needs, respondents were able to provide multiple responses (see Table 1).

Table 1 Main reason(s) for visiting the office today	# of respondents
Basic Needs	51
Financial	20
Support services	20
Health and wellness	18
Family/parenting	13
Transportation needs	11
Prefer not to answer	11
COVID-19 assistance	10
Crisis financial support	10
Not listed	8
Legal	7

Table 1- *Table of reasons for respondents' visit to the service agency (multiple responses possible).*

Of the options provided, the top three types of support services sought by survey respondents were “Basic Needs Support” (51), “Support Services” (20), and “Financial Support” (20).

Respondents were then asked to identify the primary reason for their visit in an open field response. Due to the freeform structure of the question, answers were varied but the most common keywords are listed in Figure 2.

When asked about the perceived socio-economic opportunities available within the community, most felt that the community provided sufficient social services, but that it did not provide enough affordable housing, employment opportunities, or recreation and social opportunities. (Table 2).



Figure 2 - Word Cloud of the most common responses to the “Primary Reason” for visiting the service agency

Does the community provide enough:	Yes	No	Not Sure
Employment Opportunities?	31	42	19
Free or Accessible Recreation and Social Opportunities?	44	23	23
Sufficient Social Services?	31	28	30
Accessible Affordable Housing?	22	42	26

Table 2 - Respondents answer the question: “does our community provide enough of the following opportunities?”

Housing Needs

When respondents were asked whether they considered their “housing situation to be unstable or felt they could easily lose their housing”, 22.7% replied ‘Yes’ (Figure 3).

Following this question, respondents were asked to identify the current living situation(s) that have applied to them in the past month (Table 3). Respondents were asked to select all options that apply. The options

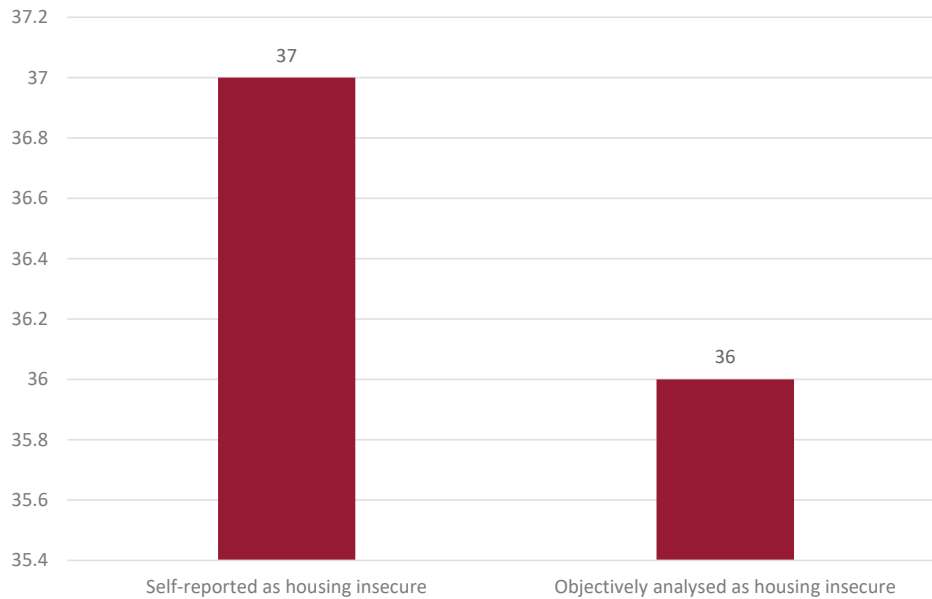


Figure 3 – Respondents who feel their housing is unstable/insecure vs. respondents who objectively fit living conditions that constitute insecure housing under COH.

themselves represent a range of physical living situations, from secure to insecure. According to the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, any option in Table 3 listed from “I find it difficult to pay rent and I spend more than a third of my monthly income on my housing” to the bottom of the list constitutes housing insecurity and homelessness. .

After analysis, there are approximately **36 respondents (37.1% of total)** whose housing conditions are considered to be insecure and/or absent. These respondents are reported as ‘objectively housing-insecure’, and make up the primary source of data for the remainder of the report.

Interestingly, there were 11 respondents who self-reported that their housing situation is secure in fact objectively live in an insecure housing situation. This could be due to a variety of factors, including being unaware of how the term is defined, or possibly a shame or stigma towards homelessness and housing insecurity.

¹ Some respondents who believed they were living in insecure housing conditions also identified with living situations that constitute insecure housing as defined by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. Thus, there may be some overlap between these two indicators as shown in Figure 3.

Table 3 – Current living situation. “Which of these statements apply to you (thinking about the past month)?”

I own the house I'm currently in	22
I rent the apartment I'm currently in	24
I live in accommodations provided by my employer	1
I live in a house that is owned/rented out by the Band	2
I share a house/apartment with roommates	12
I live in a house/apartment that I with family/dependents	26
I find it difficult to pay rent and I spend more than a third of my monthly income on my housing	26
I live in housing that needs major repairs (heating or plumbing problems, mould, leaky roof, etc.)	8
There are not enough rooms for the number of people in the house I'm in	3
I live in supported housing (e.g. Housing First)	7
I stayed in a medical/detox/rehabilitation facility	2
I slept in a friend's/family house because I had no other place to stay	5
I stayed in a jail/prison/remand centre	2
I stayed at a women's/domestic violence shelter	0
I stayed with someone I didn't know because I had no other place to stay	5
I slept in a shelter	1
I slept in a makeshift shelter, vehicle, tent, or shack	3
I slept in a public space (sidewalks, park benches, bus shelter, etc.)	2

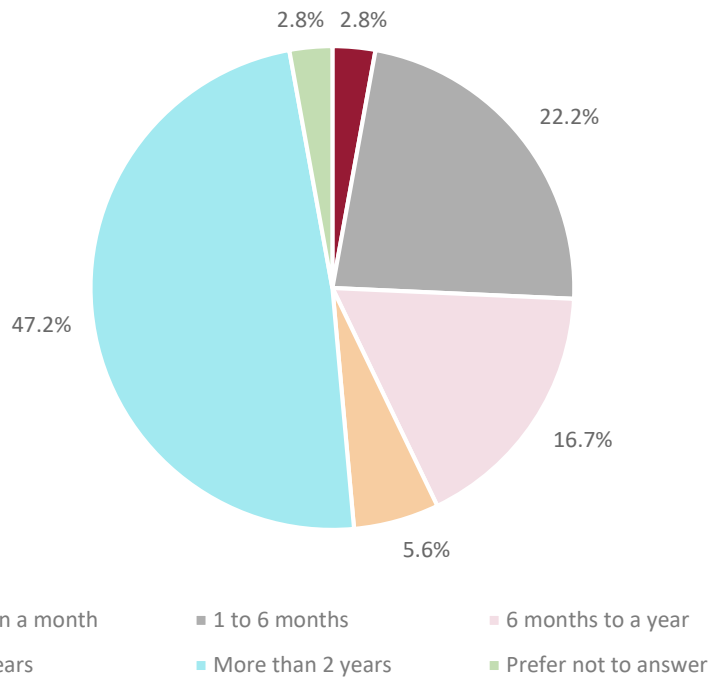


Figure 4 - Respondents answer the question “how long have you been staying in your current living arrangements?”

Of all surveyed respondents, 13 (13.4%) respondents stated they had once stayed or are currently staying in foster care or youth group home.

Finally, respondents were asked how long they have been staying in their current living arrangements. Their responses can be seen in Figure 4.

Reasons for Housing Insecurity

The top five reasons for respondents that were determined to be housing-insecure are as follows: 14 responses for “I don’t make enough money”; 11 for “I can’t afford rent/mortgage payments”; 8 for “Addictions/Substance use”; 7 for “Mental health issues”, and 7 for “Physical disability”.

Respondents were then asked in an open field question to identify the main factor that affected their housing insecurity, whether from the list they had seen previously, or from their own experience. While most of the responses can be seen under the Qualitative Data section of this report, the most common responses can be found on page 22.

Table 4 - "Why do you feel your housing situation is insecure?"	Housing Insecure (Self-reported)	Objectively Housing Insecure
I don't make enough money	15	14
I can't afford rent/mortgage payments	11	11
Addictions/Substance use	8	8
Mental health issues	8	7
Physical disability	8	7
I lost my job	5	4
COVID-19-related	3	3
Lack of Transportation	2	3
My house needs major repairs (mould, etc.)	3	3
I was in jail/prison	2	3
Illness/Medical condition	5	2
Conflict	4	2
Prefer not to answer	5	2
My rent went up	2	1
Domestic/Family violence	1	1
Relationships	1	1
Spouse/Partner lost their job	1	0
Mental disability	1	0

Table 4 - Respondents answer the question "why do you feel your housing situation is insecure?"; Other options with no responses were: 'Abuse' and 'I was in jail/prison'.

“Income support is covering the bare minimal expenses. Doesn’t leave me much for needs. I am looking for work though, as I feel able to work. And scared when CERB ends what I will do if I don’t have a job.”

“My husband works and my AISH is always affected, especially when he got CERB”

“I have a job but the money that I earn is not enough to our needs. Lots of bills to pay”

“Hard to have the money for rent when you can’t find a job”

“Rent increase, employment unstable, economy is poor”

“Two out of the four of us don’t work and feel like we may be evicted if more money doesn’t come

Demographics

The following sections of 'Demographics', 'Household Makeup', 'Shelter Services', 'Community Residency', and 'Employment and Income Sources' report results from those respondents who were found to be housing-insecure (n=36).

Age, Gender, and Sexual Orientation

Respondents were asked about their current age. The median age of individuals experiencing housing insecurity was 40.

The reported gender of both housing-secure and insecure respondents can be seen in Figure 5. Due to low response rates for some possible answers, this figure uses "Gender Diverse" to account for the following responses in the survey: Two-Spirit, Trans Male/Trans Man, Trans Female/Trans Woman, Non-binary, and Identity Not Listed. This is to avoid the use of identifying information due to low numbers.

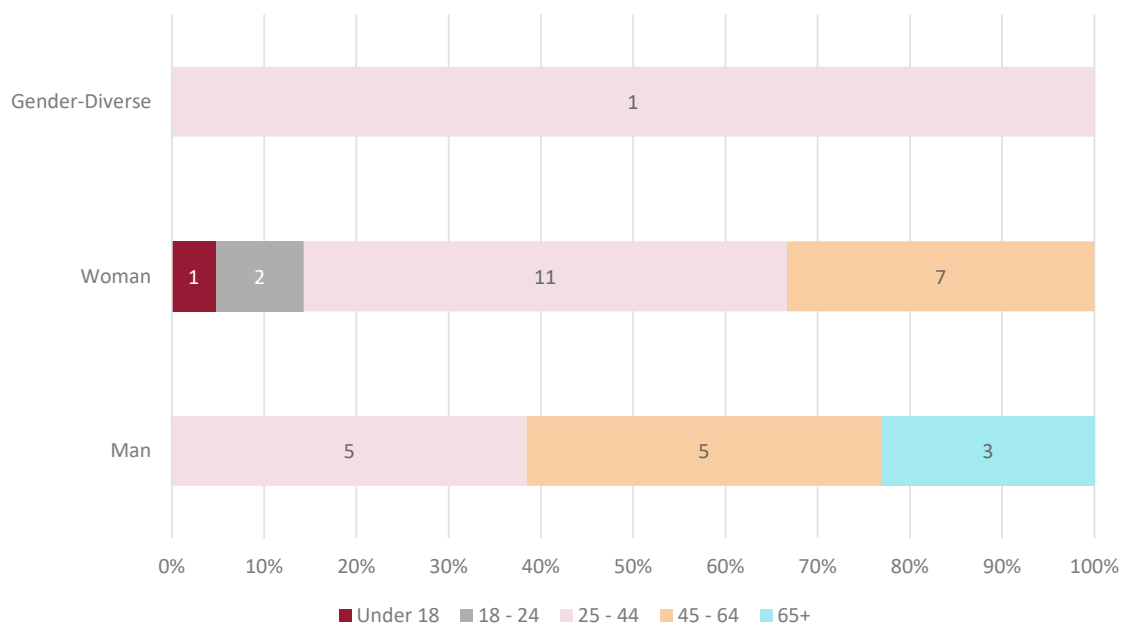


Figure 5 - Respondents answer the question "how do you describe your gender identity?"

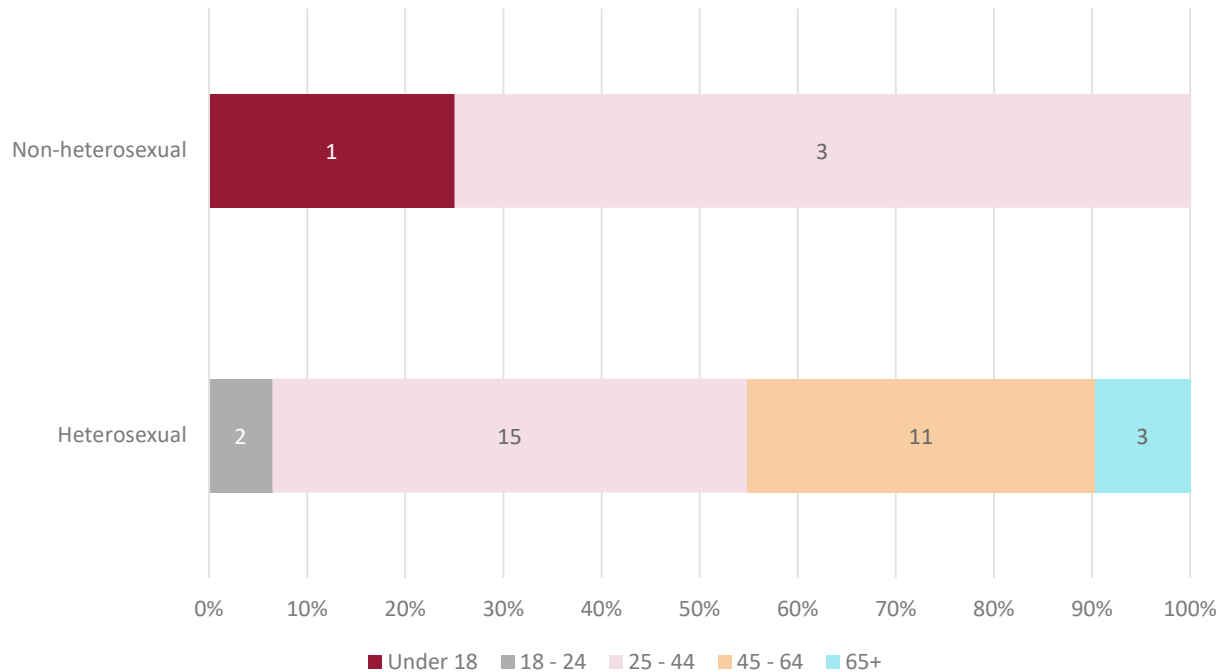


Figure 6 - Respondents answer the question “how do you describe your sexual orientation?”

The reported sexual orientation of respondents can be seen in Figure 6.

Ethnicity and Migration Status

Of housing-insecure respondents surveyed, 26 identified as Caucasian, 2 as Asian, 4 as Indigenous, 1 as Middle Eastern, and 1 identified with other ethnicities. Of those respondents that identified as Indigenous, 1 identified as First Nations and 3 as Métis (Figure 7).

The majority (91.7%) of respondents experiencing housing-insecurity were born in Canada. 3 indicated that they migrated to Canada at some point as Permanent Residents.

The majority (97.2%) of respondents experiencing housing-insecurity are Canadian Citizens, as shown in Figure 8.

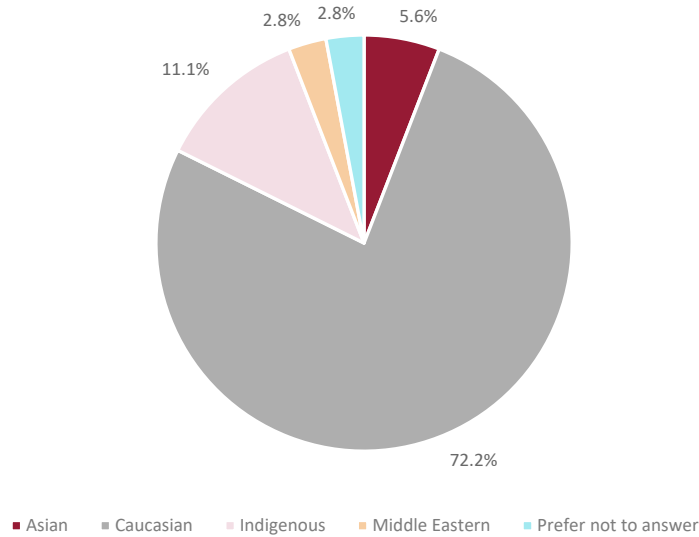


Figure 7 - Respondents answer the question “what ethnicity do you identify with?”; Other possible answers with no responses: Hispanic/Latino and African.

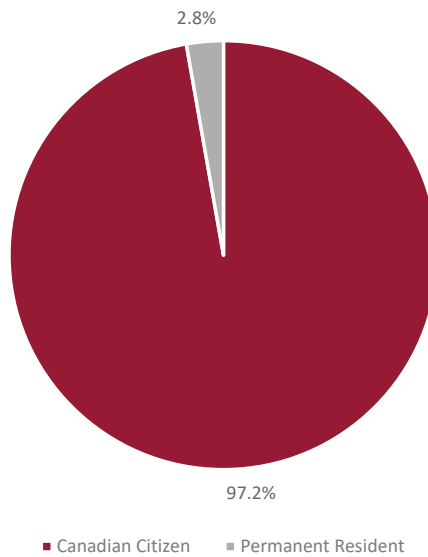


Figure 8 - Respondents answer the question “what is your current migration status?”; Other possible options with no responses: Economic Migrant Worker, Landed Immigrant, Refugee/Claimant, Student Visa, Temporary Foreign Worker, Prefer not to answer.

Education

Of all survey respondents, the majority (30.9%) indicated that the highest level of education they’ve completed is a high school diploma or GED. This is closely followed by 21.6% respondents who completed some high school, and those who completed some grade school (15.5%). Detailed responses can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 – “What is the highest level of education you’ve completed?”	# of respondents
High school diploma or GED	30
Some high school	21
Some grade school	15
College certificate or diploma	7
Some post-secondary	6
Graduate/Professional Degree (Master's, PhD, MD, JD, etc.)	6
Post-secondary degree (bachelor's)	4
Prefer not to answer	3
No formal education	2
Apprenticeship, trades certificate, or diploma	1
Don't know	1

Table 5 - Respondents answer the question “What is the highest level of education you’ve completed?”

Household Makeup

The survey included questions regarding household or family members who are currently sharing accommodations with each respondent.

No housing-insecure respondents reported that either they or someone in their household was pregnant, and 10 said that they were currently a single-parent household.

47.2% of housing-insecure respondents were living with dependents under the age of 18. Of those, 5 had one dependent, 4 had two, 4 had three, 2 had four or more, and 2 responded “other”, for a total of at least 33 dependents sharing living conditions with those living in housing-insecure conditions.

For respondents that listed out the number of dependents staying with them, 21.2% of listed dependents were between 0 and 4 years of age, 39.4% were between 5 and 9, 30.3% were between 10 and 14, and 9.1% were between 15 and 17. There was slightly less boys (43.3%) than girls (56.7%).

Some housing-insecure respondents reported that they had other adults living with them. The total number of adults sharing respondents' living situation was 39, an average of 1 per respondent. The relationships of these cohabitants can be found in Figure 9.

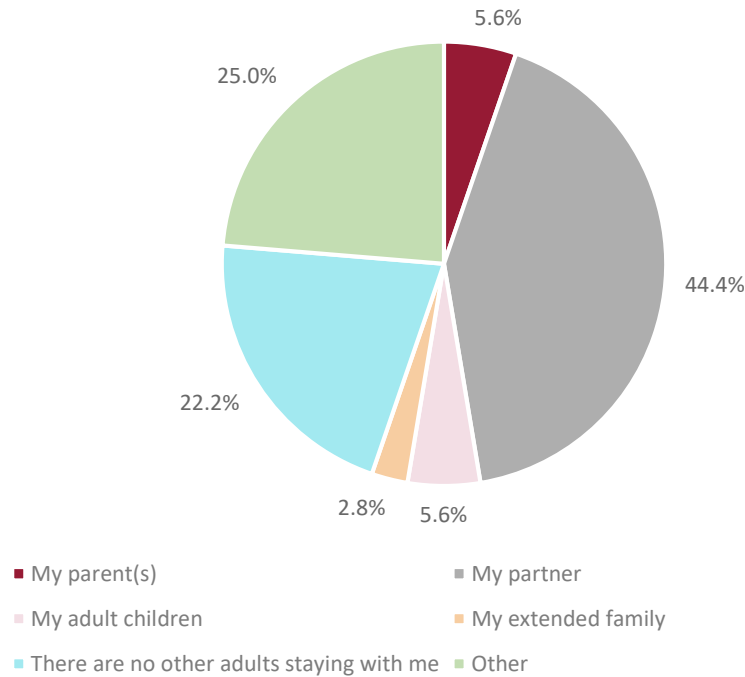


Figure 9 - Co-habitant relationships to housing-insecure respondents. Other possible options with no responses: 'My co-workers'; and 'prefer not to answer'.

Some housing-insecure respondents reported that they had other adults living with them. The total number of adults sharing respondents' living situation was 66, an average of 1 per respondent. The relationships of these cohabitants can be found in Figure 9.

Taken together, the number of dependents (33) and adults (66) who were reported to be sharing living conditions with respondents reveal 99 individuals not directly surveyed who are potentially housing-insecure.

Table 6. "If you needed a shelter in the past year and didn't access one, what were the reasons?"	# of respondents
I didn't need shelter services	18
No shelters in my area	7
Health concerns (bed bugs, dirty, etc.)	5
Lack of transportation	4
Reason not listed	3
I didn't feel safe	2
No pets allowed	2
Separation from family member/partner	2
The shelter was full	1

Table 6 - Respondents answer the question "If you needed a shelter in the past year and didn't access one, what were the reasons?"; Other possible answers with no responses: 'Hours of operation', 'Lack of disability accommodations', and 'Prefer not to answer'.

Shelter Services

Of respondents experiencing housing insecurity, 6 (16.7%) reported accessing a shelter within the past year. Of respondents who needed a shelter but did not access shelter services within the past year, the following reasons were provided: Table 6.

Community Residency

Respondents were asked to indicate where they currently reside. Figure 10 displays those responses, weighted by frequency.

Respondents were asked about how long they have been part of the community. 19.4% of respondents facing housing insecurity reported that they have always lived in the community (Figure 11).



Figure 10 – Word Cloud of responses to “where do you currently reside?”

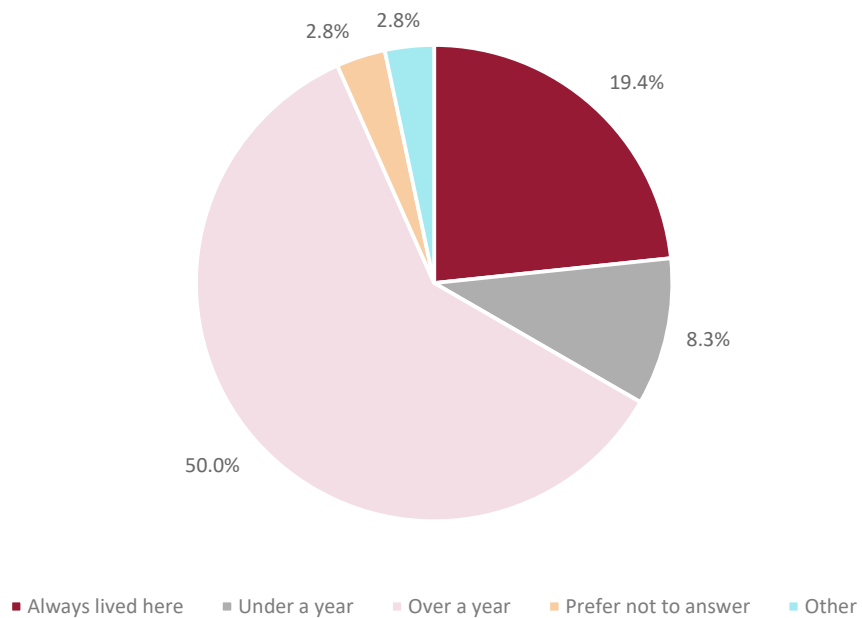


Figure 11 – Respondents answer the question “How long have you lived in this community?”

Of those who moved to the community at some point, Table 7 describes the primary reasons for the move.

Of those who had moved to the community at some point, Figure 12 describes where they had resided previously.

Table 7 – “What is the main reason you came to this community?”	# of respondents
To look for work	12
To find housing	7
My family moved here	7
To start a job	5
To access services/supports	5
To move in with spouse/partner	5
To visit family/friends	4
COVID-19 treatment or supports	2
Prefer not to answer	2
Other	2

Table 7 – Respondents answer the question “what is the main reason you came to this community?”; Other possible answers with no responses: Environmental displacement (flooding, wildfire, lack of clean drinking water, etc.), Fear for safety, To attend school, To access emergency shelters.

Respondents were asked about the number of times they had moved in the past year; frequent moves can be an indicator of insecurity and precarious housing. 47.2% of those facing housing insecurity have not moved in the past year. Of respondents who had moved in the past year, 16.7% had moved 1-2 times, and 11.1% moved 3-6 times (Figure 13).

Respondents were also asked if they would have stayed in their previous community if they had better access to services or programs. 13.8% of respondents said “Yes”, while 48.3% said “No”.

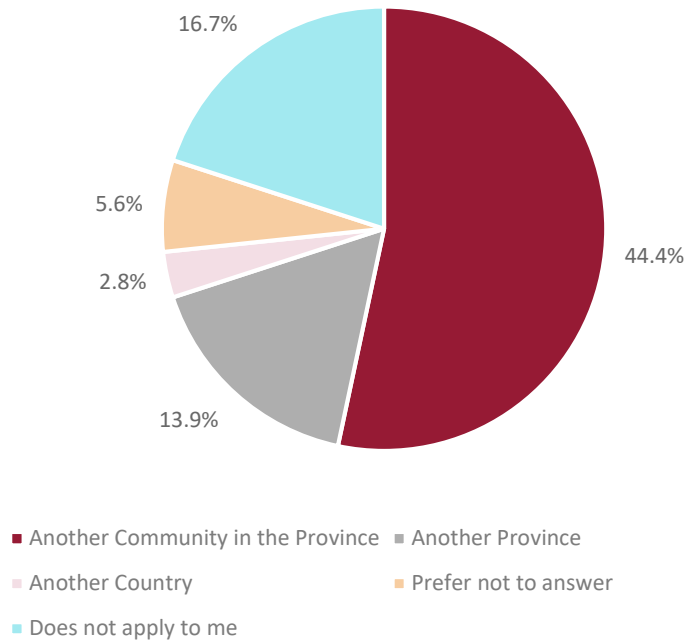


Figure 12 - Respondents answer the question “Where did you live before you came to this community?”; Other possible options with no responses: A First Nations’ Community, A Métis Settlement, and an Inuit Community.

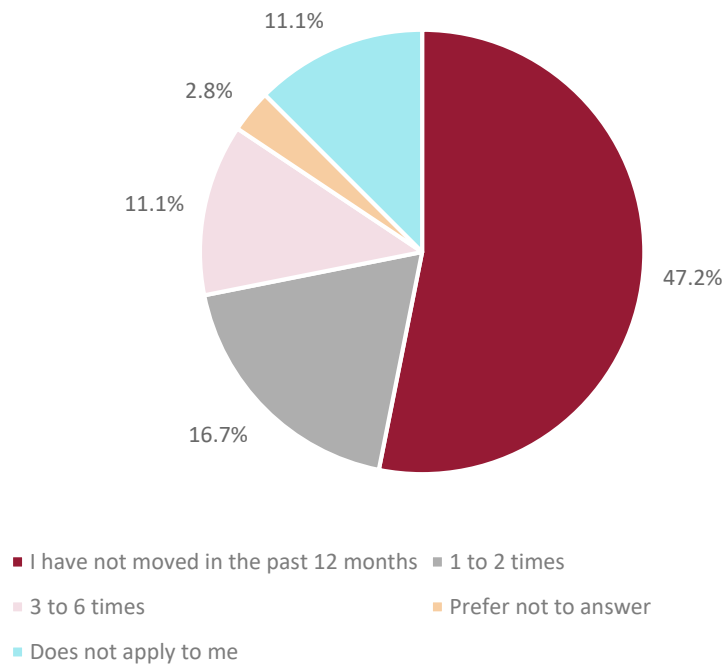


Figure 13 - Respondents answer the question “How many times have you moved in the past 12 months?”; Other possible options with no responses: More than 6 times, Other.

Employment And Income Sources

Of respondents who are experiencing housing insecurity, 13.9% reported being employed in some capacity. 40.0% of those employed were working full-time, 20.0% part-time, and 20.0% listed other forms of employment. These respondents reported being employed in the following industries (Table 8).

Table 8 - If employed, "which area do you work in?"	# of respondents
Oil and Gas	3
Agriculture	2
Not Listed	2
Health	1
Human/Social Services	1
Tourism	1

Table 8 - Respondents answer the question "which area do you work in?"; Other possible sectors with no respondents were: Education, Finance, Forestry, Food and Beverage/ Restaurant, Hunting/Trapping, Marketing, Retail/Personal Services, Technology, Prefer not to answer.

Military/Emergency Service

Out of all respondents experiencing housing insecurity, 1 had served in Emergency Services.

Sources of Income

Identifying sources of income can provide a better snapshot to the personal situations of respondents needing increased supports. For employed individuals, it can also provide insight into the disparity between wages and costs-of-living in the community.

4 people facing housing-insecurity reported employment as their main source of income. Sources of income varied though, and respondents were encouraged to select all that apply as shown below (Table 9).

Table 9 - "What are your sources of income?"	# of respondents
GST refunds	18
Child and Family Tax Benefits	14
Canadian Emergency Relief Benefit (CERB)	13
Income assistance	12
Informal income (e.g. bottle returns, panhandling, etc.)	11
My partner/spouse's income	9
Money from family and friends	7
Employment	4
Seniors Benefits (CPP, OAS, GIS, etc.)	3
Disability Benefits	3
Not Listed	2
Alimony/Child Support	1

Table 9 - Respondents answer the question "What are your sources of income?"; Other possible answers with no responses were: Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS), Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB), Veteran's Benefits, Employment Insurance, Student loans, Prefer not to answer.

Qualitative Findings

To compliment the large amount of quantitative data encompassed in this report, we also included some of the qualitative findings that respondents included in their surveys. In addition to respondents providing answers to multiple-choice questions, some parts of the survey collected responses, to allow respondents to provide additional information.

When asked to provide the main reason why respondents find themselves to be homeless or at-risk, we received the following unique replies:

- Because I don't make any money to continue paying rent.
- Conflict with landlord, landlord is family/sister. Conflict with roommate, roommate is my Dad
- Do not make enough money
- Finances
- Financial - I don't make enough money
- Hard to have the money for rent when you can't find a job
- I don't make enough money.
- I have a job but the money that I earn is not enough to our needs. lots of bills to pay.
- I went to jail and lost my house
- Income support is covering the bare minimal expenses. Doesn't leave me much for needs. I am looking for work though, as I feel able to work. And scared when CERB ends what I will do if I don't have a job.
- Me and my partner are not working right now
- Mental Health Issues
- Money
- My husband works and my AISH is always affected especially when he got CERB
- No jobs. If there was a lot of jobs in oil again I would always pay rent
- Not enough money for basic needs

- Over-expensive rent
- Partner's Drinking
- Rent increase - employment unstable - economy is poor
- The owners want to sell the house
- Two out of the four of us don't work and feel like we may be evicted if more money doesn't come

What does homelessness look like?

In a report that is ostensibly composed of data and graphs, it is possible to overlook the humanity behind the numbers. Using the most common responses from the survey, we were able to compile a profile of a "typical" respondent facing housing insecurity.

In the case of Drumheller, this turns out to be a woman, in her early 40s, who has lived in the community for over a year or more. She finds it difficult to pay rent and feels like she spends more than a third of her monthly income on housing. She is unemployed, and there is a ~46% chance she has at least one dependent that she needs to look after.

The true diversity of the respondents is of course illustrated in the Survey Results section. Taken together, this serves to highlight the diverse needs of those facing housing in-security in within Drumheller.

Exploring Next Steps

This report refrains from offering concrete recommendations for Drumheller because in-depth dialogue between RDN, decision-makers, and administrators within the locale have not informed the findings within this report. It is the goal of the report to support decision-making at all levels by providing a credible, evidence-based document that can be used and

referred to in the community. In the past, local organizations and governments have used information gathered using the methods outlined in the Step-by-Step Guide to Estimating Rural Homelessness to explore new programs and initiate new collaborations, such as:

- Start a an emergency winter mat program in the community
- Grow awareness within communities about homelessness and housing instability
- Highlight the need for an affordable housing project and other economic development strategies
- Start the development of a coordinated community response programs
- Increase dialogue with neighbouring communities and First Nations' groups

Conclusion

This report provides a summary of primary data collected by service agencies in Drumheller from October 1st to the 31st. It is an overview of the needs and factors that affect housing security for individuals who accessed services during the survey period.

This project was coordinated in the midst of a global pandemic where in-person services offered by organizations has been severely reduced. Drumheller's participation represents a unique set of data that provides insight into the resiliency and strength of individuals even in times of crisis.

This project confirms that housing insecurity exists in rural and remote communities, presenting concrete data from respondents in 26 participating communities. This supports previous qualitative research which examined the pervasiveness of housing issues across the province.

The intention of this report is to provide means for agencies and leadership to determine their community's needs, as well as the necessary responses and

potential avenues to prevent or reduce homelessness and housing instability in Drumheller.

Disclaimer

The data and information in the data set provided here are intended for use by persons possessing technical skill and knowledge in data management and analysis. While the data is provided in good faith and to the best of RDN's knowledge, RDN does not commit to it being updated.

While every effort is made to ensure data quality and integrity, the data is provided "as is". The accuracy of any external user's statistical analysis and any reported findings are not the responsibility of RDN. Nothing arising from the data should be taken to constitute RDN's professional advice or as a formal recommendation.

The Rural Development Network would like to thank the Drumheller FCSS and all community partners in the area for their work on this project.

Endnotes

1 Thistle, J. (2017.) Indigenous Definition of Home-lessness in Canada. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

2 Gaetz, S.; Donaldson, J.; Richter, T.; & Gulliver, T (2013): The State of Homelessness in Canada 2013. Toronto: Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press

3 Shinn, M. (2007). International Homelessness: Policy, Socio-Cultural, and Individual Perspectives. *Journal of Social Issues* 63(3): 657–677.

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