

**AGENDA FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF  
THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF ONOWAY  
HELD ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2019 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS  
OF THE ONOWAY CIVIC OFFICE AT 7:00 P.M.**

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

- as is, or with additions or deletions

**3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Pg 1-5 - September 5, 2019 Regular Council Meeting

**4. APPOINTMENTS/PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Pg 6-8 **5. FINANCE** – September 16, 2019 Revenue and Expense Report

**6. POLICIES & BYLAWS** – n/a

**7. ACTION ITEMS**

- a) Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) 2019 Resolutions – please refer to the attached September 12, 2019 email from Fayrell Wheeler, Director-Towns West AUMA (Councillor, Town of Drayton Valley) and July 31, 2019 Resolutions Book developed for discussion at the Conference being held September 25-27, 2019. (for discussion by Council at meeting time)

Pg 9-66

Pg 67-84  
b) Townfolio – further to the discussion at the September 5, 2019 Council meeting, please refer to the August 15, 2019 order confirmation and proposal for services to be provided to Lac Ste. Anne County and the Town of Onoway for a community profile and data management with automated updates at a cost of \$4,480 annually for 3 years and an additional \$500.00 for onboarding. Costs to be covered through the grant. The Committee originally recommended approval at \$4,500.00 for 3 years and \$500.00. The Committee is to revisit and clarify this amount and provide further recommendations to Onoway. Council representatives attended a September 11, 2019 Committee meeting and will provide further information. *(approve as is or with amendments, defer for further information, or some other direction as given by Council at meeting time)*

Pg 85-132  
c) Police Costing Webinar – further to the Department of Justice and Solicitor General meeting webinar with municipalities that was held on Friday, September 6, 2019 at 10:00 a.m., Administration has done a preliminary assessment of additional costs for policing and it is estimated that an additional \$24,112.00 to \$112,477.00 per year will be required under the new costing model (report attached). *(for discussion and direction of Council at meeting time)*

Pg 133-144  
d) Municipal Development Plans (MDP's) – please refer to the attached September 16, 2019 email from Brian Conger, ISL Engineering, providing suggested MDP edits from the Onoway Community engagement session held on Wednesday September 4, 2019. *(for discussion and direction by Council at meeting time)*

Pg 145-150  
e) Orange Shirt Day – please refer to the attached September 16, 2019 letter from Stacey Lozinski, Project Manager of Safe and Caring Schools and Communities requesting recognition for Orange Shirt Day in Onoway on Monday, September 30, 2019, including a Mayor proclamation and purchasing of orange t-shirts. *(for discussion and direction by Council at meeting time)*

Pg 151-154  
f) Tangent Civic Invoice for Partners in Progress for a Business Portal – please refer to the attached September 9, 2019 email from Sean Mellis outlining the Shop the County Business proposal for the business portal and an invoice for \$3,990.00 for this economic development initiative. *(approve the proposal and ratify payment of the \$3,990.00 invoice)*

g)

h)

i)

## 8. COUNCIL, COMMITTEE & STAFF REPORTS

- a) Mayor's Report
- b) Deputy Mayor's Report
- c) Councillor's Reports (x 3)
- d) CAO Report
  - East End Bus
- e) Public Works Report

## 9. INFORMATION ITEMS

- Pg 155 a) Strong Rural Caucus Meeting Agenda – September 16, 2019 agenda for the Westlock Meeting;
- Pg 156-180 b) Morrison Hershfield Engineering Services – September 9, 2019 email, introduction letter and brochure listing their services and previously completed projects
- Pg 181-184 c) EQUUS letters to landowners – August 19, 2019 letters to various residents regarding Onoway's decision to transfer electric distribution service to Fortis;
- Pg 185-187 d) Patriot Law – September 6, 2019 letter advising that the two Alberta Human Rights Commission complaints filed by a local resident have been closed;
- Pg 188-189 e) Alberta Seniors Advocate – August 23, 2019 letter from Dr. Sheree Kwong See providing information about the Seniors Advocate Office for display in the office;
- Pg 190 f) Victim Services Society of Stony Plain and district – August 26, 2019 receipt and thank you letter for the donation from the Town for use towards their services;

g)

h)

i)

**10. CLOSED SESSION – n/a**

**11. ADJOURNMENT**

**12. UPCOMING EVENTS:**

- September 25-27, 2019 – AUMA Edmonton
- October 3, 2019 – Regular Council Meeting 9:30 a.m.
- October 24, 2019 – Organizational Meeting 7:00 p.m.
- October 24, 2019 – Regular Council Meeting After Org meeting
- November 7, 2019 – Regular Council Meeting 9:30 a.m.
- November 21, 2019 – Regular Council Meeting TBD



TOWN OF ONOWAY  
REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2019  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS OF THE ONOWAY CIVIC OFFICE

	<b>PRESENT</b>	Mayor: Judy Tracy Deputy Mayor: Lynne Tonita Councillor: Pat St. Hilaire
	<b>ABSENT</b>	Administration: Wendy Wildman, Chief Administrative Officer Jason Madge, Public Works Manager Debbie Giroux, Recording Secretary  Councillor: Jeff Mickle Councillor: Wade Neilson
<b>1.</b>	<b>CALL TO ORDER</b>	Mayor Judy Tracy called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.
<b>2.</b>	<b>AGENDA Motion #230/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the agenda of the Thursday, September 5, 2019 regular Council meeting be approved as presented.  <b>CARRIED</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>MINUTES Motion #231/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the minutes of the Thursday, August 15, 2019 regular Council meeting be approved as presented.  <b>CARRIED</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>APPOINTMENTS/PUBLIC HEARINGS</b>	n/a
<b>5.</b>	<b>FINANCE</b>	n/a
<b>6.</b>	<b>POLICIES &amp; BYLAWS</b>	n/a
<b>7.</b>	<b>ACTION ITEMS Motion #232/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that initiation of the rezoning of the parcel of land at 5012 Lac Ste. Anne Trail not be undertaken by the Town.  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #233/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Councillor Pat St. Hilaire that Council and Administration gather additional information regarding the proposal from Townfolio for services to be provided to Lac Ste. Anne County and the Town of Onoway at the upcoming September 11, 2019 Committee meeting, and defer any decisions pending recommendation of the Committee.  <b>CARRIED</b>

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	<b>Motion #234/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Councillor Pat St. Hilaire that the 3 year operating budget and the 5 year capital plan budget be approved as presented and reviewed annually by Council.  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #235/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the August 21, 2019 Audit Engagement letter from Metrix Group be approved and execution authorized.  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #236/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that Council and Administration be authorized to participate in the Alberta Justice and Solicitor General Police Costing Webinar being held on Friday, September 6, 2019 at 10:00 a.m.  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #237/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Councillor Pat St. Hilaire, that, further to the August 22, 2019 letter from Paul Delano of ATCO, the Town advise ATCO that the Town of Onoway has resolved to leave the franchise fee with ATCO at 7.5% for the 2020 year (with the 2020 estimated fee being \$25,021.00).  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #238/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the water supply agreement between the Town of Onoway and the West Inter Lake District Regional Water Services Commission (WILD Water Commission) be approved and execution authorized.  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #239/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the August, 2019 Town of Onoway Safety Codes Quality Management Plan be approved as presented and execution authorized.  <b>CARRIED</b>
8.	<b>COUNCIL, COMMITTEE &amp; STAFF REPORTS</b> <b>Motion #240/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the Town request the Town of Onoway Library Board invoice the Friends of the Onoway Public Library Society for the equivalent of 6 months of rent payments for the Library (located in the Onoway and District Heritage Centre) for the 2019 year.  <b>CARRIED</b>
	<b>Motion #241/19</b>	<b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that Administration request that the Town of Onoway Library Board consider repayment of the \$12,000.00 loan provided by the Town to the Library in 2018.  <b>CARRIED</b>

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	<p><b>Motion #242/19</b></p>	<p><b>MOVED</b> by Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita that the verbal Council reports and the written and verbal reports from the Chief Administrative Officer and the Public Works Manager be accepted for information as presented.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CARRIED</b></p> <p>Jason Madge left the meeting at 10:45 a.m.</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p><b>INFORMATION ITEMS</b>  <b>Motion #243/19</b></p>	<p><b>MOVED</b> by Councillor Pat St. Hilaire that Council accept the following items for information as presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Alberta Municipal Affairs – August 15, 2019 letter from Minister Kaycee Madu on 2019 grant funding allocations for the Municipal Sustainability Initiative and federal Gas Tax Fund for 2019</li> <li>b) Lac Ste. Anne County – Commercial/Industrial/Home Based Development Permit D0131 conditional approval dated August 13, 2019 for 2K Small Engine at SW 34-54-02 W5th</li> <li>c) Lac Ste. Anne County – Commercial/Industrial/Home Based Development Permit D0119 (revised) for a hay barn to be converted into a non-denominational spiritual Centre at SW 3-55-2 W5th</li> <li>d) Summer Village of Sunset Point – August 12, 2019 email advising that Richard Martin has been appointed as Mayor and Ann Morrison as the Deputy Mayor</li> <li>e) Summer Village of Yellowstone – August 25, 2019 email advising that Brenda Shewaga was appointed as Mayor and Don Bauer, Deputy Mayor</li> <li>f) Town of Onoway Development Permit 17DP09-24 (amended) for a time extension for completion date for renovation of an existing single detached dwelling (foundation) at 4759 – 44 Street</li> <li>g) Town of Onoway Safety Codes Accreditation– August 20,2019 email with a copy of the 2018 Annual Internal Review</li> <li>h) Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) – August 22, 2019 letter from Jan Simpson, National President, advising Council of the Union’s election priorities for the 2019 federal Election</li> </ul>

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		<p>i) Yellowhead Regional Library – August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019 letter advising of a membership increase of 2% effective January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 (from \$4.39 per capita to \$4.46 per capita)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CARRIED</b></p>																					
<b>10.</b>	<p><b>CLOSED SESSION</b></p> <p><b>Motion #244/19</b></p> <p><b>Motion #245/19</b></p>	<p><b>CLOSED SESSION:</b>  The following individuals were present for the Closed Session:  Mayor Judy Tracy  Deputy Mayor Lynne Tonita  Councillor Pat St. Hilaire  Chief Administrative Officer Wendy Wildman  Recording Secretary Debbie Giroux</p> <p><b>MOVED</b> by Councillor Pat St. Hilaire that, pursuant to Section 197(2) of the Municipal Government Act and Section 17 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIP), Council move to a Closed Session at 10:50 a.m. to discuss the following item:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. "Disclosure Harmful to Personal Privacy"</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CARRIED</b></p> <p>Council recessed from 10:50 a.m. to 10:55 a.m.</p> <p><b>MOVED</b> by Councillor Pat St. Hilaire that Council move out of Closed Session at 11:30 a.m.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CARRIED</b></p> <p>Council recessed from 11:30 a.m. to 11:35 a.m.</p> <p>The meeting reconvened at 11:35 a.m..</p>																					
<b>11.</b>	<b>ADJOURNMENT</b>	As all matters on the agenda have been addressed, Mayor Judy Tracy declared the meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m.																					
<b>12.</b>	<b>UPCOMING EVENTS</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">September 19, 2019</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Regular Council Meeting</td> <td style="width: 30%;">7:00 p.m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September 25-27, 2019</td> <td>AUMA – Edmonton</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>October 3, 2019</td> <td>Regular Council Meeting</td> <td>9:30 a.m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>October 24, 2019</td> <td>Organizational Meeting</td> <td>7:00 p.m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>October 24, 2019</td> <td>Regular Council Meeting</td> <td>Follows Org Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 7, 2019</td> <td>Regular Council Meeting</td> <td>9:30 a.m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November 21, 2019</td> <td>Regular Council Meeting</td> <td>Time TBD</td> </tr> </table>	September 19, 2019	Regular Council Meeting	7:00 p.m.	September 25-27, 2019	AUMA – Edmonton		October 3, 2019	Regular Council Meeting	9:30 a.m.	October 24, 2019	Organizational Meeting	7:00 p.m.	October 24, 2019	Regular Council Meeting	Follows Org Meeting	November 7, 2019	Regular Council Meeting	9:30 a.m.	November 21, 2019	Regular Council Meeting	Time TBD
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2019  
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Mayor Judy Tracy

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Debbie Giroux  
Recording Secretary

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# TOWN OF ONOWAY

## Revenue & Expense

General Ledger	Description	2019 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Budget Remaining \$
	TOTAL TAXATION REVENUE	(1,620,100.79)	(1,620,650.60)	(549.81)
	TOTAL REQUISITIONS	192,827.38	373,528.60	180,701.22
	<b>TAX REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR MUNI</b>	<b>(1,427,273.41)</b>	<b>(1,247,122.00)</b>	<b>180,151.41</b>
	TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE	(93,281.05)	(146,200.00)	(58,849.99)
	TOTAL LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE	68,792.22	120,680.00	52,137.78
	<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT LEGISLATIVE</b>	<b>68,792.22</b>	<b>120,680.00</b>	<b>52,137.78</b>
	TOTAL ADMIN REVENUE	(9,236.41)	(54,526.00)	(46,089.59)
	TOTAL ADMIN EXPENSE	386,406.88	560,823.00	191,375.53
	<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT ADMIN</b>	<b>377,170.47</b>	<b>506,297.00</b>	<b>145,285.94</b>
	TOTAL FIRE REVENUE	(259,012.03)	(343,014.00)	(86,001.97)
	TOTAL FIRE EXPENSE	252,633.23	346,588.00	93,954.77
	<b>FIRE SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>(6,378.80)</b>	<b>3,574.00</b>	<b>7,952.80</b>
	TOTAL DISASTER SERVICES REV.	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL DISASTER SERVICES EXPENS	5,299.00	9,692.00	4,393.00
	<b>DISASTER SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>5,299.00</b>	<b>9,692.00</b>	<b>4,393.00</b>
	TOTAL AMBULANCE REVENUE	(2,400.00)	(2,400.00)	0.00
	TOTAL AMBULANCE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT AMBULANCE</b>	<b>(2,400.00)</b>	<b>(2,400.00)</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	TOTAL BYLAW REVENUE	(860.00)	(4,500.00)	(3,640.00)
	TOTAL BYLAW EXPENSE	579.05	2,775.00	2,195.95
	<b>BYLAW SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>(280.95)</b>	<b>(1,725.00)</b>	<b>(1,444.05)</b>
	TOTAL POLICING REVENUE	(43,886.49)	(168,000.00)	(124,225.47)
	TOTAL POLICIING EXPENSE	65,330.05	203,000.00	137,669.95



<b>POLICING SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	21,443.56	35,000.00	13,444.48
TOTAL PW REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PW EXPENSE	145,766.18	185,570.00	42,865.08
<b>PW SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	145,766.18	185,570.00	42,865.08
TOTAL ROADS REVENUE	(4,680.00)	(46,560.00)	(41,880.00)
TOTAL ROAD EXPENSE	200,790.00	410,174.00	209,676.68
<b>ROADS SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	196,110.00	363,614.00	167,796.68
TOTAL STORM SEWER REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL STORM SEWER EXPENSE	0.00	2,020.00	2,020.00
<b>STORM SEWER SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	0.00	2,020.00	2,020.00
TOTAL WATER REVENUE	(366,565.24)	(574,000.00)	(206,100.05)
TOTAL WATER EXPENSE	338,957.97	562,052.00	223,858.10
<b>WATER SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	(27,607.27)	(11,948.00)	17,758.05
TOTAL SEWER REVENUE	(141,272.29)	(217,666.00)	(77,599.85)
TOTAL SEWER EXPENSE	162,411.83	232,334.00	70,703.44
<b>SEWER SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	21,139.54	14,668.00	(6,896.41)
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTION REV	(83,934.15)	(128,000.00)	(44,065.85)
TOTAL WASTE COLLECT EXP	72,778.10	109,981.00	44,674.81
<b>WASTE COLLECT SURPLUS/DEF</b>	(11,156.05)	(18,019.00)	608.96
TOTAL FCSS REVENUE	(108,495.00)	(116,312.00)	(7,817.00)
TOTAL FCSS EXPENSE	89,584.70	105,798.00	16,213.30
<b>FCSS SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	(18,910.30)	(10,514.00)	8,396.30
TOTAL PLAN REVENUE	(2,214.05)	(6,400.00)	(4,185.95)
TOTAL PLANNING EXPENSE	7,357.88	21,170.00	14,812.12
<b>PLANNING SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	5,143.83	14,770.00	10,626.17
TOTAL LAND REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LAND EXPENSE	0.00	2,040.00	2,040.00
<b>LAND SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	0.00	2,040.00	2,040.00
TOTAL EDC REVENUE	0.00	(100,000.00)	(100,000.00)
TOTAL EDC EXPENSE	45,660.64	100,714.00	62,603.36
<b>EDC SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	45,660.64	714.00	(37,396.64)
TOTAL REC PROGRAM REVENUE	(1,935.00)	0.00	1,935.00

TOTAL REC PROGRAM EXPENSE	5,532.39	32,079.00	27,681.61										
REC PROGRAM SURPLUS/DEFICIT	3,597.39	32,079.00	29,616.61										
TOTAL PARKS REVENUE	(4,009.80)	(12,125.00)	(8,115.20)										
TOTAL PARKS EXPENSE	83,270.98	132,105.00	51,515.37										
PARKS SURPLUS/DEFICIT	79,261.18	119,980.00	43,400.17										
TOTAL CULTURE EXPENSE	19,624.64	13,060.00	(6,564.64)										
CULTURE SURPLUS/DEFICIT	19,624.64	13,060.00	(6,564.64)										
TOTAL MISC EXPENSE	725.85	14,170.00	13,459.25										
MISC SURPLUS/DEFICIT	725.85	14,170.00	13,459.25										
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	(597,553.33)	0.00	630,800.95										
*** End of Report ***													



## Debbie Giroux

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**From:** Wendy Wildman <cao@onoway.ca>  
**Sent:** September 16, 2019 10:39 AM  
**To:** debbie@onoway.ca  
**Subject:** FW: Town's West September Communication

Lets put this on our agenda for a quick discussion, including the resolutions.

### Wendy Wildman

CAO  
Town of Onoway  
Box 540  
Onoway, AB. T0E 1V0  
780-967-5338 Fax: 780-967-3226  
cao@onoway.ca

**NOTE EMAIL CONTACT INFORMATION HAS CHANGED TO: [cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)**

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**From:** Fayrell Wheeler <fwheeler@draytonvalley.ca>  
**Sent:** September 12, 2019 4:33 PM  
**To:** 'admin@rainbowlake.ca'; 'admin@wembley.ca'; 'ageorget@council.tosr.ca'; 'aparker@falher.ca'; 'bill@townofswanhills.com'; 'bowdenmayor@gmail.com'; 'brian@slavelake.ca'; 'cao@fairview.ca'; 'cao@grimshaw.ca'; 'cao@highprairie.ca'; 'cao@manning.ca'; 'cao@mayerthorpe.ca'; 'cao@mclennan.ca'; 'cao@onoway.ca'; 'cao@town.bowden.ab.ca'; 'cao@townofspiritrivier.ca'; 'cburke@thorsby.ca'; 'cmcateer@highlevel.ca'; 'cparker@peacriver.ca'; 'craigwilson@townofswanhills.com'; 'ddibben@westlock.ca'; 'denise.thompson@grandecache.ca'; 'dkrause@rockymtnhouse.com'; 'dmckenzie@barrhead.ca'; 'donna.buchinski@falher.ca'; 'grathjen@bentleycouncil.ca'; 'grycroft@beaverlodge.ca'; 'helen@eckville.com'; 'herb.castle@grandecache.ca'; 'info@manning.ca'; 'info@onoway.ca'; 'jackramsdens@eckville.com'; 'jim.h@foxcreek.ca'; 'krodberg@calmar.ca'; 'liz.bentley@telus.net'; 'lori@rimbey.com'; 'maryannchichak@whitecourt.ca'; 'mayor@devon.ca'; 'mayor@edson.ca'; 'mayor@highprairie.ca'; 'mayor@hinton.ca'; 'mayor@valleyview.ca'; 'mayorlagace@sexsmith.ca'; 'mayorturnmire@wembley.ca'; 'mfercho@town.jasper.ab.ca'; Michael Doerksen <mayor@draytonvalley.ca>; 'miked@edson.ca'; 'mkoziol@hinton.ca'; 'mtaylor@barrhead.ca'; 'myargeau@townofpenhold.ca'; 'operations@foxcreek.ca'; 'petersmyl@whitecourt.ca'; 'rbinnendyk@townofpenhold.ca'; 'rcard@rainbowlake.ca'; 'rick.pankiw@rimbey.com'; 'rireland@town.jasper.ab.ca'; 'rleriger@westlock.ca'; 'rodraymond@thorsby.ca'; 'sandys10@telus.net'; 'smcintyre@sylvanlake.ca'; 'staylor@valleyview.ca'; 't.goulden@stonyplain.com'; 'tburke@rockymtnhouse.com'; 'tkulbisky@devon.ca'; 'tletendre@beaverlodge.ca'; 'tosadmin@sexsmith.ca'; 'ttarpey@peacriver.ca'; 'tyler@slavelake.ca'; 'w.choy@stonyplain.com'; 'wferris@sylvanlake.ca'; Winston Rossouw <wrossouw@draytonvalley.ca>; 'wyachimetz@calmar.ca'  
**Subject:** Town's West September Communication

Hello Mayors and CAOs of Towns West,

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I hope your summer went well and all of your capital projects that are weather dependant got under way on time and came in on budget.

We are now in the countdown to our annual convention and trade show which is set for Sept. 25-27 in Edmonton ... 13 days until we kick off! Here is the quick link to the **resolutions** being presented. Many of these touch on issues that are extremely important to communities like ours. If your meeting schedule allows I'd suggest adding them as information item to your next council agenda so that everyone has the opportunity to read them and understand them from your town's perspective. Here is the link to the most up to date information for the 2019 resolution handbook.

<http://bit.ly/2vsJYWZ>

I'm hoping to get the chance to meet and talk with as many of you as possible during the convention. As a group, the AUMA board is working on enhancing our communications with members. As part of that process I was able to create a short video outlining some of the work that I do and how I can help you and your municipality to get the most out of your AUMA membership, click the link to check it out. <http://m.youtube.com/watch?feature=youtu.be&v=zXzEafiHGAI>

### **AUMA overview of the MacKinnon Report**

We are pleased to see that the MacKinnon Report largely reaffirms our positions on infrastructure funding. We continue to support the creation of a capital spending plan that will provide sustainable and predictable infrastructure funding for municipalities and encourage collaboration between the province and municipalities on a 20-year infrastructure investment plan.

We also agree there is only one taxpayer, which is why the Report's conclusion that increasing the pressure on municipal property taxpayers is the answer to funding capital projects gives us pause.

One of our challenges with the MacKinnon Report is that it suggests municipalities should contribute more to infrastructure projects. However, municipalities own and maintain 60% of the province's infrastructure, while we receive only 10% of every tax dollar.

In fact, provincial legislation limits municipalities' revenue generating options, resulting in reliance on collecting property taxes. Urban municipalities do not have room to increase property tax rates, especially considering that the provincial government takes roughly 30 per cent of the property tax base for education from the same "taxpayer" that the MacKinnon Report references.

Other discrepancies in the report that concern AUMA include the assertion that Alberta municipalities receive more funding than municipalities in other provinces. This statement does not include the context of Alberta's unprecedented growth rate, which outpaced other parts of the country. As an example, between 2011 and 2016, Calgary and Edmonton led the country in population growth.

AUMA remains committed to working with our partners at the Rural Municipalities Association (RMA) and the provincial government to create a new fiscal framework for municipalities that supports the province's financial goals. It's imperative that we maintain the critical infrastructure that supports Albertans' quality of life. This is the only way our province will continue to attract new investment and talent.

We appreciate the MacKinnon Report's recommendations for how the provincial government can improve its financing and smooth out Alberta's rollercoaster spending patterns. We will continue to work with our government partners toward our mutual goal: to better the quality of life and the productive capacity of Albertans.

### **Police Costing Model Webinar**

This is the link to a recording of the webinar from September 6, 2019: If you missed the webinar please take the time to check it out. This will have an impact on all of us!

[https://zoom.us/recording/share/Sb2M1ZPrSiRmwXWe7vfeCmN83\\_b8FR3h0AiPnObqBPCwLumekTziMw](https://zoom.us/recording/share/Sb2M1ZPrSiRmwXWe7vfeCmN83_b8FR3h0AiPnObqBPCwLumekTziMw)

Here is a link to the survey which is your opportunity to provide feedback directly to the province:

<https://extranet.gov.ab.ca/opinio6//s?s=46524>

As a reminder, you have until October 15, 2019 to complete the survey.

If you would like to discuss this, or any other issue that has an impact on your municipality please feel free to contact me.

Hope to see you at the convention!

10

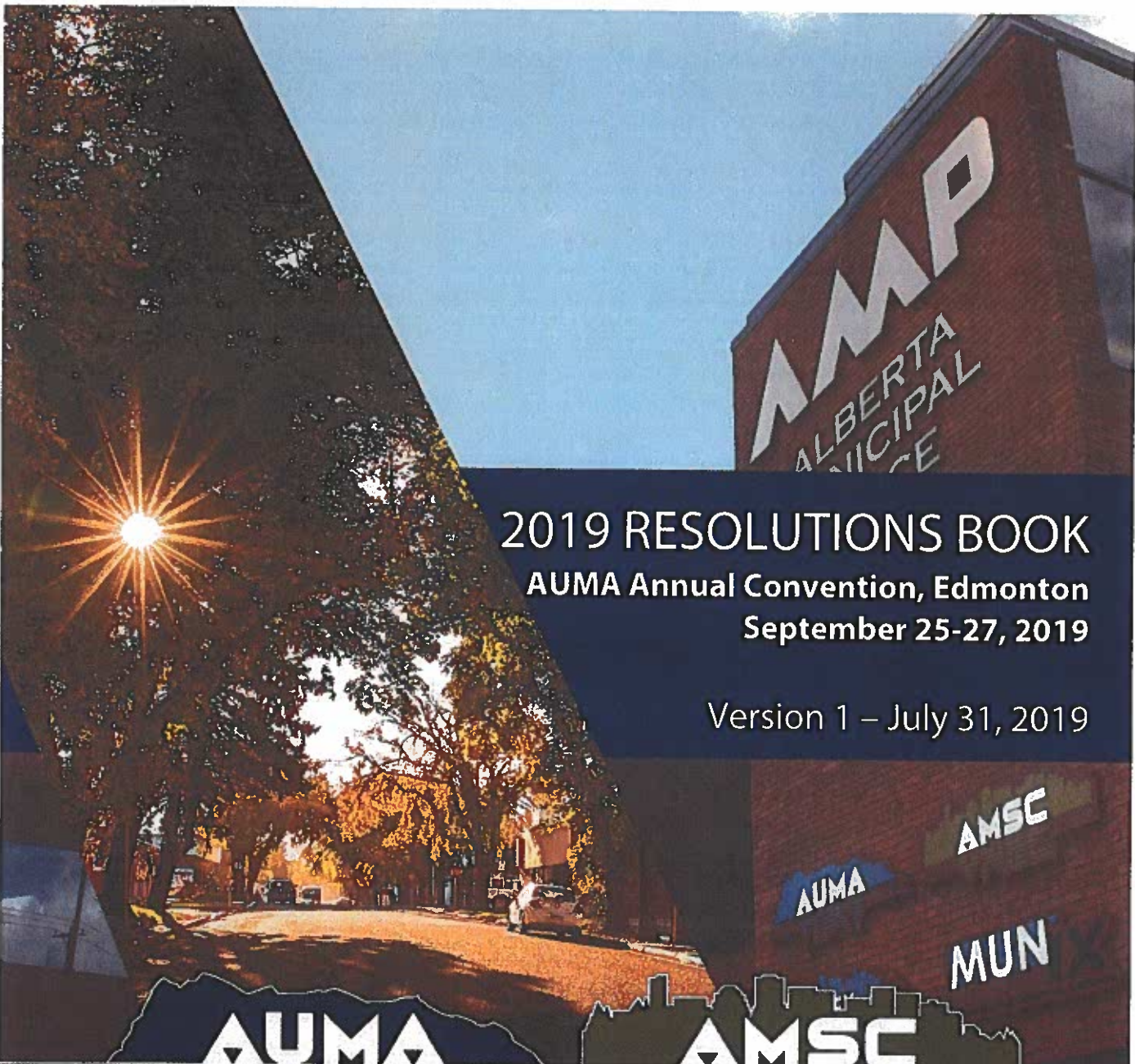
Sincerely,

**Fayrell Wheeler** | Director- Towns West  
Councillor, Town of Drayton Valley  
780-898-3655  
[fwheeler@draytonvalley.ca](mailto:fwheeler@draytonvalley.ca)

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# 2019 RESOLUTIONS BOOK

AUMA Annual Convention, Edmonton  
September 25-27, 2019

Version 1 – July 31, 2019



WE ARE  
**economies**  
OF SCALE

WE ARE THE  
**support**  
YOU NEED

WE ARE THE  
**experts**  
IN MUNICIPALITIES

WE ARE YOUR  
**advocate**



# 2019 Resolutions Book

## Version 1 – July 31, 2019

**Alberta Urban Municipalities Association**

**2019 Convention  
Edmonton, Alberta  
September 25-27**

**Resolutions Sessions:  
First Session – September 26, 2019  
Second Session – September 27, 2019**

Resolutions for Discussion at the 2019 Annual AUMA Convention

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\*The Towns of Hinton and Okotoks submitted separate resolutions related to the *Mobile Homes Sites Tenancy Act*. AUMA is working with the towns to merge the resolutions. An updated version of the Resolutions Book will be published once the merged resolution is finalized.

# AUMA Resolutions Policy

## POLICY NO. AP002

### General

1. Resolutions should address a topic of concern affecting municipalities on a regional or provincial level, and must be approved by the council of the sponsoring municipality.
2. Resolutions must not direct a municipality to adopt a particular course of action, but must be worded as a request for consideration of the issue seeking action by the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association ("AUMA").
3. Each resolution must be submitted:
  - (a) electronically;
  - (b) in the appropriate format;
  - (c) along with council minutes that show proof of the sponsoring municipality's council approval; and
  - (d) in adherence to the guidelines presented in this Policy.
4. Resolutions may be submitted for consideration at the AUMA annual Convention by:
  - (a) a regular member or group of regular members; or
  - (b) the AUMA Board of Directors.
5. Resolutions shall be in the form:  
**WHEREAS ...**  
**AND ...**  
**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (take some action) ...
6. Each resolution shall be written in the following format:
  - (a) A title that is concise yet specific to the issue in the resolution;
  - (b) The Preamble of the resolution (beginning with "WHEREAS" ...);
    - i) must describe the issue or opportunity that the resolution is bringing forward;
    - ii) should outline the applicable legislation and, where possible, the specific section of the Act or Regulation; and
    - iii) should ideally not exceed five clauses.
  - (c) The operative clause of the resolution (i.e. beginning with "IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT" ...) must:
    - i) clearly set out what the resolution is meant to achieve;
    - ii) state a specific proposal for action;



- iii) specify who should be taking the action (e.g. the federal or provincial government, AUMA, or another party) and the role for AUMA that is being requested or proposed; and
  - iv) be straightforward and brief so that the intent of the resolution is clear. Generalization should be avoided. Resolutions that are too general or fail to meet this format may be returned to the sponsoring municipality.
7. Each resolution should be accompanied by background information outlining the issue as it relates to the sponsoring municipality, when and how often the resolution has been submitted in the past, and how the resolution is related to AUMA policy. This material will assist the AUMA Municipal Governance Committee, and later the Resolutions Session, in understanding the issues.
8. Resolutions must be submitted to the AUMA Chief Executive Officer no later than May 31 each year, provided that, the Chief Executive Officer may grant an extension of the deadline:
- (a) if the Convention is scheduled later than Thanksgiving Day in any year; or,
  - (b) if requested by a member, when the Chief Executive Officer is satisfied that valid conditions have made it impossible for the member to submit the resolution by the deadline date.
9. The annual call for resolutions may include information on key issues identified in the AUMA strategic or business plan on which the AUMA Board of Directors wishes to focus and/or information regarding any other matters on which AUMA seeks assistance in the coming year. As well, the annual call for resolutions will remind members that alternatives to Convention resolutions available during the year include bringing Requests for Decisions to the appropriate Municipal Leaders' Caucus and bringing a matter directly to the attention of the AUMA Board of Directors.

### Extraordinary Resolutions

10. A resolution arising from the proceedings of the Convention or related to a matter of an urgent nature arising after the resolution deadline may be considered an extraordinary resolution on a case-by-case basis.
11. A regular member wishing to propose an extraordinary resolution shall provide notice to the AUMA Chief Executive Officer as soon as possible with a deadline of the first day of Convention. The extraordinary resolution must also include:
- (a) a rationale of why the resolution is extraordinary;
  - (b) an electronic copy of the resolution via email that adheres to resolution formatting guidelines presented in Sections 5 and 6;
  - (c) proof of the council's approval for the sponsoring municipality; and

- (d) 1,000 printed copies of the resolution, which requirement may be waived if AUMA determines in advance that there is sufficient time to publish the extraordinary resolution in the Convention handbook, website, or ability to distribute the resolution appropriately in another manner.
12. The determination whether the proposed resolution meets the criteria of an extraordinary resolution will be made by:
- (a) in the case of a proposed extraordinary resolution submitted after the resolution deadline but before the final AUMA Board of Directors meeting prior to the Convention, by the Board on the recommendation of the Municipal Governance Committee; or
  - (b) in the case of a proposed extraordinary resolution submitted after the final AUMA Board of Directors meeting prior to the Convention, by the Executive Committee of the AUMA Board of Directors, in consultation with the either Resolutions Session Chair or Municipal Governance Committee Chair.
13. The criteria of an extraordinary resolution is that it must:
- (a) deal with an emergent issue of concern to the general membership that has arisen after the resolution deadline or just prior to the resolution deadline such that they could not come forward as a resolution in time; and
  - (b) have a critical aspect that needs to be or will be addressed before the next Convention; and
  - (c) comply with the guidelines for resolutions set out elsewhere in this policy.
14. Prior to the merits of any proposed extraordinary resolution being debated, a 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s majority vote is required to determine whether it meets the criteria in Section 13 and therefore will be considered at the Resolutions Session.
15. Extraordinary resolutions accepted for consideration by the Resolutions Session shall be presented following debate of the Targeted Scope resolutions.

## Administrative Review

16. The AUMA Chief Executive Officer may return any submitted resolution to the sponsoring municipality to have deficiencies corrected or to clarify details of the resolution.
17. Deficiencies may include but are not limited to:
- (a) absence of any indication of the resolution being endorsed by the Council of the sponsoring municipality;
  - (b) the Preamble includes statements contradictory to the operative clause or lacks necessary details;
  - (c) lack of a clear supporting narrative where the rationale of the resolution is unclear;

- (d) unclear background and Preamble; and
  - (e) incorrect or misleading statements within the resolution or within the supporting background information and/or documentation.
18. Each resolution and accompanying background information may undergo fact-checking to ensure details relating to the resolution are accurate.
19. The AUMA Chief Executive Officer may request and accept from AUMA staff an opportunity to provide further background material on a resolution.
20. The return by the AUMA Chief Executive Officer of any proposed resolution for the correction of any deficiencies will not affect its categorization nor will it disqualify a resolution submitted on time.

### Committee Review

21. The Municipal Governance Committee shall serve as the AUMA Resolutions Committee and review each proposed resolution for format and content and may recommend that the AUMA Board of Directors refuse to submit to the Resolutions Session any resolution deemed inappropriate for consideration by the AUMA.
22. The Municipal Governance Committee will notify the appropriate Standing Committee of any proposed resolution(s) related to its policy or policies.
23. The Municipal Governance Committee may:
- (a) amend the grammar or format of the resolution;
  - (b) consolidate resolutions of similar intent or subject matter;
  - (c) provide comments on each resolution regarding its background;
  - (d) inform the sponsoring municipality where the resolution will materially change or contradict current AUMA policy;
  - (e) recommend to the AUMA Board of Directors that resolutions already adopted and/or forming AUMA policy not be considered at the Convention, and be returned to the sponsor(s) of the resolution(s) with an explanation of the reason for return;
  - (f) refer resolutions back to the sponsor municipalities for deficiencies including but not limited to those outlined in Section 17; and
  - (g) provide comments on each resolution with respect to updates on the policy topic as appropriate and alignment with other AUMA policies.
24. When the Municipal Governance Committee determines that a proposed resolution is appropriate for submission to the Resolutions Session, it shall categorize the resolution as one fitting into the category of either:

- (a) AUMA Strategic/Business Plan Priorities, including matters related to the implementation of the AUMA strategic and/or business plans;
  - (b) Provincial Scope, including resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities in the province;
  - (c) Targeted Scope, including resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities located in one area of the Province, region, or municipal members of a similar size;
  - (d) Endorsement Requests, including requests of regular Members to endorse positions they are taking without any advocacy action by AUMA; or
  - (e) Non-Municipal Matters, including matters outside of municipal jurisdiction and therefore not appropriate for presentation to the Resolutions Session shall also be categorized by the Municipal Governance Committee.
25. The Municipal Governance Committee will prepare a Resolutions Book, which will include all proposed resolutions determined appropriate for submission to the Resolutions Session, including the following information on each resolution:
- (a) Number and Title of Resolution;
  - (b) Name of Sponsoring Member(s);
  - (c) Proposed Resolution;
  - (d) Resolutions Category; and
  - (e) Municipal Governance Committee comment (if any).
26. Resolutions will appear in the Resolutions Book along with the Resolutions Session Agenda and Resolutions Policy in the following order:
- (a) AUMA Strategic/Business Plan Priorities;
  - (b) Provincial Scope;
  - (c) Targeted Scope; and
  - (d) Endorsement Requests.
27. The Resolutions Book will be forwarded to the AUMA Board of Directors, and upon the AUMA Board of Directors having approved the Resolutions Book, proposed resolutions assigned to the Non-Municipal Matters category will be returned to the sponsoring member(s) with an explanation of why the resolution(s) will not appear in the Policy and Resolutions Book at the Resolutions Session.
28. The AUMA will electronically publish and distribute the Resolutions Book to members at least eight (8) weeks prior to Convention.

## Resolutions Session Agenda

29. The AUMA Board of Directors, after consulting with the Municipal Governance Committee Chair, will appoint a Resolutions Session Chair.
30. As provided in the Bylaws, quorum for all proceedings at a Resolutions Session will be comprised of representatives of twenty-five percent [25%] of the Regular Members.
31. Prior to the beginning of the Resolutions Session, the Resolutions Session Chair will ask for a motion from the floor to adopt the Resolutions Session Agenda as presented in the Policy and Resolutions Book.
32. Amendments from the floor to the Resolutions Session Agenda will be accepted when duly moved and seconded.
33. A 2/3rds majority of the delegates present will be required to change the Resolutions Session Agenda.
34. If there are no amendments to the Resolutions Session Agenda, resolutions will be debated in the order they are presented in the Resolutions Book. No further amendments to the resolution agenda will be accepted.

## Considering Resolutions

35. The Resolutions Session Chair will introduce each proposed resolution by indicating its number, title, the name of the sponsoring municipality, and the action being voted on.
36. The Resolutions Session Chair will then call on the sponsoring municipality to move the resolution.
37. The Resolutions Session Chair will then call for a supporting municipality to second the resolution. If no municipality seconds the resolution, the resolution dies. Immediately after the resolution is seconded, the spokesperson from the sponsor municipality that moved the resolution will have up to two minutes to speak to the resolution. The spokesperson that seconded the resolution will also have up to two minutes to speak to the resolution.
38. Resolutions must be moved by an elected official from the sponsoring municipality. However, in the event that the elected official moving the resolution is unable to speak on behalf of the resolution, the sponsoring municipality's Chief Administrative Officer may speak on behalf of the resolution at the discretion of the mover.
39. Following a resolution being seconded, Resolution Report comments developed by the Municipal Governance Committee may be presented to the Resolutions Session. These comments must be approved in advance by the AUMA Board of Directors. The



spokesperson shall be the Chair of the Municipal Governance Committee, or the Vice-Chair if the Chair of the Municipal Governance Committee is acting as the Resolutions Session Chair, or a designate as determined by the Chair of the Municipal Governance Committee. Following these comments, the resolution is open for debate.

40. As provided in the AUMA Bylaws, the persons entitled to speak in favour and opposed to a resolution during the Resolutions Session are:
  - (a) those elected representatives in attendance whose municipalities are Regular Members of the Association in good standing;
  - (b) in the event a Regular Member is unable to be represented at the Resolutions Session by an elected representative, an official appointed by motion of the Council to represent it, provided that notice of such appointment is submitted in writing to the AUMA Chief Executive Officer at least three (3) days prior to the date of the Resolutions Session; and
  - (c) upon a motion from the floor or at the discretion of the Resolution Session Chair, a representative of an Associate Member.
41. No debate on accompanying background material and information for resolutions will occur.
42. In the case of a proposed new Policy Position Paper, the Resolutions Session Chair will allow a spokesperson or designate a maximum of five (5) minutes to introduce the new Policy Position Paper and place the resolution on the proposed new policy before the Convention and to name the seconder.
43. Following the initial speaker, the Resolutions Session Chair will then call alternately for persons opposing and supporting the resolution. These speakers will have a two (2) minute time limit and shall not speak more than once on any one question. When no opposing position speaker is available, the Resolutions Session Chair will declare the end of the debate and the spokesperson will be allowed one (1) minute for the closing of debate.
44. If no one rises to speak in opposition to a proposed resolution, the question will be immediately called.
45. A sponsoring municipality may withdraw a proposed resolution when the resolution is introduced but before the motion is seconded and accepted by the Resolutions Session Chair. In this event, the Resolutions Session Chair shall declare the resolution withdrawn and no further debate or comments will be allowed.
46. Amendments, including "minor amendments" from the floor will be accepted when duly moved and seconded. Amendments, including "minor amendments" are encouraged to be submitted in writing to the Resolutions Session Chair prior to the amendment being introduced but verbal amendments will also be accepted from the floor.

47. The Resolutions Session Chair will rule whether or not an amendment complies with the intent of the original resolution.
48. Debate procedures for an amendment shall be the same as for a resolution as set out in Sections 38 to 45.
49. The conflict of interest guidelines for council votes, as outlined in the *Municipal Government Act*, shall also apply to Convention resolution votes for all delegates. It is incumbent upon each delegate to ensure adherence to this rule.
50. Voting may, at the discretion of the Resolutions Session Chair, be by:
  - (a) a show of hands of eligible voters;
  - (b) electronic means; or
  - (c) paper ballot.
51. The number of votes necessary for any resolution to pass is a simple majority of votes cast for that resolution (50 per cent plus one vote).
52. As long as there is a quorum present (Section 30), the Resolutions Session shall not be closed until all resolutions listed in the agenda are debated and voted upon, or the allotted time for the Resolutions Session has expired, unless the majority of delegates present vote to extend the allotted time.
53. Resolutions which are not debated at a Convention Resolutions Session because of insufficient time or lack of quorum will be considered by the AUMA Board of Directors following the Convention.

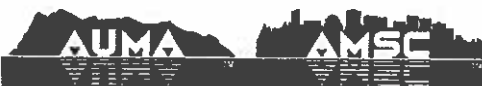
## Carried Resolutions

54. Resolutions carried by the membership:
  - (a) shall not be amended or modified by AUMA Administration or the AUMA Board of Directors except as provided for below;
    - (i) in the event that AUMA Administration determines that the background information or Preamble are materially incorrect or misleading, Administration may recommend to the Board amendments to the background information or Preamble before further action is taken.
  - (b) which involve advocacy to the provincial or federal governments, or other organizations, will be grouped by topic and submitted to the relevant ministry or organizations. Responses to the resolutions will be referred to the relevant AUMA Standing Committee, which will make a recommendation on any further action to the AUMA Board of Directors; or

(c) which involve other actions by the AUMA, will be referred directly to the relevant AUMA Standing Committee which will make a recommendation on action to the AUMA Board of Directors.

55. The AUMA Chief Executive Officer will collect all advocacy responses and prepare a status of resolutions inventory on the AUMA website. The status of resolutions inventory will include the responses and an indication of what (if any) follow up action AUMA will take with regards to any resolution for which the advocacy was not successful.

56. Resolutions brought forward by regular members have an active life of up to three (3) years if not successfully completed before then, following which they are deemed inactive. AUMA Board-sponsored Policy Position Papers are considered "active" until the AUMA Board of Directors deems them to be completed or inactive.





# 2019 Resolutions

## PROVINCIAL SCOPE CATEGORY

### **AUMA Resolutions Policy:**

The **Provincial Scope** category contains resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities in the province.

20 resolutions are recommended under this Category.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A1**

**TOWN OF DRUMHELLER**

**Disparity in Transmission and Distribution Charges Across Alberta**

---

**WHEREAS** the cost of transmission and distribution of electricity to customers is causing a disparity in prices across Alberta;

**WHEREAS** electricity prices, which are becoming extraordinarily high in some service areas, are regulated by the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) for residential, farm and commercial customers in rural and urban areas;

**WHEREAS** in 2018, monthly transmission charges paid by the average residential customer with 600 kWh of consumption ranged from \$19.75 (in more urban service area) to \$24.82 (in a more rural service area);<sup>1</sup>

**WHEREAS** in 2018, monthly distribution charges paid by the average residential customer with 600 kWh of consumption ranged from \$21.58 (in a more urban service area) to \$81.24 (in a more rural service area);<sup>2</sup> and

**WHEREAS** distribution and transmission rates may be different in each area of the Province because they incur different costs to build, operate and maintain their system depending on how big the system is, how new it is and how many customers are sharing the cost. A distribution company that serves rural areas will cost more than a system that serves urban areas because the utility must build, operate and maintain more poles, wires and facilities to serve each customer.<sup>3</sup>

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Province to implement a modernized electrical system that has reasonable and predictable prices in order to support economic development throughout Alberta.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the AUC to reduce the disparity in electricity pricing for transmission and distribution charges across the Province.

---

<sup>1</sup> Utilities Consumer Advocate: Electricity Transmission and Distribution Charges  
<https://ucahelps.alberta.ca/electricity-transmission-and-distribution-charges.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> Utilities Consumer Advocate: Electricity Transmission and Distribution Charges  
<https://ucahelps.alberta.ca/electricity-transmission-and-distribution-charges.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> Alberta Utilities Commission  
<https://auc.ab.ca>

**BACKGROUND:**

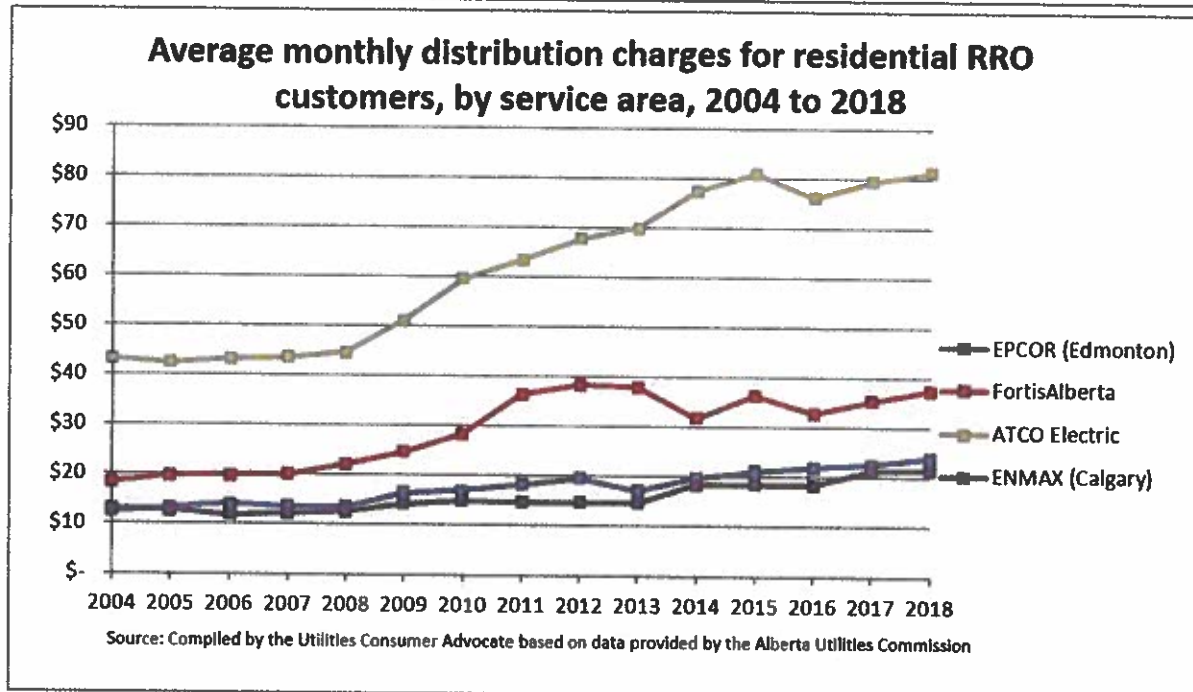
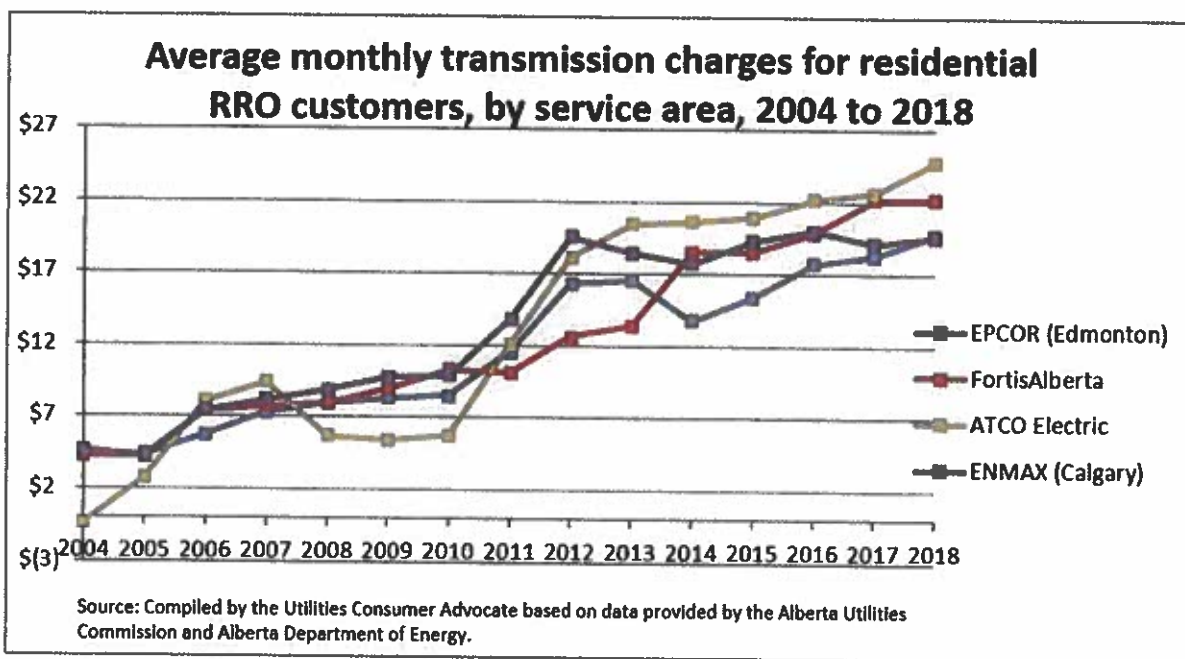
Because electricity delivery is a fully regulated service, the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) reviews the costs in detail and approves the rates to ensure all the charges are fair and reasonable. However there seems to be a disparity in these charges depending on where you live in Alberta. Energy delivery charges include two components: transmission and distribution (in addition to rate riders).

Transmission charges cover the cost of moving electric energy from generating facilities through transmission lines to distribution utility substation transformers. The transmission charge on an electricity bill is based on how much electricity the customer has used and on average is between 14% and 20% of a customer's total bill.

Distribution costs vary with location and consumption. Distribution charges cover the cost of moving electric energy from substation transformers through local lines that carry electricity to the customers' meters. If the service area is large and sparsely populated, one kilometer of distribution line may only serve a few customers where in an urban centre, one kilometer of line serves a larger number of customers. Distribution charges are between 22% and 47% of a customer's total bill.

Energy delivery charges encroach upon 70% of a customer's total bill for the sum of the two components: transmission and distribution charges.

In conclusion, large portions of the Province both businesses and residential endure severe economic penalties based on geographical and population density disadvantages, at a ratio of 4:1 as seen in chart comparisons below. In comparison, local business owners who also have property in British Columbia and Saskatchewan report that both provinces have succeeded in building and operating transmission and distribution systems where landed costs of electricity to end users is 200% - 300% lower than a large portion of Alberta. As the electrical grid for Alberta ultimately operates as a single entity, it is reasonable to distribute those costs equally across the Province. The current system unfairly financially penalizes communities that literally are on the border between providers. Competitiveness to attract businesses to Alberta or outside of major urban centers within Alberta is stunted by disparities in the Alberta model.



**AUMA Comments**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue. We are currently working with distribution companies on developing a new rate schedule for low wattage devices. In addition, AUMA is represented on the Power and Natural Gas Consumers' Panel, which is accountable to the Minister of Service Alberta and responsible for providing advice and guidance regarding current and emerging energy consumer issues.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A2**

**Strathcona County**  
Support for the Energy Industry

---

**WHEREAS** in 2017, Canada lost more than \$50 billion in investments through the cancellation of two nation-building energy projects, TransCanada Energy East Pipeline and the Pacific Northwest LNG Project, that represented significant opportunities in capital investment, jobs, tax revenue, and economic growth;

**WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers estimates the impact of the Western Canadian Select-Brent Crude (WCS-Brent) price differential to be at least \$13 billion since 2016 and as high as \$50 million per day in October 2018, resulting in \$7.2 billion in lost revenue to the Government of Alberta and \$800 million in income taxes to the Government of Canada;

**WHEREAS** the price differential is at least in part due to the lack of pipeline capacity to transport energy products derived from Alberta to international markets;

**WHEREAS** any reduction in the price of Alberta oil in comparison to Brent or world prices has significant impacts on provincial and federal revenue, as well as energy industry investment;

**WHEREAS** many Albertan families and businesses are suffering in lost jobs, income, and property values due in part to the lack of market access for Alberta oil; and

**WHEREAS** Canada's and Alberta's energy industries lead the world in environmental responsibility, and human rights and labour standards.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to further develop and implement a targeted, national education and marketing campaign on behalf of Albertans in order to offset foreign protectionism and de-marketing campaigns, regulatory delays, and the combined infrastructure and economic factors that are creating a significant, negative effect on Canada's local, provincial, and national economies. The elements of the education and marketing campaign include as outlined in "Schedule A."

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Government of Alberta provide resources to offset the combined negative impacts affecting the energy industry through:

1. the continuation of the Petrochemicals Diversification Program;
2. key energy industry-supporting infrastructure development; and
3. a continued strong presence and advocacy with federal, municipal and foreign governments.

**BACKGROUND:**

The importance of the energy industry to Canada and Alberta are obvious, as is the impact to the local, provincial, and federal economies when changes occur in the energy industry:

- every annual average \$1 increase in the WCS-WTI differential above US \$22.40 per barrel costs the Alberta government \$210 million in royalties;
- for every US \$1 per barrel of oil discounted relative to world prices, there is an opportunity cost to the Canadian energy industry of \$1.4 billion per year;
- for every CAD \$1 million invested and generated in the Canadian energy sector, the Canadian GDP impact is CAD \$1.2 million; and
- for every direct job created in the Canadian energy sector, 2 indirect and 3 induced jobs in other sectors are created in Canada on average.

Given these numbers, the need for the Canadian and Alberta governments to support a strong and vibrant energy sector is clear.

However, a campaign has been evolving over the last decade with the strategy to land-lock the oil sands and prevent it from reaching the international market where it could fetch a higher price per barrel. The US-funded campaign has allegedly given tens of millions to anti-pipeline Canadian green and social justice groups, including Greenpeace Canada and the Pembina Institute, essentially campaigning to rebrand the Alberta oil sands as “dirty oil”. Most recently, references to “dirty oil” were articulated on December 7, 2017 by Quebec’s Premier Legault who talked about “dirty energy” in reference to the oil sands and on December 23, a CBS affiliate in San Francisco reported that tankers may soon be transporting “the heaviest, dirtiest oil on the planet, tar sands crude from Alberta, Canada.”

On October 12, 2018, the Northern Alberta Mayors and Reeves Caucus hosted a presentation by a Canadian researcher. The presentation provided concerns about foreign interests funding environmental work in Canada with the intent to block development in the Canadian energy sector in order to protect foreign investments and market share. Further concerns included foreign charities providing inaccurate and misleading information on the Canadian energy sector via public relations campaigns.

While cross-border market competition and public relations marketing campaigns are an unavoidable reality in the energy sector, it is Strathcona County’s perspective that the best remedy for strong market competition and inaccurate public relations messaging affecting the Canadian energy sector is strong support and investment by the federal, provincial, and local governments. Comprehensive and relevant messaging by these important entities contributes to a more balanced public conversation in the marketplace and in political decision-making circles about the current and future impacts, disadvantages, and opportunities in Canada’s energy industry.

On December 2, 2018, the Government of Alberta mandated a short-term reduction in oil production to defend Alberta jobs and the value of energy resources. Starting in January 2019, production of raw crude oil and bitumen will be reduced by 325,000 barrels per day to address the storage glut, representing an 8.7 per cent reduction. The Alberta Energy



Regulator will review the reduction amount every month to make sure production is in balance with transportation and storage capacity.

A resolution similar to this one was approved by the Rural Municipalities Association on March 20, 2019 with a majority of 98.8%.

Schedule A:

The elements of the properly resourced evidence-based education and marketing initiative include:

- a. promote the world leading environmental, humans' rights, and labour standards of the Alberta energy industry and its importance as an economic backbone of the country for jobs and supporting social programs;
- b. highlight our energy industry as one of one of innovation, economic opportunity, and environmental sustainability;
- c. educate the Canadian public on foreign de-marketing campaigns targeted at the Alberta and Canadian energy industry;
- d. educate the public on the reality that wind, solar and alternative sources of energy are not currently able to supply the world's energy needs;
- e. educate the Canadian public on the unethical and hypocritical aspects of the energy de-marketing campaigns; and
- f. educate the Canadian public on the benefits of the Alberta energy industry beyond traditional uses such as transportation, but as underlying element in over 6000 products from life-saving drugs, to computer components, to supporting alternative sources of energy.

**AUMA Comments:**

In recent years, AUMA members have adopted several resolutions in support of Alberta's oil and gas sector on everything from market access to support for individual pipeline projects. AUMA, in partnership with other provincial and territorial associations and municipalities, launched the Resource Communities of Canada Coalition (RCC) earlier this year. RCC conducted its first major advocacy effort at the 2019 FCM Conference in Quebec City focused on the [Support Canadian Energy Campaign](#). The RCC and campaign continue to build momentum.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A3**

**Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo  
Procurement Options**

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**WHEREAS** the Canadian Free Trade Agreement and the New West Partnership Trade Agreement have been established as domestic trade agreements;

**WHEREAS** these trade agreements are restrictive as they relate to procurement process and do not consider opportunities or options for local sourcing by municipalities;

**WHEREAS** local sourcing could be beneficial for several Alberta municipalities as they would be supporting their own economy; and

**WHEREAS** local sourcing would allow that local contractors that pay taxes and employ local people be given priority based on pricing, capacity and capabilities.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT AUMA** advocate for the Government of Alberta to consider options that would permit greater opportunities for local sourcing when negotiating trade agreements.

**BACKGROUND:**

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo is looking for an opportunity to support its local economy by reviewing local sourcing options within its procurement processes. One option to meet this initiative would be that a municipality, when contracting out and awarding projects, could increase the amount of dollars spent within the community if local contractors could be given priority based on pricing, capacity and capabilities.

Local sourcing could increase the amount of dollars spent within the individual municipalities, thereby supporting the local business community.

Trade agreements which govern procurement processes, are negotiated at the provincial and federal governments therefore, the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, representing Alberta municipalities, is a natural conduit to lobby the respective governments for support in this initiative.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.



~~AUMA Resolution 2019 A1~~

**City of Lethbridge  
Town of Okotoks  
Mortgage Stress Test**

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**WHEREAS** the Government of Canada through the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions introduced new mortgage stress test rules in 2016 and again in 2018 which applied to mortgage loans made by all federally-regulated lenders;

**WHEREAS** these rules apply a mortgage benchmark rate that is 2 per cent higher than the rate currently offered by lenders in the market;

**WHEREAS** these rules artificially impose a standard that may be required for specific metropolitan areas such as Toronto and Vancouver, but are not applicable to the rest of the country; and

**WHEREAS** these standards have increasingly placed constraints on homebuyers and had a perverse effect on the housing market.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Canada to eliminate or regionally apply the mortgage stress test and return to a 30-year amortization by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Government of Alberta review the lending practices of the Alberta Treasury Branch (ATB) and Alberta Credit Unions to exempt them from the mortgage stress test.

**BACKGROUND:**

A robust housing market provides significant economic and social benefits to all communities. In 2017 in Lethbridge residential construction contributed to 3,291 on-site and off-site jobs, \$225 million in wages and \$504 million in investment value.

Using price to income ratio Lethbridge is one of the most affordable stable housing markets in Canada but changes in government policies, including the OSFI-mandated mortgage "stress test" in 2018 (B21 & B20), have increasingly placed constraints on homebuyers, especially first-time home buyers, and had a significant negative impact on the housing market in most communities in Alberta.

The Federal mortgage stress test was designed to address two overheated housing markets in Vancouver and Toronto but has created significant issues across Canada and especially in Alberta.

BILD Lethbridge Region and Lethbridge & District Association of Realtors commissioned a report to quantify the impact of the 'stress test' on the Lethbridge housing market. The findings indicated:

- New home sales are at the lowest since 2001;
- Residential resale decreased 3.6 per cent in 2018 from 2017;
- Unabsorbed new homes inventory continues to be above the 10-year average and over 11 per cent increase from 2017;
- Following the stress test homebuyers in Lethbridge saw their purchasing power decrease by 17.3 per cent, and an additional 5.5 per cent due to rising interest rates; and
- Housing starts dropped by 27 per cent in 2018 over 2017.

In Okotoks, as of April 2019, there is a total of 230 residential units for sale. Most Okotoks residents are owner households with children. As noted in the 2019 Okotoks Housing Needs Assessment, the overall housing stock in Okotoks is relatively new with 80% of all dwellings constructed in the last 25 years between 1991 and 2016, which supports a large number of residents employed in the construction industry.

The Calgary Real Estate Board recently released a report with alarming statistics for the Calgary real estate market showing residential sales shrunk by 15 per cent in 2018 relative to 2017 and were down 20 per cent compared to the ten-year average.

Low starts equate to less builds which affects trades, suppliers and service professionals. A reduction in building construction and development directly affects jobs in all our communities. Layoffs have already started.

This affects the entire housing continuum and works at odds with the objectives of the Municipal housing strategy. Without movement across the housing continuum, land developers and builders do not build; residents do not buy and sell properties, and renters stay in place. 80 per cent of rental units become available because of people moving to ownership. If people remain in rental situations, not only are they not building wealth, it puts pressure on the rental market and increases the cost of rent in the city making it more difficult for those with lower incomes to find rental units and increases the need for rental supplements and affordable housing.

Alberta credit unions, such as ATB, are following the federal guidelines of the stress test – even though they are provincially regulated and therefore not mandated to follow them. There is an opportunity for the provincial government to develop Alberta made policies.

The Federal rules have locked more-Albertan families out of home ownership and contributed to historic levels of housing inventory which resulted in fewer homes being built and job losses. Housing markets across Canada are not uniform and policy should reflect that.

At the March Municipal Leaders' Caucus AUMA members passed a motion brought forward by the City of Calgary on the same topic. The purpose of bringing this forward again as a resolution is to highlight the significant impact on communities.

**AUMA Comments:**

As indicated in the background, this resolution aligns with actions AUMA is taking in follow-up to a motion adopted at AUMA's 2019 Spring Municipal Leaders Caucus on Regional-Based Mortgage Financing Stress Tests. Actions include letters to relevant federal and provincial Ministers and meetings with the REALTORS Association of Alberta.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A5**

**Town of Nanton**

**Outcomes-based Focus for Provincial Regulation of Municipal Infrastructure**

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**WHEREAS** AUMA's vision is that Alberta's municipalities have an enduring partnership with the Government of Alberta that recognizes the shared responsibility to fund the infrastructure that Albertans rely on to maintain economically, environmentally and socially resilient communities;

**WHEREAS** small municipalities with limited property tax bases and borrowing capacity rely upon adequate and predictable infrastructure funding from the federal and provincial governments, particularly in the areas of water and sewer infrastructure;

**WHEREAS** provincial policies and processes implemented by Alberta Transportation, Infrastructure, and Environment and Parks can have the unintended consequence of municipalities building infrastructure that place an unviable financial burden on local rate payers;

**WHEREAS** community economic growth relies upon reasonable levels of municipal taxation and user fees combined with a high standard of public municipal infrastructure and services that meet the expectations of residents, investors and developers; and

**WHEREAS** municipalities rely on tools and resources developed by AUMA, the Government of Alberta and other partners, such as AUMA and RMA's current Asset Management Initiative, to support building and maintaining local infrastructure, but these programs are often oversubscribed.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to engage AUMA and its members in reviewing and amending regulations and policies related to municipal infrastructure to shift the focus from prescriptive requirements to an outcomes-based system that considers economic, environmental and social factors.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** AUMA, the Government of Alberta, and other partners develop further capacity building tools to help municipalities effectively build and maintain infrastructure.

**BACKGROUND:**

In late 2014, the Town of Nanton's aging Rotating Biological Contactor (RBC) wastewater treatment plant was facing an unexpected critical failure. An \$11 million federal/provincial infrastructure capital grant package was ultimately made available for a new membrane bioreactor (MBR) mechanical wastewater treatment plant, beginning operation in 2017. With few alternatives provided to the Town in stakeholder meetings with the province and engineers, this recommended option was green lit. A more typical lagoon wastewater

treatment solution had previously been favoured by the Town for its more dependable operational costs, Level 1 EOCP operational requirements and longevity.

There is no doubt that an MBR facility is an environmental leader in wastewater treatment. Fiscal considerations at the municipal level should, however, be something that the provincial policies and regulations consider when providing regulatory and funding approval for new infrastructure.

To avoid an operating deficit under the new system, the average annual wastewater fees for each resident are estimated to increase by 70% by 2020, compared to the costs to operate the former system in 2015.

<b>Former system</b>	<b>New system</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Annual wastewater user fee revenue for operations (2015)	Estimated annual wastewater user fee revenue for operations (2020)	
\$434,000	\$750,000	73%
Average annual wastewater fee for a resident in 2015	Estimated average annual wastewater fee for a resident in 2020	
\$421	\$714	70%

The scale of user fees increases to cover the operation, maintenance and staffing of this facility, in tough economic times, is unexpectedly high and, with hindsight, required far greater analysis from the financial impact angle by all parties involved before the MBR option was greenlit. For example, a community with a population of 2,200 faces an insurmountable objective of building adequate capital reserves to replace an \$11 million facility with a 20-year useful life.

For small communities with major cumulative needs in infrastructure and operational activities, the capital, operation and maintenance cost impact consideration of a specific investment to the tax base must be considered and discussed thoroughly by all parties, even in a critical situation. The Government of Alberta should engage AUMA and its members in reviewing and amending provincial policies and regulations to:

- Remove prescriptive requirements for a particular type of infrastructure (e.g. type of wastewater treatment plant) and replace them with outcomes based requirements (e.g. water quality)
- Incent asset management and full cost accounting practices and, where possible, greater cost recovery from infrastructure users.

In some cases, work with the federal government may be required to address national standards.

AUMA, the Government of Alberta and other partners such as the Rural Municipalities of Alberta and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities should develop further capacity building tools to support effective management of local infrastructure. This could include:

- Templates and guidance regarding the effective management structure options for a major infrastructure project;
- Compiling and sharing success stories from communities of all sizes with a variety of infrastructure issues; and
- Supporting development and review of asset management and fiscal implication reports.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA is actively advocating for municipalities to receive adequate, predictable and sustainable infrastructure funding that enables municipalities to fulfill local priorities. In addition, we are engaged in capacity building initiatives such as our Asset Management Program, which aims to build the capacity of municipalities to manage and maintain community infrastructure.



**AUMA Resolution 2019. A6**

**Town of Edson**  
Alberta Community Airport Program

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**WHEREAS** the Province of Alberta has established the Community Airport Program to assist with the funding of existing network of public use community airports;

**WHEREAS** the Community Airport Program provided \$2 million in funding in 2018 to be divided between 72 paved airports within Alberta, but this funding is not secure and is determined within each Provincial Budget year;

**WHEREAS** the cost of funding a community airport far surpasses amounts provided by the Community Airport Program, leaving municipalities with a considerable funding shortfall; and

**WHEREAS** the burden of that funding shortfall is borne by the municipal ratepayer.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to consider review and institution of an aviation fuel fee in order to attribute a portion of the cost of community airports directly to the user.

**BACKGROUND:**

Community Airports are a necessary part of the transportation, economic and emergency services infrastructure which support the success of Albertan industry and residents. Community Airports support regional fire suppression, timely and safe medical evacuation operations, and are hubs supporting local economic development and linkage to our resource-based economy. A lack of adequate and secure funding jeopardizes the ability for these assets to be properly maintained in the most cost effective, long-term manner undermining the success of these facilities and the regional stakeholders which rely on an ever-increasing need for air-based mobility and linkages. This issue affects facilities throughout Alberta with over 72 paved airports competing for funds which are neither sufficient to address the costs of these programs nor secured in a manner which allows for efficient long-term planning and budgeting at the local and regional partnership level.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue. Previously, AUMA advocated for the resumption of the Strategic Transportation Infrastructure Program (STIP) following its termination in 2013. Since its reinstatement in 2015, STIP has been the core program which funds the Community Airport Program. In 2012 AUMA also called for the full implementation of the Alberta Small Airport Strategy and specifically noted the importance of providing funding to airports to address the serious need for capital improvement.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A7**

**Town of High River**

**Release Revised Flood Mapping and Approved Flood Developed Regulation**

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**WHEREAS** the Bill 27, *Flood Recovery and Reconstruction Act* was enacted by the Province of Alberta in December of 2013;

**WHEREAS** Section 693.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* provides for the ability to create Regulations regarding controlling, regulating and prohibiting any use or development of land in the floodway, as well as establishing authorized uses and ministerial exemptions for a municipal authority or class of municipal authorities from some or all the general provisions of the Regulation;

**WHEREAS** the Alberta provincial flood hazard mapping has not been updated since 1992 and the release of the new flood hazard mapping along with the enactment of the *Floodway Development Regulation* is essential to effective municipal planning;

**WHEREAS** the absence of revised flood hazard mapping and the *Floodway Development Regulation* will continue to result in costly and destructive natural disasters to municipalities, businesses and people in Alberta.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to release the revised flood mapping and enact the *Floodway Development Regulation*.

**BACKGROUND:**

Flooding is one of the most costly and destructive natural disasters. While flooding has been a historical risk associated with Alberta's multitude of rivers and streams, an increase in extreme weather events and population growth has increased the impact of flooding in terms of public safety and the magnitude of property loss and damage.

Flood damages represent a significant expense in recent years for the public, municipalities as well as provincial and federal disaster assistance programs. While the weather cannot be controlled, action can be taken to reduce flood impacts by restricting development in high-risk areas. It is most effective to keep people and property away from the flood water, rather than attempting to divert the flood water.

For municipalities to plan effectively, the Province of Alberta must release the revised flood hazard mapping. The Government of Alberta has made significant financial investments in flood mapping for Alberta, which is anticipated to be in the amount of \$8.7 million. Flood hazard mapping marks out flood hazard areas along streams and lakes using design flood levels.

The flood hazard mapping is not enough on its own to protect the lives and property of Alberta residents. Since 2013, the Government of Alberta has had the authority to develop Regulations controlling, regulating and prohibiting any use or development of land in the floodway, as well as establishing authorized uses and ministerial exemptions for a municipal authority or class of municipal authorities from some or all the general provisions of the Regulation. The Regulation would ensure a consistent, minimum level of land use control in the floodway throughout Alberta.

Steps have been taken by the Government of Alberta to develop the *Floodway Development Regulation*; however, to date, this Regulation has not been released.

In 2014, Alberta Municipal Affairs established a Task Force of municipal government, including AUMA, and development industry stakeholders to provide input on the creation of the *Floodway Development Regulation*. This Task Force developed a discussion paper that includes views on new development in floodways (prohibitions and authorized uses), existing development in floodways (prohibitions and authorized uses/development), exemption provisions and other related policy considerations. Municipalities and other key stakeholders were invited to comment on the Task Force's discussion paper through the completion of a workbook or by attending a one-day symposium to share their views.

In 2015, the Report of the Auditor General of Alberta was released. The report stated that the Alberta Ministry of Environment and Parks (former Department of Environment and Sustainable Resources) needed to improve its processes to update its flood hazard maps and mapping guidelines and map previously unmapped areas at risk. This report affirmed that Municipal Affairs needed to establish processes for controlling, regulating or prohibiting future land use and development in the flood hazard areas.

Despite multiple calls by AUMA, the Town of High River and other municipalities for the Government of Alberta to update the flood hazard mapping and develop a *Floodway Development Regulation*, the same have not been released to date. Without these critical documents, municipalities cannot effectively plan for future development which increases the likelihood of future public safety concerns and property damage losses to Alberta residents as the result of flooding.

**AUMA Comments:**

As noted in the background, this resolution aligns with AUMA's advocacy on flood mapping and regulation.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A8**

**Town of Rocky Mountain House  
Extended Producer Responsibility**

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**WHEREAS** the purpose of municipalities is to foster the well-being of the environment and to provide services that are necessary or desirable, such as waste management, as per Part 1 Section 3 of the *Municipal Government Act*;

**WHEREAS** the Government of Alberta has authority to enact Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) paper and packaging regulations under Part 9 of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*;

**WHEREAS** EPR paper and packaging regulations incentivize producer to reduce paper and packaging waste, consistent with environmental and sustainability goals;

**WHEREAS** robust EPR paper and packaging regulations shift the responsibility and costs of recycling from local government to producers; and

**WHEREAS** recycling provides more than just environmental benefits. It creates jobs at every step in the recycling process. Collecting, transporting, and processing all need people and equipment to make sure scrap tires, electronics, paint, oil, paper and packaging materials are safely handled and recycled.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to:

- expand the current recycling programs,
- establish robust EPR regulations for paper and packaging, and
- work with AUMA to establish a modern recycling framework that sets Alberta on the path towards comprehensive EPR policies.

**BACKGROUND:**

AUMA is already calling on municipalities throughout Alberta to advocate for the expansion of the provincial recycling program. Its campaign to modernize Alberta's recycling regulatory framework asking AUMA members to send a letter of support to their Members of Legislative Assembly. Currently, there are 35 municipalities that have contacted their MLA. In May 2019, the Minister of Environment and Parks shared that he is interested in exploring program expansion.

In late 2018, AUMA and the City of Calgary worked together on a Notice of Motion advocating for an EPR paper and packaging program in Alberta. There are 31 municipal councils that have passed the Notice of Motion, about 70 per cent of Alberta residents call these 31 municipalities home.

Alberta is the only province in Western Canada that does not have EPR paper and packaging regulations. EPR shifts the cost of managing recyclable materials from municipalities to

producers (think Canadian Tire, London Drugs, Shoppers Drug Mart, Proctor and Gamble, Wal-Mart, etc.). Because so many producers already operate recycling programs in other provinces, producers are already incorporating the costs of EPR in their national product pricing. This means Albertans are paying for recycling twice and paying for recycling programs elsewhere. In 2016, producers provided more than \$367 million to fund other provincial EPR paper and packaging programs. Alberta received \$0. According to the Recycling Council of Alberta, an EPR paper and packaging program would save Alberta municipalities between \$65 to \$70 million annually.

In 2013, the Government of Alberta conducted public consultations on proposed designated material recycling regulations. The summary report of those consultations documented strong support for designated material recycling and EPR paper and packaging regulations. Respondents called for further work on implementing enhanced designated material recycling/EPR policy.

Despite the decisive responses from municipal governments, business and industry associations and the general public, the then-ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development did not implement any recommendations from the report.

Alberta municipalities should not be burdened by the provincial government's continued lack of action. It is time for the Government of Alberta to make producers responsible for their paper and packaging and work with Alberta Recycling to make provincial recycling programs more sustainable.

AUMA is asking the Alberta government to step into its leadership role in environmental protection and sustainability, for the betterment of future generations. Alberta can draw on the success of other jurisdictions to ensure a smooth implementation.

The Government of Alberta can use this resolution as evidence of municipal support for a robust EPR program.

**AUMA Comments:**

As indicated in the background, this resolution aligns with AUMA's existing advocacy efforts.



**AUMA Resolution 2019. A9**

**City of Lethbridge**

**Recycled Content Threshold Levels in New Plastic Products Manufactured and Sold in Alberta**

**WHEREAS** 187 countries including Canada are members of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

**WHEREAS** the Basel Convention focuses on the reduction of hazardous waste generation and the promotion of environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes wherever the place of disposal;

**WHEREAS** the Basel Convention is amending the rules to reduce the amount of plastic in the world's oceans, forcing developed countries to deal with their own wastes; and

**WHEREAS** there is increasing difficulty in finding markets for plastic wastes.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to adopt a standard by which new plastic products made in Alberta would contain a minimum of 15 per cent recycled content by 2023.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT AUMA** advocate for the Government of Alberta to work with the Government of Canada and other provinces to establish a national standard and timeline for increased threshold levels for recycled content in plastic products manufactured and sold in Canada.

**BACKGROUND:**

A recent study by Deloitte for Environment and Climate Change Canada shows that only 9 per cent of the 3.2 million tonnes of plastic waste generated each year in Canada is recycled. As much as 2.8-million tonnes ends up in Canadian landfills.

The Chinese National Sword policy came into effect February 2018. Basically, the policy banned import of foreign recyclables. It banned four categories and 24 types on imports starting in 2018. The policy could potential ban all incoming recyclable materials by 2020. The shift in policy resulted in the ban of the import of 24 types of recyclable commodities. This has resulted in China cutting its imports of scrap plastic by 96 per cent.

This has created huge challenges for marketing the plastics that were collected for recycling in some Canadian municipalities. The limited market demand for the recyclables has reduced program revenue which affects the financial viability of some municipal recycling programs. In November of 2018, federal, provincial and territorial environment ministers agreed to work collectively toward a common goal of zero plastic waste. To this end, the Canadian Council of the Ministers of the Environment (CCME) approved in principle a 'Canada Wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste'. This strategy outlines a vision to keep all plastics in the economy and out of the environment.



In alignment with the 'Canada Wide Strategy on Zero Waste', it would be prudent for the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) to urge the Government of Alberta to enter into discussions with industry representatives to determine a reasonable threshold level for recycled plastic content in new plastic products manufactured or sold in Alberta. Based on information from North American recycling and compounders, a 15 percent post-consumer recycled (PCR) content in new plastics products is recommended.

To transition from a linear economy to a circular economy, the demand for recycled content must match the production of recyclable materials recovered from the residential and commercial sectors. A circular economy prioritizes the reuse of what is already available over the extraction and disposal of natural resources.

CCME will develop an action plan that sets out the measures and actions needed to implement the strategy for ministers to consider in 2019. The plan will be developed in collaboration with stakeholders from across the plastics value chain and with a range of other interested parties.

The strategy identifies as a key result area the need for strong domestic markets and varied end uses to drive demand for recycled plastics. Creating strong market demand will be achieved by mandating minimum post-consumer recycled content in plastics for products that are sold in Alberta, and in other Canadian jurisdictions.

More information can be found on the "Canada Wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste" from CCME:

<https://www.ccme.ca/files/Resources/waste/plastics/STRATEGY%20ON%20ZERO%20PLASTIC%20WASTE.pdf>

**AUMA Comments:**

In general, this resolution aligns with AUMA's advocacy for extended producer responsibility programs, which place greater responsibility on producers of goods to reduce waste, increase recyclability of products and increase the recycled content of products.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A10**

**City of Calgary**

**Waste Management Storage Site Operational Practices**

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**WHEREAS** public expectations for safe and environmentally responsible waste management continue to expand, including services and facilities to support garbage disposal, hazardous waste management, recyclables diversion, and composting;

**WHEREAS** Waste Management Storage Sites are facilities where materials are collected or received from multiple sources, sorted, and then either sold for recycling or sent to landfill;

**WHEREAS** operational practices at these sites, including stockpiling materials, may present a risk to public safety and the environment through garbage landslides, fires, and site contamination;

**WHEREAS** there is a potential for Waste Management Storage Sites to adversely impact adjacent properties, present safety and environmental risks to landowners, and increase financial liability to municipalities;

**WHEREAS** these sites are currently regulated by an uncoordinated set of oversight authorities by Alberta Environment and Parks through notification requirements under the *Activities Designation Regulation*, and by municipal authorities through land use amendments, subdivisions, development permits, business licensing, and enforcement of the *Alberta Fire Code*; with neither Alberta Environment and Parks or municipalities having specific operating guidelines or codes of practice for Waste Management Storage Sites; and

**WHEREAS** in contrast, landfills and hazardous waste storage sites operate under an approval, a registration, a standard and/or code of practice, and oversight of the Province.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to work with municipalities to:

- a) Develop the operational guidelines and management practices for the approval and operation of Waste Management Storage Sites;
- b) Clarify the classification of sites; and
- c) Clarify the roles and authorities of municipalities and the provincial government, to improve public safety and environmental performance.

**BACKGROUND:**

Appropriate solid waste management is important to all Albertans. Public expectations for safe and environmentally responsible waste management continue to expand, including services and facilities to support garbage disposal, hazardous waste management, recyclables diversion, and composting. This creates new business opportunities in waste management. However, municipalities need to be able to ensure that companies operating within their

boundaries do so safely, while adhering to regulatory requirements and reasonable standards.

Waste Management Storage Sites are regulated under the *Activities Designation Regulation* and require a notification to Alberta Environment and Parks. No provincial environmental legislation applies specifically to the operation of these sites, other than general environmental provisions. While Alberta Environment and Parks does have the ability to inspect sites, this is not done routinely. Municipal authorities for these sites are limited to land use amendments, subdivisions, development permits, business licensing, and enforcement of the *Alberta Fire Code*. The *Alberta Fire Code* does contain requirements for stockpile content, height, and separation distance. This uncoordinated set of oversight authorities leads to confusion in jurisdiction, and may contribute to risks to public safety, environmental performance, and financial liability.

There are challenges in defining and identifying Waste Management Storage Sites in a municipality, due to the various land uses under which they were granted approval, different terminology in regulations, and limited coordination with Alberta Environment and Parks with municipal approvals. This may result in gaps in applying the setback requirements for new and existing sites under the *Subdivision and Development Regulation*.

Challenges with operational management of Waste Management Storage Sites can be a concern for all municipalities. The City of Calgary is undertaking work in 2019 to identify potential policy and regulatory controls for Waste Management Storage Sites. However, without a coordinated provincial approach, improvements in one jurisdiction could serve to shift the problem to other municipalities, or create an inconsistent system for businesses. Poor operational practices at sites may impact adjacent landowners, create financial liabilities for landowners and the municipality, resulting in public safety risks to citizens and emergency responders or environmental contamination.

Waste Management Storage Sites provide many positive benefits to municipalities, and their continued safe and environmentally responsible operation should be supported. Businesses in the growing waste management sector support citizen and industry recycling efforts and support the economic well-being of municipalities.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A11**

**Town of Thorsby**  
**Regulatory Clarification on Electronic Attendance**

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**WHEREAS** the Minister of Municipal Affairs is responsible to promote and ensure good governance within the municipalities of Alberta;

**WHEREAS** clear expectations of the roles and responsibilities of municipal councilors are beneficial to both Municipalities and Residents;

**WHEREAS** section 153(c) of the *Municipal Government Act (MGA)* states that the role of a municipal councilor is "to participate in council meetings and council committee meetings and meetings of other bodies to which they are appointed by council";

**WHEREAS** section 174(d) of the MGA states that a councilor is disqualified if absent from all regular council meetings for 8 consecutive weeks; and

**WHEREAS** section 199 of the MGA allows for ongoing electronic attendance of council meetings without clear limits or requirements.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Minister of Municipal Affairs to provide regulatory clarification concerning the intent, purpose and limits to the allowed use of the electronic meeting attendance as outlined in section 199 of the *Municipal Government Act* as it relates to the principles of good governance in Alberta's Municipal Councils.

**BACKGROUND:**

Allowing unrestricted use of electronic attendance of council meetings effectively creates a set of circumstances whereby an individual councilor may meet required 'attendance' of meetings while effectively spending the majority, if not the entirety of their time living or vacationing in other jurisdictions. This situation limits their timely understanding of the issues and concerns being faced by residents and undermines public opinion and the credibility of the rest of council.

While the adoption of electronic communications by councils is not only inevitable, but also desirable in many cases, there needs to be clarification as to the role and purpose of implementing these technologies, as well as practical limits to prevent abuse. Facilitating participation of council members who may be at out of town meetings or conferences, or reducing travel costs in geographically dispersed areas, are beneficial uses of these technologies. However, an open-ended allowance of continuous electronic attendance creates an opportunity for situations where councilors are effectively residents for tax purposes only, spending an unlimited amount of time residing elsewhere if they so choose.

While it could be said that these situations are best left to be resolved at the ballot box, this is not a preferable situation for councilors, candidates or voters. By seeking regulatory

clarification of section 199 of the MGA as it relates to sections 153 and 174 from the Minister of Municipal Affairs, we would hope to achieve clear rules for the extent that electronic meeting attendance is allowable. This would provide councilors with a clear indication of what is or is not expected of themselves and fellow councilors. It would provide clarity to potential candidates for municipal office who may not be sure if the expectations of a council role are compatible with their personal plans, and most importantly, provide voters of Alberta with a clear understanding of what to expect from their municipal elected officials.

Municipalities also have the option to address electronic attendance through their procedural bylaws. However, any restrictions included in the bylaw would be open to challenge through the courts. To resolve this challenge, the MGA could be amended to specifically indicate that municipalities are enabled to set restrictions on electronic attendance through their procedural bylaws.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A12**

**Town of Morinville  
School Site Procurement**

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**WHEREAS** the responsibility to provide school sites falls disproportionately to municipalities in accordance to the *Alberta Municipal Government Act* (Sections 661-677 specifically);

**WHEREAS** schools within an urban municipality not only serve the urban population, but also frequently serve rural populations. This places an inequitable burden on urban municipalities for the costs associated with not only providing the required school sites, but its associated infrastructure and related surrounding development uses;

**WHEREAS** urban municipalities face legislative constraints and market conditions that limit their authority/ability in terms of what can be required of developers in terms of future school sites and their development impacts and surrounding uses. It is often the case, that developers must provide the same;

**WHEREAS** the Province has both the ultimate responsibility and the resources to fund public education facilities, and not municipal tax payers; and

**WHEREAS** early engagement in the school site planning process would assist municipalities in preparing for what is required; for example, development planning, future development considerations, financial planning, and assisting with future school siting and surrounding use considerations in a manner that is timely and does not burden local taxpayers.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** the AUMA advocate for the relevant Government of Alberta departments (e.g. Municipal Affairs, Education and Infrastructure) to develop necessary legislation, policy, and procedures to ensure productive engagement with Alberta municipalities in the early stages of planning and announcing new school sites.

**Background:**

The announcement of a new school for a community is great news. However, the excitement that surrounds the prospect of a new school usually puts a municipality in the position of scrambling to ensure a site that meets the expectations and needs of all parties involved – i.e.: the Province and the school divisions. Municipalities too often are not involved in the Province's and school divisions' site planning until late in the process or not until after an announcement. These circumstances can place a municipality under a great deal of pressure of delivery of a school site, development considerations, and the financial resources required, which they often have not prepared for. Working with the Province and the school divisions collaboratively and, earlier in the planning process, would give municipalities a better opportunity to plan and prepare for the provision of future school sites. On-going dialogue would also help inform all parties involved, particularly the Province, of the development realities and financial considerations that urban municipalities face in undertaking their roles in school site provision.



**AUMA Comments:**

This resolution renews an expired resolution AUMA members adopted in 2015, which called for a coordinated approach to School Site Procurement. An overview of AUMA's advocacy on this issue can be found on the [Resolution's Library](#). In addition, as part of our ongoing work on Municipal Government Act review and change management, AUMA has advocated for provisions requiring Joint Use and Planning Agreements (JUPA) between municipalities and school boards to be enacted. Once these provisions are enacted AUMA plans to work with Municipal Affairs, Alberta Education, RMA, and the School Boards Association to develop tools to support creating and implementation of JUPAs

Town of Hinton  
Town of Okotoks  
Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act

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The Towns of Hinton and Okotoks submitted separate resolutions related to the *Mobile Homes Sites Tenancy Act*. AUMA is working with the towns to merge the resolutions. An updated version of the Resolutions Book will be published once the merged resolution is finalized.

Page held for merged resolution on mobile homes



**AUMA Resolution 2019. A14**

**City of St. Albert**  
**Advertisement and Promotion of Vaping Products to Youth**

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**WHEREAS** federal and provincial regulations are in place that restrict the advertisement and promotion of tobacco products and specifically ban any such advertising and promotion that is directed at young people;

**WHEREAS** similar regulations are not in place for vaping products in Alberta, but do exist in other provinces;

**WHEREAS** the federal government is contemplating national regulations related to the advertisement of vaping products, yet no timeline for implementation has been established;

**WHEREAS** vaping rates among Alberta high school students almost tripled from 2015 to 2017; and

**WHEREAS** vaping increasingly poses a threat to the progress made on preventing teen nicotine addiction and tobacco-use, and its related health effects place unnecessary costs on the provincial healthcare system and Alberta taxpayers.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to expeditiously amend the *Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act* and/or regulations under that statute, as required to ban the advertisement and promotion of vaping products to Alberta's youth.

**BACKGROUND:**

Vaping is the act of inhaling or exhaling an aerosol produced by a vaping product, such as an electronic cigarette. Vaping does not require burning like cigarette smoking. The device heats a liquid into a vapor, which then turns to aerosol. This vapor is often flavored and can contain nicotine.

Health advocates have raised concerns regarding rising rates of youth vaping. Health Canada states that:

- There is substantial evidence that e-cigarette (a type of vaping product) use results in symptoms of dependence;
- There is substantial evidence that e-cigarette use increases the risk of ever using combustible tobacco cigarettes among youth and young adults; and,
- Children and youth are especially susceptible to the harmful effects of nicotine, including addiction. They may become dependent on nicotine with lower levels of exposure than adults.

The University of Waterloo notes that the percentage of Albertans who are smokers has been steadily declining since 1999, from 26% in 1999 to 16% in 2015. Given that Health Canada

notes that there is substantial evidence that e-cigarette use increases risk of ever using combustible tobacco cigarettes, and that vaping rates are quickly increasing, vaping poses a threat to the progress made on preventing teen nicotine addiction.

The 2016-17 Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey, administered to Canadians between grades 7 and 12 indicates that:

- The number of Alberta high school students who admit to vaping almost tripled between 2015 and 2017, from 8% to 22%;
- 15% of Canadian students in grades 10-12 used a vaping product in the past 30 days, up from 9% in 2014-15; and
- 53% of Canadian students in grades 7-12 responded it would be “fairly easy” or “very easy” to get a vaping product such as e-cigarettes if they wanted to.

The Conference Board of Canada notes that in 2012, tobacco use resulted in \$6.5 billion in direct healthcare costs, and 45,464 deaths were attributable to smoking in Canada. At the time of development of this resolution (April 2019), the Government of Canada is considering new regulations through the *Tobacco and Vaping Products Act* for vaping products that would restrict the advertisement of products by limiting the locations where advertisements can be placed and the display of vaping products in certain retail locations; limiting the content in advertisements; and informing the public through a health warning on advertisements. These changes would ensure vaping advertising is treated similarly to tobacco advertising. Whether these will be adopted or not, and a timeline for implementation is not known at this time. There are no known FCM resolutions on this topic.

Since there is no timeline on implementation of federal legislation, because of the dramatic increase in youth vaping in Alberta, and that all provinces other than Alberta and Saskatchewan regulate e-cigarette use and restrict the promotion and advertisement of vaping products, the City of St. Albert believes this topic is provincial in scope. In Alberta, vaping advertisements are not restricted, and are on display in locations that youth frequent, unlike tobacco products. This includes at the checkout at convenience stores, and outside the store near schools. The Government of Alberta has an opportunity to be nimble and address this rising issue quickly and effectively.

In the event the Government of Canada has established a timeline for implementation, or implemented nation-wide vaping regulations come Fall 2019, this resolution may no longer be required. Alternatively, there may be gaps in the federal regulations that the Alberta Government can address through amendments to the *Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act*. There is also little precedent for municipal regulation of product advertisement in Alberta, with most examples of product regulation existing at the provincial and federal orders of government. Changes to the Alberta *Tobacco and Smoking Reduction Act* to regulate the advertisement of vaping products in a similar manner to that of tobacco would effectively eliminate the kind of advertising and promotion that targets young people, and should help to reverse the trend of rising rates of youth vaping in Alberta.

There are no active or historical AUMA resolutions related to vaping.

### References

Conference Board of Canada. (2017, October). The Costs of Tobacco Use in Canada, 2012. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hc-sc/documents/services/publications/healthy-living/costs-tobacco-use-canada-2012/Costs-of-Tobacco-Use-in-Canada-2012-eng.pdf>.

Government of Canada. (2018, June 12). Detailed tables for the Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey 2016-17. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/canadian-student-tobacco-alcohol-drugs-survey/2016-2017-supplementary-tables.html>

Health Canada. (2019, March 13). Risks of vaping. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/smoking-tobacco/vaping/risks.html>

University of Waterloo. (n.d.) Tobacco use in Canada: Alberta. Retrieved from <https://uwaterloo.ca/tobacco-use-canada/adult-tobacco-use/smoking-provinces/alberta>

### **AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.



**AUMA Resolution 2019. A15**

**City of Lethbridge  
Town of Olds**

**Presumed Consent for Human Organ and Tissue Donation**

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WHEREAS there are over 4,500 Canadians waiting for organ transplants, and the time on the wait list impacts their family lives and their ability to live and work as productively as they could if new organs and tissues were available to them;

WHEREAS consent to donate is addressed under the provincial statutes pertaining to organ and tissue donation;

WHEREAS in 2019 the Province of Nova Scotia unanimously passed Bill 133, The Human Organ and Tissue Donation Act, to make organ and tissue donation an opting-out decision and not an opting-in decision;

WHEREAS the introduction of a presumed consent regime, where consent to donate is presumed unless a person has expressly indicated otherwise during their lifetime, would increase donor rates; and

WHEREAS the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) believes that healthy communities are important to all Albertans, in terms of enjoying a better quality of life, managing health risks for individuals, families and communities, and seeing efficiencies in the cost of health care,

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to follow the Government of Nova Scotia and create legislation that makes organ and tissue donation a program that needs to be opted out of and not opted into for adults in Alberta.

**BACKGROUND:**

On April 6, 2018, Canadians were heartbroken to hear the news of the Humboldt Broncos bus crash. Sixteen people lost their lives and thirteen will suffer with physical and emotional scars for life. The day after the Humboldt Broncos bus crash, Logan Boulet of Lethbridge, Alberta, succumbed to his injuries. His parents, Bernadine and Toby Boulet, offered to donate his organs, resulting in six other lives being saved. The previous year, Logan's coach and mentor, Ric Suggitt passed away and was a registered organ donor. This act prompted Logan to tell his parents that he was registering as an organ donor as well. As news spread of the organ donation by this young hockey player, over 100,000 people registered to become organ donors in the days and weeks that followed. To date, this is the largest number of Canadians registering to become organ donors in Canadian history due to one event or one person. What happened following Logan's selfless act, is nothing less than miraculous and became known across Canada as the "Logan Boulet Effect".

The Boulet family is working diligently to spread Logan's message that organ donation is important and now we all continue to be inspired by this young man and his legacy. Logan Boulet had made the commitment to opt into organ and tissue donation and this act of kindness has inspired many in the Olds community to join in raising awareness of this cause. Logan's dad grew up in Olds and Logan's grandparents still reside in Olds, and many residents in the Olds community are part of continuing the Logan Boulet Effect. The Town of Olds encourages its community members to talk to their families and register as organ donors, but this cause impacts every community.

A gap between the need for organ and tissue donation and the documented consent of available donors is a problem in Canada. Every year, too many people die while waiting for an organ donation, and over 1,600 Canadians are added to organ wait lists. There is a difference between intent to be a donor and legal consent. Often people will consider donating their organs and tissues; however, they wait until the time is right. That is often too late for many to do their generous act. According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, the deceased donor rate in Canada increased by 42% between 2007 and 2016. The Canadian Transplant Association indicates that almost 90% of Canadians say they support organ donation, but only 23% have registered their intent to donate. Though donation rates have improved over the last ten years, there is more to be done, as approximately 250 Canadians die annually waiting for an organ transplant. One donor can benefit more than 75 people and save up to eight lives.

In Canada, notwithstanding Nova Scotia's passing Bill 133 in April 2019, all provinces and territories operate on opt-in, or explicit consent, or required consent systems whereby an individual expresses the intention to become a donor. Presumed consent is sometimes described as an 'opt-out' system for organ donation. It works by assuming that, unless people express a wish otherwise, they are willing to donate their organs. Proponents of a presumed consent approach note that the clear majority of Canadians are in favour of organ donation when asked, but only a fraction of those who are in favour actually register their intent to do so.

There is currently particular interest in organ donation and the impact a change in legislation or policy can have on donation rates. The lack of organ donation is an issue that impacts individuals and families in every Alberta community.

The Town of Olds and the City of Lethbridge would like to co-sponsor a resolution that reverses the current situation and while the choice of donating is still up to adults over 18, the decision would be to opt-out of the program and not be required to take steps to opt-in.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.

**AUMA Resolution 2019.16**

**City of Lethbridge**  
Provincial Drug Strategy

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**WHEREAS** all municipalities are contending with the social consequences of addictions; and

**WHEREAS** there is no provincial drug strategy to support local communities with the issues resulting from the opioid crisis in particular, and the addictions crisis in general.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to adopt a provincial drug strategy which develops a strategic response to addictions, including prevention, treatment, harm reduction and community safety.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the provincial drug strategy recognizes the uniqueness of each municipality and is flexible to reflect the individual needs of each community.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the provincial drug strategy focus on balanced solutions that reflect the four pillars of:

1. Prevention and Education;
2. Treatment;
3. Harm Reduction; and
4. Enforcement.

**BACKGROUND:**

The drug crisis has hit our community, province, and country hard. Overdose deaths have been climbing rapidly over the past two years; so much so, they've impacted a recent Statistics Canada report which shows life expectancy has stopped increasing in Canada for the first time in four decades.

According to an Alberta Health Services report, Alberta Opioid Response Surveillance Report 2018 Q4, "746 people died from an apparent accidental opioid poisoning in 2018. On average, 2 individuals die every day in Alberta as a result of an apparent accidental opioid poisoning. In the most recent quarter, 159 people died from an apparent accidental fentanyl-related poisoning, compared to 180 people in the previous quarter."

When looking at how this crisis affects emergency department across the province, AHS found "in the third quarter of 2018, there were 2,930 emergency and urgent care visits related to harm associated with opioids and other drug use. In the previous quarter, there were 2,974 emergency and urgent care visits related to opioids and other substances of misuse. In the third quarter of 2018, emergency and urgent care visits related to harm associated with opioids and other drug use occurred among 2,460 unique individuals, of whom 13 per cent had more than one visit."

We know that cities across the province are experiencing an increase in homelessness and this goes hand in hand with the drug crisis. According to the 7 Cities on housing and homelessness 2018 Point-in-Time Homelessness Count report, five of the seven cities counted more people experiencing homelessness in 2018 than in 2016. Lethbridge has seen more than a 150 per cent increase in homelessness since 2016. Of those who identified as homeless, more than 40 per cent indicated they were homeless due to drug and substance abuse.

We are making headway in saving lives and preventing overdose deaths with resources like safe consumption sites, but we need help to implement an exit strategy for those who are battling drug addiction. We know the issues our cities face and what needs to be done. What we need is the support to implement a solution that works. This includes a model of care that includes intox, detox, treatment where drug replacement therapies are utilized, and lastly a sustainable housing strategy that includes ongoing social supports. There are municipalities who are showing this integrated model works and they are experiencing success in battling this drug crisis.

We recognize that as individual municipalities, we cannot not defeat this drug crisis alone. We urge the provincial government to develop an overall drug strategy in consultation with stakeholders so that we can serve the residents of our cities and province to the best of our abilities, in a focused and proactive direction.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue. However, advocating for improvements to Alberta's mental health and addictions system, including access to supports through a provincial 211 service and action to address the opioid crisis, is a strategic priority for AUMA's Safe and Healthy Communities Committee in 2019. AUMA members also passed a resolution in 2017 requesting that the Government of Alberta establish a Provincial/Municipal Working Group on Opioids to directly engage municipalities in addressing the opioid crisis. The government responded by appointing an AUMA Board member to the Opioid Emergency Response Commission to represent municipalities. AUMA is also represented on the Valuing Mental Health Advisory Committee, which is overseeing the implementation of the provincial mental health strategy.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A17**

**City of Red Deer  
Needle Debris**

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**WHEREAS** the Government of Alberta, through various agencies, annually distributes millions of harm reduction needles, province-wide, in response to the opioid/drug addiction crisis in Alberta;

**WHEREAS** needles are used by people with specific health conditions and addictions, and the majority of needles are disposed of safely by the people who have used them; however, work is needed to respond to the increased needle debris;

**WHEREAS** while needle distribution is reducing the number of shared needles used, a growing number of discarded needles are being discovered in public spaces such as parks and recreation areas, causing significant public health and safety concerns; and

**WHEREAS** municipalities are being increasingly burdened by the rising costs of needle debris clean-up, and many citizens are deeply concerned for their health and safety.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate to the Government of Alberta for a province-wide strategy for the clean-up and disposal of used needle debris, and for the Government of Alberta to provide additional resources to municipalities to collect and dispose of used needles;

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** that until such time as a strategy is established, the Province provides adequate funding to municipalities to respond to these ongoing costs.

**BACKGROUND:**

This issue is being felt by municipalities across the province. A snapshot of Red Deer's experience is shared below.

The Government of Alberta through its agencies distributes harm reduction supplies in Central Alberta. The Safer Injection tools they distribute include syringes, filters, alcohol swabs, ties (also known as tourniquets), sharps containers, individual waters, cookers, vitamin C, and citric acid. The Safer Inhalation tools they distribute include stems and crystal meth pipes (also known as straight shooters or pipes), mouthpieces, screens, and pushes. There was a distribution of 422,675 new needles in 2014-15 throughout central Alberta, and these numbers increased to 529,863 in 2015-16. Based on harm reduction best practices, this is not a needle exchange program, and thus there is no expectation of needles being returned. Based on a historical context, approximately a third of needles are not returned to agencies, although they may also be disposed of through non-tracked means such as private pharmacies or distributed to other communities.

The needles that are unaccounted for represent a significant community safety issue and lend themselves to a negative perception of the places they are found.

Although Alberta's Health Ministry has implemented an effective Harm Reduction program, they have failed to address the resulting community safety impact their program has on the community. This has left the burden of the resulting cleanup process on the municipal taxpayers.

<http://www.reddeer.ca/whats-happening/our-response-to-social-disorder-community-safety/social-disorder/needle-debris/>

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.



**AUMA Resolution 2019. A18**

**Town of Strathmore**  
**Diagnostic Medical Imaging Guidelines**

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**WHEREAS** communities outside the 100-kilometre radius of major Alberta cities are not allowed certain medical imaging or interventional radiology, which negatively impacts some communities;

**WHEREAS** the current standards for diagnostic medical imaging are outdated, and technology has now advanced to the point that medical imaging can be done with ease from any place where reliable technology can be accessed;

**WHEREAS** the lack of such resources causes significant stress to rural and suburban populations whose members must expend great amounts of time and effort to travel to cities to access diagnostic imaging and interventional radiology; and

**WHEREAS** communities such as Strathmore must utilize significant amounts of funding for ambulance and other medical transport such as Handi-Bus.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to urge the College of Physicians and Surgeons to change their current practice to allow communities within a 100-kilometre radius of Alberta major cities to install diagnostic imaging and/or interventional radiology as they determine it to be useful, requisite, or fundamental to serving the needs of their respective communities.

**BACKGROUND:**

The current standards of diagnostic medical imaging guidelines prohibit the deployment of diagnostic medical imaging equipment within a one-hundred-kilometer radius of a major city (50,000 population). Sending patients to larger centers for basic services is disruptive, and very costly. Using geography to evaluate safety is very detrimental and creates a gap in service to citizens of rural populations.

Allowing medical imaging within the one-hundred-kilometer radius would provide for ultrasound services to communities such as Strathmore and other rural populations. Advancements in technology have made these services practical and readily available. A change in policy would ensure these services are available to residents without the extra burden of travel which is unsafe and costly.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue. However, analysis and advocacy relating to healthcare outside of metropolitan areas is a strategic priority for AUMA in 2019.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A19**

**City of Grande Prairie**  
**Making Children's Health Care a Priority in Alberta**

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**WHEREAS** the Government of Alberta is spending \$22.1 billion this year on health care, representing almost 40 percent of total budget expenditures and an increase of 2.2 percent compared to the health budget last fiscal year;

**WHEREAS** Alberta's population is experiencing a high natural growth rate and twenty-five percent of the province's population is below the age of 18, and by 2041 the annual number of births in Alberta is expected to grow by 26 percent;

**WHEREAS** it is forecast that communities outside Edmonton and Calgary will see significant growth in the number of young people by 2046;

**WHEREAS** children's health care is unique and requires a different approach than adult care given that children are particularly vulnerable to illness and infection, many of which can have lifelong ramifications if not properly treated;

**WHEREAS** only two out of 106 acute care hospitals in Alberta are dedicated to children's health;

**WHEREAS** treating children close to home has proven health benefits and can help bend the cost-curve on the overall health expenditures for the Government of Alberta; and

**WHEREAS** the Stollery Children's Hospital and Alberta Children's Hospital treat children from across the province (and beyond) and are able to leverage world-class physicians and technology to support treatment of children in health facilities across Alberta.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to support enhancements to existing infrastructure and programming in regional hospitals outside of Edmonton and Calgary in order to provide an increased level of care to children, while recognizing that the Stollery Children's Hospital and the Alberta Children's Hospital serve as critical hubs to this growing network of care for children's health across the province.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT** AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to recognize children's mental and physical health as a priority by making advanced, specialized pediatric care accessible to all Alberta children, regardless of where they live.

Alberta continues to have the youngest population in Canada with nearly 20 per cent of its population between the ages of 0 and 14.<sup>1</sup> Between 2017 and 2025, the population aged 5 to 17 years is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.1%.<sup>2</sup>

Alberta's 2018-2046 population projection shows that many regions outside of the Edmonton and Calgary Metro areas will see significant growth in the 0-14-year-old cohort of their population. Specifically; Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge will all see greater than 30 per cent growth in this demographic; Camrose, Drumheller, and Slave Lake will see 20 per cent and; Wood Buffalo, Rocky Mountain House, Grande Cache, Pincher Creek and Cold Lake will all see greater than 10 per cent growth in this youngest portion of their population.<sup>3</sup>

Last year, 44 per cent of Stollery patients came from outside the Edmonton area, while 24 per cent of The Alberta Children's Hospital came from outside the Calgary area.<sup>4</sup>

**Sources:**

1. Statistics Canada. (2018, May 30). Census Profile, 2016 Census Alberta and Canada. Retrieved June 4, 2019, from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm>
2. Government of Alberta, Office of Statistics and Information. (n.d.). Population statistics. Retrieved June 4, 2019, from <https://www.alberta.ca/population-statistics.aspx>
3. Government of Alberta, Treasury Board and Finance, Office of Statistics and Information. (2018, July 3). *Population Projection Alberta and Census Divisions, 2018–2046*. Retrieved from <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/90a09f08-c52c-43bd-b48a-fda5187273b9/resource/1748a22b-c37e-4c53-8bb5-eb77222c68d8/download/2018-2046-alberta-population-projections.pdf>
4. Provided by Katherine Sweet, Director of Strategic Partnerships with the Stollery Children's Hospital Foundation.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue. However, advocating for improvements to Alberta's mental health, is a strategic priority for AUMA's Safe and Healthy Communities Committee in 2019. AUMA is also represented on the Valuing Mental Health Advisory Committee, which is overseeing the implementation of the provincial mental health strategy.

**AUMA Resolution 2019. A20**

**Town of Okotoks**  
**Royal Canadian Mounted Police Day**

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**WHEREAS** in 1873 the Parliament of Canada established a police force named the North-West Mounted Police to enforce law in Canada's newly acquired territory in Western Canada;

**WHEREAS** in 1919 the Parliament of Canada voted to form a national police force by merging the North-West Mounted Police and the Dominion Police of Eastern Canada, and on February 1, 1920, the newly formed force was named the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

**WHEREAS** the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has continued to grow as a police force having jurisdiction in eight provinces and three territories and, through its national police services, offering resources to other Canadian law enforcement agencies;

**WHEREAS** today the scope of services and operations of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Canada has expanded and includes enforcement against organized crime, terrorism, illicit drugs, economic crimes, and offences that threaten the integrity of Canada's national borders;

**WHEREAS** the men and women of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have given much to our communities in terms of service and sacrifice; and

**WHEREAS** there is a need to recognize and promote awareness of the important history and role of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta.

**IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT** the AUMA advocate for the Government of Alberta to declare, in each year, February 1, as "Royal Canadian Mounted Police Day".

**BACKGROUND:**

The RCMP was founded in 1873 and was originally known as the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. It later merged in 1920 with the Dominion Police in eastern Canada to be the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The service originally was started to bring law to western Canada in the 1870s.

The members of the RCMP should have a day that recognizes the work they do to provide security in our communities and acknowledge the dangerous situations the men and women of the RCMP deal with every day on our behalves.

Manitoba was the first province in 2017 to declare February 1 as Royal Canadian Mounted Police Day.

**AUMA Comments:**

AUMA does not have a current policy position on this specific issue.



# townfolio

Order Confirmation

**Date:** Aug 15, 2019

## User Details:

**User:** Lac Ste. Anne County/Onoway

**Address:** Box 219, Sangudo AB T0E 2A0

**User Contact:** Cindy Suter [suter@lsac.ca](mailto:suter@lsac.ca) 1-866-880-5722

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**Onboarding/Amalgamation Fee:** \$500

**Townfolio Subscription Terms:** Annual payment of \$4,480 (+applicable taxes) for three years- first payment and onboarding fee is due upon completion of order confirmation. The subscription will automatically renew on an annual basis unless canceled, after the third year. The user may cancel the subscription at any time with 60 days notice before the annual renewal date. The annual renewal fee is due on the date of this subscription.

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**Subscription Includes:** One community profile + data management with automated updates, website chart embedding (one iframe), PDF/XLS exports, chart downloads, profile analytics, full access to the compare/benchmark features, initial training & ongoing technical support.

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# townfolio

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\_\_\_\_\_  
**Print Name**

Ryley Iverson

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Print Name**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Title**

Chief Executive Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Title**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

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-  
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- \* 3 year plans can be paid as a one-time, two-time, or annual payment. Pricing breakdown found on next slide.
- \* Profile(s) to be completed within 30 days of payment
- \* Proposal is valid for 60 days from Aug 14, 2019

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# Annual Region Pricing Breakdown

**3 Years**

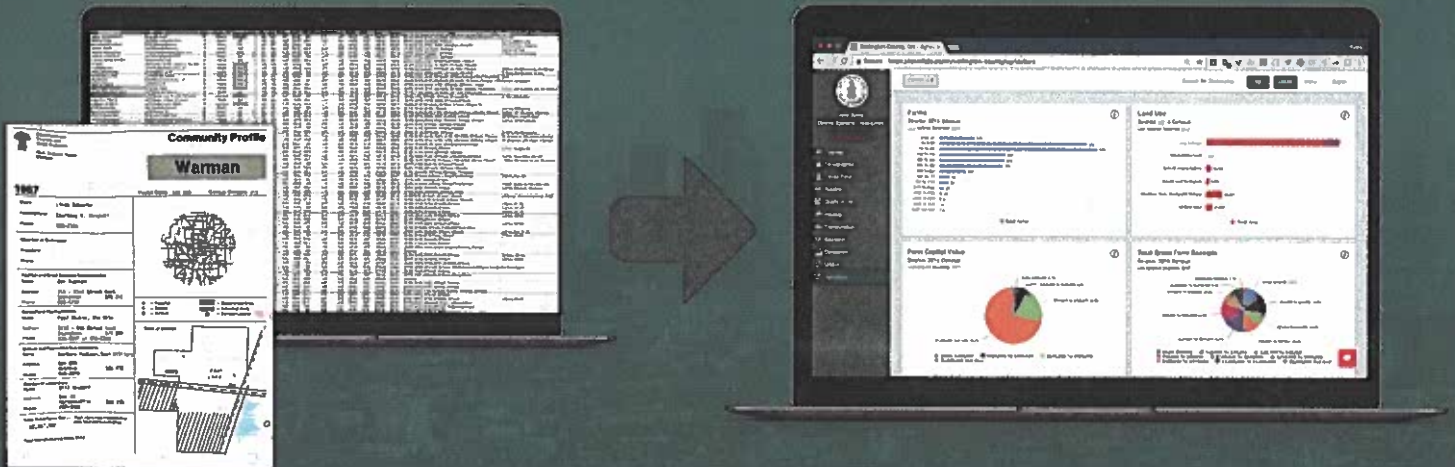
-

Lac Ste. Anne County

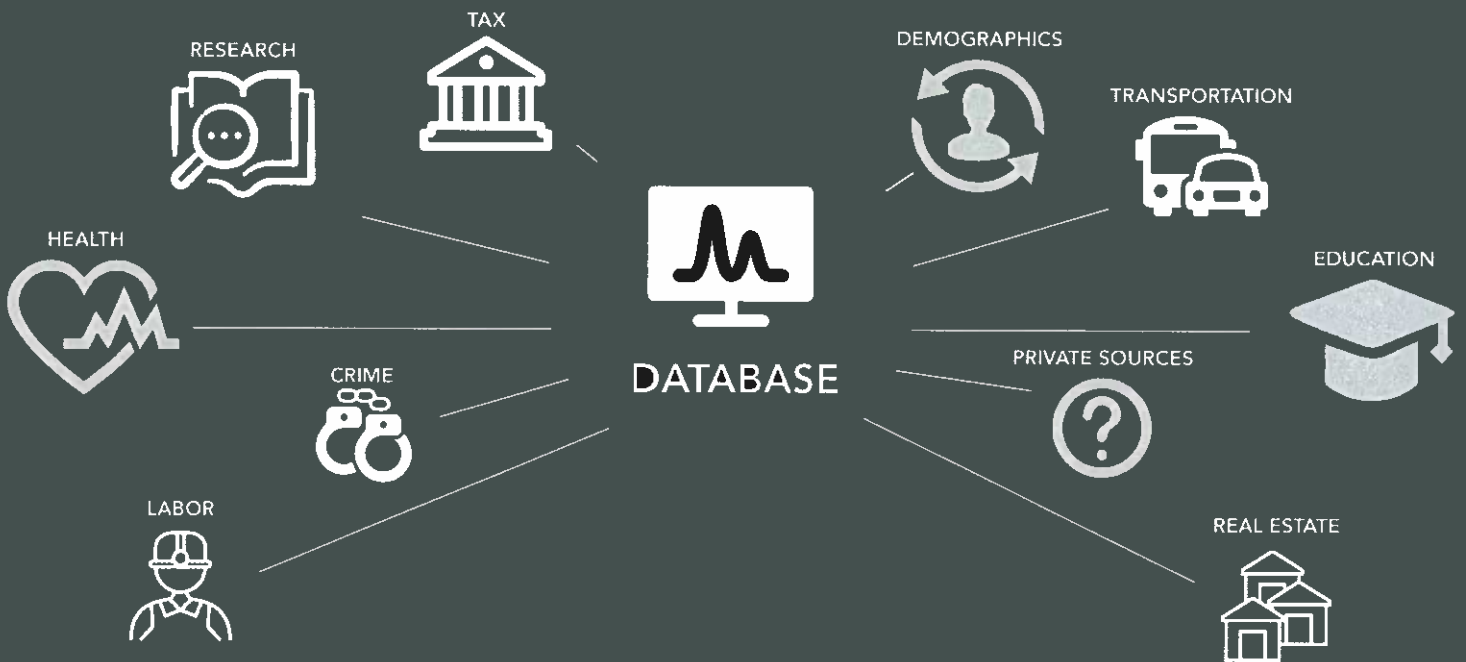
Town of Onoway

Lac Ste. Anne County + Onoway

# Townfolio Automates Tedious Work

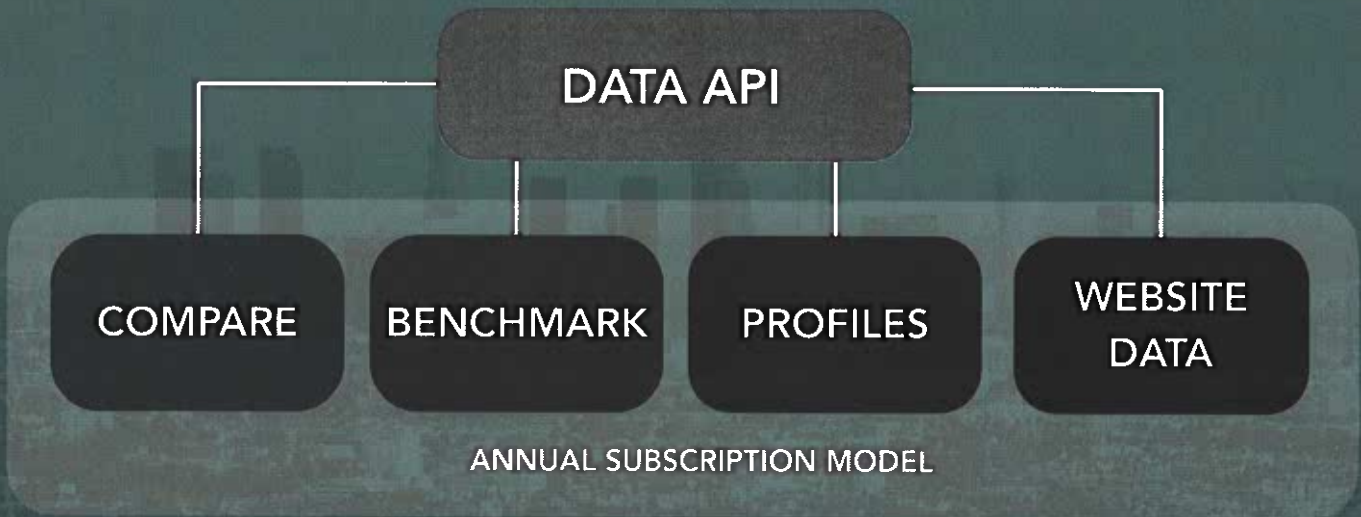


# The Core is a Massive Data Hub





# Powering a Civic Analytics Platform for 38,000 Cities



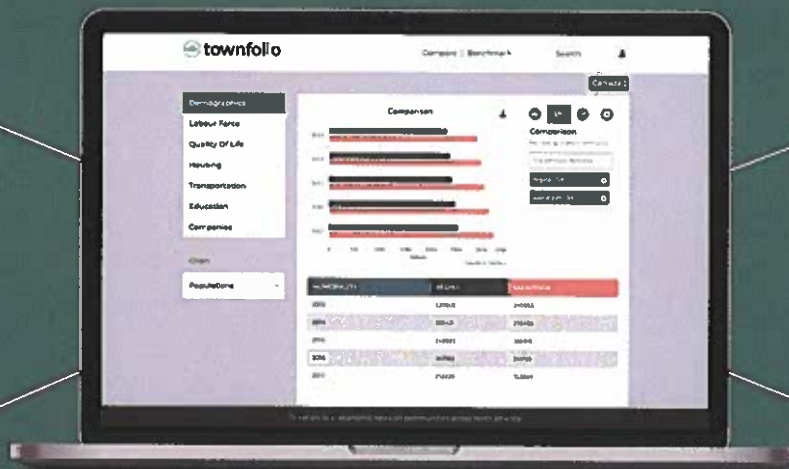
# We Provide Insights Cities Can't Afford to Miss



Research Trends



Allocate Funds



Opportunities & Weaknesses



Transparency

# FEATURES

# Community Profiles

Data is automatically updated

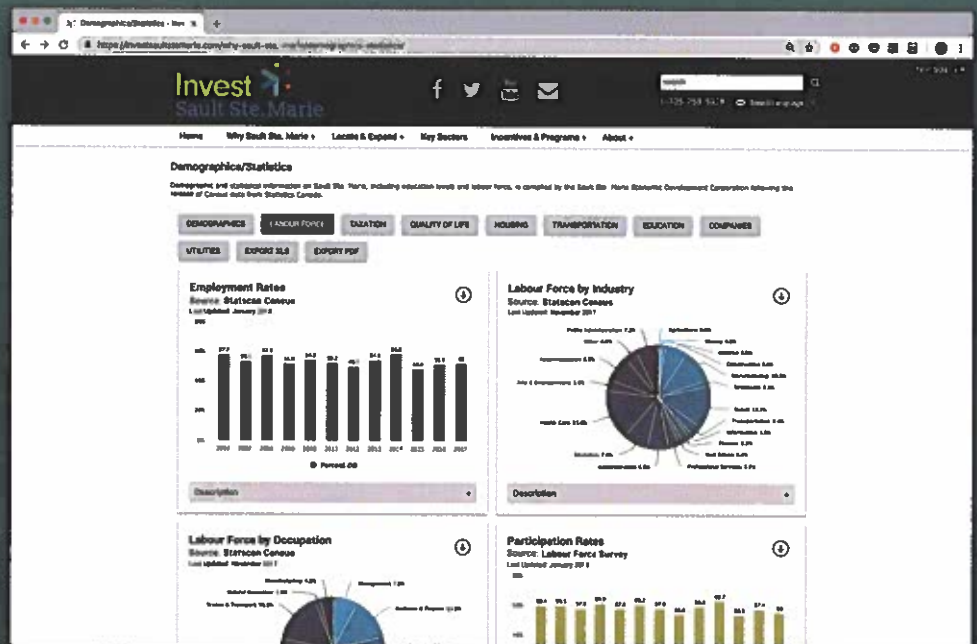
40+ indicators per profile (on average)

Add-in any custom data



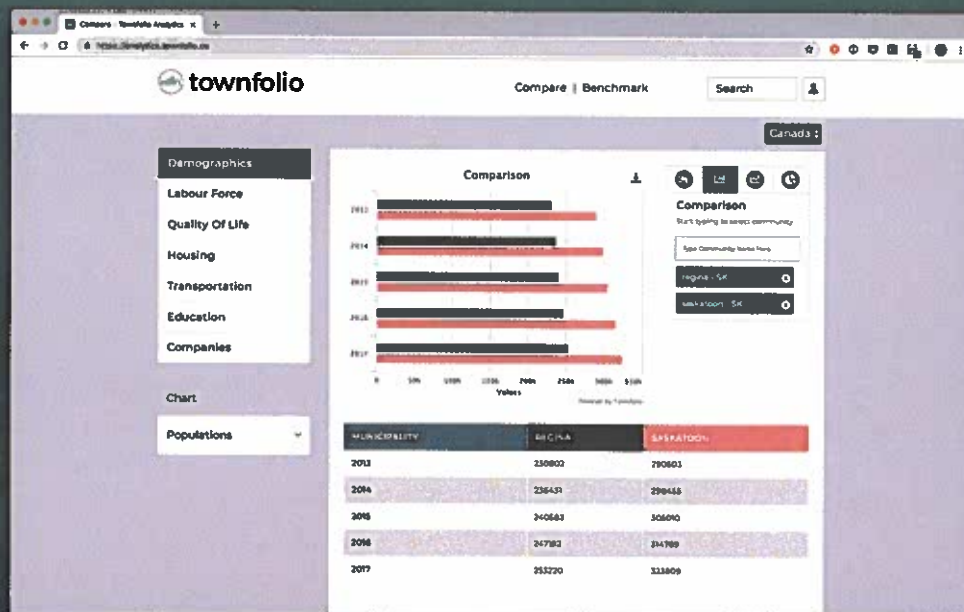
# Website Dashboards

Dashboards can be embedded into any website with one line of code with instant data updates



# City Comparisons

Compare dozens of indicators on cities, counties, states and provinces





# City Benchmarking

Rank municipalities on dozens of indicators

The screenshot shows the townfolio benchmarking tool interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Compare | Benchmark' button. Below the search bar, there is a 'Population' filter set to 'Canada'. The main content is a table with the following columns: Name, Population, Employment Rate, Unemployment Rate, Youth Unemployment Rate, Home Owners, Total Income, Average Household Income, Average Salary, and Average Housing Price. The table lists 10 municipalities, with their respective values for each indicator. At the bottom of the table, there are navigation buttons for 'Previous', '2304 Records Found', 'Page 1 of 338', '10 ITEMS', and 'Next'.

Name	Population	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Youth Unemployment Rate	Home Owners	Total Income	Average Household Income	Average Salary	Average Housing Price
Halifax, NS	400,321	62.1	-	27	104,245	49,090	-	989	307,511
Scarborough, ON	246,249	58.7	-	63.3	69,376	14,285	-	1	893,348
Saskatoon, SK	214,789	45.6	5	70.4	65,875	12,685	-	1,012	385,406
Vaughan, ON	206,213	64.8	-	69.6	64,490	9,768	-	-	693,088
Regina, SK	241,359	66.2	4.9	70.5	59,340	29,075	-	1,043	371,809
Etobicoke, ON	233,223	64	-	68.7	57,240	34,975	-	980	566,791
Burnaby, BC	222,768	59.2	-	63.2	37,220	34,980	-	-	961,744
Windsor, ON	217,266	11.8	-	57	58,225	13,410	-	764	204,570
Richmond, BC	188,369	57.1	-	60.9	54,546	16,970	-	1,304	967,385
Richmond Hill, ON	166,822	52.8	-	65.1	42,889	15,280	-	1,346	984,031

(81)

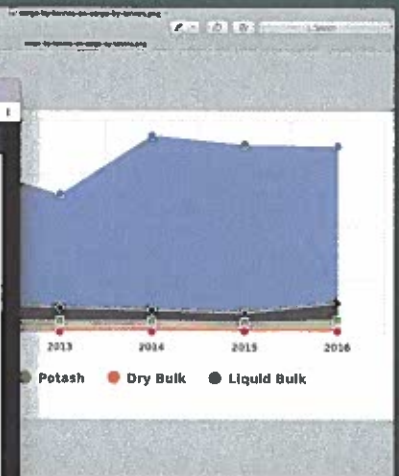
# Export & Download Data

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Age 0-4	2000	2000	4000
Age 5-9	2000	2000	4000
Age 10-14	2000	2000	4000
Age 15-19	2000	2000	4000
Age 20-24	2000	2000	4000
Age 25-29	2000	2000	4000
Age 30-34	2000	2000	4000
Age 35-39	2000	2000	4000
Age 40-44	2000	2000	4000
Age 45-49	2000	2000	4000
Age 50-54	2000	2000	4000
Age 55-59	2000	2000	4000
Age 60-64	2000	2000	4000
Age 65-69	2000	2000	4000
Age 70-74	2000	2000	4000
Age 75-79	2000	2000	4000
Age 80-84	2000	2000	4000
Age 85-89	2000	2000	4000
Age 90-94	2000	2000	4000
Age 95-99	2000	2000	4000
Age 100+	2000	2000	4000

XLS



PDF



Images

# Townfolio Saves Time & Money



Time

**6 months**

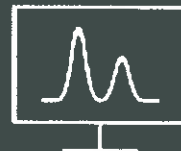
time saved from  
current practices



Money

**\$18,000**

dollars saved from  
existing solutions



Data

**100+**

data sources analyzed  
and visualized

# Unlock The True Potential of Your City



Get in touch and learn how.

[contact@jointownfolio.com](mailto:contact@jointownfolio.com)

## Debbie Giroux

---

**From:** Wendy Wildman <cao@onoway.ca>  
**Sent:** August 26, 2019 4:36 PM  
**To:** 'Judy Tracy'; 'Lynne Tonita'; 'Pat St.Hilaire'; jmickle@onoway.ca; 'Wade Neilson'  
**Cc:** 'Deb Giroux'; 'Robin Murray'  
**Subject:** FW: Police Costing Webinar - September 6, 2019 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

**Importance:** High

Council – I think this is an important conversation to partake in, whomever is available. I am not in that day, but Robin can participate on behalf of Administration.

W

**Wendy Wildman**  
CAO  
Town of Onoway  
Box 540  
Onoway, AB. T0E 1V0  
780-967-5338 Fax: 780-967-3226  
cao@onoway.ca

**NOTE EMAIL CONTACT INFORMATION HAS CHANGED TO: [cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)**

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**From:** JSG PSD Engagement <JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca>  
**Sent:** August 26, 2019 4:01 PM  
**Cc:** Rachel Melnychuk <Rachel.Melnichuk@gov.ab.ca>; Jessica Thomson (SOLGEN) <Jessica.Thomson@gov.ab.ca>; Patricia Rzechowka <Patricia.Rzechowka@gov.ab.ca>; Lisa Gagnier <lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca>  
**Subject:** Police Costing Webinar - September 6, 2019 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.  
**Importance:** High

Sent on behalf of: W. M. (Bill) Sweeney, OOM  
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister

Good afternoon,

The Government of Alberta has heard from many stakeholders about the need for a more equitable police costing model for Alberta. Based on this feedback, we have designed a costing model that requires testing with municipalities.

**You are invited to join members of Justice and Solicitor General and Municipal Affairs for an All-municipality webinar on Friday, September 6 at 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.**

**[Add the webinar to your calendar](#)**

The purpose of the webinar is to provide information on the factors that comprise the police funding model being tested in advance of asking for written feedback on this model.

An agenda and supporting documents will be shared in advance of this session.

Should you have any questions please direct them to [JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca](mailto:JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca).

Your participation in this process is appreciated.

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Onoway  
July 30, 2019

**Weighted Percentages**

	Revenue Generated (after subsidies)	Total Municipal Population	Total Equalized Assessment	Average Equalized Assessment per Capita		Population	Equalized Assessment	Total Municipal Share Policing Costs				
15%	\$33,681,570	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$310,203		30%	70%	\$ 34,900,000				
30%	\$ 67,363,141							\$69,800,000				
40%	\$89,753,182							\$93,000,000				
50%	\$112,239,731							\$116,300,000				
60%	\$134,629,772							\$139,500,000				
70%	\$157,116,322							\$162,800,000				
	2018 POPULATION	2018 EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT	Equalized Assessment per Capita	% Population	% Equalized Assessment	Based on Population	Based on Equalized Assessment	Total Share Policing Cost	% Municipal Property Tax	2017 Municipal Property Tax	Municipal CSI Value (3 Year Avg)	
15%	1,029	\$120,518,861	\$117,112	0.13%	0.04%	\$14,069	\$10,043	\$24,112	2.24%	\$1,075,654	111.44	
30%	1,029	\$120,518,861	\$117,112	0.13%	0.04%	\$28,138	\$20,086	\$48,224	4.48%	\$1,075,654	111.44	
40%	1,029	\$120,518,861	\$117,112	0.13%	0.04%	\$37,490	\$26,763	\$64,253	5.97%	\$1,075,654	111.44	
50%	1,029	\$120,518,861	\$117,112	0.13%	0.04%	\$46,883	\$33,468	\$80,350	7.47%	\$1,075,654	111.44	
60%	1,029	\$120,518,861	\$117,112	0.13%	0.04%	\$56,235	\$40,144	\$96,379	8.96%	\$1,075,654	111.44	
70%	1,029	\$120,518,861	\$117,112	0.13%	0.04%	\$65,628	\$46,849	\$112,477	10.46%	\$1,075,654	111.44	



## Wendy Wildman

---

**From:** JSG PSD Engagement <JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca>  
**Sent:** September 6, 2019 4:27 PM  
**Cc:** Jessica Thomson (SOLGEN); Rachel Melnychuk; Lisa Gagnier  
**Subject:** Police Costing Model Webinar - Webinar Link and Updated Meeting Materials  
**Attachments:** 2019.09.06\_ Police Funding PPT Final.pdf; Example Calculation Sheet.pdf; 2019.09.03\_PCM Backgrounder.pdf; Police Costing Model Further Definitions.pdf

**Importance:** High

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your participation in the webinar, as promised please find attached:

1. The updated version of the PowerPoint presentation that was displayed during the webinar
2. An example calculation sheet
3. Backgrounder document that was previously circulated
4. Further Definitions – based on feedback we received we bolstered the explanation of a few concepts

The link to the survey: <https://extranet.gov.ab.ca/opinio6//s?s=46524>

As a reminder, you have until October 15, 2019 to complete the survey.

The link to the recording of the webinar from September 6, 2019:

[https://zoom.us/recording/share/Sb2M1ZPrSIRmwxWe7vfecMn83\\_b8FR3h0AiPnObqBPCwIumekTziMw](https://zoom.us/recording/share/Sb2M1ZPrSIRmwxWe7vfecMn83_b8FR3h0AiPnObqBPCwIumekTziMw)

For those who have asked specific questions around calculations for your municipality, we will endeavour to get back to you as soon as possible.

Thank you again.

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# Police Cost Model Review

Engagement Webinar

September 6, 2019



*Alberta*

## Introductions



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# Introduction



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## Agenda

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1. Discuss engagement process
2. Review background to engagement
3. Share police costing model
  - a) Base Cost Distribution
  - b) Modifiers
  - c) Examples
4. Provincial Comparisons
5. Next Steps
  - a) Written submissions

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# Process

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## Timelines



- Kick-off meeting focusing on the police costing model meeting
- Review alternative models
- Form template for in-depth responses

- Review Bill 158
- Meeting focusing on police enforcement of cannabis legalization
- Form template for in-depth responses

Sharing of findings from the analysis of meetings and form submissions.

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## Outcome of Engagement

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### Part 1: Police Costing

- Development of a future police costing model which will consider the input gathered from the most relevant stakeholders.
- For the government to develop proposed legislative amendments for the *Police Act* that will reflect the considerations of municipalities in a new police funding model.

### Part 2: Cannabis Enforcement

- Compilation of information that can direct the future of the MCTP or alternative funding support for the enforcement of cannabis legalization.

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## Principles of Engagement

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- **Transparency** - Intent and processes will be clear and transparent. Stakeholders will understand the consultation process and how their input will affect policy decisions and drafting of legislation.
- **Communication** - Accurate, consistent and timely communication and information sharing with stakeholders in order to avoid confusion or raise false expectations.
- **Follow up** – Reporting back and sharing the results of consultation and how the input was used to inform the legislation.
- **Evaluation** – Consultation sessions with stakeholders will be evaluated against these principles for the purposes of continuous improvement.

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# Invited Stakeholders

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# Background

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## Background

### MLA Policing Review Committee

- Struck in 2000.
- Report for stakeholder comments released in 2002.

### Stakeholder Input

- AUMA and RMA provide input through their Police Task Force to the government.
- Task Force submits a new proposal for equitable police funding.

### Recommendations

- Task Force recommends **population threshold** to pay rises from 2,000 to 5,000.
- Task Force recommends creation of a **per capita grant** for municipalities.

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## Background

### Government Response

- Population threshold was raised in 2005 to over 5,000.
- Ministry of Solicitor General recommends a \$16 per capita grant.

### Municipal Policing Assistance Grant (MPAG)

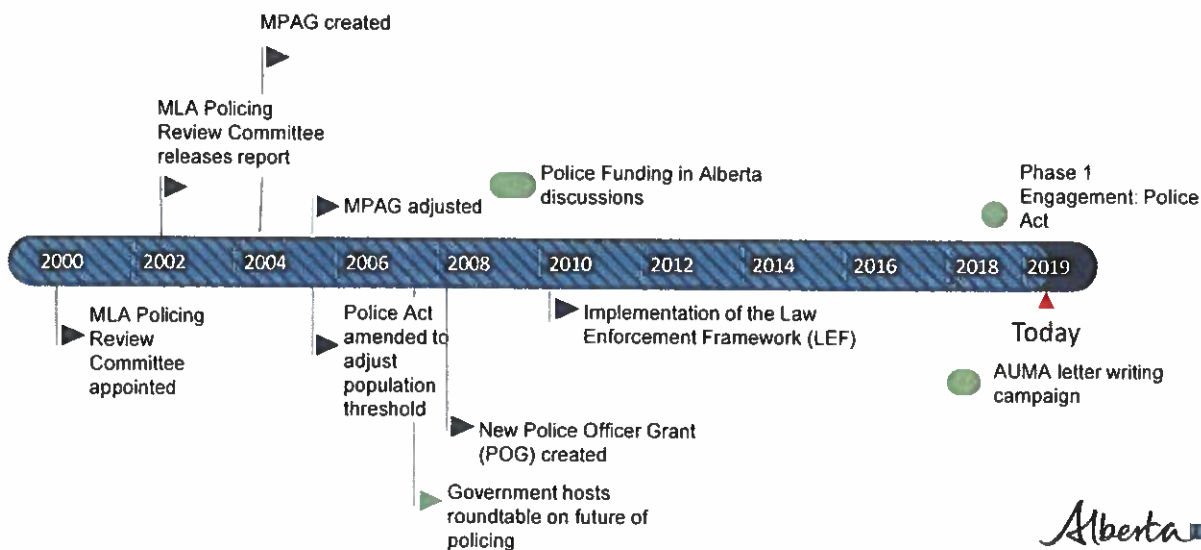
- Grant created in 2004 and adjusted in 2005.
- Towns and cities with populations between 5,000 and 20,000 would now receive a \$200,000 base payment and an \$8 per capita grant.
- Municipalities between 20,000 and 100,000 would receive a \$100,000 base payment and a \$14 per capita grant.
- Cities over 100,000 would continue to receive the \$16 per capita grant.

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## Background



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## Background

- The ***Police Act*** requires municipalities with populations over 5,000 to provide police services in their communities.
- Under the **Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA)**, policing is provided at no direct cost to all municipalities (municipal districts regardless of population, and to towns, villages and summer villages with populations of 5,000 or less) as per the *Police Act*.

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# Proposed Cost Model

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## Currently

- 291 municipalities do not directly pay for policing through their municipal taxes.
- This is approximately 20% of the Alberta population.

## Proposal

- These communities would begin paying a percentage of their frontline policing costs.
- In 2018/19, the cost of frontline policing was \$232.5 million

Frontline policing is considered to include: general duty, traffic, and general investigative section and accounts for 62% of all police positions.

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# Base Cost Distribution

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## Base Cost Distribution

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Equalized Assessment



$\frac{\text{Muni EA}}{\text{Total EA (291 munis)}} \times \text{Cost} \times 70\% = \text{Weighted EA}$

Population



$\frac{\text{Muni Pop}}{\text{Total Pop (291 munis)}} \times \text{Cost} \times 30\% = \text{Weighted Pop}$

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# The Modifiers

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## Shadow Population

- Subsidy received if recognized and reported to Municipal Affairs



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## Calculation – 2 Steps

1. Shadow pop / muni pop = value up to max 5% subsidy
2. % subsidy x cost = Dollar Subsidy

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## Crime Severity Index

- Subsidy received if above rural municipal average



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## Calculation – 3 Steps

1. Muni CSI (3 yr. avg.) – Total CSI average (291 munis) = Muni CSI points above avg
2. Muni CSI points above avg x 0.05% (CSI subsidy per point) = % Subsidy
3. % subsidy x cost = Dollar Subsidy

## Examples

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## Range of Cost Recovery Options

Police Costing Model (PCM) Options						
Weighting	30%	70%		0.05% per Municipal CSI point above average	5%	
Cost Recovery Options - Frontline Policing Costs	Population affected	Total Equalized Assessment	Total Share Policing Cost	CSI Subsidy given	Shadow Population Subsidy given	Municipal Costs
15%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$34,900,000	\$1,015,167	\$203,263	\$33,681,570
30%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$69,800,000	\$2,030,334	\$406,526	\$67,363,141
40%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$93,000,000	\$2,705,172	\$541,646	\$89,753,182
50%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$116,300,000	\$3,382,920	\$677,349	\$112,239,731
60%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$139,500,000	\$4,057,758	\$812,469	\$134,629,772
70%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$162,800,000	\$4,735,506	\$948,172	\$157,116,322

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## 15% Cost Recovery

- Large specialized municipality:
  - Population: 36,072
  - Equalized Assessment: \$42,670,899,320
  - Share of policing costs: \$4,049,067
    - 0.74% of municipal property tax
  - Would receive both subsidies:
    - 3 year average CSI is 465.21 which is 349.96 points above municipal average of 115.25
      - Subsidy is \$708,512
    - Shadow population is 36,678 – receives maximum 5% subsidy
      - Subsidy is \$202,453
  - The total cost recovery would be \$4,049,067 – \$708,512 – \$202,453 = **\$3,138,101.**

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## 15% Cost Recovery

---

- Mid-sized Municipal District:
  - Population: 7,869
  - Equalized Assessment: \$2,044,554,084
  - Share of policing costs: \$277,966
    - 1.54% of municipal property tax
  - Is not eligible for any subsidies
  - The total cost recovery would be **\$277,966**.

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## 15% Cost Recovery

---

- Small Summer Village:
  - Population: 73
  - Equalized Assessment: \$16,108,372
  - Share of policing costs: \$2,340
    - 3.45% of municipal property tax
  - Would receive one subsidy:
    - 3 year average CSI is 174.55 which is 59.30 points above municipal average of 115.25
      - Subsidy is \$69
  - The total cost recovery would be  $\$2,340 - \$69 = \mathbf{\$2,271}$ .

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## 70% Cost Recovery

---

- Large specialized municipality:
  - Population: 36,072
  - Equalized Assessment: \$42,670,899,320
  - Share of policing costs: \$18,887,911
    - 3.45% of municipal property tax
  - Would receive both subsidies:
    - 3 year average CSI is 465.21 which is 349.96 points above municipal average of 115.25
      - Subsidy is \$3,305,036
    - Shadow population is 36,678 – receives maximum 5% subsidy
      - Subsidy is \$944,396
  - The total cost recovery would be \$18,887,911 – \$3,305,036 – \$944,396 = **\$14,638,479.**

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## 70% Cost Recovery

---

- Medium-sized Municipal District:
  - Population: 7,869
  - Equalized Assessment: \$2,044,554,084
  - Share of policing costs: \$1,296,642
    - 7.19% of municipal property tax
  - Is not eligible for any subsidies
  - The total cost recovery would be **\$1,296,642.**

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## 70% Cost Recovery

---

- Small Summer Village:
  - Population: 73
  - Equalized Assessment: \$16,108,372
  - Share of policing costs: \$10,918
    - 16.09% of municipal property tax
  - Would receive one subsidy:
    - 3 year average CSI is 174.55 which is 59.30 points above municipal average of 115.25
      - Subsidy is \$324
  - The total cost recovery would be  $\$10,918 - \$324 = \$10,549$ .

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## If money were reinvested, we have heard...

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- Service delivery improvements
  - Local input into RCMP priorities
- Public safety platform priorities
- Address rural crime


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# Provincial Comparisons

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## Provincial Comparisons

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**BC**

- Municipalities with populations over 5,000 pay for policing through their municipal tax.
- Municipalities with under 5,000 persons have tax rates set to recover a portion of the costs.

**SK**

- Costs of policing distributed by formula in legislation among all municipalities. This includes rural municipalities with under 5,000 population.

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# Guiding Questions

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## Guiding Questions

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### Pros and Cons

1. What are the benefits of the model presented?
2. What are the pitfalls to the model presented?



### Cost Recovery

1. What are your thoughts on the province recovering a percentage of frontline policing costs from those currently not paying?



### Impacts

1. What do you anticipate as challenges for implementing the model?
2. What impact to addressing rural crime would you anticipate this costing model having?

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Questions?



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# Example Calculation Sheet – Police Cost Model

Scenario: If province were to distribute 15% of the costs of frontline policing = \$34.9M

## BASE MODEL

$\frac{\text{Muni population}}{\text{Total population}} \times \$34.9M \times 30\% = \text{Weighted population cost}$

$\frac{\text{Muni equalized assessment}}{\text{Total equalized assessment}} \times \$34.9M \times 70\% = \text{Weighted equalized assessment cost}$

$\text{Weighted population cost} + \text{Weighted equalized assessment cost} = \text{TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST}$

## MODIFIERS

Crime Severity Index (CSI)

$\text{Muni CSI 3 year average} - \text{Total CSI average} = \text{Muni CSI points above average}$

$\text{Muni CSI points above average} \times 0.05\% \text{ (subsidy per muni CSI point } > \text{ average)} = \text{CSI \% subsidy}$

$\text{CSI \% subsidy} \times \text{TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST} = \text{CSI DOLLAR SUBSIDY}$

Shadow Population

$\frac{\text{Muni shadow population}}{\text{Muni population}} = \text{Shadow pop \% subsidy (max 5\%)}$

Muni population

$\text{Shadow pop \% subsidy} \times \text{TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST} = \text{SHADOW POP DOLLAR SUBSIDY}$

## YEARLY COST TO MUNICIPALITY

$= \text{TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST} - \text{CSI DOLLAR SUBSIDY} - \text{SHADOW POP DOLLAR SUBSIDY}$

Municipality A: Large specialized municipality

Weighted population cost	\$493,188	= $\frac{36,072}{765,780} \times 34.9M \times 30\%$
Weighted equalized assessment cost	\$3,555,878	= $\frac{42,670,899,320}{293,162,459,917} \times 34.9M \times 70\%$
<b>TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST</b>	\$4,049,067	= 493,188 + 3,555,878
Muni CSI points above avg	349.96	= 465.21 (muni) – 115.25 (prov)
CSI % subsidy	17.5%	= 349.96 x 0.0005
CSI DOLLAR SUBSIDY	\$708,512*	= 17.5% x 4,049,067 (*rounding difference)
Shadow pop % subsidy	5%	= $\frac{36,678}{36,072} = 1.01$ (max 0.05)
SHADOW POP DOLLAR SUBSIDY	\$202,453	= 5% x 4,049,067
<b><u>YEARLY COST TO MUNICIPALITY</u></b>	<b>\$3,138,102</b>	= 4,049,067 - 708,512 - 202,453

Municipality B: Mid-sized municipal district

Weighted population cost	\$107,588	= $\frac{7,869}{765,780} \times 34.9M \times 30\%$
Weighted equalized assessment cost	\$170,378	= $\frac{2,044,554,084}{293,162,459,917} \times 34.9M \times 70\%$
<b>TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST</b>	\$277,966	= 107,588 + 170,378
Muni CSI points above avg	0	= 76.35 (muni) – 115.25 (prov)
CSI % subsidy	0%	= 0 x 0.0005
CSI DOLLAR SUBSIDY	\$0	= 0% x 277,966
Shadow pop % subsidy	0%	= none reported
SHADOW POP DOLLAR SUBSIDY	\$0	= 0% x 277,966
<b><u>YEARLY COST TO MUNICIPALITY</u></b>	<b>\$277,966</b>	= 277,966 - 0 - 0

Municipality C: Small summer village

Weighted population cost	\$988	= $\frac{73}{765,780} \times 34.9M \times 30\%$
Weighted equalized assessment cost	\$1,342	= $\frac{16,108,372}{293,162,459,917} \times 34.9M \times 70\%$
<b>TOTAL SHARE POLICING COST</b>	\$2,340	= 988 + 1,342
Muni CSI points above avg	59.30	= 174.55 (muni) – 115.25 (prov)
CSI % subsidy	3%	= 59.30 x 0.0005
CSI DOLLAR SUBSIDY	\$69*	= 3% x 2,340 (*rounding difference)
Shadow pop % subsidy	0%	= none reported
SHADOW POP DOLLAR SUBSIDY	\$0	= 0% x 2,340
<b><u>YEARLY COST TO MUNICIPALITY</u></b>	<b>\$2,271</b>	= 2,340 - 69 - 0

# Police Costing Model Engagement

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Backgrounder



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# Introduction

The police costing model has a large impact on the lives of Albertans. In communities and municipalities that help pay for their police services, their tax-payers pay for cost increases. Changes in the costing model guides local budget deliberations and may affect police services.

Over the past decade, stakeholders told Alberta Justice and Solicitor General that the police costing model needs revision. The current approach is 15 years old. It has been adjusted since 2004, but there have been no large-scale changes. But policing has evolved. The costing model needs to address those changes and keep pace with current and future needs. To modernize the cost model, the ministry wants to hear from you as elected and administrative municipal leaders, and from the groups that represent you: the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association and Rural Municipalities Association.

This engagement process will gather your input on how a new police costing model would fit for communities across Alberta. We are counting on you, our partners. You are the experts on the needs of your local communities. With your help, this will be a thorough and effective review, so the new model helps your communities and police services thrive together.

This backgrounder provides context around the police costing model. Please get in touch with the engagement team ([JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca](mailto:JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca)) if there are any errors, omissions, or aspects that are unclear.

## Guiding Questions for this review:

- What are your thoughts on the province recovering a percentage of frontline policing costs from those currently not paying?
- What aspects of the proposed costing model do you feel would reflect the needs of your community?
- What will not work in the proposed costing model?
- What ability do communities and municipalities have to be agile in their budgets for policing costs?
- What kind of timeline would be ideal for implementation of a new model?
- What impact will a new costing model have on communities?
- What do you anticipate as challenges for implementing the model?
- What impact to addressing rural crime would you anticipate this costing model having?
  - What other impacts might a new cost model have?

The engagement will focus on broad questions about funding for police services to identify the most important factors for communities in a model.

## What is *not* being reviewed?

This review will focus only on the development and implementation of a proposed new cost model. Other issues related to policing costs and the *Police Act* will not specifically be addressed. This includes:

- *Police Act* issues unrelated to policing costs;
- Municipal Policing Assistance Grants (MPAG);
- Police Officer Grants (POG);
- First Nations Policing; and
- Enhanced policing for Metis Settlements.

First Nations Policing and enhanced policing for Metis Settlements will not be affected by a new costing model.

## Ways to participate

The review team will host two kick-off meetings. The first one will focus on policing costs and will take place on September 5, 2019. AUMA and RMA will be invited to meet with the ministers of Justice and Solicitor General and Municipal Affairs to discuss the purpose of this engagement and the ways in which stakeholders can participate.

A webinar will share information on a police costing model with elected and administrative leaders from all municipalities on (date). Stakeholders will have until October 15, 2019 to provide written feedback on the police costing model via an online survey.

A second kick-off meeting will focus on costs incurred related to enforcing the legalization of cannabis. AUMA, RMA, and the Metis Settlements General Council will be invited to attend that meeting on September 24, 2019.

The first week of October, a second webinar will provide information on the input being gathered for this engagement to municipal and Metis Settlements leaders (elected and administrative). Municipal and Metis Settlement representatives will then have until November 1, 2019 to provide feedback via an online survey.

A separate backgrounder will be made available to those invited to participate in the cannabis enforcement portion of the engagement. This backgrounder **only** addresses information pertinent to the police costing model.

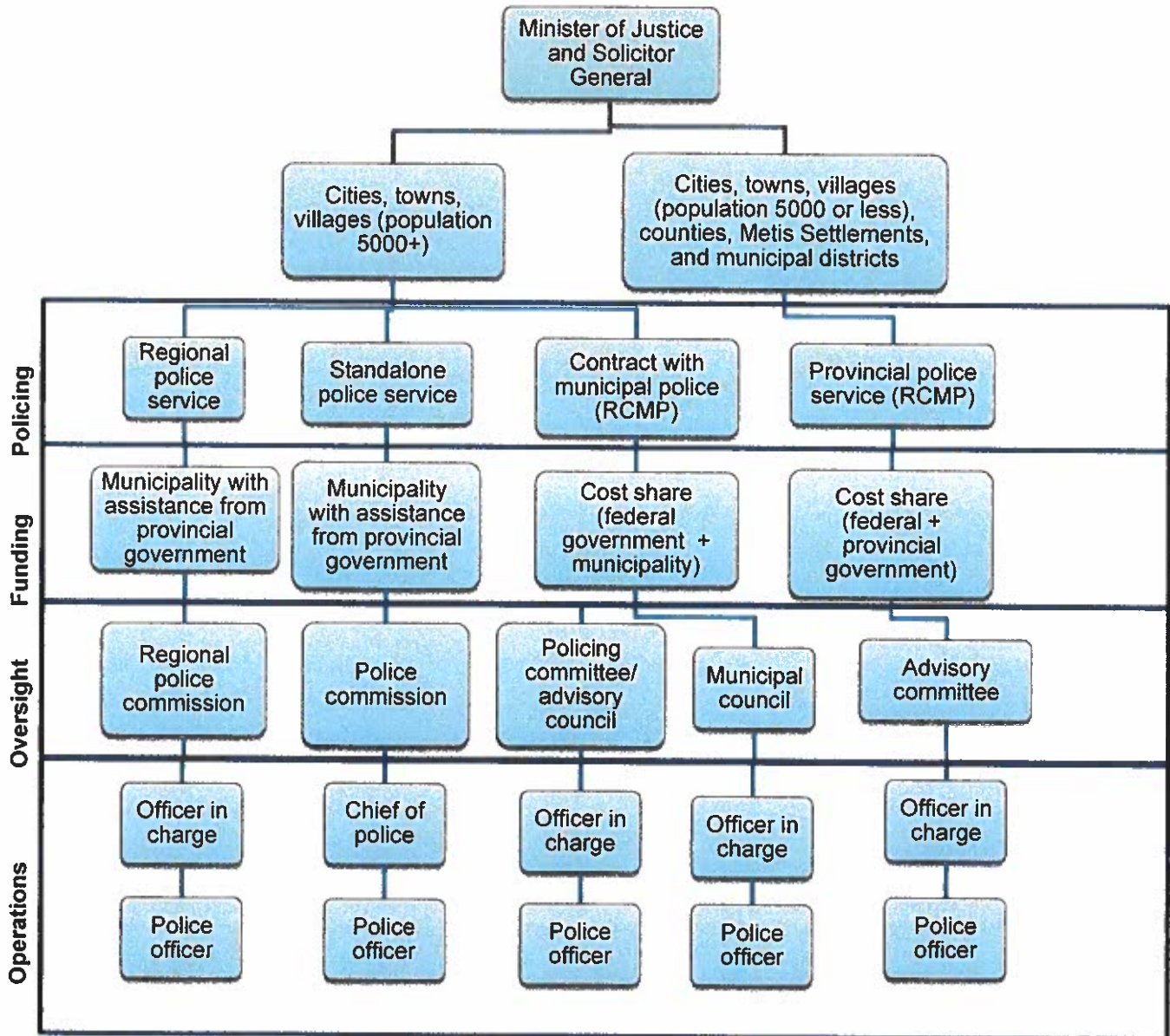
After all information is gathered, stakeholders will be invited to participate in a wrap-up session where the results will be shared. **The date of this wrap-up is still to be determined.**

The engagement team is happy to hear from you at any time. Contact us at **[JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca](mailto:JSG.PSDEngagement@gov.ab.ca)**.

# Policing Models

This chart provides an overview of policing in Alberta as outlined in the current *Police Act*.

**Chart 1: Policing Models Flow Chart**



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**Provincial policing:** As per the *Alberta Police Act*, under the Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA), the province provides policing at no direct cost to all rural municipalities (towns with a population of 5,000 or fewer, Metis Settlements and all municipal districts/counties regardless of population). Alberta contracts the RCMP as its provincial police service.

**Municipal policing:** Urban municipalities with a population greater than 5,000 are responsible for their own policing. They can opt for one of the following options:

- Establish a stand-alone municipal police service.
- Pay the federal government, the Alberta government or another municipality to deliver police services, often under a policing agreement. Most municipalities contract their police services directly from the RCMP through a Municipal Police Service Agreement.
- Two or more municipalities enter into a contract to establish a regional police service.

**First Nations policing:** First Nations are policed by the RCMP provincial police service (PPS) unless another arrangement is made under the *Police Act* of Alberta. The First Nations Policing Program (FNPP) provides First Nations with two other such arrangements in Alberta:

1. Tripartite agreement (e.g. stand-alone police service like Blood Tribe Police)
2. Community tripartite agreement that provides enhanced policing in addition to the core policing provided by the PPS.

**Metis Settlements:** Indigenous Relations funding provides an enhanced level of policing service to each of the eight Metis Settlements, with one RCMP officer dedicated to each location.



# History of Cost Model Engagements

The following provides a brief overview of the previous discussions that have taken place with regards to the police costing model. It is important to address the historical process of reviewing the police costing structure, as it has contributed to the design of the proposed model.

## Discussions and the Law Enforcement Framework

- **2009:** Several engagements were held with AUMA, RMA, and other stakeholders. These discussions were referred to as "Police Funding in Alberta – Continuing the Discussion." In response, a Policing Task Force was created that consulted with AUMA members through a workshop and survey at the annual AUMA convention. A subsequent survey to all AUMA members asked about policing funding options and special circumstances that affect police resources.
- **2010:** Engagements with the RMA and AUMA on the Law Enforcement Framework raised issues on the flexibility and equity of the costing model. The framework was released the same year and incorporated prior input, but did not include a costing model.
- **2012:** The RMA report "Funding Options for Law Enforcement Services in Alberta", was received. It proposed six potential options for funding. The ministry completed a review of the report and principles for consideration. RMA's preferred vision was to maintain the status quo, but identified a Base plus Modifier model as their second choice.
- **2013 to 2017:** The ministry communicated with AUMA and RMA to explore community views on factors to include in a new police-costing model. The ministry put out a request for proposals to develop an analytical tool that would show the effects of the factors being considered, and how each factor impacts municipal policing costs. Due to budget constraints, the request for proposals was cancelled and no contract was awarded.
- **2018:** Police costing was the topic of a letter writing campaign from AUMA members.

## Police Funding and the 2018/2019 *Police Act* Review

- The first phase of the *Police Act* review occurred between June 2018 and March 2019, to gather stakeholder perspectives on topics related to the *Police Act* and Police Service Regulation. Engagement occurred through roundtable discussions, a survey to police officers, a survey to administrative and elected officials from municipalities and Indigenous communities, in-person discussions with Indigenous communities, and written submissions. While the roundtable discussions focused on distinct topics, police funding was often mentioned. Stakeholders emphasized the necessity for a multi-factor police-funding model and policing grants that better reflect the needs of different-sized municipalities.

Written submissions also contained sections on police funding:

#### RCMP Submission

- RCMP K-Division highlighted the need for consistent commitments for funding and the benefits of multi-year funding agreements.

#### Rural Municipalities Association Submission

The RMA suggested that much more engagement was needed on funding police services. They wanted several factors to be considered in the development of a funding model:

- Ability to pay – focusing on equating fairness only with equal cost contributions is inappropriate as all municipalities have different needs, ability to pay, and service level expectations;
- Clarify costs of policing – recognize that saying some municipalities do not pay for policing is inaccurate. They contend that all pay, but in different ways.
- MPAG and POG should be considered in evaluating various costing models.
- Costs for policing should be linked to service levels; funding should be directed where it is needed; efficiency, effectiveness, and police-community collaboration should be encouraged; all police-related costs should be recognized; and funds should remain where they are collected.

#### Alberta Urban Municipalities Association Submission

The AUMA stated that the *Police Act* should specify a new, more equitable police costing model where all municipalities contribute directly to the costs of policing. The new model should consider both the demand for services in a municipality, as well as the municipality's ability to pay. Specifically, the AUMA believes that a costing model should be:

Equitable:

- All Albertans are entitled to receive police services.
- Police should treat all Albertans equitably.
- All Albertans should contribute to the costs of policing.
- Police governance and oversight should be equitable and universal.

Responsive:

- Police must be responsive to the needs of Albertans.
- Police must be responsive to changing legislative and social environments.

- Police should have the flexibility to adjust to regional differences.
- Policing must be appropriately resourced to fulfill its responsibilities.

AUMA's suggested principles for an equitable police costing model are:

- A fair, flexible, and equitable model should be developed that:
  - Ensures the level of provincial funding is sufficient to meet standard levels of service.
  - Requires services beyond the standard level to be funded by the jurisdiction wanting the additional services.
  - Recognizes the unique needs of each municipality.
  - Recognizes the ability of a municipality to pay for services.
- The model should encourage efficiencies by:
  - Using other mechanisms to address municipal capacity issues.
  - Encouraging regional policing models.
- The transition to a new model should:
  - Ensure an adequate impact assessment analysis is completed.
  - Ensure that effective education and engagement mechanisms are available to Alberta's municipalities.
  - Allow for an adequate notice period.
  - Revenues created from the new model should be reinvested in public safety.
  - Ensure any revenue collected from an "everyone pays" model is returned to the municipalities that generated the revenue for the protection of public safety.
  - Ensure fine revenues stay in the municipalities in which they are generated.
  - Paying directly for policing should enable municipalities to participate meaningfully in police oversight, e.g. setting local policing priorities.

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# Current Funding for Police Services

## Municipal Policing Assistance Grant

The Municipal Policing Assistance Grant eases the financial burden on towns and cities responsible for their own policing. The funds are for:

- Police operating and administration costs, including manpower costs
- Kit and clothing, equipment, police vehicles, etc.
- Governance- and oversight-related initiatives by police commissions and policing committees. Funding is provided to municipalities based on the following payment formulas:

Population of municipality	Payment thresholds
5,001 to 16,666	\$200,000 base payment + \$8.00 per capita
16,667 to 50,000	\$100,000 base payment + \$14.00 per capita
Over 50,000	\$16.00 per capita

## Police Officer Grant

The Police Officer Grant applies to municipalities that were responsible for their own policing before 2008. Municipalities had added 300 police officers. Each eligible municipality receives \$100,000 per position, per year.

## Distribution of fine revenues

Traffic violations generate most provincial statute fine revenues. Fine revenues are returned to either the province or the municipality whose police service levied the fine.

Under the *Fuel Tax Act*, *Gaming and Liquor Act*, *Tobacco Tax Act* and *Weed Control Act*, revenue from a conviction for an offence that occurred in a city, town, village, municipal district or Metis Settlement or First Nation reserve goes to that community.

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## The *Police Act*

Funding provisions are mentioned in the following areas of the *Police Act*:

- Section 4(1) states that municipalities and communities with a population under 5,000 will receive general policing services provided by the provincial police services at no direct cost to the town, village, summer village, municipal district or Metis settlement.
- Section 4(5) states that municipalities and communities with a population over 5,000 will enter into an agreement or establish their own police services in their area.
- Section 5(4) states that when a town, village or summer village attains a population that is greater than 5000, that municipality shall assume responsibility for providing its policing services on April 1 in the 2nd year following the year of the population increase
- Section 6 states that the population for municipalities and communities will be determined in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act*.
- Section 29 (1) states that commissions with the chief of police are able to prepare an annual budget for police services.

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# Proposed Costing Model

The following provides a brief overview of the proposed model. This section can be used for reference when completing the survey.

## Communities with Populations under 5,000

Currently 291 municipalities do not directly pay for policing through their municipal taxes. These communities account for one-fifth (20 per cent) of Alberta's population. Under the proposed costing model, these communities would begin paying a percentage of their frontline policing costs. Frontline policing refers to general duty, traffic, and general investigations, which are about 62 per cent of all policing positions. In 2018-2019, the cost of frontline policing was \$232.5 million.

## Cost Distribution

The proposed costing model distributes costs based on two factors: equalized assessment and population. Equalized assessment would look at the annually calculated assessment value for the municipality to determine the relative resources to pay. The assessment value will be weighted at 70 per cent to determine part of the base cost distribution – the costs to a municipality prior to applying the subsidies.

Using the most recent municipal or federal census data, as reported to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, population would account for 30 per cent of the base cost distribution.

## Cost Modifiers

### *Shadow Population*

These often are workers who generally live and pay property taxes outside of a community or municipality and are not included in local census data on which per capita funding is based. But when in the community they use the same municipal resources and infrastructure as primary residents. A shadow population cost modifier would enable a subsidy for frontline policing. To receive a maximum five per cent subsidy, a shadow population would need to be recognized and officially reported to Municipal Affairs.

### *Crime Severity Index*

This measure analyzes changes in police-reported crime rates across the country, and is tracked and reported to Statistics Canada annually. The index allows the ability to track changes in the volume of police-reported crime each year, in the volume of particular offences, and their relative seriousness. More serious offences have a greater impact on the index, which allows comparisons across municipalities. The crime severity index rural municipal average would be calculated and used as a baseline measure. A community with a higher crime severity index than the baseline would be eligible for a subsidy of 0.05 per cent per index point.

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## Examples of the Cost Model

Police Costing Model (PCM) Options						
Weighting	30%	70%		0.05% per Municipal CSI point above average	5%	
Cost Recovery Options - Frontline Policing Costs	Population affected	Total Equalized Assessment	Total Share Policing Cost	CSI Subsidy given	Shadow Population Subsidy given	Revenue Generated
15%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$34,900,000	\$1,015,167	\$203,263	\$33,681,570
30%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$69,800,000	\$2,030,334	\$406,526	\$67,363,141
40%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$93,000,000	\$2,705,172	\$541,646	\$89,753,182
50%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$116,300,000	\$3,382,920	\$677,349	\$112,239,731
60%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$139,500,000	\$4,057,758	\$812,469	\$134,629,772
70%	765,780	\$293,162,459,917	\$162,800,000	\$4,735,506	\$948,172	\$157,116,322

Source:

Alberta Municipal Affairs, Municipal Services Branch, 2018 Official Population List  
 Alberta Municipal Affairs, Municipal Financial and Statistical Data, 2018 Equalized Assessment  
 Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, CSI Weighted 2015-17 file

If a 15 per cent cost recovery model is implemented:

- Municipality A would be responsible for \$4,049,067 of policing costs or 0.74 per cent of its municipal property tax (excluding education). This figure would be adjusted for subsidies for CSI (minus \$708,512) and shadow population (minus \$202,453). The total cost recovery would be \$3,138,101 as revenue to the province.
- Municipality B would be responsible for \$277,966 of policing costs or 1.54 per cent of its municipal property tax (excluding education). Municipality B would not qualify for any subsidies. The total cost recovery would be \$277,966 as revenue to the province.

If the cost recovery was maximized to 70 per cent:

- Municipality A would be responsible for \$18,887,911 of policing costs or 3.45 per cent of its municipal property tax (excluding education). This figure would be adjusted for subsidies for CSI (minus \$3,305,036) and shadow population (minus \$944,396). The total cost recovery would be \$14,638,479 as revenue to the province.
- Municipality B would be responsible for \$1,296,642 of policing costs or 7.19 per cent of its municipal property tax (excluding education). Municipality B would not qualify for any subsidies. The total cost recovery would be \$1,296,642 as revenue to the province.

# Jurisdictional Scan

The comparisons below highlight the police costing models in use by provinces that recover the cost of police services. The most current cross-Canada review found that British Columbia (BC), Saskatchewan (SK), Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia all required every municipality to pay a portion of its policing costs. It is important to note:

- In BC, there is a police tax: municipalities over 5,000 people pay for most of their police costs directly through their municipal taxes. In municipalities under 5,000 people, and in rural areas, the BC government sets tax rates to recover a portion of police costs. These tax rates are based on provincially set tax ratios.
- In SK, the costs of policing are distributed in accordance with a formula prescribed in the regulations among all municipalities and “specified municipalities” (rural and those under 500 population) that receive policing services from the RCMP. This includes municipalities with populations less than 5,000.

## British Columbia

Population cut off for provincial funding for police services	5,000
Provincial contribution share for municipalities below the above population threshold	70%
Provincial support for municipalities that do not receive dedicated funding for police services	Receives all revenues from traffic fines
Amount of traffic fine revenue that municipalities receive	See above

## Saskatchewan

Population cut off for provincial funding for police services	5,000
Provincial contribution share for municipalities below the above population threshold	70%  Cost recovery in Saskatchewan is based on population in the rural municipality. The amount invoiced to rural municipalities increases based on the percentage increase of overall policing costs each year.
Provincial support for municipalities that do not receive dedicated funding for police services	None
Amount of traffic fine revenue that municipalities receive	75% only for municipalities in Saskatchewan with stand-alone independent police services. This does not apply to most cities policed by PPSA.

## Manitoba

<b>Population cut off for provincial funding for police services</b>	<b>3 categories:</b> 750 – 1,499; 1,499 – 5,000; and  Over 5,000
<b>Provincial contribution share for municipalities below the above population threshold</b>	70%  The Province of Manitoba provides per capita grants to municipalities. These grants are not dedicated to policing, but the same population threshold applies to those that receive large grants and pay for policing.
<b>Provincial support for municipalities that do not receive dedicated funding for police services</b>	Per capita grant (similar to the MPAG)
<b>Amount of traffic fine revenue that municipalities receive</b>	30%  If the municipality (in Manitoba) pays for its own policing (stand-alone police service) it is allowed to keep a percentage of provincial fine revenue (estimated at 30%).



## Ontario

<b>Population cut off for provincial funding for police services</b>	<b>No population cut-off</b>
<b>Provincial contribution share for municipalities below the above population threshold</b>	None. There is a sliding scale for rural and small communities: Low of 5% (\$150 < policing costs/household < \$750)  to a  High of 75% (policing costs/household > \$750).
<b>Provincial support for municipalities that do not receive dedicated funding for police services</b>	Receives all revenues from traffic fines.
<b>Amount of traffic fine revenue that municipalities receive</b>	See above.

## Nova Scotia

<b>Population cut off for provincial funding for police services</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Provincial contribution share for municipalities below the above population threshold</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Provincial support for municipalities that do not receive dedicated funding for police services</b>	<b>None.</b>
<b>Amount of traffic fine revenue that municipalities receive</b>	Traffic fine revenue goes to the jurisdiction paying for the officer (either a municipality or the province). The province retains victim surcharges and court costs.

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## Quebec

<b>Population cut off for provincial funding for police services</b>	<b>50,000</b>
	<p>Provincial legislation in Quebec defined the level of police services provided to municipalities according to population with benchmarks set at: less than 100,000 (level 1);</p> <p>100 000 to 199,999 (level 2);</p> <p>200,000 to 499,999 (level 3);</p> <p>500,000 to 999 999 (level 4);</p> <p>1 000 000 or more (level 5).</p>
<b>Provincial contribution share for municipalities below the above population threshold</b>	<p>47% + refund</p> <p>The province pays 47% of the amount of basic police service to communities who are policed by the provincial police service. If the contribution of a regional municipality exceeds 80% of its budget, the municipality can receive a refund for the amount over the 80% budget allocation.</p>
<b>Provincial support for municipalities that do not receive dedicated funding for police services</b>	None
<b>Amount of traffic fine revenue that municipalities receive</b>	Revenue goes to provincial revenue fund

# Glossary

The **crime severity index** is a measure that is tracked and reported to Statistics Canada annually. It analyzes changes in police-reported crime rates across the country. The report allows changes to be tracked in the volume of police-reported crime each year, in the volume of particular offences, and in the relative seriousness of offences compared to other offences. More serious offences have a greater impact on the index, which allows comparisons of municipal crime levels.

**Legislation** is a law enacted by a governing body, including both proclaimed acts, amendments and regulations. It does not include agreements or memorandums of understanding. The *Police Act* has associated regulations, which include: the Police Service Regulation and the Exempted Areas Police Service Agreements Regulation.

A **modifier** is an element that can be taken into consideration to adjust the base price of a service. The amount of the modifier is based on the base price of the service.

The **Municipal Policing Assistance Grant (MPAG)** helps municipalities ensure adequate and effective policing and police oversight, implement provincial policing initiatives and enhance policing services. Municipalities with a population over 5,000 that provide their own municipal police services are eligible. The grant is issued each year and no application is required.

A **municipality** is a city, town, village, summer village, specialized municipality or municipal district and includes a Metis Settlement.

**Police commissions** provide oversight of policing to stand-alone police services, and govern municipal police services.

**Police officers** are responsible for enforcing federal, provincial, and municipal laws, protecting life and property, preventing crime, and keeping the peace. They have a broad range of duties and roles, of which law enforcement is a major part. Police officers investigate occurrences of crime, arrest offenders and bring them before the criminal justice system. They also provide a variety of community services including: crime prevention, educational programs, help locating missing persons, dealing with lost property, traffic control, victim assistance and collision investigation.

The **Police Officer Grant** provides annual funding to municipalities that added police officers between 2008 and 2011. It helps cover the cost of policing and promoting safe and secure communities. Each municipality receives \$100,000 per position, per year. Municipalities with a population over 5,000 that provide their own municipal police services are eligible.

A **shadow population** is made up of workers who live outside of a community or municipality. Because they are not included in the population count, they do not contribute to per capita funding calculations. Shadow populations may only be present seasonally (e.g., transient workers), when they use the resources and infrastructure of the community or municipality as if they were primary residents.

Currently 291 municipalities do not directly pay for policing through their municipal taxes. These communities account for one-fifth (20 per cent) of Alberta's population. Under the proposed costing model, these communities would begin paying a percentage of their frontline policing costs. Frontline policing refers to general duty, traffic, and general investigations, which are about 62 per cent of all policing positions. In 2018-2019, the cost of frontline policing was \$232.5 million.

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#### Cost Modifiers

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## Debbie Giroux

---

**From:** Wendy Wildman <cao@onoway.ca>  
**Sent:** September 16, 2019 12:06 PM  
**To:** 'Debbie Giroux'  
**Subject:** FW: MDP Engagement, What We Heard Memo  
**Attachments:** What We Heard Memo\_Sep16-19.pdf

For our agenda

**Wendy Wildman**  
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**From:** Brian Conger <BConger@islengineering.com>  
**Sent:** September 16, 2019 11:33 AM  
**To:** Wendy Wildman <cao@onoway.ca>  
**Cc:** Erica Thomas <erica@tsi-inc.ca>  
**Subject:** MDP Engagement, What We Heard Memo

Good Morning Wendy,

I hope all is well.

Please find attached a Memo on what we heard and suggested MDP edits from the Darwell and Onoway community engagement events.

Please circulate as appropriate.

Once we receive feedback on the contents of the memo we will prepare the Final Draft MDPs.

Kind Regards,  
Brian

**Brian Conger, MPP, RPP, MCIP** | *Community Planning Manager*  
ISL Engineering and Land Services Ltd.  
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To: **Wildwillow Enterprises**

Date: **September 16, 2019**

Attention: **Wendy Wildman, CAO**

Project No.: **14833**

Cc:

Reference: **What We Heard & Suggested MDP Edits from Darwell and Onoway Community Engagement**

From: **Brian Conger, Community Planning Manager - ISL**

This What We Heard Memo collects resident's feedback from the two community engagement events held on August 24<sup>th</sup> and September 4<sup>th</sup> as part of the second and final round of public engagement in the development of Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) for the Summer Villages of Nakamun Park, Silver Sands, South View, Sunrise Beach, West Cove, Yellowstone and the Town of Onoway. Comment cards and emails received as part of this round of engagement are inset and comments and suggested edits have been prepared in response to this feedback (provided in green text), for your review and comment.

### 1.0 Darwell Open House

For the Summer Villages of Silver Sands, South View and West Cove an Open House was held:

- Date:** Saturday, August 24, 2019
- Time:** 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Place:** Interlake Golden Age Club

Approximately 20-25 residents attended the Open House and one (1) email was received from a resident that was unable to attend.



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### 1.1 Silver Sands

Email from (August 30, 2019):

- Section 1 – Population Growth: it appears to me that this excludes the massive development that was approved for the golf course property. This was a contentious development as it looked to add many hundreds of people in an enclosed community. Of course, whether it will really come to fruition is hard to say – development has been slow.
  - Suggest that the population discussion include some commentary on the potential with and without the golf course development. The chart seems to reflect the without case.

Recommendation: Edit to clarify that the population projection is based on census records and note the approved build-out estimate of 1163 persons within the Silver Sands Golf Resort Area Structure Plan.

- 3.1.1: Figure 4 refers to the existing common area between Bay and the boat launch as Future Residential/ Retail. I am not 100% sure of its current official status, but would be in favour of preserving this as Municipal Reserve at this time, without slating it for a future purpose. I believe that slating it now for future use is encouraging its development while other blocks sit vacant.
  - Today we have recreational facilities for the community in this area. Section 3.2 talks to encouraging the development of new recreational facilities, but it seems to me that with the only available space being this one block that is designated Future Residential/Retail, development of recreational facilities is deterred by the lack of certainty in the longevity of such facilities.

No Change. The lands are currently zoned Urban Reserve and the intent of an MDP is to address future land use within a municipality (MGA s.623(3)(a)(i)).

- 3.1.8: for the SVSS to maintain its character, it seems like the idea of cash-in-lieu for Municipal Reserve is a poor idea. Natural land reservation is thereby given a price, and this allows elimination of reserves on at least new development areas.

No Change. s.3.1.8 affords council the flexibility to receive MR as deemed appropriate when future development occurs.

- What is the nature of the Environmental Reserve of 30m along the lakefront. For development of a new lakefront property, what is allowed and what is forbidden?

Review 30m ER in s.3.1.10. The MGA allows for a 6m wide strip of ER abutting the bed and shore of any body of water (s.664(1)(c) in addition to land that is subject to flooding or is unstable (s.664(1)(b)). Policy could be rewritten to state "Bank (Ordinary High Water Mark) + 6m ER + Floodway (as established via survey)," please advise.

- 4.1.1 – easy one – remove the second "with"

Agreed, will edit.

- Although it is not covered in here, I am significantly opposed to "one-way" developments such as the golf course RV park, which is slated to be a gated community which can enjoy all the benefits and amenities of SVSS (roads, boat launch, trails, etc) while trying to exclude SVSS residents. That is not good neighbour practice.

Comment Received.



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### 1.2 South View

#### Attendee Feedback

- What is the High Water Mark and how is it measured?

As noted in the ASVA Lake Stewardship Guide (2006), the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) is the legal boundary of a water body or watercourse as defined by Section 17 of the Surveys Act (Alberta). The term is synonymous with the meaning of "bank." Per the Act:

#### Natural boundary

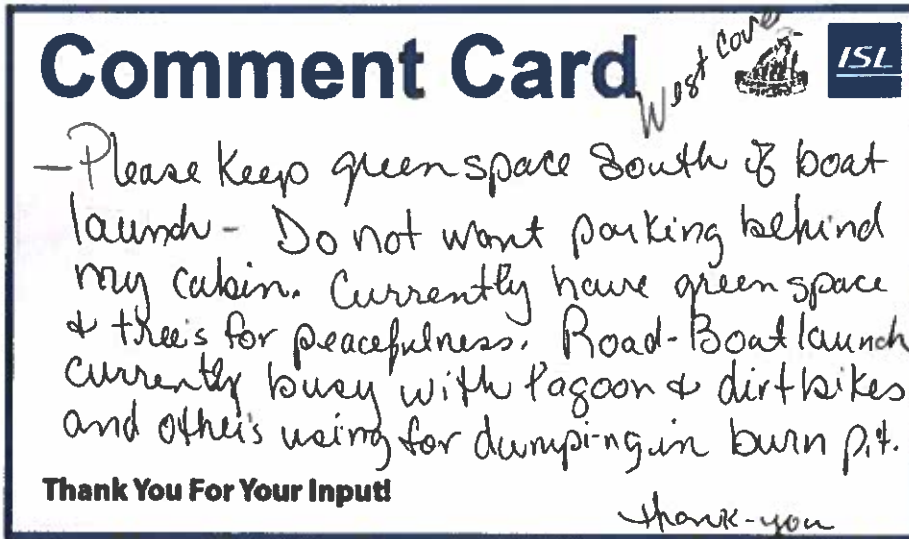
*17(1) A surveyor who needs to determine the position of a natural boundary when performing a survey under this Act may do so by any survey method that has the effect of accurately determining its location at the time of survey, relative to the surveyed boundaries of the affected parcel.*

*(2) When surveying a natural boundary that is a body of water, the surveyor shall determine the position of the line where the bed and shore of the body of water cease and the line is to be referred to as the bank of the body of water.*

*(3) For the purposes of this section, the bed and shore of a body of water shall be the land covered so long by water as to wrest it from vegetation or as to mark a distinct character on the vegetation where it extends into the water or on the soil itself.*

No formal feedback was received.

### 1.3 West Cove



Comment Received.





136



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**Comment Card**  



*West Cove*

*I agree with the MDP as presented in the July 2019 Draft. Section 3 is well done. 3.1.1 should say "only allowed" rather than encourage*

**Thank You For Your Input!**

Municipal direction requested on preference for below edit:

3.1.1 Opportunities for new commercial and light industrial development are **encouraged allowed** in the lands identified in Figure 4.

**Comment Card**  

*3.1.1 COMMERCIAL IS TO BE ALLOWED NOT ENCOURAGED*

*3.4.4 ALLEYS AND LAKEWAYS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED NOT UPGRADGES ENCOURAGED*

**Thank You For Your Input!**

Comment #1 – Covered Previously.

Comment #2 – No Change to s.3.3.4 as s.3.3.3 currently speaks to maintenance.



137

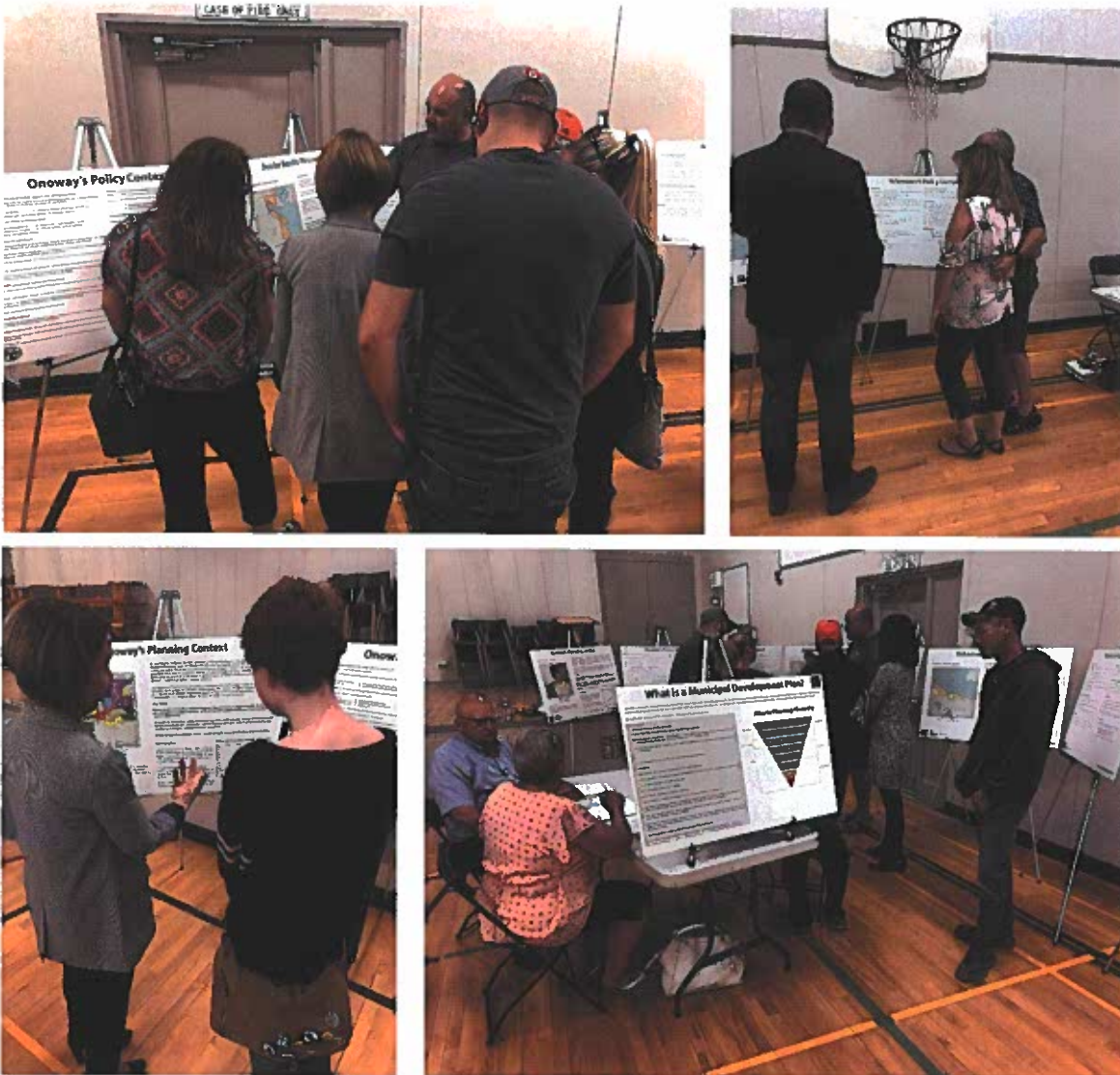


## 2.0 Onoway Make the Connections Night

For the Summer Villages of Nakamun Park, Sunrise Beach and Yellowstone, and the Town of Onoway, a booth was set up at the "Make the Connections Night" in Onoway:

- Date: Wednesday, September 4, 2019
- Time: 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
- Place: Heritage Centre Gymnasium

Approximately 40 residents actively reviewed the Draft MDP content and (2) emails were received.







## 2.1 Nakamun Park

### Attendee Feedback

- Break second paragraph in 1-1 into two as it talks about other development in the community. OK.
- Projected growth looks unreasonable, highlight notwithstanding content in 1-3. OK.

#### Email from [redacted] (August 19, 2019):

We have a cabin at 50 4th Street, Nakamun Village.

I have a few comments to make regarding the Municipal Development Plan review.

Nakamun Lake is a small lake

We have not had a problem with algae in the 5 years we have owned our properties

A lot of the properties in the Summer Village of Nakamun are not developed

Our roads are not poor, but in need of constant attention

There has been talk of developers wanting to open camp grounds on or close to Nakamun Lake.

Oasis has lowered the campsite to 40 sites but do not mention that all their lots are double lots.

A campsite development would increase road use, noise and of course lake and boat launch use.

Once a new campsite is approved expansion of such will be requested.

Nakamun Lake is a small, clean lake with a lot of undeveloped lots within the Village.

Municipal direction requested on interest in addressing adjacent campgrounds in intermunicipal policies.

#### Email from [redacted] c/o [redacted] (August 21, 2019):

I have a permanent residence at 51 4th Street, Nakamun Village and received a letter regarding the Municipal Development Plan review.

Nakamun Lake is a small lake and there as not been a problem with algae in a number of years.

There are a lot of the properties in the Summer Village of Nakamun are not yet developed

Our roads are in need of constant attention

There has been talk of developers wanting to open camp grounds on or close to Nakamun Lake.

Oasis has lowered the campsite to 40 sites but do not mention that all their lots are double lots.

A campsite development would increase road use, noise and of course lake and boat launch use.

Once a new campsite is approved expansion of such will be requested.

Same comment as above.





## 2.2 Sunrise Beach

### Attendee Feedback

- Concern over access/egress for residents south of victory road captured in several comment cards. Suggest a policy on "exploring opportunities to extend Township Road 554 into a southern access point into Sunrise Beach" can be added to s.3-3, please advise.

## Comment Card

- please add the future water fill station to the proposed map.

- we would like a second road added south of victory road for potential emergency fire evacuations

- we would also like a plan on how we can add more water to the lake as levels are dropping significantly

Thank-you -

Willow Way

**Thank You For Your Input!**

Comment #1 – A Water Fill Station is not usually included on an MDP map.

Comment #2 – See suggestion in Attendee Feedback.

Comment #3 – s.4.1.3. could be amended to address water level in Sandy Lake. Or a new intermunicipal policy could be created, please advise.

## Comment Card

- like environmental reserves, but appreciate need for alternative muni revenue – should be low impact – high water table + prone to

**Thank You For Your Input!**

Comment Received.







## Comment Card

- Like environmental reserves as much as possible but not opposed to some low impact commercial
- any commercial/industrial dev. should consider impact of paving on flooding/stormwater; road wear and tear (roads wear out quickly; can't handle much heavy equipment → consider cost to taxpayer.
- not opposed to access road added south of Victory Road
- suggest that to support more permanent residences, encourage seasonal dwellings be replaced by year-round

**Thank You For Your Input!**

- Comment #1 – Comment Received.
- Comment #2 – Comment Received.
- Comment #3 – See suggestion in Attendee Feedback.
- Comment #4 – Comment Received.

## Comment Card

I live on Fredon Dr.  
Would like to see a outlet road that we could get out in case of fire.

**Thank You For Your Input!**

See suggestion in Attendee Feedback.



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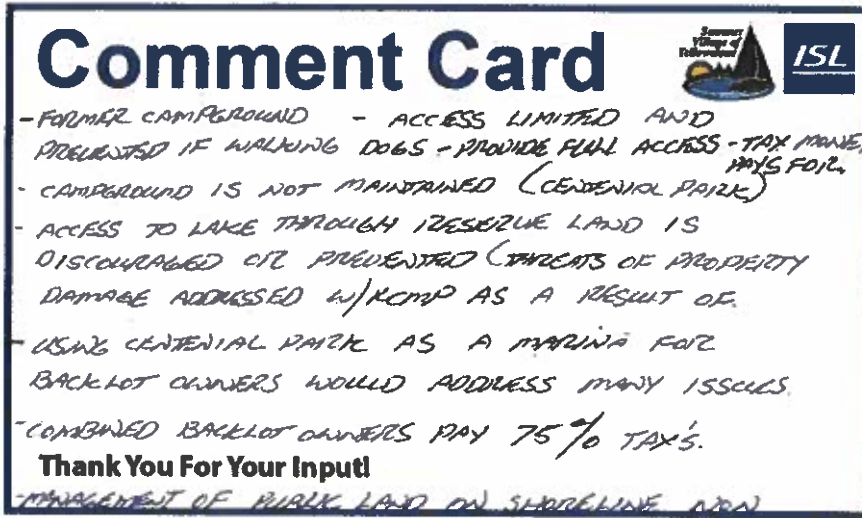
Integrated Expertise. Locally Delivered.



### 2.3 Yellowstone

#### Attendee Feedback

- Several attendees voiced concern over resident access to Centennial Park (also captured in the Comment Cards). Concerns over use of park, formerly a campground, questioned if it was a bird sanctuary. Current policy, 3.2.3, speaks to maintaining Centennial Park but the MDP is silent on use and access. Suggest that this is addressed in MDP policy even if at a high-level, please advise.



- Comment #1 – Comment Received – Centennial Park Comment.
- Comment #2 – Comment Received – Centennial Park Comment.
- Comment #3 – Comment Received.
- Comment #4 – Potential use for Centennial Park; however, as park lands are leased, is a marina allowed per the lease agreement?
- Comment #5 – Comment Received.
- Comment #6 – Comment Received.



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## Comment Card

- > PARK LEASE SHOULD BE OPEN TO RESIDENTS
- > CREATE A COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION TO HELP PAY/HAVE ACCESS TO RENEWED CAMPGROUND FOR MEMBERS/FAMILY
- > WHY DOES VILLAGE PAY TO MAINTAIN LEASED GREENSPACE IF IT'S SUPPOSED TO BE A BIRD RESERVE.-
- > SOME RESIDENTS ARE DUMPING SEWAGE INTO THE LAKE/AND OR THE "ALABA ALLES"
- > NEED MORE INFORMATION MADE PUBLIC AND MEETINGS AND OPEN HOUSES
- > WHY REPAVE THE ROADS BEFORE THE WATER LINE IS DECIDED UPON.

**Thank You For Your Input!**

- Comment #1 – Comment Received – Centennial Park Comment.
- Comment #2 – Comment Received – Centennial Park Comment.
- Comment #3 – Comment Received.
- Comment #4 – Comment Received.
- Comment #5 – Comment Received.

## Comment Card



- > THE LEASED GREENSPACE IS BEING MAINTAINED BY THE VILLAGE, BUT NOT OPEN TO RESIDENTS
- > WHAT BYLAWS ARE LOOKING AT BEING CHANGED?

**Thank You For Your Input!**

- Comment #1 – Comment Received – Centennial Park Comment.
- Comment #2 – Comment Received.





**Comment Card**  

would love to be hooked up to water!!



main concern is that the municipal reserve behind the properties on 2nd Street will be subdivided for housing. So far I see this is not happening. YAY!

It would be nice to have a little bridge to cross the now deeper ditch to get to the swings.

**Thank You For Your Input!**

- Comment #1 – Comment Received – Pertains to s.4.1.5
- Comment #2 – Comment Received.
- Comment #3 – Comment Received.

2.4 Onoway

**Comment Card**  

Please keep field off of Tractor Court as is - marsh area + peat bog.

Hope "someone" thought to keep hoses etc. so if N. Saskatchewan River dries up, we still have a water supply!

We desperately need more signage Highway 45 - so people know we are still here!!!

**Thank You For Your Input!**

- Comment #1 – In reviewing LUB the parcel is currently zoned RMHS.
- Comment #2 – Comment Received.
- Comment #3 – Comment Received – Covered in s.4.2.1.



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**From:** Stacey Lozinski <[slozinski@safeandcaring.ca](mailto:slozinski@safeandcaring.ca)>  
**Sent:** September 16, 2019 12:32 PM  
**Subject:** Orange Shirt Day Municipality Challenge

Dear Municipal Leader:

The Society of Safe and Caring Schools and Communities (Safe and Caring) has partnered with the Alberta Teachers Association (ATA) to help bring Orange Shirt Day to communities across Alberta. On September 30th, we ask you to stand with Safe and Caring and to participate in Orange Shirt Day.

Orange Shirt Day is an outcome of the 2013 Joseph Mission Residential School Commemoration Project and Reunion that took place in Williams Lake, BC. The name stems from a story told by former Residential School Student, Phyllis Webstad, who had her new orange shirt, bought by her grandmother, taken from her as a six-year old girl. She spoke powerfully of how it seemed to her that nobody cared; and, in this personal way, her story speaks to the many harms experienced by children in the Residential Schools.

This year marks the fourth Orange Shirt Day in Alberta, joining with communities across Canada who have commemorated the day since 2013. It provides an opportunity to discuss all aspects of Residential Schools and to help continue the work of Reconciliation.

Safe and Caring would like to challenge you to show your support for Reconciliation by recognizing Orange Shirt Day in your community.

We have attached information that highlights aspects of Orange Shirt Day to help you organize an Orange Shirt Day in your community, along with a Proclamation example. We have also included an example script that can be used for any video that you may want to produce for social media, etc.

By wearing an orange shirt, we recognize the harm done to Residential School Students and Intergenerational Survivors. We also show a commitment to the principle that in schools and communities Every Child Matters!

For more information and to order your Orange Shirts, please visit us at [www.safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtprogram](http://www.safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtprogram).

**Stacey Lozinski**  
**Project Manager**

**Reconciliation in Education - Orange Shirt Program**



Suite 207, 11010 – 142 Street

Edmonton, AB T5N 2R1

T 780.822.1502

[slozinski@safeandcaring.ca](mailto:slozinski@safeandcaring.ca)

[www.safeandcaring.ca](http://www.safeandcaring.ca)



**WHEREAS** the Truth and Reconciliation summary report (Call to Action #80) calls for a National Day to honour Residential School Survivors, their families and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of Residential Schools remains a vital component of the Reconciliation process; and

**WHEREAS** Orange Shirt Day is being celebrated across Canada and beyond as a day to commemorate the Survivors of Residential Schools, to remember those who did not survive, and to reaffirm our commitment to ensuring a better future for all children; and

**WHEREAS** the (Council of the City of NAME) supports the importance of creating awareness and encouraging communities to support a safe and inclusive environment for generations of children to come;

**NOW THEREFORE**, I, Mayor (NAME), do hereby proclaim September 30, 2019 to be Orange Shirt Day in the City of (NAME).

August XX, 2019

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm wearing the Alberta's 2019 Orange Shirt...

- Because our communities are still suffering from the affects of the Residential School system
- Because we must first understand past harms before we can heal as a people and a community
- Because I believe we are stronger together
- Because I am committed to the work of Reconciliation

There are approximately 80,000 living Survivors of the Residential School system in Canada, struggling to overcome wounds inflicted in their youth by these institutions. Beyond the emotional, physical and sexual abuse often endured, Survivors were also denied their traditions and cultures and forced to assimilate.

Orange Shirt Day provides the opportunity to show my support for the Survivors of the Residential School system, and to help forge new relationships with my Indigenous brothers and sisters.

The day also gives us, as a society, the opportunity to recognize and celebrate the beauty, strength and resilience of the First Nations' culture, and to ensure their vibrant traditions live on in our communities.

This year marks Alberta's 4<sup>th</sup> official Orange Shirt Day, but it has taken us decades to get here as a society. Let's continue to learn and grow together, for the betterment of our communities, today and tomorrow.

# 2019 Orange Shirt Program



**CONGRATULATIONS to Farrah Ochiese  
from Jasper Place High School, the  
2019 Orange Shirt Program Logo Design Winner**

## 2019 Orange Shirt Day T-shirts

From January to May, students from across Alberta were invited to design the logo for the 2019 Orange Shirt Program and share their vision for Respect, Remembrance and Reconciliation.

Ochiese's design was shortlisted from 815 submissions by a panel of judges that included Residential School Survivors, Intergenerational Survivors, Alberta Teachers' Association (ATA), Indigenous organizations, community and business leaders, and Safe and Caring board members. It was then selected through a process of community engagement at the Edmonton Indigenous Peoples Festival and online voting through the month of July.

Show your support for the 2019 Orange Shirt Program by ordering your 2019 Orange Shirt at <http://safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtprogram/orange-shirt-program-t-shirts/>.

Proceeds from each shirt sold support the Orange Shirt Program.

**The Society for Safe and Caring Schools & Communities invites you to wear an Orange Shirt to honour and bring awareness to the experiences of Residential School Students.**



**Join us at one of our Orange Shirt Program Events:**

### Edmonton

Friday, September 27, 2019  
Edmonton City Hall  
12:00 noon – 1:00 pm

### Calgary

Thursday, October 3, 2019  
Calgary Central Public Library  
11:30 am – 1:30 pm  
Special Guest Speaker – Phyllis Webstad

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, visit our website: [www.safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtprogram](http://www.safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtprogram)**

**OR Contact: Stacey Lozinski, Safe and Caring Schools & Communities at 780.822.1502 or [slozinski@safeandcaring.ca](mailto:slozinski@safeandcaring.ca)**

**Every Child Matters**



# Every Child Matters

Orange Shirt Day recognizes and honours the experiences of Survivors of Residential Schools and shows a collective commitment to ensure that Every Child Matters. It is an opportunity to come together in the spirit of Reconciliation and hope for generations of children to come.

**2019 Orange Shirt Day is September 30, 2019 – we encourage you to organize your own event or attend one of Safe and Caring's Orange Shirt Program Events:**

## Edmonton

Friday, September 27, 2019  
Edmonton City Hall  
12:00 noon – 1:00 pm

## Calgary

Thursday, October 3, 2019  
Calgary Central Public Library  
11:30 am – 1:30 pm  
Special Guest Speaker – Phyllis Webstad

## How To Host Your Own Orange Shirt Day Event

The impact of Residential Schools affects every Canadian - what can you do to show your support and recognition? Here are some suggestions:

- Purchase an Orange Shirt Day T-shirt for yourself, family, co-workers using the link below:  
<http://safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtprogram/orange-shirt-program-t-shirts/>
- Plan a Community Ceremony
  - Opening prayer and drumming
  - Welcome to traditional territory by Chief
  - Welcome by Mayor, local government representative
  - Greetings from provincial government officials, School Board
  - Residential School Survivors or family member speaking about Residential School
  - Entertainment and/or children's activity.



### Communities/Schools

- Watch the Shaw video of Phyllis' story - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3vUqr01kAk>
- Have discussions around "Every Child Matters"
- Simple Activities - ie. children tracing their hand & writing something down in the hand that they can do to help others feel like they matter
- Take a video of what you and your school/community are doing to support Orange Shirt Day and post in on the Facebook Page or on Twitter using @SafeandCaring #OrangeShirtDay2019 and #EveryChildMatters

### Businesses

- Have a lunch & learn session and bring in a speaker
- Challenge fellow businesses to partake in Orange Shirt Day activities to create more awareness
- Take a video of what you and your organization are doing to support Orange Shirt Day and post it on the Facebook Page or on Twitter using @SafeandCaring #OrangeShirtDay2019 and #EveryChildMatters

T-shirts can be ordered at <http://safeandcaring.ca/orangeshirtday/orange-shirt-day-t-shirts/> by **September 18**.

Proceeds from each shirt sold support the Orange Shirt Program.

AR-SACS-3-2019-08



**Tangent Civic**  
 4612 Greenview Dr NE  
 Calgary AB T2K 0W1  
 (403) 286 2104  
 accounting@tangentcivic.com  
 www.tangentcivic.com  
 GST/HST Registration No.: 80797-6592-RT0001

# INVOICE

**INVOICE TO**  
 Partners in Progress  
 Box 219, 56521 Range Road  
 65  
 Sangudo Alberta T0E 2A0

**INVOICE # 1026**  
**DATE 23/08/2019**  
**DUE DATE 07/09/2019**  
**TERMS Net 15**

DATE	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
23/08/2019	Software Development	Shop the County Business Portal: Dedicated Instance for <u>Partners in Progress Initiative</u>	1	3,800.00	3,800.00

*It is with LSAC and town of Onoway. Economic Dev initiative between town, us and Larry Horncastle.*  
**TAX SUMMARY**

SUBTOTAL 3,800.00  
 GST @ 5% 190.00  
 TOTAL 3,990.00  
**BALANCE DUE CAD 3,990.00**

RATE	TAX	NET
GST @ 5%	190.00	3,800.00

(151)

## Debbie Giroux

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**From:** Wendy Wildman <cao@onoway.ca>  
**Sent:** September 9, 2019 11:35 AM  
**To:** 'Debbie Giroux'  
**Cc:** 'Robin Murray'  
**Subject:** FW: Partners in Progress

Deb – this will need to go on our agenda too for approval.

I will forward the actual invoice as well.

**Wendy Wildman**  
CAO  
Town of Onoway  
Box 540  
Onoway, AB. T0E 1V0  
780-967-5338 Fax: 780-967-3226  
cao@onoway.ca

**NOTE EMAIL CONTACT INFORMATION HAS CHANGED TO: [cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)**

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**From:** sean.mellis@tangencivic.com <sean.mellis@tangencivic.com>  
**Sent:** September 9, 2019 10:10 AM  
**To:** 'Cindy Suter' <csuter@lsac.ca>; 'Wendy Wildman' <cao@onoway.ca>; 'Larry Horncastle, Ec.D., HLM' <larry@keystonestrategies.ca>  
**Cc:** 'Mike Primeau' <mprimeau@lsac.ca>; 'Robin Murray' <robin@onoway.ca>  
**Subject:** RE: Partners in Progress

Sure thing Cindy. I am also happy to answer any questions during the Wednesday Steering Committee meeting.

Hi Wendy,

The amount invoiced provides Partners in Progress with an instance of the Business Portal presently branded as Shop the County. This is the application I demonstrated to the Steering Committee and Lac Ste. Anne County Council. This amount will get the application to the finish line.

Provided that the application is launched without any modifications (or with minor modifications), this will be a one-time cost. Once paid, the group will own the software outright – meaning no recurring licencing fees.

If the team wishes to change the application in a substantive way, this would incur development costs. Any change requests will be scoped and priced for the team's review prior to any work being done.

Because this is a web application, there will be monthly hosting fees of about \$30 per month. As more businesses create profiles and more users visit the portal, hosting costs would increase accordingly – similar to hosting for a website.



Please let me know if you have any other questions Wendy. Otherwise I'll see you Wednesday.

**Sean Mellis**

President, Chief Creative Officer



**Powering municipal progress.**

1025 10 Street Southeast, Calgary, Alberta T2G 3E1

Direct 403.613.9871 | General 403.286.2104

[sean.mellis@TangentCivic.com](mailto:sean.mellis@TangentCivic.com)



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**From:** Cindy Suter <[csuter@lsac.ca](mailto:csuter@lsac.ca)>  
**Sent:** September 9, 2019 9:51 AM  
**To:** Wendy Wildman <[cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)>; [sean.mellis@tangentcivic.com](mailto:sean.mellis@tangentcivic.com); Larry Horncastle, Ec.D., HLM <[larry@keystonestrategies.ca](mailto:larry@keystonestrategies.ca)>  
**Cc:** Mike Primeau <[mprimeau@lsac.ca](mailto:mprimeau@lsac.ca)>; 'Robin Murray' <[robin@onoway.ca](mailto:robin@onoway.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: Partners in Progress

Sean can you provide Wendy with the particulars to the Partners in Progress website and costs associated with it moving forward.

Thank you.

Cindy Suter  
Executive Secretary/Economic Development Director  
1-866-880-5722



---

**From:** Wendy Wildman <[cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)>  
**Sent:** September 8, 2019 10:39 AM  
**To:** Cindy Suter <[csuter@lsac.ca](mailto:csuter@lsac.ca)>  
**Cc:** Mike Primeau <[mprimeau@lsac.ca](mailto:mprimeau@lsac.ca)>; 'Robin Murray' <[robin@onoway.ca](mailto:robin@onoway.ca)>  
**Subject:** FW: Partners in Progress

Cindy – is this a one time cost? Or is there monthly costs coming as well?

I guess like Townfolio, I really should have a motion from Onoway Council on this if you can send me the background to it.

Thanks very much.

W

**Wendy Wildman**

CAO

Town of Onoway

Box 540

Onoway, AB. T0E 1V0

780-967-5338 Fax: 780-967-3226

[cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)

**NOTE EMAIL CONTACT INFORMATION HAS CHANGED TO: [cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)**

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**From:** Cindy Suter <[csuter@lsac.ca](mailto:csuter@lsac.ca)>

**Sent:** September 6, 2019 1:47 PM

**To:** Wendy Wildman <[cao@onoway.ca](mailto:cao@onoway.ca)>

**Cc:** Mike Primeau <[mprimeau@lsac.ca](mailto:mprimeau@lsac.ca)>

**Subject:** Partners in Progress

Wendy please see the invoice for the Partners In Progress website as part of the economic development initiative.  
Thank you.

Cindy

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**Agenda**  
**Strong Rural Caucus Meeting**  
**Westlock, Alberta, Westlock Inn**  
**Date: September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2019, 9:00 a.m.**

- Rural Healthcare
- Bridges
- Water/Wastewater
- Broadband/Connectivity
- School Taxes/Foreclosed properties
- Education Funding
- Roads – industrial
- Rural Crime
- Blue Ribbon Panel Report
- Land Titles Act: Adverse Possession

**From:** Chad Newton <[CNewton@morrisonhershfield.com](mailto:CNewton@morrisonhershfield.com)>  
**Sent:** September 6, 2019 4:11 PM  
**To:** [info@onoway.ca](mailto:info@onoway.ca)  
**Subject:** Morrison Hershfield Introduction - Engineering Services

Wendy Wildman,

The purpose of this letter is to introduce our company Morrison Hershfield to the Town of Onoway. Morrison Hershfield is an employee-owned full-service consulting, engineering, and management firm. Founded in 1946, we deliver complete, cost-effective, clear and innovative solutions for both horizontal and vertical infrastructure. Solutions are offered to clients in the Infrastructure, Transportation, Environmental, Land Development, Buildings, Solid Waste and Water / Wastewater sectors.

Our professional engineers and PMI certified project managers in our Edmonton and Calgary offices are ready to help you succeed on any engineering or construction projects. If you want your project delivery experience to be backed by extraordinary talent and systems, make us your first call.

The **enclosed brochure highlights some of our projects where we demonstrated strong collaboration between our disciplines and our client** to achieve the best project results possible. Over 91% of our business comes from satisfied repeat-clients. It is the relationship our staff develops with our clients that lets us respond to changes during the project very quickly and ensures a project delivery on time and on budget.

One thing that is difficult to convey in written words is the sense of our culture and community. We understand that it is important that the Town grows in a manner that reflects its current values and characteristics. **Whether you need water and sewer upgrades, road and sidewalk rehabilitation, support with infrastructure planning, waste management, environmental assessments, or any other engineering projects, you will benefit from the knowledge of our engineers and their experience gained during project work in other Alberta Municipalities.**

Our goal is to support the Town of Onoway to meet its future strategic priorities, ensure we help plan for the future, build and develop a sustainable and prosperous community, and create a place you are proud to call home.

Please share the enclosed documentation with your Council and administration. In addition, don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or projects you would like to discuss.

Sincerely,  
Morrison Hershfield Limited

Chad Newton

**Chad Newton MBA, PMP, Principal**  
PM Department Manager West, Senior Project Manager  
[cnewton@morrisonhershfield.com](mailto:cnewton@morrisonhershfield.com)



Suite 300, 1603 – 91 Street SW | Edmonton, AB T6X 0W8  
Dir: 780 483 5200 x1042229 | Cell: 780 909 2423 | Fax: 780 484 3883  
[morrisonhershfield.com](http://morrisonhershfield.com)

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**Did you know?** I will be at the **AUMA Conference and AMSC Tradeshow on Sept. 25-26<sup>th</sup>**.  
Let's connect to discuss how Morrison Hershfield's engineering solutions can benefit your  
community. **Find out more [here](#).**



MORRISON HERSHFIELD

September 6, 2019

**Town of Onoway**  
4812 - 51 Street  
Box 540  
Onoway, AB T0E 1V0

**Wendy Wildman** [info@onoway.ca](mailto:info@onoway.ca)

Re: Morrison Hershfield Introduction

The purpose of this letter is to introduce our company Morrison Hershfield to the Town of Onoway. Morrison Hershfield is an employee-owned full-service consulting, engineering, and management firm. Founded in 1946, we deliver complete, cost-effective, clear and innovative solutions for both horizontal and vertical infrastructure. Solutions are offered to clients in the Infrastructure, Transportation, Environmental, Land Development, Buildings, Solid Waste and Water / Wastewater sectors.

Our professional engineers and PMI certified project managers in our Edmonton and Calgary offices are ready to help you succeed on any engineering or construction projects. If you want your project delivery experience to be backed by extraordinary talent and systems, make us your first call.

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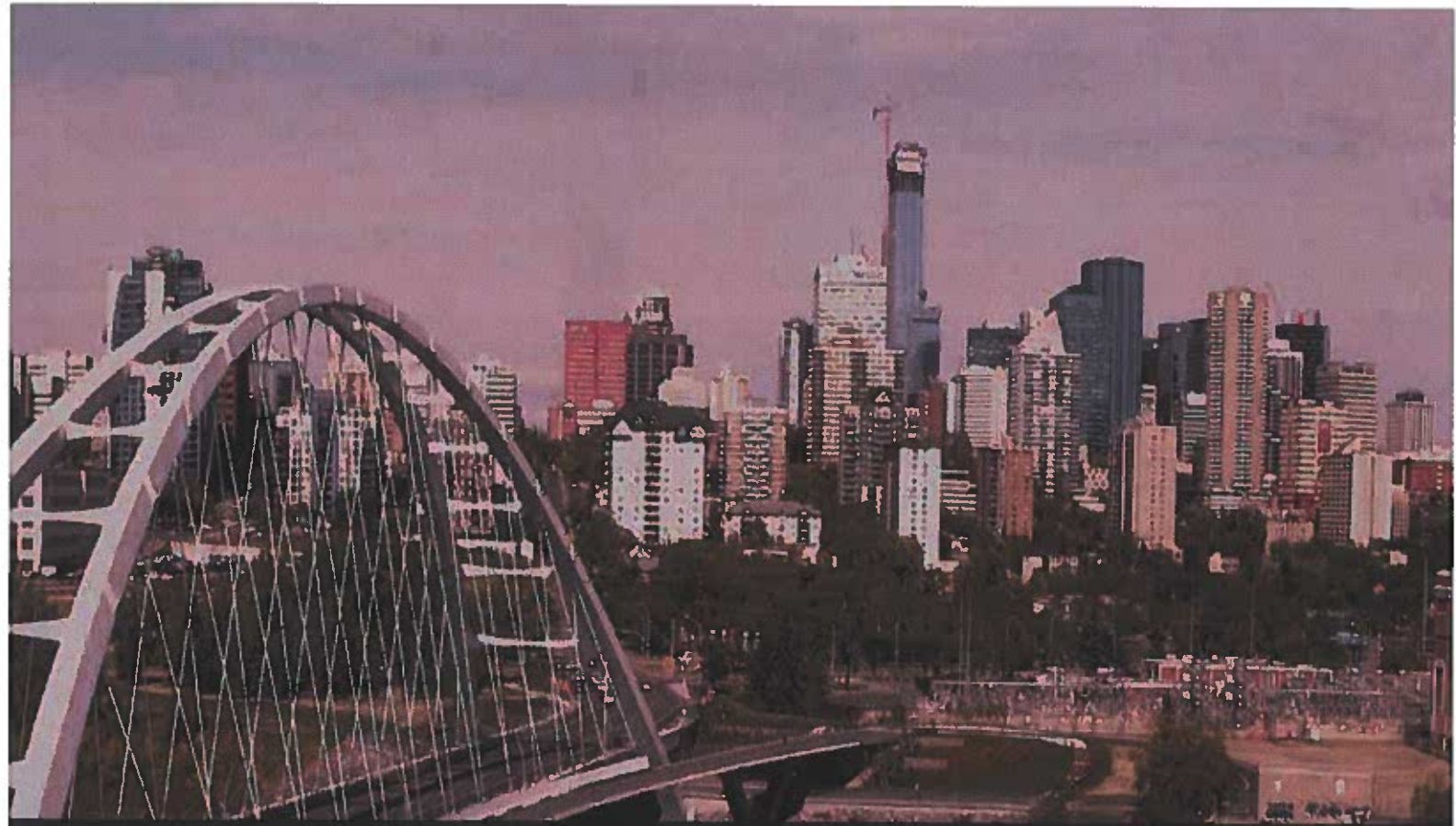
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Sincerely,  
Morrison Hershfield Limited

Chad Newton MBA, PMP  
Principal and Senior Project Manager





MORRISON HERSHFIELD

*People • Culture • Capabilities*

Your First Call for  
ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS  
That Make a Difference.





*"Working with Morrison Hershfield has been a pleasure. The insights and advice we received have resulted in a better outcome to our subdivision process than we would have had with any of the other company we contacted for guidance. I cannot recommend our project manager highly enough for his professional conduct and expert knowledge on our specific application. I would recommend Morrison Hershfield to anyone!"*

- Property Management Client

February, 2019



# OPTIMIZE your municipal projects with multidisciplinary engineering services that save you time and money.

---

OUR CLIENTS BENEFIT from a well-organized nimble team that exceeds expectations during planning and produces designs for effective engineering solutions in the Alberta market.

Benefits you can expect from working with Morrison Hershfield:

- ▶ **RESPONSIVE** - Requests and deliverables are addressed on time in adherence to schedule and budget.
- ▶ **INNOVATIVE** - Solutions provided by our subject matter experts address your unique project challenges.
- ▶ **ONE STOP SHOP** - Integrated multidisciplinary teams work together to offer economical designs that reduce overall costs.
- ▶ **INVESTED** - Our employee owned business culture allows us to attract and retain the best talent who are invested in the success of our clients' projects.
- ▶ **SAFE & THOROUGH** - Designs address owners' functional and constructability requirements, while meeting public safety and regulatory requirements.
- ▶ **THE RIGHT FIT** - Just the right amount of engineering is applied to meet your project needs while minimizing costs where possible. Our goal is to deliver solutions correctly the first time, regardless of geography.
- ▶ **CUSTOMER SERVICE-FOCUSED** – Over 90% of our business comes from recurring clients. Our anonymous client satisfaction survey allows us to correct any concerns before the project is completed.



CUSTOMER SOLUTION  
PROVIDERS



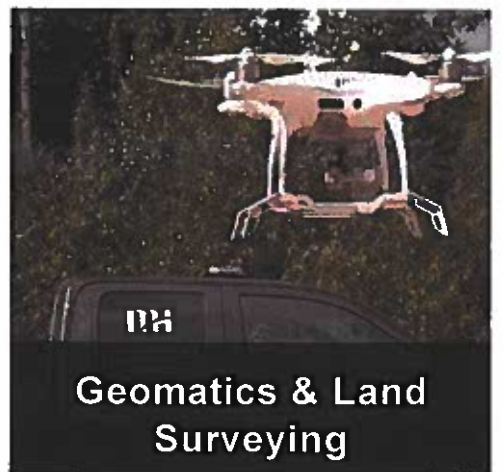
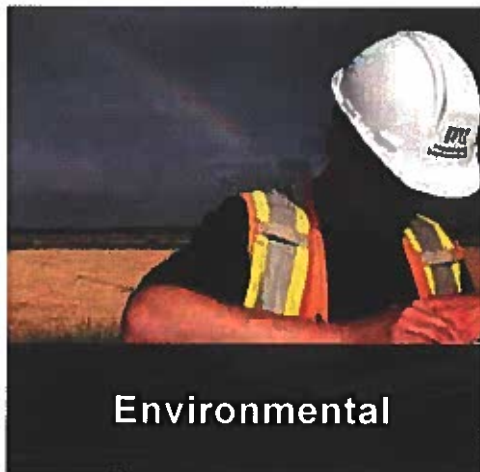
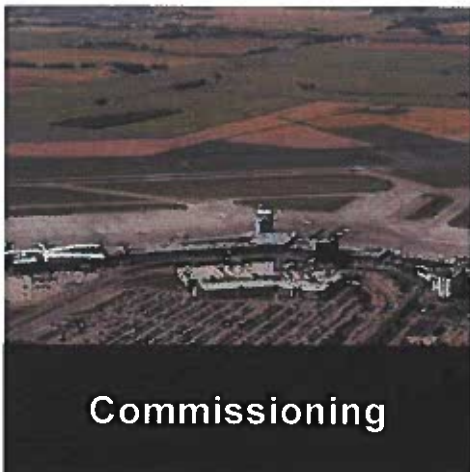
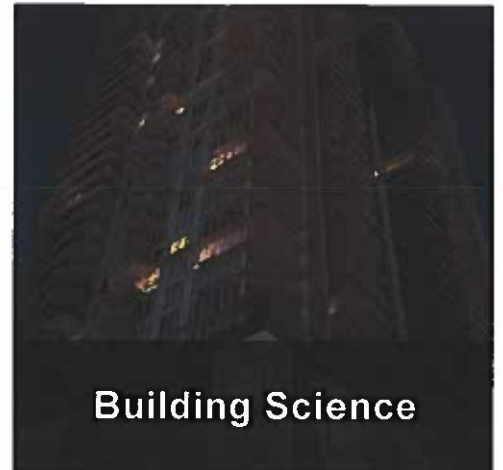
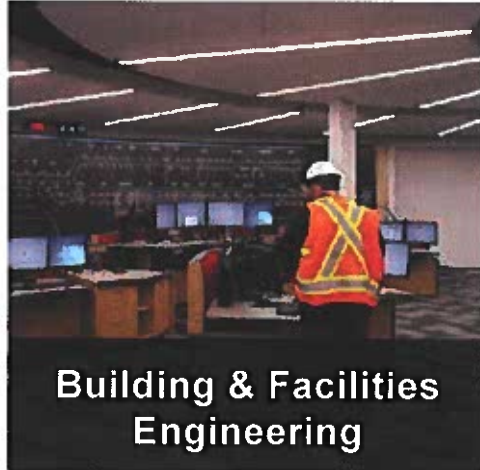
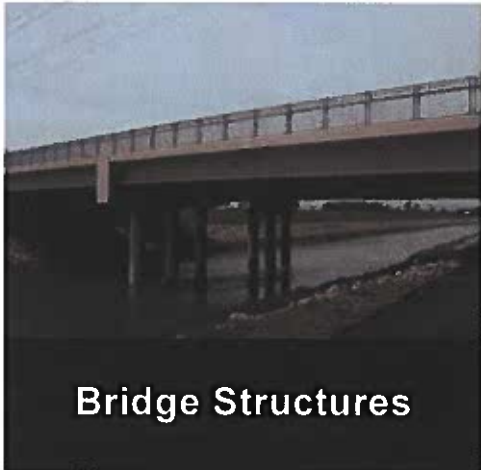
PROBLEM  
SOLVERS



PARTNERS WITH  
OUR CLIENTS

# DEFINED by Innovation and Teamwork.

OUR CLIENTS EXPECT peace of mind and quality work. You can rely on Morrison Hershfield's unique combination of people, culture, capabilities and client knowledge to result in the quality solutions you are looking for. Some of the services we provide are:





**Land Development**



**Project Management**



**Road Design & Rehabilitation**



**Solid Waste Management**



**Telecom**



**Transit**



**Water & Wastewater**

## ASSET TYPES

---

- Bridges
- Buildings
- Critical Facilities
- Roads & Highways
- Sports Facilities
- Telecom
- Transit
- Underground Infrastructure
- Water & Wastewater

We focus on delivering unique approaches to your project, delivered on time and on budget.





# ROAD PAVING AND NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENTS

Sedgewick, AB

**ROAD &  
SURFACE WORKS**

**2.1 KM  
ROADWAY**

**BASE REPAIR  
& WATER  
MANAGEMENT**

**PRIME  
CONSULTANT**

The Road Paving and Neighborhood improvements were completed to supporting long-term viability of Sedgewick and revitalize to support growth and development. The project included all road design, geotechnical engineering, equipment, labour and materials to supply aggregate, adjust moisture content, mix and spread granular to meet required lift line, grades and repair base as required. In addition, the project included neighborhood improvements such as rolled face curbs, gutters, retaining walls, swales for water management and final paving.

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# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & LANDFILL OPTIMIZATION

Wetaskiwin, AB

SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT

10 YEAR  
LANDFILL LIFESPAN  
INCREASE

12K  
POPULATION

25 YEAR  
STRATEGIC  
FRAMEWORK

The City of Wetaskiwin's integrated solid waste system includes weekly garbage collection, a recycling drop-off centre and a landfill with lined and unlined cells. Morrison Hershfield developed a solid waste management master plan and landfill development plan to establish a strategic direction for waste management. The approach looked at overall waste and recyclables collection, identified disposal options, established sensible diversion targets and provided suggestions for maximizing recycling and diversion with an airspace optimization scenario that would increase the landfill's lifespan for over 10 years and result in significant long-term cost savings.

# BIGSTONE CREE NATION LANDFILL & INDIGENOUS SERVICES CANADA

Wabasca, AB



**DESIGN &  
CONSTRUCTION**

**STAKEHOLDER  
CONSENSUS  
BUILDING**

**SIMPLIFIED  
LANDFILL  
APPROACH**

**AFFORDABLE  
OPERATIONS  
BUDGET**

Bigstone Cree Nation & Indigenous Services Canada contracted Morrison Hershfield to provide engineering services for the siting, design and construction of a new landfill. The scope of work also included engineering items not explicitly stated in the RFP, such as electrical design, hydrogeological investigation and the design of a new drop-off and recycling area to meet community needs. Morrison Hershfield prepared a simplified operations manual tailored to Bigstone Cree Nation's available resources.

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# SANITARY SEWER EXTENSION AND REHABILITATION

Sedgewick, AB

**SANITARY  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
ENGINEERING**

**2.1 KM  
200 MM VTC  
SANITARY PIPE**

**25  
1200 MM  
MANHOLES**

**3-PHASE  
REPLACEMENT**

The existing deteriorating sanitary sewer system required replaced and was viewed a critical health and safety issue by the council of Sedgewick. The Sanitary Sewer project included the design of a new sanitary service which include the removal and disposal of existing sanitary services and the supply of all labour, materials, services and incidentals for the new service. The three phased sanitary services replacement included 2080m of sanitary pipe, manholes, deep utility crossing, service crossings and CCTV inspections as required.

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# LAGOON ASSESSMENT & REPAIR

Sandy Beach, AB

WATER &  
WASTEWATER

3-STAGE  
EVAPORATIVE  
LAGOON

45+ M<sup>3</sup>  
CELL VOLUME

2.5M  
GALLONS/YEAR

The existing wastewater disposal system included a three-stage evaporative lagoon commissioned in 1993. The liquid level in the lagoon was higher than the allowable limit and was on the verge of draining into neighbouring waterways. Morrison Hershfield did the condition assessment of the lagoon, engaging Alberta Environment Protection (AEP) to obtain approval for emergency release, and completed the rehabilitation design of the lagoon to ensure it meets the needs of the Summer Village.

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# SOLID WASTE COLLECTIONS SUPPORT

Wetaskiwin, AB

SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL  
MODELING

ANALYSIS OF  
NEW SERVICES

LEAN  
APPROACH

The City of Wetaskiwin currently provides curbside garbage collection to its residents. Morrison Hershfield completed a full financial analysis of the City's solid waste system and determined how they could introduce recyclables and organics collection streams without increasing user fees. The City is currently exploring options to increase service based on Morrison Hershfield's analysis.



# STORMWATER MASTER PLAN

Hardisty, AB

**STORMWATER  
MANAGEMENT**

**81.5 HA  
SITE**

**0.7-1.0 L/S/HA  
CONTROL RATE  
OVER 24 HOURS**

**1:100 YEAR  
STORM DESIGN**

In order to support development in the south end of the town while maintaining the natural drainage patterns, the town required the development of a Stormwater Management (SWM) Plan. The existing storm drainage system was assessed for deficiencies and a SWM Plan was proposed to ensure no flooding occurred for future development. Morrison Hershfield provided a full report detailing the design criteria, existing conditions, suggested improvements and cost estimates. As a result, the town was able to explore opportunities for new developments in the area.

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# EROSION PROTECTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

## PORT MOODY, BC

**EROSION CONTROL  
AND SEDIMENT  
PROTECTION**

**1.12 HA  
SITE**

**GRANT  
FUNDING  
SUPPORT**

**MINISTRY OF  
ENVIRONMENT  
APPROVAL**

From the 1950's to 2002 the land was used for landfilling and as a result, is now heavily vegetated with a history of slope failures, erosion, sediment and slumping on the steeper slopes. Morrison Hershfield designed improvements that would protect the site and control sediment. The design included quarry rock to protect the creek, a turf reinforcement mat, replacement of existing culverts, an emergency spillway and an environmentally friendly erosion control product called a scour stop. In addition Morrison Hershfield tendered the work, provided on-going quality assurance throughout construction, and assisted the City with a successful grant application for funds to construct the improvements and the closure works.

# BORDEN PARK NATURAL SWIM EXPERIENCE

Edmonton, AB

**BUILDING  
& FACILITIES  
ENGINEERING**

**\$12M  
CONSTRUCTION  
VALUE**

**ELECTRICAL  
SERVICES**

**LEED  
CERTIFIED**

The Natural Swim Experience is an artificially created ecological system in which the properties of natural water are optimized for its bathers' health. Morrison Hershfield provided electrical engineering for the project which involved the decommissioning and removal of the existing swimming pool and complete renovations to the existing Heritage Protected Amenities Building to accommodate the new year-round pool. The project was completed in accordance with LEED certification to create a sustainable swim experience in one of Edmonton's most historic parks.





# HIGHWAY 16A HIGH TENSION CABLE BARRIERS

Edmonton, AB

ROAD DESIGN &  
REHABILITATION

31,040  
VEHICLES/DAY

\$1.2M  
CONSTRUCTION  
VALUE

10 KM  
HIGHWAY  
BARRIERS

A high tension cable barrier (HTCB) was installed on Highway 16A as a way to reduce cross-median collisions while allowing for ease of maintenance operations within the narrow median. Morrison Hershfield provided the design services to the 10 km section of highway. The new HTCB is aesthetically compatible and provides a higher level of safety for motorists.

# THICKWOOD MEDICAL CENTRE

Fort McMurray AB



THICKWOOD MEDICAL CENTRE

**BUILDING  
SCIENCE**

**\$1.6M  
CONSTRUCTION  
COST**

**30+ YEAR OLD  
BUILDING  
RENOVATION**

**PRIME  
CONSULTANT**

The medical centre required a complete building envelope redesign and replacement in order to address water and air leakage at windows, and modernize and improve the aesthetic. Morrison Hershfield was retained as the prime consultant to redesign the exterior envelope and remediate mold associated with the previous faulty envelope. The renovation was completed while the fully occupied health care facility remained operational.

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# **SITE INVESTIGATION SERVICES FOR NEW ORCHARDS SCHOOL**

**Ellerslie, AB**

**GEOMATICS &  
LAND  
SURVEYING**

**4.6 HA  
PLOT**

**OPENING  
2020**

**TOPOGRAPHIC  
SURVEY**

Morrison Hershfield was retained on behalf of Edmonton Catholic Schools to perform a site investigation for a new school including a complete topographic survey of the school footprint and surrounding surface features. The survey was supplemented with air photos and contour plans as required, which were made available from the municipal authority and other data vaults such as AltaLIS. The in-house geomatics services were able to improve project efficiency for our client.





# POINT TROTTER INDUSTRIAL PARK

Calgary, AB

LAND  
DEVELOPMENT

**\$81M+**  
CONSTRUCTION  
VALUE

**200 LOT**  
DEVELOPMENT

**400**  
ACRES

As the prime engineering consultant for this 300-acre, 200 lot, two-phase land development, Morrison Hershfield designed all infrastructure including road network, earthworks, deep utilities and landscaping. Major design components included a legal survey, stormwater management, stripping and grading strategy and electrical distribution and transmission main relocation. Morrison Hershfield offered value-added solutions to the client by allowing quick design iterations at minimal cost.

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# PEACE RIVER COOP WATERLINE

Peace River, AB

**WATER &  
WASTEWATER**

**200M<sup>3</sup>/DAY  
CO-OP WATERLINE**

**3-PHASE  
PROJECT**

**PRIME  
CONSULTANT**

Alberta Infrastructure wanted to explore more cost effective options to move to the water system from a water treatment plant on site to a co-op water line. Morrison Hershfield provided a feasibility study, detailed design and construction administration in this three-phase venture. The team provided project management, while delivering solutions that decommissioned the water treatment plant and connected it to the Shaftesbury Co-op Waterline, a much less costly alternative for the client with less liability.

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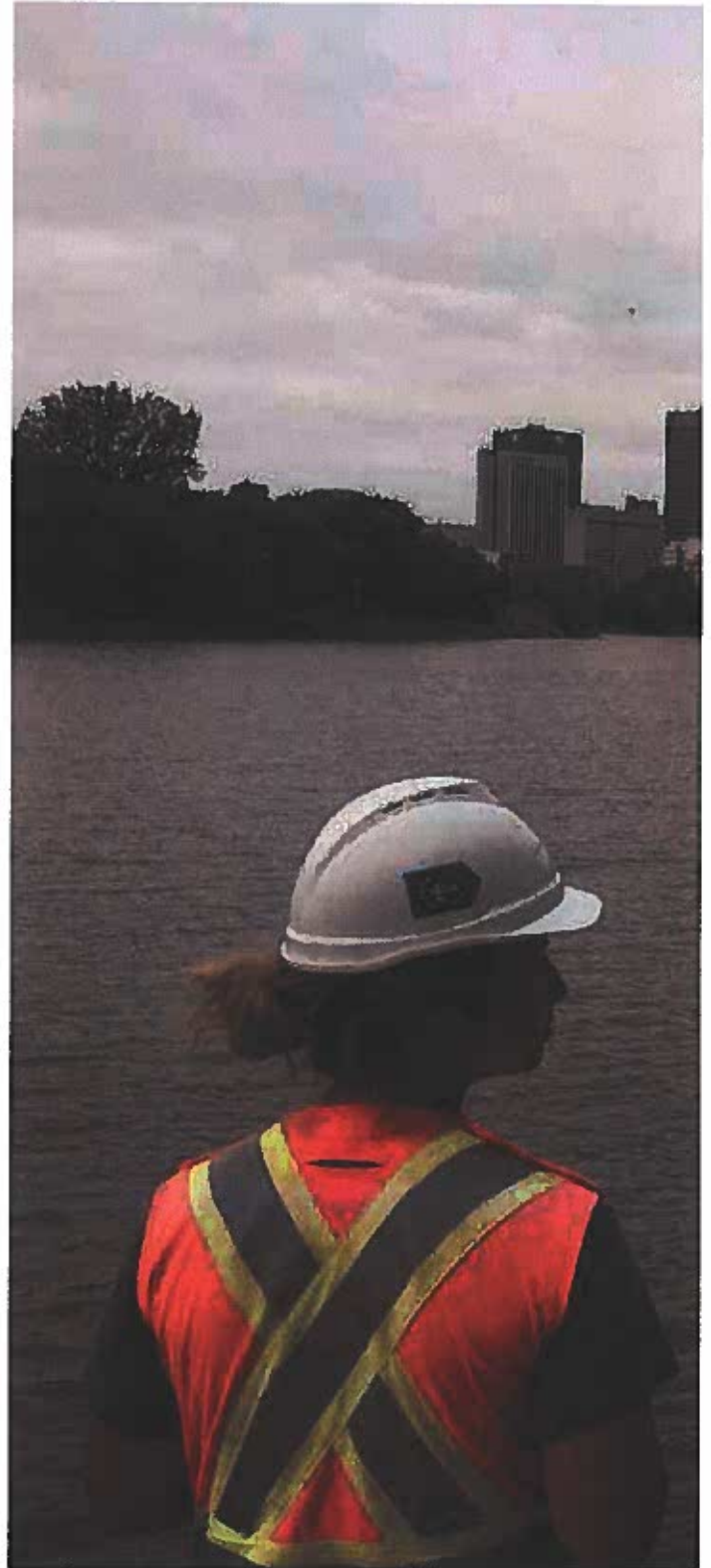
FOUNDED on technical excellence and ethics.

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OUR RICH HISTORY of projects provides an exposure to emerging trends in process and design technologies spanning different industry sectors, keeping us ahead of the curve. We regularly adapt and integrate these technologies into solutions for our clients. Our passion to build and design our projects right the first time is recognized throughout the industry and in our communities.



▲ Platinum Elite status in ReNew Canada's list of top 100 Infrastructure Projects for Canada in 2019 with involvement in 29 of the 100 biggest public sector infrastructure projects under development in the country.



178

# 70+

Years in Business  
Serving Canada

# 1000+

Number of Full Time,  
In-house Employees

# 100%

Employee Ownership

# 90%

Annual Revenue from  
Repeat Clients

# 22

Offices Across  
North America and India

---

**WE ARE A MARKET LEADING** engineering firm delivering innovative, cost effective and technically sophisticated solutions for both horizontal and vertical infrastructures. We are anchored by highly responsive technical and solution experts, thought leaders and high performing employees across North America. Our highly focused approach to the clients and markets we serve ensures that we deliver the value our clients demand.

When our founders established this consulting practice in 1946, they set the highest standards of ethics, technical excellence and customer service. These high standards have become the hallmark of Morrison Hershfield. We continue to be guided by our values of integrity, accountability and mutual respect, and believe in continuous improvement, quality and teamwork.

**Contact:** Chad Newton MBA, PMP, Principal  
PM Department Manager West, Senior Project Manager  
cnewton@morrisonhershfield.com  
1-780-483-5200 x 1042229

(179)



MORRISON HERSHFIELD

*People • Culture • Capabilities*

[morrisonhershfield.com](http://morrisonhershfield.com)

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August 19, 2019

Box  
Onoway, Alberta, T0E 1V0

5403 Lac Ste Anne Trail, South

Dear

Re: Alberta Utilities Commission Decision Affecting Your EQUS Distribution Service at NE-27-54-2-5 / EQUS Acct: 10275.01

In 2017, you were notified of an Application in which FortisAlberta Inc. (FortisAlberta) was requesting the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) to order the transfer of your service from EQUS to FortisAlberta due to annexation. This meant affected EQUS members like you would have to surrender their membership without your consent. That request was successful. What follows is information important to you to inform you about what to expect in the coming months as a result of this decision.

In Decision 22164-D01-2018, the AUC ruled that existing EQUS members in an affected municipality may continue to be served by EQUS unless and until the municipality passes a by-law forcing the EQUS members in the municipality to take electric distribution service from FortisAlberta. If no such by-law is passed, EQUS could have continued to serve you until you either chose to transfer to FortisAlberta; you changed your service; you sold or transferred your land; or until EQUS could no longer serve you for business or operational reasons. This decision has been upheld through successive appeals advanced by EQUS earlier this year.

Regrettably, your municipality has made the decision to pass a by-law requiring you to transfer your electric distribution service and to become a FortisAlberta customer on or before October 28, 2019, despite the alternative options above. This unilateral decision by your municipality took away your right of choice and results in the forced surrender of your membership in EQUS and all of your rights and benefits that membership affords you.

FortisAlberta is owned by a multinational utility company whose purpose is to make a profit for their shareholders. EQUS, as a not-for-profit co-operative, exists to provide the highest level of personalized service to you, our member, and keep our rates as low and stable as possible. We support the local economy and our employees live and operate in those communities we serve. Most importantly, as a member of EQUS, you have a voice in this organization and the decisions made.

While we strongly disagree with the decisions of both the AUC and your municipality, EQUS meets or exceeds all legislative and regulatory requirements throughout Alberta, and this is no exception. Accordingly, you should expect to hear from one of our staff in the coming days to arrange the transfer of your service to FortisAlberta. We will schedule a time with you to exchange your meter and will work to minimize disruption in service during this transition.

If you disagree with the decision made by your municipality to pass a by-law removing your choice, we encourage you, as a ratepayer, to contact your municipality and let your voice be heard.

Kind Regards,

Charlene Glazer  
Regulatory and Compliance Leader

cc: Town of Onoway

**Main Office**

Box 6199, 5803 42 Street  
Innisfail, Alberta T4G 1S8  
Toll-free: 1.888.211.4011

**North Area Office**

Box 1178, 4804 41 Street  
Onoway, Alberta T0E 1V0  
Toll-free: 1.888.627.4011

**Central Area Office**

Box 6199, 5803 42 Street  
Innisfail, Alberta T4G 1S8  
Toll-free: 1.877.527.4011

**South Area Office**

Box 1657, 3 Alberta Road  
Claresholm, Alberta T0L 0T0  
Toll-free: 1.888.565.5445

181



August 19, 2019

PO  
Onoway, Alberta, T0E 1V0

4110-52 st.

Dear

Re: Alberta Utilities Commission Decision Affecting Your EQUUS Distribution Service at NE-27-54-2-5 / EQUUS Acct: 11614.00

In 2017, you were notified of an Application in which FortisAlberta Inc. (FortisAlberta) was requesting the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) to order the transfer of your service from EQUUS to FortisAlberta due to annexation. This meant affected EQUUS members like you would have to surrender their membership without your consent. That request was successful. What follows is information important to you to inform you about what to expect in the coming months as a result of this decision.

In Decision 22164-D01-2018, the AUC ruled that existing EQUUS members in an affected municipality may continue to be served by EQUUS unless and until the municipality passes a by-law forcing the EQUUS members in the municipality to take electric distribution service from FortisAlberta. If no such by-law is passed, EQUUS could have continued to serve you until you either chose to transfer to FortisAlberta; you changed your service; you sold or transferred your land; or until EQUUS could no longer serve you for business or operational reasons. This decision has been upheld through successive appeals advanced by EQUUS earlier this year.

Regrettably, your municipality has made the decision to pass a by-law requiring you to transfer your electric distribution service and to become a FortisAlberta customer on or before October 28, 2019, despite the alternative options above. This unilateral decision by your municipality took away your right of choice and results in the forced surrender of your membership in EQUUS and all of your rights and benefits that membership affords you.

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Claresholm, Alberta T0L 0T0  
Toll-free: 1.888.565.5445

182



August 19, 2019

PO Box  
Onoway, Alberta, T0E 1V0

5308 Lac Ste Anne Trail, North

Dear

Re: Alberta Utilities Commission Decision Affecting Your EQUS Distribution Service at NE-35-54-2-5 / EQUS Acct: 10268.00

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**South Area Office**  
Box 1657, 3 Alberta Road  
Claresholm, Alberta T0L 0T0  
Toll-free: 1.888.568.5445

183



August 19, 2019

Box 5  
Calahoo, Alberta, T0G 0J0

5012 - LSAT South.  
5300 - LSAT South.

Dear

Re: Alberta Utilities Commission Decision Affecting Your EQUS Distribution Service at NE-35-54-2-5 / EQUS Acct: 10269.02

In 2017, you were notified of an Application in which FortisAlberta Inc. (FortisAlberta) was requesting the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) to order the transfer of your service from EQUS to FortisAlberta due to annexation. This meant affected EQUS members like you would have to surrender their membership without your consent. That request was successful. What follows is information important to you to inform you about what to expect in the coming months as a result of this decision.

In Decision 22164-D01-2018, the AUC ruled that existing EQUS members in an affected municipality may continue to be served by EQUS unless and until the municipality passes a by-law forcing the EQUS members in the municipality to take electric distribution service from FortisAlberta. If no such by-law is passed, EQUS could have continued to serve you until you either chose to transfer to FortisAlberta; you changed your service; you sold or transferred your land; or until EQUS could no longer serve you for business or operational reasons. This decision has been upheld through successive appeals advanced by EQUS earlier this year.

Regrettably, your municipality has made the decision to pass a by-law requiring you to transfer your electric distribution service and to become a FortisAlberta customer on or before October 28, 2019, despite the alternative options above. This unilateral decision by your municipality took away your right of choice and results in the forced surrender of your membership in EQUS and all of your rights and benefits that membership affords you.

FortisAlberta is owned by a multinational utility company whose purpose is to make a profit for their shareholders. EQUS, as a not-for-profit co-operative, exists to provide the highest level of personalized service to you, our member, and keep our rates as low and stable as possible. We support the local economy and our employees live and operate in those communities we serve. Most importantly, as a member of EQUS, you have a voice in this organization and the decisions made.

While we strongly disagree with the decisions of both the AUC and your municipality, EQUS meets or exceeds all legislative and regulatory requirements throughout Alberta, and this is no exception. Accordingly, you should expect to hear from one of our staff in the coming days to arrange the transfer of your service to FortisAlberta. We will schedule a time with you to exchange your meter and will work to minimize disruption in service during this transition.

If you disagree with the decision made by your municipality to pass a by-law removing your choice, we encourage you, as a ratepayer, to contact your municipality and let your voice be heard.

Kind Regards,

Charlene Glazer  
Regulatory and Compliance Leader

cc Town of Onoway

**Main Office**  
Box 6199, 5803 42 Street  
Innisfail, Alberta T4G 1S8  
Toll-free: 1.888.211.4011

**North Area Office**  
Box 1178, 4804 41 Street  
Onoway, Alberta T0E 1V0  
Toll-free: 1.888.627.4011

**Central Area Office**  
Box 6199, 5803 42 Street  
Innisfail, Alberta T4G 1S8  
Toll-free: 1.877.527.4011

**South Area Office**  
Box 1657, 3 Alberta Road  
Claresholm, Alberta T0L 0T0  
Toll-free: 1.888.565.6445

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# PATRIOT LAW

P.O. Box 885, 5016 Lac Ste. Anne Trail South  
Onaway, Alberta T0E 1V0  
T: 780.967-2550  
F: 780.967-2447  
W: patriotlaw.com

Edward Gallagher, CD, B.A., LL.B.\*†  
Michelle Gallagher, CD, B.S.N., M.A., M.B.A., LL.B.  
Evan Clarke, B.A., J.D.

File No. 17-0903

6 September 2019

**BY REGULAR MAIL**

Town of Onaway  
Box 540  
Onaway, AB T0E 1V0



Attention: Ms. Wendy Wildman, CAO

Dear Wendy:

**Re: Human Rights Complaint**      **- File Closing**

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This is further to my assistant's email of September 5, 2019.

Please find enclosed the original correspondence from the Office of the Alberta Human Rights Commission confirming that both files are now closed. I am pleased that this matter is now complete.

I have enclosed a final account in respect of this matter.

Should there be any remaining questions arising, please let me know.

Yours truly,

**PATRIOT LAW**

Per:

Michelle Gallagher  
Barrister and Solicitor

Email: [michelle@patriotlaw.com](mailto:michelle@patriotlaw.com)

Enclosures

\* Also of the Ontario Bar  
† Denotes Professional Corporation

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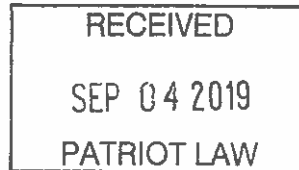




800 - 10405 Jasper Ave NW  
Edmonton, AB T5J 4R7

Telephone: 780-427-3116  
TTY: 800-232-7215  
Outside Edmonton: 310-0000  
Fax: 780-422-3563  
Website: www.albertahumanrights.ab.ca

August 30, 2019



Complaint #: N2017/12/0364

Dear \*

Re:                      on behalf of                      v. Town of Onoway

This letter is to advise that the office of the Chief of the Commission and Tribunals did not receive a Request for Review from you within the 30 day appeal period allowed under Section 26(1) of the *Alberta Human Rights Act*.

As the appeal period has passed, your file has been closed.

Yours truly,

Nancy Henderson  
AHRC Director

cc: Dianne Addy, Northern Regional Director

✓ Michelle Gallagher

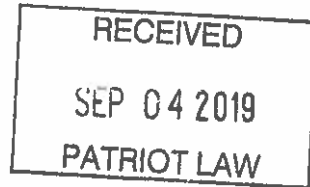
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800 - 10405 Jasper Ave NW  
Edmonton, AB T5J 4R7

Telephone: 780-427-3116  
TTY: 800-232-7215  
Outside Edmonton: 310-0000  
Fax: 780-422-3563  
Website: www.albertahumanrights.ab.ca

August 30, 2019



Complaint #: N2017/12/0363

Dear .

**Re: v. Town of Onoway**

This letter is to advise that the office of the Chief of the Commission and Tribunals did not receive a Request for Review from you within the 30 day appeal period allowed under Section 26(1) of the *Alberta Human Rights Act*.

As the appeal period has passed, your file has been closed.

Yours truly,

Nancy Henderson  
AHRC Director

cc: Dianne Addy, Northern Regional Director

Michelle Gallagher

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Sterling Place, 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
9940 - 106 Street NW  
Edmonton, AB T5K 2N2  
Canada



Toll Free 1.844.644.0682  
Phone 780.644.0682  
Fax 780.644.9685  
seniors.advocate@gov.ab.ca

August 23, 2019

Town of Onoway FCSS  
Box 540  
Onoway, AB  
T0E 1V0



Dear Wendy Wildman,

I am writing to provide information on the Government of Alberta's Office of the Seniors Advocate and to request your assistance in helping seniors and families know that the Office is available to help with information and support.

We are reaching out to organizations around the province with the enclosed posters and postcards to display and distribute to seniors and members of your community. We are connecting with you specifically because in our daily support work, we often collaborate with FCSS member or associate member offices and would like to provide you with these materials to use as you see fit.

The Alberta Office of the Seniors Advocate is available to you and your senior clients to:

- Provide assistance finding, accessing and/or utilizing government or government-funded programs and services. We provide resolution support.
- Receive feedback about programs and services. We track issues and make recommendations to government for improvements.

Thank you for the work you do supporting and connecting seniors with resources such as the Alberta Office of the Seniors Advocate.

Sincerely,

Sheree Kwong See, PhD  
Alberta Seniors Advocate

Enc.

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# Alberta has a Seniors Advocate Office



**Need help finding or navigating  
government or community  
programs and services?  
Contact us. We provide  
resolution support.**

**Have feedback to share about  
government programs or  
services? Contact us. We  
analyse issues and make  
recommendations to  
government for change.**

[www.seniorsadvocate.alberta.ca](http://www.seniorsadvocate.alberta.ca)

## Contact us

**Phone**

**1-844-644-0682 (Toll Free)**

**Email**

**[seniors.advocate@gov.ab.ca](mailto:seniors.advocate@gov.ab.ca)**

**Mail**

**Office of the Seniors Advocate  
4th floor, Sterling Place  
9940-106 Street  
Edmonton, AB T5K 2N2**



**Victim Services Society**  
of Stony Plain, Spruce Grove and District

4601-44 Avenue,  
Stony Plain, Alberta  
T7Z 1W9  
Ph: 780-968-7272

Dear Town of Onoway

Thank you very much for your generous donation. We greatly appreciate your contribution to Victim Services and we will use your donation to further assist Victims of Crime and Tragedy in our community.

Sincerely,

Johanne Parker  
Program Manager  
Stony Plain, Spruce Grove and District Victim Services



**Victim Services Society of**  
**Stony Plain, Spruce Grove and District**  
4601 - 44 Avenue, Stony Plain, Alberta T7Z 1W9  
Phone: (780) 968-7272 Fax: (780) 963-0917

No 2358

August 26 2019

Received from Town of Onoway  
Seven Hundred Dollars Dollars  
100

FOR Donation

**Victim Services Society of**  
**Stony Plain, Spruce Grove and District**

\$ 700.00 Cash  Cheque

Per Lt Arnault

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